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HiYield Ltd

Company Number 11362053

Old Bakery Studios

Blewetts Wharf

Malpas Road

Truro

TR1 1QH

Report on:

Carbon / CO2 Equivalent Gasses

Carbon Offsetting

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## **Introduction**

The University of Exeter TEVI Project has been asked to provide a report on behalf of HiYield Ltd. This report covers:

Greenhouse Gas Emissions/CO<sub>2</sub>e Emissions

Information regarding Offsetting Greenhouse Gas Emissions

It is important to note several things:

1. Any calculations around CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent Emissions are based around information provided by HiYield Ltd. Where exact figures have not been available, estimates have been used
2. This report is not exhaustive. As the science and conversion factors around Climate Change and CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent Emissions is changing rapidly, there may be alternative options/omissions to this report
3. This report does not take into account any additional environmental impact of the business other than those listed
4. The report is set out in the style of UK Government Carbon Reduction Planning/Reporting PPN 06/21. This is aimed at UK Public Sector Tenders of £5m+ and so it may be useful to adjust the formula accordingly
5. All information has been recorded using a mixture of the most recent UK Government Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors (June 2022), and the 2019 DEFRA Spend based Conversion Factors
6. [www.ghgprotocol.org](http://www.ghgprotocol.org) recording methodology has been used throughout



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## 1. General Company Information

HiYield Ltd

Company Number

11362053

## 2. Reporting Period

This document covers the year 1<sup>st</sup> September 2021 to 31st August 2022 as Baseline Emissions Reporting

## 3. Changes in Emissions

No significant changes in Emissions, as 2021/22 was the initial reporting period. We are expecting to see reductions over the coming years, and are formulating a Carbon Reduction Plan accordingly

## 4&5. Measuring and Reporting Approach

We have chosen to apply the Financial Control Approach in recording our Green House Gas Emissions, measuring those areas we have financial control over

## 6, 7&8. Scope Information

We have collected data from Scopes 1, 2 and 3. As an organisation we have erred on the side of caution, and ensured any estimated emissions are likely to be higher than the actual true figure

### Scope 1

Data collected from a Company Vehicle

### Scope 2

Data collected from Electricity usage (Please note this is an estimate)

### Scope 3

Data collected from Supply Chain, Staff Travel, Staff Commuting, Work from Home and Water. Currently Waste has been excluded

## 9. Calculation Approach Used



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We have calculated Green House Gas Emissions using the gases as per the Kyoto Protocol. Where possible we have used accurate, up to date figures (as at 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022). In some cases estimates have been used where exact information is unavailable.

Additionally, the recording methodology is in line with GHG Protocol ([ghgprotocol.org](http://ghgprotocol.org))

## **10. Conversion Tools/Emission Factors**

We have used the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting June 2022. DEFRA Spend based Conversion Factors from 2019 have also been used. Data is recorded in kg of CO2 Equivalent Gases (kgCO2e)

## **11&12. Geographical Breakdown**

All calculations are based on UK operations, with no International operations to include

## **13, 14 &15. Base Year**

Base Year for Calculations is 1<sup>st</sup> September to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2022.

## **16, 17, 18 & 19. Targets and Intensity Measurement**

Future reports will focus on an intensity measurement of per£100k revenue.

## **20. External Assurance**

No External Assurance received

## **21. Purchased Carbon Credits**

Hiyield has a climate positive workforce and by offsetting our team's personal emissions.

## **22. Type of Carbon Credit**

We feel it is essential to be transparent and accurate when dealing with climate change. Therefore, as a business we have chosen to purchase a mixture of both Kyoto Compliant and Non-Compliant Offsetting Products. This allows us to not only reduce our own Carbon



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Footprint, but to also support a wider number of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>)

We have chosen to use <https://ecologi.com/> as our primary supplier of Carbon Credits.

### **23-29. Green Tariffs, Electricity Generation and Heat Generation**

Currently HiYield Ltd has no control over the electricity supply, as based in a tenanted office.

**Green House Gas Emissions Data Reporting Year 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021 – 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022**

**KG/CO2 Equivalent (tCO2e)**

	2021 – 2022
Scope 1	1099.68kg CO2e
Scope 2	367.42kg CO2e
Scope 3	44686.93kg CO2e
Total	46154.03kg CO2e

Scope 1 Emission Type	Measurement	Amount KG CO2e
Company Vehicle	4000 Miles	1099.68
Total		1099.68kg CO2e

Scope 2 Emission Type	Measurement	Amount KG CO2e
Electricity	1900 kWh	367.42
Total		367.42 kg CO2e

Scope 3 Emission Type	Measurement	Amount KG
Business Travel Average Car	4466 miles	1227.79
Business Travel Train	4386 miles	250.61
Business Travel Air	1728 miles	684.03
Staff Commuting	32711 miles	8992.91
Work from Home	18757.5 hours	6391.62
Water	92000 Litres	13.71
IT Equipment	£45000	21060
Software Licences	£33071.10	3307.1

Insurances	£4800	326.4
Food & Drink	£1260	876.96
Accommodation	40 nights	416
Team Days	£4590	1106.19
Electricity Transmission and Distribution	1900 kWh	33.61
Totals		44686.93 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e

### Notes

1. Company Vehicle Mileage is an estimate of 4000 miles
2. Electricity usage of 1900kWh is an estimate from building owners/Building Management System
3. Water is an estimate based on number of people in the office on any given day and an average usage of 50L per person per day
4. Waste has not been accounted for - The company is almost waste free from a day to day operational perspective with minimal paper/food waste etc. IT waste however could be significant (The Company has yet to generate any IT Waste)

## **Carbon Reduction Planning**

There are a number of potential areas to improve both the accuracy of the Company Carbon Footprint and to reduce Emissions:

1. Overall improvement in data/accuracy:
  1. Reduce Estimates used
  2. Broaden reporting to include Waste and any other supply chain elements not captured
  3. Implement recording systems in house so that data is captured regularly rather than a one off end of year exercise
2. Company Car Usage - Track mileage exactly for the next reporting period
3. Energy Usage - Engage further with Building Management to better understand the estimate, and any future plans around energy usage reduction (e.g. LED Lighting, Solar PV etc)
4. IT Equipment - The largest source of emissions across the Company. Consider purchasing refurbished, reducing the amount purchased, using low carbon suppliers etc. Important to also consider waste when purchasing - What happens at end of life? Can it be donated/repurposed?
5. Software Licences - Are there any "Low Carbon" alternatives available?
6. Staff Commuting - Currently a significant impact from Staff Commuting as most staff drive to the office. The recent office move should impact this as much more accessible by public transport
7. Other things to consider - Potential to implement "shifts" across the business:
  1. Sustainable Travel Policy
  2. "Carbon Limits" where travel is concerned
  3. Changing purchasing policy/implementing a low carbon purchasing policy across whole Supply Chain
  4. Setting up of "Green Teams" or Green Champions - Teams/Individuals to move forward the organisational Sustainability



## **Science Based Targets**

The Science Based Targets Initiative asks organisations to commit to achieving:

1. 50% reduction in Emissions by 2030
2. 100% reduction in Emissions by 2050

This is generally seen as the most common Corporate Standard. We would always encourage organisations to set their own goals/targets, and ideally to supersede these.

## **Carbon Offsetting**

As part of HiYield Ltd journey to Net Zero there may be a need to Carbon Offset some hard to reduce emissions. In most cases, Carbon Offsetting should be seen as an option when renewable energy sources, reduction of materials and resources used, waste reduction, circularity etc have all been explored. Essentially, it is a last resort.

The general principle of Carbon Offsetting is to purchase One Carbon Credit per One Tonne of CO2 Equivalent Gases (either released, or prevented from being released into the atmosphere)

There are four main types of Carbon Offsetting Projects:

### *Forestry and Conservation*

- Carbon Credits captured by either planting new trees, or protecting older trees
- In addition to Carbon benefits, Forestry and Conservation projects also enhance wildlife, protect habitats, and offer ecological benefits
- There are various projects worldwide

### *Renewable Energy*

- Helping to build or maintain Renewable sites
- Usually Solar, Wind, Hydro sites
- Aimed at boosting renewable energy into the grid, which in turn reduces the reliance on Fossil Fuels

### *Community Projects*

- Often used to support under-developed countries around the world
- Can make entire regions more sustainable
- Often used to support projects that previously would have only been philanthropic
- For example, water and sanitation projects can help reduce carbon by removing the need to boil water.
- Another example would be the introduction of solar cooking facilities

### *Waste to Energy*

- Waste to Energy projects capture waste (agricultural, human, landfill gas) and convert to electricity
- This helps reduce harmful gases released into the atmosphere, and reduces the need to burn fossil fuels to generate energy

### *Carbon Offsetting Accreditation*

- It is largely believed that the most robust Carbon Offset schemes are Kyoto Protocol Compliant
- A useful guide to Accreditation Schemes can be found here:  
<https://www.carbonfootprint.com/offsetstandards.html>
- The amount it costs to Offset varies on which schemes the business would choose to support
- This is based on Verified Carbon Standard Accreditation (in line with Kyoto Protocol)
- There is also an option to choose the area within the UK that you wish to plant trees:  
<https://www.carbonfootprint.com/uktreeplantingregions.html>
- It is also possible to support charities such as the Woodland Trust with donations:  
<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/support-us/give/personal-carbon/>
- There is obviously no maximum with Carbon Offsetting – It is possible to offset far more than the minimum
- Other Accredited Carbon Offsetting Schemes include:
  - <https://ecologi.com/>
  - <https://positiveplanet.uk/offset/>

**Report Ends**