



UNIVERSITY OF  
LIVERPOOL

# SUSTAINABILITY ANNUAL REPORT

2021/22



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# INTRODUCTION



## Our Commitment

The University of Liverpool has made a strategic commitment to achieve net zero carbon by 2035, reduce waste by 50% by 2025 and for every student to undertake a sustainability-related module, extra-curricular activity, or learning as part of their programme.

We remain committed to the SDG Accord, which we signed in 2020, in partnership with the Guild of Students. By signing the UN SDG Accord, the University demonstrated its commitment to sustainability and builds on existing activities and research and education strengths in this area. The case studies detailed in this report highlight the difference we are making across the UN SDG’s.

## Our Approach


The Strategic Change Department was commissioned to oversee the delivery of the Sustainability Strategy and its key targets in summer 2021 and a Programme Team was formed to oversee several sustainability projects, including a project to deliver the Education for Sustainable Development target set out in the strategy.

Work to deliver the University’s environmental sustainability commitments is coordinated by the Environmental Sustainability Team who are responsible for the management of the University’s ISO14001 accredited Environmental Management System; ensuring that the University complies with relevant environmental legislation and continually reduces its environmental impacts and improves environmental performance, and the delivery of the Sustainability Strategy, setting out our ambitions and how we will look to achieve them.

Valuable contributions to improving the sustainability of the University have also been made by staff and students from across the Faculties and Professional Services departments.

# SUSTAINABILITY IN A SNAPSHOT

Energy Centre  
generating  
**90%**  
of main campus  
electricity



**Liv to Give**  
staff volunteering framework



**ISO 14001**  
accredited Environmental  
Management System

**91%**  
of students found the  
**Sustainability in Action**  
module enjoyable

**COP26**  
COP26 Stories of Climate  
Change exhibition



**1st** for **SDG17**  
Partnerships for the Goals



LEAF programme improving  
sustainability of laboratories



**'Leading the way'**  
on committing to and delivering  
ambitious carbon reduction  
targets by SOS-UK



**Up 50 places**  
in People & Planet's 2021  
University League



All our students have access to  
**Education for Sustainable  
Development**

**30,000+**  
students engaged with the  
**Student Sustainability Hub**



Hedgehog Friendly Campus  
**Gold award**

**Sustainability  
on Campus** and  
**Sustainability in  
Research**  
new Staff Awards categories



**Sustainable  
Liverpool**  
newsletter launched



Living wage employer



# SUSTAINABILITY HIGHLIGHTS 2021/22

The University uses the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a framework to guide our activity. Here are some of our highlights and how they are most closely aligned to the UN SDGs.



## Becoming a 2.1 class University in the People & Planet University League

The People & Planet University League is an award-winning environmental ranking of all the UK's universities and is the only comprehensive and independent league table of UK universities ranked by environmental and ethical performance, compiled annually. In 2021 the University climbed over 50 places from 99th in the previous years' rankings to 46th place, moving up from a 3rd class to a 2:1 class University. This rise demonstrates our commitment to becoming a leading sustainable university, and our activity continues to go from strength to strength.



## Laboratory Efficiency Assessment Framework (LEAF) pilot

LEAF is a green initiative developed by University College London (UCL) to improve the sustainability and efficiency of laboratories, technical workspaces including workshops, studios and galleries. Laboratories are awarded either a Bronze, Silver, or Gold level depending on how many sustainability actions they take. The Faculty of Health and Life Sciences (HLS) and Science and Engineering (S&E) embarked on a pilot of the Laboratory Efficiency Assessment Framework in laboratory spaces to review impact and effectiveness, from March 2021 to March 2022. The pilot group was a mix of academic and technical staff who volunteered to engage with the LEAF framework. Twenty labs across the University signed up to the pilot with the aim of achieving bronze certification, eleven areas in HLS and nine in S&E. At the end of the pilot, seven areas in HLS and seven areas in S&E achieved bronze. The pilot completion rate of 70% demonstrated positive engagement with the scheme. The remaining labs continue to work to Bronze status, and are expected to complete this before aiming for silver.



## COP 26 'Stories of Climate Change' photography exhibition

In September 2021 the sustainability team launched a photography competition, inviting submissions from staff and students of digital images on the theme of Stories of Climate Change which considers the impact of climate change on the planet. The winners collected eco-friendly prizes ranging from a birdbox and camera kit to a grow your own kitchen garden kit and all the images were displayed as part of a sustainable exhibition on campus. The exhibition was timed to coincide with the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) which took place in Glasgow. It aimed to inspire people through the arts; connecting to the human emotion of climate change, driving us all to build a greener, more sustainable future.



## Liverpool researchers at COP26

The 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) launched in Glasgow in November 2021 and staff from the University of Liverpool attended the landmark summit to observe negotiations, contribute to discussions, present at events and promote the University's research expertise. Ten researchers attended including Professors Alessandro Tagliabue and Ric Williams from the School of Environmental Sciences, Professor Karl Whittle from the School of Engineering and University Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Research and Impact Professor Anthony Hollander who advocated Net Zero North, an N8 Research Partnership initiative to drive growth in the green economy in the North of England and beyond, by co-producing research and innovation to meet real-world challenges. Dr Stephen Finnegan from the School of Architecture hosted a roundtable discussion with the Director of Responsibility at KFC, focusing on collaboration to achieve a net zero carbon future and actions to tackle the climate emergency.



## University achieves Gold accreditation from the Hedgehog Friendly Campus Scheme

This year, the University was awarded gold accreditation in the national Hedgehog Friendly Campus scheme. The gold award, which follows earlier bronze and silver accreditations, recognises the completion of a number of practical and awareness-raising activities designed to provide long term improvements for the wellbeing of our prickly pals. In order to win gold, Liverpool's Hedgehog Friendly Campus Project Group – comprising staff and student volunteers from across the University – completed a number of fundraising and community engagement activities, including undertaking a hedgehog survey with children at a local nursery. The gold accreditation marks the next step on the University's work supporting hedgehogs, but the work very much continues!



## Sustainability at Welcome Week

In September 2021 the sustainability team took part in the Good Liverpool Citizen day as part of Welcome Week, a day designed to introduce new students to what being a member of the University community means, by learning how to be more sustainable and support their new community. Our student interns were on hand to promote the 'Sustainability in Action' online course which introduces students to the UN SDGs and enables them to develop sustainability and employability skills and receive HEAR accreditation.







## Trees planted to celebrate the Queen's Platinum Jubilee

In April 2022, the University joined a national tree planting initiative, the Queen's Green Canopy (QGC), in celebration of Her Majesty's Platinum Jubilee. The project invited people from across the UK to 'Plant a Tree for the Jubilee', encouraging schools, community groups, universities and corporate organisations to plant trees sustainably. Up to 25 trees were planted at sites across the city centre campus, Leahurst campus and Ness Botanic Gardens. Each planting comprised trees selected for their suitability for the different locations and to reflect the international nature of the University. The young trees were grown at Ness and included *Sorbus bulleyana*, a species named after the founder of Ness, Arthur Bulley. Other species, included the Chinese crab apple tree (*Malus hupehensis*) and the Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*), which is considered to be one of the oldest living tree species in the world.



## 'Sustainable Liverpool' newsletter launched

May 2022 saw the launch of Sustainable Liverpool, a new online sustainability newsletter highlighting how we are working to make the University more sustainable. The quarterly newsletter showcased the latest news from the sustainability team, research news, event highlights, details of projects and campaigns, as well as SDG themed articles on anything from climate action, innovation and gender equality, to tips on well-being and sustainable living and how staff and students can contribute to sustainable research and improving social, cultural and environmental best practice across our campuses. Sustainable Liverpool also celebrated the ingenuity of staff, students and partners by welcoming contributions from all staff and students.



## Times Higher Education Impact Rankings League: University Ranked #1 for SDG17 Partnership for the Goals

In 2022, the University was ranked among the world's top 100 in the Times Higher Education Impact Rankings League – and number one for its partnership work in support of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The rankings capture universities' impact on society based on success in delivering the UN SDGs across four broad areas: research, stewardship, outreach and teaching and Liverpool was ranked 88 out of 1,406 institutions overall, with a score of 89.1% – a 1.3% rise on our score in the previous rankings and remaining in the top 6.5% overall for work in support of the UN SDGs. Assessing work towards the UN SDGs, the University was ranked first out of 1,438 institutions for the Partnership for the Goals SDG, scoring 100%. The University also scored 90.2% for the Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG and was ranked fifth in the world for this measure.



## Arts, Sustainability, and the Climate Crisis Public Lecture Series

University staff and students were invited to join the debate about Arts, Sustainability and the Climate Crisis at the School of the Arts public lecture series throughout May. The lectures included 'Sustainable Art for a Changing Climate' which looked at the surprising ways in which the literature and the visual arts respond to the challenges of environmental crises. 'Stories from Bangladesh and India' how people's lives in informal settlements in Bangladesh and India are affected by the pandemic and climate emergency, and 'A Lens on the Weather', exploring how weather changes and extreme weather events are seen, felt and experienced by people through photographic history.



## Two new sustainability categories introduced at the University Staff Awards

The University's Staff Awards recognise staff commitment, skills and successes and are judged by a panel of colleagues from a broad range of areas. Two sustainability awards were introduced in 2022, the Sustainability in Research Award and Sustainability on Campus Award, reflecting the University's commitment to this important area and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. These awards recognised achievements by colleagues both in research and through initiatives and projects on campus. The winner of the Sustainability in Research was awarded to the Innovatory Team, Department of Geography and Planning. The Sustainability on Campus award was presented to both Professor Liz Sheffield, Associate Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Education), Faculty of Science and Engineering and Kate Sisodia, Sustainability Communications and Engagement Officer, Facilities, Residential and Commercial Services and the LEAF Pilot Group, Technology, Infrastructure and Environment Directorate, Faculty of Health and Life Sciences. The awards received a record number of just over 460 nominations across the Institution, and the ceremony took place at Liverpool's World Museum.



## The Liverpool Fashion Summit

Liverpool Fashion Summit (LFS) is a student-led initiative that aims to promote sustainability in the fashion industry by gathering the voices of the different stakeholders to tackle the biggest issues in one of the world's largest industries. The third Liverpool Fashion Summit took place in April 2022 and explored the role of education and policy in addressing social change for a more sustainable future. The event was funded by North West Social Sciences Doctoral Training Partnership and delivered in partnership with the University of Liverpool Management School (ULMS), LJMU Fashion and VOI e-scooters. LFS launched a series of pre-recorded interviews with experts from academia and industry, followed by an up-cycling 'mending café', a screening of the documentary 'Dirty Laundry' by Teresa Hardy, as well as round table talks from speakers including Jacquie Ayre, LWC and Lead on the Fashion Fix Project, Rachel Hardy, Faith4Change, plus the University's very own Dr Laura Menzies.







## Sustainability Fund launched and projects awarded

The University's first ever Sustainability Fund received a diverse range of applications from staff keen to establish projects aligned to the aims of our Sustainability Strategy. Ten projects were awarded funding between £10,000 and £100,000 which demonstrated how serious the University is about harnessing the enthusiasm and ideas of staff and translating this into impactful sustainability projects. In order to secure funding, applicants had to demonstrate that their project met one, or more, of the following criteria. Projects had to support the ambitions of the University's Sustainability Strategy, support the reduction of the University's Scope 3 emissions or be aligned to one or more of the UN SDGs. Ten projects secured full or partial funding, with successful applicants being based right across the University, from the Schools of Medicine and Veterinary Science to Corporate Services in Humanities and Social Sciences and Liverpool University Press. Those working on the new Sustainability Fund projects were invited to join a Community of Practice allowing them to get together, share ideas and best practice and ask colleagues for help and advice and help inform and develop the University's sustainability action plans.



## Research Excellence Framework (REF 2021) results

The University reinforced its place as a world leading research institution in the results of the independent Research Excellence Framework (REF 2021). The REF is an assessment of research activity at all UK universities undertaken every seven years by UK government. 91% of the University's research is classed as world leading or internationally excellent as part of the national exercise to assess the quality and impact of research. The University's sector position for research quality and quantity improved across the board since the last assessment in 2014, with particular progress in research impact (social, economic or industrial). Nine Liverpool subjects achieved a top ten ranking for their outstanding impact and 94% of the University's research impact was considered outstanding or very considerable, recognising the wide-reaching benefits of Liverpool experts' work in areas of health, culture, policy, business, sustainability and more. The University of Liverpool's 'research power' was 19<sup>th</sup> in the UK. Research power represents the overall quality and volume of research submitted.



## 2030 SDGs Game

University participants took part in the first of many, 2030 SDGs Game, a thought-provoking multi-player facilitated card game which simulated what the world could look like in 2030. The 2030 SDGs Game highlighted the importance of balancing the three pillars of People, Planet and Prosperity and bringing sustainability to life. Participants in the simulation received time, money and projects, and decided how to invest their resources and which projects to run in order to work towards achieving their goals. Participants playing the 2030 SDGs Game learned through play and experienced a change in perspective, feeling more connected to the challenges we all face and readier to take action. The game has been played by people all over the world from senior management of leading global companies, government official, to university students, activists and everyone in between.



## Promoting sustainable travel to reach net zero

In June 2022, the University celebrated Bike Week with an event aimed at encouraging staff and students to make cycling their main mode of travel. This year's event was all about people and the local community, with the aim of encouraging as many people as possible to get out there and enjoy their community on two (or possibly more) wheels. Bike Week also aimed to build on changes which took place during the pandemic when many people dusted down their old bikes or took up cycling for the first time. The University brought together all the right people to help the University community get cycling, improve their cycling experience and answer questions about cycling to and from campus, on-campus cycling facilities and how the University is supporting sustainable travel. Peloton Liverpool offered free bike repairs and bike maintenance throughout the day, with Campus Support providing bike safety advice and the opportunity for cyclists to have their bike registered on the National Cycle Database.



## A sustainable global experience

Combining a study abroad experience with the opportunity to learn more about sustainability, the Sustainable Global Experience Programme took place for the first time this year. Run by Pagoda Projects in partnership with the University's Global Opportunities Team, the fully funded programme saw over 30 University of Liverpool and Liverpool John Moores students take part in a visit to Amsterdam to learn more about innovation in sustainability. In a bid to cut down the environmental impact of the trip, the group travelled by coach and Eurostar as an alternative to flying and took advantage of public transport to get around the city. They also used an app called Carbon Capture to track their carbon emissions which they plan to offset by 150%. Aside from the visits and group exercise, students were also able to take part in cultural activities such as a canal tour, a scavenger hunt, and a visit to an exhibition at NEMO Studio. Students gained real-world insight to sustainable companies and innovations and used alternative transport methods and utilised technology to help reduce environmental impact.



## School of Engineering and Liverpool's Farm Urban UK Urban AgriTech event

Engineering students and graduates joined forces to help deliver the Future Food Challenge to secondary schools across Merseyside. The Future Food Challenge was an after-school programme for pupils aged 14 and involved small teams from ten local schools working on a challenge to develop aquaponic vertical farming business ideas. Future Food Challenge was a partnership between the University's School of Engineering and Liverpool based social enterprise Farm Urban, with support from the Royal Academy of Engineering. Engineer mentors were paired with small groups of pupils who came together around a shared challenge to harness the power of engineering to tackle a real-world problem. This provided a vehicle for engineers to communicate their stories and expertise through collaboration with young people over a sustained period.





LIVERPOOL  
FOOD  
GROWERS  
NETWORK

## Feel Good February with the Liverpool Food Growers Network and Compost Works

The University welcomed local organisations, the Liverpool Food Growers Network and Compost Works to host a joint stall on campus offering advice to staff and students on how to grow food sustainably and how to compost food waste in small spaces using a wormery. The event engaged students and staff in discussions around potential sustainable food initiatives on campus and across the Liverpool City Region and allowed people to ask questions, learn about local community initiatives and discuss the benefits of urban agriculture. By visiting the stall, students and staff could also listen to a short talk on composting and look inside an indoor composting system.



## Sustainable study abroad

The sustainability team hosted a stand at the Global Opportunities fair to talk to students about how they can offset the carbon emissions of journeys made through the study abroad programme. The full day event attracted a large number of students interested in learning how they can make their study abroad experience more ecologically and socially responsible. Studying abroad can be deeply transformative and we talked to students about thinking critically and examining and accounting for the environmental impact which we hoped would inspire students when they return home. Key messages were making smarter travel choices, buying responsibly, eating sustainably, reducing waste and recycling. But just as important, we wanted students to understand the value of cultural immersion experiences and of experiencing a location where people live less carbon-intensive lifestyles or where the impact of climate change is so dramatic, that students come home with greater awareness, motivation, and skills for helping to bring about change. Promotional materials had QR codes linking to the sustainability website which provided advice and guidance specifically for students studying abroad.



## Student Success Innovation Fund

The University committed to an ambitious programme of closing inequities wherever they may exist on campus. Tackling Racial Harassment: Universities Challenged. A University of Liverpool Response, set out how we'll promote more equitable cultures on campus. In our anti-racism action plan, every member of SLT adopted a race equality action through the PDR process. In building on the existing Access and Participation Plan, the Student Success Framework built in explicit targets in supporting the success of our Black Asian and Minority Ethnic students. It does so across three areas: academic success, personal success and future success. In order to make a difference across these three strands it required a whole institutional effort. As such, £1,000 was allocated per project for teams within departments, schools, faculties, or professional service areas to trial an intervention, or provide evidence-based recommendations for an intervention based on new insight, which contributed to closing award, experience, or employment gaps, for, and in partnership with, Black Asian and Ethnic Minority students.



## The Big Energy Debate at the UHEI conference

Rachel Hanmer-Dwight, Carbon & Utilities Manager, joined the Panel for the Big Energy Debate during this year's UHEI conference. The session focused on energy and the different paths estate management professionals in both the HE and NHS sectors are taking to reach net zero, reduce fossil fuel dependency and adopt more sustainable power sources. The Panel discussed the complexities of navigating energy transitions in the current climate and the various paths to Net Zero. The panel discussed how energy solution lies in a mix of radical transformation and culture change – paired with good estate management, quality maintenance and attention to the basics.



## Leave Liverpool Tidy project

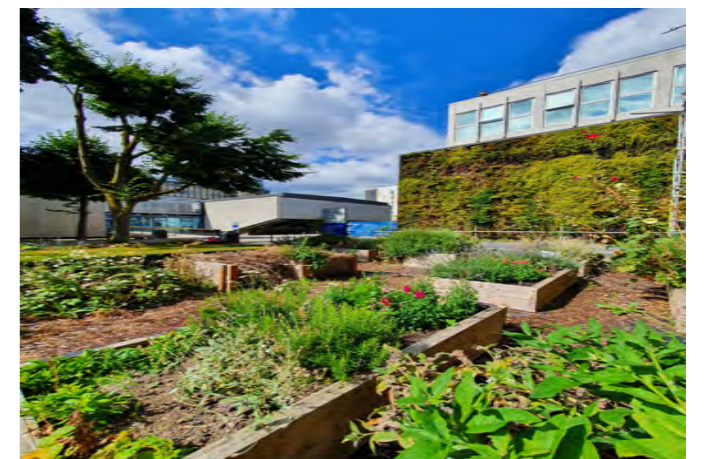
Leave Liverpool Tidy is a reduce, reuse, and recycle project which aims to reduce the amount of reusable items going to waste at the end of the semester. The scheme primarily encourages students to donate unwanted items for redistribution to those in need, as well as charities and shares messaging around mindful consumption. The scheme engaged students in a variety of sustainability-focused activities, including Litter Picks, Swap-Shops, and Zero Waste cooking sessions. Close collaboration with the British Heart foundation also means that volunteers can train in CPR, while helping with donations to the charity by arranging drop-off boxes and leaflet distribution in halls of residence and private student housing. Food donations also take place in collaboration with Fare Share as donation points are set up in halls of residence and University of Liverpool Libraries. Leave Liverpool Tidy litter picks occur several times each semester. Volunteers worked in groups to keep the environment clear of litter – not only on campus, but also further afield, in places such as local beaches and student dense communities. Removing litter is beneficial not only in the sense that it improves the appearance of the local area, but it also prevents microplastic leaching and harm to wildlife.

The Swap Shops allowed students to donate unwanted clothes, shoes and accessories in exchange for tokens, which can be used to purchase others' items. Students were also encouraged to bring damaged items of clothing for repair by the Fix-It team. These events are crucial in minimising the need for students to turn to fast fashion when the need for new clothes arises, as they are able to trade and repair their old clothes for no cost. Ultimately, the project raised awareness of the waste we all produce, the best steps to minimise it, and methods of mitigating its impact by donating unwanted but usable goods to those in need. The project encouraged close engagement between students and the city in which they live while fighting food waste, preventing street litter and guiding students to more sustainable choices.



## Gardening at the Guild

The Guild of Students Gardening project is an ongoing effort to increase and upscale food growing opportunities on campus. The project is partly funded by the 'Sowing the Seeds of Sustainability' initiative, put forward by the University's Sustainability Fund and runs in collaboration with University staff at our Central Teaching Labs. Together, we create and maintain growing spaces through various volunteering events which work in conjunction with the research conducted by staff. The project is a popular opportunity among students, and as such, a large contingent of them participate in the weekly maintenance of our growing spaces. Every week, students and staff work together to weed, feed and water the crops being grown, taking into consideration the need to keep the areas welcoming to pollinators and other beneficial wildlife. New crops are planted according to the season, which maximises the yield of our growing spaces, as well as keeping our volunteers occupied year-round. The gardening project represents a pragmatic approach to sustainability, in which the University and the Guild of Students work in tandem to support biodiversity, grow seasonally appropriate crops, and assist University staff with vital research relating to wellbeing, soil quality and urban growing. The project also allows volunteers to take a break from their studies. Weekly gardening sessions are a welcome respite from a hectic workload, and engaging with nature allows students to simultaneously improve their mental health and the environment in which they live.







## Community engagement

Our Libraries, Museums and Galleries department continue to deliver information skills sessions to local school children, including those on the Liverpool Scholars scheme. Academic staff, postgraduate students, part-time, distance or placement students studying at other institutions can access facilities for free via Via SCOUNL Access and free access can be enjoyed by University Alumni, teachers working in the Merseyside area, members of the Liverpool Law Society, local 6th form and college students. Members of the public outside of those categories can access our study spaces, equipment and print resources free at the point of use as well as free access to our Museums & Galleries including the VGM and Garstang Museum of Egyptology, including family fun activities for children to explore new interests and for families to enjoy culture together.



## Green Impact

Green Impact is a United Nations award-winning programme designed to support environmentally and socially sustainable practices, and the Guild is proud to have been awarded 'Excellent' status since 2010. Green Impact is a framework which takes a holistic approach to assessing the Guild's environmental impact by considering the social and economic aspects that also play a part in sustainability. The Guild uses the framework to build impactful projects and campaigns around climate justice and equality, curriculum reform, health and wellbeing and much more. Green Impact's vision is that students graduate from further and higher education equipped to deal with the global challenges we face. The Guild uses the Green Impact toolkit as a framework for union staff, officers and students to collaboratively address key issues to lead on embedding sustainability and social justice across campus, the curriculum, and wider society. Students leave the project with a deep understanding of the ways in which our behaviours affect our environment, while gaining skills in communication, collaboration and confidence which students themselves report have helped them in further employment.



## Liverpool Guild of Students

### Guild Schools project

The Guild Schools Project gives students from all disciplines and years an opportunity to reach out to their local community in Merseyside. Our community stretches beyond the staff and students at the University of Liverpool as we form a collective of residents, schools, businesses, and charities who all work towards the common goal of sustainable development. Students who volunteer with Guild Schools are trained by the Sustainability Team at the Guild of Students to deliver educational workshops and sessions in primary and secondary schools across Merseyside. Sustainability in Schools sessions are frequently requested by teachers, careers advisors and outreach officers, and we continue to see demand for sustainability sessions rise as we reach out to local schools and education providers this month. This strand is also popular among student volunteers who wish to develop their own skills and give something back to their community. It is a rewarding opportunity for both students who wish to share their knowledge with the next generation and students who wish to improve their own subject knowledge too. Sustainability in Schools offers primary school pupils' sessions on Bees & Sustainability; Biodiversity; Energy & the Environment; Grow Your Own; Plastic Pollution; Recycling; and Transport & the Environment. These sessions aim to educate pupils on reduction of food waste, climate action and sustainable living practices. Secondary school pupils are offered sessions on: Plastics in the Marine Environment and Careers in Sustainability.



## WHAT'S NEXT?



In 2022/23 we will build on last year's achievements and ensure we are making further progress towards our sustainability targets.

At the University, we are serious about addressing emissions associated with our activities which are contributing to climate change, the most pressing issue facing society today. Our ambition is to achieve net zero carbon by 2035, so we plan to develop a new Climate Plan which will outline how we are going to move forward in developing our pathway to net zero.

We will reduce our waste by 50% and embed a circular economy across all University operations, and to help us achieve these targets, there are plans to introduce a Circular Economy Manager and Waste and Recycling Officer. Additionally, there will be two new Sustainability Officer roles, which will focus on the University's Environmental Management System, and expanding and improving sustainable travel and transport options for staff and students, with the launch a new Travel Survey.

There will be significant progress to ensure that every student has the opportunity to undertake sustainability-related learning, and by the end of 2022, we will be launching a new Student Sustainability Hub, which will become a central resource for all students interested in sustainability, including automatic enrolment to the Sustainability in Action module.

Planning is also underway for the University's first ever Sustainability Week, with a full calendar of exciting and informative events and opportunities for staff and students to get involved in, that will provide the knowledge, skills, and opportunity to make better informed choices.

Everyone has a part to play in helping us achieve our ambitious net zero targets, through teaching and research, the goods and services you buy, or even how you travel to campus. By working together as a University community, we can move forward on our pathway to net zero and create a more sustainable future.



# REPORT DATA

Types of Emissions Tonnes of carbon equivalent (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emission Sources		Carbon Emissions	
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Gas</b> Used to heat and operate our buildings	<b>33,776 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>34,958 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>35,994 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>34,666 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>
<b>Fuels</b> - vehicle fleet (petrol and diesel)	<b>118 tCO<sub>2</sub>e total</b> 106 tCO <sub>2</sub> e from Diesel 12 tCO <sub>2</sub> e from Petrol	<b>84 tCO<sub>2</sub>e total</b> 76 tCO <sub>2</sub> e from Diesel 8 tCO <sub>2</sub> e from Petrol	<b>76 tCO<sub>2</sub>e total</b> 69 tCO <sub>2</sub> e from Diesel 7 tCO <sub>2</sub> e from Petrol	<b>77 tCO<sub>2</sub>e total</b> 72 tCO <sub>2</sub> e from Diesel 5 tCO <sub>2</sub> e from Petrol
<b>Electricity</b> Used for lighting, IT equipment, ventilation etc.	<b>0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> as we generated over <b>50%</b> of our electricity and the remainder is sourced from 100% renewables sources <b>7,028 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> when considering the UK electricity grid average carbon intensity	<b>0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> as we generate over <b>65%</b> of our electricity and the remainder is sourced from 100% renewables sources <b>4,247 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> when considering the UK electricity grid average carbon intensity	<b>0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> as we generate over <b>65%</b> of our electricity and the remainder is sourced from 100% renewables sources <b>3,078 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> when considering the UK electricity grid average carbon intensity	<b>0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> as we generate over <b>65%</b> of our electricity and the remainder is sourced from 100% renewables sources <b>2,860 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> when considering the UK electricity grid average carbon intensity
<b>Scope 1</b> Direct emissions from activities - GAS and fuels plus vehicle fleet	<b>33,894</b>	<b>35,042</b>	<b>36,070</b>	<b>34,733</b>
<b>Scope 2</b> Indirect emissions from our electricity use	as per electricity.	as per electricity.	as per electricity.	as per electricity.
<b>Scope 3</b> Water supply and wastewater treatment	<b>332 tCO<sub>2</sub> total</b> 110 tCO <sub>2</sub> e water supply 222 tCO <sub>2</sub> e wastewater treatment	<b>305 tCO<sub>2</sub> total</b> 101 tCO <sub>2</sub> e water supply 204 tCO <sub>2</sub> e wastewater treatment	<b>111 tCO<sub>2</sub> total</b> 40 tCO <sub>2</sub> e water supply 71 tCO <sub>2</sub> e wastewater treatment	<b>134 tCO<sub>2</sub> total</b> 48 tCO <sub>2</sub> e water supply (321,827 m <sup>3</sup> ) 86 tCO <sub>2</sub> e wastewater treatment (approx. 315,390 m <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Scope 3</b> Indirect emissions associated with our supply chain <b>Emissions measured</b>	<b>Water</b> consumed <b>Waste</b> generated • On campus <b>Business travel</b> Air and rail booked through Key Travel		<b>331 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> <b>42 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> <b>4,648 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>305 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> <b>27 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> <b>2,758 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>
<b>Emissions not yet measured and reported</b>	<b>Waste</b> generated • Construction projects <b>Business travel</b> • All other eg expenses, taxis <b>Staff travel</b> Commuting to campus <b>Student travel</b> commuting to campus <b>Procurement</b> of goods and services (including construction projects)			

Description	Value	Accurate or estimate	Historical Data		
			2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
HESA-supplied non-residential capital expenditure buildings (£)	35,571,000		33,920,000	30,437,000	34,363,000
HESA-supplied residences capital expenditure buildings (£)	1,182,000		495,000	6,993,000	30,268,000
HESA-supplied catering capital expenditure buildings (£)	0		0	0	0
HESA-supplied total capital expenditure buildings (£)	36,753,000		34,415,000	37,430,000	64,631,000
Non-residential central post room and internal distribution services costs (£)	19,826	(A)	43,933 (A)	51,263 (A)	185,000 (E)
Residential central post room and internal distribution services costs (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Total central post room and internal distribution services costs (£)	19,826	(A)	43,933 (A)	51,263 (A)	185,000 (A)
Non-residential cleaning costs internal (£)	3,379,657	(A)	2,933,685 (A)	2,838,007 (A)	2,759,680 (A)
Non-residential cleaning costs external (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Non-residential cleaning costs total (£)	3,379,657	(A)	2,933,685 (A)	2,838,007 (A)	2,759,680 (A)
Residential cleaning costs internal (£)	2,050,760	(A)	1,936,960 (A)	1,975,476 (A)	2,035,403 (A)
Residential cleaning costs external (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Residential cleaning costs total (£)	2,050,760	(A)	1,936,960 (A)	1,975,476 (A)	2,035,403 (A)
Total cleaning costs internal (£)	5,430,417	(A)	4,870,645 (A)	4,813,483 (A)	4,795,083 (A)
Total cleaning costs external (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Total cleaning costs (£)	5,430,417	(A)	4,870,645 (A)	4,813,483 (A)	4,795,083 (A)
Non-residential energy costs oil (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Non-residential energy costs gas (£)	389,759	(A)	405,851 (A)	387,950 (A)	488,420 (A)
Non-residential energy costs electricity (£)	8,950,256	(A)	6,696,175 (A)	6,089,895 (A)	6,481,826 (A)
Non-residential energy costs coal (industrial) (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Non-residential energy costs steam and hot water (£)	2,865,886	(A)	3,133,259 (A)	2,637,460 (A)	2,835,546 (A)
Non-residential energy costs biomass (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Non-residential energy costs onsite photovoltaic (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Non-residential energy costs onsite wind (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Non-residential energy costs other (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Non-residential energy costs total (£)	12,205,901	(A)	10,235,285 (A)	9,115,305 (A)	9,805,792 (A)
Residential energy costs oil (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Residential energy costs gas (£)	290,523	(A)	304,299 (A)	319,141 (A)	371,792 (A)
Residential energy costs electricity (£)	1,064,269	(A)	754,069 (A)	646,796 (A)	952,222 (A)
Residential energy costs coal (industrial) (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Residential energy costs steam and hot water (£)	186,573	(A)	198,617 (A)	146,325 (A)	169,392 (A)
Residential energy costs biomass (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Residential energy costs onsite photovoltaic (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Residential energy costs onsite wind (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Residential energy costs other (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Residential energy costs total (£)	1,541,365	(A)	1,256,985 (A)	1,112,262 (A)	1,493,406 (A)
Total energy costs oil (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Total energy costs gas (£)	680,282	(A)	710,150 (A)	707,091 (A)	860,212 (A)
Total energy costs electricity (£)	10,014,525	(A)	7,450,244 (A)	6,736,691 (A)	7,434,048 (A)
Total energy costs coal (industrial) (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Total energy costs steam and hot water (£)	3,052,459	(A)	3,331,876 (A)	2,783,785 (A)	3,004,938 (A)
Total energy costs biomass (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Total energy costs onsite photovoltaic (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Total energy costs onsite wind (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Total energy costs other (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Total energy costs (£)	13,747,266	(A)	11,492,270 (A)	10,227,567 (A)	11,299,198 (A)
HESA-supplied non-residential expenditure (£)	733,007,000		550,777,000	506,232,000	627,340,000
HESA-supplied residences expenditure (£)	20,623,000		18,848,000	19,581,000	12,692,000
HESA-supplied catering expenditure (£)	2,443,000		2,193,000	2,930,000	5,271,000
HESA-supplied total expenditure (£)	756,073,000		571,818,000	528,743,000	645,303,000
Non-residential Externally-provided property management costs (£)	4,817,504	(A)	1,381,270 (A)	3,427,338 (A)	4,462,632 (A)
Residential Externally-provided property management costs (£)	4,390	(A)	47,909 (A)	41,371 (A)	68,226 (A)
Total Externally-provided property management costs (£)	4,821,894	(A)	1,429,179 (A)	3,468,709 (A)	4,530,858 (A)



Description	Value	Accurate or estimate	Historical Data		
			2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
HESA-supplied teaching income (£)	358,365,000		350,982,000	368,454,000	351,609,000
HESA-supplied research income (£)	146,602,000		144,662,000	127,159,000	127,175,000
HESA-supplied other non-residential income (£)	81,106,000		80,746,000	65,853,000	67,391,000
HESA-supplied non-residential income total (£)	586,073,000		576,390,000	561,466,000	546,175,000
HESA-supplied residences income (£)	28,162,000		20,703,000	20,948,000	30,295,000
HESA-supplied catering income (£)	693,000		501,000	1,037,000	1,190,000
HESA-supplied total income (£)	614,928,000		597,594,000	583,451,000	577,660,000
Non-residential insurance premiums and contributions (£)	354,934	(A)	369,122 (A)	330,514 (A)	275,000 (E)
Residential insurance premiums and contributions (£)	18,038	(A)	17,347 (A)	19,071 (A)	18,538 (A)
Total insurance premiums and contributions (£)	372,972	(A)	386,469 (A)	349,585 (A)	293,538 (A)
Non-residential Internally-incurred property management costs (£)	5,010,851	(A)	4,487,922 (A)	1,895,205 (A)	1,597,810 (A)
Residential Internally-incurred property management costs (£)	1,760,569	(A)	1,576,838 (A)	665,883 (A)	561,393 (A)
Total Internally-incurred property management costs (£)	6,771,420	(A)	6,064,760 (A)	2,561,088 (A)	2,159,203 (A)
Non-residential net service charge and miscellaneous PFI and PPP costs (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	1,250,000 (E)
Residential net service charge and miscellaneous PFI and PPP costs (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Total net service charge and miscellaneous PFI and PPP costs (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	1,250,000 (A)
Non-residential portorage costs (£)	1,150,226	(A)	1,139,448 (A)	1,153,863 (A)	1,108,587 (A)
Residential portorage costs (£)	100,861	(A)	110,423 (A)	117,180 (A)	68,275 (E)
Total portorage costs (£)	1,251,087	(A)	1,249,871 (A)	1,271,043 (A)	1,176,862 (A)
Non-residential property costs (£)	49,069,899	(A)	40,605,570 (A)	40,042,545 (A)	42,710,076 (A)
Residential property costs (£)	10,660,396	(A)	8,577,273 (A)	7,601,113 (A)	8,549,169 (A)
Total property costs (£)	59,730,295	(A)	49,182,843 (A)	47,643,658 (A)	51,259,245 (A)
Non-residential rateable value (£)	12,054,934	(A)	12,120,157 (A)	12,155,300 (A)	12,174,400 (A)
Non-residential rates paid (£)	910,294	(A)	1,303,082 (A)	1,232,536 (A)	1,251,638 (A)
Non-residential repairs and maintenance costs grounds (£)	384,791	(A)	346,754 (A)	358,660 (A)	419,010 (A)
Non-residential repairs and maintenance costs playing fields (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Non-residential repairs and maintenance costs total (£)	9,578,311	(A)	6,966,040 (A)	8,197,284 (A)	8,312,063 (A)
Residential repairs and maintenance costs grounds (£)	135,197	(A)	121,832 (A)	126,016 (A)	147,220 (E)
Residential repairs and maintenance costs playing fields (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Residential repairs and maintenance costs total (£)	4,867,356	(A)	3,425,503 (A)	3,570,080 (A)	3,956,186 (A)
Total repairs and maintenance costs grounds (£)	519,988	(A)	468,586 (A)	484,676 (A)	566,230 (A)
Total repairs and maintenance costs playing fields (£)	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Total repairs and maintenance costs (£)	14,445,667	(A)	10,391,543 (A)	11,767,364 (A)	12,268,249 (A)
HESA-supplied repairs and maintenance costs other operating expenses (£)	7,599,000		5,786,000	6,564,000	5,175,000
Non-residential security costs (£)	2,720,103	(A)	2,901,119 (A)	2,665,254 (A)	2,455,942 (A)
Residential security costs (£)	694,153	(A)	734,263 (A)	751,261 (A)	721,252 (A)
Total security costs (£)	3,414,256	(A)	3,635,382 (A)	3,416,515 (A)	3,177,194 (A)
Non-residential water costs (£)	280,670	(A)	369,835 (A)	332,448 (A)	320,224 (A)
Residential water costs (£)	188,488	(A)	143,967 (A)	51,500 (A)	197,980 (A)
Total water costs (£)	469,158	(A)	513,802 (A)	383,948 (A)	518,204 (A)
Non-residential sewerage costs (£)	476,843	(A)	439,172 (A)	518,608 (A)	500,837 (A)
Residential sewerage costs (£)	229,430	(A)	171,764 (A)	165,470 (A)	218,037 (A)
Total sewerage costs (£)	706,273	(A)	610,936 (A)	684,078 (A)	718,874 (A)
Non-residential water and sewerage costs total (£)	757,513	(A)	809,007 (A)	851,056 (A)	821,061 (A)
Residential water and sewerage costs total (£)	417,918	(A)	315,731 (A)	216,970 (A)	416,017 (A)
Total water and sewerage costs (£)	1,175,431	(A)	1,124,738 (A)	1,068,026 (A)	1,237,078 (A)
Total property management staffing (FTE)	40.000	(A)	43.000 (A)	45.000 (A)	46.000 (A)
Teaching staff FTE	2,548.640	(A)	2,499.760 (A)	2,535.590 (A)	2,436.220 (A)
Research staff FTE	1,536.160	(A)	1,508.340 (A)	1,554.990 (A)	1,536.530 (A)
Total teaching and research staff FTE	4,084.800	(A)	4,008.100 (A)	4,090.580 (A)	3,972.750 (A)
Support offices staff FTE	1,088.230	(A)	1,059.000 (A)	1,102.680 (A)	995.790 (A)
Support not offices staff FTE	344.000	(A)	356.400 (A)	374.700 (A)	391.060 (A)
Support staff FTE total	1,432.230	(A)	1,415.400 (A)	1,477.380 (A)	1,386.850 (A)

Description	Value	Accurate or estimate	Historical Data		
			2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Non-residential staff FTE other	18.400	(A)	14.810 (A)	15.760 (A)	14.970 (A)
Non-residential staff FTE total	5,435.430	(A)	5,438.310 (A)	5,583.720 (A)	5,374.570 (A)
Residential staff FTE	99.180	(A)	109.330 (A)	111.840 (A)	113.200 (A)
Total staff FTE	5,634.610	(A)	5,547.640 (A)	5,695.560 (A)	5,487.770 (A)
HESA-supplied teaching student FTE	23,270.692		23,678.417	24,253.614	23,912.708
HESA-supplied research student FTE	1,962.298		1,993.252	1,884.586	1,665.255
FE student FTE	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Total student FTE	25,232.990	(A)	25,671.669 (A)	26,138.200 (A)	25,577.963 (A)
HESA-supplied teaching student headcount	25,171		24,828	26,095	25,612
HESA-supplied research student headcount	2,193		2,225	2,147	1,851
FE student headcount	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Total student headcount	27,364	(A)	27,053 (A)	28,242 (A)	27,463 (A)
Residential space total	Y		Y	Y	Y
Non-residential GIA cleaned (m²)	349,404.000	(A)	335,038.000 (A)	346,621.000 (A)	340,292.000 (A)
Non-residential external site cleaned (ha)	61.398	(A)	35.000 (A)	35.000 (A)	35.000 (A)
Teaching not offices hours per working week	40	(A)	40 (A)	40 (A)	40 (A)
Teaching not offices frequency rate percentage (%)	44.5	(A)	31.3 (A)	64.6 (A)	62.1 (A)
Teaching not offices frequency rate survey date	2022-02	(A)	2021-02 (A)	2020-01 (A)	2019-01 (A)
Teaching not offices frequency rate calculation	T		T	T	T
Non-residential GIA (m²)	360,119.000	(A)	352,591.000 (A)	360,724.000 (A)	354,471.000 (A)
Residential GIA (m²)	137,957.000	(A)	137,261.000 (A)	137,261.000 (A)	134,396.000 (A)
Total GIA (m²)	498,076.000	(A)	489,852.000 (A)	497,985.000 (A)	488,867.000 (A)
Total GIA commercial space (m²)	27,185.000	(A)	17,553.000 (A)	15,473.000 (A)	15,473.000 (A)
Grounds area water (ha)	1.100	(A)	1.100 (A)	1.100 (E)	1.000 (A)
Grounds area listed or heritage (ha)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Total grounds area (ha)	83.200	(A)	83.200 (A)	83.200 (A)	83.200 (A)
Total method of floor area measurement	R		R	R	R
Teaching offices NIA (m²)	22,944.700	(A)	20,674.600 (A)	20,966.400 (A)	14,862.000 (A)
Teaching not offices NIA (m²)	47,553.300	(A)	43,685.400 (A)	45,700.300 (A)	52,550.000 (A)
Teaching NIA total (m²)	70,498.000	(A)	64,360.000 (A)	66,666.700 (A)	67,412.000 (A)
Research offices NIA (m²)	21,479.500	(A)	20,737.200 (A)	20,927.200 (A)	26,338.000 (A)
Research not offices NIA (m²)	51,162.500	(A)	54,002.300 (A)	54,229.700 (A)	48,225.000 (A)
Research NIA total (m²)	72,642.000	(A)	74,739.500 (A)	75,156.900 (A)	74,563.000 (A)
Support offices NIA (m²)	37,366.000	(A)	45,688.500 (A)	45,978.530 (A)	30,767.000 (A)
Support not offices NIA (m²)	35,145.300	(A)	22,932.100 (A)	23,177.890 (A)	11,180.000 (A)
Support NIA total (m²)	72,511.300	(A)	68,620.600 (A)	69,156.420 (A)	41,947.000 (A)
Support NIA associated with catering (m²)	2,792.800	(A)	17,011.500 (A)	14,873.800 (A)	2,490.000 (A)
Support NIA learning centre space (m²)	16,179.000	(A)	11,041.800 (A)	11,311.200 (A)	18,028.000 (A)
Non-residential NIA vacant (m²)	3,913.400	(A)	2,776.000 (A)	2,465.400 (A)	2,642.000 (A)
Non-residential NIA other (m²)	21,708.700	(A)	13,262.400 (A)	13,482.700 (A)	14,022.000 (A)
Non-residential NIA total (m²)	241,273.400	(A)	223,758.500 (A)	226,928.120 (A)	200,586.000 (A)
Residential NIA (m²)	84,058.600	(A)	99,883.600 (A)	99,883.600 (A)	98,765.000 (A)
Total NIA (m²)	325,332.000	(A)	323,642.100 (A)	326,811.720 (A)	299,351.000 (A)
Total NIA commercial space (m²)	21,149.000	(A)	9,652.000 (A)	11,901.000 (A)	11,901.000 (A)
Residential number of bed spaces	4,400	(A)	4,400 (A)	4,394 (A)	4,020 (A)
Residential number of third party bed spaces	0	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	621 (A)
Teaching not offices occupancy rate percentage (%)	61.2	(E)	52.2 (A)	64.6 (A)	69.1 (A)
Teaching not offices occupancy rate survey date	2022-02	(A)	2021-02 (A)	2020-01 (A)	2019-01 (A)
Residential occupancy rate percentage (%)	96.2	(A)	97.0 (A)	98.0 (A)	96.9 (A)
Teaching not offices occupancy rate calculation	G		G	G	G
Total playing fields area (ha)	18.600	(A)	18.600 (A)	18.600 (A)	18.600 (A)
Total site area (ha)	215.580	(A)	246.500 (A)	246.500 (A)	246.500 (A)
Teaching area covered by the Space Utilisation Survey (m²)	16,654.000	(A)	16,654.000 (A)	16,654.000 (A)	16,654.000 (A)
Teaching not offices specialist academic area (m²)	19,553.400	(A)	21,985.000 (A)	9,377.600 (A)	25,000.000 (E)



Description	Value	Accurate or Estimate	Historical Data		
			2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Research not offices specialist academic area (m²)	39,215.100	(A)	44,326.000 (A)	44,395.200 (A)	48,225.000 (E)
Total specialist academic area (m²)	58,768.500	(A)	66,311.000 (A)	53,772.800 (A)	73,225.000 (A)
Non-residential building condition assessment condition A (%)	2.8	(A)	8.8 (A)	7.0 (A)	7.7 (A)
Non-residential building condition assessment condition B (%)	71.9	(A)	61.4 (A)	64.1 (A)	67.2 (A)
Non-residential building condition assessment condition C (%)	22.5	(A)	25.0 (A)	24.9 (A)	21.1 (A)
Non-residential building condition assessment condition D (%)	2.8	(A)	4.8 (A)	4.0 (A)	4.0 (A)
Residential building condition assessment condition A (%)	28.2	(A)	32.9 (A)	32.9 (A)	0.0 (A)
Residential building condition assessment condition B (%)	71.6	(A)	67.1 (A)	67.1 (A)	97.9 (A)
Residential building condition assessment condition C (%)	0.1	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	2.1 (A)
Residential building condition assessment condition D (%)	0.1	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)
Non-residential building condition assessment cost to upgrade condition C to B (£)	82,028,000	(A)	68,144,000 (A)	63,784,000 (A)	52,446,492 (A)
Non-residential building condition assessment cost to upgrade condition D to B (£)	54,492,000	(A)	52,772,000 (A)	21,810,000 (A)	19,954,685 (A)
Residential building condition assessment cost to upgrade condition C to B (£)	63,000	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	645,931 (A)
Residential building condition assessment cost to upgrade condition D to B (£)	191,000	(A)	0 (A)	0 (A)	0 (A)
Non-residential construction date since 2000 (%)	26.4	(A)	22.1 (A)	20.8 (A)	22.1 (A)
Non-residential construction date 1980-1999 (%)	5.7	(A)	5.8 (A)	7.1 (A)	2.1 (A)
Non-residential construction date 1960-1979 (%)	33.2	(A)	34.2 (A)	34.3 (A)	35.3 (A)
Non-residential construction date 1940-1959 (%)	9.8	(A)	11.6 (A)	12.8 (A)	9.2 (A)
Non-residential construction date 1915-1939 (%)	3.3	(A)	7.1 (A)	7.0 (A)	4.7 (A)
Non-residential construction date 1840-1914 (%)	18.2	(A)	13.9 (A)	13.7 (A)	22.6 (A)
Non-residential construction date before 1840 (%)	3.4	(A)	5.3 (A)	4.3 (A)	4.0 (A)
Residential construction date since 2000 (%)	92.6	(A)	93.1 (A)	84.4 (A)	74.2 (A)
Residential construction date 1980-1999 (%)	6.9	(A)	6.9 (A)	6.9 (A)	9.6 (A)
Residential construction date 1960-1979 (%)	0.2	(A)	0.0 (A)	8.7 (A)	15.8 (A)
Residential construction date 1940-1959 (%)	0.0	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.1 (A)
Residential construction date 1915-1939 (%)	0.2	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.1 (A)
Residential construction date 1840-1914 (%)	0.1	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.2 (A)
Residential construction date before 1840 (%)	0.0	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)
Non-residential functional suitability grade 1 (%)	32.3	(A)	34.5 (E)	34.4 (A)	35.0 (E)
Non-residential functional suitability grade 2 (%)	58.6	(A)	57.5 (E)	57.3 (A)	57.0 (E)
Non-residential functional suitability grade 3 (%)	9.1	(A)	8.0 (E)	8.3 (A)	8.0 (E)
Non-residential functional suitability grade 4 (%)	0.0	(A)	0.0 (E)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)
Residential functional suitability grade 1 (%)	98.1	(A)	98.4 (A)	98.6 (A)	83.0 (E)
Residential functional suitability grade 2 (%)	1.6	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)
Residential functional suitability grade 3 (%)	0.3	(A)	1.6 (A)	1.4 (A)	17.0 (E)
Residential functional suitability grade 4 (%)	0.0	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)
Non-residential insurance replacement value (£)	1,659,556,735	(A)	1,434,602,393 (A)	1,374,256,874 (A)	1,320,401,614 (A)
Residential insurance replacement value (£)	481,741,071	(A)	432,576,548 (A)	425,472,146 (A)	400,781,212 (A)
Total insurance replacement value (£)	2,141,297,806	(A)	1,867,178,941 (A)	1,799,729,020 (A)	1,721,182,826 (A)
Non-residential listed building coverage (m²)	75,466.000	(A)	72,535.000 (A)	72,535.000 (A)	72,535.000 (A)
Residential listed building coverage (m²)	0.000	(A)	2,214.000 (A)	2,214.000 (A)	2,214.000 (A)
Total listed building coverage (m²)	75,466.000	(A)	74,749.000 (A)	74,749.000 (A)	74,749.000 (A)
Total method of space apportionment	P		P	P	P
Non-residential number of buildings	182	(A)	179 (A)	180 (A)	179 (A)
Residential number of buildings	22	(A)	37 (A)	37 (A)	37 (A)
Total number of buildings	204	(A)	216 (A)	217 (A)	216 (A)
Non-residential number of car parking spaces	2,131	(A)	1,635 (A)	1,635 (A)	1,635 (A)
Residential number of car parking spaces	610	(A)	255 (A)	255 (A)	255 (A)
Total number of car parking spaces	2,741	(A)	1,890 (A)	1,890 (A)	1,890 (A)
Total number of cycle spaces	755	(E)	755 (A)	755 (A)	755 (A)
Total number of sites	5	(A)	5 (A)	7 (A)	7 (A)

Description	Value	Accurate or Estimate	Historical Data		
			2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Teaching not offices percentage of all NIA used for time-tabled teaching (%)	39.6	(A)	54.0 (A)	54.0 (A)	54.0 (A)
Non-residential PFI or PPP (%)	0.0	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)
Residential PFI or PPP (%)	0.0	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)
Non-residential tenure freehold (%)	93.8	(A)	95.1 (A)	93.1 (A)	93.6 (A)
Non-residential tenure long leasehold (%)	5.1	(A)	3.6 (A)	4.0 (A)	4.1 (A)
Non-residential tenure leasehold (%)	0.8	(A)	0.5 (A)	2.0 (A)	2.0 (A)
Non-residential tenure licence (%)	0.3	(A)	0.8 (A)	0.9 (A)	0.3 (A)
Residential tenure freehold (%)	84.9	(A)	90.1 (A)	90.1 (A)	90.1 (A)
Residential tenure long leasehold (%)	0.0	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)
Residential tenure leasehold (%)	15.1	(A)	9.9 (A)	9.9 (A)	9.9 (A)
Residential tenure licence (%)	0.0	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)
Streamlined energy and carbon reporting scheme participation	Y		Y		
Streamlined energy and carbon reporting scheme cost (£)	0	(A)	0	(A)	(A)
Total carbon reduction target (%)	100.0	(A)	100.0 (A)	100.0 (A)	36.0 (A)
Energy consumption grid electricity (kWh)	22,937,017.000	(A)	14,494,375.000 (A)	18,611,443.000 (A)	27,495,425.981 (A)
Energy consumption biofuels (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption burning oil (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption compressed natural gas (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption coal (industrial) (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption fuel oil (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption gas oil (kWh)	43,351.200	(E)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption liquefied natural gas (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption liquefied petroleum gas (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption lubricants (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption natural gas excluding that used as input for a CHP unit (kWh)	58,415,852.000	(E)	14,627,613.000 (A)	14,310,607.000 (A)	73,522,154.427 (A)
Energy consumption natural gas used as input for a CHP unit (kWh)	130,118,385.000	(E)	181,889,843.000 (A)	175,214,167.000 (A)	109,550,046.936 (A)
Energy consumption heat consumed from onsite CHP (kWh)	73,612,806.000	(A)	88,062,538.000 (E)	72,864,796.770 (A)	78,297,243.382 (A)
Energy consumption electricity consumed from onsite CHP (kWh)	50,015,833.000	(A)	51,516,962.000 (A)	47,816,843.000 (A)	43,771,915.819 (A)
Energy consumption other petroleum gas (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption petroleum coke (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption biomass (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption onsite photovoltaic (kWh)	7,012.000	(A)	7,291.000 (A)	58,138.000 (A)	103,118.820 (A)
Energy consumption onsite wind (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption steam and hot water (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Energy consumption other onsite renewables (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Non-residential energy consumption total (kWh)	176,234,574.200	(E)	149,651,465.000 (A)	15,456,925.000 (A)	195,661,371.176 (A)
Residential energy consumption total (kWh)	28,797,297.000	(E)	19,057,314.000 (A)	138,204,902.770 (A)	27,528,487.253 (A)
Total energy consumption (kWh)	205,031,871.200	(A)	168,708,779.000 (A)	153,661,827.770 (A)	223,189,858.429 (A)
Total energy generated onsite by CHP (kWh)	50,015,833.100	(A)	139,579,501.000 (A)	134,645,560.600 (A)	128,982,076.568 (A)
Environmental management system existence	Y		Y	Y	Y
Environmental management system external verification	09		10	09	09
Environmental management system external verification coverage	Y		Y	Y	Y
Environmental reporting total	Y		Y	Y	Y
Fairtrade accreditation existence	W		W	W	W
Fuel used in HEP owned vehicles aviation spirit (l)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Fuel used in HEP owned vehicles aviation turbine fuel (l)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Fuel used in HEP owned vehicles biofuels (l)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)



Description	Value	Accurate or Estimate	Historical Data		
			2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Fuel used in HEP owned vehicles diesel (l)	28,339.810	(A)	27,389.960 (A)	30,498.000 (A)	40,978.000 (A)
Fuel used in HEP owned vehicles liquefied petroleum gas (l)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Fuel used in HEP owned vehicles petrol (l)	2,281.590	(A)	3,305.590 (A)	3,507.000 (A)	5,298.000 (A)
Total fuel used in HEP owned vehicles (l)	30,621.400	(A)	30,695.550 (A)	34,005.000 (A)	46,276.000 (A)
Total generation of electricity exported to grid (kWh)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Non-residential GIA in DEC or EPC category A (m²)	0.000	(A)	36,389.000 (E)	10,543.000 (E)	29,492.200 (E)
Non-residential GIA in DEC or EPC category B (m²)	106,007.200	(A)	151,711.000 (E)	119,391.000 (E)	32,920.100 (E)
Non-residential GIA in DEC or EPC category C (m²)	125,229.500	(A)	124,322.000 (E)	135,929.000 (E)	133,178.500 (E)
Non-residential GIA in DEC or EPC category D (m²)	80,794.000	(A)	9,501.000 (E)	50,921.000 (E)	46,349.300 (E)
Non-residential GIA in DEC or EPC category E (m²)	4,271.000	(A)	10,597.000 (E)	22,517.000 (E)	64,065.500 (E)
Non-residential GIA in DEC or EPC category F (m²)	0.000	(A)	6,097.000 (E)	6,097.000 (E)	17,964.300 (E)
Non-residential GIA in DEC or EPC category G (m²)	7,212.000	(A)	13,974.000 (E)	13,974.000 (E)	27,903.310 (E)
Residential GIA in DEC or EPC category A (m²)	29,892.200	(A)	51,032.000 (E)	69,162.000 (E)	35,674.000 (A)
Residential GIA in DEC or EPC category B (m²)	42,154.000	(A)	39,127.000 (E)	50,997.000 (E)	53,925.500 (E)
Residential GIA in DEC or EPC category C (m²)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (E)
Residential GIA in DEC or EPC category D (m²)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (E)
Residential GIA in DEC or EPC category E (m²)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (E)
Residential GIA in DEC or EPC category F (m²)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (E)
Residential GIA in DEC or EPC category G (m²)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (E)
Total hazardous waste (t)	241.000	(E)	241.000 (A)	241.000 (E)	241.000 (E)
Non-residential method used to calculate scope 3 carbon emissions from waste	M		M	M	M
Residential method used to calculate scope 3 carbon emissions from waste	M		M	M	M
Total method used to calculate scope 3 carbon emissions from waste	M		M	M	M
Percentage modal split for commuting by staff single occupancy car journey (%)	37.0	(E)	37.0 (E)	37.0 (E)	37.0 (A)
Percentage modal split for commuting by staff car share (%)	2.0	(E)	8.0 (E)	8.0 (E)	8.0 (A)
Percentage modal split for commuting by staff bus (%)	15.0	(E)	15.0 (E)	15.0 (E)	15.0 (A)
Percentage modal split for commuting by staff train (%)	27.0	(E)	25.0 (E)	25.0 (E)	25.0 (A)
Percentage modal split for commuting by staff cycle (%)	10.0	(E)	7.0 (E)	7.0 (E)	7.0 (A)
Percentage modal split for commuting by staff walk (%)	8.0	(E)	7.0 (E)	7.0 (E)	7.0 (A)
Percentage modal split for commuting by staff motorbike (%)	1.0	(E)	1.0 (E)	1.0 (E)	1.0 (A)
Percentage modal split for commuting by staff other (%)	0.0	(E)	0.0 (E)	0.0 (E)	0.0 (A)
Percentage modal split for commuting by students single occupancy car journey (%)	1.0	(E)			
Percentage modal split for commuting by students car share (%)	1.0	(E)			
Percentage modal split for commuting by students bus (%)	60.0	(E)			
Percentage modal split for commuting by students train (%)	8.0	(E)			
Percentage modal split for commuting by students cycle (%)	10.0	(A)			
Percentage modal split for commuting by students walk (%)	20.0	(E)			
Percentage modal split for commuting by students motorbike (%)	0.0	(E)			
Percentage modal split for commuting by students other (%)	0.0	(E)			
Total percentage of renewable energy purchased through green tariffs (%)	8.8	(A)	8.6 (A)	8.8 (A)	10.8 (A)
Total renewable energy generated onsite or offsite (kWh)	22,944,029.000	(A)	7,921.000 (E)	74,964.550 (A)	103,118.820 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions grid electricity (kg CO2e)	4,435,560.347	(A)	3,077,590.644 (A)	4,339,071.821 (A)	7,027,830.881 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions biofuels (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions burning oil (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions compressed natural gas (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions coal (industrial) (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions fuel oil (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions gas oil (kg CO2e)	11,132.155	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions liquefied natural gas (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions liquefied petroleum gas (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions lubricants (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)

Description	Value	Accurate or Estimate	Historical Data		
			2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions natural gas (kg CO2e)	34,415,039.622	(A)	35,994,137.241 (A)	34,847,920.195 (A)	33,657,824.221 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions other petroleum gas (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions petroleum coke (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions biomass (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions onsite photovoltaic (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions onsite wind (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions steam and hot water (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions other onsite renewables (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions vehicles aviation spirit (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions vehicles aviation turbine fuel (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions vehicles biofuels (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions vehicles diesel (kg CO2e)	72,488.700	(A)	68,812.618 (A)	77,648.823 (A)	106,301.440 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions vehicles liquefied petroleum gas (kg CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions vehicles petrol (kg CO2e)	4,932.455	(A)	7,250.878 (A)	7,603.246 (A)	11,703.494 (A)
Non-residential scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions total (kg CO2e)	34,382,739.497	(A)	34,658,192.000 (E)	35,094,873.648 (A)	36,199,924.821 (A)
Residential scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions total (kg CO2e)	4,478,992.627	(A)	4,413,536.000 (E)	4,092,118.368 (A)	4,485,730.281 (A)
Total scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions (kg CO2e)	38,939,153.279	(A)	39,147,791.381 (A)	39,272,244.085 (A)	40,803,660.036 (A)
Total scope 1 and 2 emission baseline for 2005 (t CO2e)	40,208.000	(A)	40,208.000 (A)	40,208.000 (A)	40,208.000 (A)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel air (t CO2e)	1,100.000	(E)	416.600 (E)	1,250.000 (E)	1,702.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel rail (t CO2e)	55.000	(E)	17.300 (E)	50.000 (E)	52.500 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel grey fleet (t CO2e)	150.000	(E)	50.000 (E)	150.000 (E)	150.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel leased pools cars (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel company cars (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel leased motorcycles or mopeds (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel leased vans (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel leased buses (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel public bus (t CO2e)	5.000	(E)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel underground (t CO2e)	1.000	(E)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel tram (t CO2e)	1.000	(E)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel taxi (t CO2e)	3.000	(E)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel coach (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel ferry (t CO2e)	1.000	(E)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from staff commuting by air (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from staff commuting by rail (t CO2e)	140,000.000	(E)	35.000 (E)	140,000.000 (E)	139,991.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from staff commuting by trams (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from staff commuting by underground (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from staff commuting by public bus (t CO2e)	90,000.000	(E)	22.500 (E)	90,000.000 (E)	89,405.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from staff commuting by coach (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from staff commuting by car (t CO2e)	910,000.000	(E)	227.500 (E)	910,000.000 (E)	908,230.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from staff commuting by taxi (t CO2e)	300.000	(E)	70.000 (E)	280.000 (E)	277.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from staff commuting by motorcycle or moped (t CO2e)	8,000.000	(E)	2,162.500 (E)	8,650.000 (E)	8,604.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from staff commuting by ferry (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from students commuting by air (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from students commuting by rail (t CO2e)	90,000.000	(E)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from students commuting by trams (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from students commuting by underground (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from students commuting by public bus (t CO2e)	200,000.000	(E)			



Description	Value	Accurate or Estimate	Historical Data		
			2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Scope 3 carbon emissions from students commuting by coach (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from students commuting by car (t CO2e)	15,000.000	(E)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from students commuting by taxi (t CO2e)	500.000	(E)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from students commuting by motorcycle or moped (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from students commuting by ferry (t CO2e)	0.000	(A)			
Scope 3 carbon emissions from supply chain business services (t CO2e)	48,876.590	(A)	8,325.000 (E)	16,650.000 (E)	18,655.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from supply chain paper products (t CO2e)	444.570	(A)	1,175.000 (E)	2,350.000 (E)	2,342.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from supply chain other manufactured products (t CO2e)	3,398.980	(A)	6,300.000 (E)	12,600.000 (E)	12,577.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from supply chain manufactured fuels, chemicals, and gases (t CO2e)	1,671.480	(A)	1,150.000 (E)	2,300.000 (E)	2,307.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from supply chain food and catering (t CO2e)	424.550	(A)	2,000.000 (E)	4,000.000 (E)	3,993.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from supply chain construction (t CO2e)	1,609.560	(A)	6,150.000 (E)	12,300.000 (E)	12,311.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from supply chain information and communication technologies (t CO2e)	23,959.180	(A)	750.000 (E)	1,500.000 (E)	1,503.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from supply chain waste and water (t CO2e)	357.040	(A)	1,225.000 (E)	2,550.000 (E)	2,544.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from supply chain medical and precision instruments (t CO2e)	97,704.710	(A)	4,150.000 (E)	8,300.000 (E)	8,277.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from supply chain other procurement (t CO2e)	4,398.910	(A)	5,925.000 (E)	11,850.000 (E)	11,830.000 (E)
Scope 3 carbon emissions from supply chain unclassified (t CO2e)	12,630.620	(A)	652.000 (E)	1,350.000 (E)	1,325.000 (E)
Non-residential scope 3 carbon emissions from waste (t CO2e)	15.240	(A)	1,193.000 (E)	2,385.000 (E)	23,856.000 (E)
Residential scope 3 carbon emissions from waste (t CO2e)	13.890	(A)	753.000 (E)	1,555.000 (E)	15,561.000 (E)
Total scope 3 carbon emissions from waste (t CO2e)	29.130	(A)	1,946.000 (E)	3,940.000 (E)	39,417.000 (E)
Total scope 3 carbon emissions from wastewater treatment (t CO2e)	85.963	(A)	70.820 (E)	204.029 (A)	221.576 (A)
Non-residential scope 3 carbon emissions from water supply (t CO2e)	38.778	(A)	23.331 (E)	63.684 (A)	65.335 (A)
Residential scope 3 carbon emissions from water supply (t CO2e)	8.312	(A)	16.255 (E)	37.472 (A)	44.521 (A)
Total scope 3 carbon emissions from water supply (t CO2e)	47.090	(A)	39.586 (E)	101.156 (A)	109.856 (A)
Use of renewable energy generated onsite or offsite where the ROCs are retained or not claimed (%)	0.0	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)
Use of renewable energy generated onsite or offsite where the ROCs are sold (%)	0.0	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)
Non-residential volume of wastewater (m³)	260,253.240	(E)	153,455.000 (A)	181,425.000 (A)	186,128.676 (E)
Residential volume of wastewater (m³)	55,787.590	(E)	106,912.000 (A)	106,751.000 (A)	126,832.345 (E)
Total volume of wastewater (m³)	316,040.830	(A)	260,367.000 (A)	288,176.000 (A)	312,961.021 (E)
Non-residential waste mass recycled (t)	269.081	(A)	175.000 (E)	350.000 (E)	355.000 (E)
Non-residential waste mass incineration (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Non-residential waste mass composting (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Non-residential waste mass anaerobic digestion (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Non-residential waste mass landfill (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Non-residential waste mass used to create energy (t)	446.896	(A)	425.000 (E)	850.000 (E)	840.000 (E)
Non-residential waste mass other (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (E)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Non-residential waste mass total (t)	715.977	(A)	600.000 (E)	1,200.000 (A)	1,195.000 (E)
Residential waste mass recycled (t)	253.692	(A)	75.000 (E)	150.000 (E)	160.000 (E)
Residential waste mass incineration (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Residential waste mass composting (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Residential waste mass anaerobic digestion (t)	15.510	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Residential waste mass landfill (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Residential waste mass used to create energy (t)	392.531	(A)	325.000 (E)	650.000 (E)	620.000 (E)
Residential waste mass other (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Residential waste mass total (t)	661.733	(A)	400.000 (E)	800.000 (A)	780.000 (A)
Other works waste mass recycled (t)	480.000	(E)	275.000 (E)	550.000 (E)	525.190 (A)
Other works waste mass incineration (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Other works waste mass composting (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Other works waste mass anaerobic digestion (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)

Description	Value	Accurate or Estimate	Historical Data		
			2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Other works waste mass landfill (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Other works waste mass used to create energy (t)	120.000	(E)	437.000 (E)	875.000 (E)	874.800 (A)
Other works waste mass other (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Other works waste mass total (t)	600.000	(E)	712.000 (E)	1,425.000 (A)	1,399.990 (A)
Total waste mass recycled (t)	1,002.773	(A)	525.000 (A)	1,050.000 (A)	1,040.190 (A)
Total waste mass incineration (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Total waste mass composting (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Total waste mass anaerobic digestion (t)	15.510	(E)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Total waste mass landfill (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Total waste mass used to create energy (t)	959.427	(E)	1,187.000 (A)	2,375.000 (A)	2,334.800 (A)
Total waste mass other (t)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Total waste mass (t)	1,977.710	(E)	1,712.000 (A)	3,425.000 (A)	3,374.990 (A)
Borehole water used for irrigation (%)	0.0	(A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)	0.0 (A)
Total water borehole extraction (m³)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)
Non-residential water consumption (m³)	260,253.240	(E)	156,587.000 (A)	185,127.000 (A)	189,927.220 (A)
Residential water consumption (m³)	55,787.590	(E)	109,094.000 (A)	108,929.000 (A)	129,420.760 (A)
Total water consumption (m³)	316,040.830	(A)	265,681.000 (A)	294,056.000 (A)	319,347.980 (A)
Total water supply grey water and rain water (m³)	0.000	(A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)	0.000 (A)



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