

The Active Prospects Way

Environmental Strategy
2025-2030



Contents

CEO Foreword	02
Background	
Residences	04
Employees	04
Compliance	04
Stakeholders	04
Finances	04
Environmental Performance	06
Sustainability Governance Model	10
Strategy Objectives	12
Links to corporate strategy	14
Actions by Directorate	
Property Directorate	16
Business Development Directorate	18
People and Recruitment Directorate	18
Care Directorate	18
Quality and Governance Directorate	18
Finance Directorate	20
Monitoring	22
Appendix 2	24
Appendix 3	26
SECR Statement Data	28
Energy Efficiency Action Statement	34
Reporting in Scopes	36
Key Contacts	38



CEO Foreword.

This strategy provides a framework for improving our sustainability and reducing our environmental impact from 2025 to 2030, building further on work we have done to date. We are aware that climate change impacts will become more prevalent in the future, intensifying overheating and flooding risks and extreme weather events. We are committed to making the necessary changes and we are looking forward to the countless positive outcomes.

Our organisation is centred on enabling people to lead aspiring lives while focussing on being ethical and inclusive. To continue this amazing work, we view climate actions as a priority to ensure the safety and wellbeing of our people, employees, stakeholders and our planet.

We are eager to plan for our buildings, outdoor spaces and working practices to become climate resilient, for future protection. This will reduce our risk to climate change effects, prevent future impacts and contribute to positive changes in our local community. Reducing our fossil fuel usage will provide improved air quality and reduced fuel bills. We envision a bright future at Active Prospects, providing greener spaces, cleaner air, less waste, minimal risks to climate effects and an overall healthier inclusive world. We hope you can be a part of this journey with us.



Maria Mills

Maria Mills, CEO

Background & Progress



Ultimately protecting our environment protects us all. Our environment provides our water, clean air, food and materials to build our homes which is why it is so important for us to make our contribution to sustainability.

Specifically for our organisation there are additional benefits:

Residents can enjoy homes unaffected by the adverse effects of climate change, that are low cost to run and are comfortable to live in

Employees can help make a contribution to the environmental agenda and also work in comfortable places

Compliance there are an increasing number of regulatory drivers that will affect us now or in the near future. This strategy will ensure that we are prepared for regimes such as Minimum Energy Efficiency Standard (MEES), CQC regulation (quality framework) and PPN 06/21

Stakeholders as well as regulatory drivers there are voluntary drivers that our stakeholders are interested in. One example is Surrey County Council's biodiversity action plan.

Finances the main driver of this strategy is to protect our environment, but it is as well to remember that pursuing an environmental strategy will also lead to improved finances. Most obvious is saving on energy and water costs. In addition, there is growing evidence that by pursuing a robust environmental strategy leads to easier staff recruitment and extra sales, both of which are crucial for us.

This strategy details how we are going to tackle the most important environmental challenges to us and how we are going to govern those actions.



Environmental Performance
Our progress since 2022.

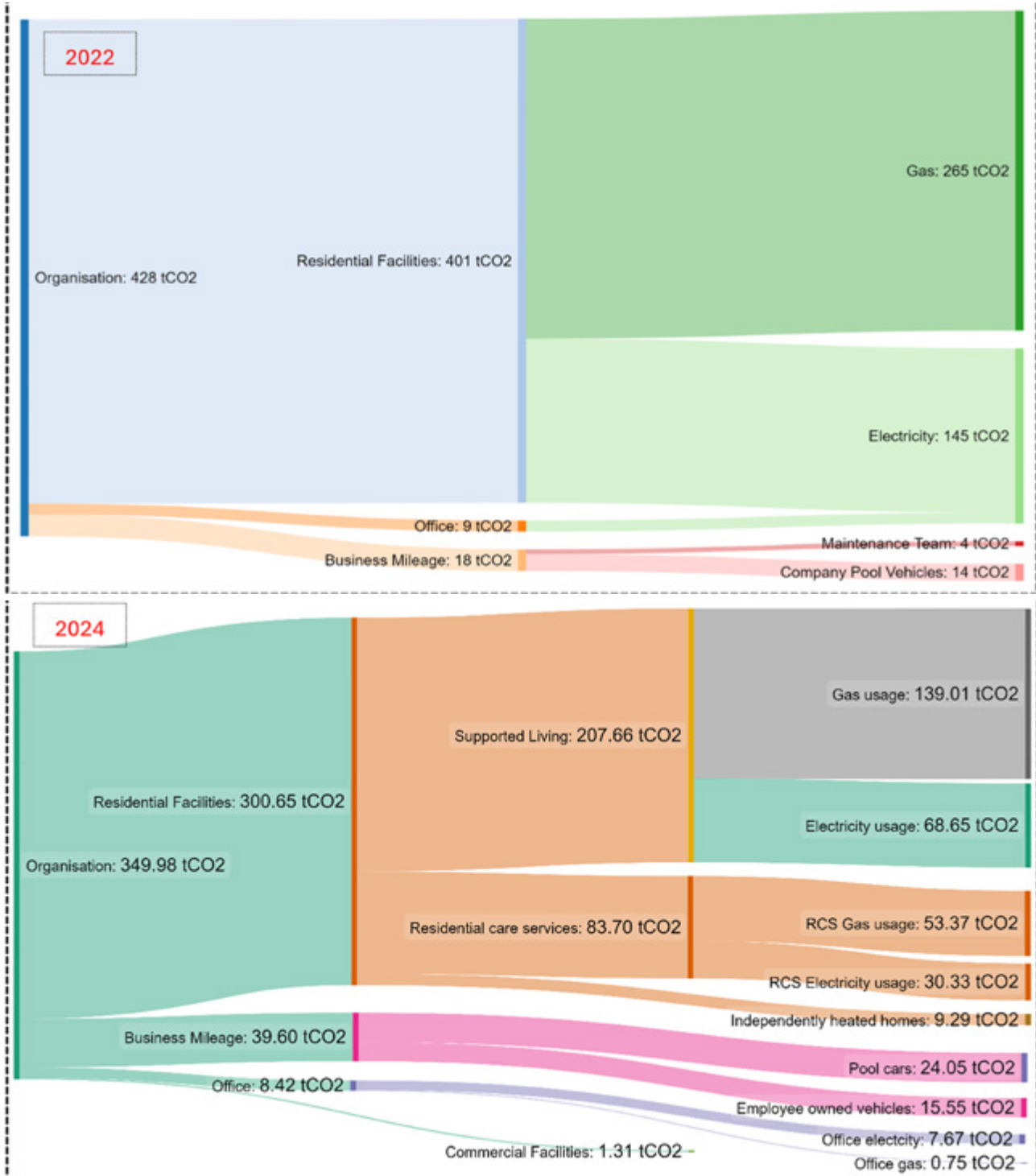
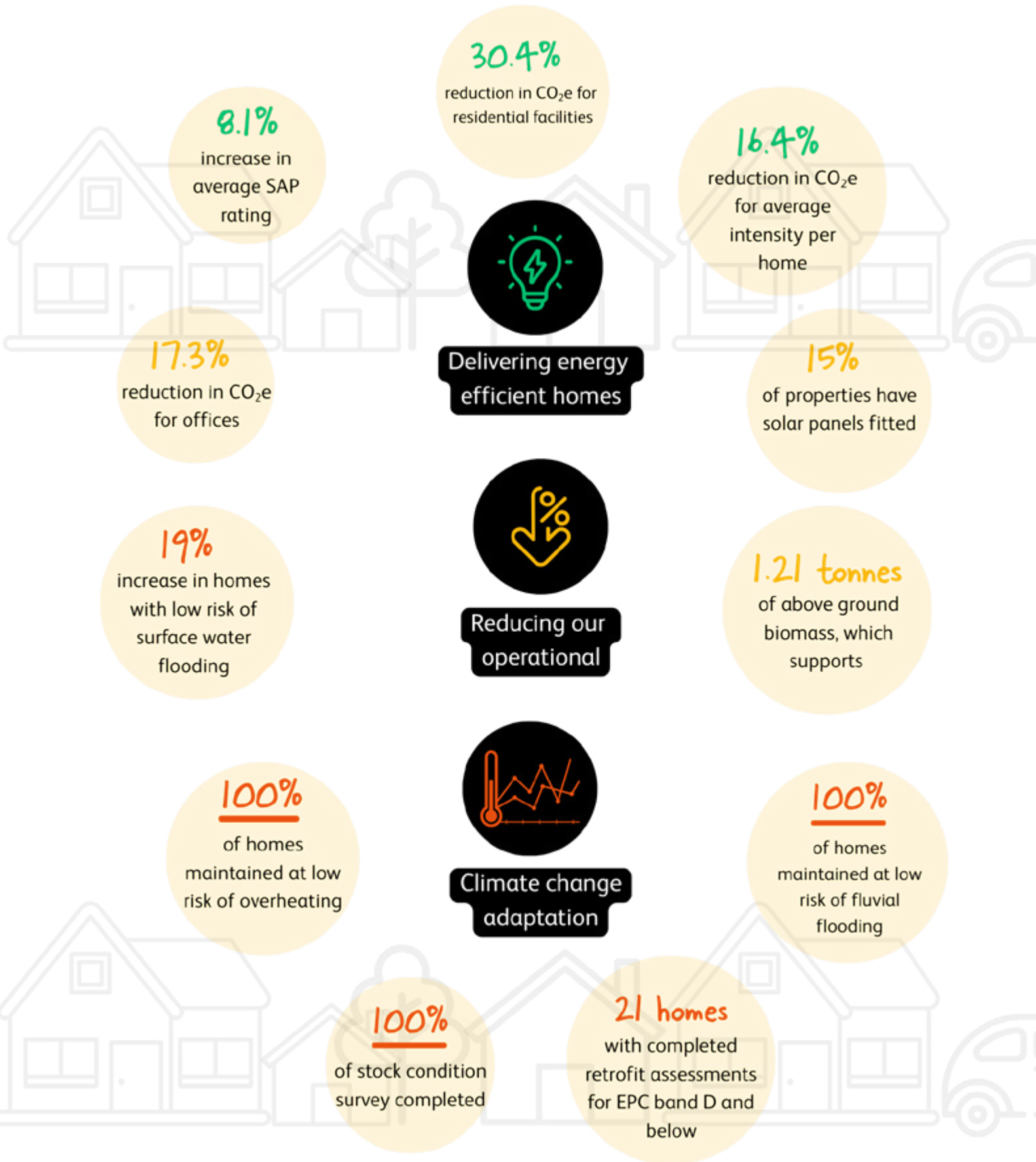


Figure 1. Active Prospects' previous and current carbon audit figures displayed in Sanky diagrams.

Current environmental performance

The Sankey diagrams in Figure 1 shows a comparison of all Active Prospects' (AP) carbon emissions and categorises the sources of emissions from the current and previous carbon audit. All figures in these diagrams

are in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year and have been rounded to nearest tonne. All electricity data has combined transmission and distribution losses.

The previous carbon audit revealed that residential facilities accounted for a significant portion (401 tCO2) of the whole organisations estimated CO2 emissions (428 tCO2), or ~94 %. It was noted that AP should begin targeting efficiency improvements to existing homes to reduce energy demand and associated emissions. The latest SECR shows that overall emissions from residential facilities now equates to 300.65 tCO2 of the 349.98 tCO2 total emitted by the organisation, or ~86 %. This demonstrates an estimated reduction in carbon emission from residential facilities of ~100 tCO2.

Emissions from business mileage more than doubled, from 18 tCO2 to just under 40 tCO2. AP may wish to investigate this to determine the reason for this reported increase. Reported office emissions fell from 9 tCO2 to 8.42 tCO2, a reduction of approximately 0.5 tCO2. Finally, 1.31 tCO2 was emitted from commercial facilities controlled by AP (shops).

Energy Efficient Homes

The average SAP across Active Prospects housing stock in 2024 was 70.71. Figure 2 presents the breakdown of EPC data for 2024.

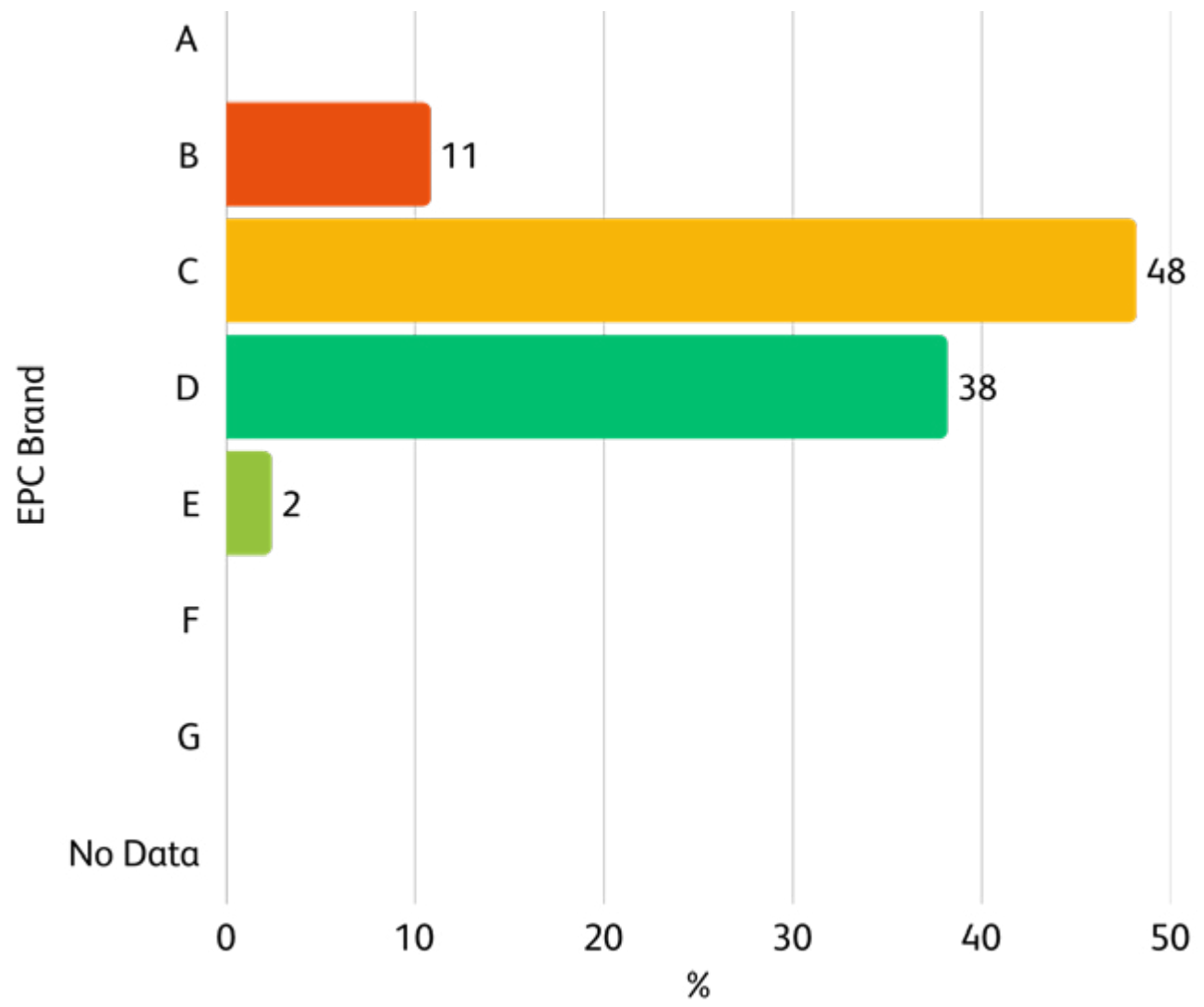


Figure 2. Active Prospects' EPC data for 2024.

Environmental Social Governance Model

ESG – Environmental Social Governance

Environmental Social Governance The ESG agenda is a growing phenomenon within the financial sector and is, to a degree, interchangeable with sustainability. This strategy specifically covers the environmental aspects of ESG. We are naturally an organisation focussed on social

sustainability and in our other work we will explore how we can articulate this. Whilst there are no immediate requirements from our financiers, we include this here in anticipation of future requirements. That said, we are very mindful of the need for good governance and our approach is as outlined in the ESG Model:

Environmental



- Energy Use Optimization**
Track energy consumption per home and explore efficiency upgrades like LED lighting and solar panels to reduce energy costs.
- Water Conservation Techniques**
Implement low-flow fixtures and monitor monthly usage to minimize water wastage in our homes.
- Effective Waste Management**
Increase recycling efforts, reduce food and clinical waste, and ensure compliance with new waste regulations (Simple recycling).
- Sustainable Procurement Practices**
Purchase from local, ethical, and eco-friendly suppliers to support sustainability and minimize environmental impact.
- Biodiversity**
Increase biodiversity, green area and implement garden improvements.

Social



- People Support**
Prioritising people support involves ensuring safety, engagement, and overall satisfaction for those living in our homes.
- Staff Welfare**
Focusing on staff welfare includes fair wages, mental health support, proper training, and reducing employee turnover.
- Community Engagement**
Building strong ties with local organisations enhances community engagement and promotes inclusive programs for residents.
- Diversity and Inclusion**
Encouraging diversity and inclusion fosters a culturally sensitive and respectful environment for all residents and staff.

Governance



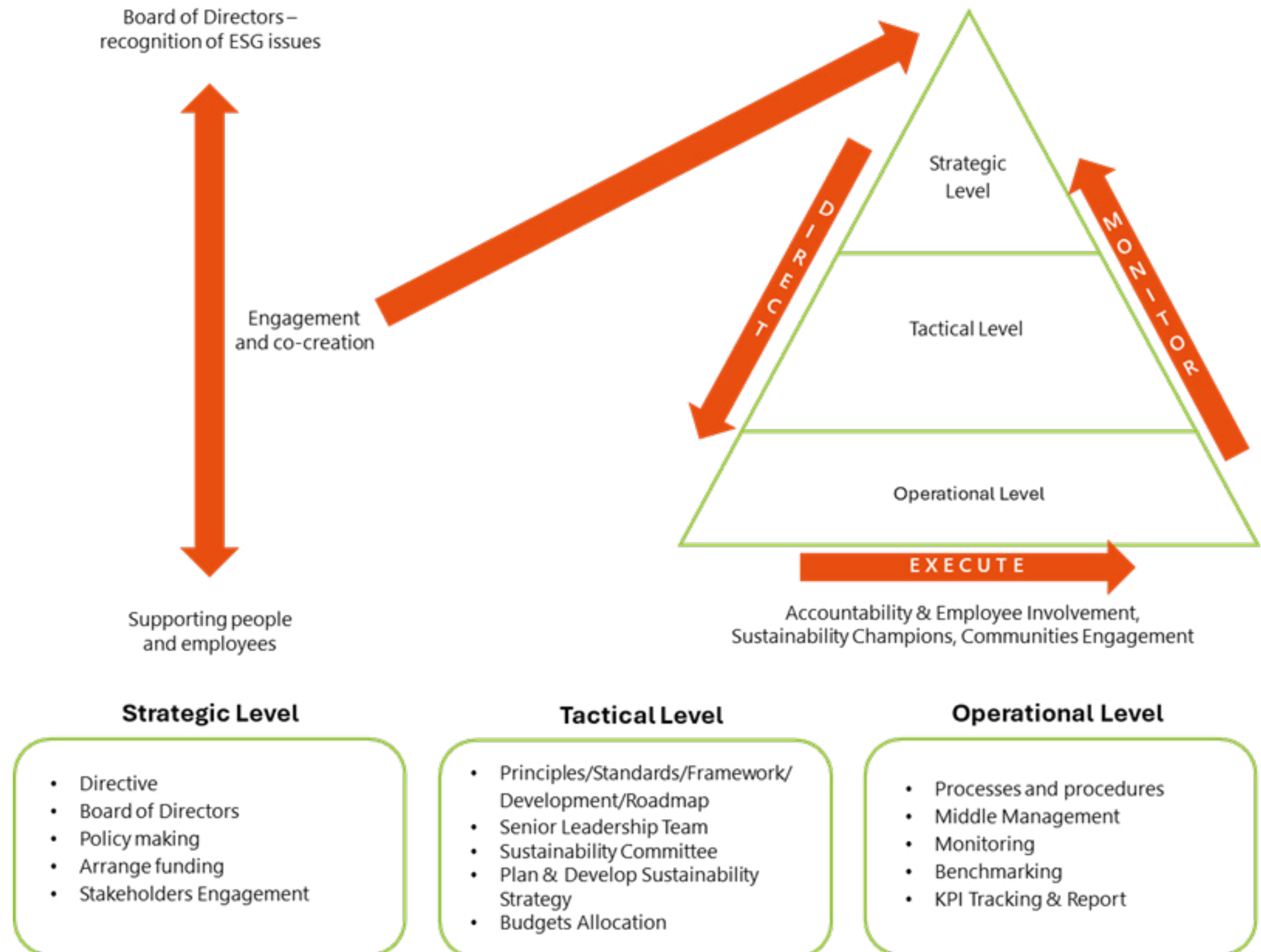
- Regulatory Compliance**
Ensure adherence to Care Quality Commission (Quality Framework, Cybersecurity and GDPR standards, maintaining high quality in care services.
- Transparency**
Promote openness by publishing policies and engaging with families and stakeholders regarding care practices.
- Risk Management**
Identify potential health and financial risks, preparing effective strategies to minimize their impact.
- Safeguarding**
Implement robust systems for reporting and preventing harm, ensuring the safety of residents in their homes.

Sustainability Governance Model

Governance is a crucial part of this strategy. It demonstrates senior level commitment as well as directing how this filters down to our ways of management and the way in which each and every person in our organisation contributes to our agenda. To drive sustainability through all layers of the organisation, it must adopt both a top-down approach with clear directives, as well as employee and people we support engagement bottom up to ensure engagement and focusing on what matters to people. As depicted pictorially in our sustainability governance model and essentially the layers are:

- Board of directors – decide policy, arrange funding and ensure the right stakeholders are engaged
- Executive Leadership Team – develop sustainability strategy, arrange a sustainability committee for regular progress assessment and high-level monitoring, and annual independent monitoring
- Management team – operate and implement environmental management strategies and actions, record and collect monitoring data
- Employees and People We Support – we aim to coproduce our strategy, policies and actions with our employees and People We Support so that we focus on what matters to people and get everyone's engagement and ownership in what we do.

Governance on our social sustainability is already embedded in our operations in the form of surveys on residential care, welfare, residents feedback every quarter and annually.



Strategic objectives

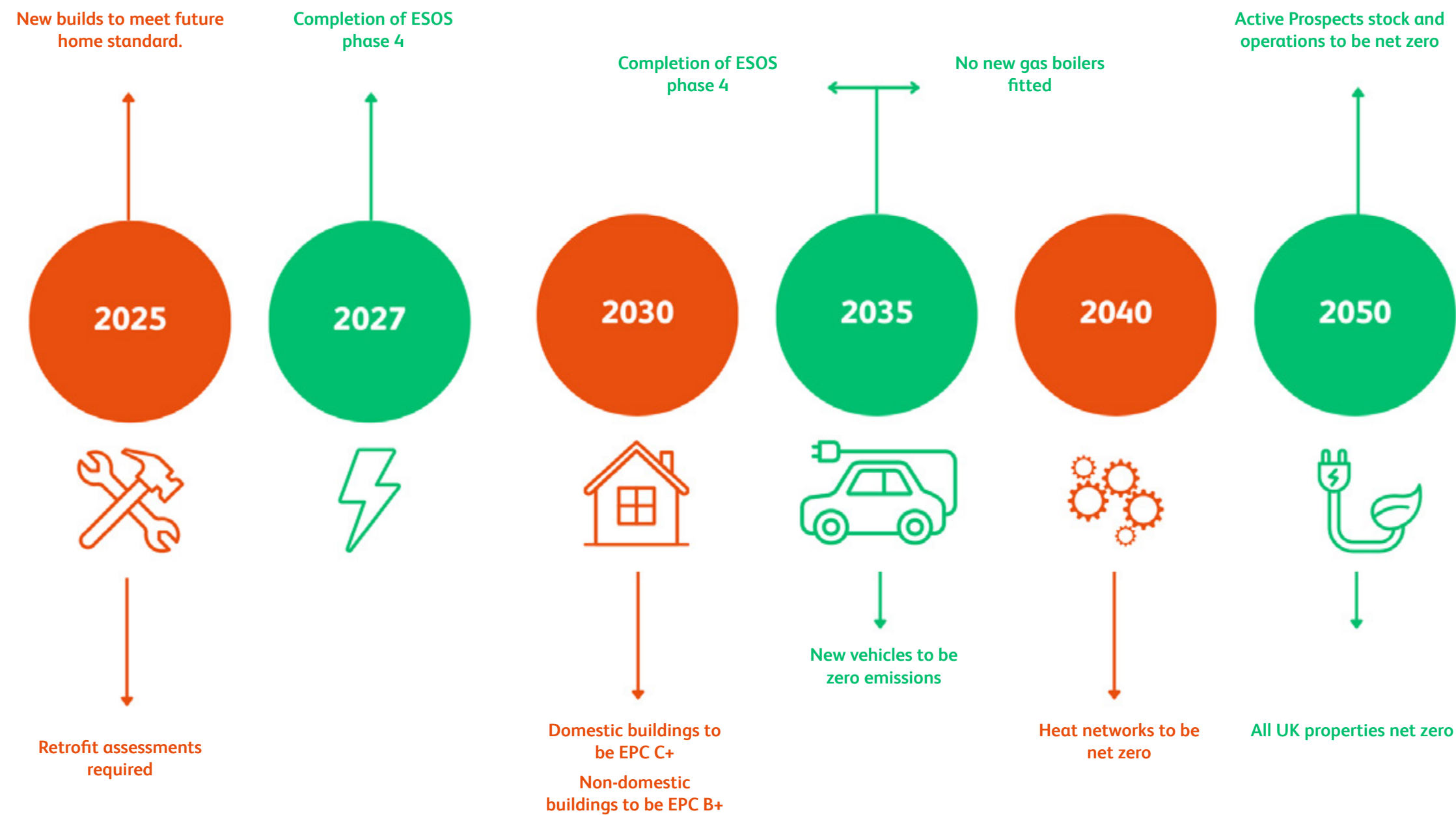
This section details the actions that relate to the key environmental issues specific to Active Prospects. These are detailed at departmental level so that it is clear to each director exactly what actions they need to implement.

Before listing the detailed actions, it is instructive to know:

- 📌 The UK's pathway to net zero relevant to Active Prospects
- 📌 Links to Active Prospects corporate strategy
- 📌 Relationship to current or anticipated regulation



Pathway to net zero:



Links to corporate strategy 2025-2028

Aligning environmental objects with
organisational objectives:

A resilient, sustainable and equitable organisation

Environmental protection is a key element in our corporate strategy. To maintain financial resilience, it is essential to use resources effectively and sustainably. We strive for high-quality, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable properties, maintaining them to the highest standards.

A louder voice

To be able to articulate our message locally and nationally, we need excellent data. This strategy drives excellent data collection and monitoring.

An aspiring life

In order for people to lead ordinary and extraordinary lives, basic needs need to be catered for. At a fundamental level, we need to ensure that our homes are protected from any adverse effects of climate change. Secondly, we need to do our bit to reduce environmental impacts so we can contribute to national aims to reduce impacts to safe levels.

An employer of choice

An increasing body of evidence shows that people want to work for an organisation that is making a contribution to environmental protection.

A creative approach

Looking at our organisation through an environmental lens opens up brand new and innovative ways to improve our business

Aligning with key environmental
regulations.

CQC

The new light touch requirements are quality statements on:

- Mitigation - environmental sustainability – essentially this strategy
- Adapting - Safe environments – we interpret this as homes at reduced risk of flooding and overheating
- Adapting -Governance, management and sustainability
- Although not explicit, having sufficient green spaces and biodiversity will contribute to resident wellbeing, reduced flood risk and reduced overheating risk

MEES

Minimum energy efficiency standards (MEES) for rented out properties – currently very lax with exemptions, but expected to be tightened in the near future

PPN 06/21

Suppliers to Government departments need a carbon reduction plan if their contracts exceed a threshold. Current threshold is £5 million. This mainly affects energy bought by Active Prospects as well as fuel used for business mileage



Actions by Directorate

Property Directorate

2025

Develop sustainability database: Create and manage a sustainability property database in spreadsheet format, to include current EPC rating, For each data point note where data comes from and when it was entered into system.

Upgrade the worst homes: Of the twenty-one homes with detailed retrofit plans, select the one with the worst energy performance, ideally a below EPC C home, and upgrade according to the retrofit plan – subject to available funding. Update property database accordingly.

Maintain low overheating risk: Ensure that overheating risk factors data in property database is maintained by implementing a system of annual reviews.

Garden survey: Survey all gardens and log: area, vegetation types and areas (grass, built area, tree canopy, shrub.)

Use [Surrey Wildlife Garden Checklist](#) Log findings and send data to property director for recording on property database and implementation of plans.

Biodiversity data: Log data collected on garden surveys onto the sustainability property database spreadsheet.

Improve biodiversity for 1 property: Identify three gardens that would benefit from biodiversity improvements and implement the identified improvements, e.g. creating compost areas, a pond and installing bird feeders.

Maintenance fleet: Implement a system to monitor fleet mileage and fuel efficiency. This can either be via a telematics system or a manual approach using data from the Finance Team (see Finance Directorate actions)

Waste and water: Identify one property where internal recycling bins can be installed and where one water efficient fitting can be installed. Updated property database accordingly when done.

26

Reduce flood risk: For the homes identified at flood risk, explore physical interventions that can be done and implement at least one of them e.g. using airbricks. For the remainder ensure that flood risk procedures are adhered to (see actions in Care Directorate)

27

Upgrade 1 home to non-fossil fuel heating: Identify one home, ideally a below EPC C home, that may be suitable for upgrade to non-fossil fuel heating. At time of writing, this will typically be oil/lpg system. If none available, do an annual review of electricity/gas costs – once electricity prices drop significantly implement this action. Update property database accordingly

70% of homes to be EPC band C or above: If the above actions still leave more than 30 % of homes below EPC C, identify sufficient homes to upgrade, organise PAS2035 assessments for each of them and implement the interventions. 70 % of properties to be EPC band C and above.

2030

Upgrade remaining 5 homes: Implement the upgrade works for the remaining 5 properties that already have detailed retrofit plans. Ideally homes below EPC C, subject to available funding. Update property database accordingly

Install solar and batteries on 5 additional properties: Choose 5 properties that do not have these installed yet, ideally those that are not EPC C yet, and proceed with installs. Update property database accordingly

Address any remaining properties that are not EPC C: If the above actions still leave some of the below EPC C homes untouched, organise PAS2035 assessments for each of them and implement remaining intervention. 100 % of properties to be EPC band C and above

Monitoring garden survey: Repeat survey in 2030 and note improvements.

Improve biodiversity for 5 more properties: Identify five additional gardens that would benefit from biodiversity improvements and implement the identified improvements.

Improve fuel efficiency: Each year implement one action to improve fuel efficiency. This can either be fuel efficient driver training, actions taken as a result of fuel efficiency monitoring or buying a more efficient vehicle for the fleet.

Waste and water improvement: Consider wider implementation of waste and water actions. If deemed useful, then improve on 5 more properties.



Actions by Directorate

Business development Directorate

2025

Ensure that environmental performance is used when seeking new business.

Promote environmental performance to demonstrate organisational commitment: Develop marketing materials that demonstrate Active Prospects' environmental performance. The exact nature of how environmental successes are communicated will be determined by the Business Development Director, but it must be communicated somehow. The materials will be informed by the results of the marketing survey. The materials will also relay the wellbeing benefits to residents of environmental improvements.

Publish details of environmental performance through:

- An annual Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) report
- Quarterly newsletter for people we support

People and recruitment Directorate

'26 2025

Ensure that environmental performance is used when recruiting new staff:

Develop recruitment materials that demonstrate Active Prospects' environmental performance. The exact nature of how environmental successes are communicated will be determined by the People and Recruitment Director, but it must be communicated somehow. The materials will also relay the wellbeing benefits to residents of environmental improvements.

Include environmental actions in appraisals: Ensure each employee has an environmental action in their annual appraisals. This can range for directorate level objectives derived from this strategy to operational staff that are required to carry out actions such as switching unused lights off.

Develop and implement environmental training materials: The training materials should be pertinent to Active Prospects' business and detail why they are so important to residents, staff and to the business as a whole. 100 % of staff to receive training. After initial training, include the training in induction programmes for new recruits

Care Directorate

'30 2025

Develop a flood and heat wave resilience plan: The plan should include key staff being signed up for flood and heat wave alerts, actions on what to do in those cases, who to inform, an annual drill (or actual implementation), a written report on the outcome of drill and recommendations for improvement.

Environmental awareness actions: Develop a list of actions that staff can do to reduce environmental impact e.g. turn off lights when not in use, separate waste for recycling, fuel efficient driving. Ensure that staff do these and confirm in either annual appraisals and/or environmental workshops.

Annual flood and heat wave drill: Exercise the flood and heat wave drill each year and produce a written report.

Quality and governance Directorate

2025

Develop systems to work with property director to ensure environmental compliance:

Main environmental compliance to consider:

- ESOS + action plans + progress updates
- SECR

CQC compliance

Actions by Directorate

Finance directorate

2025

Set up a system to collate and report regular building energy usage: The system should collect kWh used in each building for a specified time period, but ideally every 3 months. The data can be gained direct from energy suppliers, or via energy brokers. It will also be in a format to allow annual CO2 reporting and other compliance reporting as it emerges e.g. SECR reporting for annual financial accounts.

Set up a system to collate and report regular vehicle energy usage: The system should collect litres of petrol and diesel used for each vehicle for a specified time period, but ideally every 3 months. The data can be gained direct from fuel cards. In addition, business mileage claims should be collected in the same manner. It will also be in a format to allow annual CO2 reporting and other compliance reporting as it emerges. e.g. SECR reporting for annual financial accounts. Provide date to the Property Director for analysis with Telematic data.

Consider collating water usage data: Consider the relevance and importance to Active Prospects of monitoring water usage. If deemed sufficiently important, the implement monitoring systems similar to those of energy usage systems described above.

Include flood and overheating risk on risk registers: Gain data from the Property Director and the Care Director on flood and overheating risks and include these on a business risk register. Monitor these risks in the same way as other risks are managed.

Procurement: Ensure that 20 % of the suppliers we use have environmental policies/greener products.

Use energy data for anomaly monitoring: Each quarter calculate the 12-month rolling energy usage and compare to previous 12 months. Do this per building. Identify any increases and report these to the Property Director to investigate and rectify. In addition, note any reductions in kWh usage and quantify these in £' so that business cases can be made for future energy efficiency improvements

Use vehicle energy data for anomaly monitoring: Each quarter calculate the 12-month rolling vehicle energy usage and compare to previous 12 months. Do this per vehicle. Identify any increases and report these to the relevant director to investigate and rectify. In addition, note any reductions in fuel usage and quantify these in £' so that business cases can be made for future energy efficiency improvements.

2030'28



Monitoring

As per the Sustainability Governance statement, the efficacy of this strategy will be monitored by the board of directors. There will be a range of monitoring types:

- Directorate actions – separate to this strategy, each director will prepare an update report on the actions listed above. The actions have been described such that it is clear that they have been completed or can easily be quantified in a manner which describes the degree to which they are completed. E.g. improve 5 homes by 2030 can be 1 home completed by 2025 means 20 % completed
- Annual board reports – at least report, via extract from the property database, average SAP rating, % homes EPC C or better and % of homes with non-fossil fuel heating
- Independent verification – we will use independent professionally qualified environmentalists to quantify the impacts of the actions listed. Each year the results will be updated and compared to the previous year. The results will be recorded in updated version of the appendices to this strategy. For the carbon reporting, this will also be done in SECR format for lodging with financial accounts.

Appendix 1:
Environmental performance

Environmental issues	Baseline (2023/24)	Status 2025	Status 2026	Status 2027	Status 2028	Status 2029	Status 2030
Average SAP	70.71						
% of homes EPC or better							
% of homes with non-fossil fuels							
CO ₂ e for residential facilities (tCO ₂)	300.65						
Average intensity per home (kgCO ₂ e/m ³)	51.85						
CO ₂ e for offices (kgCO ₂ /m ³)	14.42						
Water in homes (litres/day)	160						
Water in office (m ³ /year)	152						
Recycling rate in homes	Unknown						
Recycled waste in Surrey homes (%)	54.10						
Responsibly sourced maintenance materials in homes	Unknown						
Recycling rate in offices	Unknown						
Responsibly sourced office consumables (%)	Unknown						
Business mileage (tCO ₂)	39.60						
Business mileage per unit managed (kgCO ₂)	477.07						
% of homes at low risk of fluvial flooding	100						
% of homes at low risk of surface water flooding	77						
% of homes at low risk of overheating	100						
Risk of surface water flooding in offices	Low						
Risk of fluvial flooding in offices	Very low						
Risk of overheating in offices	Low						
Biodiversity (t/ha)	0.42						

Appendix 2:
SECR

SECR CO ₂ e (tCO ₂ - unless stated)	Baseline (2023/24)	Status 2025	Status 2026	Status 2027	Status 2028	Status 2029	Status 2030
Gas used in offices	0.75						
Gas used in homes	192.38						
Fuel used in transport	24.05						
Electricity in offices	7.06						
Electricity in homes	91.10						
Electricity in retail	1.21						
Total energy consumption (kWh)	1,630,563.26						
Properties managed intensity (kgCO ₂)	8.12						
Office intensity (CO ₂ /m ²)	14.43						
Total sold products and services ¹	9.29						
Transmission and distribution (tCO ₂)	8.60						
Employee business travel scope 3	15.55						
Dwellings managed intensity	9.21						
Scope 1	217.18						
Scope 2	99.36						
Scope 3	33.43						
Total	349.97						



Appendix 3: 2024 SECR Statement

Report prepared by Asher Holby,
GradIEMA, BSc

This is a SHIFT service delivered
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www.SHIFTenvironment.co.uk

November 2024

Background

Active Prospects has requested a Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) statement. This report presents a full 3rd party verified SECR statement, compared to the previous financial year's energy usage, for use in Active Prospects annual reporting. All emissions throughout this report are displayed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e) and have been rounded to 2 decimal places.

Active Prospects provides supported living for over 200 people with learning disabilities, physical and mental health needs, and autistic people. They are responsible for ensuring their residents live in homes that are of a good quality and well maintained.

SECR Regulations

Defra guidance to the regulations states that "large unquoted companies and large Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) are obliged to report their UK energy use and associated greenhouse gas emissions as a minimum relating to gas, electricity and transport fuel, as well as an intensity ratio and information relating to energy efficiency action, through their annual reports". Active Prospects is not legally obligated to produce an SECR, they have requested one on a voluntary basis.

This is a useful exercise as it enables Active Prospects to identify where carbon savings have been made upon last year's figures and where environmental performance has decreased, highlighting areas to focus on in the future.

The UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines state that unquoted companies and LLPs in scope of their legislation are required to disclose energy and carbon information in their accounts and reports, including:

- UK energy use (minimum of purchased electricity, gas and transport)
- Associated greenhouse gas emissions
- At least one intensity ratio
- Previous year's figures for energy use and GHG emissions (except in the first year)
- Information about energy efficiency action taken in the organisation's financial year
- Methodologies used in calculations

Therefore, all of this information is reported in the SECR statement below. This statement shows energy use and carbon emissions for the 2023/24 financial year.

SECR Statement

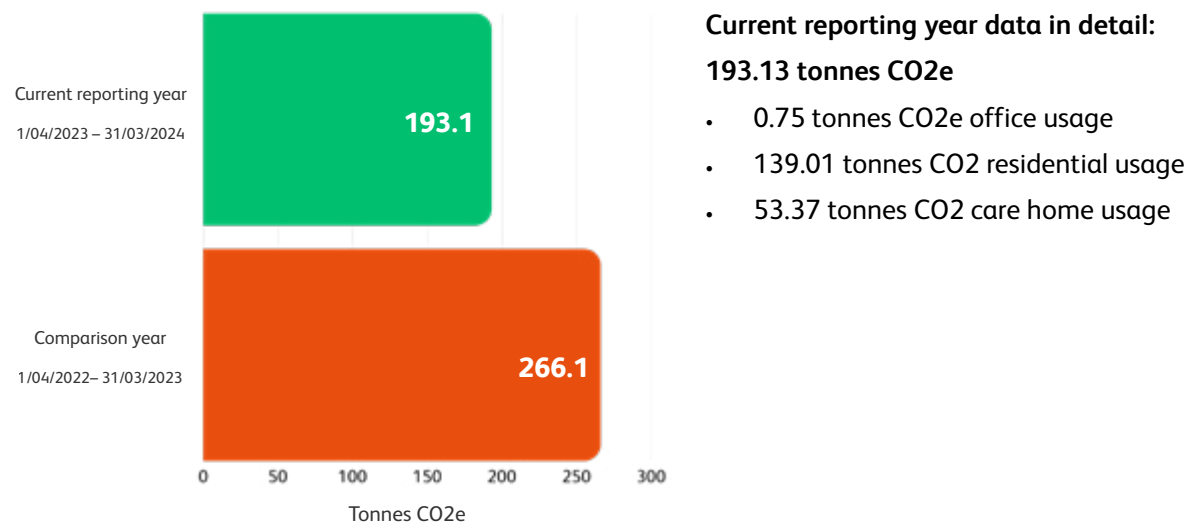
The following information is to be reported in either the Directors' Report or, in the case of charitable companies, the reporting should be in the combined Directors' and Trustees' Annual Report. It is assumed that Active Prospects will produce one financial report relating to all (if applicable) subsidiaries it owns.

GHG emissions and energy use data for the 2023/24 financial year (1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024):

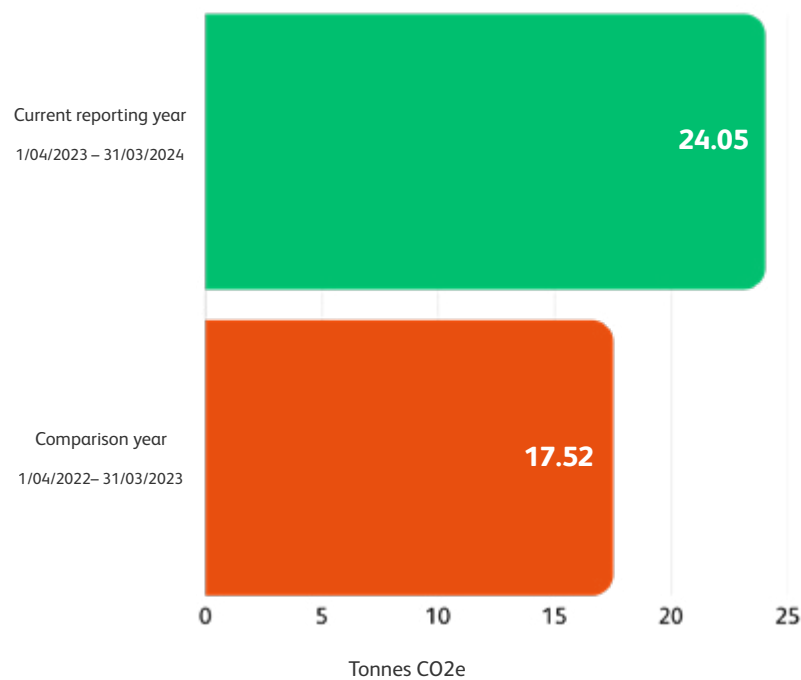
- No other energy purchased or used other than UK and offshore i.e., no global energy
- Previous usage is required for this year of reporting

SECR Statement: Reported emissions and energy use data for 1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024

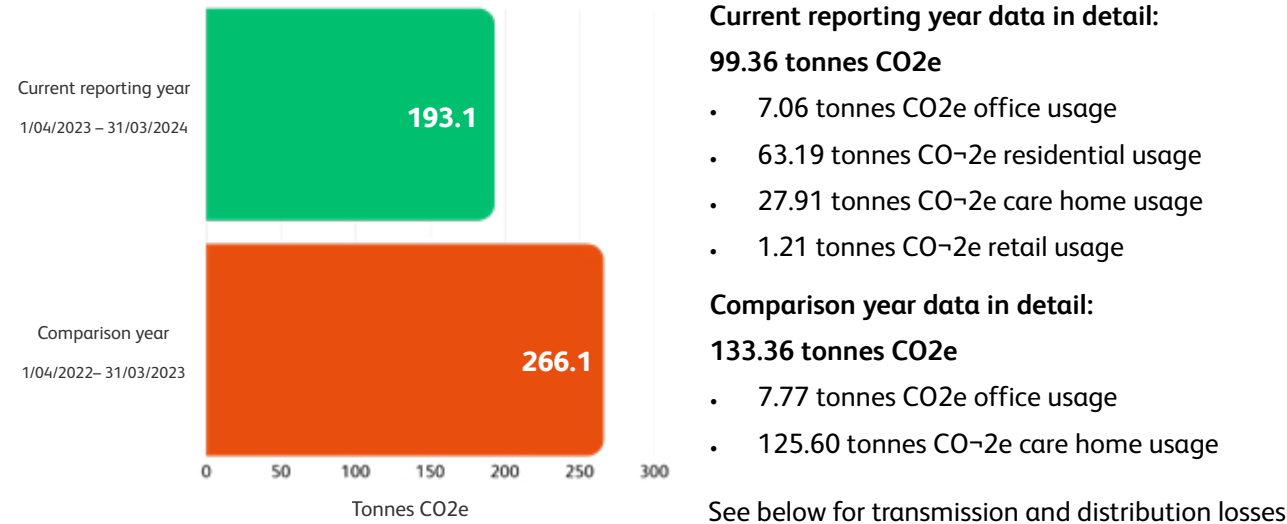
1. Emissions from combustion of gas tCO2e (Scope 1) [mandatory]



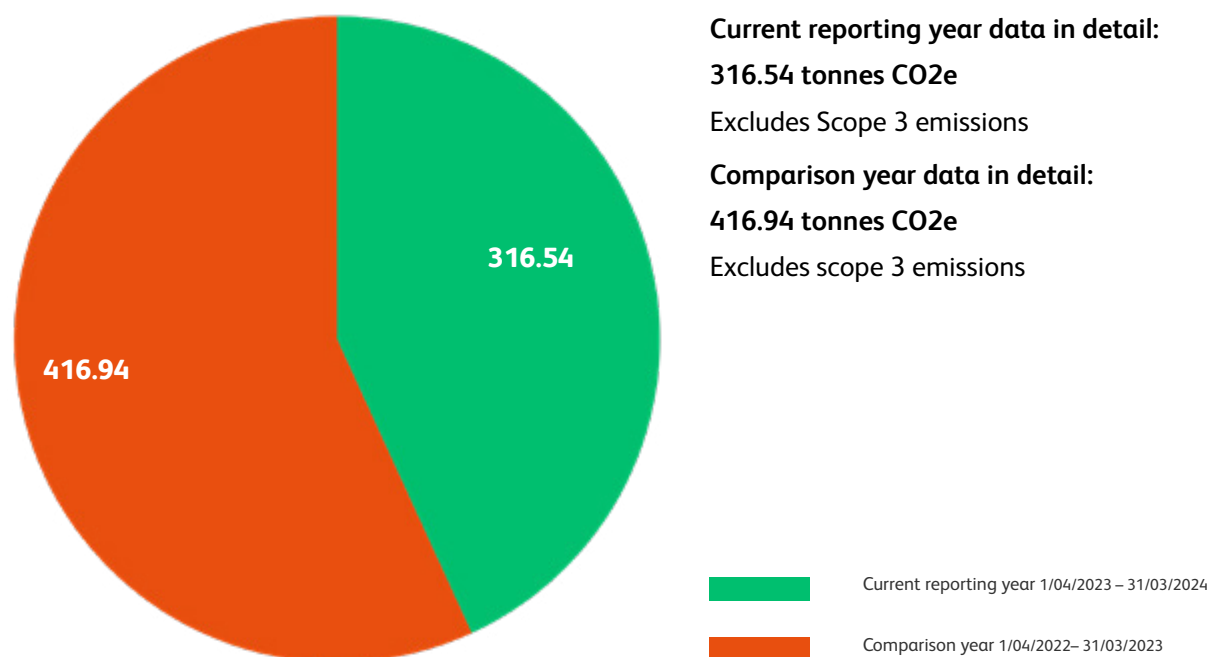
2. Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport purposes (Scope 1) [mandatory]



3. Emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2, location-based) [mandatory]

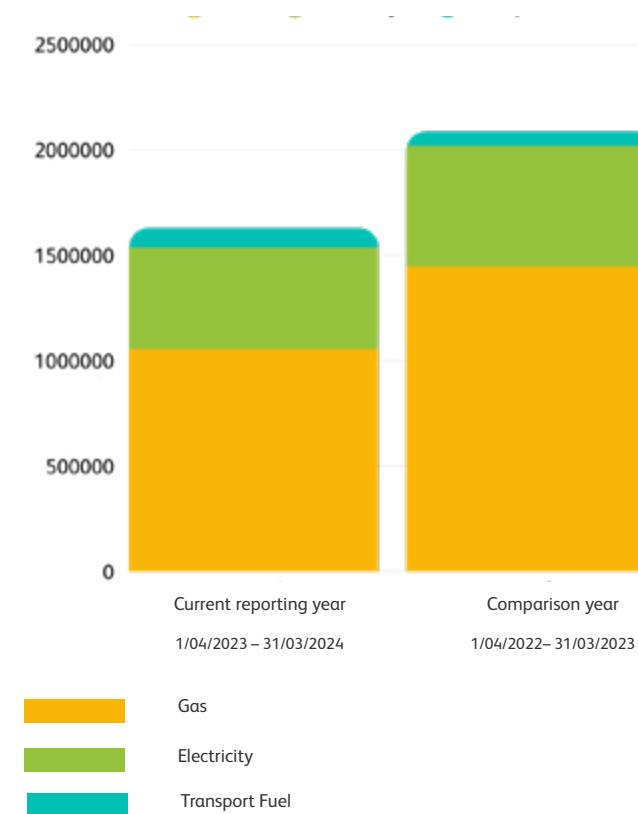


4. Total gross CO₂e based on above [mandatory]



4. Energy consumption used to calculate above emissions: kWh [mandatory]

Optional to provide separate figures for gas, electricity, transport fuel and other energy sources



5. Intensity ratio: tCO₂e gross figure based on mandatory fields on the left (e.g., £100,000 revenue) [mandatory]



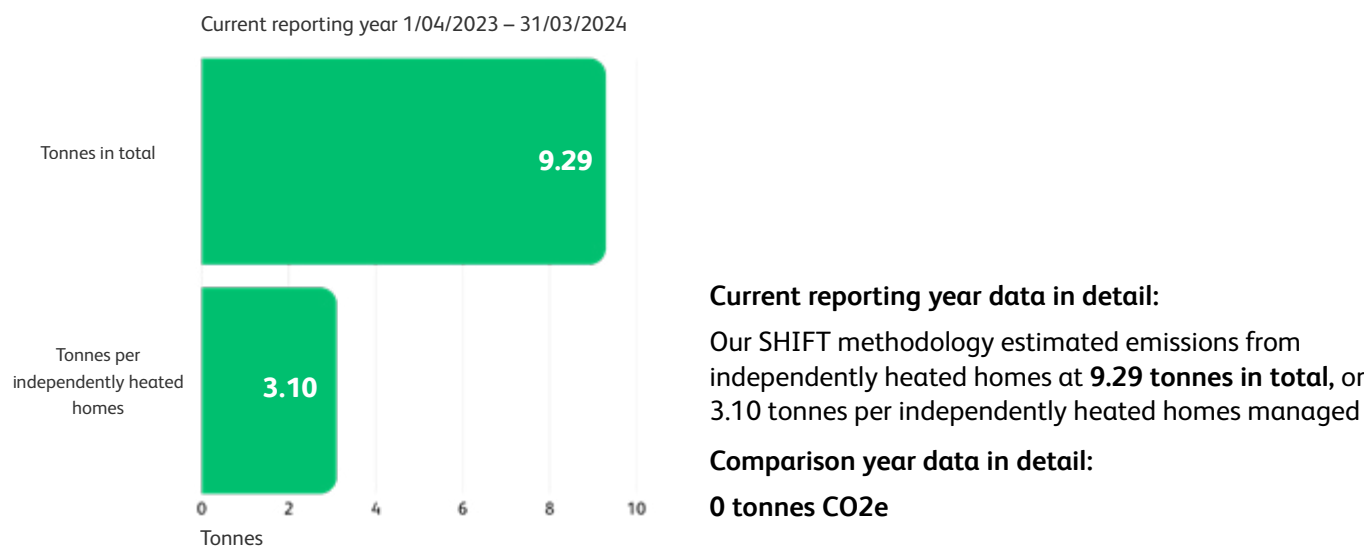
Current reporting year data in detail:
8.12 kgCO₂e property managed (exc. area and emissions from offices and independently heated homes)
Office intensity: 14.43 kg CO₂e per m²

Comparison year data in detail:
67 kgCO₂ per home
Office Intensity: 17.44 kgs per m²

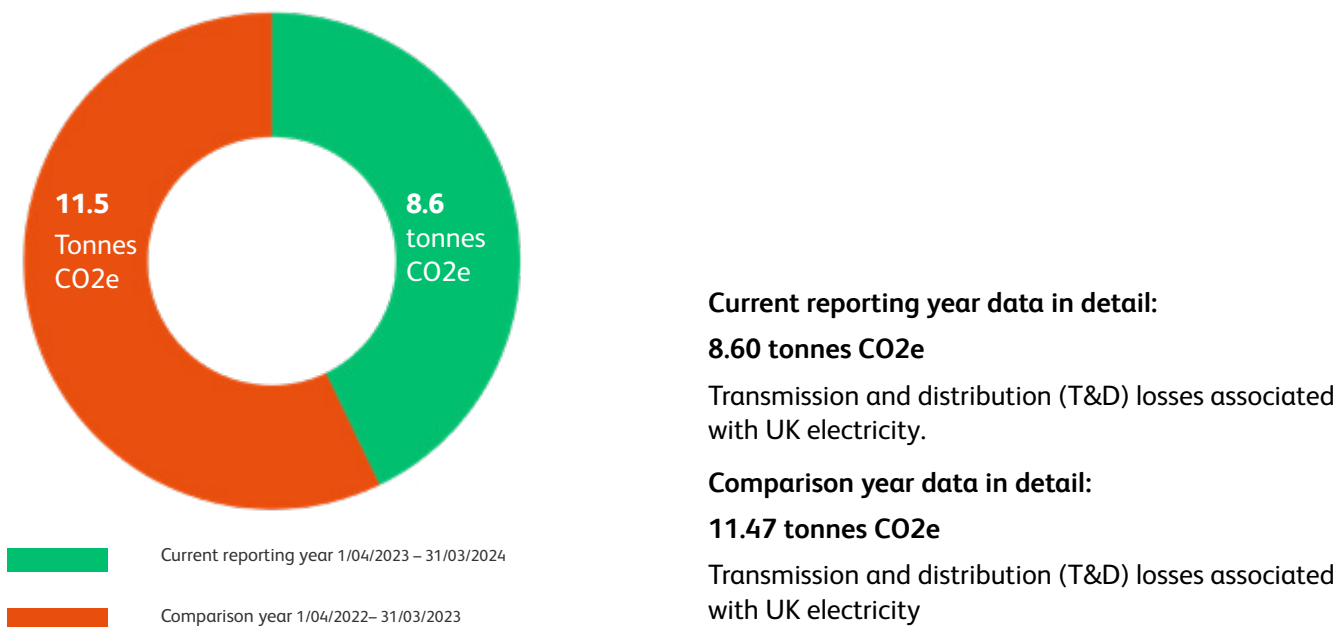
6. Methodology [mandatory]

SHIFT methodology [SECR Reporting | SHIFT Environment](#)
Using Defra 2023 Conversion Factors in line with Environmental Reporting Guidelines (2019) as the majority of the financial year falls into the calendar year 2023.

7. Emissions from use of sold products and services which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]



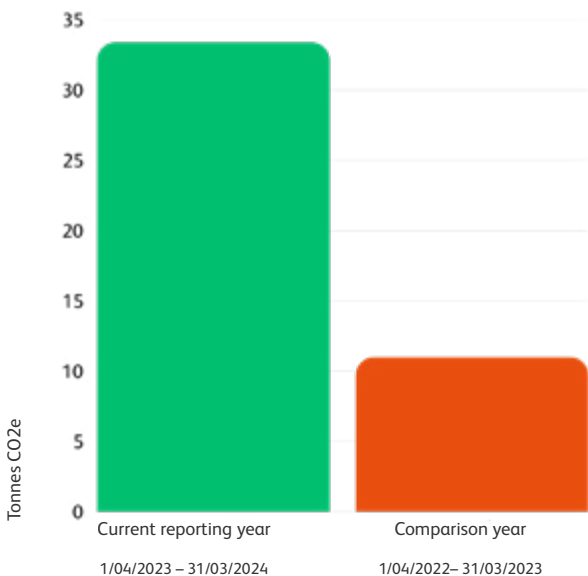
8. Emissions from generation of electricity that is consumed in a transmission and distribution system which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]



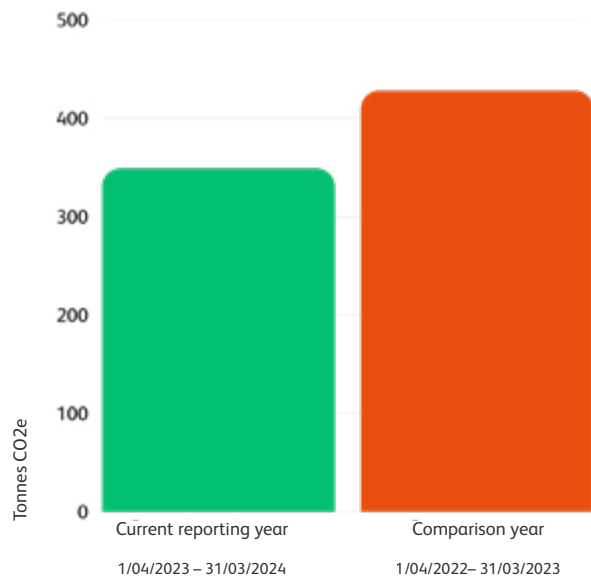
9. Emissions from employee business travel which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]



10. Total gross Scope 3 emissions: tCO2e [optional]



11. Total gross Scope 1, Scope 2 [location/market] & Scope 3 emissions: tCO2e [optional]



The below reported emissions and energy use data have not been reported or have minimum data for the current and comparison year:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Emissions from purchase of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased for own use (Scope 2, market-based): tCO2e [optional]
- Only reported on location based2. Emissions from extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]3. Emissions from electricity related to extraction, production, and transportation of fuels consumed in the generation of electricity which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]4. Emissions from purchase of electricity that is sold to an end user which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]5. Emissions from transportation of purchased materials or goods which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]6. Emissions from transportation of purchased fuels which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]7. Emissions from transportation of waste out of financial / operational control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]8. Emissions from transportation of sold products which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]9. Emissions from employees commuting to and from work which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]10. Emissions from leased assets, franchises, and outsourced activities (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]11. Emissions from disposal of waste generated in operations which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]12. Emissions from disposal of waste generated in production of purchased materials and fuels which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional]13. Emissions from disposal of sold products at the end of their life which the company does not own or control (Scope 3): tCO2e [optional] | <ul style="list-style-type: none">14. Carbon offsets: tCO2e [optional]15. Domestic Carbon Units (e.g., Woodland Carbon Code, Peatland Carbon Code): tCO2e [optional]16. Total annual net emissions: tCO2e [optional]17. Third Party verification [optional]
- SHIFT Environment18. Additional intensity ratio: tCO2e net figure (e.g., £100,000 revenue) [optional]
- Current reporting year: 9.21 tonnes per dwelling managed (including independently heated homes, as well as residential properties/flats and care homes Active Prospects pays the energy) for total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions recorded. |
|--|---|



Energy efficiency action statement

Energy Efficiency Measures:

- Completed cavity wall insulation across all housing stock.
- Active Prospects has started to upgrade LED/PIR sensor lights in our services.
- Active Prospects has begun the trail for Eco-shower heads in bathrooms/shower-rooms.
- Active Prospects has completed our waste bins audit to have better visibility for general and recycling waste.
- Active Prospects has begun to install smart meters across housing stock – it’s a slow process but we are working with our energy consultants to roll out smart meters.

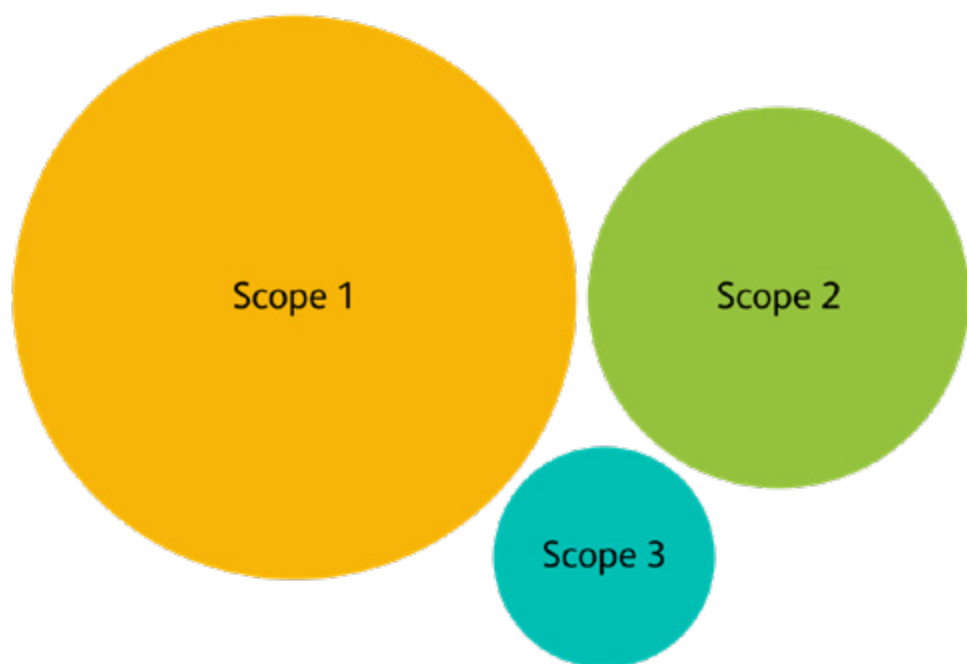
- Installed Solar Panels for the two services - Manor Field and Valley Drive to make them more energy efficient.
- Active Prospects has reviewed the EPC Register to have better visibility for energy efficiency of our housing stock.

Summary of Emissions

As well as providing emissions in a complete SECR format, we report emissions separately in terms of Scope to enable Active Prospects to understand the sources of the emissions and to better suit social landlords. The tables below show the total emissions from Scope 1, 2 and 3 sources as well as a breakdown of emissions within the Scopes. For more information and definitions on Scopes see “Reporting in Scopes” below.

Total Emissions from Scope 1, 2 and 3

Global GHG emissions and energy use data for period
1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024



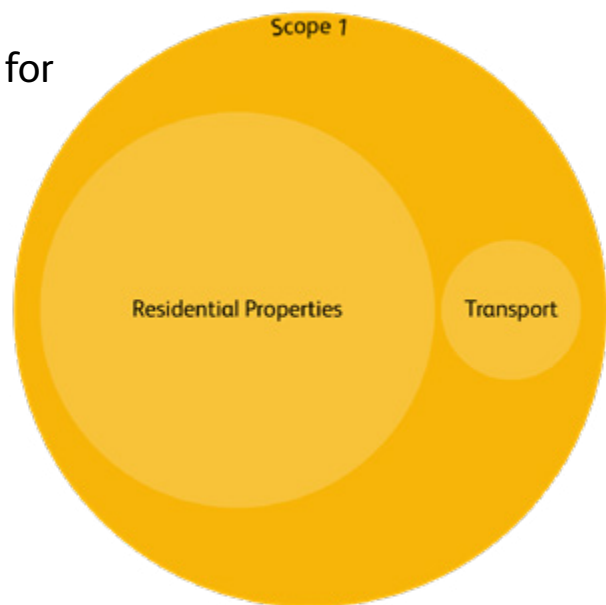
Total: 349.97 tonnes CO2e
Scope 1: 217.18 tonnes CO2e
Scope 2: 99.36 tonnes CO2e
Scope 3: 33.43 tonnes CO2e

Breakdown of Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions:

Global GHG emissions and energy use data for
period 1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024

Scope 1

- Scope 1 total: 217.18 tonnes CO2e
- Emissions from combustion of gas used at offices: 0.75 tonnes CO2e
- Emissions from combustion of gas used at residential properties and care homes (paid directly by Active Prospects): 192.38 tonnes CO2e
- Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport purposes: 24.05 tonnes CO2e



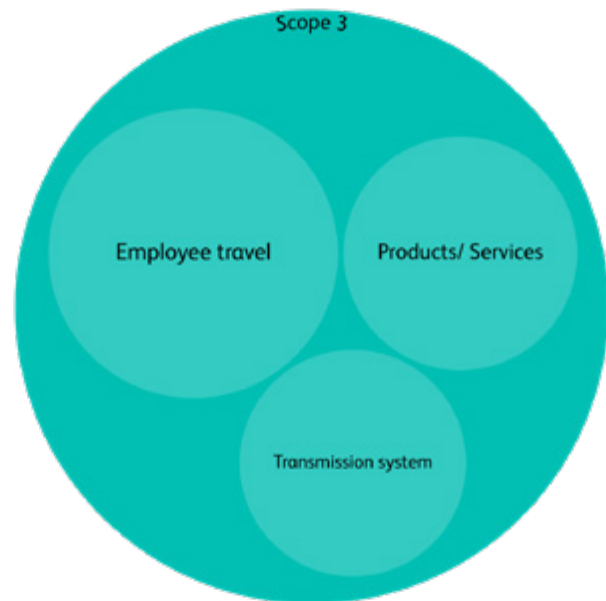
Scope 2

- Scope 2 total: 99.36 tonnes CO2e
- Emissions from purchased electricity at offices (location-based): 7.06 tonnes CO2e
- Emissions from purchased electricity at residential properties and care homes paid for by Active Prospects (location-based): 91.10 tonnes CO2e
- Emissions from purchased electricity at retail properties paid for by Active Prospects (location-based): 1.21 tonnes CO2e
- Emissions from purchased electricity at communal/district heating systems (location-based): 0 tonnes CO2e



Scope 3

- Scope 3 total: 33.43 tonnes CO2e
- Emissions from generation of electricity that is consumed in a transmission and distribution system which the company does not own or control: 8.60 tonnes CO2e
- Emissions from employee business travel which the company does not own or control: 15.55 tonnes CO2e
- Emissions from use of sold products and services which the company does not own or control. Regulated emissions from individually heated homes managed: 9.29 tonnes CO2e in total



Reporting in Scopes

Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 carbon reporting come from the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and are adopted by the UK Government in the Environmental Reporting Guidelines.

Scope 1

- Direct emissions from controlled or owned sources, which includes those from combustion of fuel and operation facility.
- This includes emissions from activities owned or controlled by the organisation that release emissions into the atmosphere.
- For a housing association this will include emissions from gas used at offices, from fuel used in company pool cars, from fuel used by the in-house maintenance fleet, by any gas or other fuels used in communal areas and communal heating systems owned/managed by the organisation (even if this is recharged to residents), as well as potentially any fuels bought by the organisation itself for use at construction sites.
- they're used by customers). In a social landlord's case this may relate to products bought for the construction and maintenance of homes as well as the emissions from homes when they are occupied by residents.
- Government Environmental Reporting Guidance states you should consider reporting these separately to give a wider picture of your organisation to investors and shareholders and where these expose the reporting company to material risks, opportunities, or financial impacts.
- For social landlords this would include business mileage that occurs in employee-owned vehicles. Other examples include public transport travel, transmission and distribution losses associated with UK electricity, contracted maintenance fleet emissions etc.

Scope 2

- Indirect energy emissions from the generation of purchased electricity.
- These include emissions released into the atmosphere associated with your consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These are a consequence of the organisation's activities, but the emissions do not occur at sources you own or control.
- For social landlords, this will include electricity bought for offices, community hubs, depots and for communal areas (even if recharged to residents).
- Emissions from lead assets (housing stock) have been included as voluntary Scope 3 emissions, although we do advise all our clients to report the regulated emissions from their housing stock as your core product.

Scope 3

- This relates to emissions that are a consequence of the organisation's business/actions, which occur at sources you do not control.
- It is not a requirement to report on emissions associated with inputs into your company (e.g., from the supply chain) or linked with outputs from your company (i.e., emissions from your products when

SHIFT Environment

SHIFT carries out a full range of environmental reporting, specialising in the social housing sector. We do:

- SHIFT – environmental reporting and accreditation for existing homes, new build and offices
 - SECR and ESG reporting services
- Environmental road mapping and strategy development – creating a path from a baseline to a truly sustainable housing stock whilst maximising financial benefits to the landlord
- Post-Occupancy Evaluation – comparing actual performance in retrofit and new build with design performance
 - Related consultancy

SHIFT services are delivered by Suss Housing Ltd

Please be in touch for a free consultation on any of the above. Contact Richard on 07718 647117 or richard@SHIFTenvironment.co.uk

www.SHIFTenvironment.co.uk



Key contacts

Head Office reception:

reception@activeprospects.org.uk

Recruitment team:

recruitment@activeprospects.org.uk

HR Business Partners:

hrbp@activeprospects.org.uk

Finance team:

finance@activeprospects.org.uk

Maintenance team:

maintenance@activeprospects.org.uk

Marketing team:

marketing@activeprospects.org.uk

Care and support management:

careandsupportmanagement@activeprospects.org.uk

Service details and direct contact numbers are kept on the intranet.

e info@activeprospects.org.uk **w** activeprospects.org.uk **t** 01737 924084

1 Castlefield Court, Church Street, Reigate, Surrey RH2 0AH

We are a Community Benefit Society (26618R) with charitable status.

