



aaprojects

SECR Compliance Report

for

Riverside  
College  
Widnes & Runcorn

November 2021

vision into  
reality

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

### What is Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting?

The 2018 Regulations brought in additional emissions disclosure requirements for quoted companies and introduced requirements for large unquoted companies and limited liability partnerships (LLPs) to disclose their annual energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, and related information. Large unquoted companies and large LLPs are now obliged to report their UK energy use and associated greenhouse gas emissions (as a minimum relating to gas, electricity and transport fuel), as well as an intensity ratio and information relating to energy efficiency action, through their annual reports.

The ESFA has confirmed with the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) that Colleges are within the scope of the legislation.

### Energy and Carbon Information

Site	Fuel	Consumption (kWh)	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
Riverside College	Gas	1,070,269	196,030.47	196.03
Riverside College	Electricity	651,523	138,337.88	138.34
Cronton Sixth Form	Gas	142,914	26,176.13	26.18
Cronton Sixth Form	Electricity	690,031	146,514.28	146.51
Owned Vehicles	Petrol (Mileage)	4,714	1,251.52	1.25
Business Mileage	Petrol (Mileage)	7,376	2,229.96	2.23

CO<sub>2</sub>e or Carbon dioxide equivalent is a term for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO<sub>2</sub>e signifies the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> which would have the equivalent global warming impact

For consistency across the sector, Colleges are encouraged to use tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per pupil. This year the resulting factor is **0.10 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/Pupil** based on the figure of 5,237 pupils for the assessment year.

### What are the company's responsibilities, and what are the next steps for SECR compliance?

Riverside College has a responsibility under the SECR to ensure that the energy and carbon information outlined in this report is disclosed in their accounts and reports.

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## 1.0 Participation in SECR

### 1.1 Introduction

Riverside College occupies two campuses in the Widnes and Runcorn region in the North West, namely Riverside College and Cronton Sixth Form College. The College falls under the scope of the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR). SECR is a government policy implemented by the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 ("the 2018 Regulations").

### 1.2 Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

The 2018 Regulations brought in additional emissions disclosure requirements for quoted companies and introduced requirements for large unquoted companies and limited liability partnerships (LLPs) to disclose their annual energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, and related information. Large unquoted companies and large LLPs are now obliged to report their UK energy use and associated greenhouse gas emissions (as a minimum relating to gas, electricity and transport fuel), as well as an intensity ratio and information relating to energy efficiency action, through their annual reports.

The definition of "large" is the same as applies in the existing framework for annual accounts and reports. The qualifying conditions are met by a company or LLP in a year in which it satisfies two or more of the following requirements:

- Turnover: £36 million or more
- Balance sheet total: £18 million or more
- Number of employees: 250 or more

The ESFA has confirmed with the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) that Colleges are within the scope of the legislation.

Unquoted companies and Limited Liability Partnerships in the scope of the legislation will be required to disclose energy and carbon information in their accounts and reports, including:

- UK energy use (to include as a minimum purchased electricity, gas and transport):
  - Annual electricity (kWh) consumed in the UK, including electricity purchase for the purpose of transport
  - Annual energy consumed (kWh) from the combustion of gas, including all stationary and mobile activities
  - Energy consumed for the purposes of transport means the energy used by a road-going vehicle, a vessel, an aircraft or a train during any journey which starts, ends or both starts and ends in the UK. This should include:
    - Fuel used in company cars on business use
    - Fuel used in fleet vehicles operated on business use
    - Fuel used in personal/hire cars on business use (including fuel for which the organisation reimburses its employees following claims for business mileage)
    - Fuel used in private jets, fleet aircraft, trains, ships, or drilling platforms operated by the company
    - On-site transport such as fork-lift trucks
    - Associated greenhouse gas emissions

- At least one intensity ratio
- Previous year's figures for energy use and GHG emissions (except in the first year)
- Information about energy efficiency action taken in the organisation's financial year
- Methodologies used in the calculation of disclosures

#### 1.2.1 Financial and employee check

Riverside College does meet the requirements of financial performance, with a balance sheet more than that stated in the above section. The College employs 500 staff and, therefore, also meets the employee number qualification condition.

The ESFA has recommended that Colleges in England submit their carbon reporting through the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting.

## 2.0 Energy use and greenhouse gas emissions

### 2.1 Overview

In order to comply with SECR, the College must calculate total energy consumption in the UK. The College's consumption in the UK includes:

- Annual electricity (kWh) consumed in the UK, including electricity purchase for the purpose of transport
- Annual energy consumed (kWh) from the combustion of gas, including all stationary and mobile activities
- Energy consumed for the purposes of transport means the energy used by a road-going vehicle, a vessel, an aircraft or a train during any journey which starts, ends or both starts and ends in the UK.

The following sections outline the College's chosen intensity ratio, as well as scope 1, 2 and 3 usage and emissions for 2020/21. Detailed calculations can be found in Appendix A.

## 2.2 Intensity ratio

The carbon intensity factors used in the calculations are from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, as guided by the Energy Managers Association.

- Gas Conversion kWh to kgCO<sub>2</sub>e = 0.18316
- Electricity Conversion kWh to kgCO<sub>2</sub>e = 0.21233
- Transportation Conversion miles to kgCO<sub>2</sub>e for average car (petrol) = 0.30231

For consistency across the sector, Colleges are encouraged to use tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per pupil. This year the resulting factor is **0.10 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/Pupil** based on the figure of 5,237 pupils for the assessment year.

## 2.3 Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions which can come from fuel combustion on-site (e.g. burning gas or other types of fuel), as well as owned vehicle fleet and process emissions. The College owns several vehicles across the campuses.

Site	Fuel	Consumption (kWh)	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
Riverside College	Gas	1,070,269	196,030.47	196.03
Cronton Sixth Form	Gas	142,914	26,176.13	26.18
Owned Vehicle Fuel	Petrol (Mileage)	4,714	1,251.52	1.25
	kWh	<b>1,213,183</b>	<b>223,458.12</b>	<b>223.46</b>

CO<sub>2</sub>e or Carbon dioxide equivalent is a term for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO<sub>2</sub>e signifies the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> which would have the equivalent global warming impact

## 2.4 Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions are indirect energy emissions which originate from grid electricity or, if purchased, heat steam and cooling such as that from a heat network.

Site	Fuel	Consumption (kWh)	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
Riverside College	Electricity	651,523	138,337.88	138.34
Cronton Sixth Form	Electricity	690,031	146,514.28	146.51
	kWh	<b>1,341,554</b>	<b>284,852.16</b>	<b>284.85</b>

CO<sub>2</sub>e or Carbon dioxide equivalent is a term for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO<sub>2</sub>e signifies the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> which would have the equivalent global warming impact

## 2.5 Scope 3

Scope 3 is any other indirect emissions. These include emissions associated with purchased goods and vehicles, product use, waste disposal, transportation, distribution and employee business travel.

Site	Fuel	Mileage	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
Business Mileage	Petrol	7,376	2,229.96	2.23
		<b>7,376</b>	<b>2,229.96</b>	<b>2.23</b>

CO<sub>2</sub>e or Carbon dioxide equivalent is a term for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO<sub>2</sub>e signifies the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> which would have the equivalent global warming impact

### 3.0 Energy efficiency improvements in 2020/21

#### 3.1 Overview

Throughout the 2020/21 financial year, Riverside College has made changes within the organisation that have reduced the carbon emissions of the organisation.

#### Installation of LED Lighting at Riverside College

The College have now completed an LED upgrade scheme across Riverside College, moving away from inefficient fluorescent lighting.

#### Boiler Replacement Works

Riverside College have consolidated the number of boilers used for the main building, now operating with two plantrooms instead of four. Each plantroom now serves two floors and houses new efficient gas firing boilers.

### 4.0 Reporting

The following confirms organisational emissions for the current reporting year and reduction from the previous year. This information will be included within the College's annual report.

	Previous reporting year: September 2019 – August 2020	Current reporting year: September 2020 – August 2021
Emissions from activities for which the company is responsible including combustion of fuel & operation of facilities (Scope 1) / tCO <sub>2</sub> e	290.26	223.46
Emissions from the purchase of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased for own use (Scope 2) / tCO <sub>2</sub> e	315.81	284.85
Total gross Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions / tCO <sub>2</sub> e	606.07	508.31
Energy consumption used to calculate above emissions: /kWh	2,903,499	2,554,737

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	<b>Previous reporting year: September 2019 – August 2020</b>	<b>Current reporting year: September 2020 – August 2021</b>
Methodology	SECR	SECR



**APPENDIX A**

Energy and Greenhouse Gas Calculations

**Riverside College SECR  
Energy and Greenhouse Gas Calculations**

**Scope 1**

Site	Fuel	Consumption (kWh)	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
Riverside College	Gas	1,070,269.00	196,030.47	196.03
Cronton Sixth FC	Gas	142,914.00	26,176.13	26.18
Owned Vehicle Fuel	Petrol/Diesel	4,714.00	1,251.52	1.25
		<b>1,213,183.00</b>	<b>223,458.12</b>	<b>223.46</b>

**Scope 2**

Site	Fuel	Consumption (kWh)	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
Riverside College	Electricity	651,523.00	138,337.88	138.34
Cronton Sixth FC	Electricity	690,031.00	146,514.28	146.51
		<b>1,341,554.00</b>	<b>284,852.16</b>	<b>284.85</b>

**Scope 3**

Site	Fuel	Mileage	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
Business mileage	Petrol/diesel	7,376.40	2,229.96	2.23
		<b>7,376.40</b>	<b>2,229.96</b>	<b>2.23</b>

**Intensity Ratio**

	Pupils	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/Pupil	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/Pupil
Riverside College	5,237	97.5	0.10