

## Carbon footprint report for Portland Consulting Engineers 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Portland Consulting Engineers emitted 4,494 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e (Kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent) for 2025/26 (across scope 1 and 2). This can be presented as 4 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) with an intensity indicator of 0.25 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per total full-time equivalent employee (FTE) and 3.21 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per million GBP £.

When Scope 3 is added, this brings the total to 40 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

**Table 1. UK GHG emissions and energy use data for period 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026**

Emissions source	Units	kWh	Carbon (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Carbon (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
<b>Scope 1</b>				
Large car (hybrid)	1,885 km	1,175	294.93	0.29
Natural gas	8,485 kWh	8,485	1,552.36	1.55
<b>Total Scope 1</b>			<b>1,847</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Scope 2</b>				
UK National Grid electricity	14,953 kWh	14,953	2,646.73	2.65
<b>Total Scope 1 &amp; 2</b>			<b>4,494</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total tCO<sub>2</sub>e per *FTE on gross scope 1 &amp; 2</b>				<b>0.25</b>
<b>Total tCO<sub>2</sub>e per *£m Turnover on gross scope 1 &amp; 2</b>				<b>3.21</b>

Emissions source	Units	kWh	Carbon (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Carbon (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
<b>Scope 3</b>				
<b>Cat 01 - Purchased Goods &amp; Services</b>				
By spend - By SIC emissions intensity - C - Manufacturing	£306		99.18	0.10
By spend - By SIC emissions intensity - G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	£32,926		1,569.34	1.57
By spend - By SIC emissions intensity - H - Transport and storage	£119		104.36	0.10
By spend - By SIC emissions intensity - I - Accommodation and food services	£397		26.47	0.03
By spend - By SIC emissions intensity - J - Information and communication	£21,027		200.44	0.20
By spend - By SIC emissions intensity - K - Financial and insurance activities	£90,305		421.81	0.42
By spend - By SIC emissions intensity - L - Real estate activities	£746,212		3,485.50	3.49
By spend - By SIC emissions intensity - N - Administrative and support service activities	£5,658		161.80	0.16

By spend - By SIC emissions intensity - P - Education	£75		1.43	0.00
By spend - By SIC emissions intensity - Q - Human health and social work activities	£644		24.56	0.02
By spend - By SIC emissions intensity - R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	£25,664		978.57	0.98
By spend - By SIC emissions intensity - S - Other service activities	£1,714		49.02	0.05
Material use (BEIS) - Water consumption - Water supply	150 m3		28.70	0.03
Supply Chain Dashboard			0	0
Cat 03 - Fuel & energy related activities				
Transmission & distribution losses - T&D for UK national grid electricity	14,953 kWh		277.08	0.28
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Business travel - Passenger Vehicles - WTT - Diesel - Large car	1,069 mile		87.22	0.09
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Business travel - Passenger Vehicles - WTT - Diesel - Medium car	18,558 mile		1,225.41	1.23
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Business travel - Passenger Vehicles - WTT - Diesel - Small car	3,345 mile		183.51	0.18
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Business travel - Passenger Vehicles - WTT - Hybrid - Large car	5,108 mile		325.60	0.33
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Business travel - Passenger Vehicles - WTT - Petrol - Medium car	16,583 mile		1,322.88	1.32
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Business travel - Passenger Vehicles - WTT - Petrol - Small car	25,381 mile		1,639.97	1.64
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Business travel - Travel - WTT - Local bus (not London)	13,087 mile		668.50	0.67
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Business travel - Travel - WTT - National rail	8,364 mile		120.74	0.12
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Business travel - Travel - WTT - Regular taxi	1,142 mile		95.11	0.10
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Electricity - WTT- UK electricity (generation)	14,953 kWh		686.36	0.69
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Electricity - WTT- UK electricity (T&D)	14,953 kWh		59.36	0.06
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Fuels - WTT - Natural Gas (kWh)	8,485 kWh		256.32	0.26
Cat 04 - Upstream transportation & distribution				
By spend - H - Transport and storage	£119		104.36	0.10
Cat 05 - Waste disposal				

Commercial and industrial waste (Closed-loop)	1,000 kg		4.69	0.00
Commercial and industrial waste (Combustion)	1,000 kg		4.69	0.00
Water discharge - Water treatment	219 m3		37.42	0.04
<b>Cat 06 - Business Travel</b>				
By mileage - Cars (by size) - Diesel - Large	261 mile	341.66	88.24	0.09
By mileage - Cars (by size) - Diesel - Medium	2,322 mile	2,480.44	641.77	0.64
By mileage - Cars (by size) - Diesel - Small	1,377 mile	1,225.82	317.78	0.32
By mileage - Cars (by size) - Petrol - Medium	2,413 mile	2,935.50	678.58	0.68
By mileage - Cars (by size) - Petrol - Small	1,075 mile	1,069.93	247.53	0.25
By mileage - Taxis - Regular taxi	1,142 mile		382.30	0.38
<b>Cat 07 - Employee Commuting</b>				
Cars (by size) - Diesel - Large	808 mile		273.16	0.27
Cars (by size) - Diesel - Medium	16,236 mile		4,487.45	4.49
Cars (by size) - Diesel - Small	1,968 mile		454.17	0.45
Cars (by size) - Hybrid - Large	3,641 mile		916.98	0.92
Cars (by size) - Petrol - Medium	14,170 mile		3,984.73	3.98
Cars (by size) - Petrol - Small	23,295 mile		5,363.97	5.36
Public transport - Local bus (not London)	13,087 mile		2,637.99	2.64
Public transport - National rail	8,364 mile		477.31	0.48
<b>Total Scope 3</b>			<b>35,202</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Total Scope 1, 2 &amp; 3</b>			<b>39,696</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>TotalCO2e per*FTE on gross scope 1, 2 &amp; 3</b>				<b>2.21</b>
<b>TotalCO2e per*£m Turnover on gross scope 1, 2 &amp; 3</b>				<b>28.35</b>

#### Adjustments

\*Notes: For 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 the number of Full-time equivalent employees (FTE) was 18 and the Turnover was GBP £1,400,000

### Energy efficiency measures taken

- Portland Consulting Engineers has continued works to reduce reliance on natural gas through utilising the electric climate control system installed within the office.
- Portland has encouraged more mindful behaviours in the office regarding the use of electricity.

### Energy efficiency planned

Portland Consulting Engineers plans to continue to look at ways to reduce their reliance on gas and look towards more sustainable fuel sources such as a Ground-Source heat-pump.

Portland will investigate more sustainable electrical suppliers, ensuring that more of its electricity is supplied through sustainable methods

Portland will look again at the possibility of installing a solar panel onto the building, to generate some of it's own energy.

Given the single-largest contributor to it's emissions remains the employee commute, Portland will examine plans to encourage it's employees to consider greener forms of transportation.

### Notes about methodology:

- Portland Consulting Engineers has adopted an operational control approach to establishing the boundary. The methodology adopted in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol<sup>1</sup> and the BEIS Environmental Reporting Guidelines<sup>2</sup>. The calculations were completed on the SmartCarbon™ Calculator<sup>3</sup> using the UK Government emissions factors<sup>4</sup>.
- CO<sub>2</sub>e is the universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs), expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of carbon dioxide. There are seven main GHGs that contribute to climate change, as covered by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>). Different activities emit different gases. Using CO<sub>2</sub>e allows all greenhouse gases to be measured on a like-for-like basis.
- For National grid electricity consumption, THE ORGANISATION has included factors for the transmission and distribution of electricity (T&D) losses, which occur between the power station and site(s). The emissions from T&D has been accounted for in Scope 3. As with other Scope 3 impacts, reporting T&D is voluntary but is recommended standard practice by UK Government<sup>2</sup>.



## Definitions:

**Carbon footprint** - The total set of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) caused directly and indirectly by an individual event, organisation, or product expressed as Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e). (Source: Greenhouse Gas Protocol).

**Scope 1** (direct emissions) emissions are those from activities owned or controlled by your organisation. Examples of Scope 1 emissions include emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces and vehicles; and emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.

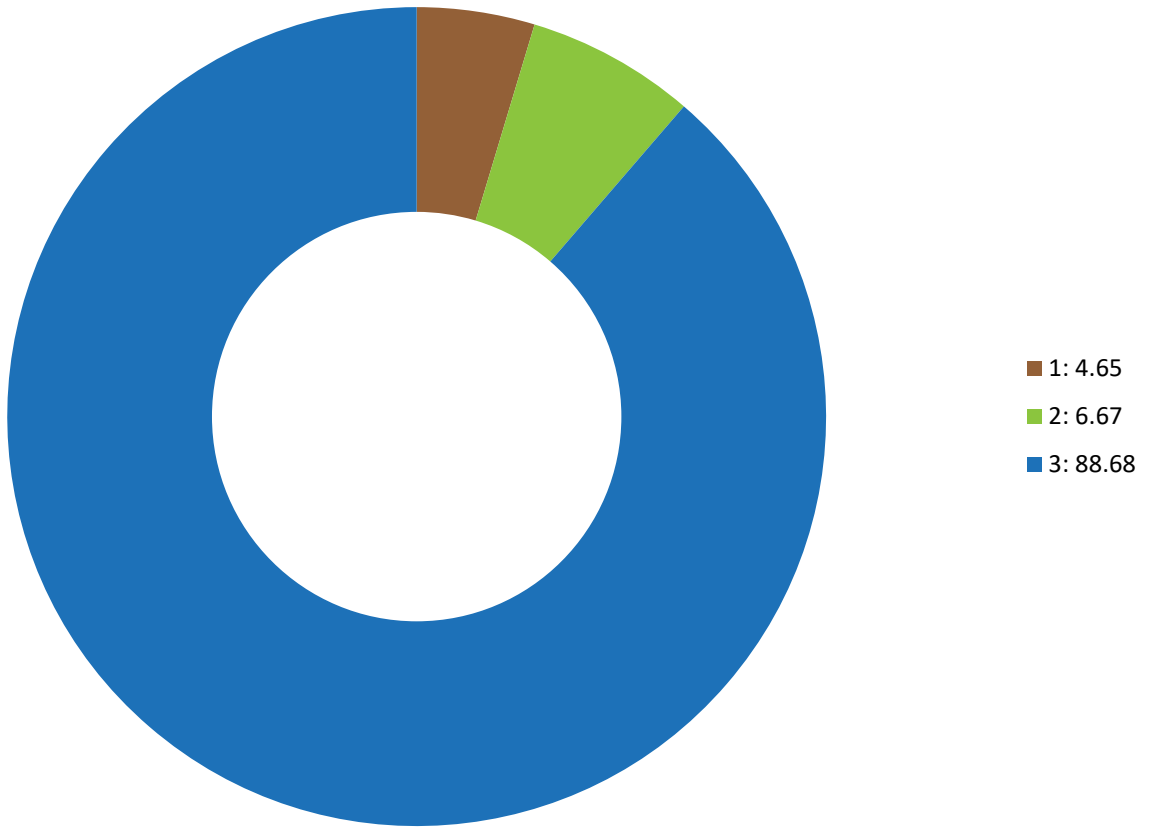
**Scope 2** (energy indirect) emissions are those released into the atmosphere that are associated with your consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These indirect emissions are a consequence of your organisation's energy use, but occur at sources you do not own or control.

**Scope 3** (other indirect) emissions are a consequence of your actions that occur at sources you do not own or control and are not classed as Scope 2 emissions. Examples of Scope 3 emissions are business travel by means not owned or controlled by your organisation, waste disposal, materials or fuels your organisation purchases. Deciding if emissions from a vehicle, office or factory that you use are Scope 1 or Scope 3 may depend on how you define your operational boundaries. Scope 3 emissions can be from activities that are upstream or downstream of your organisation. More information on Scope 3 and other aspects of reporting can be found in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard.

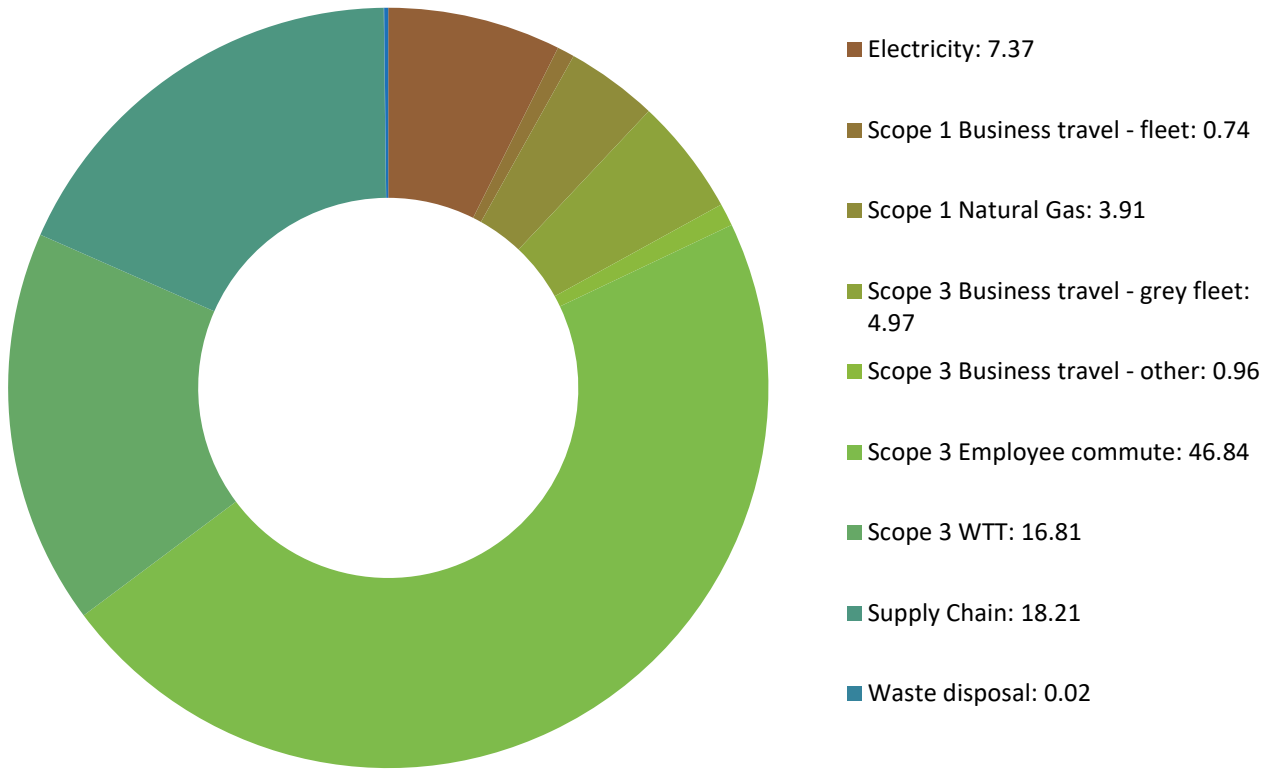
## References:

1. The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Revised Edition (2015) World Resource Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development.
2. Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance (March 2019) UK Government Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy.
3. [SmartCarbon Calculator: https://www.smartcarboncalculator.com/](https://www.smartcarboncalculator.com/)
4. Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors - Full set (for advanced users). More at this link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>

## Scope Percentage 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026



## Emissions Categories Percentage 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026



## Breakdown By Scope 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

