

Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report 2021/22

for Vale of White Horse
District Council



Greenhouse gas emissions reporting requirements

Since 2011, the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy has required local authorities to measure and report greenhouse gas emissions from their estate and operations. 2021/22 is the twelfth year of reporting and 2009/10 represents the baseline year.

Their guidance draws on the principles of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, an internationally recognised standard for corporate accounting and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. Under the protocol all six greenhouse gases are taken into consideration namely, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and are reported in terms of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Greenhouse gas emissions reporting period April 2009 – March 2022

Table one shows Vale of White Horse District Council greenhouse gas emissions between 2009/10 and 2021/22 measured in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e). Across all scopes, emissions have fallen by 2,412 tCO₂e – equivalent to a 43 per cent reduction – since 2009/10. Scope one emissions from gas and oil use in buildings and fuel use in fleet vehicles have decreased by 638 tCO₂e, equivalent to a 22 per cent reduction. Scope two emissions from purchased electricity have fallen by 80 per cent – equivalent to a reduction of 1,259 tCO₂e. Scope three emissions from business mileage, contractor energy and fuel use, well to tank (WTT) processes and transmission and distribution losses have decreased by 516 tCO₂e, equal to a reduction of 44 per cent

Table One: Vale of White Horse District Council greenhouse gas emissions 2009/10 – 2021/22¹²

Scope	tCO ₂ e													Change since 2009/10	% change since 2009/10
	Baseline 2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		
Scope one	2,837	2,842	2,629	2,635	2,563	2,648	2,680	2,354	2,309	2,380	2,309	1,820	2,199	-638	-22%
Scope two	1,583	1,426	1,320	1,250	1,146	1,047	991	929	775	680	462	247	324	-1,259	-80%
Scope three	1,168	1,043	951	930	973	951	915	851	848	837	731	574	652	-516	-44%
Gross emissions	5,588	5,311	4,900	4,816	4,682	4,646	4,585	4,134	3,932	3,898	3,502	2,641	3,175	-2,412	-43%
Carbon offsets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Green tariff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Scope	5,588	5,311	4,900	4,816	4,682	4,646	4,585	4,134	3,932	3,898	3,502	2,641	3,175	-2,412	-43%

¹ As a result of rounding, the totals presented may be slightly different to the sum of the individual values.

² In light of the Vale's Climate Emergency declaration and the increased corporate priority given to climate change, the council has been reviewing its procedures for reporting carbon emissions. As a result of this work, an anomaly regarding the reporting of shared use leisure centre emissions has come to light. Historically, the Vale has recorded these emissions in full even though a proportion of the energy bill from each shared leisure has been paid directly by Oxfordshire County Council under Joint Use Agreements. From 2021/22 onwards this has been changed and in future the council will only report its share of leisure centre emissions in line with the percentage of utilities paid. It is not the Vale's intention to amend any previously published data nor to republish the Climate Action Plan. The earlier data was reported with best intentions and the new approach has come out of a review in 2021/22.

Table two shows in greater detail the sources of greenhouse gas emissions for each scope

Table Two: Vale of White Horse District Council greenhouse gas emissions 2009/10 – 2021/22³⁴⁵⁶

Scope	Source	tCO2e														Change since 2009/10	% Change since 2009/10
		Baseline 2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			
One	Gas Consumption	1,530	1,633	1,495	1,530	1,372	1,455	1,499	1,205	1,174	1,259	1,252	639	998	-532	-35%	
	Oil Consumption	31	30	31	52	52	25	32	93	0	59	83	0	0	-31	-100%	
	Facilities Fleet							3	1	0	1	2	3	2			
	Waste Team											1	0				
	Waste Fleet	1,223	1,170	1,101	1,051	1,136	1,163	1,144	1,051	1,130	1,057	970	1,158	1,116	-106	-9%	
	Grounds Maintenance												19	81			
	Technical Services												1	1			
	Environmental Health	9	4	3	3	3	4	2	4	5	5						
	DSO Fleet	44	4														
Total scope one	2,837	2,842	2,629	2,635	2,563	2,648	2,680	2,354	2,309	2,380	2,309	1,820	2,199	-638	-22%		
Two	Purchased electricity	1,583	1,426	1,320	1,250	1,146	1,047	991	929	775	680	462	247	324	-1,259	-80%	
	Total scope two	1,583	1,426	1,320	1,250	1,146	1,047	991	929	775	680	462	247	324	-1,259	-80%	
Three	WTT Gas	150	160	146	158	210	195	202	164	178	190	163	83	171	21	14%	
	WTT Oil	6	6	6	11	11	5	6	17	0	13	19	0	0	-6	-100%	
	WTT Facilities Fleet							0.6	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.6	0.7	0.5			
	WTT Waste Team											0.3	0.0				
	WTT Waste Fleet	254	243	229	237	252	259	257	223	269	252	231	277	271	17	7%	
	WTT Grounds Maintenance												5	20			
	WTT Technical Services												0.3	0.3			
	WTT Environmental Health	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	WTT DSO Fleet	8	1														
	Finance contractor	31	22	13	13	12	13	12	9	6	7	7	6	6	-25	-81%	
	Leisure contractor	19	3	3	4	4	2	5	6	6	5	5	1	2	-18	-91%	
	Waste contractor	117	69	45	53	36	46	51	38	20	40	28	26	26	-91	-78%	
	Grounds Maintenance Contractor	141	168	119	94	95	107	89	105	110	102	109	83				
	Cleaning contractor			13	7	8	8	8	7	5	4	7	5				
	Facilities contractor								2	4							
	Car parks contractor								2	3	5	5	5	6			
	Property contractor								0.2	0.2							
	Council business travel	84	50	61	52	51	49	42	41	37	32	47	24	30	-54	-65%	
	WTT electricity	230	205	202	201	196	173	160	152	135	119	70	37	92	-138	-60%	
	T&D losses electricity	125	115	113	99	98	92	82	84	73	64	39	21	29	-97	-77%	
Total scope three	1,168	1,043	951	930	973	951	915	851	848	837	731	574	652	-516	-44%		
Total emissions	5,588	5,311	4,900	4,816	4,682	4,646	4,585	4,134	3,932	3,898	3,502	2,641	3,175	-2,412	-43%		

³ As a result of rounding, the totals presented may be slightly different to the sum of the individual values.

⁴ In light of the Vale's Climate Emergency declaration and the increased corporate priority given to climate change, the council has been reviewing its procedures for reporting carbon emissions. As a result of this work, an anomaly regarding the reporting of shared use leisure centre emissions has come to light. Historically, the Vale has recorded these emissions in full even though a proportion of the energy bill from each shared leisure has been paid directly by Oxfordshire County Council under Joint Use Agreements. From 2021/22 onwards this has been changed and in future the council will only report its share of leisure centre emissions in line with the percentage of utilities paid. It is not the Vale's intention to amend any previously published data nor to republish the Climate Action Plan. The earlier data was reported with best intentions and the new approach has come out of a review in 2021/22.

⁵ WTT refers to emissions associated with the extraction, refining and transportation of raw fuels before their combustion.

⁶ T&D losses refers to the emissions associated with the electricity lost in transmission and distribution.

Figure one shows greenhouse gas emissions from council operations between 2009/10 and 2021/22 across each scope

Figure One: Vale of White Horse District Council greenhouse gas emissions 2009/10 – 2021/22

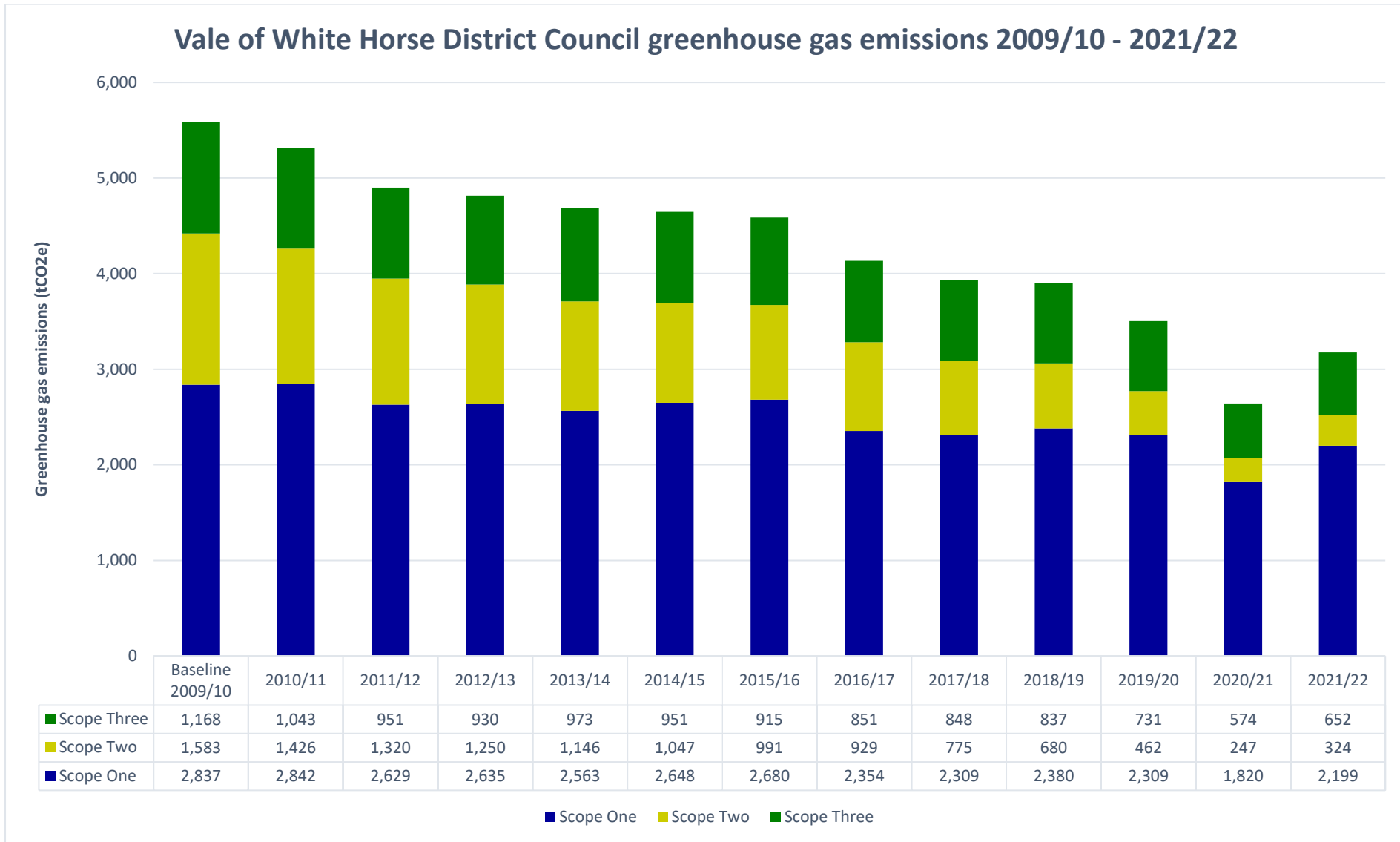


Table three shows the breakdown of greenhouse gas emissions by gas type

Table Three: 2021/22 CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions

Scope	2021/22		
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
Scope one	2179.3	1.5	18.1
Scope two	320.8	1.2	2.1
Scope three	82.8	0.2	0.5
Total	2582.9	3.0	20.8

Contextual analysis

In 2019, Vale of White Horse declared a Climate Emergency. This committed the council to working towards reducing its impact upon the environment. To facilitate this, a Climate Emergency Advisory Committee was established to advise on how the Vale can contribute to carbon reduction targets and minimise damage to the environment through its policies and practices. The Committee recommended that Vale of White Horse should:

- reduce council carbon emissions by 75 per cent by 2025 and become a carbon neutral local authority by 2030.
- reduce district carbon emissions by 75 per cent by 2030 with an ambition to become carbon neutral by 2045.

These targets were endorsed by the Cabinet on 6 December 2019.

Tackling the Climate Emergency is also one of the key themes of the Vale's Corporate Plan 2020-24. As part of the council's activities in this area, it has developed a Climate Action Plan (CAP) which outlines the steps that will be taken to achieve its aim of becoming carbon neutral within its own operations by 2030. The CAP was adopted by the Cabinet on 4 February 2022.

During Q1 2021/22, HM Government started to rollback many of the restrictions that had been in place during the pandemic. By 19 July, most of the Covid-19 rules in England had been removed. The easing of restrictions throughout the early months of 2021/22 let staff travel more freely and allowed council buildings (both owned and operated) to reopen. The emergence of the Omicron variant during Q3 2021/22 led to the reimposition of certain requirements – such as the work from home instruction– in an effort to minimise the spread of the virus. Due to the success of these interventions – and the rollout of an accelerated booster campaign – this period of more stringent rules was kept relatively short.

As a result of the lessening impacts of the pandemic during 2021/22, its direct effects on the Vale's overall greenhouse gas emissions have been reduced. The reopening of council owned and operated buildings, the resumption of more normal business activities and the return of employees to the office or other places of work has increased emissions compared to 2020/21. Nevertheless, the intermittent reimposition of restrictions throughout the year, the move to hybrid working and other changes engendered by Covid-19 have still continued to affect the overall level of the council's greenhouse gas emissions.

During 2021/22 – as a result of Vale of White Horse’s Climate Emergency declaration and the increased corporate priority given to climate change – the council has been reviewing its procedures for reporting carbon emissions. As a result of this work, an anomaly regarding the reporting of shared use leisure centre emissions has come to light. Historically, the Vale has recorded these emissions in full even though a proportion of the energy bill from each shared leisure has been paid directly by Oxfordshire County Council under Joint Use Agreements. From 2021/22 onwards this has been changed and in future the council will only report its share of leisure centre emissions in line with the percentage of utilities paid.

If the council had not made the adjustment in leisure emissions described above, its GHG emissions for 2021/22 would have stood at 3,362 tCO₂e. This would have been a decrease of 4.0 per cent on 2019/20 (the baseline year for the council’s climate change targets). The main driver behind this would have been a fall in the emissions from the council’s leisure facilities (including reduced usage of the Abingdon Outdoor Pool). This would have helped to counterbalance the rise in emissions from waste collection – the reasons behind the increase in these emissions are set out below. The Vale’s Climate Action Plan sets out our future plans to reduce operational carbon emissions including the completion of energy efficiency and site decarbonisation assessments for council-owned/operated buildings and the insertion of carbon and energy reduction targets in site operational management plans.

While 2021/22 saw a decrease on the previous year in the overall fuel use of the Vale’s waste fleet, it still remains significantly above the figures for 2019/20. This higher level of fuel usage has been driven by a combination of factors including: operational changes due to the pandemic, continued growth in the number of properties being serviced, large peaks in tonnage forcing vehicles to carry out extra tip runs and an increase in garden waste customers.

Changes have been made to the share of the waste contractor’s emissions assigned to South and Vale to more accurately reflect the number of properties in each district. For 2021/22, the Vale will be attributed 48.6 per cent of the total emissions (up from 48.3 per cent). This figure will be updated annually.

2021/22 was the first complete year since the grounds maintenance and public convenience cleaning contracts were brought in-house. This change is reflected in where and how the emissions arising from their activities are recorded.

In order to give a more accurate indication of the greenhouse gas emissions generated, and to better reflect the shared nature of the workforce, staff mileage is divided equally between South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse.

The carbon factor for electricity has reduced by 8.9 per cent in the last year, which has impacted favourably on the scope two emissions reported by the council – since 2009, the carbon factor for electricity has reduced by 57.0 per cent.

Data Set

The approach set out in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol is to identify and categorise emissions-releasing activities into three groups, known as scopes. The guidance recommends reporting scope one and scope two emissions, but states that reporting scope three emission is discretionary. The three scopes are:

Scope one, direct emissions:

Activities owned or controlled by the council that release emissions straight into the atmosphere. Scope one emissions include emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces and vehicles.

Scope two, indirect energy:

Emissions being released into the atmosphere associated with the council's consumption of purchased electricity. These are indirect emissions that are a consequence of the council's activities, but which occur at sources the council does not own or control.

Scope three, other indirect:

Emissions that are a consequence of the council's actions that occur at sources which the council does not own or control and which are not classed as scope two emissions. Examples of scope three emissions are business travel by means not owned or controlled by the council, well to tank processes and electricity transmission and distribution losses.

The Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy has not imposed exact instructions on what local authorities should include in their annual greenhouse gas emissions report. The Vale has identified activities which are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions being released into the atmosphere. These include energy use in buildings and fuel use in plant, equipment or vehicles, when occupied or operated by the council or its key contractors.

Emissions from residential waste collection are included under scope one however, emissions from the treatment and disposal of residential waste are not included. Emissions from the collection and disposal of waste from council offices, water use and staff commuting have also been excluded due to insufficient data and difficulties obtaining data. The council will work towards including these emissions in future reports. Emissions of PFCs, HFCs and SF6 have not been included in this report as council activities are not significant sources of these gases.

Emissions associated with the extraction, refining and transportation of raw fuels before their combustion are referred to as well to tank (WTT) processes and form part of scope three emissions. Emissions associated with electricity transmission and distribution losses are also included in scope three.

Table Four: Council greenhouse gas emissions sources under each scope (scope four emissions are not included)

Scope One	Scope Two	Scope Three	Scope Four
Gas and oil use in council offices, civic buildings, leisure centres	Electricity use in council offices, civic buildings, leisure centres, temporary accommodation	Contractor electricity, gas, oil and fuel use and mileage	Perfluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride

and temporary accommodation hostels	hostels, car parks, CCTV, public conveniences, pumping stations and sewage treatment works		Staff commuting
Fuel used in council vehicle fleet		Business mileage by car	Council office waste collection, treatment and disposal
Fuel used in waste collection vehicle fleet		Business mileage by public transport	Water
		WTT processes and transmission and distribution losses	Residential waste treatment and disposal
			Fugitive emissions

Data collection and methodology

The Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Defra publish joint guidance for local authorities on how to report and measure their greenhouse gas emissions including annually updated greenhouse gas conversion factors. Greenhouse gas emissions for 2021/22 have been reported in line with the joint DECC/Defra guidance published in June 2013⁷ and calculated using the 2021 conversion factors. In line with the guidance, emissions from electricity are no longer calculated using the five-year grid rolling average and are instead calculated using the average conversion factor applicable to the reporting year.

Energy and fuel use in council and contractor buildings, plant, equipment and vehicles and the resulting carbon dioxide emissions have been reported annually since 2007 when the council established its carbon management plan. Data is collected on either a monthly or quarterly basis. Each service area is responsible for assembling and collating information on energy consumed in delivering their services. Contractors are responsible for gathering and passing data to client managers.

It should be noted that electricity consumption for the council's office during 2015/16 has been modelled. Following a fire at its office in January 2015, Vale of White Horse District Council moved into leased temporary office accommodation between late June and late July 2015. The electricity supply at the new office has one fiscal utility meter that feeds both the council's electrical load as well as a data centre, which is the responsibility of the landlord. On 8 April 2016 the council installed a sub-meter to measure their consumption however, in the absence of sub-meter data during the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 the council required a reliable estimate of their own electricity consumption to inform their greenhouse gas emissions reporting. The council therefore appointed an environmental consultancy, EEVS Insight Ltd (Energy Efficiency Verification Specialists), to carry out an analysis of the electricity consumption data from the fiscal utility meter and the council's sub-meter to model the electricity consumption in the building which can be attributed to Vale of White Horse District Council.

Carbon offsetting

Green tariff

Currently the council does not purchase any electricity from a green tariff.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/measuring-and-reporting-environmental-impacts-guidance-for-businesses>

Carbon offsets - renewable technologies

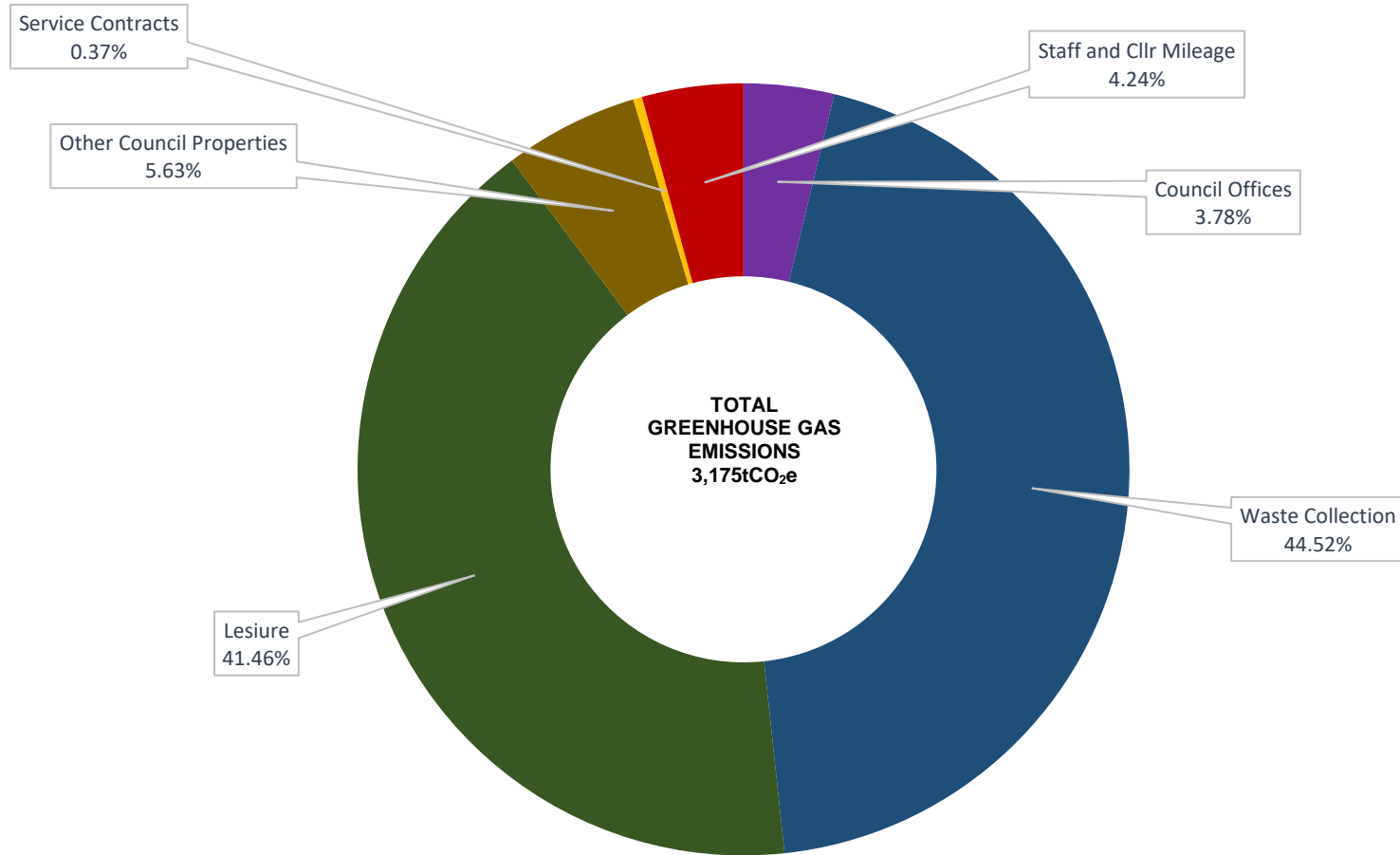
The council does not currently generate renewable energy from any of its sites.

Appendix One – Vale of White Horse Greenhouse Gas Emissions (kgCO2e) by source 2021/22⁸

		Scope One	Scope Two	Scope Three							
				Electricity							
				WTT: Generation	WTT: T&D	T&D Losses	Indirect Emissions	WTT	Total	Total GHG (kgCO2e)	Conversion to tCO2e
		Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG			
Council Offices	Milton Park	58,524	21,361	5,562	492	1,890		10,017	97,847	120,047	120
	Abbey House	10,567	7,161	1,865	165	634		1,809	22,200		
Waste Collection	Biffa Fleet	1,116,430						271,010	1,387,440	1,413,619	1,414
	Biffa Buildings and Business Mileage			4,969	439	1,689	19,082	0	26,179		
Leisure	Faringdon Leisure Centre	101,259	31,643	8,240	729	2,800		17,332	162,002	1,316,583	1,317
	Wantage Leisure Centre	173,114	45,232	11,778	1,042	4,003		29,630	264,798		
	White Horse Leisure and Tennis Centre	564,856	159,546	41,545	3,674	14,119		96,682	880,422		
	Abingdon Outdoor Pool and Kiosk	0	5,619	1,463	129	497		0	7,709		
	Leisure Mileage							1,290	362		
Other Council Properties	The Beacon	61,688	15,225	3,964	351	1,347		10,559	93,133	178,679	179
	District Community Centre	18,229	5,164	1,345	119	457		3,120	28,434		
	Temporary Accommodation Hostels	9,952	2,785	725	64	246		1,703	15,475		
	Public Conveniences		7,301	1,901	168	646			10,016		
	Abingdon Multi Storey Car Park		10,624	2,766	245	940			14,575		
	Car Parks		11,864	3,089	273	1,050			16,277		
	CCTV		573	149	13	51			787		
Service Contracts	Capita			826	73	281	4,507	285	5,972	11,692	12
	Saba						4,506	1,214	5,720		
Staff and Cllr Mileage	Facilities Fleet	2,147						524	2,670	134,691	135
	Grounds Maintenance	80,776						19,833	100,610		
	Technical Services (Cleaning)	1,401						342	1,742		
	Staff and Councillor Business Travel							23,534	6,135		
Grand Total										3,175,329	3,175

⁸ As a result of rounding, the totals presented may be slightly different to the sum of the individual values.

Vale of White Horse District Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2021/22



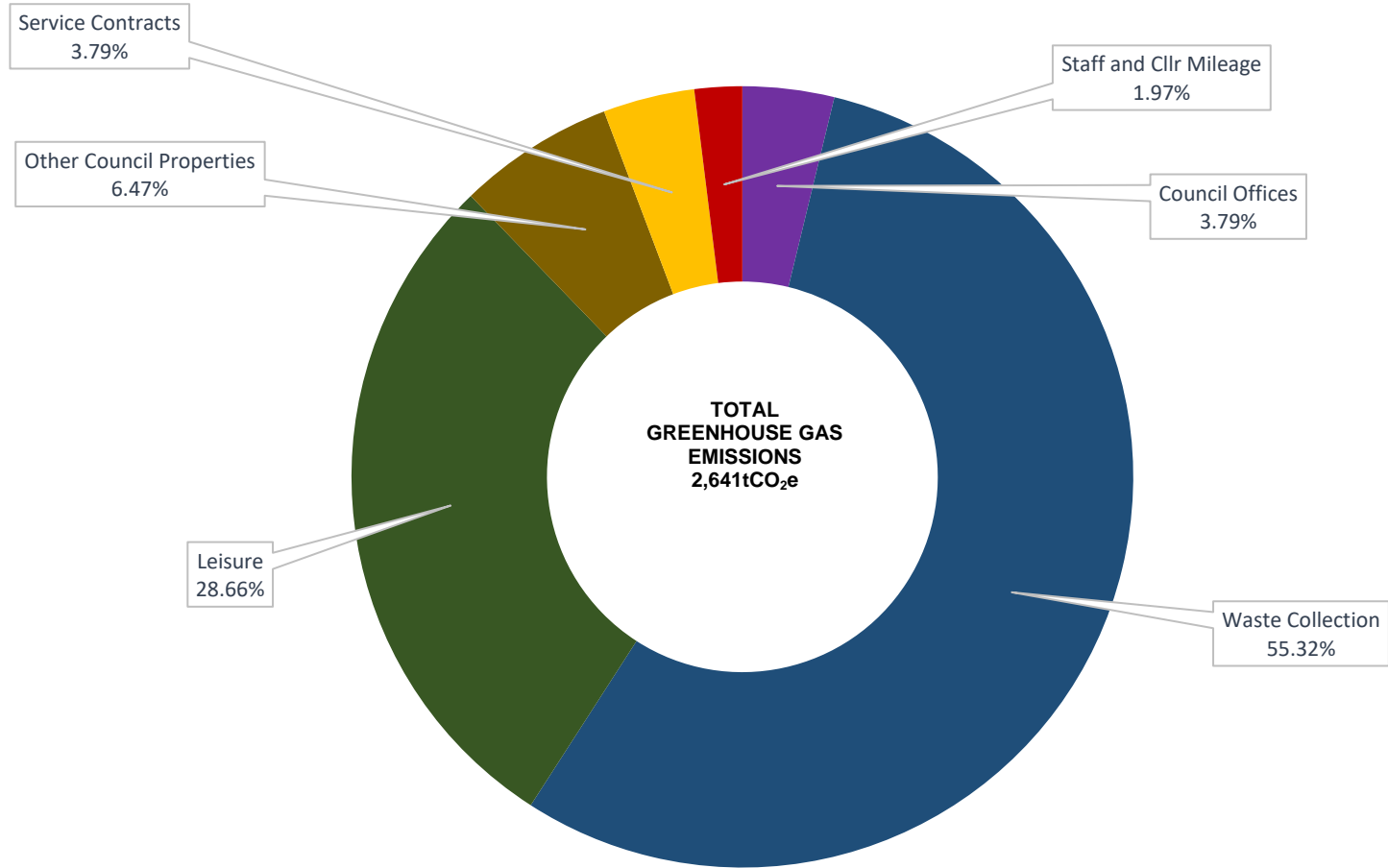
■ Council Offices ■ Waste Collection ■ Leisure ■ Other Council Properties ■ Service Contracts ■ Staff and Cllr Mileage

Appendix Two – Vale of White Horse Greenhouse Gas Emissions (kgCO2e) by source 2020/21⁹

		Scope One	Scope Two	Scope Three							
				Electricity							
				WTT: Generation	WTT: T&D	T&D Losses	Indirect Emissions	WTT	Total	Total GHG (kgCO2e)	Conversion to tCO2e
		Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG			
Council Offices	Milton Park	48,516	21,752	3,002	258	1,871		6,309	81,708	100,391	100
	Abbey House	9,245	6,664	920	79	573		1,202	18,683		
Waste Collection	Biffa Fleet	1,157,701						277,440	1,435,141	1,460,899	1,461
	Biffa Buildings and Business Mileage			2,876	248	1,792	20,842	0	25,758		
Leisure	Faringdon Leisure Centre	56,162	19,519	2,693	232	1,679		7,303	87,588	756,733	757
	Wantage Leisure Centre	72,628	26,330	3,633	313	2,264		9,444	114,612		
	White Horse Leisure and Tennis Centre	361,875	116,204	16,035	1,381	9,994		47,057	552,546		
	Abingdon Outdoor Pool & Kiosk	0	649	90	8	56		0	803		
	Leisure Mileage						929	255	1,184		
Other Council Properties	The Beacon	49,756	10,634	1,467	126	915		6,470	69,368	171,021	171
	District Community Centre	11,777	2,409	332	29	207		1,531	16,285		
	Temporary Accommodation Hostels	29,223	5,287	730	63	455		3,800	39,558		
	Public Conveniences		5,660	781	67	487			6,995		
	Abingdon Multi Storey Car Park		17,428	2,405	207	1,499			21,539		
	Car Parks		13,350	1,842	159	1,148			16,499		
	CCTV		629	87	7	54			777		
Service Contracts	Capita			481	41	300	5,280	370	6,472	99,605	100
	Saba						4,254	1,130	5,384		
	Sodexo						66,879	16,156	83,035		
	Healthmatic						3,803	911	4,714		
Staff and Cllr Mileage	Waste Team	0						0	0	52,325	52
	Facilities Fleet	2,868						690	3,558		
	Grounds Maintenance	19,122						4,646	23,768		
	Technical Services (Cleaning)	1,116						268	1,384		
	Staff and Councillor Business Travel						18,787	4,828	23,615		
Grand Total									2,640,974	2,641	

⁹ As a result of rounding, the totals presented may be slightly different to the sum of the individual values.

Vale of White Horse District Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2020/21



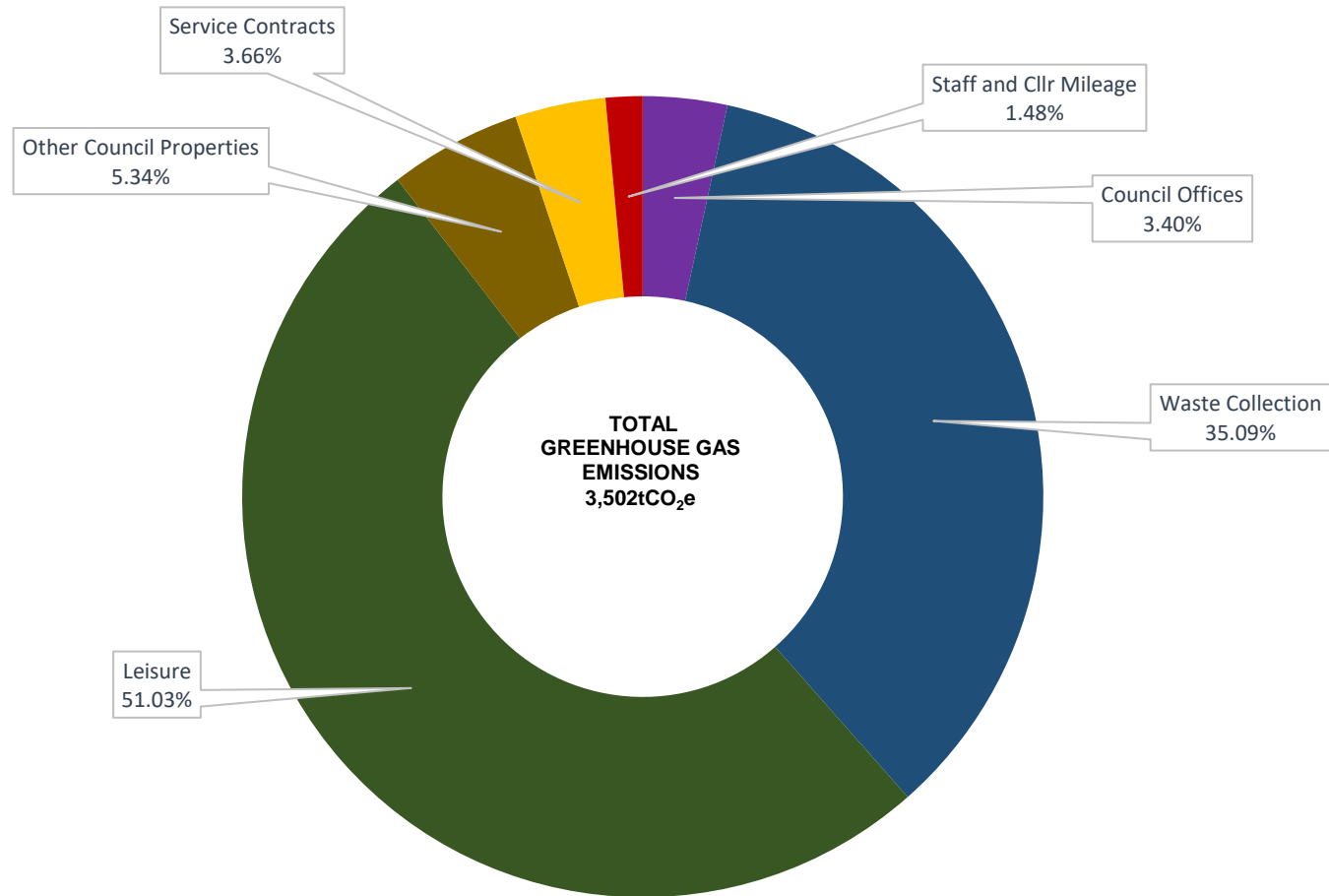
■ Council Offices ■ Waste Collection ■ Leisure ■ Other Council Properties ■ Service Contracts ■ Staff and Cllr Mileage

Appendix Two – Vale of White Horse Greenhouse Gas Emissions (kgCO₂e) by source 2019/20¹⁰

		Scope One	Scope Two	Scope Three							
				Electricity							
				WTT: Generation	WTT: T&D	T&D Losses	Indirect Emissions	WTT	Total	Total GHG (kgCO ₂ e)	Conversion to tCO ₂ e
		Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG	Total GHG			
Council Offices	Milton Park	41,425	36,604	5,105	434	3,108		5,387	92,063	118,957	119
	Abbey House	9,684	12,903	1,800	153	1,095		1,259	26,894		
Waste Collection	Biffa Fleet	970,322						230,821	1,201,143	1,229,391	1,229
	Biffa Buildings and Business Mileage			3,187	271	1,940	22,850		28,248		
Leisure	Faringdon Leisure Centre	154,622	59,976	8,365	711	5,092		20,109	248,875	1,786,907	1,787
	Wantage Leisure Centre	286,024	96,126	13,407	1,140	8,161		37,198	442,056		
	White Horse Leisure and Tennis Centre	683,783	161,748	22,560	1,917	13,732		88,927	972,667		
	Abingdon Outdoor Pool & Kiosk	82,746	13,806	1,926	164	1,172		18,976	118,790		
	Leisure Mileage						3,554	965	4,519		
Other Council Properties	The Beacon	46,733	21,811	3,042	259	1,852		6,078	79,775	186,805	187
	Temporary Accommodation Hostels	29,873	5,803	809	69	493		3,885	40,932		
	Public Conveniences		5,911	824	70	502			7,307		
	Abingdon Multi Storey Car Park		28,874	4,027	342	2,451			35,694		
	Car Parks		17,993	2,510	213	1,528			22,244		
	CCTV		690	96	8	59			853		
Service Contracts	Capita			533	45	324	5,872	432	7,206	128,301	128
	Saba						4,337	1,141	5,478		
	Sodexo						87,517	21,021	108,538		
	Healthmatic						5,719	1,360	7,079		
Staff and Cllr Mileage	Waste Team	1,085						259	1,344	51,636	52
	Facilities Fleet	2,339						559	2,898		
	Staff and Councillor Business Travel						37,723	9,671	47,394		
Grand Total										3,501,997	3,502

¹⁰ As a result of rounding, the totals presented may be slightly different to the sum of the individual values.

Vale of White Horse District Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2019/20



■ Council Offices ■ Waste Collection ■ Leisure ■ Other Council Properties ■ Service Contracts ■ Staff and Cllr Mileage