

BEgin Net Zero CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN FY2025

PPN 06/21



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Reporting period: 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025

Total carbon footprint: 438.06 tCO₂e

Emissions profile: Emissions span Scope 1, 2, and 3, with mobile combustion from fleet fuel and fuel for plant representing the largest single source of impact at 337.21 tCO₂e, approximately 77% of the total footprint. Scope 2 emissions arise from purchased electricity, while Scope 3 emissions include fuel and energy-related activities, capital goods, purchased goods and services, and waste (only including wastewater treatment).

Decarbonisation approach: Transition toward activity-based reporting across key emissions categories by supplying primary activity data such as fuel consumption in litres and invoice-level procurement detail. Establish a method for more frequent data sharing throughout the reporting year. Improve data granularity within procurement categories by providing itemised breakdowns across capital goods and purchased goods and services.

Reporting standard: Greenhouse Gas Protocol using an operational control boundary.

Purpose: Encon Construction's fourth annual carbon footprint report, building on an initial two-year baseline period, designed to strengthen understanding of emissions trends, support operational and procurement decision-making, and provide a consistent and transparent basis for tracking performance against the organisation's formally stated targets of a 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

This report presents Encon Construction's carbon footprint for the 2024-25 reporting period, representing the organisation's fourth consecutive year of structured emissions reporting. As a multi-discipline contractor delivering technically complex building and civil engineering projects across England and Wales, Encon's emissions profile reflects the practical demands of project-based construction delivery, with emissions arising primarily from the fuel consumed by fleet vehicles and plant equipment operating across a varied programme of active sites.

Over four years of reporting, Encon has developed a progressively clearer understanding of its emissions profile, building on each successive assessment to improve data quality and strengthen the connection between carbon data and operational decision-making. The assessment builds on an initial two-year baseline period covering 2020-22, providing a meaningful historical reference point against which current performance can be evaluated and trends interpreted with increasing confidence.

This report provides a detailed assessment of Encon's emissions over the 2024-25 reporting period, alongside comparison with previous years to examine trends and changes in performance. It considers the key drivers behind the footprint, assesses physical climate risks, benchmarks performance against sector peers, and sets out a focused set of priorities for the next reporting period designed to support practical emissions reduction and improved data visibility.

Encon's carbon footprint reflects a business where emissions are closely tied to the physical delivery of construction and civil engineering projects across England and Wales, shaped primarily by plant and fleet fuel consumption and the procurement of capital goods and operational supplies. Together, these activities define the current emissions profile and highlight where the greatest opportunities for reduction and data improvement exist.

This report provides a clear and consistent view of Encon's current emissions position and supports the ongoing use of carbon reporting as a practical tool for understanding, managing, and reducing environmental impact. It provides a transparent basis for engaging with clients, procurement frameworks including PPN 06/21, and stakeholders with growing expectations around environmental accountability.

Report Prepared by Elea Taffet



OUR DIRECTION OF TRAVEL

This report represents the continuation of Encon Construction's carbon reporting journey, now in its fourth consecutive year. Building on an initial two-year baseline period covering 2020 to 2022, a consistent approach to measurement has enabled the organisation to develop an increasingly reliable understanding of its emissions profile, improving visibility of how project delivery activities, plant and fleet fuel consumption, and procurement choices influence environmental impact over time.

As reporting has matured, the focus has shifted from establishing a baseline toward improving the consistency, accuracy, and operational usefulness of emissions data. This enables emissions to be considered alongside factors such as plant and fleet fuel usage and procurement patterns, providing a practical basis for assessing performance and identifying opportunities for improvement across the business.

Alongside this, Encon continues to strengthen its approach to environmental responsibility through its ISO 14001 environmental management system and its consistent registration of all projects with the Considerate Constructors Scheme. These commitments reflect a recognition that environmental responsibility is embedded within how the organisation delivers projects, rather than sitting alongside them as a separate initiative.

As the construction and civil engineering sector continues to face growing environmental expectations from clients, regulators, and procurement frameworks, the ability to demonstrate structured, evidence-based emissions reporting is becoming increasingly important for contract eligibility and client confidence. For a business like Encon, where operations are project-intensive and emissions are closely tied to the physical delivery of technically complex schemes, this shift reinforces the value of maintaining a consistent and credible approach to carbon measurement year on year.

Encon operates within a sector where emissions are closely linked to the nature, scale, and mix of projects undertaken in any given reporting period. The fuel consumed by fleet vehicles and plant equipment, the procurement of capital goods and operational supplies, and the energy used within premises are all fundamental to how the business operates, and are often shaped by factors outside of direct control. These characteristics define the current emissions profile and influence the pace at which reductions can practically be achieved, requiring a measured and operationally grounded approach to change.

Looking ahead, the focus remains on maintaining consistency in reporting, improving data quality across key categories, and identifying targeted, achievable improvements that align with how the business operates. This approach supports steady progress over time, ensuring that emissions management remains proportionate, credible, and integrated into everyday business operations, in support of Encon's formally stated targets of a 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

THE GOAL: 2050



GOVERNANCE & SOCIAL IMPACT HIGHLIGHTS

Responsible Site Practice

All Encon projects are registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme, which addresses the impact of construction activity on the general public, the workforce, and the environment. Encon has received performance beyond compliance and excellence awards across a number of its sites, most recently taking home a Silver Award at the CCS National Site 2025 Awards for the Tŷ'r Groes Community Living Scheme, reflecting a consistent commitment to responsible construction practice that goes beyond minimum requirements.

On site, Encon embeds sustainable practices into project delivery as standard, targeting site offices to achieve an EPC rating of B or higher, installing PIR lighting, implementing rainwater harvesting, and providing recycling facilities for operatives, working toward a target of zero waste to landfill through audited waste contractors.

Governance and Professional Standards

Encon holds a comprehensive set of professional accreditations that reflect its commitment to quality, safety, and ethical business practice. The organisation is a Chartered Building Company through the Chartered Institute of Building, holds membership of Constructionline, and is an accredited member of both CHAS and SMAS/SSIP, providing independent verification of health and safety standards across its project portfolio.

Encon is a registered member of CECA Wales and Constructing Excellence in Wales, reflecting its active engagement with the representative bodies shaping standards across the Welsh construction and civil engineering sector. Compliance Chain membership further supports its approach to supply chain management, project delivery, and social value, ensuring that responsibilities extend consistently across its contractor and supplier relationships.

“Our Social Value activities are based on importance of both liaising with and supporting communities we work within; to ensure we have contributed towards social, environmental, economic and cultural wellbeing of areas within which our projects are delivered.”

Workforce and Community Commitment

Encon is an accredited Living Wage Employer, ensuring that all employees are paid a wage that reflects the real cost of living, and invests in its workforce through continuous professional development, apprenticeships, and trainee roles. The organisation also runs a Women into Construction Career Changer Project, actively working to improve diversity and inclusion within its workforce and the wider construction sector.

Encon's social value approach centres around leaving a legacy and delivering tangible local community benefits, embedded into the organisation's Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, with activities focused on contributing to the social, environmental, economic, and cultural wellbeing of the areas in which projects are delivered. As part of its Construction Education Programme, Encon offers local primary schools the opportunity to participate in sustainability-focused activities using recycled materials collected on site, and since 2021 has introduced secondary school carbon literacy training and family-orientated environmental sustainability projects. Encon has also pledged support to the Cardiff Commitment, working in partnership to support young people in exploring careers and opportunities in the Cardiff area.



12-MONTH CARBON PERFORMANCE

For the 2024-25 reporting year, Encon Construction recorded a total greenhouse gas footprint of **438.06 tCO₂e**.

Scope 1 (direct emissions): 339.78 tCO₂e (77.6%)

Scope 1 emissions arise from mobile combustion and stationary combustion, reflecting the fuel consumed by Encon's fleet vehicles and plant equipment across active construction sites, alongside natural gas use within the organisation's premises. This profile is consistent with what would be expected from a construction and civil engineering contractor, where the operation of heavy plant and equipment is fundamental to how work is delivered.

Scope 2 (purchased electricity): 2.22 tCO₂e (0.5%)

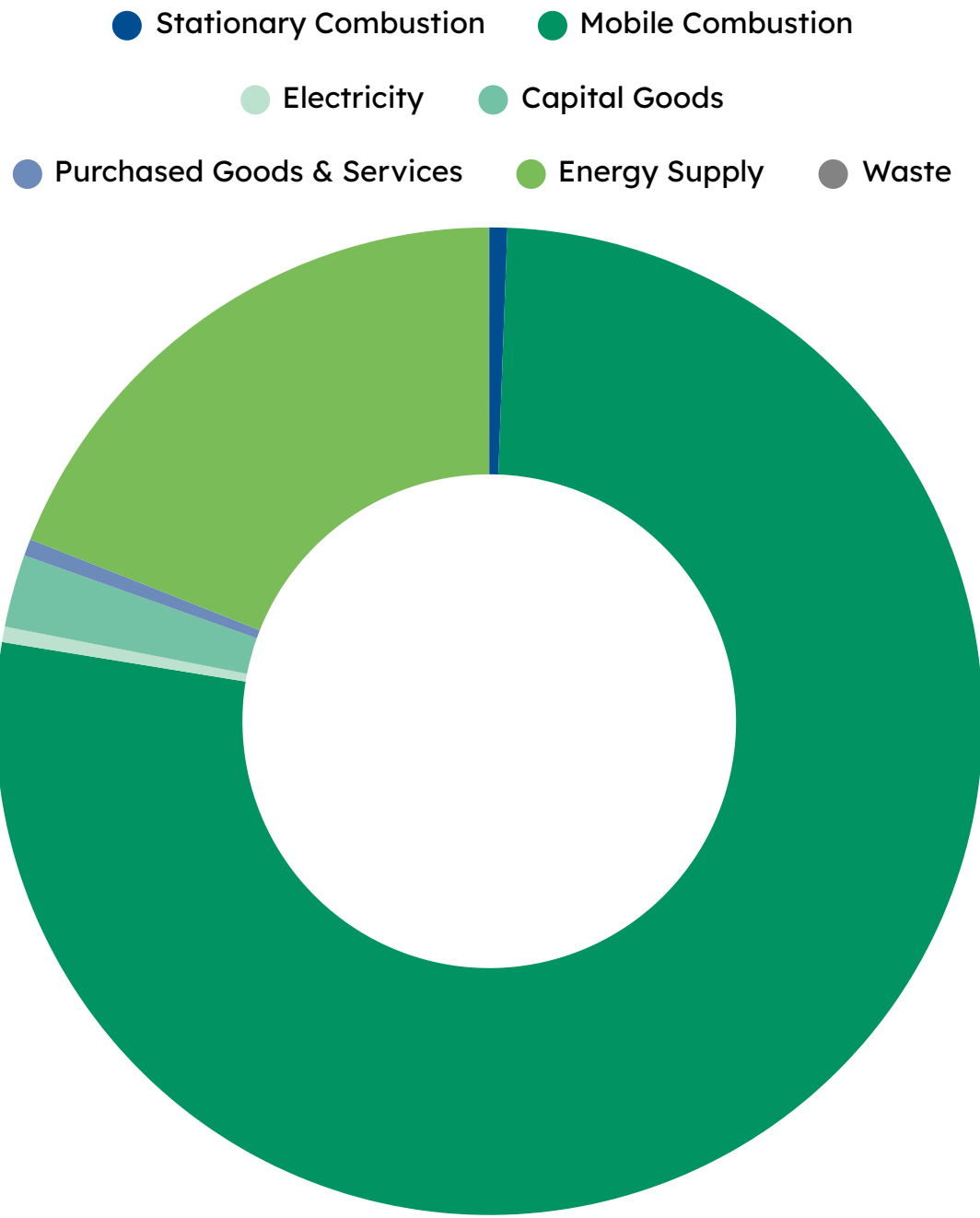
Scope 2 emissions arise from electricity consumption within Encon's premises. Whilst a minor contributor to the overall footprint, electricity sits within Encon's direct operational boundary and is one of the more readily addressable emissions sources available, being responsive to both procurement and behavioural interventions.

Scope 3 (upstream value chain): 96.06 tCO₂e (21.9%)

Scope 3 emissions reflect the broader indirect activities associated with Encon's operations and procurement. All relevant and available categories have been included, with the intention to improve data granularity in future reporting periods.

- **Mobile Combustion: 337.21 tCO₂e (77.0%)**
Mobile combustion is by far the largest emissions source within Encon's footprint, with fleet fuel and fuel for plant being the dominant contributors. Fuel for plant accounts for the majority at 300.71 tCO₂e, with fleet fuel contributing a further 36.50 tCO₂e. The use of heavy plant and equipment is inherent to the delivery of construction projects, making this the primary focus of Encon's long-term decarbonisation strategy.
- **Fuel & Energy-Related Activities: 83.15 tCO₂e (19.0%)**
Fuel and energy-related activities capture the upstream emissions associated with the extraction, refining, and distribution of all fuels and electricity consumed across Encon's operations. This category is structurally linked to Scope 1 and Scope 2 activity and will reduce in proportion as fuel and energy consumption decreases across the business.
- **Capital Goods: 10.43 tCO₂e (2.4%)**
Capital goods reflect the embodied carbon associated with the procurement of IT equipment and machinery, and are subject to year-on-year variability driven by asset replacement cycles. For a construction and civil engineering contractor, the regular procurement of equipment and machinery is an operational necessity, and as data granularity improves through more itemised procurement reporting, the accuracy of this category will continue to strengthen over time.

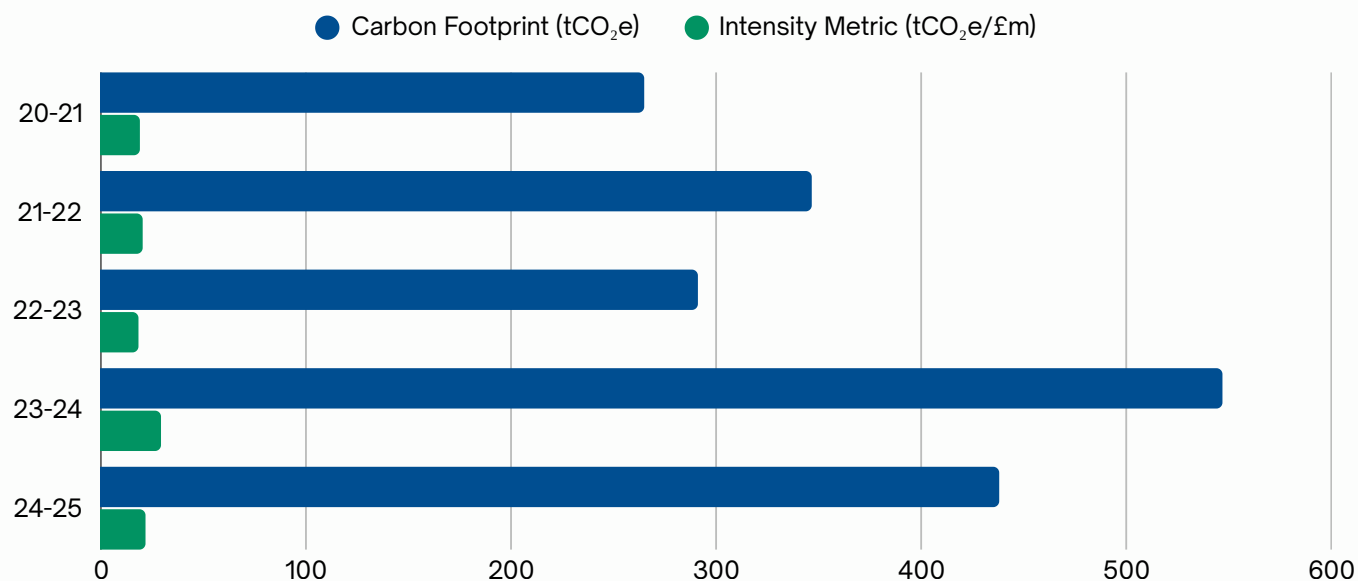
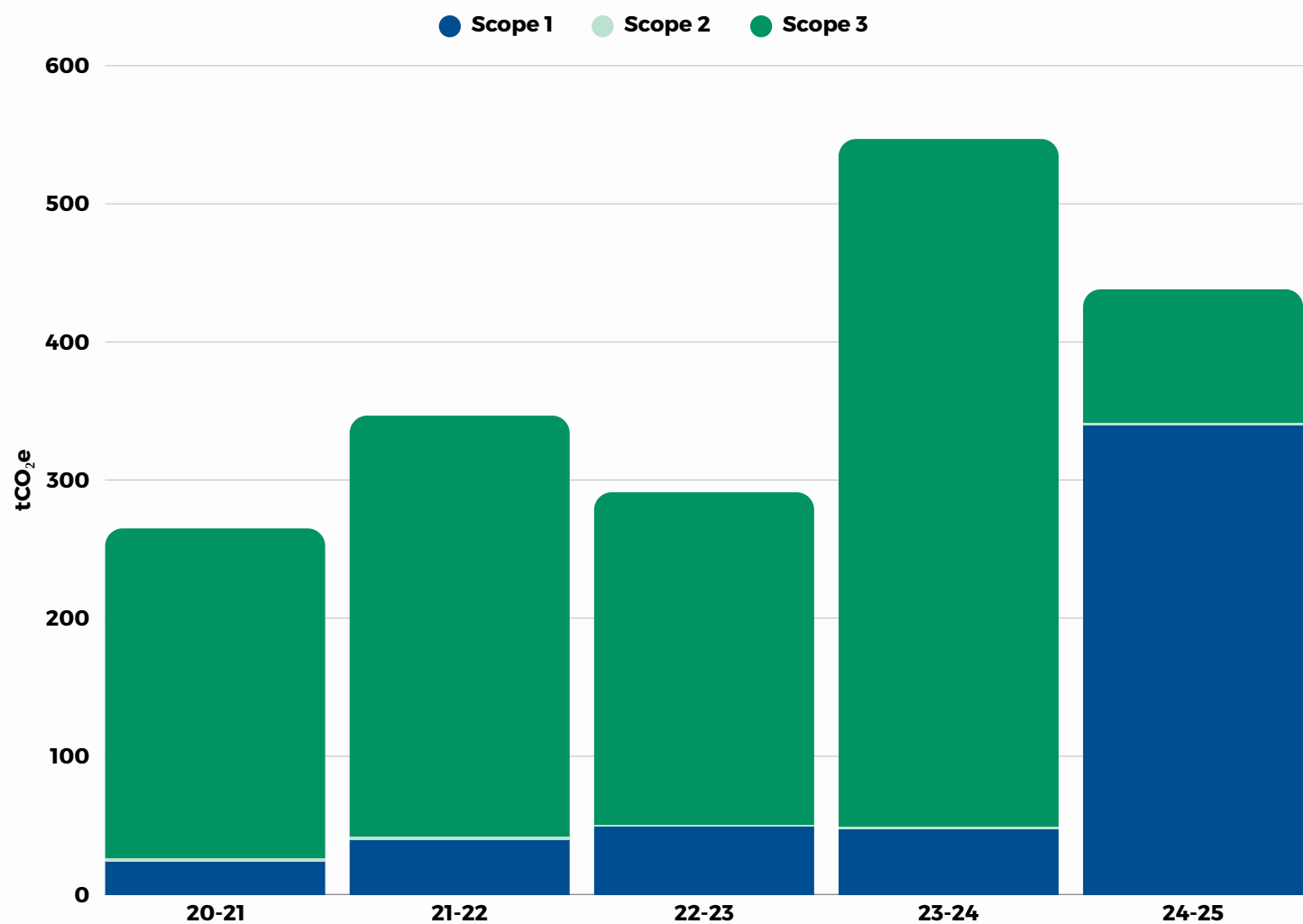
Intensity Metric: tCO₂e/£million.
21.76 tCO₂e/£million



The footprint has been assessed using all relevant and available data across applicable emission categories, with the intention to expand coverage and improve data granularity in future reporting periods where additional data becomes available and categories are deemed material.



HISTORIC COMPARISON AND TREND ANALYSIS



Encon Construction's carbon footprint was first established over a two-year baseline period, recording 264.95 tCO₂e in 2020-21 and 346.65 tCO₂e in 2021-22. Annual reporting has continued through 2022-23 at 291.13 tCO₂e, 2023-24 at 546.92 tCO₂e, and the current 2024-25 reporting year at 438.06 tCO₂e. These changes reflect a combination of operational activity, project mix, and the progressive development of reporting coverage across successive years.

Understanding the trend

The most significant driver of the year-on-year reduction is mobile combustion, where total emissions decreased from 518.04 tCO₂e to 337.21 tCO₂e. Fleet fuel spend decreased from £28,549 to £20,785, with associated emissions falling from 46.86 tCO₂e to 36.50 tCO₂e. Fuel for plant spend decreased from £287,087 to £171,252, with associated emissions falling from 471.18 tCO₂e to 300.71 tCO₂e, reflecting a less plant-intensive project programme during the current reporting year. Natural gas consumption increased from 1,548 kWh to 14,031 kWh, with associated emissions rising from 0.31 tCO₂e to 2.57 tCO₂e, though stationary combustion remains a minor contributor to the overall footprint.

Electricity consumption decreased slightly from 11,228 kWh to 10,738 kWh, with emissions falling marginally from 2.32 tCO₂e to 2.22 tCO₂e.

Capital goods decreased from 22.58 tCO₂e to 10.43 tCO₂e, driven primarily by a significant reduction in machinery spend from £22,819 to £1,506. Within purchased IT, spend increased from £37,298 to £40,629, however associated emissions decreased from 15.06 tCO₂e to 10.30 tCO₂e, attributable to an updated conversion factor rather than a genuine reduction in consumption. Purchased goods and services decreased from 3.31 tCO₂e to 2.42 tCO₂e, reflecting a modest reduction in workwear and paper spend.

Changes requiring careful interpretation

In prior reporting years, fuel for plant was captured within the purchased goods and services category using a spend-based approach. Following a methodology review, this has been reclassified into the mobile combustion category for the current reporting year, reflecting a refinement in how construction plant activity is categorised within the inventory. This change means that direct comparison of both mobile combustion and purchased goods and services figures across all reporting years should be treated with care.

Waste is no longer included as a standalone category within the current footprint, as it can no longer be tracked independently. A negligible waste contribution remains within the footprint via wastewater treatment, which is captured as part of water consumption.

Intensity metric

The intensity metric decreased from 29.32 tCO₂e/£million to 21.76 tCO₂e/£million, reflecting the overall reduction in emissions relative to revenue. Whilst the current year remains above the earlier baseline years, this should be understood in the context of an evolving reporting boundary, updated conversion factors, and expanding category coverage over time. As Encon has grown, the intensity metric provides a more meaningful basis for tracking performance than absolute figures alone, normalising emissions against revenue regardless of changes in the scale of commercial activity.



POSITIONING ENCON CONSTRUCTION WITHIN THE SECTOR

To better understand Encon's emissions profile in context, benchmarking has been carried out to assess the organisation's performance within the sector. The comparison is made against 369 to 581 organisations classified under NACE F – Construction, with the sector detail 41 – Construction of buildings. Results are presented across percentile ranges, allowing Encon's performance to be assessed relative to absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions:

Across Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3, Encon's emissions fall within the lower percentile ranges of the benchmark dataset, compared against a sample of 581 organisations for Scope 1 and 2 and 369 organisations for Scope 3. Scope 2 emissions of 2.22 tCO₂e fall within the lowest quartile of the distribution, reflecting the limited electricity consumption of a primarily site-based contractor. Scope 3 emissions of 96.06 tCO₂e also place Encon within the lowest quartile across 369 comparable organisations, reflecting a relatively contained indirect emissions profile relative to sector peers. Scope 1 emissions of 339.78 tCO₂e sit within the lower end of the second quartile, consistent with a business whose direct emissions are driven by plant and fleet fuel consumption across active construction sites, and where the scale of operations is modest relative to the larger organisations within the benchmark sample.

It is worth noting that the current footprint does not include waste as a standalone category, and several emissions categories have been calculated using spend-based methodology. As data quality improves and reporting coverage expands in future periods, Encon's position within the benchmark may shift accordingly.



PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISKS

As a construction and civil engineering contractor delivering projects across England and Wales, Encon is exposed to a range of physical climate risks linked to changing environmental conditions. These risks have been assessed across a range of emissions scenarios, including low emissions (under 2°C), intermediate emissions (3°C), and high emissions (over 4°C) warming pathways. The analysis identifies coastal flooding, severe storms, and precipitation change as the most significant risks, all of which are projected to increase in frequency and severity over time.

Coastal Flooding

Coastal flooding has been identified as the highest risk factor across all emissions scenarios and time periods, with consistently elevated scores throughout the full assessment period. For Encon, which delivers construction and civil engineering projects across a range of locations in England and Wales including coastal and low-lying areas, flood events can render active sites inaccessible, destabilise groundworks and excavations, and cause damage to materials, plant, and completed works.

These conditions directly extend programme durations, increase costs, and create additional health and safety considerations for site teams operating in affected environments. As the frequency and severity of coastal flood events increases under higher emissions scenarios, greater flexibility in programme planning and proactive site risk assessment will become an increasingly important part of how projects are planned and delivered.

Severe Storms

Severe storms have been identified as a consistently high risk across all emissions scenarios and time periods. Storm events create immediate operational disruption for Encon, generating unsafe working conditions in live traffic and open site environments, restricting plant movements between projects, and causing programme delays that are difficult to recover within fixed-price contracts.

Storm damage to partially completed structures, temporary works, and site infrastructure can also create additional remediation requirements and cost pressures beyond the immediate disruption. As storm events become more frequent, proactive weather monitoring, robust contingency planning, and flexible programming across active sites will become increasingly central to how Encon manages and delivers its project portfolio.

LIMIT GLOBAL
WARMING TO
1.5°C
(PARIS AGREEMENT)

Precipitation Change

Precipitation change presents a growing and increasingly significant risk over time, with projected intensity rising considerably under higher emissions scenarios through to 2050. For Encon, sustained periods of heavy or unpredictable rainfall have a direct bearing on site operations, affecting ground conditions, earthwork behaviour, and the stability of excavations and drainage works across active projects.

Prolonged wet conditions can limit access to outdoor work areas, complicate the delivery of civils and highway schemes, and increase the volume of remediation required following weather events. As precipitation patterns become more variable and intense, building greater resilience into programme scheduling and site management will be an increasingly important consideration across Encon's project portfolio.



FOCUSED PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

Using the 2024-25 carbon footprint, Encon has identified three targeted priorities for the next reporting period. These are designed to improve data accuracy, strengthen emissions visibility, and support practical progress toward Encon's formally stated targets of a 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

Priority 1 — Transition to Activity-Based Reporting Across Key Emissions Categories

Several emissions categories within this assessment were calculated using spend-based emission factors, including fuel for plant, fleet fuel, water, capital goods, and purchased goods and services. Spend-based methods are generally less accurate than activity-based approaches, as they are sensitive to price fluctuations and do not reflect actual quantities consumed or procured.

It is recommended that, where possible, Encon moves toward supplying primary activity data in future reporting years, for example fuel consumption in litres, water consumption in cubic metres, and invoice-level detail for procurement categories. This would allow emissions to be calculated using more precise, material-specific conversion factors, improving both the accuracy of individual emissions figures and the comparability of results across reporting periods.

Priority 2 — Improve Data Granularity Within Procurement Categories

Providing more detailed breakdowns of expenditure and consumption within procurement categories would significantly improve the accuracy of Encon's carbon footprint, regardless of whether spend-based or activity-based reporting is in place. Greater itemisation allows the most suitable conversion factors to be applied to each specific product type, reducing reliance on broad category-level estimates.

For capital goods, further itemisation within IT equipment and machinery sub-categories would allow more targeted factor selection, as the emissions intensity of different device and equipment types varies considerably. For purchased goods and services, a breakdown of workwear by garment or product type would allow a more appropriate conversion factor to be applied, improving on the current single aggregate spend figure. Providing detailed invoices or itemised purchase records across both categories would be the most straightforward way to achieve this.

Priority 3 — Introduce More Frequent Data Sharing Throughout the Reporting Year

Currently, carbon data is collected retrospectively at the end of the reporting period, which can contribute to data gaps, delays, and limited opportunity to identify and resolve issues in a timely manner. It is recommended that Encon establishes a method of sharing carbon-relevant data with Balanced Energy on a more regular basis throughout the year, whether monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually, or through a consistently updated shared document.

More frequent data visibility would allow emerging trends to be identified earlier, data quality issues to be addressed promptly, and the annual reporting process to be completed more efficiently. The frequency and format of data sharing can be tailored to whatever works best within Encon's existing internal processes and reporting structures.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ALIGNMENT

Encon Construction's operations and sustainability activities align with a number of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those linked to quality education, decent work, sustainable communities, responsible consumption, and climate action. These alignments reflect how environmental and social considerations are increasingly embedded within the organisation's day-to-day operations and project delivery.

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Encon actively engages with local schools and young people through its Construction Education Programme, offering primary school pupils the opportunity to participate in sustainability-focused activities using recycled materials collected on site. Since 2021, the organisation has also introduced secondary school carbon literacy training and family-orientated environmental sustainability projects, contributing to the development of environmental awareness and practical skills among young people in the communities where Encon operates.

SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

Encon is an accredited Living Wage Employer, ensuring all employees are paid a wage that reflects the real cost of living rather than simply the government minimum. The organisation invests in its workforce through continuous professional development, apprenticeships, and trainee roles, and runs a Women into Construction Career Changer Project to support greater diversity and inclusion within the sector. These commitments reflect a genuine and structured approach to fair employment, workforce development, and economic opportunity within the communities Encon serves.

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Encon delivers projects across a wide range of sectors, including residential, education, healthcare, infrastructure, and community facilities, that directly contribute to the development of sustainable, inclusive, and well-functioning built environments. The organisation's social value approach centres on leaving a positive legacy in the communities within which projects are delivered, contributing to social, environmental, economic, and cultural wellbeing at a local level.

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Encon's commitment to responsible procurement is reflected in its policy to source materials from legal and sustainable sources, implement chain of custody practices from supply to point of use, and limit the use of materials from non-renewable sources. Sites target zero waste to landfill through audited waste contractors, and construction waste is reused or recycled wherever possible. The progressive improvement of procurement data granularity within the carbon footprint further strengthens visibility of supply chain impacts and supports more informed and responsible sourcing decisions over time.

SDG 13 – Climate Action

The measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions through consistent annual carbon footprint assessments demonstrates a structured and transparent commitment to understanding and reducing carbon emissions over time. Encon's formally stated targets of a 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 and net zero by 2050 provide a clear long-term directional commitment to climate action, grounded in evidence-based reporting and ongoing operational improvement.

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Encon's memberships of CECA Wales, Constructing Excellence in Wales, and the Considerate Constructors Scheme, alongside its engagement with public sector procurement frameworks and its participation in the Cardiff Commitment, reflect a commitment to collaborative progress on sustainability across the construction sector. Working with clients, supply chain partners, and industry bodies to improve environmental standards and share knowledge supports the broader goal of achieving sustainable development through collective action and transparent reporting.



CLOSING REFLECTION

Encon Construction's fourth year of carbon reporting marks a continued step forward in developing a clearer and more structured understanding of its emissions profile, building on three years of established baseline data to improve measurement accuracy, expand reporting coverage, and strengthen the connection between emissions data and operational decision-making.

The 2024-25 footprint reflects the realities of operating within the construction and civil engineering sector, where emissions are closely tied to the physical demands of project-based delivery across a varied programme of active sites. Mobile combustion from fleet and plant fuel consumption remains the dominant source of emissions, reinforcing fuel management and the transition toward activity-based reporting as the most significant levers for improving both accuracy and long-term reduction, while capital goods and purchased goods and services represent smaller but consistent areas of focus as data quality matures.

The three priorities identified for the next reporting period focus on practical, commercially viable actions directly aligned with how Encon operates: transitioning toward activity-based reporting across key emissions categories, improving data granularity within procurement, and establishing more frequent data sharing throughout the reporting year. Reporting is increasingly informing operational decision-making and highlighting priority areas, rather than serving as a measurement exercise alone.

Beyond carbon, Encon continues to demonstrate a broader commitment to responsible business practice, where environmental and social responsibility are embedded within how the organisation delivers projects and engages with the communities it serves. Through continued reporting, targeted action, and the progressive integration of sustainability into operational and procurement decision-making, the business is well positioned to build on its progress in the years ahead, in support of its formally stated targets of a 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 and net zero by 2050.



CARBON FOOTPRINT VERIFICATION

Balanced Energy is committed to delivering the highest standards of accuracy and integrity in carbon reporting and sustainability management. This report has been prepared in accordance with internationally recognised methodologies, including the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol ensuring compliance with best practices and industry standards.

As part of our rigorous verification process, this report has been independently reviewed and quality checked by an IEMA-qualified expert in carbon management, ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data presented. This verification process provides confidence to Encon Construction Ltd and its stakeholders that the emissions data and recommendations reflect an accurate, transparent, and actionable sustainability strategy.

The verification process includes:

- **Data Integrity Check:** Ensuring all activity data sources, including energy consumption and business operations, align with recorded evidence.
- **Emission Factor Validation:** Applying the latest emission factors to ensure consistency and accuracy in calculations.
- **Review of Assumptions:** Assessing key assumptions and methodologies used to quantify emissions and reduction pathways.
- **Quality Assurance:** Cross-checking figures, calculations, and recommendations against Balanced Energy’s internal quality standards to ensure precision and transparency.

Role	Name	Signature	Date
Author	Elea Taffet		11/06/2026
Reviewer	Ashley Webber		15/06/2026



Certificate of Carbon Footprint Assessment

This is to certify that Encon Construction Ltd has successfully completed a comprehensive carbon footprint assessment for the reporting period **1st July 2024 - 30th June 2025**.

Through this assessment, Encon has demonstrated a strong commitment to measuring and managing their environmental impact in alignment with best practices and industry standards.

Total Carbon Footprint: 438.06 tCO₂e

Scope 1 Emissions: 339.78 tCO₂e

Scope 2 Emissions: 2.22 tCO₂e

Scope 3 Emissions: 96.06 tCO₂e

Emission Intensity: 21.76 tCO₂e/£million

This assessment was conducted following the principles of the GHG Protocol and verified by an IEMA-qualified expert in carbon management, ensuring the highest levels of accuracy and transparency.



THE NUMBERS BEHIND OUR IMPACT

Greenhouse Gas Inventory by activity category: 1st July 2024 - 30th June 2025

Scope	Activity category	Consumption	Unit	Certainty (95% Confidence)	Emissions - Fossil (tCO2e)
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	14,031.00	kWh	-1% to +1%	2.57
	Mobile Combustion	192,037.00	GBP	-10% to +10%	337.21
Scope 2	Electricity	10,738.00	kWh	-1% to +1%	2.22
Scope 3	Capital Goods	42,135.00	GBP	-10% to +10%	10.43
	Purchased Goods & Services	8,151.92	GBP	-25% to +30%	2.42
	Fuel & Energy-Related Activities	Multiple	Multiple	-1% to +1%	83.15
	Waste	481.00	GBP	-10% to +10%	0.06
Total				-8% to +9%	438.06



EXCLUDED CATEGORIES

Excluded Greenhouse Gas activity category between 1st July 2024 - 30th June 2025

Scope	Activity category	Reason
Scope 1	Fugitive Emissions	No activities identified within this category.
	Process Emissions	No activities identified within this category.
Scope 2	Steam, Heating and Cooling	No activities identified within this category.
	Business Travel	Included in Scope 1 Mobile Combustion
Scope 3	Commuting	Included in Scope 1 Mobile Combustion
	Upstream Transport and Distribution	Not currently tracked or quantified within available datasets.
	Upstream Leased Assets	No relevant leased asset emissions identified within reporting boundary.
	Downstream Transport and Distribution	Not applicable to Encon’s operational model.
	Processing of Sold Products	Not applicable to Encon’s operational model.
	Use of Sold Products	Encon does not manufacture products with downstream use-phase emissions.
	End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Not applicable to core operations.
	Downstream Leased Assets	No relevant emissions identified within reporting boundary.
	Franchises	No franchises within the organisational structure.
	Investments	No investments identified within the reporting boundary.



METHODOLOGY, BOUNDARIES, ASSUMPTIONS, AND CARBON ACCOUNTING PLATFORM

This carbon footprint assessment has been prepared in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, using recognised best practice for organisational boundary setting, emissions categorisation, and activity-based calculation.

The methodology has been selected to ensure that the results are consistent, transparent, and defensible, and suitable for use in commercial, procurement, and supply-chain contexts, including alignment with public-sector and large-corporate reporting expectations.

Organisational boundary

The organisational boundary has been defined using the operational control approach. This reflects Encon's responsibility for activities under its direct operational control, and ensures that reported emissions reflect areas where the business can reasonably manage activity and data quality. This approach is consistent with common practice in the construction and civil engineering sector.

Reporting period

The reporting period covers 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 and represents Encon Construction's fourth organisational carbon footprint assessment, following the establishment of its baseline over the 2020-22 period.

Future reports will retain the same boundary and methodological approach wherever possible, to preserve comparability over time and avoid artificial movement caused by boundary changes or recalculation.

Scope definition

Emissions have been calculated and reported across the following scopes:

- **Scope 1 — Direct emissions**

Emissions from sources owned or controlled by Encon, arising from fuel combustion within the organisation's fleet of vehicles and plant and machinery, and from natural gas consumption at the organisation's premises.

- **Scope 2 — Indirect energy emissions**

Emissions associated with purchased electricity across Encon's operational premises, calculated using UK Government conversion factors, with transparency maintained over consumption and emissions treatment.

- **Scope 3 — Indirect value-chain emissions (upstream)**

All relevant and material Scope 3 categories have been included where data is available, including capital goods, purchased goods and services, waste (only wastewater treatment), and fuel and energy-related activities.

Data sources and treatment

This assessment prioritises transparency and consistency, using available operational data and recognised carbon accounting methodologies.

Primary data has been used throughout, including:

- Natural gas consumption
- Fuel spend data for company vehicles and plant machinery
- Electricity consumption
- Material procurement spend data
- Water consumption spend
- Operational information required to support activity-based calculation.

Where primary activity data was not available, spend-based emission factors have been applied as the most appropriate alternative, using available expenditure data across heating, fleet fuel, fuel for plant, water, capital goods, and purchased goods and services.

Emission factors

Emissions calculations apply UK Government greenhouse gas conversion factors wherever activity-based data was available. These factors represent the most widely recognised standard for UK-based reporting and are updated annually. Where spend-based methodology was used, Open CEDA and Exiobase conversion factors were applied. Using consistent emission factors ensures that changes in reported emissions reflect real operational changes rather than methodological variation.

Where multiple conversion factor sources are available, the most appropriate factor has been selected based on the nature of the activity and the data available.

Carbon accounting platform

This carbon footprint has been calculated using Carbon+Alt+Delete, a specialist carbon accounting platform designed to support Greenhouse Gas Protocol-aligned organisational inventories.

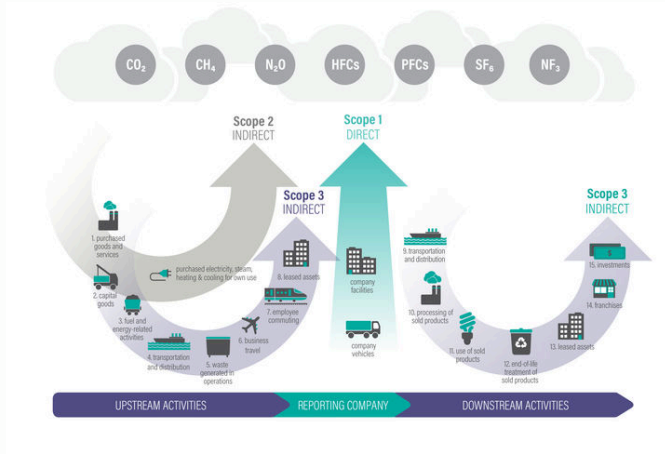
The platform is used to structure activity data, apply appropriate emission factors, and ensure consistent treatment of emissions across Scope 1, 2 and 3 categories. It also supports transparent documentation of assumptions and data quality, enabling repeatable year-on-year reporting.

Use and limitations of the data

This carbon footprint is intended as a decision-support tool, providing a clear and defensible snapshot of Encon’s current emissions profile.

The results should be interpreted in the context of known data limitations, particularly within Scope 3 categories where spend-based methodologies have been applied and data granularity remains an area for development. Maintaining a consistent, transparent approach to reporting ensures that the footprint remains credible, auditable, and fit for purpose as expectations continue to evolve.

Uncertainty within the reported emissions largely reflects variability in emission factors. The overall footprint carries a reported uncertainty range of -8% to +9% at a 95 percent confidence level.



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