NGO Sustainability, Inc.

UNIVERSITY SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS

2020

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Abstract

Universities in today's world play a major role in sustainable practices. Not only do they use a large amount of resources daily, they also educate the next generation of innovators and activists. This report highlights universities of a number of different sizes, in the United States as well as in Spain and in the United Kingdom. University sustainability is an issue on an international scale, and some schools have taken more strides than others. This is something that must be examined from a number of different approaches such as energy usage, emission goals, dining hall management, student involvement, and what each university plans to do in the future. These actions that universities are currently taking and still need to take are essential in ensuring that those attaining an education are practicing and promoting sustainability at their universities and in their daily lives.

Boston University

Boston University has made massive strides in recent years in regards to its sustainability efforts. Boston University's Sustainability Committee was established as part of President Brown's sustainability initiative and advises the University's Administration on sustainable strategies and programs to affect change on campus. From a student's perspective, the university's most active program on campus is Sustainability@BU, which provides day to day administration of the Sustainability Program. Sustainability@BU is aimed to "reduce the University's environmental footprint by affecting change on campus and integrating sustainability into existing programs in education, research, and operations." The department is primarily focused on Energy Conservation, Climate Action Planning, Green Building Design, Recycling and Waste Reduction, Communications and Outreach, Food, and Transportation. They have undergone major improvements in waste reduction and recycling in recent years, which can be attributed to trayless dining, food waste diversion, and a grassroots effort by concerned faculty, staff and students across campus. Concerning waste, BU incinerated 61% to energy facilities, and diverted 39% to recycling, composting, and donation outlets. BU reduced its total waste by 13% and improved its waste diversion from 3% to 39% over several years. Efforts in waste include trayless dining, food waste diversion, and price incentives for reusable containers. BU is also currently evaluating a Zero-Waste program. The consumption of water has decreased by 8% since 2006. This was made possible by factors including rainwater harvesting for irrigation, drip irrigation, hands-free faucets, dual flash and sensor-based toilets,

the elimination of dining hall trays, and bottle filling stations. To reduce water consumption, they have put in place strategies such as rain water harvesting to capture rainwater for landscape irrigation, drip irrigation systems in all planting beds spanning Commonwealth Avenue, self-charging, hands-free sink faucets and dual flush and sensor-based toilets.

Many students already involved with fostering sustainability on campus hope to further spread the interest in sustainable practices on campus. The Environmental Leadership Network (ELN) at BU works with a broad range of student clubs from nature excursions, to education on reducing meat consumption, and socially responsible business networking events. The Citizens' Climate Lobby (CCL) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, grassroots organization that promotes federal legislation to address climate change. The CCL is currently taking actions towards BU's Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act, and hopes other clubs and student's interested in sustainability will join in the efforts towards a sustainably - conscious community. In December 2017, the Board of Trustees approved a Climate Action Plan, which sets a goal to reduce emissions from operations to net-zero by 2040. To achieve this goal, the University is converting to Wind energy through a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) named BU Wind. By 2020, emissions will be cut by 53%.

Colgate University

Colgate became carbon neutral in 2019 by reducing emissions by 40% since 2009, and investing in offsets. Offsets were purchased nationally and internationally; notable are the investments in tree planting in Patagonia Sur which offsets about ⅓ of Colgate's emissions, and investments in Renewable Energy Certificates which create clean renewable energy, replacing high emitting forms of energy. Renewables that Colgate currently uses for heating and power use, are a wood-fired broiler, solar thermal energy, and geothermal. Taking advantage of their

geographic location, Colgate gets about 30% of food from local sources, and practices "trayless" dining which reduces food waste. Reusable tableware is used at the main dining hall, and no styrofoam is used for single use dining materials. The Colgate Community garden, led by students, donates half their produce to the local food cupboard, and splits the rest between the dining halls and a farmstand. New buildings constructed have to be at least LEED silver certified, and the career services building "Benton Hall" is platinum certified. Students can be involved directly with the office of sustainability by being selected as a first-year sustainability representative, and/or as a hired intern beyond their first year. There are also multiple clubs oriented toward environmental goals, such as "Green Earth Gang" which teaches school children about environmental awareness. A campus wide initiative during the 13 days leading up to Earth Day is known as the "13 Days of Green" where sustainability interns coordinate speakers, film screenings, clothing swaps, and other sustainable activities. There are also many ways students can be involved with sustainability in an academic way through various course offerings and majors.

Colgate is continuing to work to reduce emissions and rely less on offsets to maintain carbon neutrality. The Green Revolving Loan Fund allocates projects throughout campus that will help reduce Colgate's ecological footprint and will ultimately save the university money; the savings are reinvested into the fund making it "revolving". This fund is led by the Sustainability Council, a group of Colgate students, staff, and faculty members. The council also oversees Colgate's emissions and offset purchases, as well as prepares the campus for effects of climate change. Colgate will also continue to engage in land and forest stewardship by maintaining their large forests for teaching and education, biodiversity and conservation, and carbon sequestration. At this time it is not feasible for Colgate to divest from fossil fuels and still maintain its educational goals and financial aid; however, the investment office is frequently re-evaluating different investment scenarios.

Cornell University

Cornell University was founded in 1865 by Ezra Cornell under the motto "Any Person. Any Study." It has been said that this slogan is not only about a desire for diversity of students and curricula on campus but conveys the general social justice

nature of Cornell. This stands ever so true when discussing Cornell's sustainability Strategy. Cornell's Climate Action Plan is "the university's overarching strategy for moving to a low-carbon future, and demonstrating climate leadership through neutrality, innovation, and leadership." In this report, we will address all three of these pillars that are part of the Climate Action Plan which is now spearheaded by the Sustainable Cornell Council which was established in in 2019 as a unified way to move the Climate Action Plan forward and replaces the two committees, The Presidential Sustainable Campus Committee and the Senior Leaders Climate Action Group, which had lead the university's sustainability efforts since 2010.

First and foremost, Cornell plans to reduce the university's campus carbon emissions to zero by 2035 from their 2008 baseline. Currently, they have reduced emissions by 38% relative to 2008 and 50% relative to 1990. This has been mainly through finishing converting the remainder of the university's heating plant to natural gas from coal. Cornell does include downstream emissions in their bookkeeping for impacts of their natural gas plant. Another major way that the university reduced their emissions since 1990 was by the construction of its lake source cooling system in 2000. This system pumps water from Cayuga Lake through downtown Ithaca to the university to be used in the buildings' air conditioning systems, cooling Ithaca High School on its way. Cornell has taken other smaller but still important steps along the way such as instituting composting in all campus dining halls and replacing all dormitory shower head with low flow shower heads.

The university is currently focused on developing Earth source heating (ESH) for campus to replace the natural gas plant. This is a good example of Cornell striving to be a leader and innovator (pillars two and three) in the world of sustainability. The university is the pioneer of Earth source heating which is not to be confused with ground source heating. Ground source heating drills several hundred feet down to heat water and generate steam for heating and is becoming an increasingly popular option for residential sustainability strategy. Earth source heating, on the other hand, drills several MILES down to reach molten rock at temperatures much greater than achieved with ground source heating. This method is being tested in hopes of it being an extremely efficient way to heat Cornell's large campus of close to 1000 acres. The university is currently entering phase 2 of this ESH plan which includes drilling a test well 3-to-5 kilometers deep. Phase 1 was completed in summer 2019 which included using a moving seismic data gathering system to detect the best place to drill the test well. Something worth noting about phase 1 is that students and professors were involved every step of the way including summer research opportunities for undergraduate students during the seismic testing. This is a key part to Cornell's Climate Action Plan which should not be breezed over; the university is keen on getting students, faculty, and community members involved in all aspects of their Climate Action Plan from engineering, communication, design, emissions accounting, etc. This gives the opportunity for students from all departments to get involved as sustainability is a multi- faceted issue after all. The development of a university-wide Climate Change minor is another step the university has taken to get students of all backgrounds involved in Sustainability.

Despite being innovators in Earth source heating, the university was slow to move on another key aspect of being a sustainable school: divestment. Not until May of 2020 did the university announce its divestment of endowment funds from the fossil fuel industry.

This is a key step in university leadership recognizing that Cornell's climate impact goes far beyond just its Ithaca campus. Despite having much still left to do, we hope that many other universities will follow in Cornell's footsteps of sustainability leadership and innovation.

Eastern Connecticut State University

Located in Windham, Connecticut, Eastern Connecticut State University (ECSU) has been known for being located in one of the most impoverished sections in the US, but they have overcome their adversities by going green. According to *The Princeton Review,* ECSU has been voted a top 50 green college consecutively for the last 10 years. There are three major components for this green college's success in the last 10 years. The first, ECSU has implemented an academic arm, which is the Center of Sustainable Energy Studies Institute for Sustainable Energy. Since 2000 the Center of Sustainable Energy Studies has been established and since then students have been engaged in energy conservation and energy efficiency. The second major component, ECSU's Institute for Sustainable Energy, which was created in 2001, is a public outreach program that has promoted sustainable energy through new educational reforms, projects, and has impacted not just ECSU but the whole state of Connecticut with their research. The third component for their success, ECSU's Green Campus Committee consists of students and professors at ECSU who meet monthly in order to discuss and develop new sustainable energy ideas. The Green Campus Committee has established LEED certified buildings, an active recycling program, and the state's largest geothermal residence hall.

The Center for Sustainability is the academic program for students to learn under professors like Paul Torcellini who is a professor and leader of the NREL, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Sydney further explained that the ISE is formed by two nonprofits. The ISE functions to really create on campus and off campus developments for sustainability. Recently,

the ISE has created a Sustainability Certificate program for towns throughout Connecticut that are working towards sustainability. For example, the town of Windham, CT is certified Silver for their sustainability efforts thus far. The third arm, the Green Campus Committee is an interdepartmental committee at ECSU getting all volunteer faculty members involved in how they can make new curriculums focused around sustainability for future generations of students at ECSU.

In order to get things done for the future of sustainability on campus and all campuses throughout CT, the ISE reports to ECSU which then has to report to the Connecticut State School System panel, which is a board of regents who decide how feasible and efficient it is for campuses to ask for sustainability developments. The fact of the matter is that ECSU can not simply go sustainable because they will lose a lot of money and a lot of the times the panel does not say yes to these new developments because if one state school becomes green then all the state schools must do so, and that is just not feasible or possible, yet. ECSU's developing a Divestment Action Plan that aims to become carbon neutral and still be able to make money!

Slowly but surely ECSU is trying to become more green and to become 100% clean energy by powering its campus with solar energy. But, as of right now it is a limited solar energy campus (only some bus lights are powered by solar) whereas the rest of the campus still gets power from the coal power grid. Hopefully, ECSU will be able to get out of the loop by trying to reach out to outside solar energy sites that will not have to report to the CT State School Panel.

ECSU continues to fight, but their public policy advocacy is also very limited, however ECSU works with Second Nature which is a green energy committee that pledges to have 0 carbon solutions and all green energy! Apart from this, ECSU's leader of Sustainability Dr. Lynn Stoddard, has worked on the panel for former governors of CT and is working closely to reach the 2040 clean electric grid goal, as well as, to work towards the UN's SDGs by 2030.

Georgia Institute of Technology

Georgia Tech, a world leader in innovation, strives to lead the community in sustainable efforts while teaching students to be leaders of sustainability throughout the world. Georgia Tech's Office of Sustainability strives to preserve resources, reduce the school's environmental impact, and inspire action towards sustainability. Georgia Tech accomplishes these

goals through their public commitments and action.
The Atlanta campus, recognized as a Tree Campus USA for twelve consecutive years, transforms the urban campus into an ecospace with 13,000 trees, rooftop gardens and beehives, community gardens, 13 campus reforestation projects, and woodland spaces. On the rooftops of campus buildings and parking decks, is a solar array of 4000 panels, generating 614 kilowatts of energy, helping The Institute to reach its goal of offsetting 5% of all energy consumed by renewable energy. In addition to converting to renewable energy usage, Georgia Tech continues to convert to alternative fuels for the campus transportation fleet, with 150 of the 500 vehicles currently running on alternative fuels. Georgia Tech encourages low-impact transportation, specifically through commuting, with a bike share program on campus, plans to integrate electric scooters safely with campus traffic, and incentives for commuters to use modes of travel other than single-occupancy vehicles. For students who do not commute, Georgia Tech aims to bring sustainable practices to their lives through campus services. All dining halls on campus donate leftover food locally, repurpose cooking oils for biodiesel, provide compostable food packaging, offer student composting in dining halls, and buy over 40% of produce from the Southeast. To encourage the Atlanta community to be involved with sustainability through Georgia Tech, the campus hosts a farmers market every Wednesday for local vendors, encouraging students to buy locally first. In all buildings, offices, residence halls, athletic venues, and dining halls are recycling centers. Many buildings on campus also use only reclaimed or recycled water, saving 5000 gallons of water a week. Students are active in building a sustainable community, because many clubs and organizations partner with the Office of Sustainability. There are over 100 courses offered on sustainability topics, and students have the opportunity to learn about and advocate for the community through involvement in the Student Sustainability Advisory Council and in the Serve-Learn-Sustain community (SLS). SLS is a campus-wide initiative to connect students, non-profits, and professionals for sustainable service and problem-solving. Together, organizations on campus host many programs and seminars open to the public, and the "Get Wasteless Challenge", to encourage students to adopt lifestyles that are "zero waste". Georgia Tech's most recent accomplishment is the soon-to-be completed Living Building Challenge on a new educational building, The Kendeda Building. As a technical university built on the motto of "Progress and Service" Georgia Tech always has future plans to make better and more sustainable change in its local and the global community.

Georgia Tech aims to be a leader in sustainability by promoting action and awareness of both on its campus and within the Atlanta community. A 2020-2030 Strategic Plan for Sustainable Practice was released by the Office of Campus Sustainability, detailing the specific focal areas and goals set to be completed in a ten year timeframe. The Strategic Plan focal categories are Energy & Emissions, Water, Built Environment, Materials Management, and Commitment & Engagement. To reduce The Institute's dependency on fossil fuels and move towards carbon neutrality, Georgia Tech aims to reduce emissions by 15% and energy consumption by 30% while converting 10% of energy consumed to renewable energy sources by 2040. Georgia Tech will continue to prioritize water conservation by reducing municipal water consumption and

moving forward with the Stormwater Management Plan. The campus environment will achieve a 55% tree canopy coverage and maintain its Tree Campus USA status. Georgia Tech will reach zero-waste status at 95% diversion, and continue to invest primarily in sustainable vendors and local producers. These goals are a checkpoint between now and the plans Georgia Tech has to reach carbon neutrality by 2050, alongside higher reductions of emissions, energy consumption, waste, and stormwater runoff.

George Washington University

GW had initially said they were going to be carbon neutral by 2040, but on May 27, 2020 they announced they were accelerating their timeline to be carbon neutral by 2030. This has come due to pressure from faculty and student organizations such as, GreenGW, Solar Institute, Grow Community, HMS GW, and Campaign GW. Students have been vocal about their disapproval with GW's investments into fossil fuels and in the same announcement on May 27, GW announced they would stop investing in fossil fuels, however they still represent about 3% of the total endowment. The Board of Trustees task force recommended that GW should fully divest from fossil fuels by 2025.

GW has created 7 sustainability goals. The first is: Strengthen habitat and optimize natural space. To achieve this, they have implemented energy efficient lights that would help reduce light pollution in the nighttime in D.C. They also are creating more greenspaces on campus which are home to 667,000 beneficial insects, which are protected by this initiative, and they are trying to save the Chesapeake Bay oysters from water pollution. Their second goal is: Promote healthy air and climate. They try to keep the air clean by using solar energy. The campus and city don't have space for a solar farm, so GW gets solar energy from farms in North Carolina. 50% of all the energy used by GW is solar energy. They have also reduced their greenhouse gas emissions by 22% in nine years. Goal 3: Foster clean and abundant fresh water. Their main initiative to achieve this was to turn a parking lot into a water reclamation park. It includes biofiltration planters, rain gardens, bioswales, and roof water collection. Goal 4 is: Support sustainable food production systems. GW doesn't have a dining hall on its main campus, so

they give students credit to use at restaurants around town and have made sure that local farms and sustainable restaurants accept student credit. Goal 5: Optimize was decomposition and treatment. They created a program called "Green Move-Out," where students leave school or dorm supplies behind to be used by people next year. It resulted in 70 tons of supplies being donated. Goal 6: Encourage a connection to the natural environment. They created more green spaces on campus, which is beneficial to the city in general which lacks green spaces and they offer a program to have students work on nearby farms. Goals 7: Develop sustainable investment strategies. GW established a $2 million sustainable development fund and they invest their endowment money in green companies. They also used the money to install rain barrels, soil moisture sensors, and compost bins.

GW's biggest sustainability goals are to become 100% carbon neutral by 2030 and have zero waste. They created a plan called" Roadmap to Zero Waste" where they describe the steps they will take. Some of those include composting, increasing the amount of recycling bins, and they discuss how they will enforce some of these policies. All the work they are doing now with the seven goals is meant to result in their initiatives to become a carbon neutral and zero waste university.

Hamilton College

Hamilton devised its Climate Action Plan over a decade ago. The initiative aims to gradually reduce emissions to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Interim goals include reducing Hamilton's 2007 baseline carbon inventory 20 percent every ten years. The college's strategy for achieving carbon neutrality involves single-stream recycling programs, geothermal heating and cooling in the Science Center, and renewable energy sources—wind and solar, that is. Hamilton purchased its first renewable energy in July 2004 for one of its newly renovated dormitories. Hamilton expanded its purchase of renewable energy credits to 6.2 million kilowatt hours in 2010. These values include 100 percent green power for three major on-campus buildings: Skenandoa (dorm), Kirner-Johnson, and Sadove

Student Center. These structures have earned LEED Gold Certifications, which refers to the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design certification system. Historically, Hamilton has engaged in sustainable construction through the use of stone for its buildings and reuse of its buildings through renovations; in recent years the College has harvested stone from demolished buildings when possible to reuse in new construction. The institution is conscious of its land use as well, controlling the number and size of buildings on the campus and the amount of pavement to avoid storm water run-off. Hamilton maintains a pedestrian campus to avoid expansion of pavement for vehicular purposes. Lastly, the College holds its annual "Cram & Scram" event in which students collect, sort and categorize materials that were traditionally discarded as solid waste before students head home after spring semester. The vast majority of the reusable items (mini-refrigerators, microwaves, furniture, electronics, and lamps) are stored on campus and resold to the community at the start of the fall semester, reducing what goes to the local landfill and supplying students with reusable goods at a fraction of their retail value.

Less than 10 years after committing to its Climate Action Plan, Hamilton has managed to reduce its carbon emissions by almost half. The College is ahead of schedule and has already met its 2025 goal. The College has yet to divest from fossil fuels despite campus-wide petitions and protests calling for divestment, but there is a high probability that the College will change its mind as financial incentives to invest in the sustainability sector grow. In terms of land management, Hamilton may be able to achieve a reduction in its carbon footprint through reforestation of College owned lands and forest management plans. Large areas of reforested cropland and golf course property have the potential to offset the campus' annual carbon emissions. There are new considerations to reforest most of the remaining 30 acres of golf course property to sequester 43.4 tons of carbon annually. In preparation for the future of transportation, the College recently installed 20 electric charging stations, and it will likely need to install more as fossil fuel vehicles phase out.

Princeton Day School (K-12)

Princeton Day School has been educating students about their environmental consequences along with their actions as part of the school's mission. The topic of sustainability is integrated within Pre-kindergarten to 12th graders classes along with the facilities of the building and instilled in everyone's overall actions. Starting in 2006, the school

administration made it one of its main goals to make the overall school and education more sustainable and greener.

The curriculum for the whole school has some aspect of green learning and education. From Pre-K to 8th grade, all students take part in garden education courses and in the Upper School, classes revolve around some portion of sustainability. Along with this, the school has many extra-curricular opportunities and programs for students and adults to take part in.

In the upper school, there is an Environmental Action Club which hosts many events for students to take part in and educate them such as the NextGen Student Climate Summit. Almost the entire faculty and student body participate in this conference to learn about agriculture, climate, and sustainable resources in an interactive way. Along with this, there is an Energy and Climate Scholars program where selected students from the 11th and 12th grade meet with nearby Princeton University graduate students to discuss and research about energy and climate science within many other fields such as economics and politics.

In the middle school, each grade has outdoor education programs as part of their curriculum. In the lower school, the students all participate in many sustainable projects and learning. There is also a garden club where all students can participate in to learn about ecology and a garden apprentice program. As well as this, the school facilities have also been reducing their environment and carbon footprint. All the buildings have LED lighting, carbon dioxide sensor for air heating and cooling along with many other energy efficient methods. The administration has also created ways to reduce the usage of plastic and water by keeping water bottle refilling methods as well as more improved field irrigation.

Within the school, much of the supplies are all sustainable and recyclable. The food services are meant to be sustainable as well. There are no plastic straws allowed and all the napkins are recyclable as well as there are no disposable single serve products such as plates and trays.. Every month, there is a “Low Impact Lunch” where no ovens or heat units are used to make and serve food. The school tries to limit the amount of waste by making the entire student body compost all food scraps for the garden. The cafeterias for the school are all fresh food that come from the organic garden that is grown. The school administration has planted an organic garden as well as created an outdoor classroom where students of all ages have classes within.

The lower school student spend most of their time in the garden learning about the life cycles and environmental actions and high school students use it as a way to understand environmental science and carbon footprints. There is also new climate controlled greenhouse which has been created by the faculty in which all three division of the school use for research and education about evolution, ecology sustainability, biology, mathematics and many more classes. The parent community has also had an impact in keeping the school community sustainable. They have created a no car idling policy as well as community volunteer garden days which has a great impact.

Stanford University

Since 2000, Stanford has transitioned to be one of the most sustainable campuses in the United States. The University has worked to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 72 percent, reduce overall energy use by 26 percent, decrease domestic water use by 45 percent, and reduce landfill waste by 26 percent. Stanford currently has a goal to transition to 100 percent wind, water and solar energy resources by 2021, and become a zero-waste institution by 2030, though progress in these areas may be slowed by challenges brought on by the pandemic. Stanford has been ranked as a platinum institution by the Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE), through which more than 1,000 different institutions across the United States report. This award has been the result of changes in both infrastructure and campus behavior at Stanford, ranging from incorporation of thermal massing into new buildings to implementation of new, more bike paths across campus in combination with limited approval of student campus parking passes.

However, Stanford's sustainability strategy, while far better than most institutions, is far from perfect. The University has been criticized in recent years for refusing to end investment in the fossil fuel industry. In May 2020, the Faculty Senate voted against fossil fuel divestment despite overwhelming pressure from the student body to do so. This was largely based on the Senate's concern that doing so would undermine Stanford's partnerships with top companies in the industry, and may result in a lack of funding from these companies. These claims continue to be largely disputed by the student body, who believe that the University's annual 27.7 billion dollar endowment would be sufficient to support Stanford during the transition to investing in clean, renewable energy sources. In total, Stanford itself is a highly sustainable institution, but its investments in the fossil fuel industry continue to hinder the University from becoming truly environmentally friendly.

University of St Andrews

University of St Andrews, located in St Andrews, Scotland, is a leader in sustainability of higher education in the United Kingdom. St Andrews is often the first in the UK to take on new, significant environmental initiatives. University of St Andrews has espoused sustainable development in its research and operations. The university was the first in the UK to establish a teaching program in Sustainable Development in 2004 and has environmental and research institutions such as the St Andrews Sustainability Institute.

St Andrews has especially excelled in sustainable energy. St Andrews has reduced energy consumption internally by encouraging students and staff to reduce their energy usage through programs such as the inter-hall energy competition in halls of residence which achieved savings of 48 tons of carbon dioxide in previous years. The university also ensures the highest energy efficiency in all university buildings. St Andrews divested from fossil fuels in 2017 after a successful student campaign and was the first university in the UK to enact a Sustainable Investment Policy.

There are many student-oriented environmental programs at St Andrews as well. Transition is the main environmental organization with subgroups like StAndReUse which collects unwanted items from students and gives them to charity, Sustainable Style which allows students to trade in their unwanted clothing for pieces of used clothing from other students, and Edible Campus which is a community garden program. Students also influence the university's sustainability policy through the Environment Subcommittee which is a part of the Student Representative Council, and through the newly-created Environmental Sustainability Board which advises the University Court.

St Andrews is currently working on many significant sustainability projects, mainly the Eden Campus Energy Centre and the Kenly Wind Farm. The Eden Centre is essential to the university's goal of becoming the UK's first carbon neutral university. The Eden Campus Energy Centre uses biomass to create energy for use in university buildings, greatly reducing the amount of external energy the university uses. The Kenly Wind Farm is an exciting new

project. The university acquired land at the Kenly site which is near the shore of the North Sea in a very windy area. The university has planning permission to build a wind farm consisting of wind turbines capable of generating 12.3MW of electricity saving over 9,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. The university is currently facing challenges from local residents and the Ministry of Defence on constructing the wind farm but students have been campaigning for the construction of the turbines.

Sources