

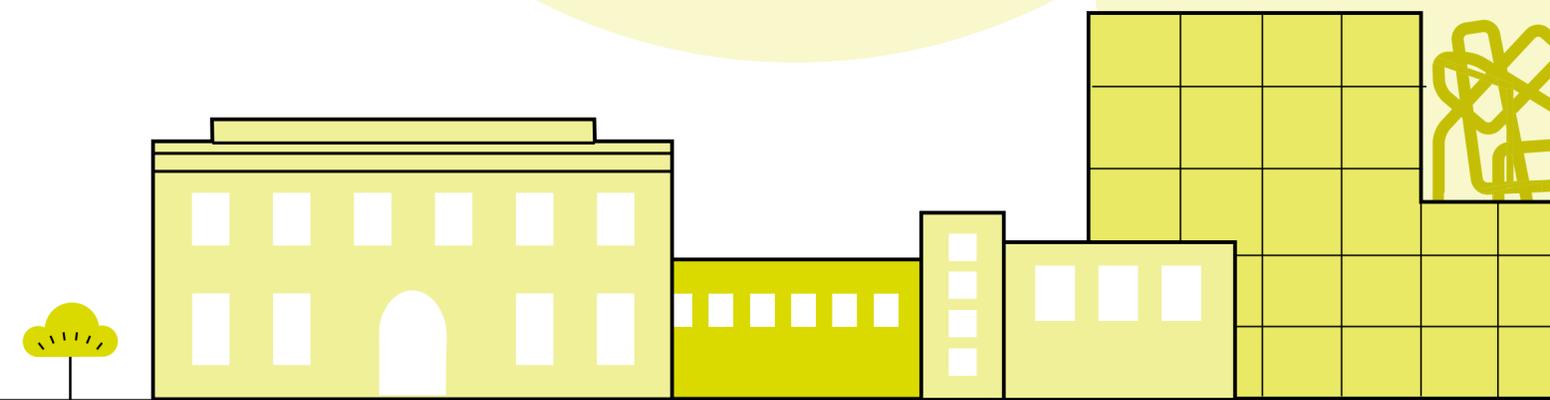
Annual Emissions Report
2019 – 2020

Introduction

In August 2019, Goldsmiths declared a climate emergency and committed to becoming a certified carbon neutral organisation by 2025.

Since then, the College has monitored its annual carbon emissions against an established baseline year of 2018-19.

This report gives an update on the progress made by the College to reduce its Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions in the 2019/20 academic year.



Summary of 2019/20 emissions

In 2019/20, the College's combined Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions were 17.0% lower in than in 2018/19.

- Our Scope 1 & 2 emissions (direct energy emissions) were 16.5% lower than in 2018/19.
 - Our Scope 3 emissions (supply chain emissions) were 17.1% lower than 2018/19.
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Direct energy emissions
reduced by

16.5%

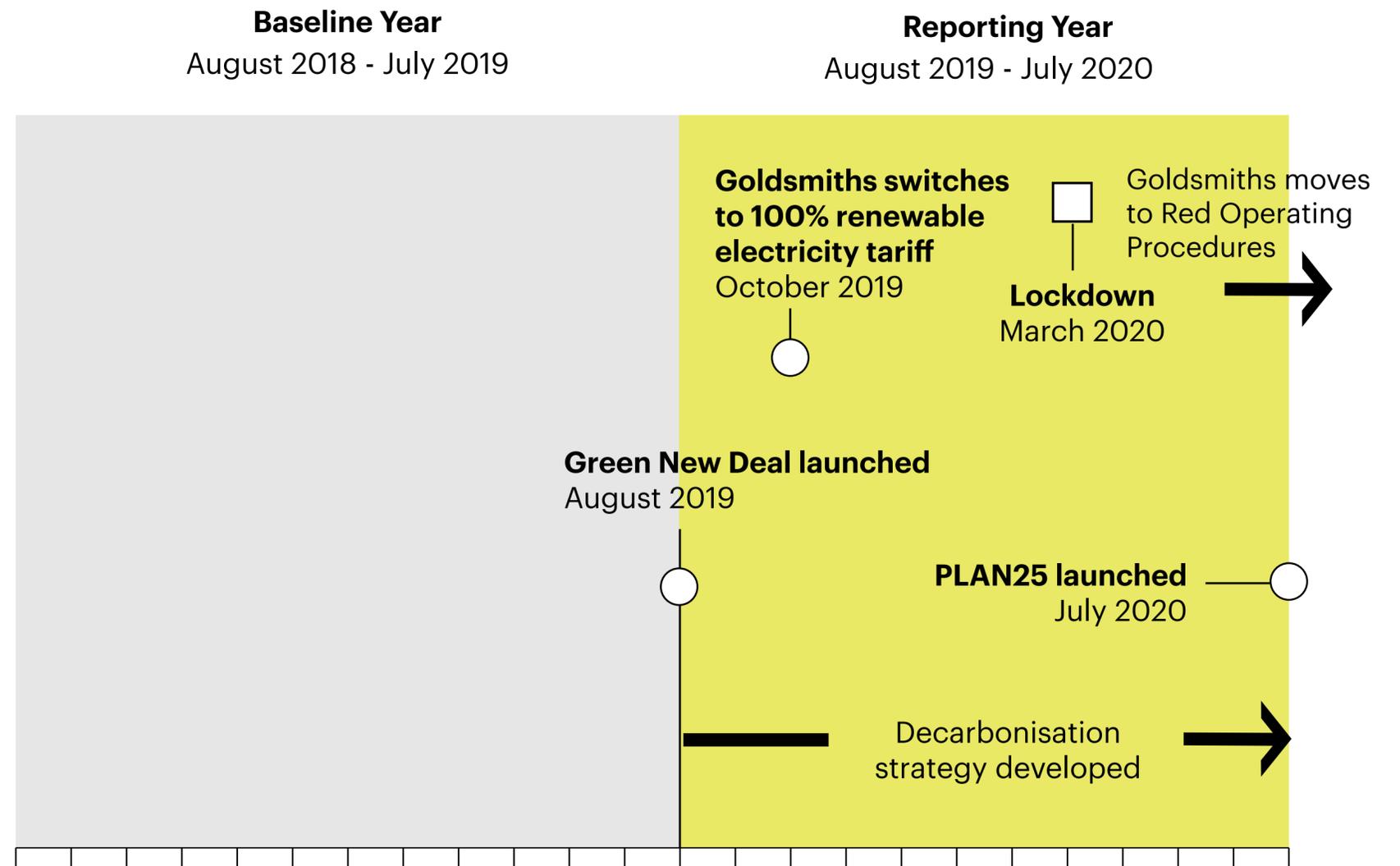
Supply chain emissions
reduced by

17.1%

Impact of Covid-19

It is clear that the Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on the College's overall energy consumption figures for the 2019-20 reporting period.

However, it must be noted that the College's Red Operating Procedure (College Closure) was not introduced until March 2020, eight months into the 2019-20 reporting period.



Establishing the Organisational Boundary

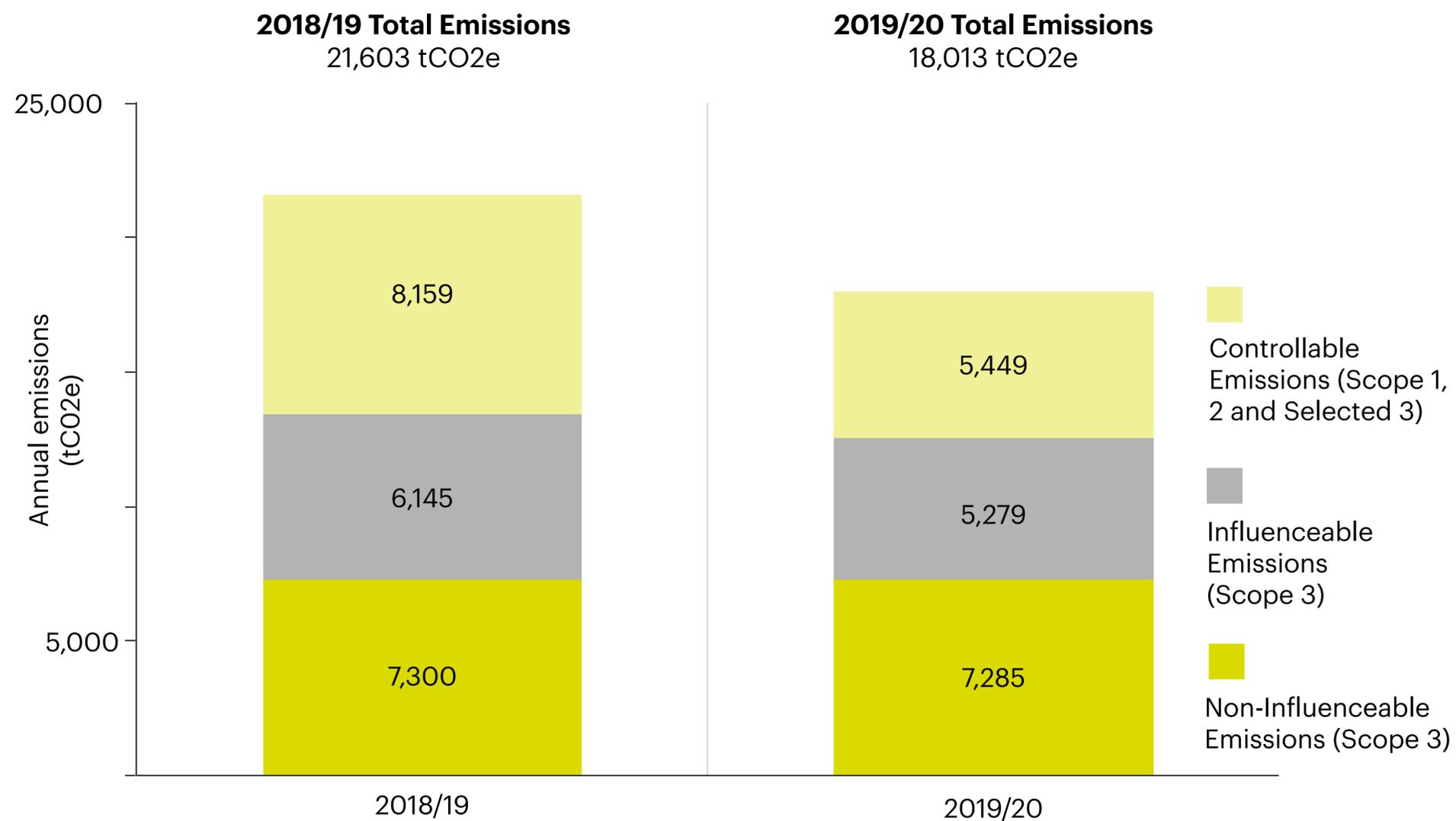
Goldsmiths has established 3 different categories of emissions: non influenceable, influenceable and controllable.

- **Non Influenceable emissions** are Scope 3 emissions related to financial activities, such as insurances, commissions, compensations and legal fees.
- **Influenceable Emissions** are Scope 3 emissions related to the physical procurement of goods, assets and services. The College can work to influence suppliers to decarbonise their activities, but has no control over the carbon intensity of that activity.
- **Controllable Emissions** are Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions where the College has direct control over the both the carbon intensity and volume of the activity. Our controllable emissions include our direct energy consumption (Scope 1 and 2 emissions) and the emissions associated with Transport and Travel, Catering and Events and Printing, Paper and Teaching Materials.

Our Controllable Emissions are known as our Organisational Boundary.



Total Emissions by Category



Total emissions have dropped by 17% against the baseline year.

Scope 1 & 2 emissions are calculated from actual site data and national grid emissions intensity factors. Scope 3 emissions are calculated using financial data and emissions intensity factors by industrial category of spend.

Electricity and Gas Scope 1 & 2 Emissions

	Electrical Consumption (MWh)	Carbon Emissions from Electricity (tCO2e)	Gas Consumption (MWh)	Carbon Emissions from Gas (tCO2e)	Total Energy Consumption (MWh)	Carbon Emissions from Energy (tCO2e)
2018 – 2019	5,815	1,613	10,322	1,898	16,137	3,510
2019 – 2020	4,702	1,190	9,825	1,803	14,527	2,993
Variance	-19.1%	-26.2%	-4.8%	-5.0%	-10.0%	-14.7%

Note on emissions factors for electricity:

There are 2 different ways of reporting emissions associated with electricity:

- A location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using mostly grid-average emission factor data).
- A market-based method reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen through specific tariffs.

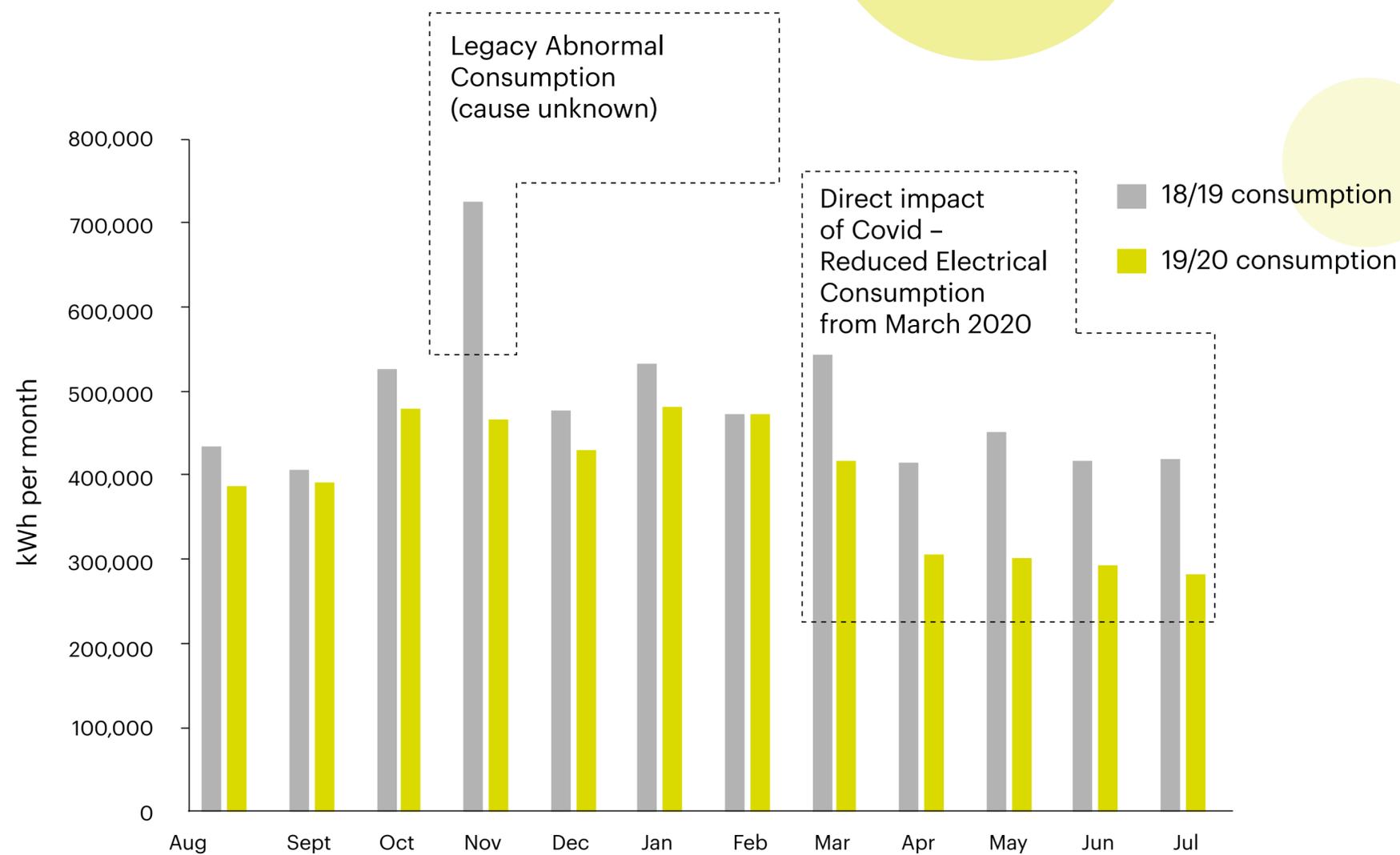
Goldsmiths moved to a 100% REGO backed renewable tariff in October 2019 and could report the Scope 2 emissions as zero.

We choose to report the emissions using the location based method and using the UK grid average emissions factors.

We do this because we consider it to be best practice.

Covid-19 Impact on Electrical Consumption

There is a clear reduction in electrical consumption commencing in March 2020, directly attributable to the reduction of site load.



2019/20 Electrical Consumption Vs 2018/19 Consumption

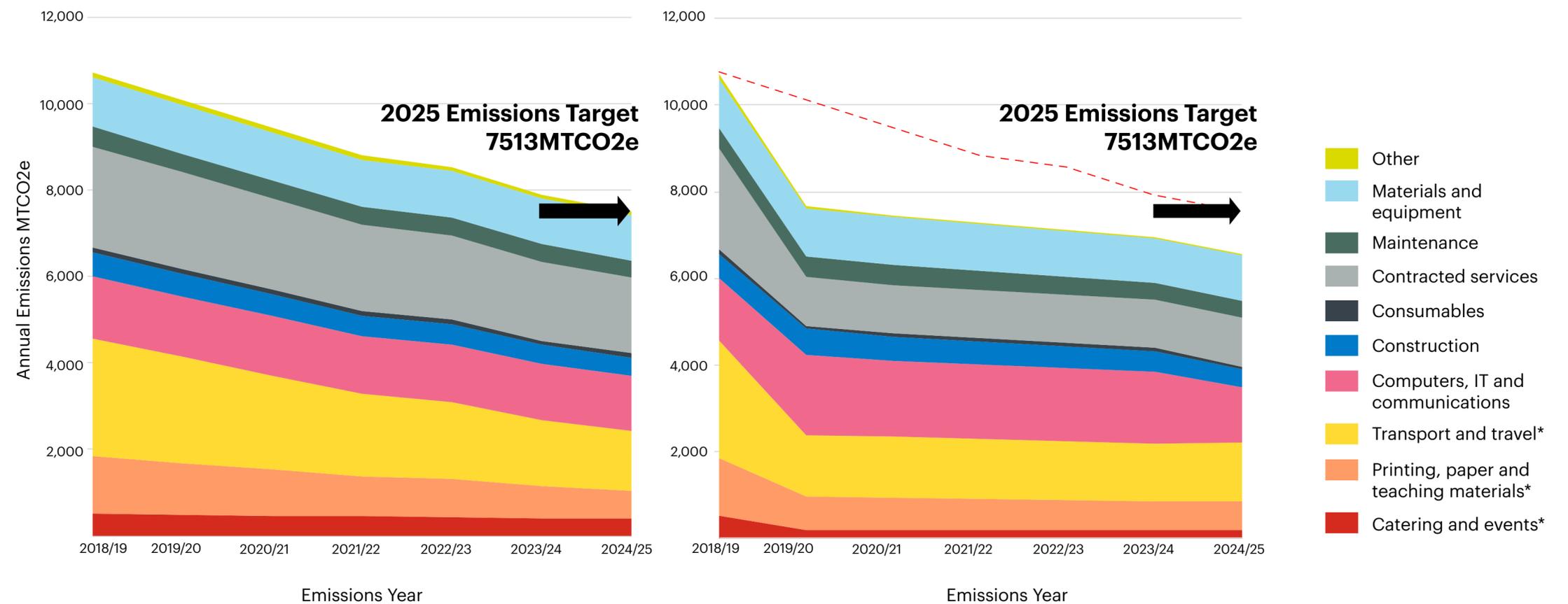
Scope 3 Emissions by Category

Category of Emission		Baseline Emissions 2018 - 19 (TCO2e)	PLAN25 Reduction Target	Targeted Emissions at 2025 (TCO2e)	2019 - 20 Emissions (TCO2e)	Variance 2019/20 against Baseline
*Catering and events	Controllable	526	25%	395	176	-66.6%
*Printing, paper and teaching materials	Controllable	1,321	50%	661	771	-41.6%
*Transport and travel	Controllable	2,726	50%	1,363	1,432	-47.5%
Computers, IT and communications	Influenceable	1,424	10%	1,281	1,863	30.9%
Construction	Influenceable	562	25%	421	604	7.5%
Consumables	Influenceable	111	10%	100	59	-47.0%
Contracted services	Influenceable	2,342	25%	1,756	1,128	-51.8%
Maintenance	Influenceable	446	10%	402	469	5%
Materials and equipment	Influenceable	1,161	10%	1,045	1,125	-3.1%
Other	Influenceable	100	10%	90	33	-67.3%
Total				7,513	7,659	-28.5%

PLAN25 Scope 3 Emissions Trajectory from Baseline to Target

The left chart shows the required Scope 3 emissions trajectory to hit targets for all categories by 2025 from the baseline year.

The right chart shows the adjusted Scope 3 emissions trajectory to hit targets for all categories by 2025 following the 2019/20 data.



Conclusion

The College has made a positive start on its journey towards carbon neutrality.

The Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on College emissions during the 2019-20 academic year, although College Closure came eight months into the reporting period.

Significant progress has been made towards achieving PLAN25 targets for Scope 3 emissions. At the current rate of progress, Goldsmiths is set to achieve some of its PLAN25 targets ahead of schedule.

