





NatWest Carbon Planner Your Plan

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Introduction

Your Plan Report explained

What is in this report?

This report provides you with a summary of the plan you are following to reduce your emissions. Review your plan carefully and ensure it's up to date based on your carbon-cutting activity.

Please also review the <u>Disclaimers</u> (page {15}) to understand more about the content of this report, how the report is created and how the information within the report can be used.

What is your plan?

Your plan is the list of tailored actions you have chosen to take forward to try and reduce your organisation's carbon footprint, and the status of each of these. You can manage you plan from within the tool; adding and removing actions, and changing due dates based on context.

Your tailored actions are the most relevant activities for your organisation based on the data entered into Carbon Planner. They represent the best opportunities for you to reduce your emissions.

Along with each action, you will find additional details, including the estimated impact of the action. These estimates are calculated from the data you've given, based on a prescribed set of variables. They might be subject to variance depending on factors not accounted for or changes in the underlying data you've given. These estimates give you an idea of how your carbon footprint value could change when you've completed your plan.

See the <u>Disclaimers</u> (page {15}) to understand more about how your tailored actions are generated. See the <u>Glossary of terms</u> (page {14}) for more information on the estimated impact of the action.

How do I use it?

Share this plan as evidence of your low carbon strategy and bring stakeholders alongside you on your climate journey.

Your Plan

Planned action	Category	Start date	Due date	Status
Switch to electric cars	Business Vehicles			
Install LED lighting	Fuels and Electricity			
Switch to renewable electricit	y Fuels and Electricity			
Support employees to use low impact transport	Employee Commutin	g		
Install Passive Infrared (PIR) motion sensor and daylight sensor lighting	Fuels and Electricity			
Work with suppliers to reduce their emissions	Materials			
Upgrade window glazing	Fuels and Electricity			
Install water efficiency measures	Water			

1. Switch to electric cars

Business Vehicles

Using EVs for your fleet instead of petrol and diesel cars means that there are no direct emissions during journeys. This reduces overall journey emissions by around 70%.

Charging infrastructure is increasing significantly, with subsidies provided for new installations of up to 75% per socket in 2022 through the Workplace Charger Grant scheme.

Cost savings can be achieved through reduced running costs, Government grants, and avoiding congestion charges and road tax.

Estimated impact				
CO2 saving	5.31 tCO2e	Cost saving	£2400	
Initial investment	£25000	Payback period	11 years	

2. Install LED lighting

Fuels and Electricity

LED stands for light-emitting diode. These lights contain a semiconductor compound that converts electrical energy into light.

Modern LEDs are known for their energy-efficiency and long service life. When comparing LED lighting to fluorescent lighting, you can get the same brightness with around 80% less electricity.

You can replace your current bulbs with LEDs or install a new fitting that might be more efficient.

Estimated impact			
CO2 saving	4.09 tCO2e	Cost saving	£5400
latial invasion and	C5/00	Double walk manifed	2
Initial investment	£5600	Payback period	2 years

3. Switch to renewable electricity

Fuels and Electricity

Renewable electricity tariffs are widely available at competitive prices in the UK. This involves a commitment from the supplier to generate or purchase electricity equivalent to your usage and feed it into the national grid. This increases demand and supply of renewable energy projects such as onshore and offshore wind, solar, and other renewable sources.

There are two ways of accounting for the greenhouse gas emissions related to electricity usage: the market and location-based methods.

The market-based method uses the tariff you've purchased. If you use a verifiable 100% renewable electricity tariff, then emissions are counted as nil under scope 2.

The location-based method uses the amount of electricity sourced from the national grid. Emissions are calculated using a figure per kWh.

Best practice is to report using the location-based method, which is what is displayed here. This means that calculated emissions will not reduce when you switch to a renewable electricity supply.

Estimated impact			
CO2 saving	37.7 tCO2e	Cost saving	N/A
Initial investment	N/A	Payback period	N/A

4. Support employees to use low impact transport

Employee Commuting

To reduce the emissions from commuting, you can support employees to travel by low impact transport. This can be by providing facilities or incentives.

For commuting by bike, some barriers will be out of your control, like local cycling infrastructure or journey distance. Things you can do include providing storage and shower facilities or providing access to training courses to build confidence.

For incentivising public transport, season ticket loans can be offered to reduce the overall price of transport.

Estimated impact				
CO2 saving	2.62 tCO2e	Cost saving	£-640	
Initial investment	N/A	Payback period	N/A	

5. Install Passive Infrared (PIR) motion sensor and daylight sensor lighting

Fuels and Electricity

PIR motion sensors detect body heat or infrared energy. Each sensor is attached to a certain area of a room or space, and is then activated when someone is detected there. These are commonly used in security alarms and motion detection alarms but can be applied to automatic lighting applications in workspaces. The benefit is that when spaces are not occupied and no movement is detected, lighting will turn off after a set amount of time.

Daylight sensor lighting is a different control you can use on its own or alongside motion sensor controls.

Estimated impact			
CO2 saving	1.75 tCO2e	Cost saving	£1500
Initial investment	£7000	Payback period	5 years

6. Work with suppliers to reduce their emissions

Materials

When you buy materials from suppliers, there are emissions associated with the energy used to produce these. By using renewable energy, suppliers can reduce the emissions associated with each unit.

Create a procurement policy that encourages suppliers to measure and reduce their emissions, and support them on their own journey to decarbonisation.

As part of this, you can use supply chain platforms that ask suppliers to report on sustainability credentials. Popular examples include CDP and EcoVadis.

Estimated impact				
CO2 saving	1.70 tCO2e	Cost saving	N/A	
Initial investment	N/A	Payback period	N/A	

7. Upgrade window glazing

Fuels and Electricity

Energy efficient windows are made of two or three glass panes sealed in a single unit, surrounded by a frame made from uPVC, wood, or another material.

Double-glazed windows have two sheets of glass with a gap in between, typically about 16mm. Triple-glazed windows have three sheets of glass, and two gaps.

Having more layers of glazing in a window makes it better at keeping hot air in and cold air out in cold weather, or the other way round in hot weather.

Estimated impact			
CO2 saving	1.08 tCO2e	Cost saving	£1400
Initial investment	£26000	Payback period	19 years

8. Install water efficiency measures

Water

You can reduce water use in buildings using passive measures, i.e. measures that don't need your employees to do anything differently. Often these are simple additions to existing equipment so that less water is used during operation.

Measures you can use in most buildings: aerated taps, sensors for taps, dual flush toilets, controls for urinals, waterless urinals, efficient showerheads, water efficient appliances such as dishwashers and washing machines.

Many of these options are easy to install and can be done internally, while some will need assistance from an expert.

Estimated impact				
CO2 saving	0.00378 tCO2e	Cost saving	£50	
Initial investment	£50	Payback period	1 years	

Next steps

Explore the relevant resources, products and services available that support you with moving forward with specific actions in your plan.

If there are any features missing from Carbon Planner that would help you implement your actions, please get in touch. You're using the first release of the tool, which we're improving and developing based on business feedback.

Need a little extra support with your plan?

There are a number of climate experts in the UK who'll work with you to help reduce your emissions. If you feel you need a little extra support understanding which actions are right for your organisation and what your immediate focus areas should be, it's worth taking time to explore your options.



To provide Carbon Planner we've worked with <u>Green Element</u>, They're an environmental management consultancy with over 20 years experience. Independently of Carbon Planner, Green Element offer a number of <u>environmental services and bespoke sustainability solutions</u> to help organisations like yours move towards a greener future.

If you're interested in continuing your climate journey with Green Element, please contact them directly.

Glossary of terms

Carbon footprint

A carbon footprint is a measure of the impact an organisation has on the environment, presented as the level of greenhouse gas emissions generated as a result of their activities.

Carbon emissions

Carbon emissions is a term used to refer to the greenhouse gases emitted as a result of an activity taking place, expressed as tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). In some cases it can refer to just carbon (CO2) but in this context it is all greenhouse gases combined and expressed as one figure.

Estimated impact

These estimates show the potential impact of the tailored actions on your organisation. They're calculated from the data you've given, based on a prescribed set of variables. They might be subject to variance depending on factors not accounted for or changes in your data.

CO2 impact

This is the estimated amount of CO2 emissions you could save by taking the action and so the estimated amount your carbon footprint could reduce by once the action is completed and you've updated your data. This value is measured in tonnes of CO2 (tCO2e).

Cost saving

This is the estimated ongoing costs/savings per year as a result of taking the action. If this figure is positive, this indicates an ongoing saving. If this figure is a negative, this indicates an ongoing cost. This value is measured in GBP.

Initial investment

This is the estimated upfront cost of taking the action. This value is measured in GBP.

Payback period

This is an estimate for how long it would take to make a return on investment, rounded up to the nearest year.

Disclaimers

NatWest Group is not responsible for your carbon reduction goals

The tailored actions generated should not be construed as recommendations, advice or suggestions of what your carbon emission goals should be. Your carbon reduction goals are personal to you and it is your responsibility to determine your carbon reduction goals and take the actions you consider necessary to achieve them.

The actions generated by NatWest Group are based on the data you have provided to us

The tailored actions generated will depend entirely on the answers you give to the questions which we ask, so it is important that you provide us with accurate answers. We are not responsible for the accuracy of the answers you give. The tailored actions which are generated are suggestions of possible ways you can reduce your carbon emissions and any potential cost savings.

Any figures (including the estimated impact values) presented within these tailored actions are estimates only and we do not guarantee that taking the tailored actions will result in you achieving your carbon emission goals nor are we responsible or liable for any costs, direct or indirect, which you incur in following the proposed actions. Whether you take a tailored action is entirely your decision.

Any figures (including the estimated impact values) presented within these tailored actions are calculated based on combining the data you have provided to us with other sources of information including customer case studies, Government data and industry figures. These calculations include a number of assumptions:

- It is assumed that each action will be implemented one at a time. Once an action is completed you need to update the category data section before reviewing another action in the same category to avoid double counting.
- It is assumed that the values may become outdated from volatile market changes and shifts
 industry averages, as we use static data in our calculations. This data will be reviewed at regular
 intervals, and the model will be updated accordingly to ensure these values are as up to date as
 possible.

This document is not a commitment to lend or provide any product or service

The tailored actions are in no way a commitment by National Westminster Bank plc or any other entity, inside or outside the NatWest Group, to lend or provide you with any product or service which could potentially help you carry out the proposed actions, reduce your carbon emissions or achieve your carbon emission goals. The information provided in this report is not and should not be construed as financial, business, investment, legal or tax advice or any other form of recommendation.

If you choose to continue your climate journey with Green Element

NatWest Group does not receive any fees from Green Element for organisations that subsequently purchase products or services from Green Element.

NatWest Group provides no representation, warranty or guarantee as to the quality or fitness for purpose of any of Green Element's products or services. NatWest Group shall not be responsible for, nor do or shall they accept any liability for, the products or services provided by Green Element to you, including any advice, product or process by which Green Element's products or services are sold or provided by or on behalf of them to you.