

HYDROCK'S ROAD MAP TO NET ZERO BY 2030 – at a glance



The built environment sector holds serious potential to help the UK transition towards net zero, and Hydrock has a real opportunity to be part of that change. Following the example of many local authorities across the UK, Hydrock is committing to going **net zero by 2030**.

Towards the end of 2020, we asked our resident experts – our Smart Energy and Sustainability team – to undertake an in-depth analysis of Hydrock's scope 1 and 2* carbon emissions, following the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).

Our team identified the immediate key areas for Hydrock as a business to address that will enable us to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 79%. They found that by far, the largest contribution towards our total Scope 1 & 2 emissions comes from company-controlled vehicles, followed by electricity usage within our offices.

We've outlined the potential impacts of several interventions that could be made in these areas in our 'Road Map to Net Zero' report, which we've summarised here.

**To find out more about Scope 1 and 2, see below.*

Where are we now?

Energy, buildings and transportation account for 88% of the UK's total emissions. As a company, Hydrock has an important role to play in accelerating the decarbonisation of these sectors and to help the UK transition to becoming a net zero country.

What is instantly clear is that, by far, the largest contribution towards our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions comes from company-controlled vehicles, followed by electricity usage within our offices. Oil and gas consumption (used for heating and hot water) makes up just 3% of our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Hydrock has:



16 offices



478 employees



1,009,800 business miles travelled

As a result, Hydrock produces 455 tCo2e pr year.

This amount of CO₂ is equivalent to:



2,527,200 hot showers



100,000 beef burgers



Driving around the world 60 times

What can we do?

There is a significant opportunity to reduce our emissions (and potentially operating costs) by up to 79% if we focus on company travel and electricity consumption first. We will then look to offset the remaining emissions in the most effective way possible.

The interventions that we will be pursuing in order to achieve net zero are:

Reducing business mileage

Hydrock continues to reduce vehicle mileage per employee by 11% year on year, resulting in an 80% reduction in mileage per employee over the decade.

Switching to electric vehicles

Currently Hydrock utilises a fleet of 36 pool cars and a number of company cars, which forms the largest contributor to Hydrock's scope 1&2 emissions. Switching these cars to electric vehicles by 2025 will considerably reduce the company's total emissions.

Decarbonising our office heat and power

Where possible we will move Hydrock's offices away from oil and gas heating, and switching instead to renewable electricity providers or generating on-site.



More working from home

Based on a survey of Hydrock employees in April 2020, we will increase the percentage of time employees work from home. We have modelled a working from home scenario that assumes 20% reduction in office space per employee and therefore a decrease in electricity and gas consumption by 20% per employee.

What is Net Zero?

In September 2019, the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) published a discussion paper containing this working definition of net zero to inform corporate net zero targets:

"Achieving a state in which the activities within the value chain of a company result in no net impact on the climate from greenhouse gas emissions. This is achieved by reducing value chain greenhouse gas emissions, in line with 1.5°C pathways, and by balancing the impact of any remaining greenhouse gas emissions with an appropriate amount of carbon removals"

(CDP SBTi, 2019)

What is Scope 1 and 2?

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard classifies a company's GHG emissions into three 'scopes'.

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources (e.g. gas fired appliances).

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy (i.e. grid derived electricity).