

Carbon Reduction Plan for Bowman Riley

Published date: March 2024

Created by: Annie Tarpey

Our Commitment.

Bowman Riley is committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2030.

What does Net Zero mean in practice?

To achieve Net Zero, we will be aiming to reduce emissions in line with the latest science-based targets (SBTs). SBTs are greenhouse gas reduction goals set by organisations, they are defined as “science-based” when they align with the scale of reductions required to limit global temperature increases to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial temperatures. To achieve Net Zero under this scenario, we will need to reduce our absolute emissions by 90% from our baseline year.

Our Targets:

- Reduce our total market-based emissions (scope 1*, 2** and 3***) by at least 90% by 2030.
- Neutralise any residual emissions using verified carbon offsets.

**Scope 1 emissions: direct greenhouse gas emissions that occur from sources owned or controlled by a company, such as emissions from combustion of fuels in on-site boilers, furnaces, or vehicles.*

***Scope 2 emissions: indirect greenhouse gas emissions that result from the generation of purchased electricity, steam or other forms of energy consumed by a company.*

****Scope 3 emissions: all other indirect greenhouse gas emissions that occur in an organisation's value chain, including emissions from upstream and downstream activities.*

Our Carbon Footprint.

Baseline Emissions Footprint

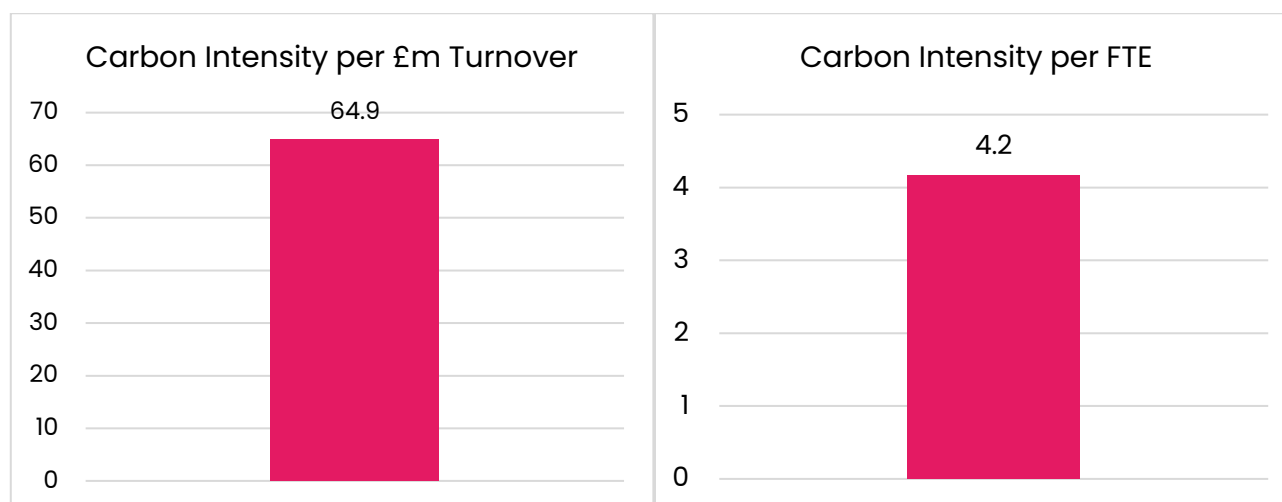
Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that have been produced in the past and were produced before the introduction of any strategies to reduce emissions. Baseline emissions are the reference point against which emissions reduction can be measured. We have chosen to set our baseline year as April 2021 – March 2022.

Baseline Year: 2021 – 2022	
All scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions have been measured using the operational control approach.	
EMISSIONS	TOTAL (tonnes CO ₂ e)
Scope 1	26.3
Scope 2*	Market-based: 0.1 Location-based: 13.9
Scope 3	265.6
Total Emissions	Market-based: 292.0 Location-based: 305.7

**Purchased electricity can be measured in two ways. A location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using mostly grid-average emission factor data). A market-based method reflects emissions from the electricity that companies have purposefully chosen (or their lack of choice). A market-based method therefore takes into account the purchase of electricity via a verified renewable energy tariff. We have chosen to base our Net Zero target on a market-based methodology.*

Carbon Intensity Metrics

We have calculated the below carbon intensity metrics using our total market-based results. The figures show the total carbon emissions (in tonnes of CO₂e) per million (£) in turnover and per FTE (full-time equivalent employee).

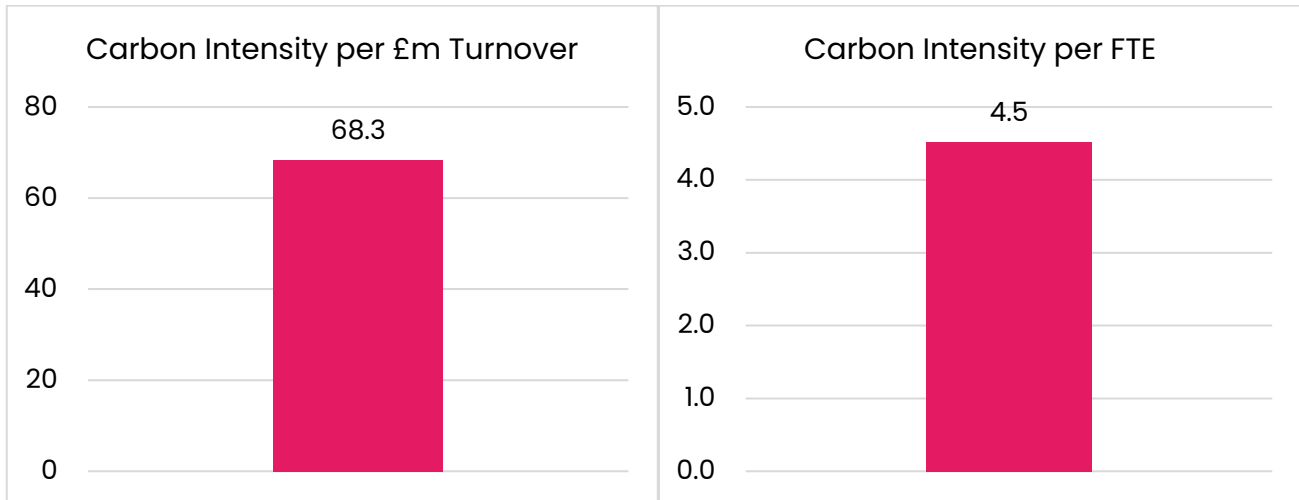


Current Emissions Reporting

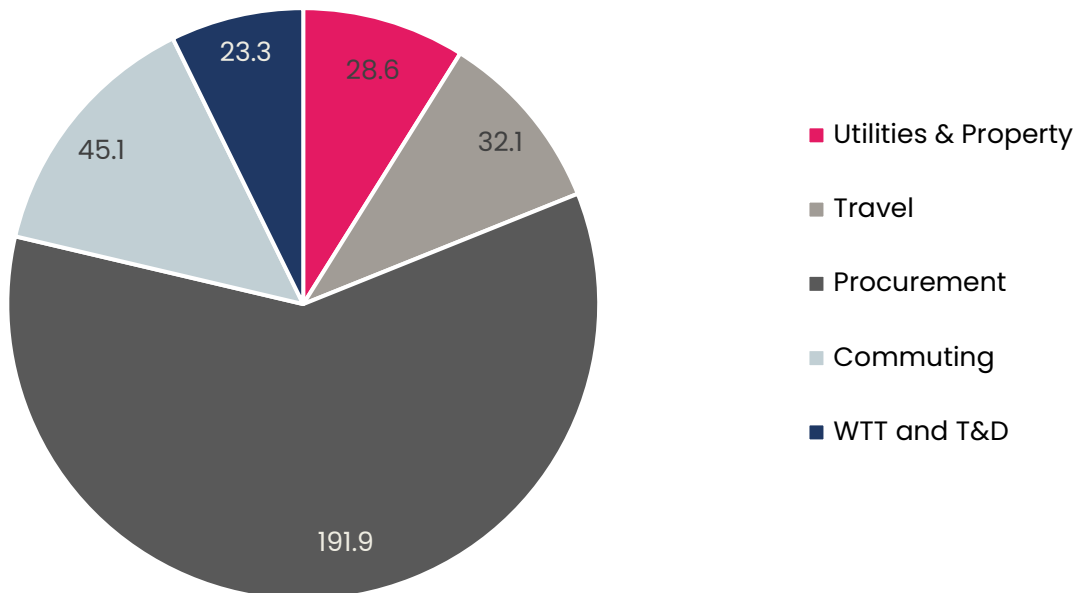
Current Reporting Year: 2022 – 2023	
All scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions have been measured using the operational control approach.	
EMISSIONS	TOTAL (tonnes CO ₂ e)
Scope 1	24.7
Scope 2*	Market-based: 6.0 Location-based: 11.0
Scope 3	290.4
Total Emissions*	Market-based: 321.1 Location-based: 326.1

Carbon Intensity Metrics

We have calculated the below carbon intensity metrics using our total market-based results. The figures show the total carbon emissions (in tonnes of CO₂e) per million (£) in turnover and per FTE (full-time equivalent employee).



Carbon Emissions Breakdown



WTT & T&D – This category includes the emissions that occur upstream of energy use. Other categories include emissions that occur as a result of the combustion of fuels or generation of electricity, but here, the Well-to-tank (WTT) and transmission and distribution (T&D) losses are included.

Carbon Reduction.

Our Net Zero targets

Bowman Riley is committed to achieving Net Zero by 2030. To do this we will need to reduce our absolute emissions by 90% from our baseline year.

Progress

Emissions	Total carbon footprint (tonnes CO ₂ e)		% Change
	Baseline year: 2021 - 2022	Current year: 2022 - 2023	
Scope 1	26.3	24.7	- 6.1%
Scope 2	0.1	6.0	+5,900%
Scope 3	265.6	290.4	+9.3%
Total emissions	292.0	321.1	+10%

Emissions	Carbon intensity metric (tonnes CO ₂ e / unit)		% Change
	Baseline year: 2021 - 2022	Current year: 2022 - 2023	
Employees	4.2	4.5	+8.4%
Turnover	64.9	68.3	+5.3%

Scope 1 Comparison

Our scope 1 emissions have decreased from year 1 to year 2. In year 1, the use of natural gas resulted in 15.9 tonnes of CO₂e emissions and in year 2 17.1 tCO₂e. The increase in the use of natural gas is likely to be a result of the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions and a return to the office. The decrease in emissions was a result of our company car usage. In year 1, we

reported 10.4 tCO₂e of emissions from the use of combustion vehicles, but after switching to hybrid and electric vehicles, emissions were reduced to 7.6 tCO₂e in year 2.

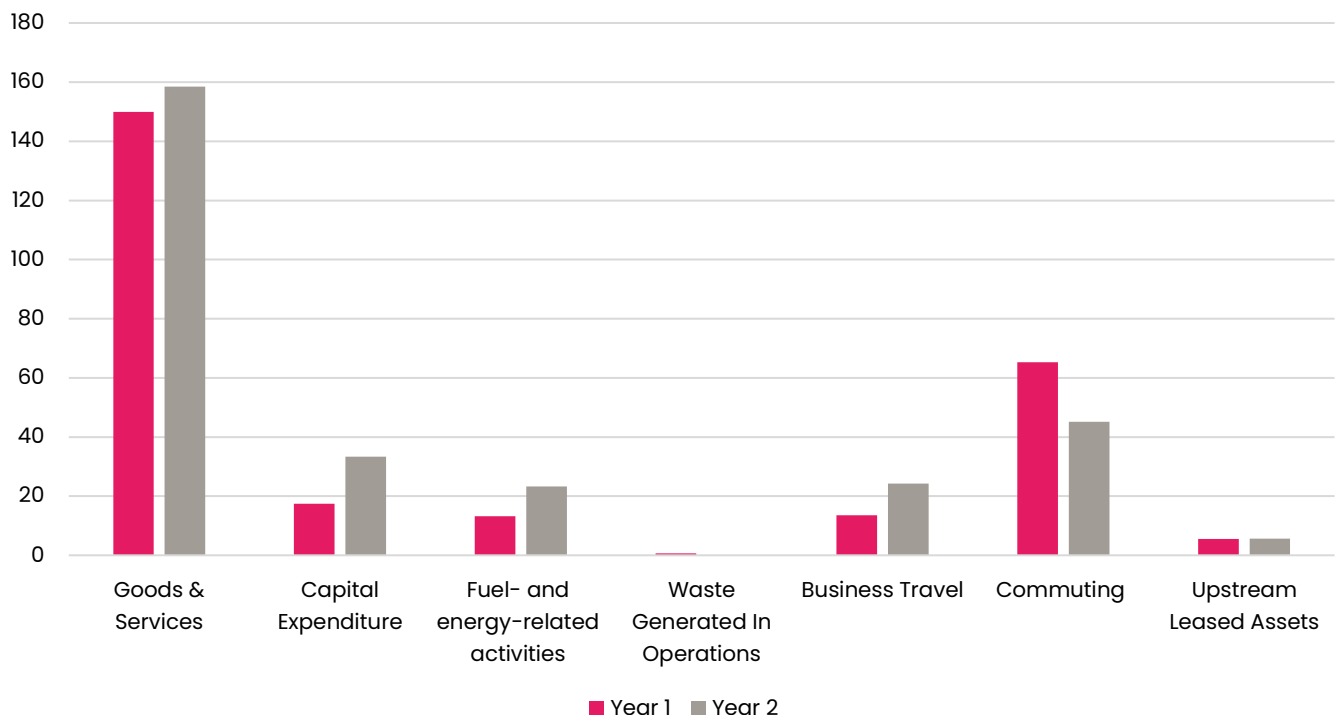
Scope 2 Comparison

In year 1, we used 64,708 kWh of electricity in our Skipton office, in year 2, we used 50,578. The increase in emissions is a result of the percentage of renewable energy in our supplier's fuel mix. In year 1, 100% of the energy in the fuel mix was produced either via renewables or nuclear, but in year 2, this was only 80%, meaning our market-based results increased from year 1 to year 2. Our emissions from the generation of electricity for our company cars also increased, from 0.1 tCO₂e to 0.9 tCO₂e, but this is expected considering our move to EVs.

Scope 3 Comparison

Our emissions increased in most scope 3 categories; the only decrease can be found in the employee commuting and homeworking category. This can be attributed to a decrease in combustion engine travel and a decrease in the emissions factor for homeworking. The economic intensity of scope 3 activities only increased by 4% overall, suggesting fairly constant emissions per £ in turnover.

Scope 3 Emissions Comparison



Completed Carbon Reduction Initiatives

The following emissions management measures and projects have been completed or implemented since the start of our baseline reporting period.

Activity	Completion Date	Scope
Measure carbon footprint emissions and commit to a Net Zero target.	2022	1, 2 & 3
Switch all company vehicles to electric or hybrid alternatives.	2023	1
Procure a 100% renewable energy tariff for the Skipton office. This action has been completed since the end of the most recent measurement period so will apply to electricity purchases within the 23/24 measurement.	2023	2
Upgrade of lighting to LEDs and installation of smart heating controls in the Skipton to reduce energy consumption.	2023	1, 2
Begin work to reduce emissions across the supply chain. As a first step, survey suppliers to find out if they have taken any steps toward carbon reduction and if they have measured emissions. Commit to purchasing goods from local suppliers where possible.	2023	3
Support staff to reduce commuting emissions by taking part in the cycle-to-work scheme.	2023	3

Future Carbon Reduction Plans

We are committing to action the following emissions management measures and projects in line with our Net Zero targets.

Activity No.	Activity	Target Date	Category
1	Investigate potential carbon reduction solutions for owned property. Explore how the space could be used differently (reallocation), what potential building upgrades could be made (retrofit), and consider a change in premises (relocation). Work to progress the conversation surrounding the above to gain commitment from the senior leadership team to an emissions reduction strategy for the property.	2024	Stationary Combustion, Purchased Electricity
2	Encourage the landlord/management company at the London and Leeds offices to procure 100% renewable electricity tariffs.	2024	Upstream Leased Assets
3	Meet with relevant team members to discuss possible process improvements that will allow for the collection of high-quality business travel data. Currently, business travel emissions (excluding mileage expenses) are estimated using spend-based data and emissions factors. The expense claim process and any process for recording information about purchases made directly by the business should include space for high-quality business travel data. This includes distance for all types of road, rail, air and sea transport as well as the number of nights and city.	2024	Business Travel
4	Keep an asset list that can be submitted to Positive Planet to help with the measurement of capital	2024	Capital Goods

	goods emissions. The product emissions data for many consumer goods is now available online and could be used to estimate the emissions of mobile phones, laptops, desktop and sometimes monitors. To make use of available PCAF data, we will submit a register of the listed products with the following details: date of purchase, make, model and cost (so that costs can be deducted from total spend and remaining costs can be used in the absence of PCAF data for other electronics).		
5	Survey staff or conduct a staff focus group to find out how best Bowman Riley can support staff to reduce commuting emissions and perform their roles with sustainability in mind. Survey responses should help guide decisions when it comes to the schemes. Incentives and training offered to staff.	2024	All scopes and categories
6	Look to implement a salary sacrifice scheme to support staff looking to upgrade their combustion engine vehicles to electric alternatives.		Commuting, Business Travel

Declaration and Sign Off.

Emissions have been reported and recorded in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the GHG Reporting Protocol corporate standard¹ and uses the appropriate Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting².

This Carbon Management Plan has been reviewed and approved by the Bowman Riley Executive Team.

Signed on behalf of Bowman Riley:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'B. Strike'.

Name: Brandon Strike

Position: IT Manager

Date: 13/03/2024

-
1. <https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard>
 2. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>