ams
Instrumentation & Control

IMPACT REPORT

2022

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With support from Conscious Creatives

Impact Report

2022

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Introduction

“What you do makes a difference, and you have to decide what kind of difference you want to make.”
- Dr. Jane Goodall

Our First Impact Report

All our activities have an impact on society and the environment, and sustainability has been an integral part of our corporate strategy for some time. However, we recognise that we can do more in this area and are committed to reducing emissions and achieving net-zero goals, as well as making a positive difference in the communities within which we operate.

In 2020, with the help of Conscious Creatives, we calculated our carbon footprint for the 2018/19 financial year and offset the calculated emissions.

Since then we have collated two further years’ worth of data and created an Impact Report that shows a steady decline in emissions over the period. Some of this decline can be attributed to the effects of Covid19, but additional actions have been taken to continue the reduction of our carbon footprint and this Impact Report sets out our ambitious plans to generate further reductions over the next few years and ensure that we can move forward with environmentally sustainable processes.

In addition to monitoring our environmental sustainability we are also considering our impact on a wider framework by using the United Nations’ global compact guidelines for business sustainability and considering the Sustainable Development Goals (Global Goals) when looking at all aspects of our business operations.

The first part of this report sets out our key objectives of reducing carbon emissions and our strategies towards achieving net-zero. The second section details our approach towards the Global Goals and changes that we can make that will contribute towards creating a more peaceful, equitable and prosperous future for all.

Matt Harford, Director

Key Objectives

2023

Impact Report 2

Our first big task is to come back next year and share our results. This will build our habit of reporting and accountability.

2024

First Milestone

Our first carbon reduction and SDG Goals milestone targets are due for 2024. This will be our first big review of our timelines and update of targets.

2030

Net-Zero

In-line with Cornwall Council's ambitious net-zero targets we hope to be at net-zero by 2030, 20 years ahead of the UK Governments legal requirement.

2050

UK Wide Net-Zero

As pioneers in the manufacturing sector we will be spending this time going further into our own emissions and supporting others in our industry to achieve the UK target of net-zero by 2050.

What is sustainability?

As we move through this document together it is important that we understand what this word means. It doesn't feel like too long ago it was barely in our language but now it's everywhere. It's now become a buzzword and it's important that we define what this word means to us.

The definition of sustainability is:

"the ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level"

When it comes to economic sustainability we are talking about global resources. Petroleum based fuels are going to run out. It is unsustainable to continue to use them without a plan of what to do when that happens.

Also while using those fuels we have discovered a link to the rising temperature of our planet. The rise in temperature is creating a situation where the Earth will become more and more challenging for the human race to live on. It can also be said that it is unsustainable to continue activities that cause the rising temperature.

Right now we are seeing record increases in household bills. We are not seeing the same rise in wages or rates of minimum or living wage. It is unsustainable for many households to survive under these budget concerns.

Therein lies the challenge with sustainability as a whole. It is not enough to simply reduce your environmental impact. We must address all 3 areas, People, Planet & Profit together so that we can find solutions that are both sustainable and allow us to thrive.

For this reason we are measuring our impact as a small business by using two international frameworks for measurement. We are using a Carbon Footprint to help us align with net-zero and the UN Sustainable Development Goals to help us see our wider impact on the world around us.

What is Net-Zero?

The term net-zero means achieving a balance between the carbon emitted into the atmosphere, and the carbon removed from it. This balance – or net-zero – will happen when the amount of carbon we add to the atmosphere is no more than the amount removed.

It is the responsibility of every business in the UK to achieve net-zero by 2050 and have an overall reduction in emissions of 78% by 2035. Individual authorities have chosen to set their own deadlines. Here in Cornwall, we are aiming for net-zero by 2030. A truly impressive challenge.

In order to know our emissions we created a baseline year from the data available and this will be where we target our reductions. Our baseline year is 2018-2019 and covers the months from November to October.

What Are The UN Sustainable Development Goals?

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

Our favourite resource for understanding these Goals is GlobalGoals.org. Created by the team at Project Everyone, this website helps us understand the Goals in an easier way, making them more relative and accessible when compared to how the UN approaches them.

For our measuring process we are using a tool called the SDG Action Manager, created by the team at B-Corp. This simple tool is a question- and- answer process that covers all major areas of impact from the Global Goals, making it easy to measure and set targets for improvements.

It’s not a perfect system but it does create action. This is what we want our Impact Report process to create. Action.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

Throughout this section we will refer to our baseline year. For us this is 2018/2019, which was when we moved into our current manufacturing space in north Cornwall. We felt this best represented the company's current emissions and the most relevant data for beginning our reduction journey. Below we share our emissions table from this year

Emissions	**kgCO2e**	**tCO2e**
Company Owned Vehicles	2238.63	2.24
Electricity	7426.35	7.43
Business Travel	1833.65	1.83
Staff Commuting	4031.55	4.03
Waste	11869.33	11.87
Water	9976	9.98
Home-Working	0	0
Total	**37375.51**	**37.8**

How do we measure our carbon footprint?

A Carbon Footprint is the total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) emitted by an organisation from direct (Scope 1) & indirect (Scope 2 & 3) sources and newly added homeworking emissions. Carbon emissions are expressed in kilograms (kg) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) $kgCO_2e$ and/or tonnes of CO_2e (tCO_2e) and are calculated in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Standard, using the standard emissions factors for the UK published yearly on the government website.

In June 2019, the UK became the first major economy to pass net-zero emissions into law. The target means bringing all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to a net-zero level by 2050, going beyond the previous requirement for an 80% reduction in emissions compared to 1990 levels, with an interim goal of 57% reduction by 2030. As an advocate and role model for sustainability and resilience within the manufacturing sector, AMS is looking to go beyond this and forge ahead alongside many progressive businesses to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2030.

Establishing our baseline year

The SBTi (Science Based Targets Initiative) helps organisations from businesses to international governments to make sure that any reduction targets are scientific, specific and measurable.

Their recommendation is to choose a baseline year no earlier than 2015 but to go back as far as you can where the data is available. For us, we have gone back to 2018-2019 as our baseline year. We have measured emissions in line with our financial year of November to October.

Our total footprint for our baseline year was 37.38tCO_2e with the majority of the emissions coming from waste and water with company owned vehicles not far behind.

For better understanding emissions can also be expressed in carbon intensity ($kgCO_2e/m2$, $kgCO_2e$/staff, $kgCO_2e$/£). This helps us balance the growth of our business with our growth in emissions. As a small business we want to grow our revenues, hire more people and that means our emissions will go up. We can, however, focus on a reduced intensity to help us achieve our net-zero goals.

Our intensity in this year was 5tCO_2e/staff, which is high against a UK average and slightly above average for a manufacturing company.

Our emissions through the years

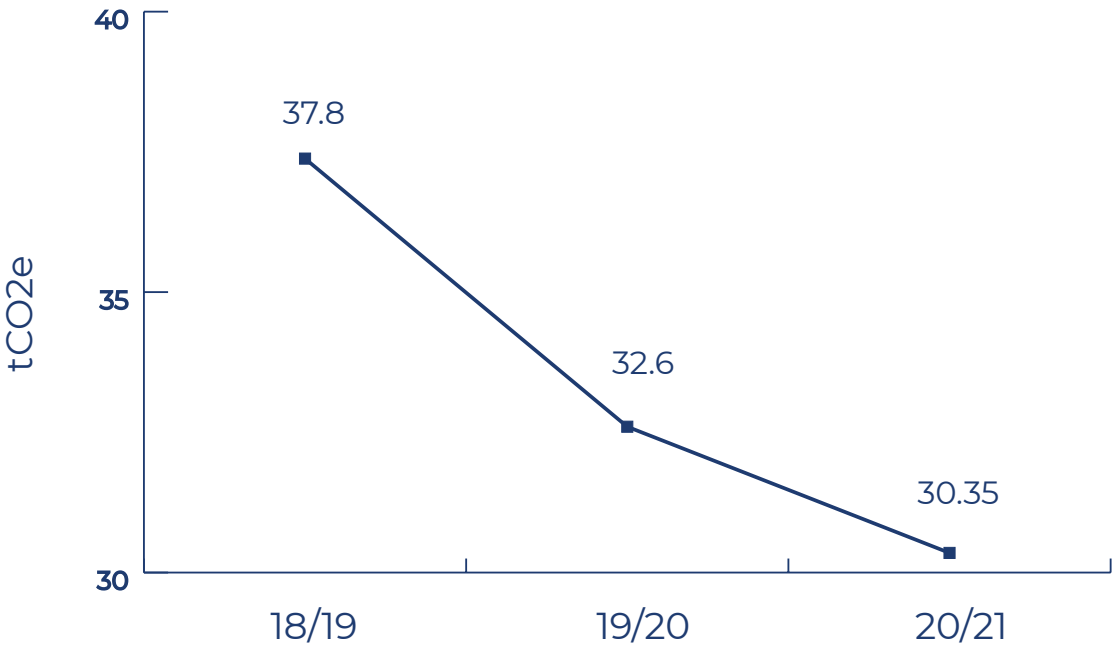
Statistics have shown that the United Kingdom's manufacturing industry produced 81.1 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions in 2019.

One-fifth of the world's carbon emissions come from the manufacturing and production sectors. The World Economic Forum emphasises determining a product's carbon footprint helps benchmark decarbonizations efforts, but recognises challenges due to a lack of data and transparency.

Our vision does include plans to create a Life Cycle Assessment of our core products and understand the emissions created through the whole process of cradle to grave for our materials.

For now, we have focused on core emissions to help us understand our role as a manufacturing company.

Below are our tables and graphs showing the trends in our emissions since 2018.



Emissions Sector	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Company Owned Vehicles	2.24	1.87	**1.68**
Electricity	7.43	4.67	**3.08**
Business Travel	1.83	0.32	**0.17**
Staff Commuting	4.03	3.6	**2.23**
Waste	11.87	11.75	**11.9**
Water	9.98	9.98	**9.98**
Home-Working	0	0.42	**1.32**
TOTAL	**37.8 tCO2e**	**32.6 tCO2e**	**30.35 tCO2e**

In the graphs and tables above we can see a drop in emissions, mostly driven by Covid and having an effect on vehicle travel across Company Owned Vehicles, Business Travel and Commuting. We have an overall reduction of 19.7% from our baseline year of 18/19 to our last full year of 20/21.

In this next section we will break down how we have calculated the emissions and how we are addressing them in our plan towards net-zero.

Our Journey To Net-Zero

Electricity

Methodology:
Data for the year 2018/2019 based on estimates combined with readings. From Oct '19 based on half-hourly meter readings.

Current Practices:
Solar panels are in use and we have a ground source heat pump for heating.

Other Notes:
Solar panels feed into our own power and not into the grid. The building is leased from a private landlord.

Reduction Strategy:
Contact the landlord and express importance and keen interest to advance our on-site renewable energy.

We have been on a green energy tariff since moving to our current premises, however deciding which green tariff to choose from is difficult. There are more than 100 renewable energy tariffs on sale, yet many are not as green as you would expect.

A company that generates their own renewable energy themselves to match customer demand or buys directly from renewable energy generators (Good Energy, Ecotricity) is preferred. We are already looking into the most sustainable options for when our energy contract is up for renewal later this year.

All renewable energy sold goes straight into the national grid first so our energy will never come 'directly' from renewable sources, yet this is good practice and the demand for more green energy will lead to higher amounts of renewable energy being created and sent to the grid. The government has set out clear plans for decarbonising the national grid by 2050.

Company Owned Vehicles

Methodology:
5 company owned vehicles ranging from medium to large/luxury cars applying the UK government conversion factors. Since July 2019 all company cars have used a fuel card and mileage has been calculated according to fuel usage.

Current Practices:
Only diesel and petrol powered vehicles in use.

Other Notes:
Number of cars reduced from 5 to 1 during the reporting period which is an 80% reduction.

Reduction Strategy:
Any new or replacement fleet vehicles will be electric or hybrid making use of the on-site electric charging station. We aim to own the smallest number of vehicles possible as electric and hybrid vehicles still use grid electricity which is currently only around 40% renewable.

All drivers as part of the ongoing sustainability work (SDG Goal 12 - Responsible Consumption & Production) are going to receive fuel efficiency training.

Business Travel

Methodology:
Business travel is only done by car. Mileage has been recorded and UK government conversion factors have been applied accordingly.

Current Practices:
Diesel and petrol cars in use.

Reduction Strategy:
We are adapting our sales methods from a consultative approach to a more marketing focussed approach. During the covid pandemic we put into place a Virtual Meeting First Policy which we will make permanent to reduce travelling to the minimum and keep emissions low. We will include the requirement to prioritise travel by train where possible and to only use cars where there is no better alternative.

Staff Commuting

Methodology:
7 vehicles in use over the reporting period ranging from large to small sized vehicles. For staff commuting the distance from home to work in miles and the amount of commuting per reporting year was used to calculate commuting carbon emissions.

Current Practices:
Commuting only by car; no public transport used.

Reduction Strategy:
Commuting emissions can be reduced by incentivising staff to use other forms of transport. Public transport in Cornwall is currently sparse and time consuming, however the cycle to work scheme could offer the option of commuting by bicycle where possible.

Waste

Methodology:
Two 1100 litre bins are emptied every fortnight; one general waste, one recycling. The recycling is comprised of approximately 90% cardboard, 6% plastic, 4% paper based on a visual check of existing waste and personal experience. No glass, cans or WEEE waste, rechargeable batteries used only where unavoidable.

As the weight of the waste was unknown and only the bin size and the estimated percentage of waste distribution was available a conversion table was used to calculate the weight of the components. This conversion table has been developed by the city of Vienna together with the university.

This table has been translated into English and adapted to use for AMS waste calculations. For further information please click here.

Waste	Percent	kg
General Waste	100%	106.7
Recycling: Paper & Cardboard	94%	61
Recycling: Plastic	6%	1.98

Current Practices:
Waste is estimated according to bin sizes.

Other Notes:
The UK government conversion factors now take into account the carbon emissions of material production as well as waste disposal, which makes waste a very significant proportion of AMS carbon emissions.

Reduction Strategy:
We are changing our production methods so that many of the smaller components are produced in-house. In this way we can reduce deliveries and associated emissions, and monitor and reduce machining waste.

All our purchased cardboard is recycled; this decreases the need for virgin material, which reduces emissions. We will only purchase paper which is Forest Stewardship Council certified (FSC).

We will apply a Supplier code of conduct in accordance with SDG12 - Responsible Consumption & Production and request suppliers to provide recycled materials where possible.

We are currently in the process of changing our waste provider which will give us greater visibility of the waste generated and of any reductions achieved.

Water

Methodology:
Water usage and emissions have been calculated using water meter readings on-site.

Current Practices:
Water meter read annually and no further monitoring and reduction strategy in place.

Other Notes:
A water tank is used to test the equipment, which uses a lot of water. We will note the number of water changes and litres used and ascertain if the process can be tailored to be more efficient. It is estimated that the tank holds around 76 litres and the water gets changed monthly. Our water usage during the reporting period has been based on limited metre readings.

Reduction Strategy:
Going forward water usage will be monitored each month to understand usage patterns and measure improvements in reduction. Improvements can be made concerning the water tank used in testing.

Homeworking Emissions

Methodology:
We are committed to producing exact and detailed carbon footprint reports for a better, more sustainable future. The Covid-19 pandemic brought about a change in working patterns from predominantly office-based work to working from home which affected carbon emissions measurements.

Measuring homeworking is a new field in carbon reporting and one where there is still a lot to be learnt and discovered. With help from Conscious Creatives we developed our own home working data calculation system adding some important aspects of consideration. Measuring homeworking emissions requires significant staff input and our employees had to collect their own data by learning more about carbon footprinting.

We had 8 employees during the reporting period and only 3 worked from home, one of whom has since left. Data from 2 homeworking employees could be accessed and accurate homeworking emissions have been calculated.

Calculations are based on 140W (average power load per desk from CIBSE Guide 2012) per hour for office equipment usage such as laptop and printer and 10W per hour for lighting. Heating is only included when the employee is home alone during working hours as otherwise the heating is not solely on for the worker. Using a log burner for heating is considered carbon neutral balanced by the fact that trees take up carbon dioxide throughout their lives. Furthemore using a heat pump does not produce carbon emissions.

Current Practices:
The 2 employees still within the company who work or have worked from home both purchase renewable energy from Bulb. One of these employees worked from home prior to Covid and continues to do so, the other is now hybrid working.

Other Notes:
1 employee who was working from home during the reporting period left the company therefore the energy provider and type of energy is unknown.

Reduction Strategy:
In the long term a move from gas heating to electric heating will be necessary to achieve zero carbon emissions.

Achieving Net-Zero

Reduction Plan

The below table outlines the carbon reduction targets in percentage for each time period. We remain committed to achieving net-zero by 2030

Year	Action	Approx Savings
October 2024	Switch to electric fleet vehicles only and own the smallest number of vehicles possible Our current fleet CO2 emissions as of 2020/2021 are 1.68tCO2e. Beyond this we will look to support our staff to travel and to commute via electric vehicles too.	We have the potential to reduce our emissions by almost 100% if we manage to move our Company Owned Vehicles to electric. We would reduce the 1.68tCO2e to zero but would incur slightly higher electric usage for on-site charging. If there is potential for more on-site renewables then this would come down to a true zero.
October 2023	Reduce wastage by monitoring the manufacturing process. Always prefer recycled material over virgin. General Waste is the biggest waste contributor. Consider switching waste providers. To reduce general wastage supplier relationships can be reviewed and new policies introduced.	Using only recycled plastic would reduce material emissions by 80% down to around 19.8 kgCO2e. The same can be done only using recycled paper (accurate figures for reduction not published by the government yet but assumed can be a similar reduction of around 80%).
October 2023	Understand water usage especially in the manufacturing process and explore opportunities of continuously cycling water without new inflow.	Currently around 75 litres are used in equipment testing tank and changed monthly. The water emissions could be reduced to close to 0kgCO2e if water gets continuously recycled. As the water gets contaminated water treatment would be necessary.

Carbon Offsetting

Carbon offset schemes allow individuals and companies to invest in environmental projects around the world in order to balance out their own carbon footprints. The projects are usually based in developing countries and most commonly are designed to reduce future emissions. This might involve rolling out clean energy technologies or purchasing carbon credits from an emissions trading scheme. Other schemes work by soaking up CO2 directly from the air through the planting of trees.

Reducing your Carbon Footprint through offsets becomes problematic though. This is where understanding the difference between net-zero and Carbon Neutral become important. Carbon Neutral are companies that have offset 100% of their emissions through these carbon credits or tree planting schemes. It does not commit them to reducing their emissions and the offsets don't align in terms of timing. Planting a tree now will take 25 years before it is able to take the amount of carbon in your reporting window to be removed from the atmosphere.

This is why we are aiming to be net-zero and not simply settling for Carbon Neutral.

Offsetting does play a role within achieving net-zero. In order to successfully declare reaching net-zero there must be no more than 10% of your baseline emissions offset. We must achieve a 90% reduction. That gives us a 3.7tCO2e max footprint by 2030. A very challenging task.

One benefit of offsetting is the investment in nature. Tree planting is never a bad thing, even if it doesn't always add up. Recently there has been a 'race to the bottom' for carbon pricing. In order to meet an investment that reflects our ambition and our love of nature we are committing to offsetting our total footprint each year and doubling it.

For this report we are covering 3 reporting years and we will be investing to cover all of our emissions. Our total footprint for 3 years is 100tCO2e so we will purchase offsets covering 200tCO2e.

GLOBAL GOALS

As mentioned at the beginning of this report we have begun the process of looking beyond environmental sustainability and are considering our impact on a wider framework.

The B-Corporation, known for their own B-Corp framework, have developed a tool with the United Nations called the Sustainable Development Goals Action Manager. A tool that empowers SMEs across the globe to begin the process of measuring their impact across all 17 of the Goals.

By answering baseline questions the SDG Action Manager has helped us figure out which Goals we could have the biggest impact on. From there we have been able to review our business against the most relevant Goals and create actionable targets.

For AMS our initial focus will be on:

Goal 7: Affordable & Clean Energy
Goal 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
Goal 12: Responsible Production & Consumption
Goal 13: Climate Action

Baseline Score

On our initial baseline score we scored 56.9%, which we are very pleased with. While we are beginning to explore our sustainability reporting, we have always had a culture of looking after people and the planet and we believe this shows up in our early score.

The SDG Action Manager does also provide some benchmarks for us to compare ourselves with:

UK Average: 30.3%
Sector Average: 29.9%
Size Average: 23.9%

Our score of 56.9% puts us 26.6% above the UK average, which is significant.

Now we have our baseline, like all of the goals in this report we are setting new targets to achieve by 2024. We are committing to increase our score by 17.57 points and taking our percentage total to 72.4%.

Task	Points	Timeline
Write whistleblower policy and simple internal financial controls policy	5	Q4 2022
Update Human Rights policy to specifically include indigenous people	5	Q4 2022
Publish Impact Report	1.14	Q3 2022
Create advisory board for sustainability guidance and create annual report to be inserted as part of impact report	2.86	Q3 2024
Add water analysis into next years Impact Report	2.14	Q3 2023
Share Reduction Strategy for net-zero and join SME Climate Hub	1.43	Q4 2022
TOTAL	**17.57**	

We have given ourselves a mix of easy, medium and difficult tasks to complete over the next 2 years and will update our progress in our next report in 2023

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

While we are not creating affordable or clean energy solutions, we are in the business of preventing loss of energy for our clients as many of our products are linked to reducing energy consumption. Our own factory is also powered by a significant portion of renewable energy thanks to our solar panels and ground source heat pump.

Our initial score for this goal is 16.9% and while this is lower than our baseline score, the more specific we get, the greater our opportunity for improvement.

Benchmarks:

UK: 10.8%
Sector: 12.2%
Size: 9.6%

The benchmark scores show that there is a lot of work to be done across the UK and our sector as we are still above average in our score. We are committing to an increase over the next 2 years and will cover the following tasks, to increase our score by 22.09 points, taking us to 36.5%.

Task	Points	Timeline
Create a simple check sheet for specific suppliers and contractors encouraging them to be as energy efficient as possible	8.75	Q3 2023
Liaise with our landlord to implement further renewable energy and energy efficiency measures at our facilities.	6.67	Q3 2024
Create space and time for employees to easily sign petitions on things they care about related to SDG 7, eg within an internal newsletter.	6.67	Q4 2022
TOTAL	**22.09**	

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

For a small business the most important part of this goal is growth. Unlike the top companies in the world which need to look at degrowth and splitting up monopolies, a business like ours is absolutely fine to grow. What we need to do is grow steadily and in a way that doesn't increase our impact too much.

Our initial score on this goal is 21.2%.

Benchmarks:

UK: 19.9%
Sector: 19.2%
Size: 21.5%

We are ahead of both UK average and in our sector but small businesses are having the most impact on this Goal and we are just behind with some improvement needed. We are going to address this by committing to the following actions and increasing our score by 13.34 points, taking our score to 34.5%.

Task	Points	Timeline
Include experience and advice on SDG 8 in our marketing mix	6.67	Q4 2022
Create space and time for employees to easily sign petitions on things they care about related to SDG 8, eg within an internal newsletter.	6.67	Q4 2022
TOTAL	**13.34**	

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

This Goal was where we had the least amount of potential to grow our score. While we recognise the importance of this Goal we are keeping our ambitions lower on this one. Our baseline score is 19.7%.

Benchmarks:

UK: 16.5%
Sector: 19.8%
Size: 22.4%

Similar to Goal 8, small businesses are the ones doing the best work here. We are around the average for our sector, which is great but to ensure we are pushing forward we commit to the following actions and a target increase of 7.56 points, moving us to 27.3%.

Task	Points	Timeline
Publish Impact Report	0.89	Q3 2022
Create space and time for employees to easily sign petitions on things they care about related to SDG 8, eg within an internal newsletter.	6.67	Q4 2022
TOTAL	**7.56**	

Aligning with our work on achieving net-zero we will use this Goal to engage our supply chain to look at how we consume from them and how they produce to reduce our waste. As a small manufacturing company, we have a duty to always have this on our mind. As we explore how we do this we are going to share information with our stakeholders and create best practices for our sector.

Our baseline is a very strong 45.9% but we want to achieve big things.

Benchmarks:

UK: 21.7%
Sector: 21.9%
Size: 24.9%

Unsurprisingly we have a big lead over the national averages across the range and plan to lead the way in this field. To ensure we get off to a good start we are committing to the following actions for a projected increase of 25.3 points, increasing our percentage to 68.5%.

Task	Points	Timeline
Include experience and advice on SDG 12 into our marketing mix	6.67	Q4 2022
Create a supplier code of conduct that includes specifics for this goal	8.83	Q3 2023
Create space and time for employees to easily sign petitions on things they care about related to SDG 12, eg within an internal newsletter?	6.67	Q4 2022
Publish Impact Report	3.13	Q3 2022
TOTAL	**25.3**	

We know that waste and water used in our manufacturing process are the biggest components on our Carbon Footprint. Using this Goal to help us work with our value chain to reduce our impact is vital for achieving our overall sustainability strategy.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

This is another Goal linked with our move to be Net-Zero of carbon emissions by 2030.

As mentioned in the previous Goal, we know from our Carbon Footprint where our impact is and what we need to do to improve it. To increase our score we have chosen tasks that align with that work as well as one that is focused on something very different but will create a positive impact.

Our baseline score is our lowest at 6.7%. A lot of the low score comes from lack of measurement. This has already been addressed by analysing our Carbon Footprint and our score will increase next year based on our publication of this report. This doesn't mean however that there isn't work to do.

Benchmarks:

UK: 16.7%
Sector: 13.2%
Size: 18.5%

To address our low score we are committing to the following actions and an increase in our score of 20.77points, putting us above average at 24.5%.

Task	Points	Timeline
Train drivers and handlers in fuel efficient techniques	8.34	Q3 2022
Complete a climate related risk assessment	1.92	Q2 2023
Create space and time for employees to easily sign petitions on things they care about related to climate, eg within an internal newsletter?	6.67	Q4 2022
Publish Impact Report	3.84	Q3 2022
TOTAL	**25.3**	

Conclusion

We recognise that we are at the start of our sustainability journey but are committed to acting now to reduce emissions, achieve our net-zero goals and meet the expectations of all our stakeholders and society as a whole.

We are focused on minimising the impact of our operations on the environment and ensuring the safety and wellbeing of our people. We will work collaboratively with our customers and suppliers to address the common challenges that we all share

Our next Impact report will demonstrate our progress and positive impact over the next two years.

Matt Harford, Director