Carbon Reduction Plan

2024-2025 emissions

Mar 2026 v3

Levitt Bernstein People.Design

Achieving Net Zero

Our approach

Environmental sustainability is one of Levitt Bernstein's core goals. We aim to collaborate with like minded clients and consultants, working with them to improve sustainability strategies and effect change.

Commitment to achieving Net Zero Carbon

We are a practice that strives to fix the planet rather than continue to break it. We report on the environmental and climate change impacts of the practice and set objectives and targets each year to improve our performance, which have become embedded into our daily working ethos.

The industry is on a journey towards net zero carbon and we have an opportunity to lead by example. As signatories of RIBA 2030 Climate Challenge, Architects Declare and regular contributors to the Low Energy Transformation Initiative (LETI) we campaign to push for faster change on our projects.

We opt to split out activities into 'practice' and 'project' to recognise the difference in approach to reducing the emissions of the practice and the influence we have on buildings we design and complete.

Practice

We practice what we preach, by monitoring our carbon emissions, recycling rates, electricity and gas consumption, with the aim of reducing our impact on the environment through the setting of objectives and targets.

To this end we commit to achieving Net Zero Carbon for our operations by 2050.

Projects

As architects we strongly believe that through retrofit, ultra low energy new build design and low upfront embodied carbon design and construction we can achieve best practice performance levels and ultimately net zero carbon.

We are working hard to turn advocacy into built reality by collaborating with clients, stakeholders and design teams to achieve a zero carbon future. This has led us to pursue ultra-low operational energy and low embodied carbon design in new build as the first step towards achieving zero carbon in operation.

By taking this approach to sustainability the building occupants are at the heart of the design to increase thermal comfort, reduce energy bills and provide an enjoyable places to be. We revisit projects on completion and use learnings to optimise the specification and future outcomes of all our projects, reducing long term running costs whilst optimising the quality and durability of buildings for the future.

Levitt Bernstein's Sustainability Studio regularly undertakes research commissions for clients and transfers the learnings to our project work. Our internal audit procedures include in-house reviews which help to transfer knowledge and best practice throughout the practice.

Ultra-low energy building

Our pathway to zero carbon

1 Brief

Integration of zero carbon targets into the design brief by:

- Holding a start-up zero carbon workshop
- Referring to existing case studies
- Setting clear targets
- Establishing a zero carbon consultant team

2 Design

Integration of zero carbon targets into the design of the building by:

- Achieving an ultra-low energy fabric
- Using energy modelling to predict performance
- Making the project fossil fuel free in operation
- Maximising the installation of on-site renewables

3 Construction

Ensure quality assurance and guarantee performance during construction by:

- Monitoring and testing of the building performance on-site
- Ensuring that targets are met

4 Post-construction

Verify whether the project achieves zero carbon on site by:

- Monitoring the building post-construction
- Comparing the actual building performance to targets
- Learning from the project and sharing feedback
- Declaring the building performance

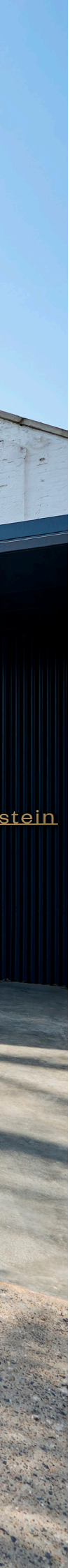
Project meets zero carbon targets

What is an ultra-low energy building?

We define ultra-low energy as a building designed to Passivhaus levels of efficiency.

We have developed an 'Easi Guide to Passivhaus Design' with Etude, who we share a number of our projects with, to help designers and clients follow ultra-low energy design principles from day one. This will enable us to use Passivhaus design as the best practice starting point for every new project we do. Clients will no longer need to ask us to design to zero carbon, instead they will need to instruct us not to.


Levitt Bern



Practice

Carbon plan reporting

Considerations

1. Organisational boundaries

There are standard organisational boundaries of carbon reporting which are limited within the business.

The construction industry is one of the largest green house gas (GHG) polluters. Levitt Bernstein acknowledges this as a serious 'downstream' impact of our practice's work. At the forefront of championing sustainable design and best practice in the industry the practice endeavours to change this through our work. For the purposes of GHG reporting, however, it is noted that the decisions made in the project work are out of the financial control of the practice and ultimately decisions rest with the clients. Therefore, we begin by focusing on what changes can be made at 'practice' level to best tackle carbon reduction and lead by example.

Currently landlords own the practice buildings, limiting measures that could be adopted to reduce carbon. Therefore, larger moves, such as improvements to the building fabric and building services must be negotiated with our landlords. For ease of understanding what is possible for each practice building, we have split Manchester and London in our reporting figures.

2. Data collection

The data collected so far aims to give an honest appraisal of where we were before Covid-19 (baseline 2019); in order to assess the effectiveness of the flexible working practices adopted since.

The energy and carbon data is collected and analysed annually on a calendar year basis (Jan-Dec). This allows for accurate reporting and clear differentiation between years.

During the reporting process Levitt Bernstein seeks to refine the approach and aim to implement meaningful actions and reductions as outcomes.

Currently the data is recorded on a spend-based methodology. The rational for this is due to information available, however, it is envisioned to switch to full scope emissions recording over the coming years.

When the methodology for calculation changes the baseline year and subsequent years will require recalculation.

3. Key Performance Indicators

The key environmental impacts generated by the practice predominantly occur across the following categories:

Scope 1 and 2 emissions

The practice adds to the accumulation of global greenhouse gasses through its use of fuel; gas and electricity consumption in the day to day running of the office. Scope 2 does not include the transmission and distribution of electricity associated with usage, this has been calculated as a Scope 3 item.

Scope 3

Business travel and commuting - General transportation, both business and commuting has impact.

Waste and water - Waste generated in office; paper, glass, printer toner all contribute to carbon when burned or through the recycling process.

The running of the offices require water consumption, this includes toilets, showers, dishwashers etc.

4. Measuring Impact

There are a number of criteria we have used to assess and select appropriate scope 3 emissions. These include, predominantly the size of impact, and potential to influence. Such as waste and recycling, business transportation and employee commuting.

There are also practical hindrances such as availability and quality of data, for which secondary data can be used. This has been used for example when calculating working from home energy usages, how this translates to average power usage.

At Levitt Bernstein we are committed to continually improving the environmental standards and performance used to ensure benefit to our clients, users of places and spaces, and staff. We are also conscious that our practice based operations and management reflect our stance on the environment. For this reason our environmental assurance management system (ISO 14001) is split into two main areas; project based performance and practice management.

The first step to improvement is measurement and understanding, therefore, we will seek to do this well whilst determining if there are any significant reductions that can be made to our emissions.

5. Reporting KPIs

For scopes 1 and 2 we have chosen to report against the current industry best practice key performance indicators as follows:

- Energy Use Intensity - the amount of energy consumed annually (gas and electricity) as measured at the meter in kWh/m^2/yr.
- Space heating consumption - the amount of energy consumed annually for space heating in kWh/m^2/yr.
- Embodied Carbon - We are working towards understanding the embodied carbon locked in the retrofit of our London and Manchester practice buildings.

Baseline calculations

Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that have been produced in the past and often prior to the introduction of any strategies to reduce emissions. In this case the baseline has been taken as the first full year of data following the move of the London office into Thane Villas.

Baseline emissions calculations are taken from January-December 2019 based on Levitt Bernstein's organisational and operational boundaries at that time. The baseline (2019) calculations have used the same methodology and comparative data as the most recent/current reporting. Emissions have been calculated using the approaches set out in the GHG protocol Scope 3 Calculation Guidance – data gathered was consolidated for the purposes of reporting on overall tonnes CO_2e per Scope.

The extent of each Scope, as applicable to Levitt Bernstein, is set out below, along with the calculation methodology used.

Baseline Year: 2019

EMISSIONS		TOTAL (tCO_2e)		
		London	Manchester	Total
	Scope 1	**22.1**	*Unknown**	**22.1**
	Scope 2	**28.4**	**1.1**	**29.5**
Scope 3	Business commuting	5.1	*0.6*	**31.0**
	Transmissions and distributions (Elec)	2.4	1	
	Waste water	1.9	*Unknown*	
	Waste	8.9	*Unknown*	
	Employee commuting**	11.1	*Unknown*	
	Total			**82.6 tCO_2e**

**Bonded Warehouse building still under construction and not connected to gas network until 2020.*

***The data collected for employee commuting differed in 2019 pre-COVID-19. To provide better comparison, the 2019 data assumes 100% of employees were working from the office 5 days a week. With the percentage of transport taken from employee survey 2019. The daily mileage is reflective of 2022 data. Business commuting data is gathered for the whole office and is split on a 90% to 10% ratio for London and Manchester. If the staff in Manchester increase significantly this calculation will be amended.*

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Most recent/current calculations

Observations

In 2024, our carbon footprint has remained largely consistent. The Scope 1 emissions from our London Studio have reduced. This can be attributed to the warm autumn this year and delay to putting the heating on. In addition, we have been able to record our Manchester Scope 1 emissions for the first year.

Employee commuting remains our largest Scope 3 emitter, however, the Manchester office is performing better as less people now drive to work. More frequent external meetings and site visits have notably contributed to our overall footprint, however, less flights have been taken this year which reduces the overall business travel. We are continuing to request data from our landlord for water consumption in our Manchester office.

This year we have reconsidered calculating the carbon footprint per employee. The result is too variable and does not accurately reflect the difference in staffing and hours worked.

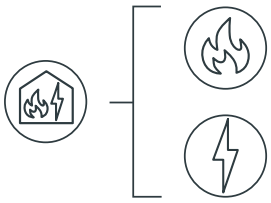
Most recent/current year: 2024

EMISSIONS		TOTAL (tCO_2e) London	TOTAL (tCO_2e) Manchester	Total
	Scope 1	21.9 ↓	5.7 ↑	27.6
	Scope 2	18.1 ↓	3.6 ↑	21.7
Scope 3	Working from home	3.0	0.6	36.16
	Business commuting	4.1 ↓	1.0 ↑	
	Transmissions and distributions (Elec)	1.7 ↓	0.3 ↓	
	Waste water	0.35 ↓	*Unknown**	
	Waste	0.2 ↓	0.01	
	Employee commuting	22.9 ↑	2.0	
Total				**85.46 tCO_2e**

hester office moved from Bonded Warehouse in November 2023. Efforts are being made to collect waste water, gas data for next years carbon reduction plan from the landlord at Eastgate to give us a full picture of our carbon

Data analysis

How does our current energy usage compare?



Working from home impact on energy use

The difference between 2019 (baseline) and 2024 (most recent/current) reflects the changes which have occurred since the Covid-19 pandemic and the subsequent change to flexible working. Work from home (WFH) data has been based on the electricity required to run an average laptop and lighting for 8 hours. For gas usage we have assumed all employees have gas boilers. British Gas household average estimates have been used to calculate a representative indication of heating used over the year. This is expected to be recalculated in next years report as we now have data on what energy supply our employees are on via a survey.

Energy efficiency of our offices

We aim to explore opportunities to enhance energy efficiency in Thane Studios. Consider energy audits to identify areas for improvement such as peaks in winter and implement energy-saving measures. Consider investing in on-site renewable energy generation, such as solar panels,although this would need to be negotiated with the landlord. This is not viable for Manchester.

Our London and Manchester studios operate on a renewable energy tariff with Octopus Energy for both gas and electric in London and electric in Manchester (the landlord is in control of the gas tariff). This inclusive commitment extends to our flexible gas tariff, emphasising our dedication to sustainability. The Renewable Guarantees of Origin (RGOs) certificates associated with electricity usage signify active support for renewable sources, such as wind, solar, and hydroelectric power. While these certificates showcase our commitment to renewable energy, it's crucial to clarify that they don't directly imply the generation of green energy. Octopus Energy, as our chosen provider, ensures that 100% of the energy supplied comes from renewable sources or directly funds them, enabling us to significantly reduce our carbon footprint and actively contribute to the advancement of sustainable energy infrastructure.

Energy use working from home

As for the energy use of staff working from home approximately half of staff are on a renewable energy tariff from the data gathered in 2024. Suggesting that half of all respondents could be encouraged to switch to a renewable tariff. A initiative could be implemented to help more staff move to a renewable energy tariff, where they are in control of the decision.

Data analysis

Awareness

Travel and commuting

Both business travel and commuting have seen an increase compared to the baseline 2019 data. The rise in business travel is primarily driven by car rentals for site visits and meetings. Commuting data now includes the Manchester office, revealing slightly higher car commuting levels, potentially linked to increased car ownership out of London. It is crucial to advocate and support sustainable commuting alternatives like walking, cycling, or public transport.

Business travel expenses are currently calculated on an expenses basis, but efforts are underway to enhance accuracy by calculating carbon impact by distances in future reports. Taxi usage and car hire for site visits has increased, and to mitigate its environmental impact, considering a company policy for hybrid or electric car rentals only could be beneficial and install a policy for maximum occupancy and discourage single-occupancy journeys for taxi use.

The transmissions and distributions are broadly the same

Transmissions and distributions are based on electricity used either in the office or at home, the comparison between the two years remains similar.

Waste water requires reviewing next year

Data for waste water has not yet been received, however, this will be included and updated in the subsequent plans. Data for waste management has been gathered for Manchester office and has been incorporated into this plan, this is limited however, as the total carbon is calculated as a proportion of the multi-occupancy offices. As our water is on a fixed cost the calculations in 2024 have not changed significantly in our London office since 2023. We have recently gained access to our water meter in London and so we can assess this more accurately in future.

Habitual changes reduce waste

Office waste is still a significant contributor to our GHG emissions. Data is now able to be collected for the Manchester office, however, this is a proportion of the total waste of the multi-occupancy building. In 2024 the government emissions factors for combustion of waste have lowered significantly. This reflects in our recent figures which are 0.2 tCO_2e (2024 for London) and to 7.75 tCO_2e (2023 for London).

Data analysis

Engagement and actions

Employee awareness and engagement

We are considering implementing awareness programs to educate employees on sustainable practices and the importance of reducing carbon footprint. We encourage employee involvement in sustainability initiatives such as reducing waste by reducing the need for printing, recycling through separate bins, cycling to work schemes through provision of cycle store and showers on site and reducing energy use.

Business travel and commuting

Exploring remote work opportunities could help reduce the need for business travel, with staff closer to meeting destinations having the option to work from home on those days. Encouraging remote work for employees living far from the office is another proactive measure. Encourage employees to cycle. Consider providing bicycles for staff to use to get to and from meetings in the London office.

Collaboration with suppliers

For items that we buy from external suppliers we should look to only use suppliers to that are also adopting sustainable practices and have a environmental responsibility plan. We prioritise local businesses to our offices where possible.

Update dataset

Regularly review and update the dataset to maintain accuracy and completeness throughout the year. Now more data for Manchester is being gathered we can begin to build a more accurate picture of our carbon footprint.

To improve it further we should improve data collection for business travel to distance based calculation. Encourage more staff to take part in the commuting survey. At present we usually get a data set of around 80-90 employees.

Scope 1,2,3 Emissions London

How does our current energy usage compare to the 2019 baseline?

The analysis of scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions data spanning from 2019 to 2024, several trends have emerged.

Scope 1

Data from 2024 shows that our London Scope 1 emissions have remained largely consistent with 2019, we are now able to add our Manchester Scope 1 emissions which increase the reported number overall.

Scope 2

A significant improvement can be seen in the monitoring of Scope 2 emissions. This has steadily been dropping partially due to improved government set carbon factors reflecting the improvements to the national grid. We have been able to report on our Manchester studio Scope 2 emissions for 3 years now, a change can be seen when moving offices to the new premises in Eastgate.

Scope 3

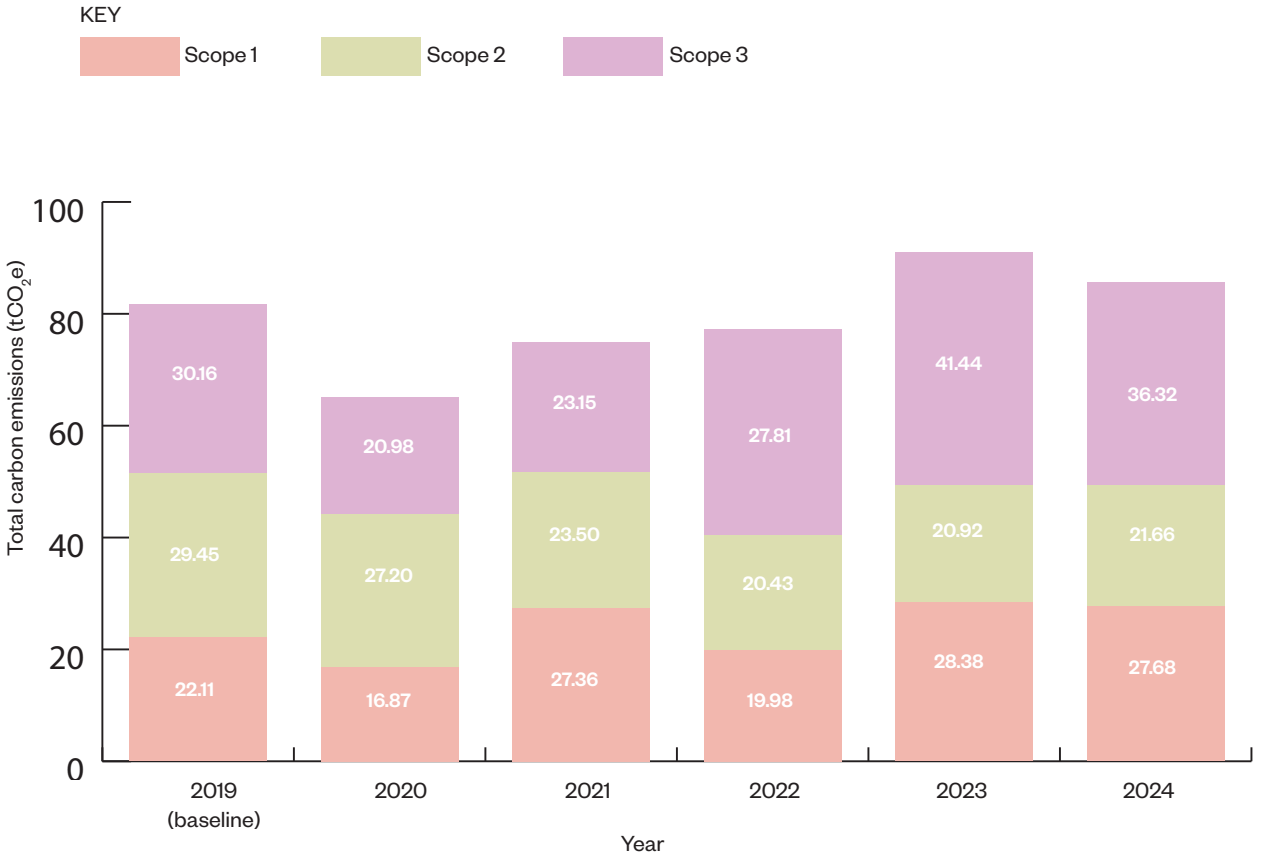
After the changes brought about by the pandemic which can be seen most prominently in 2021 and 2022, the practice Scope 3 emissions in 2024 look to be more consistent. There is an increase in Business Travel, as in person meetings and site visits return to business-as-usual following the pandemic. A rise in commuting is seen in 2023 and 2024, albeit this can also be attributed to the increase in car travel and also to an increase of data responses to the staff survey.

In 2024 we can see that the Work from Home data remains at a similar level to 2023, as our WFH policy remains consistent it is important to see that this does not have a significantly high carbon impact.

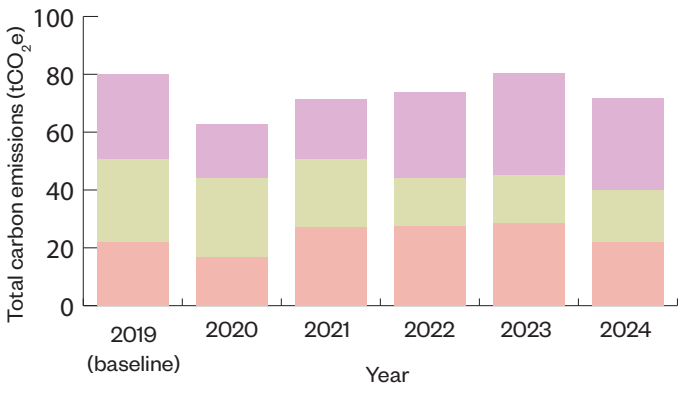
We are working with the external facilities managers to build a better picture of the Manchester Office's carbon impact. From understanding our usage we can start to reduce. However, presently the gas and waste are a percentage of the total consumption of the building and not a true reflection of our actual usage. This makes it more difficult to exercise means to reduce usage. See the tables separating out data for London and Manchester to show the uneven split of data that we have (graph 2 and 3).

In conclusion, the analysis of emissions data shows the impact of internal operational changes but also highlights the influence of project-specific travel. The observed increases in scope 3 emissions of commuting and travel-related activities are assumed to only continue to rise as staff are being brought back into the office which calls for encouragement of sustainable alternatives, such as electric or hybrid hire cars and using public transport and cycling to site visits and external meetings where possible.

Graph 1: Scope 1,2 and 3 carbon emissions for **London and Manchester office combined**

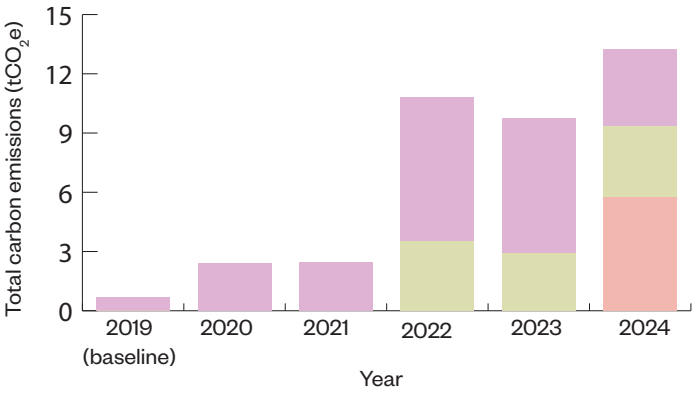


Graph 2: Scope 1,2 and 3 carbon emissions for **London** office



There has been an improvement in London's Scope 1 emissions this year, which have historically remained relatively stable since 2021. This reflects a change in usage patterns, partly reflective of warm weather during the Autumn. There have not been any improvements in the energy efficiency of Thane. Scope 2 emissions have remained stable. Looking ahead, scope 3 emissions is expected to continue rise, driven by increased commuting to the office and face-to-face external meetings.

Graph 3: Scope 1,2 and 3 carbon emissions for **Manchester** office



Over the years, our data collection for the Manchester studio has increased, including electricity data for 2022 and 2023 at Bonded Warehouse. Currently, gas data is unavailable for the Manchester studio, resulting in the absence of scope 1 emissions. We are actively trying to collect gas meter data and waste data, aiming to incorporate in the next plan. The Scope 3 emissions have notably dropped this year, this reflects a change in personnel in the office reducing the distance commuted by car and train. The scope 2 data looks to be stable with a slight rise this year.

Comparison to exemplar KPIs

How does this compare to industry KPIs?

Energy Use Intensity

Overall the London office's energy use intensity (EUI) has dropped from 221 kWh/m^2/yr in 2023 to 190 kWh/m^2/yr. EUI has decreased significantly between the baseline and current year, this can be attributed to a reduction in both the electricity and gas consumption within the office. Manchester data is now included which increased the overall EUI, however, this does not contain hot water data for Manchester currently, as this is assessed for the whole building rather than the Office's specific use.

Space Heating Consumption

London's gas usage has reduced since the 2019 to 2024, notable trends emerge in space heat consumption (SHC). London's SHC exhibits variability, reaching a peak in 2023 at 112 kWh/m^2/yr, it has decreased in 2024 to 82 kWh/m^2/yr.

Having a heating monitoring champion in the office has ensured that heating is turned off when not required. Additionally, the weather was unusually warm last year for an extended period into the autumn.

Domestic hot water consumption

For domestic hot water consumption, London shows a gradual increase from 20 kWh/m^2/yr in 2019 to 23 kWh/m^2/yr in 2023. This has remained stable in 2024. Manchester data for DHW consumption has been gathered, however is not reflective of the office's personal use and as such will be reviewed next year.

Electricity consumption emissions

London office's CO_2 emissions from electricity consumption decreased from 16.5 tonnes in 2019 to 12 tonnes of CO_2 in 2024. This indicates a positive reduction in carbon emissions associated with electricity usage. This is perhaps due to a switch to laptops over desktop computers. While Manchester does not have data for electricity emissions in 2019 and 2020, it starts reporting in 2021 with 14 tonnes of CO_2. The Manchester usage has remained stable.

Gas Emissions

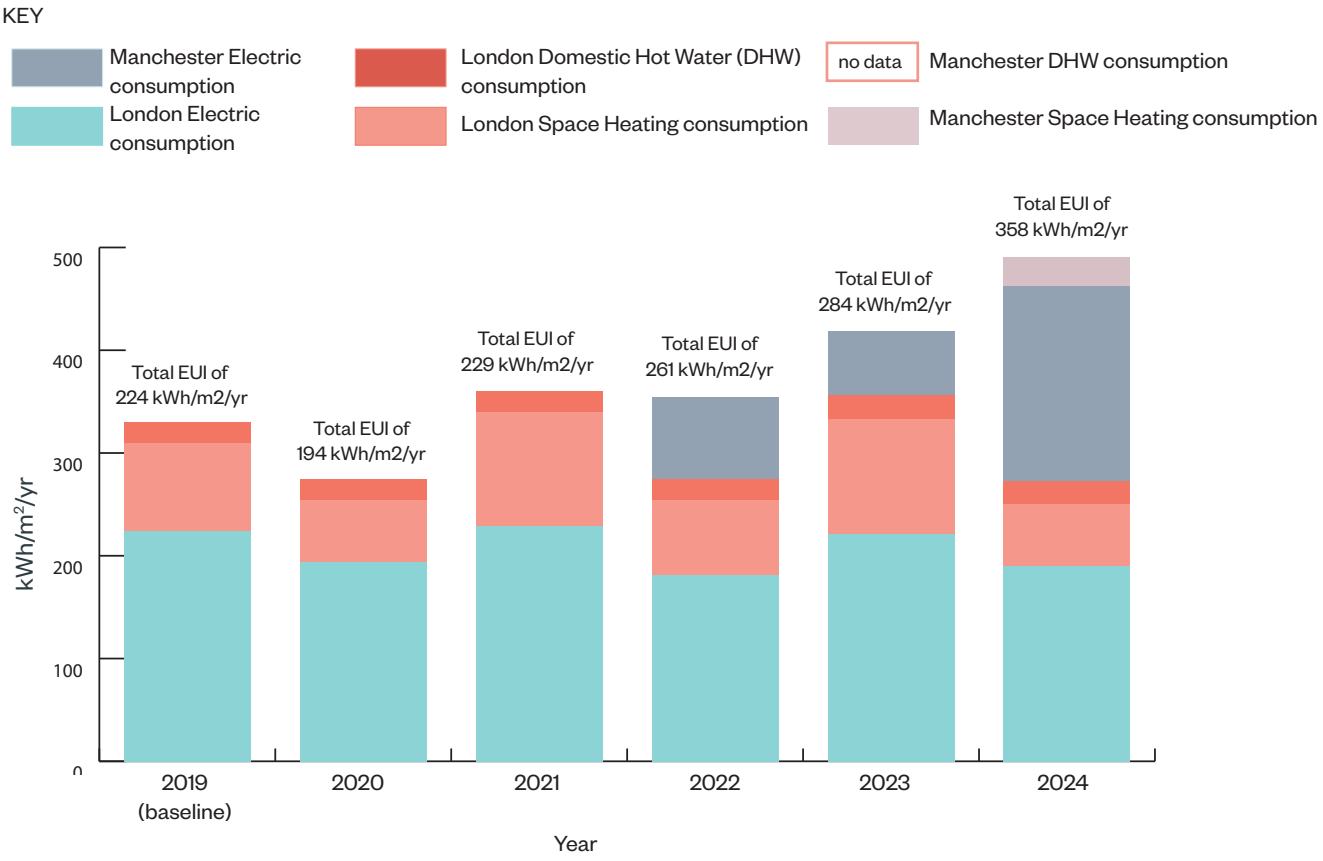
London's CO_2 emissions from gas consumption peaks in 2023 at 28.4 tonnes of CO_2. There is a decrease in 2024 to 22 tCO_2). The overall trend indicates variations in emissions from gas consumption. Manchester did not have reported data for gas consumption emissions during the previous years, representing a data gap for this aspect. However, this will now be monitored moving forward.

Overall Premise carbon emissions

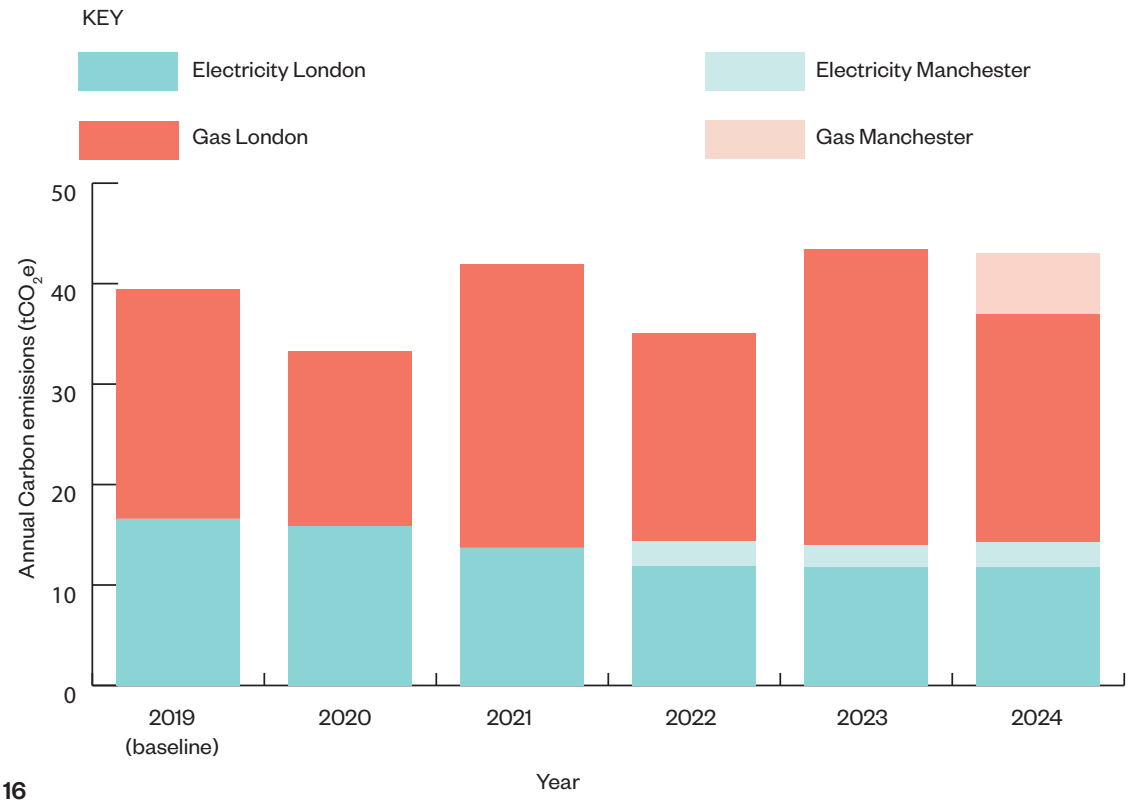
London demonstrates a positive trend in reducing tonnes of CO_2 emissions from electricity consumption, while emissions from gas consumption show variability. Manchester, with data gaps for electricity emissions in the initial years, exhibits an increasing trend in recent years.

Now we have gas consumption emissions data for Manchester we can monitor how this changes in subsequent years to provide a more comprehensive analysis of our overall carbon footprint.

Graph 4: Energy use Intensity and Space heating consumption and direct hot water of premises (kWh/m^2/yr)



Graph 5: Annual carbon emissions for premises gas and electricity use



Reflection on our progress

Scope 1 & 2

The Scope 1 & 2 emissions have reduced, the GHG carbon factor for electricity has reduced - however the transmissions and distributions have remained largely the same.

Gas and electricity usage

Having already achieved significant reductions in our gas and electricity usage due to the decarbonisation of the grid, a key goal will be to ensure that the downward trend is continued. This could be monitored by implementing the heating monitoring champion, ensuring lighting is controlled by motion sensors or timed to office hours. Alternatively, we could also ensure that electronic equipment is energy-efficient or have low energy consumption.

Scope 3

Gas and electricity usage has reduced, this puts more onus on reducing our scope 3 to keep pace. Larger moves made to improve the fabric of the offices, such as moving away from traditional gas boiler to an ASHP would be more significant. This is dependant on our lease, which in years to come we may be able to influence.

Transmissions and Distribution

As general energy consumption reduces, we would expect transmissions and distribution to reduce proportionately.

Waste Water

Although waste water is only a small contribution to our overall GHG emissions, we could look to moving to a metered water supply rather than a fixed cost to assess usage more accurately.

Waste

Office waste was a fairly significant contributor to our GHG emissions however, in 2024 changes to government carbon factors have shown significant improvements to the numbers. We are not entirely convinced that these changes to reporting are helpful as they do not take into account the emissions of waste combustion.

Travel

There has been a spike in commuting and work travel in 2023 and 2024, this can be attributed to an increase in travel distances. Manchester however has seen a reduction in commuting emissions due to staff changes.

Business travel has increased, mainly from the use of rented cars. A key target will be business travel and commuting and encouraging people to walk, cycle or use public transport. If car journeys are essential, driving hybrid or electric cars could be implemented, or carpooling commuters. Maintaining online meetings will also contribute to reducing business travel.

Current carbon reduction measures

At Levitt Bernstein we pride ourselves on our efforts to reduce carbon and raise awareness. In our London office, electricity is provided from 100% renewable sources, 64% of our office waste is recycled on average, our food waste is sent off to make compost and our residual waste is burnt for power. In our Manchester office, the building management control the electricity supplier, waste and recycling, which makes it more difficult to quantify. We buy only environmentally friendly cleaning products. Our new offices have been designed to use only natural ventilation, with the elimination of comfort cooling systems and all our lighting is LED.

These are a few more of our initiatives:

In London and Manchester our electricity is from 100% renewable sources

In London 64% of our office waste is recycled on average

In London our food waste is processed into compost. Our coffee grounds are recycled.

We buy only environmentally friendly cleaning products

Our London and Manchester our offices are predominantly naturally ventilated.

All our lighting is LED

Hybrid working to reduce need to travel at peak times

Office has and encourages cycle to work scheme

The office uses low carbon and sustainably focused pensions

CPDs

Our internal audit procedures include in-house second eye (2i) reviews to give guidance on projects. This enables the sustainability team to disseminate best practice throughout the office. The team keeps its staff up to date through a series of regular Continuing Professional Development seminars, training and workshops.

Hybrid working

Since the Covid-19 pandemic Levitt Bernstein have adopted a hybrid working arrangement. Hybrid working has stabilised in 2024 as it becomes the new normal for staff. Raising Staff awareness of how to save energy at home while working is key to making this transition more sustainable.

Cycle to work schemes

The practice currently has a cycle to work scheme and actively encourages outdoor activity, including walking to work. Continuing to incentivise this will encourage people to cycle in.

Low carbon investments

The office uses low carbon and sustainability focused pensions, this could be extended to insurers and banking.

Biodiversity Increase

With the renovation of the courtyard we have introduced a flowering tree and planted flowering seasonal bulbs this year.

Future carbon reduction measures

Initiatives for now

There are many ways we can improve our office carbon impact. These are usually small changes which when all the staff adopt can create a real impact. Raising awareness of little things to do, such as what can and can't be recycled, helps people make better informed choices. There can also be larger office led choices which encourage best practice - such as having a lunchbox supply so people can use this when getting lunch from external vendors, or not using disposable plates and forks for events.

Staff training

Staff awareness days

Energy and usage

Office practices

In-office meals are all vegan / vegetarian

Choosing electric hire cars / taxis

Staff training

Raising awareness of the largest issues that effect the offices' GHG emissions. Especially with the current fuel crisis, sharing knowledge on how to save energy when working from home benefits all. In addition, having frequent 'refreshers' on office recycling and waste would benefit in reducing these.

Energy and Usage

The practice aims to review electricity providers annually, maintaining renewable energy, replacing end of life products with more energy efficient models. Currently discussing energy monitoring with Manchester office landlord.

Office practices

Set up recycling collection and monitoring in both studios. Only providing vegetarian and vegan food for CPD and staff lunch days. Provide recyclable lunch boxes for staff to take to local food vendors. Prioritising electric hire cars to reduce office travel emissions.

Learning

With AI technology becoming more prevalent in everyday use, we must increase our knowledge about the associated environmental impact of our digital footprint.

Future carbon reduction measures

Future goals - To reduce carbon we will need to retrofit the office

If we want to meaningfully reduce carbon we have to retrofit the offices. Moving forward the office needs to negotiate an alternative to gas heating. The installation of air source heat pumps would reduce carbon, however, for these to work effectively and efficiently the building need to be better insulated against heat loss - and heat gain.

The use of renewable energy on site would help offset the electricity usage. All these initiatives are subject to negotiation of the building lease, and willingness of the landlord.

Phase out Gas

Retrofit the office

Renewable energy

Fuel Usage - phase out Gas

The practice's ultimate goal is to reduce our gas consumption in the Thane Studio, London office.

Currently improvements including the potential of installing an air source heat pumps are outlined in our Architect's Declare 5 year sustainability plan. Being leaseholders this requires negotiation with the current landlord. There may be opportunity when the lease is renewed in a few years time.

Retrofitting the office

Again this will require negotiation of the lease and agreement of the landlord, however, with the current monetary and environmental cost to the practice it would be worth the cost in the short and long term.

Renewable energy

In line with the practice's 5 year Architects declare plan, the potential to installing a small array of PV panels on the Thane Studio roof is being discussed. This will have to be evaluated to better understand how much energy would be generated and if this is the most cost effective way of generating on-site energy.

Digital footprint

Although not fully understood at present, our digital usage does have a carbon footprint. As a first step we acknowledge this and recognise we have a duty to make choices to reduce this where we can. In the future we wish to have a way to measure and quantify this, however, for now it is through our own understanding and raising awareness within the office.

Declaration

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been completed in accordance with PPN 06/21 and associated guidance and reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans.

Emissions have been reported and recorded in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the GHG Reporting Protocol corporate standard and uses the appropriate Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting .

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been reported in accordance with SECR requirements, and the required subset of Scope 3 emissions have been reported in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard .

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors.

Declaration and Sign Off
Signed on behalf of Levitt Bernstein:

Matthew Goulcher, Managing Director

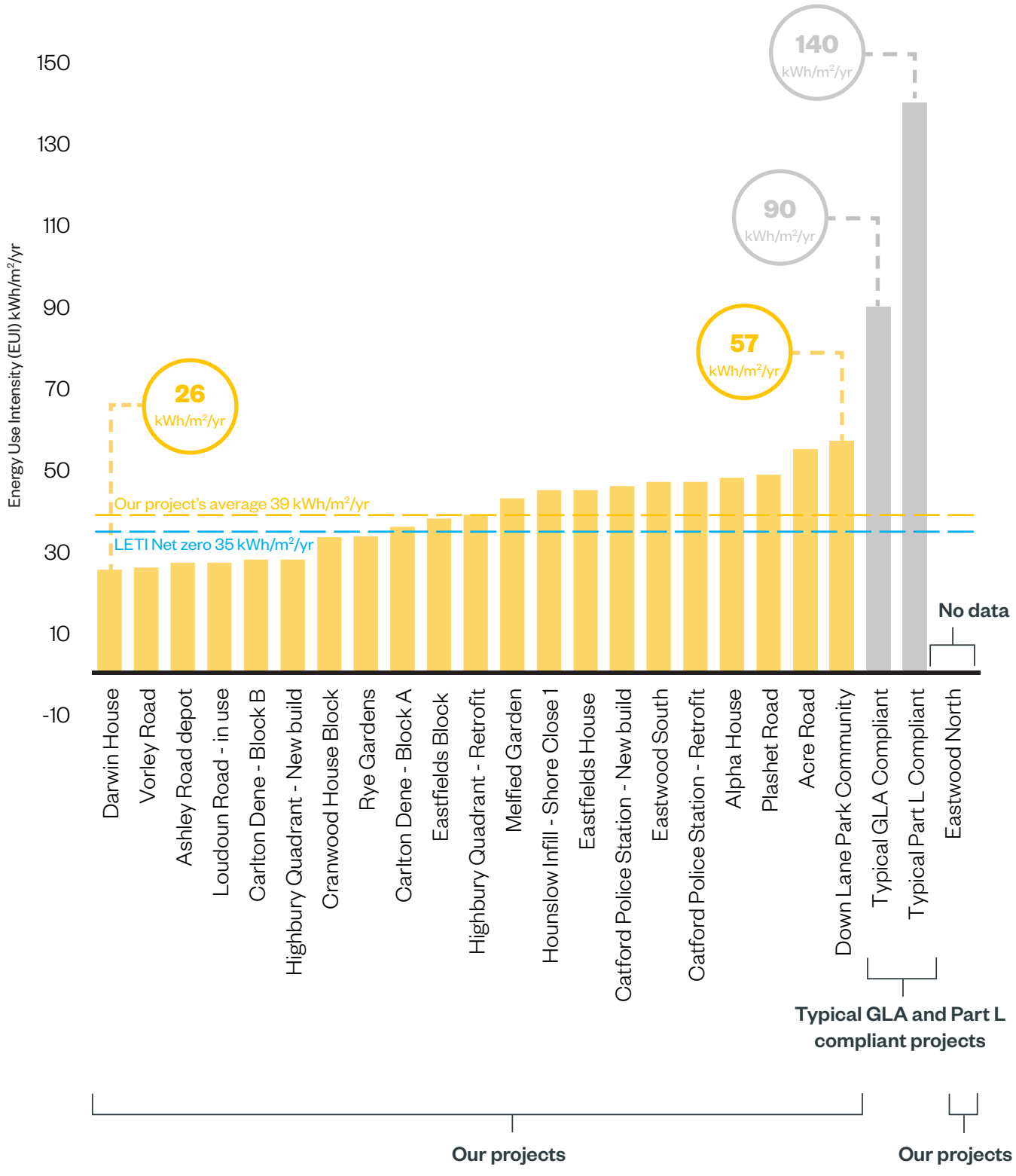
Date: October 2025

Projects

Projects comparison to exemplar KPIs

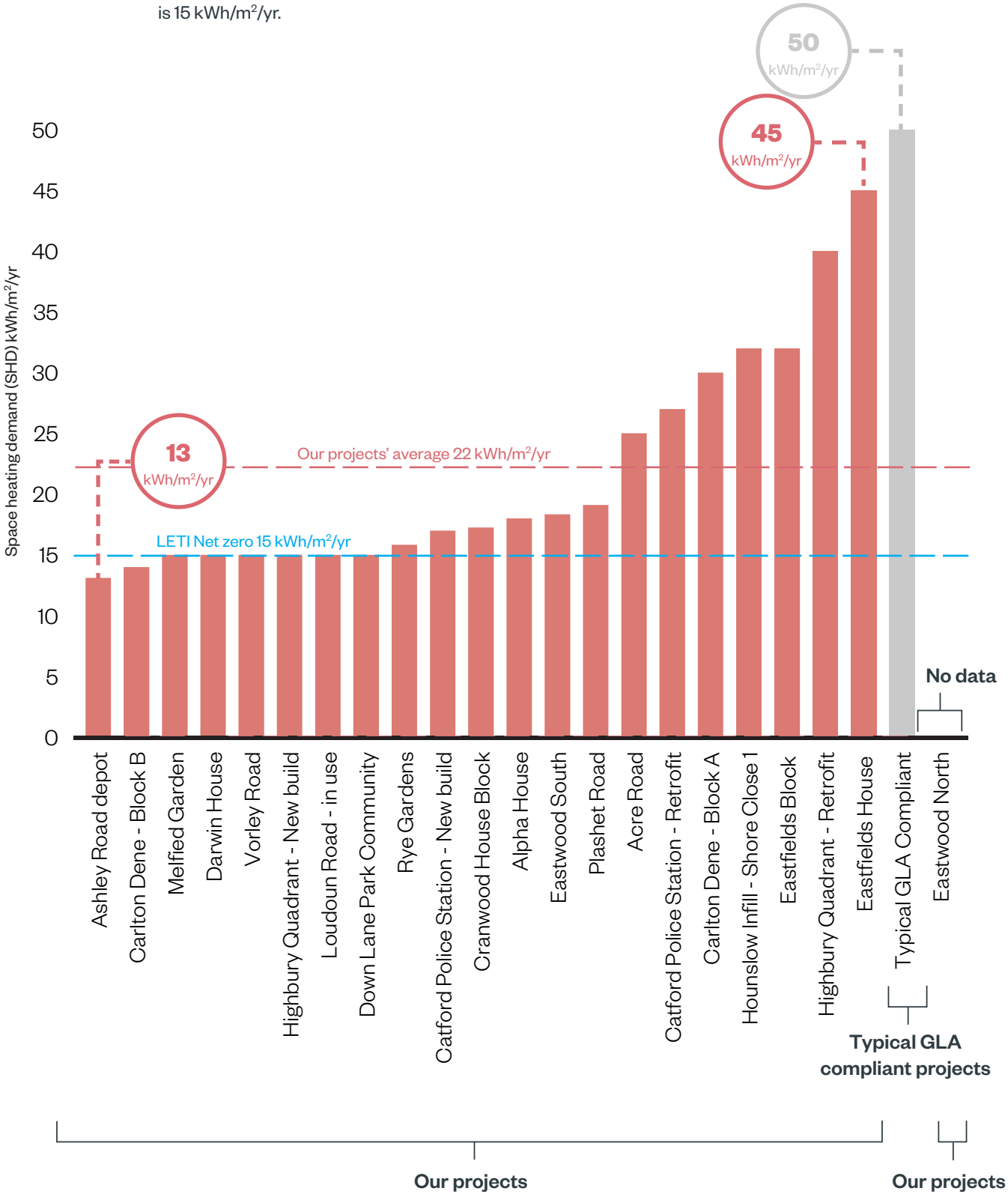
EUI

Graph showing our ultra-low energy residential projects' Energy Use Intensity (EUI). The EUI range of our projects is between 26-57 kWh/m²/yr, with an average of 39 kWh/m²/yr, which is significantly lower than the EUI achieved by typical GLA and Part L compliant residential projects. The LETI target is 35 kWh/m²/yr and the NZCBS 2030 target for flats is 39 kWh/m²/yr.

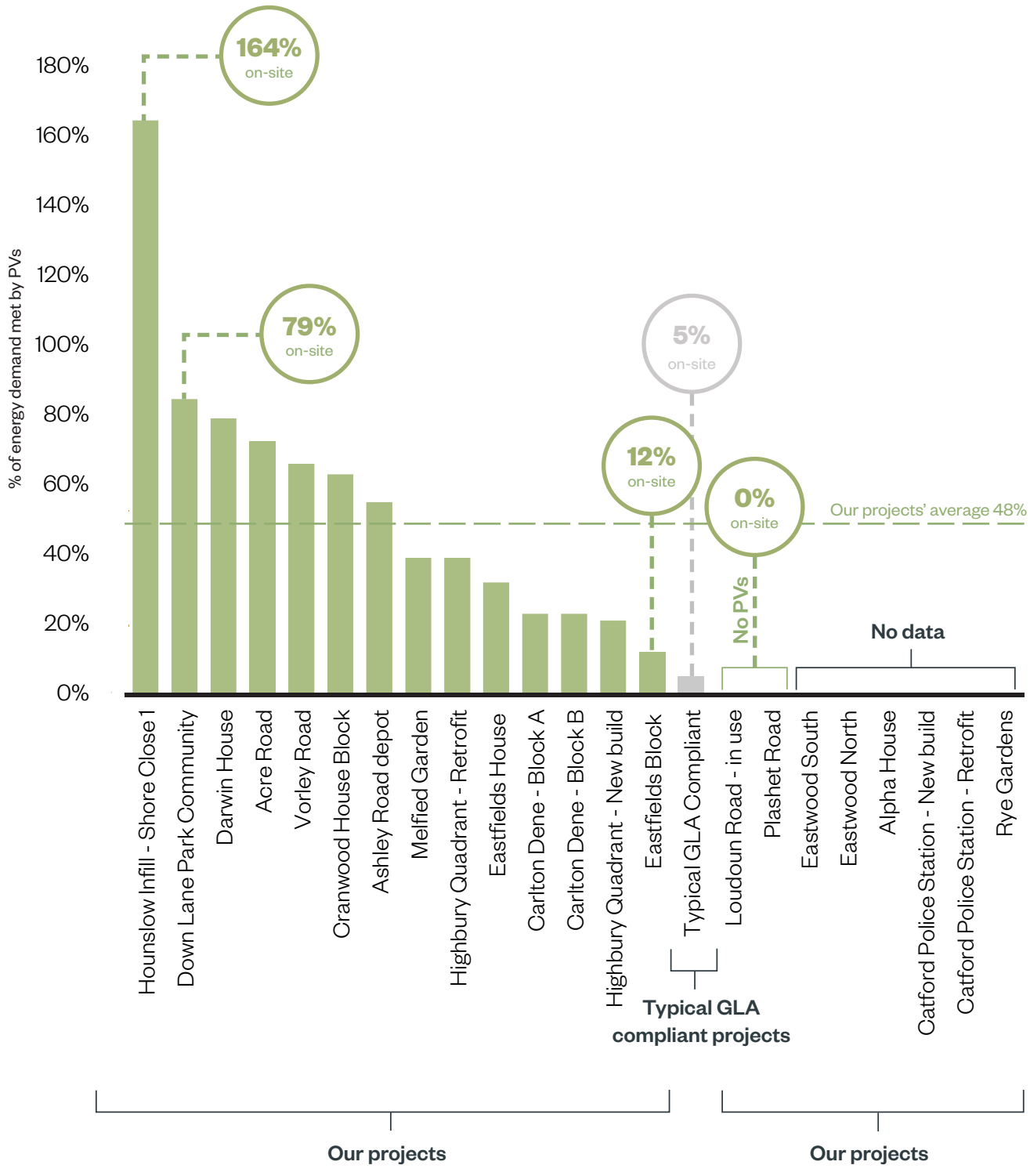


SHD

Graph showing our ultra-low energy residential projects' Space Heating Demand (SHD) . As observed from the graph the SHD range of our projects is between 13-45 kWh/m²/yr, with an average of 22 kWh/m²/yr, which is lower than the SHD achieved by a typical GLA compliant residential project. The LETI and Passivhaus target is 15 kWh/m²/yr, and the NZCBS 2030 target for flats on space heating delivered is 15 kWh/m²/yr.

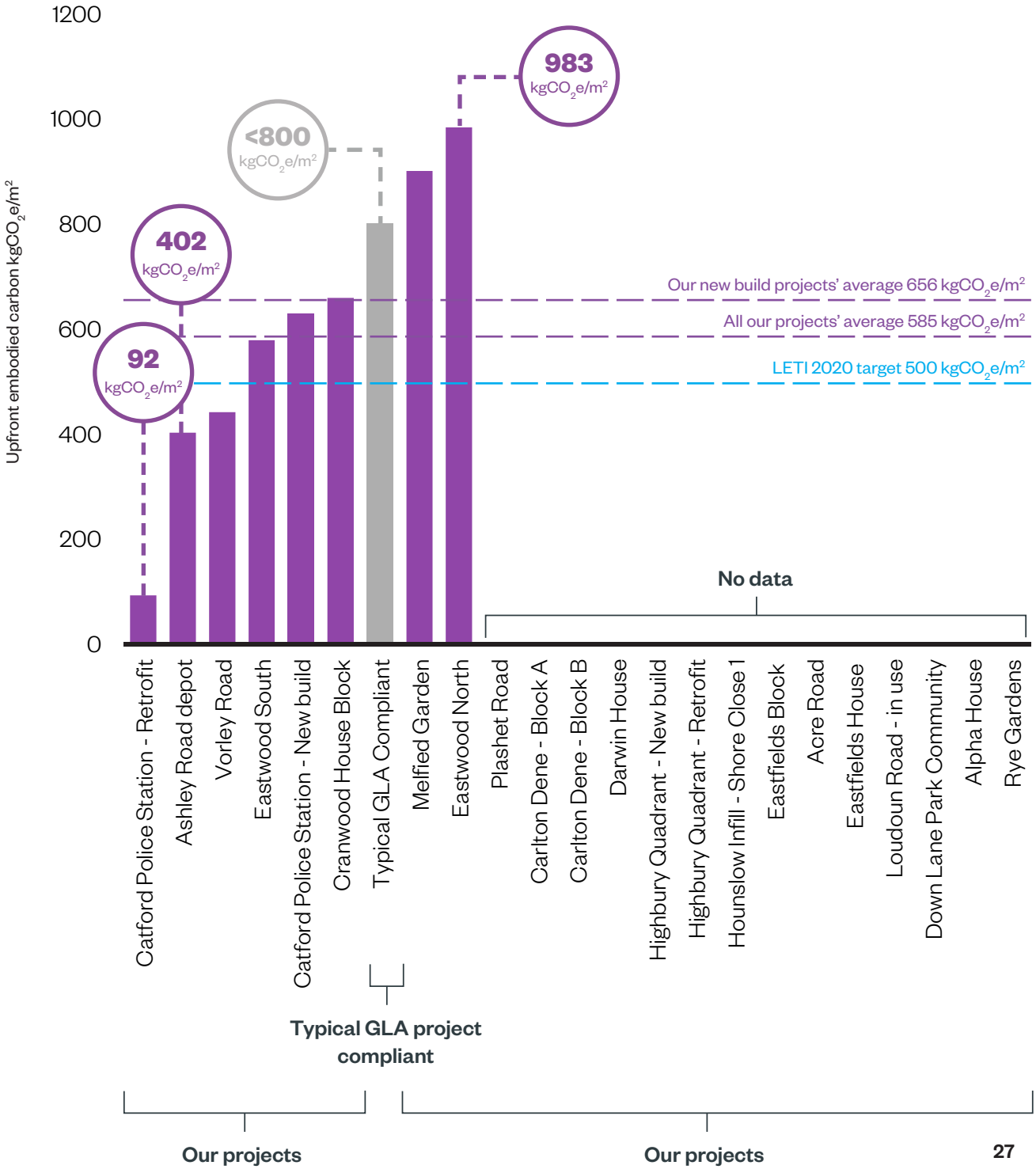


Graph showing our ultra-low energy residential projects' Net Zero energy balance. As observed from the graph the range of the % energy demand met by on-site PVs for our projects is between 0-164%, with an average of 48%, which is significantly higher than the % achieved by a typical GLA compliant residential project.



UEC

Graph showing our ultra-low residential projects' Upfront Embodied Carbon (UEC). As observed from the graph the UEC range of of our projects is between 92-983 $kgCO_2e/m^2$, with a total average of 585 $kgCO_2e/m^2$. The average of only new build is 656 $kgCO_2e/m^2$, here we can see the impact of demoliton on embodied carbon. Both of these figures are lower than the upfront embodied carbon achieved by a typical GLA compliant residential project. The LETI target is 500 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ and the NZCBS 2030 target for flats is 380 $kgCO_2e/m^2$. Embodied carbon is a relatively new KPI and we are currently working on improving the process of reducing it through design.



Example projects

New Housing

Ultra-low energy homes

We believe ultra-low energy design is the first step towards achieving zero carbon in operation. We achieve this through targeting Passivhaus design at the start of every project, this also keeps resident heating bills low. We benchmark our projects against LETI Net Zero Carbon Targets.

Ashley Road, Haringey

Passivhaus design

13 kWh/m²/yr
Space Heating Demand

27 kWh/m²/yr
Energy use intensity

55% on-site
Renewable generation

At Ashley Road Depot we are replacing an operational refuse depot with 272 new homes for council rent and market sale in a mixture of apartments and maisonettes. The design strives for the highest levels of energy efficiency; all buildings have been designed to meet Passivhaus certification.

Melfield Gardens, Lewisham

Passivhaus design

15 kWh/m²/yr
Space Heating Demand

43 kWh/m²/yr
Energy use intensity

39% on-site
Renewable generation

Melfield Gardens is an intergenerational scheme providing 30 affordable homes for residents aged 55 and above, and two, four-bedroom homes for eight postgraduate students from a local university. Phoenix Community Housing is keen to achieve a fully certified Passivhaus building as the first step towards a zero carbon future.

Vorley Road, Islington

Block A,B&C	Block A,B&C	Block A	Block B&C	Block A	Block B&C
Passivhaus design	Space Heating Demand kWh/m²/yr	Energy use intensity kWh/m²/yr		Renewable generation % on site	
	15	20	32	97% on site	35% on site

Vorley Road is a pilot scheme for the London Borough of Islington to help address the climate emergency. The exemplar Passivhaus project will target net zero carbon whilst delivering 72 homes, of which 51% will be for social rent.

Plashet Road, Newham

Passivhaus Certified	Space Heating Demand	Energy use intensity	Renewable generation
	19 kWh/m²/yr	49 kWh/m²/yr	N/A

Plashet Road is our first Passivhaus Certified and 100% affordable housing scheme. The project provides 65 homes for social rent for the London Borough of Newham, with provision of 39% family dwellings, alongside a nursery. The design of the exemplar project promotes low carbon living, minimising future energy costs for residents and reduced long-life maintenances costs.

Cranwood House, Haringey

Passivhaus design	Space Heating Demand	Energy use intensity	Renewable generation
	17 kWh/m²/yr	34 kWh/m²/yr	63% on-site

Cranwood House is a housing scheme for the London Borough of Haringey where nearly 80% of the new homes will be for social rent. The project will provide 32 social rent homes and 9 for private sale. The project has been designed to be ultra-low energy, using Passivhaus principles, and strives for the highest levels of energy efficiency and reduces energy costs for residents.

Example projects

Extra Care

Ultra-low energy homes

We believe ultra-low energy design is the first step towards achieving zero carbon in operation. We achieve this through targeting Passivhaus design at the start of every project, this also keeps resident heating bills low. We benchmark our projects against LETI Net Zero Carbon Targets.

Carlton Dene, Westminster

Block A & B	Block A	Block B	Block A	Block B	Block A & B
Passivhaus design	30	14	36	28	23% on site
	Space Heating Demand kWh/m²/yr		Energy use intensity kWh/m²/yr		Renewable generation % on site

Carlton Dene, Westminster City Council's new flagship extra care scheme, comprises 65 extra care and 22 general needs homes. The scheme sits adjacent to St Augustine's, a Grade I listed church. We are targeting an ambitious sustainability brief, seeking Passivhaus accreditation for the general needs block (block B) and the PHI low energy standard for the extra care portion (block A).

Darwin House, Westminster

Passivhaus design	Space Heating Demand	Energy use intensity	Renewable generation
	15 kWh/m²/yr	26 kWh/m²/yr	79% on-site

Situated within the Grade II listed Churchill Gardens Estate and surrounded by listed buildings, our proposals for Darwin House include two buildings: a community-supported building with 34 homes and smaller building with 18 general needs homes. The design is targeting Passivhaus Plus certification and generates 79% of its in-use energy on site.

Retrofit Housing

Best Practice Retrofit

When it comes to retrofit there is no one size fits all approach. We believe that retrofitting plays a critical role in meeting net-zero carbon targets, whilst also improving existing buildings to modern living standards and reducing energy consumption. Our projects are benchmarked against the LETI Retrofit Energy Targets.

Highbury Quadrant, Islington

EnerPHit design

40 kWh/m²/yr
Space Heating Demand

39 kWh/m²/yr
Energy use intensity

39% on-site
Renewable generation

Highbury Quadrant is the refurbishment of an existing end-of-terrace property, converting it from four one-bedroom flats to a three-bedroom family maisonette. The refurbishment has been designed to an ultra-low energy design standard and is proposed by the London Borough of Islington as a prototype to explore how ultra-low energy retrofits can be rolled out across the borough.

Example projects

Education

High-quality and energy efficient buildings

Providing a high-quality comfortable environment for teaching and learning is of the utmost importance. We have extensive experience in both school new build and retrofit projects. Energy efficient buildings are key to targeting Net Zero and lowering energy bills.

Eltham College, Bromley

Low- energy design | Whole envelope U-value | Heat loss form factor | Renewable generation

A new purpose built sixth form centre and teaching facilities, replace a mixture of outdated and temporary accommodation at Eltham College. The new buildings are energy efficiency and link the quad at the heart of the college with a glazed atrium.

Retrofitting and refurbishment over demolition in Schools

We actively promote retrofitting over demolition, a preference increasingly adopted by our school clients. Opting for retrofit and refurbishment instead of demolition and rebuild serves to significantly reduce both embodied carbon and operational energy of the buildings. This commitment aligns with our sustainability ethos, demonstrating a conscientious approach towards minimising environmental impact of our projects.

Haberdashers Monmouth Schools

Retrofit over demolition and rebuild | Improved fabric | Low carbon heating | Renewable generation

A series of projects form a strategic development masterplan for Haberdashers Monmouth School centred around the retrofit and refurbishment of various school buildings. The project aligns with the targets established in the school's decarbonisation plan which we conducted with Max Fordham. See Example Guides section for more information.

Dance Studio Monmouth Schools

Improving fabric performance

1.9 kWh/m²/yr
Space Heating Demand

Low embodied carbon

100%
Potential for full offset using PVs

The Dance Studio transforms the school's former squash courts into a sustainable and vibrant facility.

A new high-performance envelope and double-glazed windows were installed to minimize thermal losses, while strategically placed skylights increase natural daylight. The facility operates entirely without fossil fuels and exceeds a net zero balance by the electricity generated from the PV array.

Dining Hall Monmouth Schools

Improving fabric performance

11 kWh/m²/yr
Space Heating Demand

Low embodied carbon

210m² on-site
Renewable generation

The dining hall project is designed to accommodate the growing number of pupils through an extension and retrofit of the existing Dining Hall. A full retrofit of the external walls through new metal cladding, targeting enhanced fabric performance. As part of our commitment to sustainability, PV panels will be integrated into the project, contributing to renewable energy generation.

Sixth Form Monmouth Schools

Improving fabric performance

10 kWh/m²/yr
Space Heating Demand

30 kWh/m²/yr
Energy use intensity

225m² on-site
Renewable generation

A new sixth form centre, the innovative extension seamlessly links the building to the main approach and incorporates the retrofitting of Salter House. This transformation results in the creation of a dynamic new sixth form hub, enhancing the overall educational environment for the school.

Example projects

Sustainable Places

Sustainable Place-making

Sustainable design is embedded in everything we do, from architecture to place-making to landscape design. Our designs are guided by a six-point framework developed in-house, to ensure that liveable places and resilient communities are at the forefront of each and every design decision.

The Abbey, Thetford

Active travel | Existing homes to be retrofitted | BNG area based habitats | New native species trees

The Abbey is a once in a generation opportunity to regenerate the existing estate, improving the quality of living for current and future residents by delivering high quality, energy efficient homes. The Abbey will provide a variety of characterful and inviting public open spaces supported by urban wilding initiatives and increase the community's access to the local ecological assets.

Warren Fields, Brampton

Public Open Space | Active travel | Affordable homes | BNG area based habitats | New native species trees

Warren fields is a landscape-led scheme of up to 80 homes (100% affordable) on behalf of the Trustees of the Greenside Estate, on a site on the edge of Brampton, Cumbria. The aim of the proposal is to create a sustainable and healthy community that brings in the character of the local architecture and respects the natural landscape of the current greenfield site, maximising views and access to the countryside.

Down Lane Park, Haringey

New routes for cycling and walking | New sustainable urban drainage (SUDs) | BNG area based habitats | New native species trees

This project focused on delivering important improvements at the Down Lane Park. The design aimed to improve accessibility and safety issues, promoting active outdoor lifestyle and child mobility. New soft and permeable surfaces in combination with strategic sustainable urban drainage devices were introduce to address the local surface water flooding risk. The project is following circular economy principles through the re-use of existing hard-surfacing to create an enhanced play-space.

South Thamesmead, Bexley

Linear metres of diverse hedge planting | Active lifestyles | Improved accessibility | New playspaces | New native species trees

A few years back, as part of Peabody's landscape framework, our Practice was commissioned to redesign one of the first new landscape retrofit projects: Parkview. The proposals are simple in nature as is the brief: maximum greenery. But this hides numerous complex issues, such as a labyrinth of densely laid utilities, shallow service depths, extensive ground contamination, sinking foundations, high water tables, extensive shallow clay seams, residential access and wayfinding.

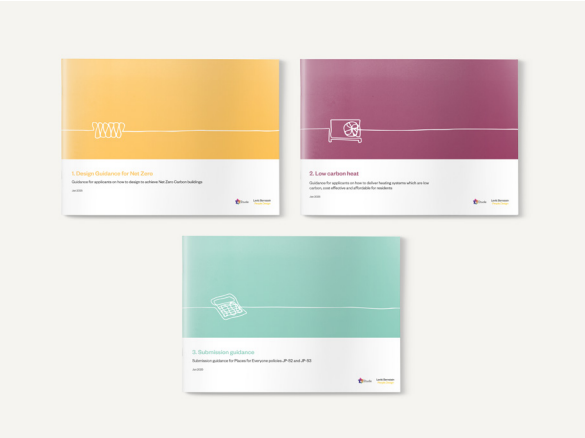
Example guides

Local Authorities and Housing Associations

Net zero guidance and policies

As designers and consultants, we are addressing the multiple challenges of net zero, through client and local authority policy, guidance and project work. We have significant experience of net zero strategies, including both operational and embodied carbon. We also have significant experience in creating clear technical guides, including LETI guides, Easi Guides and carried out research to help us to achieve Net Zero.

Net Zero Guidance, Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA)



Levitt Bernstein and Etude are currently developing three guidance documents for GMCA to assist with compliance with policies JP-S2 and JP-S3, as well as their requirements for Truly Affordable Net Zero (TANZ) homes. The first three documents (1) Design guidance for net zero (2) Low carbon heat and (3) Net zero submission guidance are all for applicants.

Embodied Carbon Policy Study, Essex County Council

Etude, Introba, Hawkins/ Brown, Currie and Brown and Levitt Bernstein introduced a brand new embodied carbon policy for Essex County council. This pioneer piece of study introduces the importance of including an embodied carbon policy along with other existing sustainable construction policies (e.g. operational energy and carbon) in local plans for the successful delivery of Net Zero carbon buildings.

Net Zero retrofit guide for a Conservation Area, Edwardes Square, Scarsdale and Abingdon Association

We have collaborated with Etude, Prewett Bizley recently completed a set of homeowners guide to retrofit for ESSA Conservation area association, an active group responsible for a conservation area in the Royal borough of Kensington and Chelsea. These documents have been developed after the three more common archetypes in the area and aim to explain what retrofit means and how residents in the area can improve their homes while reducing its carbon emissions by more than 90%.

Net Zero toolkit, Forest of Dean, Cotswold and West Oxfordshire

We launched a Net Zero Carbon Toolkit for new build and retrofit housing for Forest of Dean, Cotswold and West Oxfordshire District Councils. Etude led the process which was a collaboration between the council members, Elementa Consulting, the Passivhaus Trust and our practice. The toolkit aims to help the three councils and others reach net zero in a bid to speed up the UK's collective response to the climate emergency. The Net Zero Carbon Toolkit is openly available as a free-to-download resource, so we encourage you to share and spread the word with other industry professionals.

Delivering Net Zero carbon, 18 London boroughs

The Delivering Net Zero study provides an evidence base to support emerging planning policies for 18 London boroughs seeking to deliver net zero carbon development. This project was an incredible feat in collaboration, between Etude, Introba, Inkling, Currie and Brown and Levitt Bernstein. This study recommends that London boroughs wishing to translate their climate ambitions into requirements for new buildings seek to adopt policy option 2: Absolute energy targets – Using energy use intensity and space heating demand, calculated using predictive energy modelling tools

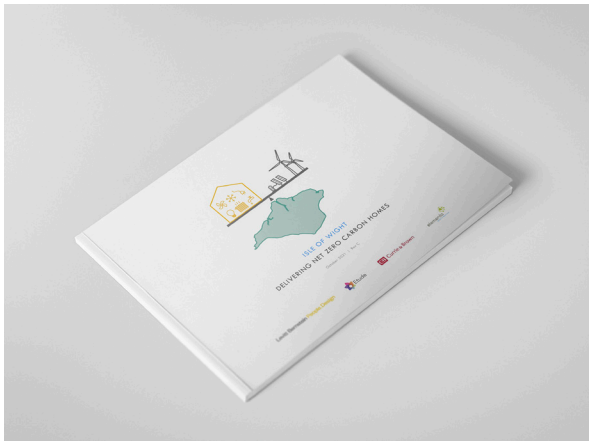
Preparing for a 1.5°C future, London Legacy Development Corporation

This document was a collaboration between Etude, Introba, Hawkins/Brown and Levitt Bernstein and sets out LLDC's vision and aspirations for the built environment within the context of the climate emergency. It provides pragmatic guidance on the delivery of exemplar developments when preparing for a 1.5°C Paris Agreement proof future.

Retrofit action plan , Southern Housing

A collaboration with Etude, Raft to produce a Retrofit Action Plan for Southern Housing existing residential stock. The study was distributed between two reports. The first report summarises key findings of the analysis of the stock and the second report provides specific technical advice and information for seven proposed retrofit archetypes of the area.

Delivering Net Zero carbon homes, Isle of Wight



The key overarching target of the proposed decarbonisation strategy of the Isle of Wight is to achieve Net Zero carbon across the island by 2040. The council have commissioned this work to understand the technical and cost implications of delivering Net Zero new homes in the island, and understand the implications for owners and occupiers and to inform emerging planning policies. This work was a collaborative effort between Etude, Introba, Currie and brown and Levitt Bernstein.

Building to Net Zero strategy and implementation plan, Anchor

Commissioned by Anchor, a collaboration with Etude to produce roadmap to net zero carbon for Anchor's new developments. Anchor is England's largest provider of specialist housing and care for people later in life. This document analyses how the design and specification of a particular Anchor development performs against current building regulations and net zero carbon key performance indicators. Indicative cost uplifts for achieving net zero carbon targets are also discussed.

Net Zero carbon homes, Southern Housing

This document sets out a guidance for Southern Housing to implement and ensure that net zero carbon homes can be delivered in a manageable and cost-effective way and that all new homes are built to net zero carbon by the end of 2030. This is a collaborative work between Etude, Currie and Brown and Levitt Bernstein.

Net Zero toolkit, Folkestone and Hythe

This guide has been a collaborative effort, drawing upon the expertise of Etude and Introba. Part of a suite of documents. It is aimed at homeowners, small and medium-sized house builders, architects, contractors, self-builders, and consultants and it has been designed as an easy-to-follow resource, detailing the best practices for achieving net-zero carbon in various new builds, whether they are houses, flats, or non-domestic buildings.

Net Zero carbon evidence base, Newham

Etude, Introba, Currie and Brown and Levitt Bernstein produced a set of documents for Newham's new Local plan, proposing a set of net zero carbon documents on four main topics: operational carbon, embodied carbon, retrofit and overheating. These documents were provided as an evidence base for future net zero policy.

Sustainable construction policies, Cotswold

A collaboration with Etude to produce a set of four sustainable construction policies for Cotswold's new Local Plan. The policies are distributed between four main topics: operational energy and carbon, embodied carbon, district heating and retrofit.

Making SAP and RdSAP 11 fit for Net Zero

We collaborated with CIBSE, Elementa, WSP, UCL, Clarion Housing Group and Etude to publish a report on the future of Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP). The work makes recommendations on improving SAP and RdSAP so they are fit for net zero. The report was commissioned by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

Passivhaus Easi Guide

We, alongside sustainability engineers Etude, have developed the 'Easi Guide to Passivhaus Design', which has been endorsed by the Passivhaus Trust. The guide graphically sets out ten simple principles that form the foundations of good Passivhaus and zero carbon design. By providing open access, we hope that clients will be encouraged to use the guide to set their briefs and architects to use it when designing their buildings.

Example projects

Decarbonisation Plans

Environmental Audit and Decarbonisation Plans

Decarbonisation plans for schools are comprehensive strategies designed to reduce carbon emissions associated with building operations and energy consumption. These plans involve a close collaboration between sustainability experts and the schools, ensuring alignment with their goals, available resources, targeted carbon reduction. The process often entails a thorough analysis of the existing building stock, evaluating conditions, energy usage, and carbon emissions. A key aspect of these plans is the integration of decarbonisation initiatives into school architectural masterplan. This involves working closely with architectural team to incorporate retrofit plans and net zero design. By aligning with the broader masterplan, decarbonisation efforts become an integral part of the long-term vision for the school's estate.

Haberdashers Monmouth School Decarbonisation plan

Monmouth Decarbonisation Plan, developed in collaboration with Max Fordham, assessed the existing building stock of Monmouth Schools. Our analysis delved into the condition, energy consumption, and carbon emissions, resulting in a strategic plan aimed at reducing energy consumption and initiating the decarbonisation of the school's estate. Completed in May 2023, the plan reflects Monmouth Schools' commitment to combat climate change, and serves as a roadmap for achieving net-zero carbon emissions within the school's buildings over the next 15 to 20 years.

Marymount International School Decarbonisation plan

Marymount International School's Decarbonisation Plan, a collaborative effort with Max Fordham involved a examination of the school's existing building stock. The analysis focused on condition, energy consumption, and carbon emissions, leading to a retrofit strategy to reduce the school's energy consumption. In coordination with the architectural masterplan team, the retrofit strategies seamlessly integrated into the proposed masterplan, ensuring alignment with the school's decarbonisation goals. The plan, a thorough analysis and roadmap, aims to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

Monitoring our projects

Post-occupancy evaluations (POE)

We believe it is important to understand how our buildings are operating, if they can perform better and whether occupants are happy, so that we can improve our work and better understand the implications in terms of quality, affordability, efficiency and maintenance. As such, we often visit projects once they have completed, and dependent on their scope, evaluate different aspects of performance in terms of energy use, system design, building controls, environmental impact and occupant satisfaction.

Hazelhurst Court, Lewisham

Hazelhurst Court, situated in Lewisham, was constructed in 2017 for Phoenix Homes, delivering 60 additional care units. Hazelhurst Court's sustainable and resident-focused design excels in balancing sustainability with comfort and usability. Resident feedback shows the success, with high praise for daylight access and energy efficiency. The construction lessons highlight the importance of meticulous planning, safety, and technical expertise in achieving project success.

Loudoun Road, Camden

Loudoun Road in LB Camden provides 42 new homes, of which 36 are affordable, built under the Passivhaus principles. Completed a few years ago for Origin Housing Group, we have since returned to carry out an evaluation of the homes in-use. Overall, the study has demonstrated the benefits of using Passivhaus principles when designing homes and the pitfalls of using Building Regulations calculations to assess performance.

Appendix

Practice emissions - Previous years

Observations

The provided tables display data from 2020 to 2022, with the acknowledgment that 2020 is considered an anomaly. The significant reduction in emissions during this year is attributed to the mandatory shift to full-time remote work for the majority of staff, necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. Recognising this unique circumstance, it is important to note that the low emissions in 2020 should not be considered representative and may distort the overall results.

Year: 2020			
EMISSIONS		**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**	
		London	**Manchester**
	Scope 1	**16.9**	*Unknown*
	Scope 2	**27.2**	*Unknown**
Scope 3	Working from home	10.3	2.1
	Business commuting	2.2	0.2
	Transmissions and distributions (Elec)	2.7	0.1
	Waste water	1.0	*Unknown*
	Waste	2.4	*Unknown*
	Employee commuting	*Unknown***	*Unknown***
Total		**65 tCO_2e**	

**Bonded Warehouse was connected to gas network in 2020 but no gas data was obtained.*

***Due to Covid-19 lockdown staff worked from home*

Observations

The data from 2021 reveals an increase in energy-related scope 1 emissions, potentially attributed to operational changes within the office. Conversely, there is a decrease in scope 2 emissions, suggesting a possible shift to laptops, a more energy-efficient choice. The addition of remote work is a notable factor influencing these changes.

Scope 3 emissions exhibit a decrease, primarily driven by reduced commuting as a result of the remote work initiative. This shift to remote work also correlates with a decrease in both wastewater and waste, indicating a positive environmental impact. It's worth noting that while working from home allows us to decrease emissions through reduced on-site waste and commuting, waste produced at home is not accounted for in our current calculations.

As a comparative metric split between London and Manchester, this equates to a carbon footprint of 0.72 tonnes CO_2e per employee in London. In Manchester however, we do not have a full indication of the CO_2e used due to the differences in the building management from London. With our present data it currently stands at 4.1 tonnes CO_2e per employee.

Year: 2021			
EMISSIONS		**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**	
		London	**Manchester**
	Scope 1	**27.4**	*Unknown*
	Scope 2	**23.5**	**0.4**
Scope 3	Working from home	10.5	*2.1*
	Business commuting	1.7	0.2
	Transmissions and distributions (Elec)	2.5	0.1
	Waste water	0.3	*Unknown*
	Waste	5.1	*Unknown*
	Employee commuting	0.8	*0.1*
Total		**74.5 tCO_2e**	

Observations

There is a reduction in electric and gas use, reflecting lower energy consumption in both scope 1 and scope 3. However, waste has increased, likely attributed to a higher number of people working in the office. Additionally, an up tick in business commuting, driven by overseas projects in Guernsey and Ireland, has led to an increase in flights, contributing to our overall emissions.

When comparing metrics between London and Manchester, the carbon footprint per employee is 0.8 tonnes CO_2e in London and 3.8 in Manchester. Although our Manchester data is not yet complete, ongoing efforts to gather information, including electricity and business commuting data, indicate a current footprint of 4.5 tonnes CO_2e per employee based on available data.

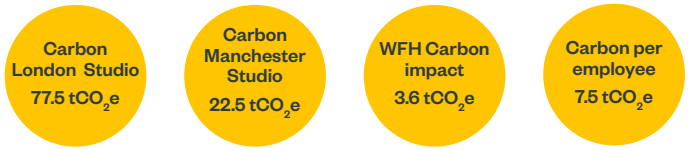
Year: 2022			
EMISSIONS		**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**	
		London	**Manchester**
	Scope 1	**20**	*Unknown*
	Scope 2	**16.9**	**3.5**
Scope 3	Working from home	*3.3*	*0.7*
	Business commuting	7.2	0.8
	Transmissions and distributions (Elec)	1.7	0.3
	Waste water	0.4	*Unknown*
	Waste	9.7	*Unknown*
	Employee commuting	*7.3*	*5.3*
Total		**68.2 tCO_2e**	

Observations

In 2023, our carbon footprint experienced an increase primarily due to heightened employee commuting, particularly with a staff member commuting from Scotland to London once a week as well as increase in carbon factor for 2023. This increase in people in the office and more frequent external meetings and site visits has notably contributed to our overall footprint.

Additionally, the expansion of data collection from working from home and for the Manchester studio, both from Bonded Warehouse and our new office, Eastgate in November 2023, is leading to a continuous rise in carbon emissions.

When considering a comparative metric between London and Manchester, the carbon footprint per employee stands at 0.9 Tonnes CO_2e in London and 6.6 Tonnes CO_2e in Manchester. Combining both studios, our present data indicates a total of 7.5 Tonnes CO_2e per employee, highlighting the need for strategic measures to address and mitigate these emissions.



Most recent/current year: 2023			
EMISSIONS		**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**	
		London	**Manchester**
	Scope 1	**28.4**	*Unknown**
	Scope 2	**18**	**2.9**
Scope 3	Working from home	3.1	0.7
	Business commuting	4.7	0.5
	Transmissions and distributions (Elec)	1.7	0.3
	Waste water	0.3	*Unknown**
	Waste	7.7	*Unknown**
	Employee commuting	18.1	4.5
Total		**90.67 tCO_2e**	

**The Manchester office moved from Bonded Warehouse in November 2023. Efforts are being made to collect waste water, waste and gas data for next years carbon reduction plan from Eastgate to give us a full picture of our carbon emissions.*

levittbernstein.co.uk

London
Thane Studios
2-4 Thane Villas
London N7 7PA
+44 (0)20 7275 7676

Manchester
Eastgate
2 Castle Street
Manchester M3 4LZ
+44 (0)161 669 8740