CARBON REDUCTION PLAN

Bermar Building Company Limited
Unit 2, Bull Royd Industrial Estate
Bull Royd Lane, Bradford
West Yorkshire BD8 0LH
www.bermarbuilding.co.uk

Carbon Emissions Benchmark Year: 2023

Prepared by:
Sustainability Support Service, Peak Homes Yorkshire Ltd
www.peakhomesyorkshire.co.uk/sustainability-audit

Carbon Reduction Plan

Bermar Building Company Limited
Unit 2, Bull Royd Industrial Estate
Bull Royd Lane
Bradford, West Yorkshire BD8 0LH

Tel: 01274 493 427, Email: info@bermarbuilding.co.uk

Carbon Emissions Benchmark year: 2023

Prepared by:

Sustainability Support Service at Peak Homes Yorkshire Ltd

A company providing cost-effective expert-led services for carbon reduction planning, trasitioning to low carbon for net zero, sustainability audits and capacity building for upskilling through training in carbon literacy, sustainability for business and social value with positive impact.

www.peakhomesyorkshire.co.uk/sustainability-audit
Tel: 0114 551 3387

Table of contents

SUMMARY

Bermar Building Company Limited, a privately-owned construction company in Bradford, West Yorkshire, operates from multiple sites as it delivers construction projects for public sector and private sector clients.

The company has demonstrated commitment to reducing carbon emissions through its operations and policy guidelines. However it is keen to do much more to reduce carbon emissions as well as increase competitiveness as it positions the company to win more public sector client projects in the transition to a Net Zero/low carbon economy.

This overview covers the place of carbon emissions caused by greenhouse gases, implications for the supply chain and further actions the company can take to reduce carbon emissions.

Five key segments of the value chain to be addressed as part of efforts to reduce carbon emissions over the next three to five years are:

- Logistics (transportation, company vehicles)
- Electricity and gas used for lighting, heating and cooling
- Fossil fuel purchased for company vehicles
- Staff travel to work and project sites
- Waste management

With 2023 proposed as the baseline year for Bermar Building Company Limited and carbon emissions equivalent estimated at 6,419.21 tCO_2e, reiterates current actions the company should continue as best practice as well as new actions to further reduce carbon emissions.

To achieve the reduction in emissions required and increase resilience in its supply chain at the same time, the company will focus on increasing energy efficiency, improve logistics, make greater use of data collected and apply relevant policies that can improve further actions on travel planning, waste management and increasing renewable energy use in the company.

Glossary of terms

Carbon emissions	Carbon dioxide emitted from human activities. Carbon dioxide is the dominant greenhouse gas. Other greenhouse gases are calculated to carbon equivalents (CO_2e) so there is a common unit of measuring emissions.
Carbon reduction	Initiatives that contribute to lowering the amount of carbon emitted from human activities. Such activities can include policies as well as changes in processes.
Carbon sinks	Any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere. This includes forests, wetlands, rivers, oceans, biochar, hydrogen capture.
Climate change	Refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.
Greenhouse gases	Gases emitted into the atmosphere from human activated actions, e..g, construction, transport, energy, manufacturing, waste management and non-commercial activities in households and public buildings.
Greenhouse gas source	Human-caused activity or process releasing greenhouse gas into the atmosphere.
Mitigation of greenhouse gases	Human interventions to reduce carbon emissions or enhance carbon sinks.
Net Zero	Emission of greenhouse gases is balanced by the same amount being stored in carbon sinks: vegetative 'carbon sinks' such as forests, wetlands and rivers.
Removal of greenhouse gases	Withdrawal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere as a result of deliberate human activities. Removal includes: afforestation, building with plant-based materials (biomass, timber), direct air carbon capture and storage, habitat restoration, soil carbon capture, mixing soil with crushed rock (enhanced weathering), bioenergy with carbon capture technology and hydrogen storage.
Residual greenhouse gas emission	Emissions that remain after taking all possible actions to reduce emissions. “All possible actions refer to what is technically and scientifically feasible”.
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions	GHG emissions from a source directly owned or controlled by an organisation. Scope 1 emissions do not include those from natural ecosystems owned or controlled by the organisation that are under management or remain in a natural state and have not been modified.
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions	Indirect GHG emissions from purchased energy and from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, cooling or steam consumed by the organisation.
Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	Indirect GHG emissions of an organisation that arise from sources in its value chain. Does not include scopes 1 and 2 emissions, e.g, emissions arising from purchased energy.
Stranded assets	Assets (e.g., buildings) that are not adaptable to low carbon or zero emissions or cost of adaptation may be higher than return from the assets.
Value chain	Upstream and downstream activities associated with the operations of an organisation. These include suppliers, retailers, service providers and end-users of products and services supplied by an organisation.

Carbon Reduction Plan

Bermar Building Company Limited

1.0 Overview of the business and current situation

Bermar Building Company Limited (hereafter referred to as Bermar Building) is a privately-owned company registered in England and Wales (registration: 01052886) and headquartered in Bradford, West Yorkshire.

The company operates from multiple sites during the year reflecting the contracts for provision of construction services to its clients. With 50+ years of experience in the construction industry, Bermar Building is a specialist contractor on projects for the public sector, including the National Health Service (NHS), residential housing schemes and heritage buildings.

A Chartered Building Company since 1998, the company is also accredited to ISO14001:2015 (Environmental Management Systems) and has policy statements on Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The CEO of Bermar Building is a Chartered Environmentalist (Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment) and over the years, the company has demonstrated commitment to reducing carbon emissions through its operations.

2.0 Carbon emissions from greenhouse gases and relevance to businesses

2.1 Construction sector and greenhouse gases

It is estimated that 45% of carbon emissions in the United Kingdom (UK) arise from construction and the built environment[1]. Sources of the emissions would be from the purchase and use of services such as transport and energy. In 2021, 26% of emissions in the UK were estimated to be from the transport sector, 20% from energy supply and 18% from business.

2.2 Greenhouse gases

In the UK, carbon budgets were introduced through the Climate Change Act 2008[2] which contains legally binding limits on the total amount of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) the UK can emit over five-

1 Promoting Net Zero Carbon And Sustainability In Construction Guidance Note, September 2022. Accessed from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/631222898fa8f54234c6a508/20220901-Carbon-Net-Zero-Guidance-Note.pdf

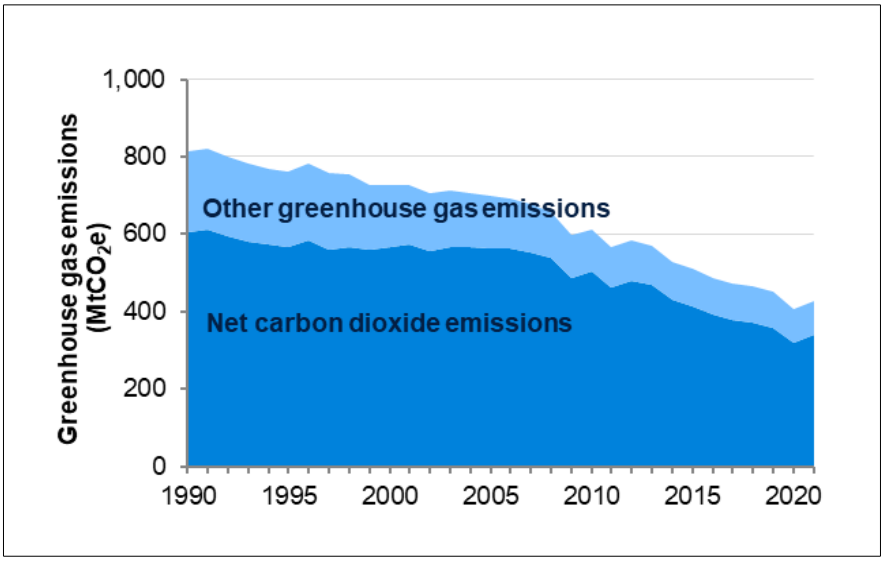
2 Climate Change Act (2008). https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/part/1/crossheading/targeted-greenhouse-gases

year periods. The target year for achieving Net Zero in the UK is 2050 and 1990 is the benchmark year against which reducing carbon emissions are compared.

'Greenhouse gases' is the term used to describe gases emitted into the atmosphere from various human activated actions. Such activities include: construction, transport, energy, manufacturing, waste management and non-commercial activities in households and public buildings.

In the UK, emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) is the dominant greenhouse gas as shown in **Figure 1**. It is estimated that carbon dioxide accounted for 80% of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK in 2021, compared to 13% methane, 4% nitrous oxide and 3% F-gases.

Figure 1 UK territorial greenhouse gas emissions (1990 to 2021). Source: NOS[3].



When the greenhouse gases are 'trapped' in the upper parts of the stratosphere, they cause a warming of the earth, the so-called 'greenhouse effect'.

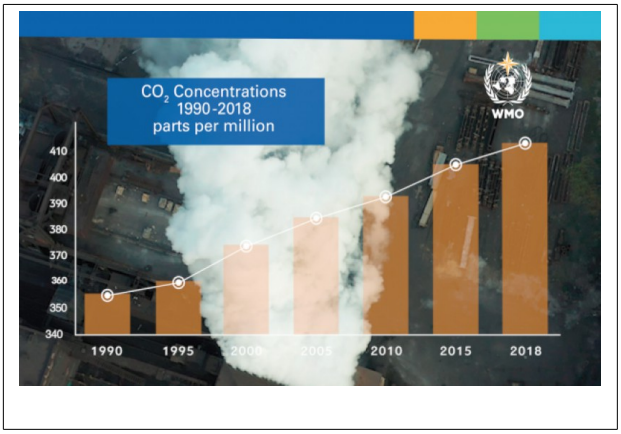
Whilst carbon dioxide (CO_2) is the main greenhouse gas, other GHGs that have been identified as contributing to climate change and rising temperatures are: methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen

3 National Office for Statistics (NOS). Accessed from: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-territorialgreenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics

trifluoride (NF3). In the UK Climate Change Act 2008, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and nitrogen trifluoride are grouped collectively and referred to as fluorinated or F-gases.

Over the past 25 years, the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere increased faster than in the pre-1990 period (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2 **Rapidly increasing concentration of carbon emissions (1990 to 2018).**
Reference: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2023.
United Nations, World Meteorological Organisation.



To enable use of a common unit of measurement of carbon emissions, irrespective of source, GHG emissions are all converted to CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e).

Conversion factors used to report greenhouse gases are drawn from data computed by the UK Government's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)[4]. Prior to 2023, activities of DESNZ were part of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

Updates on conversion factors and reasons for changes are published by DESNZ every June.

This Carbon Reduction Plan for Bermar Building Company uses June 2023 conversion factors.

2.3 Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions

GHG emissions are attributed to three categories so as to distinguish between emissions arising directly from the business and those resulting from the supply chains of an organisation.

4Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2023. Accessed at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2023

- Scope 1 (direct emissions)
  From activities owned or controlled by a company.
  Examples of Scope 1 emissions include those caused from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces and vehicles. Also relevant are emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.

- Scope 2 (energy indirect)
  Emissions released into the atmosphere from the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. Such emissions arise from energy used by the company from 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, i.e., clients or suppliers.

2.4 Climate emergency from rising temperatures

Across the world the climate emergency arising from increases in the amount of carbon emissions in the atmosphere caused by human activities have been identified by the Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as contributing to temperature increases that have caused the melting of glaciers in polar regions with the accompanying increase in sea levels across the planet and higher frequency of flooding in coastal areas and the destruction of farmlands, forests, communities and biodiversity. Also associated with higher temperatures are changing weather patterns which have contributed to more frequent occurrences of wildfires and severity of storms.

As a consequence of these adversities, the lives and livelihoods of billions of people across the world have been severely damaged and has led to a growing number of environmental refugees, people who abandon homes, livelihoods and communities because of environmental damage.

In the UK, prior to February 2024, emissions from the construction sector would have been across

four National Communication (NC) categories, namely:

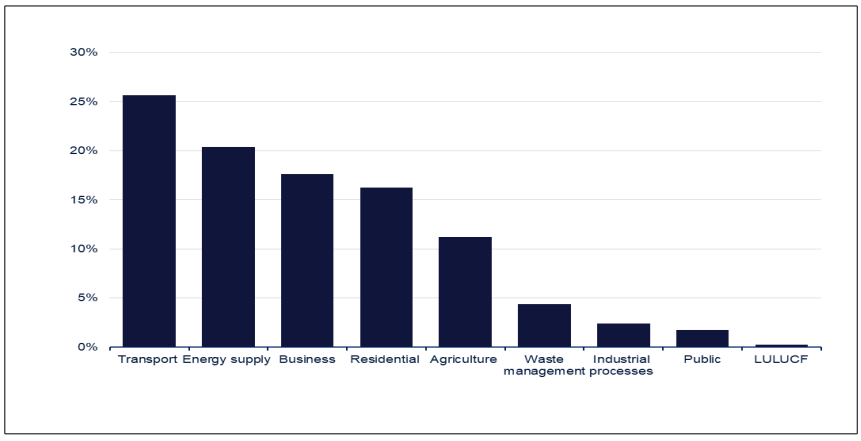
* Energy supply emissions
* Business
* Transport
* Waste management

For the construction sector, however, the new categories outlined in the public consultation document[5] are the same as the ones used previously for primary sources of carbon emissions.

Highest levels of carbon emissions in construction are primarily from energy supply emissions (especially use of gas for heating and power), transportation (vehicles and fuel) and to a lesser extent emissions from recycled waste (**Figure 3**). These emissions form part of the goods and services purchased by the construction company and will need to be balanced especially when action cannot be taken to mitigate high residual levels of carbon emissions. Such emissions are associated with specific tasks essential to the building project and construction site.

Figure 3 **Emissions of GHGs in the UK according to sector (2011).**

Ref: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2023.
United Nations, World Meteorological Organisation.



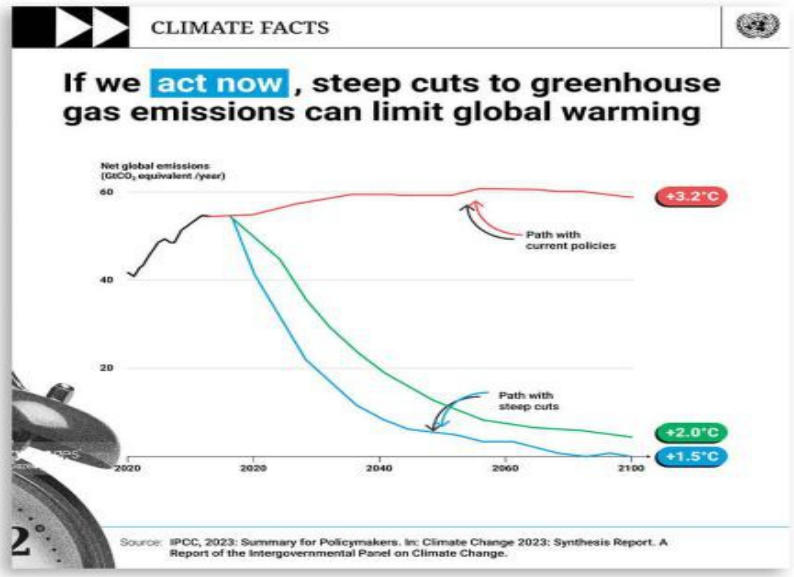
Therefore, action needs to be taken urgently to slow the increase of global temperatures so as to avoid exceeding a further 1.5°C rise on the high temperatures attained in 2020 (**Figure 4**). Indeed, without effective action to slow rising temperatures caused by accumulation of greenhouse gases

5 National Communication sector replacement proposal User feedback request: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/63e145ac8fa8f50e805a3e52/national-communication-sector-replacement-proposal-user-feedback.pdf

in the atmosphere, even more dire consequences will be experienced around the world. This in turn could lead to not only severe disruption of supply chains but the collapse of many with the associated adverse impacts on the built environment in the UK and elsewhere.

Figure 4 Carbon emissions and estimated rise in global temperatures.

Ref: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2023.
United Nations, World Meteorological Organisation.



Because of the interconnected nature of biodiversity and supply chains across the world, actions to reduce the pace of global temperature increases have led to governments around the world committing to taking action across sectors to reduce carbon emissions.

In the UK, the benchmark year is 1990. The government has committed to taking action through a mix of policies, legislation and regulations to monitor and report on the reduction of carbon emissions as part of a transition to a low carbon economy.

Net Zero refers to the emission of greenhouse gases being balanced by the same amount that is stored in 'carbon sinks'. The latter can be ecosystems such as forests, wetlands and rivers or collected for storage using evolving technology for hydrogen storage.

2.5 Energy use and sources

Choice of energy suppliers can be a reflection of historic long-term relationships with specific energy companies, agreements with owners or managers of commercial buildings and competitiveness of prices and contract terms. Increasingly, however, businesses need to consider not only cost by source of the energy, fossil fuel generated or renewables.

In preparing Bermar Building's Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP), it is recognised that reducing carbon emissions ought not to be done in a siloed way. Instead, it is essential that cognisance is taken of people, the social pillar of sustainability. In so doing, the company can ensure employees and sub-contractors are aligned with the objectives of Bermar Building and its ambition to retain its competitive edge as a Chartered Building Company during the transition of the UK economy to one that is net zero.

3.0 Actions taken at Bermar Building to reduce carbon emissions

In the past five to seven years, Bermar Building has taken a range of actions to reduce carbon emissions at its head office and construction sites. These actions across various areas of operations, travel and procurement include:

- Choice of electricity supplier
- Power equipment used on site
- Vehicles used for travel
- Management of construction waste

3.1 Electricity

In 2023, electricity consumption by Bermar Building was 10,205 kWh. This was primarily at the head office which has an internal floor area of 2,050 ft^2 (190.45m^2).

Through its supplier, British Gas, the company purchases electricity with 76% derived from renewable energy sources and the remaining 24% from nuclear power.

This means that fossil fuel is not part of the electricity supplied. For construction projects however on clients' sites, decisions are made directly by the client about their electricity source.

On sites where electricity is not available for equipment and tools, Bermar Building uses generators on site. These are powered by fossil fuel (diesel or gasoline).

However, to avoid excesses in energy use at clients' sites, the company uses low-energy plant and machinery on projects. In addition, the company's project planning strategies focus on ensuring maximal use of resources so as to reduce excesses.

Mitigation

- Continue purchasing renewable energy option for the head office and construction sites as appropriate.

  Aiming to increase renewables to 100% within the next three years should be explored.

  This can be done in a phased way as current utility contracts end and new contracts are negotiated.

- For plant/equipment hired for construction projects, e.g., telehandlers, find out about availability of solar energy powered equipment or ones with rechargeable storage batteries.

  This will help with reducing carbon emissions derived from fuel purchased to power the equipment.

3.2 Transport, Travel and Power Equipment

Bermar Building owns seven vehicles, three petrol-powered (2 vans, 1 Peugeot hatchback) and four diesel-powered (2 vans, 1 car-van, 1 LGV).

As yet, the company's fleet of seven vehicles does not include electric vehicles nor are there charging points for electric vehicles at the head office. Bermar Building also hires power equipment for use at building sites and for which it has responsibility for the purchase of fuel.

By 2035, the purchase of new diesel and gasoline powered vehicles would no longer be an option in the UK. This should be taken into consideration as the company plans its strategy for replacement of current vehicles or purchasing additional ones.

In 2023 (Jan to Dec), the company bought 2,133.66 litres of fuel, i.e., equivalent to 5,355.41 CO_2e.

For the purpose of preparing this CRP, carbon emissions calculated are for travel in vehicles owned or controlled by Bermar Building. Whilst hybrid working reduces carbon emissions from travel, this CRP does not consider use of employee-owned vehicles in the business.

Carbon emissions from equipment owned and hired by Bermar Building would be attributed to the company's emissions (scope 2). In contrast, carbon emissions from vehicles used by staff for travel to building sites would be attributed to scope 3, not included in calculations of the company's baseline emissions for scope 2.

Through employing staff and sub-contracting individuals and companies based predominantly within a 25-mile radius of project sites, the company has reduced carbon emissions from travel of employees and its tier 1 suppliers. In the process, this has reduced scope 3 emissions for delivery of clients' projects. In addition, materials are sourced from local suppliers to reduce transport emissions and support the local economy in West Yorkshire.

Mitigation
Bermar Building should plan for a time-frame for bringing electric vehicles or hydrogen powered ones (should the latter become a viable option).

3.3 Waste management

The company has achieved exceptional levels of waste diverted from landfill. In the past year, the maximum percentage of waste sent to landfill was less than 5% overall. Indeed, 100% recycling was achieved on three of four construction sites. A fourth site from which construction waste was removed contained materials that could not be recycled or reused which led to disposal at landfill.

The amount of waste generated annually depends on the number of sites at which the construction projects are commissioned by clients and the nature of the work undertaken. For example, in 2019, of the 802 tonnes construction waste discarded, 98.5% was recycled. Likewise, in 2022 and 2023, 551 tonnes and 890 tonnes of construction waste were removed, respectively.

Reducing waste to between 3% and 5% the amount of waste sent to landfill was achieved through the selection of appropriate licenced waste carriers. Bermar Building Company recycles over 95% of waste collected from its construction sites and head office and in the past year, for three of the four sites, none of the waste was sent to landfill sites. This meant it was from one site only that the amount of waste sent to landfill was unavoidable.

No data is collected by licenced waste carriers for non-construction waste streams such as bottles, glass and paper removed from head office and building sites.

According to the Waste Transfer Notes (WTN), the overwhelming majority of waste is either reused or recycled, Bermar Building has been reducing carbon emissions from its head office and multiple construction sites over the past seven years. Measures taken include sorting at source (e.g., direct timber collection by Wood Recycling Leeds).

When 100% diversion from landfill is not realistic for every site, the company off-sets residual carbon emissions. This is done through tree planting, purchase of renewable energy in its electricity supply (76% renewable energy in 2023) and efficiency in use of water. An example of the latter is the onsite collection and use of grey water, including in the Eco Welfare Units. Eco Welfare Units are secure structures with facilities for teams and recycled materials at building sites.

Mitigation

- Work with waste carrier(s) to explore all practical and financially-feasible measures to reuse and recycle construction waste.

  This will allow for further reduction of the amount sent to landfill and contribute to the company's carbon emissions.

- Explore with waste carrier(s) how to increase sorting of non-construction waste at source.

  Having this information will be useful in identifying waste types where the reduce and reuse principles of waste management can be applied. This would contribute to reducing the amount of materials used, lower total spend on specific goods purchased and consequently lower the amount of waste generated.

3.4 Residual carbon emissions

Residual carbon emissions are those remaining after a company has taken all possible actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to Net Zero, i.e., the amount of carbon emitted is balanced by the amount stored in carbon sinks such as through afforestation projects.

In addition to considerably reducing the quantity purchased and cost of paper and printer cartridges through minimising instances of sending quotes, tender offers, reports and invoices as printed documents.

Where carbon emissions remain (residual) and cannot be offset through other actions, e.g., renewable energy, then remaining carbon emissions are off-set through payments to a company dedicated to the planting of trees for carbon capture and storage. Bermar Building has a supplier company that plants trees for stationary purchased by the business.

4.0 Supplier Value Chain at Bermar Building Company Limited

4.1 Scope 3 emissions

The company's value chain (supply chain) is the primary source of scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions which can arise from a wide range of sources. GHGs include all indirect emissions that can be difficult to measure, but over time more effective systems are evolving to record primary emissions and the UK Government conversion factors contribute to improving the accuracy of total emissions from organisations.

It is essential, therefore, for Bermar Building Company Limited to ensure data can be collected for GHGs emissions from emitters such as:

- Purchased goods and services
- Transportation and distribution (up- and downstream)
- Business travel
- Employee commuting
- Waste disposal
- Use of sold products
- Investments
- Leased assets and franchises

In addition, reporting 'scope 3' carbon emissions (or ensuring there is a plan to reduce carbon emissions in a given timeframe) will strengthen business competitiveness. Such competitiveness will enhance success in tender bids, make savings from greater efficiencies in energy use, travel and increasing use of renewable energy.

4.2 Areas to address for actions to reduce carbon emissions

Five broad areas to be addressed by Bermar Building to lower carbon emission over the next three

to five years are:

1. Logistics (transportation, company vehicles)
2. Electricity and gas used for lighting, heating and cooling
3. Fossil fuel purchased for company vehicles
4. Staff travel to work and project sites
5. Waste management

In addition to mitigation measures stated already, other actions that the company can take to further reduce carbon emissions include, but are not limited to:

- Regular vehicle maintenance for optimal efficiency in fuel consumption.
- Collaboration with suppliers for green transport options.
- Energy-efficient equipment and machinery
- Strict waste management practices
- Employee awareness and upskilling/reskilling (capacity building) for improved operations
- Conduct an energy audit to identify electricity and gas consumption patterns
- Increase renewable energy in electricity supply
- Increase instances of retrofitting on construction projects to low emissions from new raw materials.
- Work closely with suppliers to reduce GHG emissions in products sold and services delivered.

5.0 Recommendations: reducing carbon emissions over five years

5.1 Commitment to achieving Net Zero

For many years, Bermar Building has been taking action to reduce carbon emissions from onsite and off-site activities and created guidelines for travel, waste management and energy use.

Huge strides have been made with diverting waste from landfill, promoting fuel-efficient travel and investing in the planting of trees to off-set residual carbon emissions from purchases of stationery. However, the company can improve competitiveness even more through creating ambitious targets to further reduce carbon emissions, especially from transport and energy, two areas from which high levels of GHGs are emitted.

This Carbon Reduction Plan for Bermar Building Company Limited aligns with UK government guidelines and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol standards.

Through a combination of energy efficiency, water conservation, supply chain collaboration and employee engagement, the company can aim to achieve Net Zero carbon emissions by 2035. In doing so, Bermar Building will continue to take further action to increase energy efficiency and water resources used on construction sites, reduce carbon emissions and retain its place as a leading sustainable and environmentally conscious firm in the construction industry.

For company vehicles, applying the conversion factor(s) to data on fuel use (litres of fuel or kWh electricity) will enable the provision of more accurate emission results in monitoring and measuring carbon emissions from the company. In addition, as the company makes decisions about any transition to electric or hydrogen-powered vehicles, the extent of reducing the levels of carbon emissions can be tracked and quantified.

Use of non-company vehicles by staff should not be accounted for or reported in scope 1 of the company's annual carbon emissions update. Instead, emissions from, for example, non-company owned vehicles used by employees for company business should be reported as Scope 3 emissions of the business. Irrespective of vehicle ownership, however, converting to carbon emissions equivalent (CO2e) will use the same factors for fuel used by vehicle and power source.

5.2 Estimated level of carbon emissions for Bermar Building's benchmark year

Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that were produced in the past.

The unit for GHG emissions is 'kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (GHG emissions) per activity and expressed as kg CO_2e (carbon dioxide equivalents). CO_2e is the universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of GHGs, expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of carbon dioxide.

Using 2023 as its baseline year for the Carbon Reduction Plan will facilitate the monitoring of baseline emissions and will serve as the reference point against which emissions reduction can be measured. Moreover, in accordance with UK government guidelines on calculating carbon emissions, conversations are based on the June 2023 update[6].

6 Accessed from: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-reporting-guidelines-including-mandatory-greenhouse-gas-emissions-reporting-guidance

6.0 Carbon emissions reduction targets

The approach taken by Bermar Building Company Limited should combine data collection and measuring emissions from purchases such as electricity, transportation, fuel and equipment hire and converting to such data to tCO_2e, the unit of measure for carbon emissions.

Baseline Year: 2023

Historic baseline year emissions pre-2023 have not been calculated.

Baseline year emissions:

EMISSIONS (tCO2e)

Scope 2: 6,419.21
Scope 3: not included
Total Emissions 6,419.21

Scope 2
Bermar electricity consumption: 10,205 kWh (182.87 CO_2e)
Water consumption: 24.16 m^3 (4.28 CO_2e)
Fuel purchased: 2,133.63 litres (5,355.41 CO_2e)
Construction Waste: 890 tonnes (876.65 CO_2e)

Near term target

In committing to a near term target for the next 24 months, Bermar Building can seek to reduce carbon emissions from electricity by 20%. This can be achieved through increasing the supply of renewable energy in energy purchases which is used for lighting, heating and cooling.
In addition, through emission reduction from purchased goods and services, fuel, waste generated in operations, the company can aim to achieve a further 20% reduction in GHG emissions.

Long term target

It is recommended that to set and achieve the long term targets for reducing scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of Bermar Building, the company should consider emissions arising from capital purchases, e.g., capital items and vehicles, increase recycling of end-of-life items so as to close the loop on the circular economy and to investigate increased retrofitting in construction projects. The latter will lower GHGs through less construction materials sent to landfill and new purchases.

Declaration and Sign Off

This overview on greenhouse gas emissions and Carbon Reduction Plan for Bermar Building Company Limited has been completed in accordance with reporting guidance for Carbon Reduction Plans.

Emissions have been reported and recorded using June 2023 UK Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas for the reporting by organisations.

Signed on behalf of the Bermar Building Company Ltd:

Print name: Job title:

Date: February 2024

Carbon Reduction Plan

Bermar Building Company Limited
Unit 2, Bull Royd Industrial Estate, Bull Royd Lane
Bradford, West Yorkshire BD8 0LH

Tel: 01274 493 427, Email: info@bermarbuilding.co.uk

Carbon Emissions Benchmark year: 2023

Prepared by:

Sustainability Support Service at Peak Homes Yorkshire Ltd

A company providing cost-effective expert-led services for carbon reduction planning, trasitioning to low carbon for net zero, sustainability audits and capacity building for upskilling through training in carbon literacy, sustainability for business and social value with positive impact.

www.peakhomesyorkshire.co.uk/sustainability-audit
Tel: 0114 551 3387