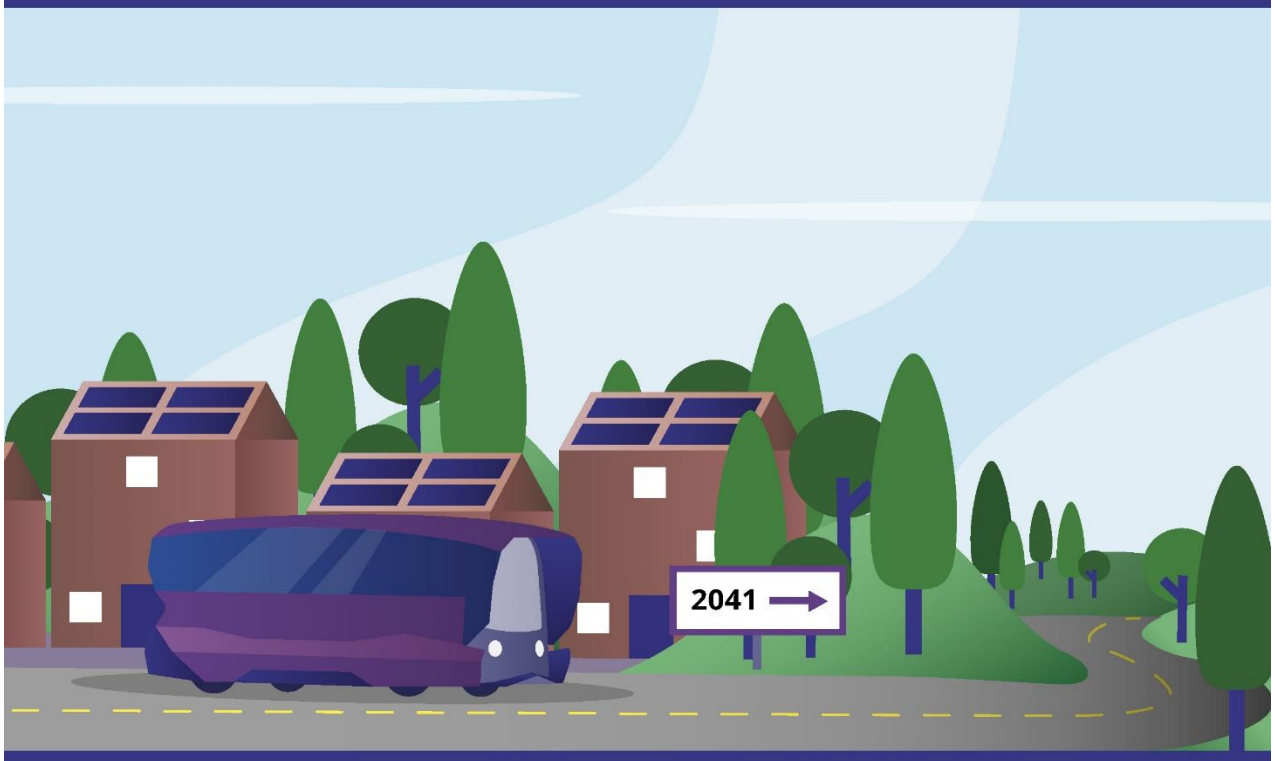
Net Zero Action Plan: Annual Report

2025



YOUR FUTURE SOLIHULL

Solihull METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Contents

Executive Summary

This report provides the final annual progress update on Solihull's Net Zero Action Plan (NZAP), first published in 2021, before we transition to a new Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP). The report summarises delivery against our key metrics and highlights Council led projects that are cutting emissions, improving local places, and supporting residents and businesses. It also sets out the priorities that will carry forward into the next plan, which will integrate climate resilience and adaptation alongside the ambition for net zero.

This report is accompanied by a key performance indicator report sheet (Appendix B) that includes further information on progress.

Highlights

- **Borough emissions continue to fall**: Solihull's total greenhouse gas emissions were 1,092 ktCO_2e in 2023 (latest data), down 5.4% on the previous year and 38% down from 2005; per-capita emissions fell to 5.0 tCO_2e. Progress is real, but the pace is not yet aligned to the recommended pathway to net zero by 2041. A significant amount of the reduction is due to decarbonisation of grid electricity. Our main sources of emissions are now use of gas for heating, and petrol and diesel for road transport (together 74% of total emissions), which have fallen more slowly.
- **Council emissions are halved vs baseline**: Operational emissions are 5,380 tCO_2e, a 51.2% reduction since 2019/20, supported by use of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures.
- **Energy efficiency of the Borough's buildings is improving**: 88% of non-domestic premises and 56.7% of homes assessed in 2024/25 met Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) C or better.
- **The shift to electric vehicles (EVs) is well underway** but must accelerate: 9.67% of licensed vehicles are Ultra Low Emission (ULEV) and public EV charge points have risen to 193 per 100,000 people - above regional and national averages but behind our own 2025 ambition.
- **Renewables and strategic energy**: The growth of local installed renewable energy capacity is well above the regional average and reached 14.7 MWp. This is still low, but the high uptake of the Solar Together group buying scheme shows continued momentum; the Solihull Town Centre Energy Network is under construction, with Phase 1 expected to save over 1,000 tCO_2 annually once operational.
- **Green economy momentum**: The low carbon sector contributed £848.8m GVA to Solihull's economy in 2023/24 (latest data), with a 6% growth rate. There was growth

in numbers of businesses supported to improve energy efficiency and adopt renewable energy, and in carbon savings delivered via grants and advice.

- **125,000 trees have been planted** since 2020, but more support is needed for biodiversity management of wildlife sites.

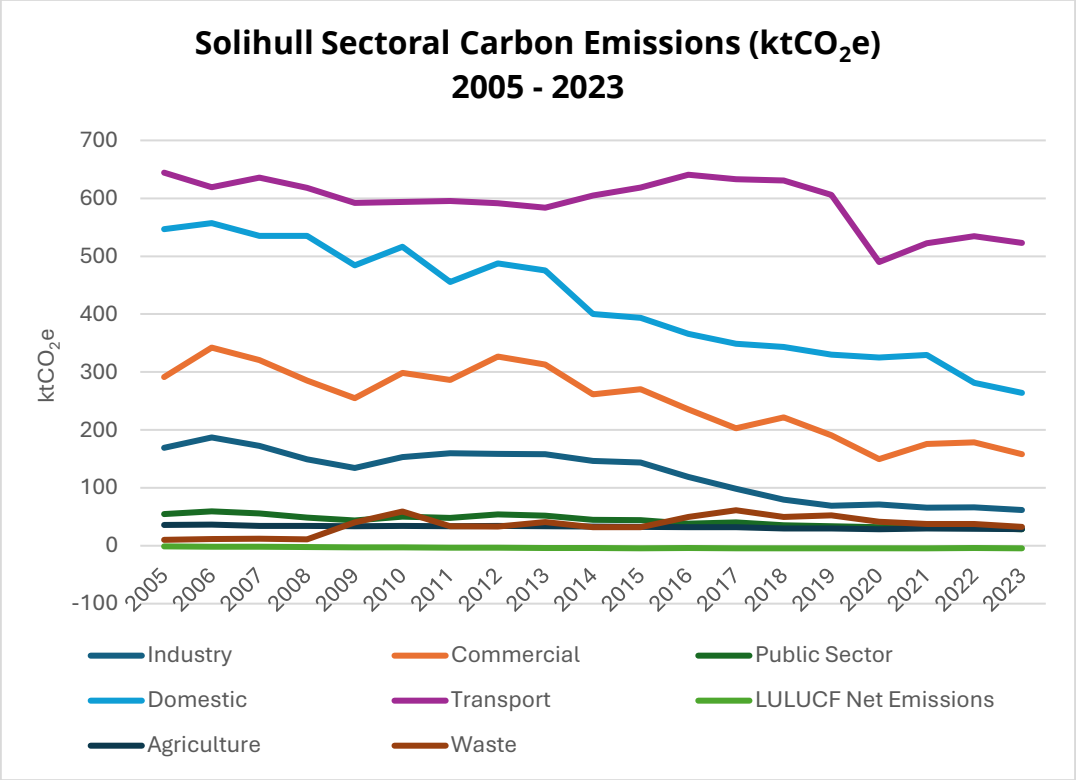
What this means

This final NZAP progress update shows clear priorities on which to focus going forward - particularly heat decarbonisation and building retrofit, shift towards active travel and public transport, EV infrastructure, and local clean power. These will be priorities of the new CCAP, which will add a focus on climate change adaptation and resilience (e.g. flood risk, overheating, nature-based solutions) so Solihull can cut emissions and cope with a changing climate.

1. Borough Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

GHG Emissions Trajectory

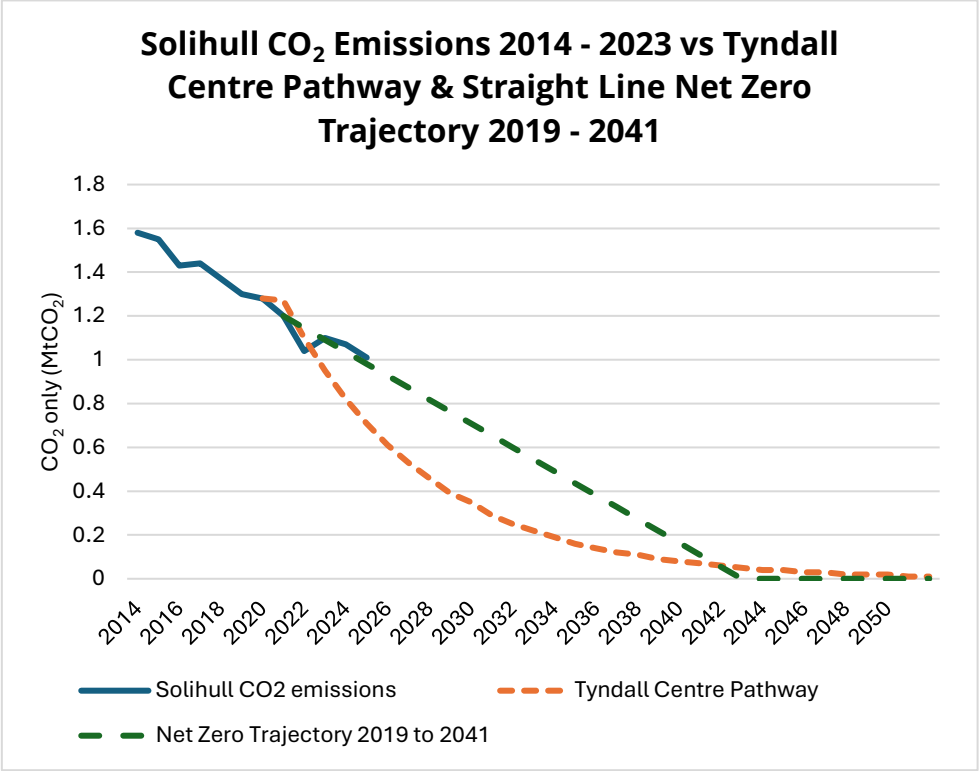
The latest emissions data published by the Department for Energy and Net Zero (DESNZ, published July 2025) relates to 2023. It shows Solihull's total GHG emissions at 1,092 $ktCO_2e$ (2023), 38% reduction from 2005 and a 5.4% decrease from 2022, continuing the post-pandemic downward trend. Per-capita emissions fell to 5.0 tCO_2e, the same as for the West Midlands and below national levels. Transport is the largest source of emissions (47% of Solihull's emissions), followed by housing (24%) and the commercial and industrial sectors (combined 20%).



Data source: UK Local Authority GHG Emissions Statistics, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.

A significant amount of carbon reduction since 2012 has been due to decarbonisation of UK grid electricity. Solihull's emissions from electricity use have fallen 69%, whereas emissions from road transport have fallen 20%, and from use of gas for heating 31%, which means that further work is required on moving to low and zero carbon modes of transport and heating buildings. Emissions from use of petrol and diesel in road transport and gas in heating buildings are 74% of total emissions. Modelling indicates the Borough is not yet on the pathway[1] recommended for net zero by 2041 - accelerating cuts in emissions from buildings and transport and increasing local renewable energy generation remains essential.

[1] *The Tyndall Centre Pathway is a science based local carbon pathway developed from the Tyndall Centre's carbon budgeting method. It shows how fast our emissions must fall each year if Solihull is to play its fair part in cutting*



Data sources: UK Local Authority GHG Emissions Statistics, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. Tyndall Centre

2. Council Operations & Estate

Operational Emissions

Council operational net GHG emissions are 5,380 tCO_2e for 2024/25, representing a 51.2% reduction since the 2019/20 baseline. An updated methodology introduced in 2025 ensures more robust reporting and alignment to best practice. This reduction has been achieved by using renewable energy, energy efficiency measures and decarbonisation of grid electricity.

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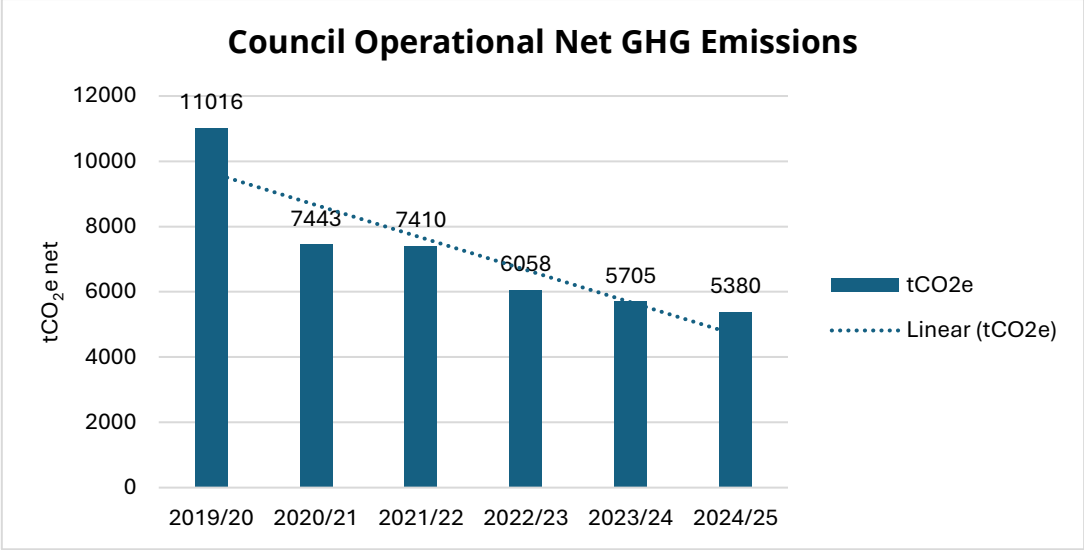
carbon emissions in line with the Paris Agreement – front loading deep cuts in the 2020's and then continuing to decline toward near zero by 2041. It's a steep, science tested descent line it's recommended we should follow to stay within our cumulative carbon budget. (In the chart below, the "Tyndall Centre Pathway" is that line.)



Energy Efficiency

Energy use in SMBC corporate properties has fallen from 165 kWh/m2 (2019/20) to 140 kWh/m² in 2024/25.

In Council owned schools, (excluding academies), energy intensity has also trended downward over time, reaching 125.5 kWh/m² in 2024/25, down from 138.5kWh/m2 in 2019/20, (with expected variability post-Covid).

Photo – Solar panels were installed on the roof of Tudor Grange Leisure Centre in March 2025
Cllr Andy Mackiewicz with staff from Vital Energi (the company that installed the panels)

Environmental & Social Value Through Procurement

Environmental social value embedded in Council contracts totalled £876,710 in 2024/25, rising for the third consecutive year - demonstrating how commercial levers can support climate impact alongside fiscal stewardship.

3. Buildings

There has been an overall reduction in carbon emissions from the Borough's buildings There has been a 69% reduction in emissions associated with electricity use and a 31% reduction in emissions associated with gas consumption since 2005, (14% and 6% drop respectively since 2022).

Non-domestic Buildings Energy Efficiency Performance

Two indicators improved strongly in 2024/25: an average of 66% of publicly accessible premises assessed achieved Display Energy Certificate (DEC) C or better, while 88% of non-domestic buildings reached Energy Performance Certificate C or better - the highest rate to date. Solihull typically outperforms regional averages and continued focus on retrofit and heat decarbonisation (e.g. better insulation, modern controls and low carbon heating) will lock in these gains.

Housing

Across the Borough emissions from housing fell 6% from 2022 - 2023. An annual average of 56.7% of homes assessed now meet EPC C or better, while currently behind national (61%) and regional performance (59%). Fuel poverty has fallen after several years of increase and stands at 11.8% (2023) - consistently lower than the West Midlands, (16.7% 2023) but currently slightly above the national average (11.4%). Fuel poverty levels vary across the Borough. Across Solihull there are over 11,000 householders unable to afford adequate heating. It's vital there is continued help for those in need to install affordable measures that lower bills and cut emissions. We must keep promoting affordable measures for all householders, including those that can self-fund or partly self-fund home improvement, ('able to pay'), especially with increasing minimum EPC standards for rented homes.

Social Housing - Solihull Community Housing (SCH)

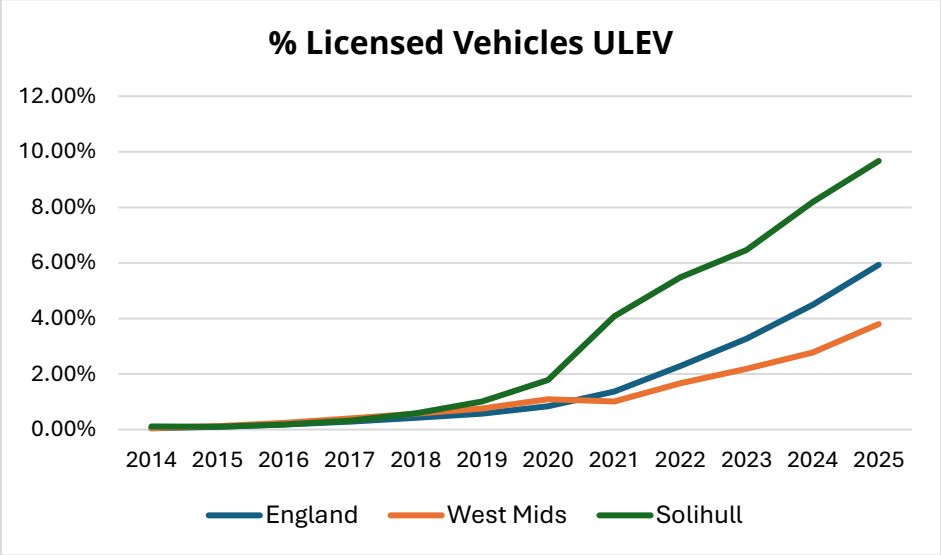
Latest reporting indicates that 74% of SCH properties are at EPC C or better. There is a drive to meet the target for all rented SCH properties to be EPC C or better by 2030.

4. Transport & Mobility

Transport emissions fell 2% from 2022 to 2023. This is a lower rate of reduction than many other sectors, although a return to reduction following a post lockdown uptick.

Electric Vehicle (EV) **Uptake & Charging Infrastructure**

9.67% of all Solihull's licensed vehicles are Ultra Low Emission (ULEV) (March 2025), significantly above regional and national averages. (This may be partly impacted by the number of vehicle leasing companies based in Solihull.)



Data Source: UK Local Authority ULEV statistics, Department for Transport and Vehicle Licensing Agency

Public EV charge points rose to 193 per 100,000 residents (July 2025) - above England at 124 and West Midlands at 127, if behind Solihull's own EV Strategy target of 275 per 100,000 by end 2025. (This target is now on track for 2026.) Public EV charging spaces delivered in partnership with the Council reached 75, with ~100 additional charge points due in 2025/26. Partner Qwello has started installing 500 charging bays across Council car parks and on-street destinations. This will help those without off street parking (29% of Solihull's homes) to adopt EVs. Installations have been complemented by public engagement, such as the April 2025 EV Experience Event in Solihull town centre. These initiatives aim to encourage and enable the uptake of EVs in the Borough - cutting emissions and improving air quality.

Photo – Cllr Andy Mackiewicz, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Climate Change and Planning and new EV ChargePoints at Solihull Council House carpark

Autonomous Shuttles at the UK Central Hub

The SCALE project (Solihull & Coventry Automated Links Evolution) saw three autonomous electric shuttles operate across the National Exhibition Centre (NEC) campus from March 2024 to July 2025, proving real world passenger services on a strategic corridor connected to the forthcoming HS2 Interchange. The consortium won the Connected and Autonomous Vehicles Award at the CiTTi Awards 2025, recognising advances in safety, integration, and public acceptance.

Photo – SCALE autonomous shuttles at the NEC

Active Travel: Everyday Choices

Beyond infrastructure, the Council's Sustainable Travel Team supported residents and businesses to adopt active and low carbon travel modes: adult and family cycling training, E-bike sessions, school Bikeability, holiday courses, and adapted cycling; an E-cargo bike trial for businesses and community groups; partnerships with Love to Ride to normalise cycling via challenges and prizes; plus ongoing clean air awareness and anti-idling campaigns around schools and hotspots, as well as Park and Stride events aimed at reducing congestion around schools and encouraging walking. These behavioural programmes complement EV adoption and public transport, improving health and air quality as well as reducing emissions.

Photo – E-cargo bike trial session at Tudor Grange Park

Photo – Park & Stride events at local primary schools

5. Energy Supply & Renewables

Local Generation Capacity

Installed renewable energy generation capacity in Solihull rose steadily to 14.7 MWp (Dec 2024). Renewable electricity generation was reported as 10,541 MWh in 2024 (a slight dip from the previous year), while the share of electricity consumed in the Borough from local renewables was 1.2%. This is still very low, underlining the need to accelerate adoption of renewable energy, such as rooftop solar photovoltaic panels (PV), across the Borough. To help increase adoption and enable households to reduce electricity bills, the Council launched the Solar Together group solar panel purchasing scheme in March 2025.

Solar Together West Midlands (Solihull)

Solihull Council partnered with iChoosr to bring competitively-priced solar PV and battery storage to local residents, small businesses (SMEs), and community groups through the Solar Together group buying scheme. The Borough recorded the highest number of installations among participating WMCA authorities, with £1.22m so far invested by local home owners and small businesses. More than 1550 panels, 776 kWp have been deployed on homes and businesses across the Borough, expected to reduce CO_2 by around 145,000kg in the first year.

Strategic Energy Project: Solihull Town Centre Energy Network

Solihull Council's Energy Service Company (ESCo), Solihull Energy Ltd. is delivering a new district energy network with partner Vital Energi. From a single energy centre - combining air source heat pumps with a gas combined heat and power (CHP) engine - over 5 km of pipes will provide low carbon heat and hot water to connected buildings across Solihull town centre. Phase 1 is expected to be operational by late 2026 and projected to save over 1,000 tonnes CO_2 annually. Potential Phase 2 extensions are under development. This is decarbonisation

at neighbourhood scale: cost efficient for customers, resilient in operation, and designed to flex with future low carbon technologies.

Photo – Construction of the Solihull Town centre energy network energy centre

6. Waste

Diversion from Landfill

Solihull's municipal waste recycled, reused or composted has increased to 44.2% (2023/24). To continue to improve this figure, the Council is introducing waste service changes, enabling recycling of a greater range of materials, as well as food waste collection across the Borough.

7. Natural Environment

Tree Canopy & Planting

The latest available data shows Solihull's urban tree canopy cover at 13.1% (i-Tree 2023), which is below the regional and national baseline of 14.4% & 14.9%. Through the Planting Our Future campaign, the Borough has planted over 125,000 trees since 2020, earning Tree City of the World status; and is halfway to the 250,000 by 2030 ambition. This community wide effort with residents, schools, businesses, and landowners taking part builds biodiversity, captures carbon, and helps cool our streets.

Photo – Volunteers planting native species along Kingshurst Brook

Biodiversity Sites

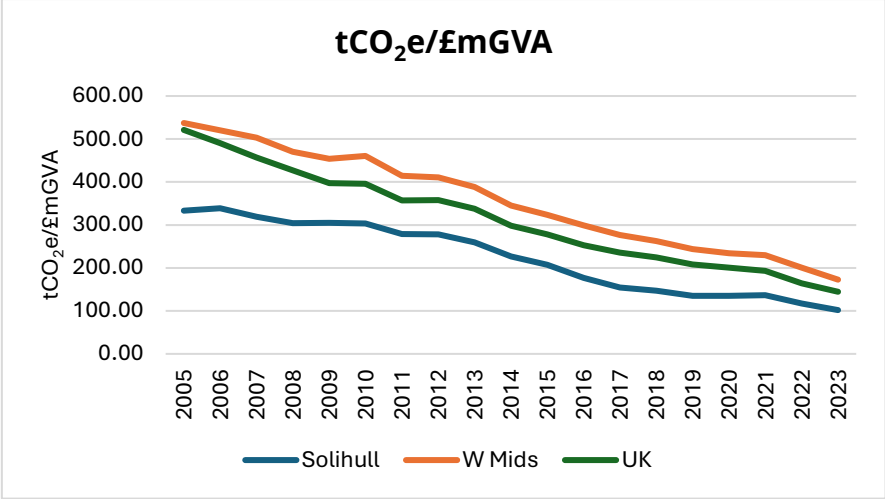
The number of local wildlife sites in positive management has decreased in recent years from 50% in 2013/14 to 42% in 2023/24 (latest data available) due to threats associated with development (e.g. HS2) and lack of management (e.g. sites in private ownership, where the type and extent of active management cannot be confirmed). The total number of sites has increased from 104 to 128 due to the implementation and ongoing management of biodiversity improvements on some Council owned sites facilitated through grant funding and s106 contributions. There is a need to strengthen resourcing, landowner partnerships, and monitoring to reverse the decline in positive management.

8. Thriving Green Economy

Carbon emissions from the commercial and industrial sectors combined fell 10% from 2022 to 2023.

Carbon Intensity of Economic Growth

In 2023, Solihull emitted 102 tonnes of CO_2e for every £1 million of GVA. This is lower than the West Midlands and UK averages. It shows that Solihull's economy is relatively efficient, but larger cuts in emissions will be needed, not just efficiency gains, to reduce total emissions further.



Data sources: UK Local Authority GHG Emissions Statistics, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. UK Local Authority GVA statistics, ONS

Low Carbon and Environmental Sector Growth

Solihull's Low Carbon & Environmental Goods & Services (LCEGS) sector reached £848.8m GVA (2023/24), with 6% annual growth. Over the last three years, employment and company numbers in the sector increased by 14%, reflecting the Borough's competitive strengths and the vital part that the LCEGS sector plays in the Borough's economic future.

Business Engagement & Support

Members of the Council's Business Sustainability Visioning Group, which is a group of sustainability leads from small, medium and large Solihull based businesses, increased to 80. The group is focused on improving business energy efficiency and environmental performance

In 2024/25 - the first full year of business sustainability advice and grant programmes - local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) benefited from support such as:

- Sustainable Supply Chain sessions and the CEBAS Circular Economy programme delivering free resource-efficiency advice.
- Net Zero Grant Programme and Business Energy Efficiency Advice service (BEAS) offering free energy assessments and grants up to £100,000 (50% match) for energy efficiency measures (e.g., solar PV, LED lighting, insulation).

85 businesses received decarbonisation advice and 358 tCO_2e was reduced through the grant support received.

Green Tourism

Solihull is building a sustainable visitor economy. The Council submit annually to the Global Destination Sustainability Index and the Borough was recognised as one of the most improved areas globally in the Environmental category, with significant improvements across the board. Visit Solihull's Destination Management Plan (2024 -2029) sets out ongoing actions and the creation of a Green Tourism Action Plan to embed sustainability in events, venues, accommodation, and marketing.

9. Community Engagement & Education

Environmental Volunteering

Volunteer participation in Council environmental initiatives such as Love Solihull and Planting our Future has continued, with residents, schools, businesses, and landowners taking part in a range of environmental activities from nature conservation to litter picking and 'Friends of' local park groups.

Photo – volunteers taking part in a project to restore Elmdon Park's 'scrape'; a man-made pond which supports drainage and is a haven for local wildlife

Public Action and Concern

Data from Solihull's 2022 and 2025 Place Survey shows that knowledge and action on Climate Change are moving in the right direction. The share of residents saying they have good knowledge of actions to combat climate change rose from 54% to 57%, and those reporting that they are taking action to cut carbon emissions increased from 85% to 98%. In Spring 2025 the most common actions were recycling (95%) and saving energy at home (79%).

Concern varies by group. Among older residents (65+), 78% were concerned in both 2022 and 2025, indicating a stable picture. Among working age residents, however, concern fell from 75% to 64%. In Spring 2025, around three quarters of women and three quarters of residents in South & East Solihull said they were concerned. Overall, concern about climate change dipped from 76% (Autumn 2022) to 68% (Spring 2025), with 22% saying they were very concerned. This pattern mirrors a UK wide dip in Spring 2025, with national concern rising again in Summer 2025.

Clearly many residents are aware of the need to cut carbon emissions and are taking some action, but daily pressures - including energy costs - can mute concern. Climate change isn't everyone's top worry, however, consistent messaging around the financial and health benefits and providing practical routes to action can drive participation.

Education and community engagement will need to be a core part of the Council's Climate Change plan going forward.

Schools & Youth Participation

Borough schools engaging in action on sustainability are benefiting from a wide range of Council run events taking place throughout the year: the Model COP Climate Conference brought secondary students together to debate global progress on climate change action, and the Greener Schools Awards, (sponsored by local businesses), celebrated primary age climate leadership - complete with guest hosts, quizzes, and performances. The Council will continue outreach to schools to build momentum and widen participation across all ages.

Photo – Mayor Cllr Mackenzie with Coppice Junior School & Head of Solihull Chamber of Commerce, Sam Frampton (back, left) at the November 2025 Greener Schools awards

Neighbourhood Projects

The Your Future Chelmsley Wood project is taking a place-based approach to the decarbonisation of an area of North Solihull with high levels of deprivation. The project tackles fuel poverty and promotes sustainability through community engagement on schemes such as housing retrofit, active travel and natural environment improvements. The project is funded through the West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) Local Net Zero Accelerator. Project elements include:

- Housing Retrofit – a minimum of 50 homes in Chelmsley Wood will have home energy assessments and potential energy efficiency measures installed, such as loft or cavity wall insulation or solar panels. Residents will be engaged to encourage behaviour change e.g. reducing energy usage in the home. Free air quality monitors are being installed with advice on reducing pollutants indoors.
- Active Travel – the Council is launching a Park & Stride scheme to reach 8 schools and approximately 3,600 children in the North Solihull area, focusing on schools in Chelmsley Wood area.
- Natural Environment – the Council is working to improve the Kingshurst Brook river area including tree planting. In addition, additional funding has been awarded from Severn Trent Water for community co-design of the Riverside Family Hub Garden.
- A range of community events have taken place aimed at widening the involvement of the local community in the project.

Photo – Your Future Chelmsley Wood community event

10. Future Priorities and Challenges

This section translates the progress report's findings into priorities for the new Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP), with an increased emphasis on transport and heat, and a new strand on climate resilience.

Priorities for the new Climate Change Action Plan

1. **Heat decarbonisation and energy efficient retrofit** (domestic and non-domestic)
   Target whole building fabric upgrades, heat pumps and smart controls; align funding routes (grants + 'able-to-pay' offers).
2. **Transport mode shift and EV charging**
   Expand on-street charging for residents without driveways and maintain focus on active travel behaviour change and increased use of public transport to cut car dependency.
3. **Local clean power and strategic energy systems**
   Support acceleration of rooftop solar and energy storage for homes, businesses and community sites; deliver the Town Centre Energy Network Phase 1 and prepare Phase 2; explore development of low carbon energy systems at other locations.
4. **Climate resilience and nature - based solutions**
   Address overheating, flood and surface water risk and seek to build urban cooling via trees and green/blue infrastructure; work towards strengthening management of local wildlife sites and target increasing tree planting in suitable locations, prioritising vulnerable neighbourhoods.

5. **Circular economy and waste**
   Embed service changes (incl. food waste) to improve recycling and composting rates, cut emissions from waste streams, and stimulate local reuse and repair.
6. **Engagement, skills and a just transition**
   Continue to develop schools programmes, community initiatives, and business decarbonisation support to turn awareness into sustained action.
7. **Council leadership and procurement**
   Keep driving down operational emissions and leverage procurement to multiply impact across suppliers, tracking environmental and social value.

Key risks to manage in delivery

- **Pace vs. capacity:** Council capacity, alongside limited skills and capacity of supply chains could constrain increased retrofit and low carbon heat.
- **Grid and street works constraints:** Grid capacity, connection times and permitting may delay EV charging, heat pumps and local renewable energy generation schemes.
- **Funding constraints, certainty and affordability:** Constrained, short term or fragmented funding can undermine uptake of measures (including 'able-to-pay' offers).
- **Behavioural barriers:** Cost of living pressures, competing priorities and convenience can reduce participation in retrofit schemes and behaviour change.
- **Nature and resilience gaps:** Decline in sites under positive management and exposure to urban heat and flood risk can increase climate vulnerability.

The new Climate Change Action Plan will set out a series of priority actions. It will use the appended KPIs, consider development of further KPIs and risk mitigation

11. Conclusion

This final progress update to the 2021 Net Zero Action Plan shows that Solihull is reducing emissions and building foundations for future decarbonisation, but the pace of change needs to increase - particularly in heat, transport, and local clean power. The priorities above will carry forward into the new Climate Change Action Plan, aimed at cutting carbon emissions and strengthening climate resilience, with benefits that residents and businesses will feel day to day: cleaner air; warmer, more comfortable homes that are cheaper to heat; a wider range of travel choices; and local jobs, skills and investment in the green economy.

Appendix A Glossary

Adaptation: Actions to prepare for and cope with climate impacts such as heatwaves, intense rainfall and flooding (e.g. SuDS, urban greening).

Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP): Efficient electric heating technology that extracts heat from outdoor air to provide space heating and hot water.

Business Energy Efficiency Advice (BEAS): Council/partner service offering free energy assessments and guidance for SMEs.

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e): Standard unit converting different greenhouse-gas impacts into an equivalent amount of CO_2.

CCAP (Climate Change Action Plan): Solihull's forthcoming plan (2026–2030) integrating mitigation and adaptation.

CHP (Combined Heat and Power): Plant that generates electricity and useful heat from the same fuel; used alongside heat pumps in Solihull's Town Centre Energy Network Phase 1.

DEC (Display Energy Certificate): Shows actual energy use of public buildings and an operational rating (A–G) based on metered consumption.

DESNZ: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero – publishes Local Authority GHG statistics and funds local net-zero support.

District Heat / Heat Network: Piped network supplying low-carbon heat to multiple buildings (e.g., Solihull Town Centre Energy Network).

EPC (Energy Performance Certificate): Rates building efficiency from A (best) to G (worst); EPC C+ is a common benchmark.

ESCo (Energy Service Company): A company that develops/operates energy infrastructure and services (e.g., Solihull Energy Ltd).

EV (Electric Vehicle): Vehicle powered fully or partly by electricity; includes battery-electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles.

GHG (Greenhouse Gases): Heat-trapping gases such as CO_2, methane and nitrous oxide that drive climate change.

Global Destination Sustainability Index (GDS-Index): International benchmark for destinations' sustainability performance in tourism/meetings.

GVA (Gross Value Added): Economic measure of the value of goods and services produced; used with emissions to assess carbon intensity.

iChoosr / Solar Together: Group-buying scheme partner and programme enabling residents/SMEs to purchase solar PV and batteries competitively.

iTree / Urban Tree Canopy: Tools/metrics to assess urban tree canopy cover and ecosystem services (Solihull canopy 13.1%).

KPI (Key Performance Indicator): Quantitative measures used to track progress (e.g., emissions, EV uptake, renewable capacity).

LCEGS: Low Carbon & Environmental Goods & Services sector – businesses delivering clean-tech and environmental solutions.

LEVI (Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure): Government funding programme supporting installation of public EV charge points.

LULUCF: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry – sector covering carbon stored in soils/vegetation and emissions from land-use change.

Model COP: Education event simulating a UN climate conference where students debate climate action.

MWp / MWh: MWp = peak output of solar PV; MWh = megawatt hours of energy generated/consumed.

NZAP (Net Zero Action Plan): Solihull's 2021 plan tracked in the 2025 Progress Report prior to transition to CCAP.

Park & Stride: Scheme encouraging families to park away from school gates and walk part of the journey to reduce congestion and improve air quality.

Per-capita emissions: Total borough emissions divided by population (e.g., 5.0 tCO_2e per person in 2023).

Public-sector decarbonisation: Reducing emissions from council/public buildings via efficiency, low-carbon heat, controls and renewables.

Qwello: Public EV charging partner delivering on-street and car-park charge points in Solihull.

SCH (Solihull Community Housing): Organisation managing the Council's housing stock; reports EPC performance and retrofit activity.

SuDS (Sustainable Drainage Systems): Measures that manage surface water using natural processes (permeable paving, swales, wetlands).

Tyndall Centre Pathway: Science-based local carbon pathway showing the steep cuts needed this decade to meet Paris-aligned budgets.

ULEV (Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle): Vehicles with very low tailpipe CO_2, including battery EVs and some plug-in hybrids.

Appendix B

Solihull Climate Change Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Data Sheet 2025 (pdf)

Appended pdf includes metrics across: emissions, buildings, transport, waste, natural environment, energy supply, green economy, public sector operations, and community engagement.

Appendix C

Data and Methods Note

Solihull's Borough wide emissions are sourced from the UK Local Authority and Regional GHG Emissions Statistics (DESNZ, latest release July 2025, covering 2005 - 2023). The dataset is compiled from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, uses an end user approach for energy, and provides sector level totals for every local authority. At local authority level, Fgases and international aviation/shipping are not included. These statistics are used to set the baseline, track sector trends, and report indicators, complemented by local operational data.