

Carbon footprint report for County Durham Community Foundation

01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

County Durham Community Foundation emitted 2,903 kgCO₂e (Kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent) for 2025/26 (across scope 1 and 2). This can be presented as 3 tCO₂e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) with an intensity indicator of 0.26 tCO₂e per total full-time equivalent employee (FTE) and 0.38 tCO₂e per million GBP £.

When Scope 3 is added, this brings the total to 13 tCO₂e.

Table 1. UK GHG emissions and energy use data for period 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Emissions source	Units	kWh	Carbon (kgCO ₂ e)	Carbon (tCO ₂ e)
Scope 1				
Natural gas	11,492 kWh	11,492	2,095.06	2.10
Total Scope 1			2,095	2
Scope 2				
UK National Grid electricity	6,171 kWh	6,171	808.21	0.81
Total Scope 1 & 2			2,903	3
Total tCO₂e per *FTE on gross scope 1 & 2				0.26
Total tCO₂e per *£m Turnover on gross scope 1 & 2				0.38

Emissions source	Units	kWh	Carbon (kgCO ₂ e)	Carbon (tCO ₂ e)
Scope 3				
Cat 01 - Purchased Goods & Services				
Material use (BEIS) - Paper - Paper and board (mixed) - Closed loop source (recycled)	0 tonne		256.15	0.26
Cat 03 - Fuel & energy related activities				
Transmission & distribution losses - T&D for UK national grid electricity	6,171 kWh		80.17	0.08
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Electricity - WTT-UK electricity (generation)	6,171 kWh		227.23	0.23
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Electricity - WTT-UK electricity (T&D)	6,171 kWh		22.16	0.02
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Fuels - WTT - Natural Gas (kWh)	11,492 kWh		347.16	0.35
Well-to-tank (WTT) - WTT (Vehicles) - Passenger Vehicles - WTT - Battery Electric Vehicle - Average car	4,840 km		50.77	0.05
Cat 06 - Business Travel				
By mileage - Cars (by size) - Battery Electric - Average	4,840 km		142.83	0.14
By mileage - Cars (by size) - Unknown fuel - Average	7,039 km		1,167.84	1.17

By mileage - Flights - without radiative forcing - International, to/from non-UK - Average	1,553 km		130.76	0.13
By mileage - Public transport - Average local bus	44 km		4.47	0.00
By mileage - Public transport - Light rail and tram	30 km		0.64	0.00
By mileage - Public transport - London Underground	29 km		0.45	0.00
By mileage - Public transport - National rail	6,997 km		216.35	0.22
WTT (Cat 6) - Cars - WTT - Average car - Unknown	7,039 km		0.00	0.00
WTT (Cat 6) - Travel - WTT - Average local bus	44 km		1.17	0.00
WTT (Cat 6) - Travel - WTT - Light rail and tram	30 km		0.22	0.00
WTT (Cat 6) - Travel - WTT - London Underground	29 km		0.21	0.00
WTT (Cat 6) - Travel - WTT - National rail	6,997 km		62.76	0.06
Cat 07 - Employee Commuting				
Cars (by size) - Battery Electric - Average	3,697 km		109.10	0.11
Cars (by size) - Hybrid - Average	765 km		99.15	0.10
Cars (by size) - Unknown fuel - Average	33,088 km		5,489.63	5.49
WTT (Cat 7) - WTT - BEV - Average car	3,697 km		38.78	0.04
WTT (Cat 7) - WTT - Hybrid - Average car	765 km		25.36	0.03
WTT (Cat 7) - WTT - Unknown - Average car	33,088 km		1,455.54	1.46
Total Scope 3			9,929	10
Total Scope 1, 2 & 3			12,832	13
TotaltCO2e per*FTE on gross scope 1, 2 & 3				1.17
TotaltCO2e per*£m Turnover on gross scope 1, 2 & 3				1.67

Adjustments

*Notes: For 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 the number of Full-time equivalent employees (FTE) was 11 and the Turnover was GBP £7,680,849

Energy efficiency measures taken

- We have implemented a 9 day working fortnight alongside the hybrid working policy to reduce the number of commuting days. The office is also closed every Friday, reducing the consumption of energy by 20%. We have also implemented a car lease scheme providing electric vehicles at a more affordable cost to employees. We have also had LED lighting installed throughout the office to reduce electricity consumption.

Energy efficiency planned

We plan to continue to review operations and identify any further opportunities for energy efficiency.

Notes about methodology:

- Point North Community Foundation has adopted an operational control approach to establishing the boundary. The methodology adopted is in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol¹ and the BEIS Environmental Reporting Guidelines². The calculations were completed on the SmartCarbon™ Calculator³ using the UK Government emissions factors⁴.
- CO₂e is the universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs), expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of carbon dioxide. There are seven main GHGs that contribute to climate change, as covered by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). Different activities emit different gases. Using CO₂e allows all greenhouse gases to be measured on a like-for-like basis.
- For National grid electricity consumption, THE ORGANISATION has included factors for the transmission and distribution of electricity (T&D) losses, which occur between the power station and site(s). The emissions from T&D have been accounted for in Scope 3. As with other Scope 3 impacts, reporting T&D is voluntary but is recommended standard practice by UK Government².

Definitions:

Carbon footprint - The total set of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) caused directly and indirectly by an individual event, organisation, or product expressed as Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e). (Source: Greenhouse Gas Protocol).

Scope 1 (direct emissions) emissions are those from activities owned or controlled by your organisation. Examples of Scope 1 emissions include emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces and vehicles; and emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.

Scope 2 (energy indirect) emissions are those released into the atmosphere that are associated with your consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These indirect emissions are a consequence of your organisation's energy use, but occur at sources you do not own or control.

Scope 3 (other indirect) emissions are a consequence of your actions that occur at sources you do not own or control and are not classed as Scope 2 emissions. Examples of Scope 3 emissions are business travel by means not owned or controlled by your organisation, waste disposal, materials or fuels your organisation purchases. Deciding if emissions from a vehicle, office or factory that you use are Scope 1 or Scope 3 may depend on how you define your operational boundaries. Scope 3 emissions can be from activities that are upstream or downstream of your organisation. More information on Scope 3 and other aspects of reporting can be found in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard.

References:

1. The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Revised Edition (2015) World Resource Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development.
2. Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance (March 2019) UK Government Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy.
3. [SmartCarbon Calculator: https://www.smartcarboncalculator.com/](https://www.smartcarboncalculator.com/)
4. Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors - Full set (for advanced users). More at this link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>

NOTES TO CLIENT- DELETE THIS SECTION BEFORE PUBLISHING:

- It is the client's responsibility to review and confirm the contents.
- Ensure you have entered the correct approach to setting your organisational boundary (i.e. operational control/financial control or equity share in the methodology section).
- There is the option to edit and condense some of the content (e.g. delete some rows/merge cells in the results table) so long as the minimum content is included (summarised below). You may also wish to delete some sections (e.g. the definitions).
- There is the option to add more detail, e.g. copy and paste selected graphs from the SmartCarbon platform.

Reminder of SECR requirements:

The SECR report has to be filed with your company accounts each year and lodged with Companies House. It applies to the first financial year that starts on or after 1st April 2019, and each subsequent year. The reporting period is based on reporting companies' financial year to align with existing financial and strategic reporting. SECR requires that companies include in their annual director's report the following information:

- Annual UK greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), as a minimum relating to gas, purchased electricity and transport fuel
- Associated energy use (in kWh)
- An emissions intensity ratio (e.g. tCO₂e per full time equivalent employee, or other suitable indicator)
- A stated methodology used for calculating the footprint (e.g. SmartCarbon aligns to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and uses the UK government emissions factors)
- A narrative on energy efficiency measures taken and planned. If no measures have been taken, this should be stated
- In future years, the prior year equivalent figures are also required to be disclosed for comparison, but this is not mandatory in the first year.

More info at this link:

<https://www.smartcarboncalculator.com/streamlined-energy-carbon-reporting-secr/>