





The University of Aberdeen Carbon Management Programme

Carbon Management Plan (CMP) 2009-2014



Suttie Centre Completed Aug '09 University Library

Due to open Sep '11

Both achieved 'Excellent' BREEAM ratings for 'Design and Procurement'.

CMP Target: The University of Aberdeen aims to reduce its CO₂ and equivalent emissions by 20% from the baseline over the five year period to 2014.

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Carbon Management Plan
Higher Education Carbon Management Programme







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Management Summary and Foreword

The University of Aberdeen is pleased to present its first Carbon Management Plan. It has been produced in collaboration with the Carbon Trust and outlines a comprehensive programme to reduce carbon emissions, increase energy efficiency and to devolve ownership of the actions necessary to achieve these goals to all parts of the University.

The University of Aberdeen recognises the considerable threats, but also opportunities, presented by climate change and the world's current dependency on fossil fuels. We recognise the need to mitigate volatile and rising energy prices and acknowledge the financial and moral imperative for all organisations, in particular those receiving public funds, to lead in the drive to reduce carbon emission.

The University of Aberdeen is committed to reducing its carbon footprint and to playing its part in limiting the worst effects of climate change. This plan sets out the measures that the University will take over the next five years to achieve this aim. The headline target for the plan is that:

The University of Aberdeen aims to reduce its CO₂ and equivalent emissions by 20% from the baseline over the five year period to 2014.

This plan sets out a range of initiatives to achieve that target. It also outlines the cost of the individual measures as well as their predicted carbon and financial savings. We expect to be able to achieve a total emissions saving in the region of 6,500 tonnes of carbon dioxide, which in turn will save the University around £1.5 million by 2014. The scope of the plan is not, however, limited to five years. The initiatives outlined and the commitments made are the start of our journey towards a low-carbon future. The plan will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect longer term goals and new projects.

The University of Aberdeen is well placed to contribute to the emerging low-carbon economy, with world leading research in areas such as future fuels, sustainable transport and the digital economy. We recognise, however, that such intellectual capital must be matched by a commitment to the highest standards of operational performance. This requires the promotion of energy efficiency and the reduction of CO₂ and equivalent emissions to be embedded as institutional goals.

This plan is the foundation upon which we will build towards those goals. We will encourage in our staff and students the individual behaviours required to support this transition. We will introduce new measures where required and will adapt existing policies and procedures (e.g. risk management), to allow staff to make appropriate decisions in key areas such as construction, procurement, waste and transport but also in their teaching, research and other activities to support this institutional priority.

We acknowledge that achieving this initial target will be challenging but also that it is only the first step towards much deeper emissions reductions required by 2050. It is a challenge that will only increase, with national and international targets likely to be revised upwards, while the University itself continues to expand. Our new iconic library is due to open in 2011 while a new, energy-intensive, home for the Rowett Institute of Nutrition and Health will be in place by 2013.

In these circumstances only be embedding this plan across the University, delivering the projects outlined and raising staff and student awareness of its importance can we set ourselves on a course towards a low carbon future.

Mr Steve Cannon

University Secretary and Convener of the CSR Steering Group

Professor Steve Redpath
Director of ACES and
Academic Sponsor of the CMP

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Foreword from the Carbon Trust

Cutting carbon emissions as part of the fight against climate change should be a key priority for the higher education sector - it's all about getting your own house in order and leading by example. The UK government has identified the public sector as key to delivering carbon reduction across the UK in line with its Kyoto commitments. The Higher Education Carbon Management programme is designed in response to this. It assists organisations in saving money on energy and putting it to good use in other areas, whilst making a positive contribution to the environment by lowering their carbon emissions.

The University of Aberdeen was selected in 2009, amidst strong competition, to take part in this ambitious programme. The University of Aberdeen partnered with the Carbon Trust on this programme in order to realise vast carbon and cost savings. This Carbon Management Plan commits the organisation to a target of reducing CO2 by 20% by 2014 and underpins potential financial savings to the organisation of around £1.5 million.

There are those that can and those that do. Public sector organisations can contribute significantly to reducing CO_2 emissions. The Carbon Trust is very proud to support the University of Aberdeen in its ongoing implementation of carbon management.

Richard Rugg

Head of Public Sector, Carbon Trust



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1 Introduction

The University of Aberdeen recognises the critical role of the Higher Education sector, and of individual institutions, in taking action to tackle climate change. While our major contributions will come through research and innovation, as well as our role in educating the leaders of tomorrow, it is important that we recognise the impact of our core business and of our campuses and manage them effectively.

Through our maintenance of sizable estates, through our extensive business related travel, through the daily and term-end commuting of our staff and student and through our extensive procurement footprint, it is incumbent on us to promote changes in institutional practice that will limit our carbon impact.

We recognise that there are considerable financial risks associated with failing to act now. These include rising energy costs and their impact on life-cycle costing, an anticipated link between carbon emissions and core funding, and the emerging Carbon Reduction Commitment. The business imperative to reduce carbon is, therefore, clear.

In this endeavour we recognise also the need to work with staff and students to deliver a fundamental shift in behaviours and attitudes. Only by doing so can we hope to achieve institutional goals and to contribute to the ambitious national carbon reduction targets. Indeed, as a part publicly funded body we will be expected to lead in this area.

Our Carbon Management Plan details the steps the University of Aberdeen will take to reduce its CO₂ and equivalent emissions. It establishes an initial target to reduce those emissions by 20% from the base line year of 2008/09 over the five year period to 2014.

The Carbon Management Plan is the framework document around which we will develop our commitment to adapt to a low carbon future. It will form an integral part of our sustainability and social responsibility agenda and will, over the life of the plan, be embedded as an integral strand of institutional strategy.

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2 Carbon Management Strategy

2.1 Context and Drivers

There is now a widespread acceptance that the reduction of CO₂ and equivalent emissions represents the principal mechanism by which human beings can attempt to mitigate the anticipated worst effects of climate change. Despite recent challenges to the rigour of the science under-pinning climate predictions, the University of Aberdeen recognises that it has a moral responsibility to contribute to the development of a low-carbon future.

But even without such moral altruism the need to act is clear. Rising energy prices and the Carbon Reduction Commitment make improving energy efficiency and reducing CO_2 emissions a financial necessity. The latter is a mandatory emissions trading scheme that obliges all major energy consumers to buy and trade carbon allowances (in the first instance at £12 per tonne of CO_2) with a financial bonus (or penalty) based on emissions performance. The bonus/penalty will escalate over time, from 10% of the cost of allowances to 50% by 2015. The University currently estimates the cost of allowances to be in the region of £250k per annum, with the bonus (or penalty) a percentage of this sum.

In the context of the HE sector we note with interest the Higher Education Funding Council for England's decision to link capital allocation to performance against carbon plans¹, including a link to the 34% reduction target by 2020 contained in the Climate Change Act (2008). In recent years the Scottish Funding Council (SFC) has acted by linking capital funding to BREEAM criteria in capital projects. We anticipate that the Climate Change (Scotland) Act will prompt the SFC to go further and to establish an explicit link between funding and emissions reduction performance.

While the search for a global deal on emissions reduction targets remains elusive, with Copenhagen failing to provide a comprehensive follow-up to Kyoto, the Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009)² did establish an interim reduction target of 42% by 2020, with a longer term target of 80% by 2050.

These targets provide reference points for our long-term planning in this area. We note also that the Act places duties on public bodies, including Universities and Colleges, to act in relation to climate change. These duties, which come into force on 1 January 2011, require that a public body, in exercising its functions, will act in ways that contribute to the delivery of these national targets. As such, public sector bodies will be expected to take a lead in delivering them.

Alongside the legislative, moral and financial drivers that oblige us to take action, we recognise that a range of existing and emerging sector benchmarking schemes are using environmental and social responsibility performance as another means of ranking HE institutions and that this is likely to become one of the many factors affecting a student's choice of institution.

2.2 Our Low Carbon Vision

The University of Aberdeen is committed to the management and reduction of our carbon dioxide and equivalent emissions. We will embed this issue at the heart of institutional strategy and will ensure that our reductions targets and the reasons for establishing them are understood at all levels of the organisation. We will encourage a culture of collective responsibility and will ensure that staff and students are empowered to act to achieve those targets. In so doing we aim to play a full part in the transition towards a low-carbon future.

¹ See HEFCE's report entitled "Carbon reduction target and strategy for higher education in England" available at http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/hefce/2010/10 01/

² For details see the Scottish Government website http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/climatechangeact

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2.3 Strategic Themes

Five strategic themes will support the delivery of this institutional vision:

- a) Embedding in Institutional Strategy
- b) Devolved Ownership & Management
- c) Personal Responsibility & Behaviour Change
- d) Technical and Infrastructure Projects
- e) Learning from and Sharing Best Practice

a) EMBEDDING IN INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGY:

We will embed carbon management into institutional strategy, securing recognition for the Carbon Management Plan as the delivery mechanism for emissions reduction across the University. We will ensure that our Strategic Plan reflects this commitment and will instruct that the operational planning of all major administrative sections, including our Colleges, detail the role they will play in this process.

By so doing we will ensure that all strategic decision making is informed by an awareness of the need to reduce CO₂ and equivalent emissions.

b) DEVOLVED OWNERSHIP & MANAGEMENT:

We recognise that success in this endeavour will require energetic leadership, devolved ownership and collective responsibility for action. We will devolve local responsibility for this issue to all senior administrative and academic managers, encouraging them to take ownership of the management of this issue and to empower their sections to identify innovation and opportunities to tackle wasteful practice.

We will encourage all sections to ensure that carbon management is embedded into appropriate policies, staff inductions, student handbooks and standard operating procedures.

c) PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY & BEHAVIOUR CHANGE:

Achieving our ambitious target and moving beyond it achieve the deeper reductions required by 2020 and 2050 will require every member of our community to recognise their role in this challenge. While institutional strategy and devolved management will provide a leadership framework, we recognise that changing ingrained behaviour and encouraging, supporting and advising staff on how to make those changes will be required to support the institution's low carbon journey.

We will continue to support voluntary initiatives across the University, such as our Environmental Champions, but will also investigate formalising this scheme to recognise that such activity should be integral to individuals' roles. In procurement choices, the disposal of waste and in the choice of transport option we aim to encourage staff at all levels to be aware of their individual responsibilities.

We will also work in partnership with our Students' Association to encourage carbon reducing behaviour among our students. We will encourage and support initiatives to drive down emissions associated with student travel and in student residences. We will also, through initiatives like our Curriculum Reform, encourage students to engage in discussion of climate change and of sustainable development.

d) TECHNICAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS:

In the first phase of our Carbon Management Plan, we recognise that most of our emissions reductions will come from activity linked to our Estate and our use of IT and other major pieces equipment.

To that end we have identified a range of projects and technical solutions (see Section 4) that will drive the early stages of our carbon reduction programme. Such projects will build on the successes already enjoyed by our Combined Heat and Power Plant, the introduction of power management software on campus PCs, and our achievement of BREEAM 'Excellent' rating for our Suttie Centre and new Library.

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We recognise, however, that while new build projects offer the ideal opportunity to embed energy efficiency at the outset of a project, it is through refurbishment and retro-fitting that the vast majority of our emissions reductions will eventually be made. Thus, we will continue to promote the achievement of BREEAM 'Excellence' in all new projects, but have also committed £10M to a refurbishment programme, during this 5 year timescale, that is increasingly defined by the need to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency.

e) LEARNING FROM AND SHARING BEST PRACTICE:

This CMP spells out how we intend to reduce emissions locally. Yet tackling climate change is a collective endeavour facing all of society. While developments such as the Carbon Reduction Commitment and the possibility of a funding link to carbon emissions performance will introduce a degree of intra-sector rivalry, the HE sector has consistently demonstrated a willingness to work together to share best practice and to lead the public sector in tackling emissions reduction.

To that end we are committed to sharing our successes and learning from those of others. We again acknowledge the role of the Carbon Trust in facilitating the Carbon Management Programme and in so doing enabling the sharing of initiatives and experience across the public sector.

We acknowledge also the role of bodies such as the Environmental Association for Universities and Colleges (EAUC) in promoting the sharing of best practice case studies, providing practitioner focussed training and encouraging HEIs to take action. Indeed, given the close relationship between the two processes, we intend to submit our Carbon Management Plan as our contribution to the EAUC supported Universities & Colleges Climate Commitment for Scotland (UCCCfS).

2.4. Targets and Objectives

The carbon baseline year for the University of Aberdeen's Carbon Management Plan is 2008/09.

Our baseline includes the following:

- Building Energy Use
- Business Travel
- University Owned Vehicles
- Commuting
- Waste
- Water.

The University of Aberdeen aims to reduce its CO₂ and equivalent emissions by 20% from the baseline over the five year period to 2014.

The University's performance against this target will be reviewed annually. As part of these annual reviews, the University will identify fresh opportunities to develop and incorporate longer term projects and will gradually extend the time frame of this initial program.

It is our intention that this five-year CMP will be a 'live', rolling document, constantly evolving to reflect emerging best practice and to keep pace with legislative and sector requirements.



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Emissions Baseline and Projections

3.1 Scope

There are a large number of factors to consider as part of the potential scope for a Carbon Management Plan. The following is a list that details what is included in the plan and those areas not currently included, some of which may be incorporated at a later date:

Heading	Description	Status
Fuel Use in Buildings	Electric, Gas, Oil etc.	Included
Owned Transport	Vans, Tractors etc.	Included
Process Emissions	NOx from combustion	Excluded (1)
Fugitive Emissions	Refrigerant leaks	Excluded (1)
Water	Washing, drinking etc.	Included
Business Travel	Planes, Train, Buses etc.	Included
Commuting	Staff and Students	Included
Contractors Vehicles	Deliveries in and out	Excluded (2)
Waste	Land Fill Emissions, Transportation	Included
Purchasing	Embedded Carbon	Excluded (2)

Notes

- (1) This data was not available for the baseline year, but this figure will be included for the year 10/11
- (2) It is not currently planned to include this data in the scope of the CMP, but this will be reviewed going forward

3.2 Baseline

The Baseline year is 01/08/08-31/07/09. The data used to calculate the baseline was sourced from Utilities Report August 08 – July 09, Waste Management Report August 08 – July 09, Travel Survey Report 2008, and an assessment of Business Mileage carried out by Finance.

The conversion from recorded information in to carbon dioxide was undertaken using the Carbon Trust "Baseline Tool" spreadsheet. The spreadsheet has built in to it a series of conversion factors which are provided by Defra, Berr, AEA, and BRE.

	Total CO ₂ Emission (tonnes)	Buildings	Transport	Housing	Waste	Water
Baseline CO ₂ emissions (tonnes)	29,336	24,132	3,705	931	460	108
Baseline Cost (£)	£6,106,678	£4,806,267	£1,053,747	£ -	£246,665	£545,829







Baseline CO2 emissions (tonnes)

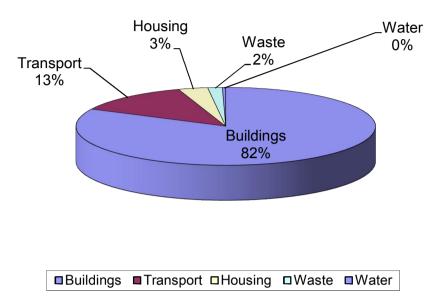


Figure 3.2 Summary of emissions for baseline year 2008/2009

The graph demonstrates that the majority of emissions arise from energy use in buildings. This will therefore be the main area of focus for reducing consumption, and emissions. That said it is worth noting that included in business travel is over 3,000,000 km of air travel.





3.3 Projections and Value at Stake

To determine the Business as Usual projections of emissions baseline going forward the Carbon Trust "Baseline Tool" spreadsheet has been completed adding in information changes to Estate including new buildings starting operation, and existing buildings being de-commissioned. Further the spreadsheet incorporates the following assumptions:

BaU Increase in Demand for all stationary sources, 0.7%, source DTI/DBERR EP68

BaU Increase in demand for Fleet, 0.7%, source DTI/DBERR EP68

BaU Increase in demand for Commuting, 1%, source 2005 and 2006 internal commuting survey The major new buildings due to come on line are the New Library, the Rowett Building Foresterhill

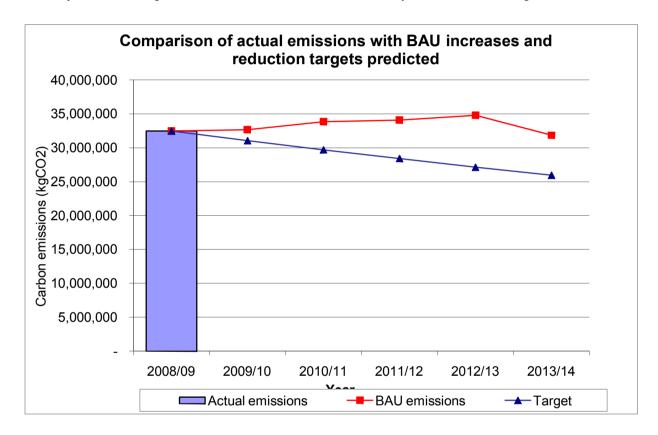


Figure 3.3 Projection of Business as Usual increases and reduction targets







4 Carbon Management Projects

4.1 Existing projects

			Co	ost	Annual Saving				
Ref	Project	Lead	Capital	Operational	Financial	CO ₂	Pay back	% of Target	Year
1	Suttie Centre - exceed Building Regs		£0	£0	£21,672	110.4 tCO2	0.0	1.70%	2009
2	Fraser Noble Refurbishment		£0	£0	£5,880	31.9 tCO2	0.0	0.49%	2009
3	Oceanlab 2 - exceed building regs		£0	£0	£5,503	28.5 tCO2	0.0	0.44%	2009
4	Regent Building - Insulate Roof		£14,000	£0	£2,828	16.1 tCO2	5.0	0.25%	2009
5	Marine BioDiscovery - pumps		£34,000	£0	£10,627	2.1 tCO2	3.2	0.03%	2009
6	Butchart - Insulate Roof		£11,000	£0	£1,463	8.3 tCO2	7.5	0.13%	2009
11	Remote Switching Computers		£78,842	£0	£18,659	126.1 tCO2	4.2	1.94%	2009
12	University Office - TRVs		£21,848	£0	£5,578	28.9 tCO2	3.9	0.45%	2009
13	EW - Chillers Free Cooling		£92,151	£0	£18,095	88.3 tCO2	5.1	1.36%	2009
14	Johnston - Replace GLS bulbs		£21,297	£0	£21,400	104.5 tCO2	1.0	1.61%	2009







4.2 Planned / funded projects

			Co	ost I	Annual Saving				
Ref	Project	Lead	Capital	Operational	Financial	CO ₂	Pay back	% of Target	Year
7	University Office - Windows		£210,000	£0	£1,950	11.1 tCO2	does not payback	0.17%	2009
15	23 St Machar - Lighting		£918	£0	£880	4.3 tCO2	1.0	0.07%	2010
16	23 St Machar - BMS		£15,741	£0	£3,698	21.8 tCO2	4.3	0.34%	2011
17	23 St Machar Drive - Insulate Pipework		£700	£0	£276	1.6 tCO2	2.5	0.02%	2010
18	23 St Machar Drive - TRV's		£500	£0	£156	.9 tCO2	3.2	0.01%	2010
19	23 St Machar Drive - Fresh air cooling		£30,000	£0	£8,250	40.3 tCO2	3.6	0.62%	2011
61	Replacement of Hand Dryers		£15,862	£0	£3,300	16.1 tCO2	4.8	0.25%	2010
64	Marischal - VSD		£3,000	£0	£1,100	5.4 tCO2	2.7	0.08%	2010
65	Library - Absorption Chiller		£400,000	£0	£110,875	524.2 tCO2	3.6	8.08%	2011
68	Automatic Meter Reading		£100,000	£0	£124,275	751.4 tCO2	0.8	11.58%	2011







4.3 Near term projects

			Co	ost	Annual Saving				
Ref	Project	Lead	Capital	Operational	Financial	CO₂	Pay back	% of Target	Year
24	University Office - Corridor lighting control		£2,200	£0	£297	1.4 tCO2	7.4	0.02%	2010
44	William Guild - Remove corridor spotlights		£100	£0	£22	.1 tCO2	4.5	0.00%	2010
45	Linklater - Replace Candle Tungstens		£300	£0	£264	1.3 tCO2	1.1	0.02%	2010
49	Fraser Noble - Compressed air check		£2,000	£0	£2,200	10.7 tCO2	0.9	0.17%	2010
50	Meston - Compressed air check		£2,000	£0	£2,200	10.7 tCO2	0.9	0.17%	2010
51	IMS - compressed air check		£2,000	£0	£2,200	10.7 tCO2	0.9	0.17%	2010
52	External Lights - dawn/dusk controls		£10,000	£0	£4,730	23.1 tCO2	2.1	0.36%	2011
55	Insulate DHWS cylinders		£800	£0	£1,040	5.9 tCO2	0.8	0.09%	2010
56	Insulate Lofts		£234,000	£0	£81,738	465.2 tCO2	2.9	7.17%	2012
57	Insulate Flat Roofs		£487,000	£0	£97,500	554.9 tCO2	5.0	8.55%	2012
59	IMS Boiler Controls		£7,755	£0	£5,980	34. tCO2	1.3	0.52%	2010
63	IMS - Power Factor correction		£7,297	£0	£1,980	9.7 tCO2	3.7	0.15%	2013
66	Foresterhill CHP - Sub 5		£2,780,000	£0	£232,500	1056.2 tCO2	12.0	16.27%	2011
67	Foresterhill - Rowett		£4,000,000	£0	£503,750	2288.3 tCO2	7.9	35.26%	2013







4.4 Medium to long term projects

			Co	ost	Annual Saving				
Ref	Project	Lead	Capital	Operational	Financial	CO ₂	Pay back	% of Target	Year
8	Taylor Building - Windows P1		£500,000	£0	£20,800	118.4 tCO2	does not payback	1.82%	2010
9	Taylor Building - Windows P2		£300,000	£0	£35,200	171.8 tCO2	8.5	2.65%	2011
10	50/52 College Bounds Refurbishment		£5,000	£0	£419	1.9 tCO2	11.9	0.03%	2011
20	EW - Data Centre Replacement		£100,000	£0	£14,850	72.5 tCO2	6.7	1.12%	2013
21	UO - Remove Data Centre		£75,000	£0	£10,450	51. tCO2	7.2	0.79%	2013
22	Regent - Windows		£60,000	£0	£683	3.9 tCO2	does not payback	0.06%	2012
23	Hillhead - Windows		£490,000	£0	£5,655	32.2 tCO2	does not payback	0.50%	2013
25	Fraser Noble - LT Vent control CO2		£5,760	£0	£1,408	6.9 tCO2	4.1	0.11%	2010
26	Kings College - LT Vent control CO2		£34,560	£0	£8,448	41.2 tCO2	4.1	0.64%	2010
27	MacRobert - LT Vent control CO2		£11,520	£0	£2,816	13.7 tCO2	4.1	0.21%	2010
28	Meston - LT Vent Control		£23,040	£0	£5,632	27.5 tCO2	4.1	0.42%	2010
29	Regent - LT Vent Control CO2		£5,760	£0	£1,408	6.9 tCO2	4.1	0.11%	2010
30	New Kings - LT Vent Control CO2		£8,640	£0	£2,112	10.3 tCO2	4.1	0.16%	2010
31	William Guild - LT Vent control CO2		£5,760	£0	£1,408	6.9 tCO2	4.1	0.11%	2010

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4.4 Contd

			Cost Annual Saving						
Ref	Project	Lead	Capital	Operational	Financial	CO ₂	Pay back	% of Target	Year
32	Zoology - LT Vent Control CO2		£5,760	£0	£1,408	6.9 tCO2	4.1	0.11%	2011
33	Medical Library - LT Vent control CO2		£5,760	£0	£1,408	6.9 tCO2	4.1	0.11%	2011
34	Polwarth - LT3 Vent Control CO2		£5,760	£0	£1,408	6.9 tCO2	4.1	0.11%	2011
35	Lecture Theatre Exit Lighting		£3,535	£0	£1,980	9.7 tCO2	1.8	0.15%	2011
36	110 High Street - Replace electric Heating		£6,000	£0	£2,140	9.4 tCO2	2.8	0.15%	2011
37	46/48 College Bounds - Replace electric heating		£10,000	£0	£3,629	16. tCO2	2.8	0.25%	2011
38	Elphinstone Road Flats - Replace electric heating		£20,000	£0	£3,469	15.3 tCO2	5.8	0.24%	2012
39	Kings Hall - Replace electric heating		£20,000	£0	£3,514	15.5 tCO2	5.7	0.24%	2011
40	The Barn - Replace electric heating		£10,000	£0	£12,752	56.2 tCO2	0.8	0.87%	2011
41	Balgownie Sport Centre - Replace Boiler		£5,000	£0	£780	4.4 tCO2	6.4	0.07%	2012
42	Polwarth - Free Cooling		£46,000	£0	£9,020	44. tCO2	5.1	0.68%	2012
43	IMS - Remove atrium spotlights		£500	£0	£110	.5 tCO2	4.5	0.01%	2010
46	University Office - Cavity Wall Insulation		£20,000	£0	£2,178	12.4 tCO2	9.2	0.19%	2012
47	Regent Building - Cavity Wall Insulation		£10,000	£0	£1,073	6.1 tCO2	9.3	0.09%	2012
48	Hillhead - Cavity Wall Insulation		£30,000	£0	£3,185	18.1 tCO2	9.4	0.28%	2012

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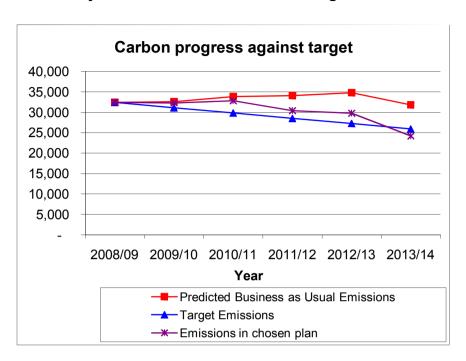
4.4 Contd

			Co	ost	Annual Saving				
Ref	Project	Lead	Capital	Operational	Financial	CO ₂	Pay back	% of Target	Year
53	Cruickshank - Wind catcher		£22,000	£0	£5,280	25.8 tCO2	4.2	0.40%	2011
54	23 St Machar Drive - Connect to CHP		£10,000	£0	£6,123	27.8 tCO2	1.6	0.43%	2011
58	Medical Library BMS		£68,394	£0	£8,078	43.3 tCO2	does not payback	0.67%	2010
60	New Kings Draught Stripping		£3,278	£0	£683	3.9 tCO2	4.8	0.06%	2010
62	Install External LEDs		£11,000	£0	£630	4.3 tCO2	17.5	0.07%	2013
69	Lighting Replacement		£200,000	£0	£33,000	161.1 tCO2	6.1	2.48%	2010
70	Lighting Replacement		£200,000	£0	£33,000	161.1 tCO2	6.1	2.48%	2013





4.5 Projected achievement towards target



The above graph includes a line detailing the profile for the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions based on the actual saving measures detailed in this report.



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5 Financing the Carbon Management Plan

The options currently open to the University to finance the measures in the carbon Management Plan include: University Capital budget, University Revenue budget, and Salix. In addition, when available and applicable, the University can access specific grant schemes for energy efficiency and renewables technologies.

5.1 Assumptions

Fuel costs for the University are affected by a number of factors:

- The University is a large organisation and purchases energy from a number of different sources.
- Some of the electricity is generated using on site CHP.
- An allowance is made when projecting savings forward for anticipated future fuel cost increases

Currently the costs used to determine savings are based on the following general values, but may vary dependant on the specific measure.

- Electricity Imported 11.00 p/kWh
- Electricity from CHP station 4.50 p/kWh
- Gas 3.25 p/kWh
- Steam 4.50 p/kWh
- Water £2.05/m³

At Hillhead a feasibility study will be undertaken to compare the benefits of replacing part of the existing central gas fired boiler plant with 1) A waste incinerator with heat recovery, 2) A biomass boiler, or 3) a gas fired CHP engine.

5.2 Benefits / savings – quantified and un-quantified

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Annual cost saving	£65,168	£198,670	£743,440	£978,682	£1,548,733
Annual CO ₂ saving	315.00	981.68	3697.90	4996.03	7613.79
% of target achieved	5%	15%	57%	77%	117%

Unquantified benefits:

In addition to the direct financial benefits the University will get from carrying out the carbon reduction measures there are a number of other benefits, and these include:

Reducing the cost of regulatory compliance for the EU-ETS scheme by reducing emisions from the CHP station

Improving our environmental performace compared with other Universities which will help attract students

Improve reputation with the public

5.3 Additional resources

A certain amount of the data necessary for the Carbon Management Report is currently already collected as part of existing duties. Some of this data needs to be re-calculated to allow for it to be

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included in the carbon management report, for example the Travel survey figures need to be produced in terms of total distances travelled which is an addition to existing work loads (1). Similarly where refrigerant leaks are now recorded under the F – Gas regulations this will now need to be supplied for inclusion in the Carbon Management Plan. The main areas where changes are needed are in provision to collate mileage arising from use of University owned vehicles, and recording business mileage travelled by University Staff. This last point may entail revision of the University's expenses sheets (2).

5.4 Financial costs and sources of funding

figures in £ 1000's	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Annual costs:					
Total annual capital cost	£345,296	£905,347	£3,739,556	£912,000	£4,883,297
Total annual revenue cost	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Total costs	£345,296	£905,347	£3,739,556	£912,000	£4,883,297
Committed funding:					
Committed annual capital	£345,296	£905,347	£959,556	£912,000	£883,297
Committed annual revenue					
Total funded					
Unallocated funding					
Unallocated annual capital	£-	£-	£2,780,000	£-	£4,000,000
Unallocated annual revenue					
Total unfunded					

The specific sources of funding will be dependent on the specific project some examples are given below:

- New Build incorporating energy efficiency measures as part of the design Central University Capital funding
- Major Refurbishments of buildings Re-current capital budget
- Specific Carbon reduction measures over £20,000 Re-current capital budget or Salix Finance
- Specific Carbon reduction measures less than £20,000- Revenue budget Maintenance and Projects
- · The potential for grants will be investigated

The University has a long term cash flow model to fund institutional and recurrent capital projects based on a mixture of funding streams including borrowing, fund raising, and cash generated from surpluses. In the event that the University is unable to achieve projected cash flow mitigating action of delay or postponement of projects may be required.

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6 Actions to Embed Carbon Management

In recent years the University of Aberdeen has made progress towards embedding carbon management into 'environmental' policy and has implemented a number of high-profile initiatives to improve energy efficiency and reduce CO_2 and equivalent emissions. We are justifiably proud of our Combined Heat and Power plant and our achievement of BREEAM 'Excellent' ratings for our new Library and the Suttie Centre, while the installation of power management software on most campusbased PCs demonstrates that unobtrusive action can deliver significant carbon reductions.

We recognise, however, that more work is required to ensure that carbon management informs institutional strategy and is reflected in every decision making process. The five Strategic Themes at Section 2.3 provide a framework for the action required to embed carbon management across the organisation. Further specific details are outlined below.

6.1 Corporate Strategy – embedding CO₂ saving across your organisation

In order to secure backing at the highest level we will, in the six months from March 2010, ensure that the University's Carbon Management Plan is considered and approved by both the University Court and its Operating Board.

Our Strategic Plan update for 2009/10 included reference to the development of a CMP. Future versions will reflect the targets embedded in the CMP and progress being made towards them.

With the backing of the University Court, we will cascade the CMP to administrative and academic managers with instruction to identify local opportunities to embed carbon management into all routine operating procedures of administrative sections and Colleges.

Key Actions:

- Secure approval of the CMP at University Court and Operating Board.
- Embed CMP targets in institutional Strategic Plan.
- Secure public/demonstrable support of senior management for the CMP.
- Cascade the CMP to 'operational' areas for inclusion in administrative and College planning.
- Integrate into section objectives and by extension into the appraisal of senior managers.
- Report progress against the CMP goals annually to the University Court.
- Embed sustainable development and carbon management into Risk Management processes.

6.2 Programme Management – bringing it all together effectively

Section 7 details the membership of the Carbon Management Board and the Carbon Management Team. In addition to these bodies, routine monitoring of the CMP will be by the University's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Steering Group. Chaired by the University Secretary, the CSR Steering Group is the main advisory group responsible for sustainability and social responsibility matters. The CSR Steering Group approved the University's participation on the Carbon Management Programme and was responsible for signing off the final draft of the Carbon Management Plan.

The CSR Steering Group in turn reports to the University Management Group (UMG) and onward via the Operating Board to Court, establishing clear reporting lines for updating CMP progress.

While disseminating responsibility and devolving ownership of this issue to all appropriate levels in the organisation is integral to the success of the CMP, day-to-day responsibility for delivering the CMP resides with the named operational Project Sponsors and the Project Leader, for whom carbon emissions reduction is an integral part of their core function.

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6.3 Responsibility – being clear that saving CO₂ is everyone's job

When, in 2006, the University established an Environment Office, it was set up with the aim of reducing the University's impact in areas such as Energy, Transport, Waste, Water, and Biodiversity. In doing so it reports to the University's CSR Steering Group.

To support this mission, the University established a network of over forty Environmental Champions. Their role is voluntary and covers a wide range of environmental topics including energy efficiency, waste reduction and encouraging behaviour change.

We recognise, however, that specialist staff and volunteers can only achieve so much. Securing widespread awareness and encouraging individual responsibility are vital if we are to instil a carbon reduction 'culture'.

Key Actions:

- Formalise and recognise the existing voluntary Environmental Champions scheme (e.g. by appointing formal building or section Energy Officers).
- Investigate mechanisms to ensure that carbon management and energy efficiency is reflected in the roles and performance reviews of all appropriate staff.
- By including carbon management in operational planning, cascade responsibility to all staff.
- Ensure that recognition is given to staff that identify and address energy inefficiency.
- Embed carbon management/carbon targets as a strand in institutional induction.
- Enhance existing awareness mechanisms (e.g. e-bulletins, newsletters) to communicate CMP targets to all staff.

6.4 Data Management – measuring the difference, measuring the benefit

Data for carbon management is collected from a variety of sources by the University's Utilities Manager. Section 2.4 outlines the scope of the CMP, with data on energy consumption, water, waste and University owned vehicles currently well understood.

Such information needs to be collated on a consistent basis year-on-year if we are to track and report on our progress accurately. It is also a pre-requisite in identifying the relative success of individual carbon saving projects.

The mechanisms for capturing this data need to be simple and, where possible, automated. An energy management system is currently being identified to provide immediate access to all buildings related energy consumption data.

Business travel and commuting data are currently less robust and, during the first cycle of the CMP, we will put in place mechanisms to capture staff and student travel data. In the case of staff this may require a simple change to expenses sheets, while we will work with the Students' Association to establish both the commuting and term-time travel habits of our students.

Once collated, we will use this data to support management reporting as well as tailored internal and external stakeholder communications (see Section 6.5).

6.5 Communication and Training – ensuring everyone is aware

To support the necessary behaviour change and to encourage awareness across the staff and student community we have previously outlined our intention to devolve responsibility and ownership of this issue throughout the organisation.

To secure appropriate buy-in and to reinforce continually the institutional commitment to this project, we will provide updates on progress towards CMP goals in a variety of formal and informal guises. We will

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encourage staff to undertake appropriate training to embed new operating procedures and will invite staff to help us identify where they believe training is required.

Key Actions:

- Conduct staff surveys to gauge awareness of the CMP and attitudes towards it.
- Continue to support (and build on) the Environment Office's successful 'able' campaign.
- Provide regular awareness opportunities e.g. our Signposting Sustainability events and Fresher's Fayres etc with strong focus on emissions reduction and energy efficiency.
- Continue to provide road shows where the Environment Office visit colleagues across campus.
- Provide high-level management reporting and tailored stakeholder reporting of carbon and cost savings and progress towards our CMP goals.
- Showcase successful institutional projects e.g. CHP and BREEAM awards, and seek recognition, where appropriate, for new projects.
- Share examples of best practice through sector outlets such as AUDE & EAUC.
- Continue to provide ad hoc training e.g. by the Environment Office.
- Introduce issue specific training to promote positive behaviours e.g. training for buyers on sustainable procurement, and ask staff to help us identify training requirements.

6.6 Finance and Investment – the money to match the commitment

Full details of the financial investment required to support the CMP are outlined in Section 5.

6.7 Policy Alignment – saving CO₂ across your operations

Our existing environmental and sustainability policies³ provide a framework for the CMP. These statements include an over-arching Sustainability & Social Responsibility Policy an Environmental Policy and a sub policies covering Waste, Utilities, Transport and Sustainable Buildings.

These policies are reviewed by the CSR Steering Group on an annual basis. The next such review will be in December 2010 and will ensure that all policies align with the targets in the CMP and highlight their contribution to carbon management. Where policy gaps exist, they will be addressed; as a matter of urgency we are developing a Sustainable Procurement policy and strategy that will in part highlight the integral role of appropriate procurement decisions in securing carbon reduction.

The 2009/10 update to the institutional Strategic Plan⁴ included a section on Sustainability and Social Responsibility that outlined the following commitments:

- Identify opportunities to reduce our carbon footprint, meet the requirements of Carbon Change legislation, and promote consciousness of, and policies supporting, environmental sustainability.
- Produce a five year carbon reduction plan in conjunction with the Carbon Trust as part of our contribution to the Universities & Colleges Climate Commitment for Scotland.
- Embed consideration of sustainability and social responsibility into the University's governance structures and recognise these as integral strands of risk management.
- Implement processes to ensure that the social and environmental, as well as economic, impacts of all major decision are given due consideration.

Future updates will include specific reference to the emissions reduction target included in the CMP, while the CMP itself will serve as a catalyst for the widespread institutional consideration of carbon management by highlighting the legal, financial and moral obligations on the University to act.

³ See http://www.abdn.ac.uk/estates/environment/about/download.php#Policies

⁴ See http://www.abdn.ac.uk/ppg/uploads/files/22/Strategic%20Plan.doc







7 Managing the CM Programme

While the Programme Management structure detailed at Section 6.2 provides routine operational oversight of the CMP process, the formal CMP management structure is as follows.

7.1 The Carbon Management Board

Providing strategic ownership and oversight of the CMP is the Carbon Management Board:

Role	Name	Title		
Sponsor	Angus Donaldson	Director of Estates		
Deputy Sponsor	Robert Murray	Deputy Director of Estates		
Executive Sponsor	Steve Redpath	ACES Director		
Project Leader	John Kingsland	Utilities Manager		
Finance Representative	Linda Jowett	Planning Account		
Board Members	Lynne Fraser	Secretary		
	Fraser Lovie	Policy Advisor		
	Robin Parker	Student President		

7.2 The Carbon Management Team

Developing and delivering the projects in the CMP is the Carbon Management Team:

Role	Name	Title
Sponsor	Angus Donaldson	Director of Estates
Deputy Sponsor	Robert Murray	Deputy Director of Estates
Executive Sponsor	Steve Redpath	ACES Director
Project Leader	John Kingsland	Utilities Manager
Finance Representative	Linda Jowett	Project Officer
Team members	Lynne Fraser	Secretary
	Alan Wight	AED (Projects)
	Bob Philp	AED (Maintenance)
	Gary McKinnon	Purchasing Officer
	Mike Whyment	Project Manager, DIT
	Amy Gray	Waste and Environmental Officer
	Chris Osbeck	Travel Plan Co-ordinator
	Fraser Lovie	Policy Advisor
	Shaunagh Kirby	Head of Communications
	Robin Parker	Student President

7.3 Succession Planning: Key Roles

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The University's normal operating processes will apply in the event of there being a need for succession of key roles. There will be no specific additional instruction issued for the Carbon Management Plan.

This reflects the institutional desire to embed carbon management across organisational functions, ensuring that it is acknowledged in the strategic and operational planning of all administrative sections and Colleges, not merely in the responsibilities of named individuals.

7.4 Ongoing Stakeholder Management

Communicating progress, sharing our successes and being open about the challenges will be a critical factor in building and maintaining institutional momentum. While such activity already forms a major part of the role of the Utilities Manager and other Environment Office staff, further work is required to secure buy-in across the University and to raise awareness.

Thus, alongside the formal reporting process (see Section 6 and 7.5) a variety of less formal reporting and information sharing will be undertaken to ensure that internal and external stakeholders are kept up to date with the University's carbon performance. These will include:

- Inclusion of carbon management as a key strand of 'Able' campaign newsletters and literature.
- Use of staff surveys to gauge awareness and to seek input on future projects.
- Regular EO briefings at College executive meetings and at meetings of technical staff.
- Regular discussion of CMP progress at CSR Steering Group.
- Building by building energy graphs to demonstrate 'local' performance.
- Sharing of best practice examples through networks such as AUDE & EAUC.
- Regular dissemination of data on carbon and financial savings to all staff and students.
- Identification of suitable recognition/awards mechanisms for successful projects.
- Continued close liaison with the Students' Association across the sustainability agenda.
- Ongoing participation in cross-sector climate change networks such as the North East Scotland Climate Change Partnership (NESCCP).
- Briefings to community stakeholders such as the local Community Councils.

7.5 Annual Progress Review

An annual report will be produced on behalf of the Carbon Management Board for review by all appropriate internal and external stakeholders. This report will be discussed by the University Court.

This annual reporting will detail institutionally aggregated progress against targets, carbon reductions made and financial savings. The report will be tailored (see Section 7.4) for dissemination in a form that allows internal stakeholders to compare performance, with building-by-building data made available to complete a feedback loop that will allow outcomes to inform the ongoing operational planning process.

Outcomes from staff surveys undertaken to gauge levels of awareness will be incorporated to give an indication of behaviour change and modal shift. It will link to existing Utilities, Waste and Travel reports to ensure that the annual CMP Report provides a complete picture of carbon performance.

Between annual reports, monthly performance data will continue to be made available on a local and institutional basis, while guarterly reports will be produced for the University Management Group.

The information produced will be used as the basis for reporting as part of the Universities and Colleges Climate Commitment for Scotland (UCCCfS) and other benchmarking mechanisms requiring data on carbon performance e.g. Universities that Count.







Appendix A: Carbon Management Matrix – Embedding (For Information)

	CORPORATE STRATEGY	PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT	RESPONSIBILITY	DATA MANAGEMENT	COMMUNICATION & TRAINING	FINANCE & INVESTMENT	POLICY ALIGNMENT *
BEST 5	 Top level target allocated across organisation CO₂ reduction targets in Directorate Business Plans 	Senior Management Team/Committee/Court review progress against targets on quarterly basis Quarterly diagnostic reports provided to Directorates Progress against target published externally	 CM integrated in responsibilities of senior managers CM part of all job descriptions Central CO₂ reduction advice available Green Champions leading local action groups 	Quarterly collation of CO ₂ emissions for all sources Data externally verified M&T in place for: buildings street lighting waste transport	 All staff given formalised CO₂ reduction: induction and training communications Joint CM communications with key partners Staff awareness tested through surveys 	Finance committed for 2+yrs of Programme External funding being routinely obtained Ring-fenced fund for carbon reduction initiatives	 CO₂ friendly operating procedure in place Central team provide advice and review, when requested Barriers to CO₂ reduction routinely considered and removed
4	 CO₂ reduction commitment in Corporate Strategy Top level targets set for CO₂ reduction Climate Change Strategy reviewed annually 	Sponsor reviews progress and removes blockages through regular Programme Boards Progress against targets routinely reported to Senior Mgt Team	CM integrated in to responsibilities of department heads Senior Management Team/Committee/Court regularly updated Staff engaged though Green Champion network	Annual collation of CO ₂ emissions for:	 All staff given CO₂ reduction: induction communications CM matters communicated to external community 	Coordinated financing for CO₂ reduction projects via Programme Board Finances committed 1yr ahead Some external financing	Comprehensive review of policies complete Lower level policies reviewed locally Unpopular changes being considered
3	 CO₂ reduction vision clearly stated and published Climate Change Strategy endorsed by Cabinet and publicised with staff 	Core team regularly review CM progress: actions profile & targets new opportunities	 An individual provides full time focus for CO₂ reduction and coordination across the organisation Senior Sponsor actively engaged 	Collation of CO ₂ emissions for limited scope i.e. buildings only	 Environmental / energy group(s) given ad hoc: training communications 	A view of the cost of CO ₂ reduction is developing, but finance remains adhoc Some centralised resource allocated Finance representation on CM Team	 All high level and some mid level policies reviewed, irregularly Substantial changes made, showing CO₂ savings
2	Draft Climate Change Policy Climate Change references in other strategies	Ad hoc reviews of CM actions progress	CO ₂ reduction a part- time responsibility of a few department champions	No CO ₂ emissions data compiled Energy data compiled on a regular basis	 Regular awareness campaigns Staff given CM information on ad-hoc basis 	Ad hoc financing for CO ₂ reduction projects	Partial review of key, high level policies Some financial quick wins made
1 Worst	No policy No Climate Change reference	No CM monitoring	No recognised CO ₂ reduction responsibility	No CO ₂ emissions data compiled Estimated billing	No communication or training	No specific funding for CO ₂ reduction projects	No alignment of policies for CO ₂ reduction

^{*} Major operational policies and procedures, e.g. Capital Projects, Procurement, HR, Business Travel





Appendix B: Definition of Projects

Project:	University Office – Replacement of Windows
Reference:	007
Owner (person)	Bob Watson
Department	Estates
Description	Replacement of single glazed windows with double glazed windows
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 1,950 Payback period: years N/A CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 11.1 % of target 0.17%
Funding	 Project cost £ 210,000 Operational costs, £p.a. Nil Source of funding: Recurrent Capital Budget Part of Budget cycle
Resources	 Additional resources Current Resource Small works
Ensuring Success	 Key success factors Good quality installation Principal risks Disruption to building users
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings initial U value calculations Measurement of savings comparison with historical data using U-value correction
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2010 start date for savings:2010
Notes	





Project: Reference:	23 St Machar, replacement of lecture theatre lighting 015
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	Replacement of existing tungsten gls bulbs in the lecture theatre
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 880 Payback period: years 1.0 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 4.3 % of target 0.07%
Funding	 Project cost £918 Operational costs, £ p.a. Nil Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
Resources	 Additional resources No Current Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	 Key success factors Quality of existing fittings Principal risks
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings Calculation of energy saving Measurement of savings Comparison with historical data
Timing	 Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2010 start date for savings 2010
Notes	







Project:	23 St Machar Drive – Installation of BMS
Reference:	016
Owner (person)	Martin Smith
Department	Estates
Description	The building has a number of different heating zones with varying time and temperature control. Connection of the building management system (BMS) would greatly improve heating control in this building
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 3,698
	Payback period: years 4.3
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 21.8
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.34%
Funding	Project cost £15,741
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors Correct set up of controls
Success	Principal risks existing zoning insufficient
Measuring	Assessment of savings Calculation of savings
Success	Measurement of savings comparison against historical monthly data
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings: 2011
Notes	







Project: Reference:	23 St Machar Drive – Insulate Heating Pipework 017
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	Insulation of heating pipework at high level in glazed corridor
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 276 Payback period: years 2.5 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 1.6 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.02%
Funding	 Project cost £700 Operational costs, £p.a. Nil Source of funding: Revenue budget for maintenance and projects
Resources	 Additional resources None Current Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	Key success factorsPrincipal risks: .
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings Calculation based on U-values Measurement of savings based on calculations, too small to measure
Timing	 Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2010 start date for savings: 2010
Notes	





Project: Reference:	23 St Machar Drive – Installation of thermostatic radiator valves (TRV's) 018
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	Install TRV's with a limited temperature range to prevent over heating in corridor areas in particular.
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 156 Payback period: years 3.2 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 0.9 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.01%
Funding	 Project cost £ 500 Operational costs, £p.a. Nil Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
Resources	Additional resources NoneCurrent Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	 Key success factors Selecting correct type of TRV's Principal risks: .
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings Calculation based on temperature settings Measurement of savings assessed on calculations, too small o measure
Timing	 Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2010 start date for savings 2010
Notes	







Project:	23 St Machar Drive – Fresh air cooling
Reference:	019
Owner (person)	John Kingsland/John McManus
Department	Estates
Description	There are a number of -80 and other large freezers in one room in the building. Currently the room is too hot which will reduce the efficiency of the chillers. To improve the situation it is proposed to duct in fresh air to the space.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 8,250
	Payback period: years 3.6
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO₂ 40.3
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.062%
Funding	Project cost £30,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Re current capital budget
	•
Resources	Additional resources Possibly some design
	Current Resource in part
Ensuring	Key success factors Getting the correct plant arrangement
Success	Principal risks
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings are based on calculations in reducing existing energy consumption
	 Measurement of savings by comparison with historical monthly energy consumption
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings: 2011
Notes	







Project:	Replacement of Hand Dryers
Reference:	061
Owner (person)	Bob Watson
Department	Estates
Description	The existing hand dryers in the University are of an old type that relies on heated air and low velocity air flow. The new hand dryers use high velocity air with no heating which is much more effective and uses less energy
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 3,300
	Payback period: years 4.8
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 16.1
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.25%
Funding	Project cost £15,862
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	 Source of funding: Major refurb recurrent capital budget
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors Like for like replacement
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring	Assessment of savings Calculated from times of operation
Success	 Measurement of savings based on calculations, this measure is too widely distributed for it's size to be measured accurately
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings:2010
Notes	





Project: Reference:	Marischal College – Installation of Variable speed drives (VSDs) 064
Owner (person)	Martin Smith
Department	Estates
Description	The existing pumps at Marischal College operated flat out when not fully loaded. To overcome this, and reduce energy consumption variable speed drives can be installed
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 1,100
	Payback period: years 2.6
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 5.4
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.08
Funding	Project cost £ 3,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings Based on calculations from current pump sizes and loads
	 Measurement of savings by comparison with monthly recorded electricity data
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings: 2010
Notes	







Project: Reference:	Library Absorption chiller 065
Owner (person)	Calum Proctor/Martin Smith
Department	Estates
Description	The new library is due to be fitted with an absorption type chiller. This uses heat to generate cold air. This heat demand will mean that the CHP engine can operate for longer hours, primarily during the summer.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 110,875
	Payback period: years 3.6
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO₂ 524.2
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 8.08
Funding	Project cost £ 400,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	 Source of funding: New Building Central University Capital Funding
Resources	Additional resources New Build Design team
	Current Resource In addition
Ensuring Success	 Key success factors Correct design including assessment of loads Principal risks Relatively new technology
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings Based on calculations of heat load and CHP performance
	 Measurement of savings by comparison with CHP performance from previous years
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings: 2011
Notes	This is a significant project in terms of reducing carbon emissions and highlights the importance of think about buildings in terms of the overall site, and not just as standalone units.







Project: Reference:	Automatic Meter Reading 065
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	This project is to set up a system whereby utility meters are recorded automatically in buildings over 1,000 m2. The system will highlight possible overconsumption due to leaks, equipment left on out of hours, etc. In addition it will be used to show real time consumption to building users to increase awareness.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 124,275
	Payback period: years 0.8
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO₂ 751.4
	% of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 11.58%
Funding	Project cost £ 100,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. 3000
	Source of funding: Recurrent Capital Budget
	•
Resources	Additional resources Consultant for commissioning
	Current Resource in addition
Ensuring	Key success factors correct scoping
Success	Principal risks
Measuring	Assessment of savings based on current site energy use
Success	 Measurement of savings Using the metering data recorded by the system
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings: 2011
Notes	This is a major project in terms of reducing carbon emissions for a number of reasons, it will allow measurement of other saving projects, identify existing areas of waste, and help increase awareness.







Project: Reference:	University Office – Corridor lighting control 024
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	The finance corridor is currently lit overnight for security. The same level of security could be achieved if automatic lighting controls were installed, and energy consumption could be reduced
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 297 Payback period: years 7.4 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 1.4 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.02
Funding	 Project cost £2,200 Operational costs, £p.a. Nil Source of funding: Revenue budget for maintenance and projects
Resources	Additional resources NoneCurrent Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	Key success factorsPrincipal risks
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on existing lighting loads and hours of operation Measurement of savings Using half hourly AMR installed in the building
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2010 start date for savings:2010
Notes	







Project: Reference:	William Guild – Remove corridor spotlights 044
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	There are some spotlights on the stairwell that were used to light pictures. The pictures have been removed, but the lights remain.
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 22 Payback period: years 4.5 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 0.1 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0%
Funding	 Project cost £100 Operational costs, £p.a. Nil Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
Resources	Additional resourcesCurrent Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	Key success factorsPrincipal risks: .
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on lighting load installed Measurement of savings Calculation, as saving too small to measure
Timing	 Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2010 start date for savings: 2010
Notes	







Project: Reference:	Linklater – replace candle tungstens 045
Owner (person)	Graeme Reid
Department	Estates
Description	There are a large number of tungsten candle bulbs used in chandeliers in this area. It is planned to replace these with more efficient ones that use less than 2/3rds the energy.
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 264 Payback period: years 1.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 1.3 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.02%
Funding	 Project cost £ 300 Operational costs, £p.a. Nil Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
Resources	 Additional resources None Current Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	Key success factorsPrincipal risks: .
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings Calculation based on lighting loads and hours of operation Measurement of savings based on half hourly metering present
Timing	 Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2010 start date for savings: 2010
Notes	Longer term it may be possible to change these lights to LEDs





Project: Reference:	Fraser Noble – Compressed air check 049
Owner (person)	Martin Smith
Department	Estates
Description	The work shops at Fraser Noble use compressed air. This is a very expensive form of energy. By checking consumption out of hours it possible to identify leaks. These can then be repaired.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 2,200
	Payback period: years 0.9
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO₂ 10.7
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.17%
Funding	Project cost £ 2,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	 Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring	Assessment of savings Calculation based on existing consumption
Success	Measurement of savings Comparison with historical consumption
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings:2010
Notes	







Project:	Meston – Compressed air check
Reference:	050
Owner (person)	Martin Smith
Department	Estates
Description	The work shops at Meston use compressed air. This is a very expensive form of energy. By checking consumption out of hours it possible to identify leaks. These can then be repaired.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 2,200
	Payback period: years 0.9
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 10.7
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.17%
Funding	Project cost £2,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring	Assessment of savings Calculation based on existing consumption
Success	Measurement of savings Comparison with historical consumption
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings: 2010
Notes	

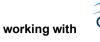






Project: Reference:	IMS – compressed air check 051
Owner (person)	Martin Smith
Department	Estates
Description	The work shops at IMS use compressed air. This is a very expensive form of energy. By checking consumption out of hours it possible to identify leaks. These can then be repaired.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 2,200
	Payback period: years 0.9
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 10.7
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.17%
Funding	Project cost £2,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring	Assessment of savings Calculation based on existing consumption
Success	Measurement of savings Comparison with historical consumption
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings: 2010
Notes	







Project: Reference:	External Lights – dawn/dusk controls 052
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	Where external lights are used for decorative purposes they could be off for a large part of the night. This type of control uses a combination of a photocell and timeclock to control the lights over night.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 4,730
	Payback period: years 2.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 23.1
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.36%
Funding	Project cost £10,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	Key success factors Acceptance of the fact that the lights are not needed to be on all night long
	Principal risks: .
Measuring	Assessment of savings calculation based on installed lighting
Success	 Measurement of savings local measurement of electricity consumption in areas where this is installed.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings: 2011
Notes	







Project:	Insulation of DHWS cylinders
Reference:	055
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	There are some Domestic hot water cylinders that need their insulation upgraded to reduce heat loss.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 1,040
	Payback period: years 0.8
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 5.9
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.09%
Funding	Project cost £ 800
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring	Assessment of savings calculation based on U values
Success	 Measurement of savings calculation as too small to show clearly on meters
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings: 2010
Notes	







Project:	Insulate Lofts
Reference:	056
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	A number of lofts have been identified within Academic and Campus Services buildings where insulation needs to be installed or upgraded. This measure greatly reduces heat loss from buildings.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 81,738
	Payback period: years 2.9
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 465.2
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 7.17%
Funding	Project cost £ 234,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	 Source of funding: Salix/ Re-current capital budget
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks asbestos
Measuring	Assessment of savings calculation based on areas and U values
Success	 Measurement of savings comparison with historical data and factoring in degree day correction
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2012
	o start date for savings: 2012
Notes	This measure represents a significant reduction in carbon dioxide emissions

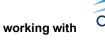






Project:	Insulate flat roofs
Reference:	057
Owner (person)	Bob Watson
Department	Estates
Description	There are a large number of flat roofs at the University and when these are refurbished the opportunity to add or upgrade insulation is taken.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 97,500
	Payback period: years 5.0
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 554.9
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 8.55
Funding	Project cost £487,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Recurrent capital budget
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring	Assessment of savings calculation based on roof areas and U-values
Success	 Measurement of savings comparison with historical data and factoring in degree day correction
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2012
	o start date for savings: 2012
Notes	







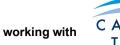
Project:	IMS Boiler Controls
Reference:	059
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	Installation of boiler controls that prevent dry cycling of the boilers, and the associated waste of energy.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 5,980
	Payback period: years 1.3
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 34.0
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.52
Funding	Project cost £ 7,755
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors Plant being configured correctly
Success	Principal risks: relatively new technology
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on existing consumption profile
	 Measurement of savings comparison with historical consumption data and degree day correction.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings: 2010
Notes	





Project: Reference:	IMS – Power Factor Correction 063
110.0.0.00	
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	The power factor for theism supply is relatively poor which results in increased energy losses in the supply of electricity to site. This incurs penalty charges from the supply company.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 1,980
	Payback period: years 3.7
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 9.7
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.15%
Funding	Project cost £7,297
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring	Assessment of savings calculation based on existing supply data
Success	 Measurement of savings comparison with half hourly data provided by the electricity supplier
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2013
	o start date for savings: 2013
Notes	







Project:	Foresterhill CHP connection to Sub 5
Reference:	066
Owner (person)	John McManus/NHS Trust
Department	Estates
Description	The Grampian NHS Trust is building a new CHP station incorporating a biomass boiler at the Foresterhill site. The University is proposing to connect to this system and have electricity from it supplied via the Sub 5 supply.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 232,500
	Payback period: years 12.0
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO₂ 1056.2
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 16.27%
Funding	Project cost £2,780,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Central University Capital Funding
	•
Resources	Additional resources Design consultants
	Current Resource in addition
Ensuring Success	 Key success factors Partnership with the Trust, sufficient capacity throughout the system
	Principal risks sufficient funding being available
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on existing load profiles and estimated generation figures.
	 Measurement of savings comparison with historical consumption data and new Trust metered consumption data
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings: 2011
Notes	This is a major component in the plan to reduce carbon emissions, and key to this is the partnership between the University and the Trust.

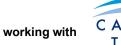






Project: Reference:	Foresterhill Rowett 067
Owner (person)	Alan Wight/NHS Trust
Department	Estates
Description	The University y has merged with the Rowett Institute and as part of this the Rowett will be relocating from their existing site to Foresterhill. The new building is scheduled to be supplied with energy off the new NHS Trust CHP scheme.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 503,750
	Payback period: years 7.9
	CO ₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 2,288.3
	% of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 35.26%
Funding	Project cost £4,000,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Central University Capital Funding
	•
Resources	Additional resources Design consultants
	Current Resource In addition
Ensuring Success	Key success factors Partnership with the Trust, sufficient capacity through out the system
	Principal risks: . sufficient funding being available
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on existing load profiles and estimated generation figures
	 Measurement of savings comparison with historical consumption data and new Trust metered consumption data
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2013
	o start date for savings: 2013
Notes	This is a major component in the plan to reduce carbon emissions, and key to this is the partnership between the University and the Trust.







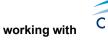
Project: Reference:	Taylor Building – Phase 1 008
Owner (person)	Bob Watson
Department	Estates
Description	The Taylor building currently has single glazing and this is due to be replaced with double glazing in 2 phases.
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 20,800 Payback period: years N/A
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 118.4
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 1.82%
Funding	Project cost £500,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Recurrent capital budget
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors Good quality installation
Success	Principal risks: .Disruption to building users
Measuring	Assessment of savings Based on window areas and U-values
Success	Measurement of savings comparison with historical energy use
Timing	 Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2010 start date for savings: 2010
Notes	Start date for earnings. Earl





Project: Reference:	Taylor building windows phase 2 009
Owner (person)	Bob Watson
Department	Estates
Description	The Taylor building currently has single glazing and this is due to be replaced with double glazing in 2 phases.
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 35,200 Payback period: years N/A CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO₂ 171.8
	% of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 2.65%
Funding	 Project cost £ 300,000 Operational costs, £p.a. Nil Source of funding: Recurrent capital budget
Resources	 Additional resources None Current Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	 Key success factors Good quality installation Principal risks: . Disruption to building users
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings Based on window areas and U-values Measurement of savings comparison with historical energy use
Timing	 Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2011 start date for savings: 2011
Notes	

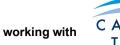






Project:	50/52 College Bounds Refurbishment
Reference:	010
Owner (person)	Debbie Butler
Department	Estates
Description	The building at 50/52 College bounds is due to be refurbished. As part of this works it is planned to connect the building to the Old Aberdeen campus CHP scheme
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 419
	Payback period: years 11.9
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 1.9
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.03%
Funding	Project cost £ 5,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Central University Capital Budget
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors Ease of connection
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on historic energy consumption and data on the CHP performance
	 Measurement of savings based on comparison of metered data with historic performance, and CHP station performance
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings:2011
Notes	







Project: Reference:	Edward Wright – Data Centre Replacement 020
Owner (person)	Brian Robertson/John Kingsland
Department	DIT/Estates
Description	The existing data centre can no longer meet the data storage requirements of the University and needs to be upgraded. As part of the new design the plan it is planned to improve the energy performance of the centre and in particular reduce the amount of air-conditioning required.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 14,850
	Payback period: years 6.7
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 72.5
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 1.12%
Funding	Project cost £100,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	 Source of funding: Recurrent capital budget
Resources	Additional resources Specialist Design consultants
	Current Resource in addition
Ensuring	Key success factors partnership between DIT, Estates, Design team
Success	Principal risks The increase in data storage requirements
Measuring	Assessment of savings calculation based on existing electricity use
Success	Measurement of savings comparison with historical energy use.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2013
	o start date for savings: 2013
Notes	This ties in with project 021





Project: Reference:	University Office – Removal of Data Centre 021
Owner (person)	Brian Robertson/John Kingsland
Department	DIT/Estates
Description	The existing data centre in Edward Wright is due to be refurbished. When this is complete the data centre in University Office will no longer be required.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 10,450
	Payback period: years 7.2
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 51.0
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.79%
Funding	Project cost £ 75,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: recurrent Capital budget
	•
Resources	Additional resources Specialist design consultants
	Current Resource in addition
Ensuring	Key success factors partnership between DIT, Estates, Design team
Success	Principal risks: . The increase in data storage requirements
Measuring	Assessment of savings calculation based on existing electricity use
Success	Measurement of savings comparison with historical energy use
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2013
	o start date for savings:2013
Notes	Linked to project 020





Project: Reference:	Regent – Replace windows 022
Owner (person)	Bob Watson
Department	Estates
Description	The Regent building currently has single glazing and this is due to be replaced with double glazing
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 683 Payback period: years N/A CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 3.9 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.06%
Funding	 Project cost £ 60,000 Operational costs, £p.a. Nil Source of funding: Recurrent capital budget
Resources	Additional resources NoneCurrent Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	 Key success factors Good quality installation Principal risks: . Disruption to building users
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings Based on window areas and U-values Measurement of savings comparison with historical energy use
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2012 start date for savings:2012
Notes	





Project: Reference:	Hillhead – Replace Windows 023
Owner (person)	Bob Watson
Department	Estates
Description	Some of the blocks at Hillhead currently have single glazing and this is due to be replaced with double glazing
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 5,655 Payback period: years N/A CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 32.2 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.50%
Funding	 Project cost £490,000 Operational costs, £p.a. Nil Source of funding: Recurrent Capital Budget
Resources	Additional resources NoneCurrent Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	 Key success factors Good quality installation Principal risks: . Disruption to building users
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings Based on window areas and U-values Measurement of savings comparison with historical energy use
Timing	 Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2013 start date for savings: 2013
Notes	





Project: Reference:	Fraser Noble – Lecture Theatre ventilation control 025
Owner (person)	John McManus
Department	Estates
Description	The ventilation system for the lecture theatre is solely controlled by the time settings in the Building Management System. By installing carbon dioxide sensors and linking them to variable speed drives on the ventilation fans it will be possible to adjust the amount of ventilation dependant on occupancy levels in the lecture theatre.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 1,408
	Payback period: years 4.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 6.9
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.11%
Funding	Project cost £5,760
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: Fans not suitable for VSDs
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on the fan motor sizes and hours of operation.
	 Measurement of savings Calculation due to small size, possibly installation of a portable meter.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings:2010
Notes	





Project: Reference:	Kings College – Lecture Theatre ventilation control 026
Owner (person)	John McManus
Department	Estates
Description	The ventilation system for the lecture theatre is solely controlled by the time settings in the Building Management System. By installing carbon dioxide sensors and linking them to variable speed drives on the ventilation fans it will be possible to adjust the amount of ventilation dependant on occupancy levels in the lecture theatre.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 8,448
	Payback period: years 4.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 41.2
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.64%
Funding	Project cost £34,560
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: Fans not suitable for VSDs
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on the fan motor sizes and hours of operation.
	 Measurement of savings Calculation due to small size, possibly installation of a portable meter.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings:2010
Notes	





Project: Reference:	MacRobert – Lecture Theatre ventilation control 027
Owner (person)	John McManus
Department	Estates
Description	The ventilation system for the lecture theatre is solely controlled by the time settings in the Building Management System. By installing carbon dioxide sensors and linking them to variable speed drives on the ventilation fans it will be possible to adjust the amount of ventilation dependant on occupancy levels in the lecture theatre.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 2,816
	Payback period: years 4.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 13.7
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.21%
Funding	Project cost £11,520
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: Fans not suitable for VSDs
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on the fan motor sizes and hours of operation.
	 Measurement of savings Calculation due to small size, possibly installation of a portable meter.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings:2010
Notes	





Project: Reference:	Meston – Lecture Theatre ventilation control 028
Owner (person)	John McManus
Department	Estates
Description	The ventilation system for the lecture theatre is solely controlled by the time settings in the Building Management System. By installing carbon dioxide sensors and linking them to variable speed drives on the ventilation fans it will be possible to adjust the amount of ventilation dependant on occupancy levels in the lecture theatre.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 5,632
	Payback period: years 4.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 27.5
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.42%
Funding	Project cost £5,760
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: Fans not suitable for VSDs
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on the fan motor sizes and hours of operation.
	 Measurement of savings Calculation due to small size, possibly installation of a portable meter.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings:2010
Notes	







Project: Reference:	Regent – Lecture Theatre ventilation control 029
Owner (person)	John McManus
Department	Estates
Description	The ventilation system for the lecture theatre is solely controlled by the time settings in the Building Management System. By installing carbon dioxide sensors and linking them to variable speed drives on the ventilation fans it will be possible to adjust the amount of ventilation dependant on occupancy levels in the lecture theatre.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 1,408
	Payback period: years 4.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 6.9
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.11%
Funding	Project cost £5,760
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: Fans not suitable for VSDs
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on the fan motor sizes and hours of operation.
	 Measurement of savings Calculation due to small size, possibly installation of a portable meter.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings:2010
Notes	





Project: Reference:	New Kings – Lecture Theatre ventilation control 030
Owner (person)	John McManus
Department	Estates
Description	The ventilation system for the lecture theatre is solely controlled by the time settings in the Building Management System. By installing carbon dioxide sensors and linking them to variable speed drives on the ventilation fans it will be possible to adjust the amount of ventilation dependant on occupancy levels in the lecture theatre.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 2,112
	Payback period: years 4.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 10.3
	% of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.16%
Funding	Project cost £8,640
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: Fans not suitable for VSDs
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on the fan motor sizes and hours of operation.
	 Measurement of savings Calculation due to small size, possibly installation of a portable meter.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings:2010
Notes	





Project:	William Guild – Lecture Theatre ventilation control
Reference:	031
Owner (person)	John McManus
Department	Estates
Description	The ventilation system for the lecture theatre is solely controlled by the time settings in the Building Management System. By installing carbon dioxide sensors and linking them to variable speed drives on the ventilation fans it will be possible to adjust the amount of ventilation dependant on occupancy levels in the lecture theatre.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 1,408
	Payback period: years 4.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 6.9
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.11%
Funding	Project cost £5,760
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: Fans not suitable for VSDs
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on the fan motor sizes and hours of operation.
	 Measurement of savings Calculation due to small size, possibly installation of a portable meter.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings:2010
Notes	







Project: Reference:	Zoology – Lecture Theatre ventilation control 032
Owner (person)	John McManus
Department	Estates
Description	The ventilation system for the lecture theatre is solely controlled by the time settings in the Building Management System. By installing carbon dioxide sensors and linking them to variable speed drives on the ventilation fans it will be possible to adjust the amount of ventilation dependant on occupancy levels in the lecture theatre.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 1,408
	Payback period: years 4.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 6.9
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.11%
Funding	Project cost £5,760
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: Fans not suitable for VSDs
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on the fan motor sizes and hours of operation.
	 Measurement of savings Calculation due to small size, possibly installation of a portable meter.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings:2011
Notes	







Project: Reference:	Medical Library – Lecture Theatre ventilation control 033
Owner (person)	John McManus
Department	Estates
Description	The ventilation system for the lecture theatre is solely controlled by the time settings in the Building Management System. By installing carbon dioxide sensors and linking them to variable speed drives on the ventilation fans it will be possible to adjust the amount of ventilation dependant on occupancy levels in the lecture theatre.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 1,408
	Payback period: years 4.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 6.9
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.11%
Funding	Project cost £5,760
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: Fans not suitable for VSDs
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on the fan motor sizes and hours of operation.
	 Measurement of savings Calculation due to small size, possibly installation of a portable meter.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings:2011
Notes	





Project: Reference:	Polwarth – Lecture Theatre ventilation control 034
Owner (person)	John McManus
Department	Estates
Description	The ventilation system for the lecture theatre is solely controlled by the time settings in the Building Management System. By installing carbon dioxide sensors and linking them to variable speed drives on the ventilation fans it will be possible to adjust the amount of ventilation dependant on occupancy levels in the lecture theatre.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 1,408
	Payback period: years 4.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 6.9
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.11%
Funding	Project cost £5,760
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: Fans not suitable for VSDs
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on the fan motor sizes and hours of operation.
	 Measurement of savings Calculation due to small size, possibly installation of a portable meter.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings:2011
Notes	







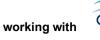
Project:	Lecture Theatre Exit Lighting
Reference:	035
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	The main lighting for the lecture theatres is controlled from the lecterns, or near the stage. In some instances there are no light switches by the exits, and it is not possible to turn off all the lights on leaving the lecture theatre. Additional switches are required by the exits
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 1,980
	Payback period: years 1.8
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 9.7
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.15%
Funding	Project cost £3,535
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors Setting up switching of aisle lights
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on lighting loads and hours of operation
	 Measurement of savings comparison of half hourly load profiles where available
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings: 2011
Notes	





Project: Reference:	110 High Street – Replacement of electric heating 036
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates/Campus Services
Description	110 high street currently uses electrical heating and the electricity is purchased off the grid. It is proposed to change this out and install a gas fired boiler with radiators.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 2,140
	Payback period: years 2.8
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 9.4
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.15%
Funding	Project cost £6,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
Resources	Additional resources none Current Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	Key success factors
	Principal risks proximity of gas supply
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on historical figures for consumption, and DECC conversion figures for CO2 emissions
	 Measurement of savings comparison with historical energy consumption.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings: 2011
Notes	







Project: Reference:	46/48 College Bounds – Replacement of electric heating 037
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	46/48 College Bounds currently uses electrical heating and the electricity is purchased off the grid. It is proposed to change this out and install a gas fired boiler with radiators.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 3,629
	Payback period: years 2.8
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 16.0
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.25%
Funding	Project cost £10,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	 Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
Resources	Additional resources none
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks proximity of gas supply
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on historical figures for consumption, and DECC conversion figures for CO2 emissions
	 Measurement of savings comparison with historical energy consumption.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings: 2011
Notes	







Project: Reference:	Elphinstone Road Flats – Replacement of electric heating 038
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates/Campus Services
Description	Elphinstone Road Flats currently uses electrical heating and the electricity is purchased off the grid. It is proposed to change this out and install a gas fired boiler with radiators.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 3,469
	Payback period: years 5.8
	CO ₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 15.3
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.24%
Funding	Project cost £20,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
Resources	Additional resources none
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks proximity of gas supply
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on historical figures for consumption, and DECC conversion figures for CO2 emissions
	 Measurement of savings comparison with historical energy consumption.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2012
	o start date for savings: 2012
Notes	This site could be connected to the existing CHP scheme





Project: Reference:	Kings Hall – Replacement of electric heating 039
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates/Campus Services
Description	Kings Hall currently uses electrical heating and the electricity is purchased off the grid. It is proposed to change this out and install a gas fired boiler with radiators.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 3,514
	Payback period: years 5.7
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 15.5
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.24%
Funding	Project cost £20,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
	•
Resources	Additional resources none
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks proximity of gas supply
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on historical figures for consumption, and DECC conversion figures for CO2 emissions
	 Measurement of savings comparison with historical energy consumption.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings: 2011
Notes	This site could be connected to the existing CHP scheme





Project: Reference:	The Barn – Replacement of electric heating
Reference.	
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	The Barn currently uses electrical heating and the electricity is purchased off the grid. It is proposed to change this out and install a gas fired boiler with radiators.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 12,752
	Payback period: years 0.8
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 56.2
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.87%
Funding	Project cost £10,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
	•
Resources	Additional resources none
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks proximity of gas supply
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on historical figures for consumption, and DECC conversion figures for CO2 emissions
	 Measurement of savings comparison with historical energy consumption.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings: 2011
Notes	This site could be connected to the existing CHP scheme





Project: Reference:	Balgownie Sports Centre – Replace Boiler
Reference.	041
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	The existing boiler is old, and inefficient. It is proposed to replace this with an energy efficient condensing boiler.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 780
	Payback period: years 6.4
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 4.4
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.07%
Funding	Project cost £5,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	 Source of funding: Recurrent Capital Budget
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on existing consumption, and projected improvement in efficiency.
	 Measurement of savings comparison of new consumption with historical consumption data taking in to account degree day data.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2012
	o start date for savings: 2012
Notes	





Project:	Polwarth – Free Cooling
Reference:	042
Owner (person)	John McManus
Department	Estates
Description	The Polwarth building has a number of rooms fitted with local air-conditioning units. It is proposed to replace these with one central system that has facility for free-cooling. This means that when the outside air-temperature is below a certain value it is not necessary to use the compressors for cooling.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 9,020
	Payback period: years 5.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 44.0
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.68%
Funding	Project cost £46,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	 Source of funding: Recurrent Capital Budget
Resources	Additional resources Design Consultants
	Current Resource in addition
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks available routes for ductwork
Measuring	Assessment of savings calculation based on existing units
Success	 Measurement of savings comparison of new consumption with historical consumption data.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2012
	o start date for savings: 2012
Notes	

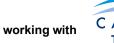






Project:	IMS – Remove atrium spotlights
Reference:	043
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	There are a large number of tungsten spotlights in the IMS atrium which serve no useful purpose and are very inefficient. It is proposed to remove these as they are not necessary.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 110
	Payback period: years
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 0.5
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.01%
Funding	Project cost £ 500
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	 Source of funding: Revenue budget maintenance and projects
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on lighting load and projected hours of use.
	Measurement of savings based on calculations
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings: 2010
Notes	







Project:	University Office – cavity wall insulation
Reference:	046
Owner (person)	Bob Watson
Department	Estates
Description	University Office has a cavity wall construction. The cavity could be insulated to reduce heat loss from the building.
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 2,178 Payback period: years 9.2 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 12.4 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.19%
Funding	 Project cost £ 20,000 Operational costs, £p.a. Nil Source of funding: Recurrent capital budget
Resources	 Additional resources None Current Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	Key success factorsPrincipal risks: .
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on wall surface areas and U values. Measurement of savings comparison between metered consumption data, and historical consumption data.
Timing	 Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2012 start date for savings: 2012
Notes	

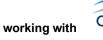






Project: Reference:	Regent Building – cavity wall insulation 047
Owner (person)	Bob Watson
Department	Estates
Description	Regent Building has a cavity wall construction. The cavity could be insulated to reduce heat loss from the building.
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 1,073 Payback period: years 9.3 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 6.1 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.09%
Funding	 Project cost £ 10,000 Operational costs, £p.a. Nil Source of funding: Recurrent capital budget
Resources	 Additional resources None Current Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	Key success factorsPrincipal risks: .
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on wall surface areas and U values. Measurement of savings comparison between metered consumption data, and historical consumption data.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2012 start date for savings: 2012
Notes	







Project:	Hillhead – cavity wall insulation
Reference:	048
Owner (person)	Bob Watson
Department	Estates
Description	Some of the blocks at Hillhead are of cavity wall construction. These cavities could be insulated to reduce heat loss from the building.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 3,185
	Payback period: years 9.4
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 18.1
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.28%
Funding	Project cost £ 30,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Recurrent capital budget
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on wall surface areas and U values.
	 Measurement of savings comparison between metered consumption data, and historical consumption data.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2012
	o start date for savings: 2012
Notes	







Project:	Cruickshank – Wind Catcher
Reference:	053
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	A lab at the Cruickshank building is experiencing high temperatures due to the large amount of heat producing equipment within it. This could be overcome using air-conditioning, but the preferred option is to install a wind catcher.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 5,280
	Payback period: years 4.2
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 25.8
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.40%
Funding	Project cost £22,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Recurrent Capital Budget
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: .Sufficient air-changes can be achieved
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on air-conditioning requirements
	 Measurement of savings calculation as there is no air-conditioning currently in use in this area.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2011
	o start date for savings: 2011
Notes	







Project: Reference:	23 St Machar Drive – Connect to CHP 054
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	23 St Machar Drive could be connected to the CHP system
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 6,123 Payback period: years 1.6 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 27.8 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.43%
Funding	 Project cost £10,000 Operational costs, £p.a. nil Source of funding: Salix
Resources	 Additional resources None Current Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	 Key success factors Connection points for CHP available Principal risks: .
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on existing energy consumption and DECC energy conversion factors to CO2. Measurement of savings comparison of new energy consumption with historical energy consumption.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2011 start date for savings: 2011
Notes	





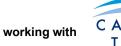
Project: Reference:	Medical Library – Building Management System 058
Owner (person)	Martin Smith
Department	Estates
Description	The existing BMS controls at the Medical Library are time expired and need to be replaced. This will improve the energy efficiency of these controls.
Benefits	 Financial savings: £ 8,078 Payback period: years N/A CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 43.3 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.67%
Funding	 Project cost £68,394 Operational costs, £p.a. Nil Source of funding: Recurrent capital budget.
Resources	 Additional resources None Current Resource Yes
Ensuring Success	 Key success factors Principal risks: .
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on current usage and anticipated improvement Measurement of savings comparison of new consumption data with historical consumption data, taking in to account degree day correction
Timing	 Milestones / key dates e.g. start date for works: 2010 start date for savings: 2010
Notes	





Project:	New Kings – Draught Stripping
Reference:	060
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	The windows at New Kings has a very poor seal and are draughty. It is proposed to use a solid setting mastic to create a decent seal when these windows are closed.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 683
	Payback period: years 4.8
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 3.9
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.06%
Funding	Project cost £3,278
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: condition of windows
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on existing energy use and projected improvement in performance
	 Measurement of savings comparison of new energy consumption with historical energy consumption data
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings: 2010
Notes	







Project: Reference:	Install LEDs in External light fittings 062
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	Currently external lighting is supplied by a variety of lighting types. The energy efficiency of these lights could be improved by replacing these with LED lighting.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 630
	Payback period: years 17.5
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 4.3
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 0.07%
Funding	Project cost £11,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Salix
	•
Resources	Additional resources none
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors
Success	Principal risks: .relatively new technology
Measuring Success	 Assessment of savings calculation based on current lighting load and hours of operation.
	 Measurement of savings based on calculation, and possible some local monitoring.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2013
	o start date for savings: 2013
Notes	





Project: Reference:	Lighting Replacement – Phase 1 069
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	The University has a wide range of fluorescent tube light fittings in use. Some of these are very dated and inefficient. These can be retrofitted with adaptors to allow more energy efficient tubes to be used.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 33,000
	Payback period: years 6.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 161.1
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 2.48%
Funding	Project cost £200,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Recurrent capital budget
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors Suitability of fittings for retrofit
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on current lighting loads and the projected improvement in performance
	 Measurement of savings comparison of new energy consumptions with historical data.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2010
	o start date for savings: 2010
Notes	







Project: Reference:	Lighting Replacement – Phase 2 070
Owner (person)	John Kingsland
Department	Estates
Description	The University has a wide range of fluorescent tube light fittings in use. Some of these are very dated and inefficient. These can be retrofitted with adaptors to allow more energy efficient tubes to be used.
Benefits	Financial savings: £ 33,000
	Payback period: years 6.1
	 CO₂ Emissions reduction: tonnes of CO2 161.1
	 % of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute 2.48%
Funding	Project cost £200,000
	Operational costs, £p.a. Nil
	Source of funding: Recurrent capital budget
	•
Resources	Additional resources None
	Current Resource Yes
Ensuring	Key success factors Suitability of fittings for retrofit
Success	Principal risks: .
Measuring Success	Assessment of savings calculation based on current lighting loads and the projected improvement in performance
	 Measurement of savings comparison of new energy consumptions with historical data.
Timing	Milestones / key dates e.g.
	o start date for works: 2013
	o start date for savings: 2013
Notes	