

**PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2014/2015**

1. INTRODUCTION

Good environmental management has been central to how the Authority aims to conduct its operations for some time. A key element of this is that the Authority is transparent and accurate when describing the environmental impacts that are caused as a result of its activities, particularly when making statements concerning achievements and improvements we have made. This report establishes the data which will then be promoted and reported publically.

The scope and data contained within this document reflects that within the Authority’s Carbon Management Plan (CMP) 2010 – 2015¹. This report serves not only as a performance reporting tool but also allows an annual review of progress against the CMP performance objectives in very practical terms. Importantly, this report provides an update on progress on the Authority’s target to reduce its carbon emissions.

The Authority’s long term aim is to reduce its carbon emission by 30% against baseline levels by the end of the 2016/17 year. A profile of the emissions if no action were taken (Business As Usual or BAU), anticipated reductions in the CMP and the reductions to date are shown in Figure 1, below.

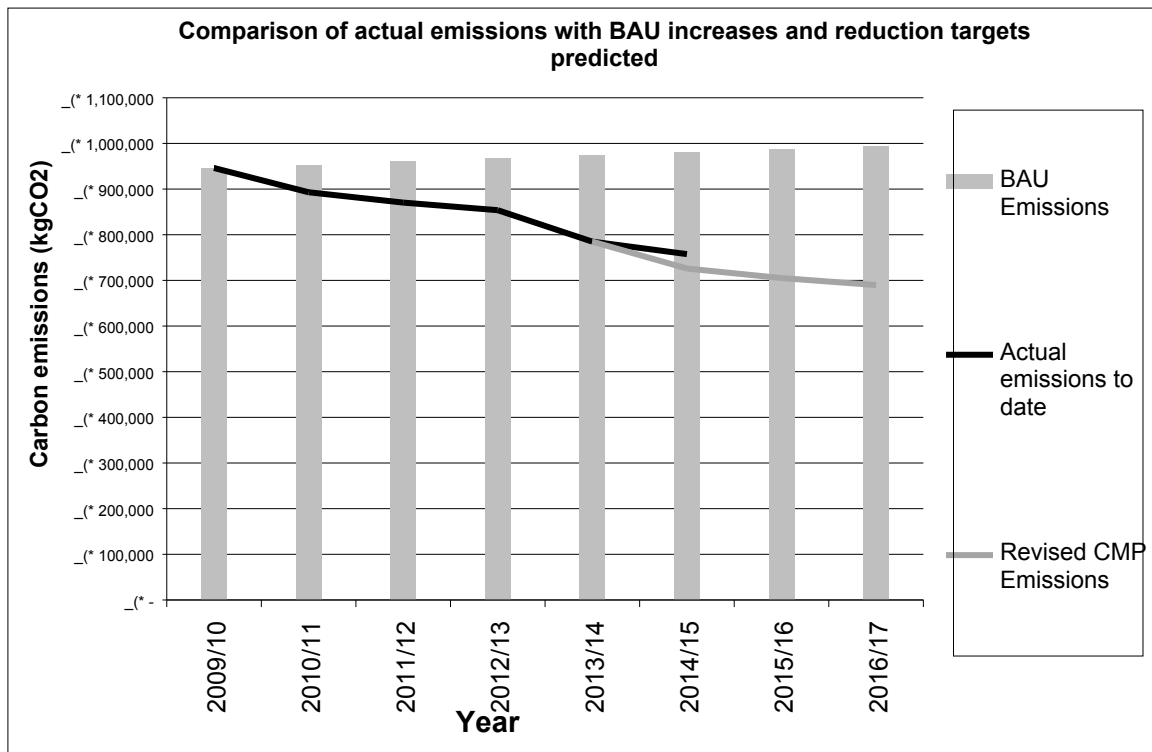


Figure 1. Emissions to date and forward predictions

¹ http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/133400/carbon-management-plan-2010-2015.pdf

1.1. Scope and definitions

We must recognise that the actual scope of our environmental impacts is much wider than can ever be effectively monitored. However, by focusing our efforts on areas that can present opportunities for significant, demonstrable improvements, we will progress towards achieving our carbon management vision.

The scope of our performance reporting is now limited to those impacts recognised within our carbon management plan. Emissions are included where they fit into one of the following categories:

- Scope 1: directly resulting from our operations (on-site fuel use, fleet vehicles)
- Scope 2: caused as a result of our operations (the generation of electricity for use on our sites)
- Scope 3: caused as a result of our operations and where we can have some influence but over which we have no direct control (waste disposal, the use of water, business travel in non-authority vehicles and emissions resulting from energy use in Authority tenanted properties)

This represented in the figure below:

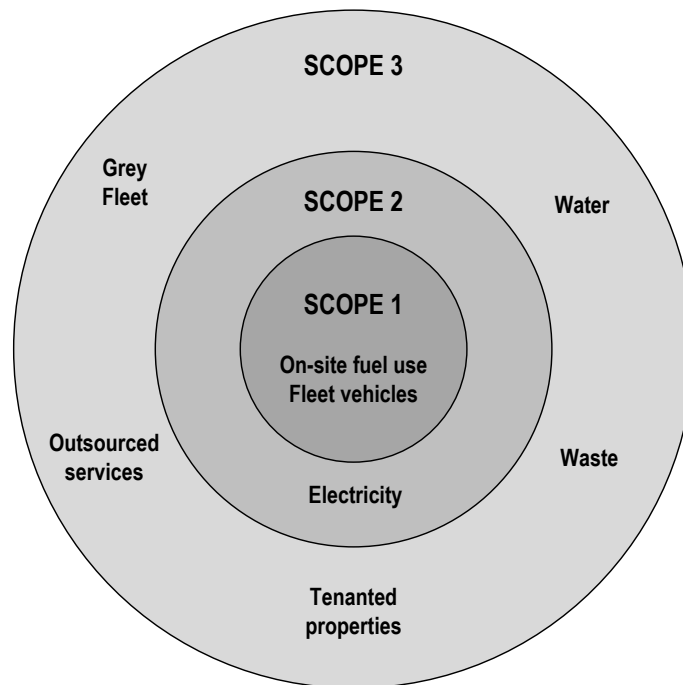


Figure 2. Overview of Authority carbon footprint scope

For more information and explanation of the scope of our reported emissions, please see the CMP.

1.2. Summary of Baseline

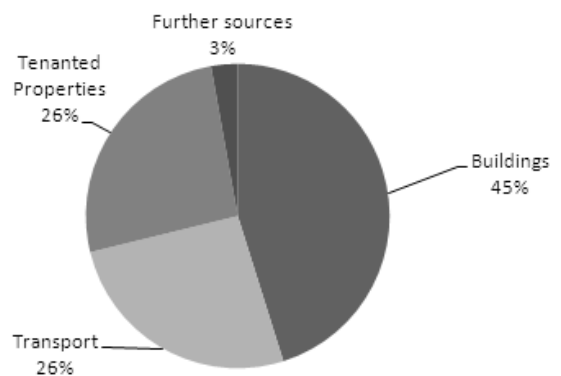
The data against which we now report is based on emissions resulting from our operations during the 2009/10 year as defined within the Carbon Management Plan². Emissions are broadly split in to 4 categories:

- Buildings: emissions resulting from electricity and gas consumption
- Transport: emissions resulting from all vehicle use including fleet vehicles, pool cars, private cars used for Authority business, public transport and air travel.
- Tenanted properties: emissions resulting from energy use within Authority owned tenanted properties
- Further sources: emissions resulting from the disposal of waste and the use of water at Authority sites.

An overview of the baseline emissions is given below.

Table 1. Data for 2009/10 baseline year

	CO₂ (tonnes)	%
Buildings	427	45%
Transport	246	26%
Tenanted Properties	246	26%
Further sources	27	3%
	946	100%



² The baseline emissions been amended since the publication of the carbon management plan to reflect the availability of more accurate base data.

2. PERFORMANCE REPORT

Our overall performance has shown a significant level of improvement over the 5 year period since the baseline was established. Our corporate objectives refer to the overall target within the CMP of a 30% reduction over the 7 year period of the plan rather than establishing specific targets for each year.

The total reduction in emissions has fallen from 946 tonnes CO₂ in the 2009/10 baseline year to 756 in this reporting period, representing a **20%** reduction against baseline and **23%** against the expected levels under a business as usual scenario accounting for a total reduction in emissions of 190 tonnes, 36 tonnes of which have been achieved in the 2014/15 year.

A summary of the sources of emissions each year is shown in Figure 2, below:

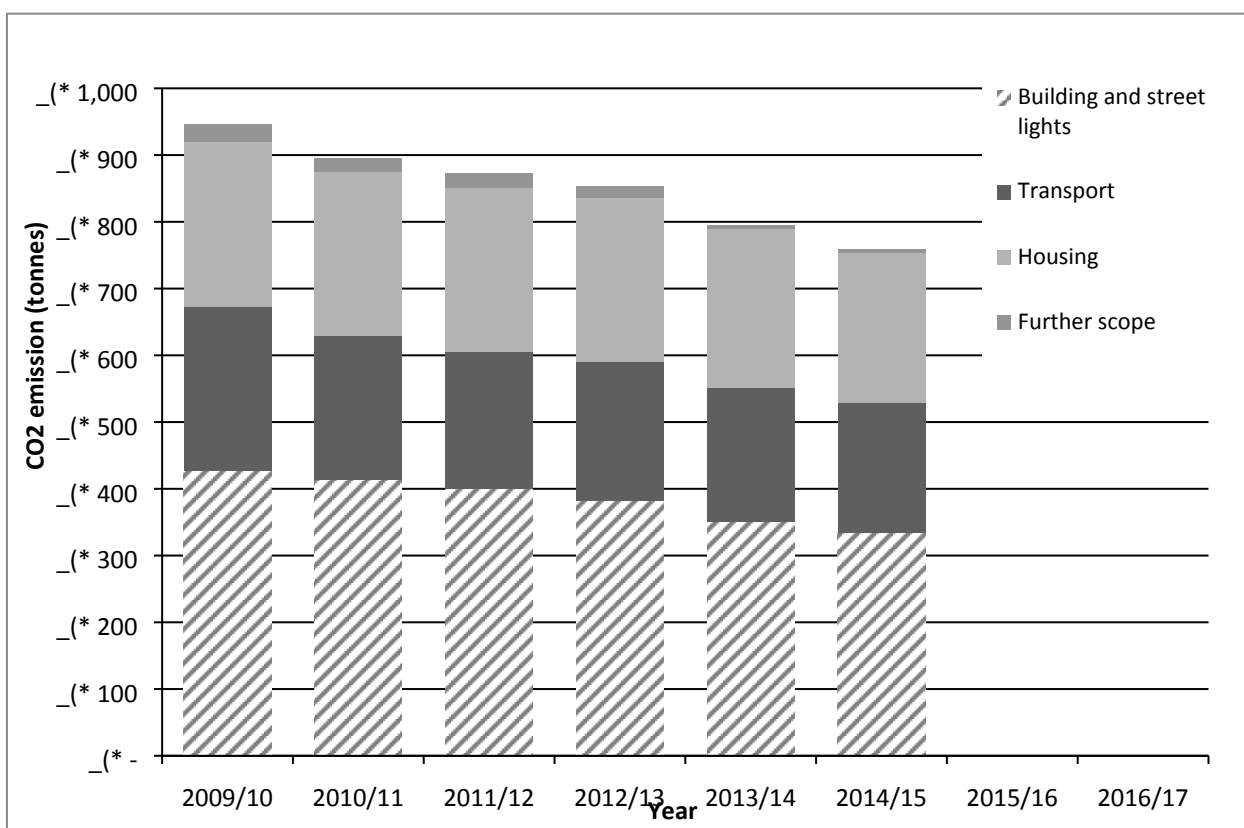


Figure 3. Graph showing total CO₂ emissions from all sources.

A more detailed breakdown of the sources of the emissions is given in the table below:

Category		tCO2 2009/10	tCO2 2010/11	tCO2 2011/12	tCO2 2012/13	tCO2 2012/13	tCO2 2014/15
Buildings and Street Lights	HQ	193	184	158	153	120	109
	Operational Bases	112	114	135	115	130	125
	Hostels	15	12	12	15	17	15
	Public Toilets	9	9	9	9	7	9
	Visitor/Cycle Hire Centres	97	94	86	90	77	76
Transport	Fleet	183	159	161	157	149	139
	Business	63	56	45	52	53	57
Further Sources	Waste	18	15	16	13	1	1
	Water	8	5	5	3	3	3
Housing	Tenanted properties	246	246	246	246	238	224
		946	895	873	854	794	758

A description of each key area of impact and further analysis of the data is provided in sections 2.1 to 2.3 below.

2.1. Buildings

Emissions from Authority buildings arise as a result of the consumption of energy in the form of fossil fuels and electricity. This category is limited to operational properties and does not include tenanted properties which are dealt with in the housing section below. Emissions resulting from buildings continue to show positive progress with a **22%** reduction from baseline levels. A summary of the key sources of emissions each year is provided in figure 3 below:

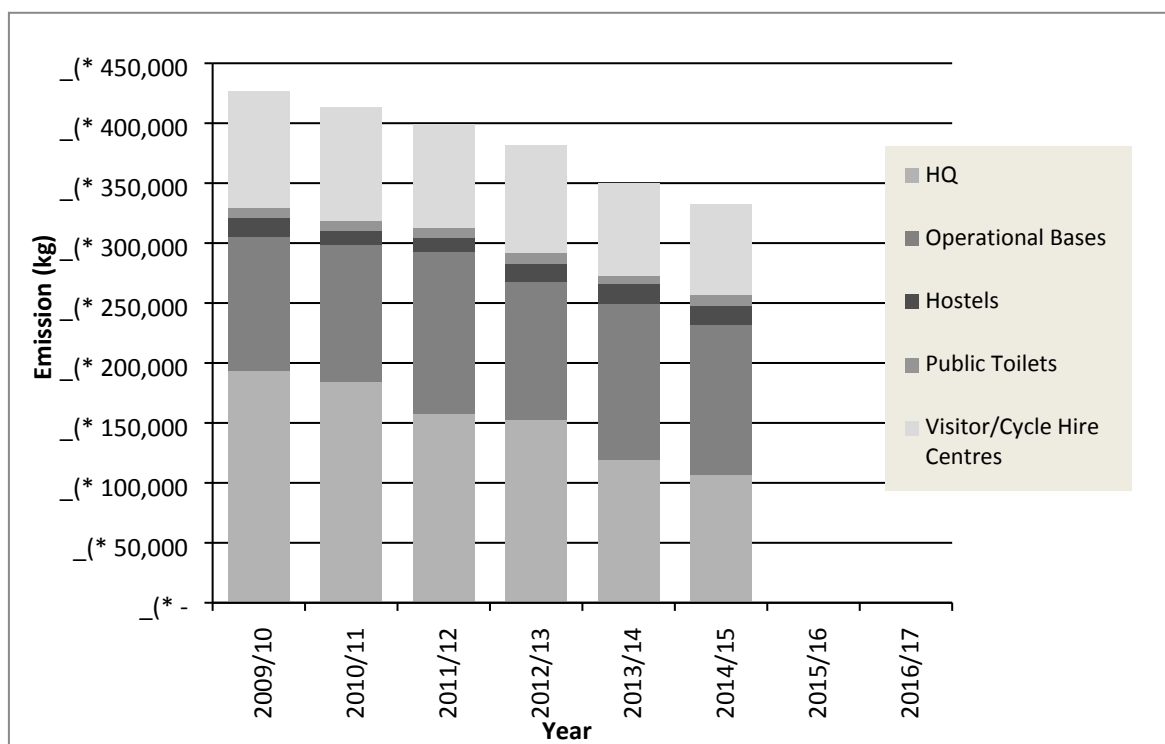


Figure 4. Graph showing building related CO₂ emissions

Gains have been made across the property portfolio but again the most significant reduction in emissions has come about as a result of improvements at Aldern House. Work continues to progress on making improvements to our operational buildings and the forthcoming investment planned at a number of properties represents a good opportunity to integrate some of the remaining Carbon Management Plan projects alongside the wider schemes.

The operation of the biomass boiler at Aldern House continues to be successful and in the reporting period, represents a 36 tonne reduction in emissions against the previous system.

2.2. Transport

We continue to make slow but steady progress on reducing travel emissions. We can see that there has been a small reduction in pool car and public transport emissions that have been offset by an increase in air travel related emissions (due largely to a very small number of long flights). However, the general trend continues to be downward with a total cumulative reduction of **21%** against baseline levels.

The key sources of emissions in this area are shown in figure 5 below.

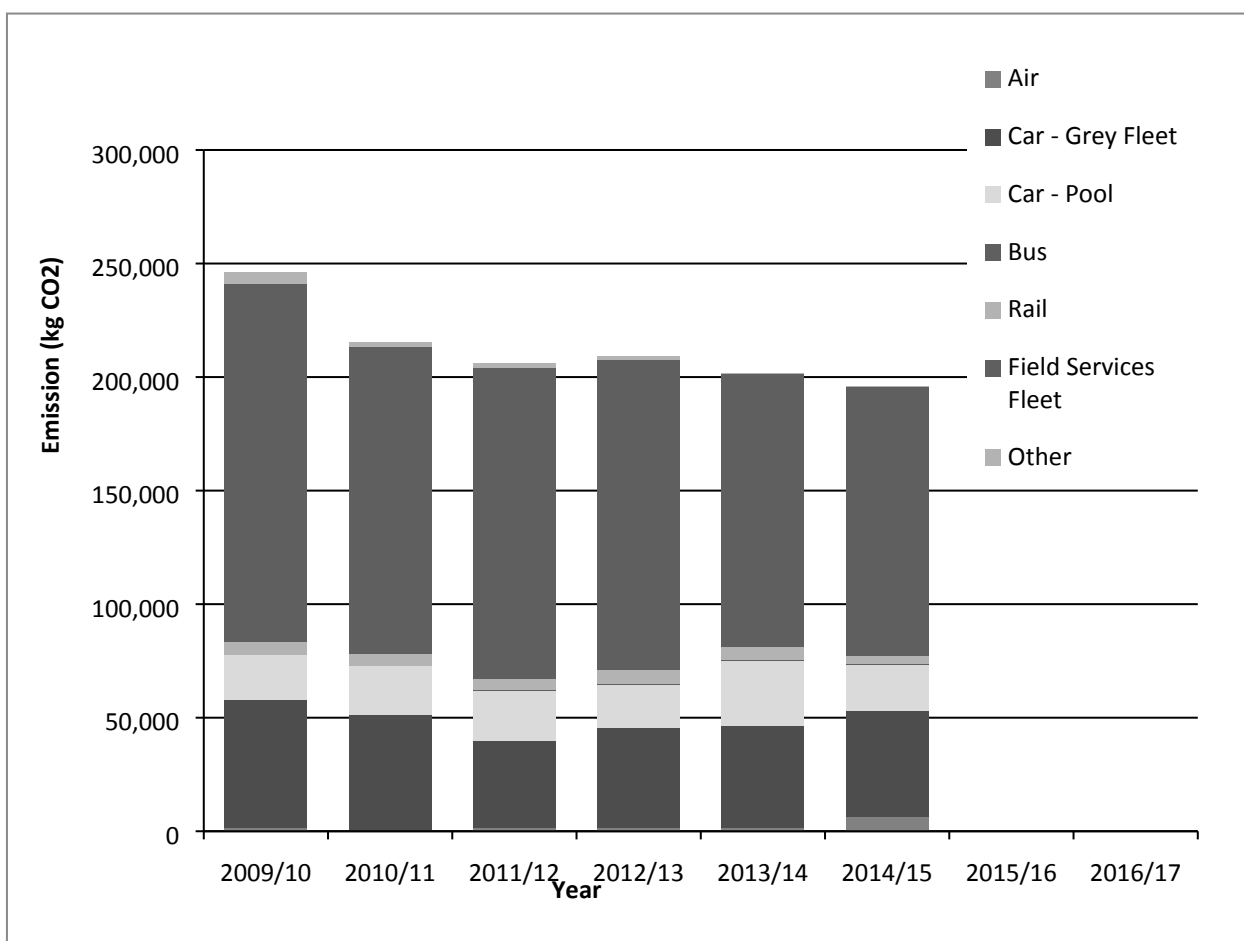


Figure 5. Graph showing travel related CO₂ emissions

2.3. Housing and further sources

Emissions resulting from housing (Authority tenanted properties) are calculated using benchmarks provided by the Carbon Trust. The number of properties and their method of heating has remained largely constant until the last couple of years where the installation of renewable heating

systems has resulted in some reductions. The major gains within this reporting period have come about as a result of the installation of a biomass heating system at Hayes Farm on the Warslow Moors estate.

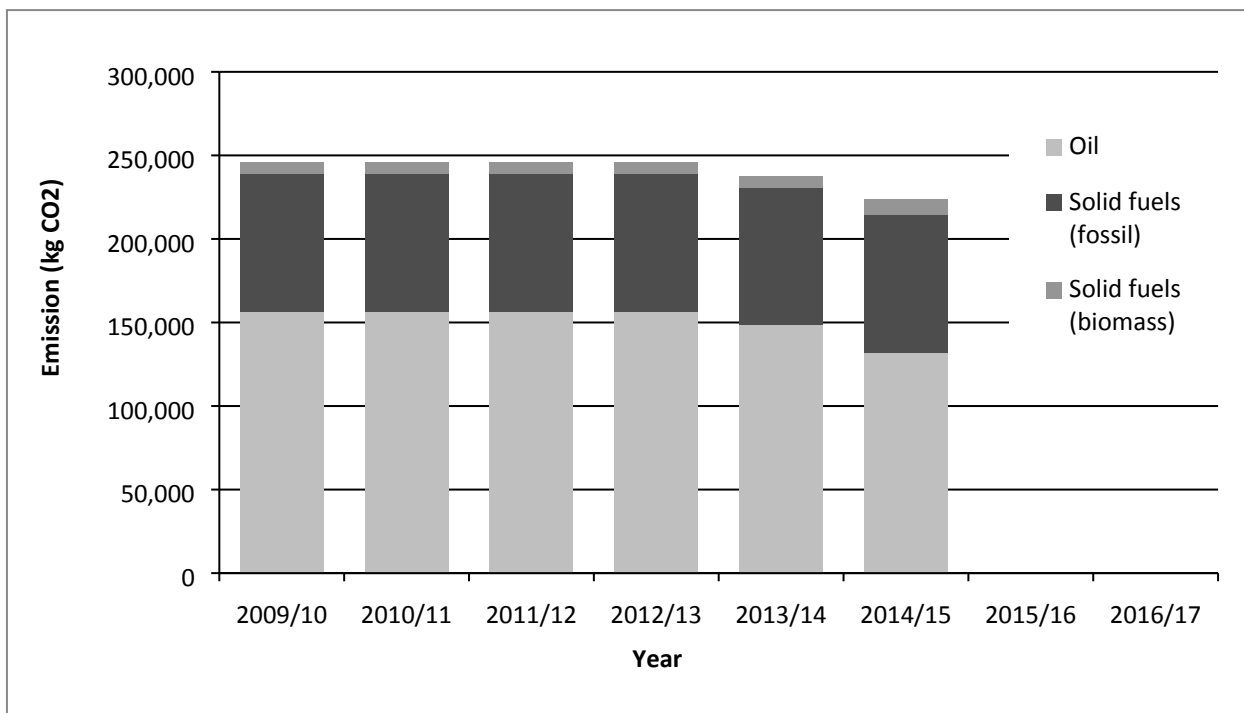


Figure 6. Emissions resulting from Authority tenanted properties

Also included within this category are emissions resulting from ‘further sources’ which includes water use and the production of waste. Waste that is recycled is considered to avoid the production of emissions and therefore offsets some of the emissions from the waste that is sent to landfill. The Authority has achieved a significant increase in the amount of waste collected for recycling over the previous year which has offset the emissions created from the disposal of waste to landfill. The increase during this period is largely due to the increased amount of paper waste disposed of from our Aldern House site as part of the accommodation changes. The total volume of landfilled waste has remained largely static but the amount recycled has increased from 25 to 43 tonnes. A breakdown of the emissions from these sources is provided in figure 7 below:

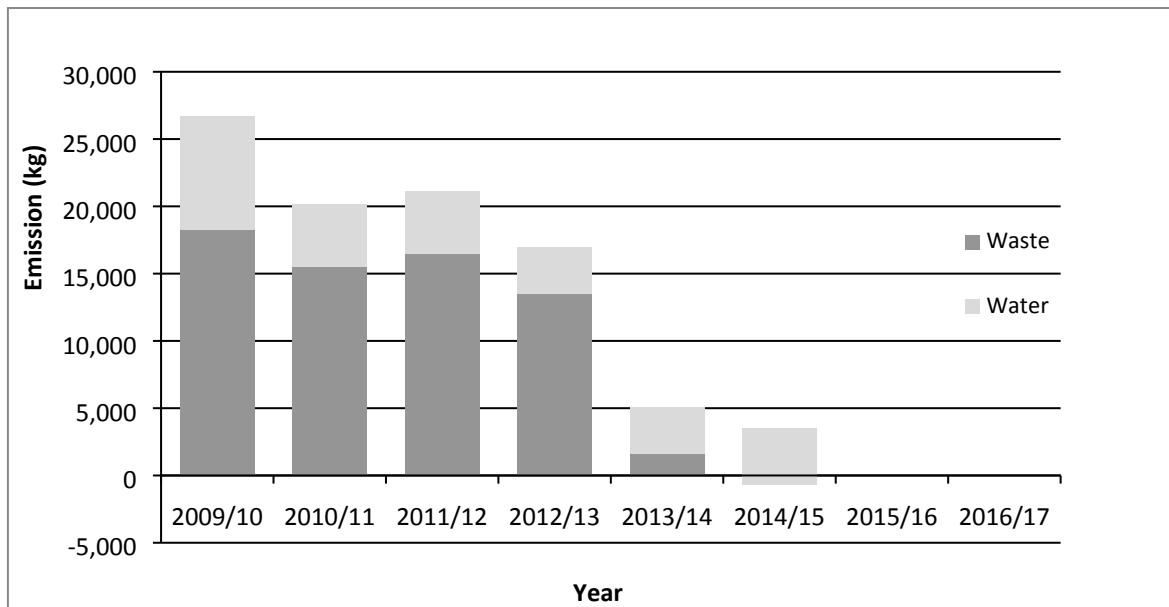


Figure 7. Emissions resulting from water use and waste production

2.4. Financial performance

An important element of the Authority’s CMP are the savings that will be made from the measures within the plan. Over the course of the revised plan, a total of £160,000 savings have been recognised all of which are associated with the measures within the plan.

‘Actual costs’ have been calculated using the data within this report and all available information concerning energy and fuel unit prices; this has been compared against actual costs from the Authority financial system and is thought to be broadly accurate. Target costs are the predicted costs using target figures from the CMP and energy and fuel unit prices as above, the Business As Usual (BAU) cost predictions use Department for Energy and Climate Change predictions for energy price and fossil fuel retail price increases³ and assumptions made by the Carbon Trust relating to waste and water price increases. BAU figures have been updated with the most recent figures hence the slightly different cost predictions in figure 7 below to those within the CMP.

It is also worth noting that the performance of the biomass boiler at Aldern House has over the previous year overachieved against the predicted cost benefit set out in the business case with a total cost benefit (before debt repayment) of £20,200 compared to the £18,500 contained within the business plan.

³ http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/meeting_energy/Renewable_ener/incentive/incentive.aspx

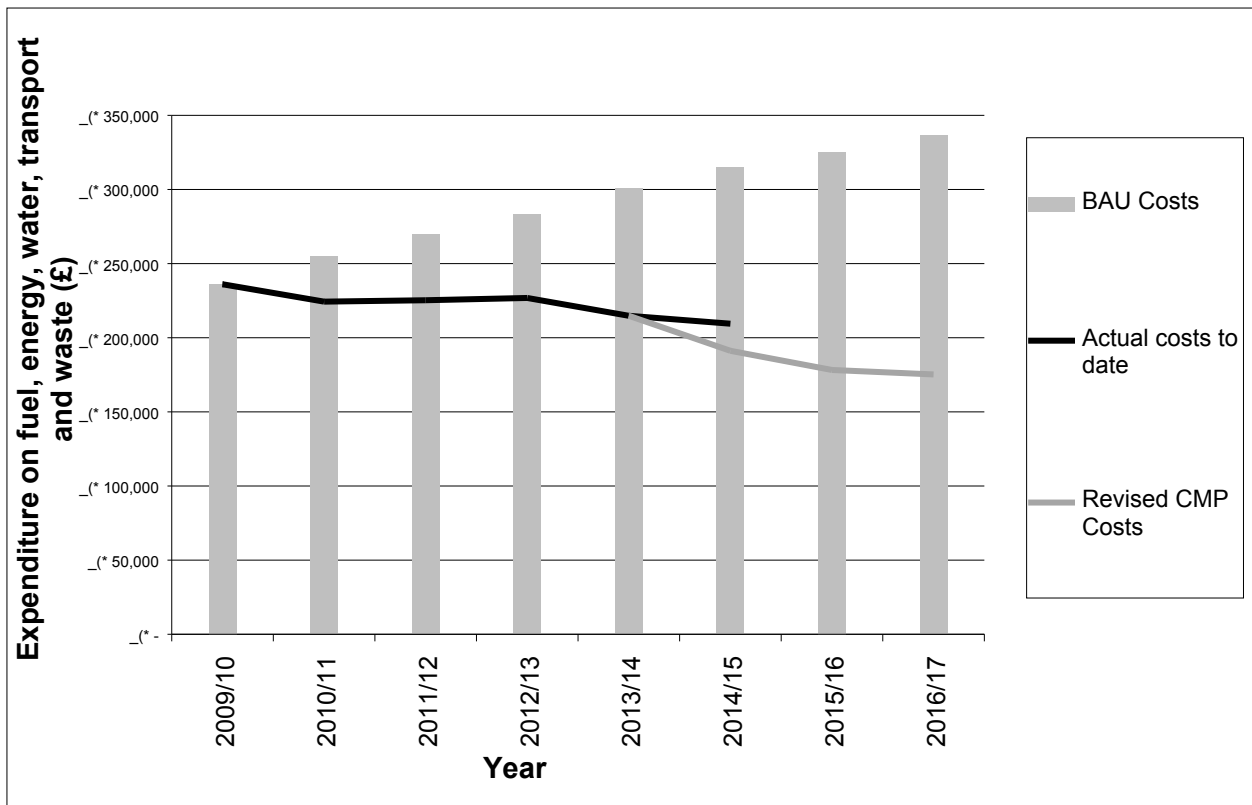


Figure 8. Comparison of Actual, target and BAU costs for expenditure related to the CMP scope.

The Authority has achieved savings as were expected within the original CMP and it is anticipated that the Authority will go on to benefit from further savings over the course of the coming period.

Financial savings form an important element of this area of work and robust business cases will continue to be provided to support the implementation of new projects.