

# Newham College of Further Education Strategic Report 2022/2023

Strategic Streamlined Energy and Carbon  
Report 2022/2023





## STRATEGIC ENERGY AND CARBON REPORT 2022/2023



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### QUALITY REVIEW AND APPROVAL RECORD

The Inenco Group is committed to delivering the highest possible standard of service and operates a Quality Management System certified to ISO 9001: 2015. As part of this process, your deliverable has been checked and authorised for issue, as evidenced by the approval record below.

Role	Name	Signature	Date
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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

When comparing the financial years 2022/2023 with 2021/2022, Newham College of Further Education's total emissions using the **Market-based methodology decreased by 36.7% to 677 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and the carbon intensity also reduced by 38.5% to 18.29 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per £m revenue.** The transport-associated emissions remain at zero, as the vehicle fleet now solely consists of EV vehicles which are charged on-site. Electricity emissions have increased by 2.2%, whilst those from natural gas decreased by 38.2%. It is also worth noting that all the electricity supplied since April 2020 has been procured through green tariffs (hence the reason for also voluntarily reporting the organisation's market-based emissions).

But, with the mandatory **location-based methodology, emissions have decreased by 23.9% to 1,142 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and the carbon intensity also reduced by 25.9% to 30.87 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per £m revenue.** Under this methodology, the transportation emissions remain at zero whilst the electricity emissions have increased by 7.6% and the natural gas decreased by 38.2%.

It is worth flagging here that the combined UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Scope 2 and Scope 3 UK electricity increased by 6.6% from 2022 to 2023 – and this is also a causative agent of the higher electricity emissions this year in tandem with a slight increase in electricity consumption in 2022/2023 (0.9%).

Given that the emissions are wholly dependent on electricity and natural gas consumption, despite the marginal increase in electricity usage, the sizeable overall emissions reduction under both the market-based and location-based methodologies is largely due to the significant reduction in natural gas consumption (by 38.4% between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023).

In the 2022/2023 financial year, market-based Scope 1 emissions made up 94% of the total emissions (natural gas consumption), Scope 2 emissions made up 0% due to 100% investment in green electricity tariffs (no emissions from 'green' electricity consumption), and Scope 3 emissions made up 6% of the total emissions (the emissions associated with the transmission and distribution losses for electricity supplied by the national grid).

The location-based scenario sees the Scope 1 emissions making up 56%, Scope 2 emissions contributing 41%, and Scope 3, constituting 4%. In the case of the Scope 2 emissions under location-based reporting, the emissions are accounted for because the emissions from consuming the electricity supplied by the national grid's fuel mix is being considered (and not abated through a 'market' mechanism such as green tariff).

In terms of energy consumption: total consumption reduced by 27.2%, electricity consumption increased by 0.9%, and natural gas consumption reduced by 38.4% as already alluded to.

In terms of investment in energy efficiency initiatives, in the last financial year of 2022/2023, Newham College of Further Education has made advances in implementing general energy efficiency initiatives, looking at air-sourced heat pumps, engaging in solar PV feasibility studies, promoting energy user engagement, as well as reviewing waste management.

## 2. OBJECTIVE

This report has been compiled to provide Newham College of Further Education with insight into their carbon and energy performance for 2022/2023 and provide recommendations for improvement. A separate report has been issued to support 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).

## 3. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

### 3.1. EMISSIONS BY SOURCE

This section breaks down the annual emissions into their contributing sources.

For the 2022/2023 financial year, natural gas consumption dominates the emissions. Newham College of Further Education's greenhouse gas emissions were 36.7% lower in 2022/2023 compared to 2021/2022 under market-based reporting (see Table 1) at 677 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

However, under the location-based methodology (see Table 2), the total emissions of 1,142 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022/2023 was 23.9% lower than in 2021/2022.

These emissions include all material Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions required to be disclosed by legislation, plus additional Scope 3 emissions included voluntarily.

The market-based emissions intensity ratio for 2022/2023 was 18.29 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per £m revenue, which is a 38.5% reduction on the intensity ratio of 29.72 in 2021/2022. The location-based intensity, however, was 30.87 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per £m and this was 25.9% lower than in 2021/2022.

Table 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Source (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) – Market-based (Voluntary)

Emissions Source	2021/2022	2022/2023	Share in Current Year (%)	Change between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 (%)
Fuel combustion: Natural gas	1,030	636	94%	-38.2%
Purchased electricity*	39	40	6%	2.2%
<b>Total Emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-36.7%</b>
Revenue (£m)	36	37		2.8%
<b>Intensity: (tCO<sub>2</sub>e per £m)</b>	<b>29.72</b>	<b>18.29</b>		<b>-38.5%</b>

\*The 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 emissions figure for purchased electricity above (and used throughout) reflects Newham College of Further Education's investment in a zero-carbon electricity tariff at all sites from April 2020 onwards. In the terms of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, this is called 'market-based' reporting - as opposed to 'location-based' reporting. Location-based reporting does not account for the electricity supply contracts a company has and instead uses a national carbon emissions factor for electricity. Following the location-based methodology (which is required to be reported under SECR with the market-based figures being voluntary), Newham College of Further Education's 2022/2023 emissions from electricity were 506 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (including transmission and distribution

losses), giving total emissions of 1,142 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and an intensity of 30.87 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per £m of revenue. Table 2 details the location-based emissions further.

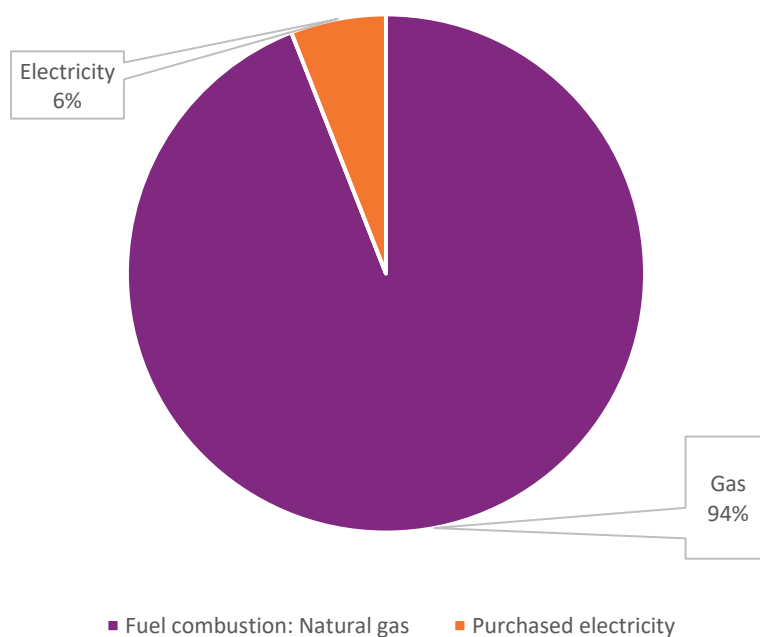
*This only includes emissions reportable under SECR and may not reflect the entire carbon footprint of the organisation.*

Table 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Source (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) – Location-Based (Mandatory)

Emissions Source	2021/2022	2022/2023	Share in Current Year (%)	Change between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 (%)
Fuel combustion: Natural gas	1,030	636	56%	-38.2%
Purchased electricity	470	506	44%	7.6%
<b>Total Emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-23.9%</b>
Revenue (£m)	36	37		2.8%
<b>Intensity: (tCO<sub>2</sub>e per £m)</b>	<b>41.68</b>	<b>30.87</b>		<b>-25.9%</b>

*This only includes emissions reportable under SECR and may not reflect the entire carbon footprint of the organisation.*

Figure 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Source, 2022/2023 (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) – Market-based



### 3.2. EMISSIONS BY SCOPE

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol defines greenhouse gas emissions by Scope:

- Scope 1: direct emissions arising from activities on site, including combustion of fuels to heat buildings, the use of fuel in company-owned vehicles, refrigerant gas leaks, and use of industrial gases.
- Scope 2: indirect energy emissions from purchased electricity, heat, and/or steam.

- Scope 3: indirect emissions such as those associated with the disposal of goods, and/or the purchase of goods and services such as air travel.

UK legislation requires the public reporting of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. A small amount of Scope 3 emissions is included, which are associated with the transmission and distribution of electricity only. The split of reported emissions by scope for 2022/2023 is shown below in Table 3 for the market-based scenario and Table 4 shows it from the location-based perspective.

Table 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Scope (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) – Market-based

Emissions Source	2021/2022	2022/2023	Share in Current Year (%)	Change between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 (%)
Scope 1	1,030	636	94%	-38.2%
Scope 2*	0	0	0%	
Scope 3	39	40	6%	2.2%
<b>Total emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-36.7%</b>

Scope 1: Natural gas.

Scope 2: Abated due to green tariffs.

Scope 3: Losses from electricity distribution and transmission.

\*There are zero emissions for Scope 2. This is due to the green tariff used by Newham College of Further Education since April 2020.

This only includes emissions reportable under SECR and may not reflect the entire carbon footprint of the organisation.

Table 4 Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Scope (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) – Location-Based

Emissions Source	2021/2022	2022/2023	Share in Current Year (%)	Change between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 (%)
Scope 1	1,030	636	56%	-38.2%
Scope 2	431	466	41%	8.1%
Scope 3	39	40	4%	2.2%
<b>Total emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-23.9%</b>

Scope 1: Natural gas.

Scope 2: Consumption of electricity generated in the UK.

Scope 3: Losses from electricity distribution and transmission.

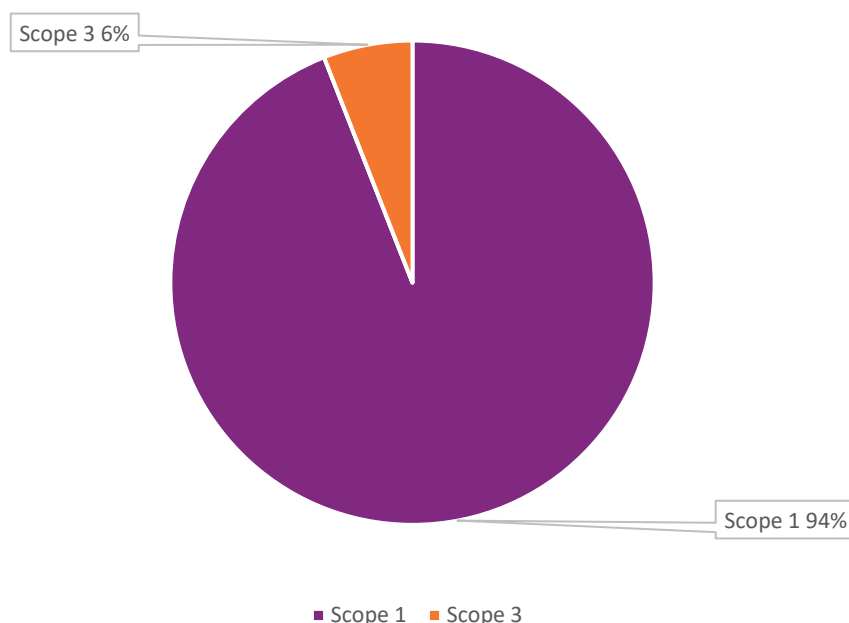
This only includes emissions reportable under SECR and may not reflect the entire carbon footprint of the organisation.

Scope 1 emissions together are the largest contributor to the total emissions, wholly associated with emissions from the combustion of natural gas.

Under the market-based methodology, Scope 3 is the second largest category (6%), with the entirety of the emissions in this category coming from the transmission and distribution losses associated with the electricity consumption. Scope 2 had zero emissions associated due to the electricity consumed being 100% from green tariffs.

But, under the location-based methodology, Scope 2 is the second largest category (41%) due to the consideration extended towards the emissions linked to using electricity generated in the UK, with the Scope 3 emissions linked to the transmissions and distribution losses making up 4% of the total.

Figure 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Scope, 2022/2023 (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) – Market-based



### 3.3. ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Total energy consumption in 2022/2023 reduced by 27.2% compared to 2021/2022, from 7,872,640 kWh to 5,727,696 kWh. The main driver of this was reduced gas consumption, down by 38.4% compared to the previous year (3,479,083 kWh versus 5,645,061 kWh). Consumption of transport fuel remained at zero, due to the full electrification of the vehicle fleet.

The table below summarises the site's energy consumption snapshot for the last two years, but the following subsections detail the energy consumption dynamics at the various sites.

Table 5 Energy Consumption by Source (kWh)

Emissions Source	2021/2022	2022/2023	Share in Current Year (%)	Change between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 (%)
Fuel combustion: Natural gas	5,645,061	3,479,083	61%	-38.4%
Purchased electricity	2,227,578	2,248,613	39%	0.9%
<b>Total consumption (kWh)</b>	<b>7,872,640</b>	<b>5,727,696</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-27.2%</b>

*This only includes energy reportable under SECR and may not reflect the entire energy footprint of the organisation.*



### 3.3.1. Energy Consumption by Site

As previously highlighted, investment in a zero-carbon electricity tariff has reduced the amount of reported carbon emissions from electricity consumption. Figure 3 below shows a financial year comparison for electricity consumption (kWh) broken down by campus. The East Ham campus remained the largest consumer of electricity, showing a 10.6% reduction in 2022/2023 compared to 2021/2022, and 15.6% lower than in 2019/2020.

Another observation to flag is the fact that the Stratford campus was reporting reductions up to 2021/2022, but in 2022/2023 has seen an increase of 32.2% compared to the previous year, largely due to some exceptional invoiced and metered consumption on one meter. Little Ilford and The Fashion & Textile Museum are both relatively small consumers of electricity but showed reductions of 1.1% and an increase of 5.3% respectively.

Figure 3 Historical Annual Electricity Consumption by Campus (kWh)

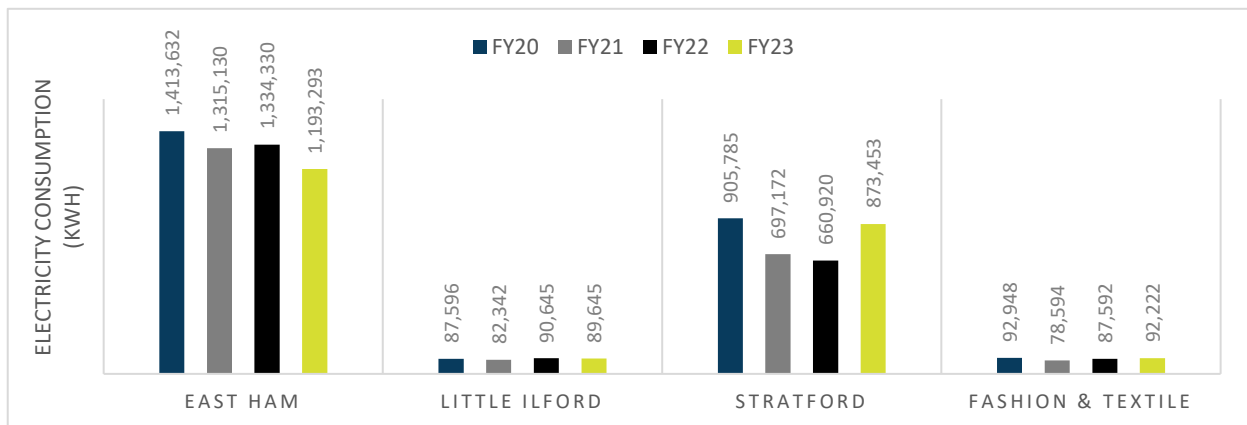


Figure 4 shows the monthly electricity consumption profile from 2019/2020 to 2022/2023. There was a 3.5% increase in 2022/2023 compared to 2021/2022 for total electricity consumption at the four sites displayed. Please note that for Newham College in total, the increase was 0.9%, and the 2.6% difference between both percentage increases just highlighted, is explained by consumption in 2021/2022 at locations not included in 2022/2023, namely, the Institute of Childhood that used 54,091 kWh of electricity in 2021/2022.

Therefore, the 3.5% increase refers to the scenario where the site grouping contributing to the current financial year's electricity consumption is the same in the previous financial year for a theoretical comparison. However, the 0.9% increase captures the actual site groupings respectively included in each financial year.

An 11.1% reduction in peak electricity consumption can be seen for the East Ham Campus between the pre-covid (Jan-20 143,238 kWh) and post-covid periods (Jan-23 127,386 kWh), as shown in Figure 4. However, there is still a significantly high baseload of consumption for periods outside of regular term time (e.g., Aug-22 89,286 kWh), and this could be due to inefficiencies and thus an investigation into what is driving the high baseload outside of term time is recommended.

The Stratford Campus is showing lower peak monthly consumption across the four financial years displayed, except for the outliers in October 2022, March 2023, and April 2023. There may be an issue with the half-hourly meter during those months, and we recommend investigation with the meter operator – especially since both the invoices and fiscal meter is registering anomalous consumption.

Figure 4 Historical Monthly Electricity Consumption Profile (kWh) by Campus

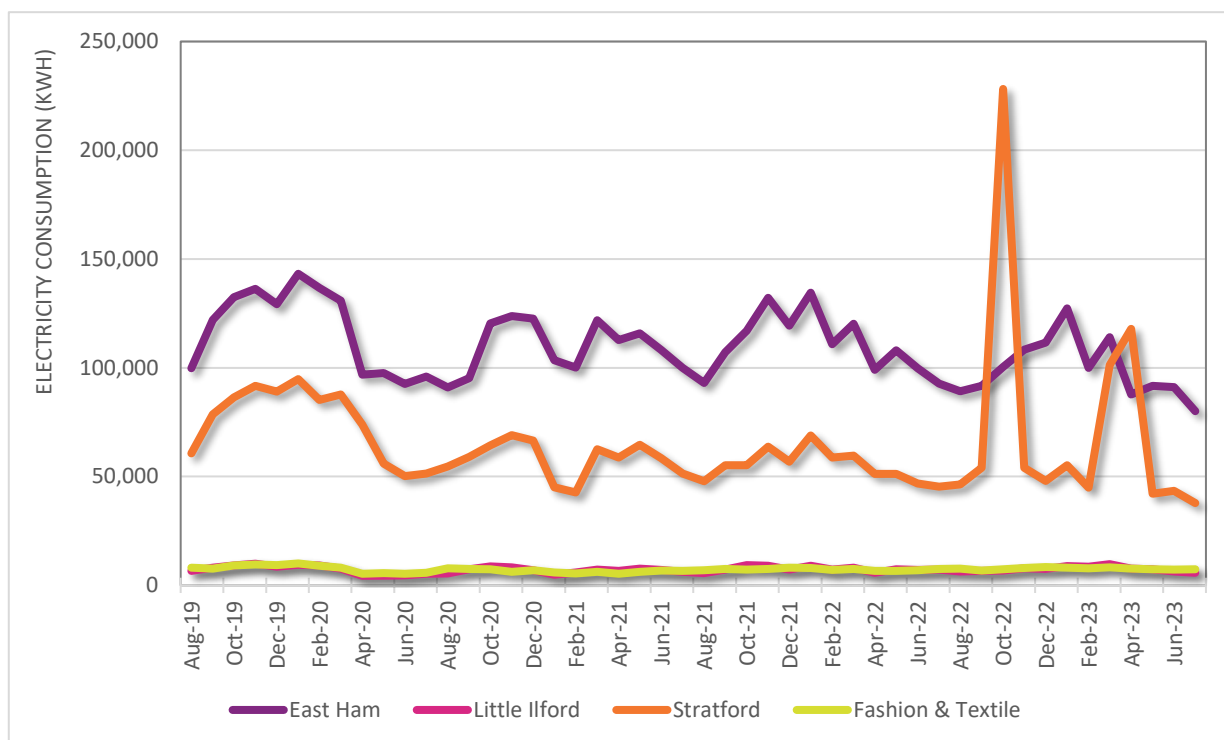
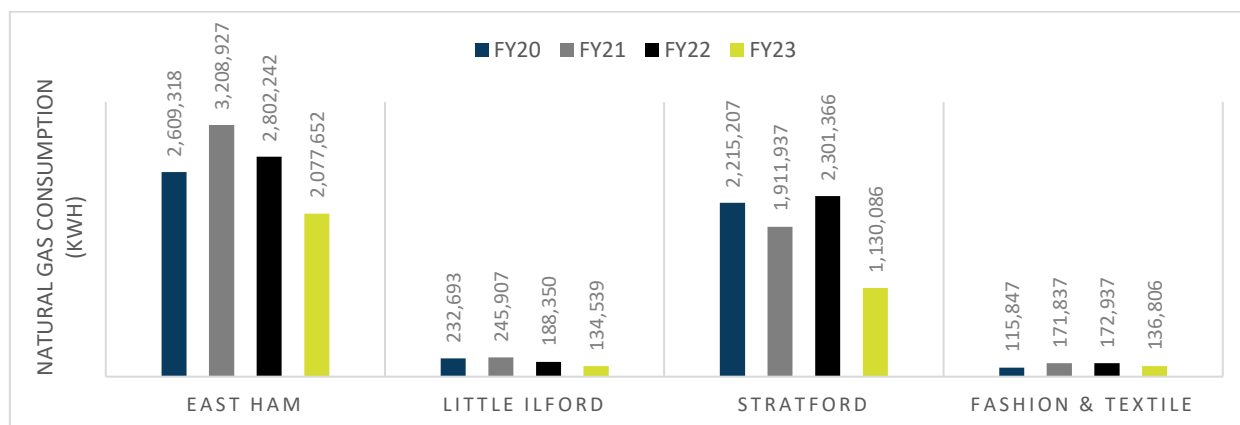


Figure 5 shows the year-on-year comparison of gas consumption broken down by campus. Overall gas consumption for 2022/2023 has reduced by 38.4% compared to 2021/2022. Again, the East Ham campus remained the largest consumer of gas but showing a 25.9% reduction year-on-year, and 20.4% reduction compared to 2019/2020.

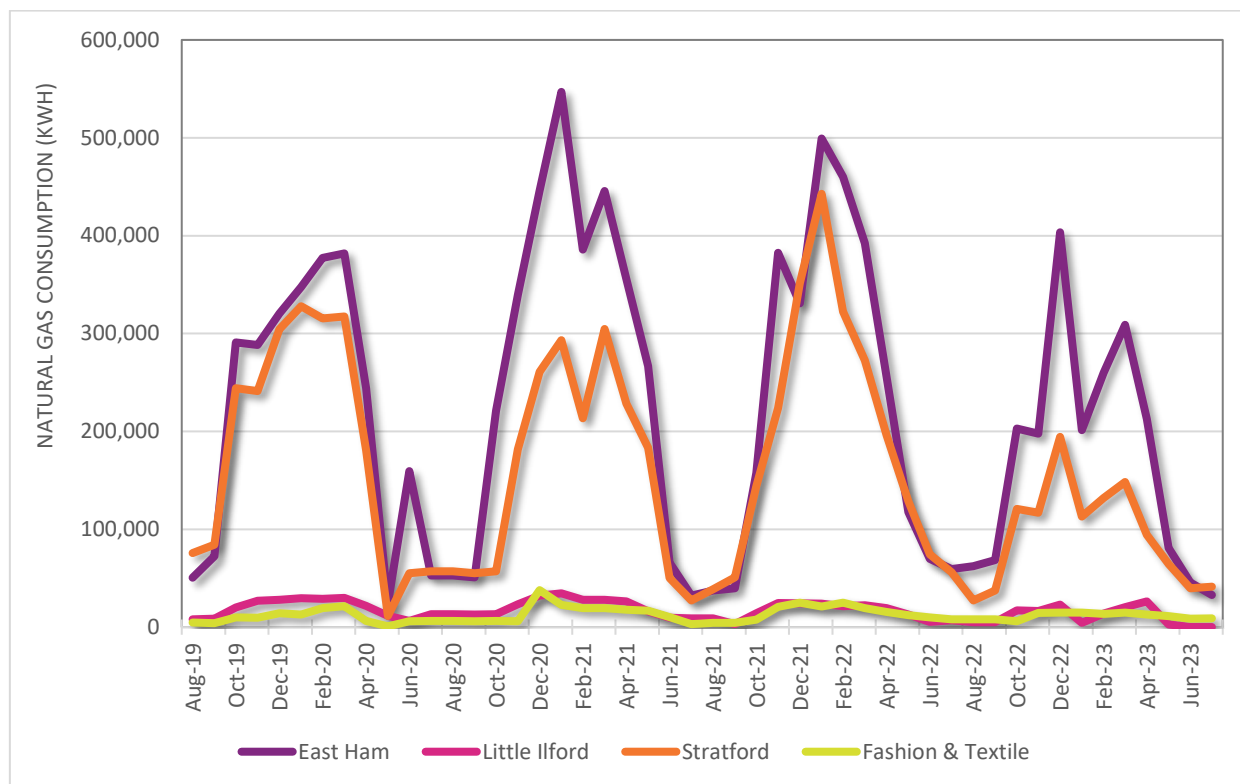
Figure 5 Historical Annual Natural Gas Consumption by Campus (kWh)



The Stratford campus has successfully halved gas consumption in 2022/2023 versus 2021/2022 (-50.9%) and 2019/2020 (-49.0%). Both the Little Ilford and The Fashion & Textile Museum show relatively low consumption in comparison. That being said, Little Ilford achieved a 28.6% reduction in consumption year-on-year, and a 42.2% reduction over the four financial years. In addition, the Fashion & Textile Museum's consumption has reduced by 20.9% in 2022/2023 compared to the four-year peak during 2021/2022 – though compared to 2019/2020, consumption has increased by 18.1%.

Figure 6 shows the monthly natural gas consumption profile from 2019/2020 to 2022/2023. There was a 36.3% reduction in 2022/2023 compared to 2021/2022 for total gas consumption at the four sites displayed. As already outlined in this subsection, this reduction is based on the four sites' consumption between the financial years.

Figure 6 Historical Annual Monthly Gas Consumption Profile (kWh) by Campus



However, in absolute terms, i.e., the reduction linked to each financial year's site grouping, was 38.4%, and the 2.1% difference between this reduction and the 36.3% quoted above is explained by the Institute of Childhood's consumption in 2021/2022 of 180,167 kWh of natural gas consumption.

Gas consumption across all sites appears to follow a strong seasonal trend, with very high consumption in the colder, winter months compared to the warmer, summer months, due to gas primarily being used for space heating applications.

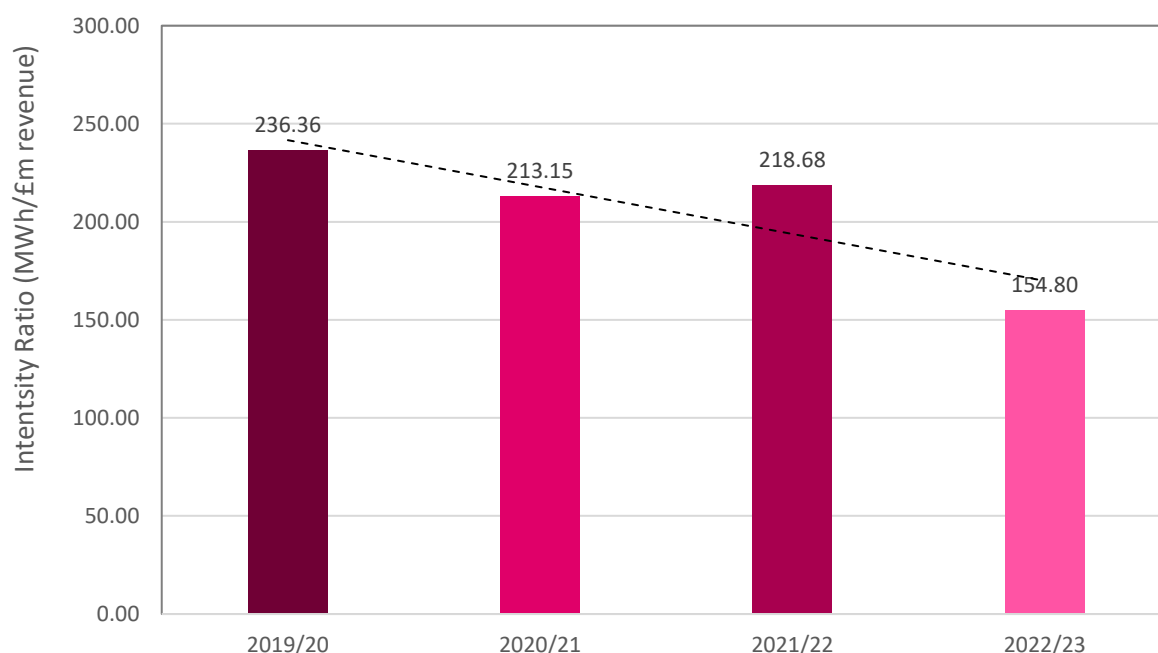
The shape of the consumption profiles for the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 winter months shows a sharper rising and descending trend in consumption compared to the relatively flatter profile for winter 2019/2020 and 2022/2023. This is indicative of a greater sensitivity of consumption to seasonal temperature fluctuations, which suggests improved heating controls compared to 2019/2020. The higher consumption in 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 may also be driven by the need to both ventilate and heat spaces during periods affected by the restrictions and advisories linked to the Coronavirus pandemic.

Another observation worth flagging is the fact that neither the East Ham campus nor the Stratford campus showed a discernible drop in December 2020 or 2022 (which would be typically expected due to Christmas holidays). This needs to be investigated to ascertain whether there was a lapse of adequate heating controls in this period when the campus would have been expected to have lower usage.

### 3.4. ENERGY INTENSITY

Newham College of Further Education's energy intensity against revenue (expressed in MWh/£m) for 2022/2023 has reduced by 29.2% compared to 2021/2022 and reduced by 34.5% compared to 2019/2020. However, it is worth noting that previous years were affected by the implications of the Coronavirus pandemic for/on 'business as usual' which did impact energy consumption and would have ultimately affected the metrics driving the intensity considerations.

Figure 7 Energy Intensity (MWh/£m revenue)



## 4. DATA SOURCES & QUALITY

### 4.1. ASSUMPTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

Table 6 shows a summary of the data sources and quality of data that informed the 2022/2023 SECR analyses.

Table 6 Summary of the Data Sources and Data Quality

Emissions Source	Data source	Primary/ Secondary data	Estimated data (% of tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e)
Electricity	Invoices, AMR meter data	Primary	0%
Natural gas	Invoices	Primary	0%

## 5. METHODOLOGY

This report was produced in line with the methodology set out in the UK Government’s Environmental Reporting Guidelines 2019.

### 5.1.1. Carbon Emissions Conversion Factors

We have converted activity data into greenhouse gas emissions (measured in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) using the UK Government’s most recent and appropriate Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (2023). This is in line with standard industry practice and allows fair comparison with other UK businesses.

A list of the conversion factors used in this report is available upon request, and the table below shows the emissions sources and their greenhouse gas emissions’ Scopes of inclusion.

Table 7: Current Source-Scope Emissions Matrix for 2022/2023

		Associated Scope of Emissions		
Emissions Source	Source Sub-category	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Electricity	A mix of fuels used for national electricity generation		✓	
	Transmissions & distribution losses intrinsic to providing electricity			✓
Natural Gas	Natural gas combustion	✓		

### 5.1.2. Activity Data

Electricity and natural gas data were provided through PDF invoices for Newham College of Further Education.

### 5.1.3. Boundary, Methodology, & Exclusions

An ‘operational control’ approach has been used to define the Greenhouse Gas emissions boundary and is defined as: *“Your organisation has operational control over an operation if it, or one of its subsidiaries, has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation”*.

This approach captures emissions associated with the operation of all buildings such as warehouses, farms, and manufacturing sites, or in the case of the College, schools and office spaces. This report covers UK operations only, as required by SECR for Non-Quoted Large Companies.

This information was collected and reported in line with the methodology set out in the UK Government’s Environmental Reporting Guidelines, 2019.

Emissions have been calculated using the latest appropriate conversion factors provided by the UK Government (2023). There are no material omissions from the mandatory reporting scope.

The reporting period is August 2022 to July 2023, as per the financial accounts.

#### 5.1.4. Energy Efficiency Initiatives

Newham College of Further Education has reviewed their implemented energy efficiency and carbon reduction initiatives, and the following captures the initiatives undertaken:

- **General Energy Efficiency**

- The College has a BMS System in place.
- There is LED lighting fitted at Eastham Campus and Stratford Campus.
- There are two College electric vehicles, charged using the College's 'green' electricity tariff.
- There is a window replacement project going on at the Eastham Campus in our Seven floor Building - this has been completed on floors 3, 5, and 7, with work now on floor 1. This is Triple Glazing window replacement work. The work will continue onto floors 2, 4, and 6 until the whole building is completed.

- **Air Source Heat Pump Stratford Campus**

- There is a project going on for the installation of an air source heat pump for heating the YPA/A Block at Stratford Campus, replacing the gas boilers. The pumps will be working by November 2023 and powered by electricity.

- **Solar Panels**

- The College is exploring a partnership with a social enterprise, *Repowering*, to fit solar panels to the roof. This scheme involves *Repowering* supplying and installing the panels free of charge and selling the College electricity at a price 10% less than the usual tariff. The remainder of the profit would be invested by *Repowering* in the local community. Through the scheme, the College benefits from a 10% lower electricity price and would be using zero emissions electricity contributing to net zero without capital expenditure.

- **Student Involvement**

- New green skills courses are being added to the curriculum. For example, electric vehicle technician training and heat pump installation training in the new green technology laboratories in W Block at Stratford Campus.

- **Waste Management**

The contracts are under review to embrace new initiatives and enhance sustainability throughout the College.

## 5.2. DATA QUALITY COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

The table below reviews how the data quality and availability has changed between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023. Overall, the data quality has been good. However, the anomalous consumption spikes at the

Stratford Campus (October 2022, March 2023, and April 2023) flagged earlier in the report require investigation by the College.

Table 8 Review of Data Quality Year on Year

Emissions Source	Data Quality	Data Detail
Electricity	Very good, no change from FY22	Electronic & PDF Invoices
Natural gas	Very good, no change from FY22	Electronic & PDF Invoices
Business road transport	No data	No business road transport used.

## 6. MONITORING PROGRESS AND NEXT STEPS

### 6.1. PRACTICALITIES & MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

In summary, Newham College of Further Education should follow these next steps:

- Use the information from the more concise version of the report presented to ensure compliance with the SECR regulations by integrating the content into the Annual Director's Report and Accounts.
- Continue to maintain an in-College inventory of ongoing energy efficiency initiatives and use this report to help monitor their carbon reduction impact(s).
- Conduct an investigation into the electricity consumption at the Stratford Campus in October 2022, March 2023, and April 2023, and engage the supplier on any invoice and/or meter faults.
- Monitor energy usage during expected College closure to identify anomalous consumption e.g., Christmas holidays.
- Linked to the above is engendering a practice of taking regular meter readings so that there can be in-house reviews of invoiced consumption against metered consumption to uncover any disparities as soon as possible.

### 6.2. STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

We have identified the following opportunities for Newham College of Further Education to expand and improve their carbon management activities:

- Assess the feasibility of setting a Net-Zero Target and intermediate targets to support the overall ambition.
- Assess the feasibility of setting a Science Based Target to bolster the carbon accounting and targets associated with emissions reduction ambitions.

- Explore the College's range of Scope 3 emissions sources and develop a process for capture the energy consumption and consequent emissions.
- Communicate success stories both internally and externally regarding the College's emissions footprint, trends over time, and initiatives implemented and/or planned to support the carbon reduction transition.
- A review of the heating usage at the sites should be done so that elements such as the BMS, radiator TRVs, and even user practices are captured to ultimately reduce the potential for excess heating demand e.g., heating unoccupied spaces or setting thermostats too high.
- The electricity consumption should be consistently monitored to ensure that there are no anomalous increases in consumption and to act on any that may arise as soon as possible. A similar review as outlined for natural gas above i.e., heating usage, should be conducted with electricity as well so that energy wastage is mitigated.
- The College should perform a review of the value of implementing solar PV as whilst the solar electricity will be a zero-emissions supply, the College is already supplied by green electricity through its electricity procurement tariff so there would not be any Scope 2 benefits from the PV (under market-based reporting). There may, however, be benefits from reducing grid-supplied electricity consumption (unless a rebound effect in consumption occurs) which means that overall, there would be some reduction in the Scope 3 emissions (in both market-based and location-based reporting). This needs to be further considered in the context of the social value of solar PV and the economics of the investment by the parties involved.

### 6.3. CARBON MANAGEMENT: COMPLIANCE INTO OPPORTUNITY

The energy and carbon performance of your organisation is now visible to your students, governors, employees, and the broader community.

**We would recommend that all our customers use their SECR report as the foundation on which to build a clear plan of continuous improvement.** Some of the areas where we are helping our clients address the Net-Zero agenda include:

- ⬢ Setting carbon reduction targets - and a costed plan to meet them.
- ⬢ Communicating success stories both internally and externally.
- ⬢ Public reporting mechanisms such as CDP ([www.cdp.net](https://www.cdp.net))
- ⬢ Building a clear strategy and plan to drive decarbonisation and broader sustainability focused on those factors that are most material to the organisation.

The first step can be to embed behavioural change of your people that can often yield early wins in reducing carbon footprint and associated operating costs. However, other projects will require capital investment. Inenco also helps our clients to unlock savings that can fund the necessary investments. We recommend an early focus upon:

- ⬢ Reducing the non-commodity charges on your utility bills to free up capital to invest in energy efficiency – *'Review & Recover'*.
- ⬢ Reducing utility use (including water) through a deep dive into relevant consumption data and an associated programme of site visits to identify specific projects and the associated ROI – *'Analyse & Act'*.



Both the '*Review & Recover*' and '*Analyse & Act*' programmes are predicated on no upfront fee – with Inenco being remunerated via a share of identified savings.



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