PROGRESS AGAINST CARBON EMISSIONS TARGETS 2022-2023
Approved September 2023

In July 2019 the University declared a Climate Emergency. Shortly after in September 2020, the University Executive Board approved a new Sustainability Strategy 2020-2030 which reviewed the University's carbon journey since a 2008/09 baseline year and set out the University's aim to achieve net zero emissions by 2030 against a new baseline year of 2018/19. During this new baseline year, the University's total emissions were 21,931 tCO2e.

As set out in the Strategy, the University aims to reduce its direct and indirect carbon emissions by 50% and as a last resort will offset the remaining emissions in credible sector-specific offsetting and carbon sequestration schemes. The following report discusses the University's performance against our overarching carbon emissions targets with year-on-year comparisons.

The University's direct carbon footprint includes both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Scope 1 emissions include emissions from:

- Gas burned in university boilers.
- Fuel used in university fleet vehicles.
- Fugitive emissions from any leaks in university air conditioning and refrigeration units
- Any other fuels burned on-site.

Scope 2 emissions include emissions from:

- Purchased electricity.

Of these emissions categories, emissions from gas and emissions from electricity are the most material and are therefore prioritised for measuring, monitoring, and reporting.

The University measures and reports on its direct carbon footprint in three ways:

The University's direct carbon footprint decreased by 13% between 2021/22 and 2022/23, with a decrease of 25% from the 2018/19 baseline year.

2018/19	2021/22	2022/23
3230 tCO2e	2754 tCO2e	2409 tCO2e

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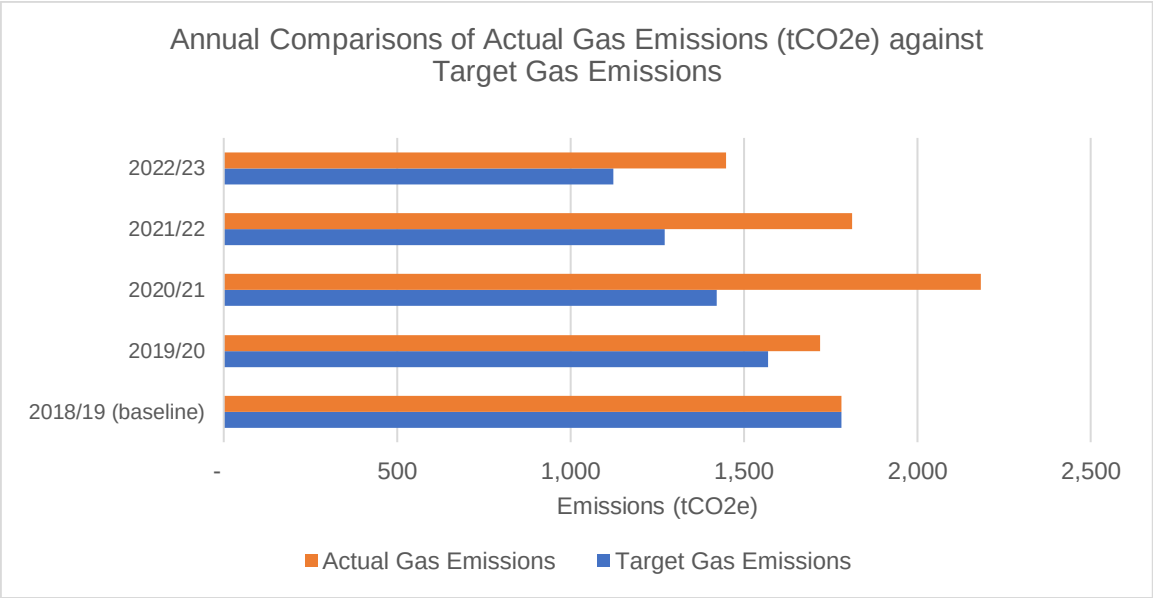

Whilst less progress has been made towards achieving emissions from gas reduction targets, emissions from electricity have reduced considerably since the 2018/19 baseline. Across 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22, the University exceeded its emissions from electricity reduction targets, achieving an average 12% reduction pa across

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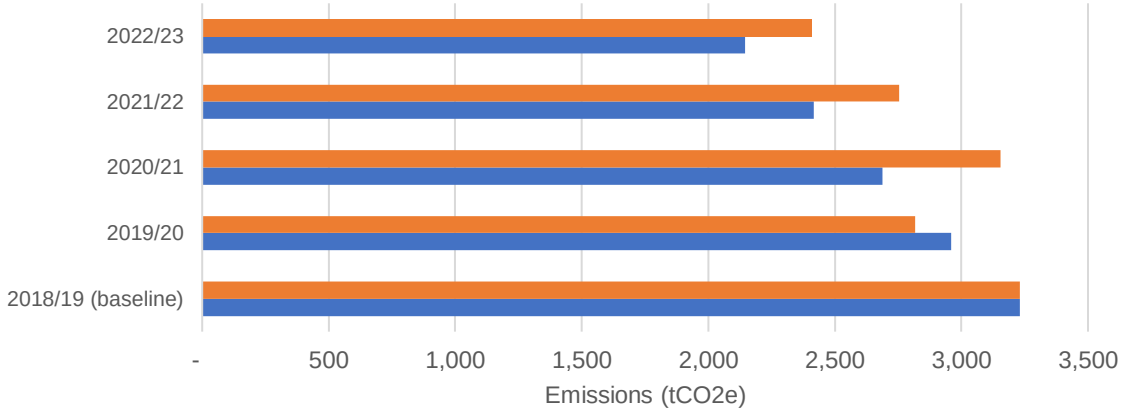

and downstream leased assets. The decision to include these activities in the University's indirect carbon footprint comes in light of the publication of the Standardised Carbon Emissions Reporting Framework for Further and Higher Education (SEF) earlier this year. The aim of this framework is to standardise carbon emissions reporting across the further and higher education sector.

Whilst emissions from downstream leased assets have increased the University's indirect carbon footprint by a relatively small 38 tCO2e, inclusion of emissions from student travel to / from home addresses is responsible for an additional 9,457 tCO2e. Of this figure, 7,614 tCO2e have been produced from students travelling to / from international " a il her educ2 /m eh! eo / m

PROGRESS AGAINST CARBON EMISSIONS TARGETS 2022-2023
Approved September 2023

The tables in this section show year-on-Ł ho T ¢ ⁎ ow r-

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Approved September 2023

Annual		30.00	12	22	Increased by

PROGRESS AGAINST CARBON EMISSIONS TARGETS 2022-2023
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Per FTE						First year of reporting as standalone category. Figure arrived at by combining staff commuting emissions (776.80 tCO2e) with staff homeworking emissions (73.15 tCO2e)	

		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22			
Annual						First year of reporting as standalone category.	
Per FTE							

Per FTE		0.00008	0.00007	0.0007		Reduction from baseline of 29%, with an average 7% reduction pa.	