



Carbon Reduction Plan For Canham Consulting

Publish date: November 2024

Created by: Positive Planet



Our Commitment

Canham Consulting is committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2035.

What does Net Zero mean in practice?

To achieve Net Zero, we will be aiming to reduce emissions in line with the latest science-based targets (SBTs). SBTs are greenhouse gas reduction goals set by organisations, they are defined as "science-based" when they align with the scale of reductions required to limit global temperature increases to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial temperatures. To achieve Net Zero under this scenario, we will need to reduce our absolute emissions by 90% from our baseline year.

SBTi recommends that organisations commit to near-term targets (that cover a minimum of 5 years/maximum of 10 years from the baseline year), as well as long-term targets.

Our near-term targets:

1. Reduce scope 1 emissions by 58% by 2030.
2. Reduce our location-based* scope 2 emissions by 58% by 2030.
3. Reduce our market-based* scope 2 emissions by 100% by 2030.
4. Reduce Scope 3 emissions by 58% by 2030.

Our long-term targets:

- Reduce our total location-based emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) by at least 90% by 2035.
- Neutralise any residual emissions using verified carbon offsets.

Emissions covered by our targets:

- Scope 1 emissions: direct greenhouse gas emissions that occur from sources owned or controlled by a company, such as emissions from the combustion of fuels in on-site boilers, furnaces, or vehicles.
- Scope 2 emissions: indirect greenhouse gas emissions that result from the generation of purchased electricity, steam or other forms of energy consumed by a company.
- Scope 3 emissions: all other indirect greenhouse gas emissions that occur in an organisation's value chain, including emissions from upstream and downstream activities.

*Purchased electricity emissions are measured in two ways; the location-based method and the market-based method. The location-based method considers the emissions intensity of the grid from which the electricity was purchased, whilst the market-based method also considers the emissions intensity of the tariff and suppliers the reporting organisation has specifically chosen. The market-based method can therefore take into account purchases of renewable energy via a tariff. We have chosen to set targets based on both of these methods.

Our Carbon Footprint

Baseline Emissions

Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that have been produced in the past and were produced before the introduction of any strategies to reduce emissions. Baseline emissions are the reference point against which emissions reduction can be measured. We have chosen to set our baseline year as the 1st of May 2020 – the 30th of April 2021.

Baseline Year: 2021	
All scope 1, scope 2 and upstream and downstream scope 3 emissions were measured using the operational control approach.	
Our base year emissions were remeasured alongside our current measurement to reflect changes to methodology.	
Emissions	Total (tonnes CO ₂ e)
Scope 1	9.2
Scope 2	Market-based: 5.0 Location-based: 5.0
Scope 3	235.4
Total Emissions	Market-based: 249.7 Location-based: 249.7

Carbon Intensity Metrics

Metric	Carbon Intensity
Tonnes of CO ₂ e per Employee	6.9
Kilograms of CO ₂ e per £1 of Revenue	0.117

Carbon intensity metrics are calculated using total market-based results.

Current Emissions

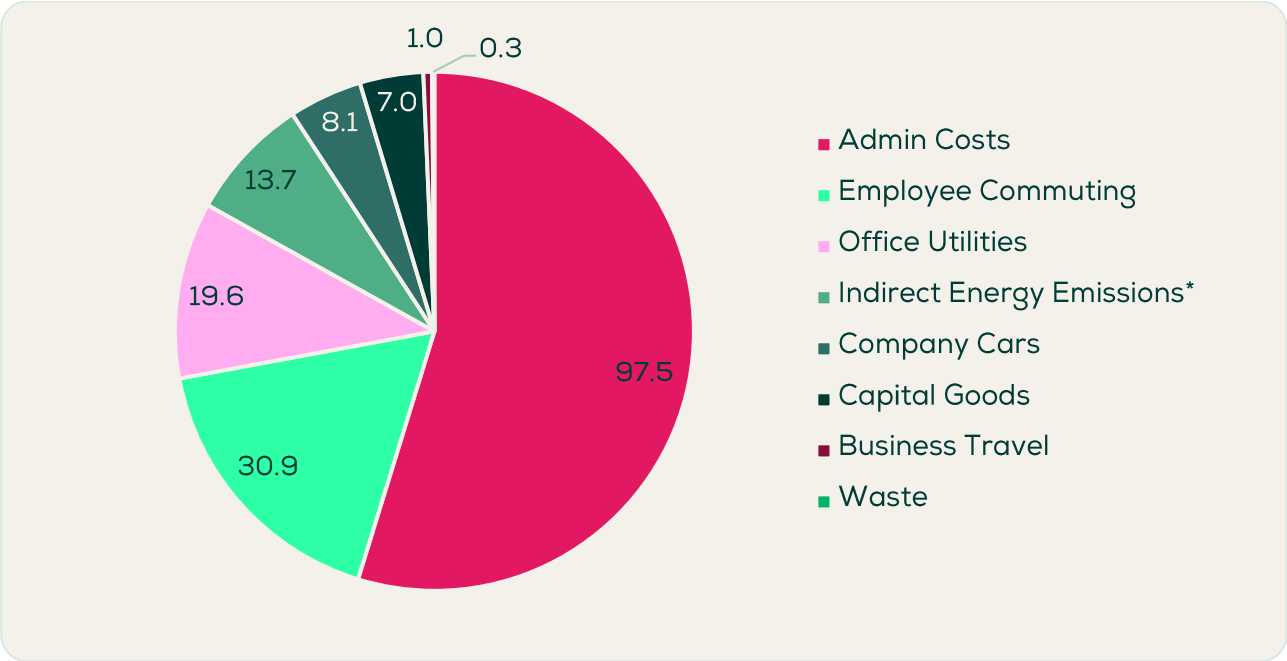
Current Year: 2023	
All scope 1, scope 2 and upstream and downstream scope 3 emissions were measured using the operational control approach.	
Emissions	Total (tonnes CO ₂ e)
Scope 1	15.2
Scope 2	Market-based: 12.5 Location-based: 6.0
Scope 3	150.3
Total Emissions	Market-based: 178.1 Location-based: 171.6

Carbon Intensity Metrics

Metric	Carbon Intensity
Tonnes of CO ₂ e per Employee	4.6
Kilograms of CO ₂ e per £1 of Revenue	0.063

Carbon intensity metrics are calculated using total market-based results.

Carbon Emissions Breakdown



*Indirect energy emissions are those that occur upstream of energy use. In the other energy use categories e.g. sheltered scheme utilities, business travel etc, we are accounting for the generation of electricity used or the combustion of fuels used. But these calculations do not consider the other emissions that occur e.g. the generation emissions of electricity lost in the transmission and distribution system or the well-to-tank (extraction, processing and transportation) emissions of fuels. To ensure we are measuring our full impacts, we have included these emissions for all scope 1, scope 2 (mandatory) and upstream scope 3 (optional) energy use activities.

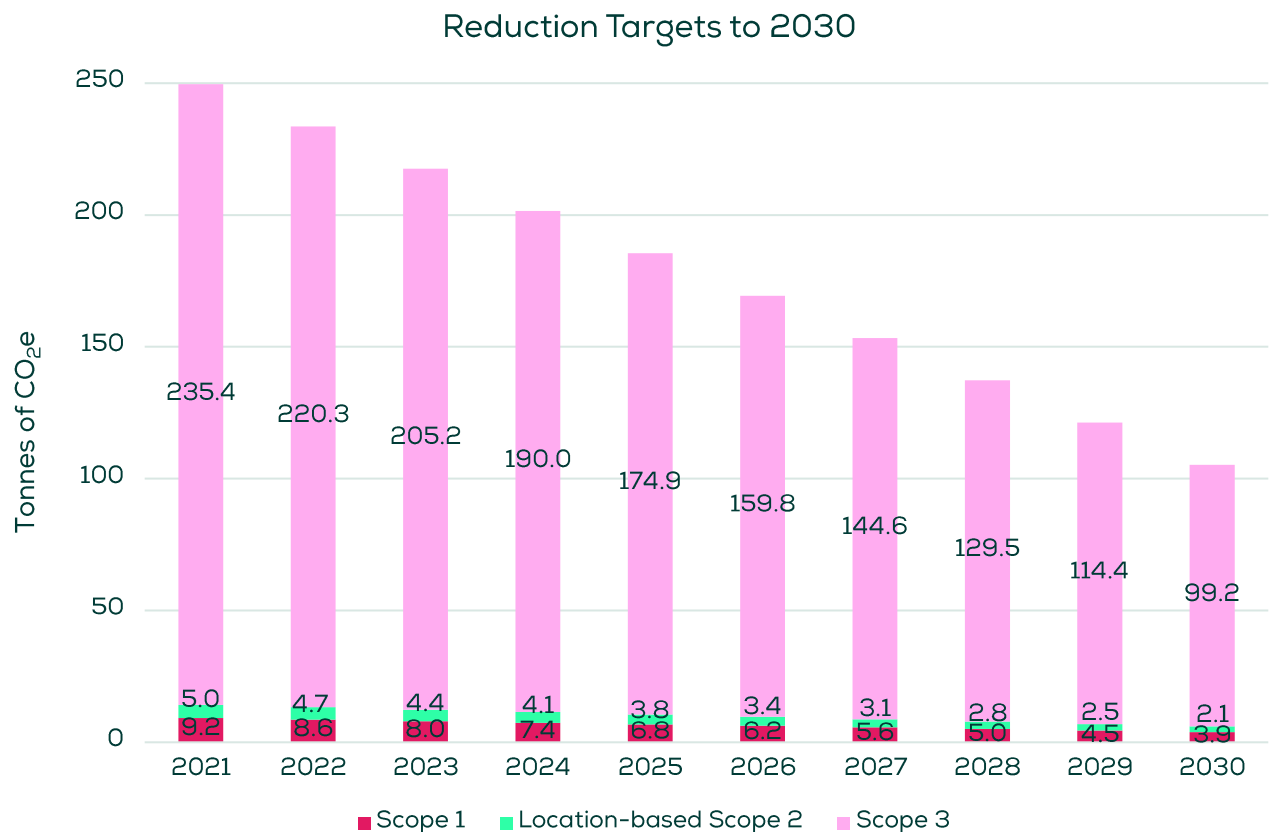
Carbon Reduction

Our targets

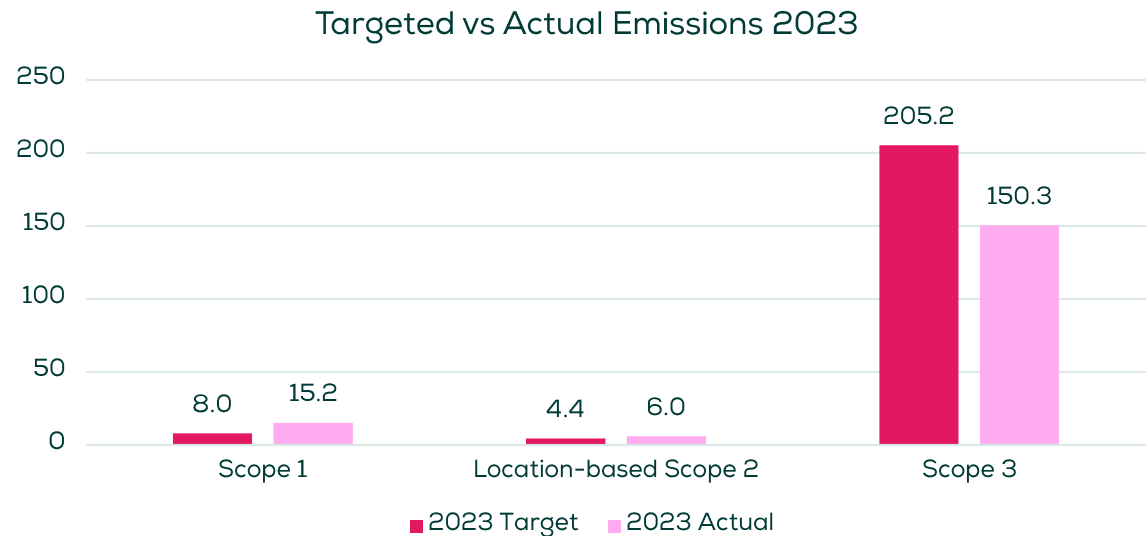
We are committed to achieving Net Zero by 2035. We have also set some near-term targets, against which we will track our progress to 2030:

1. Reduce scope 1 emissions by 58% by 2030.
2. Reduce our location-based* scope 2 emissions by 58% by 2030.
3. Reduce our market-based* scope 2 emissions by 100% by 2030.
4. Reduce Scope 3 emissions by 58% by 2030.

The graph below shows our total location-based emissions reduction targets for 2030 based on baseline emissions. To achieve a linear reduction, we would need to reduce scope 1, location-based scope 2 and scope 3 emissions by 6.4% each year. This would be a scope 1 reduction of 1.0 tCO₂e, a location-based scope 2 reduction of 0.4 tCO₂e and a scope 3 reduction of 9.7 tCO₂e each year. We have also set a target to reduce our market-based scope 2 emissions by 100% by 2030, this is not expected to be a linear reduction and is not shown on the graph.



Progress



We are currently not on track to meet our scope 1 and location-based scope 2 targets, emissions have increased since our baseline year and are greater than our targeted emissions for 2023. We are on track to meet our scope 3 target, reducing emissions by 36% since the baseline year and exceeding our targeted emissions by 25%. Our scope 1, and both our location and market-based scope 2 emissions have increased as a result of increased gas use, increased electricity use and as we provided more accurate tariff data in our most recent year. Our scope 3 emissions have decreased mainly as a result of a reduction in commuting emissions (employees now spend more days working from home, are not travelling as far, and are travelling via a wider range of modes including public and active transport).

Completed Carbon Reduction Initiatives

The following emissions management measures and projects have been completed or implemented.

Activity	Completion Date	Scope
Measure the carbon impact of activities year-on-year and use results to create annual carbon reduction plans.	2021	1, 2 & 3
Create a cross-department Green Team to lead carbon reduction initiatives.	2021	1, 2 & 3
Gain ISO 14001 certificate by setting up a robust environmental management system (EMS), conducting an assessment of our	2023	1, 2 & 3

environmental impact, setting environmental objectives and targets and continuously improving our EMS.		
Switch all company pool cars to electric models.	2023	1
Move into a more central office to reduce commuting emissions.	2023	3

Future Carbon Reduction Plans

We are committing to action the following emissions management measures and projects in line with our Net Zero targets.

Activity No.	Activity	Target Date	Category
1	Encourage our office manager to switch to a 100% renewable energy tariff, this would reduce market-based scope 2 emissions to zero.	2025	Purchased Electricity
2	Encourage our office manager to conduct an energy audit and a renewable technology feasibility study. Electricity supplied via renewable energy technologies will have zero location and market-based emissions. Each increase in EPC rating can reduce energy emissions by around 30-40%.	2025	Stationary Combustion, Purchased Electricity
3	Replace diesel and petrol company cars with electric alternatives. Currently, driving an electric vehicle emits 72% less CO ₂ e than a petrol or diesel vehicle. This can be reduced even further when charged using electricity purchased through a renewable tariff.	2027	Mobile Combustion
4	Review our current procurement process and improve our ability to assess the sustainability credentials of new and current suppliers. To reduce our emissions, we will need to work with	2025	Administrative Costs, Capital Goods

	suppliers who are also working to reduce the emissions of the products and services we purchase from them. We will prioritise suppliers who have set emissions reduction targets, and those who can provide emissions data. We will first review our current process and consider ways to incorporate the above for the assessment of new suppliers, and then collect data from current suppliers using a survey.		
5	Keep an asset list that can be submitted to Positive Planet and used to improve the capital goods calculation. Currently, capital goods emissions (mainly the purchase of IT) are being calculated using spend, but PCF data is widely available from many IT manufacturers and could be used instead if a list of purchased goods, including, make, model, cost etc, is provided.	2025	Capital Goods
6	Develop a staff engagement program including the provision of Carbon Literacy training (or similar) for all current and new staff members. On average, certified learners reduce their carbon footprint by 10-15% following the training.	2025	All scopes and categories
7	<p>Continue to explore schemes and incentives that will support staff members to reduce business travel and commuting emissions. Consider running a focus group or adding questions to an incentivised survey e.g. our staff satisfaction survey or Positive Planet's Commuting & WFH survey to find out what barriers staff face and what potential solutions they may be interested in and to collect better data for commuting calculations.</p> <p>Explore schemes such as Cycle-to-Work, EV Salary Sacrifice and Home Renewable Energy Salary Sacrifice. Share information with staff surrounding available government grants for the</p>	2026	Business Travel, Commuting

	<p>installation of EVs. Consider incentives such as subsidised public transport or low-emission mileage reimbursement.</p> <p>Widen the scope of next year's Commuting & WFH survey to collect more information surrounding home energy use (where employees are happy to share).</p>		
8	<p>Work with relevant team members to get systems in place for the collection of high-quality data for use in the footprint throughout the year. We will aim to provide; litres of fuel (or kWh) for company vehicles, mode and distance for business travel, country and number of nights for hotel stays, and weight for waste. Activities 4 and 5 will also allow us to improve the data quality of the purchased goods and services and capital goods categories.</p>	Ongoing	<p>Mobile Combustion, Waste, Business Travel, Commuting</p>

Declaration and Sign-off

Emissions have been reported and recorded in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the GHG Reporting Protocol corporate standard¹ and uses the appropriate Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting².

This Carbon Management Plan has been reviewed and approved by the Canham Consulting Executive Team.

Signed on behalf of Canham Consulting:

Name:

Position:

Date:

¹ <https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>