Appendix A - 2020/21 Carbon Emissions Review

Enfield Annual Emissions Report

Contents

NE=Not Estimated, IE= Included Elsewhere

Enfield Boroughwide Emissions

Introduction

The Council committed to Enfield becoming a carbon neutral borough by 2040, committing to reducing Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 64% with residual emissions offset locally (Climate Action Plan 2020). This annual report presents the latest data against this target, utilising the LEGGI dataset published by the GLA.

Borough emissions are greenhouse gas emissions from within the Borough's geographic boundary. This is consistent with the GHG protocol for cities (https://ghgprotocol.org/). Scope 1 emissions which are direct emissions from sources located within the borough and Scope 2 emissions which are GHG emissions occurring because of grid-supplied electricity, heat and/or cooling from within the borough (where the generation may occur elsewhere). This includes;

- Stationary emissions from buildings, such as fuel for heating and hot water and electricity
- Transport emissions, primarily from fuel and electricity used on-road's, but also rail and water

Commentary on data changes

The borough-wide emissions have previously been reported utilising the Setting City Area Targets and Trajectories for Emission Reductions (SCATTER) tool. In a move to ensure greater reporting consistency amongst boroughs, London Council's sought cross-borough agreement to adopt the GLA's London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) dataset as the preferred reporting methodology going forward.

Data from central government continue to follow a 2-year data lag which is reflected in the data and reporting years. The current 2021/22 reporting year is looking at data from 2019. In last year's reporting an effort was made to try and stay ahead of the data lag, by postprocessing raw data, however going forward it was considered that this may lead to issues in alignment and reliability of reporting. Going forward we will continue to report data set out within LEGGI, including the underlying consumption data for transparency.

The sectors remain broadly the same, the key change is that Waste is currently only being reported London-wide, so cannot be reported for Enfield alone for 2021/22. This is due to the complexity of waste emissions reporting, acknowledging in London differences between where waste is produced and processed. A London Council's led working group has been set up to establish the best approach going forward.

Some changes in trajectory may be apportioned to the change in dataset, and therefore underlying methodology used. For this reason, dual reporting has been adopted for transparency. Comparative reduction statistics reported are for indicative purposes only.

A new baseline and target will be established as part of the Climate Action Plan review to account for the new methodology and to enable accurate forward reporting against progress.

NE=Not Estimated, IE= Included Elsewhere

Summary

The Boroughwide Scope 1 & 2 emissions remain driven by energy use in buildings, accounting for **60%** of the Council's footprint (Figure 1). This is largely driven by heating and hot water in buildings and on-road transport (Scope 1), with only ~20% of emissions relating to electricity consumption (Scope 2).

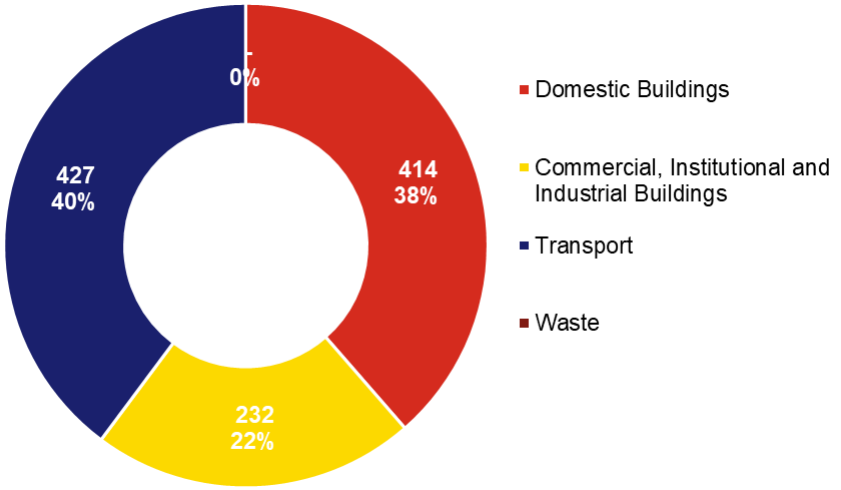

FIGURE 1 - 2021/22 BOROUGH-WIDE EMISSIONS BREAKDOWN (2019 LEGGI)

Borough-Wide Scope 1 & 2 Combined (ktCO2e)									
	Data Year	2017		2018		2019			
	Reporting Year	*2019/20*		*2020/21*		*2021/22*		*% annual*	*% BL year*
	Source	*SCATTER*	*LEGGI*	*SCATTER*	*LEGGI*	*SCATTER*	*LEGGI*	*SCATTER*	
Scope 1 & 2	Domestic Buildings	461	438	429	407	419	414	-2% ▼	-9%
Scope 1 & 2	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	296	253	268	250	303	232	13% ▲	2%
Scope 1	Transport	368	370	384	364	419	427	9% ▲	14%
Scope 1	Waste	16	NE	34	NE	17	NE	-50% ●	4%
	Total Scope 1 & 2 Emisions	**1,140**	**1,061**	**1,115**	**1,021**	**1,157**	**1,073**	4% ▲	1%

TABLE 1 – BOROUGH EMISSIONS BY CATEGORY

The trajectory since setting a baseline from 2017 data (2019/20 reporting year) is generally showing a downward trend for buildings, despite fluctuation between data sets, but an upwards trend for transport related emissions. This is primarily being driven by an increase in road-based emissions. Emissions associated with buildings has overall decreased, this is due to a 22% reduction in scope 2 emissions from electricity over the baseline, this can largely be attributed to decarbonisation of the electricity grid.

Borough-Wide Scope 1 & 2 Breakdown (ktCO2e)									
	Data Year	2017		2018		2019			
	Reporting Year	*2019/20*		*2020/21*		*2021/22*		*% annual*	*% BL year*
	Source	*SCATTER*	*LEGGI*	*SCATTER*	*LEGGI*	*SCATTER*	*LEGGI*	*SCATTER*	
Scope 1	Domestic Buildings	287	303	295	287	298	305	1% ▲	4%
	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	112	118	114	123	168	122	47% ▲	50%
	Transport	368	358	384	353	419	416	9% ▲	14%
	Waste	16	RE	34	RE	17	RE	-50% ●	4%
	Total Scope 1 Emissions	**783**	**779**	**826**	**763**	**902**	**843**	9% ▲	15%
Scope 2	Domestic Buildings	174	135	135	120	121	109	-10% ▼	-31%
	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	183	135	154	127	135	110	-13% ▼	-27%
	Transport	IE	12	IE	11	IE	11	NR ●	NR
	Total Scope 2 Emissions	**357**	**282**	**289**	**258**	**255**	**230**	-12% ▼	-29%
	Total Scope 1 & 2 Emisions	**1,140**	**1,061**	**1,115**	**1,021**	**1,157**	**1,073**	4% ▲	1%

TABLE 2 - BOROUGH EMISSIONS BY SCOPE

NE=Not Estimated, IE= Included Elsewhere

The Borough's combined Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions for 2021/22 show:

- 1% increase in the Boroughwide greenhouse gas emissions over 2017 baseline
- 4% increase in Boroughwide greenhouse gas emissions from 2018 to 2019

Note: % reduction figures reported here are based on the SCATTER methodology. A new baseline will be established as part of the Climate Action Plan review to reflect the LEGGI data set. Dual reporting has been included for reference.

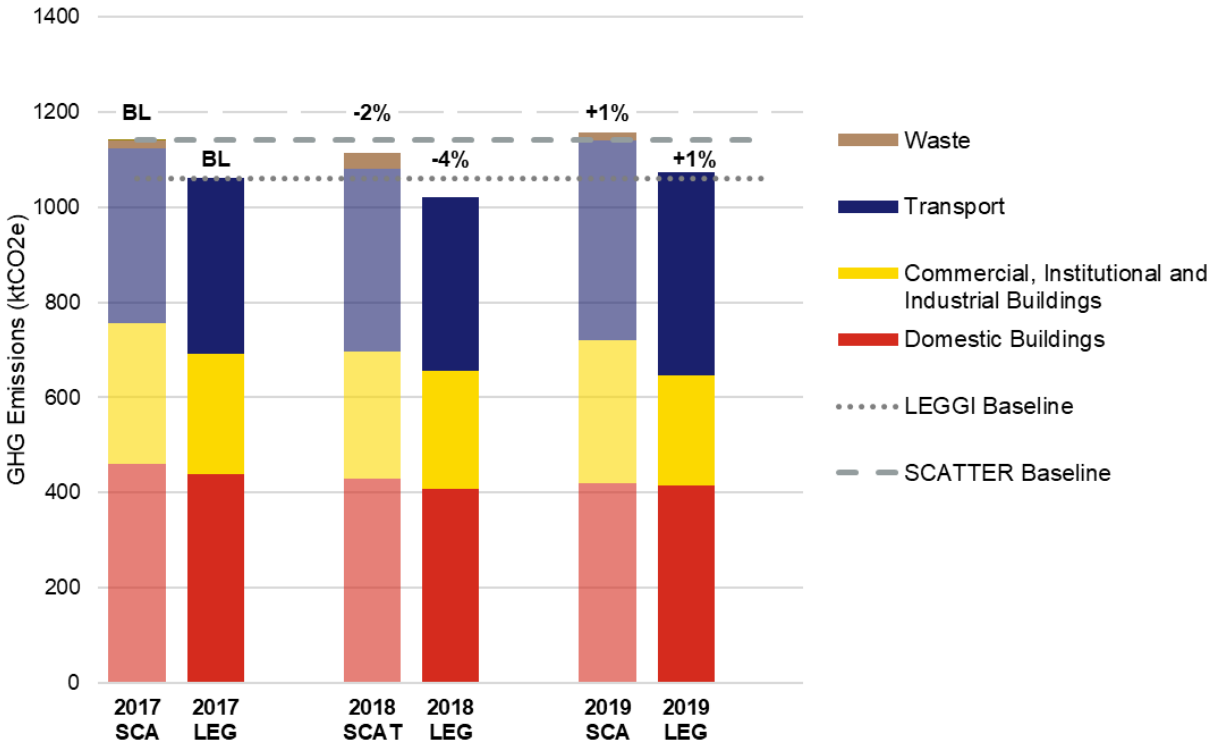

FIGURE 2 – BOROUGH-WIDE EMISSIONS TRACKING

Emissions in detail

This section reviews the underlying consumption data and looks at patterns to inform priorities. As the data continues to follow a 2-year lag, the impact of policies and actions since the adoption of the Climate Action Plan in summer 2020 will not be reflected.

Domestic Buildings

Building related emissions make-up 60% of borough-carbon emissions. Domestic building remains the largest contributor to borough-wide emissions, with the largest challenge being natural gas used for heating in homes. This is an ongoing challenge as gas usage is continue to increase. This huge challenge relates to priority areas in our climate action response.

Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings

Energy from the Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial building sector is a significant proportion of borough emissions. The balance of energy used for natural gas and electricity consumption is closer, likely due to lower heating demands and a higher proportion of electrically heated buildings. Decarbonising heating systems remains a challenge for this

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building sector. There remains significant consumption of oil in these building types, which requires further investigation to understand and identify opportunities to phase out

Road Transport

Fossil-fuel use from road-based transport remains a significant challenge. The emissions from road-based transport have seen the largest increases. This is from a combination of private vehicles and commercial vehicles. Mode shift to sustainable and active transport, in additional to electrification of vehicles will be the main priority areas to reduce this consumption.

Grid decarbonisation

The decarbonisation of the UK electricity grid has continued to have a positive effect of reducing the carbon intensity of electricity and therefore the resultant Scope 2 emissions. The UK grid carbon factor (greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy) has decreased a further 9% from 2020/21 reporting year, and 25% from the 2018/19 baseline year.

Borough Scope 1 & 2 Consumption								
Data Year			**2017**		**2018**		**2019**	
Reporting Year			2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
Source			*SCATTER*	*LEGGI*	*SCATTER*	*LEGGI*	*SCATTER*	*LEGGI*
Natural Gas	MWh	Domestic Buildings	1,538,939	1,618,555	1,584,945	1,537,793	1,607,318	1,583,917
Oil	MWh	Domestic Buildings	6,195	6,079	6,134	6,134	6,183	6,172
Coal	MWh	Domestic Buildings	1,890	7,294	1,925	7,511	1,832	9,479
Biomass	MWh	Domestic Buildings	61,865	NR	70,883	NR	73,227	73,269
Electricity	MWh	Domestic Buildings	494,998	487,052	475,332	475,332	472,092	472,092
Natural Gas	MWh	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	503,012	530,324	529,781	517,947	566,707	563,241
Oil	MWh	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	81,969	74,374	67,977	70,986	67,623	70,535
Coal	MWh	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	NR	341	NR	308	NR	1,053
Electricity	MWh	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	521,484	490,063	544,250	500,947	526,387	478,048
Bioenergy & Waste	MWh	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	NR	2,278	NR	70,883	NR	-
Fossil Fuel	MWh	Road Transport	1,481,704	1,432,273	1,531,858	644,889	1,687,030	1,603,660
Bioenergy & Waste	MWh	Road Transport	NR	NR	NR	NR	79,173,570	NR
Electricity	MWh	Road Transport	IE	-	IE	1	IE	1,937
Diesel	MWh	Railways	1,127	2,223	1,039	2,223	1,032	5,587
Electricity	MWh	Railways	NR	43,414	NR	43,301	NR	46,401
Diesel	MWh	Waterbourne Navigation	2,082	NR	2,072	NR	3,866	NR
Aviation	MWh	Aviation	NR	1,258	NR	1,339	NR	1,109
Open-loop	Tonnes	Waste - Recycling	33,990	NR	72,439	NR	34,395	NR
Landfill	Tonnes	Waste - Landfill	28,366	NR	59,441	NR	14,806	NR
Combustion	Tonnes	Waste - Combustion	72,652	NR	171,559	NR	88,004	NR

TABLE 3 – CONSUMPTION BY TYPE

Waste

The LEGGI data-set currently only reports waste emissions for London-wide, this reflects that in London Waste is processed at distributed locations across the city. It should be noted that waste made up a small proportion of emissions according to the SCATTER tool.

In Enfield, local authority collected refuse waste is sent to the North London Waste Authority (NWLA) for sorting and disposal. The NWLA then sorts waste received for further recycling/composting, incineration for energy (EfW), and landfill, with solid-waste disposal (landfill). It should be noted that emissions from waste remain a very small proportion, as only land-fill emissions are included (BEIS methodology), a very small proportion of waste in Enfield is sent to landfill. Where waste is utilised to produce energy (electricity or heat), then these emissions will be reflected in the grid carbon factor and therefore reflected in end use emissions.

NE=Not Estimated, IE= Included Elsewhere

Enfield Council Organisational Emissions

Introduction

The Council has committed to becoming a carbon neutral organisation by 2030, committing to reducing Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 73% with residual emissions offset locally (Climate Action Plan 2020). This annual report presents the latest data against this target and represents the council's commitment to transparency on our Climate Action journey.

Council emissions are greenhouse gas emissions from within the Council's organisational boundary which include assets which the council own and operate such as buildings, fleet and street lighting, defined as Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 3 emissions are from sources the council either does not own or control but has influence over including staff travel, council homes and capital goods. This is consistent with the GHG protocol for corporate emissions (https://ghgprotocol.org/)

A baselining exercise was undertaken in late 2019 as part of our Climate Action Plan development for which emissions are continued to be assessed against. The current reporting year is 2021/22, aligning with the financial year.

Summary

The Council's Scope 1 & 2 emissions remain largely driven by energy use in buildings, accounting for 79% of the Council's footprint (Figure 3). This is largely driven by heating and hot water in buildings (49%), followed by electricity in buildings (30%), diesel in fleet (16%) then electricity for street lighting (5%). Maintained schools are the largest emission sector by building portfolio (33%), following by corporate operational buildings (24%).

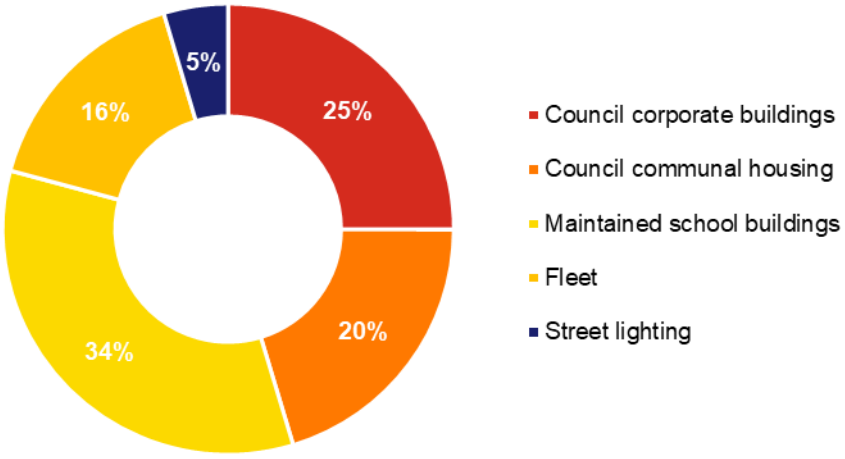

FIGURE 3 - 2021/2022 COUNCIL SCOPE 1 & 2 EMISSIONS

NE=Not Estimated, IE= Included Elsewhere

Council Scope 1 & 2 (tCO2e)							
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			
Direct and indirect emissions from fuel consumption	*Baseline*				*% annual*	*% BL year*	
Council corporate buildings	16,960	10,670	4,506	4,422	-2%	-18%	▼
Council communal housing			3,623	3,588	-1%		
Maintained school buildings		6,139	5,668	5,976	5%		
Fleet	2,470	2,605	2,353	2,862	22%	-10%	▼
Street lighting	2,478	2,273	1,331	815	-39%	-41%	▼
Total Scope 1 & 2 (tCO2e)	**21,908**	**21,687**	**17,480**	**17,662**	1%	**-19%**	▼

TABLE 4 - SCOPE 1 & 2 EMISSION BY ASSET CATEGORY

Council Scope 1 & 2 (tCO2e)								
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			
Direct and Indirect emissions		*Baseline*				*% annual*	*% BL year*	
Scope 1	Buildings (Natural Gas)	8,729	9,480	8,132	8,666	7%	-1%	▼
	Building (Gas Oil)	NR	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	●
	Buildings (Fugative)	NR	NR	345	NR	NR	NR	●
	Fleet (Diesel)	2,470	2,605	2,353	2,862	22%	16%	▲
		11,199	12,087	10,830	11,527	6%	3%	▲
Scope 2	Buildings (Electricity)	8,231	7,327	5,320	5,319	0%	-35%	▼
	Building (Heat)	NE	NE	NE	NE	0%	0%	0
	Street Lighting (Electricity)	2,478	2,273	1,331	815	-39%	-67%	▼
		10,709	9,600	6,650	6,134	-8%	-43%	▼
Total Scope 1 & 2 (tCO2e)		**21,908**	**21,687**	**17,480**	**17,662**	1%	**-19%**	▼

TABLE 5 - SCOPE 1 & 2 EMISSION BY FUEL SCOPE

The Council's combined Scopes 1 and 2 for 2021/22 show:

- 1% increase in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 2020/21
- 19% reduction in the Council's direct emissions over 2018/19

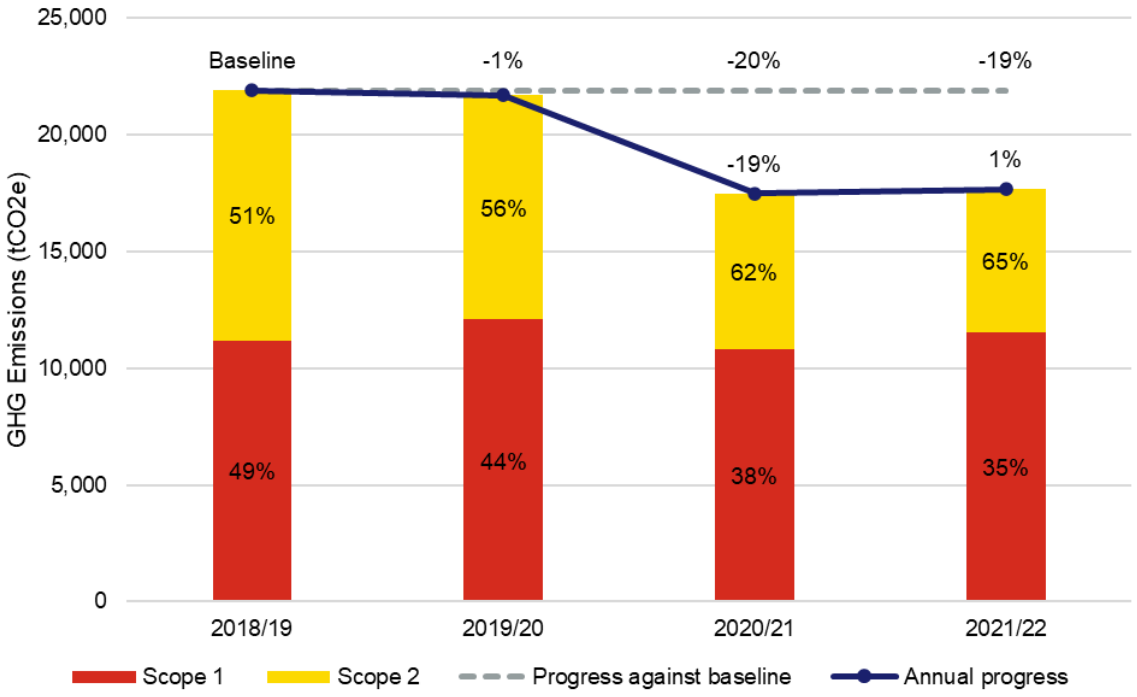

FIGURE 4 - COUNCIL SCOPE 1 & 2 EMISSIONS

This reduction is on track with required zero carbon trajectory (Figure 5), despite the increase from last year. Green House Gas emissions were predicted to increase over the previous year as a bounce back from the pandemic, during which time there was widespread building closures. Buildings have now reopened with a new normal of operations, such as increased ventilation, which have been reflected in the emissions.

NE=Not Estimated, IE= Included Elsewhere

The largest carbon savings has been a result of the completion of the street lighting LED replacement programme, reducing emissions by over 50% compared to the baseline year. As the electricity grid continues to decarbonise year on year, this is reflected in the Council's Scope 2 carbon emissions. In addition to energy savings and renewables investment, the decarbonisation of the grid has resulted in Scope 2 emissions reductions 39% over the baseline year. This trend is expected to continue with further investment in renewables both locally and nationally. Scope 1 emissions from natural gas use in buildings remain the largest challenge. More detailed breakdown of emissions and consumption can be found in the following sections.

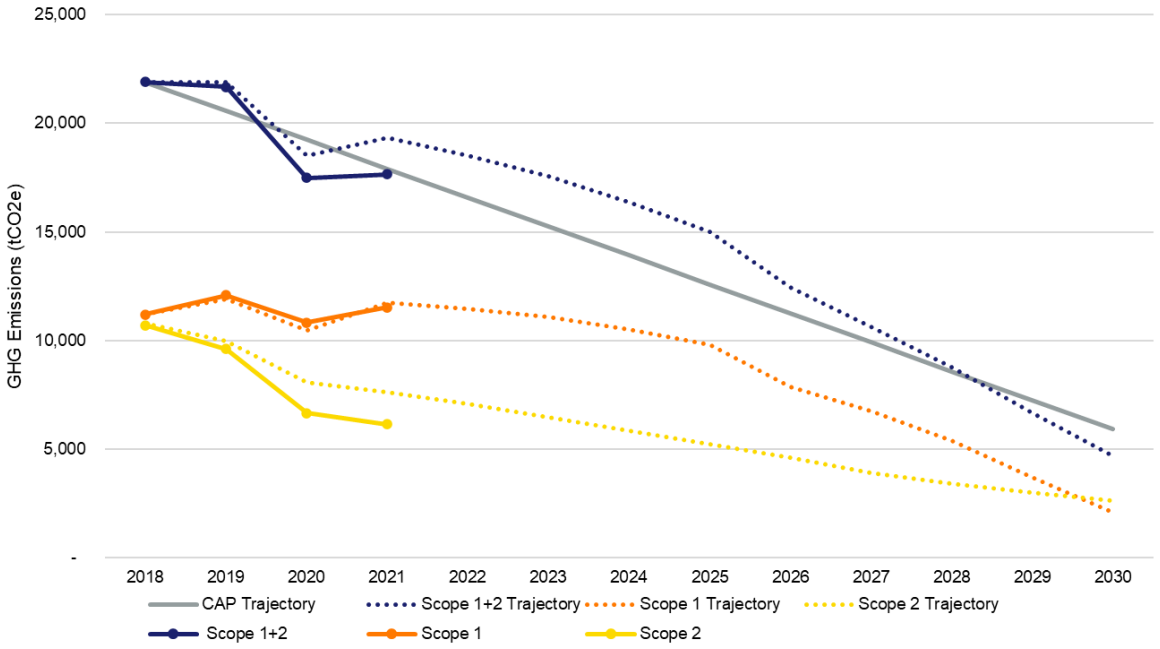

FIGURE 5 – COUNCIL SCOPE 1 & 2 EMISSIONS 2030 TRAJECTORY

Scope 1 Emissions in detail

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions occurring at the source, from council owned or controlled assets, such as gas combustion from boilers in council operated buildings and fuel usage in fleet vehicles, this can also include fugitive emissions from refrigerant use

In 2020/21 reporting period Scope 1 emissions reduced 10% when compared to the previous year. The 2020/21 Reporting year is abnormal as was heavily impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, and therefore may not accurately represent savings from energy saving investment programmes.

Council Scope 1 Consumption						
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Consumption by fuel type			*Baseline*			
Natural Gas	kWh	Council corporate buildings	21,560,342	30,866,563	11,102,528	13,364,279
Natural Gas	kWh	Council communal housing			10,550,514	10,288,921
Natural Gas	kWh	Maintained school buildings	25,891,187	20,695,155	22,573,337	23,658,307
Diesel	litres	Fleet	918,915	1,004,033	977,955	1,139,121
Gas Oil	litres	Gas oil	NR	1,007	NR	NR
Fugative Emiss	kg	Council buildings R410A	NR	NR	110	NR
Fugative Emiss	kg	Council buildings R407C	NR	NR	65	NR

NE=Not Estimated, IE= Included Elsewhere

TABLE 6 – SCOPE 1 CONSUMPTION BY FUEL TYPE

Fleet

Fleet carbon emissions increased 22% from 2020/21. This is due increased fleet number and the introduction of services back-in house. The number of fleet vehicles included in reporting has increased by approximately 8% compared to 2021/22. This does not directly translate to more vehicles are on the road, it reflects the expansion of the Council's operational control of fleet vehicles. The Council has also switched fuel from Diesel to GTL, with the benefit of reducing pollutants. This does not currently impact the greenhouse gas emissions but is beneficial for air quality.

Buildings

Natural gas used in buildings for heating and hot water increased 7% over the previous reporting year 2020/21. This is primarily due to reopening of buildings and will also reflect modifications for safe operational procedures such as increased ventilation which likely had an adverse effect on heating.

A review of the mean air temperature (Figure 6 – Mean air temperatureFigure 6) shows that both the autumn and spring period was colder than the previous year, which of had the impact of extending the heating season.

Fugitive emissions from refrigerant have not been able to be included in the 2021/22 reporting period, due to a change in the systems being used to track this data. It is intended to report these emissions from 22/23 using a more reliable and up to date data source.

Overall, there is a <1% decrease in natural gas in buildings over the baseline reporting year. The progress report outlines action the Council is taking to look at opportunities to retrofit buildings and pilot low carbon heating systems.

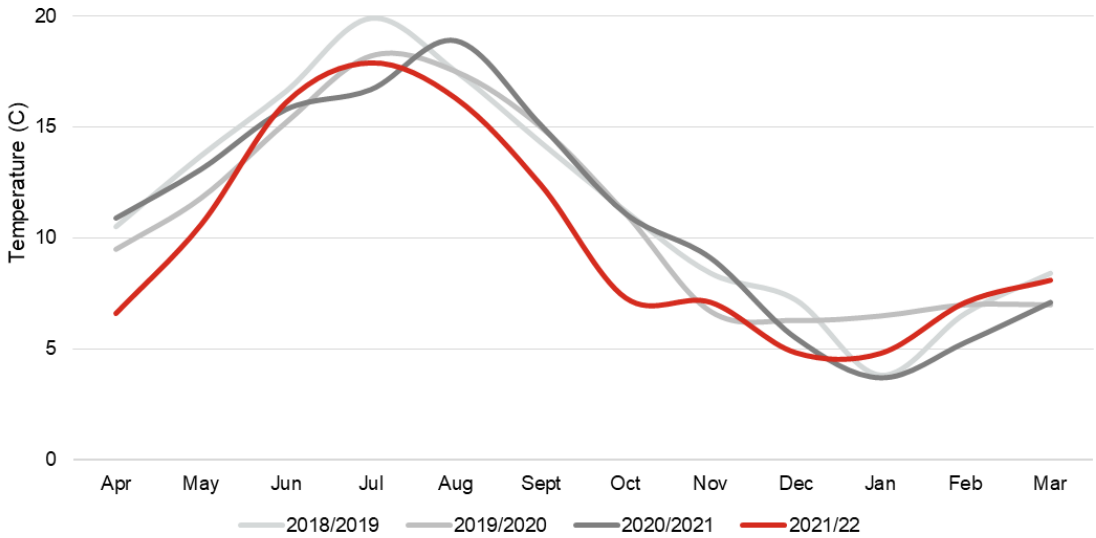

FIGURE 6 – MEAN AIR TEMPERATURE

Scope 2 Emissions in detail

Scope 2 emissions are those from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the council. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where the electricity is generated rather than at the asset. The Council's Scope 2 emissions broadly relate to electricity used in buildings and for street lighting.

NE=Not Estimated, IE= Included Elsewhere

Council Scope 2 Consumption						
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Energy consumption			*Baseline*			
Electricity	kWh	Council offices & operations buildings	29,076,639	19,533,054	9,090,474	9,295,592
Electricity	kWh	Council communal housing			7,217,637	8,021,500
Electricity	kWh	Maintained school buildings		9,131,625	6,509,840	7,735,037
Electricity	kWh	Street lighting	8,754,884	8,892,449	5,707,069	3,838,980

TABLE 7 - SCOPE 2 CONSUMPTION BY FUEL TYPE

Grid decarbonisation and market-based emissions

The decarbonisation of the UK electricity grid has continued to have a positive effect of reducing the carbon intensity of electricity and therefore the resultant Scope 2 emissions. The UK grid carbon factor (greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy) has decreased a further 9% from 2020/21 reporting year, and 25% from the 2018/19 baseline year.

From October 2020, the Council has procured REGO certified renewable energy for the council corporate and communal housing portfolio and procured green energy for street lighting. In line with GHG protocol Scope 2 guidance, location-based and market-based emissions have been reported separately, with location based emissions remaining the default. The market-based emissions reflect the council's investment in REGO and renewable energy.

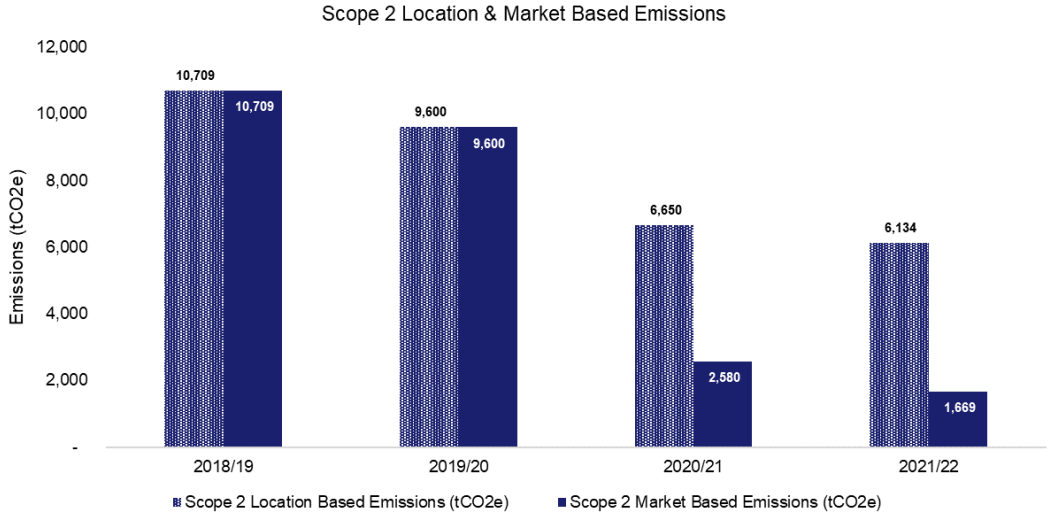

FIGURE 7 - LOCATION & MARKET-BASED EMISSIONS REPORTING

Buildings

Electricity used in buildings increased by 10% over the previous reporting year 2020/21, this can be attributed to the impact of Covid-19 and the subsequent reopening of buildings. Overall, there has been a 14% reduction in electricity consumption over the 2018/19 baseline year, this will reflect ongoing investment in low energy lighting and renewables. A proportion may also be attributed to building closures and disposals.

Street Lighting

The completion of the street-light LED retrofit programme in March 2021 has seen reduced the energy by 33% compared to the previous year and 54% overall, with 94% of street light fittings now LED. These savings demonstrate the success of the programme and associated energy and carbon emission reductions.

NE=Not Estimated, IE= Included Elsewhere

Scope 3 Emissions in detail

Scope 3 emissions are the consequence of council activity but occur from sources not owned or controlled directly by the council. Scope 3 emissions can be difficult to account for, however we are committed to following best practices and taking steps to better understanding and transparently report on Scope 3 emissions. This includes developing new processes and methodologies for gathering data and making emissions assessments. Through improving data collection and analysis processes we will be able to better identify opportunities for emissions reductions from areas within the council's influence, including council housing, employee commuting and construction. As we work to more robustly include analyse our scope 3 emissions, year on year comparison may not accurately reflect improvements made. The first stage is estimating scale, data collection and transparency to be able to better monitor change and impact.

Where updated data has not been available, the base data from 2021/22 has been used with revised emission factors applied. The Council is continuing to assess opportunities to improve data collection and reporting.

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As shown in Figure 8 summary, our largest Scope 3 emissions challenge is gas and electricity consumption of council housing. This continues to be an area of focus and investment for the council. This will also be an area where we hope to improve our Scope 3 emissions accounting and understanding.

Council Scope 3 (tCO2e)						
		2018/19	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	
Indirect emissions from value chain		*Baseline*				*Notes*
Scope 3 cat 1	Purchased Goods & Services (c.1)	NR	NR	NR	NR	*Not reported*
Scope 3 cat 2	Capital Goods – Council Housing	45,440	45,440	12,516	588	
Scope 3 cat 3	Fuel and energy related activities	913	815	572	543	
Scope 3 cat 4	Water	48	48	222	62	
Scope 3 cat 6	Business Travel	140	142	80	96	
Scope 3 cat 7	Employee commuting	NR	NR	1,294	924	*Placeholder*
	Employee work from home	NR	NR	1,321	1,306	*Placeholder*
Scope 3 cat 8	Upstream Leased assets - Temporary Accomodatior	NR	NR	279	RE	
Scope 3 cat 13	Downstream Leased assets - Council Housing	32,237	30,217	38,057	38,057	*Placeholder*
Scope 3 cat 14	Franchises – Fusion Leisure	2,479	2,316	751	1,919	
Total Scope 1 Emissions (tCO2e)		**81,257**	**78,978**	**55,093**	**43,495**	

NR = Not Recorded, NM = New Methodology

TABLE 8 – COUNCIL SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

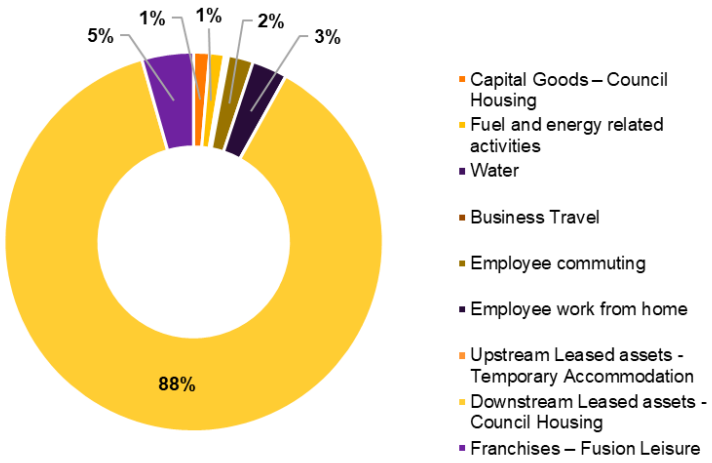

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FIGURE 8 - SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS BREAKDOWN

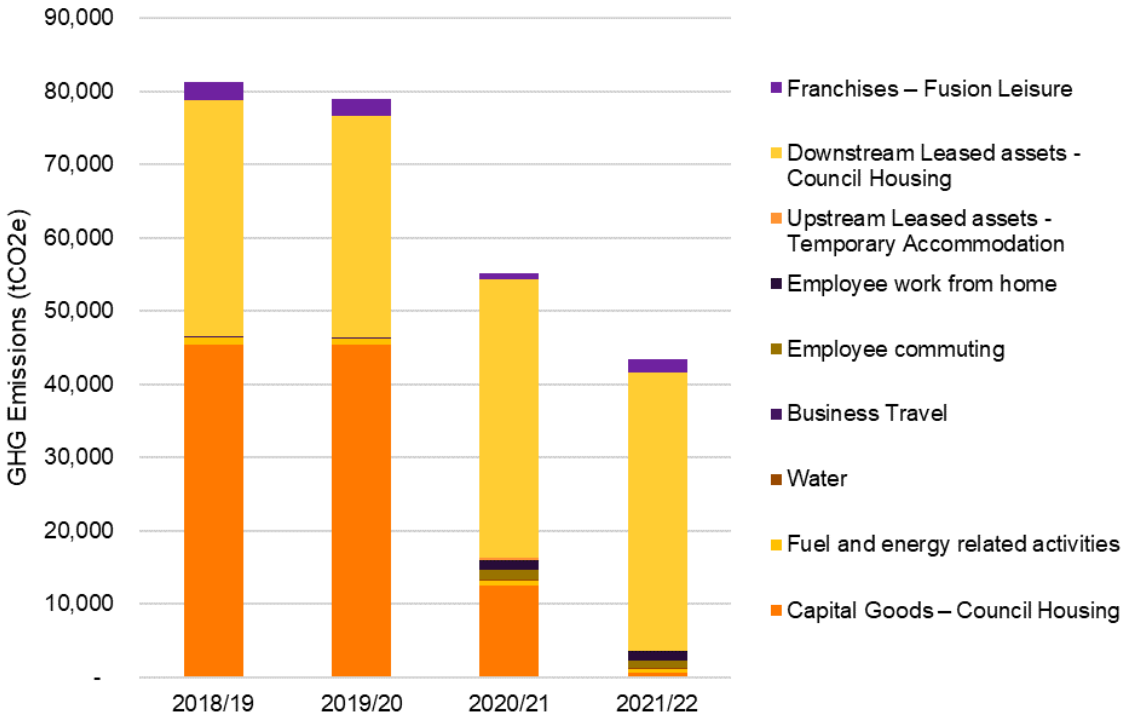

FIGURE 9 – COUNCIL SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

Capital goods

Emissions have been calculated utilising the methodology established in 2020/21, based on benchmark figures for completed units within the accounting period retained by the Council. This figure is significantly less for 2021/22 due to a lull in housing units being completed, likely impacted by Covid-19. The number of completed units is expected to increase from 2023 onwards in line with the current programme of housing schemes which can be found here: https://www.enfield.gov.uk/services/housing/housing-schemes

Fuel and energy related activities

Transmissions and distribution related emissions are directly related to electricity consumption and reflect reduction in Scope 2 electricity consumption from the street lighting retrofit programme and energy reductions from buildings.

Business travel

Business land travel mileage increased from 2021/22 to the previous year, this is likely due to Covid-19 and the increase in private vehicle usage compared to public transport.

Employee commuting & work from home emissions

This methodology provides an estimation for the purposes of scale of hidden emissions. In addition to commuting, work from home emissions include an estimation for electricity and heating used in the home, based on an estimation of typical homes using a published third-part methodology. The Council has adopted a ‘Smart Working Policy’ with a large proportion of Council Employees classed as ‘flexible workers’. It is identified as a priority to undertake more accurate surveying to understand commuting to improve accounting.

NE=Not Estimated, IE= Included Elsewhere

Upstream leased assets – Temporary accommodation

Temporary accommodation which is served by the corporate contract is now captured within Scope 1 & 2 emissions, to avoid risk of double counting. Opportunities to better capture emissions associated with temporary accommodation will be explored.

Downstream leased assets

The 2021/22 work to establish an understanding the carbon impact of our council housing stock has been repeating in this report for 2021/22. Unfortunately, there is as present currently no methodology to update this with real-time data. This provides scale and allows the Council to identify this area as a priority for decarbonisation. Opportunities for up-to-date reporting will continue to be explored with the data sets available.

Outsourced services- Fusion Leisure

Following the reopening of Leisure Centres post lockdown, energy consumption and related emissions have increased to align with pre-pandemic levels. Some savings are still being reported with 11% less gas and 19% less electricity that 2019/20 and 23% less emissions than was reported in the 2018/19 baseline year.

NE=Not Estimated, IE= Included Elsewhere