



# Carbon Report 2019/20—Corporate Buildings



The Council has committed to becoming a 'net zero' carbon emitter by 2030 in its 'Climate Change: Statement of Intent'. The Council programme to deliver this is the Climate Change Prospectus, and within this there are actions to reduce emissions through Carbon Management. The Council's targets are:

- 45% by 2021
- 'at least 50%' by 2025 (baseline year 2009/10).
- Net zero emissions by 2030

Carbon Emissions 2019/20	
<b>Corporate Buildings</b> 3,240 (3,417) tonnes	down by 5% on previous year down by 4% on baseline year 2009/10
<b>Leisure Services</b> 1,888 1,646 tonnes	up by 15% on previous year down by 13% on baseline year 2009/10

## Delivery of Service

The Property Services & Maintenance Partnership (PSMP) oversee the energy management and maintenance of 56 properties, including: offices & administration buildings, libraries, cemeteries & crematoria, day centres, youth centres, training centres and car parks.

Most properties are managed by individual budget holders or facilities management staff who are supported by PSMP to ensure good energy management practices.

There are a number of factors influencing current progress, including:

- Improvements in energy management
- Improvements in energy efficiency—e.g. insulation, higher efficiency appliances
- Projects—e.g. replacement of cremators, led lighting installation, CHP installation at the leisure centres
- Changes in the property portfolio (i.e. reductions from disposal of properties, and increases from the addition of new properties)
- Reduction in carbon emissions as a result of using grid electricity, now emitting about 20% less carbon than in 2009/10.

## Leisure Facilities and Contract

In June 2018 the control of the leisure centres returned to SMBC management, with PSMP overseeing the facilities management and Everyone Active managing the delivery of leisure services.

The emissions from the service have been influenced by:

- Reductions have been seen since the installation of the combined heat and power (CHP) plants in 2016, as this is a more efficient way to deliver heat and power and seen as lower carbon.
- The installation of the combined heat and power (CHP) plant in 2016
- Due to the reliance of gas for heat and the generation of electricity, the leisure centres have not seen the reductions other buildings have due to the decarbonisation of the electricity grid.
- During the summer 2018, the swimming pool at Tudor Grange Leisure Centre was closed for a number of weeks, which would result in a reduction. The emissions for the leisure centre have increased to reflect the trend prior to 2018/19.

## Future Emissions

The projections are still very much in development for Corporate Building due to the complex nature of the portfolio and stakeholders involved.

Initially PSMP have been key to providing information about future activity and projects such as:-

- Installation of solar panels
- LED projects
- Behavioural change of users

However there are other factors that influence consumption that are less predictable, in particular the longer term plans relating to changes to the portfolio, either additions or disposals of properties.

## External Influences

Nationally, since 2009 there has been a 40% reduction in the quantity of carbon emitted per unit of electrical energy generated due to increasing use of renewable energies and the phasing out of coal fired power stations. This will continue however estimates of the rate of change are unavailable at this time.

In the medium term, the town centre heat network may contribute by providing the Council and partners with a low carbon heat network (and associated low carbon electricity). The project has the potential to reduce Council emissions.

