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FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY PROFESSIONALS

December 2017
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PLUS

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DECEMBER

Upfront

04 Comment

Tim Balcon, CEO of IEMA, on how members have inspired what has been a year to remember

05 Industry news roundup

07 COP23 news

08 IEMA news

Annual members survey results;
IEMA attends Bonn climate talks;
More members awarded Fellowship

Regulars

10 Legal brief

Regulations, consultations and court news, including fine for NE region activities

12 In focus

Can pesticides cause bumblebees to lose their buzz?

30 The big question

How can business change behaviour and attitudes towards sustainable resource management?

Connect

32 Member news

33 Member profile

Jess Kennedy, environmental consultant at RSK Environment

34 Member success

All the latest IEMA upgrades

35 IEMA Education

Course listings and providers



FEATURES

14 Interview: Professor Chris D Thomas

Leading ecologist and author argues how nature is thriving in an age of extinction

18 Energy

Paul Reeve explains the UK government's plans for a low-carbon economy

19 Investment

Rick Gould outlines the history of green bonds and explains how the financial sector can demonstrate their credibility

22 Reporting

Elisabeth Jeffries looks at how the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures can encourage more strategic reporting measures

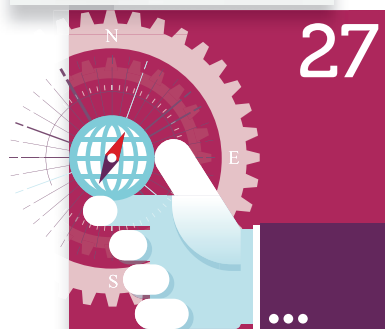
24 COVER STORY

Corporate social responsibility

David Burrows reports on how millennials are disrupting the business world

27 Politics

Charlotte Burns, Viviane Gravey and Andy Jordan discuss the complexities of Brexit, devolution and environmental governance in the UK



TIM BALCON, CEO OF IEMA

A year to remember

It's been quite a year. During the past 12 months, our membership has – in a word – performed. Members have got involved, contributed time, effort and expertise and generally made some noise. This encapsulates everything that membership and our profession is about; an alliance of people who want to work together to tip the status quo and improve what needs improving. It's genuinely inspiring, and I mean that literally.

We take inspiration from the work you do and what you say you need. That's why in 2017 we've taken your direction to power up our networks, hold more webinars, provide more guidance, create exciting events so you have options about the kind of things that make it into your diary, and deliver a brand new magazine, TRANSFORM – perhaps you've heard of it? We've also ramped up our policy, advocacy and engagement work with two new additions to our policy team – Marc Jourdan and Spencer Clubb. That extra capacity resulted in our attendance and influence at COP23, which is no small achievement.

All of this happened because you took the time to tell us what is important and what is valuable, and I'd like to thank you for that. We'll continue to listen to what you tell us and act on your recommendations – we're already looking at the results of the Member Satisfaction Survey to guide 2018's activity.

Later this month – also because you asked us to – we're bringing back a highly valued resource after several calls from members. What longer-standing members will remember as *The Practitioner* will return as the first in the new *Sustainability in Practice* series. *Change Management for Sustainable Development* updates on our 2008 *The Practitioner*, which was recently reviewed on Twitter by one member as a "lifesaver resource". It will provide renewed perspective, inspiration and practical guidance in the context of transforming the world to sustainability and the action you can take at work to contribute.

As we bring 2017 to a close, I'd like to wish you all the very best for the new year, and here's to making an impact in 2018.



IEMA Transforming the world to sustainability

IEMA is the worldwide alliance of environment and sustainability professionals, working to make our businesses and organisations future-proof. Belonging gives us the knowledge, connections and authority to lead collective change, with IEMA's global sustainability standards as our benchmark. By mobilising our expertise, we will continue to challenge norms, drive new kinds of enterprise and make measurable progress towards our bold vision: transforming the world to sustainability.

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ROUNDUP

ENVIRONMENT &
SUSTAINABILITY
NEWS AND VIEWS

GLOBAL WARMING

CO₂ emissions to rise for first time in four years

In a “step back for humankind”, CO₂ emissions are set to rise after a three-year plateau.

Global carbon dioxide emissions from human activities are set to be 2% higher this year than in 2016, according to a new report from the Global Carbon Project (GCP).

The rise follows a three-year period of emissions staying relatively flat, with the increase largely a result of greater coal use and industrial production in China.

The researchers say it is too early to speculate whether this is the start of a new trend, warning that we need to reach a global peak in emissions before 2020 if we are to meet the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement.

“We must reverse this trend and start to accelerate toward a safe and prosperous world for all,” stated Future Earth executive director Amy Luers.

China’s emissions are projected to grow by 3.5% in 2017 after two years of decline. They account for approximately 28% of the 41 billion tonnes of CO₂ emissions that are forecast worldwide this year.

India’s emissions are set to rise by 2%, although this is significantly less than the 6% per year averaged over the previous decade. The fall is thought to be a result of government interventions in the economy.

Meanwhile, emissions in Europe and the US are predicted to decrease by 0.2% and 0.4% respectively, but this is notably less than the 2.2% and 1.2% reductions averaged over the previous 10 years.

The remaining countries, which represent around 40% of the global total, are expected to see increases of around 2.3% in 2017, with emissions still rising in 101 nations with GDP growth.

Although the researchers say there are “several factors” pointing to a continued rise in 2018, long-term emissions are not expected to return to the persistent high growth rates seen during the 2000s of over 3% annually.

“This year we have seen how climate change can amplify the impacts of hurricanes, with stronger downpours of rain, higher sea levels and warmer ocean conditions favouring more powerful storms,” said lead researcher, professor Corinne Le Quéré.

“This is a window into the future. We need to reach a peak in global emissions in the next few years and drive emissions down rapidly afterwards to address climate change and limit its impacts.”

The researchers said their forecasts had an uncertainty range of between 0.8% and 3%.



PHOTO: AP/WIDEWORLD



SHORTCUTS



2017 set to be in top three hottest years on record

This year is likely to join 2016 and 2015 in the top three hottest on record, according to analysis from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

It said increasing carbon dioxide concentrations, rising sea levels and ocean acidification continues unabated, with various catastrophic hurricanes, floods, heatwaves and droughts recorded this year.

"Many of these events bear the tell-tale signs of climate change caused by increased greenhouse gas concentrations from human activities," warned WMO secretary-general Petteri Taalas.



Government facing fresh legal action over air pollution levels

ClientEarth is taking legal action against the UK government for a third time over its persistent failure to bring air pollution to within legal limits in the shortest time possible.

This comes a year after it celebrated a High Court victory forcing ministers to tackle a problem responsible for 29,000 premature deaths in the UK every year.

However, the proposals to date are still short of what is required, with ClientEarth CEO James Thornton adding: "It's time ministers came clean about the size of the problem."



Syria signs Paris Climate Agreement, leaving US isolated

The US is set to be the only country not participating in the Paris Climate Agreement, after Syria made the surprise decision to sign the accord. A total of 197 nations are now taking part in the 2015 pact, with the US only able to officially withdraw after its 2020 election.

"Donald Trump has isolated the US on the world stage," said Sierra Club executive director Michael Brune.

WATER SECURITY

Investment in water security at record high

The world's largest companies have committed a record \$23.4bn (£17.8bn) to improving water security this year, according to a new report from CDP.

This includes investment in desalination plants, reclaiming wastewater, and improving irrigation systems, with 70% now discussing water issues at boardroom level.

In addition, around 7% have established an internal value on water that takes account of the social and environmental costs often absent. "From brand damage to disrupted supply chains, water security is now big business and poses increasingly significant threats and opportunities to global firms," said CDP chief executive Paul Simpson.

The research analysed data from 742 companies, including Nestlé, Burberry and Kellogg's, finding a 40% increase in water management and performance disclosure since last year. However, 54% of those studied failed to disclose water risk and opportunity data to their investors and customers, with the energy sector still the biggest laggard.

The number of companies featuring in CDP's water A-list for the highest levels of water stewardship increased from 25 in 2016 to 73 this year, with the US, Japan and the UK most represented.

According to the G20, global water investment of \$6.4trn is required from the public and private sector to meet UN sustainable development goals by 2030.

BREXIT

New environment watchdog planned

An independent body for environmental standards in England will be set up after the UK leaves the EU under plans unveiled by environment secretary Michael Gove.

The move comes amid fears that laws will be watered-down following Brexit, with the new body intended to improve transparency and hold the government to account. "We will deliver a green Brexit, where standards are not only maintained but enhanced," Gove said.

"We are setting out our plans to ensure the powerful are held to account."

A consultation on the specific powers of the body will be launched early next year, while it will also explore how laws will be enforced after leaving the EU.

The European Commission currently monitors targets, scrutinises new legislation and takes action against illegal behaviour, while a series of key 'environmental principles' are presently only set out in EU treaties.



NATURAL DISASTERS

Call for climate damages tax on fossil fuel industry

More than 50 leading civil society organisations have signed a declaration calling for a tax on the fossil fuel industry to pay for the damage caused by natural disasters.

It argues that a lack progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions – of which the fossil fuel industry is responsible for 70% – has created changes in the climate to which vulnerable countries are unable to adapt.

Speaking at the COP23 climate talks in Bonn, Ronny Jumeau, Seychelles ambassador to the UN, said: “A key part of the solution is loss and damage finance – we need new sources of finance to cope with the impacts. A climate damages tax could provide a

new source of finance, at scale, and in a fair way.”

A report from the International Monetary Fund earlier this year revealed how low-income countries will bear the economic brunt of global warming – despite contributing very little to CO₂ emissions.

The declaration argues that revenue from the tax should be distributed through an appropriate UN body to developing countries to alleviate and avoid severe impacts of climate change.

In addition, it calls for the urgent replacement of fossil fuels, by mid-century at the latest, with renewable sources of energy. This would be assisted by increasing the rate of the climate damages tax over time.

AIR POLLUTION

EU fails to meet coal regs

Approximately 82% of EU coal power plants do not comply with new regulation on industry air pollution emission standards, according to research presented at the COP23 climate talks in Bonn by Climate Analytics.

The problem is particularly bad in Germany and Poland, which account for around half the EU's coal capacity, and neither country has announced phase out dates. This is despite Austria, Denmark, France, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, the Netherlands and the UK all committing to phase out coal by 2030.

Around 80% of German coal power plants fail to comply with the new EU regulation, while virtually none comply in Poland. Pollution from such plants is estimated to be responsible for 23,000 premature deaths in the EU every year.

The costs for upgrading coal plants to meet the air pollution regulation could be up to €14.5bn EU-wide, €4.3bn in Poland and €1.2bn in Germany. “The most economic and environmentally sustainable choice is not converting old coal plants,” said Climate Analytics CEO Bill Hare. “Instead they should be shut down, with investment made in renewables and modernisation of the electricity grid.”



CLIMATE SCIENCE

EU to cover US funding shortfall

French president Emmanuel Macron has said the EU will plug any funding gap to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) presented by the US government's decision to cut its support for the body.

Speaking in Bonn, Macron stressed that researchers “will not miss a single Euro”.

The UK will also double its 2017 funding to the IPCC and make a “multi-year pledge to support climate science”.

RISK REPORTING

New tool for investor climate risk disclosure

The Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) has confirmed it is building a new programme to help asset owners and managers better assess the risks of global warming.

It will provide strategic tools for analysing climate risks, enable peer-to-peer learning between investors, and give updates on risk reporting in line with recommendations from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.

IIGCC took part at the COP23 climate change conference “to showcase the many efforts investors are making to better assess climate risk and pursue low-carbon investment opportunities,” said IIGCC chief executive Stephanie Pfeifer.



IEMA IN THE NEWS

International standards key to operational success of Paris Accord

Governments must look to international standards in support of the new Paris Climate Accord as part of the COP23 talks in Bonn. This will ensure businesses can play their part in reducing carbon emissions and changing climate resilience.

Speaking on 9 November at an event at the COP23 climate talks in Bonn, Germany, entitled 'Adapting to Climate Change – Developments in International and European Standards and Accreditation', IEMA's chief policy advisor, Martin Baxter, said international business and product standards could prove critical in delivering the Paris Accord.

"COP23 is a real and necessary opportunity to catalyse action on climate change and ensure that the commitments made in Paris two years ago can be delivered. In addition to state-level action, international standards can be instrumental for 'non-state' actors and in supporting business engagement in delivering emissions reductions and adapting to a changing climate, so we are calling on the delegates here in Bonn to build on their positive impact."

➔ Full details at bit.ly/2mGTdzQ

Time running out for EU environmental acquis transposition into UK law

The Environmental Policy Forum (EPF), a network of UK environmental professional bodies and learned societies, which includes IEMA, is "deeply concerned" by the apparent lack of parliamentary scrutiny and the limited time remaining for the development of the secondary legislation required for a working statute book on Brexit day.

A day before the European Union (Withdrawal) Bill was laid before Parliament, the group stated: "It is essential that sufficient time and resource is made available for parliamentary committees to review and decide upon the appropriate level of scrutiny necessary for each statutory instrument."

➔ Find out more at bit.ly/2z2EqkP

COP23

#IEMANoCOPOut: IEMA attends Bonn climate talks

As world leaders, policymakers, regulators, standards bodies and professions from over 200 nations assembled in Bonn, Germany, for the 2017 UN Climate Change Conference, IEMA joined the action.

The 23rd United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties, also known as COP23, took place between 6-18 November. IEMA's chief policy advisor, Martin Baxter, and policy lead Nick Blyth attended as delegates, speaking at key side events focusing on the role of international standards.

They reported live from Bonn, tweeting their observations and updates using the #IEMANoCOPOut hashtag.

A key aim of the Bonn talks was to agree a 'rulebook' for the landmark Paris Accord, and IEMA called for

international standards to be taken into consideration to ensure the accord is operationally, not just strategically and politically, successful (see *IEMA in the News*, p9).

Ahead of his speech at a side event on 9 November entitled 'Adapting to Climate Change – Developments in International and European Standards and Accreditation', Nick Blyth said it is critical that COP23 delivers outcomes – but not just at the state level: "Climate change is urgent and our response needs to extend across society. Governments, businesses, professions, NGOs and standards bodies must collaborate and find the pathways for change. COP23 offers a critical opportunity for this endeavour."

➔ Follow #IEMANoCOPOut for continued updates

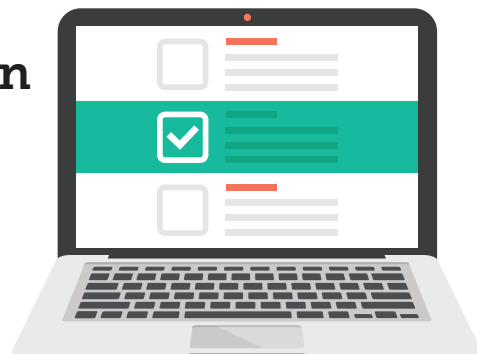
ANNUAL SURVEY

Member satisfaction results are in

IEMA's annual membership satisfaction survey closed on 17 November, and we would like to thank everyone who took part.

The survey takes place every autumn to assess what members most value about their membership, what they don't and how we are performing across all areas of membership, support and guidance and customer service. The results are used to inform IEMA's activity for the following year. Key parts of the 2016 survey guided the look, content direction and editorial approach of TRANSFORM.

908 members contributed their



view to the in-depth survey during the three weeks it was open. IEMA will now spend some time analysing the results and studying the comments, suggestions and questions. Preliminary results will be released before the end of 2017 and further findings in early 2018.



TRAINING

IEMA names latest batch of Fellows

An impressive list of leaders from environmental management, assessment, auditing, sustainability and business has just been revealed to name IEMA's newest Fellows.

Following the launch of the updated Fellow membership standard and new nominations route in July, the list of nominees has been both impressive and exclusive. 30 Fellows were named in the October issue of TRANSFORM, a further two applied direct in November and now another 27 successful nominees have been awarded membership by the Fellow appointments panel.

Leading in knowledge, experience and influence

► To view the full gallery of IEMA's newly elected Fellows go to bit.ly/2zWfaAA

Congratulations go to:

- Dr Richard Allan, James Hutton Institute
- Adam James Black, Collier Capital
- Adrian Barnes, Green Investment Group
- Allen Creedy, Ethical Partnership
- Allen Gorrington, Saint Gobain
- Andrew Nolan, Nottingham University
- Andy Spencer, Cemex Materials UK
- Beth Knight, Shining Hope for Communities
- Bruce Cockrean
- Christopher Szweda, The Linde Group
- Colin Braidwood, Interserve Support Services
- Dave Gorman, University of Edinburgh
- Edward Butt, Imperial Brands Plc
- Francis Sullivan, HSBC Holdings Plc
- Ho Yin Leung, MTR Corporation Ltd
- Lynne Ceeney, BSRIA Ltd
- Mike Barry, Marks and Spencer Plc
- Nigel Leehane, SLR Consulting Ltd
- Paul Pritchard, Sandwalk
- Paul Toyne
- Philip Case, Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP
- Stephen Thomson, Transport Scotland
- Steve Evans, University of Cambridge
- Steve Judd, Transport for London
- Tony Rooke, CDP
- Trevor Hutchings, Gemserv Ltd
- Vincent Neate, Relationship Capital Strategies Ltd

► Find out more about Fellow membership and how to apply or nominate at www.iema.net/membership/fellow-membership/



ADAM BLACK
Collier Capital



BETH KNIGHT
Shining Hope for Communities



EDWARD BUTT
Imperial Brands Plc



VINCENT NEATE
Relationship Capital Strategies Ltd

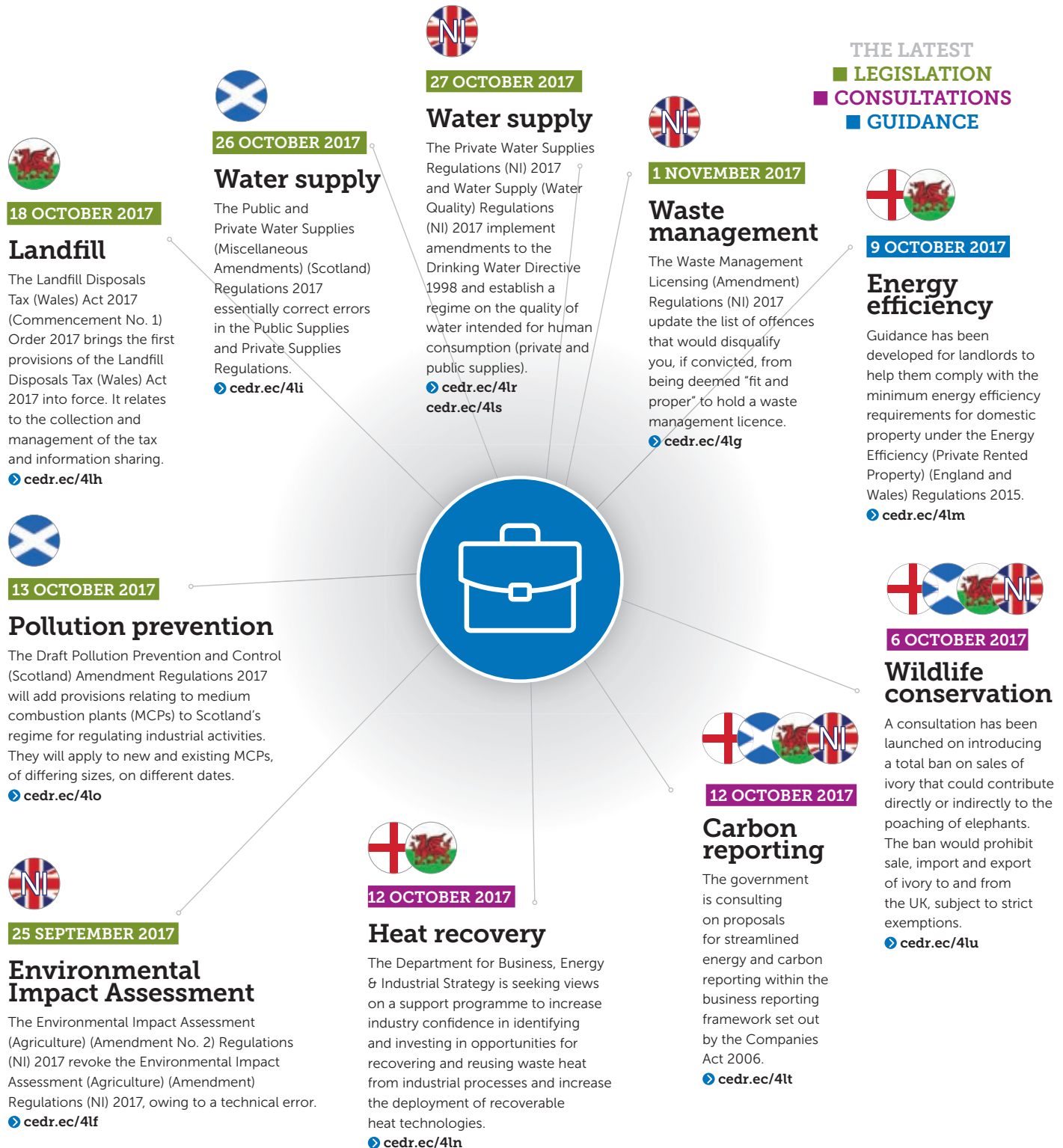


ANDY SPENCER
Cemex Materials UK



ALLEN CREEDY
Ethical Partnership

NEW REGULATIONS



INCOURT

IN COURT

Waste activities in UK's North East rack up costs of £750,000

Illegal waste activities have cost the North East of England upwards of £750,000 in fines, charges and clean-up costs.

The bulk of the charges originate from illegal dumping of waste in fields and empty commercial properties. The bill is then picked up by the unfortunate owners of the land used, and so the Environment Agency is concentrating its efforts on raising awareness of the risks criminals are posing.

Approximately 4,000 commercial properties are thought to be empty in the North East, and owners of properties and land are advised to make regular checks to ensure security. Furthermore, landlords should take extra care to check tenants, new and prospective.

Meanwhile, a Sunderland firm has landed itself a £14,700 fine for contributing to the dumping of 585 tonnes of waste, unlawfully.

Thompson Waste Ltd runs a waste transfer

station, located in Hendon. The company hired a local man, at a low cost, to remove waste from its sites. This breached duty of care legislation and the responsibility to check that the waste was being taken to the permitted destination. It cost the landlords of the site where the waste was dumped more than £100,000 to clean up.

A further investigation of a company based in Pallion, Sunderland, for similar offences is due to take place next year.

Waste crime diverts as much as £1 billion per annum from legitimate business and the treasury. Since April 2011 the Environment Agency has invested £65.2 million nationally to address it, according to its website.

The Environment Agency has appealed to the public and businesses to report suspected illegal waste activity, citing environmental pollution, fire risks and health and safety dangers as a few of the many issues attached to illegal waste.



OTHER NEWS

Scotland is home to world's first floating wind farm

Scottish first minister Nicola Sturgeon formally opened a £210 million floating wind farm, located off the coast of Peterhead, on 18 October. Standing at around 600ft and weighing 11,500 tonnes, the wind farm, which is a world first, can generate enough electricity to power 20,000 homes.

The project, known as Hywind, has been in development for more than 15 years, and is installed in water depths of up to 129m using mooring lines attached to the seabed. Usually, wind farms that are positioned on the seabed are at depths of around 50m.

Norwegian firm Statoil, which developed the project, believes floating turbines have the potential to work in depths of up to 800m.

The development was not without protests however. RSPB Scotland opposed the project, stating that, although the technology is a positive for energy, the impact on birds could be exceptionally high. It also believes that approval has already been granted for too many offshore turbines in the area.

Sturgeon praised the wind farm, commenting: "This pilot project underlines the potential of Scotland's huge offshore wind resource and positions Scotland at the forefront of the global race to develop the next generation of offshore wind technologies."

"In addition to the green benefits of renewable energy, it also has a very significant contribution to make to our economy."



CASE LAW

High Court ruling gives hope to environmental bodies

A High Court ruling has approved, in part, a judicial review into amendments to civil procedure rules in February 2017, which essentially removed a cap on costs that a person has to pay if they lose a case against a public body.

The case was made by three claimants in the case of R (The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Friends of the Earth Limited and Client Earth, all of whom have an interest in protecting the environment) v Secretary of State for Justice and The Lord

Chancellor. Their main concern was that the amendment allowed the court to vary the cap at any point in the litigation, which may deter others from bringing an environmental case to court for fear of having to pay extensive costs should they lose the case.

Mr Justice Dove examined the provisions of the EU's Aarhus Convention, which, among other things, provides for an access to justice in relation to environmental matters.

That convention is implemented

by each EU member state in different ways through domestic law. Under these rules, cases should not be "prohibitively expensive".

Bearing this in mind, Mr Justice Dove ruled, on the claimants' first ground, that any decision on a variation of cost capping should be made at the early stage of proceedings, giving a claimant certainty about potential costs. However, further consideration must be given to other matters of the case at a further hearing.



NATURAL WORLD

BUZZ OFF

According to new research by the University of Stirling, a neonicotinoid pesticide can affect the behaviour of bumblebees by interfering with the type of vibrations they produce while collecting pollen. Dr Penelope Whitehorn, who led the study, said: "We show that buzz pollinating bees exposed to the pesticide also collect fewer pollen grains." The study suggested that pesticide exposure may impair bees' ability to perform complex behaviours, such as buzz pollination. There are also fears that pesticides may be affecting the memory and cognitive ability of bumblebees. 

PHOTOGRAPHY: GETTY

Scientists agree we are living through a troubling period of mass extinction, with human overpopulation and overconsumption responsible for a biological annihilation of wildlife in recent decades. Earlier this year, a study revealed that 32% of known vertebrate species are decreasing, along with 40% of mammals and 45% of insects, while approximately 68% of evaluated plant types are also threatened with extinction.

In addition, experts believe species are dying out at 1,000 to 10,000 times faster than they would if it were not for the influence of human activity, with dozens becoming extinct every day, instead of the 'normal' rate of one to five per year.

Yet despite this profound loss of life, one university professor is causing a stir by shining a light on the vast myriad of species emerging as a result of human behaviour.

Chris D Thomas's new book, *Inheritors of the Earth*, challenges the general narrative of declining biodiversity, arguing that nature is actually thriving through this age of extinction.

Loss and gain

I catch up with Thomas amid a backdrop of media attention surrounding his first book, and am keen to ask why scientists seem so pessimistic about life on earth, if it is in fact thriving like he says. "There is this feeling that there is a way nature ought to be, and that the world is all going wrong under the influence of humans," he explains. "But there are actually many biological gains taking place, and I think it is important to understand and appreciate that, so we obtain a balanced view of how the world is changing."

It was the lack of reporting on these gains that motivated Thomas to write his book. He argues the gains have been both ecological and evolutionary, with the former demonstrated by organisms living in places they wouldn't have existed before humans came along, and the latter resulting in entirely new species evolving because of our impact.

"If you can get away from the idea that anything new is bad, and that everything old is good, those changes represent biological gains," he explains.

Thomas offers the example of the Oxford Ragwort – one of the UK's most common urban plants – explaining how it originated as a hybrid on Mount Etna, and was moved by plant collectors to Oxford. It was then transported all around the railway network, with its seeds sucked airborne behind trains to the majority of the country's towns and cities. In some places, it then hybridised with other plants, and the new hybrids became distinct species. "So we now have this bizarre scenario in Britain where more plant species have come into existence through hybridisation in the past 300 years than have actually died out in the whole of Europe, as best we know."

Although Thomas concedes the number of species in existence around the world has decreased in the human era, he says it is important to consider different ways of measuring biodiversity of life. For example, he points out that there are some 2,000 new species living in Britain as a result of humans altering the landscape and bringing species in, while the number of different plants on Oceanic islands has doubled. "Our perception of nature is seen through the lens of human values. Do you regret the losses more than you enjoy the gains?" he

Age of renewal

Chris D Thomas is causing a stir by suggesting that changing biodiversity represents the way nature is coping, and calls for a rethink on conservation practice. Chris Seekings meets the author of *Inheritors of the Earth* to find out more

ponders. "The question of what we care about most ultimately becomes a social issue for humanity as a whole to consider."

Challenging conservation

Thomas is also keen to point out that, throughout the entirety of life on earth, it has been the norm for species to die out or move to new geographical locations, arguing that the changes we often see today represent "the way nature is coping, rather than a symbol of how bad everything is".

Indeed, in his book, he explains how nature has come back from mass extinction before, and that an increasing variety of life seems likely for hundreds of millions of years to come.

So if much of the change we see today is a natural result of the earth 'coping', I ask if the efforts of conservationists are likely to be in vain? "There is a lot of effort, but there are only limited resources available," Thomas says. "Given the climate is changing, given that species are moving around the world in the wake of humans, species are bound to continue changing where they live. The positions that many people are defending – the status quo – are in many cases indefensible." ➤



Interview

Thomas explains that these conservationists may have some success over a number of decades, but that “ultimately, they are going to lose” and fail to reach their long-term goal. “So I am very anxious that we try and transfer resources as far as possible to things that are going to make a difference in the long run, rather than expend all our efforts on temporary successes,” he adds.

Instead, Thomas argues that if a population of a particular species looks like it is going to die out – for example, if it is disappearing from one country – conservationists should perhaps ask if the species as a whole is likely to be endangered. “If the answer is no, then does it really matter if that one species disappears from your country, if it has been replaced by two other species that arrive from somewhere else?” he asks rhetorically.

This reminds me of one animal that has had a significant amount of resources put into its protection – the giant panda. So have these efforts been a waste of time? “Although the ecosystems could probably manage without having pandas roaming around in them, it is a conservation symbol, and has been a really important driver for protecting substantial areas of forest,” Thomas explains. “A huge amount of biodiversity has been protected as a side-benefit of keeping panda populations alive – so I don’t think it is a species to give up on.”

He is also keen to stress that if a species seems endangered from a global perspective, it may represent a long-term source of concern, and the need for intervention. He points out that species are the “building blocks” of all past, present and future biological communities. “So if we lose lots of species at the global level, in some sense the world has lost some of its ecological flexibility and number of biological ‘spare parts’ we have available,” he adds.

It is not that Thomas is against conservation efforts, far from it, but he advocates much “broader thinking” about what needs protecting, and a change in how success is measured.

No silver bullet

Thomas concedes that conservation is context-dependent, but argues that any approach should have the future very much in mind. “Unfortunately, neither I nor anyone else has a silver bullet,” he admits. “But if new ecosystems and species come into existence because another becomes extinct, and those new biological communities will be appreciated in 100 or 150 years into the future, then essentially we are fighting a battle that we don’t need to fight.”

I put it to Thomas that it is far easier for conservationists to focus on saving species in our own countries now than trying



“Things changing is how biological diversity survives in the long run.”

More plant species have come into existence through hybridisation in the past 300 years than have died out, says Thomas

to predict what might come in their place in hundreds of years. “But it is not beyond the wit of man or woman to devise other metrics,” he replies. Thomas argues that in Britain for example, conservationists could decide to put all of their efforts into saving globally endangered species, rather than the majority that are nationally and locally under threat. “That would be prioritising the global bottom line rather than trying to save whichever species happen to be rare in a particular area at a particular time in our history.”

He also suggests that, as the climate shifts, we must allow animals and plants to move around, and may need to assist this. For example, species like the polar bear that are restricted to cold environments may have nowhere

cooler to go, while those on top of tropical mountains will have a similar problem. “We might be able to save some of them by moving species, although many will disappear if the climate changes a lot,” he adds.

However, moving species runs counter to many rules and regulations designed to prevent invasive species, something that Thomas believes should be re-examined. “We have 2,000 non-native species living in Britain and, as far as we know, no single native species has become extinct as a consequence. The chances of species being exterminated by moving them to new areas are extremely low in most parts of the world.”

Inevitable inheritors

Thomas conjures up an image of the future in which many of the animals we are familiar with seeing in certain geographic locations could instead be found in vastly different terrains.

This is not a bad thing, he argues. “Keeping the world as it was is not realistic in the Anthropocene epoch of environmental change – things changing is how biological diversity survives in the long run.”

He continues: “We have to work out how we are going to adapt in the context of that change, rather than cling to some sort of hope that it won’t happen.” He wants conservationists to celebrate the resilient and dynamic nature of the world’s animals and plants, rather than just mourn the losses.

In his book, Thomas suggests that instead of swimming against the tide of ecological and evolutionary change, it is important to remember that “old was once new”, arguing that the story of life is one of diversification and renewal.

“Perhaps my bottom-line message is that no change is simply not an option that is on the table. Instead, we need to discuss the sort of change that we would most like to see.”

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IEMA Transforming the world
to sustainability

The government's long-awaited clean growth strategy outlines its plans for an "innovative, low-carbon economy", and how it aims to achieve the UK's self-imposed carbon reduction targets up to 2030. It brings together no fewer than 50 existing plans and new proposals, and many of these will affect the UK's infrastructure and built environment.

Within its very broad approach to building a low-carbon economy, there are some favourites. First, the new strategy is particularly keen on offshore wind energy, where the UK is a global leader. And, despite rising capital and other

costs, nuclear energy will attract well over £450m of extra public cash. This is nearly double the allocation for boosting smart, distributed energy, even though the strategy sees this as vital if the grid is to handle increasing renewable energy and changing customer demand. Large-scale management of energy supply and demand, enabled by digitisation, would also reduce the need for nuclear or gas power stations need to be built.

Pointing to falling costs and improving technology, the strategy sees renewables and electrical energy storage as a headlining double act – if it can remove regulatory and market barriers. The 160-page document aims to support the

transition from fuel to electric vehicles and infrastructure, and it repeats the much publicised undertaking that by 2040, all new UK vehicles must be electric.

Despite the clear enthusiasm for offshore wind energy, there is nothing in this strategy about additional onshore wind, and the Swansea Tidal Lagoon is a regrettable absentee. Following the Hendry report, which advocated the Swansea scheme earlier this year, the new strategy says "...nascent technologies such as tidal range could also have a role, but must demonstrate how they can compete with other energy generation". Short of building a tidal lagoon, it's difficult to see how to demonstrate the relative value of this type of scheme. Significantly, the strategy also tells us that further growth in solar PV will be left to market forces, so it's heartening to see the first 'subsidy-free' UK solar installations coming on line.

With low- to no-carbon energy options now operating at multi-gigawatt levels, and with more capacity on the way, the strategy reminds us all that 'negawatts' – energy savings from better design and efficiency – are the cheapest way to cut carbon emissions and energy bills. This suggests that further government initiatives will, once again, try to bring large-scale energy efficiency to the UK's built environment.

Preventing atmospheric carbon emissions is, of course, far better than attempted cure. Even so, carbon capture and storage (CCS) has been viewed as vital to reducing atmospheric CO₂, notably by the Committee on Climate Change. Yet when it comes to carbon abatement, the government is lukewarm, and CCS gets only about a quarter of the new cash investment in nuclear, and just a tenth of the £1bn promised as recently as 2015.

Significantly, this new strategy entirely omits fracking, which until recently was a big hit in government circles, and it is not explained how Heathrow's third runway would fit in with the UK's increasingly challenging carbon reduction plans.

The government is inviting comments on its new strategy until December 2017. 

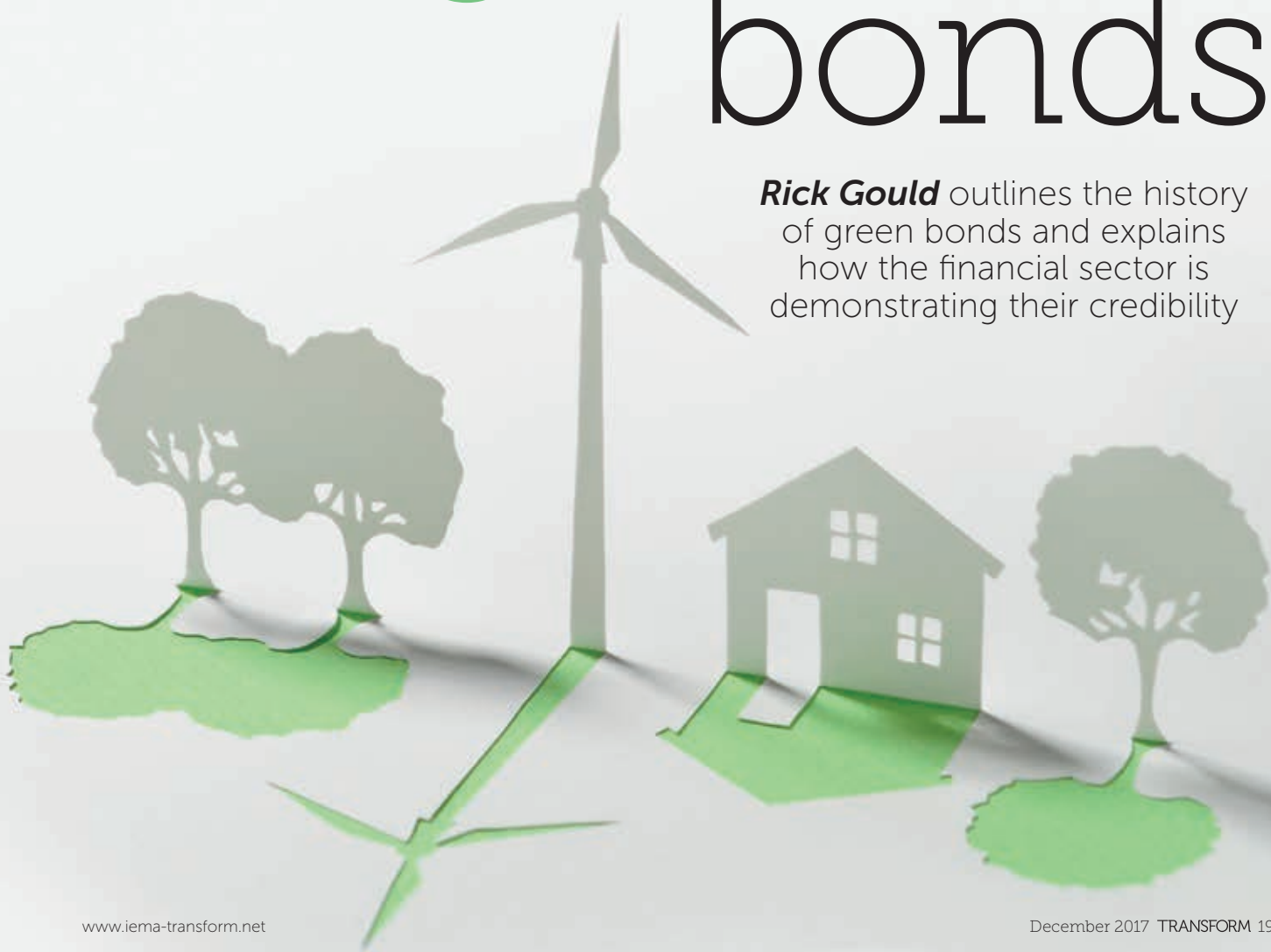
Paul Reeve explains the UK government's plans for an 'innovative, low-carbon economy'

Clean growth

PAUL REEVE Env FIEMA is director of business at the engineering and electrical services trade body, ECA

Green shoots of green bonds

Rick Gould outlines the history of green bonds and explains how the financial sector is demonstrating their credibility



In 2007, the European Investment Bank launched the first bond specifically targeted at investments to tackle climate change. One year later, the World Bank coined the term 'green bond' when it launched its strategic framework for development and climate change to attract investors to environmentally beneficial projects and programmes. Also in 2008, the World Bank partnered with Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (SEB), the Nordic financial services group, to issue the first labelled green bond. This bond was an immediate success and, since then, the World Bank has issued over US\$10 billion in green bonds.

'Strong governance and verification will be critical for this market to prosper'

From this relatively modest beginning, the market has soared. There are currently US\$895 billion worth of active green bonds and related climate-aligned bonds, according to *Bonds and Climate Change: The State of the Market 2017*, the sixth annual report produced jointly by HSBC and the Climate Bonds Initiative. The report defines climate-aligned bonds as those whose issuers have not labelled them as green bonds, even though they finance the low-carbon economy.

However, as the market has grown, several analysts have challenged the

environmental credibility of some of the projects that green bonds were funding. They have asserted that strong governance and verification will be critical for this market to prosper and retain the confidence of investors.

The role of the green bond

Put simply, a bond is a loan. The commonest form of bond is a fixed-rate redeemable bond, giving investors a fixed rate of annual interest income for a fixed term. When the term ends, investors get their capital back.

Green bonds are typically used to fund renewable energy, low-carbon, urban transportation, waste-minimisation, the circular economy, sustainable agriculture, climate-change resilience and efficient water use. The World Bank and its business partners developed the green bond in response to a demand for a low-risk financial product aimed at environmental protection. In particular, the aim was to finance climate change mitigation.

Green bonds are now contributing to that need, although there is



still a long way to go, as this task needs investment on an unprecedented scale. The International Energy Agency, for example, estimates that we need to invest at least \$53 trillion in the energy sector by 2035 to avoid dangerous climate change. Meanwhile, global commission The New Climate Economy has determined that US\$93 trillion is needed across the entire economy by 2030. Putting these figures in perspective, the present global bond market is valued at US\$100 trillion.

The growth of the market

The green bond market grew steadily, albeit modestly, from 2009-2013. However, in the past four years, during which time many large, institutional investors have entered this sector, its growth has been exponential. Since 2013, demand has far exceeded supply, while several high-profile institutions, such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the African Development Bank, started issuing their own green bonds. In the same year, Gothenburg became the first city to issue one. Since then, many other cities worldwide have realised the benefits of issuing green bonds to finance environmentally beneficial projects, such

as flood resilience programmes and low-carbon transportation. In the past two years, China officially launched its own domestic market for green bonds and has dominated the market since 2016.

Growing pains leading to principles and certification

Meanwhile, in 2013, as green bonds expanded, a group of institutions active within the sector worked with the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) to develop and publish a code of practice entitled the Green Bond Principles. This is a voluntary code to show that bonds are transparent, accountable, traceable and credible.

The principles do not specify types of green bond projects and programmes, but provide guidance on a range of suitable applications, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, low-carbon transportation, and sustainable forestry. The ICMA periodically reviews and revises the principles, based on feedback, and the latest version was published in June 2017.

As the principles strongly encourage independent auditing and verification, in 2015, the Climate Bonds Initiative developed and published the Climate Bonds Standard, applied through a certification scheme for bonds. This framework standard incorporates the Green Bond Principles, and adds a taxonomy of clearly defined investments to form the backbone of the low-carbon economy.

The Climate Bonds Initiative has also developed complementary, sector-specific standards for investments in the fields of water, solar power, wind energy, low-carbon buildings, geothermal energy and low-carbon transport. Additionally, it is developing standards for bioenergy and land-use. The first green bond was certified under the Climate Bonds Standard in 2015, and there are currently well over \$30 billion of bonds certified.

Sean Kidney, a co-founder of the Climate Bonds Initiative, explains: "If we are to successfully tackle climate change, then we need an enormous investment in projects to make this happen." He adds that "we founded the CBI to keep track of the green bonds market and provide models and advice in this field". The Climate Bonds Standard in particular is aimed at unlocking the massive bonds market and directing investments to the low-carbon economy. "Even though we have seen a lot of progress during the past 10 years, we need to significantly increase investments to combat climate change," he emphasises.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) recently started a working group to develop a unifying standard for green bonds, ISO 14030. This will build on the Green Bond Principles and Climate Bonds Standard.

Meanwhile, as this market grows, it means opportunities for a range of environment and sustainability professionals, such as in verification services and developing sector-specific standards in technical working groups.

Kidney asserts that anyone wishing to work in this field, especially from an environmental background, needs to learn and use the language of business and finance. If green bonds continue as they have started, they could underpin the transformation to the low-carbon economy. 

RICK GOULD MIEMA CEnv works for the Environment Agency, but is writing in a personal capacity as a freelance journalist

'If we are to successfully tackle climate change, then we need an enormous investment in projects to make this happen'





Elisabeth Jeffries looks at the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, which aims to redirect companies away from high emitting fuels and encourage more strategic reporting

A nudge in the right direction

Had German utility RWE reconsidered political risk, its finances in 2015-2017 might have been stronger. The company's shares fell in September 2017, after news that Germany's Green Party could join a government coalition. Earlier in the year, and partly for the same reason, its profits declined and the company scrapped its dividend.

That, at least, is the view of non-profit carbon disclosure organisation the CDP. The utility should open up more about the physical and regulatory climate-related risks to its business, the organisation suggests. Like many carbon-intensive firms, RWE has had to grapple with new cleantech policies, a risk that could hurt the firm. "RWE continues to struggle with the *Energiewende*, Germany's energy market transformation," observes Luke Fletcher, CDP utility analyst.

But now around 100 major businesses backed by CDP and other non-profits are uniting to exert more pressure, not just on utilities such as RWE but on hydrocarbons, industrial and service companies. The consortium, known as the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and launched in July 2017, wants more transparency on transitional and physical climate-related risk and opportunity in annual reports. Founded by global governance organisation the Financial Stability Board, TCFD claims many corporations still ignore this risk.

Reporting in this way means classifying assets, liabilities and acquisitions under the lens of climate change, facilitating a more appropriate pricing of risks and capital allocation. This could pre-empt regulation, and shifts the corporate perspective beyond immediate concerns.

A voluntary initiative, TCFD is influenced by shareholder activists, of course. Businesses with major fossil fuel assets may

well be reluctant to report down a channel with the potential to undermine their core business. Yet TCFD's demands are not particularly radical, since – in the UK at least – the Companies Act 2006 already requires corporations to describe the principal risks and uncertainties they face in their strategic reports. Nevertheless, many have omitted climate.

Improvements have been visible since the past decade as organisations responded to either regulatory or shareholder demands for data on historic greenhouse gas emissions. But now the pressure imposed by TCFD is to disclose consistently, not just in the corporate responsibility report but in financial filings – and to examine the future as well as the past.

TCFD suggestions do not require innovative accounting but in-depth information. "It would change what the directors are telling us in the strategic report, but wouldn't change the balance sheet and profit and loss account," explains Russell Picot, special adviser to TCFD and former chief accounting officer at HSBC.

"Including climate risk would sharpen disclosures on the impairment of cashflows arising from assets," he says. In addition, investors would access comparable scenario analysis relating at least to a 2°C temperature increase scenario as well as, for instance, business-as-usual (greater than 2°C) scenarios.

Some TCFD recommendations have already been met, but this is still rare. In its 2017 annual report, Scottish utility SSE provides considerable detail, scoring high marks from CDP. The company considers risks and opportunities arising from climate change in addition to a longer discussion in its sustainability report.

Unusually, it models its resilience against three core future energy scenarios, where Great Britain contributes a share of carbon reduction to limit global temperature rises to 2°C, 1.5°C and business as usual – between 3°C and 4°C. The analysis showed likely events if each scenario played out, and how SSE would respond.

Norwegian company Statoil is the best oil and gas performer on carbon disclosure for the longer-term horizon, according to CDP. In its 2016 annual report, Statoil states that the International Energy Agency's aim of limiting greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to around 450 parts per million of CO₂ "could have

a positive impact of approximately 6% on Statoil's net present value compared to Statoil's internal planning assumptions as of December 2016".

Meanwhile, reporting on the basis of carbon prices is improving, although it is highly inconsistent. Carbon pricing can be perceived as another way to express the risk of regulation on carbon emissions and to test corporate resilience in that light. Eight out of 11 oil and gas majors considered by the CDP use an internal carbon price, which ranges from US\$22/tonne to US\$57/tonne. Three are silent on the matter.

Among energy utilities, CDP finds RWE's profitability most exposed to carbon pricing, so that its carbon costs reduce its earnings before interest and tax by 13.7%, assuming a 2015 average traded carbon market price of €7.70. By contrast, the comparable figure for some other utilities, such as Centrica and Iberdrola, is less than 1%.

RWE is often criticised. But it does address some of these issues in its reporting, discussing the risk to its business from climate policy in the chief executive section of its 2016 annual report, for instance. However, CDP indicates that it publishes less than rivals.

The actual frameworks of climate risk disclosure have yet

to be shaped. "We need to see a period of experimentation. Three or four years down the road, we could potentially be assessing what is useful in the voluntary disclosures, and see it codified by institutions through, for example, stock exchange guidelines," says Picot.

He suggests that the most significant progression would be found in strategic discussions. "This is not going to result in a huge data drop by companies, but rather a thoughtful narrative description from board directors. It will hopefully be used as an engagement tool as well as a divestment tool," he says. A move towards less carbon-intensive business models could result, as well as a speedier transition to a low-carbon economy. However, says Picot: "We're not saying they should alter their business model but that the information needs to get out there so that the market can decide."

Disclosures on climate-related risk are improving, especially in the heavily regulated utility sector. However, this highly politicised argument will not be won overnight. Private-sector carbon-intensive corporations may agree to improve the quality of disclosure on climate change risks or physical resilience. In doing so, they are not just passively warding off risks – they are still powerful enough to influence the effects of disclosure. ¹⁰

ELISABETH JEFFRIES is a journalist and director of Spotted Lynx Media

"Now the pressure is to disclose consistently, not just in the corporate responsibility report but in financial filings"



Brand building has evolved beyond mere marketing to taking a stance on the world. But is there a point to purpose, or is it just greenwash? **David Burrows** reports

In May, Heineken caused quite a stir with its 'Open Your World' advert in which the brewer tackles how people talk to their political opposites. There is a feminist thrown together with a member of the 'new right' and a climate change denier teamed up with an environmentalist, for example. In pairs, they work together to do various tasks before watching videos of their partner's opposing points of view. But will they leave or thrash out their differences over a beer (Heineken, of course)?

The advert is just one of a number of 'purpose-based' marketing campaigns that have left consumers positive and peeved in equal measure. From Pepsi and Unilever to Lloyds Bank and Apple, big corporates are falling over themselves to tell people that, these days, they're about more than making profit.

"We want to become a brand that is purpose driven, as ultimately this builds trust and is exactly what any customer should expect from a business like ours," said Tesco CEO Mike Smith earlier this year as he launched the supermarket's campaign to tackle food waste. Danone boss Emmanuel Faber is another who has been pushing purpose over profit. "A revolution is cooking, what are we going to do about it?" he asked at a Consumer Goods Forum meeting in June, as he spoke of a "broken" food system, the "time bomb" of wealth concentration and the "social injustice" of food inequality.

Are these statements contrived, or do brands really care? Is there a point to purpose, and how is it measured? Or is it just greenwash dreamed up by marketers?

"The days of brand image where you could say one thing and do another are over, and the task for a marketer today is about building brands that people can really believe in," says Becky Willan, former CSR manager at the Body Shop and co-founder of brand purpose agency Given. "Successful brand building has become more than just product marketing – it's about having a point of view on the world."

Indeed, Heineken didn't go for the well trodden (and safer) promotional path of 'my beer's better than yours'. "It showed that it understands this is a divided world and sees its role as helping people to talk to one another," explains Paulina Lezama, brand and purpose director at creative consultancy Radley Yeldar (RY).

In a survey of corporate leaders by Harvard Business Review Analytics and EY's Beacon Institute,

89% said a strong sense of purpose drives employee satisfaction. What's more, 84% said it can affect an organisation's ability to transform (Faber's point, above) and 80% believe it helps increase customer loyalty.

This is certainly the case for those brands that have demonstrated a commitment to sustainability, according to research by Nielsen. "They outperform those that don't," the analysts reported – sales of goods from sustainable brands increased 4% in 2015, and fell 1% for all the others. They also discovered that 66% of shoppers are willing to pay a premium for sustainable products – up from 55% in 2014 and 50% in 2013.

A more recent poll, conducted in the UK, Germany, US and Brazil by data platform CitizenMe and brand consultancy Wolff Olins, found that 41% of people believe companies 'ought to be a force for positive change'. However, just 13% think businesses have managed it, because of their 'preoccupation with profits'. What consumers say and what they do can be

very different, especially when it comes to buying greener products, but there is something going on.

Unilever has claimed there's a £853bn opportunity for brands that make their sustainability credentials clear; a third of consumers already buy from brands based on their social and environmental impact. Millennials are a particular target for those promoting purpose – social or environmental, global or local.

In fact, the trend towards uncovering purpose among established brands like Heineken

and Unilever is in the most part a response to the success of new brands and start-ups that have emerged with a fully formed mission, says B&B Studio strategy director Lisa Desforges. "It's a generational thing," she explains. "These are millennial brands started by millennial entrepreneurs that reflect the needs and desires of millennial consumers. These brands understood the emerging desire for a more socially conscious approach to consumerism because their founders felt it too."

That doesn't mean established brands can't have a purpose beyond profit, though. Desforges adds: "When Nike speaks out about racial diversity, it feels relevant for an urban sportswear brand. When Jigsaw defends immigration [as in its current high-profile campaign], it's in line with what British fashion and style really means."

In other words: purpose is an almost effortless part of the brand. Another example is Wonderbra, which is in the business of self-confidence for women rather

'Big corporates are falling over themselves to tell people that they're about more than making profit'



Corporate social responsibility



than selling lingerie. Likewise, motorcycle manufacturer Harley Davidson exists to provide freedom and help men rebel, which begs the question: does purpose have to deliver social good?

This is a concept that Richard Storey, global chief strategy officer at M&C Saatchi, has been grappling with. He's come to the conclusion that marketers have begun conflating the notion of 'purpose' with the idea of 'social good'. Brands need to be good in the sense of exceptional, outstanding and unusual – but not necessarily in the sense of worthwhile, righteous and valuable.

Mark Ritson, marketing professor and columnist for *Marketing Week* magazine, has a similar view: he supports all the viewpoints expressed in the Heineken ad (transgender rights, feminism and climate change), but "doesn't see what this has to do with Heineken".

Florence Touzé, author of *Marketing, Lost Illusions: Let's Move on to a More Respectable Approach*, feels that big brands risk distancing the business from its original mission. "They should perhaps steer clear of such vast subjects," she tells me.

Pepsi will no doubt wish it had. The drinks manufacturer's latest campaign video featured model Kendall Jenner, who, coming across the scene of a protest (seemingly designed to reference the iconic photograph of Ieshia Evans during a Black Lives Matter protest last year), offers one of the police officers a can of cola. It was widely criticised for 'co-opting the imagery of protest movements to sell soda', as the *Guardian* put it. The ad was pulled. "Pepsi was trying to project a global message of unity, peace and understanding," the company said in a statement. "Clearly, we missed the mark, and we apologise."

In a world where bad news spreads fast and thick, brands

that jump on the purpose bandwagon too early can be in for a bumpy ride. Storey at Saatchi says he often has to give companies a "reality check" when they come in seeking a purpose. Others seem to have similar experiences. Becci Gould, senior account director at Kin&Co, a global culture and communications consultancy, says she and her colleagues are "quite strict" about how they advise their clients – which include the likes of TripAdvisor and O2. "The worst thing you can do is ask your brand or PR agency to come up with your purpose," she warns.

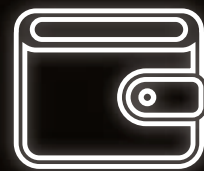
Purpose can't be rolled out like an IT system – it's more emotional, suggests one expert, but that doesn't mean it's immeasurable. Every year for the past three years, RY has produced a 'fit-for-purpose index', which lists the top 100 brands that are best-placed to put purpose into practice. The analysis covers everything from whether the purpose addresses a human or world need to how it's championed by the CEO and filtered to every corner of the business – think of the Nasa janitor, who, when asked by John F. Kennedy what he was doing, responded with "Well, Mr President, I'm helping put a man on the moon".

Unilever (89%) came top of the index, followed by Lloyds Banking Group (88%) and Philips (86%). What set the first 10 apart is that they've established key performance indicators, metrics and targets against the purpose. Indeed, one of the big criticisms of purpose is that it can't be measured. However, this must be at the heart of it all – without measurement, the brand has no credibility.

Tom Cumberlege, an associate director at the Carbon Trust, puts it like this: "It's great for a business to have an environmental purpose – on carbon emissions, for example. But the crunch is whether its targets are aligned with those the world is trying to achieve



of respondents believe a strong sense of purpose helps increase customer loyalty



£853bn

opportunity for brands with clear sustainability credentials

1/3

A THIRD OF CONSUMERS buy from brands based on social and environmental impact

through the Paris Agreement. If not, then surely that's not purposeful."

RY's Lezama insists the companies that "get it" are growing in number. They're trying to use their resources to do something better, she says, and gathering the evidence to prove it. "They're trying to inject the credibility the private sector needs," she adds, "and, as the penny drops, it feels like companies are being a lot more genuine." That doesn't mean they can't still make a profit, though. ■

DAVID BURROWS is a freelance journalist



Devil is in the detail

Charlotte Burns, Viviane Gravey and **Andy Jordan**
discuss the complexities of Brexit, devolution and
environmental governance in the UK

Brexit matters for the environment, agriculture and fisheries in the UK. All these policy areas have been profoundly 'Europeanised'.

Moreover, they are also devolved policies, which makes their future development an issue of political contention between the UK government based in Westminster and the devolved administrations.

Brexit raises some fundamental questions about whether we need common environmental standards, principles and frameworks within the UK, whether it is necessary for all policy areas and what kind of mechanisms are required for future policies to work effectively.

The devolution agreements post-date the UK's membership of the European Union and were premised on the continuing involvement of the EU.

For devolved policy areas such as the environment, EU rules have provided a minimum benchmark by which all EU (and, by extension, UK) states have to abide. This arrangement has allowed Scotland and Wales to push ahead with more ambitious policies on climate change, and Wales has an ambitious sustainability and wellbeing agenda,

supported by a future generations commissioner.

Further divergence in environmental policy across the UK is one possible outcome of Brexit, as responsibility for devolved policy areas may, in principle, revert to the devolved administrations. But the EU Withdrawal Bill suggests that policymaking powers vested in Brussels would be returned to the UK government, which would then decide whether to devolve them down to the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish governments.

This prospect was greeted with howls

of outrage from the Scottish and Welsh governments, which accused Theresa May of planning a power grab that both undermined their constitutional rights and also failed to allow for sufficient parliamentary scrutiny in Westminster, Cardiff Bay and Holyrood.

The threat from Scotland and Wales to withhold their legislative consent for the bill led to a Joint Ministerial

Committee (JMC) meeting, which issued a joint statement calling for common frameworks and highlighting the need

for measures to keep the UK internal market functioning effectively.

The JMC statement is primarily designed to calm troubled political waters but leaves some crucial issues unresolved. While it appears flexible on what common frameworks may entail (from minimum standards to common goals or mutual recognition) it remains vague on the process through which the frameworks will be agreed.

The flexibility on common frameworks is welcome, as commonality across the UK is not relevant to all environmental issues to the same extent, and different types of frameworks are needed.

Thus, while common standards for drinking water make eminent sense, different approaches to reach 'good' environmental status as currently required by the water framework directive, may be needed, as the UK states are ecologically diverse. This diversity has led to differences in how EU policies are implemented and funding is allocated.

For example, in the field of agriculture, England spends over 70% of its rural development funds on agri-environment schemes, compared with 15% and 21% in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Given the high level of diversity already present within the UK, further divergence is not necessarily a bad thing. But agreement of when common goals

'The pressure on the UK to build a coherent governance architecture to handle these issues is mounting as Brexit day approaches'

and targets are required must be crafted to mitigate against a race to the bottom. Environment secretary Michael Gove has suggested that devolved nations should continue to develop nationally appropriate policies and strategies.

The devil lies in the detail. A key problem is the UK's asymmetric devolution settlements. England does not have its own parliament or government, so those of the UK typically represent the English interest. England is also the most populous of the UK states and has the largest markets and higher GDP per capita. Scotland has traditionally enjoyed more constitutional power than Wales, especially in relation to fiscal policy. Meanwhile, Northern Ireland still does not have a government and therefore does not even have a voice in the ongoing debate.

Given these complexities, the pressure on the UK to build a coherent governance architecture to handle these issues is mounting as Brexit day approaches.

But, at the moment, there is still plenty of scope for disagreement. Will size matter in deciding future cooperation or will all states have an equal voice? Will Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland be able to outvote England?

Here, goodwill will be a precious asset. There are already institutional structures to allow for cooperation across the nations of the UK but they have not always worked well. The Joint Nature Conservation Committee allows for cooperation at a technical level but is primarily concerned with implementation. At a political level, the JMC only meets when UK ministers decide to – creating key uncertainties for the devolved nations.

A key test of the willingness of Westminster to build political goodwill will come when the scope of future common frameworks is determined. For example, there are reserved matters (dealt with by the UK government) that significantly affect devolved responsibilities, such as trade policy. There is ongoing concern that, in seeking new trade deals, the UK may find itself lowering standards as part of the agreement.

There is a need to resolve how devolved competences will be accommodated – such as the ability to

opt out of growing genetically modified crops, as is currently the case in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

From an environmental perspective, the key challenge is to work out which environmental issues require a common approach and which do not. Once that decision is made, the next step is to develop a process of legislating that is flexible enough to accommodate diversity.

One such model is the current EU system, whereby directives specify the ends to be achieved but leave it to the member states to decide the means by which they do so.

For Northern Ireland, different questions arise: what needs to be common, and common with whom? If we consider the island of Ireland as a single biogeographical unit, then shared approaches to deal with biodiversity, water quality or even waste crime are likely to be needed. Yet as Northern Ireland is part of the UK, common product standards and rules concerning, for example, industrial pollution and the application of the polluter pays principles are required.

None of these problems is insurmountable – indeed it is imperative that we find solutions to protect our environment. There are models that can and do work. Ironically, a good guiding principle here is that of subsidiarity, which is commonly used in federal systems, and states that decisions should be made at the most appropriate level.

Subsidiarity was championed as a way to preserve the UK's national sovereignty within the EU. Now that we are on the cusp of 'taking back control', it is a timely moment to have an internal debate about where control should lie.

But the key ingredients to ensure that appropriate structures are put in place are leadership, goodwill and a genuine commitment to cooperative arrangements that work for the environment across the UK nations. Currently, they are notable by their absence. ¹¹



THIS MONTH WE ASK...

How can
business change
behaviour and
attitudes towards
sustainable
resource
management?



Let us know at iema-editor@redactive.co.uk if you have any questions you want answering in a future issue.

The big question



CHRIS MURPHY

Deputy chief executive, Chartered Institution of Wastes Management

"It makes long-term business sense"

The evidence to suggest that sustainability is good for business is becoming ever harder to refute. Some of the world's biggest brands are leading from the front – with Unilever setting a zero-waste-to-landfill target across its global factory network to the Coca-Cola Company in Western Europe and Coca-Cola European Partners committing to collect 100% of packaging to ensure no litter ends up on the street or in the ocean, and to double the use of recycled plastic in its PET bottles to at least 50%.

These decisions are not being made through simple altruism but because it makes long-term business sense to be more resource efficient, to reduce waste, and develop a brand image that shows consideration for the planet.

Customers do expect it. In 2015, a global online study by Nielsen found that 73% of millennials were willing to pay extra for sustainable offerings, up from 50% in 2014. There was also a rise in the percentage of respondents aged 15-20 (Generation Z) who were willing to pay more for products and services from companies committed to positive social and environmental impact – up from 55% in 2014 to 72% in 2015.

It is a bottom-line issue too, as material and energy costs continue to rise. Research by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs in 2011 suggested that British businesses could save around £23bn a year by being more resource-efficient.



NATHAN GRAY

Head of sustainability, Helistrat

"This is the missing link to turn ambitions into reality"

Sustainability is not a new concept. However, with the advent of the circular economy, rising customer expectations and government regulations, what was once seen as a 'nice to do' is now a requirement for successful businesses.

Robust sustainability plans with ambitious targets have become the norm. But when it comes to delivering on them, faced with the daunting scale of their goals, businesses often hit a brick wall.

Resource management is the missing link in developing roadmaps that turn ambitions into reality. This will require businesses to rethink what they believe they know about waste management and to embark on strategic partnerships.

As industry and society acknowledges the cost of waste, an inevitable evolution has begun where we are now talking about resources. Prevention of waste is paramount – everything produced must be seen as a resource to be reused or transformed into something new.

This first step is to work out what waste you produce, why, then create processes to prevent or reduce it. By managing waste at the outset, you can deliver shared value and create new revenue streams, rebates and innovation, improving the environment, creating social opportunity, limiting carbon impact and creating cleaner, greener energy.

Businesses must look beyond waste management as an end-of-pipe service and see resource management as a strategic partnership.



JAMES DIXON MIEMA CENV

Head of sustainability and compliance, Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

"Nurture champions"

Times are hard. We've all got to do more with less. NHS trusts across the country have to save millions of pounds, and sustainability professionals can help.

Sustainable resource management makes sense. Long-term, no business, organisation or ecosystem would exist without it. In NHS terms, saving money frees up valuable funds for patient care and helps make this cherished institution that bit more sustainable.

Behaviour change is widely cited as the intervention that provides the biggest return on investment. But in a large organisation whose number-one priority is patient care, convincing people of the need for efficient resource use can be challenging.

You've got to pick your battles and share your successes in the hope that they multiply. We've had most success by engaging like-minded members of staff – our green champions. In tailoring our methods and priorities of different staff groups, we have made sustained improvements in recycling, water and energy use, sustainable catering and low-carbon models of care.

Working with these keen individuals has allowed us to make them part of the solution. We've developed ways of making the 'right' choice easy and limiting the 'wrong' choice. This could be as simple as correct bin placement in a ward, or ensuring only the CEO can sign off air travel. Bureaucracy can sometimes have its benefits!

CONNECT

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY NEWS FROM IEMA



WEBINARS

12 DEC

Brexit and Beyond: Future UK Environment Policy

The process of leaving the EU and transposing EU law into UK law offers significant challenges and opportunities for the environment and economy. IEMA has developed a number of core principles as a touchstone to guide the UK's transposition of the European Union 'environmental acquis' through the Great Repeal Bill, and for developing a post-Brexit environmental policy framework.

➤ To book: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/2439749617673455107>

19 DEC

UK Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

The UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) is consulting on the future of energy and carbon reporting. This webinar is your opportunity to learn about the consultation and to understand and feedback on key issues and considerations. This webinar is an important opportunity to influence and improve UK environmental policy.

➤ To book: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/8177323448800189442>

16 JAN

2018 with IEMA: Setting the Profession's Voice for the Year Ahead

In your first IEMA webinar of the year, IEMA CEO Tim Balcon and chief policy advisor Martin Baxter will outline our plans for the year ahead. You'll hear how we'll be using our combined influence as a profession to impact change and talk you through policy changes to watch out for.

➤ To book: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/8607133538375856387>



"Catching up with this month's edition of @iemanet TRANSFORM magazine and found this lovely writeup of the @IEMAfutures event in Leeds. Delighted everyone enjoyed it and still talking with attendees!

#yourimaginationisthelimit

@Catalicity



"Massive congratulations to our assistant project manager Lauren Reece for passing her @iemanet exam and qualifying as an associate member."

@AtmoConsulting



"Great fun chairing this #IEMAGenZ panel of exceptional young people tonight, discussing the expectations of young people in the workplace."

@quinn_runicle

"Great to see my professional body speaking up on this issue @TimBalconIEMA @iemanet #NoCOPOut"

@ACE_W



"MY @iemanet certificate arrived today 🎉🌱💧🌊"

@_MARKLEWIS_

"Huge congratulations to our @useful_Projects Trust pal @Carrie_Behar who has passed her @iemanet review and is now a #chartered #environmentalist!"

@Catalicity



Why did you become an environment and sustainability professional?

I have always had an interest in the environment – from my undergraduate degree in marine geography to realising, in my first job, that I would like to pursue a more environmental career.

What was your first job in this field?

My current role as an environmental consultant at RSK is my first job in the environmental industry. I moved into the field after my last job as a project coordinator for a company working in offshore cables.

How did you get your first role?

I did a master's degree in environmental consultancy, which required me to complete a placement with an environmental company. I undertook this at RSK and was lucky enough to be offered a job in the same department after the placement.

What does your current role involve?

Project managing and coordinating environmental surveys and environmental impact assessments for a wide variety of projects.

How has your role changed/progressed over the past few years?

I am relatively new to this career, but I have seen my role change over the past year or so in gaining more responsibility and managing my own projects from start to finish.

What's the best part of your work?

Seeing projects all the way through from tender to delivery of the reports to the clients, and knowing you have completed them as smoothly as possible and within the timescales the client has asked for. Also, working with great teams throughout the company, which makes the job a lot easier.

What's the hardest part of your job?

The uncertainty of what you could uncover during a survey. This could delay the project and its planning submission, so having to inform the client can sometimes be tough.

What was the last development event you attended?

An asbestos awareness course organised by my employer, RSK.

What did you bring back to your job?

I brought back more awareness of asbestos, such as where it can be found and how it can affect people on site and the surveys that I manage. It was a very useful course to attend, and I really expanded my range of knowledge on this subject.

What are the most important skills for your job?

Time management, good communication and the ability to be a strong team player.

Where do you see the profession going?

I believe the environmental sector will become increasingly important for everyone. There is a growing awareness and interest in public health and mental wellbeing, which will become a crucial factor in future development. There will be an increasing need to develop more



CAREER PROFILE

Jasmine Bedford

MIEMA CEnv

Environmental consultant at RSK Environment

sustainable projects that not only protect but also enhance the environment.

Where would you like to be in five years' time?

Hopefully, I'll be on a beach somewhere! But professionally I would also like to have progressed my career to principal consultant level, and to continue working with a great set of people and on exciting and diverse projects.

What advice would you give to someone entering the profession?

Give everything a go – every opportunity is worth exploring. If you are not sure you have enough experience, don't be worried to ask for help from colleagues that do. You only learn from doing.

How do you use the IEMA Skills Map?

A lot at the moment, as I am trying to revise for the practitioner exam. It is a very helpful way to ensure I have covered everything and have the knowledge I need.



Describe yourself in three words...

Positive, proactive and a team-player.

What motivates you?

Seeing **Sir David Attenborough** on programmes such as the most recent *Blue Planet II* and realising the environment is very fragile and that, as humans, we depend on it. We need to understand that our future depends on what choices we make today, which needs to be a major consideration in developments that we're planning now. We need to take environmental issues into account from design to delivery in order to secure a positive long-term future.

What would be your personal motto?

Whatever will be will be. Concentrate on working hard on the things that you can change—if you can't change it, then there is no point worrying about it.

Greatest risk you have ever taken?

I am not sure I have taken any great risk up to this point in my life, but I still have plenty of time! So let's hope that, when I do, it is an exciting and worthwhile risk to take.

If you could go back in history, who would you like to meet?

Beatrix Potter is someone I'd love to meet. She was inspirational, with achievements ranging from being a savvy businesswoman, writing and illustrating books, to purchasing 15 farms and 4,000 acres of land. She invested in the Lake District, preserving buildings and farms in keeping with the rural nature of the area, and saved many from development. She continued to have an active part in caring for the farms and land until she left them to the National Trust after her death. 🌱



Visit www.iema-transform.net for the full member profile

LATEST MEMBER UPGRADES

ASSOCIATE (AIEMA)

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Gerard Heatley
Gareth Dunning, Bekaert Handling Ltd
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Cormac Cleary, University of Westminster
Roger Connick, BRE Global
Tammy Krylova, The Francis Crick Institute
Avril Johnston, Scottish Power
Charlie Tracey
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Jonathan Sowerby, Vital Human Resources
Phillip Roberts, Nortek Global HVAC
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Claire Woolley, Sanctuary Housing Group
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Sebastian Blum, BMW (UK) Ltd
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Lee Evans, Warburtons Ltd
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Steve Phipps, Owen Mumford
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Rebecca Gysin, Connect Plus Services
Elizabeth James, Reconomy
Peter Walker, Stanley Security Solutions Ltd
Jack Douglas, Royal HaskoningDHV
Gabriela Boca, Environment Agency
Georgina Grant, Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd
Ewan Moffatt, Willmott Dixon
Nicoletta Vianello

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Chris Clarke, ICE
Penelope Borton, AECOM Ltd
Dominik Pinnington, BAE Systems Surface Ships Ltd
Seaton Price, Carillion Amey Ltd
Henry Bonuah, Global Rail Construction Ltd
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Robert Davies, Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd
Swati Singh, HS2

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Adrian Barnes, Green Investment Group
Allen Creedy
Allen Gorringer, Saint Gobain
Andrew Nolan, Nottingham University
Andy Spencer, Cemex Materials UK
Beth Knight, Shining Hope for Communities
Bruce Cockrean
Christopher Szweda, The Linde Group
Colin Braidwood, Interserve Support Services
Dave Gorman, University of Edinburgh
Edward Butt
Eileen Donnelly, Co-operative Insurance Society (CIS)
Francis Sullivan, HSBC Holdings Plc
Ho Yin Leung, MTR Corporation Ltd
Ian Hill, BT Plc
Lynne Ceeney, BSRIA Ltd
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Nigel Leehane, SLR Consulting Ltd
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Paul Toyne
Philip Case, Pricewaterhouse Coopers
Shaun McCarthy, Action Sustainability
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Tony Rooke, CDP
Trevor Hutchings, Gemserv Ltd
Vincent Neate, Relationship Capital Strategies Ltd

TRANSFORM

EDUCATION FOCUS

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Winter 2017

INSIDE

Driving change

Rufus Howard
reports on the key
activities of the Impact
Assessment Network

Inside story

Jess Kennedy of
Arup reveals how
sustainability became
her career of choice

Training providers

Find a course to suit
your next career step



In February 2015, IEMA launched the Impact Assessment Network and assembled a steering group with representatives from across government, academia and the private sector.

The IA Network has developed a number of task and finish and subgroups that have delivered a range of events, guidance and webinars to IEMA members. Our current groups cover: heritage, soils, climate change resilience and adaptation, traffic and transport, accidents and disasters, health, and digital impact assessment.

In addition, the steering group has helped to create an international group, which has now become a separate stand-alone network, the Global Environment and Social Assessment (GESA) group.

Highlights to date

The overarching focus of the steering group has been to deliver activities on two core themes: proportionate assessment and the amended Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive.

To that end, working with IEMA HQ and volunteers across the membership and EIA Quality Mark organisations, we have organised an ongoing webinar series and several events and publications, such as the *Proportionate EIA Strategy* (July 2017), *Health in IA* (May 2017), *Assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions* (May 2017), *Delivering Quality Development: Mitigation and Monitoring* (July 2016), *Shaping Quality Development: Design and IA* (Nov 2015), and *Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation* (Nov 2016).

Key events included: the launch of the proportionate EIA strategy (2017); launch conferences for the EIA directive in London and Edinburgh (2017); the Proportionate Assessment Summit (2016); 'Towards a Global IA Competency Framework' (2016); and the EIA and environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) masterclass (2015).

New for 2018

At our October meeting, the steering group decided to align our 2018 activities

to the four key strands identified in the *Proportionate EIA Strategy*, namely; enhancing people; improving scoping; sharing responsibility; and embracing innovation and digital.

Upcoming events and publications for 2018 are: a digital assessment event focusing on learning from international practice; a primer on significance in EIA; updated climate change and adaptation guidance; a briefing on considering major accidents under the new regulations; plus, guidance on both best and most versatile soils and traffic in EIA. We will also see publication of the outcomes from the Industry Evidence Plan pilot programme on offshore wind.

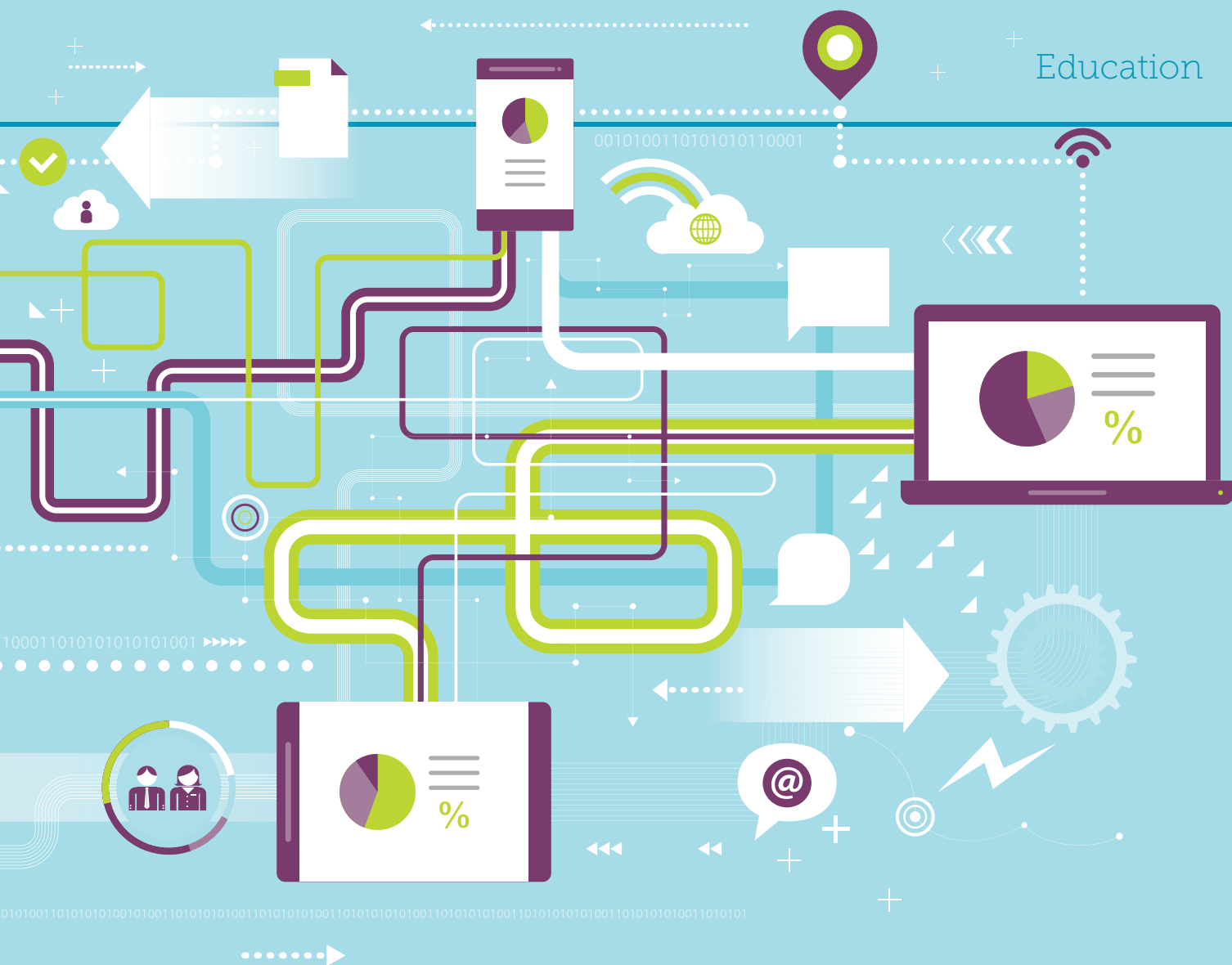
Embracing innovation and digital

In particular, we are keen to emphasise the proportionate EIA strategy's digital and innovation pillar. Nick Geisler (Crossrail2) and I presented a webinar on digital impact assessment in September, following articles in *The Environmentalist* and earlier webinars on the topic.



Driving Change

Rufus Howard reports back on two years of chairing the Impact Assessment Network steering group, highlighting the key activities and latest developments



In late summer, a new digital IA working group had its first call, and plans are afoot for a digital symposium later in 2018.

The year's activities will start with a GESA group digital IA-themed event hosted by ERM, focusing on international IA practice.

We plan to follow this up with an applied practice in the UK event, exploring: new technologies in data capture / survey (drones, satellites, environmental DNA), digital working and reporting (VR, BIM, AR, web-based ES) and new techniques for monitoring and enforcement (data-mining, remote sensing, social media).

Call for volunteers

We are seeking new volunteers to join the IA Network steering group from February 2018. I would like to offer the network's thanks to the following members who

are stepping down having completed a three-year term on the group: Debbie Cousins (EBRD), Neil Kedar (TfL), Richard Gwilliam (National Grid), Sarah Metcalfe (NPA) and Peter Miller (HS2).

We are looking to recruit a further four to six talented members to join the volunteer steering group for up to three years. The group meets face to face twice yearly, and seeks to drive good practice and innovation. To provide a diversity of membership, we particularly welcome applications from developers, lawyers, planners, utilities and academics.

We also encourage applications with respect to age, gender and nationality, as we are keen to better represent the breadth of people within the IA community. It is anticipated that new members will be appointed in time to attend the next steering group meeting in February 2018.

Special thanks

I would like to extend special thanks to Josh Fothergill, who has moved on from his post as IA policy lead at IEMA.

Josh, to many of our members, is the face and voice of EIA, having travelled the length and breadth of the UK (and occasionally further afield) extolling the virtues of good practice in EIA for nearly a decade. He will continue to be an active member of the network as a practitioner.

On behalf of all practitioners, I sincerely thank Josh for his efforts, in particular his championing of the EIA Quality Mark, influencing the new EIA directive and developing the proportionate EIA strategy.

His unrelenting optimism and humour in carrying the flag of environment and impact assessment has been an inspiration to the IA community. Thank you, Josh! 🙏

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The time has flown by, owing to the variety of projects and clients I have been lucky enough to work with, including The Crown Estate, the BBC, and Crossrail. I particularly value the long-term partnering relationships I have developed with my clients.

There is also a creative element to strategy development. One of my most interesting projects was to facilitate the partnership Wild West End, bringing together property owners in London's West End to increase the amount of green space and achieve associated benefits to wellbeing and biodiversity.

Never stop learning

Sustainability is constantly evolving, so you need to be continually learning. As a generalist, my job requires me to have a level of knowledge across a wide breadth of issues. I attend lots of lunchtime and evening sessions, plus global forums to interact with experts in a variety of fields. Industry bodies such as IEMA and the UK Green Building Council (UKGBC) provide a rich source of learning and guidance.

Make work work for you

My other passion is music, and I play and write in the band Beatrix Players. Balancing music with my environmental career can be challenging, however, I greatly value the ability to do both. Arup's policy of flexible working has meant I have been able to work part-time to fulfil my musical ambitions. Finding the right work/life balance and being adaptable to changing priorities throughout your career is important for success.

Looking to the future

There are many reasons to be hopeful about a more sustainable future – we have the knowledge, and the technology and means are fast evolving. However, what is much needed is a positive and collective vision, and the political and cultural will to get us there. ①

Inside story

Jess Kennedy MIEMA CEnv tells *TRANSFORM* how sustainability became her career choice

I have never had a career plan, and, growing up, thought I would become a teacher. However, living with a veggie patch and compost heap in the backyard, my dad being an environmental economist, and watching episodes of *The Good Life*, a sustainable way of life felt like the norm.

Variety is the spice of life

An interest in the environment and science drew me to study environmental engineering at the University of Melbourne. However, I also loved music and the arts, so I did a bachelor of arts as part of a double degree, throwing in cinema studies and criminology.

Try before you buy

Early on in the course, I began to question whether it was for me. This led to two work experience placements, both of which I greatly enjoyed and convinced me I was on the right path. One of these also led to my first graduate role as an environmental consultant at Parsons Brinckerhoff (now WSP) in Melbourne.

Know your craft

My first projects gave me a good grounding in environmental management and environmental impact assessment (EIA). I worked on the largest EIA at the time in Melbourne, assessing the affects of a capital dredging campaign in Port Phillip Bay. This meant

getting to grips with the science and new research needed to understand the potential impacts on the marine environments and species.

I was given the opportunity to 'jump ship' and work directly for the client, Port of Melbourne Corporation. This gave me invaluable clientside experience, and meant I worked with many leading environmental consultancies in Melbourne.

Do what you enjoy and you are more likely to succeed

While I was happy in my role, I had always wanted the experience of living in another country. I travelled for six months through Europe, finally arriving in London. After six weeks of sleeping on friends' floors, I started work as a sustainability consultant at Arup.

Ten years on, I am now an associate in Arup's sustainability consulting team, leading our work in corporate sustainability strategy and reporting. Much of my job involves helping my clients understand their environmental and social risks and opportunities, setting targets for improvement and putting in place programmes to achieve them.



DATES

Training dates

IEMA FOUNDATION CERTIFICATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (LEADING TO ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP)

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
22/01/2018	Astutis Ltd	Heathrow
22/01/2018	Astutis Ltd	Wakefield
05/02/2018	British Safety Council	London
05/02/2018	Astutis Ltd	Warrington
19/02/2018	EEF	Sheffield
19/02/2018	EEF	Leamington Spa
26/02/2018	British Safety Council	Birmingham
26/02/2018	EEF	Bristol
26/02/2018	Mabbet	Belfast
26/02/2018	Mabbet	Glasgow
05/03/2018	Astutis Ltd	London
05/03/2018	British Safety Council	Manchester
12/03/2018	Astutis Ltd	Cardiff
19/03/2018	RRC International	Glasgow
09/04/2018	EEF	Reading
10/04/2018	RRC International	Aberdeen
16/04/2018	RBS Mentor	London
23/04/2018	RRC International	Aberdeen
23/04/2018	Mabbet	Aberdeen
11/05/2018	RRC International	Glasgow
21/05/2018	Astutis Ltd	Wakefield

IEMA CERTIFICATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (LEADING TO PRACTITIONER MEMBERSHIP)

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
15/01/2018	Astutis Ltd	Heathrow
29/01/2018	Astutis Ltd	Cardiff
26/02/2018	KeyOstas	Bromsgrove
05/03/2018	EEF	Leamington Spa
05/03/2018	Astutis Ltd	Warrington
12/03/2018	Astutis Ltd	Derby
12/03/2018	Astutis Ltd	Glasgow
19/03/2018	Astutis Ltd	Wakefield
09/04/2018	Astutis Ltd	Cardiff
16/04/2018	Astutis Ltd	London
23/04/2018	Astutis Ltd	Darlington
21/05/2018	Astutis Ltd	Heathrow
Call for dates	Corporate Risk Systems Ltd	Various

IEMA DIPLOMA IN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS PRACTICE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
08/01/2018	EEF	Leamington Spa
08/03/2018	EEF	Sheffield
23/04/2018	EEF	Leamington Spa
14/05/2018	EEF	Leamington Spa

WORKING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
06/02/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	London
13/04/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	Newport
18/05/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	Nuneaton

MANAGING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
10/01/2018	TSP	Reading
30/01/2018	Imvelo Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne
31/01/2018	EEF	Birmingham
01/02/2018	TSP	London
13/02/2018	EEF	Leamington Spa
27/02/2018	Imvelo Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne
06/03/2018	TSP	Manchester
04/04/2018	TSP	York
24/04/2018	Imvelo Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne
02/05/2018	TSP	Edinburgh

LEADING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
31/01/2018	TSP	Manchester
27/02/2018	TSP	York
28/03/2018	TSP	Reading
26/04/2018	TSP	York
30/05/2018	TSP	Edinburgh

MAKING THE TRANSITION TO ISO14001:2015 COURSE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
11/01/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	Newport
16/01/2018	TSP	York
16/01/2018	ESP Ltd	Wolverhampton
17/01/2018	Green Business Centre	London
24/01/2018	TSP	London
07/02/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	London
15/02/2018	TSP	York
20/02/2018	TSP	Reading
21/02/2018	Green Business Centre	Manchester
07/03/2018	TSP	Manchester
21/03/2018	TSP	London
09/04/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	Newport
10/04/2018	Green Business Centre	Bristol
25/04/2018	TSP	Manchester
14/05/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	Nuneaton
22/05/2018	TSP	Reading
Call for dates	WSP	London/Manchester

LEAD ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITOR COURSE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
08/01/2018	IQMS	Aberdeen
15/01/2018	Bywater	Leeds
22/01/2018	IQMS	Sunderland
05/02/2018	IQMS	Stockport
05/02/2018	Green Business Centre	Bristol
12/02/2018	Green Business Centre	Manchester
19/02/2018	IQMS	Wokingham
26/02/2018	Green Business Centre	London
26/02/2018	Bywater	London
12/03/2018	Bywater	Glasgow
19/03/2018	RRC International	London
19/03/2018	Bywater	Northamptonshire
09/04/2018	IQMS	Solihull
16/04/2018	Bywater	Belfast
23/04/2018	Green Business Centre	London
23/04/2018	IQMS	Bristol
30/04/2018	RRC International	Aberdeen
30/04/2018	Antaris	Dublin
30/04/2018	Bywater	Leeds
21/05/2018	RRC International	London
21/05/2018	RRC International	Glasgow
21/05/2018	Bywater	Coventry
Call for dates	Corporate Risk Systems Ltd	UK wide

INTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (EMS) AUDITOR COURSE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
19/03/2018	Mabbett	Edinburgh
23/01/2018	Bywater	Manchester
13/02/2018	ESP Ltd	Wolverhampton
20/02/2018	Bywater	London
06/03/2018	Green Business Centre	London
06/03/2018	Bywater	Glasgow
13/03/2018	Bywater	Coventry
19/03/2018	Mabbett	Edinburgh
01/05/2018	Bywater	Cardiff
22/05/2018	Bywater	Manchester
Call for dates	WSP	London/Manchester

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AUDITING TO ISO 14001:2015 COURSE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
11/04/2018	Green Business Centre	Bristol
11/01/2018	ESP Ltd	Wolverhampton
18/01/2018	Green Business Centre	London
24/01/2018	TSP	York
22/02/2018	Green Business Centre	Manchester

IEMA APPROVED – INTRODUCTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS COURSE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
16/01/2018	EEF	Birmingham
23/01/2018	GEP Environmental Ltd	London
26/03/2018	EEF	Reading
13/01/2018	International HSE Council	Dubai
January – Call for dates	Gibson Consulting and Training	Manchester
17/02/2018	International HSE Council	Dubai
17/03/2018	International HSE Council	Dubai
14/04/2018	International HSE Council	Dubai
April – Call for dates	Gibson Consulting and Training	Manchester
19/05/2018	International HSE Council	Dubai

IEMA APPROVED – ISO 50001:2015 INTERNAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AUDITOR COURSE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
18/04/2018	Antaris	Dublin

IEMA APPROVED SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
09/05/2018	Green Business Centre	London

IEMA APPROVED – INTRODUCTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
16/01/2018	Green Business Centre	London
13/03/2018	Green Business Centre	Manchester
12/04/2018	Green Business Centre	London
15/05/2018	Green Business Centre	Bristol

IEMA APPROVED – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN CONSTRUCTION

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
16/01/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	Nuneaton
06/03/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	London
10/04/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	Newport
15/05/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	Nuneaton

IEMA APPROVED – GRI CERTIFIED TRAINING- SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
18/01/2018	Total Eco Management (TEM) Ltd	London
26/02/2018	Total Eco Management (TEM) Ltd	London
22/03/2018	Total Eco Management (TEM) Ltd	London
19/04/2018	Total Eco Management (TEM) Ltd	London
24/05/2018	Total Eco Management (TEM) Ltd	London

IEMA APPROVED – GRI STANDARDS CERTIFIED TRAINING

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
01/02/2018	FBRH Consultants Ltd	London
01/03/2018	FBRH Consultants Ltd	London
05/04/2018	FBRH Consultants Ltd	London

IEMA APPROVED – CARBON FOOTPRINT ANALYST

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
20/02/2018	Terra Firma Academy	Johannesburg
08/05/2018	Terra Firma Academy	Durban

IEMA E-LEARNING COURSES

COURSE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER
Foundation Certificate in Environmental Management (leading to Associate membership)	• RRC • British Safety Council
Internal Environmental Management Systems (EMS) Auditor	Marsden International (UK) Ltd
Certificate in Environmental Management – leading to Practitioner Membership	• Envirotrain Training • Corporate Risk Systems (CRS)
Internal Environmental Management System Auditor	Marsden International (UK) Ltd

Human health in EIA: *a challenge and an opportunity*

Ben Cave looks at the amended EIA directive and some challenges that arise when assessing population and human health

The amended environmental impact assessment (EIA) regulations 2017 make it a statutory requirement to consider population and human health as part of EIA and to use competent experts. It also introduces new stakeholders to the EIA process.

These are challenges to existing EIA practice. Environmental consultants and their clients will want to ensure that this topic is considered proportionately and robustly. Responsible authorities will want to know that the EIA team has competence in this field.

Where can you find information on health in EIA?

In 2017, Ben Cave Associates and IEMA prepared a briefing note for Public Health England on health in EIA. We also published with IEMA and the Faculty of Public Health a primer on health in EIA. Both documents are available at <http://bcahealth.eu/resources/>.

The Faculty of Public Health is the body for public health professionals so their involvement in the primer was critical. If you change nothing else in your EIA practice, then make sure the director of public health for the local authority is consulted.

The primer identifies some challenges for a proportionate approach to population and human health in EIA.

Defining health in EIA: public health, as a speciality, has a key role to play in determining the way in which population and human health is defined in EIA practice, especially as it relates to wider health and wellbeing issues.

Relationship between EIA and HIA: health impact assessment (HIA) provides a wealth of guidance and examples but needs adapting to fit into a proportionate EIA process. For EIA, the focus is now on health in EIA rather than EIA and HIA.

Measuring health change: what indicators should be used when EIAs reach a conclusion on changes in human health arising from a project?



Public health evidence in EIA:

using public health evidence will strengthen EIA. However, it is not realistic to expect all population and human health issues in EIA to be determined by good-quality academic evidence.

Defining significance for human health:

EIA practice, especially assessment and mitigation, will become inconsistent with regards to human health if there is no informed guidance on determining the significance of health effects.

Competencies for assessing human health: public health practitioners can contribute to EIA, but they face many competing demands and it may be tricky to get their input.

Risks of business-as-usual coverage of health in EIA:

significant public health impacts and opportunities related to a project may not be recognised and thus not duly taken into consideration by the consenting authority.

EIA and environmental permitting & health: issues common to EIA and environmental permitting could enable efficiency savings by using core information in both processes.

Continuing professional development: health in impact assessment

Ben Cave Associates Ltd has worked in health and impact assessment for 17 years, providing assessments of major infrastructure projects, and at strategic level across the UK and further afield. We are also an approved training centre for IEMA.

To respond to the challenges above, we run an IEMA-certified course on Health in Impact Assessment for planners, environmental consultants, developers and public health professionals – either for mixed groups or single organisations.

Population and human health cuts across many agendas, so when we run the course for a single organisation we offer it as a selection of modules so that it can be tailored to trainees' needs. 



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Kimberley Lasi, Environment Officer | IEMA Diploma

At EEF, we don't just deliver training we are setting the benchmark for health, safety and environmental training.