

Energy and Carbon Advisory Services

Canonical: <https://northmoregordon.com/services/>

Details:

On this page: [Overview](#) · [Project pathway](#) · [Browse services](#) · [Related guidance](#) · [Next step](#)

Connect technical evidence with commercial decisions

Northmore Gordon supports businesses with energy performance, emissions reduction, environmental certificates and reporting. The work can start with a specific project, a reporting obligation or a broader energy and carbon strategy.

Choose the service around the decision you need to make. An energy audit identifies opportunities, measurement and verification tests performance, and carbon advisory connects inventories and reduction options with transition planning. Environmental-certificate and government-scheme assessments should be considered early when they may affect project timing or evidence.

Start at the stage that matches your evidence

Assess: establish the baseline, identify opportunities and record missing evidence.

Build the case: test technical feasibility, costs, benefits, assumptions and risks.

Capture value: review eligible funding and certificate pathways separately from the operating case.

Deliver: implement the selected work with clear responsibilities and commissioning records.

Procure: address energy supply, renewable attributes or offsets where relevant.

Perform: verify results, maintain performance and plan the next improvement.

Browse Advisory Services

[Reach Global Sustainability Goals](#)

[Certify Your Commitment: Your Climate Active Partner](#)

[Energy Audit Services](#)

[Measurement and Verification of Avoided Emissions or Carbon Removals](#)

[Measurement and Verification Services](#)

[Your Roadmap to Net Zero](#)

[Certified Reporting Consulting: Are you confident you are meeting your annual NGER obligations?](#)

[Smart Commercial Solar](#)

[Trade & Retire RECs and Carbon Offsets](#)

Related guidance

[What to do after an energy audit](#)

[Understand Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions](#)

[Energy-audit case study](#)

Organisation-wide energy-management case study

Define the next decision

Contact Northmore Gordon with the site or organisation, the available data, the decision or obligation and the timing. The team can then identify the appropriate starting point.

What is Northmore Gordon's six-stage delivery approach, and how does it connect assessment to ongoing performance?

We describe a structured six-stage approach: Assess (identifying opportunities through audits and benchmarking), Build the Case (evaluating technical and commercial viability), Capture Value (identifying funding or certificate support), Deliver (implementing projects and verifying outcomes), Procure (determining energy and environmental attribute purchasing), and Perform (sustaining results and planning expansion). Each stage supports specific decisions and carries evidence forward, allowing organisations to start at the appropriate point based on their project maturity. This framework connects technical findings with commercial decisions and operational performance, ensuring that audits lead to feasible projects rather than lists of unimplemented ideas.

How does Northmore Gordon help clients develop measurement and verification plans before installing energy projects?

Measurement and verification (M&V;) establishes what energy use would have been without an intervention, then compares actual post-project consumption to that baseline under comparable conditions. Our M&V; services include project-boundary selection, baseline modelling, savings calculation and reporting. Early planning is critical: clients should define the purpose (internal performance, investment contracts, reporting, or certificate schemes), measurement boundary, baseline conditions, data collection approach, implementation records and reporting methodology before installation. This ensures credible evidence for investment decisions, compliance reporting and certificate eligibility, preventing situations where projects cannot recover incentives because evidence was not collected during the critical pre-implementation period.

What distinguishes energy-efficiency certificates, renewable-energy attributes and carbon credits, and why should they be treated separately?

These are three distinct instrument families serving different purposes. Energy-efficiency certificates reward activities meeting particular scheme and method requirements (VEU, NSW ESS, PDRS). Renewable-energy attributes record renewable electricity generation and support claims about renewable electricity use. Carbon credits (ACCUs) represent eligible abatement under approved methods. A project's technology alone does not establish eligibility for any pathway. Each instrument depends on the activity, jurisdiction, timing and intended claim. Treating them as interchangeable creates eligibility problems: combining support streams without checking programme restrictions can disqualify projects, and selling renewable attributes while claiming the same electricity benefits violates accounting frameworks. We assess each pathway separately, with dedicated engineering and commercial evaluation for each scheme.

What information should be prepared before requesting a carbon-management diagnostic workshop from Northmore Gordon?

Before a two-hour diagnostic workshop, clients should identify the decision owner, specific business objective, any firm reporting or customer deadline, existing emissions inventory or reports, and major data gaps. The diagnostic aims to clarify organisational strengths, identify gaps in carbon management and produce a prioritised action list with assigned owners, evidence requirements and decision dates. We distinguish this short workshop from a completed inventory, comprehensive compliance review or verified reduction plan—those require separate scopes. The diagnostic is most useful when the organisation knows what question it needs answered and understands that the output is a roadmap for

further work, not a final compliance or reduction strategy.

How should investment decisions for energy projects account for conditional funding such as grants or certificates?

Grant programmes, environmental certificates and financing are fundamentally different and should appear separately in project files and business cases. Before relying on support, establish applicant and project eligibility, current application deadlines, eligible expenditure, approval conditions and payment timing. Use a funding-status register distinguishing between discovered, assessed, applied, conditionally approved, approved and actually paid. For certificates, separate eligible-in-principle from calculated, submitted, issued and sold—an issued certificate still requires commercial treatment before becoming cash. The resilient investment approach presents the project with and without conditional support, identifying the point where management would revisit the decision if support is delayed, reduced or unavailable. This ensures the operating merits remain visible alongside funding options.

What evidence and timing decisions are critical before pursuing Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) for an energy project?

ACCU eligibility depends on method-specific requirements, not on every emissions reduction shown in an inventory. Projects must generally register before activities start, though methods vary. CER's guidance distinguishes preparatory work from actions indicating commencement, including some final investment or asset commitments—applying after construction is not universally sufficient. Before relying on ACCU revenue, establish the proposed method, project proponent, commitment history, required rights and consents, monitoring plan and administrative obligations. Prepare a commercial model showing projected abatement by period, the route from that estimate to credit claims, monitoring and audit costs, and certificate-price scenarios separately from volume uncertainties. Treat forecast quantity and market price as distinct risks. For existing projects, verify registration, method, crediting period and issued-unit records before using historical cases as evidence of delivery.

How does Northmore Gordon's moreData platform support energy optimisation and reporting?

moreData is a data platform supporting energy optimisation work with capabilities including energy and water data collection from multiple sources (meters, retailer bills, portals, site control systems), consumption analysis through energy and water balance views, performance tracking via indicators and baselines, opportunity identification with abatement measures and cost curves, solar generation and emissions accounting, procurement analysis with tariff library, and National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) functionality. The platform integrates with our Net Zero Platform for portfolio planning and transition management. Current capabilities and future roadmap are documented separately; the platform supports both the assess and perform stages of our delivery approach, helping organisations maintain opportunity registers and track project progress across multiple sites.

What should be included in a project brief to initiate an assessment with Northmore Gordon?

A project brief should define the business decision and deadline, describe the site and project scope, establish chronology of any prior studies or commitments with actual dates, list available evidence (bills, interval data, production records, existing studies) with responsible owners, and state requested outputs. For each piece of evidence, note its availability and completeness. Include site locations, operating constraints, project status (idea, study, quote, order, contract, installation, or commissioning), sector and business operation, equipment details, and any planned expansion or changes. An incomplete brief can still support initial conversation if gaps are visible. This structure ensures the adviser can scope proportionate work and identify timing-sensitive pathways. Attach at least one year of available energy history rather than waiting for perfect data; gaps should be documented with their responsible owner.

How should commercial buildings address the split-incentive problem when pursuing energy improvements?

In commercial buildings, building owners, tenants and facilities managers may each control different parts of operations and pay different bills, creating split incentives where the party investing in efficiency does not receive the benefit. Start by establishing who controls building services, who pays energy bills and who can approve capital works. Define the assessment boundary clearly: whether investigating a tenancy, base-building services or the whole building. Identify metres, services included and occupancy conditions. Before committing to equipment replacement, investigate operation: controls, schedules, maintenance and system interactions may matter alongside nominal efficiency. Government guidance recommends aligning arrangements between owners and tenants. A scoped improvement programme with clear authority to act, measurable performance objectives and an investment sequence that all stakeholders can implement is the first useful output.

What distinguishes a forecast energy saving from a verified outcome, and why does this matter for investment decisions?

An engineering estimate is a modelled expectation before or during project design based on assumed conditions. A verified energy result is an outcome established under an agreed measurement and verification approach over a defined period. A certificate result is a quantity accepted or issued under a relevant scheme process—these are three distinct outputs. In investment cases, keep these separate and avoid presenting forecast savings as committed outcomes. An identified opportunity remains a forecast until implementation and verification establish an actual outcome. Track capital cost, operating savings, certificate proceeds and emissions outcomes separately. Simple payback ignores time value of money and benefits after payback; for material investments use discounted-cash-flow analysis with sensitivity to operating hours, energy prices, capital cost and conditional support. This transparency prevents over-commitment to unverified performance and helps management revisit decisions if conditions change.

What is the relationship between an energy audit and an opportunity register, and how should it drive decision-making?

An energy audit investigates how a site uses energy and identifies improvement opportunities. For each proposed measure, the audit should produce an opportunity register documenting the measure's boundary, estimated energy effect, implementation assumptions, dependencies, evidence quality and next decision. Separate energy savings from tariff savings, maintenance benefits and certificate revenue. Keep interactions between measures transparent: reducing heating load after insulation can change replacement heating-system economics. Assign an owner to each selected opportunity and define what must be resolved before investment approval. An unimplemented opportunity remains a forecast, not an achieved saving. The opportunity register is a practical coordination tool for facility and finance teams, transforming an audit report into an actionable programme rather than an aspirational list. This structure ensures decisions are made explicitly and progress can be tracked.