CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT
Richard Jackson Limited

Client:
Richard Jackson Limited

Prepared for:
Richard Miall,
Chief Executive,
Richard Jackson Limited

Date:
July 2024

Prepared by:
Emily Tucker,
Carbon Accountant,
Auditel (UK) Limited

Contents

Title **Page**

Auditel's Credentials – Verification Bodies

IEMA CORPORATE PARTNER

bsi. | Associate Consultant

nqa.app Associate Partner

Company Information

Company Details	
Entity Details	Richard Jackson Limited 847 The Crescent Colchester Essex CO4 9YQ
Company Number	02744316
Subject	Richard Jackson Limited
Baseline Reporting Period	01/05/2022 to 30/04/2023
Current Reporting Period	01/05/2022 to 30/04/2023
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Summary of the Organisation

Richard Jackson Limited

Richard Jackson Limited are Engineering Consultants and Chartered Building Surveyors based in Colchester, London, Cambridge, Norwich and Bristol. Since establishing in 1976, Richard Jackson have built a reputation for delivering the highest quality service to its clients.

With a team of highly skilled and motivated staff, Richard Jackson can provide specialist consultancy services across a range of disciplines including structural engineering, civil engineering, pre-planning, geotechnical engineering, building surveying, insurance surveying and project management. Richard Jackson's experienced team of engineers has a strong background in successfully delivering projects for both public and private bodies. This breadth of experience in project delivery allows work to be delivered proactively within agreed time scales.

With sustainability amongst its core values, Richard Jackson is fully committed to minimising its environmental impact. This is reflected by the company's environmental policy to always comply to environmental legislation and industry codes of practice, conserve energy and water, minimise waste, use recycled materials and minimise transportation. This policy is frequently communicated to staff, suppliers and business partners, to ensure environmental harm is minimised throughout the company's value chain. This ensures Richard Jackson take responsibility of their environmental impact and can contribute positively to the communities in which they operate.

To fully achieve their sustainability goals, Richard Jackson have engaged Auditel, to help establish their baseline operational carbon emissions. A full operational carbon footprint has been calculated, covering all scope 1, 2 and measurable scope 3 emissions. This will allow Richard Jackson to identify their carbon hotspots, making up the first phase in their net zero journey. From this, an evidence-based carbon reduction plan, designed to meet the company's net zero targets will be developed.

Methodology

This report follows the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard methodology.

As with financial accounting and reporting, generally accepted GHG accounting principles are intended to underpin and guide GHG accounting and reporting to ensure the reported information represents a faithful, true, and fair account of a company's GHG emissions.

GHG accounting and reporting practices are evolving and are new to many businesses; however, the principles listed below are derived in part from generally accepted financial accounting and reporting principles. They also reflect the outcome of a collaborative process involving stakeholders from a wide range of technical, environmental, and accounting disciplines.

The carbon footprint and reporting shall be based on the following principles:

Relevance

Ensure the carbon footprint appropriately reflects the GHG emissions of the company and serves the decision-making needs of users – both internal and external to the company.

Completeness

Account for and report on all GHG emission sources and activities within the chosen boundary. Disclose and justify any specific exclusions.

Consistency

Use consistent methodologies to allow for meaningful comparisons of emissions over time. Transparently document any changes to the data, inventory boundary, methods, or any other relevant factors in the time series.

Transparency

Address all relevant issues in a factual and coherent manner, based on a clear audit trail. Disclose any relevant assumptions and make appropriate references to the accounting and calculation methodologies and data sources used.

Accuracy

Ensure that the quantification of GHG emissions is systematically neither over nor under actual emissions, as far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable. Achieve sufficient accuracy to enable users to make decisions with reasonable assurance as to the integrity of the reported information.

Executive Summary

Background

- The need for taking immediate and bold action on climate change is being increasingly recognised by businesses, government, and the general population.
- The amount of action that needs to be taken, and the speed at which this must be done has been recognised by the UK through its ratification of the Paris climate agreement – to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°c.
- Consequently, the UK has declared a climate emergency, and the independent committee on climate change has laid out what needs to be done for the UK to become net-zero carbon by 2050.
- Richard Jackson has acknowledged their role in the need to act and have themselves decided to develop a strategy to achieve net-zero carbon emissions.
- This carbon footprint represents the company's first year of carbon reporting and covers the reporting period of 01/05/2022 to 30/04/2023.

Drivers

Climate Change Act

- This act commits the UK government to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050. This represents a 100% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared to the 1990 baseline.

Leadership

- Taking strategic action towards reducing carbon emissions will ensure that Richard Jackson can lead the way in developing effective mechanisms to tackle climate change. This will help stimulate low carbon transitions across the regions in which they operate.

Cost Savings

- With increasing pressure on all businesses to cut costs, reducing the amount spent on energy bills is a key driver for lowering Richard Jackson's energy consumption.

Reputation

- With stretching national targets, there is increasing pressure on businesses to be seen as "doing their bit" and playing a leadership role on climate change action. Failure to act could lead to reputational risks and adversely affect the company's public image.

The Plan

- Richard Jackson is currently in their first reporting year working on improving the quality of their carbon inventory for future carbon reporting and building short, medium, and long-term carbon reduction initiatives.
- A fundamental part of developing a plan is gathering evidence to then direct strategy.
- A key driver for undertaking this project is the need for trusted, independent, and clear evidence to feed into the sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment to develop the plan.
- The results from this work will form a key part in ensuring that Richard Jackson have sustainability, reducing emissions, and climate change as a core element of their strategic plans for years to come.

Proposal

- Auditel have been contracted by Richard Jackson to support the first year of their carbon reporting. This therefore involves measuring a comprehensive carbon footprint of their direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) for the period 01/05/2022 to 30/04/2023, acting as the baseline reporting period.
- Following the completion of the carbon inventory, the next step will be to put in place short, medium, and long-term strategy to start reducing Richard Jackson's greenhouse gas emissions. This will ensure Richard Jackson are aligned with their net zero targets.
- Creating a carbon footprint is an essential first step in developing a carbon reduction strategy and in understanding where emission reductions have been made following the baseline period.
- This carbon footprint has been calculated in line with the GHG Protocol emission scopes; these are set out as follows:
- **Scope 1:** Direct emissions from combustion of gas and other fuels.
- **Scope 2:** Emissions resulting from the generation of electricity and other energy purchased (but generated elsewhere).
- **Scope 3:** Emissions made by third parties in connection with operational activities.
- All activities within this report have been undertaken by the criteria set out by the British Standards Institute PAS2060:2014, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

GHG Protocol & Boundary

GHG Protocol

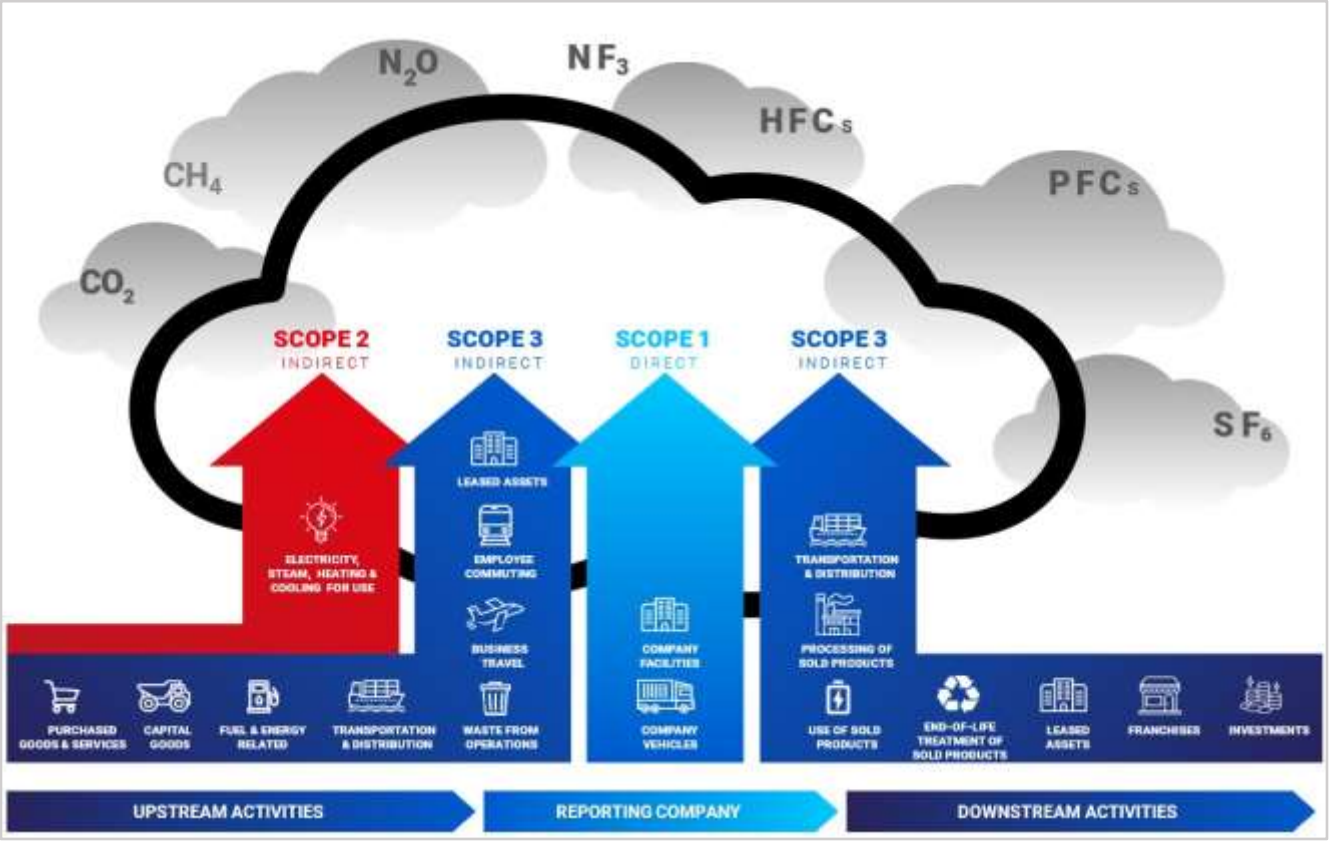

Figure 1: GHG Inventory diagram (Auditel U.K., adapted from the GHG Protocol).

Emission Boundary

Emissions Boundary										
Scope 1			Scope 2	Scope 3						
FLEET	GAS FOR HEATING	HVAC	ELECTRICITY	PURCHASED GOODS & SERVICES	CAPITAL GOODS	FUEL & ENERGY RELATED ACTIVITIES	UPSTREAM TRANSPORTATION & DISTRIBUTION	WASTE FROM OPERATIONS	BUSINESS TRAVEL	EMPLOYEE COMMUTING & HOMEWORKING	DOWNSTREAM TRANSPORTATION & DISTRIBUTION

Figure 2: Emission Boundary of Richard Jackson, following the operational control approach.

Value Chain Map

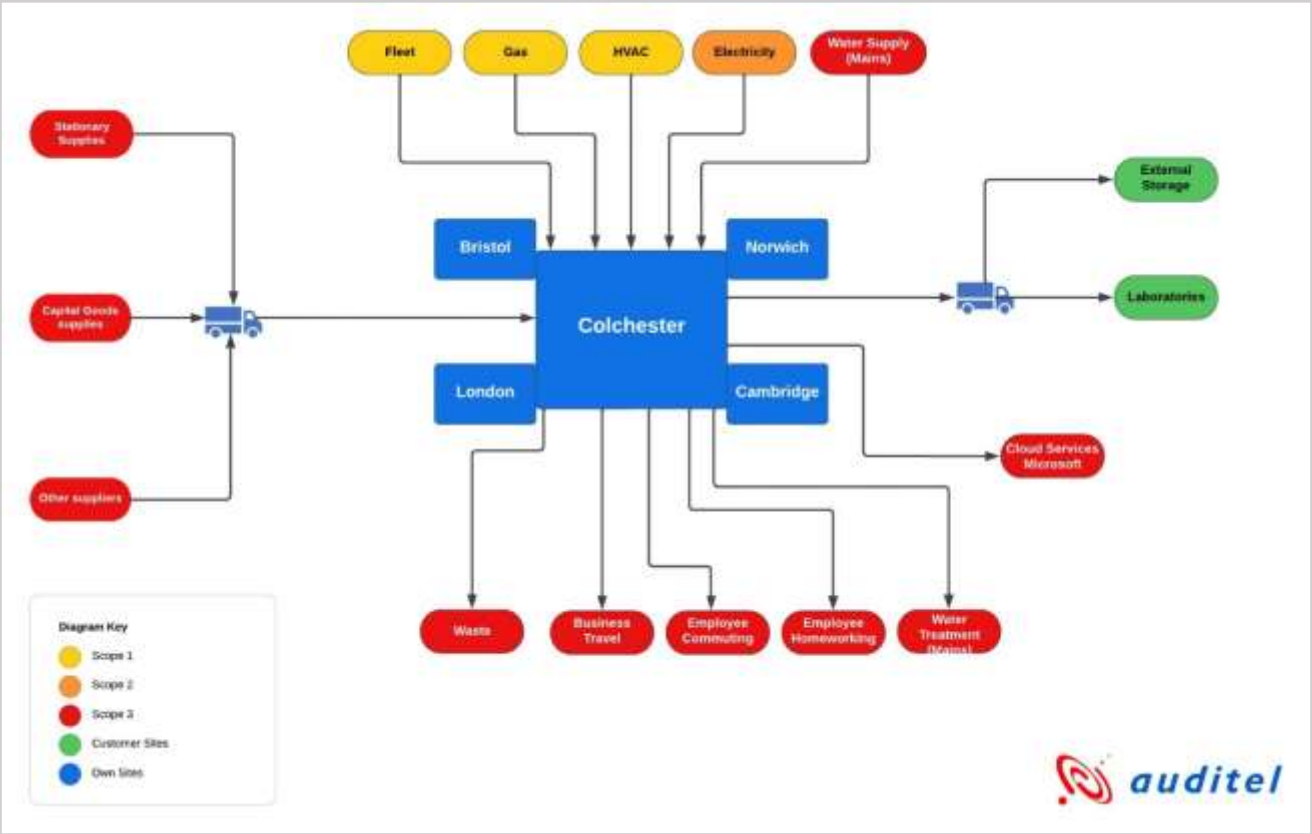

Figure 3: Value Chain map for Richard Jackson following the operational control approach.

Emission Sources

Table of Included Emissions

Table 1: Included scopes and categories with adjacent emission sources.

Scope	Category	Source
1	Gas for Heating	On-site natural gas usage.
	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)	On-site use of refrigerants in air conditioning systems.
	Fleet	Use of petrol, diesel, hybrid and electric company vehicles.
2	Electricity	Grid electricity supplied to site.
3	Purchased Goods and Services	On-site water usage. Supplier emissions were not accounted for as these do not lie within the company's operational boundary.
	Capital Goods	Transport of capital goods to site. Embedded emissions were not accounted for as these do not lie within the company's operational boundary.
	Fuel and Energy-Related Activities	Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses of electricity and Well-To-Tank (WTT) emissions for activities involving fuel and/or energy use.
	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Transport of incoming goods to site.
	Waste from Operations	Treatment of wastewater and disposal of waste streams.
	Business Travel	Business mileage, hotels, flights, trains, taxis, hire cars and bus travel.
	Employee Commuting and Homeworking	Transport emissions associated with commuting and energy emissions associated with homeworking.
	Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Transport of samples from site to laboratories.

Table of Excluded Emissions

Table 2: Excluded scopes and categories alongside justifications for exclusions.

Scope	Category	Reason for exclusion
1	Process Emissions	There were none associated with the business during the reporting period.
2	Heat, Steam and Cooling	There were none associated with the business during the reporting period.
3	Upstream Leased Assets	There were none associated with the business during the reporting period.
	Processing of Sold Products	There were none associated with the business during the reporting period.
	Use of Sold Products	There were none associated with the business during the reporting period.
	End of Life Treatment of Sold Products	There were none associated with the business during the reporting period.
	Downstream Leased Assets	There were none associated with the business during the reporting period.
	Franchises	There were none associated with the business during the reporting period.
	Investments	There were none associated with the business during the reporting period.

Carbon Footprint Breakdown

Summary of Emissions

The total GHG emissions for Richard Jackson Limited in the period 01/05/2022 to 30/04/2023, according to the data provided and the use of the UK Government Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) emission factors for the same year are:

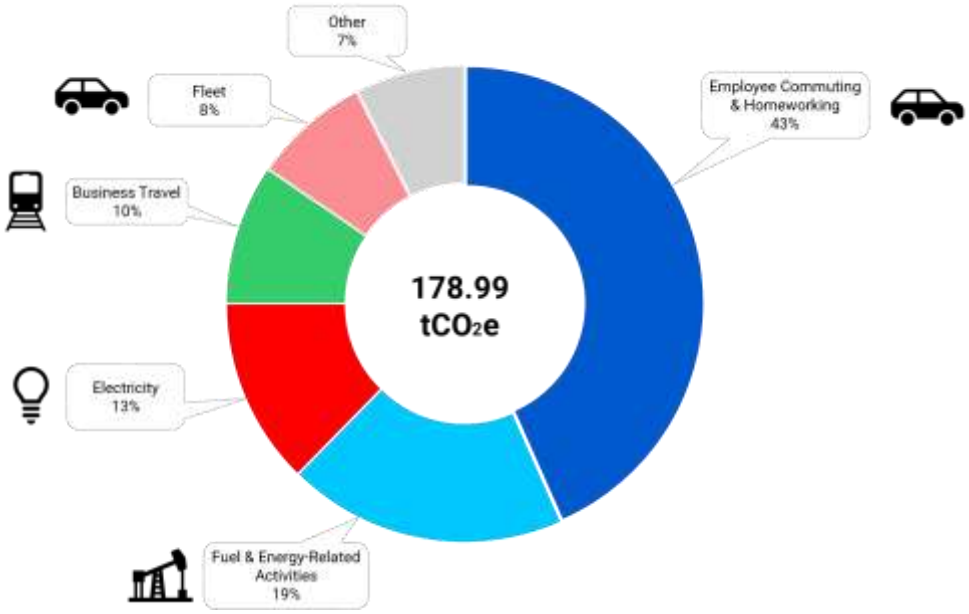

Figure 4: Total tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) attributed to the operations of Richard Jackson Limited, with the largest emitting scope categories displayed.

Intensity Metrics

Figure 5: Intensity metrics as a reflection of the total tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) compared to total square meters of the site, company turnover (in million) and number of employees.

Emissions by Source

Scope 3 emissions accounted for the largest proportion of emissions (74%) with the largest scope 3 category being employee commuting and homeworking (43%). Emissions associated with fuel and energy-related activities were also significant (19%). Scope 1 emissions (fleet, HVAC and gas) accounted for a further 14% of the footprint. Scope 2 (electricity) emissions accounted for the smallest proportion of the footprint (13%).

Table 3: Carbon inventory breakdown by overall scope emissions.

Scope	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e)	Contribution to total footprint (%)
1	24.60	14%
2	22.65	13%
3	131.74	74%
Total	**178.99**	**100%**

Table 4: Carbon footprint breakdown by scope category in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) and percentage share of total emissions.

Scope Category	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e)	Contribution to total footprint (%)
Gas for Heating	3.18	2%
HVAC	7.12	4%
Fleet	14.30	8%
Electricity	22.65	13%
Purchased Goods and Services	0.14	0%
Capital Goods	0.002	0%
Fuel and Energy-Related Activities	34.00	19%
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	0.09	0%
Waste from Operations	2.87	2%
Business Travel	17.02	10%
Employee Commuting and Homeworking	77.60	43%
Downstream Transportation and Distribution	0.02	0%
Total	**178.99**	**100%**

Emissions Map

Figure 6: Emissions map showing the total tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) per scope category.

Scope Data Breakdown

Scope 1

Gas for Heating

Just three of the company's sites have a gas supply. Of these, data regarding gas usage was available for two sites (Norwich and London). Gas usage at the remaining site (Bristol) was unaccounted for due to data constraints. At Norwich and London, the total gas usage was 15,735 kWh. Usage was significantly higher at Norwich, compared to London, as shown in the graph below. In total, gas for heating accounted for 3.18 tCO_2e, accounting for 2% of the company's total carbon footprint. However, this calculation does not include the gas used at the company's Bristol office. Accounting for gas usage at the Bristol office, in addition to Norwich and London, will be key to improving the accuracy of future calculations.

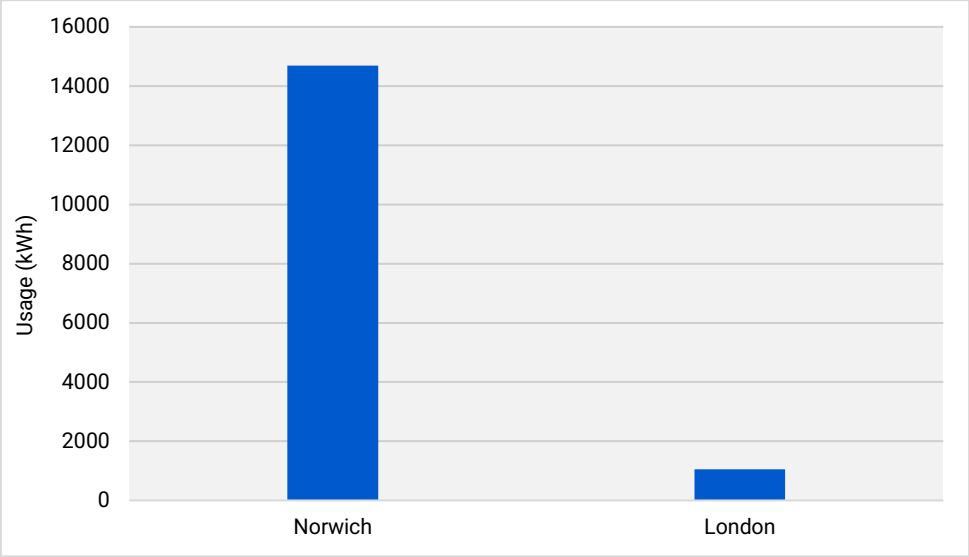

Figure 7: Gas usage during May 2022 to April 2023 in Norwich and London.

HVAC

During the reporting period, four of the company's sites had air conditioning. For two sites, maintenance reports confirmed that no f-gas was added to the air conditioning systems during the reporting period.

For the company's Cambridge site, whilst there was a known f-gas leak during the reporting period, the quantity of gas that had leaked was unknown. Therefore, it was assumed that the maximum gas capacity was lost, ensuring emissions were not underestimated. This accounted for 7.12 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, which represents 4% of the company's total carbon footprint.

In addition, data for the company's Bristol site was unavailable, meaning it was excluded from the carbon calculation. Gathering more accurate HVAC data will be a key recommendation going forward.

Fleet

Emissions were calculated based on the distance travelled by company cars. As shown below, the largest distance was travelled in medium petrol cars. Going forward, it is recommended that the company documents the litres of fuel used by company vehicles, and fuel type, rather than mileage, as this will allow for a more accurate carbon calculation.

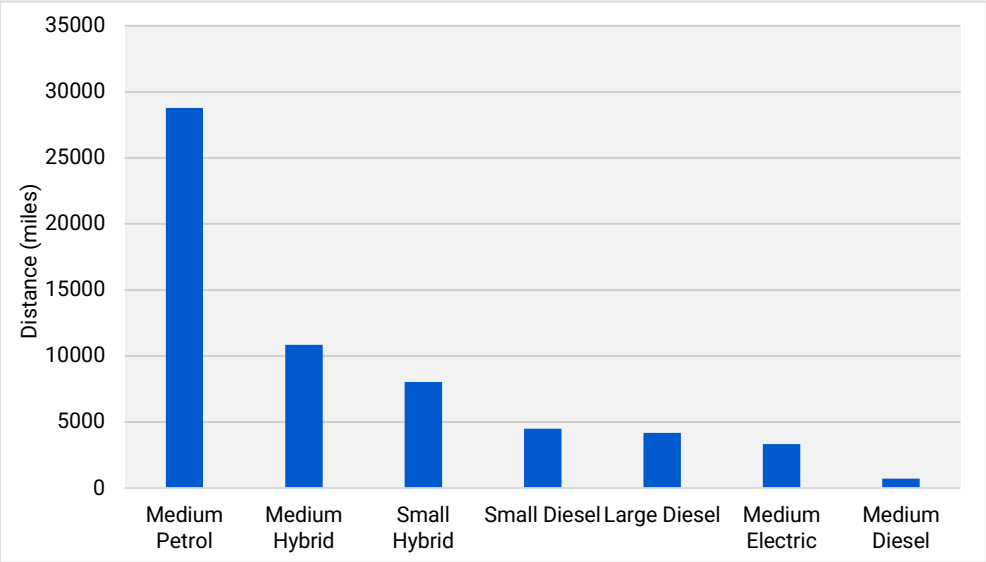

Figure 7: Distance travelled by company vehicles by vehicle type from May 2022 to April 2023.

Scope 2

Electricity

Emissions were calculated for on-site electricity usage across five out of six sites. Electricity at Bristol was excluded from the calculation due to data limitations. The total electricity usage across the five sites was 114,634 kWh, with the highest usage being in Colchester, as shown in the graph below. In total, electricity usage accounted for 22.65 tCO_2e, accounting for 13% of the company's total carbon footprint.

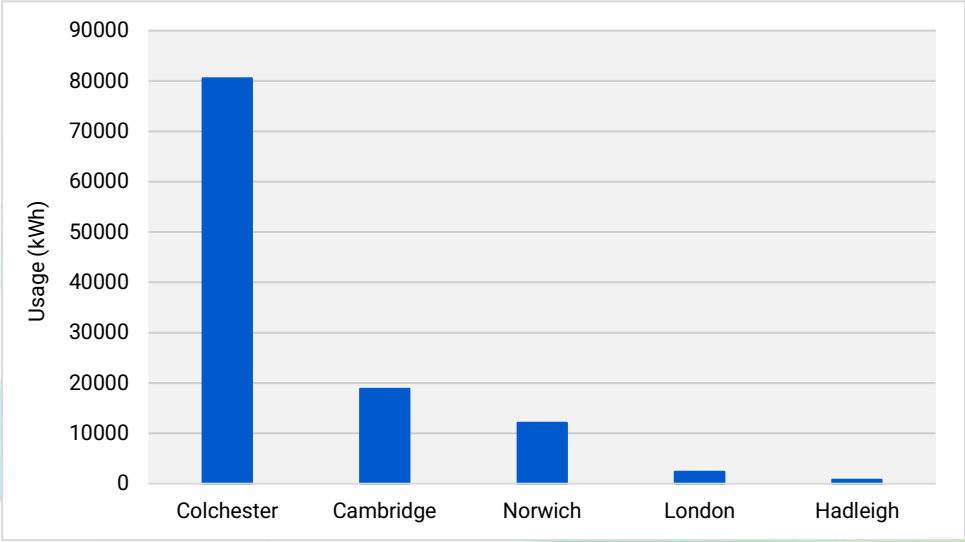

Figure 8: Electricity usage by site from May 2022 to April 2023.

Scope 3

Purchased Goods and Services

Under Purchased Goods and Services, emissions were calculated for on-site water usage. As shown below, water usage was significantly higher at Colchester than all other sites. In total, the company's water usage was low, and accounted for less than 1% of the overall carbon footprint. Due to data constraints, water usage was not accounted for at Bristol. It is recommended that the company continues to make data improvements to ensure all sites are accounted for in the future.

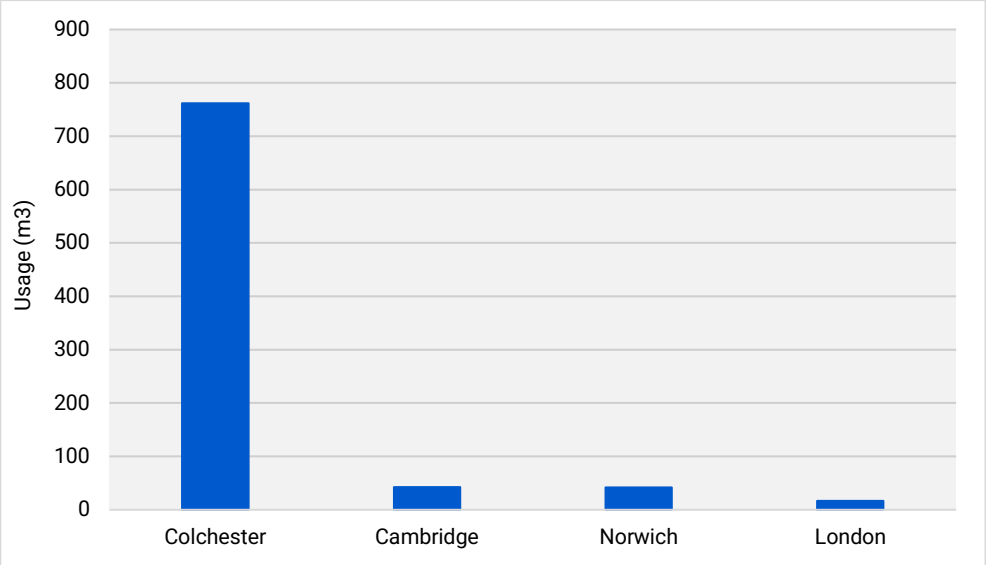

Figure 9: Water usage by site from May 2022 to April 2023.

Fuel and Energy-Related Activities

Within this scope category, the following emissions were accounted for;

- Transmission and distribution (T&D) loses of electricity.
- Well-To-Tank (WTT) emissions for all activities involving energy and/or fuel use. This includes fleet fuel, gas for heating, electricity generation and T&D, freight transport, business travel and employee commuting.

In total, fuel and energy-related activities accounted for 34 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, which represents 19% of the company's total carbon footprint.

Upstream Transportation and Distribution

Emissions were calculated for the delivery of goods to site. Data was obtained from invoices which although did not provide weights, provided product descriptions which were used to estimate the weight of each consignment. Overall, the number of upstream deliveries was small, and their emissions had a negligible impact on the total carbon footprint (less than 0.1%).

Waste from Operations

Firstly, emissions were calculated for the disposal of confidential waste. There was also a small amount of general waste, mixed recycling and commercial waste (mostly soil samples and plastic containers). The weight of waste produced by waste type is shown below.

Waste type	Weight (tonnes)
Commercial Waste	8.00
General Waste	5.43
Recycled Waste	5.42
Food Waste	3.58
Paper	0.30

Data was unavailable for the everyday waste at Colchester and Cambridge, however due to the size and nature of business at these sites, the carbon impact of this is likely to be negligible. Lastly, emissions were calculated for the treatment of wastewater for all water supplied to site. Overall, the company produced very little waste in the reporting period, with emissions accounting for just 2% of the total carbon footprint.

Business Travel

Emissions were calculated for all modes of business travel that were used by the company during May 2022 to April 2023. The largest source of business travel emissions was grey fleet, as shown below. In fact, grey fleet accounted for 15.62 tCO_2e alone, representing 92% of business travel emissions and 9% of total emissions. In comparison, all other forms of business travel had a low carbon impact.

Mode Travel	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Grey fleet	15.62
Trains	0.59
Hotels	0.49
Flights	0.29
Bus Travel	0.03
Car Hire	0.01
Taxis	0.00

With regards to business mileage, the largest distance was travelled in medium petrol vehicles, followed closely by small petrol and small diesel vehicles. The total miles travelled by each vehicle type is shown in the graph below.

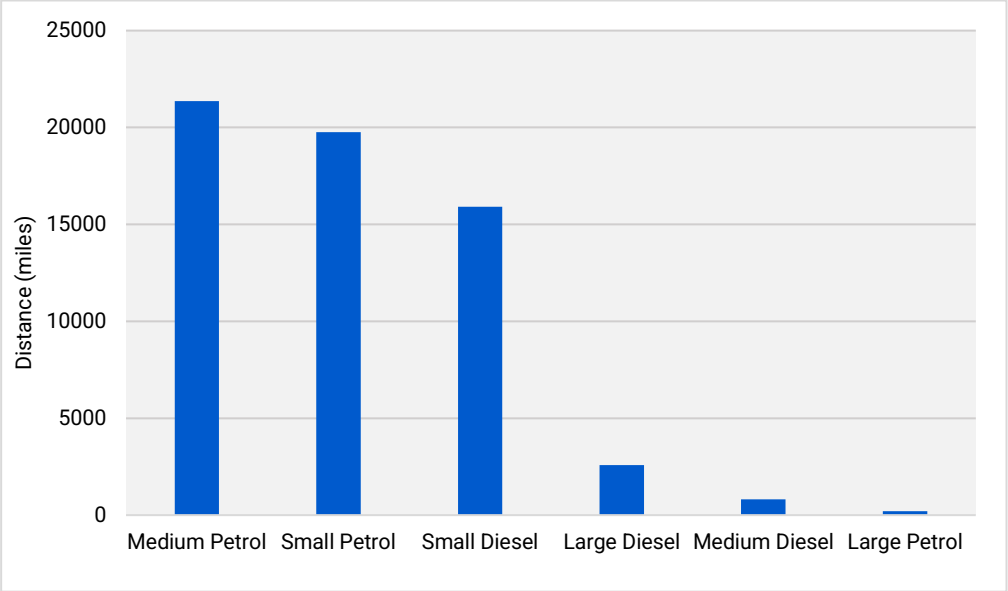

Figure 10: Business mileage by car type during May 2022 to April 2023.

Employee Commuting and Homeworking

Employee commuting and homeworking was the largest emission source, accounting for 43% of the company's carbon footprint. Of these emissions, 86% were due to commuting and 14% were due to homeworking. Whilst some employees commuted to work via cycling and public transport, the majority of employees commuted by car, as shown in the graph below.

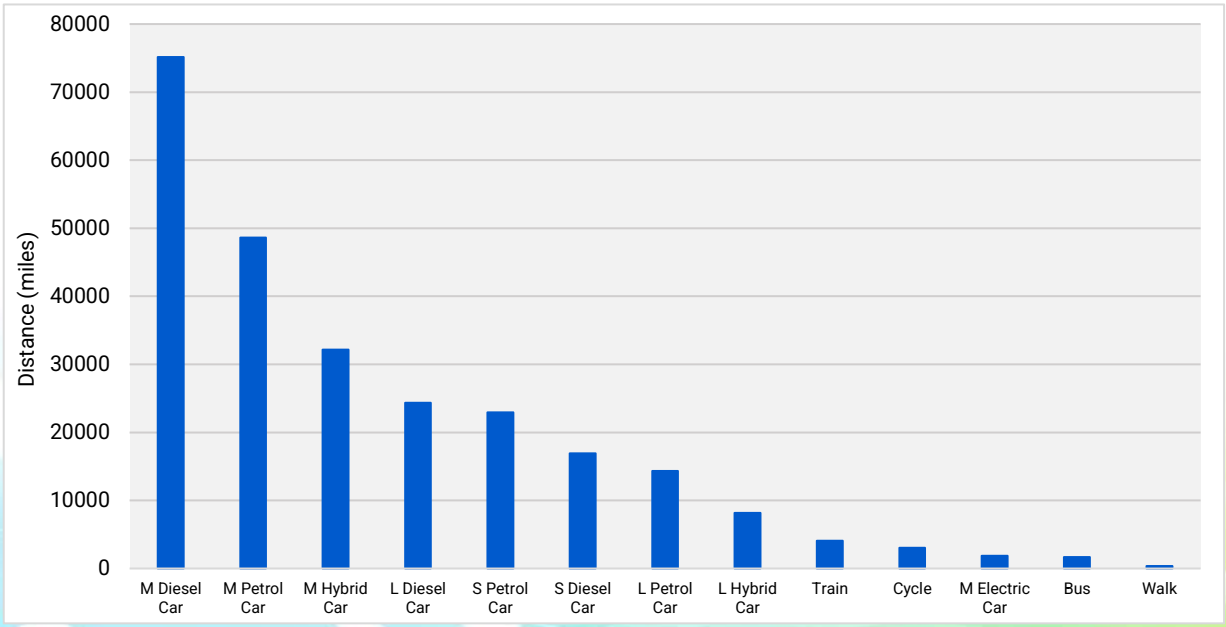

Figure 11: Distance covered by employee commuting, by mode of transport from May 2022 to April 2023.

During the reporting period 83% of employees worked partially at home. Assuming each employee worked an 8-hour day, it was calculated that employees worked at total of 32,368 hours at home. This equated to 10.95 tCO_2e. Going forward, managing emissions associated with employee commuting and homeworking will be vital to lowering the company's carbon impact.

Downstream Transportation and Distribution

Emissions were calculated for deliveries of soil samples by couriers to laboratories for analysis. All deliveries were made by road wihtin the UK. The total tonne.kms travelled by couriers was 39.31. This equated to just 0.02 tCO_2e and accouned for less than 0.1% of the company's carbon footprint.

Monitoring and Reporting

One of the most fundamental follow-on activities for an organisation that has completed a carbon footprint is monitoring and reporting.

It is imperative that an organisation aims to complete a carbon footprint at regular intervals to demonstrate progress in carbon reduction. Auditel recommend an annual report.

As an organisation becomes increasingly familiar with the process required to complete a carbon footprint and can demonstrate a strong data collection framework, they can begin to look to expand their footprint to cover all emission sources and revisit existing sources to make them more accurate and less reliant on proxies.

Data Improvements

Overall, the data used to calculate Richard Jackson's baseline carbon emissions was of high quality. However, there are small data improvements that can be made to better align the company's carbon reporting with the five key principles going forward. We recommend that the following data improvement strategies are made over the forthcoming months;

- **Utilities:** The company should continue to liaise with the building manager at its Bristol office to obtain utilities data. Accounting for the direct emissions associated with its Bristol office will improve the representativeness of the company's carbon footprint going forward. In addition, the company is encouraged to document any f-gas that is added to air conditioning systems in the future. This will require collaboration with the maintenance provider.

- **Fleet:** Consistent documentation of the litres of fuel used by company vehicles. This will prevent reliance on mileage data in the absence of fuel usage data.

- **Water:** Ensure meter readings are submitted on a monthly basis. This will reduce the number of estimated readings and will therefore, improve the accuracy of the carbon calculation.

- **Business Travel:** Implementation of an Auditel provided business travel spreadsheet, for recording all necessary data for accurate carbon accounting. This will streamline the data collection process and reduce the number of queries sent to the client in the future. It will also ensure that all details required for carbon accounting are documented at the time of travel.

Conclusions

- During May 2022 to April 2023, Richard Jackson's total carbon footprint was 178.99 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.
- The company's largest source of carbon emissions was employee commuting and homeworking which accounted for 43% of the total carbon footprint.
- The second largest emission source was fuel and energy-related activities, which accounted for 19% of the company's carbon footprint.
- Whilst the majority of data was of high quality, there are areas for data improvement going forward.
- Some small recommendations have been made to improve the accuracy of future carbon calculations.
- A key recommendation is to liaise with the building manager at Bristol to obtain more complete utilities data going forward.

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Richard Jackson Limited
Summary Carbon Footprint Report

RichardJackson Limited

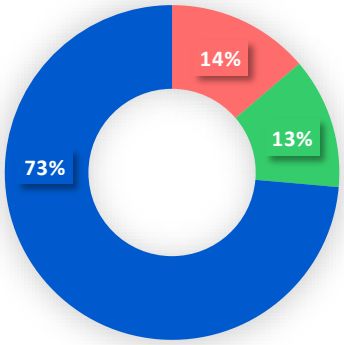
This is a summary of the Carbon Inventory and subsequent Footprint Report produced on behalf Richard Jackson Limited by Auditel for the reporting period of 01/05/22 to 30/04/23. The inventory work and reporting was carried out in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and represents a faithful, true, and fair account of their GHG emissions from the data available. The full report should be considered when reading the summary and can be obtained at: richardmiall@rj.uk.com

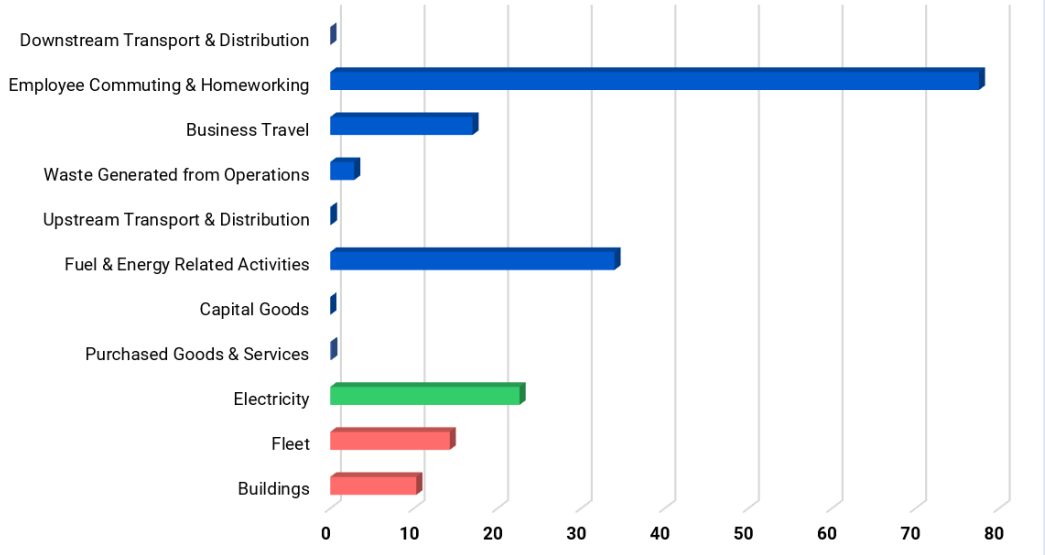
TOTAL EMISSIONS AND INTENSITY METRICS

178.99	30.34	2.67	0.17
Total tCO_2e	tCO_2e Per 1 Million Turnover	tCO_2e Per 1 Employee	tCO_2e Per Sq Metre

TOTAL EMISSIONS BY SCOPE

Scopes	tCO_2e
Scope 1	24.60
Scope 2	22.65
Scope 3	131.74





EMISSIONS

Source	Scope	tCO_2e
Buildings	1	10.30
Fleet	1	14.30
Process Emissions	1	There were none associated with the business in the reporting period.
Electricity	2	22.65
Purchased Steam, Heat & Cooling	2	There were none associated with the business in the reporting period.
Purchased Goods & Services	3	0.14
Capital Goods	3	0.00
Fuel & Energy Related Activities	3	34.00
Upstream Transport & Distribution	3	0.09
Waste Generated from Operations	3	2.87
Business Travel	3	17.02
Employee Commuting & Homeworking	3	77.60
Upstream Leased Assets	3	There were none associated with the business in the reporting period.
Downstream Transport & Distribution	3	0.02
Processing of Sold Products	3	There were none associated with the business in the reporting period.
Use of Sold Products	3	There were none associated with the business in the reporting period.
End of Life Treatment of Sold Products	3	There were none associated with the business in the reporting period.
Downstream Leased Assets	3	There were none associated with the business in the reporting period.
Franchises	3	There were none associated with the business in the reporting period.
Investments	3	There were none associated with the business in the reporting period.
		Total = 178.99 tCO_2e

Auditel's Mission: Helping organisations on their journey to Net Zero in a measurable, meaningful and potentially self-funding way.

bsi Associate Consultant

nqa.app Associate Partner

Verification process

Auditel is a management consultancy that is suitably qualified in carbon emissions measurement and verification.

Auditel has been engaged by Richard Jackson Limited to conduct a verification of direct and indirect anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as provided by Richard Jackson Limited in their GHG / CO_2e Assertion ('Carbon Footprint Report Richard Jackson Limited, June 2024').

The management of Richard Jackson Limited is responsible for the organisation's GHG information system, the development, maintenance and accuracy of such records, and all reporting procedures related to that system. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes the measurement of GHG emissions and the calculation of any CO_2e thereon.

This assessment takes the form of a desk review of the above GHG / CO2e Assertion along with supporting data for the period 01/05/2022 to 30/04/2023 and is based on the evidence provided.

Scope

Auditel's engagement covers verification of operational anthropogenic GHG emissions included within the organisation's defined boundary as set out in the Assertion and meets the requirements of the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and its amendments. GHG sources included:

- Scope 1 – Stationary combustion, mobile combustion
- Scope 2 – Purchased electricity
- Scope 3 – Appropriate value chain emissions from assets not owned or controlled by Richard Jackson Limite

Auditel have undertaken to express an independent verification opinion on Richard Jackson Limited's GHG / CO_2e Assertion spanning the period 01/05/2022 to 30/04/2023 based on the requirements set out in the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and its amendments. The level of assurance agreed for this assignment is a limited level of assurance.

Conclusion

The GHG / CO_2e Assertion provided by Richard Jackson Limited has been based on the requirements of WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and its amendments and the data related to the period 01/05/2022 to 30/04/2023 disclosing gross emissions of 178.89 metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (location based) is **Verified with Comments** (see below)

Comments: Emissions resulting from the Gas, Electricity, Water, Wastewater, and HVAC at the Bristol Office have been excluded due to an absence of data.

Scope 1 Emissions 24.60 tCO_2e

Scope 2 Emissions (location-based) 22.65 tCO_2e

Scope 3 Emissions 131.74 tCO_2e

Auditel adopted a risk-based sample assessment of the supplied data and the calculations based thereon.

The following Reporting Principles have been met - Completeness, Consistency, Accuracy, Transparency, Relevance.

Auditel concludes that no evidence has been found that the presented GHG / CO_2e assertion is not materially correct nor a fair representation of the supplied GHG emissions data and information.

We planned and performed our work to obtain the information, explanations and evidence that we considered necessary to provide verification that the CO_2e emissions for the period 01/05/2022 to 30/04/2023 are fairly stated.

Attestation:

KW Farrow
Verifier

E Tucker
Carbon Accountant

Note: This Statement is issued on behalf of Richard Jackson Limited *by Auditel (UK) Ltd, PO Box 474, Lymington, SO411GL based upon an audit performed by Auditel. To our knowledge, no member of the verification team has a business relationship with* Richard Jackson Limited *beyond the requirements of this statement. Requests for a full copy of this statement and related GHG Assertion is available on request from* Richard Jackson Limited*, The Great Park, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 2HP. This Statement does not relieve* Richard Jackson Limited *from compliance with any bylaws, federal, national or regional acts and/or directives/regulations or with any guidelines issued pursuant to such regulations. Stipulations to the contrary are not binding on Auditel and Auditel shall have no responsibility to parties other than* Richard Jackson Limited.

About Auditel

The Cost, Procurement & Carbon Solutions Company

Auditel is a leading Cost, Procurement & Carbon Solutions Company. We help organisations reduce their carbon emissions whilst also reducing their costs. In the current challenging economic climate, organisations are battling with the desire to drive growth and profitability, whilst investing in low carbon emitting technologies to reduce their carbon footprint and speed up their journey to achieving Net Zero.

Since 1994, we've built a strong network of over 100 procurement and carbon specialists. Our specialists come from a broad range of professions and industries, giving our clients access to an unrivalled level of knowledge and expertise in procurement and decarbonisation. Using Auditel's simple 4 step process, we can deliver solutions that will enable your organisation to achieve independent verification of carbon neutrality in the short-term.

Auditel provide a comprehensive procurement service, covering over 100 cost areas across all sectors. When engaged at the right time, such as when negotiating prices and contracts with suppliers, independent external help that works alongside your existing operational teams, can level the playing field thereby ensuring you receive value for money from your suppliers.

Due to this procurement expertise, we can potentially self-fund your net zero journey, or even make it more profitable through cost removal and cost transformation. By blending Auditel's carbon solutions with our cost management and procurement expertise, you can feel confident that you are helping save the planet as well as making your business fit for the age of net zero.

At Auditel we believe passionately that effective procurement can save your organisation thousands of pounds and make you more competitive. We also know that being Carbon Neutral doesn't need to COST the EARTH

With a strong presence in the energy field, we have been producing SECR and ESOS reporting for our clients for many years, this led us into Carbon Neutrality and Net Zero, with a wealth of experience in our Carbon division it seemed like the next sensible step in how our business evolves. In 2021 we became partners to The British Standards Institute and train our Carbon Consultants to BSI Associate Consultant status, this enables us to take clients through BSI PAS2060:2014 in line with ISO14064 and ISAE3000.

Cost, Procurement & Carbon Solutions