



Audit of Carbon Emissions and Decarbonisation Strategy to Achieve Net Zero



June 2024

PAVEAWAYS
BuildingContractors



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.

PAVEAWAYS Building Contractors

Pave Aways Limited are a collaborative and award-winning construction company operating across the West Midlands, Mid Wales, and beyond. With offices strategically located in Knockin, Wrexham, and Newtown we provide high-quality construction services that deliver long-lasting benefits to the communities we serve.

Title: Carbon Emissions and Decarbonisation Strategy to Achieve Net Zero

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Company: Pave Aways

Project Sponsor and Approval: Steven Owen

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Foreword: A Passion for Sustainability

At Pave Aways our commitment to building a better future extends beyond the construction projects we undertake. As a company deeply rooted in our communities, we recognise our responsibility to operate in an environmentally sustainable manner. This ethos aligns with our vision to not only deliver excellence in construction but also to ensure a positive impact on the environment and society.

In 2023, we embarked on a detailed assessment of our carbon footprint, collaborating with Go Green Experts to shape our path towards net zero emissions. I am proud to present this report, which highlights Pave Aways' pledge to achieve Net Zero by 2045 and halve our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. This ambition reflects our dedication to significant short-term emissions reductions and a steadfast long-term commitment to sustainability.

We have already set in motion several initiatives to drive this transformation:

Energy Efficiency:

- Environmental management measures certified with ISO14001.
- Waste Compacting Baler and recycling scheme to reduce scope 3 emissions.
- An initiative to reduce scope 1 diesel emissions and move to an electric fleet.
- Installed rainwater harvesting methods on our sites.

Sustainable Design Principles:

- We are well versed in sustainable design principles including Passivhaus, BREEAM Excellent, EPC A+ and renewable technologies.
- Although we are not required to implement these formal systems on some projects, we will bring our experience and recording systems to every project to reduce its environmental impacts



Pave Aways is dedicated to ongoing improvement, integrating carbon reduction into every facet of our project management and supply chain.

With transparency as a guiding principle, we will provide annual updates on our progress. While we understand the challenges ahead, our goal remains unequivocal: to achieve net-zero emissions by 2045.

Steven Owen
Managing Director

1.

Executive Summary

Pave Aways Limited has committed to two key Net Zero related targets:

- 1. Reach Net Zero Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 2045. To achieve this, Pave Aways will remove GHGs from our operations and wider business activities consistently each year until we reach a Net Zero position for Scope 1, Scope 2 and material Scope 3 emissions.**
- 2. Pave Aways also commits to an interim target of reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 from the 2022 baseline.**

These targets are consistent with a 1.5°C reduction pathway (with the annual target reduction shown in section 7 of this report) and are set in accordance with the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) guidance. These ambitious targets are aspirational in the short to medium term and a process of constant review of progress against targets over multiple years is required to achieve success in the long term.

The principles of the Science Based Targets Initiative state that offsets must be excluded from emissions reduction targets. Offsetting can be used for beneficial projects such as forest management but cannot be used to comply with emissions reduction targets.

The targets have been set using the Market-based methodology for electricity emissions. Pave Aways will look to become Net Zero by 2045 under both the market-based and location-based methodologies.

In addition to these targets Pave Aways has an ambition to measure and control Scope 3 emissions so that by 2030, our total GHG emissions reduce by 30% from the 2022 baseline position. Pave Aways is also committed to achieving 80% renewable electricity use by 2025 and 100% renewable electricity use by 2035.

The first step for Pave Aways to create the decarbonisation plan and strategy has been to measure our carbon footprint. Working with Go Green Experts, Pave Aways has measured our carbon footprint CO₂e emissions (i.e. Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions) including direct and selected indirect emissions.

This was undertaken for the 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 period, which is the baseline period for the organisation (also referred to as the “2022” period in this report). The

annual carbon reduction plan shows how we will reduce carbon emissions between the Baseline Period and 2045, with the plan being more detailed in nature between 2022 and the 2030 interim target.

Five key economy-wide assumptions have been made in writing this report and are critical in enabling Pave Aways to deliver its Net Zero targets. These are:

1. The UK Electricity grid continues to decarbonise and becomes more robust.
2. EV charging point rollout across the UK accelerates between now and 2030
3. Government support for economy-wide electrification including support for Heat Pump roll out across the UK, and energy taxes rebalanced away from Electricity towards Gas before 2035.
4. Construction materials available in the UK become increasingly low-carbon as technology develops
5. Construction design in the UK increasingly demands low-carbon solutions, for example Passivhaus, BREEAM Excellent standards



Blacon High School, Chester
New Teaching Block

2.

Introduction & Organisational Boundary

Datasets used in calculating the carbon footprint

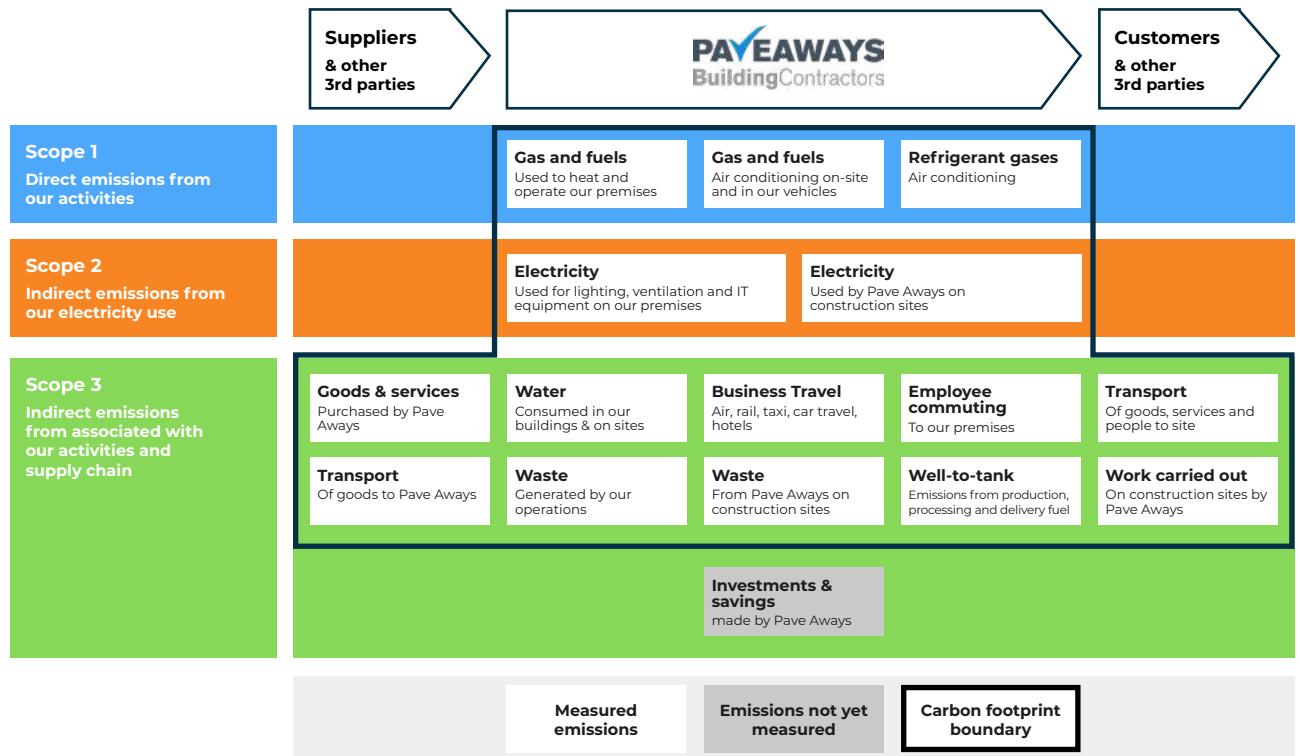
Go Green Experts Ltd has reviewed the following datasets submitted by Pave Aways, including:

1. Electricity, Gas and water usage from data provided.
2. Vehicle fleet fuel usage data
3. Company vehicle mileage data.
4. Employee commuting data
5. Waste data.
6. Air Conditioning Service Reports
7. Supplier data: Purchase Ledger 22-23
8. Material Usage Data
9. Employee information
10. Office occupancy rate data
11. Construction site activity data

These datasets were used to calculate the carbon footprint of Pave Aways as described in section 3.

Defining the Boundary of the Organisation

The carbon footprint was measured considering the organisational boundary for Pave Aways defined in the below diagrams:



Legal entities included within the carbon footprint scope

- **Pave Aways Ltd:**
Company number 01136997
- **Pave Aways Holdings Ltd:**
Company number 07431863

Sites included in scope

Head Office:	Wrexham Office:	Newton Office:
Avenue Mill, Knockin, Oswestry, SY10 8HQ	Benjamin Road, Wrexham, LL13 8EG	Ladywell House, Park Street, Newtown, SY16 1JB

The head office and Wrexham office are owned, and the Newtown office is leased.

In addition to the above there are construction sites that change regularly. In 2022 to 2023 there were an average of 12 construction sites worked on at any one time during the year.

3.

Calculations

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 (for references see Appendix A).

Emissions consist of several atmospheric greenhouse gases which include Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxide (N₂O), Ozone (O₃), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and Perfluorocarbons (PFCs). For simplicity of comparison, the global warming potential of all these gases is combined into a Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e). All GHG emissions quoted in this report are in CO₂e units.

For the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023, the carbon footprint (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) for Pave Aways was calculated to be.

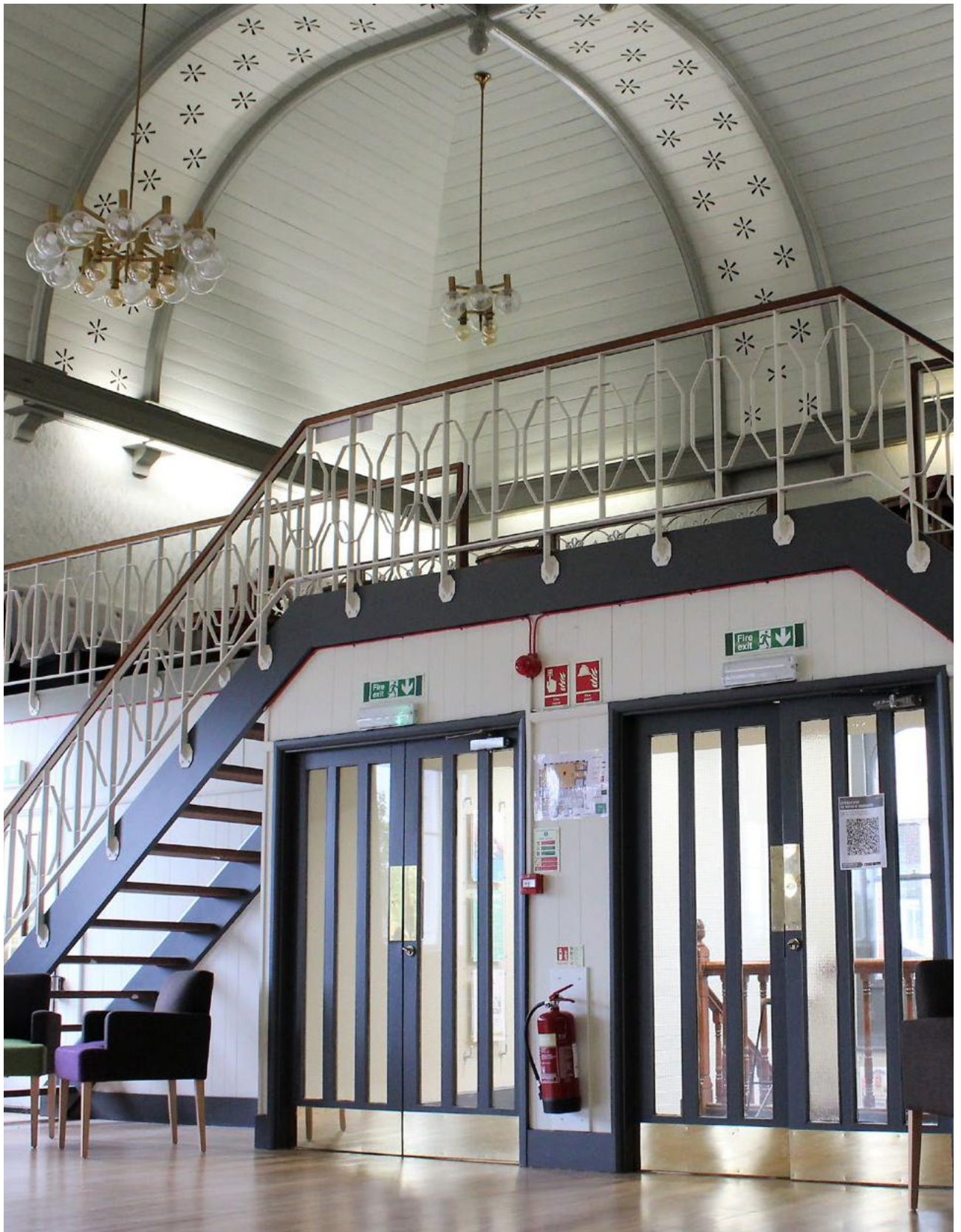
Total GHG Footprint:

5,911.24 Tonnes CO₂e

Carbon intensity metric:

233.16 tCO₂e per £M Turnover

To enable a clear understanding of the carbon footprint over which Pave Aways has control over, versus the element where the company has influence, but not control, the carbon reduction plan has also been categorised into Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 elements.



Anstice Memorial Hall, Telford
Symphonic Refurbishment

4.

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”. To achieve this, greenhouse gases (GHG) must be halved by 2030 and brought to net zero by 2050 in order to limit warming to 1.5°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 2050.

Individual business contribution

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 and marketing:** Publicising sustainability goals and reporting achievements
- **Social and environmental:** Helping to reduce society's carbon emissions and waste



5.

Carbon Footprint

The below charts show the total carbon footprint for Polar Speed. Chart 5.1 shows the carbon footprint based on the “Location Based” methodology for electricity emissions, whilst chart 5.2 shows the carbon footprint based on the “Market Based” methodology for electricity emissions:

- **The location-based method:** A method to quantify GHG emissions (electricity) based on average energy generation emission factors for defined locations. This assumes that electricity emissions are the same as the national average for the U.K.
- **The market-based method:** A method to quantify GHG emissions based on GHG emissions emitted by the generators from which the reporter contractually purchases electricity.

Total Carbon Emissions for the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023

Aspect	Tonnes CO2e				
	Total	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	%
Mains Gas	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.0%
Electricity	7.28		5.38	1.90	0.1%
Fuel oil	12.68	10.32		2.37	0.2%
LPG - Fork Lift	0.83	0.74		0.09	0.0%
Diesel - Site Generators	170.17	137.41		32.76	2.9%
Petrol - for site work tools	1.62	1.26		0.36	0.0%
Business Travel	32.89	0.00	0.00	32.89	0.6%
Transport - Company Vans	106.28	106.28	0.00	0.00	1.8%
Staff Commuting	110.13			110.13	1.9%
Work From Home	0.00			0.00	0.0%
Waste	105.01			105.01	1.8%
Water & Sewerage	0.41			0.41	0.0%
Air Con Cooling	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.0%
Purchases - Materials	3,156.97			3,156.97	53.4%
Purchases - Subcontractors	2,189.17			2,189.17	37.0%
Purchases - Other	17.81			17.81	0.3%
Total	5,911.24	256.01	5.38	5,649.85	100%

Pave Aways Total Carbon Footprint – Location Based & Market Based



Commentary

These charts show the total emissions for the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023.

The charts include all scope emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2, and significant Scope 3).

Categorisation: Gas and electricity are reported in Scopes 1, 2 & 3, where the Scope 3 element covers both emissions whilst producing and transporting fuels used and from upstream distribution losses.

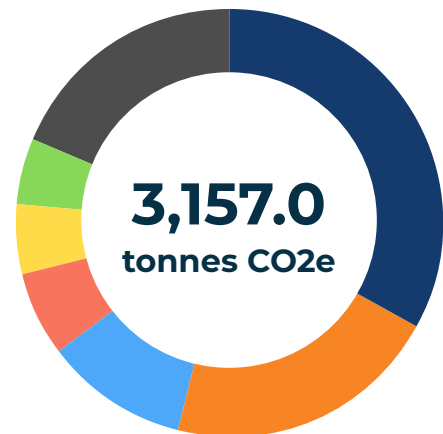
The total Carbon Footprint for Pave Aways has been calculated using the methodology defined in the World Resources Institute (WRI) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and The Carbon Conversion Factors published annually by Defra on behalf of the UK Government (see Appendix A).

Purchases are shown to be the highest source of emissions. They are not part of core business operations and therefore opportunities to reduce these emissions in the short term are limited.

Total Carbon Emissions by Material Type: Supply Chain – Material Purchases Breakdown

Aspect	tCO2e	Scope 3	%
Kerbs	667.29	667.29	21.1%
Cement	333.08	333.08	10.6%
Blocks	207.22	207.22	6.6%
Health & Safety Site Materials	160.47	160.47	5.1%
Door & Frames	157.61	157.61	5.0%
Sanitaryware	129.90	129.90	4.1%
Mortar	126.40	126.40	4.0%
Sheet Materials - Plywood, MDF, OSB	125.56	125.56	4.0%
Concrete	103.57	103.57	3.3%
Ironmongery	101.89	101.89	3.2%
Other	1,043.98	1,043.98	33.1%
Total	3,156.97	3,156.97	100%

Pave Aways Carbon Footprint Emissions from Material Purchases



Commentary

Material purchases make up the majority of Pave Aways carbon emissions, and so the top 10 emissions categories are shown in figure 5.2 with the balance shown as “other”.

Over time Pave Aways will begin trialling lower carbon forms of materials from Suppliers as the technology and options available improves. For example, there are now low carbon cement and concrete options on the market, and the price of these versions of the materials are forecast to reduce over time.



Welshpool Church in Wales Primary School, North Powys
Passivhaus Development

Carbon Intensity

Carbon Intensity is a metric that allows a company to compare its emissions year on year as the size and activity of the business increases or decreases. This is calculated by measuring emissions per £ of revenue or by staff numbers or product volumes.

The metrics also allow comparison to industry averages and similar organisations that are also publishing their carbon intensity metrics.

Finally, the metric also allows Pave Aways customers to estimate their own carbon footprint from doing business with Pave Aways by using the revenue intensity metric of Pave Aways multiplied by the customer expenditure with Pave Aways.

Pave Aways key carbon intensity metric for the selected base year is tonnes CO₂e per £1 million company turnover.



Welshpool Church in Wales Primary School, North Powys
Passivhaus Development



Invertek Drives, Welshpool
Production & Warehouse Facility, BREEAM Excellent

The market based carbon intensity for this is shown below:

These figures are broadly consistent with an average UK Construction company. The Office For National Statistics estimates carbon intensity for the “Constructions and construction works for civil engineering” sector to be 200 tCO₂e/£m in 2022 which is slightly lower than Pave Aways 233 tCO₂e/£m,

which is due to Pave Aways being at the start of our decarbonisation journey.

Another comparison is the 182 tCO₂e/£m Skanska Construction reported revenue intensity in 2021 which is slightly lower than Pave Aways. Skanska has been measuring and lowering their carbon footprint since 2010 and Skanska’s “baseline” 2010 carbon footprint was 347 tCO₂e/£m for comparison.

Carbon intensity	
Employee FTE count	85
Turnover £m	£25,353,143
Tonnes CO ₂ e	5,911
Tonnes CO ₂ e per FTE	69.54
Tonnes per £m turnover	233.16

Carbon intensity by scope			
Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1+2	Scope 3
256.01	5.38	261.39	5,649.85
3.01	0.06	3.08	66.47
10.10	0.21	10.31	222.85

Pave Aways Carbon Intensity per £M (Market Based)

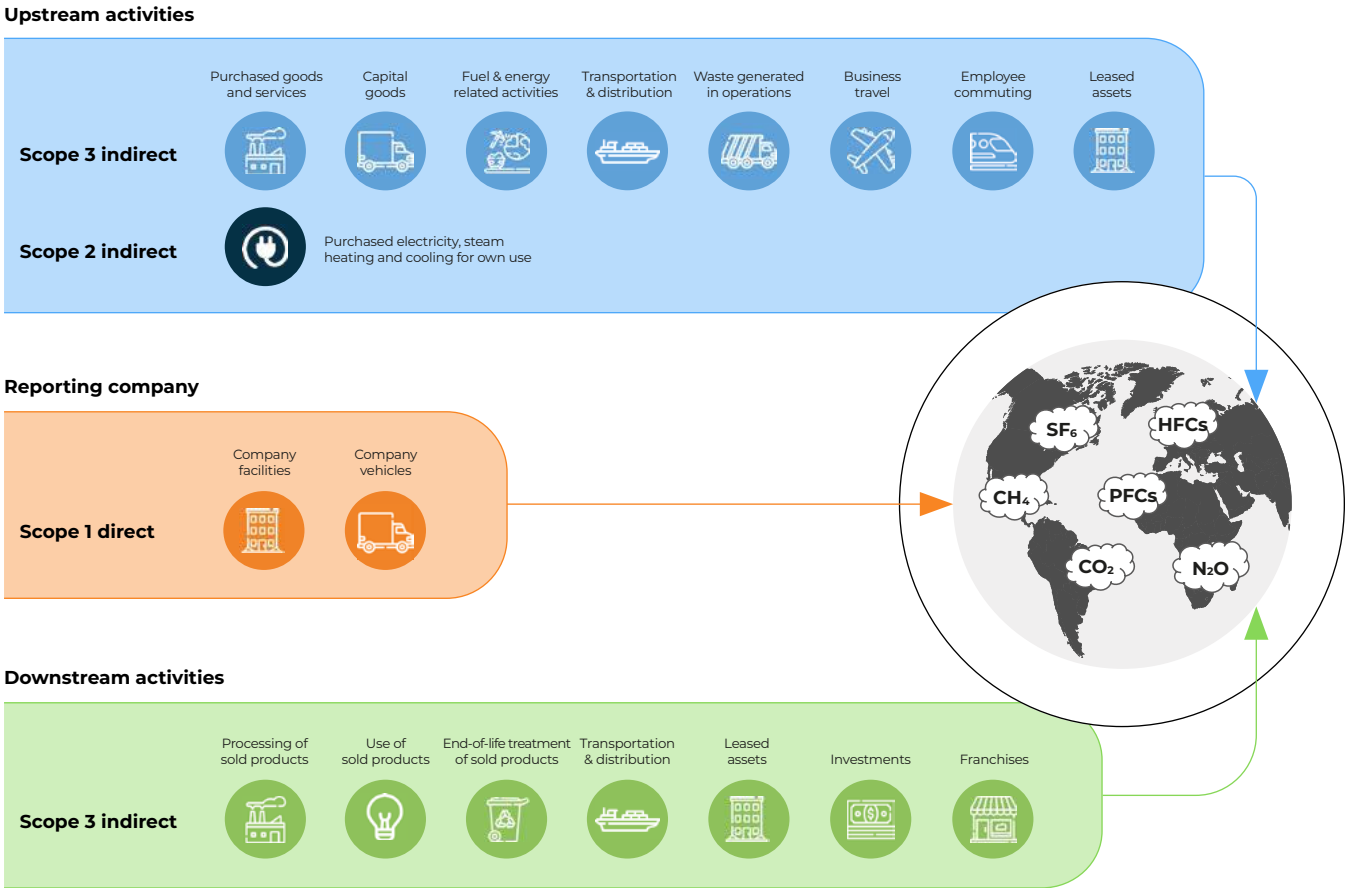
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CO₂e Emissions – Scopes 1, 2 & 3 and Key Assumptions

Emission Scopes are defined by the internationally accepted Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The protocol has been developed through cooperation over many years between the World Resources Institute (WRI), the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and other key partners.

Emission scopes are based on an assessment of which emissions from operations the organisation can directly control versus those which it can merely influence.

The below diagram summarises the categories of emissions that are classified into each scope.



Depiction of scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emission categories

Key assumptions when calculating the carbon footprint:

Scopes 1 and 2:

- Purchased electricity based on KWh usage on energy bills for the period
- Air Conditioning: There have not been any leaks recorded from aircon chillers.
- Diesel for vans: based on fuel card usage in litres
- Diesel for site and plant energy generation: based on invoice diesel litres
- Oil for office: based on invoiced litres
- Gas for forklift truck: based on invoiced litres

For the period a full set of records were recorded and so no assumptions around litres used were required.

Scope 3.1 - Purchases:

- Materials: where weight of material purchased was known then industry material conversion factors by weight were used. Where weight data was not collected for the period then spend material conversion factors were used.
- Sub-Contractors: Spend based methodology applied.
- Other suppliers: Spend based methodology applied.

All suppliers are assumed to be UK based.

Scope 4 – Upstream transport and distribution:

- Estimated under “logistics” spend category in Supplier spend

Scope 3.5: Waste: Estimated by skip number categorised by type of waste, where the average skip weight is estimated and the number of skips in the period by waste type are known.

Scope 3.6: Business Travel: Based on employee expense data which records vehicle engine size and fuel type, and mileage for the period to estimate MPG and therefore litres used in the period.

Scope 3.7: Commuting and working from home:

- There is minimal working from home
- Commuting based on employee survey based on time in the office and distance from home to work.



Sarn Social Housing, North Powys
Passivhaus Development

7.

Pave Aways Carbon Reduction Target

The carbon reduction KPIs for Pave Aways are shown in Table 7.1, with the two definitive targets using the 'Market Based' methodology for electricity emissions:

1. Scopes 1 & 2 emissions 50% reduction by 2030
2. All scopes 90% reduction by 2045 to reach Net Zero

Following the measurement of Pave Aways carbon footprint, a detailed analysis has been undertaken to ascertain where our carbon reductions could be made in the short-term, medium-term and long-term.

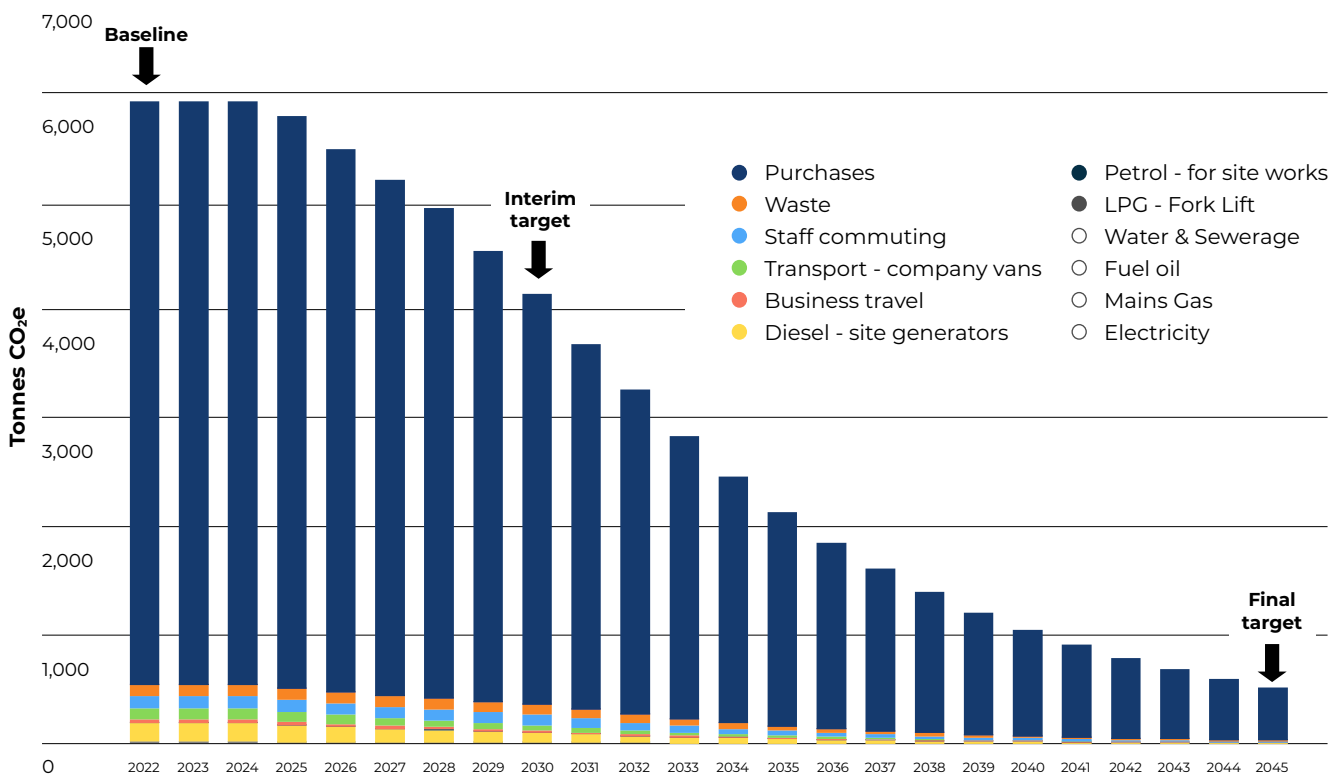
This has then formed the basis of Pave Aways ambitious 2045 Net Zero target. A summary of the annual carbon reduction forecast by category to achieve this target is shown in Figure 7.1 below.

This includes reducing emissions to 10% of the baseline 2022 period, which equates to 57 tonnes of CO₂e residual emissions by 2045. The equivalent amount of emissions will be removed from the atmosphere using carbon removal technology, in line with the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi) guidance, to enable Pave Aways to be a Net Zero organisation.

SBTi for SMEs guidance requires that an interim target is set for 2030 for Pave Aways which equates to 36 tonnes CO₂e reduction for scopes 1 & 2 combined by 2030.

As part of the glide path to Net Zero informed assumptions on the wider U.K. economy decarbonisation milestones have been made. For example, it is assumed that electricity will become increasingly renewable resulting in a lower greenhouse gas conversion factor. Further, over time, the usage of electric vehicles will increase dramatically, as will the usage of alternative, lower-carbon forms of transport.

Critically for Pave Aways, the supply chain, both nationally and internationally will also become less carbon-intensive over time, with more options for very low-carbon construction materials and services, thus supporting a reduction in Pave Aways Scope 3 emissions.



Pave Aways carbon reduction targets summary: 2022 to 2045

Aspect	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Mains Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electricity	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.0
Fuel oil	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.0	11.4	10.9	10.3	9.8	9.3	8.9	7.5	6.4
LPG - Fork Lift	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Diesel - Site Generators	170.2	170.2	170.2	153.2	137.8	124.1	116.6	100.5	90.4	76.9	65.3	55.5
Petrol - for site work tools	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Business Travel	32.9	32.9	32.9	30.4	28.1	26.0	24.1	22.3	20.6	18.1	15.4	13.1
Transport - Company Vans	106.3	106.3	106.3	95.7	84.2	72.4	62.3	53.5	46.0	40.5	34.4	29.3
Staff Commuting	110.1	110.1	110.1	107.9	105.8	103.7	101.6	99.6	97.6	85.9	73.0	62.0
Waste	105.0	105.0	105.0	102.9	100.8	98.8	96.9	94.9	93.0	81.9	69.6	59.1
Water & Sewerage	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Purchases	5,363.9	5,363.9	5,363.9	5,256.7	4,993.8	4,744.1	4,506.9	4,146.4	3,773.2	3,358.2	2,988.8	2,600.2
Target	5,911.2	5,911.2	5,910.9	5,767.6	5,469.8	5,187.0	4,924.9	4,532.5	4,135.1	3,674.7	3,257.8	2,828.9
Actual	5,911.2											
% of base year	100.0%	100%	100%	98%	93%	88%	83%	77%	70%	62%	55%	48%
% reduction		0%	0%	2%	7%	12%	17%	23%	30%	38%	45%	52%
Reduction	0	0	0	143	298	283	262	392	397	460	417	429
Reduction cumulative	0	0	0	144	441	724	986	1,379	1,776	2,237	2,653	3,082

Pave Aways carbon reduction targets data table: 2022 to 2045

Aspect	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
Mains Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electricity	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Fuel oil	5.4	4.6	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9
LPG - Fork Lift	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diesel - Site Generators	47.2	40.1	34.1	29.0	24.6	20.9	17.8	15.1	12.9	10.9	9.3	7.9
Petrol - for site work tools	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Business Travel	11.1	9.5	8.0	6.8	5.8	4.9	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.9
Transport - Company Vans	24.9	21.2	18.0	15.3	13.0	11.1	9.4	8.0	6.8	5.8	4.9	4.2
Staff Commuting	52.7	44.8	38.1	32.4	27.5	23.4	19.9	16.9	14.4	12.2	10.4	8.8
Waste	50.3	42.7	36.3	30.9	26.2	22.3	19.0	16.1	13.7	11.6	9.9	8.4
Water & Sewerage	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Purchases	2,262.2	1,968.1	1,712.3	1,489.7	1,296.0	1,127.5	980.9	853.4	742.5	646.0	562.0	488.9
Target	2,456.6	2,133.3	1,852.7	1,609.0	1,397.5	1,213.8	1,054.3	915.7	795.4	691.0	600.3	521.5
Actual												
% of base year	42%	36%	31%	27%	24%	21%	18%	15%	13%	12%	10%	9%
% reduction	58%	64%	69%	73%	76%	79%	82%	85%	87%	88%	90%	91%
Reduction	372	323	281	244	212	184	160	139	120	104	91	79
Reduction cumulative	3,455	3,778	4,059	4,302	4,514	4,697	4,857	4,995	5,116	5,220	5,311	5,390

Aspect	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Mains Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fuel oil	10.3	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.1	5.2
LPG - Fork Lift	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Diesel - Site Generators	137.4	137.4	137.4	123.7	111.3	100.2	90.2	81.1	73.0	62.1	52.8	44.8
Petrol - for site work tools	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Transport - Company Vans	106.3	106.3	106.3	95.7	84.2	72.4	62.3	53.5	46.0	40.5	34.4	29.2
Scope 1	256.0	256.0	256.0	231.0	206.5	182.9	162.3	143.8	127.7	110.7	94.2	80.0
Electricity	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5
Scope 2	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5
Scope 1+2 (Interim Target)	261.4	261.4	261.1	235.5	210.4	186.4	165.3	146.5	130.1	112.8	96.0	81.5
% of Base Year	100%	100%	100%	90%	81%	71%	63%	56%	50%	43%	37%	31%
Scope 3	5,649.9	5,649.9	5,649.8	5,532.1	5,259.4	5,000.6	4,759.6	4,386.0	4,005.0	3,561.9	3,161.8	2,747.4
All scopes (net zero target)	5,911	5,911	5,911	5,768	5,470	5,187	4,925	4,533	4,135	3,675	3,258	2,829
Actual	5,911											
% of Base Year	100%	100%	100%	98%	93%	88%	83%	77%	70%	62%	55%	48%

Pave Aways carbon reduction targets data table: 2022 to 2045 – split out by scope

Aspect	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
Mains Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fuel oil	4.4	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7
LPG - Fork Lift	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diesel - Site Generators	38.1	32.4	27.5	23.4	19.9	16.9	14.4	12.2	10.4	8.8	7.5	6.4
Petrol - for site work tools	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport - Company Vans	24.9	21.1	18.0	15.3	13.0	11.0	9.4	8.0	6.8	5.8	4.9	4.2
Scope 1	68.0	57.8	49.1	41.8	35.5	30.2	25.6	21.8	18.5	15.7	13.4	11.4
Electricity	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Scope 2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Scope 1+2 (Interim Target)	69.3	58.9	50.1	42.5	36.2	30.7	26.1	22.2	18.9	16.0	13.6	11.6
% of Base Year	27%	23%	19%	16%	14%	12%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%
Scope 3	2,387.3	2,074.5	1,802.6	1,566.5	1,361.3	1,183.0	1,028.1	893.5	776.6	674.9	586.6	509.9
All scopes (net zero target)	2,457	2,133	1,853	1,609	1,397	1,214	1,054	916	795	691	600	521
Actual												
% of Base Year	42%	36%	31%	27%	24%	21%	18%	15%	13%	12%	10%	9%

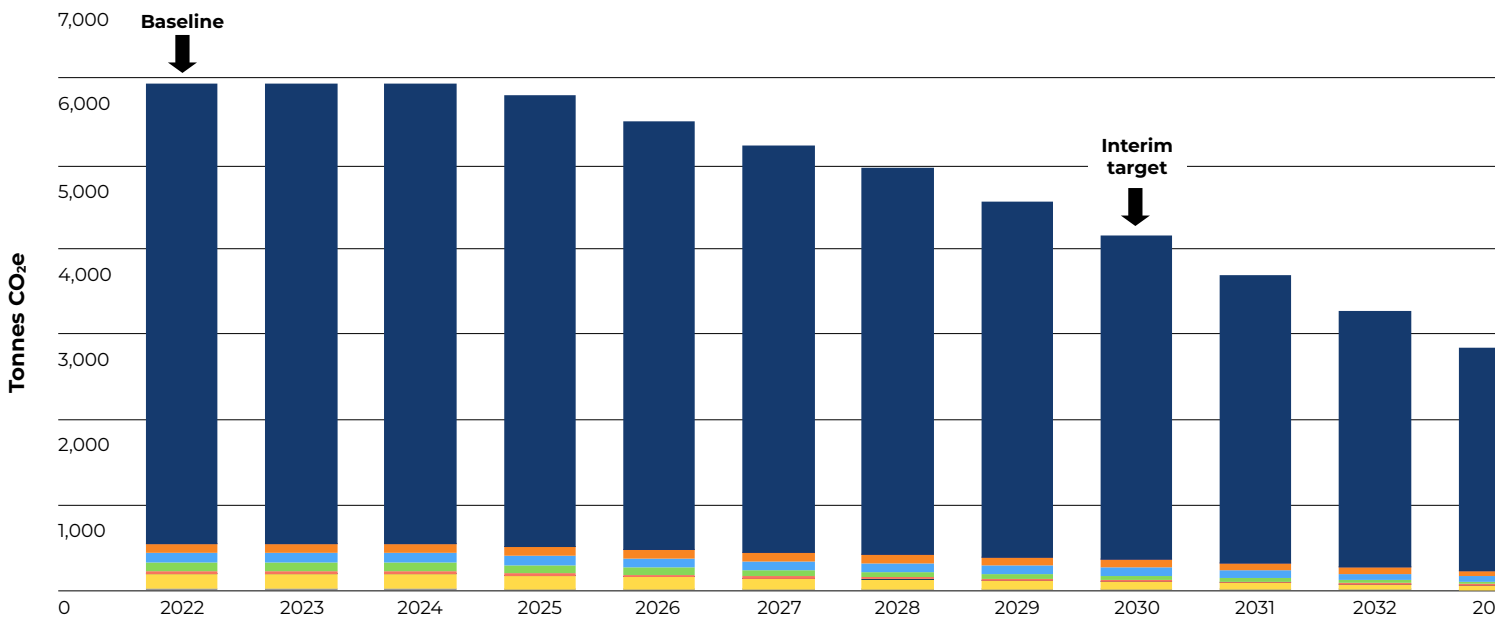
8.

Pave Aways Carbon Reduction Plan



Y Lawnt, Newtown
Low-carbon Social Housing Development

Carbon reduction plan - summary



Short term initiatives:

- Electricity: Purchase renewable electricity from Energy Supplier
- Diesel generators on site: Complete business case for using HVO fuel instead of diesel in short term, and switching to Electric Generators where appropriate in future
- Company Vans: Business case for transitioning at least half the fleet to EVs before 2030. In the short term increase the use of HVO fuel
- Scope 3: Complete sub-contractor engagement programme and research low carbon materials
- Continue with employee sustainability training initiative

Medium term initiatives:

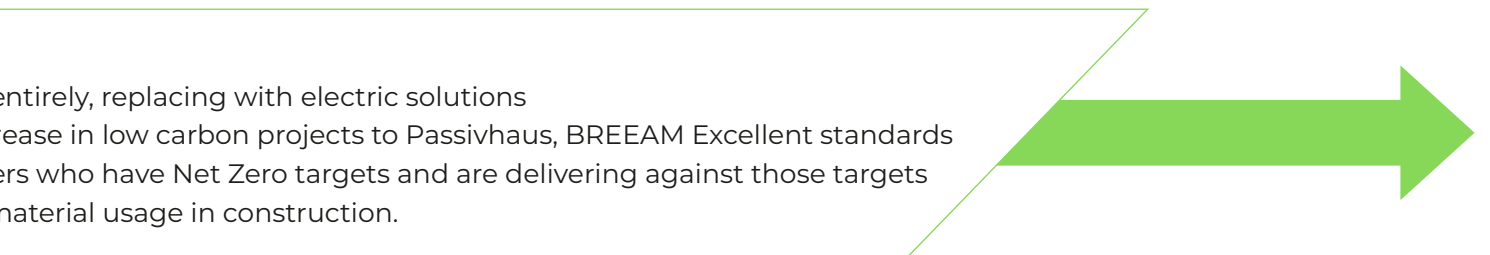
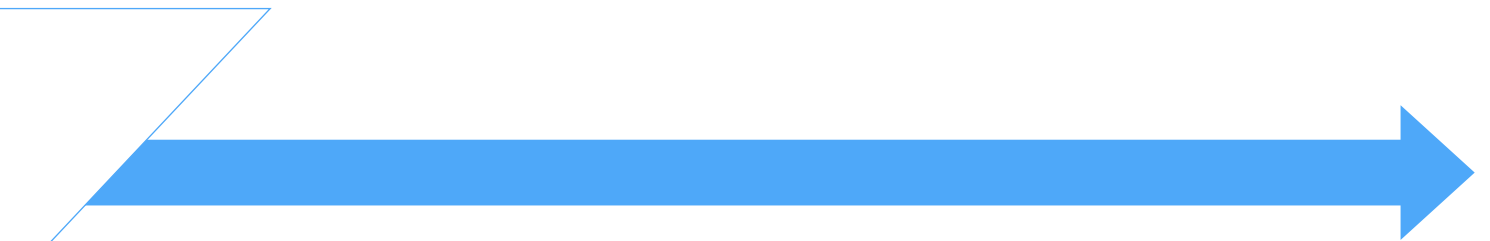
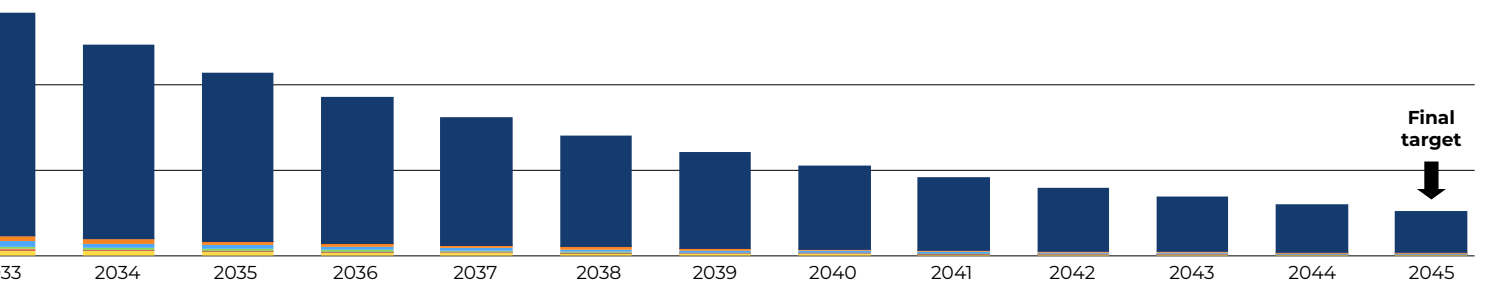
- Electricity: Investigate Solar on own buildings, coupled with heat pumps, heating and EV chargers linked to the Solar generation and renewable energy
- Switch to at least a 50% Electric fleet by 2030
- Test Electric Generators on sites and roll out to off-grid sites as batteries
- Implement Sub-Contractor Engagement Programme and stipulate that all suppliers need a Net Zero target published by 2027

Long term initiatives:

- Remove diesel, petrol and oil use on site
- Work with clients to define an incremental carbon reduction target
- Only work with low carbon suppliers
- Become an expert in low carbon materials

Pave Aways carbon reduction plan summary: 2022 to 2045

- Purchases
- Petrol - for site works
- Waste
- LPG - Fork Lift
- Staff commuting
- Water & Sewerage
- Transport - company vans
- Fuel oil
- Business travel
- Mains Gas
- Diesel - site generators
- Electricity



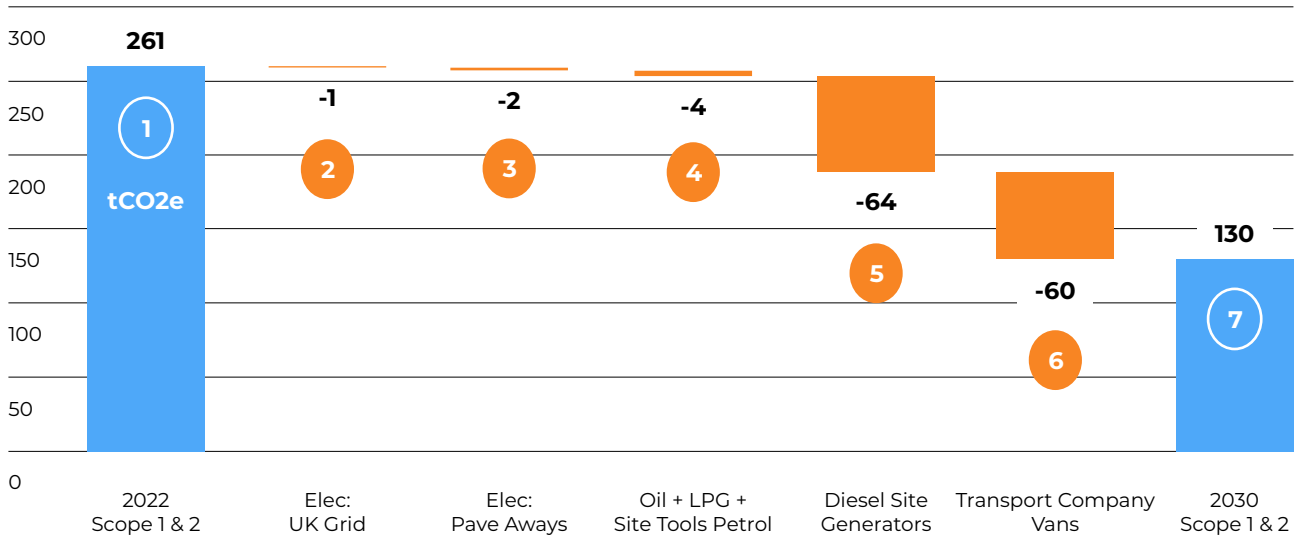
9.

Key Action Areas to deliver 50% scope 1 & 2 emissions reduction by 2030



ZipClip, Welshpool
Production Facility

The below waterfall diagram summarises the initiatives that Pave Aways are implementing to halve our scope 1 & 2 emissions between 2022 and 2030



#	Category	Description
1	2022 baseline	Scope 1 & 2 emissions
2	Electricity: UK Grid continues decarbonisation	The UK Electricity grid is decarbonising at pace. On current trends the grid will be 90% decarbonised by 2040. Pave Aways have prudently assumed a 25% reduction in UK grid carbon intensity between 2022 and 2030.
3	Reduction in Electricity emissions	Pave Aways Purchase renewable electricity from Energy Supplier. We will also Investigate Solar on own buildings, coupled with Heat pumps (to replace oil heating) and EV chargers linked to the Solar generation and renewable time of use tariff.
4	Fuel Oil +LPG Forklift + Petrol Site Tools reduction by 2030	Pave Aways will switch to Electric Forklift Trucks before 2028, and switch some power tools from petrol to Electric before 2030.
5	Diesel – site generators	We will complete the business case for using HVO fuel instead of diesel in short term, and switching to Electric Generators where appropriate in future – taking advantage of improved battery technology to enable low carbon generators when our construction sites are off grid.
6	Company Vans	Business case for transitioning whole fleet to EVs before 2030. In the short term increase the use of HVO fuel
7	2030 interim target	50% reduction in scope 1 & 2 baseline emissions by 2030.

Context – Initiatives Already Delivered

We pride ourselves on maintaining strong relationships with our supply chain partners, enabling us to order precisely what we need while quickly addressing any unexpected requirements. If any surplus materials or waste are generated, we handle them responsibly by either storing them for future use at our Head Office yard or offering them to local community groups.

Responsible Initiatives

In support of our Carbon Reduction Strategy, we have rolled out various measures to minimize our carbon footprint, including:

- Environmental management measures certified with ISO14001.
- Energy-saving hot water dispensers to replace traditional kettles.
- A Waste Compacting Baler and recycling scheme to lower scope 3 emissions.
- Aiming to reduce scope 1 diesel emissions with a transition to an electric fleet.
- Motion-sensor lighting in offices.
- Accessible recycling points in welfare cabins for daily waste.
- Remote meeting options to cut down on travel.
- Minimising travel distances for site operatives on projects.

We also promote car-sharing and carpooling to reduce vehicle numbers travelling between sites. Our electric vehicle fleet, supported by charging points at our head office, includes a company pool car and two fully electric vans.

We encourage alternative travel methods, participating in the cycle-to-work scheme and urging colleagues to minimise car use wherever possible.

Sustainable Design Principles

We excel in sustainable design principles such as Passivhaus, BREEAM Excellent, EPC A+, and renewable technologies. Even when not required to apply these formal systems, we bring our expertise and recording systems to every project to minimise our environmental impact. We place importance on high air-tightness standards to reduce long-term energy consumption. Additionally, we strive to use standard material measurements to prevent excessive waste in all our designs.

10.

Pave Aways Detailed Carbon Reduction Plan

Pave Aways detailed carbon reduction 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 can flex to accommodate these changes.

Carbon footprint awareness and Energy Management Systems (EMS)

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term	Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date	
Carbon footprint and EMS ongoing management, review and target setting	Control				
	Short	1.1	Implement an environmental policy, energy policy and action plan.	Alex Taylor	June 2023
	Short	1.2	Raise awareness and consult with staff regarding CO2 emissions, energy consumption, and other environmental aspects.	Sarah Jones	June 2023
	Long	1.3	Embed CO2 reduction target setting into all processes within the business.	Alex Taylor and Quantity Surveyors	June 2025
	Short	1.4	Appoint green champions/ ambassadors with a specific brief to collect resource-efficiency ideas and to assist with energy and resource management on a day-to-day basis. Set up a sustainability team and review ideas and information.	Site Representatives to be confirmed	June 2023
	Short	1.5	Discuss ideas with senior staff to secure manager and other key staff engagement.	Alex Taylor	June 2023
	Short	1.6	Carry out CO2-related awareness training/ toolbox talks for all staff and contractors on site.	Alex Taylor & Sarah Jones	June 2023
		1.7	Consider embedding environmental/carbon checklists into site management documentation. Review RAMS (Risk Assessments and Method Statements) and include CO2 and environmental considerations.	Alex Taylor	June 2023
		1.8	Implement environmental checklists at sites and monitor trends.	Alex Taylor	June 2023
		1.9	Conduct pilot studies for individual projects to measure the carbon footprint and compare results.	Alex Taylor	November 2024
	Short	1.10	Develop a structured training and CO2 awareness plan for staff. Ensure staff are aware of sustainability objectives, and train procurement staff.	Sabrina Davies & Sarah Jones	June 2023
	Influence				
	Short	1.11	Collaborate with contractors and suppliers. Complete the supplier survey arranged by GGE and open discussions to implement Net Zero actions.	Rob Keyland, Alex Taylor & Sarah Jones	November 2024
Medium	1.12	Include a review of all supplier's and contractors' carbon intensity.	Rob Keyland, Alex Taylor & Sarah Jones	November 2024	

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term	Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date	
Carbon footprint and EMS ongoing management, review and target setting	Influence				
		1.13	For school tenders, explore any potential to work with the Eco-Schools program, https://www.eco-schools.org.uk/seven-steps/ . Consider engaging with school Eco committees.	Sabrina Davies & Sarah Jones	November 2024
	Medium	1.14	Consider integrating ISO 14001:2015 with Net Zero.	Alex Taylor	June 2023
	Ongoing				
	Long	1.15	Continually review the action plan and include carbon footprint considerations.	Alex Taylor	Ongoing
	Long	1.16	Continually identify relevant training and implement a training plan throughout the organisation.	Sabrina Davies	Ongoing
		1.17	Consider opportunities to design and incorporate low-carbon intensity materials and processes.	Keeley Fox	Ongoing
	Medium/Long	1.18	Investigate de-materialisation/low-carbon material opportunities. Continue to periodically review the materials available and new innovations. (Health and Safety requirements will need to be considered also).	Keeley Fox	Ongoing



Energy

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term	Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Energy Reduction	Control			
	Short	2.1 Install sub-metering and / or energy monitoring clamps in high energy-consuming areas and processes to enable the accurate recording of electricity consumption. Measure and monitor night and weekend energy consumption; the half-hourly data shows nighttime and weekend consumption.	Alex Taylor	June 2023
	Medium	2.2 Review energy consumption and embodied CO2 as a criterion for future purchases. Work with the supply chain to identify new opportunities.	Rob Keyland	June 2024
	Short	2.3 Ensure computers, copiers and display screens are set to optimum efficiency.	All Individuals	June 2023
	Medium	2.4 Track energy at all levels and investigate submetering as a way to receive more granular, actionable data.	All Site Managers	June 2024
	Short	2.5 Review the efficiency and consumption of individual heating and cooling systems.	Emma Yarwood	June 2023
	Long	2.6 Consider alternatives to the boiler when they are due for replacement.	Steven Owen	June 2030
	Influence			
	Medium	2.7 Develop a structured training and CO2 awareness plan for operational staff.	Sabrina Davies & Sarah Jones	June 2024
	Energy Suppliers	Control		
Short		2.8 Review green energy tariffs to ensure they are the industry-leading options.	Charlotte Davies	June 2024
Ongoing				
Medium		2.9 Continually review energy procurement.	Charlotte Davies	Ongoing
Medium	2.10 Continually review the market to ensure that renewable energy claims are valid.	Alex Taylor	Ongoing	

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term	Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Building Facilities	Control			
	Short	2.11 Conduct quarterly reviews of energy consumption and generation patterns.	Alex Taylor	Ongoing
Renewable Energy	Control			
	Medium	2.12 Achieve 80% renewable energy use by 2030. Review the estimated PV output against actual generated figures.	Alex Taylor & Charlotte Davies	November 2029
	Long	2.13 Achieve 100% renewable energy use by 2035.	Alex Taylor & Charlotte Davies	November 2034

Financial and Commercial

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term	Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Financial and commercial	Control			
	Short	3.1 Review commercial service supply chain, banks, insurance, accountancy, website, cloud hosting, training providers, software subscriptions, legal services, and other relevant suppliers.	Charlotte Davies	November 2024
	Influence			
	Short	3.2 Raise awareness with procurement staff when reviewing or renewing contracts.	Charlotte Davies	November 2024
	Short	3.3 Review sustainability of pension investments.	Charlotte Davies	November 2024
	Ongoing			
Long	3.4 Continually review the supply chain and consider using suppliers offering the lowest CO2 options.	Rob Keyland	Ongoing	

Facilities and Office

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term	Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Office Equipment	Control			
	Short	4.1 Ensure computers, copiers and display screens are set to optimum efficiency. Review the energy consumption of the servers	All Individuals	June 2023
	Short	4.2 Review the office and other equipment energy consumption.	Emma Yarwood	June 2023
	Medium	4.3 Consider recycling and re-use options for office equipment when it is disposed of.	Emma Yarwood	June 2023
	Ongoing			
	Long	4.4 Consider IT lifecycle for future projects, can equipment be repaired and re-used?	Emma Yarwood	June 2023
Waste	Control			
	Short	4.5 Review the waste reports and conduct a waste audit. Review the skips on the construction sites to ensure they are full and well-loaded prior to collection. Review the recycling rates of waste management suppliers.	Alex Taylor	June 2023
IT	Control			
	Medium	4.6 Review the volume of Emails and cloud working versus video chats.	Steven Owen	June 2024
	Influence			
	Medium	4.7 Review IT systems and complete a carbon intensity audit.	Charlotte Davies	June 2024
	Ongoing			
	Medium	4.8 Generic count on e-mails, review the requirement for a large number of e-mails.	Doug Millns	June 2024
	Medium	4.9 Create an IT asset list in order to determine the current levels of equipment.	Charlotte Davies & Emma Yarwood	June 2024
	Medium	4.10 Review the list and plan to purchase low-energy alternatives in the future.	Charlotte Davies & Emma Yarwood	June 2023

Procurement

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term	Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Procurement	Control			
	Medium	5.1 Ensure new contracts require suppliers to state their carbon footprint and have an action plan.	Contract Managers & Quantity Surveyors	November 2025
	Influence			
	Medium	5.2 Complete a supplier survey to determine the current status of their carbon awareness.	Rob Keyland	June 2024
	Medium	5.3 Support supply chain in order to help them manage footprint.	Rob Keyland, Alex Taylor & Sarah Jones	June 2024
	Ongoing			
	Long	5.4 Develop a consistent approach to data gathering throughout the supply chain.	Rob Keyland	Ongoing
	Medium	5.5 Review the options to raise client awareness.	Rob Keyland	Ongoing
Long	5.6 Continually review best practices.	Rob Keyland	Ongoing	

Travel

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term	Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Business Travel Plant and machinery	Control			
	Short	6.1 Review the options for low-carbon alternatives to the plant and machinery when it is due for renewal.	Emma Yarwood & Charlotte Davies	June 2024
	Short	6.2 Consider replacing the LPG-powered forklift with an electric one, when it is due for replacement.	Emma Yarwood & Charlotte Davies	June 2024

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term	Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Business Travel	Influence			
Plant and machinery	Medium	6.3 Review the options to switch to electric/ hybrid vehicles. Consider changing to an electric forklift.	Charlotte Davies	June 2024
Commuting	Control			
	Short	6.4 Review the commuting surveys at least annually.	Corrie Ellis	June 2024
	Influence			
	Medium	6.5 Encourage consideration of electric/ hybrid vehicles where practical.	Steven Owen	June 2024
	Medium	6.6 Install electric charging points to encourage the use of electric vehicles.	Steven Owen & Emma Yarwood	June 2023
	Short	6.7 Raise awareness of efficient driving strategies. The Energy Saving Trust has an excellent guide on their website https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/business/transport/efficient-driving/	Sarah Jones	June 2023
	Ongoing			
Medium	6.8 Continually review new vehicle technologies.	Steven Owen & Emma Yarwood	Ongoing	
Transport	Control			
	Medium	6.9 Investigate alternative fuels such as HVO.	Alex Taylor & Rob Keyland	June 2023
	Medium	6.10 Carry out driver training to encourage more efficient driving.	Sabrina Davies	June 2024
	Medium	6.11 Optimise fleet plans and routes.	Emma Yarwood & Contracts Managers	June 2023
Medium	6.12 Collaborate with couriers and transport contractors to optimise operations to reduce emissions.	Emma Yarwood & Rob Keyland	June 2024	

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 Inventory of Carbon & Energy (ICE) was produced through the work of Dr Craig Jones (Circular Ecology Ltd) & Prof Geoff Hammond (Uni of Bath) on quantifying embodied energy & carbon in typical construction materials.

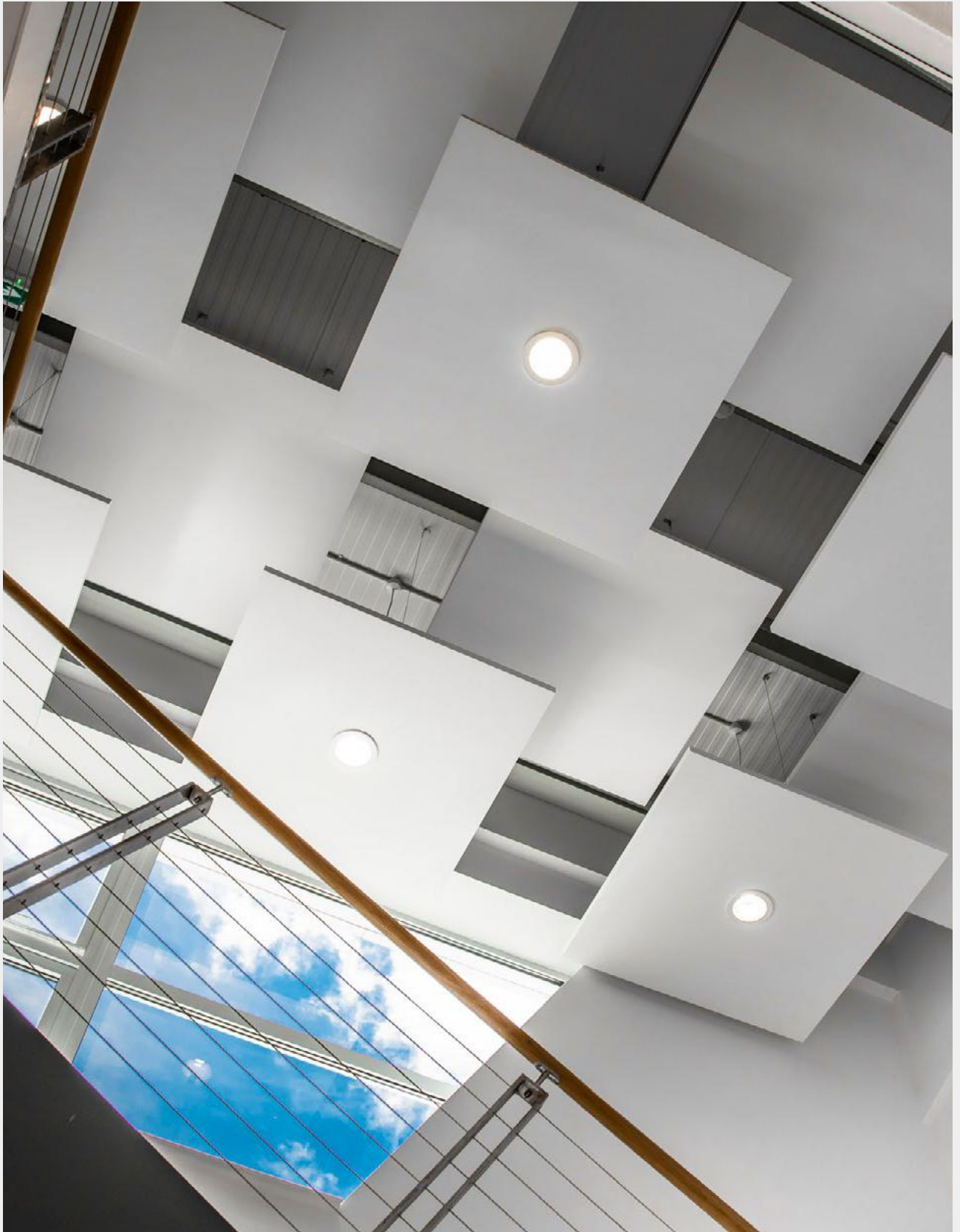
www.circularecology.com/embodied-carbon-footprint-database.html

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	The initial measurement or reference point of greenhouse gas emissions over a specified period. This baseline serves as a benchmark for tracking and comparing future emissions, enabling the assessment of progress in reducing the carbon footprint and the effectiveness of mitigation strategies.
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	The removal of the equivalent amount of CO ₂ by an organisation from what is emitted through activities across its supply chains, by investing in 'Carbon Sinks' that absorb CO ₂ .
Circular economy	A circular economy tries to break that cycle of make-use-dispose with adaptive reuse.
CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e)	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).
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.

Term	Description
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.
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 Method	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. Per SBTi guidance on how companies achieve Net Zero emissions must fall by at least 90% before carbon removal balancing tools are used
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.
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.
Waste	An output of a process that has no market value.



ZipClip, Welshpool
Production Facility



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