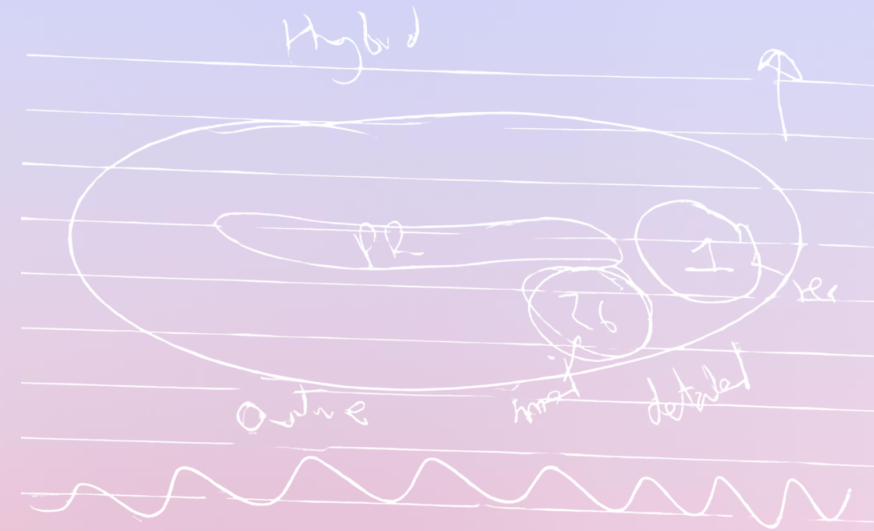


Carbon footprint report

FY2025-26



Executive Summary



Key takeaways

- 01** **Scope 3 dominates the footprint**, 99% of Raven's total emissions of 38,089 tCO₂e sits in Scope 3, so the biggest impact is under the value chain rather than direct energy use.
- 02** **The footprint grew sharply**, total emissions rose 35% year on year, driven by capital goods (up 210%) and purchased goods and services (up 33%).
- 03** **Three categories drive most emissions**: downstream leased assets (37%), purchased goods and services (36%) and capital goods (25%).
- 04** **Intensity is remaining steady per sq ft, but rising per £**, at 2.84 kgCO₂e/sq ft and 0.636 kgCO₂e per £ of turnover. Per £ has increased by 31% compared to previous year
- 05** **Operational progress, outweighed by Scope 3 growth**: While Scope 2 market-based emissions fell 53%, Scope 3 growth has counterbalanced this positive reduction
- 06** **Priorities moving forward** should focus on increased supplier specific data, greener procurement and estate retrofit.



x





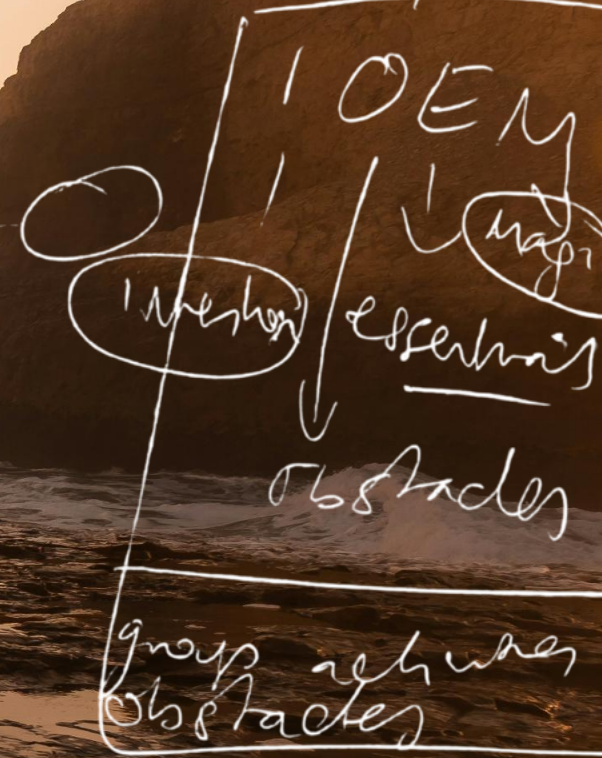
Our recommendations

- **Invest in energy efficiency:** insulation, heating, lighting and smart energy management systems on Raven's properties.
- **Scale renewables:** expand solar panels and heat pumps across the estate.
- **Electrify the fleet:** replace existing vehicle with electric model.
- **Reduce Scope 1:** phase-out of gas consumption across Raven House.
- **Focus on lower carbon materials:** for property upgrades and developments (e.g. recycled steel, low-carbon concrete and products with high recycled content) to reduce embodied emissions.
- **Extend the life of existing building components:** do refurbishment, repair and reuse where possible and track this data to reduce the need for new materials.

Results

+ music

every model



life
sign

Raven’s 2025-26 carbon footprint

Raven’s 2025-26 footprint: **38,089 tCO₂e (market based)**

Footprint by scope:

Scope 1 emissions have remained steady since the last financial period, with a minor 1% increase.

Scope 2, on the other hand, **decreased by 53%** compared to 24/25FY.

Scope 3 makes up **99%** of Raven’s footprint this year and has gradually increased each year and shows a significant **36%** increase compared to 24/25 FY. Tenant emissions have stayed steady since the last reporting period. The biggest increase this year was from purchased goods and services and capital goods.

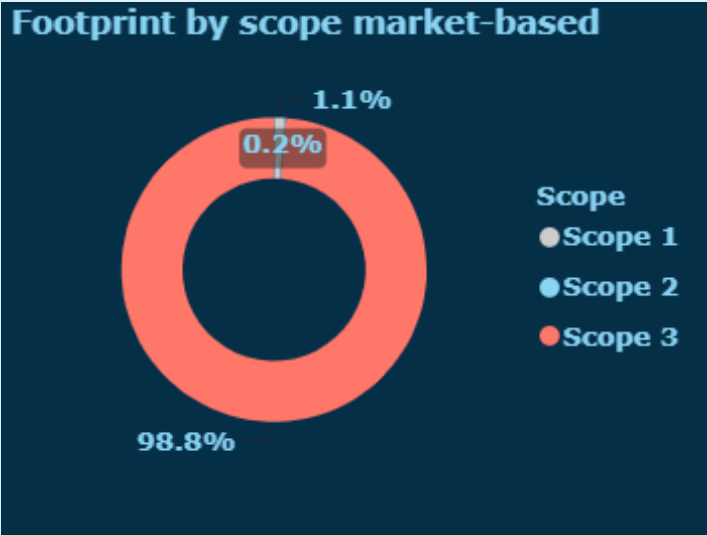


Figure 1. Total carbon footprint by scope.

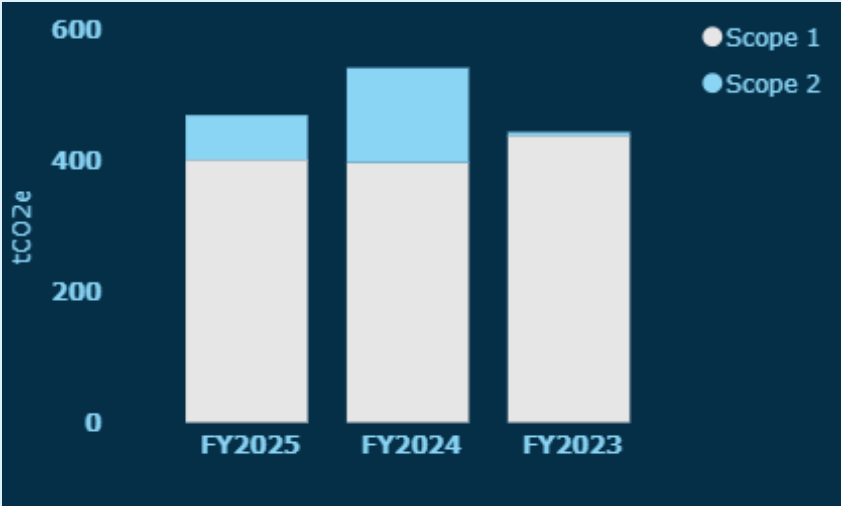


Figure 2. YOY comparison of absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions.

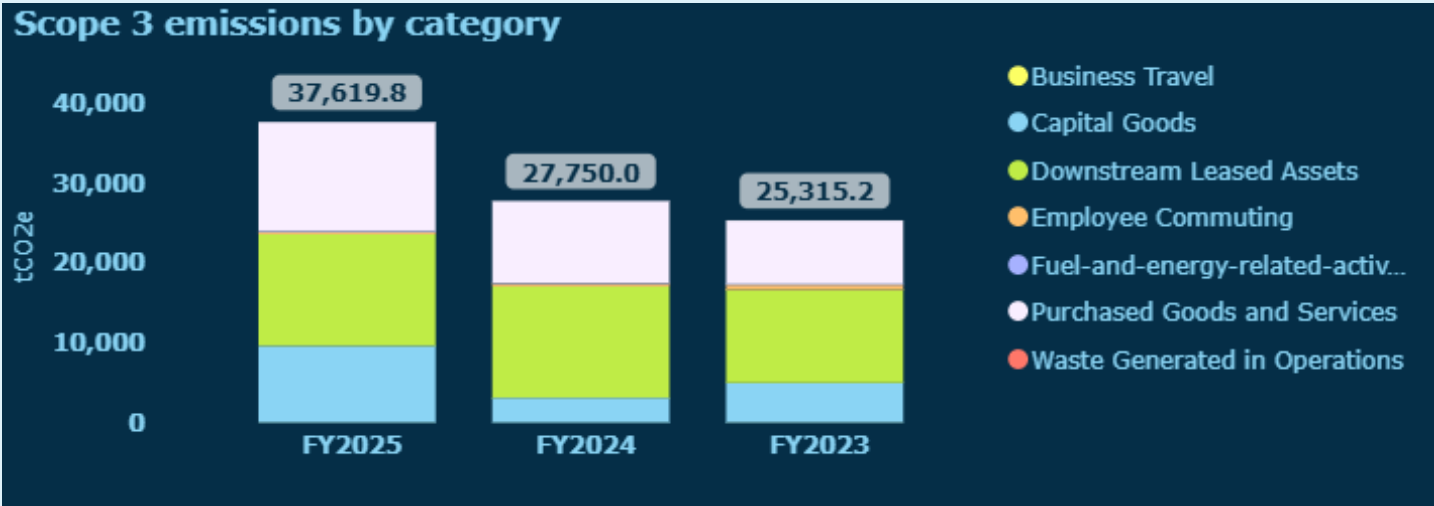


Figure 3. YOY comparison of absolute scope 3 emissions.

Emissions intensity

Bioregional reports Raven's emissions intensity on two bases: per £ of revenue and per square foot (sq ft). **The sq ft metric methodology covers Scope 1 and 2 emissions and downstream property emissions, and the per £ metric is based on total turnover during the financial year.** Emissions intensity has increased by 38% since the baseline year, mainly driven by business growth and higher emissions from purchased goods and services.

Key results:

Emissions intensity per £ of turnover rose in 2025/26, while intensity per sq ft held steady, based on a consistent floor area of 5,070,838 sq ft for both 2024/25 and 2025/26.

Per £ of turnover: kgCO₂e* per £ reached 0.636 in 2025/26, a 31.0% increase on the previous year.

- **Driver:** emissions grew 34.6% to 38,089 tCO₂e while turnover rose only 2.7%, widening the intensity gap.

Year	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Turnover (£)	kgCO ₂ e per £1	tCO ₂ e per £1
2023/24	25,759	55.7 m	0.462	0.000462
2024/25	28,292	58.3 m	0.485	0.000485
2025/26	38,089	59.9 m	0.636	0.000636

Table 2. Carbon intensity per £.

*As standard we report kgCO₂e for intensity metrics, but have provided tCO₂e to allow Raven to report on what's most beneficial to annual reporting

Year	Carbon intensity (kgCO ₂ e/sq ft)	Carbon intensity (tCO ₂ e/sq ft)
2024/25	2.85	0.00285
2025/26	2.84	0.00284

Table 1. Carbon intensity per sq ft based on consistent sq ft for FY 24/25 and 25/26.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions

Scope	Location-based tCO ₂ e	Market-based tCO ₂ e
Scope 1	401.6	401.6
Scope 2	65.1	68.1

Table 3. Emissions by scope calculated using a location-based and market-based approach.

Key results:

Minimal change in Scope 1 emissions but significant reduction in Scope 2 emissions due to the procurement of renewable energy certificate (REGO).

- **Scope 1 emissions** increased by **1%** since 24/25FY
- **Scope 2 market-based** emissions decreased **53%** since 24/25FY

Emissions from electricity per office

● Location-based tCO₂e ● Market-based tCO₂e

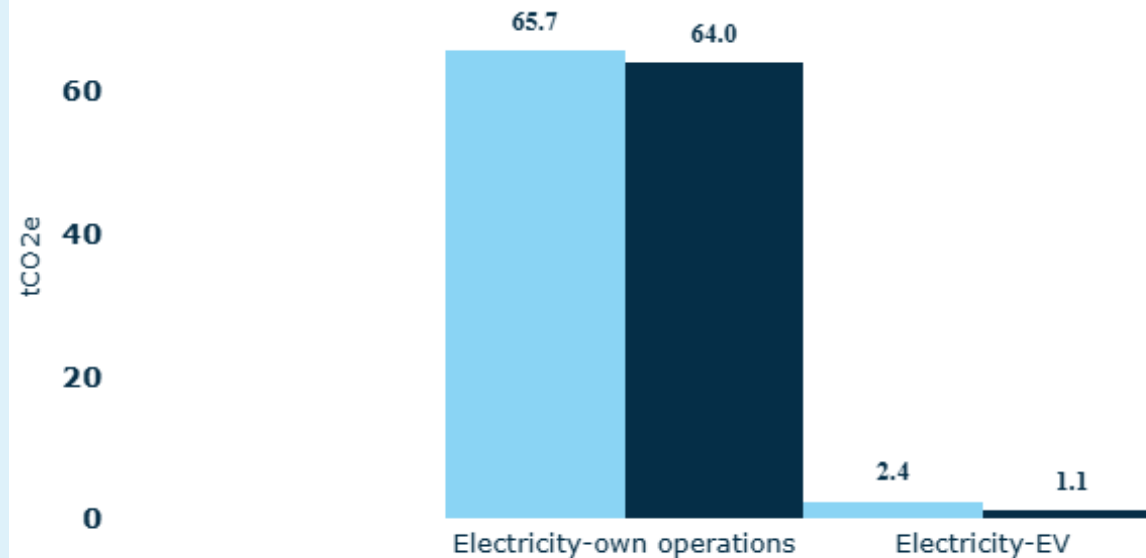


Figure 4. Emissions from electricity per office calculated using a location-based and market-based approach.

Scope 3 hotspots

Scope 3 is the largest part of Raven's carbon footprint, accounting for **99%** of total emissions. Hotspots are largely unchanged from last year, except Capital Goods, now the third largest category after rising **210%** year-on-year on asset purchase activity. As this category tracks investment cycles, such movement between years is expected. However, the scale of these peaks can be reduced by **prioritising retrofit and reuse of existing assets** over new build or **specifying lower carbon materials with EPD certification** instead of relying on spend based factors.

Key Results:

- Downstream leased assets is the largest source of emissions with **37%** of total emissions followed by purchased goods and services with **36%** of total emissions.
- Capital expenditure accounts for **25%** of Raven's total emissions and increased **210%** year-on-year mainly caused by higher spend on Additions and Components.



Figure 5. Scope 3 hotspots by category.



Purchasing emissions hotspots

Construction activities is one of the largest emission sources within Raven's purchasing emissions and consistent with previous years.

Key Results:

- **Construction activities: 8,098 tCO₂e**, 35% of total footprint and covers the emissions from construction work on Raven's properties.
- **Additions: 3,449 tCO₂e**, 15% of total footprint and accounts for Raven's additional spend on mix of capital goods (e.g. purchase of fixed assets)
- **Wood products: 2,493 tCO₂e**, 11% of total footprint and accounts for Raven's asset purchases (e.g. kitchen, doors).
- **Glass, clay, porcelain and ceramic products: 2,467 tCO₂e**, 11% of total footprint and accounts for Raven's asset purchases (e.g. windows, PV panels).
- **Metal products: 2,041 tCO₂e**, 9% of total footprint and accounts for Raven's asset purchases (e.g. boilers, wiring work).

Purchasing emissions

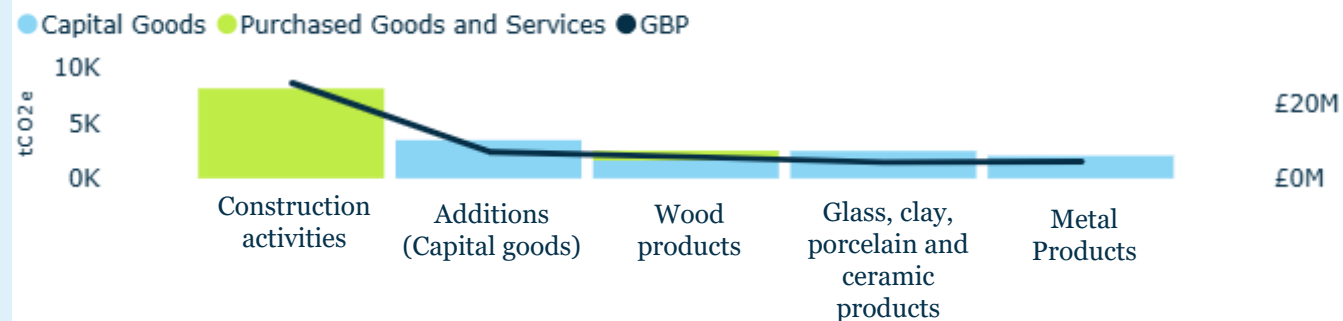


Figure 6. Top 5 Procurement and Capex emissions and spend by category.

Tenant emissions

Within Scope 3, tenant emissions are covered in category 13 downstream leased assets, which accounts for the majority of Raven Housing Trust's emissions. There were no methodological changes made this year, and one additional property was brought into scope. Total portfolio floor area remained consistent with last year, so it will be important for Raven to keep the data held in Parity Projects reviewed and accurate.

Key results:

- Tenant emissions increased by **0.2%** compared with the previous year.
- Natural gas accounted for **87%** of total tenant emissions.
- Tenant emissions increased by **20%** compared with the baseline year.

The top five emitters for the 25/25 FY were:

- 42 Alexandre road
- 2 Bevendean road
- 21 Timperley gardens
- 57 Landbroke road
- 10 Warbank crescent

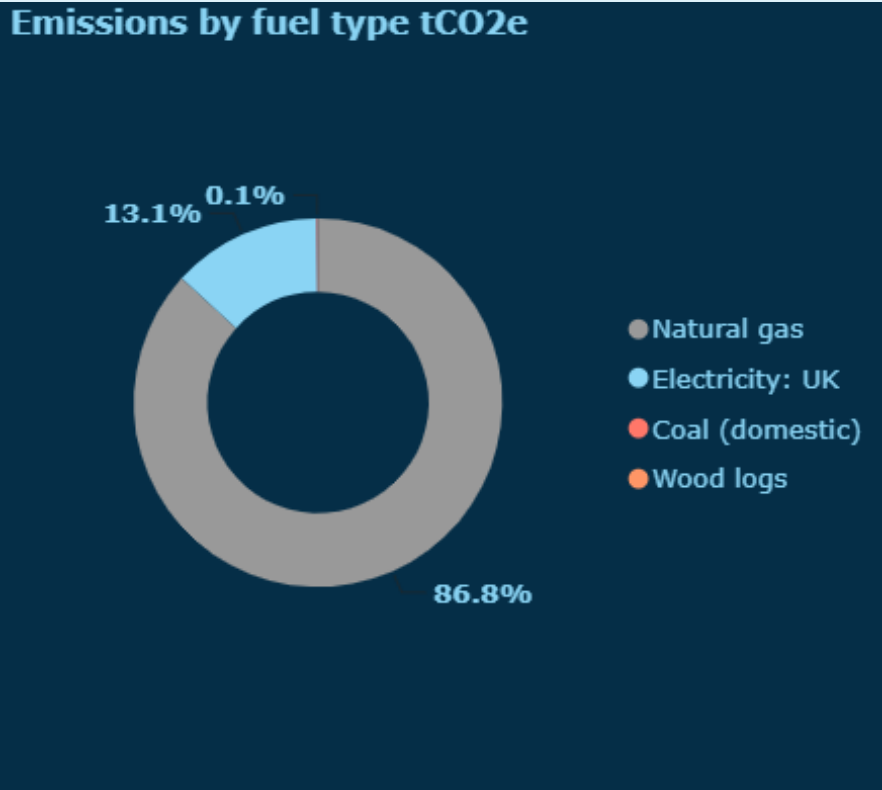


Figure 7. Tenant emissions by fuel type.

*Tenant emissions are calculated using aggregated meter data provided by Parity Projects for tenant controlled areas where Raven Housing Trust does not have operational control or direct access to energy consumption data.

Year	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)
2024/25	13,924
2025/26	13,955

Table 4. Tenant emissions*.

Employee commuting and home working

Employee commuting emissions decreased by **23%** mainly associated with less car commuting.

Employee commuting emissions: 270 tCO₂e

- **23%** decrease from prior year and over double baseline year.
- Car commuting emissions dropped **33%** from last year while bus emissions rose **2229%**.

Homeworking emissions: 31 tCO₂e

- Decreased by **30%** compared to previous year.

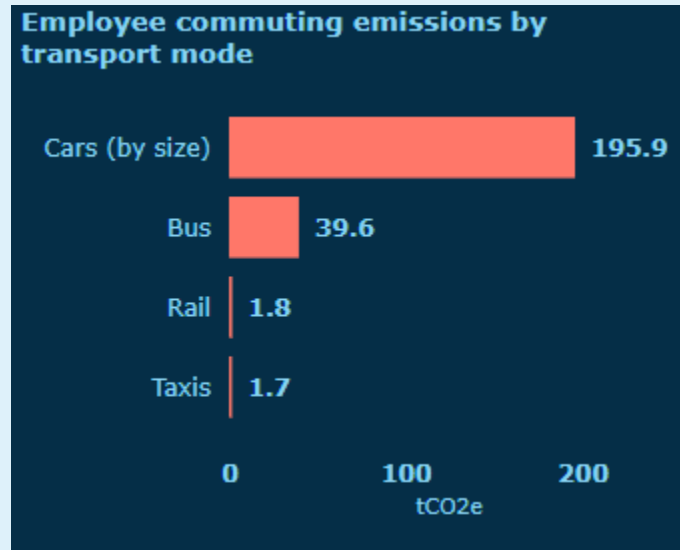


Figure 8. Employee commuting emissions by transport modes.

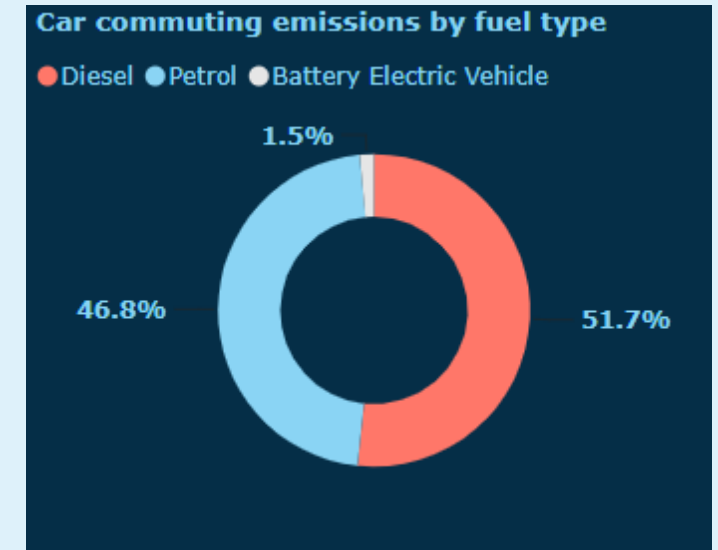


Figure 9. Car commuting emissions by fuel type.

Business travel

Business travel emissions increased year on year and still very consistent between years.

Key results

Business travel emissions: **32 tCO₂e**

- Increased **30%** from previous year and decreased **14%** from baseline.
- Road travels (mileage) dominate Raven's business travel footprint, contributing **89%**.

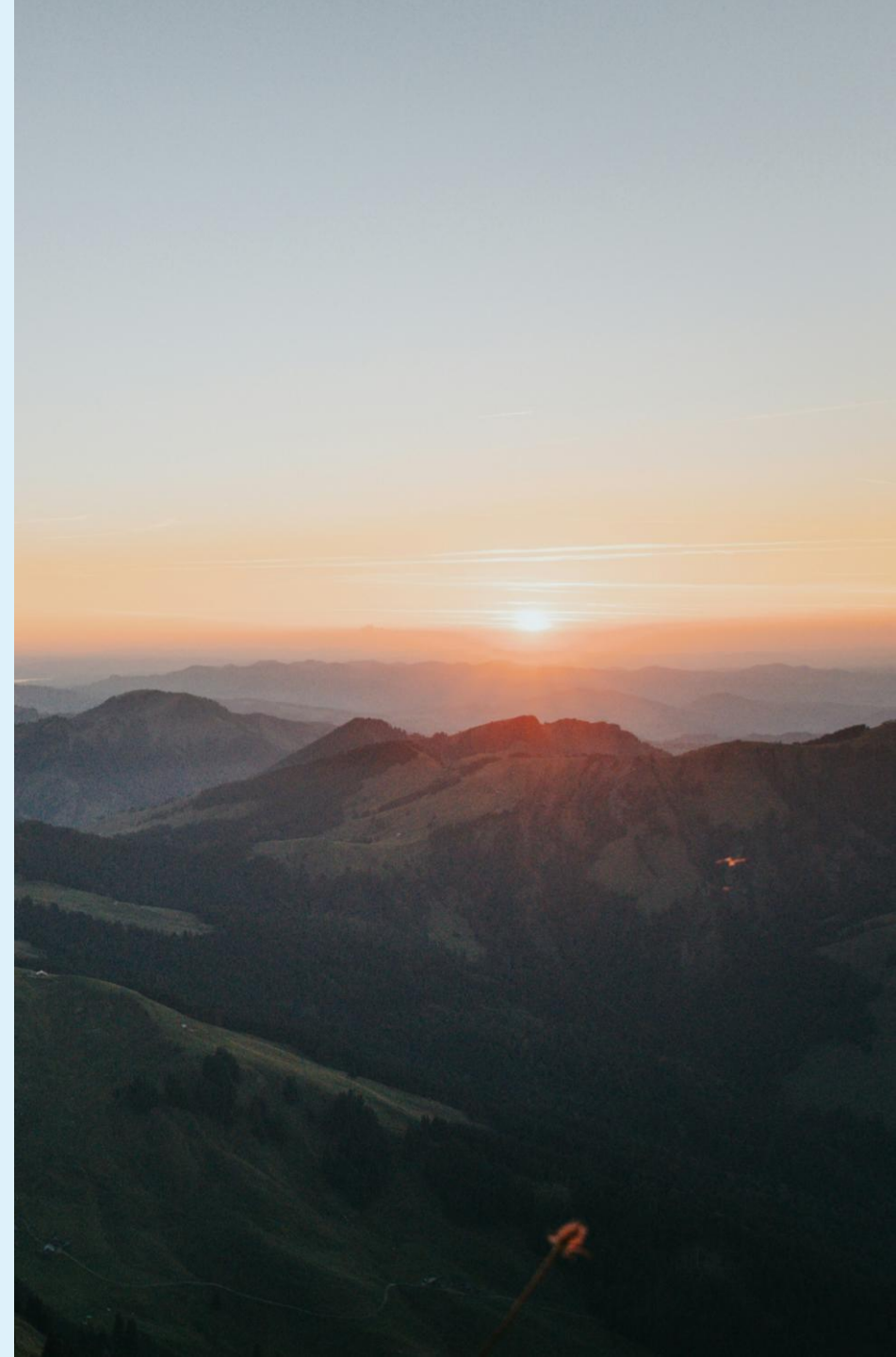
Water emissions

Water emissions increased year on year and still very consistent between years.

Key results

Water emissions: **0.5 tCO₂e**

- Increased **5%** from previous year and **93%** from baseline.





People-shaped support for planet-sized goals

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Any questions?

Appendix



People-shaped support for planet-sized goals

Appendix A: Methodology – scope of the assessment

Bioregional defines 'carbon footprint' as the sum of the direct and indirect GHG emissions arising from Raven Housing Trust activities, buildings, and value chain. The calculations include Raven Housing Trust scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions. The carbon footprint presented in this report is for Raven Housing Trust 2024/2025 financial year.

This carbon footprint is calculated in the units of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e). This universal measurement is used to compare the emissions from different greenhouse gases based on their Global Warming Potential (a measure of how much heat the emissions of 1 tonne of greenhouse gas will absorb over a period of time compared to carbon dioxide). There are seven main greenhouse gases that are considered: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3).

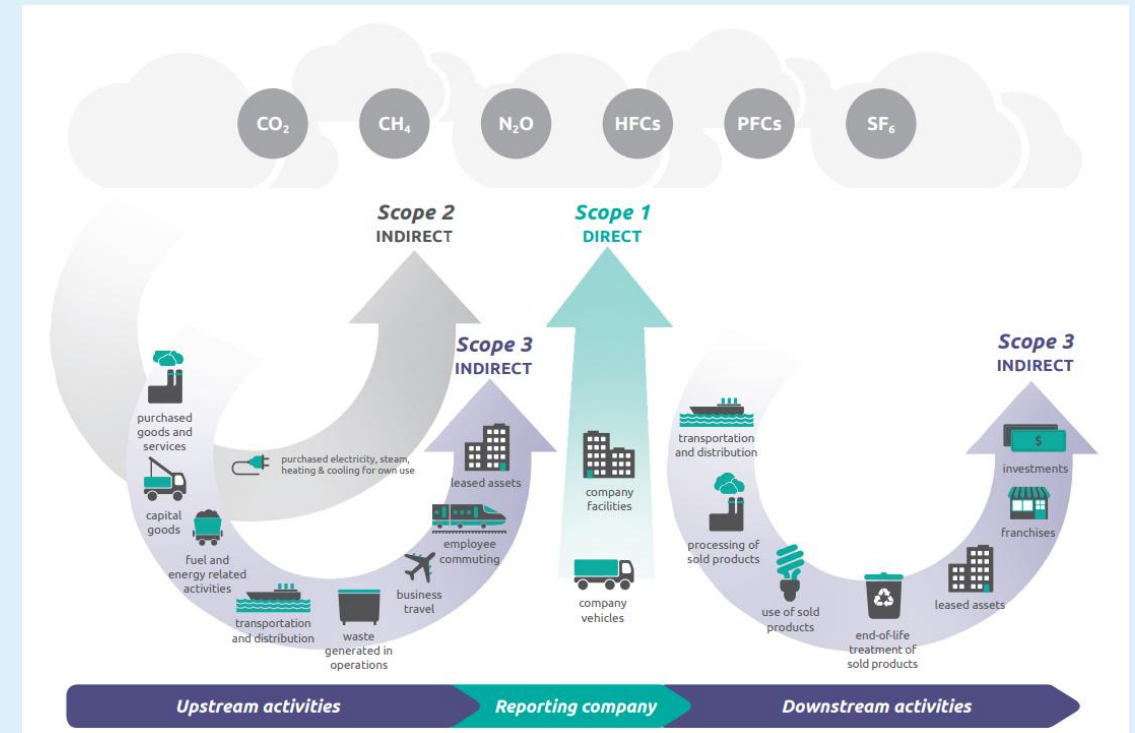


Figure 10. Overview of scopes and emissions across the value chain
Source: *The GHG Protocol*

Appendix B: Methodology – calculating emissions

The carbon emissions from company activities are calculated by multiplying activity data by the relevant emission conversion factor. This provides an estimate of the greenhouse gas emissions for different types of activity. Direct emissions associated from electricity and gas consumption, as well as indirect emissions from the majority of the 15 scope 3 categories have been calculated using conversion factors provided by the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ), factor year 2025.

For emissions calculated for activities based on spend, Multi-Regional Input-Output (MRIO) conversion factors, factor year 2023, have been used. These are produced by Small World Consulting (SWC) and Bioregional has accessed them through Compare Your Footprint. The MRIO factors are derived from a multi regional environmentally extended input-output analysis (MRIO). MRIO combines economic information about the trade between industrial sectors with environmental information about the emissions arising directly from those sectors. This produces estimates of the emissions per unit of output from each sector. The central technique is well established and documented (for example Leontief 1986, Miller and Blair 1985 & 2009).

Appendix C: Table of results in descending emissions impact by GHG Protocol categories

GHG Category	Reporting Year Operational activity	FY2025 Market-based tCO2e	% Market based	Location-based tCO2e	% Location based
▣ Scope 1	Fuel use - buildings	59.9	0.2%	59.9	0.2%
	Fuel use - company vehicles	341.6	0.9%	341.6	0.9%
	Total	401.6	1.1%	401.6	1.1%
▣ Scope 2	Electricity - buildings	65.7	0.2%	64.0	0.2%
	Electricity - vehicles	2.4	0.0%	1.1	0.0%
	Total	68.1	0.2%	65.1	0.2%
▣ Scope 3. Cat 01. Purchased Goods and Services	Procurement (excl. CAPEX and water)	13,660.2	35.9%	13,660.2	35.9%
	Water supply	0.5	0.0%	0.5	0.0%
	Total	13,660.7	35.9%	13,660.7	35.9%
▣ Scope 3. Cat 02. Capital Goods		9,583.1	25.2%	9,583.1	25.2%
▣ Scope 3. Cat 03. Fuel-and-energy-related-activities	Electricity - buildings	24.7	0.1%	24.7	0.1%
	Electricity - vehicles	0.4	0.0%	0.4	0.0%
	Fuel use - buildings	9.9	0.0%	9.9	0.0%
	Fuel use - company vehicles	80.1	0.2%	80.1	0.2%
	Total	115.2	0.3%	115.2	0.3%
▣ Scope 3. Cat 05. Waste Generated in Operations	Operational waste	2.3	0.0%	2.3	0.0%
	Water supply	0.5	0.0%	0.5	0.0%
	Total	2.8	0.0%	2.8	0.0%
▣ Scope 3. Cat 06. Business Travel		32.0	0.1%	32.0	0.1%
▣ Scope 3. Cat 07. Employee Commuting	Employee commuting	239.0	0.6%	239.0	0.6%
	Homeworking	31.1	0.1%	31.1	0.1%
	Total	270.1	0.7%	270.1	0.7%
▣ Scope 3. Cat 13. Downstream Leased Assets		13,955.9	36.6%	13,955.9	36.6%
Total		38,089.4	100.0%	38,086.4	100.0%

Appendix D: Scope of work

Category	Scope boundary	Description	Calculation method and assumptions	Data gaps	Data uncertainty	Conversion factors used	Factor uncertainty
Scope 1 - Fuel use - buildings	Relevant and calculated.	Consumption of gas and other fuels in buildings operated by the company	Metered data is provided for whole office building by Raven which includes utilities from other tenants from Raven house building. The tenanted energy is included in scope 1 for ease of reporting.		Medium certainty, building data includes utilities from other tenants in the building.	DESNZ 2025	High certainty, the relationship between consumption and carbon is well understood.
Scope 1 - Fuel use - company vehicles	Relevant and calculated.	Consumption of fuel by company-owned vehicles (business travel and logistics)	Fuel card data sent through from Kevin based on spend based assumption, confirmed that most utilise diesel outside of EV vehicles sitting in scope 2. We have converted spend to litres based on 25/26 average weekly road fuel price list .		Low certainty, spend data used and converted based on average prices	DESNZ 2025	Low certainty, use of spend based factors.
Scope 1 - Fugitive emissions - Refrigerants	Not included in the footprint because of the lack of data.	Refrigerants for use in air conditioning and fridges					

Appendix D: Scope of work

Category	Scope boundary	Description	Calculation method and assumptions	Data gaps	Data uncertainty	Conversion factors used	Factor uncertainty
Scope 2 - Electricity - buildings	Relevant and calculated.	Consumption of electricity in buildings operated by the company	Metered data is provided for whole office building by Raven which includes utilities from other tenants from Raven house building. The tenanted energy is included in scope 2 for ease of reporting. August 25 and March 26 data is calculated based on the average consumption since it was not provided by the data holder.	No REGO's were provided to confirm a zero tariff, therefore, the standard SSE tariff carbon intensity was used.	Medium certainty, building data includes utilities from other tenants in the building.	DESNZ 2025	High certainty, for the grid average factor used for location based as the relationship between consumption and carbon is well understood. Medium certainty for the supplier tariff as it was not clear whether Raven is on a zero carbon tariff or the standard tariff due to a lack of REGO's.
Scope 2 - Electricity - vehicles	Relevant and calculated.	Consumption of electricity by company-owned vehicles (business travel and logistics)	Monta EV charging consumption data is provided by the data holder, Anthony. As the chargers are located on-site, the total consumption is deducted from the electricity figures to avoid double counting.		High certainty, the metered data is provided.	DESNZ 2025	High certainty, the relationship between consumption and carbon is well understood.

Appendix D: Scope of work

Category	Scope boundary	Description	Calculation method and assumptions	Data gaps	Data uncertainty	Conversion factors used	Factor uncertainty
Scope 3. Cat 01. Purchased Goods and Services - Procurement (excl. CAPEX and water)	Relevant and calculated.	This includes all services and products purchased. It will include all procurements (e.g. ingredients and stationery) and services (e.g. cleaning, IT)	As per instruction by Raven only spend categorised as Asset or Expenses is included, negative values that are not marked as "Out of Scope" are understood to be refunds and therefore included. Updated nominal code list for the current year have been requested from Raven. Account names from both the previous and current years were compared, with new codes queried and classified accordingly. For the remaining categories, last year's classification has been retained. The finance team has also provided updated VAT information for each code. Based on the discussion in the meeting, an allocation ratio of 20% has been applied to unknown codes. Opening - closing balances were considered in determining the spend for the financial year, VAT excluded from this spend and multiplied by the assigned emission factor for the final emission figure. Meal expenses recorded under business travel nominal codes were added separately. Same with last year's methodology, certain codes under the asset account type '10UNDERCONSTRUCTION' account category were reclassified under purchased goods and services.	Missing VAT codes for certain procurement codes.	Medium certainty, whilst the financial data is well understood, missing VAT codes are assumed to be 20%	Small World Consulting 2023	Low certainty, use of spend based factors.
Scope 3. Cat 01. Purchased Goods and Services - Water supply	Relevant and calculated.		Meter data provide for raven house from castle water and sse water. We understand it is full office building including utilities from other tenants from Raven house building.		Medium certainty, the data is provided in monthly totals for certain period For the financial year coverage, calculations are based on average monthly consumption.	DESNZ 2025	High certainty, the relationship between consumption and carbon is well understood.

Appendix D: Scope of work

Category	Scope boundary	Description	Calculation method and assumptions	Data gaps	Data uncertainty	Conversion factors used	Factor uncertainty
Scope 3. Cat 01. Purchased Goods and Services - Goods for resale	Not relevant						
Scope 3. Cat 01. Purchased Goods and Services - Food and Drink	Not relevant						
Scope 3. Cat 02. Capital Goods - Capital goods	Relevant and calculated.	All fixed assets acquired within the year e.g. equipment, machinery, buildings, facilities, vehicles	A meeting was held with the Finance team, during which it was confirmed that codes 100025, and 100026 are covering capex spend in the "Components" document. Total spend between two documents did not match. Accordingly, the Components expenditure was assigned to SIC codes, and the corresponding ratio was applied to the variance, which was then recorded under "Uncategorised." The Finance team indicated last year that codes 100071 and 100021 had been used for additional capital expenditure. However, these categories have been excluded this year following confirmation that they do not cover any spend. A 20% VAT rate was applied to the codes without VAT information, based on discussions with the Finance team.	Missing VAT codes for certain Capex codes. Uncategorised expenditures (surplus of the Components document) that combine different types of assets under 100025 and 100026.	Low certainty, missing VAT codes are assumed to be 20% and surplus of the components spend were uncategorised, the categorised ratio applied for uncategorised spend.	Small World Consulting 2023	Low certainty, use of spend based factors.

Appendix D: Scope of work

Category	Scope boundary	Description	Calculation method and assumptions	Data gaps	Data uncertainty	Conversion factors used	Factor uncertainty
Scope 3. Cat 03. Fuel-and-energy-related-activities - Supply chain emissions from Scope 1 + 2 fuel and energy	Relevant and calculated.	Extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired: emissions from transmission and distribution; from well-to-tank.	Auto calculated		Medium certainty, see scope 1 and 2 for the details.	DESNZ 2025	High certainty, the relationship between consumption and carbon is well understood.
Scope 3. Cat 04. Upstream Transportation and Distribution - Freight for Food and Drink	Not relevant	Inbound logistics between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by your company).					
Scope 3. Cat 04. Upstream Transportation and Distribution - Freight for Goods for Resale	Not relevant	Inbound logistics between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by your company).					
Scope 3. Cat 04. Upstream Transportation and Distribution - Freight for Procurement and Capex	Not relevant	Inbound logistics between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by your company).					

Appendix D: Scope of work

Category	Scope boundary	Description	Calculation method and assumptions	Data gaps	Data uncertainty	Conversion factors used	Factor uncertainty
Scope 3. Cat 05. Waste Generated in Operations - Operational waste	Relevant and calculated.	Disposal and treatment of waste generated	Data is provided with a detail report on total weight, m3 per waste and treatment percentages. Based on the ratio of m3 to waste treatments, the weight per treatments was calculated for each waste type.	Weight per treatments was missing.	Low certainty, the ratio of m ³ is applied based on the provided tonnes data, and some of the waste is grouped under mixed waste; therefore, factors are assigned based on assumptions regarding the waste composition.	DESNZ 2025	High certainty, the relationship between consumption and carbon is well understood.
Scope 3. Cat 05. Waste Generated in Operations - Construction waste	Not relevant	Disposal and treatment of waste generated - construction waste	No construction waste reported this year as it could not be specified due to section 106 schemes				
Scope 3. Cat 05. Waste Generated in Operations - Sewerage treatment	Relevant and calculated.	Disposal and treatment of waste generated - sewerage treatment	As the invoices were submitted collectively.		High certainty, the consumption data is provided in m3.	DESNZ 2025	High certainty, the relationship between consumption and carbon is well understood.
Scope 3. Cat 06. Business Travel - Business travel	Relevant and calculated.	Transportation of employees for business-related activities - all transport modes considered (in vehicles <u>not</u> owned or controlled by your company).	We have removed 20% VAT from mileage and travel and subsistence fees sent through. We have assumed that "Travel Expenses" listed within travel and subsistence is related to land based travel. We have removed any food and beverage related expenses from travel and subsistence and moved this fee into procurement. We have also removed any negative expenses from our reporting boundary. Additional spend on food and beverage has been added as a separate line item in the purchase ledger	No activity data were provided, nor was any breakdown of spend across transport modes supplied.	Low certainty, the data is provided by spend categories and a mix of different codes. Assumptions are based on spend descriptions; however, it is not clarified whether the expenditures include only travel expenses.	Small World Consulting 2023	Low certainty, use of spend based factors.

Appendix D: Scope of work

Category	Scope boundary	Description	Calculation method and assumptions	Data gaps	Data uncertainty	Conversion factors used	Factor uncertainty
Scope 3. Cat 07. Employee Commuting - Employee commuting	Relevant and calculated.	Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites (in vehicles not owned or controlled by your company).	Used a staff survey of 125 (37%) recipients detailing how many days they commute to work and what method. This was then extrapolated for the full organisation based on the provided FTE figure.	Data extrapolated due to incomplete participation.	Medium uncertainty, data is extrapolated from an employee commuting survey with a response rate of 32%.	DESNZ 2025	High certainty, the relationship between consumption and carbon is well understood.
Scope 3. Cat 07. Employee Commuting - Homeworking	Relevant and calculated.	Employee homeworking emissions can be captured here as an optional data point	The commuting survey includes questions on homeworking, which allow Bioregional to estimate the kWh of electricity and gas used by Raven staff whilst homeworking. Calculations are made according to the Bioregional's Homeworking Methodology inspired by CYF's home working methodology. Total gas and electricity consumption is calculated according to the work, lighting and heating categories. Holidays are not confirmed by Raven therefore last year's assumption is used.	No specific activity data were provided for heating systems, every electronic equipment use, or lighting. Data extrapolated due to incomplete participation.	Medium uncertainty, whilst average kWh for appliances and heating is used, the hours of use is based on data from Raven employees with a response rate of 32%.	DESNZ 2025	High certainty, the relationship between consumption and carbon is well understood.

Appendix D: Scope of work

Category	Scope boundary	Description	Calculation method and assumptions	Data gaps	Data uncertainty	Conversion factors used	Factor uncertainty
Scope 3. Cat 08. Upstream Leased Assets - Upstream leased assets	Not relevant	Emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by the reporting company in the reporting year and not already included in the reporting company's scope 1 or scope 2 inventories. This category is applicable only to companies that operate leased assets (i.e., lessees). Examples of upstream leased assets may be rented offices, machinery or equipment.					
Scope 3. Cat 09. Downstream Transportation and Distribution - Transportation and distribution of sold products	Not relevant	Transport of products to retailers					
Scope 3. Cat 09. Downstream Transportation and Distribution - Visitor/customer travel	Not relevant	Visitor/customer travel to company retail location or place of operation					

Appendix D: Scope of work

Category	Scope boundary	Description	Calculation method and assumptions	Data gaps	Data uncertainty	Conversion factors used	Factor uncertainty
Scope 3. Cat 10. Processing of Sold Products - Processing of sold products	Not relevant	Processing of intermediate products sold by downstream companies					
Scope 3. Cat 11. Use of Sold Products - Use of sold products	Not relevant	End use of goods and services sold to customers					
Scope 3. Cat 12. End of Life of Sold Products - End-of-life treatment of sold products	Not relevant	Waste disposal and treatment of products sold - this includes the disposal of packaging by customers					
Scope 3. Cat 13. Downstream Leased Assets - Downstream leased assets	Relevant and calculated.	Operation of assets owned by the reporting company and leased to other entities, not included in scope 1 and scope 2. Leased assets may include offices, stores or vehicles. Tenant emissions fall under this category.	Data on Kwh has been provided by the team at Parity. This is split into different types of fuel by each properties with the PV information. Where on the fuel type "community" has been added, we have assumed that this is still the standard supply. Emission factors are assigned according to the each fuel type. Supply chain emissions have been included in the emission factors as a well-to-tank (WTT). We have used the feed-in tariff assumption of exporting 50% of solar generated electricity	No activity data were provided for each flats or properties.	Low certainty, the data provided by Parity contains a high level of assumptions, as their energy consumption is generally estimated based on property details.	DESNZ 2025	High certainty, the relationship between consumption and carbon is well understood.