Carbon Emissions Report 2022–2023



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Contents

Executive Summary		
0.1	Introduction	3
0.2	What is the council doing	3
0.3	Challenges	3
0.4	Lambeth borough carbon emissions	3
0.5	Lambeth Council carbon emissions	4
0.6	Methodology and data limitations	5
1	Lambeth Borough Emissions	6
1.1	Snapshot of Lambeth borough emissions	6
1.2	National and London-wide comparison	7
1.3	Emissions trajectory	8
2	Lambeth Council Emissions	9
2.1	Emissions from council operations	12
Annex		22
Annex 1: Methodology and data improvement 22		

About this document

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Executive Summary

0.1 Introduction

Since Lambeth Council declared a climate emergency in 2019, it has been working towards net zero by 2030 and continues to progress towards this goal. This report sets out the carbon emissions associated with the council's operations and presents nationally collected data for a snapshot across the borough. The emissions data in this report is presented using the <u>Council's Corporate</u> <u>Carbon Reduction Plan</u> (CCRP) framework to report on the council's emissions. The CCRP was updated in 2024 and defines the council's approach to measuring and reducing its own carbon emissions. The CCRP supports the wider ambition set out in the <u>Climate Action Plan</u> (CAP) to achieve a net zero borough by 2030.

0.2 What is the council doing

Lambeth Council is committed to reducing its emissions. The <u>Lambeth Climate Partnership</u> was established in 2022 to unite the borough's most influential public, private, voluntary and community organisations to help deliver Lambeth's ambitious <u>Climate Action Plan</u>.

Lambeth Council has continued to undertake ambitious action to reduce carbon emissions and build climate resilience across our own operations. We have delivered energy efficiency improvements across council homes in the borough creating warmer, more comfortable environments for our residents. The council has been proactively addressing air pollution and improving the quality of the air we breathe. <u>The Air Quality Action Plan</u> <u>2023-25</u> outlines concrete steps to combat this issue within the borough focusing on pollutants released from roads, buildings, and construction sites. We launched one of the most ambitious <u>kerbside strategies</u> in January 2023 that will make our kerbside fairer, more accessible and more climate resilient.

0.3 Challenges

With every year that passes the urgency of addressing climate change increases. The effects of climate change, such as flooding and heatwave events, are adding pressure to already strained services and disproportionately impacting communities across London. During the summer of 2022 the UK experienced five heatwaves, with record-breaking temperatures of over 40°C in England. These severe weather events are part of a warming trend and extreme heat events are expected to increase in frequency as the climate continues to change.¹ Capturing emissions data across a complex range of operations is challenging. The CCRP provides a comprehensive approach to categorising emission sources based on control and influence. The approach sets out where the council has direct control and where working together with partners, suppliers and residents is central to reaching net zero.

0.4 Lambeth borough carbon emissions

In 2021, Lambeth borough emissions were 926,400 tonnes (926 ktCO₂e). This is a 7% increase compared to 2020. Emissions from commercial, public buildings and industry increased the most at 14%, whereas transport and homes increased by smaller amounts (5% and 3% respectively). These increases are most likely due to COVID-19 restrictions lifting in mid 2021 and activity levels returning to those similar to pre-pandemic.

However, across the entire time series, Lambeth borough emissions are falling. Since 2005, Lambeth's borough-wide carbon emissions have fallen by a year-on-year average of 3%.

The emissions profile for the borough has not changed significantly in recent years – emissions from homes continue to make up the largest proportion, followed by commercial, public sector

¹ Howarth, C. et al. (2024) Turning up the heat: Learning from the summer 2022 heatwaves in England to inform UK policy on Extreme heat, Grantham Research Institute on climate change and the environment. Available at: https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/publication/turning-up-the-heat/ (Accessed: 09 September 2024).

and industrial and then transport. Lambeth's profile is similar to that of London as a whole, however it differs compared to the rest of the UK where transport makes up a larger proportion of the emissions profile.

In 2021, emissions from energy used in homes in Lambeth were 368,441 tonnes. Like previous years, energy use in the home is the largest source of emissions in Lambeth, making up a larger share of the total (40%) compared to the UK-wide average (28%). Within Lambeth homes, using gas for space and water heating was by far the largest source of emissions. Significant investment will be required to improve the energy efficiency of buildings in Lambeth, and to change the way buildings are heated, in order to make progress towards net zero emissions.

Transport emissions increased between 2020 and 2021 in Lambeth by 5%. Transport emissions are a smaller share of Lambeth's total (21%) than the UK-wide average (33%), which reflects lower levels of car ownership, higher levels of public transport provision, and its inner London location. The vast majority of Lambeth's reported transport emissions are from on-road petrol and diesel vehicles.

Aviation emissions (flights taken by Lambeth residents out-of-borough) are not reflected in government statistics for local authority emissions.

Total emissions for Lambeth borough equate to 2.9 tonnes per person, lower than both the London average of 3.4 tonnes per person and the national average of 6 tonnes per person.

0.5 Lambeth Council carbon emissions

Emissions from the council's operations are separated into emissions sources fully under the council's control, and more broadly, emissions sources that are partially controlled or influenced by the full range of the council's functions.

Lambeth Council carbon emissions are broken down into six categories:

- Full council control
- Partial council control: non-residential
- Partial council control: residential
- Third party contractors
- Embodied emissions from goods purchased
- Council policy and decision making

Figure 1 shows emissions from operations under full council control. These are the emissions over which we have the greatest control and therefore the greatest influence. Emissions from full council control were 3,960 tonnes (4 ktCO₂e) in 2022–23.

This report also includes data from the other emissions categories that are within our sphere of influence, but not full control. We are able to present emissions from one of our waste suppliers and modelled data for the remaining third party emissions. We also have modelled data for our council tenanted units. We do not have data for embodied emissions from goods purchased or council policy and decision making.

Overall, between 2021–22 and 2022–23 emissions have fallen across all categories. Data confidence is highest for emissions under full council control. For the remaining categories it is more of a mixed picture. For example, reported emissions from partial council control: non-residential have fallen but not all building operators have provided energy consumption data.

0.6 Methodology and data limitations

Lambeth Council's methodology and data collection processes develop each year. We continue to work with our tenants and suppliers to capture more robust data that better evidences our progress toward net zero.

The CCRP was introduced in the 2021–22 emissions report and this report is framed in the same way. It provides a structured approach to reporting; however, there are still gaps in the data and this is highlighted where relevant.

Lambeth borough's carbon emissions data is produced by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) as part of a nationwide dataset of carbon emissions by local authority area. These cover territorial emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). The methodology for the borough wide data can be found <u>here</u>.

To calculate emissions from council operations, UK Government greenhouse gas conversion factors for 2022 were applied to activity data. This is collected from across the organisation including gas and electricity usage, water supply and sewage and distance travelled by different vehicles.



Figure 1: Emissions from full council control in 2022–23 compared to 2021–22

1 Lambeth Borough Emissions

1.1 Snapshot of Lambeth borough emissions

In 2021, carbon emissions for the borough were 926,400 tonnes (926 ktCO₂e). This is approximately 0.2% of the UK's entire carbon emissions. Whilst there has been an overall decline in emissions since 2005, between 2020 and 2021 emissions rose in Lambeth. This increase in emissions is likely linked to the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, which began gradually from May 2021. Naturally, following this, businesses opened up again and people started travelling further, resulting in an increase in emissions.

Carbon emissions per person in Lambeth in 2021 were 2.9 tonnes. This is lower than the London average of 3.4 tonnes per person and less than half of the national average of 6 tonnes per person. It is slightly higher than 2020 carbon emissions per person in Lambeth (2.7 tCO₂e) but across the entire time series, per person emissions have dropped by 49%, from 5.7 tonnes in 2005.

This rise in per person emissions in Lambeth is the result of an increase in carbon emissions across homes, commercial and industrial (including public sector), and transport. Between 2020 and 2021, emissions from commercial, public buildings and industry saw an increase of 14%. Emissions from homes and transport increased by a smaller





Note: the CO₂e emissions used in this section are from the DESNZ and BEIS statistics. The figures relate to emissions from energy consumption (largely gas, electricity and petrol/diesel) in Lambeth. They do not include emissions from other goods and services consumed by Lambeth residents, such as flights or food and clothing. The statistics across the entire time series going back to 2005 are revised each year to account for methodological improvements, so the estimates presented here supersede any previously published. Emissions from agriculture and land use, land use change and forestry were excluded from figures 2,3,4 and 5 due to their comparatively small size.

amount, 3% and 5% respectively. Emissions from waste fell by more than a third (36%). Such a large decrease is most likely driven by improved waste management practices, including better waste separation and more energy efficient vehicles and equipment.

1.2 National and London-wide comparison

Whilst Lambeth's emissions profile looks similar to that of other inner London boroughs, it does differ from the UK-wide average. Inner city boroughs, including Lambeth, have various characteristics that set them apart from other local authorities across the country and influence the breakdown of emissions.

Whilst emissions from commercial, public buildings and industrial for Lambeth are similar to the wider UK, emissions from homes are significantly higher in Lambeth (40% compared to 28%). Within Lambeth homes, using gas for space and water heating was by far the largest source of emissions. Significant investment will be required to improve the energy efficiency of buildings in Lambeth, and to change the way buildings are heated, in order to make progress towards net zero emissions. Much of the housing stock in Lambeth is older than that of the wider UK and these older buildings tend to have lower energy efficiency and are harder to retrofit, resulting in a higher carbon footprint. Figure 3: Lambeth borough comparison with UK-wide emissions breakdown for 2021. Source: DESNZ (June 2024)



Transport emissions are a smaller share of Lambeth's total (21%) than the UK-wide average (33%), which reflects lower levels of car ownership, higher levels of public transport provision, and its inner city location. The vast majority of Lambeth's reported transport emissions are from on-road petrol and diesel vehicles. Aviation emissions (flights taken by Lambeth residents out-ofborough) are not reflected in government statistics for local authority emissions.

Figure 4 illustrates emissions per person across each of the inner London boroughs. Emissions from transport and homes vary much less across the London boroughs, 138 and 173 tCO₂e respectively, compared to commercial, public buildings and industrial where the range across all inner London boroughs is 810 tCO₂e.

1.3 Emissions trajectory

Lambeth's borough-wide carbon emissions from 2005-2021 are shown in Figure 5. The borough's emissions have fallen by a year-on-year average of 3%, from 1592 ktCO₂e in 2005 to 926 ktCO₂e in 2021.

Throughout this time waste emissions have fallen by 87%, with the remaining sectors all falling by approximately 40% each. Whilst we are moving in the right direction, we must continue to prioritise bold action on climate.









2 Lambeth Council Emissions

As shown in figure 6, the council's emissions are categorised based on the operational areas outlined in the CCRP. These are determined by the degree of control we have over each area. Emissions from assets and operations under full council control are most within the council's ability to shape, whereas emissions of others in the borough that stem from council decision making and policy are influenced, but not directly controlled, by the council. Figure 6: CCRP operational areas

Council Policy and Decision Making

Embodied Emissions in Council Purchasing

Third Party contractors

Partial Control Residential

Partial Control Non-residential

> Full Council Control

Influence reduces further from 'core' of Full Council Control.

Table 1: CCRP operational categories definitions and examples

Category	Definition	Examples
Full council control	All assets owned and occupied by the council where the council has full control over the energy performance of the asset including energy purchasing, energy consumption, infrastructure installation, repairs and maintenance and the way the asset is used.	Buildings e.g. the town hall, civic centre, and other council offices in buildings the council owns Street lighting Vehicles Parks and public spaces including fountains, market facilities and machinery
Partial council control: non-residential	Buildings owned by the council and leased or delegated to third party and buildings owned/controlled by a third party, leased to/ used by the council.	Buildings e.g. maintained schools and commercially leased properties Parks and public spaces including fountains, market facilities and machinery
Partial council control: residential	All residential assets that the council owns and maintains where the council has substantial control over the energy performance of the asset through responsibility for infrastructure installation and repairs and maintenance.	Council tenanted units Leasehold units within council freehold properties Communal areas and services (electricity used in lighting communal areas, lifts and offices) Communal heating systems
Third party contractors	Service design, procurement and contract management processes implemented by the council that influence contractor emissions.	Supplier contracts Waste services

Continued Table 2: CCRP operational categories definitions and examples

Category	Definition	Examples
Embodied emissions from goods purchased by the council	Procurement and contract management processes implemented by the council that influence emissions embodied in goods purchased directly by the council including, but not limited to, IT equipment, machinery, furniture, fixtures and fittings, catering, construction materials.	Goods purchased by the council
Council policy and	Key processes and decisions implemented by the council to deliver its core functions that substantially influence emissions.	Planning and place shaping
decision making		Local regulation, standard and setting enforcement
		Investment
		Staff travel

Emissions from council operations

The council is responsible for several emissions sources including buildings and vehicles, an owner and lessor of buildings used by others, a purchaser of goods and services, and an authority that makes decisions that affect investment, development and behaviour across the borough.

Energy consumption data is available for sites where the council pays for the energy bills or for residential housing on a communal heating system. UK government conversion factors are then used to calculate estimated carbon emissions.

Table 2 summarises the emissions categories, associated emissions, the highest emitter in that category and the confidence level of the data. The more control the council has over the operational area, the higher the confidence level in the data. However, we are working to establish processes that give us greater confidence across all categories.

It is important to note that alongside initiatives undertaken by the council, building users and building operators, energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in buildings can decrease due to several external factors. For example, milder weather reduces the need for heating and cooling while higher energy costs can lead to reduced consumption as people become more conscious of their usage. The emissions Table 2: Lambeth Council emissions categories, associated emissions, highest emitter per category and level of confidence in the data

Category	Sum of total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Highest emitter in category	Confidence
Full council control	3,960	Corporate buildings	High confidence
			Most data is accessible internally
			Use of government conversion factors where data is available
Partial council	6,012	Schools	Medium confidence
control: non-residential			Data for 78% of maintained schools
assets			Voluntary and community services consumption data unavailable
			Use of government conversion factors where data is available
Partial council	58,986	Council	Medium confidence
control: residential	ial	tenanted units	All communal heating systems data
assets			No access to actual consumption data from tenanted properties, modelled data is presented in this report
			Use of government conversion factors where data is available

factors published by the government change each year because of fluctuations in imports and exports of energy. The council's portfolio of buildings also changes each year too as assets are bought and sold. This report, therefore presents overall trends alongside case studies on a subset of buildings or specific sites where works have been undertaken to illustrate more clearly how energy efficiency and performance are improving on those sites.

Emissions from full council control were 12% less in 2022–23 compared to 2021–22.

Emissions from partial council control: nonresidential were 6,012 tCO₂e. However, we do not have consistent data on some assets in this category (such as leisure centres) which skews this figure.

Emissions from partial council control: residential were 58,986 tCO₂e. Whilst we present the modelled data from 2021–22 in this report for council tenanted units, emissions from hostels, communal heating systems and communal areas and services fell in 2022–23.

Continued Table 2: Lambeth Council CCRP categories and their associated emissions

Category	Sum of total emissions (tCO₂e)	Highest emitter in category	Confidence
Third party contractors	50,328	Waste processing and treatment	Medium confidence Able to present data from one waste contractor Able to present modelled data for remaining suppliers
Embodied emissions in council purchasing	No data	_	_
Council policy and decision making	No data	-	-

For 2022–23 we are able to present data reported by our supplier responsible for the treatment and processing of waste in Lambeth. For all other contracts, we have calculated emissions using purchase order value multiplied by greenhouse gas intensity figures published by the Office for National Statistics.

We do not have data for embodied emissions from council purchases or emissions from council policy and decision making. Whilst all council policies and decisions are reviewed for compatibility with the council's net zero target, methodologies for quantifying associated emissions are still developing.

Table 3: Emissions from council operations broken down by category for 2021–22 and 2022–23

Category	2021–22 emissions (tCO ₂ e) ¹	2022–23 emissions (tCO₂e)	Comments
Full council control	4,480	3,960	Small decrease in emissions across all categories
Partial council control: non- residential	10,868	6,012	Leisure centre energy consumption data was available in 2021–22 but not 2022–23
Partial council control: residential	62,572	58,986	Modelled data used for council tenanted units is the same for both years
Third party contractors	53,369	50,328	Waste treatment emissions are provided by Cory Remaining supplier emissions
			modelling
Embodied emissions in council purchasing	No data	-	-
Council policy and decision making	22	-	Staff travel survey was not carried out in 2022

1 Supersedes previously published figures

2.3.1 Full council control

Full council control includes all assets owned and occupied by the council where the council has full control over the energy performance of the asset including energy purchasing, energy consumption, infrastructure installation, repairs and maintenance and the way the asset is used.

This includes the Town Hall, Civic Centre, and other council offices in buildings the council owns. It also includes in-house leisure centres, libraries in buildings the council owns, and Lambeth Council owned vehicles and machinery.

For operations under full council control, the carbon emissions were 3,960 tonnes (4 $ktCO_2e$) in 2022–23. There were small decreases in emissions across all sub-categories under full council control.

For example, retrofit works were carried out at South Lambeth Tate Library as part of the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme to improve the energy efficiency of the site and reduce its carbon emissions.

Figure 7: Emissions from operations under full council control



2021-22 2022-23

Case study: South Lambeth Tate Library

Retrofit and decarbonisation works at South Lambeth Tate Library were undertaken with support from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS). The project commenced with an energy survey that identified the following energy conservation measures: air source heat pump, draught proofing, LED lighting, and a building energy management system that would assist with energy optimisation and reducing the carbon footprint.

As a result of the work undertaken, energy consumption fell by 75%. In addition to reducing carbon emissions the measures also contribute to improving indoor air quality by reducing reliance on gas boilers. These works contribute towards the council's target of achieving net zero emissions on its own estate by 2030.



2.3.2 Partial council control: non-residential assets

Partial council control of non-residential assets includes buildings owned by the council and leased or delegated to third party and buildings owned/controlled by a third party, leased to or used by the council. For example, this may include maintained schools or properties leased commercially.

For non-residential assets under partial council control, the carbon emissions were 6,012 tonnes (6 ktCO₂e) where energy data is available. However, there are some data gaps in this category. For 2022–23, data has been provided for 78% of schools, this is because we rely on some schools to manually report on their emissions and for some this was not possible. To account for this and ensure a like for like comparison, we have included an analysis of the top ten highest emitting schools with energy consumption for 2021–22 and 2022–23. Figure 8 demonstrates a decrease in emissions across all sites.

We also do not have access to all consumption data for buildings leased to the voluntary and community sector. Similarly, consumption data was not available for some libraries and leisure centres where tenants are responsible for paying their own energy bills.

500 450 400 Carbon emissions (tCO₂e) 350 300 250 200 150 100 50 Bomeville Primary School Kindswood Priman School 0 Herry Caveroist Ballam EIM Court School Sumphil Priman & ool St. Capriels College Loughborough Primary Woodmanserne ol La Retraite School Forstanton Primaryod school 2021-22 2022-23

Figure 8: Top 10 emitting schools in 2022–23 compared to 2021–22

2.3.3 Partial council control: residential assets

This category refers to all residential assets that the council owns and maintains where the council has substantial control over the energy performance of the asset through responsibility for infrastructure installation and repairs and maintenance. However, the council does not have control over the energy use. Examples in this category include tenanted properties, communal heating systems and meters in communal areas covering lighting, lifts, and offices.

The council is able to present actual data where it directly purchases gas or electricity for communal heating systems and communal areas. The council does not have energy consumption data for the majority of tenanted properties, as residents in properties that are not on a communal heating system are responsible for contracting their own energy supplies. It is possible to estimate total emissions for council tenanted units using the Parity Projects Carbon Reduction Options for Housing Managers (CROHM) tool, which models emissions based on property type and EPC ratings. According to this methodology, we estimate that emissions from tenanted properties not on a communal heating were 38,700 tCO₂e (38.7 ktCO₂e).

Total emissions from partial council control: residential assets were 58,986 tonnes (59 ktCO₂e).

Figure 9: Emissions from operations under partial council control: residential assets



Case study: Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF)

Lambeth Council and Metropolitan Thames Valley Housing (MTVH) jointly secured government funding to improve the energy efficiency of socially rented homes in the borough.

It is estimated the scheme will save residents an average of £237 per year on their energy bills based on current fuel costs. On top of energy savings for residents, the home upgrades are expected to reduce the borough's overall CO_2 emissions by 1,000 tonnes a year. Energy saving measures include installing cavity walls, internal walls, lofts, or underfloor insulation, draughtproofing, window or door replacements and, where appropriate, installation of solar panels.

Together with MTVH works were completed on approximately 670 homes. The SHDF scheme's carbon reductions will help to reduce emissions from homes and contribute to the targets set out in Lambeth's Climate Action Plan.

Case study: Myatt's Field Estate retrofit

Lambeth Council undertook whole house energy efficiency retrofit works at 24 homes on the Myatt's Field Estate, funded by the SHDF. The project aimed to dramatically improve the energy efficiency, reduce carbon emissions and attain a 70% reduction in energy use. Measures fitted across the homes included:

- Solar panels on the roofs with battery storage to store the electricity generated
- External wall insulation to keep more heat in the home



- Replacing the gas boilers with air source heat pumps that extract heat from the air outside, even at low temperatures, and use this heat to warm the home
- · Energy efficient doors and windows that keep the heat in
- Mechanical ventilation with a heat recovery system that consistently draws in fresh air to ventilate the home and expels the old air extracting any heat from it to be used in the home.

The works not only drastically reduce carbon emissions, but also help to create a warmer and healthier living environment for households. In addition to improving energy efficiency and sustainability of the homes, air source heat pumps don't rely on imported natural gas and lower energy use helps to shield households from fluctuating energy prices.

2.3.4 Third party contractors

Third party contractors include service design, procurement and contract management processes implemented by the council that influence contractor emissions. Included in this category are emissions released as part of delivery of the contract (e.g. energy used in back-office functions, transport, etc).

Lambeth Council spent £281m in 2022 on the procurement of goods, services and works. It presents a significant opportunity for the council to ensure that the environmental impacts of these services are addressed and accounted for. Updated in 2021, the council's Responsible Procurement Policy now requires contractors on new contracts with a value over £100,000 to report on the carbon emissions associated with contract delivery.

Although we now ask suppliers to submit their emissions associated with contract delivery, we do not have a complete data set to present for 2022– 23. We are able to present modelled data using contract value data (where available) and sector specific emissions intensity factors produced by the ONS. According to this approach, we estimate that emissions from supplier contracts were circa 2,809 tCO₂e. This figure does not include emissions from utilities contracts, which are accounted for under full council control assets and residential communal areas/heating systems. Lambeth Council is a member of the Western Riverside Waste Authority, which is responsible for the disposal of the borough's municipal waste. No waste in Lambeth is sent to landfill, with the majority sent for incineration, recycling and organics treatment. The Cory Group is responsible for the treatment and processing of waste in Lambeth and they reported 47,519 tCO₂e emissions for this contract in 2022–23.

2.3.5 Embodied emissions from goods purchased

The council purchases a wide range of goods including, but not limited to, IT equipment, machinery, furniture, fixtures and fittings, catering, and construction materials. Carbon emissions are released in the production, transport and disposal of these goods (referred to as "whole lifecycle emissions"), which the council can influence through procurement and contract management standards and processes.

As part of its CCRP, the council has committed to implement best practice emerging from other public sector bodies and to progressively introduce life cycle emissions reporting.



Case study: Air quality action plan



The <u>Air Quality Action Plan 2023-2025</u> (AQAP) sets out how it will combat the main sources of pollution in Lambeth, including emissions released from roads, buildings, and construction sites. It commits the council to work closely with residents, businesses, and major institutions by supporting the launch of the Air Quality Forum to ensure air quality targets are met.

Through the AQAP the council aims to reduce levels of harmful emissions across the borough. It builds on Lambeth's Climate Action Plan, which to sets out how the borough will become Net Zero compatible by 2030. The AQAP will contribute to reducing emissions through various actions including reducing pollution from council-owned vehicles and transport services and making streets safer for walking and cycling.

2.3.6 Council policy and decision making

This category includes key processes and decisions implemented by the council to deliver its core functions that substantially influence emissions. This includes core functions that directly influence carbon emissions such as planning, pensions and new homes built by the council.

Lambeth staff work across the borough at sites including the Brixton Civic Centre, Town Hall, libraries and other social care and community buildings. Emissions from staff commuting to these sites is something the council has influence over through the provision of active travel facilities, behaviour change initiative and flexible working arrangements.

We did not carry out a staff travel survey in 2022–23.

Annex

Annex 1: Methodology and data improvement

Methodology

Detailed methodology for DESNZ data as reported in section 1 is <u>available here</u>. To estimate emissions for the council, DESNZ conversion factors for 2022 were applied to activity data obtained from across the organisation including gas and electricity usage, water supply and sewage and distance travelled by different vehicles.

Data improvement

Lambeth Council is developing its approach to data collection annually. Each year areas are identified that need a greater focus or an improvement in the quality of data collected. As such it is difficult to accurately compare emissions year on year.

Teams across the council are collaborating to develop policy and data collection methods that will give a clearer picture of our emissions profile.



