

# Sustainability

MHA Annual Conference

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Delivering a better world



#### **Sustainability**

In 1987, the United Nations Brundtland Commission defined Sustainability as:

"meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

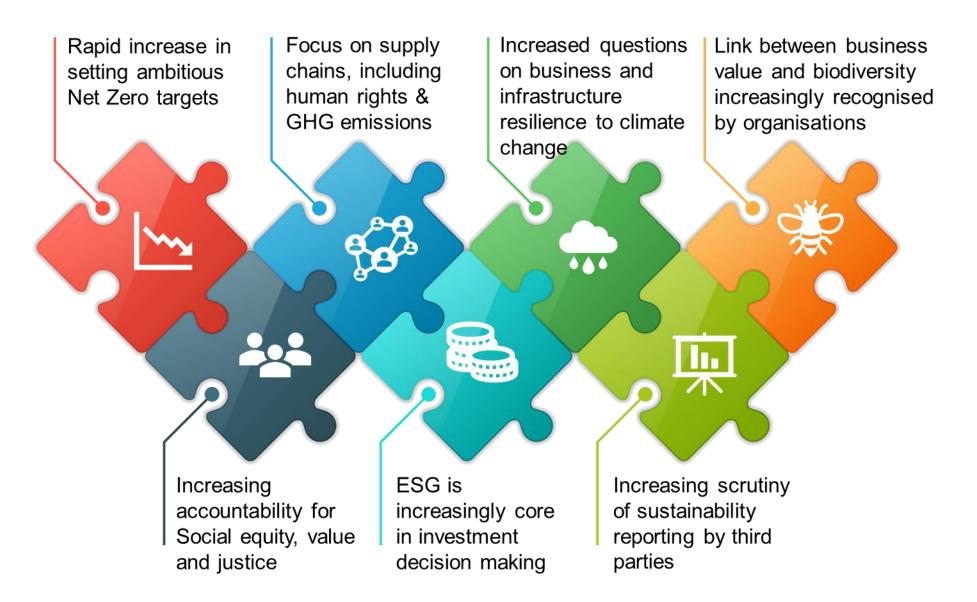


# SUSTAINABLE G ALS



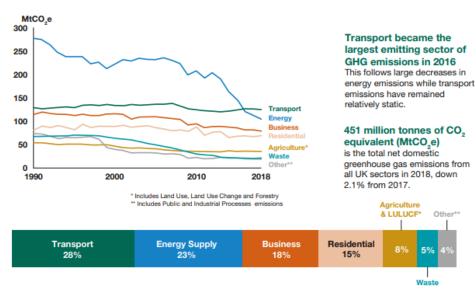


#### **Sustainability Trends**

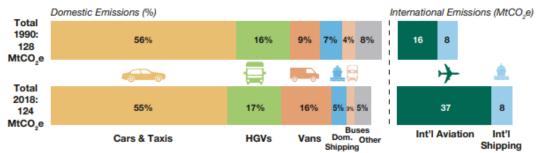




#### **GHG Emissions from Transport**

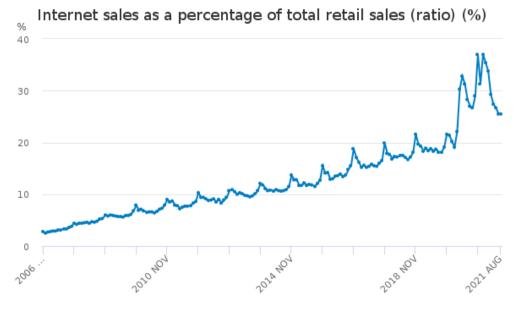


Source: 2018 UK greenhouse gas emissions10



UK Transport GHG emissions by mode, 1990 and 2018

Source: 2018 UK greenhouse gas emissions12



🛶 Internet sales as a percentage of total retail sales (ratio) (%)

#### Roads used frequently

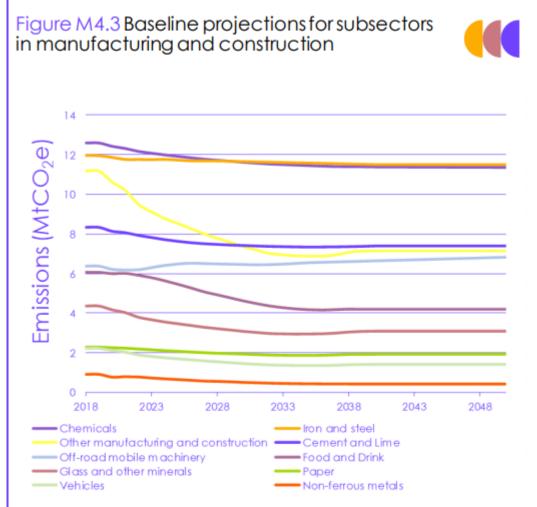
Travel at least 4 days a week



"The 2019-20 survey showed that half of all vans (51%) in Great Britain stayed local, within 15 miles of their base, on a typical day. Just over a third of vans travelled regionally (34%)..." DoT

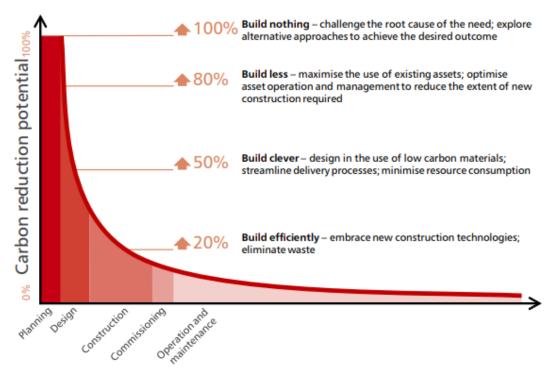
#### **Embodied Carbon**

- Embodied carbon: the emissions associated with the manufacture, transport and installation of goods and 'services'.
- Large, yet frequently overlooked, factor in construction.
- Needs to be considered in the whole life cycle of an asset.
- Concrete and steel are the biggest drivers of CO<sub>2eq</sub> emissions on a project
- Global market for cement replacements
- Consider the combination of engineering systems
- Circular Economy is Key

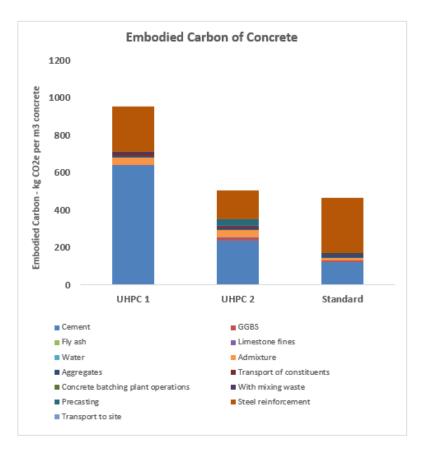


Source: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (2020) Breakdown of UK GHG emissions by source and greenhouse gas; BEIS (2020) Updated energy and emissions projections: 2019; Element Energy (2020) Deep-decarbonisation pathways for UK Industry, report for the Climate Change Committee; CCC analysis.

### **Addressing Embodied Carbon**



Source: Green Construction Board





#### **Climate Change Adaptation**

- Effects of global warming are 'locked in' and we will continue to see rising global temperatures
- Changes will manifest themselves differently by location and season
- Effects and impacts will occur in combination
- Adaptation has 'physical' and 'transitional' risks
- Typically engineering focussed, but the solutions are reliant on good historic data, modelling and innovation



112. Risks to transport from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning

Average UK wide scores

Maintain a watching brief surface water and groundwater flooding

13. Risks to infrastructure services from coastal flooding and erosion

14. Risks to bridges and pipelines from flooding and erosion

infrastructure from subsidence



#### **Biodiversity**

Science & Environment

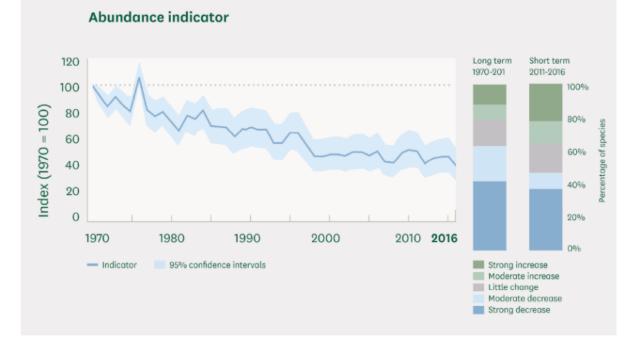
# Biodiversity loss risks 'ecological meltdown' - scientists



BBC Environment correspondent

🕒 1 day ago





- Britain has only half its biodiversity left
- Development and agriculture are the key drivers in UK for biodiversity decline
- Knock-on potential impacts from flooding, pollination, air quality and other ecosystems functions
- Ecological webs are complex
- Wellbeing and social value?



#### Air Quality – A Social Issue?

- Southwark Coroners Court ruled that the death of a 9-year old girl from Lewisham was attributable to poor air quality
- 40,000 premature deaths in the UK?
- Socio-economic impact of those living with existing conditions
- Electric vehicles will help, but still a lot of air borne particles from transport
- Construction activities play a significant part

Sector	PHE Rapid Evidence Assessment(s)	PM₁₀ ↓	PM <sub>2.5</sub> ↓	NO <sub>x</sub> ↓	SO₂ ↓	NH₃ ↓	NMVOC ↓
Agriculture	Industrial Agriculture	10.0%	4.0%	0.8%	N/A	87.6%	14.4%
Energy industries	Industrial Planning	2.7%	3.3%	22.4%	37.3%	0.1%	0.5%
Fugitive emissions	All	1.1%	1.1%	0.2%	1.4%	0.1%	15.8%
Manufacturing industries and construction	Industrial Planning	10.6%	16.1%	15.6%	21.6%	0.7%	2.4%
Industrial processes <sup>1</sup>	Industrial Planning	31.2%	12.9%	0.1%	4.8%	1.3%	54.1%
Residential, and small-scale commercial combustion	Behavioural Industrial	27.9%	43.1%	10.3%	25.5%	0.8%	6.2%
Road transport	Vehicle Planning	11.7%	12.4%	33.6%	0.7%	1.5%	3.9%
Non- road transport <sup>2</sup>	Vehicle Agriculture	2.4%	3.6%	16.8%	8.3%	0.0%	1.6%
Waste	Industrial Planning	2.3%	3.3%	0.2%	0.4%	3.5%	0.8%
Other sources	All	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	N/A	4.5%	0.4%
Total <sup>3</sup>	All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### What are the answers?

## FOCUS ON WIDER OUTCOMES

- The benefits to people and the environment, now and in the future
- With that in mind, what should we do differently?
- Link to the Circular Economy

## QUESTION

- Do we need this intervention?
- What are others doing?
- Why isn't this in the brief/ drawing/ purchase order?



