

## Appendix 1 Annual emissions monitoring

### Borough wide emissions update

1. The UK annual greenhouse gas emissions statistics are published 18 months following the end of year to which they relate (Jan-Dec), and reflect policies and actions implemented prior to that. The local authority area emissions data for Jan – Dec 2019 has been published and is presented below. The data for January – December 2020 will be published in summer 2022.
2. BEIS regularly update the data calculation methodology and since the strategy and action plan was published the emissions data for 2005 - 2017 has been revised; this report provides an update on emissions and includes data for 2018 and 2019.

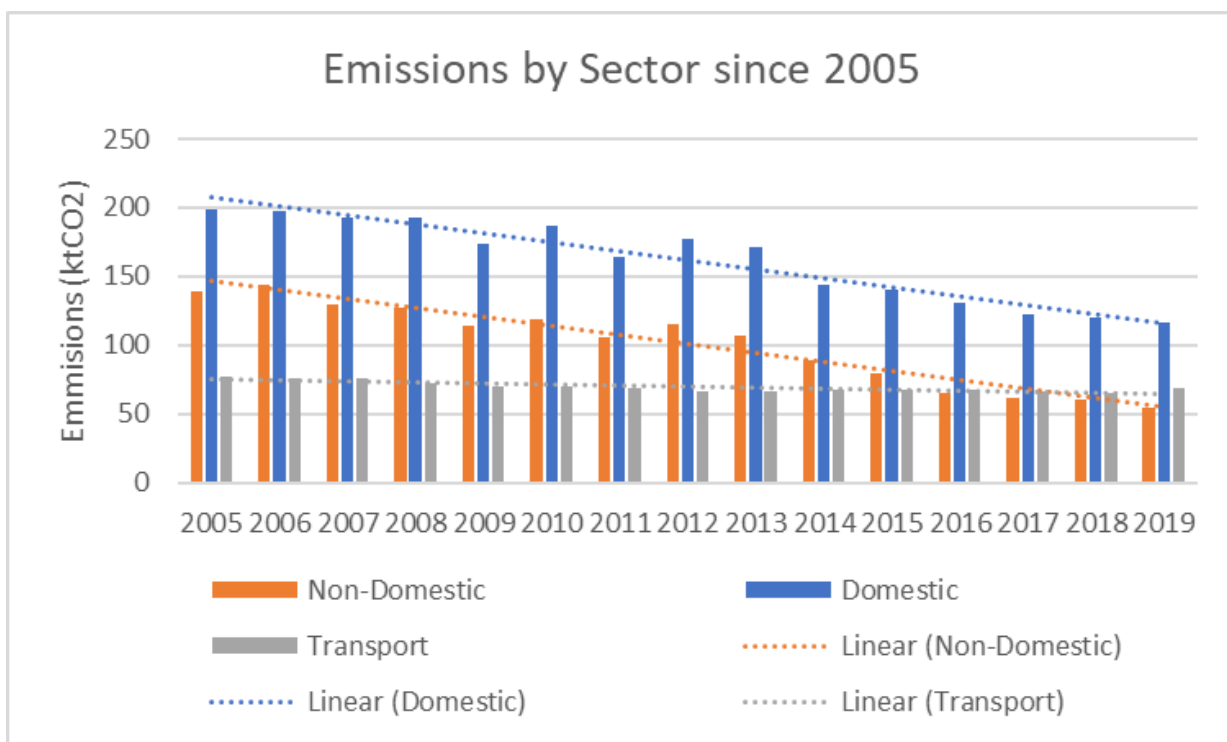


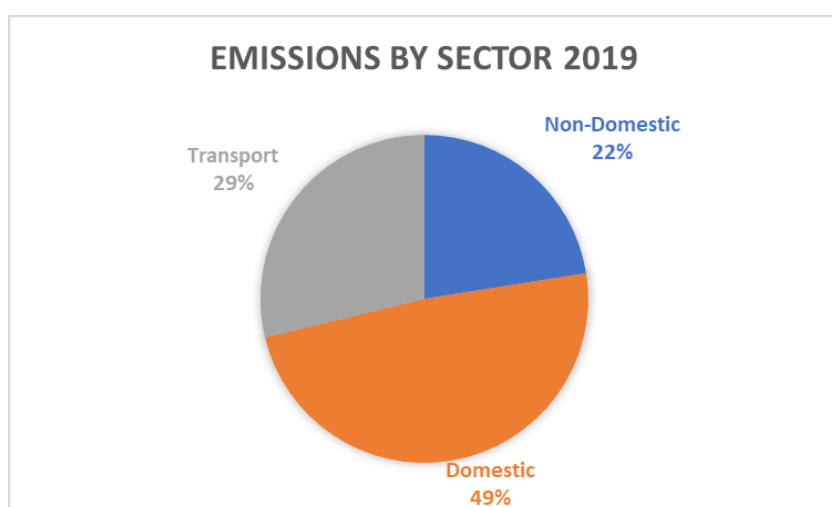
Figure 1 Emissions by sector since 2005 to 2019

3. In 2019, the data calculation methodology was again updated to now include separate data for the public sector (representing emissions from schools, hospitals, police, fire and local authorities etc).
4. There has been a very minor reduction in town wide emissions between 2017 and 2019. ([UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics](#))
5. Net CO2 emissions for Hastings Borough in 2019 were 237.5 ktCO2, a decrease of 7 ktCO2 (2.9%) from 244.5 ktCO2 in 2017. This accounts for land use, land use change, and forestry (LULUCF) emissions, which continues to be a useful net sink of

carbon for the borough. Overall, emissions for Hastings have declined by 42.5% (175.8 ktCO<sub>2</sub>) from 2005 levels and this continues to be in line with national and regional trends (-34.86% nationally and -34.59% in East Sussex). Figure 1 shows changes in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from 2005 to 2019 with and without the impact of LULUCF

- In 2019, housing remained the largest source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the borough, accounting for 49% (117 ktCO<sub>2</sub>) of total emissions. Emissions from transport represent 29% (69 ktCO<sub>2</sub>), while non-domestic emissions (industrial and commercial ) sources account for 22% (54 ktCO<sub>2</sub>) including 10.3 ktCO<sub>2</sub>, 4.3%, from public sector . LULUCF activity reduced the total emissions across all sectors of the borough by 1.3% (3.1ktCO<sub>2</sub>) in 2019. (see figure 2)

Figure 2 Emissions by sector 2019



- At the rates of decline in carbon emissions seen since 2005, the Borough is estimated to emit 144.7 kT CO<sub>2</sub> in 2030 (61.5 kT CO<sub>2</sub> in 2050). From these figures it is clear to see an increase in wider carbon reduction programmes at a national level is required, as well as local action, to meet our net zero ambitions.

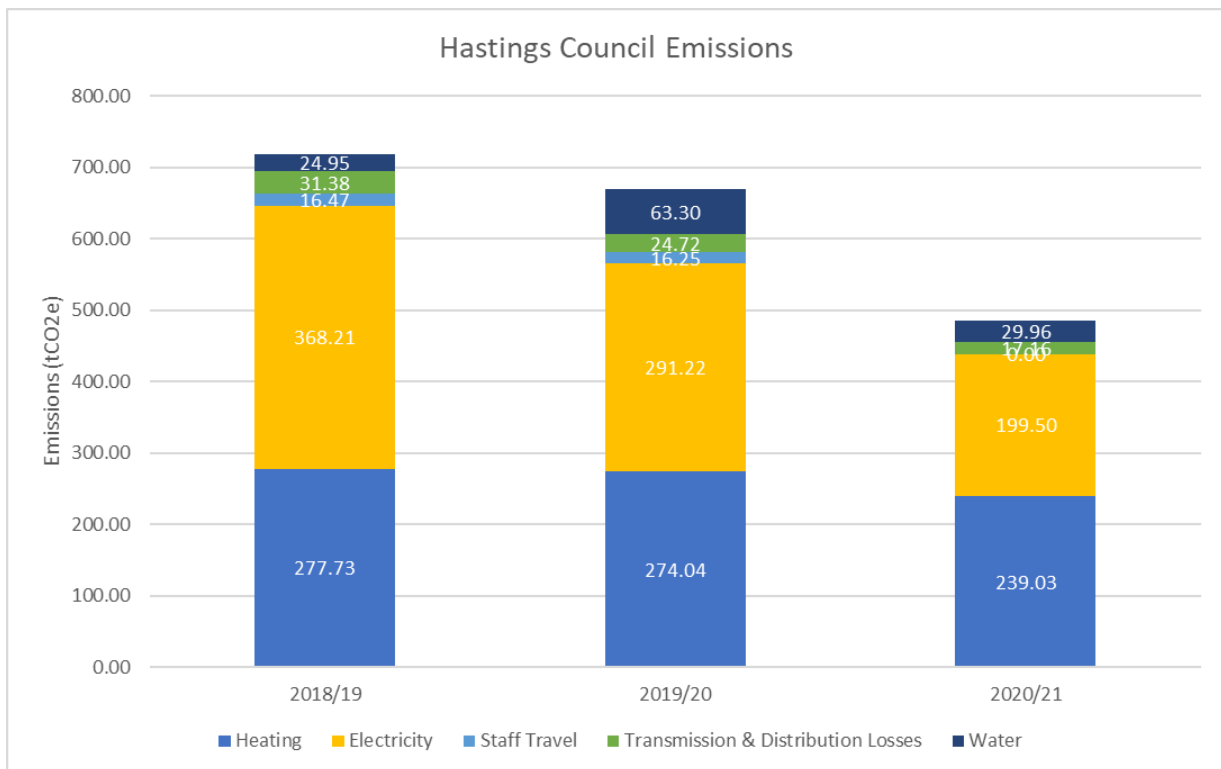
### Council Emissions

- We have used the 'Greenhouse Accounting Tool' to develop and report on the Council greenhouse emissions. The Greenhouse Gas Accounting Tool has been developed by Local Partnerships, working with the LGA, to provide a straightforward and consistent approach for councils seeking to calculate their own carbon baseline. The tool is free to use and has been reviewed by the Carbon Disclosure Project for compliance, and can be used to disclose council emissions data to the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System in the Local Government Emissions section
- We have baselined the councils carbon emissions using data from 2018/19 and assessed 2019/20 and 2020/21 against this baseline year. In accordance with the Greenhouse Protocol and for the purpose of green house gas reporting, emissions are divided into three categories referred to as Scope 1 2 and 3. (see appendix 2 for a

definition of these terms and the data that has been used in establishing the Councils carbon emissions)

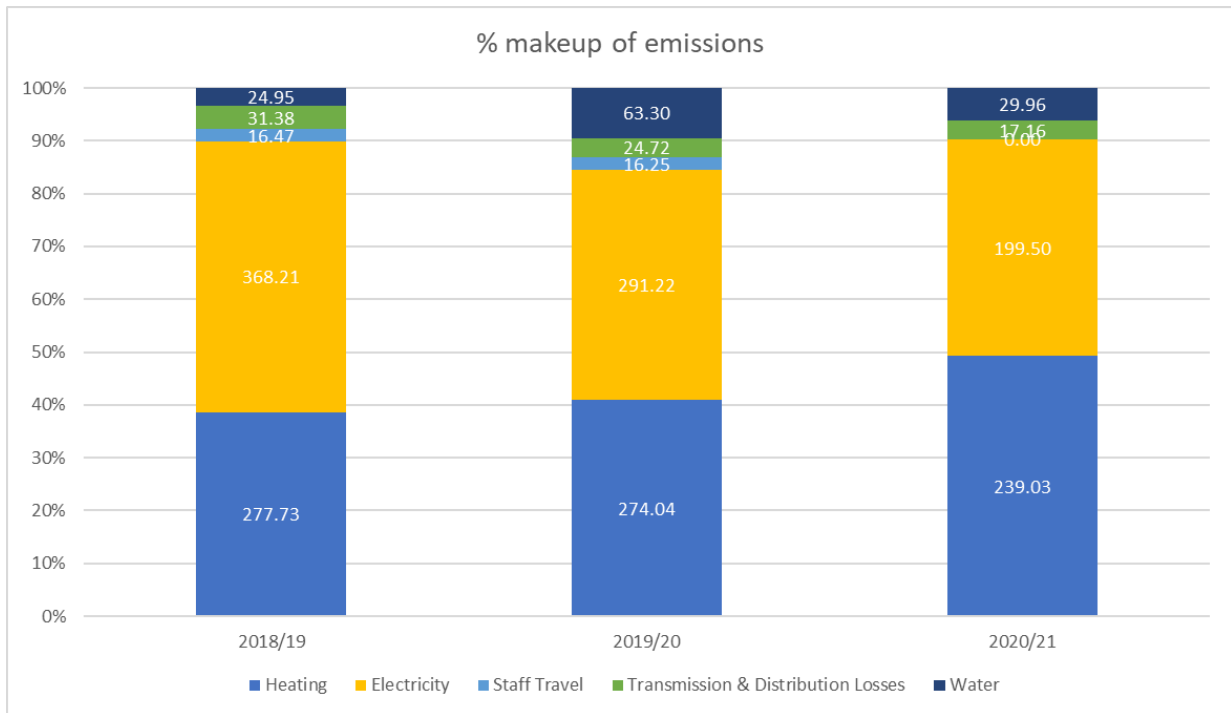
- To date we have collated where possible direct emissions generated from the councils own operations ( scope 1 and 2) and indirect emissions (scope 3) generated by council activities through the provision of outsourced services e.g. the white rock theatre, leisure and waste collection services. This has included an assessment of electricity and gas usage, travel and water usage.

Figure 3 Hastings Council carbon emissions for 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21



- The majority of the Councils emissions arise from the use of energy (electricity and gas) in our operational buildings and assets such as lighting in our car parks. The electricity reductions can be attributed to the decarbonisation of the national grid during this time and accounts for the reduction on electrical emissions below (as well as electric lighting upgrades the Council carried out in 2019/20 and 2020/21)

Figure 4 % make up of the Councils emissions



6. The Councils scope 1 and 2 emission for 2019/20 were 599 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. A decrease of 11% (73 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) from the 2018/19 baseline. In October 2020 we switched electricity supplier to a renewable sources only supply, this will reduce our electricity emissions significantly during the lifetime of the contract. The Councils scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2020/21 were 350 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, a decrease of 42% (249 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) compared to 2019/20 and a decrease of 48% (322 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) from the 2018/19 baseline. As the UK further decarbonises the national grid, it will continue to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated to using electricity.

7. The emission data will be used to inform the refresh of the Asset Management Plan and to take targeted action where financially and practically viable in the worst energy performing buildings.