Can Climate Change save the West Midlands Economy?

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To answer this question:

- 1. Key future issues for the region
- How tackling climate change can help address these issues
- 3. The low-carbon challenge
- 4. The low-carbon West Midlands of 2020
- 5. How is your business doing?

Key future issues for the West Midlands

| Society | Technology | Economics |
|--|--|--|
| Ageing population Population growth Migration Increasing skills gap Increasing healthy lifestyle Changing workforce Increased inequality | New technology opportunities More networked world Accelerated change Increased stress on transport and energy infrastructures | Expanding global markets Increased international competition Rise of the knowledge economy |

Climate Change

Carbon reduction; pressure for climate change mitigation; pressure for climate change adaptation; pressure on natural resources; energy supply and security



2020: The low-carbon region

A low-carbon economy is not distant utopia

It will involve practical changes to everyday actions and processes

 The West Midlands has historically been the home of innovation and pioneering new processes

The national challenge



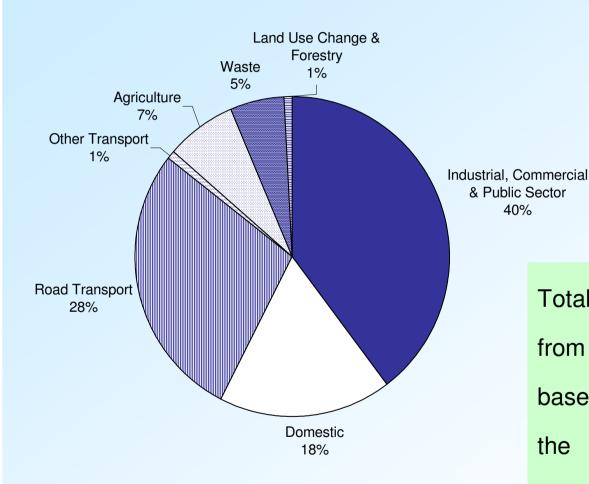
26 - 32% reduction by 2020

60% reduction by 2050

The Draft Climate Change Bill sets targets to reduce CO₂ emissions by 60% by 2050. This reduction the meets necessary minimum target stabilise global carbon dioxide concentrations at 450 ppm - the threshold which dangerous climate warming of more 2ºC would than unavoidable.

Decreasing CO₂ emissions

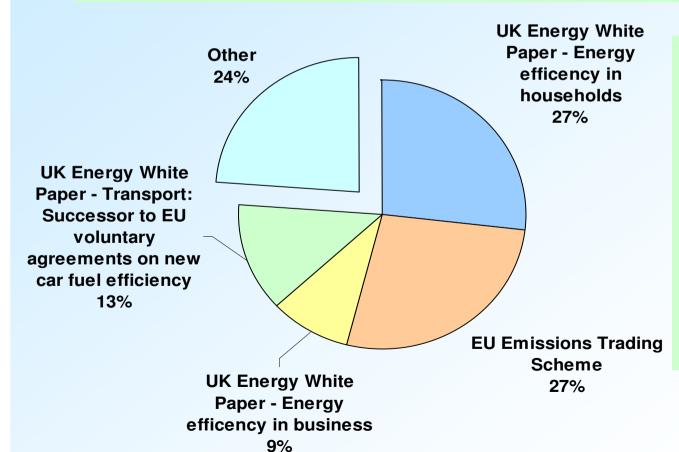
The regional CO₂ contribution



Total annual regional emissions from sources geographically based within the region are in the order of **44,500 Kt CO₂** (equivalent).

The regional reduction potential

The regional implementation of national legislation could result in potential carbon savings in the range of 4,900–7,600 Kt CO2 by 2020. This saving represents a **20–28%** reduction below 1990 levels in regional CO2 emission estimates from 1990 and 2020.



This 20-28% carbon reduction delivered regional implementation of national and international policy will fall just short of the national target range of 26-32% - This is the carbon gap!

Addressing the carbon gap

- To address the regional carbon gap and bring the West Midlands in line with national targets we must implement additional regional schemes.
- The additional savings from these schemes will produce total cumulative savings above the national target by 2020.
 - Congestion charging in Birmingham 60KtCO₂ per year
 - Car sharing/car clubs/ home working/shopping ('soft measures') 510
 KtCO₂ per year
 - Decentralised energy generation for commercial use 530 KtCO₂ per year
 - This equates to an overall carbon savings in the order of 6,300–9,900
 Kt CO₂ by 2020.
- Potential regional overall reduction of 24–35% below 1990 levels.

A look into the future...

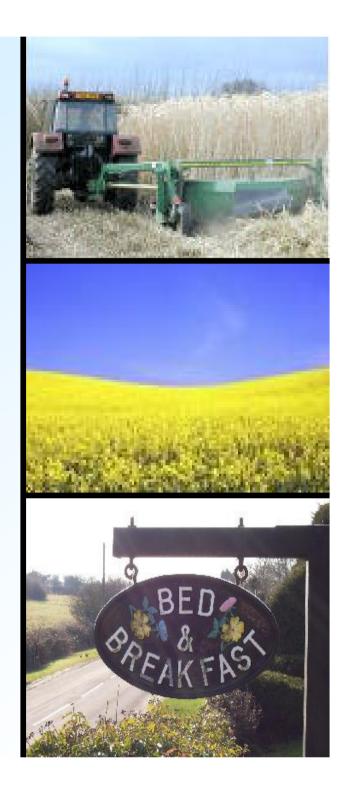
 So what will a low-carbon future mean for the West Midlands?

- Places
- People
- Businesses





Places



The City: 2020

- Pedestrianised city centres with pavement cafés and bars
- New buildings conform to strict lowcarbon design standards and many generate their own renewable energy
- Urban farms and 'eco-malls' bring green-spaces into the city centre
- City universities specialise in science and innovation based degrees







The Suburbs: 2020

- Suburban electric car-sharing schemes reduce dependency upon private car ownership
- Increased suburban cycle paths and public transport infrastructure
 - Integrated public transport system links buses, trams and trains
- Tele-hubs allow commuters to work from decentralised shared offices
 - Smart metering of households has reduced waste energy use

The Countryside: 2020

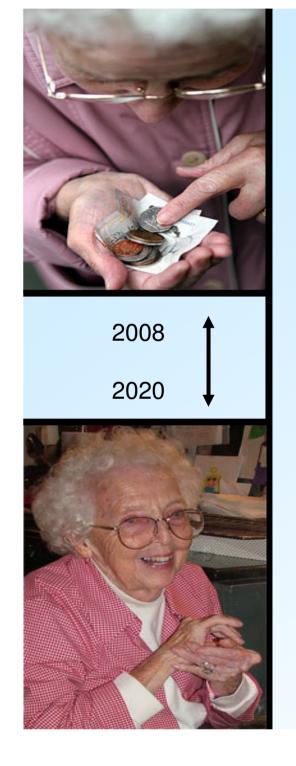
- With summer water shortages becoming more frequent farming techniques have had to adapt
- Publicly funded cost/benefit analysis has allowed farmers to asses the most appropriate adaptation measures
- Farms have diversified to encourage rural tourist hospitality
- Micro-generation from biomass reduces rural dependence upon central energy networks





People



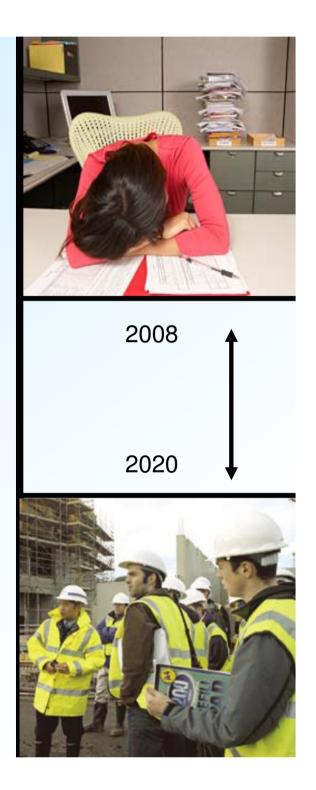


The pensioner

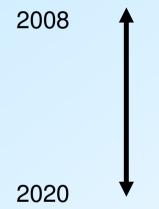
- A return to old habits as the lowcarbon future places emphasis on reuse and durability of products
- Electric buses provide quick and sustainable transport solutions
 - 'Free-cycling' and peer-to-peer lending provide local access to everyday good and services

The graduate

- A two-year intensive diploma in lowcarbon retro-fitting from Aston University equips graduates with essential new skills for the low-carbon era
- The growing market for low-carbon goods and services has meant that graduates can quickly find work in industry and R&D
- Affordable, carbon-neutral housing schemes allow young people to gain a first step on the property ladder







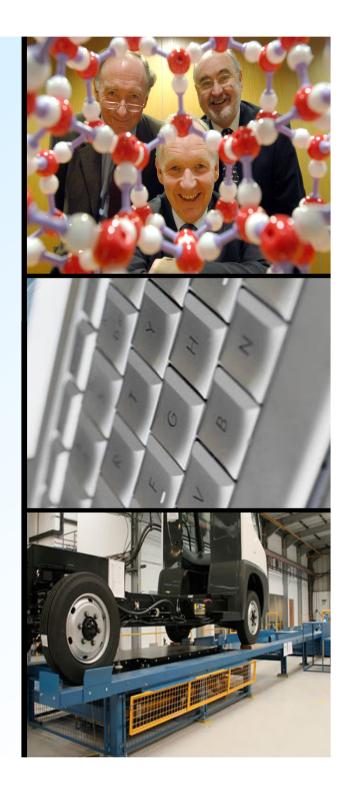


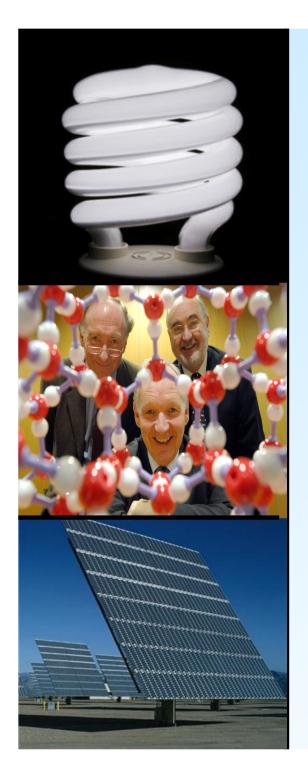
The commuter

- Smarter working practices have transformed the traditional daily commute into the city from the suburbs
- Tele-working and region-wide broadband connection mean that home-working has become mainstream where possible
 - Seasonal working allows commuters to take advantage of longer summer evenings
- For unavoidable commuting the quick-link electric bus service provides a convenient travel solution



Business



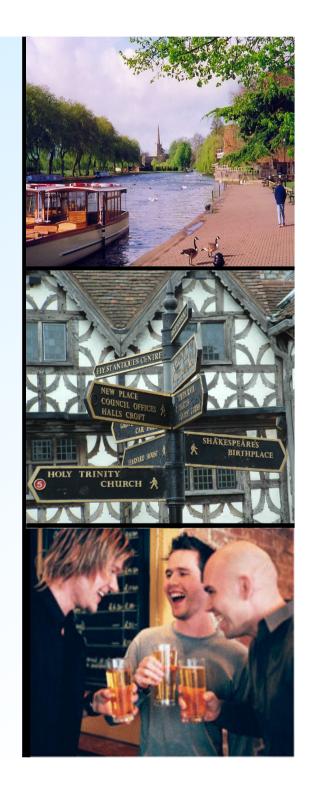


Low-carbon technology

- 'High-end' niche Research and Development companies will exploit low-carbon market
 - High-technology corridors will encourage aggregation of businesses
 - Opportunities for highly-skilled workforce has led to greater retention of skilled graduates

Tourism

- The growing awareness of the need to reduce carbon emissions has fostered a boom in domestic tourism within the region
- Warmer summers also make domestic tourism more attractive
- The region's famous cider producers have opened up their distillery to the tourist trade who flock to the annual summer cider festival in Herefordshire





Automotive

- The region's engineering and innovative strengths have been essential in decarbonising the automotive sector
- Low emissions vehicles now average fewer than 50g CO2 / km
 - Universities in Birmingham, Coventry and Staffordshire are at the forefront on knowledgesharing schemes to pioneer new automotive technologies
- The historic Longbridge site is now home to the manufacturing of electric vehicles



How is Your Business Doing?



Why be more sustainable?

- Reduce compliance risks
- Brand promotion
- Stakeholder confidence
- Increase or maintain market share
- Reduce costs

- First to market advantage
- Manage competition
- Employee satisfaction/retention
- Greater resilience
- Improve risk management

The Sustainability Assessment Approach

















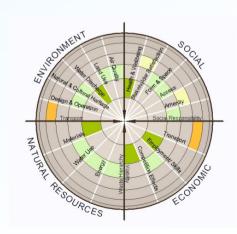




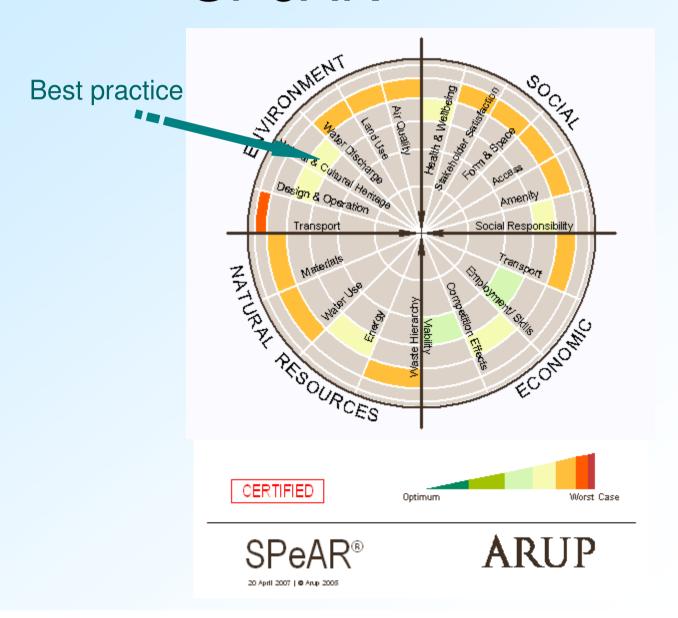


SPeAR®

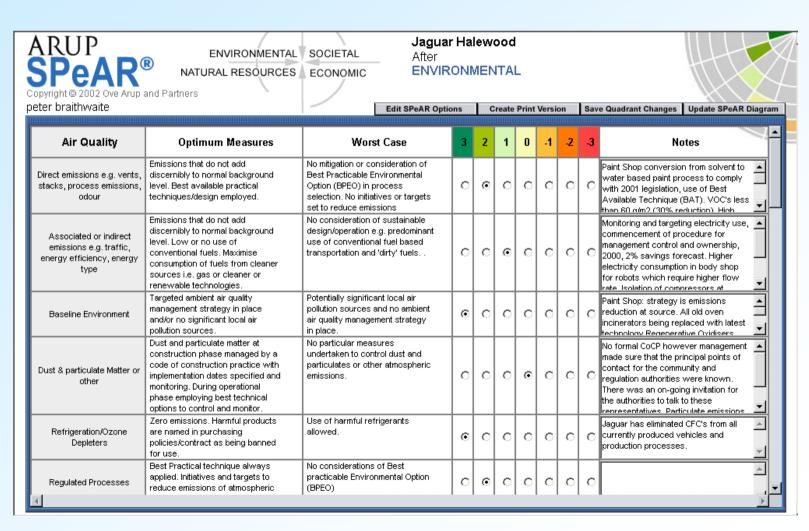
- A tool for assessing sustainability at a point in time
- Based on established indicators
- Shows strengths and weaknesses
- No weightings
- Guides decision making
- Provides robust, independent management information



SPeAR®



Sustainability Assessments using SPeAR ®



Kingspan Insulation

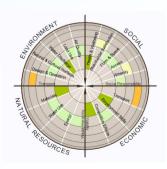
- Had environmental credentials
- Next step sustainability
- Aim to do something meaningful
- Baseline assessment 2004



The Process

- Understand the business
- Review SPeAR Indicators
- Review data
- Site visits
- Workshop
- Assessment





Sustainability within Kingspan Insulation

Aim

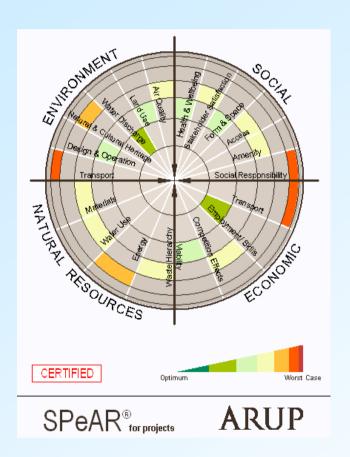
- To find out where we are today
- To identify strengths & weaknesses
- To allow you to decide what to do
- To help provide validated Sustainability Report to measure progress against
- Objective
 - To help you help yourselves!



Range of considerations

- Reduce energy consumption per unit
- Waste reduction
- Secondary materials
- Environmental performance
- Competence training
- Environmental pollution
- Transport
- Employee conditions
- Social awareness
- Etc,etc,etc

Baseline 2004



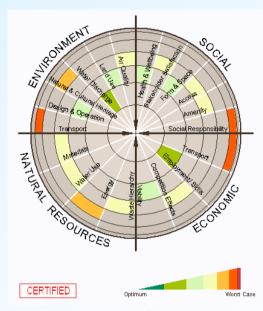
From Baseline Assessment

Identify weaknesses
Priorities
Action Plan

Arup Proposals for Improvement

Approach

- Areas of consideration
 - Priority 1's / Black Spots
 - Quick wins
 - Others
- Timescale
 - Priority and quick win plans within 12 months
- Re-assessment
 - "Future" SPeAR based only on assumption of implementation of proposals agreed



Areas covered include:

- Raw products
- Energy
- Transport
- Water
- Giving
- Supply Chain
- Local Produce
- Waste
- Daylighting



Issues

| Environmental | Refrigeration/ozone depleters |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Freight haulage |
| | Alternative fuels |
| Social | Ethical trading policy |
| | Local suppliers |
| | Human rights policy |
| Natural resources | Reuse of Pallets |
| | Recycle targets |
| | Energy use per unit |
| Economic | Embodied energy |
| | Life costing |
| | Vehicle useage |

First Year Action Plan

Environment

| Key Areas Showing Improvement | Areas for Improvement |
|---|---|
| Plans to replace diesel with LPG powered forklifts Improved management of dust and housekeeping HCFC/ HFC commitment within Environmental Purchasing Policy Introduction of a Landscaping Policy Plans for a BREEAM assessment for new building Logistics department ownership of the Transport Plan | Dust from cork products Remaining product containing an HCFC blowing agent |

Social

| Key Areas Showing Improvement | Areas for Improvement |
|---|---|
| Development of the Kingspan Community Trust Centralised point of contact for employees within Human Resources, with a robust system for dealing with complaints Proactive and preventative focus on employee health and welfare Policy and commitment to consideration of pedestrian scale Upgrading of canteen | Implementation of Code of Conduct and Human Rights policies |

Economic

| Key Areas Showing Improvement | Areas for Improvement |
|---|---|
| Implementation of a detailed Ethical Purchasing Policy A focus on the value of training Improved utilisation of freight and reduced truck movements Permanent reduction in internal level of crime | Creation and implementation of a policy on local supply chain |

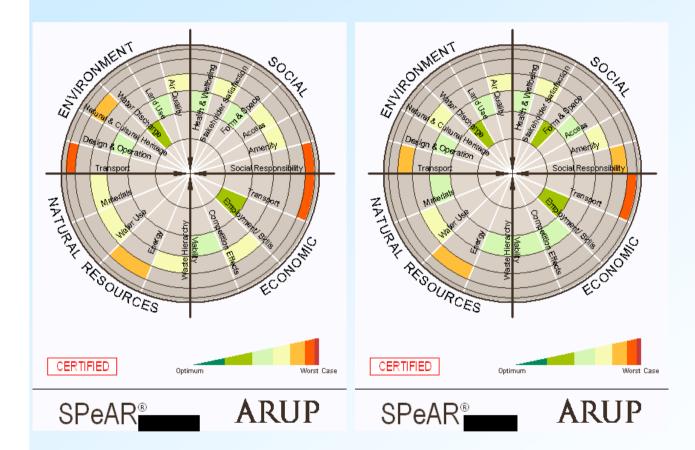
Natural Resources

| Key Areas Showing Improvement | Areas for Improvement |
|--|---|
| Sustainable sourcing of timber, particularly verification of sources Engagement with suppliers regarding their environmental performance Consideration of rainwater harvesting for new buildings Feasibility study for CHP plant Environmental Purchasing Policy with a focus on waste avoidance Level of recycling | Creation and implementation of a policy on local supply chain Auditing of suppliers on their environmental performance Recycling of remaining office and kitchen wastes |

Progress

Baseline

Sept 2005



Year 2 Action Plan

| ISSUE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|--|
| Cork dust | Amend the Environmental Purchasing Policy to reflect the current status of the cork de-dusting |
| Water treatment | Ensure that the reedbeds will have sufficient capacity for the site development proposals |
| Car sharing | Introduce incentives to encourage car sharing |
| Occupant feedback | Monitor the effectiveness of the new employee complaints/ suggestions scheme |
| | Use occupant feedback to proactively inform the design of new buildings or refurbishment of existing buildings. |
| Access to green space/ health and fitness | Promote the use of local footpaths nearby the plant to employees for leisure/ health and fitness: Provide information on local footpaths that could be used by runners or walkers at lunchtimes or after work Organise a lunchtime jog or walk from the plant and continue this on a regular basis if successful |
| Health and safety, environmental and quality systems | Introduce a formal zero fatality policy |
| | Put a timing plan in place for the integration of health and safety, environmental and quality systems |

Year 2 Action Plan

| ISSUE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Supplier environmental performance | Consider auditing suppliers' environmental performance |
| Corporate Governance | Adjust corporate governance structure so that it conforms to recognised guidance e.g. OECD Principles of Corporate Governance |
| Products | Investigate alternatives to using solvent-based adhesive for products. |
| | Undertake product innovation to examine a more 'sustainable' product e.g. in terms of its source of raw materials, one designed for re-use/ recycling? This could be through use of life cycle analysis. |
| Reporting | Produce an annual Kingspan Insulation Corporate Social Responsibility Report. This could be based on SPeAR and/ or the Global Reporting Initiative Guidelines. Produce the report in consultation with employees, the local community, customers and suppliers, to ensure that the information they are interested in is featured. |

Year 2 Action Plan

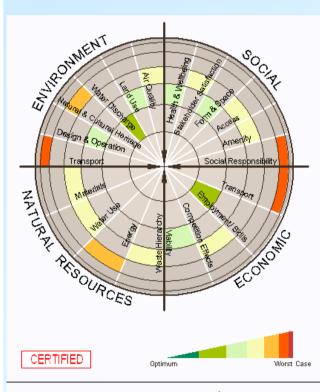
| ISSUE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|-------------------|--|
| Energy | Investigate renewable energy options for the plant, particularly: •Geothermal energy •Solar hot water heating |
| Water consumption | Look for opportunities to reduce mains water consumption when specifying fit-out of new buildings e.g. spray or non-touch taps, low flush WCs. |
| Waste disposal | Investigate the options to recycle the cooking oil from the canteen kitchen. |
| Daylighting | Consider retro-fitting of skylights into warehouse areas |

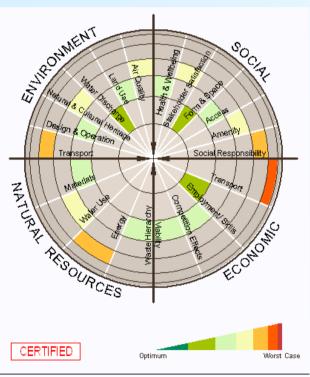
Progress

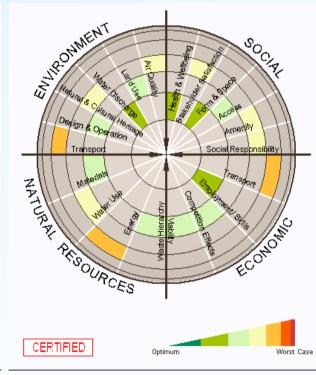
Baseline

Sept 2005

Sept 2006







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Sustainability Can Create Value

For Kingspan Insulation

- Addressing climate change agenda
- Save operational costs
- Market position
- Retain staff
- Good neighbour
- Save capital costs
- Supply chain
- Procurement
- Continual improvement
- Future proofing

All improvements made within existing budgets

