

Stevenage's Territorial Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions 2022

At a glance

In 2022, we achieved the lowest historical emissions record: 362.8 ktC02e for the entire town. Even lower than during the pandemic!

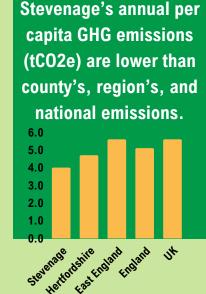


Our 2022 GHG
emissions were 5%
lower than in 2021,
14% lower than the preCOVID pandemic levels
(2019) and 48.1% lower
than in 2005.



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Territorial GHG emissions are those that occur within Stevenage's geographical borders, including all our residents, businesses, and activities.



Residential sector reached its lowest recorded emissions (93.7 tCO2e). Driven by a cleaner power grid, and a warmer year (less gas).



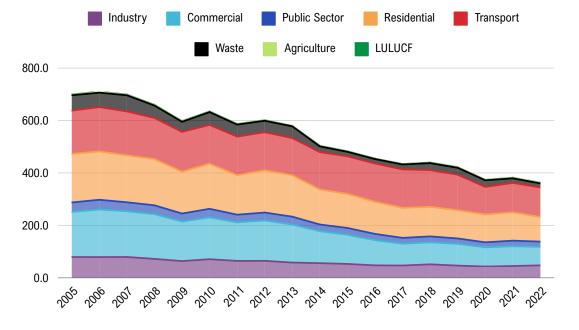
Transport (primarily road transport) is the main emitting sector in Stevenage (31% of total), showing recovery from pandemic levels.





Our historic trend

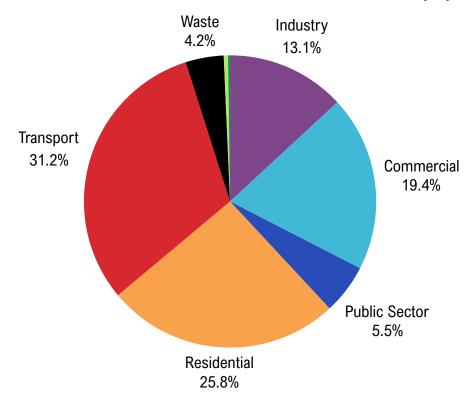
Territorial GHG emissions estimates 2005-2022 (ktCO2e)



- Consistent decrease in most sectoral emissions from 2005 to 2022.
- Residential emissions dropped significantly from 185.4 ktCO2e in 2005 to 93.7 ktCO2e in 2022 (49.5% reduction).
- Public sector, which includes SBC, has reduced its emissions 44.9% over the period.
- Commercial emissions have reduced by 58.9%, whereas wasterelated emissions have been reduced by 73.9%.
- Agriculture and LULUCF (*) sectors have shown minor fluctuations over these years.
- Since the COVID-19 pandemic, industry and transport related emissions have shown recovery signals.

By economic sector

Territorial GHG emissions estimates 2022 (%)



- Transport was the main emitting sector in 2022 with 113.1 ktCO2e (96.2% of these came from road transport).
- Residential sector was the second largest emitter (93.7 ktCO2e, primarily from gas use). The energy transition has strongly supported electricity supply decarbonisation in the UK.
- Commercial sector and industry accounted for 70.5 and 47.6 ktCO2e, respectively.
- Public sector accounted for just 5.5% of the total emissions, primarily coming from gas use.