



# Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting

2024/2025

**Newable**

# Streamlined Energy & Carbon Report Summary

This report represents the results of the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) for the Newable Group (Newable Partnership Limited and its subsidiaries). Newable is seeking to understand better the carbon impact of its activities and to make a meaningful contribution to HM Government's Net Zero 2050 target. The business is dedicated to reducing its baseline emissions and is committed to delivering its services sustainably, to foster a greener future for its employees and clients. Newable Group is committed to reduce our GHG emissions per employee year on year to reach Net Zero by 2035 in scope 1 and 2 Co2 emissions.

Newable has prepared an Energy & Carbon Report for the 2024/2025 financial year. This is the fifth annual report and data accuracy, a key element, has improved steadily over that time. Our total energy use including purchased electricity, gas and transport was 22,818 MWh which resulted in 4,857 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (18,301 MWh/3,872 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in FY24).

## Background

Throughout the year, Newable's portfolio has changed with sales of businesses, various site relocations, and site closures. Dancerace is no longer part of the Newable Group and, for the first time, BBIC is included in this report. OJ Health and Safety has not been included since its energy use mainly comprises utilities, which are embedded in its lease and managed by the landlord, and therefore falls outside the direct scope of this report. In the NewFlex property portfolio, the Burgess Hill and Horsham offices have been closed and some leased sites have had changes to their contracts, which mean that landlords are now directly accountable for energy use. In the Bristol Aztec West building, we moved floors and this resulted in floorspace changes. The combined impact of these changes means that the total floor space has increased from 38,935 m<sup>2</sup> in the 2023/24 reporting year to 46,120 m<sup>2</sup> in this reporting year (a 18.4% increase).

## Total Energy Consumption

Newable's total energy consumption for this financial year was 22,818 MWh, which resulted in 4,857 tCO<sub>2</sub>e of location-based<sup>1</sup> carbon emissions. Commercial Management Services (CMS) is the highest consumer of energy within the Newable Group, followed by London Fire Solutions (LFS) and J.C. Atkinsons (JCA).

The above figures mean an increase of 25% in energy consumption and an increase of 25% in location-based carbon emissions when compared to the previous reporting year. This is partly due to individual businesses expanding their activities geographically, resulting in higher transport-related energy consumption and associated increases in carbon emissions. It is also due to business growth, particularly across our manufacturing businesses. For example, ARC,

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<sup>1</sup> In previous reports, we used the word gross and net carbon emissions. This has now been replaced respectively by location-based and market-based carbon emissions to better reflect that these terms definitions. Location-based reporting calculates emissions based on the average emission intensity of the power grid a company is physically connected to. When not specified in the text, carbon emissions relate to location-based carbon emissions. Market-based reporting reflects emissions from the specific electricity a company purchases, taking into account RECs, REGOs, or other energy contracts.

CMS, and LFS have increased their revenues by 15%, 12%, and 19% respectively from FY23-24 to FY24-25. As their activities are energy intensive, in terms of both electricity and gas usage but particularly in transport fuels, this growth is somewhat reflected in our energy consumption and related carbon impact. Their carbon footprint has increased by 7%, 8%, and 200% respectively, but broader energy reduction initiatives have meant that carbon emissions did not grow by as much as the businesses grew.

We have also improved our processes for data collection, which means that our data is more accurate than it was previously, particularly on transport. The significant increase seen in LFS is due to a combination of incomplete transport data provided in the previous year, a 17% increase in the size of its van fleet, and an increase in operations and orders leading to wider geographical coverage of its business activities.

### **Market-based carbon emissions**

By purchasing green tariffs, the market-based carbon emissions associated with the company's electricity consumption decreased by 12%, resulting in those emissions decreasing to 4,256 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

The market-based carbon emissions of the offices owned by Newable including its head office, BBIC, NewFlex sites, and Synergy sites, were normalised against their respective floorspace. Across the 2024/25 reporting period, there has been a 6% increase in normalised location-based emissions from 0.099 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup> to 0.105 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup>. There has also been a 9.5% increase in normalised market-based emissions, from 0.084 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup> to 0.092 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup>. This is due to the fact that both our total floorspace and carbon emissions have increased. Following the above standardisation, the data was compared against the sustainability standards set out by CIBSE Guide F for benchmarking purposes. All offices are well below the 'Typical Practice' benchmark, with the majority surpassing the Good Practice' baseline, showing that the business is committed to improving its energy efficiency and sustainability practices.

### **Risk Management**

The Newable Group operates a risk management framework. The Group Board sets and reviews annually the risk appetite, tolerance and control environment for the Newable Group as a whole, and for each business. Climate Change has been identified as a Medium Risk. We monitor the impact regularly, particularly as this could bring potential disruption to raw materials and/or products coming from overseas for some of our subsidiaries. Controls in place to manage this risk include measuring our carbon footprint, investing in more sustainable and resilient solutions across all our functions including supply chain management, mapping out alternative routes depending on different geographical regions and different national jurisdictions from which suppliers are drawn, tailored business continuity plans, ISO14001 accreditation to parts of the Group where applicable / most needed, and ESG metrics monitored.

### **External Validation**

The GHG conversion calculations and compliance with SECR reporting guidelines have been reviewed by Green Small Business.



## 2024/25 Energy & Carbon Report

Parameter	Units	All Sites	
		Current Reporting Year 01/04/24 - 31/03/25	Previous Reporting Year 01/04/23 - 31/03/24
Gas combustion consumed	kWh	2,728,918	2,065,916
Kerosene consumed	kWh	164,745	128,763
Biomass	kWh	2,085,301	1,791,658
Grid electricity consumed	kWh	4,664,897	4,092,499
Transport fuels consumed	kWh	13,174,597	10,251,094
<b>Total energy consumption used to calculate emissions<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>22,818,458</b>	<b>18,301,856</b>
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Emissions from gas combustion (scope 1)	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	500	379
Emissions from kerosene	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	41	32
Emissions from biomass	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	22	18
Emissions from transportation in vehicles owned or controlled by reporting company (scope 1)	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	3,300	2,561
Emissions from purchased electricity (scope 2)	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	965	847
Emissions from business travel in vehicles owned or operated by 3rd parties (scope 3)	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	29	35
<b>Total location-based carbon emissions<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>4,857</b>	<b>3,872</b>

<sup>2</sup> While this is not a requirement under SECR guidelines, the total energy consumption include kerosene and biomass

<sup>3</sup> While this is not a requirement under SECR guidelines, the total gross carbon emissions include kerosene and biomass

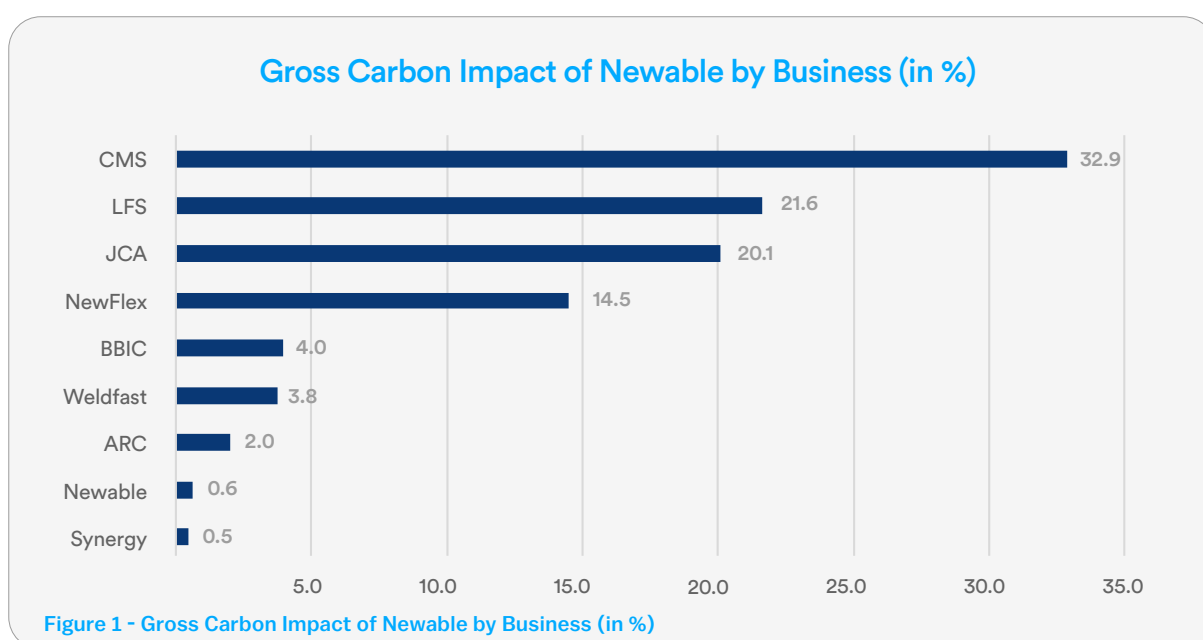
Carbon reduction through green electricity tariff	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	-601	-587
<b>Total market-based carbon emissions</b>	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>4,256</b>	<b>3,285</b>
<b>Intensity ratio: Total location-based emissions / Total business floorspace</b>	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0.105</b>	<b>0.099</b>
<b>Intensity ratio: Total market-based emissions / Total business floorspace</b>	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0.092</b>	<b>0.084</b>
<b>Methodology</b>	<p>This report has been prepared following the GHG Reporting Protocol - Corporate Standard and using the guidance set out in environmental reporting guidelines including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Guidance - HM Government (March 2019).</p> <p>Energy consumption data has been sourced from utility tracker documents and where the data was not complete, it was calculated by extrapolating available data.</p> <p>Conversion from energy to emissions was completed by application of the relevant emissions factor from HM Government Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of greenhouse gas emissions for the appropriate year. We used gross calorific value for heating fuels and net calorific value for transport fuels (in line with the guidance given in the GHG Conversion Factors spreadsheet downloaded from gov.uk).</p> <p>Calculations of our intensity ratios were made by dividing the total location-based carbon emissions by our total floorspace.</p> <p>Electricity data for the months of April, May, and November was not available for LFS and electricity data for March was not available for Weldfast. A pro rata adjustment was applied to both areas.</p> <p>For this report and for better comparison between the previous and current financial years, FY 2023/24 numbers were adjusted as more accurate data was acquired specifically for the LFS transport fleet (which now captures data by vehicle from a tracking system). Utility data for NewFlex, Synergy, CMS, and Weldfast was also improved from a data collection and reporting perspective and adjusted for the previous reporting year.</p>		

<p><b>Energy Efficiency Action</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Several energy and carbon saving initiatives have been implemented in FY 2024/25.</li> <li>— Each business is responsible for its own energy efficiency actions and impacts but overall responsibility sits with Newable Group’s Chief ESG Officer.</li> <li>— The planned move of the CMS headquarters was pushed back from its original schedule and took place throughout March 2025. The expected energy reduction related to this change should be effective in next year’s report.</li> <li>— As a result of energy audits undertaken through the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS) Phase 3, ARC installed automatic monitoring and targeting systems for energy efficiency and optimised its machinery to ensure that they only operated when necessary (thereby reducing energy consumption). Similarly, LFS took forward the following recommendations:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimising its extraction system to ensure fans only run when required.</li> <li>• Installing dryer pipe insulation to mitigate heat loss and save energy.</li> <li>• Installing air intake ducts in its compressed air room to ensure that only cool, clean air is fed into the compressor and hot air is removed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## Data Breakdown & Analysis

### CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions

Figure 1 illustrates the location-based carbon impact by business area and location. CMS is the largest contributor, accounting for 32.9% of the total location-based carbon emissions, mainly due to the large amount of transportation fuel consumed by its vehicle fleet of 230+ vans. This is also the case for LFS at 21.6% and 70+ vehicles and JCA with 20.1% of carbon emissions and nearly 30 vehicles, most of which are HGVs. NewFlex contributes significantly (14.5%) to the overall emissions across its 12 leased sites covered in this report.

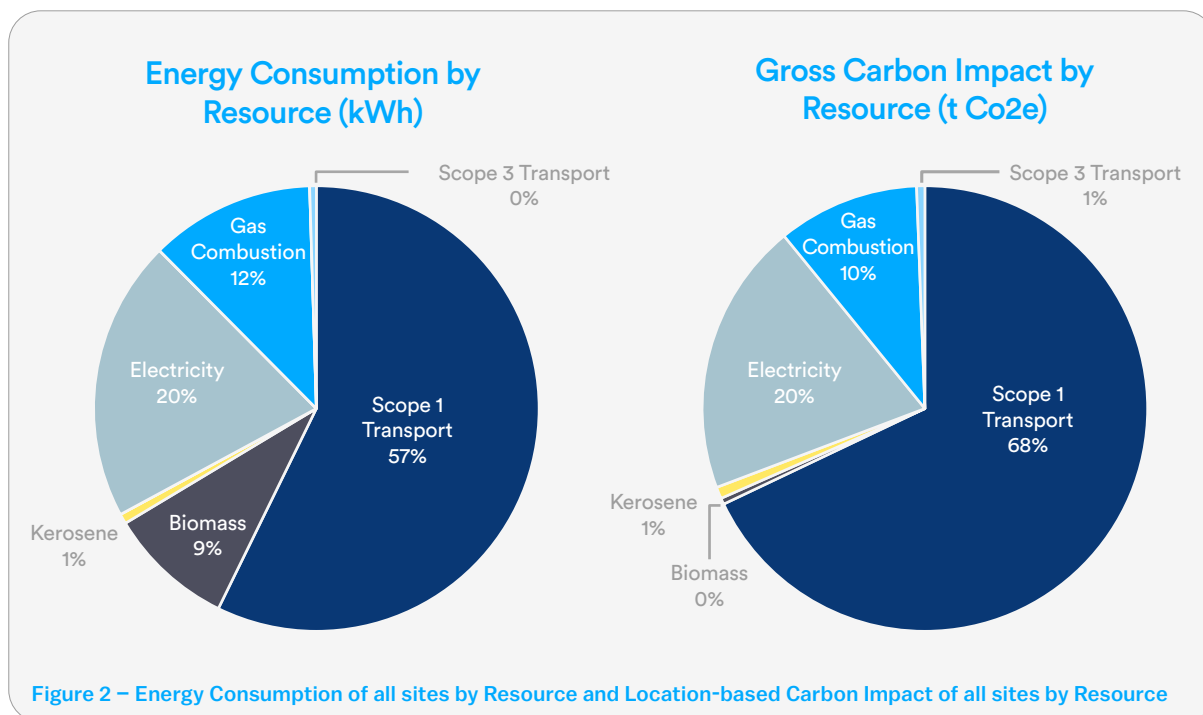


### Energy consumption and emissions by resource

Scope 1 Transport Fuel is the biggest energy type consumed at 13,064,400 kWh (57% of the Group's total energy consumption) and accounting for 3,300 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (68% of the Group's total carbon emissions). This is driven by the relatively large fleets and transport-related consumption at CMS, LFS, and JCA, which produced a combined 3,184 tCO<sub>2</sub>e of carbon emissions or 96.5% of the Group's Scope 1 Transport Fuel total. Overall, Scope 1 Transport Energy Consumption and Carbon Emissions have gone up by 29% on the previous year.

Transport energy increased slightly (7%) at CMS, where the vehicle fleet increased by 41% to match business growth which means that the energy efficiency actions in the business starting to produce results. Throughout FY24-25, CMS has equipped all its vans with trackers to monitor engine idling and combat inefficient fuel usage, which is reflected in the numbers above. Its van drivers also undertook courses and compared driving best practice to encourage better driving behaviour and fuel usage. The significant increase in transport at LFS was due to a combination of incomplete transport data provided in the previous year, a 17% increase in the size of its

van fleet, and an increase in operations and orders leading to wider geographical coverage of its business activities. Finally, JCA's transport related energy consumption and related carbon impact have decreased by 14% based on previous year. This is due to part of their fleet moving to hybrid or electric vehicles.



Electricity represented 20% of the total energy consumption and 20% of the total carbon emissions. This is followed by gas combustion with 12% of the total energy consumption and 10% of the total carbon impact. Despite accounting for 9% of Newable Group's energy consumption, biomass used by JCA contributed 0% of the carbon emissions due to it being much less used compared with other combustion fuels like natural gas. This is because the carbon dioxide resulting from biomass being burned for energy would have been emitted anyway as part of the natural carbon cycle.

When considering future emissions, as the UK's electricity grid continues to be supplied with an increasing proportion of renewable power and reduced amounts of fossil fuels such as coal, the carbon intensity of electricity is projected to fall. Conversely, natural gas and transport fuels are not expected to become significantly less carbon-intensive and alternative solutions will need to be considered to reduce our carbon impact.

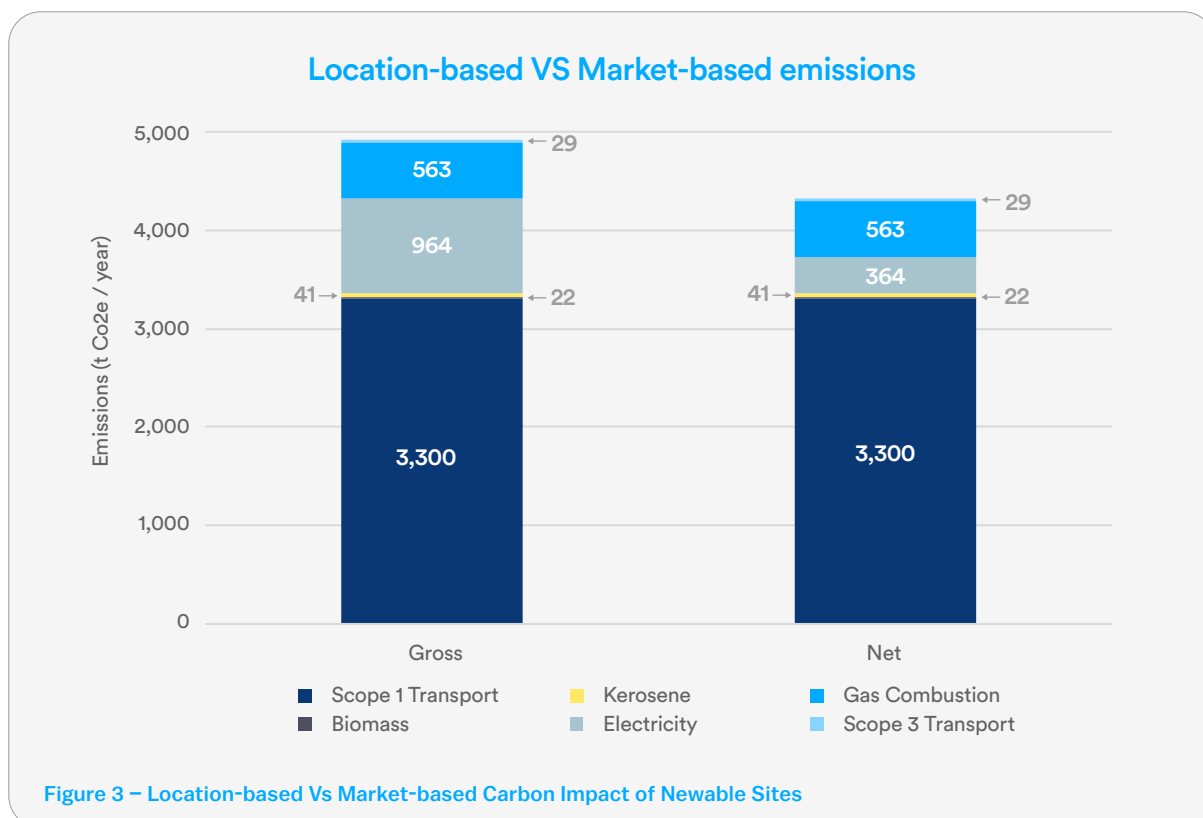
Throughout the year, we also implemented some of the recommendations made as part of our Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS) audit, highlighted in the above table under Energy Efficiency Actions.

Continuous monitoring and investment into Newable Group's vehicles is important. We want to ensure that our fleet is as efficient and/or modern as possible to mitigate the related carbon

impact of our operations. Working with Synergy Car Leasing, CMS and LFS have ensured that all new vehicles were the most energy efficient, serviced regularly and as modern as possible. The companies will keep working together to identify further upgrades to their fleet such as considering moving to hybrid vans.

### Location-based VS market-based carbon impact

A comparison of the location-based and market-based carbon impact of the business for the 2024/25 financial year is shown in Figure 3 below. Location-based emissions account for the carbon associated with the business' energy consumption. Market-based emissions account for carbon emission reductions through the purchase of renewable energy supported by Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origins (REGO) certificates or Carbon Offset Certificates. By purchasing renewable electricity backed by REGOs, location-based emissions associated with electricity were reduced by 62%, equivalent to 600 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The final market-based emission of the business is 4,256 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.



### Carbon Roadmap

We have been working with all businesses to develop tailored carbon roadmaps in order to achieve Net Zero by 2035. This requires different approaches in different parts of the Group - from upgrading fleets to investing in more energy efficient buildings including switching to green tariffs. We recognise that there are several steps that our businesses must take but have identified those and are working together to meet our target.

## Annual Benchmarking

Figure 4 shows the businesses' location-based carbon impact normalised by floorspace on a year-by-year basis. In FY24-25 the total amount of location-based carbon has increased by 25% while the normalised market-based carbon emissions have increased by 6%. This shows that our total energy consumption has overall increased more than our floorspace.

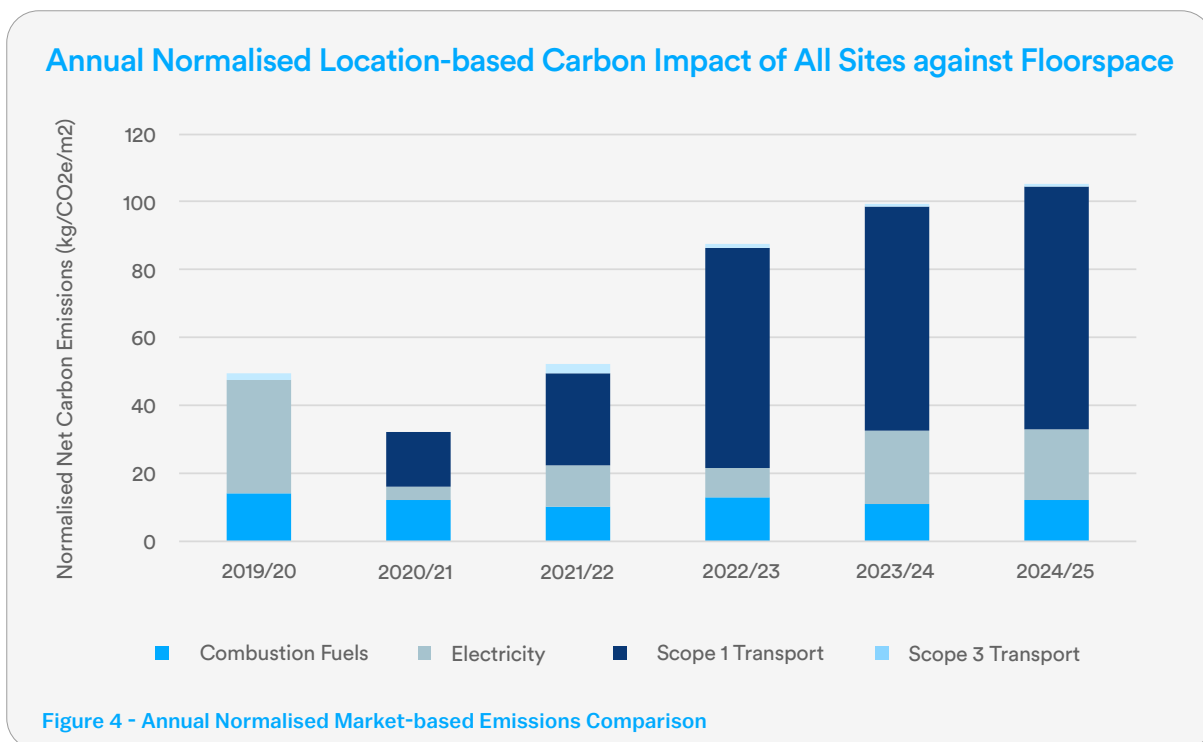


Figure 5 breaks down the net carbon intensity by location against the 'Good Practice' and 'Typical Practice' CIBSE benchmarks. As in the previous reporting year, the Brighton, Reading, Watford, and Edinburgh sites are not performing above good practice according to CIBSE benchmarking. The Birmingham site is now performing above the typical practice. A total of 10 offices continue to perform below the 'Good Practice' benchmark, which is an increase compared to the previous reporting year.

Although the energy and carbon emissions for Newable offices show an increase, this is driven by improved data capture and the addition of BBIC, which now makes up 21% of office-based energy consumption and 20% of office-based carbon emissions. It is also partially driven by business growth of some of our office-based businesses, respectively by 12% for Synergy and 18% for Newable Advice (based at Aldersgate).

