

CARBON EMISSIONS AUDIT REPORT



Clague Architects
1.4.24 to 31.3.25

ABOUT THE AUDIT

Clague Architects are looking to assess their carbon emissions over a range of activities. Emissions from fuels (Scope 1) and electricity (Scope 2) for their office premises in Canterbury and their fleet of company cars have been audited and calculated.

This is the fourth consecutive year that Clague has carried out an audit of its emissions.

The audit has been carried out by Andrew Stevens, Independent Decarbonisation Consultant, on behalf of Clague.



METHODOLOGY

AUDIT METHODOLOGY (1)

Clague uses gas to heat their premises in Canterbury. They also use electricity in the offices for their infrared heating system.

They have a fleet of 9 company cars which are a range of electric, hybrid, petrol and diesel with varying engine sizes. Each car has been separately assessed in terms of its emissions relative to the mileage carried out.

The audited period is 1.4.24 to 31.3.25 which follows on from previous audits carried out.

AUDIT METHODOLOGY (2)

Emissions are expressed in the format “tCO₂e” which means “tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent”. This includes the other main greenhouse gases of methane and nitrous oxide. These greenhouse gases are less prevalent but more damaging than CO₂.

Emissions have been calculated by using the UK Government conversion factors for 2024 along with the actual consumption data for electricity and fuels. Some data was received for a different annual period but Clague have confirmed it is representative of an April to March period.

AUDIT METHODOLOGY (3)

For 2024 we have assessed Clague's electricity (Scope 2) emissions taking into account their renewable electricity tariff. As the tariff was in place for the entirety of the audited period, we have counted all of the reported electricity as renewable electricity. This is known as the "market based" approach. Emissions from renewable electricity contracts are assumed to be zero greenhouse emissions using this "market based" approach. A renewable certificate from the energy company has been seen.

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS



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SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS (1)

Clague uses mains gas in its Canterbury offices. We have been told that the annual consumption was 9586 kWh. This consumption figure shows a reduction from the previous audited period and has been double checked by Clague.

9586 kWh x GHG conversion factor of 0.18290 / 1000

= **1.75 tCO₂e.**

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS (2)

The other Scope 1 emissions come from the fleet of company cars. There were 9 cars used during the year and details are given below:

Vehicle	Reg	Fuel type / engine size	Mileage
A	GL72 VKJ	Electric	13658
B	GK19 DZW	Diesel 2.0	16546
C	GJ70 CWZ	Petrol 3.0	17600
D	M12 KWE	Hybrid 2.0	11200
E	LN18 WEX	Petrol 1.6	13200
F	YJ21 CJR	Petrol 2.0	12800
G	OV14 NRY	Diesel 2.2	2483
H	OW19 ZHB	Petrol 2.0	5134
I	GJ73 RTV	Petrol 2.0	12692

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS (4)

The emissions from these vehicles have been calculated separately and are shown below:

Vehicle	Conversion factor	tCO2e
A	0	0.00
B	0.33362	5.52
C	0.43267	7.61
D	0.24921	2.79
E	0.28526	3.77
F	0.43267	5.54
G	0.33362	0.83
H	0.43267	2.22
I	0.43267	5.49
		33.77

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS (5)

Total Scope 1 emissions are therefore:

Gas consumption - 1.75 tCO₂e

Company cars - 33.77 tCO₂e

Total = 35.52 tCO₂e

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS



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SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS (1)

Clague uses electricity in the Canterbury offices. Annual consumption was 46,740 kWh.

As mentioned previously, Clague moved onto a 100% renewable electricity tariff prior to the audited period and we have received the renewable energy certificate. We have therefore accounted for zero emissions from electricity (market based) for all consumption.

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS (2)

46,740 kWh all under 100% renewable electricity contract = 0 tCO₂e.

Overall “market based” electricity emissions are 0.00 tCO₂e.

There are no other Scope 2 emission categories.

TOTAL SCOPE 1&2 EMISSIONS

Scope 1 emissions = **35.52 tCO₂e**

Scope 2 emissions = **0.00 tCO₂e**

Total GHG emissions for period 1.4.24 to 31.3.25

= 35.52 tCO₂e.



AUDIT NARRATIVE (1)

Previous years' totals can be seen below:

1.4.21 to 31.3.22 = 41.25 tCO₂e

1.4.22 to 31.3.23 = 51.91 tCO₂e

1.4.23 to 31.3.24 = 41.18 tCO₂e

1.4.24 to 31.3.25 = 35.52 tCO₂e

AUDIT NARRATIVE (2)

The 2024/25 audit shows a reduction in GHG emissions by 13.74% compared to the 2023/24 audit. This is primarily due to the benefit of having a 100% renewable electricity certificate covering the entire audited period, whereas last year it was only in place for half of the audited period.

Gas consumption has also decreased compared to the previous year which has also assisted with the emission reduction figure.



CARBON REDUCTION STRATEGIES

DECARBONISATION STRATEGIES

Projects / initiatives to reduce the company's emissions could include:

1. Migrating more company cars to electric. Converting half the fleet onto electric could reduce the fleet emissions by up to 50%.
2. Continue to use alternative heating methods such as infrared heating to replace fossil fuel gas heating systems.
3. Continue to replace all legacy lighting with LED alternatives.



CARBON OFFSETTING

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Carbon offsetting should only be considered when all other avenues to reduce emissions have been exhausted. The correct approach should be “Eliminate” > “Reduce” > “Offset”

Offsetting should only be considered via internationally recognised schemes such as “Gold Standard” or VCS.

An approximate cost to offset the emissions detailed in this report would be in excess of £1200 pa.

DISCLAIMER

All source data and information has been supplied and checked by the company being audited and no liability is accepted for errors or omissions owing to the quality or accuracy of data provided

Andrew Stevens

Independent Decarbonisation Consultant

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