STREAMLINED ENERGY CARBON REPORT

PREPARED FOR

KINGDOM SERVICES GROUP LIMITED





PRODUCED BY NET ZERO AUDITS LTD 1st APRIL 2023 TO 31st DECEMBER 2024



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	TABLE OF CONTENTS					
No	Description	Page				
1	Key Information	3				
2	Introduction	4				
3	Context and Purpose	8				
4	Report Boundaries	12				
5	Operational Scopes	13				
6	GHG Assessment	17				
7	Energy Management Score	20				
8	Intensity Ratio	21				
9	Energy Consumption of Sites	22				
10	Environmental Reporting	31				
11	Recommendations	32				
12	Improvements & Ambitions for reducing carbon	35				
13	Facts	36				
14	Director Declaration	37				

KEY INFORMATION

CLIENT INFORMATION					
Organisation:	Kingdom Services Group Limited				
Registered Office	1 Woodlands Business Park, Ashton Road, Newton-le-Willows, WA12 OHF				
Director Name	Rob Barton				
Contact Person	Jennifer Hanson				
Company Number	02795197				

NET ZERO AUDITS LTD DETAILS					
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INTRODUCTION

THE GROUP – KINGDOM SERVICES GROUP LTD (KSG)

Kingdom Services Group, commonly referred to as KSG was established in 1993. Kingdom Services Group are a well-established, privately-run, family-owned company. Throughout their 25 years of organic growth and strategic acquisition Kingdom Services Group has developed into a business turnover today of over £130 million and with an employee count of almost 5,000. Several acquisitions were made in 2022 which allowed the group to expand into the cleaning, security, and recruitment sectors. They are regarded as class leaders in their fields of operations and have become one of the largest, independent and privately-owned companies providing specialist services within the UK.

From 2016 Kingdom has operated from a purpose built, three floor National Support Centre and from a number of regional support offices that oversees their national infrastructure. The National Support Centre shall be referred to during this report as Kingdom HQ.

Their services include the following sectors:

- Security
- Cleaning and Hygiene
- Recruitment
- Training
- Health Care
- Local Authority Support

The group has offices throughout the UK :

- Newton-Le-Willows
- Glasgow
- Edinburgh
- Sidcup
- Downpatrick
- Belfast
- Lurgan
- Oldham
- Dumfries
- Rotherham
- Spalding

Kingdom Services Group Limited has achieved recognised accreditations, including:

- ISO 9001 Quality Management
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management
- ISO 27001 Information & Cyber Security
- ISO 45001 Occupational Health & Safety

Registered information associated with Kingdom Services Group Limited

- Registered Company Name: Kingdom Services Group Limited
- Company Number: 02795197
- Registered Address: 1 Woodlands Business Park, Ashton Road, Newton-le-Willows, WA12 OHF
- SIC Reference: 70100 activities of head offices
- Registered Company Name: Kingdom Cleaning Limited
- Company Number: 02102149
- Registered Address: 1 Woodlands Business Park, Ashton Road, Newton-le-Willows, WA12 OHF
- SIC Reference: 81210 General cleaning of buildings
- Registered Company Name: Kingdom Health Care Limited
- Company Number: NI058523
- Registered Address: 32 English Street, Downpatrick, Northern Ireland, BT30 6AB
- SIC Reference: 74909 Other professional, scientific, and technical activities n.e.c
- Registered Company Name: Kingdom Recruitment Limited
- Company Number: 04225673
- Registered Address: 1 Woodlands Business Park, Ashton Road, Newton-le-Willows, WA12 OHF
- SIC Reference: 78109 Other activities of employment placement agencies
- Registered Company Name: Kingdom LA Support Limited
- Company Number: 11850540
- Registered Address: 1 Woodlands Business Park, Ashton Road, Newton-le-Willows, WA12 OHF
- SIC Reference: 82990 Other business support service activities n.e.c
- Registered Company Name: Kingdom Academy Limited
- Company Number: 06789099
- Registered Address: 1 Woodlands Business Park, Ashton Road, Newton-le-Willows, WA12 OHF
- SIC Reference: 85320 Technical and Vocational Secondary Education

- Registered Company Name: Kingdom Care Solutions Limited
- Company Number: 14307919
- Registered Address: 1 Woodlands Business Park, Ashton Road, Newton-le-Willows, WA12 OHF
- SIC Reference: 99999 Dormant Company.
- Registered Company Name: Kingdom Hygiene Limited
- Company Number: 12146751
- Registered Address: 1 Woodlands Business Park, Ashton Road, Newton-le-Willows, WA12 OHF
- SIC Reference: 82990 Other business support service activities n.e.c
- Registered Company Name: Kingdom Medical Limited
- Company Number: 11323363
- Registered Address: 1 Woodlands Business Park, Ashton Road, Newton-le-Willows, WA12 OHF
- SIC Reference: 86210 General medical practice activities
- Registered Company Name: Kingdom Mercury Limited
- Company Number: 04689103
- Registered Address: 1 Woodlands Business Park, Ashton Road, Newton-le-Willows, WA12 OHF
- SIC Reference: 86210 General medical practice activities
- Registered Company Name: Kingdom Systems Limited
- Company Number: 11204405
- Registered Address: 1 Woodlands Business Park, Ashton Road, Newton-le-Willows, WA12 OHF
- SIC Reference: 80200 Security systems service activities.

Current reporting period (1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024). Energy consumption figures have been allocated and apportioned to the relevant sites. Both gas and electricity are utilised at the sites. As this is the company's inaugural SECR report, no comparative data from previous periods is available. However, this report will serve as the baseline year, enabling future reports to include comparable data.

Appointment

Net Zero Audits Limited was commissioned by Kingdom Services Group Limited (referred to as "the Client") to conduct an evaluation of carbon footprint emissions resulting from its business activities during the reference period of 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024 and to generate a SECR Compliance Statement accordingly.

The Client

The Client serves as the highest UK parent company.

HEAD OFFICE HQ

The National Support Centre (HQ) is the registered Head Office for many of the companies within the group.

The building, which is located in Newton Le Willows, Merseyside, is a steel frame and brick construction with slate roof. The building benefits from Air Conditioning and Double Glazing. It was built in 2000 and Kingdom have been tenants since 2016.



Kingdom Services Group occupies the whole of the building which benefits from top quality office accommodation situated within a well-managed estate.

The location also offers direct access to the M6 motorway network and A580 East Lancashire Road.

Additional conveniences include a lift and ample car parking facilities. The site also offers KSG 24-hour access. The total size occupied measures 1,185 M2.

CONTEXT & PURPOSE

Definition of Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting (SECR)

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) is a compliant statement of carbon emissions, covering energy use and associated greenhouse gas emissions relating to gas, electricity and transport, intensity ratios and information relating to energy efficiency actions.

SECR is a replacement for the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme and requires organisations to report energy and carbon emissions in their annual report. The UK government's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) policy was implemented on 1 April 2019, when the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 came into force. Businesses in scope need to comply for financial years starting on or after 1 April 2019 and therefore need to understand their requirements under SECR.

Three groups of businesses are affected by the new regulations. Companies that fall within the following definitions must comply unless they meet certain exemption criteria:

- 1. Quoted companies of any size that are already obliged to report under mandatory greenhouse gas reporting regulations.
- Unquoted companies incorporated in the UK that meet the definition of 'large' under the Companies Act 2006 will have new reporting obligations. This applies to registered and unregistered companies. Note that the criteria for 'large' differs from the ESOS Regulations.
- 3. 'Large' Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) will be required to prepare and file a 'Energy and Carbon Report'.

Group Reporting

Group reporting for SECR (Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting) refers to the process of reporting energy and carbon emissions data for a group of companies that are linked by ownership or control.

Group reporting for SECR can be complex, as it requires the parent company to gather energy and carbon emissions data from all the subsidiaries and ensure that the data is consistent and accurate. The parent company must also ensure that the reporting covers all the subsidiaries that meet the qualifying criteria for SECR.

Under the SECR (Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting) regulations, if a UK parent company or LLP meets the qualifying criteria for SECR, it is required to report on its energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions data for all its UK operations and the subsidiaries it owns or controls. SECR reporting requirements only apply to the UK operations of the group. The energy and carbon emissions data for non-UK operations are not required to be included in the SECR report.

Energy Not In Scope

The following types of energy are not mandatory for large unquoted organisations under SECR but may still be reported on voluntarily, especially where it forms a substantial part of your organisation's energy or emissions.

- Unconsumed energy that your organisation does not use or supplies to a third party.
- Energy consumed outside the UK (unless you are an offshore undertaking).
- Energy consumed for international travel or shipping where the journey does not start or end in the UK (unless the organisation wished to include their international travel)

Employees

The undertaking has 250 or more employees in the UK, or

Turnover

The undertaking has an annual turnover exceeding £36 million or more.

Balance Sheet

The undertaking has a balance sheet of £18 million or more. Total balance sheet is defined by the Companies Act 2006 Section 465(5) as "the aggregate of the amounts shown as assets in the company's balance sheet" – i.e., fixed assets plus current assets, excluding liabilities.

Employee Threshold

The employee threshold includes employees and other persons engaged in the business of the organisation; this includes owners, managers and partners. To determine qualification against employee thresholds, the total number of people employed in each of the months of the relevant accounting period (i.e. the period which the financial statements used to consider the financial thresholds relate to) and divide by the number of months in that period.

SECR does not make any considerations for Full Time Equivalents (FTE) or Part-time employees, only the total number of employees regardless of their contracted hours.

Public sector organisations are exempt from SECR, and private companies that can provide evidence that they use less than 40,000kWh in a year will not be required to comply

Streamlined Energy & Carbon Regulations (SECR) requires all large organisations to report their annual energy consumption and GHG emissions within their annual financial reports. In addition, the organisation must all provide an 'environmental narrative' which states what the organisation has done to reduce its energy use and environmental impact during the previous 12 months. Where a company meets the qualification criteria but is considered to be a low energy user (less than 40MWh per year) it is exempt from disclosing its energy and carbon data but must make a statement in its Director's Report to declare it is a low energy user.

The Client is understood to meet the qualification criteria by exceeding £36m turnover, £18m total balance sheet and has greater than 250 employees. The Client also has an energy consumption of greater than 40MWh/year, therefore, the Client is required to fully comply with the requirements of SECR.

Scope of Works

The scope of works undertaken for this assessment was:

- 1. Review of data provided by the Client
- 2. Define robust assessment boundaries
- 3. Establish appropriate conservative assumptions where necessary
- 4. Calculation of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) emissions
- 5. Production of the final CO2e assessment and SECR report

Methodology and Assurance

For the purpose of the SECR Report methodology has been used in accordance with the following:

1. Environmental Reporting Guidelines

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmentalreportingguidelines-including-mandatory-greenhouse-gas-emissions-reporting-guidance

1. DEFRA kgCO2e conversion factors for 2023 were used for converting energy (kWh) to tCO2e and were taken from the 2023 annual conversion factors published on the Government website:

<u>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-</u>companyreporting



REPORT BOUNDARIES

Reporting Period

The reporting period for this GHG assessment is in line with the annual accounting period:

• 1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024.

Base Year Calculations

The Client has not previously filed SECR Consequently, 1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024 period serves as the foundational benchmark against which future assessments will be compared. The Client aims to conduct a thorough assessment of their carbon footprint, encompassing Scope 1, 2 and some Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Detailed analysis and calculations have been undertaken for the following SECR period:

 1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024 for Electricity, Gas, Gas Oil, Vehicle Fuel, Grey Fleet, Flights, Trains, Hotels, Taxis and Freighting Goods.

Encompassing kWh data, associated costs, and carbon emissions, this approach ensures the availability of robust comparable for future reporting periods, facilitating informed decisionmaking and strategic planning for the Client. Any data not available for SECR reporting and has been recorded as "unknown".

Organisation Boundaries

GHG emissions have been assessed using the 'operational control' approach, meaning that the Client reports on emissions resulting from its operations within its direct or indirect operational control.

Data Verification

The data provided is based on finance records and data exports. Net Zero Audits Ltd has taken the data provided to it in good faith. Verification of the data used in this report is the responsibility of the Client

OPERATIONAL SCOPES

Definitions

GHG Emissions are categorised into Scopes:

Scope 1 – Direct emissions resulting from the primary combustion of fuels in organisationcontrolled premises, vehicles and plant. Furthermore, fugitive emissions (gases which are not combusted but are released into the atmosphere) are also included. It is mandatory to report Scope 1 emissions.

Scope 2 – Indirect emissions resulting from the consumption of purchased electricity that has been generated off-site and supplied by the national grid. It is also mandatory to report Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 – Indirect emissions associated with the consequences of the activities of the organisation but controlled by another entity outside of the corporate structure. Scope 3 emissions are voluntarily reported by organisations who wish to assess the wider impact of their business operations.



DIAGRAM 1 - ILLUSTRATION SHOWING SCOPES 1, 2 & 3 ACTIVITIES

Inclusions

GHG Emissions have been calculated for Scopes 1, 2 and relevant and material Scope 3 sources in line with UK Environmental Reporting Guidance and include the following sources.

Scope 1 – Direct Combustible Fuels

Gas & Gas Oil, Petrol and Diesel

Scope 2 – Indirect Combustible Fuels

> Electricity & Electric Vehicles

Scope 3 – Indirect Emissions Category

6: Business Travel

- Business Travel Air conversion factors have to been used to report on business flights travelled by the Directors and staff of the company for work purposes.
- Business Travel Land conversion factors have been used to report on land based transport in vehicles not owned by the company, mainly public transport including train, tube, bus and taxi.
- Business Travel Hotels conversion factors have been used to report on number of nights stay in a hotel for work purposes.
- Grey Fleet conversion factors have been used to report land based travel for business purposes in assets not owned or directly operated by a business. This includes mileage for business purposes in cars owned by employees.
- Freighting Goods conversion factors have to been used to report specifically for the shipment of goods over land, by sea or by air through a third-party company.

Scope 3 – Indirect Emissions Category (Continued)

3: Fuel and Energy Related Activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)

- Electricity Transmission and Distribution: Emissions from transmission and distribution of electricity are included as the Client takes responsibility for indirect losses arising from its share of purchased electricity and electric vehicles.
- Well-to-tank (WTT) conversion factors for UK electricity have been used to report the Scope 3 emissions of extraction, refining and transportation of primary fuels before their use in the generation of electricity.
- Well-to-tank (WTT) conversion factors for UK electricity transmission and distribution losses (T&D) have been used to report the Scope 3 emissions.
- Well-to-tank (WTT) conversion factors for Natural Gas, Diesel, Petrol and Gas Oil have been used to report the upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of the raw fuel sources prior to combustion.
- Well-to-tank (WTT) conversion factors for delivery vehicles & freighting goods have been used to report the upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of the raw fuels before they are used to power the transport mode.
- Well-to-tank (WTT) business travel air conversion factors have been used to account for the upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of the aviation fuel to the plane before take-off.
- Well-to-tank (WTT) land based conversion factors have been used for travel for business purposes in assets not owned or directly operated by a business. This includes mileage for business purposes in cars owned by employees (Grey Fleet), public transport and hire cars.

The Group are keen to expand the categories for future carbon reporting.

Exclusions

The following sources, including voluntary Scope 3 emissions, have been excluded from the boundaries of the report due to them being outside of the company's financial control, or insufficient data availability. It is, however, the intention of the Client to continue to improve its data capture processes to better understand its wider environmental impacts arising from its operations and supply chain. The below table lists all exclusions.

Some categories may be considered for future reporting years with the intention to allow more comprehensive and complete reporting.

SCOPE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	EXCLUSION
3	Category 1	Purchased Goods & Services	Excluded as no data provided
3	Category 2	Capital Goods	Excluded as no data provided
3	Category 4	Upstream Transportation & Distribution	Excluded as no data provided
3	Category 5	Waste Generated in Operations	Excluded as no data provided
3	Category 7	Commuting	Excluded as no data provided
3	Category 8	Upstream Leased Assets	Excluded as no data provided
3	Category 9	Downstream Transportation & Distribution	Excluded as no data provided
3	Category 10	Processing of Sold Products	Excluded as no data provided
3	Category 11	Category 11: Use of Sold Products	Excluded as no data provided
3	Category 12	End of Life of Sold Products	Excluded as no data provided
3	Category 13	Downstream Leased Assets	Excluded as no data provided
3	Category 14	Franchises	Excluded as no data provided
3	Category 15	Investments	Excluded as no data provided

TABLE 1 – SCOPE 3 CATEGORIES EXCLUSIONS

GHG ASSESSMENT

Summary & Breakdown of all GHG emissions

Summary and breakdown of all GHG emissions associated with the Client's operations during 2023/24 have been calculated in the below Table.

Data completeness and regulatory compliance is vital for maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of energy audit assessments, facilitating informed decision-making processes, and fostering sustainable energy management practices. The following abbreviation for energy source indicates:

- B = Building (Energy consumption pertaining to building use)
- P = Production (Energy consumption pertaining to company production)
- T = Transportation (Energy consumption pertaining to vehicle fuel and grey mileage)

Description	Catalan	Unit	Consumption	KWh Ratio	Cost	CO2 Emissions	SECR
	Lategory	Miles	kWh/year	%	£/year	tCO2e	Scope
Vehicle Fuel	т	2,553,300	2,595,181	84	£326,274	607	1
Gas Oil	В	0	48,421	2	£3,232	12	1
Natural Gas	В	0	56,805	2	£3,070	10	1
Electricity	В	0	99,245	3	£35,119	19	2
EV (Estimated)	т	625,000	245,050	8	£62,500	51	2
Grey Fleet	т	56,117	62,345	2	£19,408	15	3
Flights	т	3,097	0	0	£2,880	1	3
Freight	т	9,365	0	0	£1,345	3	3
Taxi	т	15	0	0	£15	0.003	3
Train/Tube	т	11,716	0	0	£8,582	1	3
Bus/Coach	т	332	0	0	£298	0.05	3
Hotels	т	0	0	0	£14,874	2	3
ElectricitY T&D	В	0	0	0	£0	2	3
EV T&D (Estimated)	т	0	0	0	£0	4	3
WTT	B&T	0	0	0	£0	171	3
WTT T&D	B&T	0	0	0	£0	1.4	3
Total		3,258,942	3,107,047	100	£477,597	900	

TABLE 2 – GHG SUMMARY INCLUDING COSTS FOR 2023/34

All rows and tables ae rounded to decimal place. This may lead to slight discrepancies in totals within the report.

Estimations

Estimations were included for Electric Vehicles and mileage for all company vehicles.

Corrections

No corrections were made.

Total Carbon Emissions by Scope

GHG emissions associated with the Client's operations during 2023/24 have been calculated. Below Table summaries total operational emissions by Scope.

SCOPES	tCO2e 2023/2024
SCOPE 1	630
SCOPE 2	70
SCOPE 3	200
TOTAL	900

TABLE 3- BREAKDOWN OF ANNUAL EMISSIONS BY SCOPES

All rows and tables ae rounded to decimal place. This may lead to slight discrepancies in totals within the report.

Detailed Carbon Emissions for 2023/24

The below table illustrates complete carbon emissions for the reporting period outlining CO2, CO2e, CH4, N2O and tCO2e.

	EMISSIONS FOR 2023/2024				
Description	Total kg CO2e per unit	kg CO2e of CO2 per unit	kg CO2e of CH4 per unit	kg CO2e of N2O per unit	tC02e
Vehicle Fuel	606,731	599,866	724	6,140	607
Gas Oil	12,420	131,906	152	1,360	12
Natural Gas	10,369	10,349	14	6	10
Electricity	19,192	18,977	79	136	19
EV Electricity (Estimated)	50,724	50,225	210	289	51
Grey Fleet	15,413	15,299	15	99	15
Flights	911	907	0.1	4	1
Freight	3,472	3,448	0.2	24	3
Taxi	3	3	0.0001	0.03	0.003
Train/Tube	668	661	1	5	0.67
Bus	55	54	0.006	0.4	0.05
Hotels	2,220	0	0.000	0	2
Electricity T&D	1,756	1,736.79	6.947	11.91	2
EV T&D (Estimated)	4,393	4,344	21.000	28	4
WTT	0	0	0	0	171
WTT T&D	0	0	0	0	1.4
Total	728,325	837,775.3	1,225.3	8,104.0	900

DIAGRAM 2: DETAILED ANNUAL CARBON EMISSIONS FOR 2023/24

ENERGY MANAGEMENT SCORE

Energy Management Matrix

The following table shows your corporate performance in relation to energy management. The shaded cells represent current achievement levels indicating key areas where improvement can be made. The maximum score is 24. The Client achieved a total score of 9.

Level	Energy Policy	Organising	Training	Performance Measurement	Communication	Investment
4	Energy policy, Action Plan and regular review have active commitment of top management	Fully integrated into management structure with clear accountability for energy consumption	Appropriate and comprehensive staff training tailored to identified needs, with evaluation	Comprehensive performance measurement against targets with effective management reporting	Extensive communication of energy issues within and outside of organisation	Resources routinely committed to energy efficiency in support of business objectives
3	Formal policy but no active commitment from top management	Clear line management accountability for consumption and responsibility for improvement.	Energy training targeted at major users following training needs analysis	Weekly performance measurement for each process, unit, or building	Regular staff briefings, performance reporting and energy promotion	Same appraisal criteria used as for other cost reduction projects
2	Un-adopted Policy	Some delegation of responsibility but line management and authority unclear	Ad hoc internal training for selected people as required	Monthly monitoring by fuel type	Some use of company communication mechanisms to promote energy efficiency	Low or medium cost measures considered if short payback period
1	An unwritten set of guidelines	Informal, mostly focused on energy supply	Technical staff occasionally attend specialist courses	Invoice checking only	Ad-Hoc informal contacts used to promote energy efficiency	Only low or no cost measures taken
0	No explicit energy Policy	No delegation of responsibility for managing energy	No energy related staff training provided	No measurement of energy costs or consumptions	No communication or promotion of energy issues	No investment in improving energy efficiency

TABLE 4 – ENERGY MANAGEMENT SCORE FOR THE GROUP

INTENSITY RATIO

Intensity Ratio

Intensity ratios can help companies to track their emissions intensity over time and compare their performance to industry benchmarks or other companies in their sector. By measuring emissions intensity rather than just absolute emissions, companies consider changes in their activities, such as expansion or contraction, and evaluate the effectiveness of their emissions reduction strategies. In this instance the intensity ratios used are:

Total tCO2e / Year / M² Total tCO2e / Year / Turnover (Millions £)

NORMALISER	INTENSITY MEASURE	2022/23	2023/24	% INCREASE /DECREASE
INTENSITY DATIO	TCO2E / M2	Unknown	0.0028	0%
INTENSITY RATIO	TCO2E / TURNOVER (MILLIONS)	5.68	4.60	-19%

TABLE 5: INTENSITY RATIO



ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF SITES

Energy Ratio

As illustrated in the diagram below, Scope 1 accounts for the majority of annual carbon emissions, representing 70% of the total, primarily due to vehicle fuel consumption as the main energy contributor. In contrast, Scope 3 contributes 22% of emissions, while Scope 2 accounts for a minimal 8%.



DIAGRAM 2: ANNUAL TOTAL TCO2E CONSUMPTION RATIO BY SCOPES

The diagram below highlights that the majority of costs are attributed to Scope 1, accounting for 70%, primarily driven by company vehicle fuel expenses. Scope 2 represents 20%, as many associated emissions, such as Well-to-Tank (WTT), lack a direct cost component. Meanwhile, Scope 3 costs constitute 10% of the total.



ELECTRICITY

Electricity is utilised at 8 sites within the Group. The below table illustrates the total kWh usage, costs and tCO2e (including T&D) by each division. Overall electricity consumption was relatively consistent throughout the entire year with no fluctuations recorded.

Floot-icity	Consumption	Cost	CO2 & T&D Emissions
Electricity	kWh/year	£/year	tCO2e
Kingdom Services	16,697	£5,749	4
Kingdom People	31,074	£8,861	6
Kingdom Health	48,919	£15,430	10
Kingdom Mercury	2,555	£5,079	1
Total	99,245	£35,119	21

TABLE 6 - ANNUAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION BY DIVISION FOR REFERENCE PERIOD

DIAGRAM 4 - MONTHLY ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (KWH)



DIAGRAM 5 - MONTHLY ELECTRICITY COSTS (£)



Gas is utilised at 3 sites within the Group. The below table illustrates the total kWh usage, costs and tCO2e by each Division. Gas consumption increased from October which is consistent with UK weather patterns.

(ac	Consumption	Cost	C02
Gas	kWh/year	£/year	tCO2e
Kingdom People	27,166	£1,557	5
Kingdom Healthcare	29,639	£1,513	``
Total	56,805	£3,070	10

TABLE 7: ANNUAL GAS CONSUMPTIONS BY DIVISION FOR REPORTING PERIOD

MONTHLY GAS CONSUMPTION (KWH) 10,000 8,000 6,000 4,000 2,000 0 APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR

DIAGRAM 6 - MONTHLY GAS CONSUMPTION (KWH)





HEATING OIL

Heating Oil is utilised at one site. Consumption in July, August and September were minimal due to warmer months, consistent with UK weather patterns.

Gas Oil	Consumption	Cost	C02
	kWh/year	£/year	tCO2e
Kingdom Healthcare	48,421	£3,232	13
Total	48,421	£3,232	13

TABLE 8: HEATING OIL ANNUAL CONSUMPTION, COSTS & TCO2E.

The Division used 4,938 litres of heating oil throughout the reference period.



DIAGRAM 8 - MONTHLY HEATING OIL CONSUMPTION (KWH)

DIAGRAM 9: MONTHLY HEATING OIL COSTS (£)



COMPANY VEHICLES

The Group owns 168 vehicles to carry out it's business duties. The table below indicates the vehicles by fuel type.

Vehicle Type	Amount	%
Diesel	66	39
Electric	33	20
Hybrid	24	14
Plug in	9	5
Petrol	36	21
Total	168	100

TABLE 9: BREAKDOWN OF COMPANY VEHICLES BY FUEL TYPE

As no data was available for electric vehicles, to give a complete overview, estimations have been included. The above concept was applied and then calculations performed from the estimated data. The company accounts for a total of 50% ICE vehicles (Internal Combustion Engines), which indicates there is still abundant scope for improvement and reducing carbon emissions by becoming fully relating on electric/hybrid vehicles.

TABLE 10 - SUMMARY OF MILES, LITRES AND COST FOR COMPANY VEHICLES

Description	Diesel	Petrol	Electric (Estimated)	Total
Miles (Estimated)	1,716,940	836,360	625,000	3,178,300
Litres	171,694	83,636	0	255,330
Cost	£222,764	£103,510	£62,500	£388,774

The company travelled a total of almost 3.2 million miles in company vehicles during the 12 months reference period.

DIAGRAM 10 - MONTHLY FUEL PURCHASED FOR COMPANY VEHICLES



As seen in the above diagram, November was the highest month for fuel purchase totalling almost 28,000 litres. Collectively, over the 12 month period, from the data provided, the company purchased 255,330 litres of fuel, a mixture of both diesel and petrol. Collection of data for April and May for Kingdom Services Group were low, possibly due to inconsistencies in data collection.



DIAGRAM 11 - MONTHLY COMPANY VEHICLE FUEL COSTS

DIAGRAM 12: COMPANY VEHICLE RATIO BY VEHICLE TYPE



GREY FLEET

Grey Fleet is miles claimed by employees who travel for business use in their own vehicles and are reimbursed by the company. The company paid a total of £19,048 for business miles claimed by staff. The total amount of miles claimed during the 12 month period was £56,117.

The rate paid for business miles varied from 9 pence per business mile to 45 pence per business mile.



DIAGRAM 14: MONTHLY GREY FLEET MILEAGE COSTS



28

ENERGY COMPARISONS

Energy Comparisons

The below diagram illustrates electricity is the greatest energy user, followed by gas. Heating Oil use demonstrated consistent use throughout the year. It is imperative to monitor energy use and source competitive rates.



DIAGRAM 15 - GAS, HEATING OIL & ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION COMPARISON



GROUP ENERGY PROFILE & ENERGY HISTORICAL DATA

SCOPE	DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY	TCO2E 22/23		TCO2E 23/24	
			%	TCO2E	%	TCO2E
	NATURAL GAS	В	0	0	1	10
	GAS OIL	В	0	0	1	12
SCOPE I	COMPANY VEHICLE FUEL	Т	0	0	67	607
	TOTAL SCOPE 1		0	0	70	630
		В	0	0	2	19
SCOPE 2	EV ELECTRICITY (ESTIMATED)	T	0	0	6	51
	TOTAL SCOPE 2		0	0	7.8	70
	GREY FLEET	Т	0	0	1.71	15
	HOTELS	Т	0	0	0.25	2
	TAXI	Т	0	0	0.00	0.003
	FLIGHTS	Т	0	0	0.10	1
	TRAIN / TUBE	Т	0	0	0.07	1
	FREIGHT	Т	0	0	0.39	3
SCOPE 3	BUS /COACH	Т	0	0	0.01	0.05
	T&D ELECTRICITY	В	0	0	0.20	2
	EV T&D	Т	0	0	0.44	4
	WTT	B&T	0	0	18.96	171
	WTT T&D	B&T	0	0	0.15	1.4
	TOTAL SCOPE 3		0	0	22.3	200
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TEC)		Unkno	own	100		
TOTAL TCO2E SAVINGS FROM ESOS RECOMMENDATIONS		Unknown		0		
TOTAL TCO2E		Unknown		900		
TOTAL COSTS (£)		Unknown		£477,597		
TOTAL KWH		Unknown		3,107,047		
ANNUAL GROUP TURNOVER		£158,57	7,241	£195,825,	997	
TOTAL FTE		4,98	8	Unknow	n	
TOTAL BUSINESS MILES (VEHICLE MILES & GREY FLEET)		Unknown		3,234,417		

TABLE 11 - SUMMARY OF GROUP GHG EMISSIONS & COMPANY PROFILE FOR 2023/2024

OBSERVATIONS

As no historical data for previous years has been recorded, it is not evident to see where progress or decline has occurred. Future SECR reports will be able to report observations from previous year activity.

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING



Previous reporting

UK annual requirement for ESOS Phase 3 has been completed and submitted to Environment Agency. The organisation has also completed and submitted ESOS Phase 1 and 2. ESOS focuses on energy (kWh) savings while SECR focuses on tonnes of carbon dioxide (tCO2e) equivalent emissions.



Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) for 2023/24 will now be used as a baseline figure for carbon reporting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are suggestions to improve carbon reporting and carbon footprint. Recommendations for future reporting have been outlined based on data gathered for 2023/24. To improve upon the accuracy of future GHG assessments and reduce emissions, the following recommendations are:

Solar Panels

Install Solar PV systems across sites, where viable, to reduce energy costs, carbon footprint, and dependence on grid electricity while benefiting from potential solar income and energy security. Where properties are leased, liase with the Landlord to consider improving the energy efficiency of the building.

Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO):

> Transition to HVO fuel for a low-carbon, renewable diesel alternative that reduces greenhouse gas emissions, enhances air quality, and supports sustainability goals.

Voltage Optimiser:

Implement voltage optimisation at HQ to improve energy efficiency, lower costs, and extend equipment lifespan by stabilising and reducing electrical supply.

Energy-Saving Taps:

Install energy-efficient taps to conserve water, reduce energy costs, enhance hygiene with touchless features, and comply with environmental regulations.

LED Lighting:

Replace inefficient lighting with LED systems to achieve long-term energy savings, improved lighting quality, reduced maintenance costs, and enhanced environmental sustainability.

Motion Light Sensors:

Use motion sensors for lighting to minimise energy waste by automatically adjusting illumination based on occupancy.

Pipe Lagging:

Insulate pipes and heating cylinders to reduce heat loss, enhance system efficiency, and lower energy bills.

Electric Vehicles:

Transition from petrol/diesel vehicles to electric ones upon lease expiry to reduce emissions, operating costs, and support a cleaner environment.

Green Energy Tariff:

 Switch to renewable energy tariffs to demonstrate commitment to sustainability and reduce reported carbon emissions.

Heating Controls:

Maintain heating at 21°C and cooling at 24°C to optimize energy usage and reduce operational costs.

Energy-Efficient Appliances and Equipment:

Ensure all office appliances and equipment are energy-efficient. This includes boiler capabilities by introducing Endotherm product.

Consider expanding energy carbon reporting.

> Establish which further voluntary Scope 3 categories can be included in future reporting.

Continue to implement Remote Work Policies:

Continue to encourage remote work options for employees, which can help reduce the need for office space and commuting-related emissions. Remote work policies can also lead to energy savings from reduced office heating, cooling, and lighting requirements.

Each recommendation balances environmental benefits with financial efficiency, ensuring alignment with sustainability objectives.

- Promote Sustainable Transportation: Offer incentives for employees to use sustainable transportation options such as cycling, walking, carpooling, or using public transit. Providing subsidies for public transportation passes, installing bike racks, or offering carpooling incentives can encourage employees to reduce their carbon footprint during their commute.
- Carbon Offsetting Programs: Consider participating in carbon offsetting programs to neutralise remaining carbon emissions that cannot be eliminated through internal measures. Invest in projects such as reforestation, renewable energy projects, or methane capture initiatives to offset the company's carbon footprint.
- Employee Engagement and Education: Raise awareness among employees about the importance of reducing carbon emissions and provide them with resources and tools to adopt sustainable practices both in the office and at home. Encourage behaviour changes such as turning off lights and electronics when not in use, reducing paper usage, and proper waste management.
- ESOS Compliance Optimisation: Use the ESOS assessment process as an opportunity to identify additional energy-saving opportunities and carbon reduction initiatives. Implement recommendations from ESOS audits that align with the company's sustainability goals and priorities.
- Supplier Engagement: Work with suppliers to assess their carbon footprint and encourage them to adopt sustainable practices. Consider partnering with suppliers who prioritise environmental responsibility and offer eco-friendly products and services.
- Continuous Monitoring and Improvement: Implement systems for ongoing monitoring of energy consumption and carbon emissions to identify areas for further improvement. Regularly review and update sustainability goals and strategies to stay aligned with best practices and emerging technologies.
- By implementing these recommendations, the company can further reduce its carbon footprint, enhance its sustainability efforts, and demonstrate its commitment to environmental responsibility through SECR and ESOS compliance.

IMPROVEMENTS & AMBITIONS FOR REDUCING CARBON

Improvements

•The Client is making significant changes to their carbon footprint. Furthermore, the commitment extends to fostering an organisational culture of transparency and accountability. The company recognises the importance of establishing streamlined reporting methodologies across all departments to ensure the availability of timely and accurate data for future carbon reporting endeavours.





In pursuit of enhancing sustainability practices and mitigating carbon emissions, the Client remains steadfast in its commitment to proactively address environmental concerns. The company initiatives underscore a holistic approach aimed at fostering corporate responsibility while concurrently maximising operational efficiency.

In sum the Client's proposed initiatives reflect a multifaceted approach to sustainability that prioritises both environmental stewardship and operational excellence. The company remain unwavering in dedication to driving positive change and look forward to the collective efforts of their team in realising these objectives



List of simple ways to reduce your carbon footprint.

Fuel Switch	Switching from a car that gets 20 miles per gallon to one that gets 40 miles per gallon can reduce a driver's annual carbon footprint by about 2.4 metric tons of CO2, assuming the driver travels about 11,500 miles per year.
Electricity	In the UK, the carbon intensity of electricity has been steadily decreasing and was around 200g of CO2 per kWh in 2020, down from over 500g in 2006. This is largely due to the increased use of renewable energy sources.
Plane	Contrasting the Car and Plane: According to the UK government's BEIS data, a typical passenger vehicle emits about 180g of CO2 per kilometre. A plane, on the other hand, emits more than 110g of CO2 per kilometre per passenger in an economy class, and that's using a conservative estimate.
Plane	A Boeing 747, for example, can consume approximately 1 gallon of fuel every second. Over the course of a 10-hour flight, it might burn around 36,000 gallons of fuel. This translates to roughly 360 tonnes of CO2 emitted on a 10-hour flight.
Towel	If every hotel guest in the UK reused their towels instead of having them washed daily, it could save enough water to fill over 270,000 Olympic-sized swimming pools each year. This would also significantly reduce energy use and carbon emissions.
LED	If a UK hotel with 100 rooms replaced all of their incandescent light bulbs with LED lights, they could reduce their carbon emissions by around 80 tonnes per year. That's equivalent to the carbon sequestered by nearly 1,500 tree seedlings grown for 10 years!
Commuting	Commuting Savings: By working from home, the average UK employee saves about 0.86 tonnes of CO2 per year by not commuting. That's equivalent to the emissions from driving 2,240 miles in an average car.
Homeworking	The Carbon Trust estimates that flexible working practices, like homeworking, could save UK businesses and employees over 3 million tonnes of CO2 per year by 2030. This is equivalent to taking over 1 million cars off the road.
Coffee	Using coffee capsules can result in a higher carbon footprint due to the energy and materials used in their production and the waste they generate. A coffee made from a capsule can have a carbon footprint of up to 50% higher than traditionally brewed coffee.
Offset	A hundred mature trees are equivalent to sequester 2,200 kg or 2.2 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide from the atmosphere per year at a cost of £132
Virtual Meeting	Switching from in-person meetings to virtual meetings can significantly reduce a company's business travel emissions. For example, a report by the Carbon Trust found that UK businesses could reduce their CO2 emissions by 5.3 million tonnes per year by 2030 through increased use of video conferencing.
Business Class	Flying business class can result in a carbon footprint three times higher than flying economy due to the additional space taken up by business class seats. Meanwhile, a first-class ticket can result in a carbon footprint nine times higher.
Commuting	Commuting Impact: A daily commute of 20 miles each way by car creates about 2.7 tonnes of CO2 each year, while the same commute by train creates about 0.7 tonnes of CO2, assuming a typical occupancy rate.

DIRECTOR DECLARATION

DECLARATION		
DIRECTOR/ SENIOR MANAGER NAME		
SIGNATURE		
DATE		
ON BEHALF OF NET ZERO AUDITS LTD	Michael Walker	
SIGNATURE	MALIAN	
DATE	8 th December 2024	



GLOBAL WARMING

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