Streamlined Energy and Carbon Report 2025

Newham College of Further Education

Date

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QUALITY REVIEW AND APPROVAL RECORD

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Introduction

This document and its contents have been prepared by **Sustainable Energy First** and are intended solely for the use of **Newham College of Further Education**, in relation to meeting the requirements for Energy and Carbon Report section of the Company Accounts for the fiscal year ending 31st July 2025.

The information contained in this report has been prepared for insertion into **Newham College of Further Education's** Annual Directors' Report to ensure compliance with The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 and The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018; the latter commonly referred to as Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting (SECR).

Organisational and Reporting Boundary

The report includes the emissions associated with Newham College of Further Education and associated subsidiaries, with the scope of emissions reported detailed in Annex 1.

This includes those emissions sources, as required to be reported by the guidance in the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines, 2019. The SECR Report includes additional emissions that are reported voluntarily; this is considered best practice, where the intention of GHG Reporting is to assess a company's impact on climate change, the climate change risk, and therefore all material emissions sources should be included where possible.

It is our understanding Newham College of Further Education meets at least two of the following three criteria for the most recent fiscal year, so must disclose the emissions from UK electricity, natural gas, and transport as well as the associated energy consumption:

- Turnover over £36m
- Assets of over £18m
- More than 250 employees

This UK-incorporated undertaking is not Listed on a stock exchange such as the London Stock Exchange, so is classified as a 'Non-Quoted Large Company'.

Recommendations for future reporting

It is recommended that Newham College of Further Education:

- Develop a Greenhouse Gas Reporting Methodology – to define the method and process of data collection and improve data quality, in preparation for the digitalisation of emissions reporting.

- Develop a full GHG Emissions Profile – with a view to disclosing all Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, in preparation for the Net Zero Challenge.

Information for publication in the Annual Report

Energy and Carbon Report

The following information summarises the energy and carbon emissions for Newham College of Further Education, as required by The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018.

Newham College of Further Education's carbon emissions, using a location-based approach to calculating emissions, were 1,476.46 tonnes CO_2e (tCO_2e) for 2024-25, this is 53.33% higher than in 2023-24. These include the emissions associated with electricity and natural gas. This increase in emissions this financial year is largely attributed to the acquisition of the Newham Sixth Form College and its Prince Regent Campus. The location-based intensity of 24.61 tCO_2e per £m is -2.89% lower than last year.

Table 1 Greenhouse gas emissions by year (tonnes CO_2e)

Activity Category	2023-24 (tCO_2e)	2024-25 (tCO_2e)	Percentage Change (%) **	Actual Change (tCO_2e) **
Scope 1: Direct emissions from the operation of owned and controlled facilities and equipment				
Scope 1 Total (tCO_2e)	**522.43**	**899.88**	**72.25%**	**377.45**
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the production of purchased energy				
Scope 2 Location-Based Total (tCO_2e)	**404.72***	**521.93***	**28.96%**	**117.21**
Scope 2 Market-Based Total (tCO_2e)	**0.00**	**2.49**	**100%**	**2.49**
Scope 3: Indirect emissions from the value chain				
Category 3. Fuel and energy related activities	35.77	54.64	52.75%	18.87
Scope 3 Location-Based Total (tCO_2e)	**35.77**	**54.64**	**52.75%**	**18.87**
Scope 3 Market-Based Total (tCO_2e)	**35.77**	**54.64**	**52.75%**	**18.87**
Total Gross Emissions - Location-Based (tCO_2e)	**962.93**	**1,476.46**	**53.33%**	**513.53**
Total Net Emissions – Market-Based (tCO_2e)	558.21	957.02	71.45%	398.81
Revenue (£m)	38.00	60.00	57.89%	22.00
Intensity Ratio (tCO_2e per £m) (Location-Based)	25.34	24.61	-2.89%	-0.73
Intensity Ratio (tCO_2e per £m) (Market-Based)	14.69	15.95	8.58%	1.26

**Includes the emissions from electric vehicles which are charged on-site*

***The increase in emissions is due to the acquisition of Newham Sixth Form College and its Prince Regent Campus*

Energy Consumption

Annual quantity of energy consumed by the College, in the UK resulting from the purchase of electricity and combustion of gas.

Table 2 Energy consumption by year (kWh)

Scope and Emissions Source Category	Energy Source	2023-24 (kWh)	2024-25 (kWh)	Percentage Change (%) **	Actual Change (kWh)**
Scope 1: Direct emissions from the operation of owned and controlled facilities and equipment					
Stationary combustion	Natural Gas	2,856,391	4,918,475	72.19%	2,062,084
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the production of purchased energy					
Generation of purchased energy	Electricity - Location Based	1,954,709*	2,948,780*	50.86%	994,071
Scope 3: Indirect emissions from the value chain					
	Total kWh	**4,811,100**	**7,867,255**	**63.52%**	**3,056,155**
	Revenue (£m)	**38.00**	**60.00**	**57.89%**	**22**
	Intensity Ratio (kWh per £m)	**126,608**	**131,121**	**3.56%**	**4,513**

**Includes the energy consumption from electric vehicles which are charged on-site*

***The increase in consumption is due to the acquisition of Newham Sixth Form College and its Prince Regent Campus*

Methodology

The SECR report relates to Newham College of Further Education and covers the emissions from its operations from 1st August 2024 to 31st July 2025, aligning with the fiscal year.

The reported carbon emissions have been calculated following the guidance in the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines, 2019, and the methodology outlined in The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition). Carbon emission factors have been obtained from the UK Government's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024.

An 'operational control' methodology has been adopted to outline the scope of carbon emissions reporting for Newham College of Further Education. Operational control refers to the ability of an organisation to direct the activities of a facility or operation. In the context of greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting, a company is considered to have operational control over a facility, if it has the authority to introduce and implement operating policies at that facility, regardless of ownership. This means the organisation is responsible for the GHG emissions from the 'operations it controls'.

This report includes the material carbon emissions, in line with the emissions categories, as required to be reported under the SECR regulations.

Table 1 includes a reduced 'net' carbon emission figure; the 'net' figure is based on our purchase of a 'contractual arrangement' for the supply of renewable electricity, in which case the emissions reduction is reported as 'market-based'. This is voluntarily reported.

It is worth outlining the increase in the reported emissions for this financial year is attributable to the acquisition of Newham Sixth Form College. In addition, whilst the acquisition took effect from November 2024, to ensure a consistent annual comparative narrative, the electricity and natural gas consumption for the Campus for the August 2024 to July 2025 period was included so that it is aligned with the main portfolio's consumption and emissions.

Energy Efficiency Initiatives

Newham College of Further Education is committed to continually improving energy efficiency and reducing environmental impact while operating as a responsible and sustainable business. Over the past year, we have undertaken several initiatives that will result in carbon emissions reductions for the company:

- **General Energy Efficiency**:
  - The progress of our retrofit projects has led to a significant reduction in our consumption from our established baseline year of 2020.
  - There is a LED project scheduled for the summer 2025 at our recently acquired Prince Regent campus.
  - The C block at our Stratford campus will be getting new windows and a new roof.

- **Student Involvement:**
  - New green skills courses have been added to the curriculum. Newham College London is a lead co-ordinating partner provider in the LSIF-funded Green Project, and the College has contributed to the development of 11 new or improved Green Academies, with courses and resources focused on decarbonisation, retrofit, digital construction, and sustainable engineering.
  - Sustainability lessons on several key topics have been delivered via weekly tutorials to the students.
  - An Eco-bungalow at the Stratford campus has been completed.
  - Collaboration with Supply Chain School to create sustainability shorts for staff and students focused on topics like energy efficiency, climate change, social value and waste management.

- **Waste Management:**
  - A new waste contract has been awarded and implemented.
  - The UK Simpler Recycling is being implemented across all sites.
  - The implementation of waste-to-energy processes to ensure nothing goes to landfill.

- **Diesel Generators at the East Ham Campus and the Stratford Campus:**
  - The diesel generators at the East Ham Campus and the Stratford Campus are tested once every year, however, they are not used - therefore there is no diesel usage or operational costs associated with them.

Annex

A Note on Precision

It should be noted that all masses of CO_2e displayed in Table 1 are displayed to the nearest kilogram. As there is an inherent discrepancy between the "Calculated Value" (i.e., the actual number) and the "Displayed Value" (i.e., the number in the table) some rounding error propagates to the sums in the table.

As calculated values are saved at a degree of precision many orders of magnitude greater than the displayed precision, the rounding error in the sums of the displayed values will never exceed the smallest degree of precision (i.e., the rounding of the calculated sum will never differ from the sum of the displayed values by more than 1 kilogram). The same can be said of Table 2, in which all values are displayed to the nearest kWh.

SECR Mandated Emissions Reporting Requirements

Under the 2013 Regulations, large unquoted companies are required to report on their greenhouse gas emissions from activities for which they are responsible, and from the purchase of electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling for the company's own use:

- Natural gas combustion - The annual quantity of energy consumed from stationary or mobile activities for which business is responsible involving the combustion of gas.
- Transport - The annual quantity of energy consumed from activities for which the company is responsible, involving the consumption of fuel for the purposes of transport (as well as above, from the purchase of electricity for its own use, including for the purpose of transport).

- Fuel used in company cars on business use.
- Fuel used in fleet vehicles which you operate on business use.
- Fuel used in personal/hire cars on business use
- Fuel used in private jets, fleet aircraft, trains, ships, or drilling platforms which you operate.
- On-site transport such as fork-lift trucks.

The SECR report includes the following mandatory and voluntarily reported emissions in Table 3.

Table 3 Mandated vs Voluntary Reporting

Emissions & Activity Source Category	Emissions Source	SECR Mandated	SECR Voluntary
Scope 1: Direct emissions from the operation of owned and controlled facilities and equipment			
Stationary combustion	Natural Gas	✓	
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the production of purchased energy			
Generation of purchased energy	Electricity - Location Based	✓	
Generation of purchased energy	Electricity - Market Based		✓
Scope 3: Indirect emissions from the value chain			
Upstream emissions - 3. Fuel and energy related activities	Electricity - Transmission & Distribution		✓

‘Raw’ Data and Conversion Factors

Table 4 is the full breakdown of every calculated source of emissions and the associated tCO_2e.

Table 4: Full Carbon table

Scope and Emissions Source Category	Emissions Source	2023-24 (tCO_2e)	2024-25 (tCO_2e)	Percentage Change (%) **	Actual Change (tCO_2e) **
Scope 1: Direct emissions from the operation of owned and controlled facilities and equipment					
Stationary combustion	Natural Gas	522.43	899.88	72.25%	377.45
Scope 1 Total (tCO_2e)		**522.43**	**899.88**	**899.88**	**72.25%**
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the production of purchased energy					
Generation of purchased energy	Electricity - Location Based	404.72*	521.93*	28.96%	117.21
Generation of purchased energy	Electricity - Market Based	0.00	2.49	-	2.49
Scope 2 Location-Based Total (tCO_2e)		**404.72**	**521.93**	**521.93**	**28.96%**
Scope 2 Market-Based Total (tCO_2e)		**0.00**	**2.49**	**2.49**	**-**
Scope 3: Indirect emissions from the value chain					
Upstream emissions - 3. Fuel and energy related activities	Electricity - Transmission & Distribution	35.77	54.64	52.75%	18.87

Scope 3 Total Location-Based (tCO_2e)	**35.77**	**54.64**	**52.75%**	**18.87**
Scope 3 Total Market-Based (tCO_2e)	**35.77**	**54.64**	**52.75%**	**18.87**
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**Includes the emissions from electric vehicles which are charged on-site*

***The increase in emissions is due to the acquisition of Newham Sixth Form College and its Prince Regent Campus*

Table 5 presents the raw data used to calculate energy consumption and the corresponding carbon emissions.

Table 5: Raw Consumption Data

Scope and Emissions Source Category	Emissions Categories	2023-24 Unit of Measurement	2023-24	2024-25 Unit of Measurement	2024-25
Scope 1: Direct emissions from the operation of owned and controlled facilities and equipment					
Stationary combustion	Natural Gas	kWh (Gross CV)	2,856,391	kWh (Gross CV)	4,918,475
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the production of purchased energy					
Generation of purchased energy	Electricity - Location Based	kWh	1,954,709	kWh	2,948,780
Generation of purchased energy	Electricity - Market Based	kWh	0	kWh	5,922
Scope 3: Indirect emissions from the value chain					
Upstream emissions - 3. Fuel and energy related activities	Electricity - Transmission & Distribution	kWh	1,954,709	kWh	2,948,780

Table 6 lists the conversion factors applied to convert raw data into energy consumption figures.

Table 6: kWh Conversion Factors

Scope and Emissions Source Category	Emissions Categories	2024 Unit of Measurement	2024 Conversion Factor (kWh)	2025 Unit of Measurement	2025 Conversion Factor (kWh)
Scope 1: Direct emissions from the operation of owned and controlled facilities and equipment					
Stationary combustion	Natural Gas	kWh (Gross CV)	N/A	kWh (Gross CV)	N/A
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the production of purchased energy					
Generation of purchased energy	Electricity - Location Based	kWh	N/A	kWh	N/A
Generation of purchased energy	Electricity - Market Based	kWh	N/A	kWh	N/A
Scope 3: Indirect emissions from the value chain					

Upstream emissions - 3. Fuel and energy related activities	Electricity - Transmission & Distribution	kWh	N/A	kWh	N/A

Table 7 on the next page shows the conversion factors used to convert raw data and energy consumption into carbon emissions.

Table 7: tCO_2e Conversion Factors – source DESNZ

Scope and Emissions Source Category	Emissions Categories	2024 Unit of Measurement	2024 Emissions Factor ($kgCO_2e$)	2025 Unit of Measurement	2025 Emissions Factor ($kgCO_2e$)
Scope 1: Direct emissions from the operation of owned and controlled facilities and equipment					
Stationary combustion	Natural Gas	kWh (Gross CV)	0.18290	kWh (Gross CV)	0.18296
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the production of purchased energy					
Generation of purchased energy	Electricity - Location Based	kWh	0.20705	kWh	0.17700
Generation of purchased energy	Electricity - Market Based	kWh	0.38840	kWh	0.42076
Scope 3: Indirect emissions from the value chain					
Upstream emissions - 3. Fuel and energy related activities	Electricity - Transmission & Distribution	kWh	0.01830	kWh	0.01853

Location-based Reporting and Market-based Reporting

The environmental reporting guidelines stipulates it is mandatory to report location-based emissions in the SECR Report. Market-based emissions can be reported voluntarily, in which case the guidance recommends presenting the market-based alongside the mandated location-based grid-average figures - a practice known as 'dual reporting'.

- Market-based reporting refers to reporting emissions based on contractual instruments to lower the GHG intensity of the reported electricity use. This method specifically references the energy contracts a company has, such as an electricity source of generation that has a lower intensity to the national grid for example, a supplier-specific emissions rate, renewable energy purchases via a green tariff or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). It reflects the actual energy sources the company has chosen through a contractual mechanism, allowing for a potentially lower emissions figure if they use cleaner energy.
- Location-based reporting refers to reporting emissions based on the average emissions intensity of the local electricity grid where the company operates, regardless of the company's energy contracts. It reflects the general mix of energy sources available in that region, including both renewable and non-renewable sources.

Net vs. Gross Reporting

The GHG protocol indicates that the two method totals (location-based and market-based) should not be viewed as "gross/net," since a net calculation typically implies that external reductions such as offsets have been applied to the inventory. However, the 'Environmental reporting guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting and greenhouse gas reporting' provides 'program specific' guidance on the reporting of 'gross' carbon reporting versus reporting 'net' CO_2e figures where:

- Gross emissions refer to the total emissions reported from all the company's operations, without taking into account any carbon offsets or energy purchases that might reduce those emissions. These are the full emissions that must be reported based on the company's activities and energy consumption and can be referred to as 'location' of the emissions source.
- Net emissions consider any emissions reductions that render the reported emissions 'net zero' as applied to the gross emissions figure. These reductions could include the purchase of renewable energy, export to the grid from self-generation of electricity, and/or PPAs - supported by REGOs or carbon offsets. If a company purchases zero emissions-rated renewable energy, or carbon offsets, the net emissions figure will reflect the lower emissions after those reductions are applied.

Green vs Brown Electricity

If a company has a contractual arrangement for zero emissions-rated renewable energy, it can report a lower carbon emissions figure using the market-based approach to reporting and report 'net' emissions. The following table shows the proportion of 'green' tariff with zero emissions-rated renewable energy, where a contractual arrangement is in place versus grid supply 'brown' energy reported in the SECR.

Table 8: Renewable Energy ('Green') vs Grid Energy ('Brown') Electricity

Electricity Status	2023-24 kWh	2024-25 kWh
'Green' tariff – Renewable electricity with zero-rate emissions from contractual arrangement	1,954,709	2,942,858
'Brown' – Electricity with no renewable contractual arrangement - Grid Energy	0	5,922

Sustainable Energy First

Find out more

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