

Wynne Construction Carbon Reduction Plan (PPN 006)

End of 2025 update



DELIVERING COLLABORATIVE SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS



Go Green Experts supports organisations in the measurement and reduction of their carbon footprint. We have a wealth of experience supporting companies and non-profits in their drive to reach a lower environmental impact. We ensure that our work is in line with the latest science and standards.



Wynne Construction is a leading construction company operating throughout Wales and the North West of England.

We provide high quality innovative solutions on a partnering, design and build and traditional basis for projects in the public and private sector.

An award-winning organisation, Wynne Construction works in partnership with consultants, designers and supply chain partners to deliver your project with zero defects on time and to budget. Our history is testament to the pride, professionalism and unwavering commitment we offer every project, regardless of its size, financial and physical constraints or complexities.

Project Sponsor:

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Aeron Valley School, Lampeter

Introduction

Go Green experts were engaged to carry out a carbon emissions audit and provide a carbon reduction plan to achieve net-zero by 2040 for Wynne Construction.

**ONE
TEAM
vision**

Go Green Experts Ltd have reviewed the following data sets submitted by Wynne Construction, including:

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- 2.2: Wynne's Drivers for Decarbonisation
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Baseline Emissions

Go Green Experts utilised data provided by Wynne, as well as information gathered during an on-site visit to calculate the carbon footprint of Wynne Construction operations.

The carbon emissions for each category of consumption were calculated using the methodology defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and the Carbon Conversion Factors published annually by DEFRA on behalf of the UK government.

Based on Scope 1, 2 + significant scope 3 purchases, the baseline carbon footprint for Wynne Construction was calculated to be:

Total:	1,324 Tonnes CO₂e
Excluding Purchases:	352 Tonnes CO₂e
Purchases:	972 Tonnes CO₂e

This report provides detail of each category that contributes towards the overall footprint.



PPN 006

Declaration and Sign-Off

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been completed in accordance with PPN 006 and associated guidance and reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans.

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

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been reported in accordance with SECR requirements (where required), and the required subset of Scope 3 emissions have been reported in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

Wynne Construction is committed to achieving Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040.

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been reviewed and signed off by the Board of Directors of Wynne Construction.

Board approval date:	29.09.2025
Plan publication / revision date:	03.09.2026

Signed on behalf of Wynne Construction

Printed name	Chris Wynne
Job title	Managing Director
Signature	
Date signed	29.09.2025
Authority	Director / equivalent senior leadership

Publication statement

This Carbon Reduction Plan will be published on Wynne Construction's UK website and reviewed and updated at least annually.

Introduction

Founded in 1934, Wynne Construction is a leading and multigenerational construction company situated in North Wales. Our construction activities cover a wide variety of sectors including education, healthcare, commercial, residential and leisure. Our long-established values are:

- Total commitment to quality and reliability
- Clear understanding and appreciation of our client's requirements
- Effective communication between all parties concerned
- Good teamwork and cooperation

Through this steadfast philosophy, Wynne Construction is committed to supporting the Welsh Assembly and UK Government in delivering carbon net zero throughout its operations by putting sustainability and the environment at the forefront of what we do.

As one of Wales's leading contractors, it is our aim to play a critical role in the wider climate crisis by ensuring that all projects, from design, construction, operation, and decommissioning embed the principals of sustainable design and net-zero requirements.

As such we are proud to pledge our commitment to achieving net-zero carbon by 2040, and in doing so support the aims and objectives as laid out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Clearly this is a very challenging target that will be highly dependent on collaboration with others, the availability of funding, technological solutions and supply chain support. We understand that the path to decarbonisation is not fully clear at this stage and some of the answers may be very early in their development. However, we remain fully committed to being at the forefront of this agenda and doing as much as possible to be as close to net zero as possible by 2030 with surety of achieving this target by 2040.

The UK has already made good progress with emissions reductions but meeting future carbon budgets and net zero targets will be very challenging.

Over the next few years, we will work extensively with our clients, consultants, supply chain, and the wider community to provide net zero projects that offer truly sustainable buildings, whilst also ensuring that our business activities remain net zero.

C.C. Wynne

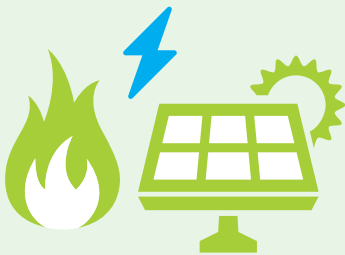
Chris Wynne, Managing Director

29.09.2025

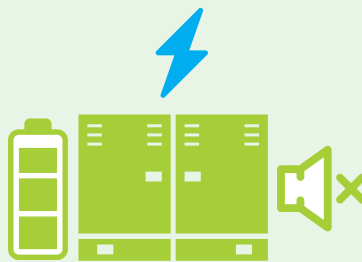


HOW WE ARE LOWERING OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

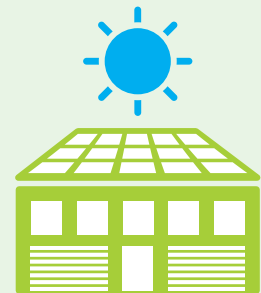
Scope 1 & 2



100% renewable electricity and gas in our offices via certified suppliers.

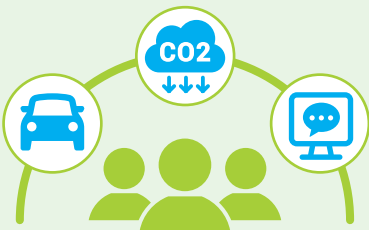


Installation of Hush Pods on sites where possible to reduce reliance on conventional generators.

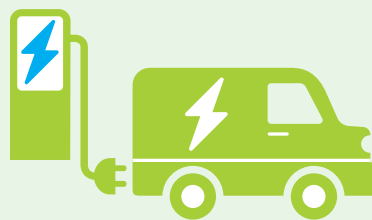


29kWh PV System, installation of 63 PV panels.

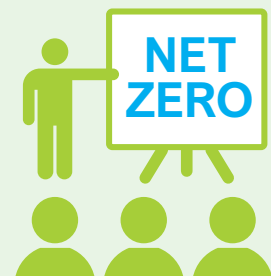
Scope 3



Installation of charging points at head office to allow hybrid/electric vehicle charging.



Delivery of new hybrid vehicles, reducing CO₂ emissions.



Delivering Net Zero training through TASC workshops.



1: Executive Summary

Wynne Construction is a leading construction company operating throughout Wales and the Northwest of England. Wynne provide high quality innovative solutions on a partnering, design and build and traditional basis for projects in the public and private sector.

As an award-winning organisation, Wynne Construction works in partnership with consultants, designers and supply chain partners to deliver projects with zero defects on time and to budget. Our history is testament to the pride, professionalism, and unwavering commitment we offer every project, regardless of its size, financial and physical constraints or complexities.

Wynne are committed to removing carbon from all operations and wider business activities consistently each year until we reach a net zero position by 2040. This target has been set using the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) guidance.

This is an ambitious target for Wynne, however our current standing on all Welsh construction frameworks, places us as an organisation at the forefront to collaborate with a large number of stakeholders, including clients and supply chain partners, to initiate short-term low hanging fruit activity, in addition to more strategic longer-term initiatives.

Wynne is aiming to be a thought leader in the space with the local business community and industry sector, so helping the wider industry and community implement best practice to become low carbon.

Following the initial measurement of the carbon footprint in 2021, Wynne has significantly expanded both its operational and geographic capacity, and now has significantly more sites than when the baseline was measured. Subsequently, Wynne have seen an increase in it's total emissions by 4x the baseline. Despite this, Wynne's turnover has increased 5x and therefore the carbon intensity has slightly increased as a result.

Overall Wynne have managed to reduce their Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 55% which is indicative of their commitment to controlling direct emissions from the business and it's operations.

Using the Better Together programme, Wynne is seeking to address the increase in scope 3 emissions by engaging with subcontractors and suppliers through a series of decarbonisation workshops to assist in their own carbon reduction journey.

A summary of the BASELINE emissions is shown in figure 1 below.

Wynne Construction Total Emissions

Aspect	Tonnes CO ₂ e	Scope
Company Vehicles	107.00	Scope 1 & 3
Gas	17.51	Scope 1 & 3
Electricity	15.95	Scope 2
Fuel Oil	166.00	Scope 2
Water & Sewerage	0.15	Scope 3
Commuting / Grey Fleet	33.00	Scope 3
Capital Goods	19.68	Scope 3
Subcontract	815.21	Scope 3
Materials	136.90	Scope 3
Waste	12.40	Scope 3

Table 1: Carbon Footprint emissions broken down by scope.

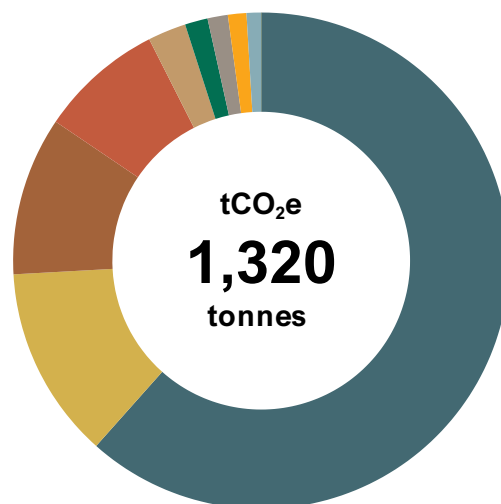


Figure 1: Wynne's CO₂e carbon footprint for the period 1st November 2020 to 31st October 2021.

Based on analysis of the existing carbon footprint, future industry, and economy wide forecast trends, as well as Wynne's carbon reduction strategy, a target to be Net Zero in relation to carbon emissions (CO₂e) by 2040 has been set. The gap between current emissions and carbon zero can be closed, but in practice we will need to continually review and predict what is possible each year given the funding constraints and practically how much work can be completed in any one year.

This includes reducing emissions to 5% of the baseline 2020/2021 period, which equates to 72 tonnes of CO₂e residual emissions by 2040. The equivalent amount of emissions will be removed from the atmosphere using direct carbon capture technology, in line with the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) guidance, to enable Wynne to be a Net Zero organisation.

To achieve this Wynne has set out a number of activities to undertake in its carbon reduction plan, split into short-term, medium-term and long-term activities:

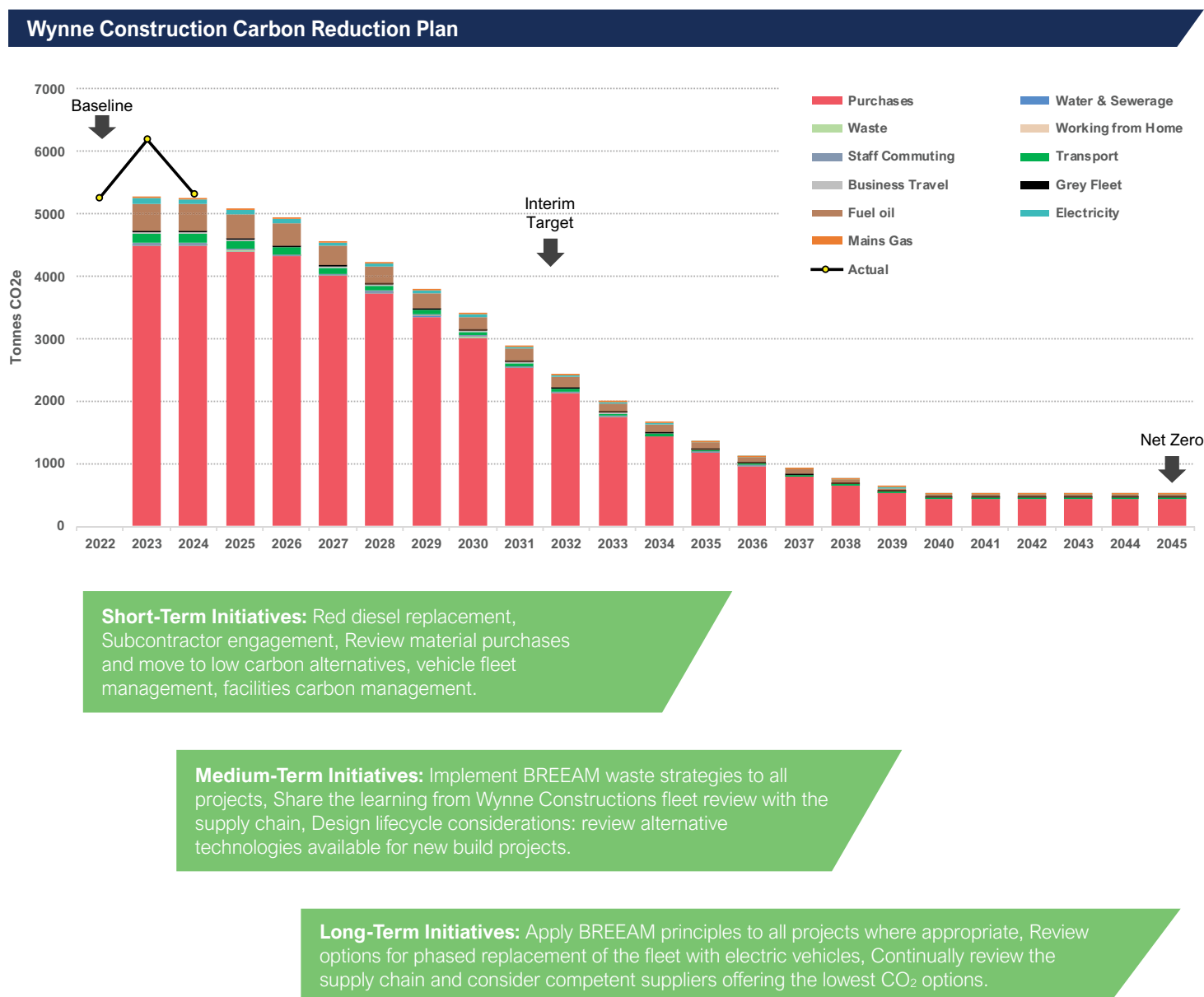


Figure 2: Wynne's carbon reduction plan summary: 2022-2040.

To enable a clear understanding of the carbon footprint that Wynne has control over, versus the element it has influence but not control, the carbon reduction plan has also been split into scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 elements as shown in **table 2**. A large proportion of the planned carbon reduction relates to sub-contractors, given Wynne's business model, which relates to scope 3 emissions. This highlights the importance of Wynne engaging with its wider business network to enable an effective and controlled reduction in the organisation's overall carbon emissions.

2: Introduction

2.1: Context

Wynne's Decarbonisation Strategy 2021-2040 and accompanying carbon footprint has been calculated by Go Green Experts, to identify the scale and prioritisation of measures to reduce the overall environmental impact moving forward. This strategy sets out ambitious, but achievable decarbonisation targets to 2040 and beyond. It outlines what decarbonisation opportunities and interventions are suitable, how they could be implemented and what their impact would be over time.

Go Green Experts Ltd have reviewed data sets submitted by Wynne Construction which include:

- Energy consumption.
- Energy and Fuel oil used at individual sites.
- Water & sewerage.
- Company Vehicle data.
- Grey fleet data.
- Waste data.
- Significant purchases.
- Details of subcontractor spend.

Further, a site visit by Go Green Experts to Wynne's main office, Charles House, was carried out in December 2021. The data was used to calculate the carbon footprint of Wynne Construction Operations including scope 1, scope 2 and significant scope 3 emissions, as referred to in the WBCSD-WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol emissions in carbon dioxide equivalent.

Scopes 1 and 2 are calculated using the conversion factors listed in the 2020 BEIS Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors.

2.2: Wynne's Drivers for Decarbonisation

The Welsh Government have set out a commitment to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 but aspires to achieve this sooner. Wynne recognise this commitment, and with the increasingly urgent need to reduce GHG emissions, they must play their part towards a more sustainable, low carbon economy.

In addition to this, further drivers for Wynne to act on this issue are based around national legislation and regulations, all of which can be achieved through delivering robust action to reduce energy consumption and associated carbon emissions.



2.3: Wynne Construction have implemented several carbon reduction initiatives since 2021.

These include:

- Installation of a 25kW PV array (57 panels).
- Additional PV panels installed boosting the system to 29kWh.
- Removal of existing roof covering and installation of a new insulated roof.
- Delivery of new hybrid van.
- 100% renewable gas and electricity supply for Charles House.
- Implementation of Hush Pods on sites to reduce use of white diesel.
- Replacement of two diesel, commercial vans with two hybrid alternatives.

The carbon footprint has increased in that time nearly fourfold, however the company has grown in the period by a similar amount, and we are now a lead national constructor with more, and larger, construction sites.

As a growing company Wynne Construction is focussing on controlling our carbon intensity by revenue metric as a key KPI in the short term, as we look to move to more sustainable technologies in the medium to long term, to reach net zero in absolute terms by 2040.



New Wynne Construction Hybrid Van

3: Carbon Footprint Calculations

3.1: Footprint Baseline & Scope

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol defines direct and indirect emissions as follows:

- Direct GHG emissions are emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity.
- Indirect GHG emissions are emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting entity but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol further categorises these direct and indirect emissions into three scopes:

- **Scope 1:** Direct emissions from combustion of gas and other fuels.
- **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions resulting from the consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam.
- **Scope 3:** Other indirect emissions, including those associated with leased assets, waste disposal, employee commuting, business travel, the extraction, production, transport and distribution of purchased materials, fuels and electricity.

Note: for alignment with PPN 006, the five required Scope 3 reporting categories are explicitly cross-referenced against Wynne's emissions terminology in Section 3.3.3.

Table 1 below details the emission sources included within Wynne's 2020/21 footprint used to calculate the baseline figure.

	Sources
Scope 1	• Wynne operated properties (Head Office) gas consumption • Wynne vehicle fleet (vans, cars and 7.5t wagon)
Scope 2	• Wynne operated properties (Head Office) electricity consumption • Wynne operated construction sites • Wynne vehicle fuel oil
Scope 3	• Supply Chain partners • Wynne staff owned vehicles (grey fleet) • Waste generated in operations

Table 1: Illustration of emission sources contributing to the baseline figure.

- Based on Scope 1, 2 + significant scope 3 purchases, the carbon footprint for Wynne Construction for the period 1st November 2020 to 31st October 2021 has been calculated and is **illustrated in table 2 below:**

Total Footprint	1,324	Tonnes CO ₂ e
Excluding Purchases	352	Tonnes CO ₂ e
Purchases	972	Tonnes CO ₂ e

Split by scope:		
Scope 1	122	Tonnes CO ₂ e
Scope 2	78	Tonnes CO ₂ e
Scope 3	1,024	Tonnes CO ₂ e

Table 2: Wynne's carbon footprint total and summary by scope: 1st November 2020 to 31st October 2021.

This carbon footprint represents the Baseline position for Wynne from which carbon reductions from 2021 to 2040 will be measured against.

Comments

- The assumptions are based on the data submitted so far.
- Supply chain (Materials and subcontract) emissions contribute 86% of the total.
- Purchase of capital goods, vehicles, and computer equipment have been estimated using recommended retail prices.
- Some material data was stated in M3 only (e.g. carpets & flooring). Estimates have been made to calculate emissions in cases to achieve an approximation.
- Reducing emissions to Net-Zero means reducing emissions in 2040 to 5% of the baseline year. Baseline year has been set at 2021.
- Some scope 3 items have been excluded at this time due to small impact or lack of data. However, they will be examined as part of the ongoing action plan.

Exclusions

Aspect	Reason for Exclusion
Professional service contracts (legal, accounting)	Details of this expenditure were not available at the time of the audit. It is estimated that emissions will be relatively small and it is intended that these will be measured during the next audit.
Purchase of flooring materials	Available data was in metres cubed (M3) as required for BREEAM projects and emissions were difficult to determine accurately. It is estimated that emissions will be relatively small.
Purchase of windows and doors	Available data was in metres cubed (M3) as required for BREEAM projects and emissions were difficult to determine accurately. It is estimated that emissions will be relatively small.



3.2: Updated figures from the Footprint Calculations

3.2.1: CO₂e Emissions - Total Carbon Footprint

The total Carbon Footprint for Wynne Construction was calculated using World Resources Institute (WRI) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol conversion factors.

Figure 3 below illustrates the total emissions by source for the period from **1st August 2023 to 31st July 2024**, the baseline financial year.

Table 3 below illustrates all sources of emission broken down by Scope (scope 1, scope 2 and significant scope 3 sources).

Interpretation: The table and charts clearly outline our largest source of Green Houses Gas emissions are generated by our supply chain partners (scope 3).

We note that gas and electricity are in scopes 1 & 3, where the scope 3 element covers upstream distribution losses.

Wynne Construction Total Emissions 2023-2024

Activity	Tonnes CO ₂ e (Location Based)				
	Total	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	%
Mains Gas	0.93	0.80	-	0.13	0.02%
Electricity	114.11	-	85.84	28.26	1.84%
Fuel oil	830.67	681.42	-	149.25	13.43%
Grey Fleet	22.58	-	-	22.58	0.37%
Business Travel	88.95	71.47	-	17.48	1.44%
Transport	113.85	92.44	-	21.42	1.84%
Staff Commuting	62.02	-	-	62.02	1.00%
Working from Home	1.32	-	-	1.32	0.02%
Waste	4.37	-	-	4.37	0.07%
Water & Sewerage	0.39	-	-	0.39	0.01%
Purchases	4,946.89	-	-	4,946.89	79.97%
Total	6,186.10	846.13	85.84	5,254.12	100%

Table 3: Emission sources for FY23-24, illustrated by scope.

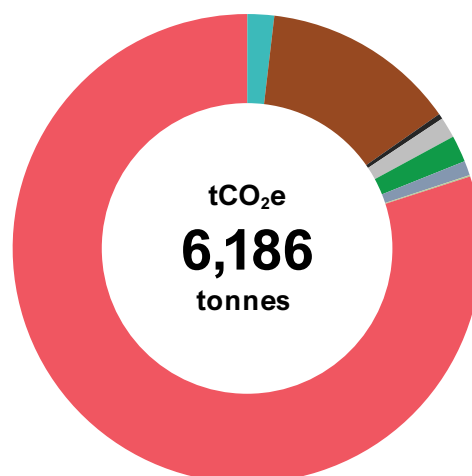


Figure 3: Wynne's Total Carbon footprint by source in FY23-24.

3.2.2: CO₂e Emissions - Total Carbon Footprint Excluding Purchases

Figure 4 below illustrates the total emissions by source for the period from **1st Aug 2024 to 31st Jul 2025**.

Table 4 below illustrates the emission broken down by Scope (scope 1, 2 & 3) for the period from **1st Aug 2024 to 31st Jul 2025**.

Interpretation: Fuel oil and company vehicles emit the most emissions. Note that gas and electricity are in scopes 1 & 3. The scope 3 element covers upstream distribution losses.

Wynne Construction Total Emissions 2024-2025

Activity	Tonnes CO ₂ e (Location Based)				
	Total	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	%
Mains Gas	0.99	0.85	-	0.14	0.0%
Electricity	80.87	-	60.84	20.03	1.5%
Fuel oil	216.26	177.41	-	38.86	4.0%
Grey Fleet	42.07	-	-	42.07	0.8%
Business Travel	74.43	59.69	-	14.74	1.4%
Transport	83.36	67.03	-	16.33	1.6%
Staff Commuting	70.42	-	-	70.42	1.3%
Working from Home	0.09	-	-	0.09	0.0%
Waste	1.88	-	-	1.88	0.0%
Water & Sewerage	0.25	-	-	0.25	0.0%
Refrigerants	12.29	12.29	-	-	0.2%
Purchases	4,770.42	-	-	4,770.42	89.1%
Total	5,353.33	317.28	60.84	4,975.21	100%

Table 4: Wynne's emission sources for FY24-25, illustrated by scope.

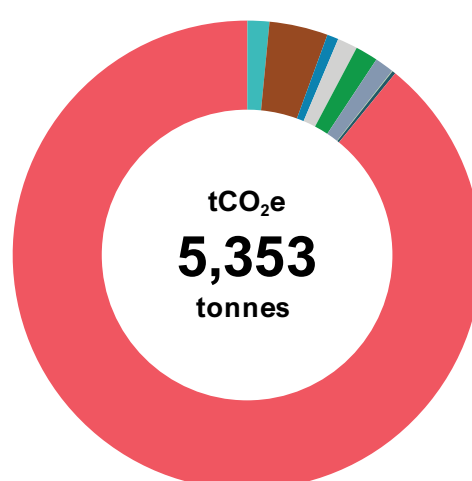


Figure 4: Wynne's Total Carbon footprint by source in FY24-25.

3.2.3: Carbon Intensity

Table 4 below illustrates the emission broken down by Scope (scope 1, 2 & 3) for the period from 1st Aug 2023 to 31st Jul 2024 and 1st Aug 2024 to 31st Jul 2025.

Interpretation: Fuel oil and company vehicles emit the most emissions. Note that gas and electricity are in scopes 1 & 3. The scope 3 element covers upstream distribution losses.

Carbon Intensity - 2024-2025

Per £M Revenue	
Total tCO ₂ e	5,353.33
Revenue	£74,500,000
Tonnes CO ₂ e per £M Revenue	71.86

Per Employee (FTE)	
No of Employees (FTE)	66
tCO ₂ e per Employee (FTE)	81.1

Per £M Revenue by Scope			
Scope	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e per £M	% Annual change
Scope 1	317.28	4.26	-54%
Scope 2	60.84	0.82	-14%
Scope 1 & 2	378.12	5.08	-51%
Scope 3	4,975.21	66.78	15%
Total	5,353.33	71.86	5%

Carbon Intensity - 2023-2024

Per £M Revenue	
Total tCO ₂ e	6,179.08
Revenue	£90,647,314
Tonnes CO ₂ e per £M Revenue	68.17

Per Employee (FTE)	
No of Employees (FTE)	67
tCO ₂ e per Employee (FTE)	92.2

Per £M Revenue by Scope			
Scope	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e per £M	% Annual change
Scope 1	846.13	9.33	35%
Scope 2	85.84	0.95	11%
Scope 1 & 2	931.98	10.28	33%
Scope 3	5,254.12	57.96	-14%
Total	6,179.08	68.17	-9%

Table 4: Wynne Construction's Carbon Intensity Metrics

Commentary

Scope 1 & 2 emissions are those which Wynne has control, whilst for scope 3 emissions Wynne Construction has influence but not complete control - especially in the short term.

Therefore, as a growing company, a key KPI for Wynne Construction is to lower our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over time, in support of reaching absolute Net Zero emissions by 2040 as new technology in the Construction industry comes on line which in the longer term will facilitate a decrease in scope 1,2 and 3 emissions in absolute terms, even as we continue to grow as an organisation.

Scope 1 & 2 carbon intensity has reduced by 51% from 10.28 to 5.08 tCO₂e per £m revenue. The decrease has primarily been driven by the reduction in the number of sites, but increase in project value, and the increase in PV's and hybrid usage within the business. The reduction in the number of sites also reduces the quantity of vehicle movements to and from sites and the purchasing of fuel/oil to operate these sites.

Scope 3 intensity has increased by 15% overall, which has arisen from the quality of the quantitative reporting provided for scope 3 emissions calculations.

Overall Wynne Construction's carbon intensity has increased by 5% from 68.2 to 71.68tCO₂e per £m revenue.

As mentioned, although the number of sites has reduced, the geographical spread of projects has risen causing the scope 3 emissions to increase disproportionately to the revenue.

3.2.4: CO₂e Emissions - Breakdown of Purchases

Figure 5 below breaks down the total purchases made by Wynne Construction for the period FY24-25. The chart includes materials, capital goods, vehicles and equipment purchased by Wynne and categories of services provided by subcontractors.

Table 5 below illustrates all emissions from purchases, broken down by scope.

Interpretation: At 1,476.48 tonnes CO₂e purchases represents a large proportion of the overall Wynne footprint. The largest categories, and therefore where the main long-term focus for carbon reduction will be M&E, Concrete & Cement and Groundworks.

Wynne Construction Emissions Less Purchases

Aspect	tCO ₂ e	% to total
Materials	1476.48	31%
Mechanical & Electrical	754.64	16%
Trades	619.3	13%
Groundworks	575.12	12%
Concrete & Cement	315.83	7%
Consultancy	192.72	4%
Timber & Joinery	162.58	3%
Furniture	128.24	3%
Administration	124.74	3%
Hire	87.37	2%
Testing & Surveying	70.5	1%
Equipment	65.85	1%
Iron & Steel	61.64	1%
Windows & Doors	43.89	1%
Systems & Security	32.36	1%
Food & Accommodation	28.53	1%
Transport	14.23	0%
Total	4754.03	100%

Table 5: Carbon Footprint emissions from purchases, broken down by scope.

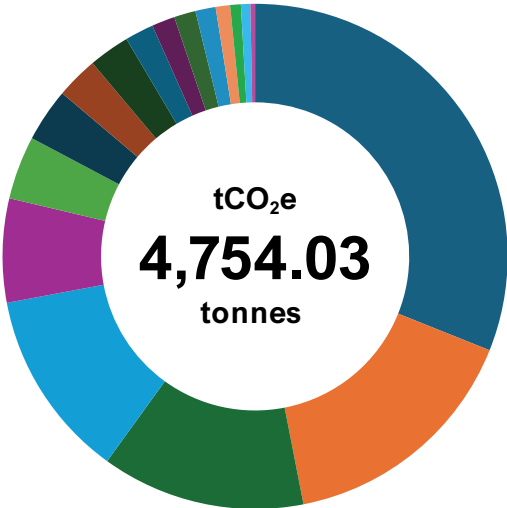


Figure 5: Wynne's Carbon footprint emissions from purchases.



3.2.5: CO₂e Emissions - Breakdown from Energy use by Individual Wynne Sites

Table 6 below illustrates the energy used by Wynne on all current construction sites (and the Head Office - Charles House). The majority of energy consumed is fuel for each site's generator which, in some instances, is supplemented by mains electricity or battery storage.

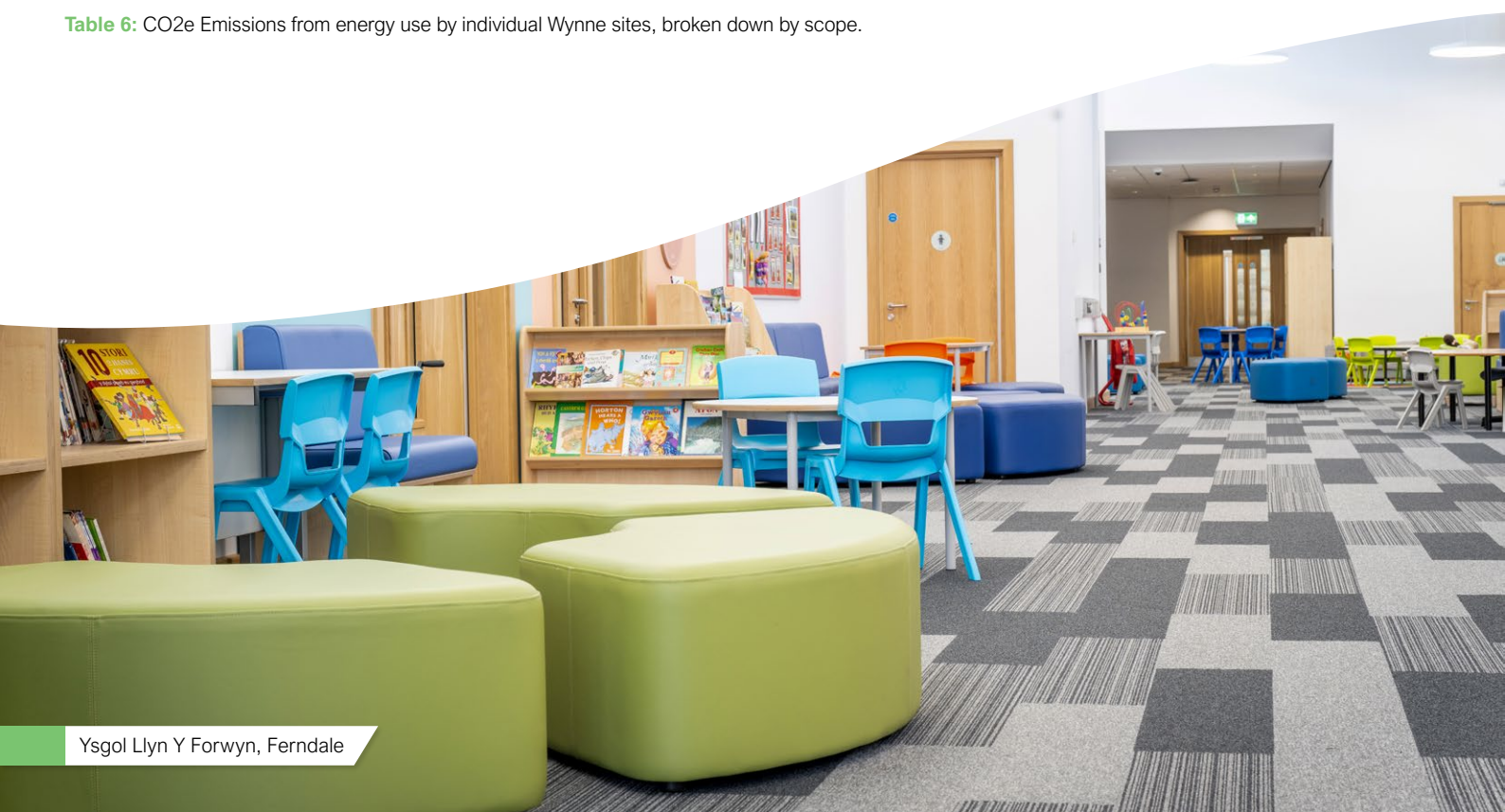
All site emissions are classified as scope 2 and are illustrated in **table 6 below**.

Interpretation: The three most significant sites for Wynne's own energy use are Pontllanfraith (CVL), Charles House and Llyn Y Forwyn (LYF). The size and complexity of these projects is indicative of the quantity of energy used. A wider strategy is currently being implemented for all sites to minimise emissions. Charles House has, in the past year, undergone a large refurbishment and extension providing additional office space, meeting rooms and facilities.

Carbon Footprint by Site - 1st August 2024 to 31st July 2025

Site	Tonnes CO ₂ e by Activity						
	Scope 1		Scope 2	Scope 3			Total
	Fuel Oil	Refrigerants	Electricity	Energy & Fuel Transmission	Waste	Water	
AVS	26.58	-	-	5.82	0.0712	0.0232	32.49
BDA	-	-	-	-	0.0700	-	0.07
BRH	7.55	-	0.22	1.73	0.1417	0.0356	9.67
BRX	4.13	-	-	0.90	0.0135	0.0012	5.05
Charles House	0.85	12.29	0.00	33.00	-	0.0559	46.21
CHE	-	-	-	-	0.0146	-	0.01
CLS	-	-	-	-	0.1127	-	0.11
CVL	87.12	-	7.22	21.46	0.1265	0.0139	115.93
EEOC	4.82	-	8.41	3.82	0.3398	0.0261	17.42
GFU	-	-	-	-	0.0111	-	0.01
GSM	4.13	-	5.77	2.80	0.0942	0.0340	12.83
HEIQ	-	-	0.03	0.01	0.0032	0.0069	0.05
LOT	7.34	-	-	1.61	0.1793	-	9.13
LYF	29.36	-	0.31	6.53	0.1693	-	36.37
MCB	-	-	26.97	8.88	0.0862	0.0489	35.98
NLC	-	-	-	-	0.0017	-	0.00
PYD	-	-	-	-	0.0378	-	0.04
SHL	-	-	-	-	0.0611	-	0.06
SWV	-	-	11.91	3.92	0.1893	0.0014	16.03
TRE	-	-	-	-	0.0001	-	0.00
WLC	-	-	-	-	0.0241	-	0.02
WRP	6.39	-	-	1.40	0.0049	0.0034	7.80
YP2	-	-	-	-	0.1243	-	0.12
Total	178.26	12.29	60.84	91.89	1.88	0.25	345.41

Table 6: CO₂e Emissions from energy use by individual Wynne sites, broken down by scope.



3.3: CO₂e Emissions - Breakdown of Wynne Energy use by Scopes 1, 2 and 3

Emission scopes are defined by the internationally accepted Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The protocol has been developed over many years' in cooperation with The World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). They are based on an assessment of which emissions from our operations we can directly control versus those which we can merely influence.

The diagram in **figure 7** and description in **section 3.1** of this report, summarises the categories of emissions that are classified into each scope.

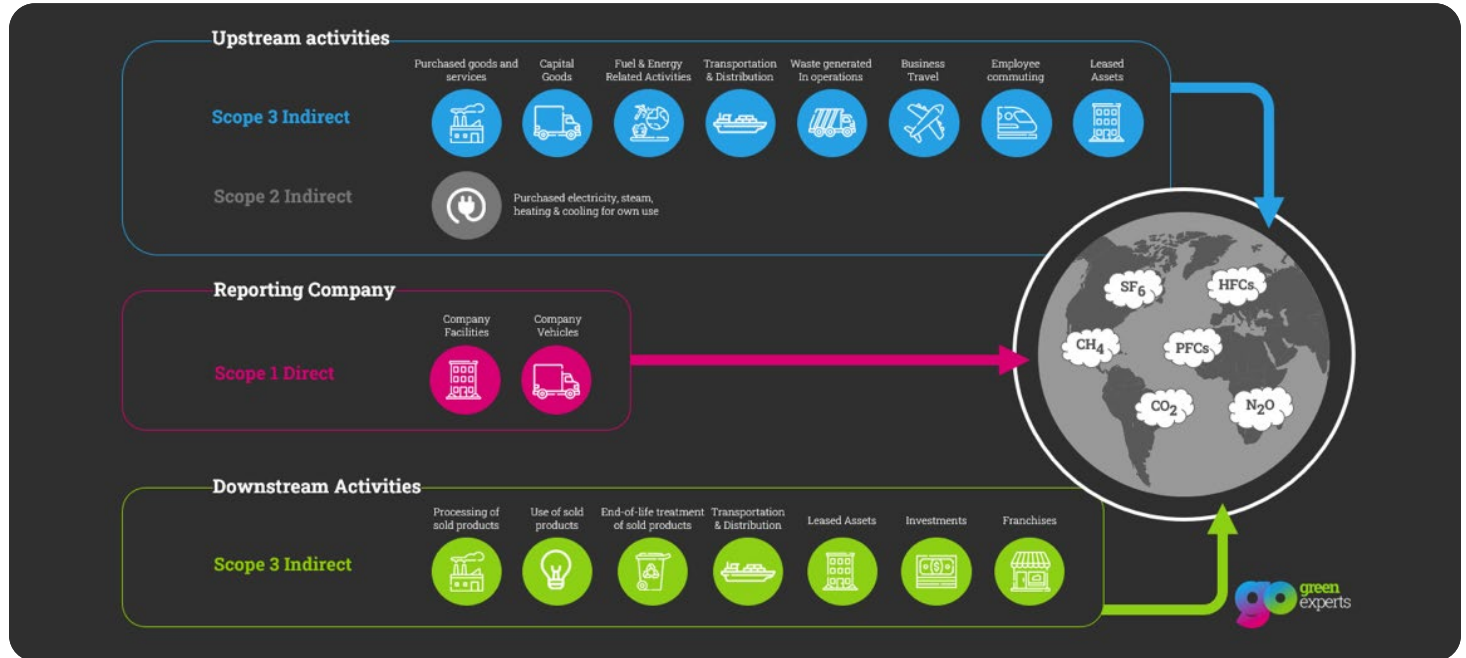


Figure 7: Depiction of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emission categories.

The following sections illustrate Wynne's emissions by each scope.

3.3.1: CO₂e Emissions - Scope 1 emissions

6% of emissions fell under scope 1, which is directly attributed to burning of fossil fuels for heating and hot water in Wynne's head office, and Wynne's owned transport fleet which burn diesel.

Table and figure 8 below indicates the vast majority of scope 1 emissions arose from fuel oil which contributed 177.41 tCO₂e.

Scope 1 Emissions - Tonnes CO₂

Aspect	Tonnes CO ₂ e
Fuel Oil	177.41
Gas	0.85
Business Travel	59.69
Transport	67.03
Refrigerants	12.29

Table 8: Wynne's Carbon footprint Scope 1 emissions.

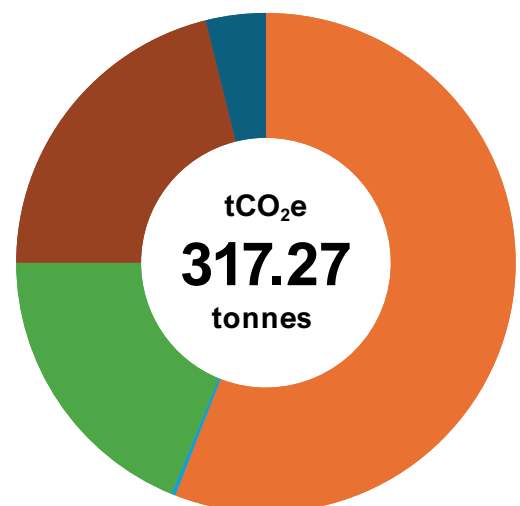


Figure 8: Wynne's Carbon footprint Scope 1 emissions.

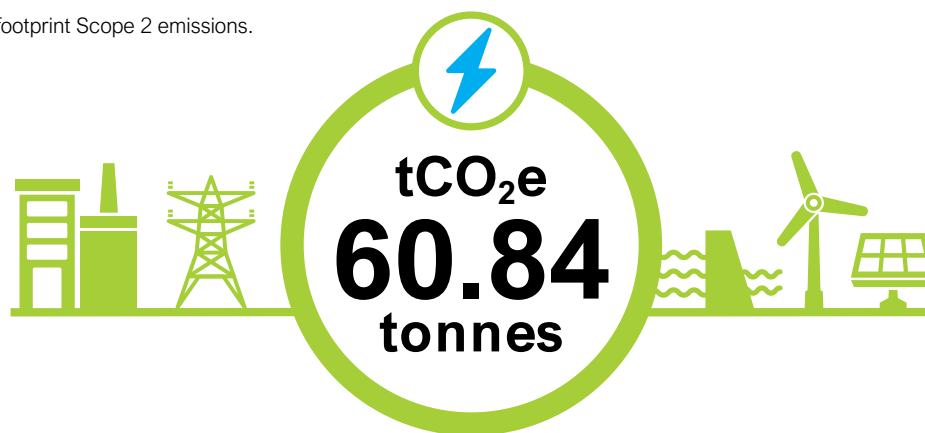
3.3.2: CO₂e Emissions - Scope 2 emissions

0.01% of total emissions fell under scope 2, which is attributed to purchased electricity.

Figure 9 below indicates scope 2 emissions.

Scope 2 Emissions - Tonnes CO₂

Figure 9: Wynne's Carbon footprint Scope 2 emissions.



3.3.3: CO₂e Emissions - Scope 3 emissions

For PPN 006 reporting purposes, Wynne's Scope 3 emissions include:

- **Upstream transportation and distribution** - included within relevant supply chain/purchases and upstream distribution emissions;
- **Waste generated in operations** - reported as "Waste";
- **Business travel** - described as "Business Travel/Grey Fleet" as applicable;
- **Employee commuting** - described as "Staff Commuting"; and
- **Downstream transportation and distribution.**

93% of total emissions fell under scope 3, which is attributed primarily to our supply chain purchases as well as water, sewerage, and waste.

Table and figure 10 below indicates the vast majority of scope 3 emissions arose from our supply chain, totalling 4770.42tCO₂e, 89% of our overall greenhouse gas emissions. This clearly indicates that Wynne will need to continually liaise with their supply chain to educate them, ensuring a year on year reduction in scope 3 emissions is prioritised and further investigate scope 3 reporting methods to ensure greater accuracy by supplying weights in addition to purchases.

Scope 3 emissions also include an element of distribution losses for electricity and gas.

Scope 3 Emissions - Tonnes CO₂

Aspect	Tonnes CO ₂ e
Gas	0.14
Electricity	20.03
Fuel Oil	38.86
Grey Fleet	42.07
Business Travel	14.74
Transport	16.33
Staff Commuting	70.42
Working from Home	0.09
Waste	1.88
Water & Sewerage	0.25
Purchases	4770.42

Table 10: Wynne's Carbon footprint Scope 3 emissions.

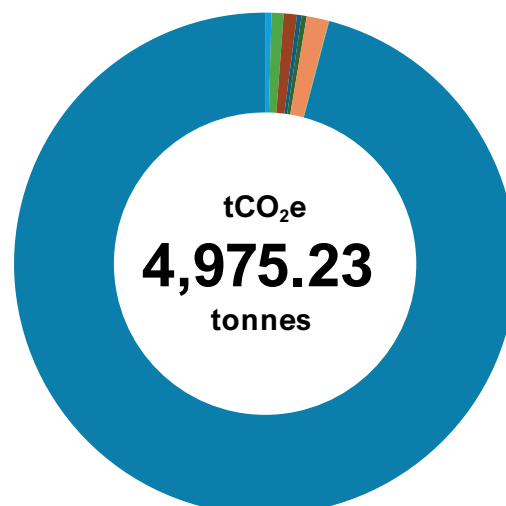


Figure 10: Wynne's Carbon footprint Scope 3 emissions.

4: Wynne Carbon Reduction Target

Following the measurement of Wynne's carbon footprint, a detailed analysis has been undertaken to ascertain where achievable carbon reduction targets can be achieved over a certain period of time. The time frame has been set ensuring the company ambition to become 'Net Zero' carbon by 2040. Whilst Wynne recognise the Welsh Government aspirations of net zero by 2030, Wynne feel 2040 is more realistic for their business model but have not lost site of the 2030 aspiration. Wynne have therefore targeted a reduction in carbon against the 2023-23 baseline figure of 35% by 2030.

The carbon reduction strategy identifies short, medium, and long-term targets. This then formed the basis of Wynne's ambitious net zero 2040 target. A summary of the annual carbon reduction forecast by category to achieve this target are shown in **figure 11 and table 11 below**.

It is recognised that decarbonisation of the grid will proactively achieve a natural reduction in carbon emissions and Wynne have taken this into consideration when aligning our year on year strategy.

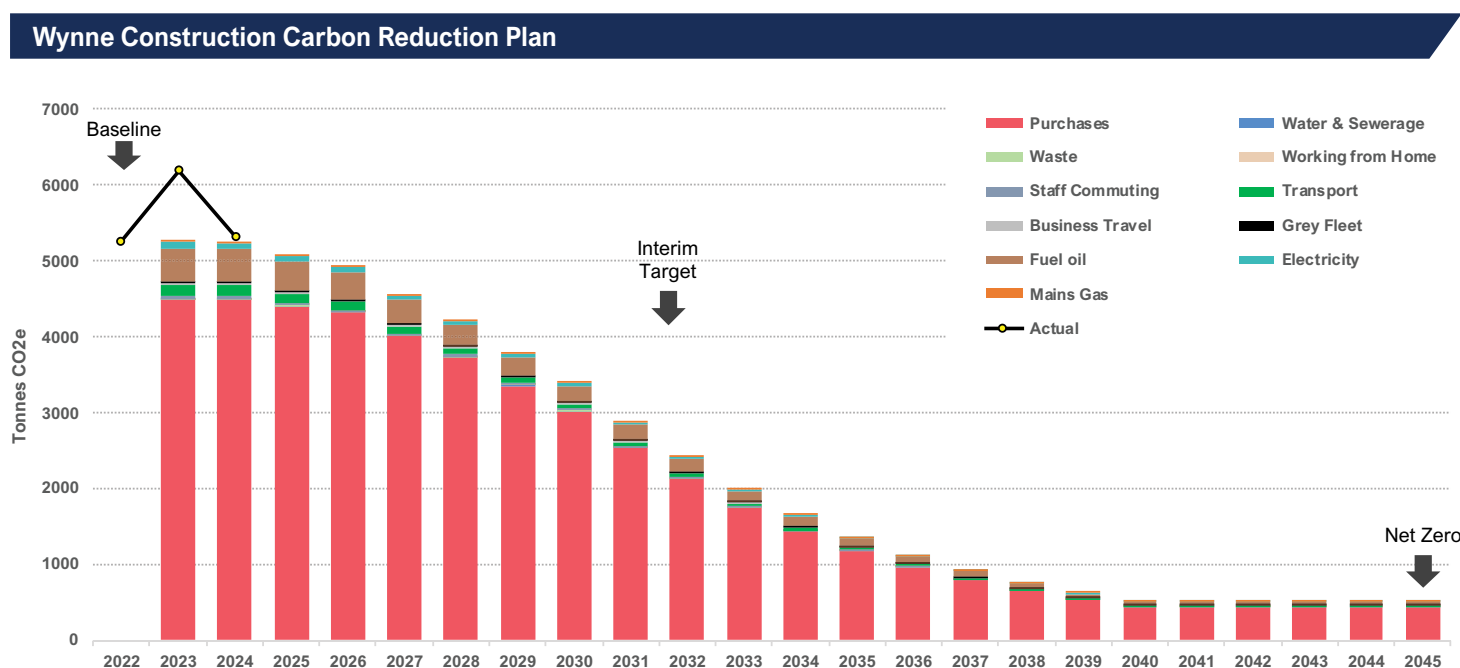


Figure 11: Wynne's Carbon reduction target, 2022-2040.

ASPECT	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Mains Gas	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Electricity	80.3	76.3	68.6	61.8	55.6	50.0	45.0	40.5	36.5	32.1	28.2	24.0	20.4	14.3	10.0	7.0	4.9	3.4
Fuel oil	430.0	430.0	387.0	348.3	313.4	279.0	248.3	221.0	196.7	167.2	142.1	120.8	102.7	87.3	74.2	63.0	53.6	45.5
Grey Fleet	30.5	30.5	26.8	23.6	20.8	18.3	16.1	14.2	12.5	10.8	9.4	8.2	7.1	6.2	5.4	4.7	4.1	3.6
Business Travel	25.8	25.8	22.7	20.0	17.6	15.5	13.6	12.0	10.6	9.2	8.0	6.9	6.0	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.0
Transport	133.5	133.5	117.5	103.4	91.0	80.1	70.5	62.0	54.6	46.4	39.4	33.5	27.8	23.1	19.2	15.9	13.2	11.0
Staff Commuting	43.4	43.4	38.2	33.6	29.6	26.0	22.9	20.2	17.7	15.4	13.4	11.7	10.2	8.8	7.7	6.7	5.8	5.1
Working from Home	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waste	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.5	5.9	4.9	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8
Water & Sewerage	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Purchases	4,493.4	4,493.4	4,403.5	4,315.4	4,013.3	3,732.4	3,359.2	3,023.2	2,539.5	2,133.2	1,749.2	1,434.4	1,176.2	964.5	790.9	648.5	531.8	436.1

Table 11: Carbon Footprint target emission year on year to 2040 by category.

4.1: Wynne Carbon Reduction Target - By Scope

The Carbon reduction strategy can also be split by Scope (1,2 and 3) to provide a sense of how much of the reduction Wynne has control over verses influence over.

Figure 12 and table 12 below demonstrates that the majority of reduction in emissions is required in scope 3. The implication of this is that Wynne will engage with their suppliers, in particular their supply chain partners in the short, medium and long-term, to enable the carbon reductions necessary, to be met by 2040 in order to achieve the target date of 2040.

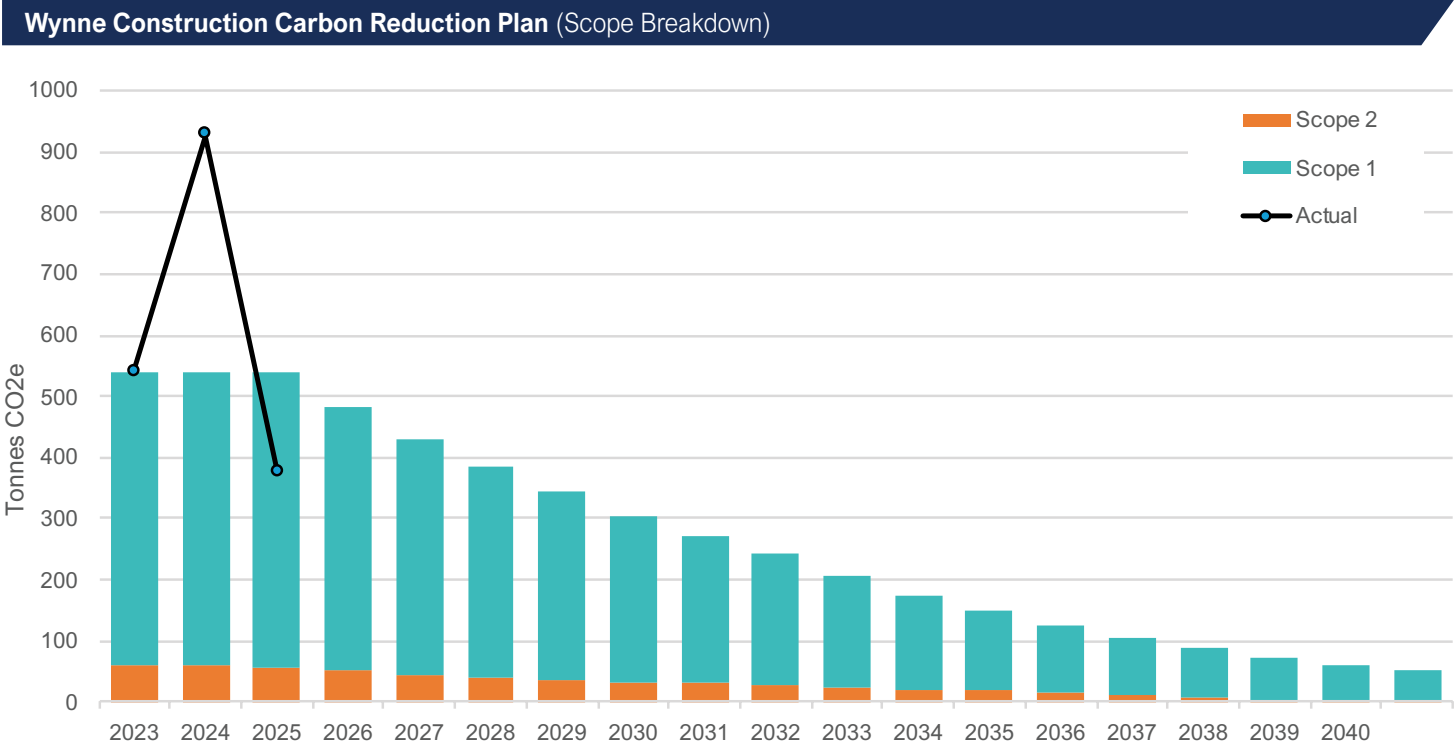


Figure 12: Wynne's Carbon reduction target by scope, 2023-2040.

ASPECT	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Scope 1	480.9	480.9	430.3	385.1	344.7	306.0	271.6	241.1	214.0	182.1	155.0	131.9	111.7	94.6	80.1	67.8	57.4	48.6
Scope 2	59.3	56.4	50.7	45.7	41.1	37.0	33.3	30.0	27.0	23.7	20.9	17.8	15.1	10.6	7.4	5.2	3.6	2.5

Table 12: Carbon Footprint target emissions by scope, year on year to 2040 by category.



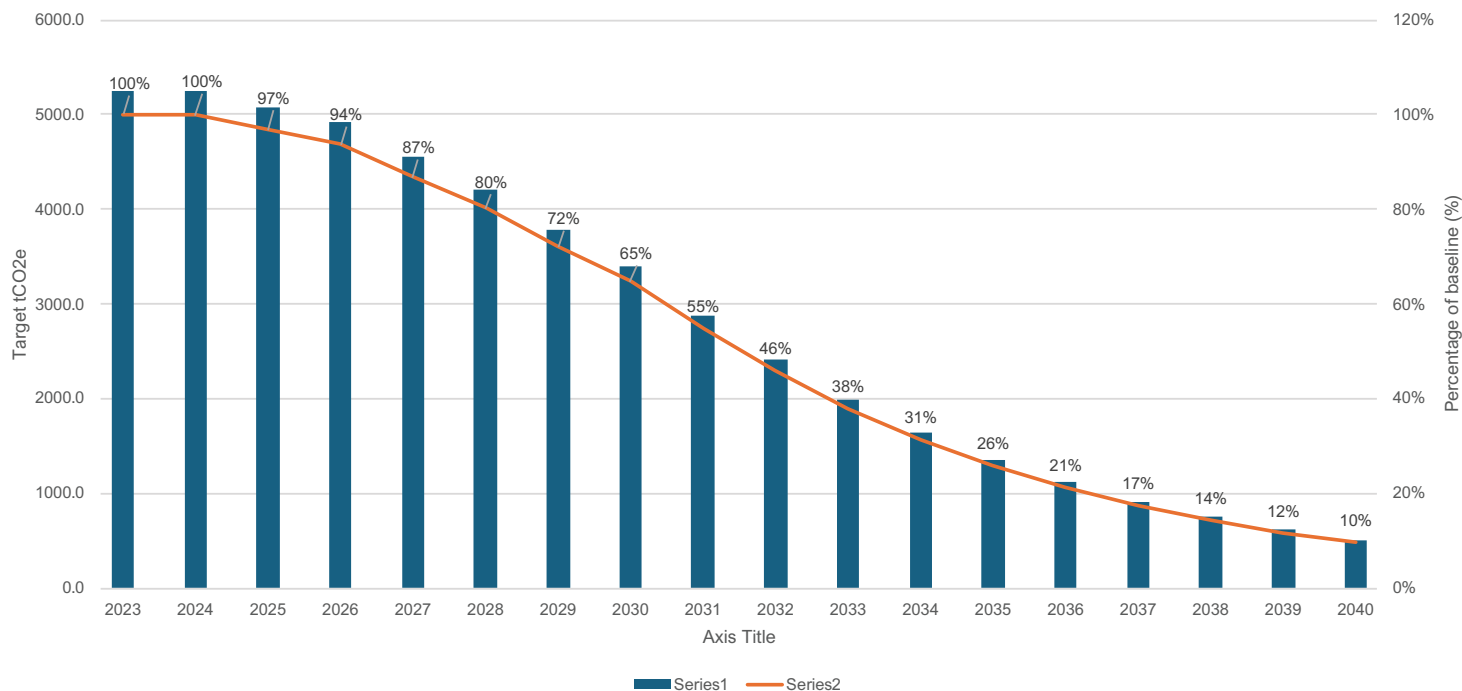


Figure 13: Carbon Footprint target emission year on year to 2040 by category.

ASPECT	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Mains Gas	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Electricity	80.3	76.3	68.6	61.8	55.6	50.0	45.0	40.5	36.5	32.1	28.2	24.0	20.4	14.3	10.0	7.0	4.9	3.4
Fuel oil	430.0	430.0	387.0	348.3	313.4	279.0	248.3	221.0	196.7	167.2	142.1	120.8	102.7	87.3	74.2	63.0	53.6	45.5
Grey Fleet	30.5	30.5	26.8	23.6	20.8	18.3	16.1	14.2	12.5	10.8	9.4	8.2	7.1	6.2	5.4	4.7	4.1	3.6
Business Travel	25.8	25.8	22.7	20.0	17.6	15.5	13.6	12.0	10.6	9.2	8.0	6.9	6.0	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.0
Transport	133.5	133.5	117.5	103.4	91.0	80.1	70.5	62.0	54.6	46.4	39.4	33.5	27.8	23.1	19.2	15.9	13.2	11.0
Staff Commuting	43.4	43.4	38.2	33.6	29.6	26.0	22.9	20.2	17.7	15.4	13.4	11.7	10.2	8.8	7.7	6.7	5.8	5.1
Working from Home	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waste	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.5	5.9	4.9	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8
Water & Sewerage	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Purchases	4,493.4	4,493.4	4,403.5	4,315.4	4,013.3	3,732.4	3,359.2	3,023.2	2,539.5	2,133.2	1,749.2	1,434.4	1,176.2	964.5	790.9	648.5	531.8	436.1
Net Zero Target	5246.3	5242.3	5073.6	4915.2	4550.0	4209.5	3783.3	3400.1	2874.0	2419.4	1994.0	1643.0	1353.3	1111.8	913.8	751.4	618.1	508.6
Actual	5246.3	6186.1																
% of Base Year	100%	100%	97%	94%	87%	80%	72%	65%	55%	46%	38%	31%	26%	21%	17%	14%	12%	10%
% Reduction	0%	0%	3%	6%	13%	20%	28%	35%	45%	54%	62%	69%	74%	79%	83%	86%	88%	90%
Reduction (tonnes CO2e)	0	4	169	158	365	340	426	383	526	455	425	351	290	242	198	162	133	109
Reduction Cumulative	0	4	173	331	696	1,037	1,463	1,846	2,372	2,827	3,252	3,603	3,893	4,135	4,333	4,495	4,628	4,738
Interim Target																		
Scope 1	480.9	480.9	430.3	385.1	344.7	306.0	271.6	241.1	214.0	182.1	155.0	131.9	111.7	94.6	80.1	67.8	57.4	48.6
Scope 2	59.3	56.4	50.7	45.7	41.1	37.0	33.3	30.0	27.0	23.7	20.9	17.8	15.1	10.6	7.4	5.2	3.6	2.5
Scope 1 & 2	540.3	537.3	481.1	430.8	385.8	342.9	304.9	271.1	241.0	205.9	175.9	149.7	126.8	105.2	87.5	73.0	61.0	51.2
% of Base Year	100%	99%	89%	80%	71%	63%	56%	50%	45%	38%	33%	28%	23%	19%	16%	14%	11%	9%
Scope 1 & 2 Actual	540.3	932.0																

Table 13: Carbon Footprint target emission year on year to 2040 by category.

5: Wynne Carbon Reduction Plan

Wynne have committed to being Net Zero Carbon by 2040. In order to achieve this ambition, a mixture of measures is available to gradually reduce Wynne's carbon emissions over time. In section 4 of this report, the necessary annual carbon reductions were highlighted by category and scope. This section 5, aims at illustrating all targeted opportunities in the short, medium, and long-term. The options are presented using a hierarchy of consumption avoidance and usage optimisation followed by decarbonising energy consumption by moving away from fossil fuels. Any remaining carbon emissions will then be off-set in accordance with GHGR.

As the timing of the plan is starting from the baselined carbon footprint period, then particular focus has been on the short-term initiatives which represent the 'low hanging fruit' for Wynne.

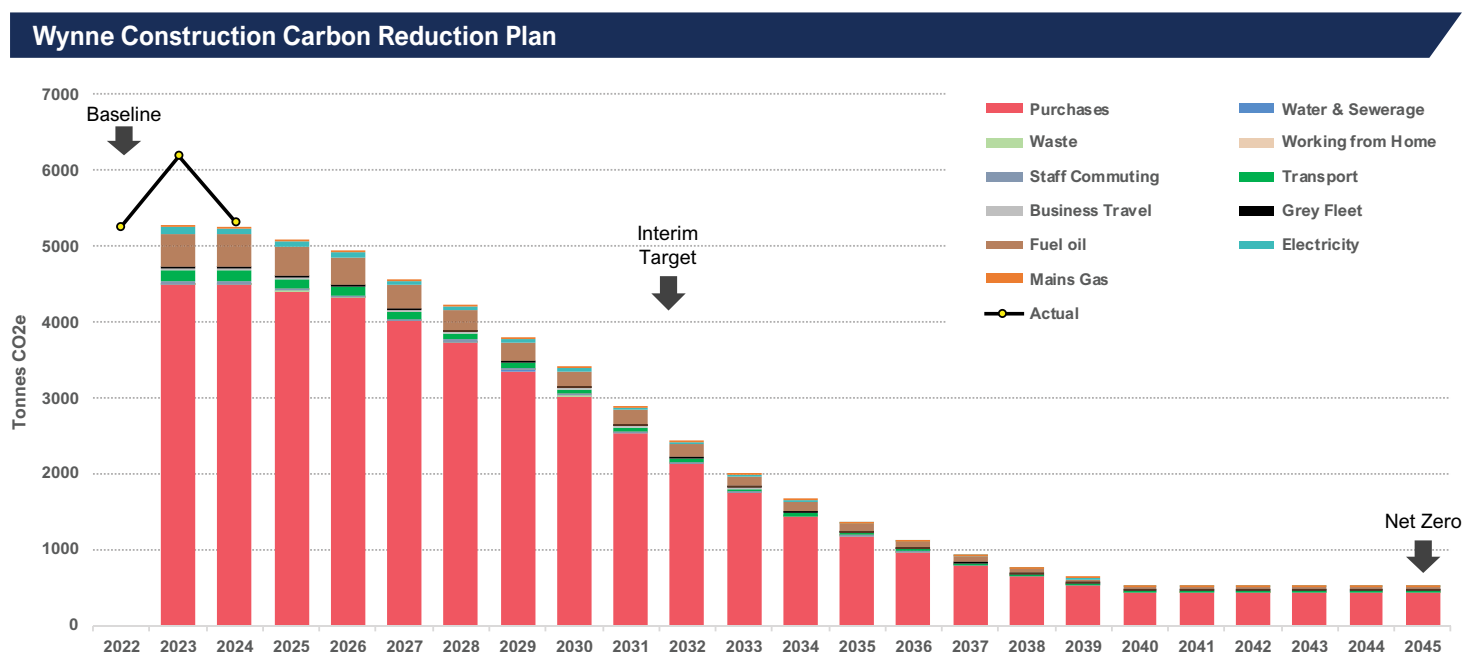


Figure 14: Wynne's carbon reduction plan summary: 2022 to 2040.

Decarbonisation actions can be broken down into:

Short-Term Initiatives: Replace conventional white diesel with HVO fuel, Subcontractor engagement and review of their net zero plans, Review material purchases and move to low carbon alternatives, vehicle fleet management, Implement further PV array into expansion of offices. Install electric car chargers.

Short-term actions are considered as easy to implement, proven technologies or simple changes without large investment needs and planning requirements such as such as a change in fuel oil to biofuels for all site machinery (**about 10% of carbon reduction by 2022/23**).

Medium-Term Initiatives: Share the learning from Wynne Constructions fleet review with the supply chain, Design lifecycle considerations: review alternative technologies available for new build projects. Engage with clients on traditional contracts to offer net zero appraisals of their designs.

Medium-term actions are considered as measures which need a certain amount of planning and preparation and come with a larger investment but still provide a reasonable payback such as on-site renewables to the head office and fleet upgrades (**about 10% of carbon reduction by 2030**).

Long-Term Initiatives: Apply BREEAM principles to all projects where appropriate, Review options for phased replacement of the fleet with electric vehicles, Continually review the supply chain and consider competent suppliers offering the lowest CO₂ options.

Long-term actions are considered as difficult to implement and or/financed and will need a considerable amount of time to be established such as educating, assisting and influencing supply chain partners on their own decarbonisation journeys (**about 62% of our total carbon reduction by 2040**).

5.1: Decarbonisation Opportunities

There is a variety of opportunities available which lead to a reduction of carbon emissions. To target Wynne's activities and maximise impact, it is important to differentiate between areas where Wynne are the owner and operator, i.e., the head office and corporate fleet areas where Wynne has limited operational control i.e., Supply Chain partners activities.

5.1.1: Corporate buildings and sites

Wynne's own head office and sites are the easiest to be tackled as they have full control, with overall emissions totalling 9.2% of the overall scope 1 figure, which results in a low impact. Opportunities to reduce emissions in this area include:

- Decarbonising the heat source in the head office and on sites. Financial year 2025-26 will see Wynne offices transition to a renewable, fully certified, gas supply with Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE). This will have a great impact on scope 1 emissions, and overall by making Wynne's office fully powered by renewable sources. Moving away from natural gas is a challenge for Wynne, both in financial and organisational terms since alternative technologies are more expensive, less familiar, and potentially more labour intensive to operate. Possible change over from natural gas to heat pumps in the future will be looked at but is considered a longer term action. It is apparent that changes to the fuel source on sites is possible in the short-term, replacing fuel oils (diesel) with biofuels in all site generators.
- Introduction of battery storage. To assess the viability of on-site renewables to the head office and sites, Wynne will should engage with other organisations such as site cabin suppliers which could support the case for decarbonising all site village arrangements. A viability study was undertaken in 2025 to assess whether battery storage is feasible. The report found, that due to the energy consumption of Wynne's office the quantity of batteries required would not make this scheme financially purposeful.

5.1.2: Company Fleet

Wynne's fleet emissions are the highest source of work-related emissions coming from owned and managed assets. The amount of carbon emissions caused by Wynne's white fleet equated to 76% of total emissions of that category. Currently, the makeup of Wynne's fleet is primarily diesel, EURO6 standard. Driver behaviour on top of this has been encouraged along with the pursuit of enabling a telematics system to encourage fuel saving whilst driving. While this is optimal for efficiency of a diesel fleet, Wynne are aware that bigger saving potentials will lie in aiming to transition the fleet to fully electric. Wynne have also recently taken delivery of 2 new hybrid vehicles. Combined with the existing hybrid transit van, this is greatly reducing the emissions of Wynne's fleet.

Regarding the development of an EV fleet, Wynne have installed 4 charging points at it's head office to accommodate the new Phev Transit, and to promote electric charging to staff. The current set up of vans going home with drivers would not provide an incentive to employees, however, it may be possible to create charging points at offices and at employees' homes to meet the charging demand. Wynne's favoured approach is to utilise the current fleet recently purchased for a minimum of five years and re-assess the availability and feasibility of incorporating an electric fleet.

5.1.3: Private Vehicles

Business travel is considered in the current carbon footprint (scope 3 staff owned vehicle mileage emissions) accounting for mileage from the employee's place of residence and the head office along with claimed mileage for business travel where staff are using their own vehicles. A travel hierarchy could be introduced to reduce and ideally avoid the usage of staff owned vehicles and promote alternatives such as pool or hire cars if travel is unavoidable. This may take the following form. Can you:

- Work from home.
- Walk or cycle to work (active Travel).
- Utilise Public Transport.
- Utilise electric pool car fleet.
- Use of digital software to conduct meetings remotely.

All the above will be considered in the short-term except for an electric pool car fleet, which will be a medium-term target.

5.2: Short-Term Plan Summary

Figure 15 below illustrates the proposed short-term initiatives which represent quick wins for reducing Wynne's carbon footprint and should be read alongside the detailed action plan in section 5.4. The estimated year one savings totals circa 239 tonnes CO₂e.

Action Plan No	Scope	CO ₂ Aspect (Electricity, gas, water, fleet, procurement etc.)	Opportunities	Estimated Benefit CO ₂ e savings Year 1 (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	Ongoing Annual Saving (from previous year)
5.1	2	White diesel replacement	Review feasibility of changing plant and generator fuel to biofuels	149	10%
1.7	3	Subcontractor engagement and awareness	Assume 5% saving annually (from previous year)	43	5.25%
7.10	3	Review material purchases and low CO ₂ alternatives	Assume 20% saving annually (from previous year)	28	20%
4.3	1 & 3	Vehicles and logistics Fleet management short-term and long-term review	Complete a fleet review for both company-owned vehicles and grey fleet. Short-term - driver training and route planning (CO ₂ estimated)	14	12%
1.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.23	1, 2, 3	Facilities (office and sites)	Equipment controls, staff awareness, embed CO ₂ management in the EMS process	5 - 10	12%

Figure 15: Wynne's carbon reduction plan summary: 2021-2040.



5.3: Wynne Carbon Reduction Plan by Business Area: Summary

The Wynne carbon reduction plan has been categorised by business area, to enable Wynne to allocate the plan clearly to business units. A summary of the full plan is shown in **figure 16 below**:

No	Business Area	Quantify	Control and/or Influence	Implement
1	Energy Management System (EMS)	- Integrate carbon footprint consideration into the EMS - Raise awareness and consult with employees and other interested parties regarding CO₂ emissions to establish current awareness levels	- Review subcontractor competence and their ability to implement and install new technologies - Include a review of all subcontractors' carbon intensity	- Plan a program to deliver the short-term, medium-term and long-term objectives in line with the ISO 14001 processes - Plan and implement relevant training and awareness
2	Financial and commercial	Review the commercial service supply chain	Review the carbon intensity of banks, insurance and accountancy services, websites, cloud hosting, training providers, software subscriptions, legal services, and other relevant suppliers	- Change to suppliers with a lower carbon intensity where appropriate - Share learning outcomes and support smaller suppliers
3	Design and estimating	- Establish the level of awareness within the design and estimating teams - Review Continual Professional Development (CPD) and ongoing training. - Establish the level of awareness within the supply chain	Consider design for low carbon materials and building whole life use - material examples include low carbon concrete and Cross Laminated Timber	- Complete an action plan and implement ongoing improvements - Embed carbon footprint reporting into all design and estimating processes - Raise awareness with the design and estimating teams
4	Vehicles and logistics	- Review the current fleet performance, open discussions with an independent fleet management specialist - Review the option for 95% funding for driver training available for qualifying companies	Review supply chain logistics emissions	- Implement recommendations from the full fleet review - Implement continual improvement program and continually review new technology - Share learning outcomes and support smaller suppliers
5	Plant and Equipment	- Review the equipment owned by the company to determine the emissions from use - Review the performance of hired equipment - Review the performance of equipment used by the supply chain	- Review the opportunity to change to biofuels - Purchase or hire the most efficient equipment available - Ensure supplier and sub-contractors are aware of efficiency requirements	- Implement a low carbon procurement plan - Introduce 'toolbox talks' in order to raise awareness of CO₂ emissions from plant operation - Monitor new technologies
6	Facilities (office and site)	- Complete a full energy review for head office - Review the potential for generating renewable energy at head office - Complete a detailed review of site energy consumption	- Raise awareness of energy efficiency - Review operating controls - Raise awareness with subcontractors and suppliers	Implement energy efficiency training
7	Procurement	Determine the full extent of Scope 3 emissions.	- Raise awareness with procurement employees - Raise awareness with subcontractors and suppliers	- Implement a low carbon procurement plan - Implement continual improvement program and continually review new technology
8	Resource efficiency	- Review the waste strategy and consider implementing BREAM waste strategies into all projects - Review all resources not covered elsewhere - Review the opportunities for maximising the benefits from land use	- Raise awareness with all employees - Raise awareness with subcontractors and suppliers	Continually review the opportunities to improve resource efficiency

Figure 16: Wynne's carbon reduction plan summary: 2021 to 2040.

5.4: Completed Carbon Reduction Initiatives

The following environmental management measures and carbon reduction initiatives have been completed or implemented by Wynne Construction since our baseline reporting period. These measures support our progress towards Net Zero and will continue to be applied, where relevant, when performing contracts. **See figure 17 below:**

Business Area	Control and/or Influence	Implement
Head Office solar PV	A 25kW PV array was installed and subsequently expanded to approximately 31kW, reducing reliance on grid electricity.	Charles House, Bodelwyddan
Renewable energy procurement	Renewable energy tariffs have been adopted for the Head Office through certified suppliers.	Charles House, Bodelwyddan
Lower-carbon temporary site power	Hush Pods have been introduced on suitable sites to reduce reliance on conventional generators and associated fuel consumption.	2024-2025 completed project examples include [but are not limited to]: Aeron Valley Primary School; Ysgol Llyn Y Forwyn, EEOC Wrexham University, Yale Campus Phase 2 Coleg Cambria, Anglesey Schools, Siemens Offices, Great Sutton Medical Centre, HEIQ Extensions Wrexham University, Cleethorpes Lifeboat Station, 30 houses, Bangor.
Vehicle fleet improvement	Diesel vehicles have been replaced with hybrid alternatives, supported by driver awareness, telematics and fleet-management measures.	Wynne Fleet Emissions Programme supported by our vehicle carbon emissions capture spreadsheet.
Office energy-efficiency improvements	Measures include boiler replacement, pipework insulation, heating controls and LED lighting improvements.	Charles House, Bodelwyddan
IT energy reduction	Migration to off-site cloud services is reducing reliance on local server infrastructure, with further decommissioning planned.	Charles House, Bodelwyddan
Supply-chain carbon engagement	Net Zero engagement and training has been delivered to suppliers and subcontractors to improve Scope 3 awareness, measurement and reduction.	Various initiatives- governed by our TASC Supply Chain Upskilling Programme. As part of this a supply chain wide training and upskilling workshop is held in February of each year.
Design, estimating and procurement controls	Carbon considerations are embedded into design and estimating processes, including lower-carbon materials, waste reduction and BREEAM principles where appropriate.	2024-2025 completed project examples include [but are not limited to]: Aeron Valley Primary School; Ysgol Llyn Y Forwyn, EEOC Wrexham University, Yale Campus Phase 2 Coleg Cambria, Anglesey Schools, Siemens Offices, Great Sutton Medical Centre, HEIQ Extensions Wrexham University, Cleethorpes Lifeboat Station, 30 houses, Bangor.

Future Carbon Reduction Initiatives

- Continue the phased transition to more efficient, hybrid and electric vehicles where technically and commercially viable.
- Further reduce fuel-oil and generator use through grid connections, battery storage and lower-carbon temporary-power solutions.
- Improve Scope 3 measurement and engagement with key subcontractors, suppliers and logistics providers.
- Increase consideration and procurement of lower-carbon materials, with particular focus on high-impact categories such as M&E, concrete/cement and groundworks.
- Undertake lifecycle carbon assessment on selected pilot projects and use the learning to improve future project decisions.
- Continue waste reduction, circular-economy initiatives and BREEAM waste-management principles where appropriate.
- Continue staff and supply-chain carbon training and improve consistency of carbon-data collection.

Figure 17: Wynne's completed carbon reduction initiatives

5.5: Wynne Carbon Reduction Detailed Action Plan

Wynne's detailed carbon reduction action plan provides clear initiatives to undertake over time, with short-term initiatives being tackled first. In the longer term as new technology is developed and Government policy changes, then the plan is flexible to accommodate these changes. **Figure 18 below** illustrates Wynne's full detailed carbon action plan by categories.

Figure 18: Wynne's carbon reduction detailed action plan summary 2021 to 2040. Version control: v0.3 last edited 01.09.24 by Richard Wynne.

1. Environmental and Carbon Footprint - Targets and Objectives

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Carbon footprint and EMS ongoing management, review and target setting.	Short term	Control: 1.1 The ISO 14001:2015 system has controls in place for annual internal audits. Consider integrating carbon footprint consideration into the EMS – Plan- Do- Check- Act-Cycle.		2025	✓	CPJ to action
	Short term	1.2 Raise awareness and consult with staff and other interested parties regarding CO2 emissions, energy consumption, and other environmental aspects.				
	Long term	1.3 Embed aggressive CO2 reduction target setting into all processes within the business in order to continually improve performance.		2025		
	Short term	1.4 Appoint green champions/ ambassadors to assist with energy and resource management on a day-to-day basis.		2024	✓	Supplier/Subcontractor Net Zero event completed
	Short term	1.5 Discuss ideas with senior staff to secure manager and other key staff engagement. Develop and implement CO2-related Toolbox talks for all staff and subcontractors at all sites.		2024		
	Short term	1.6 Develop a structured training and CO2 awareness plan for staff.				
	Short term	1.7 Ensure staff are aware of sustainability objectives, train procurement staff, and raise awareness with sub-contractors and suppliers.	2023	2023	✓	Ongoing with Business Wales to develop a plan
	Short term	Influence: 1.8 Review subcontractor competence and their ability to implement and install new technologies.		2025		
	Medium term	1.9 Include a review of all subcontractors' carbon intensity.		>2025		
	Long term	Ongoing: 1.10 Continually review the EMS and include carbon footprint considerations.	2023	2023	✓	Ongoing as part of internal QA process
	Long term	1.11 Continually identify relevant training and implement a training plan throughout the organisation.		2024	✓	Further net zero training to be undertaken 2025-26

2. Financial and Commercial

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Financial and commercial	Short term	Control: 2.1 Review commercial service supply chain, banks, insurance, accountancy website, cloud hosting, training providers, software subscriptions, legal services, and other relevant suppliers.	2024	Ongoing		
	Short term	Influence: 2.2 Raise awareness with procurement staff when reviewing or renewing contracts.		2025		
	Long term	Ongoing: 2.3 Continually review of the supply chain and consider competent suppliers offering the lowest CO2 options.		>2025		

3. Design and Estimating

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Design and estimating	Short term	Control: 3.1 Raise awareness with the design and estimating teams.	2023	2023	✓	Design = Achieved ; Estimating = Ongoing
	Short term	3.2 Review Continual Professional Development (CPD) and ongoing training.	2022	2023	✓	
	Short term	3.3 Embed carbon footprint reporting into all design and estimating processes.	2022	2022	✓	
	Short term	3.4 Embed carbon footprint reporting into site managers' procedures.				
	Medium term	Influence: 3.5 Consider design for low carbon materials and building whole life use.	2021	2021	✓	
	Medium term	3.6 Implement BREAM waste strategies to all projects https://www.bresmartsite.com/products/smartwaste/?cn-reloaded=1	2022	2022	✓	
			2021	2021	✓	
	Medium term	3.7 Consider material volumes to reduce waste during the design process.				
	Medium term	Ongoing: 3.8 Implement BREEAM waste management principles across all sites.	2022	2022	✓	Projects accessed individually for suitability
	Long term	3.9 Monitor the BREEAM database, particularly the approved innovations.	2022	Ongoing		
	Long term	3.10 Proactively work with the supply chain in order to identify opportunities going forward. https://kb.breeam.com/section/approved-innovations/	2021	Ongoing		
	Long term	3.11 Apply BREEAM principles to all projects where appropriate.	2022	2022	✓	
	Long term	3.12 Review and monitor the progress of Government strategy. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/heat-and-buildings-strategy				Supply chain event to be held October 2025
	Long term	3.13 Review and monitor the progress of independent organisations.	2021	2021		
	Long term	As an example, the team at LETI London have produced a library of innovative guides. https://www.leti.london/publications				
	Long term	Guides include LETI Climate Emergency Design Guide, Client Guide for Net Zero Carbon Buildings, Net Zero Operational Carbon, Ten key requirements for new buildings.				
	Long term	3.14 Continually review the guidance from organisations including, The Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA), The Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE), The Centre for Information Technology and Architecture, The Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB), The Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT), The Building Research Establishment (BRE).	2021	Ongoing	✓	
	Long term	3.15 Review current competencies and review ongoing training requirements to ensure staff and subcontractors have the skills required to deliver projects to the required standards.	2022	2023		CPJ/SW to complete

4. Vehicles and Logistics

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Fleet	Short term	Control: 4.1 Year 1 - Review the current fleet performance, open discussions with an independent fleet management specialist. Company-owned vehicles: Estimated annual saving of 10.7 tonnes of CO2. Grey Fleet: Estimated annual saving of 3 tonnes of CO2.	2021	2022	✓	Availability of electric commercial vehicles is limited. Hybrid van acquired- more fuel efficient vans arriving 2025
	Short term	4.2 Our partners, the Fleet Department, have many years' experience reviewing vehicle fleets and implementing strategic carbon reduction strategies. Obtain quotations for a fleet review.	N/A	N/A		
	Short term	4.3 95% funding for driver training is available for qualifying companies. Review the options while funding is available.	2023	2024	✓	Driver awareness completed through iHASCO
	Short term	By implementing driver training and fleet management strategies, our experience shows that savings of at least 10% can be achieved.				
	Long term	4.4 Review the performance of the vehicle tracking in place.				
	Long term	4.5 Review options for phased replacement of the fleet with more efficient and electric vehicles where practical.	2022	2022		Availability of electric commercial vehicles is limited. Hybrid van acquired- more fuel efficient vans arriving 2025
	Medium term	Influence: 4.6 Determine the carbon intensity of subcontractors' vehicle fleet movements.		>2025		Discussions to be had with Business Wales to determine assessment of subcontractor vehicles.
	Medium term	4.7 Determine the carbon intensity of the key logistics suppliers.		>2026		
	Medium term	4.8 Share the learning from Wynne Constructions fleet review with the supply chain.	2023	2023	✓	Data presented at supply chain engagement event

4. Vehicles and Logistics

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Fleet	Long term	Ongoing: 4.9 Continually review fleet management for the company vehicles.	2021	2021	✓	
	Long term	4.10 Continually review of the grey fleet.	2021	Ongoing		
	Long term	4.11 Continually engage with the supply chain.	2020	Ongoing	✓	Additional TASC event 14.10.25 - focusing on net zero
	Long term	Ongoing: 4.12 Implement a strategy for the gradual replacement of all vehicles and driver training.	2023	Ongoing		Availability of electric commercial vehicles is limited

5. Plant and Equipment

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Plant and equipment	Short term	Control: 5.1 From the 1st of April 2022, new regulations will affect the use of Red Diesel on construction sites. Consider bio ethylene as a replacement fuel (ensure any fuel purchased meets the correct environmental standards). HVO fuel suppliers claim to reduce CO2 emissions by up to 90%. Review the options for supply. Changing to alternative fuels for plant, equipment and generators is less challenging than changing a vehicle fleet as the fuel is delivered in bulk to the existing infrastructure. Review the current plant fuel consumption performance. Estimated annual saving of 149 tonnes of CO2.	2022	>2023		Long term intention is to retire the telehandler fleet and hire new efficient electric/hydrogen machines Current price of HVO is circa 20p (Oct-25) per litre more expensive and commercially restricts the ability to use it. Trial site to be used in 2025-26
	Short term	5.2 Complete plant consumption review.	2021	2026	✓	Use of iHASCO provides driver awareness training
	Short term	5.4 Ensure staff are trained in efficient driving techniques.		2021		
	Short term	Influence: 5.4 Consider efficiency as part of the procurement/ hire process.				
	Long term	5.5 Review fuel consumption and plant efficiency with key subcontractors where appropriate. Work with subcontractors to establish a baseline.		2026		
	Medium term	5.6 Share learning with the supply chain				
	Short term	5.7 Review the efficiency of plant hired by the company and the supply chain.		2026		
	Long term	Ongoing: 5.8 Implement a strategy for the gradual replacement of all plant owned by the company.	2023	>2025		Plant to be phased out from the company
	Long term	5.9 Continually review the efficiency of plant hired by the company and the supply chain.		>2026		
	Long term	5.10 Continually review new innovations and trends. JCB are working on alternative propulsion methods such as hydrogen.		Ongoing		Awaiting JCB products offering hydrogen-likely to be rental

6. Facilities and Office

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Facilities Office and site	Short term	Air conditioning: Control: 6.1 The system at head office consists of 6 units, the maintenance reports do not show any recharge. Review the air conditioning Report number 9374-5005-0581-0600-4701 Valid until 3 May 2023.		Recharge and units serviced Oct 25	✓	

6. Facilities and Office

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Facilities Office and site	Short term	https://find-energy-certificate.service.gov.uk/energy-certificate/9374-5005-0581-0600-4701	2021	2021	✓	Timer's set up for heating, hot water and lighting
	Short term	Report recommendations: 6.1 Implement and maintain the recommendation within the report, monitor and measure results. It is recommended that seasonal set points are introduced on this system to minimise energy waste. It is recommended that notices are placed adjacent to the system controller which advise occupants of the recommended temperature set points and as a reminder to switch off the systems before leaving an area unoccupied. The timers on the system were not being utilised. Ensure where possible the controller displays the correct time and timers are set to coincide with occupancy hours. The client should investigate the possibility of setting up 'off' only timers on the system controller to prevent the system from operating outside of occupancy hours but will not activate until required by occupants. The system controller is installed with a fully programmable 7-day timer. Onsite and new build considerations:				
	Short term	6.2 Review all refrigerant systems in line with the Green House Gas Protocol guidance. Air-con 33 kW system, we have estimated that the system will consume 20% of electricity. Estimated annual saving of 3.18 tonnes of CO2. https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/hfc-pfc_0.xls				
	Short term	6.2 As a minimum regularly complete checklists for all installations.				
	Short term	Check if the systems are left on at evenings, weekends, or times when offices are not occupied Head office: Conduct a staff survey to establish if the system is delivering the required temperatures. Influence:				
	Medium term	6.3 Establish the number of AC units used at each of the construction sites if any.	2020	2020	✓	None Completed, however this is dependant on client requirements
	Medium term	6.4 Review options for reducing AC units in new building design.	2020	2020		
	Medium term	6.5 Design lifecycle considerations, review alternative technologies available for new build projects.	2020	Ongoing		Project dependant
	Medium term	6.6 Consider specification of systems in the design process, review new technologies for feasibility. These could include, passive cooling systems, adiabatic cooling systems. Ongoing:				
	Long term	6.7 Consider low energy technologies for new designs	2020	2020	✓	
	Medium term	6.8 Consider alternative cooling for site welfare facilities Office equipment: Control:	N/A	N/A	✓	
	Short term	6.9 Ensure computers and copiers are set to optimum efficiency. Review the energy consumption of the server	2022	2022	✓	New printers sourced with energy saving modes
	Short term	6.10 Review the office equipment energy consumption.	2021	Ongoing		Revised procurement plan to allow for energy saving machines
	Short term	6.11 Review the copier's energy consumption/ consider what printing is required. Review the ISO 14001 objective to reduce paper consumption.	Ongoing	Ongoing	✓	Agreement with IT company to dispose of waste environmentally
	Medium term	6.12 Review energy consumption and embodied CO2 as a criterion for future purchases.				
	Medium term	6.13 Review the final destination of office equipment when it is disposed of. Consider recycling and re-use options (ensure any data is wiped). Influence:				
	Medium term	6.14 Review consumption of subcontractors on site.	<2020	<2020	✓	Subcontractor plant use log used on all sites = no. hours
	Medium term	6.15 Consider energy efficiency in the design process.	Ongoing	Ongoing	✓	

6. Facilities and Office

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Facilities Office and site	Long term	Ongoing: 6.16 Consider IT lifecycle for future projects.				
		Workshop heating:				
		Control:				
	Medium term	6.17 Review workshop heating controls and settings.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Medium term	6.18 Consider stratification units to improve air circulation (H & S risk assessment would need to be completed).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Medium term	6.19 Consider localised workstation heating, wireless infrared heating zones can be created in order to reduce the requirement to heat the whole space. A review of the financial and CO2 return on investment would be required.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Influence:				
	Medium term	6.20 Review supply chain workshop facilities.	2023	2023	✓	Re-roofing works complete
	Medium term	6.21 Work with supply chain to share learning and best practice.	2023			
		Ongoing:				
	Medium term	6.22 Implement workshop energy improvements.	2023	2023	✓	Re-roofing works complete
		Gas:				
		Control:				
	Short term	6.23 Insulate the valves and exposed pipe ends in the boiler room with valve wraps.	2021	2021	✓	New boiler was installed in plantroom-lagging was then installed to new and existing pipework
		During the visit, we counted 12 unwrapped valves and 2 pipe endplates.				
		As an example, a 2-inch valve has an approximate surface area of 0.192 square meters				
		Estimated annual saving of 1.5 tonnes CO2.				
		Review the efficiency of the building, draughts, insulation levels, boiler efficiency/ running times.				
	Short term	6.24 Ensure rooms are at the required temperature				
	Short term	6.25 Ensure drafts are kept to a minimum.				
	Short term	6.26 Consider fitting reflective panels behind the radiators to reflect the heat back into the room.				
	Short term	6.27 Flushing the system to ensure that there are no blockages. Check radiators with a thermal camera to test efficiency.	2022	2022	✓	Completed as part of refurbishment works
	Short term	6.28 Ensure radiators are correctly balanced.	2022	2022	✓	Completed as part of refurbishment works
	Short term	6.29 Aim for a minimum saving of 10% in gas consumed.	2023	2023	✓	Time clock has reduced consumption of gas by 30%
		Ongoing:				
	Medium term	6.30 Consider energy efficiency in design in all new buildings.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Medium term	6.31 Consider alternative systems in the design process.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Medium term	6.32 Consider alternative energy options in the future.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Energy suppliers:				
		Control:				
	Short term	6.33 Green energy tariffs could be reviewed at all sites, consider a package for all sites.	2022	Ongoing	✓	Green energy tariffs used where available
		Review utility suppliers if practical and consider renewable supplies.				
		By purchasing electricity from reputable renewable suppliers, the company will be contributing to the reduction of fossil fuel supplied to the grid.				
		Under the current arrangements for Green House Reporting, renewable energy purchased from the grid cannot be counted against CO2 reductions. This is currently being reviewed and the progress of any changes should be monitored.				
		Influence:				
	Short term	6.34 Review onsite energy suppliers.	2022	Ongoing	✓	Green energy tariffs used where available
	Short term	6.35 Review supply chain energy supply contracts.	2022	Ongoing	✓	Green energy tariffs used where available
		Ongoing:				
	Medium term	6.36 Continually review the head office and onsite energy procurement.	2022	2023	✓	100% renewable electricity certified by British Gas
	Medium term	6.37 Continually review the market to ensure that renewable energy claims are valid.				

6. Facilities and Office

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Facilities Office and site		IT:				
	Medium term	Control: 6.38 Consider the volume of Emails and cloud working / v teams chats. Depending on the length of the e-mail and the number of recipients, a single e-mail can contribute 17g of CO2. Review the CO2 status of the website, review the options for a lower carbon alternative.	2023	Ongoing	✓	New website completed 2024
	Medium term	Influence: 6.39 Review IT systems for all sites.				
	Medium term	Ongoing: 6.40 Generic count on e-mail, review the requirement for a large number of e-mails.				
	Medium term	6.41 Create an IT asset list in order to determine the current levels of equipment.	2020	2020	✓	IT Schedule completed
	Medium term	6.42 Review the list and plan to purchase low-energy alternatives in the future.	2021	Ongoing		
		Server energy consumption:				
	Short term	Control: 6.43 Server energy consumption is not measured. Conduct a review of the consumption and consider alternatives	2023	2025	✓	Migration to off-site cloud services
	Medium term	Influence: 6.44 Review IT service providers including web designers to establish their footprint.				
	Medium term	Ongoing: 6.45 Review the energy consumption of the server, consider sub-metering and obtaining consumption data from the supplier or maintenance team.	2025	2026		Server to be decommissioned in 2026
		Possible PV system:				
	Medium term	Control: 6.46 Obtain quotes and generation estimates/savings estimates for installing a PV and battery system at the head office. As an illustration, we have modelled 2 system option outputs using RetScreen software. The calculation does not include the savings that could be made using battery storage. (The climate data table for the site is shown in the appendix). 10 kW system = 8,804 kWh per year saving 2.5 tonnes saving. 20 kW system = 17,068 kWh per year saving 4.9 tonnes saving.	2023	2023	✓	25kW system installed - Upgraded to 31kW in 2024
	Medium term	Influence: 6.47 Review PV options for new builds.	2023	2023	✓	25kW system installed - Upgraded to 31kW in 2024
	Medium term	6.48 Review temporary renewable options.	2023	2023	✓	25kW system installed - Upgraded to 31kW in 2024
		Ongoing: 6.49 Review the options for installing a PV and battery storage to feed overnight consumption.		2026		Commercial battery technology currently too expensive
		Workshop machinery:				
	Long term	Control: 6.50 The workshop is used for a limited amount of time.	2020	2020	✓	Workshop machinery decommissioned and removed 2024
	Long term	6.51 The Energy consumption could be measured to establish a baseline.	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Long term	6.51 Measure the consumption of machinery. Review any power savings modes, programmable machine controls cycle time reduction, power monitoring and energy-efficient components.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Machinery use is minimal
		Electricity:				
	Medium term	Control: 6.52 Consider PV for the head office roof, obtain a quote for installation and the potential energy and CO2 savings.	2023	2023	✓	25kW system installed - Upgraded to 31kW In 2024
	Short term	6.53 Review the meter readings to establish patterns and establish if there are any unusual patterns.	2023	2023	✓	25kW system installed (65% reduction so far)
		Estimated annual saving of 1.6 tonnes of CO2.				

6. Facilities and Office

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Facilities Office and site	Medium term	Influence: 6.54 Review the options for low energy and renewable energy at site offices and welfare units. 6.55 Aim for a minimum saving of 10% for electricity consumed. Ongoing: 6.55 Energy consumption could be reviewed to ensure wastage is reduced to a minimum. 6.56 Review option for low energy welfare facilities. 6.57 Review the market for suitable products See the example below. https://garic.co.uk/product/combi-cabin-eco-series	2021	2023	✓	New kitchens installed with energy efficient equipment
	Medium term				✓	

7. Procurement

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Scope 3 purchases for operations		Scope 3: Determine the % of supply chain/ Scope 3 emissions, in the UK supply chain constitutes 80% of the sector's emissions. Control: 7.1 Review the Copy of Go Green Experts - Data Required for Carbon Calculation Template Wynne Construction spreadsheet. 7.2 Review the accounting software to obtain information about the biggest supplier spend. 7.3 There is a lack of availability of low carbon products at the moment, however, this will change over the years. 7.4 Monitor new innovations. The link to the Cemex website below shows some potential options. https://www.cemex.co.uk/low-carbon-solutions-for-construction?utm_source=google&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campaign=low-carbon-concrete_buil_awa_uk&gclid=Cj0KCQiAt8WOBhDbARIsANQLp97Xq2pFIEcIvquLCjEVVQNh7rAbeovUHipfzQBzyuRwu4AABJaFLIcaAsmGEALw_wcB 7.5 Complete a full CO2 lifecycle assessment of selected pilot projects. 1) Non BREEAM project 2) BREEAM project	2021	2021	✓	Now used for KPI information
	Short term		2021	2021	✓	
	Medium term					
	Medium term					
	Medium term			2026		Survey completed from engagement event Project dependant
	Medium term	Influence: 7.6 Complete a supply chains survey to determine the current status of their carbon awareness.	2023	2023	✓	
	Medium term	7.7 Support supply chain in order to help them manage footprint.	2023	Ongoing		
	Medium term	7.9 Monitor the progress of new products such as wooden or composite materials to replace steel.	2021	Ongoing		
	Medium term	7.10 Consider the lowest carbon intensity materials where practical.	2020	Ongoing		
	Long term	7.11 Measure and implement a plan in line with science-based targets.	2020	2020		
	Long term	7.12 Develop a consistent approach to data gathering throughout the supply chain.	2020	2020		
	Medium term	7.13 Gather data from, tender summary documents, material procurement registers, survey documents, estimate and tendering docs, material schedules etc.	2020	2020		
	Medium term	7.14 Implementing the BREEAM management process for all projects in order to improve resource efficiency.	2020	2020		
	Medium term	7.15 Review new innovations and technology in order to establish whether they will meet client and H&S requirements and reduce the environmental impacts.	2020	Ongoing		
	Medium term	7.16 Review the options to raise client awareness.	2020	Ongoing		
	Medium term	7.17 Cost is a big factor at the moment, work with suppliers in order to help reduce or stabilise costs.	2020	Ongoing		
	Long term	7.18 Continually review best practice .	2020	Ongoing		

8. Resource Efficiency

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Resource efficiency		Control:				
	Medium term	8.1 Check that the skips are full when they are removed.	>2020	Ongoing		
	Medium term	8.2 Complete a waste audit for the biggest waste volume – mixed construction waste.	2023	Annually		
	Medium term	8.3 Review the waste reports from waste contractors.	>2020	Ongoing	✓	
	Medium term	8.4 Consider alternative routes to reuse for some waste streams.	>2020	Ongoing		Integration with Social Value and circular economy
	Medium term	8.5 Aim for 10 % reduction in waste. Estimated annual saving of 1.24 tonnes of CO2.	2020	Annually		
	Long term	Influence: 8.6 Implement BREEAM waste strategies to all projects. https://www.bresmartsite.com/products/smartwaste/?cn-reloaded=1	2021	Ongoing		
	Long term	Ongoing: 8.7 Implement BREEAM waste management principles across all sites.	2021	2021		
	Medium term	8.8 Review the waste management supply chain to determine their recycling rates and the final destination of the individual waste streams.	2021	2021		

9. Historic Action Taken

Environmental Aspect	Short / Medium / Long Term	Observation / Actions	Start date	Target date	Completed	Comments
Installation of a new efficient boiler		Reducing scope 2 footprint	2022	2023	✓	Scope 2 emissions reduced by 55%
LED lighting		Installation of LED lighting and lighting controls	2023	24	✓	All perimeter lighting changed to LED's
Use of telematics and vehicle management tools		Systems are used to monitor some				
Discussions with plant and equipment suppliers		Consultation has taken place with JCB regarding the use of biofuels				

6: Wynne Progress Monitoring and reporting

This section describes actions Wynne should take to improve the quality of carbon emissions data, and how progress should be reported.

The progress of the Decarbonisation Strategy should be discussed and reviewed by the Board of Directors. Progress should be monitored against the targets set within this plan and the KPI's set out in **figure 19 below**:

Wynne Key Performance Indicators

- All fuel and electrical data should be monitored and shared on a monthly basis for each vehicle and asset
- Updates to the decarbonisation strategy report year on year to illustrate % increase / decrease in carbon emissions
- Number of decarbonisation projects / targets completed
- Number of projects discussed by the directors for approval and progressing as a target year on year.

Figure 19: Wynne reporting KPI's.



Director Richard Wynne at our £21.0m Yale Campus Redevelopment

Appendix A:

Documents and References Used in Calculation

The calculations were carried out using mathematical models and the methodology defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol in particular.

GHG Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and Scope 2 Guidance.

GHG Scope 2 Guidance.

GHG Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions.

The Carbon Conversion Factors published annually by DEFRA on behalf of the UK government.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2022>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/datasets/ukenvironmentalaccountsatmosphericemissionsgreenhousegasemissionsbyeconomicsectorandgasunitedkingdom>

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol has been developed between The World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

Greenhouse Gas Protocol (ghgprotocol.org)

The calculations were performed using Go Green Experts' specialist emission calculation tool (DataCollator) aligned with the above protocols.



Appendix B:

Glossary

Term	Description
Absolute Reduction	The actual reduction in emissions.
Base Year	A historical datum (e.g. year) against which a company's emissions are tracked over time.
Base Year Emissions	GHG emissions in the base year.
Baseline	A hypothetical scenario for what GHG emissions would have been in the absence of a GHG project or reduction activity.
Business Travel	Transportation of employees for business-related activities.
Capital Goods	Final goods that have an extended life and are used by the company to manufacture a product, provide a service, or sell, store, and deliver merchandise. In financial accounting, Examples of capital goods include equipment, machinery, buildings, facilities, and vehicles.
Carbon Footprint	The total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by an individual, event, organization, service, place or product, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e).
Carbon Intensity	A measure of carbon emission against a variable of business operations such as turnover, output or staff.
Carbon Neutral	A measure of the carbon emissions that are emitted over the full life cycle of a product or service and usually expressed as grams of CO ₂ e.
Circular Economy	A circular economy tries to break that cycle of make-use-dispose with adaptive reuse
CO₂e CO₂ Equivalent	The universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of each greenhouse gas, expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of CO ₂ .
Direct Emissions	Emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting company.
Downstream Emissions	Indirect GHG emissions from sold goods and services.
Embodied Carbon	The emissions that result from the entire project
Emission Factor	A factor that converts activity data into GHG emissions data (e.g., kg CO ₂ e emitted per litre of fuel consumed, kg CO ₂ e emitted per Kilometre travelled, etc.).
Employee Commuting	Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites.
Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)	A document that quantifiably demonstrates the environmental impacts of a product.
Equity Share Approach	A consolidation approach whereby a company accounts for GHG emissions from operations according to its share of equity in the operation.
Extrapolated Data	Data from a similar process or activity that is used as a stand-in for the given process or activity and has been customized to be more representative of the given process or activity.
Global Warming Potential	A factor describing the radiative forcing impact (degree of harm to the atmosphere) of (GWP) one unit of a given GHG relative to one unit of CO ₂
Greenhouse Gas	Gasses contributing to global warming. Seven gases, Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂); Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O); Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); Perfluorocarbons (PFCs); Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF ₆), and Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF ₃).
Greenhouse Gas Inventory	A quantified list of an organization's GHG emissions and sources.
Greenwashing	PR tactic used to make a company or product appear environmentally friendly, without meaningfully reducing its environmental impact.
Indirect Emissions	Emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting company but occur at sources owned or controlled by another company.
Indirect GHG Emissions	Emissions that are a consequence of the operations of the reporting company, but occur at sources owned or controlled by another company. This includes Scope 2 and Scope 3.
Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)	Total emissions from the inputs and outputs throughout a product's life cycle. From the moment it was created to the moment it has decayed.
Location-Based Method	A method to quantify Scope 2 GHG emissions based on average energy generation emission factors for defined locations.
Market-Based	A method to quantify Scope 2 GHG emissions based on GHG emissions emitted by the generators from which the reporter contractually purchases electricity.
Net Zero	A state in which the greenhouse gases going into the atmosphere are balanced by removal from the atmosphere.
Offsetting	The action or process of compensating for carbon dioxide emissions arising from industrial or other human activity, by participating in schemes designed to make equivalent reductions of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
Proxy Data	Data from a similar process or activity that is used as a stand-in for the given process or activity without being customized to be more representative of the given process or activity.
Reporting Year	The year for which emissions are reported.
Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)	Science-based targets provide companies with a clearly defined path to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement goals - https://sciencebasedtargets.org/ .
Scope 1 Emissions	Emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company.
Scope 2 Emissions	Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity,
Scope 3 Emissions	All indirect emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions.
Secondary Data	Data that is not from specific activities within a company's value chain.
Supply Chain	A network of organizations (e.g., manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, and retailers) involved in the production, delivery, and sale of a product to the consumer.
Upstream Emissions	Indirect GHG emissions from purchased or acquired goods and services.
Value Chain	All of the upstream and downstream activities associated with the operations of the reporting company, including the use of sold products by consumers and the end-of-life treatment of sold products after consumer use.
Value Chain Emissions	Emissions from the upstream and downstream activities associated with the operations of the reporting company.
Waste	An output of a process that has no market value.

Appendix C:

Climate Change and Net Zero - Background

Since the Industrial Revolution, the average temperature of the planet has risen by around 1°C. This is a rapid change in terms of our global climate system, and the temperature rise is continuing. Governments and businesses globally are taking action to minimise this rise and minimise the most severe impacts of climate change.

The Paris Agreement of 2015 committed member countries to reduce their carbon output as soon as possible and to do their best to keep global warming to well below 2°C.

Definition of Net Zero

Net zero means cutting greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible, with companies then obliged to ensure that any remaining emissions that cannot be avoided by the company activity are removed from the atmosphere, for example via Direct air Capture technology (DAC) - per SBTi guidance.

Science Based Targets

SBTi is a collaboration between the CDP (was Carbon Disclosure Project), the United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

The SBTi's goal is to provide companies worldwide with the confidence that their climate targets are supporting the global economy to achieve net zero before 2040.

Individual Business Contributions

Whilst National and Local Governments are setting targets and policies, including legislation, individual businesses can contribute to the process. Thousands of businesses around the world of all types and sizes are committing to measure and reduce their emissions by:

- **Measuring**, understanding, and taking steps to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions, (Carbon Footprint).
- **Reducing** emissions across all aspects of their operations, including energy use, transport and travel, supply chain, finance and waste.
- **Influencing** stakeholders including suppliers, customers, staff, and the public to take steps to reduce emissions in parallel.
- **Reporting** and publicising progress.

Individual Business Benefits

By following this route, a company can benefit from:

- **Cost-saving:** Where most carbon is emitted is almost certainly where spend is highest.
- **Winning Business:** More and more companies and government agencies are making sustainability a factor in requests for proposals.
- **Funding and Investment:** Banks and investors are increasingly treating organisations that have clear sustainability plans favourably, for example via offering improved lending rates for sustainability projects.
- **Public Relations & Marketing:** Publicising sustainability goals and reporting achievements.
- **Social and Environmental:** Helping to reduce society's carbon emissions and waste.