



Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting

2021/2022

Newable

Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting Summary

Newable is committed to contributing to the UK's target of Net Zero carbon emissions by 2050 and delivering a greener future for its employees, clients, and partners by minimising its impact on the environment.

Newable has prepared an Energy & Carbon Report for the financial year 2021/2022 in accordance with The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018. This report contributes to Newable's understanding of the risks associated with climate change and, through measuring and reporting on its environmental performance, it has increased its knowledge of how to work more efficiently, reduce energy consumption, and encourage sustainability.

The comparison period of the financial year 2020/2021 was impacted by Covid19 and the effects of hybrid working. Whilst this influenced emissions favourably over the period, the drive to procure sustainable energy will help combat the risk of increased emissions from office utilisation going forward.

Throughout the year, the number of sites within Newable's portfolio has changed with various site closures and new sites joining the portfolio. Since last year, several sites at NewFlex have closed and are therefore not included in this year's report. Other sites have been excluded where NewFlex was not directly responsible for the energy consumption or if the data was not available at the time of collation.

The following new businesses also joined Newable: Dancerace, London Fire Solutions (LFS), Winning Pitch and Weldfast UK. However, energy data for LFS was not available at the time of report publication and therefore sites pertaining to LFS have been excluded.

From Newable's portfolio of sites, the total reportable gross floorspace was 31,858 m². This represents the floorspace of all sites where utility bills are paid for directly by Newable.

In 2021/2022, Newable consumed 12,437 MWh of energy, resulting in 1,984 tCO₂e gross carbon emissions, which is a decrease of 27% and 30% since last year respectively. The decrease in energy consumption and gross carbon emissions is partly due to there being a decrease in reportable sites from NewFlex. Compared to last year, the use of green tariffs (i.e. renewable sources) has increased from 29% to 38%, reflecting the work undertaken to drive sustainability. By purchasing electricity from renewable sources, Newable's gross carbon emissions have decreased by 16%, bringing the net carbon emissions figure down to 1,668 tCO₂e.

There has been a 24% decrease since 2020/2021 in normalised gross emissions against the floorspace of the main sites, from 0.126 tCO₂e/m² to 0.096 tCO₂e/m². The decrease in normalised gross emissions at Newable's main sites shows that environmental management is improving.

The net carbon emissions of the sites classified as offices (Newable Core, NewFlex, Officio, Synergy, Winning Pitch, and Dancerace), were normalised against their respective floorspaces. The normalised data was then compared against the benchmarks set out by CIBSE Guide F, demonstrating that several of the offices are exceeding the 'Good Practice' benchmark. This is an indication that Newable is performing well.

Audited and co-written with:



2021/22 Energy & Carbon Report

Newable GHG emissions and energy use data for period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022			
Parameter	Units	All Sites	All Sites
		Current Reporting Year 01/04/21 - 31/03/22	Previous Reporting Year 01/04/20 - 31/03/21
Combustion fuels consumed	kWh	5,029,888	8,107,973
Grid electricity consumed	kWh	3,383,093	4,714,430
Transport fuels consumed	kWh	4,024,491	4,199,836
Total energy consumption used to calculate emissions	kWh	12,437,471	17,022,240
Emissions from combustion fuels (scope 1)	tCO ₂ e	326	752
Emissions from transportation in vehicles owned or controlled by reporting company (scope 1)	tCO ₂ e	864	1,002
Emissions from purchased electricity (scope 2)	tCO ₂ e	702	1,099
Emissions from business travel in vehicles owned or operated by third parties (scope 3)	tCO ₂ e	93	0
Total gross carbon emissions	tCO₂e	1,984	2,854
Carbon reduction through green electricity tariff	tCO ₂ e	-317	-832
Total net carbon emissions	tCO₂e	1,668	2,022
Intensity ratio: Total gross emissions / Total business floorspace	tCO₂e / m²	0.062	0.046
Intensity ratio: Total net emissions / Total business floorspace	tCO₂e / m²	0.052	0.032

<p>Methodology</p>	<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 is not complete, the data is calculated by extrapolating the available data. For sites without data, assumptions have been made that no carbon is attributable.</p> <p>The comparison to the previous year has been produced using data for all the sites that were in scope during both financial years. A comparison of Newable’s main sites has also been completed, including JC Atkinson, which was not included in the previous year comparison.</p> <p>Conversion from energy used to emissions produced was completed using the relevant emission factors as recommended from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.</p>
<p>Energy Efficiency Action</p>	<p>Solar PV Cells are continuously being installed at JC Atkinson, providing green electricity to the site. Four biomass boilers are also being utilised by JC Atkinson, which provide 3,578 MWh of heat using FSC sourced feed stock, thus, replacing the need of natural gas.</p> <p>Alongside these energy efficiency measures; the business has focused heavily on purchasing green energy for each site where feasible, with more green electricity being purchased this year.</p>

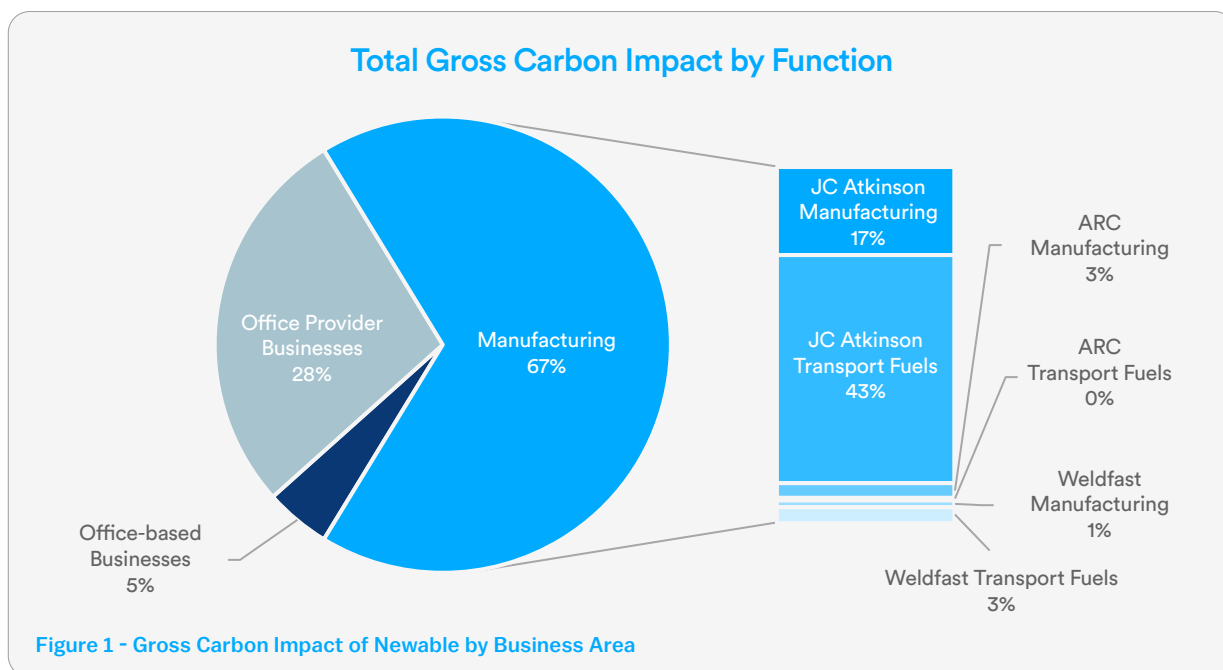
Parameter	Units	Main Sites (Aldersgate, Whiteley, JC Atkinson, ARC Building Solutions)	Main Sites (Aldersgate, Whiteley, JC Atkinson, ARC Building Solutions)
		Current Reporting Year 01/04/21 - 31/03/22	Previous Reporting Year 01/04/20 - 31/03/21
Combustion fuels consumed	kWh	3,586,900	4,387,539
Grid electricity consumed	kWh	1,813,892	1,634,068
Transport fuels consumed	kWh	3,519,954	4,196,977
Total energy consumption used to calculate emissions	kWh	8,920,746	10,218,584
Emissions from combustion fuels (scope 1)	tCO ₂ e	52	69
Emissions from transportation in vehicles owned or controlled by reporting company (scope 1)	tCO ₂ e	833	1,002
Emissions from purchased electricity (scope 2)	tCO ₂ e	377	381
Emissions from business travel in vehicles owned or operated by third parties (scope 3)	tCO ₂ e	50	0
Total gross carbon emissions	tCO₂e	1,311	1,452
Carbon reduction through green electricity tariff	tCO ₂ e	-159	-382
Total net carbon emissions	tCO₂e	1,152	1,069
Intensity ratio: Total gross emissions / Total business floorspace	tCO₂e / m²	0.096	0.126
Intensity ratio: Total net emissions / Total business floorspace	tCO₂e / m²	0.084	0.093

Prepared in line with guidance from: [Environmental Reporting Guidelines, including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance - HM Government, March 2019.](#)

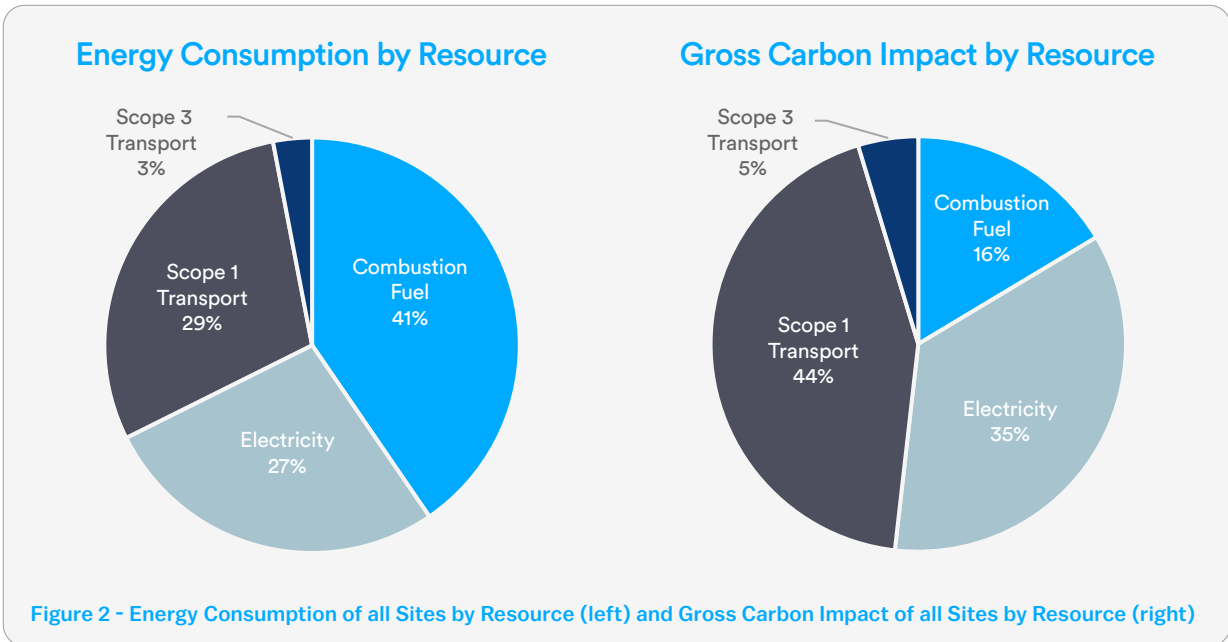
Data breakdown & Analysis

CO2 emissions

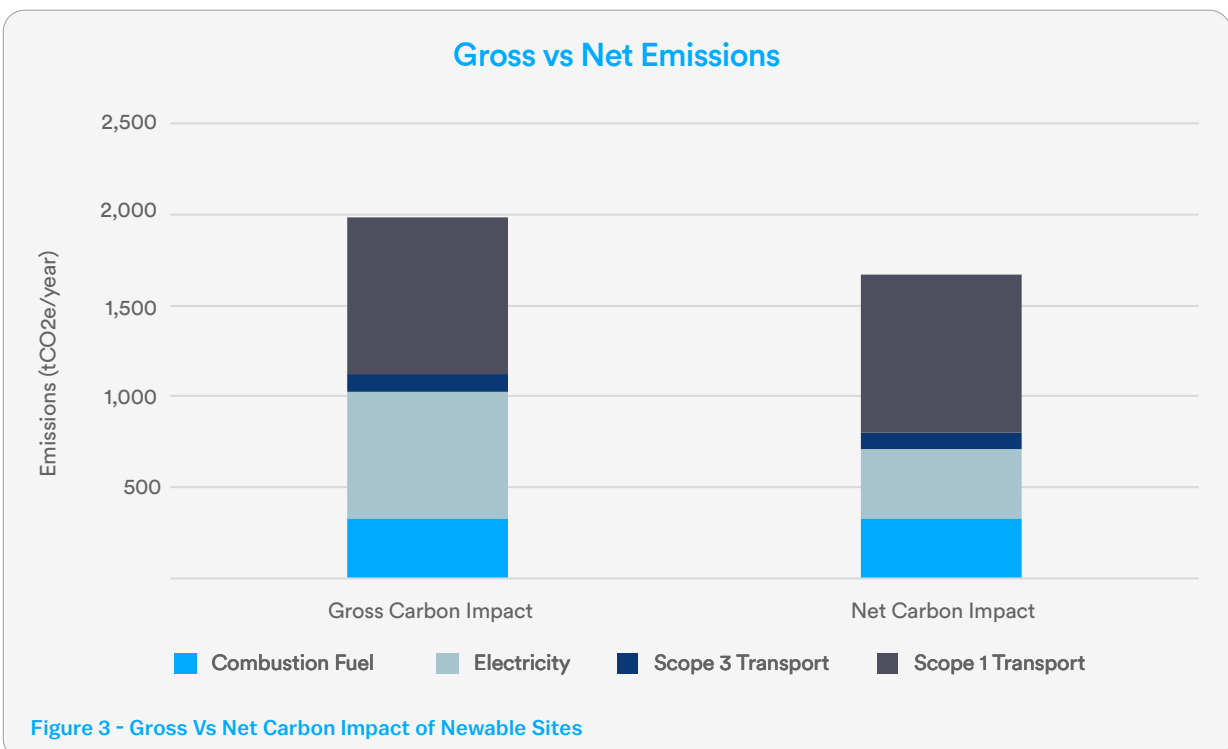
Figure 1 shows the gross carbon impact of Newable by each business area: Office-based Businesses, Office Provider Businesses and Manufacturing.



The energy consumption and the subsequent gross carbon emissions of each resource used across the Newable Group are shown below in Figure 2. The largest consumer of energy is combustion fuel, contributing to 41% of the total. The resulting carbon emissions of combustion fuel is 326 tCO₂e, which makes up around 16% of the total gross carbon emissions. The decrease in the carbon proportion of combustion fuel is due to JC Atkinson utilising biomass, which has a very low carbon impact. Electricity makes up approximately 27% of the total energy consumption, and 35% of the total gross carbon emissions. However, due to the decarbonisation of the national grid with more renewable sources being supplied each year, the carbon impact of electricity will reduce significantly. The carbon intensity of fossil fuels, such as natural gas and diesel, is not likely to fall considerably.



The gross carbon impact of a business represents the total emissions produced from all the energy consumed. Whereas the net carbon impact of a business considers the energy purchased that is certified as green and renewable, originating from a zero-carbon method of generation. Figure 3 compares the total gross and net carbon impact of Newable, split by each resource. Across all sites, approximately 38% of electricity is purchased through green sources, certified by Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin certificates (REGOs). Thus, the net carbon impact of Newable is less than its gross total value, approximately 16% less, resulting in the total net impact of Newable for this financial year being 1,668 tCO₂e.



Office Carbon Intensity Benchmarking

Benchmarks for the carbon impact of air-conditioned offices are set out by the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) within Guide F. Figure 4 compares these benchmarks with the normalised net carbon impact against the floorspace of Newable’s offices (manufacturing sites are excluded). The average net carbon impact per m2 of Newable offices is 28.9 kgCO₂e/m²/year. This is 35% less than the ‘Good Practice’ benchmark set out by CIBSE. As the benchmarks are set out for offices only, it should be noted that transport fuels are excluded from this data analysis.

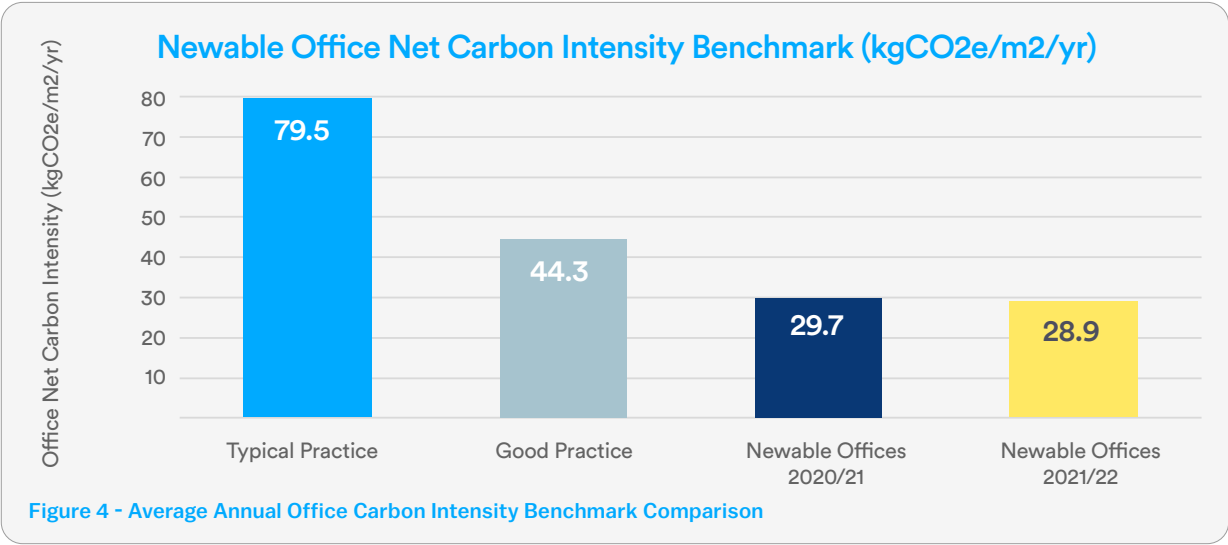


Figure 4 - Average Annual Office Carbon Intensity Benchmark Comparison

Figure 5 compares the carbon intensity of each office against the ‘Good Practice’ and ‘Typical Practice’ benchmarks set out by CIBSE within Guide F. As shown, all the office sites fall below the ‘Typical Practice’ benchmark whereas 16 office sites fall below the ‘Good Practice’ benchmark.

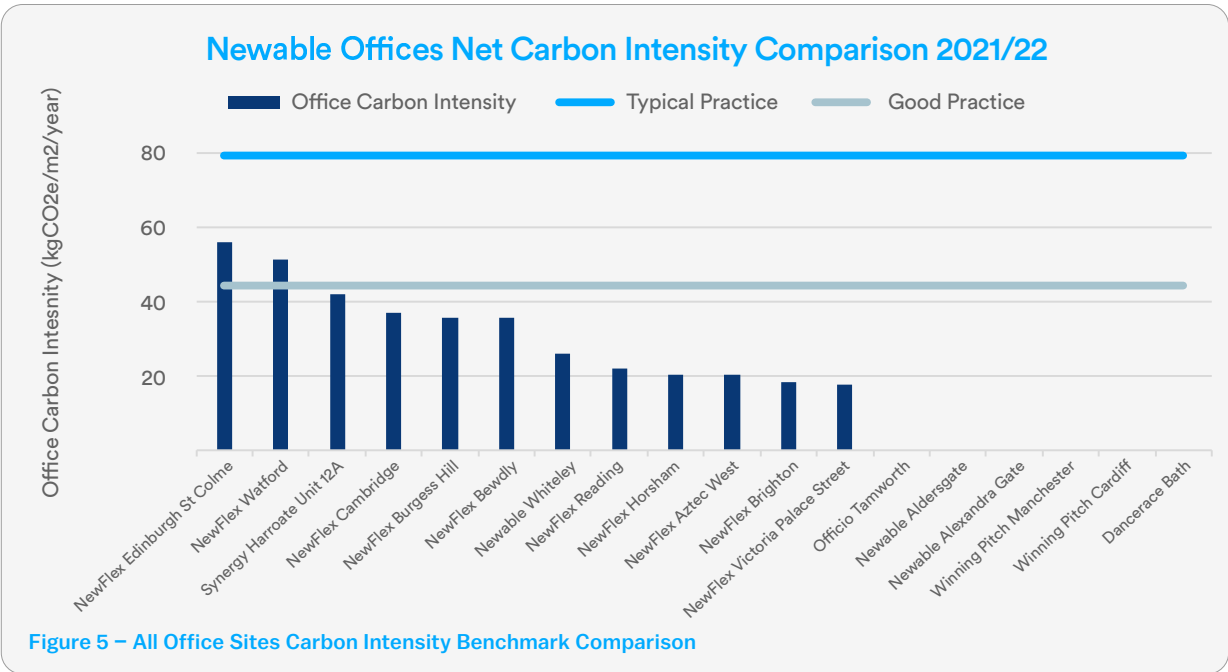


Figure 5 – All Office Sites Carbon Intensity Benchmark Comparison

Annual Benchmarking

The normalised net emissions of Newable over the past few financial years are shown in figure 6. The normalised net emissions have increased since 2020/2021 by 62%. The effect of Covid19 and working from home is a major contributor to the net carbon intensity in 2020/21, and with less Covid19 restrictions this financial year, the office space and its respective energy consumption has increased, justifying the rise in normalised net emission.

