

OpusXenta™



FBCA
Federation of Burial
& Cremation Authorities

The Climate Emergency;

Contributing to Change Locally and Strategically

Scott Storey

17th March 2021

Our Panelists



Brendan Day
Secretary - FBCA



Jon Cross
Managing Director
Essenjay Associates Ltd



Julie Dunk
Chief Executive - ICCM

COP26 – The Next Summit

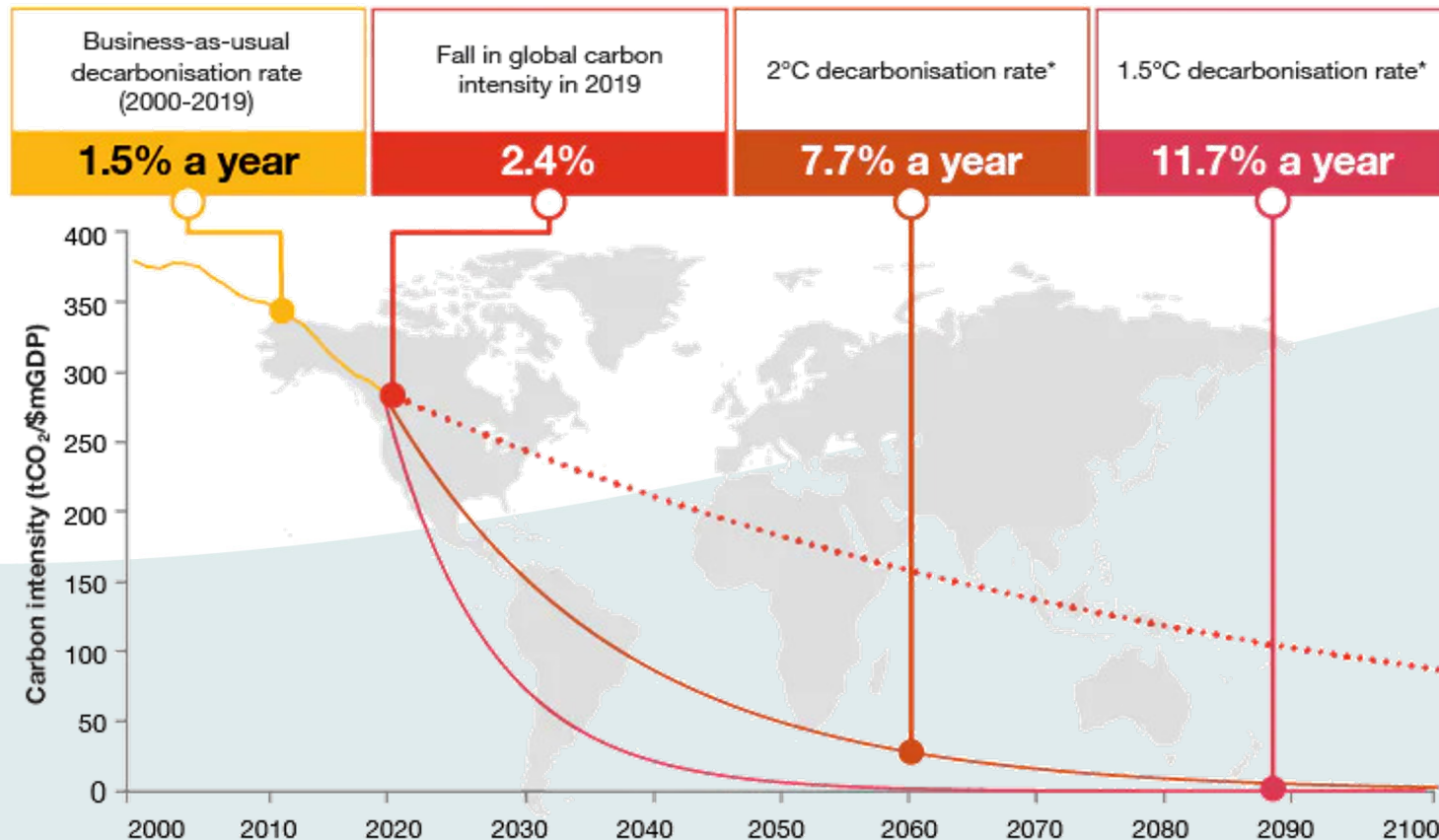


UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE UK 2021

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

- 329,760 Minutes
- 5,496 Hours
- 229 Days
- 33 Weeks
- 7 Months

The Challenge



The Paris Agreement set targets to reduce the impact of global warming and achieve less than 2°C by the end of the Century.

To achieve this, collectively we need to achieve reductions between 7.7% - 11.7% per annum starting **NOW**.

Current UK reported figures show our decarbonisation rate @ 4%

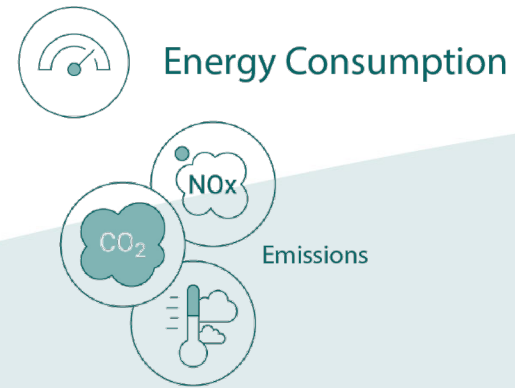
If a 10% compound reduction is assumed, this means a reduction of 65% in CO₂ emissions by 2030!

Simply what do we need to do?

Increase



Reduce



What are the next steps?



**ENVIRONMENTAL
STEWARDSHIP GROUP**

The FBCA View

Brendan Day



www.defra.gov.uk

Process Guidance Note 5/2 (12)

Statutory Guidance for Crematoria

September 2012



Emission Limits For:

- 1 Mercury
- 2 Hydrogen chloride
- 3 Total particulate
- 4 Carbon monoxide
- 5 Organic compounds
- 6 Dioxins
- 7 Particulate matter

Section 4.34

Gas Usage, Carbon Dioxide Emissions, and Carbon Footprint

The use of fuels leads to emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and small quantities of other greenhouse gases. A carbon footprint is the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused directly and indirectly by an individual, organisation, event or product, and is expressed as a carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

For crematoria, carbon dioxide emissions from gas usage are the main greenhouse gas component of their carbon footprint.

Section 4.34

Gas Usage, Carbon Dioxide Emissions, and Carbon Footprint

Within 3 months of the publication of this note, operators should begin to keep simple records of quarterly gas consumption for inspection by the regulator. Consumption should be converted into CO₂ equivalent emissions using the following conversion equation:

Gas usage (kWh) x conversion factor = kgCO₂e

Section 4.34

Gas Usage, Carbon Dioxide Emissions, and Carbon Footprint

Simple recording of gas consumption (e.g. comparison of quarterly gas bills) is a first step in managing energy use and therefore CO2 emissions and operators should be expected to do this as a condition of their permit.

Crematoria operators may wish to note that the development of an energy reduction strategy will have the benefits of saving money and reducing the operator's carbon footprint.

Section 5.47 Appropriate Management Systems

Effective management is central to environmental performance; it is an important component of BAT (Best Available Technique) and of achieving compliance with permit conditions.

It requires a commitment to establishing objectives, setting targets, measuring progress and revising the objectives according to results.

Section 5.47

Appropriate Management Systems

It is therefore desirable that installations put in place some form of structured environmental management approach, whether by adopting published standards (ISO 14001 or the EU Eco Management and Audit Scheme [EMAS]) or by setting up an environmental management system (EMS) tailored to the nature and size of the particular process.

The Environmental Stewardship Group

Jon Cross

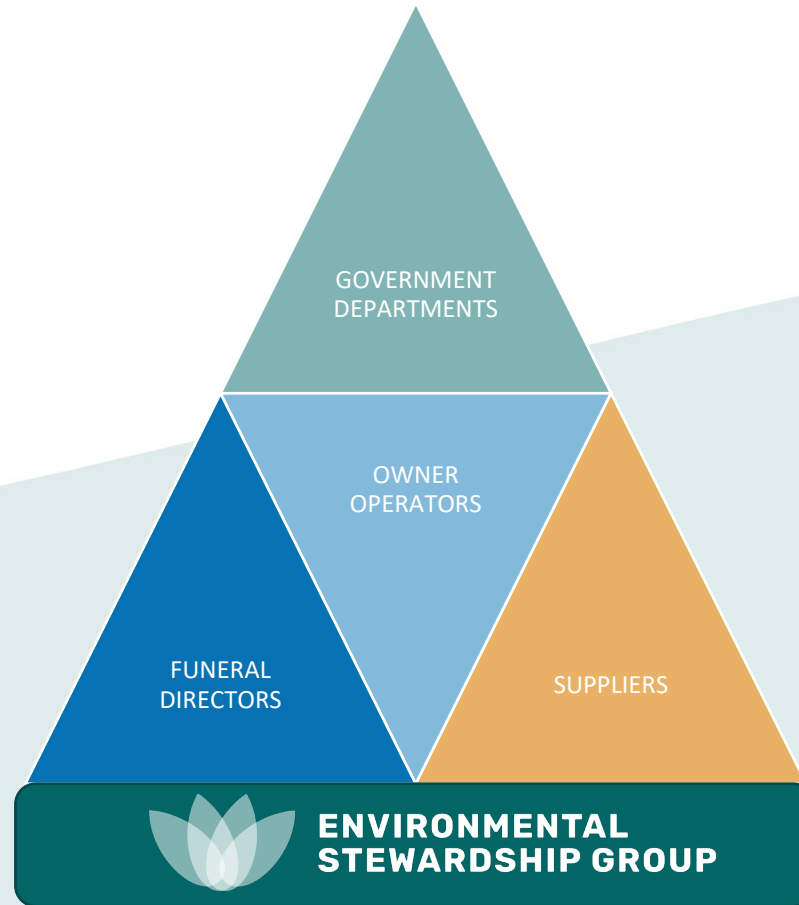




ESG Purpose and Intent

- September 2020 – a core group was created to address the bereavement sector's impact on the environment and to consider its response to the Climate Emergency.
- With over 75% of Local Authorities declaring a Climate Emergency, and our sector having a large footprint in relation to the Environment we needed to act.
- November 2020 – The group agreed to raise awareness across the sector. The importance of involving all the key constituents was acknowledged as paramount in order to ensure collaborative engagement and enable positive action.
- The sector is large and complex, bounded by sensitivity, tradition and in part resistant to change, and a cascading approach will be required to ensure the widest possible catchment to take place.

High Level Groupings in the Sector



ESG Objectives

- **Protect the environment**
 - To take a series of measures to reduce existing and negative impacts by 2025
- **Promote continuous improvement**
 - To establish an industry wide approach to driving positive change and innovation
- **Shape regulatory requirements**
 - To influence, legislation, guidance and advice that reflects the industry as a whole
- **Communicating commitment**
 - To embed within the sector pro active and positive commitment to promoting the sectors actions and efforts.
- How do we begin to understand where the sector stands?
 - Time to communicate and gather information

ESG Year Zero

- Recognising that the Climate Emergency is a large topic and the sector is equally large and diverse the group decided to set a 'year zero' activity.
- This time will be used to meet with representatives and interested parties in the public and private sectors in all of the groups identified.
- By setting up a number of virtual round tables the group will be able to share the Climate Emergency issues, and receive open feedback on where the sector is in relation to their own interests.
- Exploring aspects of the topic, such as "net zero", implications on businesses, ownership of solutions and behavioural changes.
- Operating under Chatham House rules, feed back and comments will be non attributable unless specifically authorised to do so.

ESG Year Zero

- Between March and September this year, we are expecting to undertake at least 3 – 4 sessions per sector.
- Feedback in the form of comments, answers to questions and suggestions will be collated to give a view of the overall sector.
- Mid September to mid October will be utilised to generate the findings in the form of a report.
- In late October a report will be published together with recommendations on the next steps in leading the industry to sustainability.
- The report will be published during an press event timed just prior to the opening of COP26 in the first 2 weeks of November in Glasgow.
- www.environmentalstewardshipgroup.org.uk

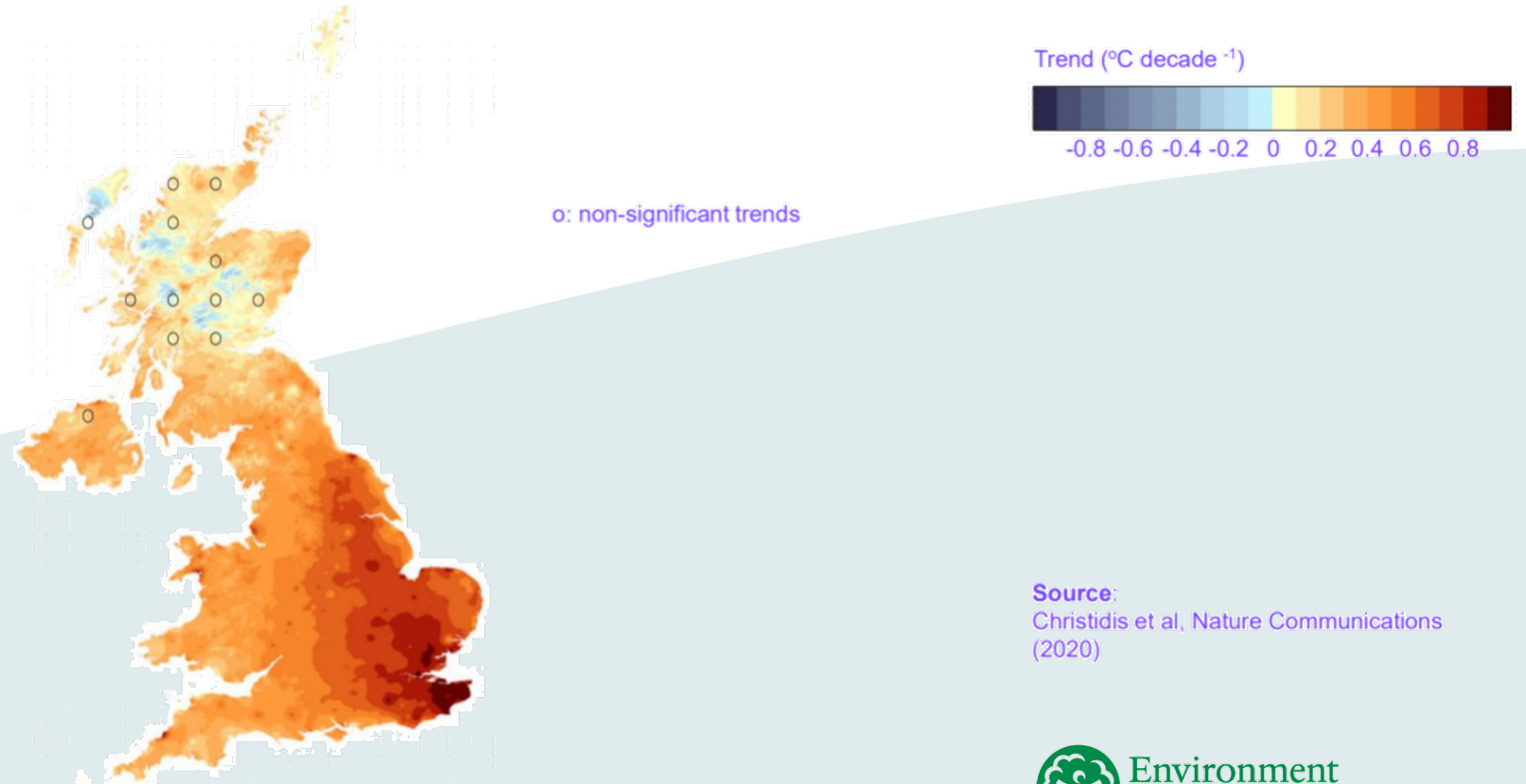


So, What is the Issue?

- **“Climate Emergency”**, the climate is the long-term pattern of day-to-day weather. Our food and water supplies depend on stable seasonal patterns of temperature, rain, and wind in the UK and elsewhere. In the last 100 years the earth’s average temperature has increased faster than previously seen – **this is known as global warming** or global heating.
- **“Global Warming”**, Glaciers are melting, sea levels are rising, cloud forests are dying, and wildlife is scrambling to keep pace. It has become clear that humans have caused most of the past century's warming by releasing gases as we power our modern lives. Called greenhouse gases, their levels are higher now than at any time in the last 800,000 years.
- **“Net zero”** refers to achieving a balance between the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere. This in effect is like pulling the plug in a bath and adjusting the taps water flow to keep the level constant.

Climate Breakdown

Warmest daytime temperatures in the UK
(1960 to 2019)

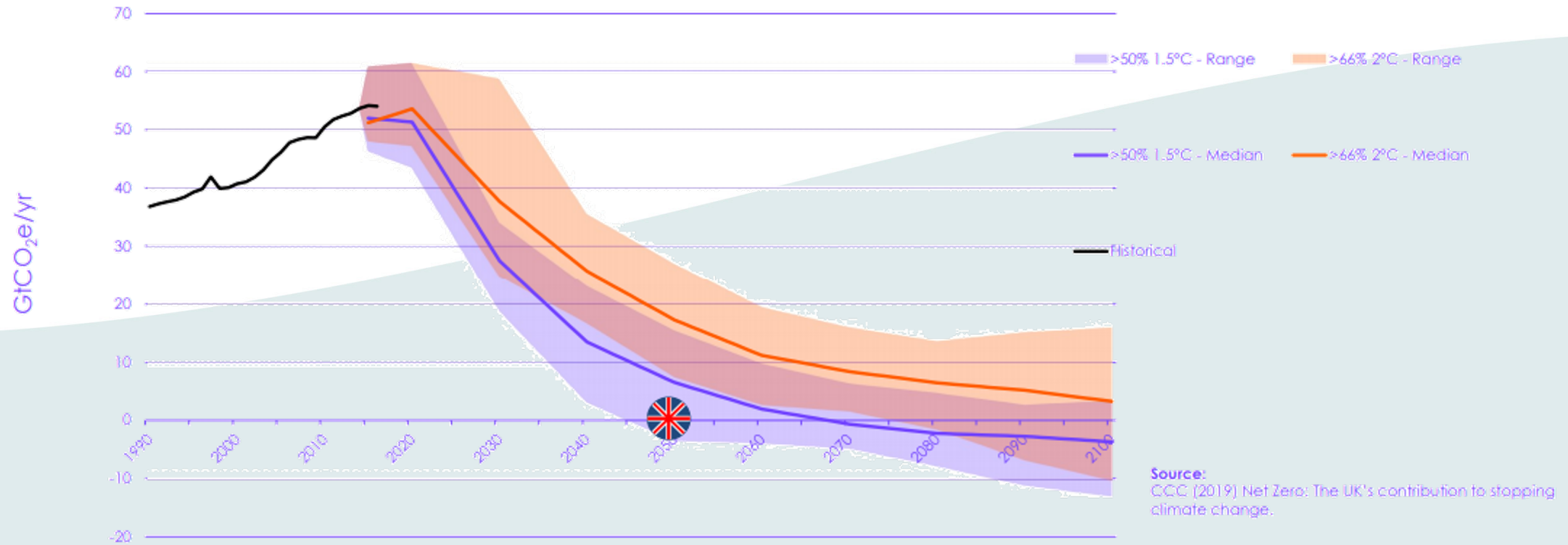


Source:
Christidis et al, Nature Communications
(2020)



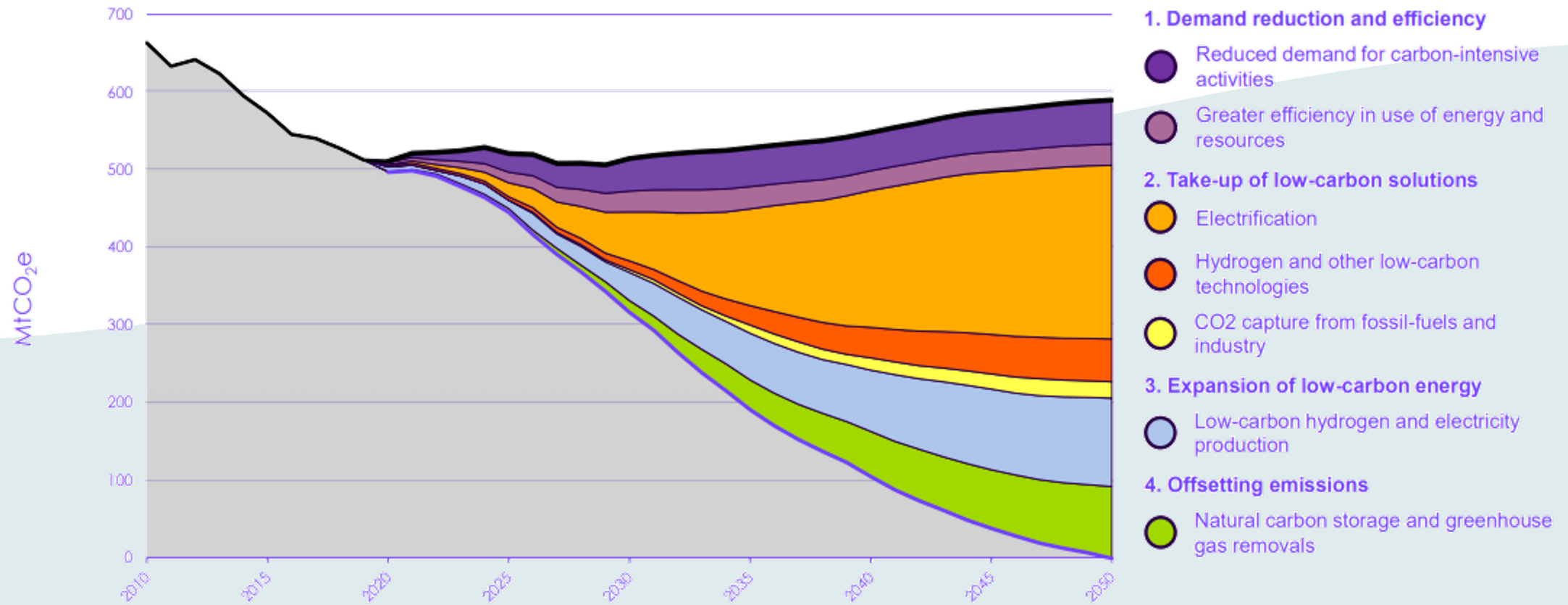
What Do We Do About This?

Global emissions (all GHGs) pathways consistent with the Paris Agreement



Emissions Abatement on the Balanced Path

Meeting Net Zero requires actions across four key areas



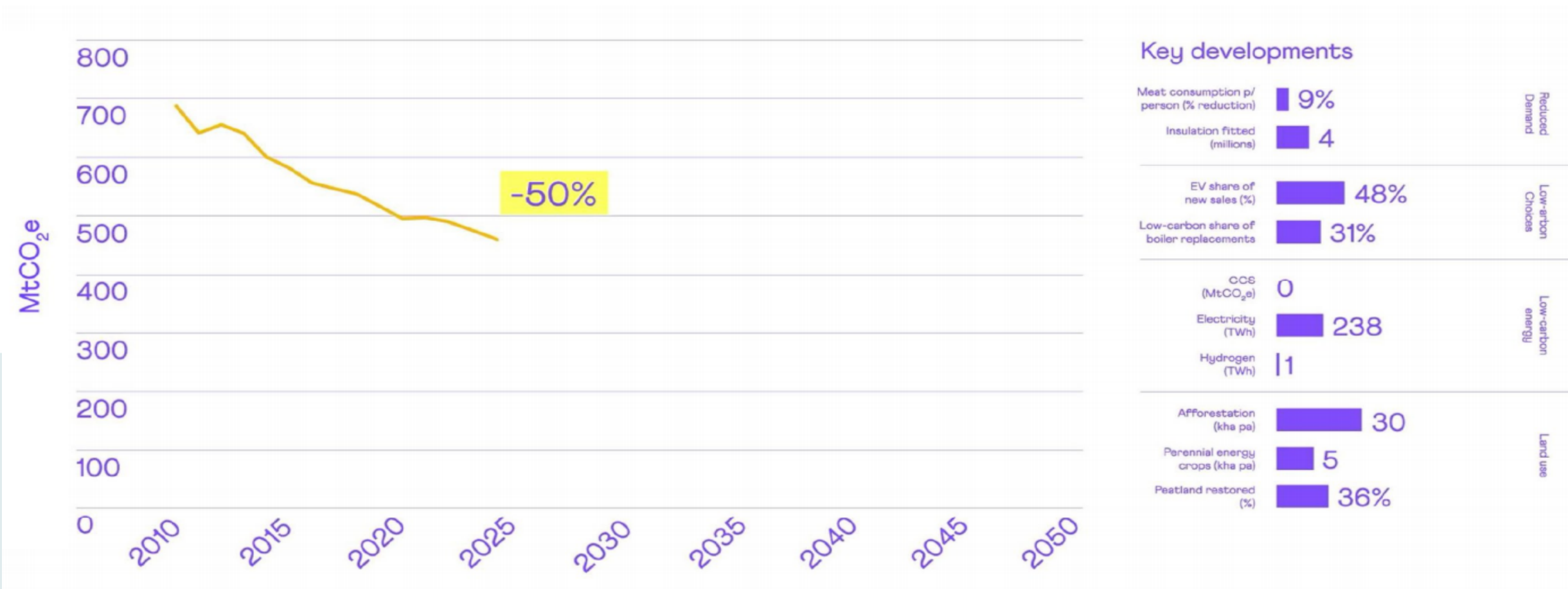
What Changes Will We See on the Recommended Pathway?

2025



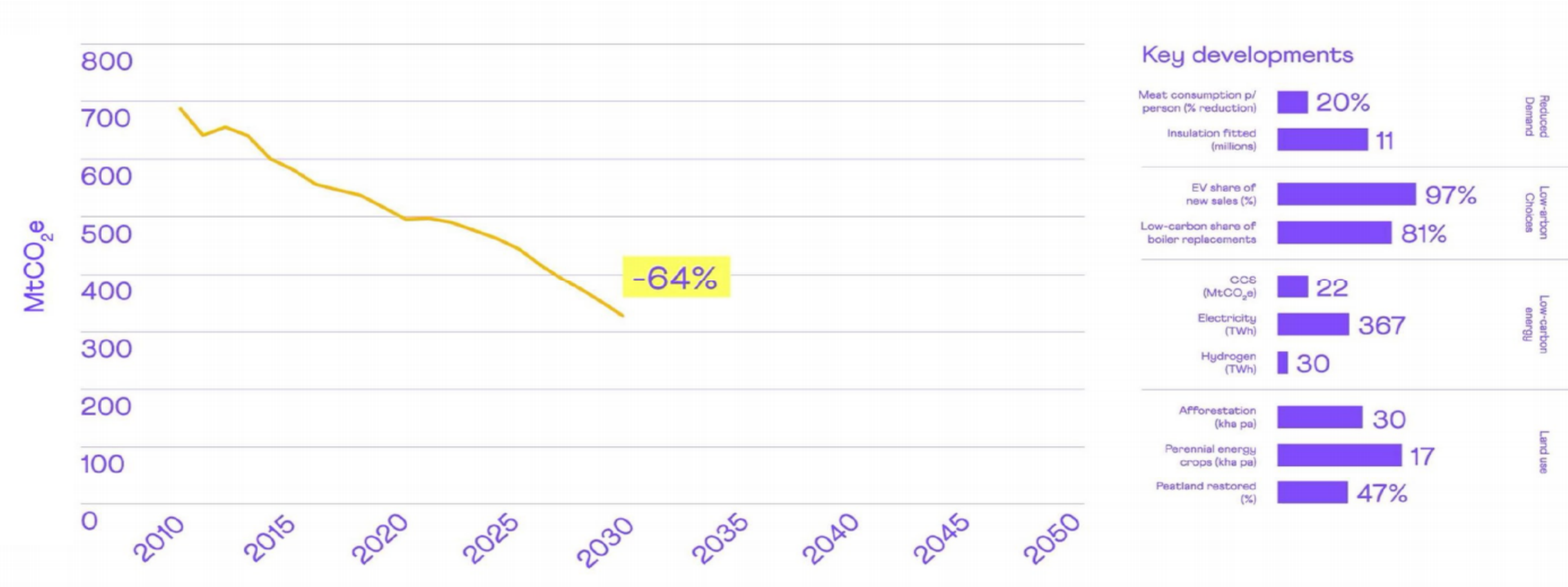
What Changes Will We See on the Recommended Pathway?

2030



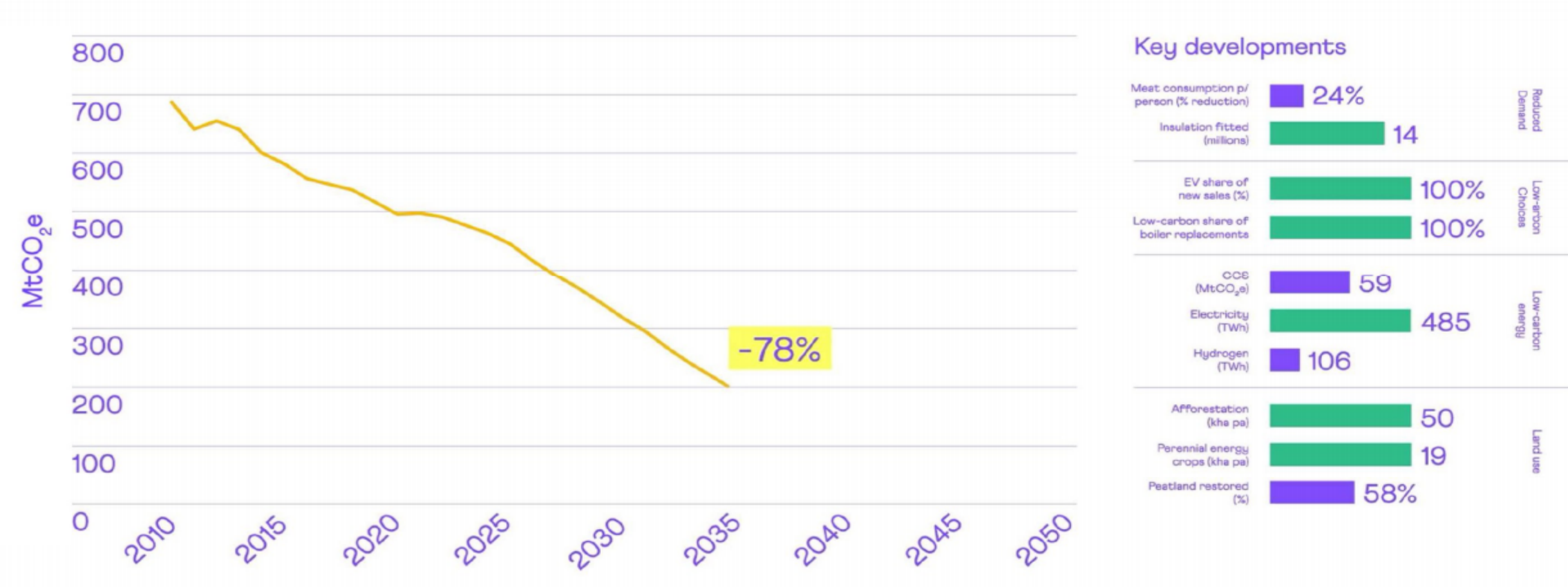
What Changes Will We See on the Recommended Pathway?

2035

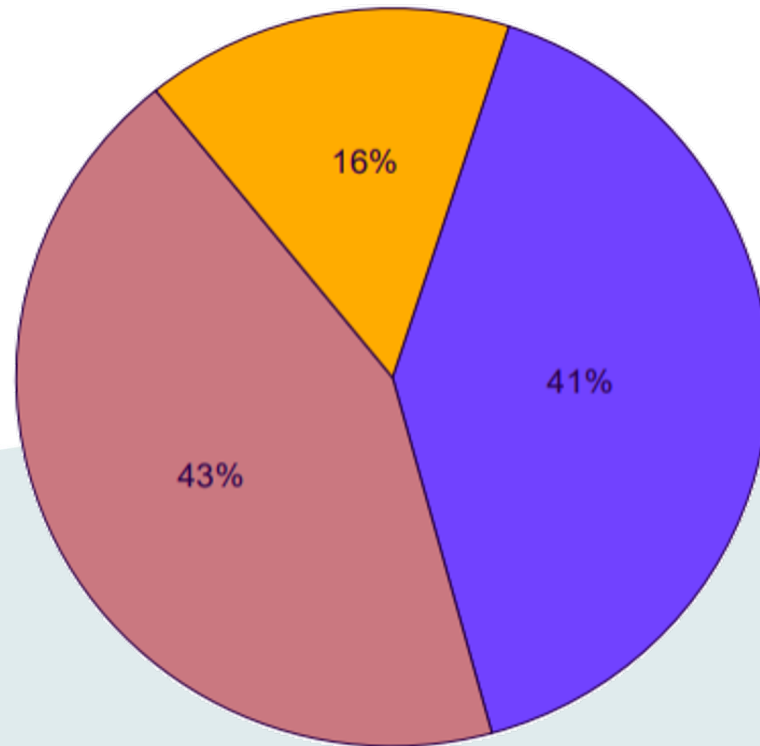


What Changes Will We See on the Recommended Pathway?

2050



Delivering Net Zero UK

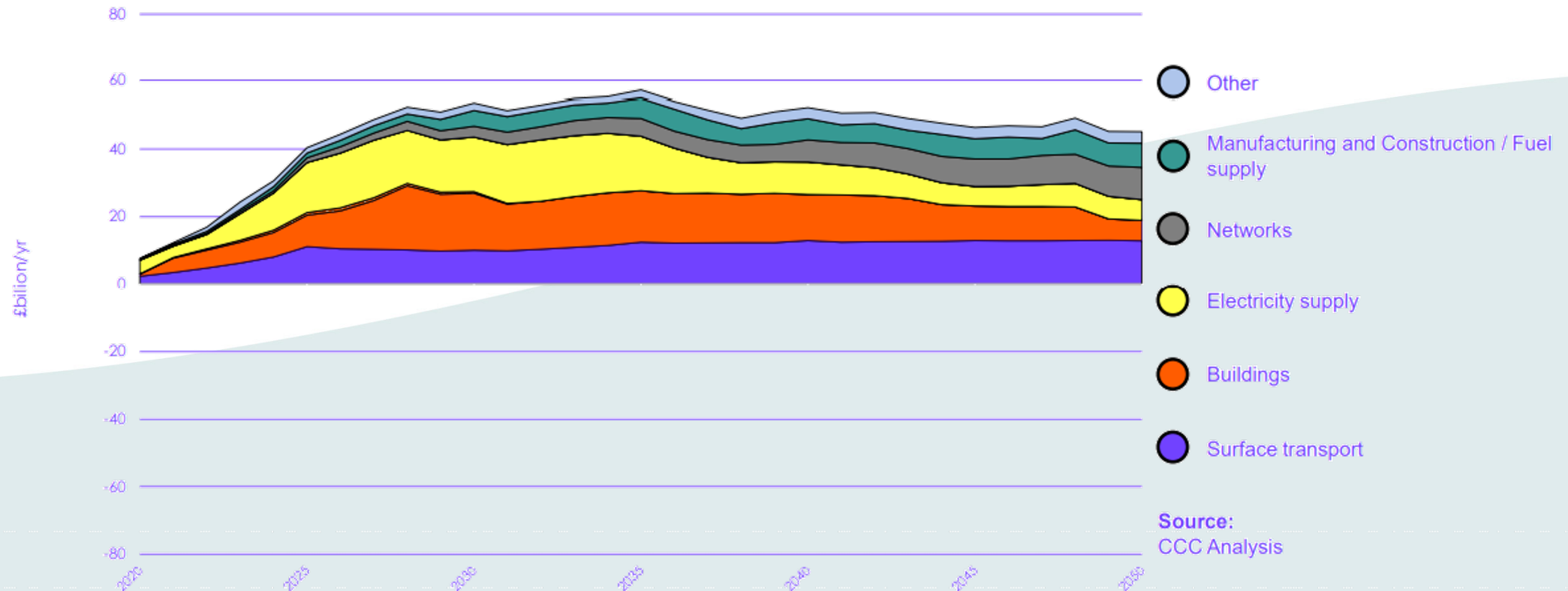


- Low-carbon technologies or fuels, not societal/behavioural changes
- Measures with a combination of low-carbon technologies and societal/behaviour changes
- Largely societal or behaviour changes

Source:
CCC Analysis

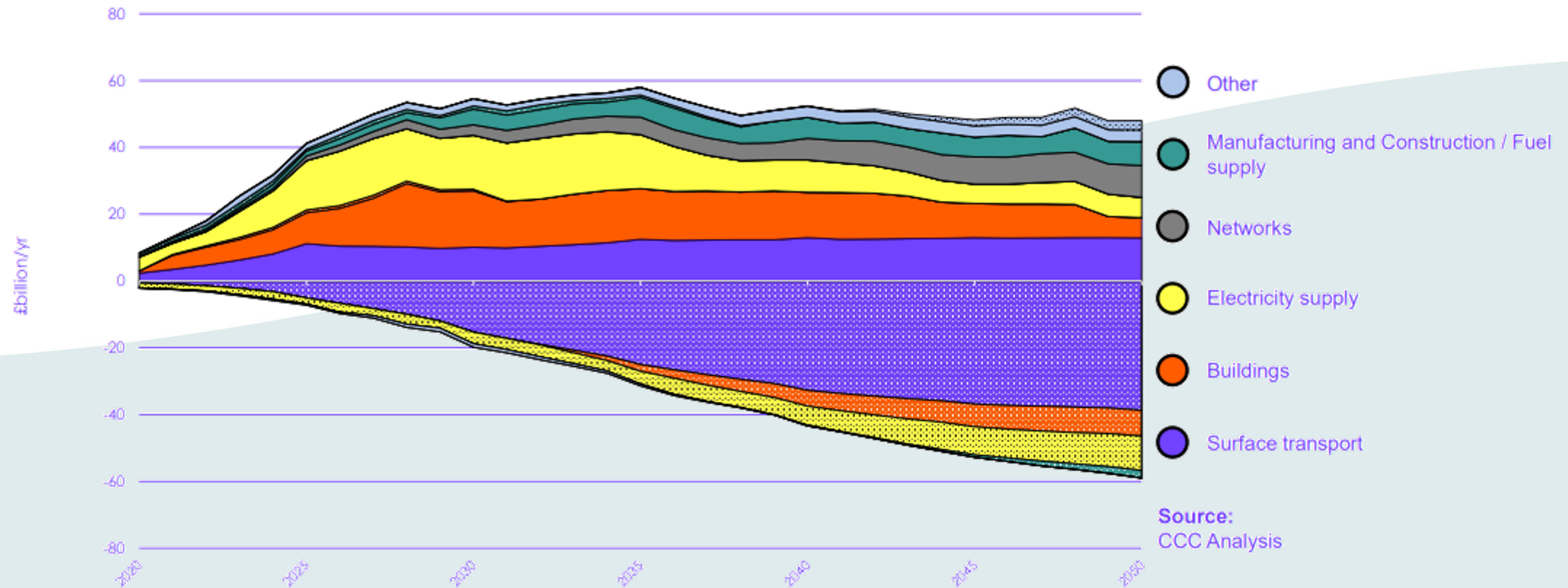
Investing for Net Zero

Major investment programme



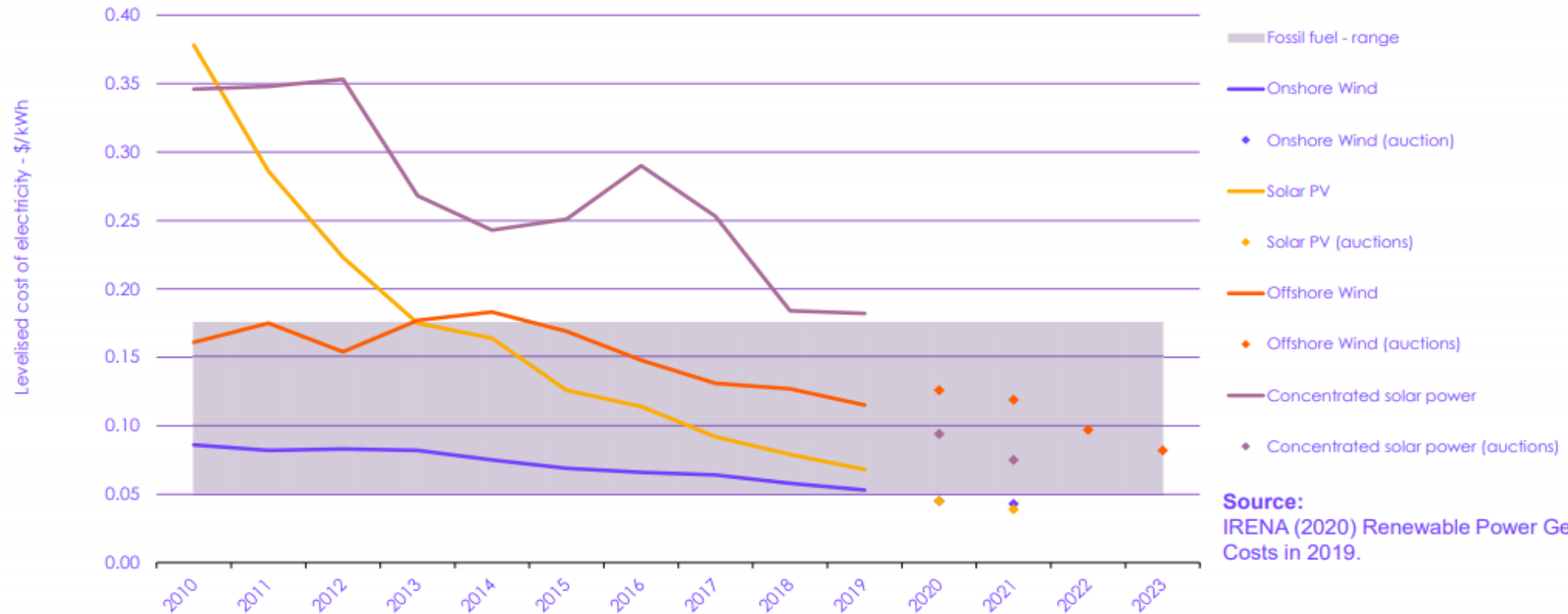
Investing for Net Zero

Major investment programme, delivering offsetting operating cost savings



The Impact of Innovation

Global average levelised cost of electricity (\$2019)



Source:
IRENA (2020) Renewable Power Generation
Costs in 2019.

The Role of Regulation in the Environment Agency

- Risk Management
- A global player
- Environmental Permitting Regulations
- Upstream prevention
- Act when needed
- Protect and enhance the Environment
- Support Society
- Support the Economy
- Working with Customers, Partners and Government
- Regulatory stability
- Long term assurance



The Environment Agency and the Bereavement Sector

- Burial and Cremation
- Part II activity under EPR
- Abatement – Mercury and levelling the playing field
- Review of guidance
- Long term resilience
- Crematoria – gas v electric?
- Emissions
- A sustainable business and a sustainable environment in harmony



Making a Difference

Julie Dunk



ICCM Environmental Initiatives



Natural Burial, Alternative Coffins

Introduced by Ken West MBE in 1990, opened world's first natural burial site in Carlisle in 1993



Charter for the Bereaved

Introduced in 1996 to set rights and targets for customer care and environmental protection



Crematoria Abatement

2005 - Supported 100% abatement to end pollution rather than paying to pollute



Recycling of Metals

Introduced in 2007



Carbon Footprint Scheme

Introduced in 2009



ICCM Environmental Initiatives



Recycling of Floral Tributes and Plastics

Introduced in 2011



Holding Over of Coffins

Introduced in 2011



Natural Burial Charter and Diploma Unit

Introduced in 2013



Lower Secondary Chamber Temperature

Introduced in 2015



Convention Papers, Journal Articles

Regularly since 1995



Big Wins



Adopt Charter for the Bereaved

Sets rights and targets
Gives clear direction of travel



Grounds Maintenance

Less intensive
Pesticide and herbicide free



Go Electric

Vehicles
Grounds maintenance equipment



Pricing Structure

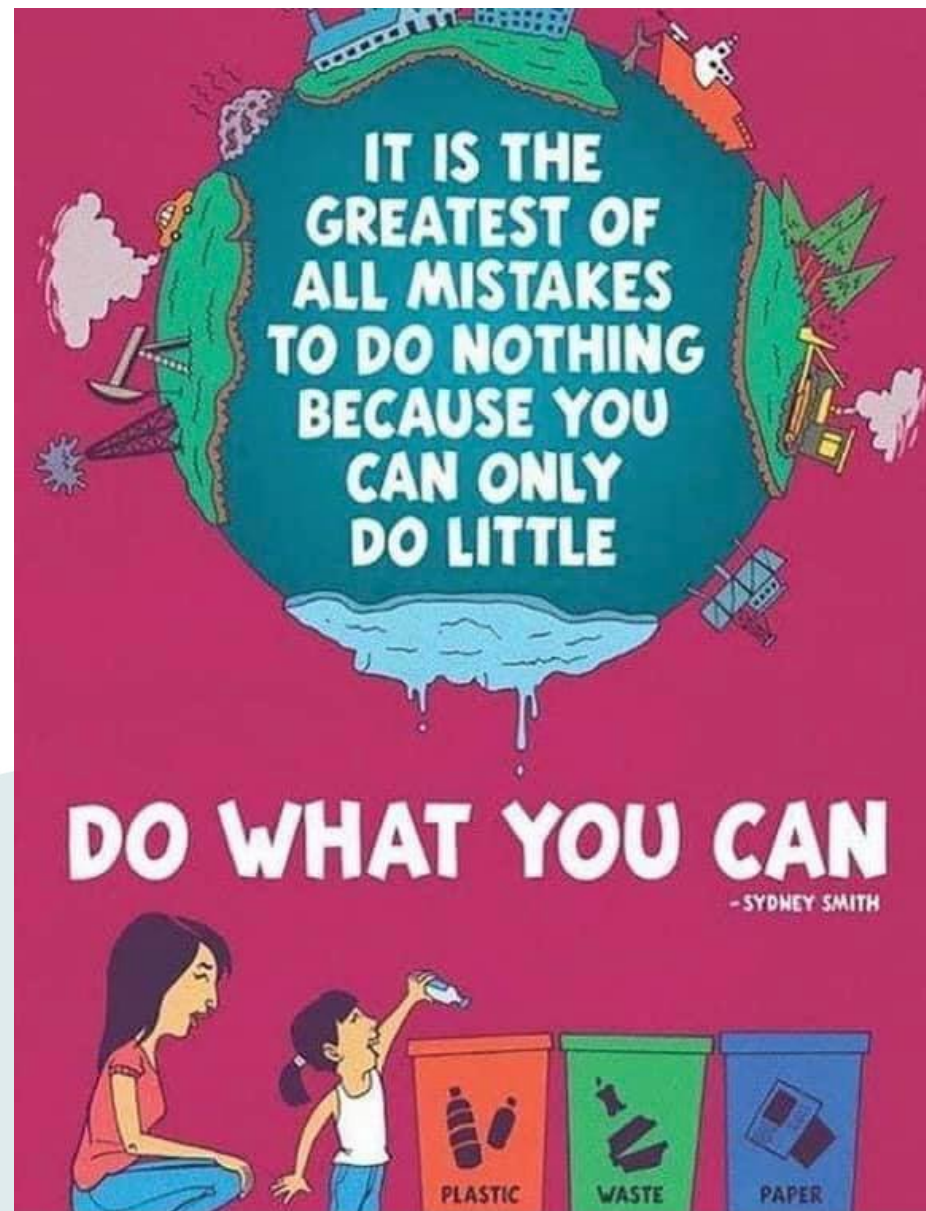
Polluter pays principle
Reduction for 'green' services



Alternatives

Are burial and cremation sustainable?
Any alternatives?





Quick and Easy Wins



Turn Things Off

Office equipment
Mess rooms
Not fridges and freezers



Rainwater Harvesting

Simple and cheap to install
Saves gallons of water



Composting

Flowers and floral tributes
Green waste
Use in grounds



Bird Boxes

Provide nesting for variety of birds
Get schools involved

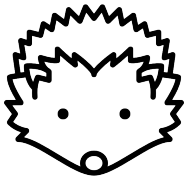


Bat Boxes

Provide roosting sites
Encourage bats onto the site



Quick and Easy Wins



Be Hedgehog Friendly

Space to roam
Check before strimming
Create a wild area



Create Log and Stone Piles

Habitats for insects and mini beasts
Attracts birds and mammals



Recycle Everything

If can't prevent or reduce,
recycle everything possible



Plant trees and Wildflowers

Offset carbon
Attract pollinators



Spread the message

Open days and events
Positive messaging in communications



Small Actions

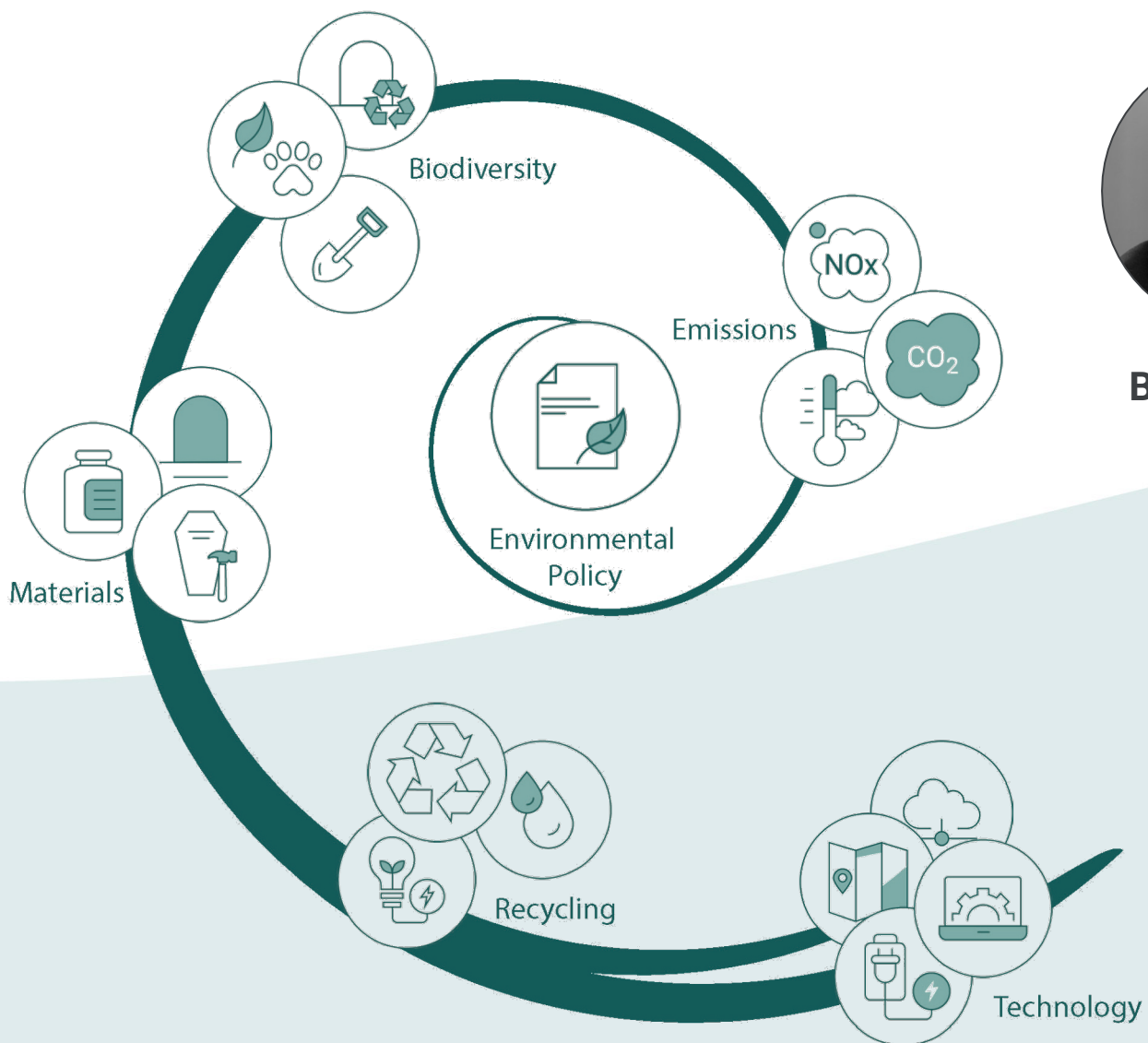
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Big Changes

We don't want the same fate as....



Thank You



Brendan Day



Julie Dunk



Jon Cross

Q&A



Join Us for Upcoming Events	Date
Climate Emergency: #3 Reducing the carbon footprint of bereavement services - Greening Cremation Part 1	14th April- 10.00am
Climate Emergency: #4 Reducing the carbon footprint of bereavement services - Greening Cremation Part 2	12 th May- 10:00am



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