Net Zero – 2030

PPN 06/21 Ark Carbon Reduction Plan Meridian Park

VERSION HISTORY

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Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP)

Supplier name: Ark Data Centres Limited

Publication date: November 2025

Commitment to achieving Net Zero

Ark Data Centres Limited and its subsidiary **Crown Hosting Data Centres Limited** are committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2030.

Ark Data Centres Limited (Ark) has been recording a subset of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions since 2014. These have been routinely reported as part of the company's Emissions Trading Scheme (EU & UK ETS), Climate Change Agreement and ISO 50001 management reporting processes.

In 2020 Ark extended the scope of CO_{2e} emissions reporting to include:

- Scope 1 – All operational direct emissions.
- Scope 2 - Operational indirect emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling.
- The following Scope 3 operational emissions:
    - Upstream transportation and distribution.
    - Waste generated in operations.
    - Business travel.
    - Employee commuting and homeworking.
    - Downstream transportation and distribution.

Due to the impact of the COVID pandemic the data was collected from 2019, rather than 2020 and therefore 2019 forms the Baseline Emissions Footprint for this Carbon Reduction Plan.

In 2023 Ark started measuring emissions from three additional Scope 3 categories:

- Purchased goods and services – water.
- Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2).
- Upstream leased assets.

These were measured in 2023, but the emissions generated were less than 3% of all 2023 emissions and less than 1.4% of the total base year (2019) emissions. On this basis the data was not considered material and there was no need to recalculate base year emissions for the 2023 reporting year.
However, this work identified the need for a Policy on when and how to recalculate base year emissions in response to material business changes.

In 2024, Ark drafted for use The Base Year Recalculation Policy thereby setting a new baseline reporting year.

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The 2024 data collection and validation identified several changes that occurred in 2024 as well as changes that will occur in 2025:

- Since 2019 Ark has installed 66MW(IT) of additional data centre capacity at its three operating campuses. This is a 76% increase over the base year capacity and has resulted in a significant increase in the FGas inventories as well as an increase in back up generation capacity (source of Scope 1 emissions).
- In 2024 London Energy Limited (LEL), the primary supplier of energy to the Meridian Park data centre via a direct wire PPA from their Energy from Waste (EfW) plant installed a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) on the plant. This has provided a direct measure of CO2e from the plant, which when combined with data on the fuel mix to the plant and the avoided emissions of sending general waste to landfill has allowed for a much more accurate and reliable measure of fossil CO2e emissions from the plant. This has resulted in a significant change to the emissions factor from 0.0114 kgCO2e/kWh to 0.3 kgCO2e/kWh.
- The new 24MW(IT) data centre facility at Union Park (UP1) went into operation in 2024. This facility is fully operated and maintained by the Client, therefore unlike other Ark facilities, Ark has no control over its operations and the emissions derived from UP1 need to be reported in the Downstream Leased Asset Category.
- A new19MW(IT) facility is nearing completion on the Longcross Park site and will be operational under Ark's control from mid-2025.
- A new 24MW(IT) data centre facility at Union Park (UP3) will be in operation once completed late 2025.

These changes have been tested against the Base Year Recalculation Policy and together these business developments have resulted in significant changes to Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions equating to more than the 5% threshold identified in the Base Year Recalculation Policy. A base year recalculation using the 2024 data will therefore be required when reporting 2025 emissions.

The emissions inventory reported has not undergone specific third-party assurance/verification; however, all the data within the report has been, or is in the process of being verified by third parties as follows:

a) Scope 1 energy related emissions have been/are independently verified as part of the CCA/ISO 50001 auditing processes employed by Ark.
b) Scope 2 emissions have been/are independently verified by Ark Data Centres' energy procurement advisor. All utility supplied electricity is REGO backed carbon-free energy. The Meridian Park campus benefits from a direct wire PPA with the LEL energy from waste plant. The amount of renewable energy supplied from this plant varies depending on the composition of the waste supplied to fuel the plant. The emissions arising from this plant are recorded as part of Ark's Scope 2 emissions.
c) Scope 3 emissions have been compiled by EHS Projects, an external consultancy that has supported Ark to identify and collate data sources suitable for estimating scope 3 emissions. All scope 3 emissions data have been verified during emissions calculation and data production.

The greenhouse gas emissions inventory and data have been prepared following the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance and GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Reference has also been made to the UK Government Environmental reporting guidelines and GHG conversions have been prepared using the UK Government conversion factors for company reporting of greenhouse gas emissions.

Baseline Emissions Footprint

Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that have been produced in the past and were produced prior to the introduction of any strategies to reduce emissions. Baseline emissions are the reference point against which emissions reduction can be measured.

Emissions data for the baseline year 2019 and subsequent years 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 (new baseline year for 2025 reporting onwards) are presented in the following tables.

Base year
1st January – 31st December 2019 for all reports from 2019 to 2024 inclusive.
1st January – 31st December 2024 for all reports covering 2025 onward.

A more detailed summary table presenting the summary data by campus and source is presented in Appendix 1.

Baseline Year: 2019

Additional Details relating to the Baseline Emissions calculations.

Scope 1, operational direct emissions on Ark campuses arise from two sources:

- *Gas Oil (diesel)/Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) for standby generators*. In a normal year, GHG emissions are solely from the maintenance and testing of standby generators. Under normal maintenance operations, GHG emissions from the standby generators are very low due to the HVO fuel used and the limited running hours of the sets (typically less than 4 hours per year per generator set). However, if the backup generation was abnormally required for an extended period (e.g. a long-term electricity power failure), then associated GHG emissions would accumulate, but at a significantly lower rate than if gas oil was the fuel used for standby generation. Ark replaced all existing gas oil stocks for standby generation with hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) in a rolling replacement programme that was completed in April 2022. This reduces fossil GHG emissions from standby generation by circa 90-95%.
- F-Gas losses. These are fugitive emissions from FGas containing equipment such as air conditioning, caused by the unintended leakage of the refrigerant gas from the equipment. This is quantified by the amount of FGas refilled during equipment maintenance or replacement. Following the physical and operational modifications carried out in 2021 and 2022 Ark anticipates that the lowest practicable long term refrigerant loss is ~1% of the installed FGas on a site.

These Scope 1 emissions are reported separately in the tables below.

Scope 2, indirect emissions from purchased electricity on Ark campuses arise from two sources:

- *Utility supplied electricity*. Ark Data Centres procures 100% certificate-backed carbon-free electricity from their energy suppliers.
- *Direct wire Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) supplied electricity*. From 2021, Meridian Park has benefitted from a direct wire PPA for electricity from the neighbouring Energy from Waste (EfW) plant operated by London Energy. As an EfW plant, the GHG

emissions intensity of the purchased electricity is dependent on and varies with its waste fuel supply, for which an annual average $kgCO_2e$ is calculated.

These Scope 2 emissions are reported separately in the tables below.

Scope 3, indirect operational emissions on Ark campuses are currently measured and reported annually from the following GHG emissions categories:

- Upstream transportation and distribution.
- Waste generated in operations.
- Business travel.
- Employee commuting and homeworking.
- Downstream transportation and distribution.

In addition to the above groups Ark started measuring and reporting the following additional scope 3 reporting groups in 2024:

- Purchased goods and services – water, wastewater and third-party operation and maintenance supplier
- Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)
- Upstream leased assets
- Downstream leased assets

These Scope 3 emissions are reported separately in the tables below.

Scope of Report

The scope of this report covers the following:

- Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions for Meridian Park
- Scope 3 Emissions for All Ark Sites

Baseline Emissions Reporting

2019 Baseline year emissions:	
EMISSIONS	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**
Scope 1 *Standby Generation* *F-Gas*	 *0* *0*
Scope 1 Total	**0**
Scope 2 *Utility Supply (market-based)* *PPA Supply* *Utility Supply (location-based)*	 *0* *Not connected* *0*
Scope 2 Total (using market-based emissions	**0**

Scope 3	
Upstream transport & distribution	*17*
Waste generated in operations	*2*
Business travel	*211*
Employee commuting and homeworking	*200*
Downstream transportation and distribution	*0*
Scope 3 Total	**430**
Total Emissions 2019 (using market-based Scope 2 emissions)	**430**

Reporting Year 2020 emissions:	
EMISSIONS	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**
Scope 1	
Standby Generation	*7*
F-Gas	*0*
Scope 1 Total	**7**
Scope 2	
Utility Supply (market-based)	*0*
PPA Supply	*Not connected*
Utility Supply (location-based)	*0*
Scope 2 Total (using market-based emissions)	**0**
Scope 3	
Upstream transport & distribution	*11*
Waste generated in operations	*2*
Business travel	*33*
Employee commuting and homeworking	*106*
Downstream transportation and distribution	*0*
Scope 3 Total	**152**
Total Emissions 2020 (using market-based Scope 2 emissions)	**159**

Reporting Year 2021 emissions:	
EMISSIONS	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**
Scope 1	
Standby Generation	*60*
F-Gas	*3*
Scope 1 Total	**63**
Scope 2	
Utility Supply (market-based)	*0*
PPA Supply	*143*

Utility Supply (location-based)	*38,627*
Scope 2 Total (using market-based emissions)	**143**
Scope 3	
Upstream transport & distribution	*19*
Waste generated in operations	*4*
Business travel	*40*
Employee commuting and homeworking	*152*
Downstream transportation and distribution	*0*
Scope 3 Total	**215**
Total Emissions 2021 (using market-based Scope 2 emissions)	**421**

Reporting Year 2022 emissions:	
EMISSIONS	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**
Scope 1	
Standby Generation	*0*
F-Gas	*3*
Scope 1 Total	**3**
Scope 2	
Utility Supply (market-based)	*0*
PPA Supply	*10*
Utility Supply (location-based)	*42,761*
Scope 2 Total (using market-based emissions)	**10**
Scope 3	
Upstream transport & distribution	*37*
Waste generated in operations	*4*
Business travel	*57*
Employee commuting and homeworking	*231*
Downstream transportation and distribution	*0*
Scope 3 Total	**329**
Total Emissions 2022 (using market-based Scope 2 emissions)	**342**

Reporting Year 2023 emissions:	
EMISSIONS	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**
Scope 1	
Standby Generation	*0*
F-Gas	*24*
Scope 1 Total	**24**
Scope 2	

Utility Supply (market-based) *PPA Supply* *Utility Supply (location-based)*	*0* *226* *45,601*
Scope 2 Total (using market-based emissions)	**226**
Scope 3	
Upstream transport & distribution *Waste generated in operations* *Business travel* *Employee commuting and homeworking* *Downstream transportation and distribution*	*7* *5* *178* *221* *0*
Scope 3 Total	**411**
Total Emissions 2023 (using market-based Scope 2 emissions)	**661**

Current Emissions Reporting

Reporting Year 2024 emissions:	
EMISSIONS	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**
Scope 1	
Standby Generation *F-Gas*	*0* *33*
Scope 1 Total	**33**
Scope 2	
Utility Supply (market-based) *PPA Supply* *Utility Supply (location-based)*	*0* *12,325* *61,414*
Scope 2 Total (using market-based emissions)	**12,325**
Scope 3	
Upstream transport & distribution *Waste generated in operations* *Business travel* *Employee commuting and homeworking* *Purchased goods and Services* *Fuel- and energy-related activities: Market based* *Upstream leased assets* *Downstream leased assets*	*32* *3* *200* *455* *1861* *98* *7* *6*
Scope 3 Total	**2664**
Total Emissions 2024 (using market-based Scope 2 emissions)	**15,022**

Emissions reduction targets for Meridian Park

In order to continue our progress to achieving Net Zero, we have adopted the following carbon reduction targets:

- Emissions arising from Standby Generation associated with maintenance and testing to the minimum maintainable level of 21tCO_{2e}/annum by 2030.
- Fugitive emissions of F-Gas will be reduced and maintained at 1% of the installed F-Gas inventory on the Ark campuses. This equates to an around 1,839tCO_{2e}/annum by 2030.
- Ark will continue to procure and utilise 100% REGO backed (or equivalent) renewable or carbon free energy for all utility supply contracts. This equates to 0tCO_{2e}/annum by 2030.
- Explore a pathway to carbon offsetting due to an expected increase in carbon emissions which led to a rebasing in 2024 and the increase in carbon intensity figures from 0.0114 kgCO2e/kWh to 0.3kgCO2e/kWh. This pathway will be based on the following net zero measures:
    - engaging with London Energy to explore the addition of carbon capture and storage (CCS) as part of their expansion plan
    - Adopting a carbon offset strategy aligned with the Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting prioritising verifiable, high quality, and durable carbon removal projects in partnership with London Energy to ensure the integration of certified offsets to complement carbon emissions reductions measures already been carried out. This approach would ensure a clear and credible long term climate impact that supports our net zero target.
    -

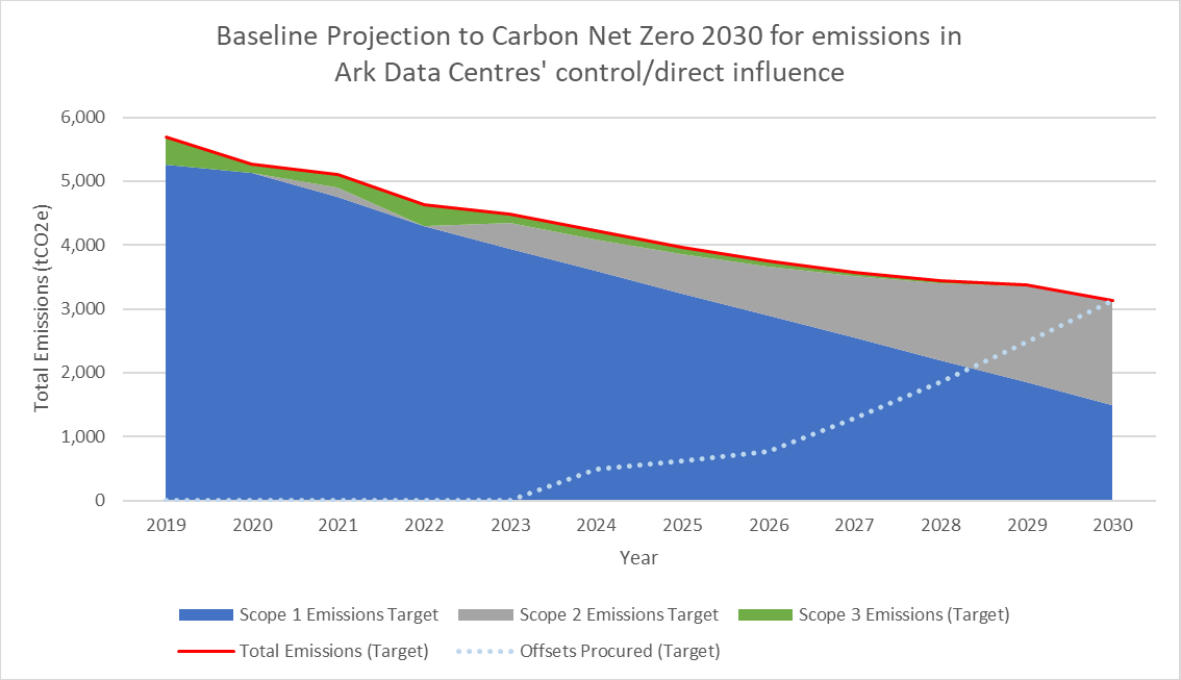
- Scope 3 emissions will be reduced to net zero by 2030 by:
    - Providing on campus EV charging points to encourage the use of electric vehicles for commuting and UK based business travel.
    - Where business travel results in GHG emissions (e.g. international flights) ensure that appropriate offsets are procured prior to travel.
    - Promoting the use of zero emission vehicles and transport systems in our supply chain to achieve net zero for Upstream transportation by 2030.
    - Increasing our recycling rate and reducing the quantity of general waste that goes to energy recovery.
    - Our business generates no downstream emissions as all services to customers are carried out on campus or online.

Carbon Emissions Reduction Projection to meet Net Zero 2030

In 2019, Ark set a baseline projection to achieve its carbon net zero target by 2030. The initial projection from this target would lead to a carbon offset of 3135 tCO_{2e}. However, this is going to change as the projected emissions from Scope 2 which covers the associated Energy from Waste plant operated by London Energy has an expected 25-fold increase due to the carbon intensity figure mentioned previously in this report. These projections would be included in our 2025 Carbon Reduction Plan report.

Progress against these targets can be seen in the following charts:

Chart 1 – Baseline Projection to Carbon Net Zero 2030.

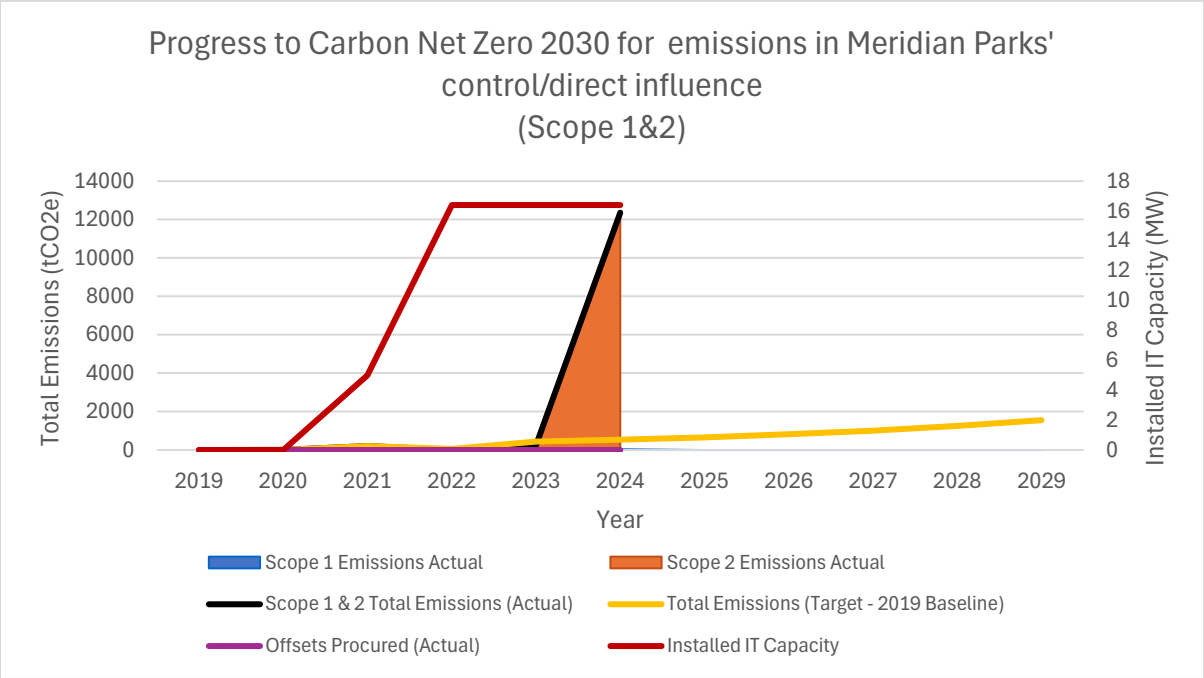


The above chart is the Baseline Projection against which progress is measured. This chart shows:

- Scope 1 emissions are the single biggest component of CO_{2e} emissions on the Ark estate. The annual reporting tables (above) show that fugitive emissions of F-Gas comprise >99% of all Ark's Scope 1 emissions and control of F-Gas losses is a major part of the CRP. The aim is to reduce Scope 1 (F-Gas) emissions from 8% of the installed volume in 2019 to 1% of the installed volume by 2030. This is a 70% reduction over the 2019 (base year) emissions and is the minimum practicable loss level from this source. These residual emissions will be offset in alignment with the Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting.
- Scope 2 emissions from the EfW Plant providing energy over a direct wire PPA to the Meridian Park facility are projected to be the largest source of emissions to the Ark estate by 2023. In order to meet the carbon net zero target of 2030, as Ark is not in a position to control the emissions associated with the (EfW) plant, we have engaged with London Energy to explore the addition of carbon capture and storage (CCS) to their EfW plant expansion and also working with them to review viable carbon offset schemes in alignment with the Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting to remove these residual emissions
- The operational Scope 3 emissions currently reported on were <8% of total emissions in 2019, reducing to almost zero by 2030.

Emissions reduction progress

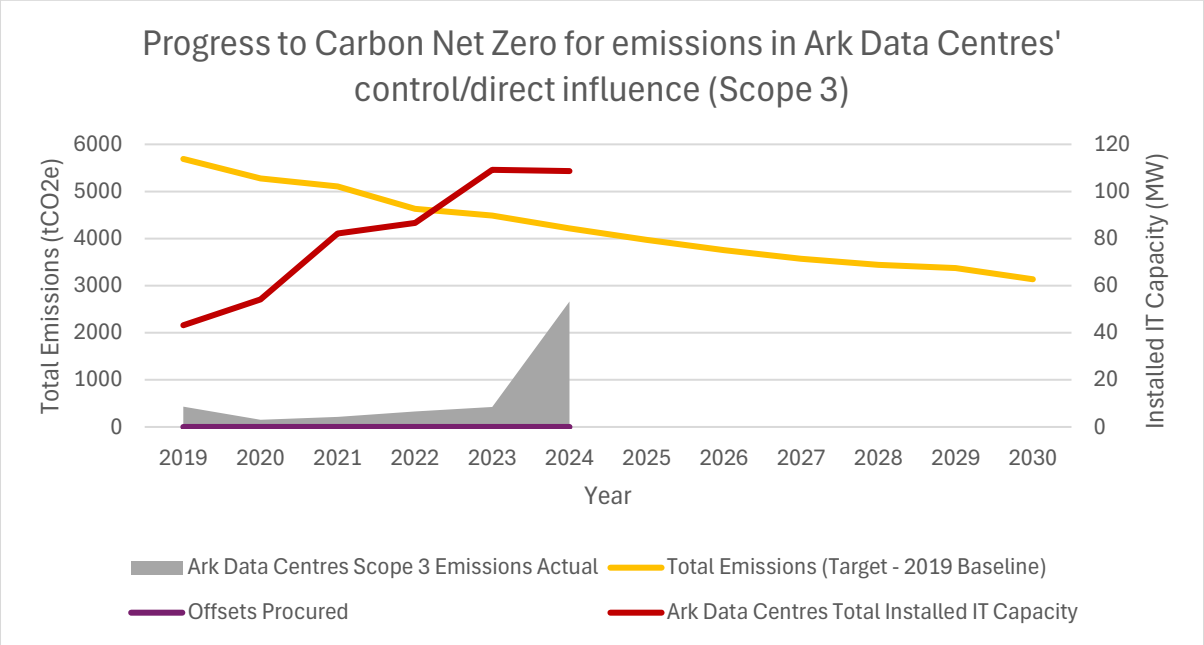
Chart 2 – Progress v Baseline Projection to Carbon Net Zero 2030 for Meridian Park.



- There has been no increase in capacity at Meridian Park. There have been Scope 1 emissions of FGas losses of 32.6 tCO2e which is an increase on 2023 FGas losses of 23.8tCO2e. They have occurred as part of the normal maintenance cycles of the associated plant, which is now 4 years old, but constitute a loss of <1% of the total FGas held on site, which is less than the annual target.
- Scope 1 emissions arising from the operation and maintenance of standby generators in 2024 at Meridian Park amounts to 0.6tCO2e. This is slightly higher than 0.4tCO2e emitted in 2023 and less than the annual target of 16tCO2e/year.
- Scope 2 (market based) emissions are increasing in line with IT demand from the EfW at Meridian Park and the change in carbon intensity. For 2021-2023 this carbon intensity was reported as 0.0114 kgCO2e/kWh. However, to meet Operating Permit requirements a new Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) was installed in 2024. This directly measures the total CO2e emitted by the plant. The total CO2e is then reduced by the proportion of biogenic waste in the fuel stream and the avoidance of emissions arising from landfill disposal to generate the actual carbon fossil fuel derived carbon intensity of the plant. In 2024 this equated to

0.3kgCO2e/kWh supplied, around a 25-fold increase over prior year emissions, leading to the need to rebase line emissions in 2024.

Chart 3 – Progress v Baseline Projection to Carbon Net Zero 2030 for Ark Data Centres



- Scope 3 emissions returning to pre-pandemic (2019) levels as business habits return:
    - Increasing EV charge points at work have not significantly reduced employee commuting and homeworking emissions below 2019 levels. Emissions from employee commuting have increased from 2021 – 2024, attributed to both growing employee numbers and the continued increase in number of employees travelling to work multiple times per week. It was also shown that a large proportion of employees were also working from home at least once per week. Emissions from homeworking remain below those calculated during the years impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, however they have been increasing gradually again since 2021
    - Business travel emissions have shown continued increases from 2020 – 2024. Whilst the 2024 emissions remain lower than the pre-pandemic emissions from 2019, there has been a large increase in the number of international flights in 2024 which have been the main contributor to the continued rise. No offsets have been procured for business travel to date.
    - Emissions arising from Upstream Transportation and Distribution appear to have fallen in 2023, however this is considered to be primarily due to a lack of accurate data from 5 of the 6 key suppliers, rather than changing behaviours. However, improvement in data collected in 2024 has led, as expected, to a rise in emissions from this category, despite this upstream transportation and distribution remains a small contributor to Ark's overall carbon footprint. As

Ark seeks to expand the extent of their reported scope 3 indirect emissions, engagement from suppliers will continue to be vital, as often a large proportion of GHG emissions lie in the supply chain of purchased products, services, and capital goods.

- Emissions from waste have decreased from a revised 2023 figure of 11.1 tCO2e to 3.3 tCO2e in 2024. This reduction is due to an updated emission factor of 6.41 tCO2e/tonne of waste for 2024 rather than 21.281 tCO2e/tonne of waste as it was for 2023 and earlier years. In reality, Ark's waste generation has remained at a similar level for 2023 and 2024, with total waste generated at 523.2 tonnes and 513.5 tonnes respectively. Ark anticipates that waste volumes will continue to stabilise and potentially reduce as 'normal' customer growth progresses.
- Emissions arising from water, wastewater and third-party operations and maintenance supplier operations have been included into the purchased goods and services emissions category for the first time in 2024. Emissions arising from water and wastewater are a minor emission source across all of Ark sites, water is used as efficiently as possible given each sites demands and therefore emissions arising from water and wastewater are not expected to fluctuate year-by-year. Emissions arising from third party operations and maintenance supplier's operations totalled 1,815 tCO2e in 2024. This figure was provided from the supplier based on the apportionment of the supplier's emissions footprint and the total proportion of their activities that were accounted to Ark. This emissions total accounts for a large proportion of Ark's scope 3 emissions, however the maintenance and operations conducted by this supplier are an essential part of our day-to-day activities. As a business we will continue to work with the supplier to ensure the highest level of efficiency is conducted with regards to the activities and resources utilised by the client to ensure emissions remain as low as possible.
- Upstream leased assets emissions are associated with our London leased office, and this has been estimated based on the floor space occupied and energy consumption based on the Non-domestic National Energy Efficiency Data Framework. Emissions from the office are associated with the electricity consumed by lighting, computers and other typical 'office' appliances, a small natural gas source arising from a domestic style water boiler. Overall, the emissions from this source have a minimal impact on Ark's overall footprint and are not expected to change significantly year on year.
- Downstream leased assets emissions cover Union Park 1 (UP1) which is owned by Ark but operated by a separate entity, therefore we have included the site's scope 1 and scope 2 emissions as our scope 3 emissions arising from downstream leased assets. For 2024, the main emission source arises from HVO consumption arising from testing of the standby generators at 6.4 tCO2e. UP1 also benefits from 100% renewable electricity supply and therefore there were no scope 2 emissions when reporting under the market-based methodology.

Carbon Reduction Projects

Completed Carbon Reduction Initiatives

The following environmental management measures and projects have been completed or implemented since the 2019 baseline:

1. Replacement of single port valves with dual port valves on plant containing F-Gas, along with improved maintenance procedures over a two-year improvement programme (2020 - 2021) achieved a 75% reduction in 2022 and a 59% reduction in 2023 below the emissions from this source the 2019 baseline year. This reduced level of annual F-gas losses from equipment may not be achievable in all future years; therefore, more conservative annual F-gas loss GHG emissions have been incorporated into the carbon reduction plan as illustrated above.
2. At the end of 2021 and the beginning of 2022 Ark replaced all the diesel in the standby generation sets with HVO. This change has resulted in >95% reduction in emissions from this source over the 2019 baseline year. This reduced level of emissions from standby generation may not be achievable in all future years; therefore, a more conservative level of emissions for standby generation has been incorporated into the carbon reduction plan as illustrated above.
3. A feasibility study was carried out to replace the refrigerant (F-Gas) in older cooling plant with a newer refrigerant that has a significantly lower Global Warming Potential (GWP). Unfortunately, the study showed that although technically feasible, project was not economically viable.
4. Continuing the roll-out of water submetering across campuses such that water balances can be carried out at facility level such that any unexpected water consumption can be addressed and improvements to rainwater harvesting and buffering made such that the use of mains utility water is minimised. – *Partially achieved, smart water submetering with remote access rolled out to water process plants providing granularity on water use to the process plants, further metering required in 2025 to measure rainwater harvesting benefits and data room performance.*
5. Investigated and reduced unexpected energy losses regularising and reducing the standby generator engine temperatures and the standby cooling system jacket heaters. – Achieved.
6. Transparently reporting our annual progress towards Carbon Net Zero in line with GHG Protocols and SECR requirements. – Partially achieved through this report and the supporting documentation, which have identified the need to rebase line the Carbon Plan and net zero target.
7. Working with customers to deploy specialised blanking elements to reduce air leakage between cold and hot zones in the facilities.
8. Assessing the benefits/costs of moving to zero waste certification. - *In progress and continuing into 2025.*

Future Carbon Reduction Initiatives

At present Ark has a number of projects underway that could lead to further carbon reductions in future:

A. Researching alternative solutions to improve refrigerant efficiency and lower the volume of FGas inventory on site.
B. Developing an initial carbon offset strategy aligned to "*The Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting*" for the Scope 2 emissions generated from the Meridian Park Energy from Waste generation plant.
C. Developing and implementing a Water Measurement, Monitoring and Reporting Plan, like the EMMRP, using data collected from the smart water metering network monitor and manage water use across each campus network from utility supply meter to the data rooms/halls and to simplify water and WUE reporting.
D. Developing and implementing a Waste Measurement, Monitoring and Reporting Plan, like the EMMRP, using data collected from waste management contractor and tech ops staff to further develop the Waste Management Effectiveness (WME) metric and use it to monitor waste performance at both the Corporate and Campus level.
E. Transparently reporting our annual progress towards Carbon Net Zero in line with our CRP, GHG Protocols, SECR and CNDCP obligations.
F. Developing and implementing a Carbon Measurement, Monitoring and Reporting Plan, like the EMMRP, using data collected from the each of the above measurement, monitoring and reporting plans to simplify carbon and CUE reporting.
G. New facilities are being designed without the need for significant volumes of refrigerant and where refrigerant is required that with lowest GWP is being specified.
H. Introducing a Biodiversity Net Gain metric into our environmental management system.
I. Engage with London Energy to ensure there is programme set in place for carbon offsetting and future carbon capture as part of their expansion plans.

Declaration and Sign Off

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[1] and uses the appropriate Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting[2].

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[3].

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors (or equivalent management body).

Signed on behalf of the Supplier:

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Date: 28/11/2025

[1] https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard
[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting
[3] https://ghgprotocol.org/standards/scope-3-standard

APPENDIX 1

GHG Emission Summary 2019 – 2024
By Campus and Source

Scope 1 Emissions 2019 – 2024

SCOPE 1 - Operating Emissions		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		Commentary
Location	**Source**	**Type**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**Type**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**Type**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**Type**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**Type**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**Type**	**(TCO_{2e})**	
Meridian Park	Standby Generation	Gas Oil	NA	Gas Oil	6.6	Gas Oil	60.41	HVO	0.1	HVO	0.4	HVO	0.6	Emissions from maintenance of standby generators. All gas oil fuel for standby generation changed to HVO in 2022, hence reduction in CO_2e emissions. Limited on load run hours due to constraints imposed by utilising the Grid Connection for most of the year.
	M&E Infrastructure	FGas	NA	FGas	-	FGas	2.51	FGas	2.5	FGas	23.8	FGas	32.6	Emissions from F-Gas losses during maintenance. In line with expectations.
	Scope 1 Emissions		*NA*		*6.6*		*62.9*		*2.6*		*24.2*		*33.2*	
Ark	**Total Scope 1 Emissions**		**NA**		**6.6**		**62.92**		**2.6**		**24.2**		**33.2**	

Note Emission conversion factors obtained from Government conversion factors for company reporting of greenhouse gas emissions

Government conversion factors for company reporting of greenhouse gas emissions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

2019	255.6	tonnes CO2e/GWh
2020	233.1	tonnes CO2e/GWh
2021	212.3	tonnes CO2e/GWh
2022	193.4	tonnes CO2e/GWh
2023	207.1	tonnes CO2e/GWh
2024	207.1	tonnes CO2e/GWh

SCOPE 2 - Operating Emissions		Utility Supply 2019		Utility Supply 2020		Utility Supply 2021		Utility Supply 2022		Utility Supply 2023		Utility Supply 2024		Commentary
Location	**Source**	**GWh**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**GWh**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**GWh**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**GWh**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**GWh**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**GWh**	**(TCO_{2e})**	
	Location Based													Meridian Park benefits from a direct wire PPA from the neighbouring Energy from Waste (EfW) plant operated by London Energy. For commercial reasons the EfW is the preferred supply, as an EfW it has Carbon Intensity that is dependent on its waste fuel supply. In 2021 this was 0.0114kgCO_{2e}/kWh. When the EfW Supply is not available Meridian Park, like Spring and Cody Park is supplied with 100% REGO Backed Renewable Energy procured from BGB on a 3 year flexible supply contract. The different supplies and associated CO_{2e} emissions for Meridian Park are reported separately in this table.
	Location Based													
Meridian Park	PPA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.503	143	0.845	10	19.85	226	41.083	12,325	
	Location Based	NA	NA	2.747	640	6.072	1,289	26.812	5,185	14.683	3,041	2.674	554	
Ark	**Total Scope 2 Location Based Emissions**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.747**	**640**	**18.575**	**1,432**	**27.657**	**5,195**	**34.533**	**3,267**	**43.757**	**12,879**	
Cody Park	Market Based													
Spring Park	Market Based													
Meridian Park	PPA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.503	143	0.845	10	19.846	226	41.083	12,325	
	Market Based	NA	NA	2.747	0	6.072	0	26.812	0	14.683	0	2.674	0	
Ark	**Total Scope 2 Market Based Emissions**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.747**	**0**	**18.575**	**143**	**27.657**	**10**	**34.529**	**226**	**43.757**	**12,325.0**	

Scope 3 and Total Emissions 2019 – 2024

SCOPE 3 - Operating Emissions		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Commentary
Category		**(TCO_{2e})**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**(TCO_{2e})**	**(TCO_{2e})**	
Business Travel		211	33	40	57	178	200	
Employee Commuting & Homeworking		200	106	152	231	221	455	
Waste Generated		2	2	4	5	5	3.29	
Waste water						17		
Upstream Transportation		17	11	19	37	7	32	
Downstream Transportation		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Purchased Goods & Services		-	-	-	-	30	1,861	
Fuel- and energy-related activities (Location Based)		-	-	-	-	10,970	11,922	
Fuel- and energy-related activities (Market Based)		-	-	-	-	41	98	
Upstream Leased Assets		-	-	-	-	7	7	
Downstream Leased Assets (location based)		-	-	-	-	-	6	
Downstream Leased Assets (market based)		-	-	-	-	-	6	
Ark	**Total Scope 3 Emissions - original scope**	**430**	**152**	**215**	**329**	**411**		
	Total Scope 3 Emissions - new scope	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**507**	**2664**	
Ark	**Total Scope 1, 2 & 3 Emissions (Scope 2 Market Based)**	**5,690**	**5,275**	**1,796**	**1,490**	**2,989**	**17,335**	