

### **Sustainable development panel**

**Date: Wednesday, 17 October 2018**

**Time: 09:30**

**Venue: Westwick room, City Hall, St Peters Street, Norwich, NR2 1NH**

#### **Committee members:\***

##### **Councillors:**

Stonard (chair)

Maguire (vice chair)

Carlo

Fullman

Hampton

Lubbock

Maxwell

Stewart

#### **For further information please contact:**

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## Agenda

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1     **Apologies**

To receive apologies for absence

2     **Declarations of interest**

(Please note that it is the responsibility of individual members to declare an interest prior to the item if they arrive late for the meeting)

3     **Minutes**

3 - 6

To approve the accuracy of the minutes of the meeting held on 19 September 2018

4     **Update on Strategic Planning and Housing Delivery Issues**

7 - 14

**Purpose** - To update members on several issues relating to strategic planning and housing delivery, in particular the Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework, a revised housing need figure for Norwich, and the forthcoming Housing Delivery Test.

5     **Carbon Footprint Report 2018**

15 - 18

**Purpose** - This report updates members on the progress of the Carbon Management Programme and the council's work to reduce its carbon emissions.

Date of publication: **Tuesday, 09 October 2018**



**Sustainable development panel**

**09:40 to 11:00**

**19 September 2018**

Present: Councillors Stonard (chair), Maguire (vice chair), Carlo, Fullman, Hampton, Lubbock and Maxwell (appointed to replace Councillor Trevor) and Stewart

**1. Declarations of Interest**

There were no declarations of interest.

**2. Minutes**

**RESOLVED** to agree the accuracy of the minutes of the meeting held on 18 July 2018.

**3. Local Development Scheme 2018-21**

The planning policy team leader presented the report.

During discussion, a member asked whether there were proposals to update the sustainability appraisal (SA) report would need to be updated in line with changes to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) specifically in relation to affordable housing. The planning policy team leader said that the consultation on the SA had been completed in early 2018. The head of planning services said that there would be opportunities to comment on individual documents at each stage of the process.

Discussion ensued, in which members noted that work was underway on the affordable housing supplementary planning document (SPD). The planner explained the government's proposed changes to developer viability in the revised NPPF. Members were also advised that affordable housing was a wider definition than housing provided by registered social landlords ("social" housing).

During discussion members commented on the designation of a northern city centre area as a neighbourhood area. The head of planning services explained that the proposal for a neighbourhood area, comprising Cathedral Close, Magdalen Street and Anglia Square and with a boundary down the centre of Prince of Wales Road, had made little sense in planning terms. It was not based on local communities and split the principal road in the night-time economy.

Discussion ensued on the increase of purpose-built student accommodation and the production of non-statutory guidance. The planning policy team leader said that purpose-built student accommodation might alleviate pressure on the private rented sector and reduce houses in multiple-occupation (HMOs). The panel would be considering a report on purpose built student accommodation later this year. A member commented that he was not convinced that with the body of evidence that supported the recent increase in purpose-built student accommodation. Another pointed out that there was a historic shortage of accommodation and that the current provision and planned schemes were catching up with current demand, easing the burden on the private sector for families and young professionals. The chair pointed out that the universities were beneficial to the local economy.

The head of planning services commented on the Brownfield Land Register for the city and said that it was not intended to produce a part 2 at present. This would require the equivalent amount of work as outline planning consent and without a fee.

**RESOLVED** to agree the Local Development Scheme and recommend that cabinet approves it for publication under section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by section 111 of the Localism Act 2011).

#### **4. Retail Monitor 2018**

The planner presented the report. This was the first monitor since 2016.

During discussion members considered the performance of district centres. A member pointed out that despite the proposed development of Anglia Square, it was meeting the needs of local people, with a thriving café and shops. The planner said that district centres such as Bowthorpe and Hall Road were showing some decline with an increase in vacant units and alternative uses to A1. Overall it was a positive picture with local centres faring relatively well.

Discussion ensued in which members noted the trend for less car use from city centre residents and that this was impacting on out of town shopping centres. A member pointed out that non-city residents were attracted to the shopping centres, with free car parking, such as Riverside and Longwater, but these centres were not served by Park and Ride. The head of planning services said the decline in car use was part of a broader trend in a competitive market for supermarkets, together with high street brands opening large stores to sell furniture and large items, at out of town shopping centres. There was also a move to increase the leisure offer within the city centre. One of the difficulties was that these trends were moving faster than it was possible to adjust planning policy.

The head of planning services responded to a member's comment and explained that the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) sought to promote the city centre as a retail centre. There was no policy support in the JCS which promoted Longwater as an out-of-town shopping centre. He said that the retail policy was not out of date. Retail should be based around sustainable transport. The policy would be reviewed next year as part of the LDP and that there should be clarity on the local hierarchy of centres.

In reply to a member's question, the head of planning services said that there was no local action which could be taken to address concerns about the impact of business

rates on retailers. Equity in local taxation was a national debate and online retailers were at an advantage compared to those on the high street. The planner said that the Grimsey review had cited several reasons for the Portas retail review not working.

The planner said that the recently completed improvements to the public realm on Westlegate had resulted in a significant increase in occupancy of the units in this location with high end retailers. The chair commented on the benefits of the scheme and that it added to the vibrancy of the city centre.

**RESOLVED** to note the findings of the retail monitor.

## 5. Greater Norwich Local Plan

The head of planning services updated the panel on the reports that would be considered by the Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) partnership board at its meeting on 10 October 2018. The three items were: draft statement of consultation; Regulation 18 focussed sites consultation; and NPPF and the Greater Norwich Local Plan.

Following the call for sites, around 200 sites had been put forward, the majority of these were within Broadland District Council and South Norfolk Council's areas as the city was essentially a built up area. The additional sites within Norwich included:

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| • Barrack St/Whitefriars    | Residential-led, mixed use with retail.                                |
| • Prospect House            | Planning brief drawn up – residential-led, mixed use with retail.      |
| • Chapelfield               | Increase number of uses to include leisure, retail and food and drink. |
| • Riverside District Centre | Greater mixed use of this site.  |
| • Muspole Street/St Georges | Residential-led mixed use.   |
| • Ber Street                | Residential development (150 units)                                    |

The head of planning services said that there were also two specific allocations at the University of East Anglia (UEA), the Congregation Hall and the Sainsbury Centre. Members were advised that a development framework strategy had been agreed with the university and that it would be reviewed. Members commented that it was important that the UEA had a good transport policy, including improved use of public transport. Colegate car park and land at Eastgate House were privately owned car parks which were being recommended for residential use. It was also proposed to include Boulton Street (adjacent to Rose Lane) as a community garden to reflect its current use. The cabinet would consider authority to consult on these sites at its meeting on 10 October 2018.

The second report was the draft statement of consultation. This would be submitted to the Secretary of State with the GNLP. All comments to the consultation were noted and relevant actions considered through the strategy and policy development and site allocation.

The final report summarised the key changes to the NPPF and the implications it would have on the GNLP. The revised NPPF included greater protection for ancient woodlands. Changes to the developer contributions would mean that viability assessments were made at the plan level rather than at the application stage. The government was also proposing a new standard methodology to assess housing need. The housing delivery test (HDT) was being introduced to ensure local authorities delivered housing within its targets. This would affect the partners of the GNLP who would need to consider whether to be assessed for the purposes of the HDT as separate local authorities or jointly.

During discussion, the head of planning services answered members' questions. He explained that purpose built student accommodation would be included in the assessment of housing delivery going forward. He said that in terms of strategic planning, Thamesgate in Oxford was a pilot to deliver housing and assist growth.

**RESOLVED** to note the report.

CHAIR

<b>Report to</b>	Sustainable development panel	<b>Item</b>
	17 October 2018	
<b>Report of</b>	Director of regeneration and development	<b>4</b>
<b>Subject</b>	Update on Strategic Planning and Housing Delivery Issues	

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### **Purpose**

To update members on several issues relating to strategic planning and housing delivery, in particular the Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework, a revised housing need figure for Norwich, and the forthcoming Housing Delivery Test.

### **Recommendation**

To note the contents of this report.

### **Corporate and service priorities**

The report helps to meet the corporate priority a prosperous and vibrant city, a safe, clean and low carbon city, and a healthy city with good housing.

### **Financial implications**

None

**Ward/s:** All Wards

**Cabinet member:** Councillor Stonard - Sustainable and inclusive growth

### **Contact officers**

Judith Davison, planning policy team leader 01603 212529

Graham Nelson, head of planning services 01603 212530

### **Background documents**

None

# Report

## Introduction

1. This report provides an update to members on several matters relating to strategic planning and housing delivery.
2. The government published the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in July 2018, which replaces the 2012 NPPF and provides the framework for the preparation of local plans and planning decision-making.
3. The revised NPPF promotes strategic planning by strengthening the requirement for joint working across boundaries and supports the delivery of development in general and housing in particular. This includes the introduction of a standard methodology to assess housing need and a Housing Delivery Test.

## Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework

4. Earlier this year the Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (NSPF) was endorsed by all of Norfolk's local authorities. The purpose of the approved NSPF is to demonstrate compliance with the duty to co-operate, agree shared objectives and strategic priorities to improve outcomes for Norfolk and inform the preparation of future local plans, to work towards the establishment of a shared evidence base, and to maximise the opportunities to secure external funding to delivery against agreed objectives.
5. The document is available at the link below:  
  
<https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/-/media/norfolk/downloads/what-we-do-and-how-we-work/policy-performance-and-partnerships/partnerships/strategic-member-forum/latest-endorsed-version-of-the-norfolk-strategic-planning-framework.pdf?la=en>
6. The NSPF will be updated in 2018-19 to ensure that the document meets the new requirements of the NPPF, particularly:
  - it meets the requirements set out for the Statement of Common Ground (SCG); and
  - it is updated to assess the impacts of the new housing methodology on the housing section and the ability of each authority to meet its own housing needs (see below, paragraph 18).
7. It is anticipated that public consultation on the revised NSPF will take place in early 2019, and the document will be finalised and endorsed by all Norfolk authorities by July 2019.
8. Following that the NSPF will be reviewed regularly as the Duty to Co-operate requires authorities to work together in 'an ongoing and meaningful way' and Statement of Common Ground must 'reflect the most up to date position in terms of joint working across the area'.



9. For information, ongoing work being undertaken by the NSPF steering group includes completing the commitments set out in the currently endorsed document which include: providing shared guidance on the roll out of the 5G network; updating the Health Protocol; updating the utilities section; provide more detailed information regarding elderly housing needs; production of a Norfolk wide Green Infrastructure Strategy; and review of the section on delivery issues.

### **Introduction of standard methodology for assessing housing needs**

10. The 2018 National Planning Policy Framework introduced a new standard methodology for assessing housing needs. The backdrop to this is the Housing White Paper (March 2017) which argued that the existing approach to assessing housing need was too complex. This in turn was a response to a recommendation by the Local Plan expert group for a simple mechanism for establishing housing need. The detail of a proposed new methodology was included in the Government consultation on 'Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places' which ran from September to November 2017. The city council submitted a response to this consultation and raised a number of concerns about the methodology as proposed (in particular that it was a crude approach to assessing need, and not guaranteed to increase delivery). The methodology now introduced in the revised NPPF is essentially the same as that proposed in the original consultation.
11. The new methodology replaces the previous planning practice guidance on housing needs based on evidence in strategic housing market assessments, which often resulted in lengthy debates about housing need at local plan examinations and delays in the plan making process. The new 'standard' method uses household projections over a 10 year period as a starting point and applies a percentage uplift depending on the level of affordability pressures in a locality, to ensure that more homes are delivered in locations where affordability is worst. It should be noted that the resultant need figure (or 'Objectively Assessed Need' – OAN) is intended to be a minimum figure which local planning authorities can increase as required.
12. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) published its new Household Projections on 20 September 2018. These project lower levels of growth as compared to previous years due to changes by ONS about some of its underlying assumptions about birth and death rates and migration. In addition ONS has adopted a new methodology for projecting household formation rates which is based on just two historic points (2001 and 2011) rather than using trends back to 1971.
13. For England as a whole the new methodology identifies housing need of 214,000 per annum, which is 56,800 units per annum less than under the previous method (a reduction of around 20% from the previous housing need figure of 270,800), and 86,000 less than the Government's stated delivery target of 300,000 homes per annum. The new housing need figures for the Norfolk authorities are set out in Table 1 below. Norwich's need has reduced by 32% under the new methodology to 409 units per annum (to put that in context the current local plan requirement is 477 pa and delivery over the past 3 years has averaged 349). The need for the Greater Norwich authorities as a whole (Norwich, Broadland and South Norfolk) has reduced by around 14%.

	<b>Local housing need Sept 2017</b>	<b>Local Housing Need Sept 2018</b>	<b>2017-18 change</b>
Breckland	680	770	13%
Broadland	528	451	-15%
Great Yarmouth	338	242	-28%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	525	469	-11%
North Norfolk	511	438	-14%
Norwich	602	409	-32%
South Norfolk	922	895	-3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4106</b>	<b>3674</b>	<b>-11%</b>

**Table 1: Local housing need figures**

14. For comparative purposes, Table 2 below sets out the objectively assessed need established in the Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA, 2017) for the Greater Norwich authorities<sup>1</sup>. Norwich's objectively assessed need in the SHMA, at 724 units per annum, is considerably greater than the figures set out in Table 1 above. Affordable housing need identified in the SHMA is also shown; this is likely to reduce with the application of the new methodology.

	<b>Objectively assessed need Total 2015-36</b>	<b>Objectively assessed need Per annum</b>	<b>Affordable housing need Total 2015-36</b>	<b>Affordable housing need Per annum</b>
Norwich	15,204	724	5,828	277
Broadland	8,210	391	2,007	96
South Norfolk	16,072	765	3,195	152
<b>Greater Norwich total</b>	<b>39,486</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>11,030</b>	<b>525</b>

**Table 2: Housing need for Greater Norwich based on the SHMA**

15. A study by [Lichfields](#) on the new household projections notes that the new ONS methodology for projecting household formation rates is now projecting forward

<sup>1</sup> Central Norfolk SHMA (2017), figure 83.

trends that Government policy is explicitly trying to reverse, raising the question as to whether they are fit for purpose for planning for housing need. For example, the projections show minimal or negative figures for Oxford and Cambridge over the 10 year period used in the standard method which might imply no need for housing in these areas with acute housing shortages. The Lichfields study also notes that there is an inconsistency in how communal establishments such as care homes are treated as they are excluded from the household projections but are included within the housing need figure.

16. The government response document to the revised NPPF did note that revised population projections were likely to lead to the minimum need numbers generated by the method being subject to a significant reduction in the household projections, once the figures were released. The government's Chief Planner has advised that government would consider adjusting the method after the household projections were released and consult on the specific details of any change at that time.
17. Although the introduction in the NPPF of the new standard methodology for assessing housing needs will have implications for both the NSPF and local plans in Norfolk by imposing a different level and distribution of housing across the county than was anticipated in the 2018 NSPF, it is too early to start thinking about reducing housing targets in local plans such as the Greater Norwich Local Plan. The Government has clearly signalled that it intends to modify the methodology to ensure that it delivers the national target of around 300,000 units of housing per annum. The Government's 300,000 target is around 40% higher than the national housing need derived from the 2018 household projections. If a further revision to the methodology is to address this shortfall, when applied locally it is likely to require housing allocations at a higher level than currently anticipated in the GNLP (the current proposals include allocations for 7,200 new dwellings, 1500 of which would be in Norwich). The final level of housing need for the GNLP will inform the housing 5 year land supply calculation in due course.
18. The Government is expected to consult on changes to the standard methodology in late 2018/early 2019. As referred to above (paragraph 6), as part of the process of revising the Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework, the NSPF steering group will write to each Norfolk local planning authority to inquire about their ability to meet their own housing needs. This is likely to take place in the near future under the current OAN figure in order not to extend the NSPF timetable.

## **Housing delivery test**

19. Another new requirement for local authorities introduced through the revised NPPF is the Housing Delivery Test. For the first time, this requires local authorities not only to look forward at their housing land supply, but also to look back over what their policies have delivered. Where the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) indicates that delivery has fallen below specified housing targets over the previous 3 years, the authority will be required to produce an action plan to assess the causes of under-delivery and identify actions to increase delivery in future years.

20. The council's response to the consultation on the draft NPPF earlier this year was very critical of the proposed Housing Delivery Test, in particular the fact that it would penalise councils for the failure to build enough houses but did not acknowledge that it is the house-building industry that is not delivering, and stressed the need for greater intervention in the housing market alongside revisions to the planning system.
21. The HDT will apply from the day following the publication of the Housing Delivery Test results in November 2018. The Housing Delivery Test Measurement Rule Book specifies that the number of net homes delivered must be calculated over a rolling three year period with adjustments for net student and other communal accommodation. In 2018, delivery of less than 25% of the housing requirements over the previous 3 years invokes the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The threshold target increases to 45% in 2019 and 75% in 2020.
22. The most recent housing completions data for Norwich is set out below in Table 3, and includes student and other communal accommodation. (The inclusion of student accommodation is not currently able to be taken account of in the Five Year Land Supply statement as the housing target set out in the adopted Joint Core Strategy did not include an allowance for student accommodation. This will change in future years as the new standard methodology (as revised) will be introduced for plans over 5 years' since adoption.)
23. The inclusion of student communal accommodation in the HDT (at a ratio of 2.5 units of student accommodation to 1 unit of housing) significantly boosts Norwich's performance on housing delivery, contributing an additional 342 dwelling equivalents towards the city's total HDT delivery figure of 1418 over the previous 3 years (99% of the total local plan requirement for that period).
24. Moving forward, as there are 3,500 units of purpose built student accommodation (PBSA) in the planning pipeline (705 units under construction, 1109 with planning consent, 302 pending planning approval, 404 subject to appeal, and at 980 at pre-application stage) the council can expect a continuing significant contribution to housing delivery from PBSA over the next few years, dependant on planning decision-making. Those units of PBSA currently under construction would equate to 282 units of housing, while the overall pipeline figure of 3,500 units of PBSA if implemented would equate to 1,400 units of housing. Whilst this contribution is welcomed in terms of boosting housing land supply, it should be noted that new student housing will not address the significant levels of need for market and affordable housing set out in the SHMA.

Year	Dwelling completions	Additional student beds	Dwelling equivalent at 1 per 2.5 beds	Additional other communal beds	Dwelling equivalent at 1 per 8 beds	Total HDT delivery figure inc additions	Local plan requirement p.a.
2015-16	365	228	91	210	26	482	477
2016-17	445	514	205	0	0	650	477
2017-18	237	117	46	15	2	285	477
	<b>1047</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1418</b>	<b>1431</b>

**Table 3: Housing Delivery for Norwich 2015-18**

25. Based on this evidence Norwich is likely to pass the Housing Delivery Test when it is introduced in November. Looking forward however, from 2019 the HDT will be judged against the OAN rather than the housing requirement (the JCS will then be considered out-of-date as it will be over 5 years since its adoption) , which is currently relatively low as judged against the current standard methodology but, as noted above, is likely to change.

26. The HDT Rule Book allows for the test to be applied to joint plans where the housing requirement is set out in a joint plan (such as the Joint Core Strategy). The position on the Housing Delivery Test for the Greater Norwich authorities as a whole is that they will meet the test on a joint basis for 2018, with 127% of the housing requirement (6376 units of housing delivery over the past 3 years against a joint requirement of 5003).

27. The Greater Norwich authorities have informed MHCLG of their intention to take a joint approach to HDT calculation. This approach is considered to be consistent with the Joint Core Strategy and emerging Greater Norwich Local Plan's strategic focus on delivery and the broader ambition to ensure that Greater Norwich achieves its economic potential.

## Conclusions

28. This report has focused particularly on the introduction of a new standard methodology for assessing housing need and the Housing Delivery Test, and their implications for Norwich and the other Greater Norwich authorities in terms of housing delivery.

29. As currently calculated the implications of the OAN and Housing Delivery Test may appear relatively benign for Norwich and Greater Norwich but this is likely to change significantly when the revised standard methodology is introduced. In

focusing on the technical operation and numerical outcomes of the standard methodology and HDT, it is easy to lose sight of the importance of delivering homes to meet objectively assessed needs in Norwich. The HDT methodology in particular, which includes the contribution made from student and other communal accommodation to housing delivery, tends to mask the relatively low levels of delivery of housing (both market and affordable) in recent years.

**Report to** Sustainable development panel  
17 October 2018  
**Report of** Director of regeneration and development  
**Subject** Carbon Footprint Report 2018

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**Item**

**5**

### **Purpose**

This report updates members on the progress of the Carbon Management Programme and the council's work to reduce its carbon emissions.

### **Recommendation**

To note the outcomes of the annual carbon footprint exercise.

### **Corporate and service priorities**

The report helps to meet the corporate priority for a safe a safe, clean and low carbon city and value for money services.

### **Financial implications**

None.

**Ward/s:** All wards

**Cabinet member:** Councillor Maguire – safe city environment

### **Contact officers**

Dave Moorcroft, director of regeneration and development 01603 212226

Richard Willson, environmental strategy manager 01603 212312

### **Background documents**

None

## Report

1. In 2008-09, the council produced its first Carbon Management Plan and set a target to achieve a 30% reduction in carbon emissions by 2013/14 (using a 2007 baseline). In total over the 5 year period a reduction of 29% (weather corrected) was achieved.
2. Following the production of the council's second Carbon Management Plan in 2014, this target was re-set to achieve a total reduction of 40% in carbon emissions over 5 years (using the 2007 baseline).
3. In the year 2017-18 a further reduction of 1,457,566 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>e in net carbon emissions was achieved (1,457 t CO<sub>2</sub>e). This fall of 2.9% in carbon emissions takes the total reduction to 57% saving against a target of 40% by 2019. This fantastic achievement was recognised at the Regional Energy Efficiency awards where this programme won Council of the Year for the East of England.
4. Norwich City Council will now need to develop a new target and emissions pathway by developing a 3<sup>rd</sup> Carbon Management Programme. Work has already started with partners such as our contractors and service operators to develop a range of new projects to reduce carbon emissions further.
5. Table A gives an overview of the figures for 2017/18. The data is split out in Scopes as dictated by DECC/ BEIS (Department of Energy and Climate Change/ Business Energy and Industrial Strategy). The requirements are that the council publish this report on its website using the standard template, dividing emissions into 3 categories. (Scope 1, 2, 3).
6. Scope 1 emissions: Process emissions (owned buildings), Data obtained from utility bills (kWh) Process emissions (contractor-operated buildings) Data obtained from contractor's energy records (kWh) Fuel use (owned vehicles) Data obtained from fuel invoices (litres).
7. Scope 2 emissions: Electricity emissions (own buildings, Data obtained from utility bills (kWh). Electricity emissions (contractor-operated buildings). Data obtained from contractor's energy records (kWh)
8. Scope 3 emissions: Business travel (grey fleet and contractor) Data taken from officer and member business mileage claim forms (km) Data taken from contractor business mileage records (km) Public transport Data taken from officer and member business mileage claim forms (km) Data for train journeys taken from rail account invoices (km) Fuel use in contractor vehicles, Data obtained from contractor fuel records (litres).



9. The approach chosen to identify the operations we have collected data from was based on the original guidance for the National indicator 185, which stated that: "The indicator is to include all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the delivery of local authority functions. It covers all an authority's own operations and outsourced services. Even if the services are being provided by an external body (e.g. a private company) they remain the function of the authority... the definition of a local authority's function includes outsourced services (eg a private company, third sector organisation), as they remain a function of the authority. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions arising from the buildings and transported related to these outsourced services should be measured and included in the authorities return."
10. Following an assessment of the main outsourced services associated with the Council's functions, leisure centres, street services and housing support services were included.
11. All operations occur within the city council boundary except for contractor/staff transport related activities

GHG emission data for period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 (restated)											
Global kg of CO <sub>2</sub> e											
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Scope 1	2,714,763	2,593,049	2,499,724	2,640,453	3,121,775	3,446,651	3,136,959	3,549,707	3,745,825	3,873,933	1,682,048
Scope 2	2,239,942	2,462,896	3,432,985	3,836,556	3,478,538	3,644,381	3,774,122	3,972,326	4,311,715	4,691,648	6,603,828
Scope 3	1,579,869	1,897,304	1,131,715	1,261,406	1,480,944	1,449,823	1,800,339	1,821,824	2,173,565	2,167,385	2,355,434
Total gross emission	6,534,574	6,953,249	7,064,424	7,738,416	8,081,257	8,540,855	8,711,420	9,343,857	10,231,105	10,732,966	10,641,310
Carbon offsets	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Green tariff	1,959,434	-920,543	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total annual net emissions	4,575,140	6,032,706	7,064,424	7,738,416	8,081,257	8,540,855	8,711,420	9,343,857	10,231,105	10,732,966	10,641,310

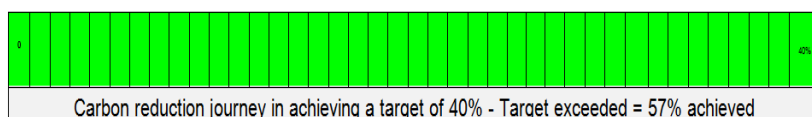


Table A: Reporting period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

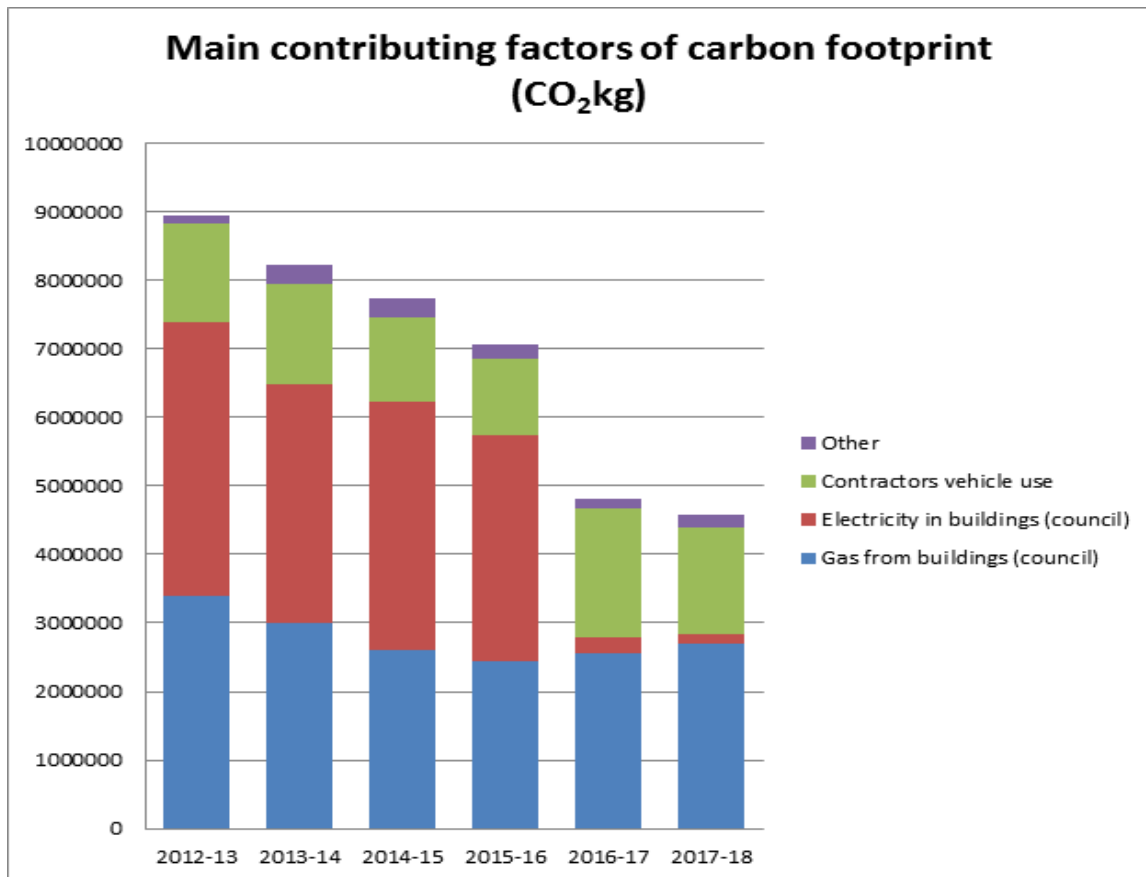


Chart A: CO<sub>2</sub>e by source

12. The target for reduction in overall (i.e. all scopes) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is 40%, from a 2007 baseline following the completion of the first phase of the council's carbon management plan. This target exceeds the national target of a 34% reduction in carbon emissions by 2020. The council's carbon management plan will be updated in the next 12 months and this target will be re-set accordingly.
13. The following is an outline of sources of change in emissions from the previous year:

#### **Main emissions reductions:**

- OFGEM certified Green Tariff for electricity supplied to all council assets. Since 1 October 2016 all the electricity supplied to council assets has been sourced from renewable sources. This means that the council is only reporting the carbon emissions created by the transmission element of our electricity supply which is significantly lower than the factor applied to our electricity supply pre green-tariff.
- Carbon Management Plan – A funded scheme to improve energy efficiency across the council's estate.
- Reduction in fuel used by council fleet. The council's fleet has been reviewed and rationalised, it is now smaller and cleaner with electric hybrid vehicles replacing some petrol and diesel vehicles.