STROUD DISTRICT COUNCIL

CARBON REPORT 2025

THE HEADLINES

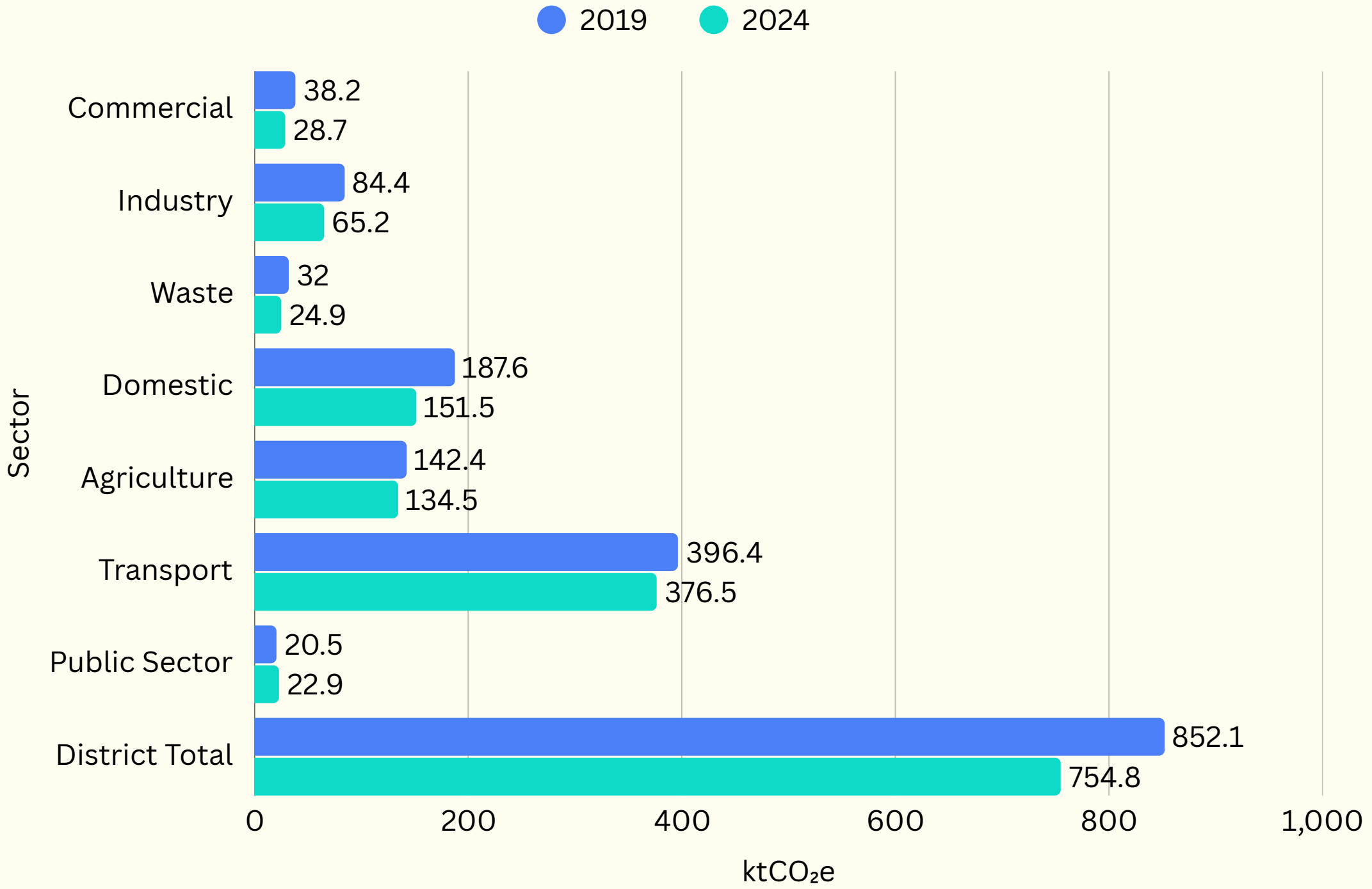
WHAT'S CHANGED

SCOPE 1 (tCO_2e)	↓ 69%	vs. 2024
SCOPE 2 (Electricity Consumption)	↑ 112%	vs. 2024
SCOPE 3 (tCO_2e)	↑ 24%	vs. 2024

WHAT'S NEW

- MAJOR PROJECT EMISSIONS REPORTED FOR FIRST TIME
- REPORTING ON ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

DISTRICT EMISSIONS



*Based on most up to date UK Government estimated data

Sector	2019 ($ktCO_2e$)	2024 ($ktCO_2e$)	Change ($ktCO_2e$)	Change (%)
Industry	84.4	65.2	-19.2	**-22.70%**
Commercial	38.2	28.7	-9.5	**-24.90%**
Public Sector	20.5	22.9	2.4	**11.70%**
Domestic	187.6	151.5	-36.1	**-19.20%**
Transport	396.4	376.5	-19.9	**-5.00%**
Agriculture	142.4	134.5	-7.9	**-5.50%**
Waste	32	24.9	-7.1	**-22.20%**
District Total	**852.1**	**754.8**	**-97.3**	**-11.40%**

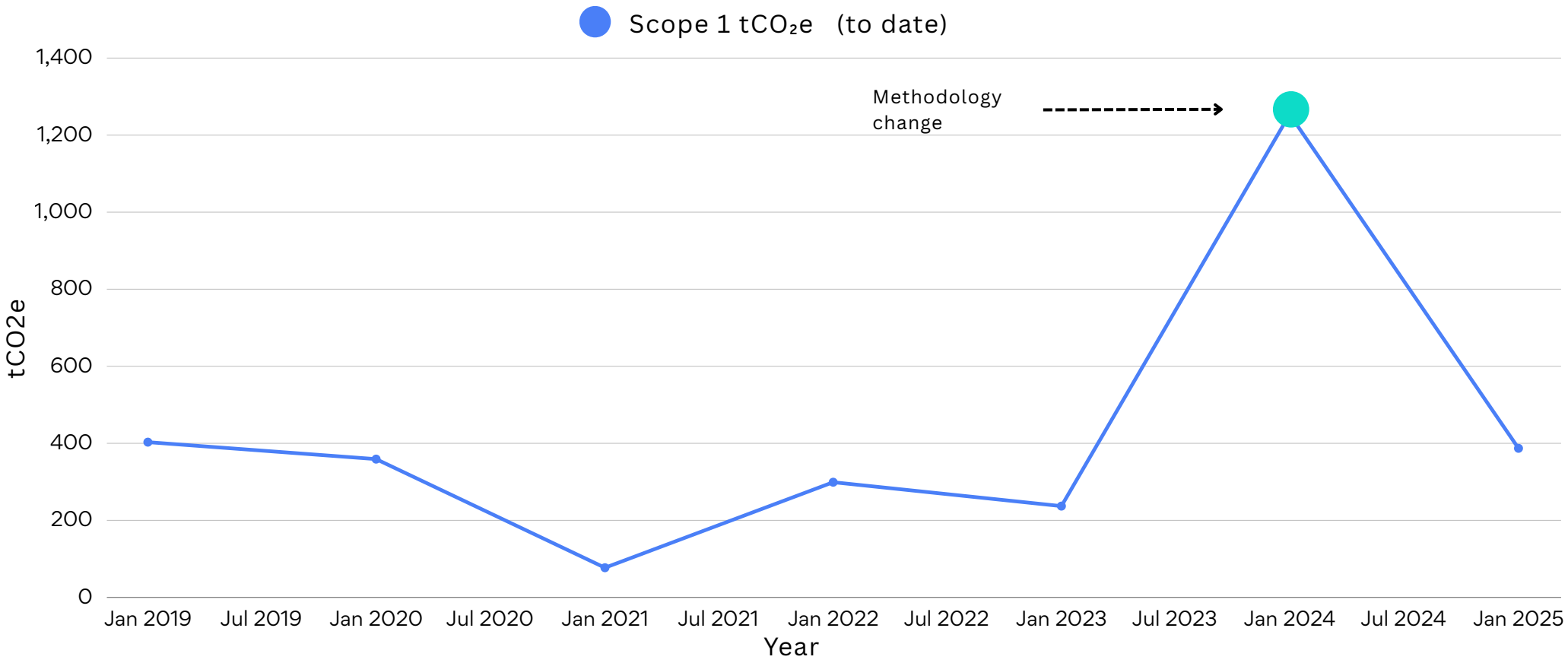
*Based on most up to date UK Government estimated data

🟢 MORE THAN 20% REDUCTION
🟡 5–20% REDUCTION
🔴 INCREASE

Sector	Change (%) since 2019
Commercial	🟢 -24.9%
Industry	🟢 -22.7%
Waste	🟢 -22.2%
Domestic	🟡 -19.2%
Agriculture	🟡 -5.5%
Transport	🟡 -5.0%
Public Sector	🔴 +11.7%
District Total	🟡 **-11.4%**

COUNCIL EMISSIONS

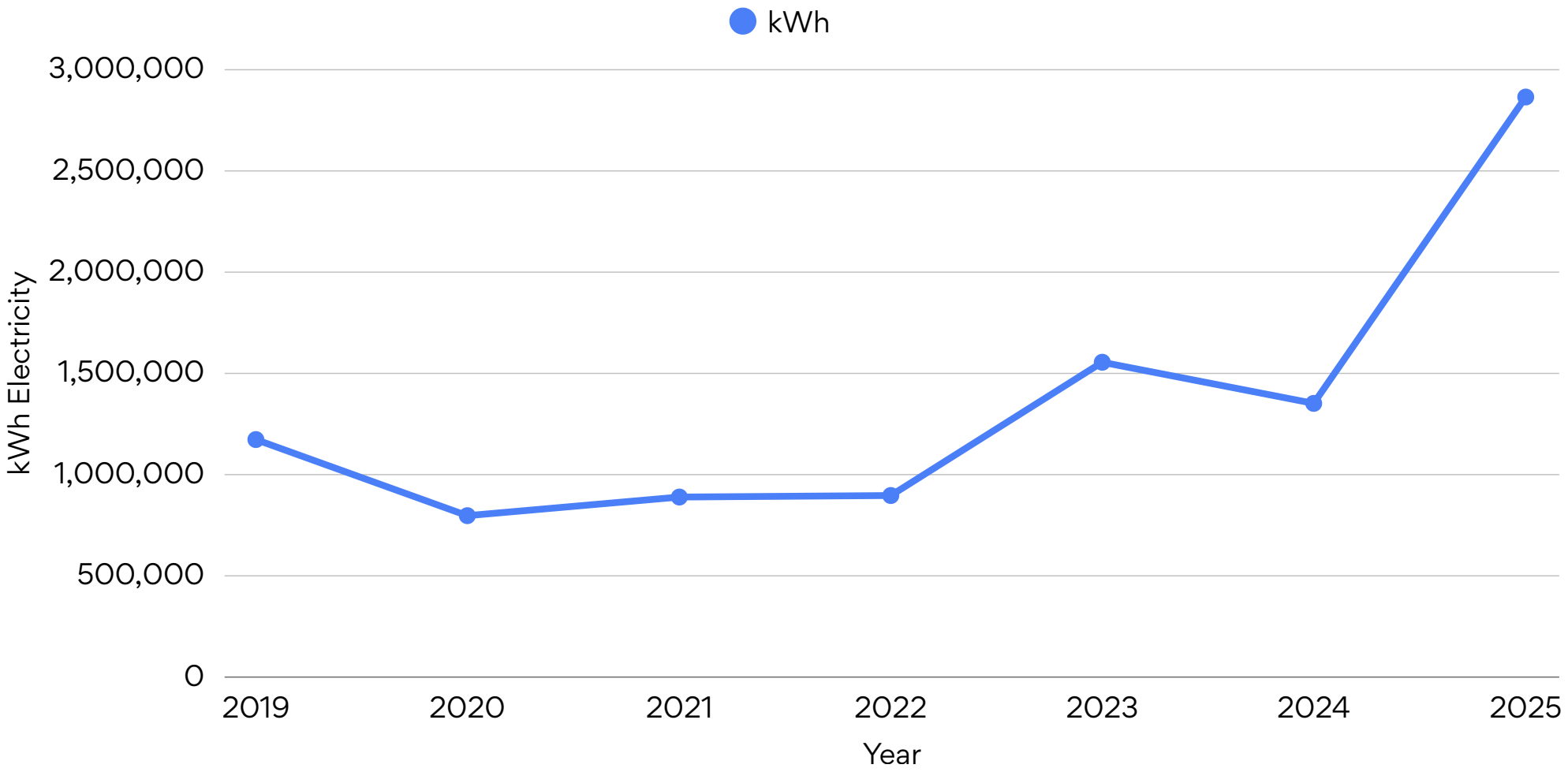
Scope 1



Following improvements to carbon accounting methodology introduced in 2024, Scope 1 emissions reduced by 69% in 2025. The Council achieved this through targeted decarbonisation measures, including the adoption of HVO fuel across the waste fleet and the electrification of heating systems at leisure centres through the installation of air source heat pumps.
These measures have significantly reduced the Council's reliance on fossil fuels and represent a major milestone in progress towards the Council's Net Zero target.

In 2024 the methodology used to calculate waste vehicle emissions was updated from mileage-based estimates to fuel consumption data. This provided a more accurate measure of emissions and resulted in a higher reported figure. The reduction seen in 2025 therefore represents a genuine emissions saving against this improved baseline.

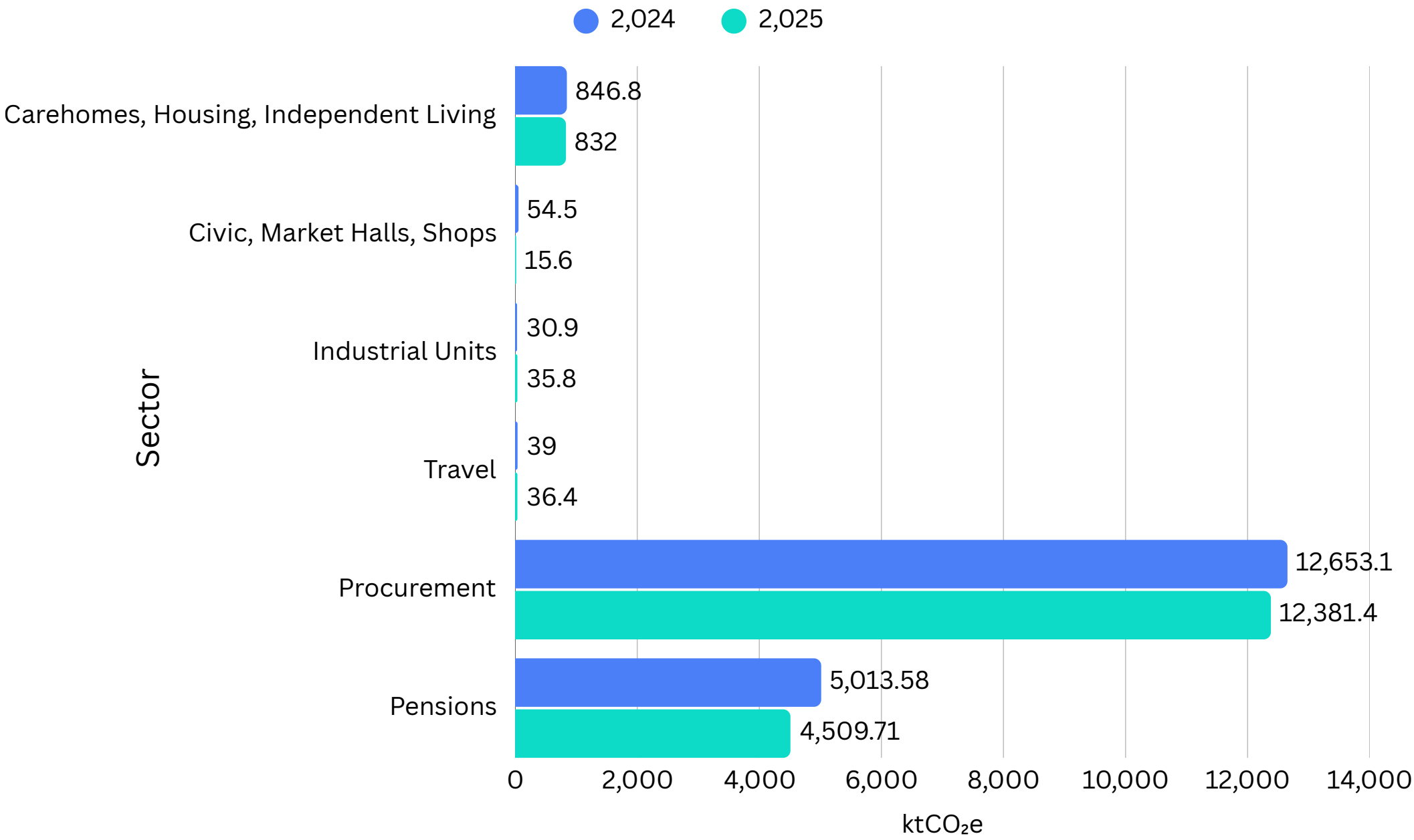
Scope 2



The Council continues to procure 100% renewable electricity, resulting in net zero reported Scope 2 emissions. During 2025, electricity consumption increased from 1.35 million kWh to 2.87 million kWh as leisure centres transitioned from gas boilers to air source heat pumps. This increase in electricity demand reflects a planned shift away from fossil fuel heating and supports the Council's wider decarbonisation programme. By replacing gas consumption with renewable electricity, the Council has significantly reduced its direct emissions while maintaining net zero Scope 2 emissions.

591 tCO2e saved by being on a 100% renewable tariff

Scope 3


2,024
2,025
Carehomes, Housing, Independent Living
846.8
832
Civic, Market Halls, Shops
54.5
15.6
Industrial Units
30.9
35.8
Travel
39
36.4
Procurement
12,653.1
12,381.4
Pensions
5,013.58
4,509.71
Sector
0
2,000
4,000
6,000
8,000
10,000
12,000
14,000
ktCO₂e

Source	% of Scope 3 (2025)
Procurement	69.50%
Pensions	25.30%
Care Homes, Housing & Independent Living	4.70%
Travel	0.20%
Industrial Units	0.20%
Civic Buildings, Market Halls & Shops	0.10%

Scope 3 emissions reduced by 4.4% in 2025, falling from 18,638 tCO_2e to 17,811 tCO_2e. The largest sources of emissions continue to be procurement activities and pension fund investments, which together account for the majority of the Council's Scope 3 carbon footprint.

Procurement emissions decreased by 2.1%, whilst emissions associated with pension investments reduced by 10.1%.
Scope 3 emissions remain the Council's largest emissions source and reflect the indirect impacts associated with the delivery of services, supply chains, investments and contracted activities. Continued engagement with suppliers and key procurement staff will be essential in achieving further reductions.

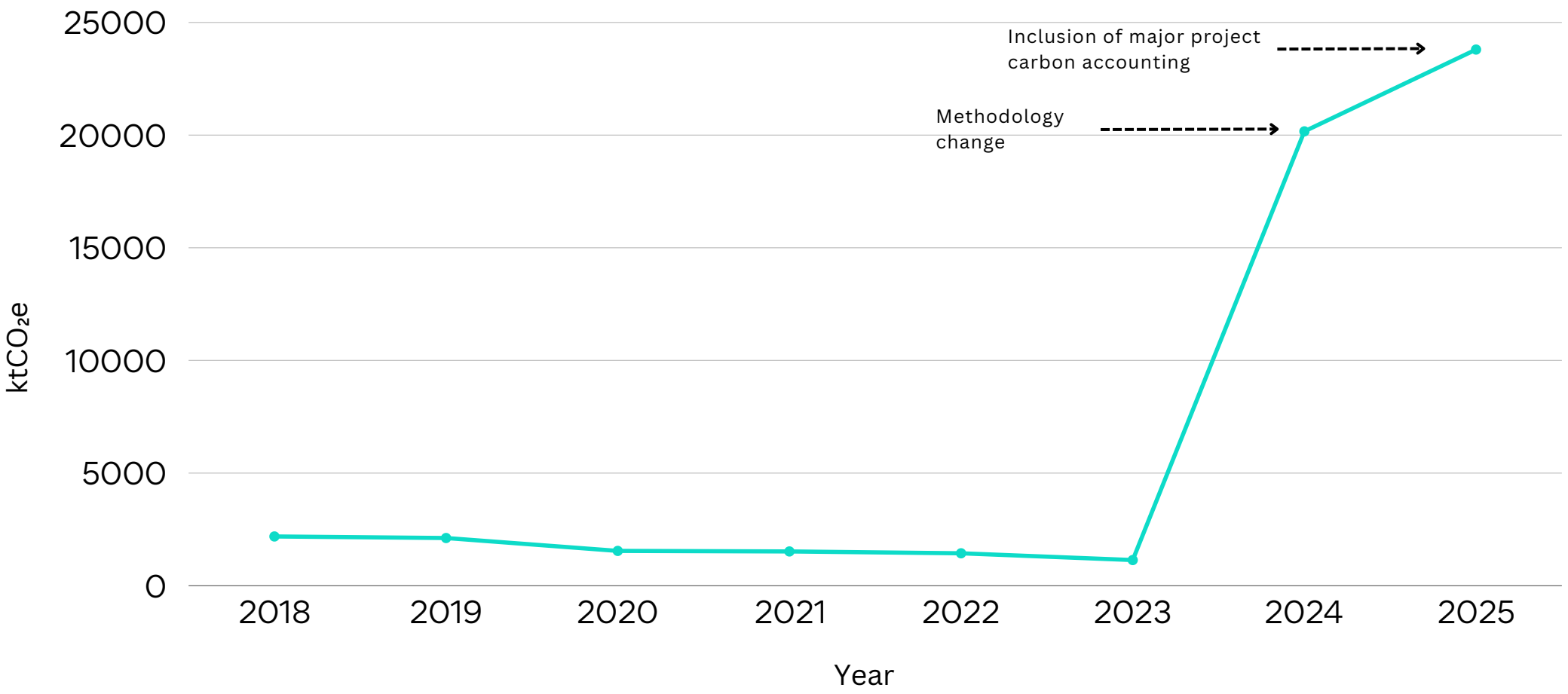
Scope 3 - Major Projects

The Canal Project generated 5,091 tCO_2e during the reporting period (2025) and was assessed using an activity-based carbon accounting methodology. The majority of emissions were associated with earthworks and dredging activities, reflecting the scale of excavation, material movement and spoil management required to deliver the project in 2025. Construction materials accounted for 4.6% of emissions, while transport and plant operations together represented less than 1% of the overall project footprint. 52,500 tonnes of material was reused on site.

Reporting major projects separately provides a clearer understanding of where emissions arise and supports better informed decision making for future investments across the district. As the Council continues to develop its carbon accounting approach, activity-based assessments will help identify the most significant carbon hotspots within major projects, and opportunities to reduce embodied carbon during design and delivery. Reporting separately also helps distinguish one-off capital project emissions from the Council's ongoing operational emissions.

Emissions Source	**tCO_2e**	**% of Total**
Earthworks & Dredging	4,807	94.40%
Materials	236	4.60%
Transport	29	0.60%
Plant & Fuel	20	0.40%

Total Council Emissions



While total reported emissions increased from 20,442.9 tCO_2e in 2024 to 23,797 tCO_2e in 2025, this was driven primarily by the inclusion of 5,091 tCO_2e associated with the Canal Project, which has been reported using a new activity-based carbon accounting methodology. The increase in reported emissions during 2024 established a new baseline following an improvement in carbon accounting methodology. This provides a more accurate representation of operational emissions and a more robust basis for measuring future reductions. Against this revised baseline, the Council achieved a 69% reduction in Scope 1 emissions through the transition of waste collection vehicles to HVO fuel and the installation of air source heat pumps at leisure centres. Operational Scope 3 emissions also reduced by 4.4%, demonstrating continued progress in reducing the Council's day-to-day carbon footprint.