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Camlins

Net Zero Report 2024

Camlins

Foreword

At the beginning of 2025, we partnered with Positive Planet to measure our carbon footprint and begin our decarbonisation journey.

We collected data and measured our first annual carbon footprint, finding that the procurement of goods and services, employee commuting, and utilities were all high-impact activities. This first exercise has also highlighted ways in which we can strengthen the accuracy and reliability of future measurements by improving both the quality of data collected and the processes used to gather it.

In addition to assessing the carbon impact of our activities, we have committed to Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) aligned goals, including a commitment to reach Net Zero by 2050.

In this document, you will find our measurement results, methodology, near- and long-term reduction targets, and the plans we have developed to reduce our emissions.

Camlins is based in the Midlands. It was established in 1980 and is recognised for work in landscape design and urban regeneration throughout the UK, with over 1,000 commissions and over 30 years of landscape design experience.

We create new places that are responsive to the parent landscape. We construct landscape narrative as a means to understand the context of development and to establish coherent underlying design principles. Our approach is creative and collaborative, it is informed by a depth of experience in commercial aspects of development, buildability and the realities of procurement and construction

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Measured by Positive Planet

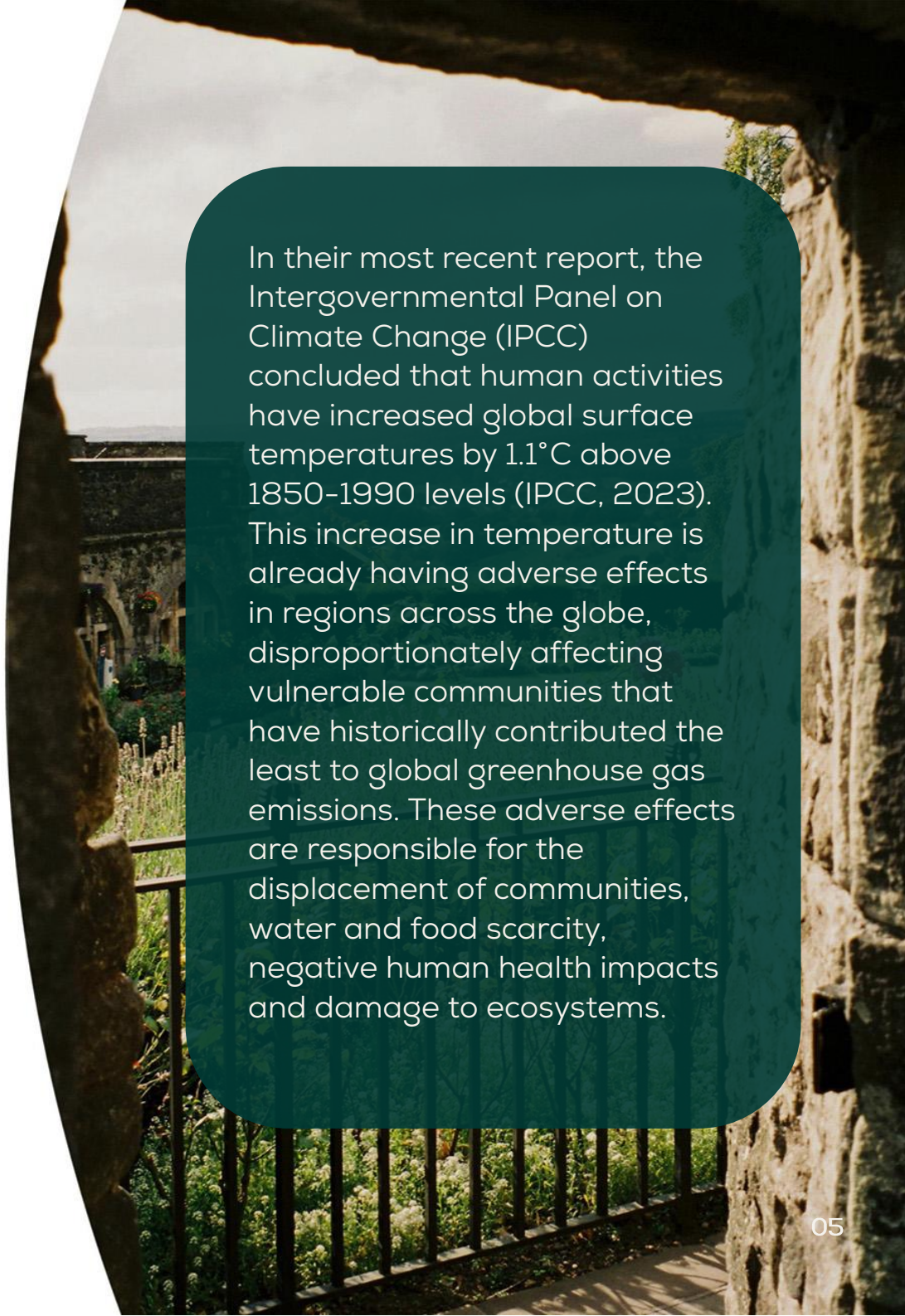
Why we're taking action

Why we're taking action

Camlins is committed to taking meaningful steps towards Net Zero because we recognise our responsibility to reduce the environmental impact of our work. As landscape architects, we understand that climate change poses real risks to people, nature, and businesses. Acting now is both a moral duty and an essential part of who we are.

By cutting emissions, improving efficiency, and embedding sustainable practices, we not only help protect the planet for future generations but also create long-term value for our employees, clients, and stakeholders. Taking action towards Net Zero is about building resilience, meeting regulations, and responding to the growing expectation for businesses to operate responsibly.

For us, Net Zero is not just a target; it is an opportunity to innovate, strengthen our business, and make a lasting positive difference.



In their most recent report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluded that human activities have increased global surface temperatures by 1.1°C above 1850-1990 levels (IPCC, 2023). This increase in temperature is already having adverse effects in regions across the globe, disproportionately affecting vulnerable communities that have historically contributed the least to global greenhouse gas emissions. These adverse effects are responsible for the displacement of communities, water and food scarcity, negative human health impacts and damage to ecosystems.

Risks and opportunities

Embracing sustainable practices is not just a response to warnings of the worsening state of our climate. Many actions that are required to reduce emissions are expected to have a positive impact on other areas of our business. It is also important for the success of our business that we consider the challenges that we may face to sustain stakeholder confidence.

Risks

- Supply chain disruption
- Human health impacts
- Rapidly changing regulations
- Changing customer demands
- Increased insurance costs
- Increased heating and cooling costs
- Reputational risks

Opportunities

- Attract and retain talent and customers
- Develop new offerings
- Attract investment
- Decrease insurance costs
- Increase efficiency, reduce costs
- Increase resilience to change
- Brand enhancement

Our carbon footprint

How we measure our footprint

In devising a carbon reduction plan with the goal of achieving Net Zero, it is critical that we first understand where our emissions come from. To support this, we have partnered with Positive Planet to measure our emissions.

How our carbon footprint is calculated:

Our carbon footprint has been measured using principles from The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Six Greenhouse Gases are calculated as part of this emissions report, known as the six Kyoto Protocol GHGs. These gases occur most often as a result of business activities, with the highest Global Warming Potential. For emissions reporting, these gases are simplified and measured in the unit of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e).

We sorted our business activities into the scopes and categories outlined by The GHG Protocol and reported all direct and upstream indirect emissions.

We measured all scope 1, scope 2 and upstream scope 3 emissions. Downstream scope 3 emissions were included in our inventory, but we had nothing to report.

CO_2 CH_4 N_2O HFCs PFCs SF_6 NF_3

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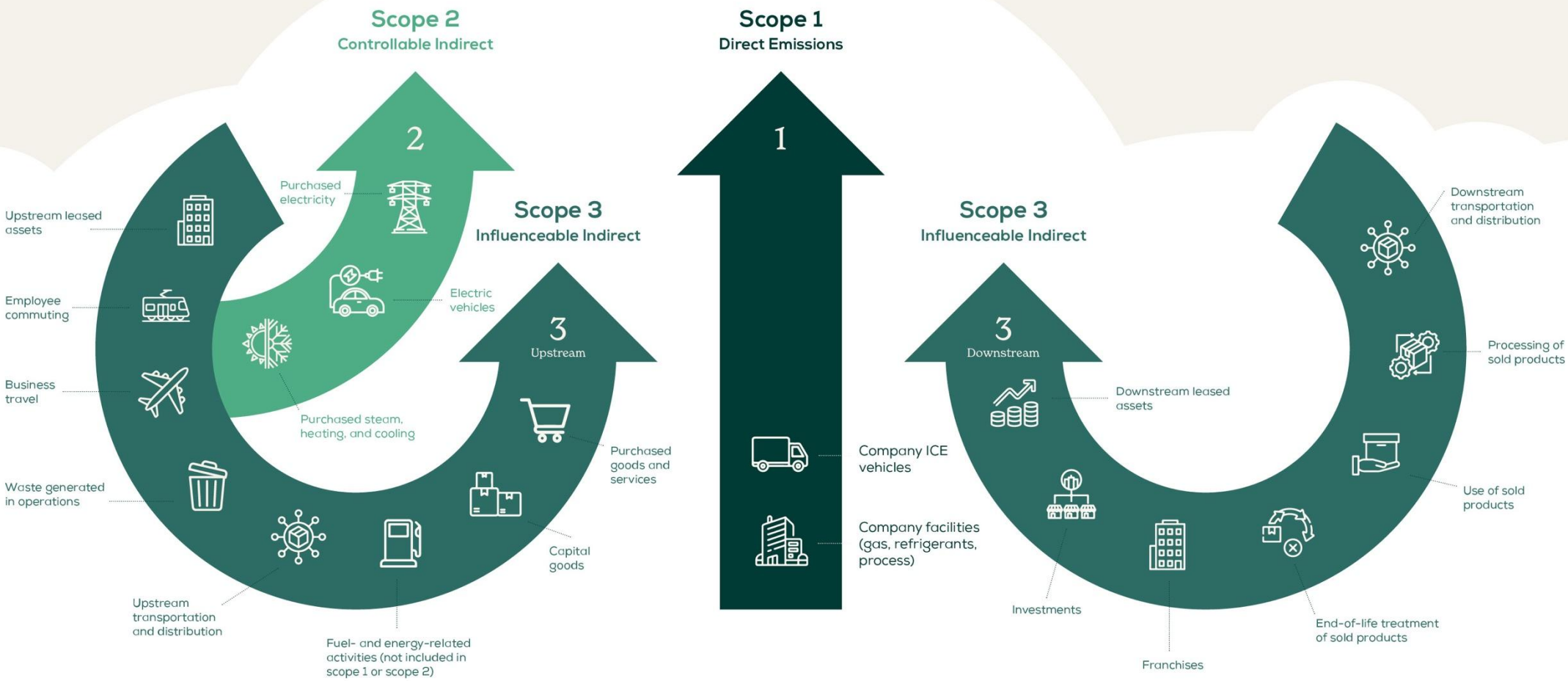
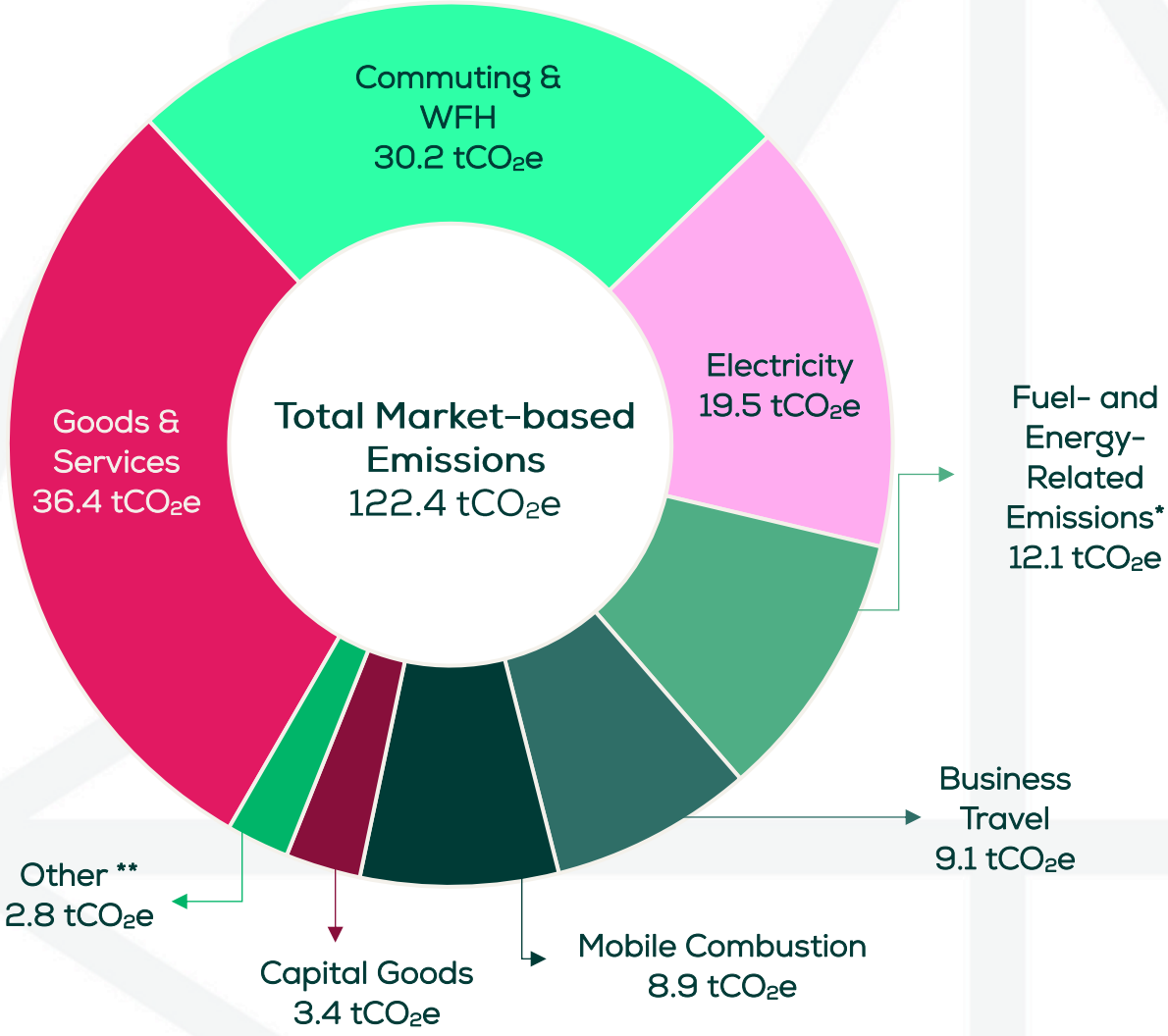


Upstream Activities | Reporting Company | Downstream Activities

Our carbon footprint



**Other: Stationary Combustion (2.6 tCO_2e), Waste Generated In Operations (0.2 tCO_2e) and Upstream Transportation and Distribution (0.03 tCO_2e).

Reporting Period
1st October 2023 – 30th December 2024

Carbon Intensity Per FTE
6.1 tCO_2e / Employee

Carbon Intensity Per £m of Revenue
83.1 tCO_2e / £m of Revenue

Scope 1 – 11.4
Scope 2 (Location-based) – 17.0
Scope 2 (Market-based) – 19.5
Scope 3 – 91.4

High Impact Activities
- Procurement of goods and services
- Employee commuting
- Electricity use

**Emissions that occur in addition to the combustion emissions and electricity generation emissions that are measured in the other energy use categories. See page 15 for more information.*

Emissions breakdown

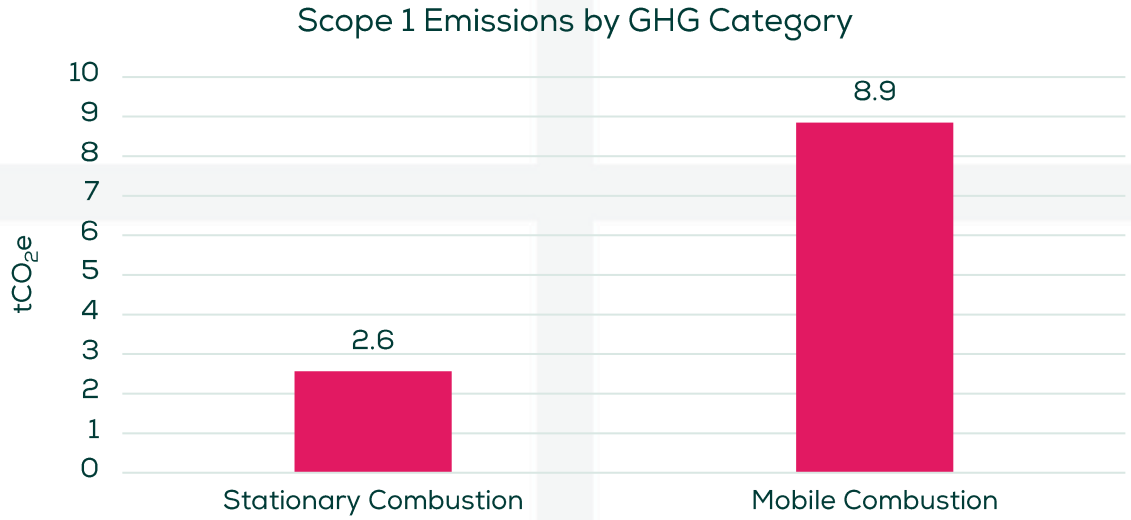
Scope 1

Scope 1 includes emissions that occur as a direct result of Camlins' activities. It includes emissions for two GHG categories: Stationary Combustion and Mobile Combustion.

Our Stationary Combustion emissions include those that occur as a result of gas use for heating in our apartment, which was measured using kWh consumption data (high data quality). Our office is heated using electricity, and so there are no Stationary Combustion emissions to report in relation to this site.

Our Mobile Combustion emissions include those associated with the use of our company's internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles. These emissions were measured using a combination of mileage data (medium quality) and estimated spend (low data quality), which could be improved through the collection of actual fuel consumption data.

There are three other scope 1 categories outlined by the GHG Protocol: Mobile Combustion, Fugitive Emissions and Process Emissions, but we have nothing to report in these categories.



Scope 2

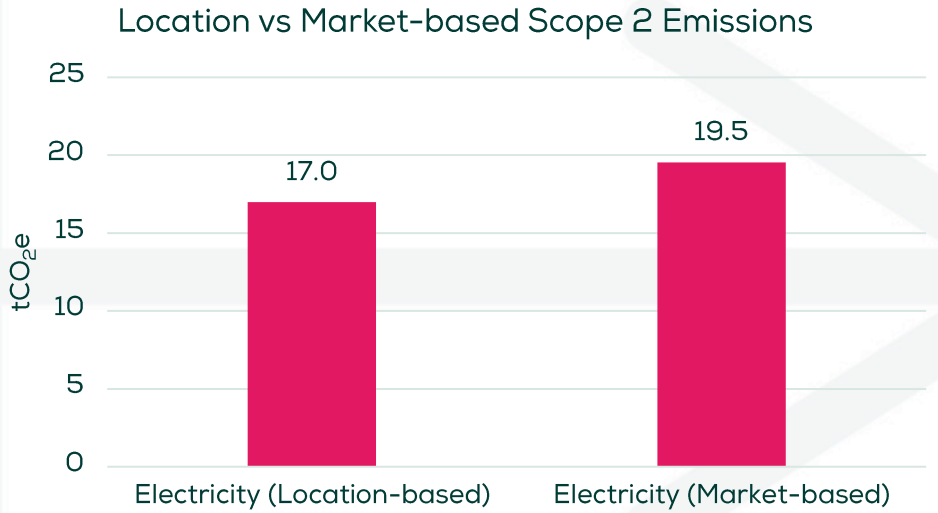
Scope 2 emissions include emissions that occur off-site as a result of the electricity we use in our offices. Scope 2 electricity emissions are measured in two ways, as outlined in The GHG Protocol:

- **Location-based:** Location-based emissions are calculated solely using the average emissions intensity of the local grid from which the electricity was purchased. It does not factor in any supplier or tariff choices made by the reporting organisation but instead considers the amount of low-emission electricity generated and used by the entire grid.

- **Market-based:** Market-based emissions calculations consider the decisions made by an organisation concerning tariffs and suppliers. We were able to provide tariff emissions for our apartment. Our current tariff contains 11% low-emission (renewable or nuclear) generation, compared with the grid average of 55%. We were unable to get tariff information from our office, and so here the location-based and market-based results are the same.

We were able to collect high-quality kWh electricity consumption data for our apartment.

For our office, kWh consumption was available for some months, but only the spending was available for others. We will look to improve this either through tracking monthly kWh consumption or by taking regular meter readings.



Scope 3

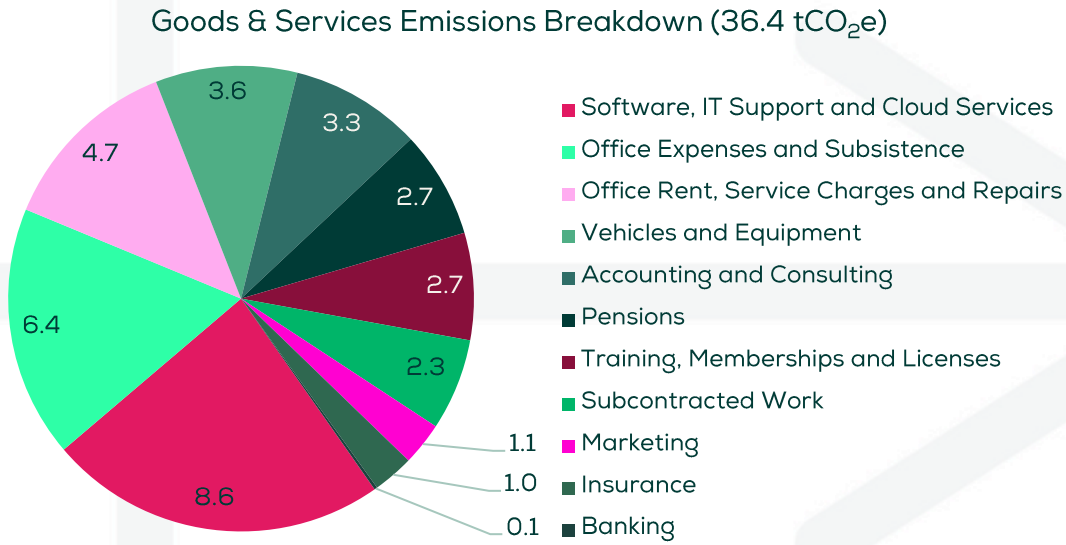
Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions that occur within our value chain. There are 15 scope 3 categories outlined by the GHG protocol, and we have emissions to report in 7 of the 8 upstream categories.

Purchased Goods & Services

In this category, we are measuring emissions associated with the purchase of the goods and services that we require to run our business. This includes the cradle-to-gate (production) emissions of physical goods and emissions associated with the delivery of services (e.g. transportation, equipment, and upstream services). We are currently measuring emissions in this category using spend-based data and factors. These spend-based factors are calculated on an annual basis by the UK government using data on the UK's overall carbon footprint as well as import and export data, representing average emissions per £ spent in different industries. This means that our current results do not reflect the emissions of our specific suppliers.

To improve the accuracy of this measurement, we will need to collect data from suppliers, either through surveying or by using publicly available information.

Our largest sources of emissions are currently consultancy services, legal services and marketing. These categories have the highest spend and therefore the highest emissions, but may not necessarily reflect the worst-performing suppliers.



Scope 3

Capital Goods

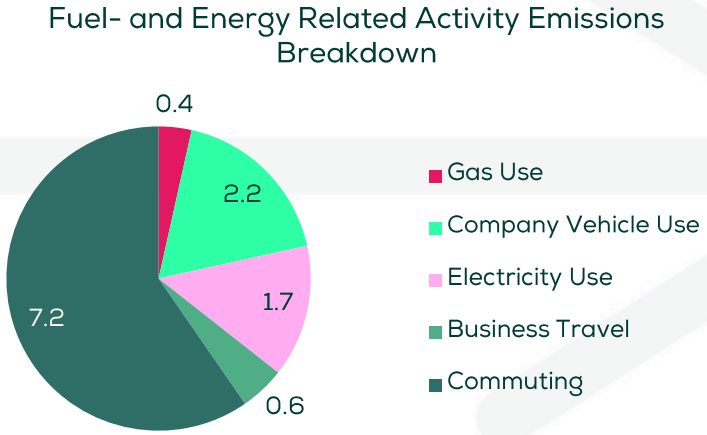
This category is similar to Purchased Goods & Services as it includes emissions associated with the production of goods that we buy as a business, but this category focuses on capital goods as opposed to regular spending. Capital goods are usually physical goods with an extended life that are used to deliver a business's services (e.g. vehicles, machinery and IT equipment. Sometimes services can be classed as capital spending, e.g. large rebrand projects or similar. Our capital additions for the reporting period included IT equipment only; emissions associated with these purchases were measured using spend (low quality), which can be improved by the provision of make and model information, as many IT manufacturers have published Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) reports for their products.

Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities

In this category, we are measuring energy-related emissions that are not accounted for in other energy use categories, which for us includes Stationary Combustion, Electricity, Upstream Transportation and Distribution, Business Travel and Employee Commuting. In these categories, we measure emissions that result from fuel combustion (e.g. burning of gas in a boiler or diesel in a car motor) and the generation of electricity consumed (e.g. for office lighting or for EV mileage), but there are other emissions occurring outside of this:

- Well-to-tank emissions: emissions resulting from the extraction, processing and transportation of fuels
- Transmission and Distribution (T&D) emissions: electricity generation emissions for electricity that was lost in the grid and not consumed by us directly

We measure these emissions to ensure that our footprint is a true reflection of our full impact. These emissions cannot be targeted with specific carbon reduction activities, but actions to reduce emissions from other energy use categories will also result in reductions here.



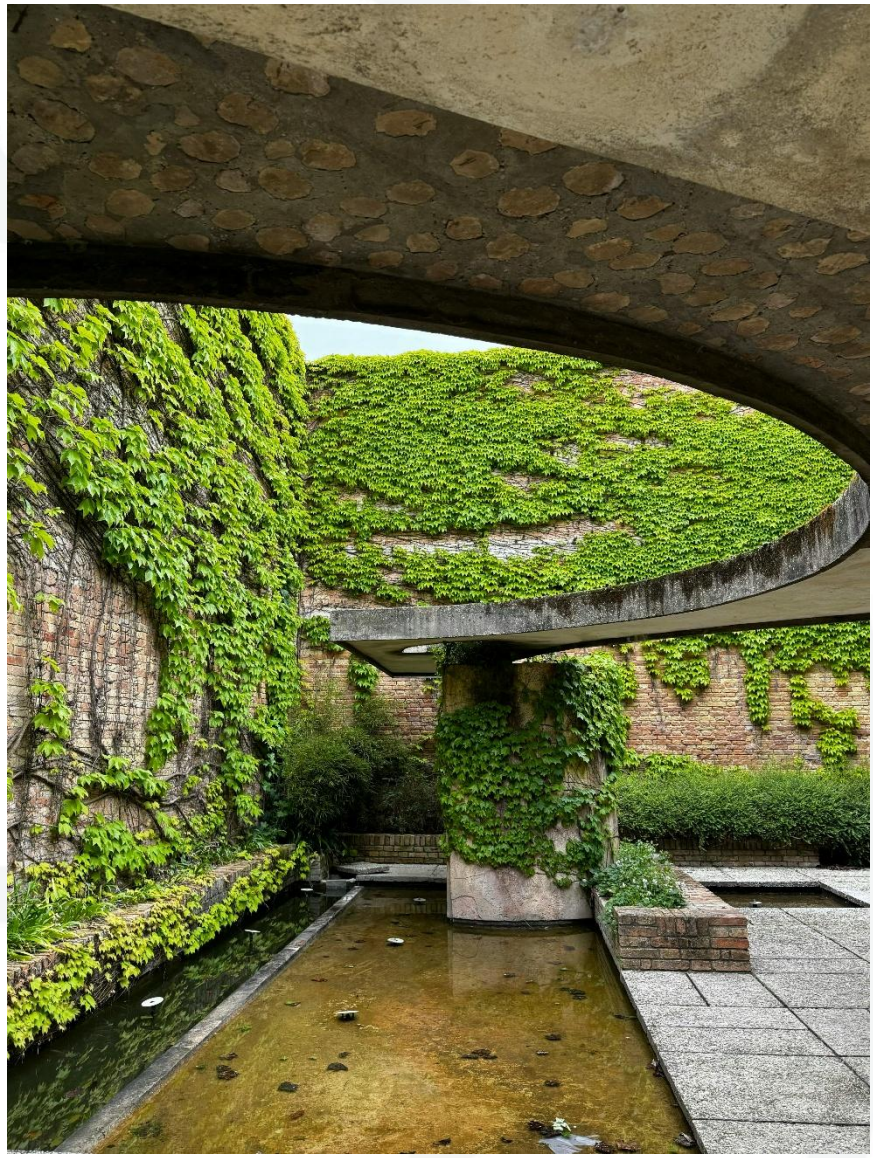
Scope 3

Upstream Transportation and Distribution

This category is for emissions relating to goods transportation. As an architecture firm, we do not produce physical goods that require shipping, but occasionally buy physical goods that need shipping to us/use courier services. As we measure the majority of our purchased goods' emissions using spend, we are not always able to measure the transportation emissions separately, so emissions here (0.04 tCO_2e) are a result of a small amount of spend on courier services.

Waste Generated In Operations

This category should include emissions associated with waste disposal and water use. As waste management and water are included in our office service charge (for which we were unable to get a breakdown), we have not been able to properly categorise these emissions (emissions are currently covering Goods & Services). For our apartment, waste is collected by the council, and we do not have any data surrounding this. As these emissions are expected to be minimal, we have excluded them for now. This category currently only includes emissions associated with apartment water use (0.2 tCO_2e), which is paid for by Camlins. This was measured using spend (low quality). Next year, we will aim to provide meter readings or m3 consumption, along with a service charge breakdown and potentially activity data for our office service charge.



Scope 3

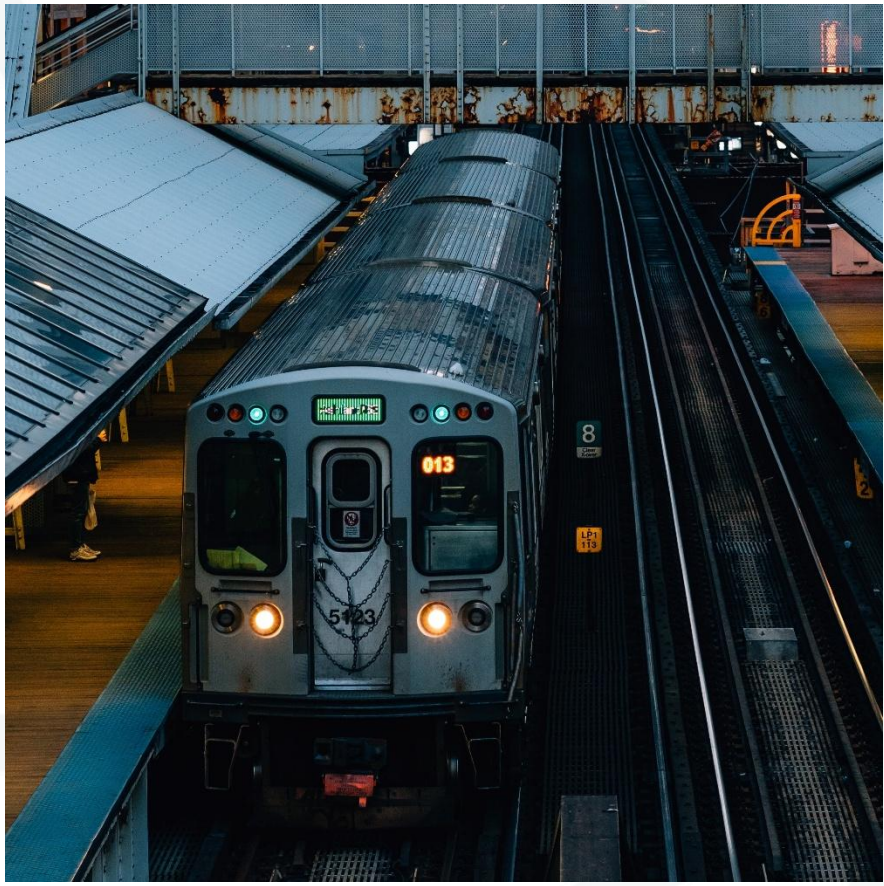
Business Travel

Business travel emissions are those that occur as a result of travel that is paid for by the business; this includes transportation and hotel stays.

Activity	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Data Type	Data Quality
Unknown/Other*	4.61	£	Low
Rail	2.23	£	Low
Employee Mileage	2.19	Miles	High
Taxis	0.03	£	Low
Hotels	0.02	No. nights	High
Total	9.09	106.5	60.3

*Unknown/Other is made up of mostly (97%) spend where the cost cannot be attributed to any specific mode, and 3% for parking and tolls.

To improve the accuracy of our business travel measurement, we will aim to collect distance data for all modes of transportation and reduce the amount of unknown mode spend.



Scope 3

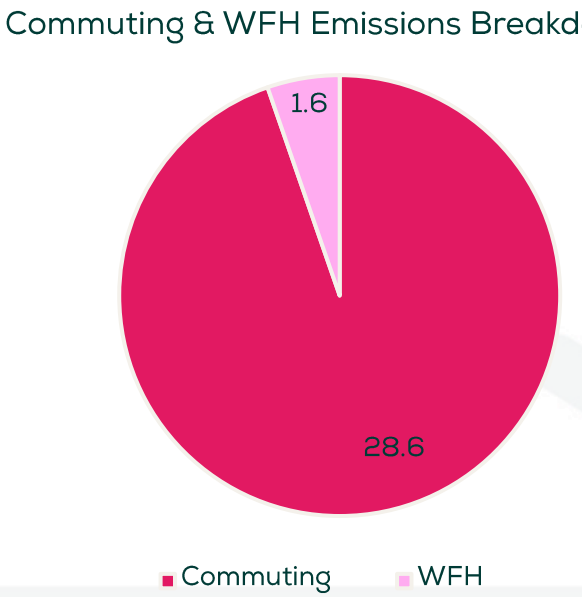
Commuting

This category includes emissions that occur as a result of our employees travelling to and from work, as well as the energy used whilst working from home. Emissions are calculated using data collected from staff via a survey. This year, our survey had a response rate of 90% (high quality).

We have 20 full-time employees, and using the survey data collected, we estimated that, on average, each full-time employee:

- Travels to the office 194 times per year
- Works from home 33 days per year
- Travels 14 miles to the office (one-way)

Emissions per full-time employee (for both commuting and working from home) were estimated to be 1.5 tCO_2e. This is fairly high for an organisation like ours, and is a result of our high office attendance, plus the commuting modes used; only 8% of the total commuting miles were completed using low emission modes (public transport, cycling or walking).



We had no emissions to report under the remaining scope 3 categories: Upstream leased Assets, Downstream Transportation and Distribution, Processing of Sold Products, Use of Sold Products, End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products, Downstream Leased Assets, Franchises, Investments.

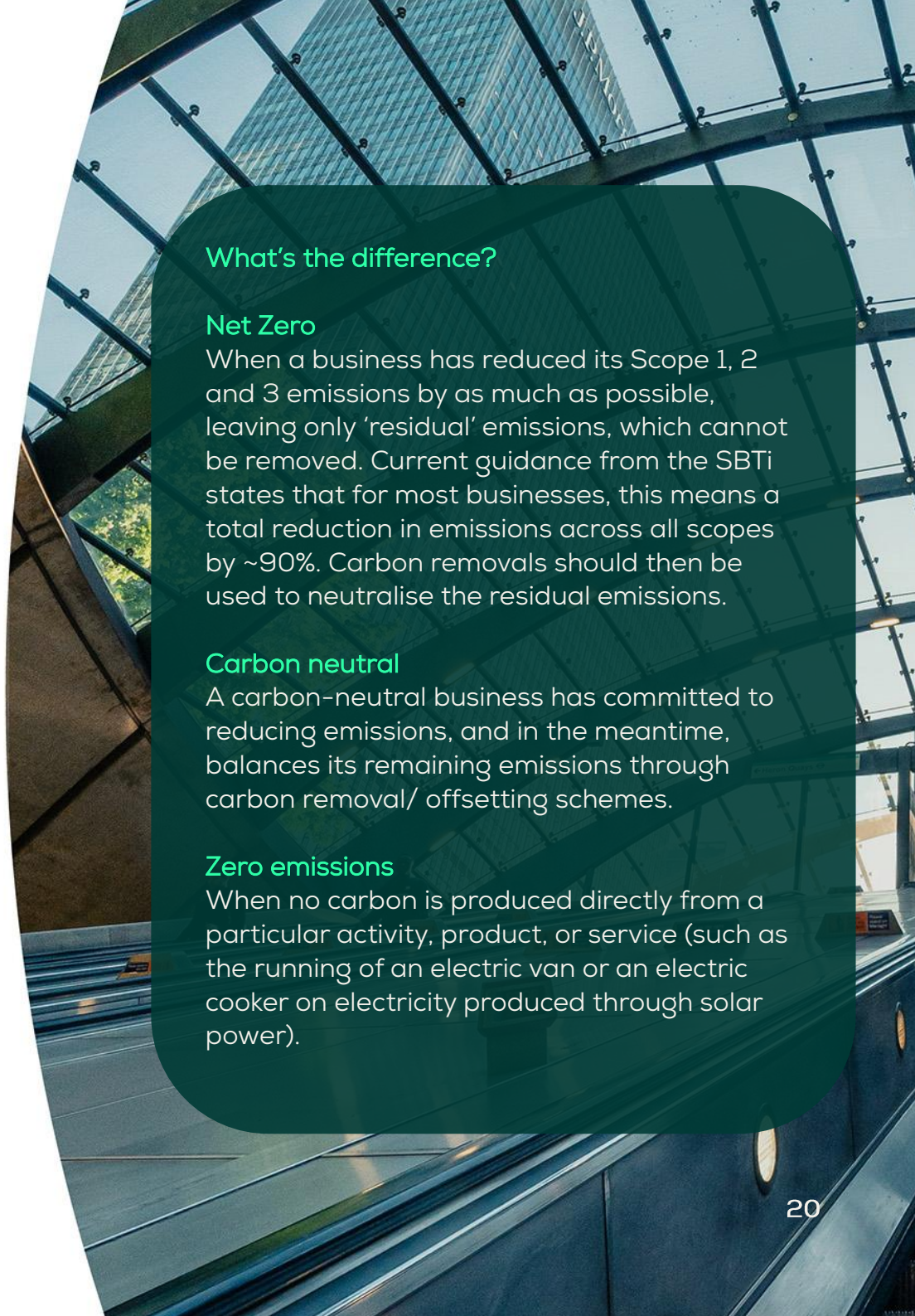
Our reduction targets

What does Net Zero mean?

To achieve Net Zero, we will be aiming to reduce emissions in line with guidance from the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi).

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 keep global temperature increases well below 2°C, and ideally below the 1.5°C agreed upon in the Paris Agreement, compared to pre-industrial temperatures. SBTs provide organisations with pathways to sustainable transformational change to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy.

At this stage, we have chosen not to seek formal verification of our targets by the SBTi. Instead, we are using their framework and guidance to set reduction targets that are ambitious but credible. As our data quality improves, we will revisit the option of submitting our targets for formal validation. For now, our focus is on embedding these targets into our decision-making, ensuring that progress is measurable, transparent, and aligned with the best available science.



What's the difference?

Net Zero
When a business has reduced its Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by as much as possible, leaving only 'residual' emissions, which cannot be removed. Current guidance from the SBTi states that for most businesses, this means a total reduction in emissions across all scopes by ~90%. Carbon removals should then be used to neutralise the residual emissions.

Carbon neutral
A carbon-neutral business has committed to reducing emissions, and in the meantime, balances its remaining emissions through carbon removal/ offsetting schemes.

Zero emissions
When no carbon is produced directly from a particular activity, product, or service (such as the running of an electric van or an electric cooker on electricity produced through solar power).

Our Targets.

We have set the following near-term targets, against which we will be measuring our progress:

- Reduce scope 1 emissions by 58.8% by 2034
- Reduce location-based scope 2 emissions by 58.8% by 2034
- Reduce scope 3 emissions by 58.8% by 2034
- Procure 100% renewable energy by 2030

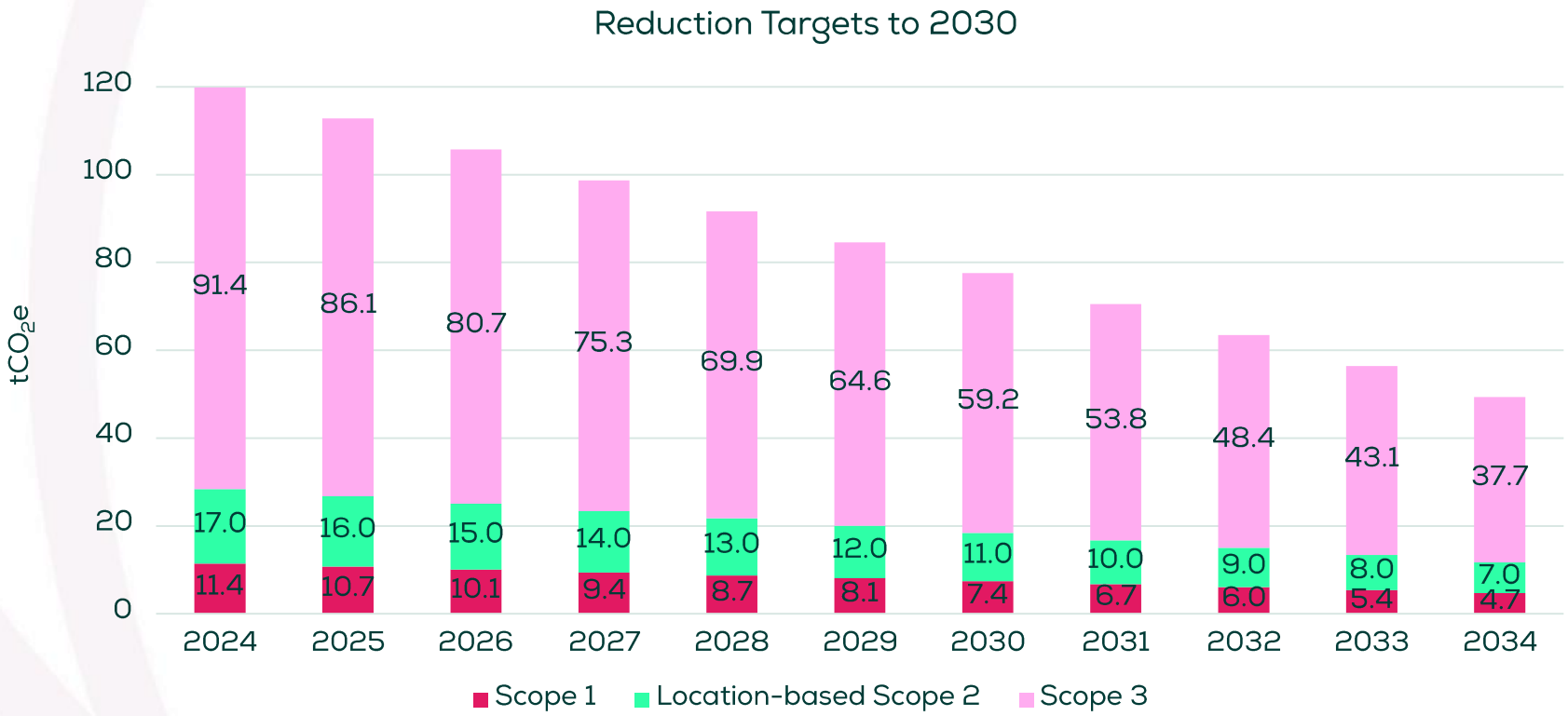
These targets will keep us on track to meet the below long-term targets:

- Reduce scope 1 emissions by at least 90% by 2050
- Reduce location-based scope 2 emissions by at least 90% by 2050
- Reduce scope 3 emissions by at least 90% by 2050
- Offset any residual emissions annually from 2050

NB Targets will be reviewed and possibly amended following any significant changes to our business, the release of any new guidance from the SBTi and as standard every five years.

Targeted annual reduction

To reduce our scope 1, location-based scope 2 and scope 3 emissions by 58.8% by 2034, we will need to reduce emissions in each scope by 5.9% annually. Each year, this is a scope 1 reduction of 0.7 tCO_2e, a location-based scope 2 reduction of 1.0 tCO_2e and a scope 3 reduction of 5.4 tCO_2e.



We have also committed to procuring 100% renewable energy by 2030. This will involve ensuring that we are on renewable energy tariffs for all sites and using only 100% renewable car charging networks before 2030 (not shown on graph).

Reducing our emissions

Site Energy Use.

Office and apartment energy use currently makes up 18% of our total footprint, which is fairly significant for a business of our size. We have also recently moved into a new office, which we will measure the emissions of for the first time next year.

Our two main priorities over the next year will be to improve data quality (collecting kWh gas and electricity consumption data or meter readings) and to inquire about switching to renewable energy tariffs (this will need to happen via discussion with our head office landlord, as we do not directly manage utilities here).

We will also complete a self-energy audit, using a tool such as Business Energy Scotland's Energy Audit Checklist, to identify any actions that we could implement to reduce our actual energy consumption across our offices, such as upgrading equipment and changing usage patterns.

We also plan to increase staff awareness around energy-saving behaviours and explore the potential of smart technology to help monitor and optimise our energy consumption in real time.

We are also committed to considering the compatibility of any new premises with our sustainability strategy.

Transport & Homeworking.

Company Vehicles

We currently have two company vehicles, which make up 7% of our total footprint. To reduce these emissions, we will need to electrify our fleet over time. One of our vehicles is up for replacement towards the end of 2025, and we will consider switching this to a hybrid or electric vehicle.

Business Travel

Our business travel emissions made up 7% of our total footprint this reporting year. We are currently measuring some of these emissions using spend, and so one of our priorities for the year ahead is to collect better data through our expenses system. This will improve the accuracy of future measurements and give us better insight into reduction opportunities. To reduce emissions, we will look to add clauses surrounding transport and hotel sustainability to our travel policy, and encourage staff to travel via low-emission modes through initiatives such as preferential mileage reimbursement rates.

Commuting and Homeworking

Our commuting and homeworking emissions make up 25% of our total footprint, with emissions per employee currently sitting at 1.5 tCO_2e (which is considered fairly high). To reduce our commuting emissions, we will be looking to implement measures that will support and encourage staff to commute via low-emission modes by introducing an EV salary sacrifice benefit, sharing information on EV charging sites and installation grants and subsidising public transport.

In our next commuting survey, we will also ask employees about their home renewable energy tariffs to improve homeworking calculations. We will also consider ways we can influence staff to switch, such as sharing information about how to check your tariff and also considering the implementation of a home renewable energy project salary sacrifice scheme.

Procurement.

The procurement of goods and services is our most carbon-intensive activity, making up 32% of our total measured emissions in 2024. As our purchased goods and services emissions are essentially our suppliers' and contractors' emissions, we need to ensure that we are purchasing from suppliers that align with our sustainability goals.

We will first review our current procurement processes and consider how we can embed sustainability into already established procedures. We can begin this by embedding simple sustainability-related questions into our pre-qualification questionnaire, such as:

- Has your business completed an assessment of its carbon emissions
- Has your business set carbon reduction targets
- Does your business have an approved carbon reduction plan/strategy

Once we have a way to collect information surrounding a supplier's credentials (such as the above), we can create a scoring matrix and begin considering minimum requirements and improvement targets. We will need to work closely with employees working on procurement and ensure they have the relevant training and resources to implement this action.

As well as collecting information in this way, we will also look to collect emissions data from our largest suppliers for use in the footprint. We would do this by identifying our largest supplier annually by spend, checking if the information required has been publicly disclosed and if not, using a survey to collect the data.

We will also improve the information available for our capital purchases, ensuring we are able to provide the date of purchase, make, model, and cost for all capital purchases made within a given period. This could be done via an asset register or within our accounts by giving detailed line item descriptions.

People & Culture.

Achieving Net Zero is not only a technical and operational challenge; it also requires a fundamental shift in organisational culture, values, and behaviours.

To ensure we have a company culture conducive to achieving our sustainability targets, we will be taking action to embed climate awareness, accountability, and engagement throughout the organisation. We will do this by:

- Ensuring accountability and resource for the implementation of sustainability projects across the business
- Providing staff with training to ensure they have the skills required to implement carbon reduction plans
- Launching sustainable staff benefits such as EV Salary Sacrifice Schemes, Home Renewable Energy Technologies Schemes and Cycle-to-Work, etc.
- Ensuring our company policies align with our sustainability goals
- Adding sustainability-related roles and responsibilities to all job descriptions
- Adding a sustainability section to our onboarding process
- Discussing sustainability projects in 1-2-1s and company meetings

Design.

Whilst emissions associated with the implementation of our designs are not currently part of our footprint, it is still important that we design with sustainability in mind.

We are a signatory of UK Landscape Architects Declare, an organisation which aims to raise awareness of the climate and biodiversity emergencies, advocate for change, establish mitigation principles and share knowledge and research.

In our work, wherever possible, we will design for low carbon, which would involve incorporating the following into designs:

- low embodied carbon material use
- recycled and recyclable material use
- locally sourced material use (considering the sustainability of local suppliers)
- long-term carbon sequestration capability
- sustainable water use

As architects, it is important that we work with our customers towards more sustainable design. We will need to ensure our whole team is confident in discussing project sustainability and able to make recommendations.

We may consider measuring the impact of our projects later down the line to gain more insight into improvements that could be made.

Summary.

Now that we have completed our first carbon footprint assessment, work on reduction can begin. Over the next year, our priorities are:

- **Improving data quality** – strengthening the information we collect to track progress with confidence.
- **Exploring renewable energy tariffs** – working with landlords and providers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.
- **Embedding sustainability in procurement** – ensuring environmental considerations guide supplier and material choices.
- **Building a sustainable culture** – fostering awareness and responsibility across the company.

As we embark on our journey to Net Zero, we look forward to collaborating with our teams, suppliers and customers to reduce our shared impact.

We are committed to measuring our emissions each year and continuously working to reduce them with the ultimate goal of reaching Net Zero by 2050.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Results Disclaimer

Carbon accounting guidance and emission factors provided by external bodies such as DEFRA and the GHG Protocol may be subject to change periodically due to improvements in data quality, calculation methods, and industry best practices. As these updates are outside our control, we may need to remeasure and restate emissions occasionally for previous years to ensure comparability and alignment with current standards, maintaining the accuracy of emissions data and the integrity of Net Zero targets. When changes occur, our approach would be to remeasure the previous year's measurement year and base year alongside the most recent measurement. Alternatively, a statement explaining changes and the lack of comparability will be added to reports.