

Council Carbon Budgets for 2018/19

Carbon Budget	Budget Lead	2015/16 Carbon Footprint (tonnes CO ₂) *	2016/17 Carbon Footprint (tonnes COe ²) *	2016/17 Spend (net £) *	2017/18 Carbon Footprint Budget Target (tonnes COe ²) **	2018/19 Carbon Footprint Budget Target (tonnes COe ²) ***
1) Total corporate emissions (gas, electricity & oil)*	Angela Dymott	8,242	7,435	£1,676,679	7,138	6,852
2) Landlord housing emissions (incl. gas & electricity)*	Tracy John	5,464	4,880	£907,127	4,685	4,498
3) Total school emissions (incl. gas, electricity & oil)*	Angela Dymott	9,508	8,624	£1,787,052	8,279	7,948
4) Fleet fuel emissions	Adrian Ash	2,318	2,288	£808,279	2,196	2,108
5) Street lighting emissions (electricity)	Mark Prior	4,459	4,011	£1,116,211	3,851	3,697

Caveats

* Gas and oil data has been normalised using degree day analysis to factor out the variations in outside air temperature.

** Based on a 4% reduction on our 2016/17 performance. Performance against the 2017/18 budget will be calculated in July 2018.

*** Based on a 4% reduction on our 2017/18 target (2018/19 actual data will be available in July 2019).

Context to performance:

Corporate: There has been an overall reduction of around 10% in Carbon emission across the council's corporate portfolio. The refurbishment of Hove Town Hall which included the removal of inefficient oil boilers, installation of new gas boilers, and the introduction of new energy efficient lighting has produced emission reductions of around 30%, when compared to 2013/14 pre-refurbishment emissions. In 2016/17 the solar panels installed on our corporate portfolio yielded around 35,000 kWh of electricity, this would have also reduced carbon emissions by around 15 tonnes. Over 350 Automatic Meter Reading devices have been installed across the corporate portfolio, the profiles of usage are monitored to identify pattern of waste electricity & gas consumption. The council are also in the very early stages of developing an energy plan, including looking at potential approaches for community energy generation on school buildings and looking at a Special Purpose Vehicle to deliver energy efficiency, renewables and decentralised energy across the whole council portfolio.

Schools: Emissions from both electricity and gas consumption in the 2016/17 year has shown a reduction of around 9% across the school portfolio. Annual planned maintenance for school buildings aims to address energy emissions with improvements to insulation and further Oil-to-Gas Boiler conversions planned for 2018/19. There are over 300 Automatic Meter Reading devices installed across the school portfolio. The Energy & Water team liaise with school premises managers with the aim of eradicating waste heating emissions due to boiler timer/controls issues. Resource Futures have continued to supply environmental education support to schools.

Housing: Carbon Emissions from communal electricity & gas supplies reduced by over 10% in 2016/17. Feasibility studies commissioned by planning and housing services continue to investigate the potential for district energy networks covering several housing developments. 2016 saw the development of the HRA Energy Strategy and the Affordable Warmth & Fuel Poverty Strategy (the latter in partnership with Public Health). Solar photovoltaic arrays have been installed on common way services for a number of flat blocks. Solar Thermal has been used where feasible on communal boiler replacements at older people's accommodation. Long term cyclical programmes & major works for communal boilers, elevators and insulation/cladding improvements continue and will help us to meet carbon reduction targets. New housing developments adhere to the code for sustainable homes and all major refurbishments include thermal upgrades in compliance with Building Regulations.

Fleet Fuel: Total fleet emissions have reduced slightly due to a reduction in diesel consumption.

Street Lighting: More than 3200 lighting columns have now upgraded and fitted with new LED lamps, with plans to upgrade an additional 18,000 over the next three years. This is expected to eventually reduce energy consumption by an average of 50%.