

Executive Summary:

This report demonstrates that:

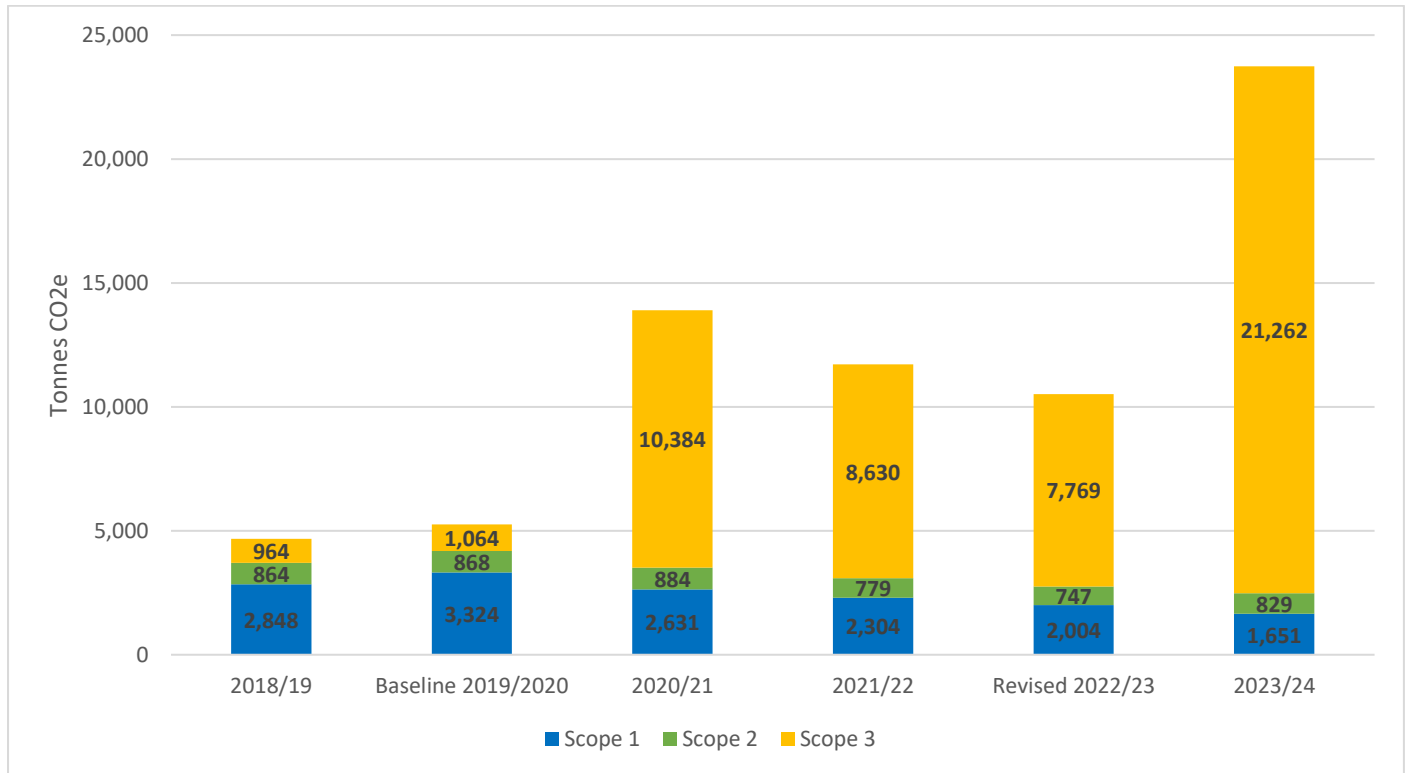


Figure 1: Total emissions from 2018 to 2024.

Scope 1: Direct emissions as a result of burning fossil fuels

- Total scope 1 emissions, those that relate to fossil fuel use, have reduced by 352.7 tCO₂e (18%) relative to the previous year, and 1672.8 tCO₂e (50%) when compared to the baseline.
- Diesel usage in the Ubico fleet, the highest scope 1 emission source, has decreased 1181 tCO₂e in emissions from the baseline year and 376.4 compared to the previous year due to the transition to hydrogenated vegetable oil (HVO) as a fuel, fleet electrification, and further route optimization.
- Despite an error in prior year figures due to the removal of a gas meter from the national meter database by the supplier, coupled with information being missed from the data displaying platform for several months, it is evident that the Building Management System is now operating well and starting to deliver a return on investment. Significant efforts are being put into refining the use of the system to drive further reductions.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from purchasing electricity for operations

- A 11% increase in scope 2 emissions is evident when compared to 22/23 figures. This trajectory is expected when considering the actions needed to decarbonise CBC’s portfolio, it largely relies on large scale electrification to move away fossil fuels.
- Decarbonisation relies on the renewable mix in the national grid and the 2023 UK Electricity CO2e factor has increased by 7% (compared to the 2022) due to an increase in natural gas use in electricity generation as gas prices have normalised, coupled with a decrease in the growth of renewable generation.
- Looking ahead, there is a need to update electricity metering to half hourly, automatic reads, instead of estimates and manual inputs to improve accuracy of data.

Scope 3: Supply chain emissions

- Emissions relating to purchasing of good and services account for 90% of the organisation’s total emissions.
- Calculation methodology and the approach to address these supply chain emissions remains a more nascent area for development.
- As we develop our approach to working with our suppliers to explore our emissions in more detail, the numbers will likely continue fluctuate, though we provide a best estimate based on the tools available to support further work in this area.

Introduction

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are the primary driver of global climate change. There are several less well-known greenhouse gases such as methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). These various greenhouse gases have different global warming potentials in the atmosphere which, for ease, are converted into a single metric of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). This unit of measurement will be utilised throughout this report.

In line with the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ, 2023) reporting guidance, the collated emissions are categorised into Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions as detailed below:

Table 1: Definition of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

| Category | Description | Source |
|----------------|---|---|
| Scope 1 | Direct emissions as a result of burning fossil fuels | Gas usage within Council, Ubico, Cheltenham Trust sites, miscellaneous properties and vehicle fleet gas/fuel use |
| Scope 2 | Indirect emissions from purchasing energy for operations | Metered electricity use for Council, Ubico, Cheltenham Trust sites and miscellaneous properties |
| Scope 3 | All other quantifiable indirect emissions produced in relation to the organisational activity | Staff commuting & business travel, water usage, procurement, 50% of airport electricity and ground operations, transmission and distribution of electricity |

Cheltenham Borough Council (CBC) declared a climate emergency in 2019 and committed to becoming a net zero council by 2030. This means that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions relating to the council's production and consumption activities will need to be reduced to almost zero. The primary focus is the reduction of scope 1 and 2 emissions, and to explore the viability of compensating for the remaining emissions through mechanisms such as carbon-offsetting. Although efforts will be made to reduce our scope 3 emissions as much as possible, this is an area where the organization has less direct control.

Currently, there is no requirement for Local Authorities to report on their organisational carbon footprint. CBC, however, is committed to its net zero aims and the actions detailed in the Climate Emergency Action Plan and as part of this, publishing our annual carbon footprint which informs progress towards the CBC target. Our Climate Emergency Action Plan was updated during 2024. Continuing to refine our plan to 2030 to include costs and milestones to address remaining scope 1 and 2 emissions, with mitigation for residual emissions, alongside a strategic approach to address scope 3 emissions, remains a key enabler.

Organisational scope:

CBC is liable for the emissions relating to a diverse range of properties. Cheltenham Trust sites include Cheltenham Town Hall, Pittville Pump Room, Leisure at Cheltenham, Prince of Wales Stadium and The Wilson Art Gallery & Museum. Smaller sites in CBC's portfolio include public toilets, pavilions, car parks, fountains, and other miscellaneous properties. CBC is currently responsible for purchasing the energy and water for these properties. The water supplier currently used is Water Plus, the main electricity supplier is Drax, and gas supplier is Corona. The miscellaneous properties which CBC is liable for vary year to year and only properties with annual energy payments of over £1,000 were considered in the emissions total. There are several energy suppliers for these sites.

Ubico Ltd has been responsible for the borough's household waste and recycling service since April 2012. This company itself is owned by several authorities, including CBC. The emission calculations in this report account for the fleet fuel use operating in the Cheltenham Borough, and energy and water supply at the depot and main site.

The waste and treatment considered is only the organisational waste produced by staff in the Municipal Offices. Remaining waste services are included as supply chain emissions in Scope 3. The refuse waste is collected by Ubico and treated at an 'energy from waste' site (Javelin Park). Food waste collections during this period were managed by Keenan recycling ltd and processed at an anaerobic digestion facility converting food waste to biogas. Cardboard, paper, drinks cans, plastic bottles, and mixed glass is managed by Printwaste, recycled in a closed loop process.

CBC has a 50% shareholding in Gloucestershire airport. Half of the emissions related to the site's electricity use, and ground fleet fuel use, have been accounted for by CBC. Fuel and energy data is current for the reporting year.

Operational emissions relating to Cheltenham Borough Homes (CBH) and the social housing stock are accounted for separately from this report, and therefore, the related activity has not been

included in this year’s totals. In cases where a property has a shared liability, the percentages below state which organisation accounts for what amount. The 2023 – 2024 carbon emission report for CBH is a separate agenda item, as during this period the two organisations were separate. With CBH’s services being combined to form one organisation during 2024/25, further consideration is necessary regarding the:

- a) approach to calculating the CBC/CBH’s carbon emissions moving forward.
- b) A review of the scale and ambition associated with emission reduction trajectory and plan.

It is recommended that for the reporting year 2024/25, the total emissions are combined to form one total, underpinning the emission description within the report.

Table 2: Percentage of Property liability (divided between CBC and CBH).

| | CBH | CBC |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Municipal Offices | 1.20% | 98.8% |
| The Depot | 9.52% | 90.48% |
| Oakley Community Centre | 56.11% | 43.89% |

Results:

The carbon emissions detailed in this report have been calculated using the 2023 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors¹. Activity data, from April 2023 to March 2024, is multiplied by the relevant emission conversion factor, to calculate GHG emissions, which is then converted into tonnes of CO₂e. Full emissions breakdown is available in Appendix 1.

Total emissions:

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2022>
Page | 4 |

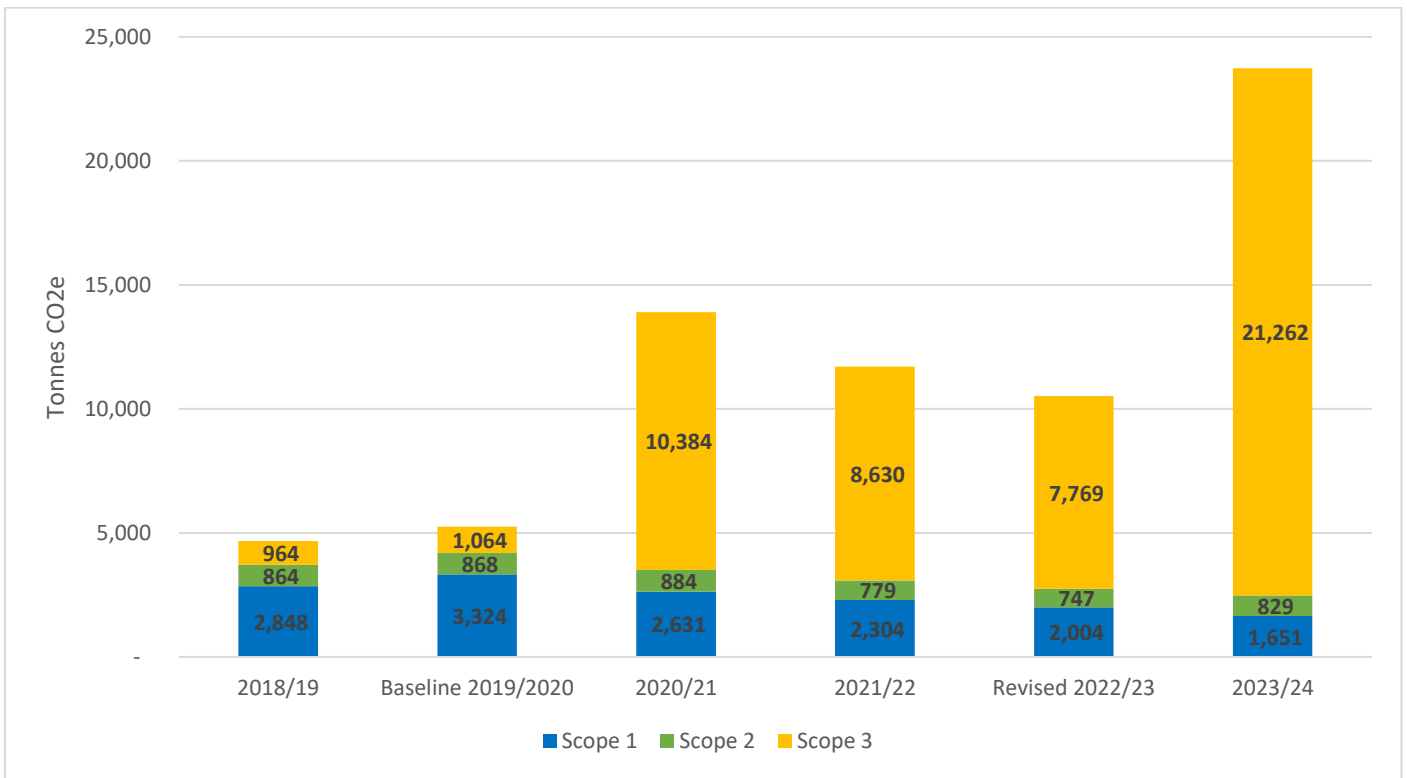


Figure 2: Total emissions from 2018 to 2024.

Progress analysis:

Progress is measured relative to the revised 2019/20 emission baseline. This decision was made based on it being the year with the most complete and accurate data set, unaffected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The revised baseline figure of 5255.8 tCO₂e includes scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

It has been necessary to revise the 2022/23 emission total in this report. This is due to a gas meter error at the leisure centre and 3 months of gas usage at the Crematorium not being accounted for, due to its omission from the energy display platform. This has now been corrected and the 2023/24 emissions are comparable to the previous year.

The 2024 LGA Climate Change Survey indicates that whilst 92 per cent of local authorities are reporting on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for their own operations, only 67 per cent reporting on some proportion of Scope 3 for their own operations². The measurement of Scope 3 emissions is an emerging area, and they usually represent 70-80 per cent of a local authority's total emissions.³ As LGA recommended methodology in this area matures and our own information becomes more granular, we anticipate that we will likely continue to see some volatility in our emission numbers. Consequently, we have evaluated our performance in two ways:

1. Excluding Scope 3 Supply Chain Emissions: total emissions minus those relating to purchasing of good and services. In this case, when considering annual emissions, they total 2479.8 tCO₂e and on a total scope analysis are 16% lower than the previous year and have reduced 51.8% compared to the baseline.
2. Including Scope 3 Supply Chain Emissions: when procurement emissions are included in the total annual emissions are 23,742 tCO₂e, contributing towards 90% of the total. With each reporting year the methodology for calculating procurement emissions is updated inline with Local Government Association (LGA) guidance. This is an increase of 13,222.2 tCO₂e from 2022/23 and 18,486.2 tCO₂e compared to the baseline.

Whilst the report demonstrates emission reduction when considering scope 1&2, it is unlikely emission will continue to reduce at the same pace throughout. It is therefore essential that CBC maintains its commitments and clear corporate objectives around carbon reduction year on year, as the challenge of finding pathways to do so becomes more significant. Even though carbon emissions are currently reducing in line with the Council's net zero target, this report illustrates the scale of the challenge.

Scope analysis:

In this section individual scope results will be illustrated.

² [Climate Change: reporting guidance for local authorities | Local Government Association](#)

³ Ibid

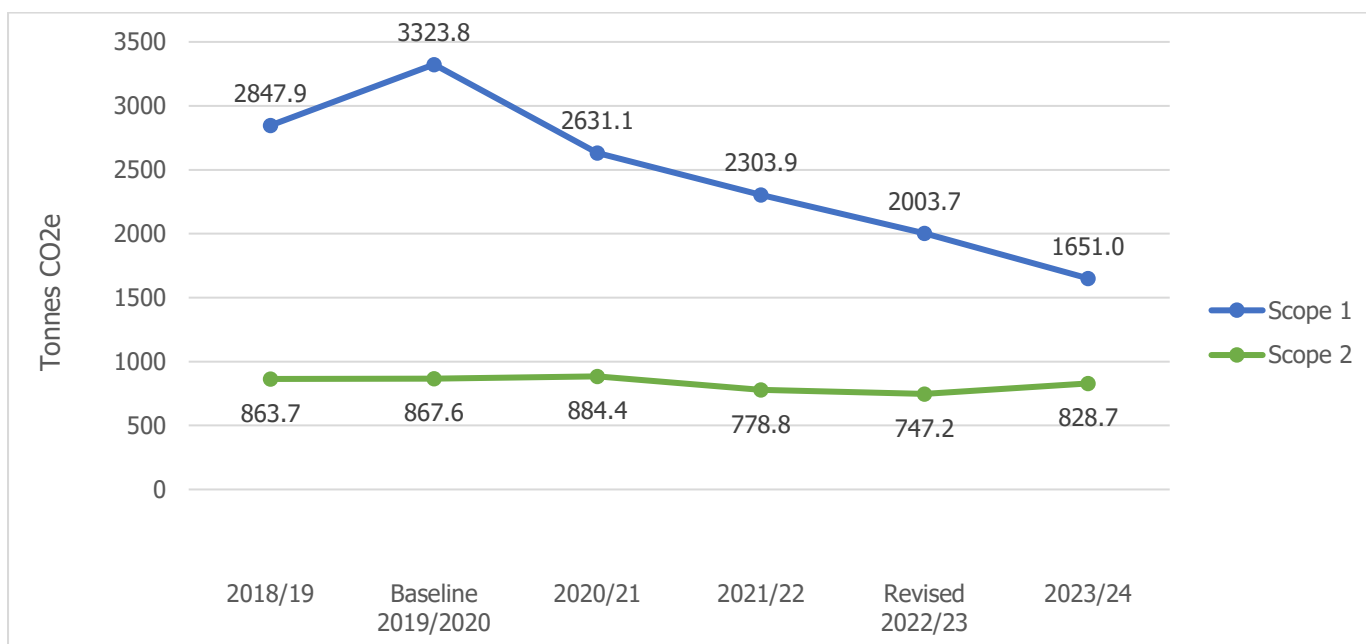


Figure 3: Scope 1 & 2 comparison from 2018 to 2024.

Scope 1:

Table 3: Source specific breakdown for change in Scope 1 emissions, comparing against prior year in tCO2e and percent, rounded up to 1 significant figure.

| Emission source | tCO2e compared to previous year | Percentage change compared to previous year |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Council gas | -21.7 | +8.1% |
| Council fleet diesel | -5.6 | -31.4% |
| Council fleet petrol | +1.56 | +20.1% |
| Cheltenham Trust gas | -40.8 | -4% |
| Ubico & Depot gas | +37.7 | +49% |
| Ubico & Depot fleet diesel | -376.4 | -64% |
| Ubico & Depot fleet petrol | +1.8 | +12% |
| Ubico & Depot gas oil | -3.6 | -100% |
| Ubico HVO | +5.4 | +116% |
| Miscellaneous Properties Gas | +48.8 | +207% |
| Total Scope 1 | -352.7 | -18% |

Table 4: Source specific breakdown for change in Scope 1 emissions, comparing against baseline year in tCO2e and percent, rounded up to 1 significant figure.

| Emission source | tCO2e Compared to baseline year | Percentage change Compared to baseline year |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Council gas | -120.5 | -32.8% |
| Council fleet diesel | +1.8 | +17.4% |
| Council fleet petrol | -8.9 | -49% |
| Cheltenham Trust gas | -344.1 | -26.5% |
| Ubico & Depot gas | +13.8 | +14% |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ubico & Depot fleet diesel | -1181 | -85% |
| Ubico & Depot fleet petrol | -6.4 | -27% |
| Ubico & Depot gas oil | -80.3 | -100% |
| Ubico HVO | Not previously included | Not previously included |
| Miscellaneous properties gas | +42.7 | +144% |
| Total Scope 1 | -1672.8 | -50% |

The total of all scope 1 emission sources is 1651.02 tCO₂e, this is a decrease of 352.7 tCO₂e compared to 2022/23 and 1672.8 tCO₂e compared to the baseline year (Table 3&4). Specific reasoning for material decreases are as follows:

- The Building Management System is now starting to see the return on investment. With efforts being put into refining the use of the system, for this reporting year, it has contributed towards significant improvements of energy efficiency resulting in a decrease in gas consumption across the property portfolio.
- The Building Management System is a standardised approach, which is centrally controlled, remotely setting all key systems including lighting, heating, and water temperatures. Errors can take place in which systems are set incorrectly (too high or low), which is evident at the Central Depot, causing a 14% increase of gas consumption during the reporting year, through the process of system refinement, these inaccuracies will reduce. This has now been rectified.
- Pittville Pump Rooms had repair and maintenance plaster works contracted, which therefore meant the heating was turned off.
- The temperature reduction at the leisure centre will result in a reduction in emissions.
- The gas connection at Arle Nursey and Agg Gardener Pavilion has been disconnected.
- The vehicles which transitioned to hydrotreated-vegetable oil (HVO) fuel and electrification have been operational for the full reporting year. An 85% reduction in emissions are evident for Ubico diesel emission when compared to the baseline year.
- Following on from the previous comments regarding the complications surrounding the gas meter at the leisure centre, the Price of Wales gas consumption is now included in the miscellaneous property gas usage.
- A change in occupancy and uses at CBC owned sites will result in varying energy consumption at the miscellaneous sites. Whilst this results in a higher carbon emission for this category, it also indicates that properties are being utilised.

Scope 2:

Table 5: Source specific breakdown for change in Scope 2 emissions, comparing against prior year in tCO₂e and percent, rounded up to 1 significant figure.

| Emission source | tCO₂e compared to previous year | Percentage change compared to previous year |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Council electricity | +21.5 | +16% |
| Cheltenham Trust electricity | +22.2 | +5% |

| | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Ubico electricity | -35.7 | -37% |
| Recharged properties electricity | +11.9 | +207% |
| Miscellaneous properties not included Electric | +61.7 | +434% |
| Total scope 2 | +81.5 | +11% |

Table 6: Source specific breakdown for change in Scope 2 emissions, comparing against baseline year in tCO₂e and percent, rounded up to 1 significant figure.

| Emission source | tCO₂e compared to baseline | Percentage change compared to baseline |
|---|--|---|
| Council electricity | -76.5 | -32% |
| Cheltenham Trust electricity | -6.1 | -1% |
| Ubico electricity | -34 | -36% |
| Recharged properties electricity | +1.9 | +12% |
| Miscellaneous properties not included Electric | Not previously included | Not previously included |
| Total scope 2 | -38.8 | -4% |

Relative to the baseline, overall electricity has decreased 4%, and increased 11% compared to the prior year (Table 5&6), now totalling 828.7 TCO₂e. Comments on the individual electricity uses are:

- Electricity purchased from Drax is supplied by renewable sources such as wind, bioenergy, photovoltaic and hydropower from the UK and Europe. This is backed by Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin certificates. The figures presented are calculated on the 'location based' basis, which use grid-averages to present full emissions. If a 'market based' reporting method was adopted, emissions relating to electricity purchased from Drax would be 0 tCO₂e⁴. However, the only way to ensure zero-emission electricity is to consume electricity directly sourced from 'own generation' renewables such as solar panels or a physical connection to local generation projects for example.
- When considering the actions to needed to decarbonise CBC's portfolio, this heavily relies on large scale electrification of activity, moving away from gas. In the absence of CBC's own generation or a direct supply of renewable electricity, this relies on the decarbonisation of the national electricity grid. It is reported⁵ that a fully decarbonised power system is possible by the year 2035, however current rates of delivery and deployment of infrastructure need to be accelerated.
- The increased use of CBC owned sites by the community, will result in an increase consumption of electricity. This is evident in the categories: council recharge, and

⁴ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/850130/Env-reporting-guidance_inc_SECR_31March.pdf

⁵ <https://www.theccc.org.uk/2023/03/09/a-reliable-secure-and-decarbonised-power-system-by-2035-is-possible-but-not-at-this-pace-of-delivery/#:~:text=Since%202010%2C%20emissions%20from%20electricity,electric%20vehicles%20and%20heat%20pumps.>

miscellaneous electricity. For example, Ron Smith’s Pavilion has increased size of operation, now including a café and foodbank.

- All remaining manually read meters are going to be updated to automatically half-hourly read meters, this will move away from estimates and improve data accuracy, in turn also providing more comparable data. This will be key for sites such as fountains, pavilions and public convenience.
- In the 2023 update, the UK Electricity CO2e factor has increased by 7% (compared to the 2022 update) due to an increase in natural gas use in electricity generation, as gas prices have dropped back, and a decrease in renewable generation growth.

Scope 3:

Table 7: Source specific breakdown for change in Scope 3 emissions comparing against prior year in tCO2e and percent, rounded up to 1 significant figure.

| Emission source | tCO2e compared to previous year | Percentage change compared to previous year |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Mileage claims | +0.27 | +3% |
| Rail travel | +0.14 | +146% |
| Council electricity (T&D ⁶) | -1.4 | -9% |
| Miscellaneous (T&D) | +5.3 | +405% |
| Twining travel | +1.7 | +100% |
| Commuting | -18.7 | -26% |
| Waste | -0.1 | +116% |
| Water from Council properties | +7.3 | +119% |
| Cheltenham Trust electricity T&D | -0.5 | -1% |
| Recharged properties electricity T&D | +1 | 191% |
| Ubico electricity (T&D) | -3.6 | -40% |
| Purchasing of goods & services | +13,495.6 | +178% |
| 50% airport emissions from ground operations | +3.3 | +7% |
| Total scope 3 | +13,493 | 174% |

Table 8: Source specific breakdown for change in Scope 3 emissions comparing against baseline in tCO2e and percent, rounded up to 1 significant figure.

| Emission source | tCO2e compared to baseline | Percentage change compared to baseline |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Council mileage claims | -5.6 | -34% |

⁶ T&D refers to emissions related to transmissions and distribution of electricity. This accounts for the large-scale movement of electricity at high voltage levels from a power plant to a substation. Whereas power distribution is the conversion of high voltage electricity at substations to lower voltages that can be distributed and used. (<https://www.iec.ch/energies/transmission-distribution#:~:text=Power%20transmission%20is%20the%20large,%2C%20public%2C%20and%20industrial%20customers.>)

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Council rail travel | -0.2 | -49% |
| Council electricity (T&D) | -6.2 | -31% |
| Miscellaneous (T&D) | -11.8 | -64% |
| Twinning travel | -0.3 | -14% |
| Commuting | -3.4 | -6% |
| Waste | Not previously included | Not previously included |
| Water from Council properties | +4.9 | +58% |
| Cheltenham Trust electricity T&D | +0.5 | +1% |
| Recharged properties electricity T&D | +0.2 | +14% |
| Ubico electricity (T&D) | -2.8 | -34% |
| Purchasing of goods & services | +20,280.4 | 2593% |
| 50% airport emissions from ground operations | -58.4 | -55% |
| Total scope 3 | +20,197.5 | +1898% |

The methodology used to measure scope 3 emissions been updated to improve accuracy, resulting in an increase in emissions (Table 7). Although an increase in emission from the previous year and the baseline year is evident, it is important to consider the various changes in calculating activity and emissions. Notable changes are:

- Compared to the baseline, procurement (purchasing of goods and services) emissions have increased a material amount. The figure used in the baseline year had been rolled over from 2018/19. This, however, only included approximately 16% of CBC's total expenditure.
- A carbon calculating tool, devised by Newport City Council and shared within a regional best practice group, has been utilised for this reporting year.
- Using Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, product categories have been devised which have an associated specific emission factor. Each pound of council expenditure has been allocated to a category, which has totalled the procurement emission total.
- The increases also reflect an increased spend of approximately £3.5 million in comparison to 2022/23. Whilst the methodology has been updated, this process is entirely based on monetary value and does not account for the specific emissions associated with each specific contract. The only way, therefore, to report a reduction in emissions, is to reduce the total annual spend.
- However, these results can be utilised to assess expenditure types with the highest emissions, to provide a framework on how to tackle emissions across the supply chain (Table 9).

Table 9: Top ten emitting expenditure types.

Expenditure type

| |
|--|
| Waste collection, treatment, and disposal services; materials recovery services |
| Buildings and building construction works |
| Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services; tax consulting services |
| Other professional, scientific and technical services |
| Financial services, except insurance and pension funding |
| Services to buildings and landscape |
| Machinery and equipment n.e.c. |
| Information services |
| Services auxiliary to financial services and insurance services |
| Wholesale and retail trade and repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles |

- The increase in Transport & Distribution (T & D) emissions are reflecting the increase in electricity use, discussed above.
- Additional metering for the water consumption at the leisure centre has been included, accounting for some of the increase in this area.
- September 2024 JBA consulting produced a Carbon Baseline Assessment, which details proposed steps for Gloucestershire Airport to reach to net zero.
- A number of projects to improve active and sustainable staff travel have been undertaken, providing material decrease in emissions evident in this report. The emissions have been calculated from a Staff Travel Survey, conducted in June 2024, in which 56% of staff responded. These results were then applied to 100% of the staff.

Looking forward:

- The Green Investment Board have approved funding for energy efficiency works to take place at the leisure centre, these include heat retention pool covers and Solar PV for the Sports Hall.
- To develop an approach to working with our suppliers, to explore our emissions in more detail segregated approached to addressing our scope 3 emissions supply chain emissions commencing with the Council's highest areas of expenditure in the coming months working alongside the Council's newly appointed procurement lead.
- To enable large scale decarbonisation across CBC's property portfolio, funding needs to be secured to cover the cost of the individual carbon reduction pathways and the detailed design work for the main buildings. These reports are essential for applying to central government for capital grants, through Public Sector Decarbonisation Funding and will support the compilation of costing against key priority items, that highlights the steps for addressing emission reduction across scope 1 and 2 emissions, alongside a robust plan to address mitigation of any residual emissions.
- With CBH's services being combined to form one organisation, it is recommended that for the reporting year 2024/25, the total emissions are combined to form one total.

Appendix 1:

| Scope 1 emission source | 2023/24 tCO2e | Revised 2022/23 tCO2e | 2021/22 tCO2e | 2020/21 tCO2e | 2018/19 tCO2e | Baseline 2019/20 tCO2e | % change on baseline | % change from 22/23 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Council gas | 246.51 | 268.22 | 320.73 | 347.13 | 355.2 | 367.04 | -26.13% | 1.09% |
| Council fleet diesel | 12.15 | 17.70 | 10.95 | 14.53 | 28.2 | 10.35 | 17.40% | -31.37% |
| Council fleet petrol | 9.29 | 7.74 | 14.50 | 1.19 | 7.1 | 18.22 | -48.99% | 20.11% |
| HVO | 0.06 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cheltenham Trust gas | 954.83 | 995.59 | 826.90 | 882.04 | 1246.0 | 1298.94 | -26.49% | -4% |
| Ubico & Depot Gas | 115.26 | 77.55 | 106.79 | 102.34 | 186.5 | 101.43 | 14% | 49% |
| Ubico & Depot fleet diesel | 213.47 | 589.86 | 868.47 | 1,125.37 | 970.3 | 1394.41 | -85% | -64% |
| Ubico & Depot fleet petrol | 17.04 | 15.24 | 21.35 | 26.85 | 27.7 | 23.48 | -27% | 12% |
| Ubico fleet HVO | 10.03 | 4.65 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 116% |
| Ubico & Depot gas oil | 0 | 3.55 | 118.93 | 101.96 | 26.9 | 80.26 | -100% | -100% |
| Miscellaneous properties - gas | 72.37 | 23.59 | 15.33 | 29.67 | NA | 29.7 | 144% | 207% |
| Total scope 1 | 1,651 | 2,003.7 | 2,303.9 | 2,631.1 | 2,847.9 | 3,323.8 | -50% | -18% |

| Scope 2 emission source | 2023/24 tCO2e | Revised 2022/23 tCO2e | 2021/22 tCO2e | 2020/21 tCO2e | 2018/19 tCO2e | Baseline 2019/20 tCO2e | % change on baseline | % change from 22/23 |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Council electricity | 159.84 | 138.35 | 190.52 | 158.65 | 220.4 | 236.4 | -32% | -16% |
| Cheltenham Trust electricity | 514.14 | 491.96 | 483.24 | 441.95 | 524.8 | 520.2 | -1% | 5% |
| Ubico electricity | 61.23 | 96.93 | 71.26 | 75.46 | 105.1 | 95.2 | -36% | -37% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| Recharged properties electricity | 17.62 | 5.73 | 9.25 | 10.91 | 13.5 | 15.8 | 12% | 207% |
| Misc. Properties - Electric | 75.90 | 14.23 | 24.55 | 197.46 | NA | NA | NA | 434% |
| Total scope 2 | 828.7 | 781.8 | 778.8 | 884.4 | 863.7 | 867.6 | -4% | 7% |

| Scope 3 emission source | 2023/24 tCO2e | Revised 2022/23 tCO2e | 2021/22 tCO2e | 2020/21 tCO2e | 2018/19 tCO2e | Baseline 2019/20 tCO2e | % change on baseline | % change from 2022/23 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Council mileage claims | 10.79 | 10.52 | 7.60 | 5.87 | 18.0 | 16.40 | -34% | 3% |
| Council rail travel | 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.6 | 0.46 | -49% | 146% |
| Council electricity (T&D) | 13.83 | 15.82 | 16.86 | 13.64 | 18.8 | 19.97 | -31% | -9% |
| Misc. (T&D) | 6.57 | 1.30 | 2.17 | 16.98 | NA | 18.4 | -64% | 405% |
| Twinning travel | 1.73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.1 | 2.0 | -14% | 100% |
| Commuting | 53.16 | 71.88 | 74.0 | 38 | 61.7 | 56.6 | -6% | -26% |
| Waste | 0.14 | 0.07 | 1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 116% |
| Water from Council properties | 13.35 | 6.09 | 4.24 | 8.47 | NA | 8.5 | 58% | 119% |
| Cheltenham Trust electricity T&D | 44.48 | 45.00 | 42.8 | 38.0 | 44.7 | 44.0 | 1% | -1% |
| Recharged properties electricity T&D | 1.52 | 0.52 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 14% | 191% |
| Ubico electricity (T&D) | 5.30 | 8.87 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 8.0 | -34% | -40% |
| Purchasing of goods & services | 5576.79 | 7,566.86 | 8441.0 | 10210.0 | 782.0 | 782.0 | 613% | -26% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 50% airport emissions from ground operations | 48.36 | 45.02 | 32.9 | 45.9 | 22.2 | 106.8 | -55% | 7% |
| Total scope 3 | 21,261.90 | 7,772.1 | 8,629.6 | 10,384.0 | 964.2 | 1,064.4 | 1898% | 174% |
| Total 1, 2 and 3 scopes | 23,741.65 | 10,550.6 | 11,712.4 | 13,899.5 | 4,675.8 | 5,255.8 | 352% | 126% |

