

## SUSTAINABILITY APPROACH

Rider Levett Bucknall understands the principles of sustainable development and actively seeks ways in which to contribute to achieving the objectives of the United Kingdom's Strategy for Sustainable Development; that is:

- ❑ Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
- ❑ Effective protection of the environment;
- ❑ Prudent use of natural resources; and
- ❑ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

Our approach to sustainable development is based on the assessment of our ability to make positive impact against each one of these sustainability objectives.

We strive to influence and support our customers in adopting a sustainable approach to their businesses. Some of the ways we do this include:

- ❑ Adoption of environmental purchasing policies
- ❑ Including environmental consideration clauses in contracts
- ❑ Incorporation of sustainable development considerations
- ❑ Replacement or modification of ozone-depleting plant / equipment / systems

One of our core services is a dynamic whole of life cost modelling programme. This enables Project teams use our Four-Dimensional Cost Model (4DCM) at the outset of a programme or project to cut out waste. The model maps CO<sub>2</sub> emissions so project teams can see in advance the sustainability impact of their decisions.

We are in the process of developing a fully documented sustainable development strategy, which will result in generating our own bespoke set of "sustainability indicators" which will allow us to assess and quantify our progress towards sustainability. More detail on the Environment component of our sustainability strategy is provided below.

### Our Approach to Environmental Sustainability

Rider Levett Bucknall understands that the most effective way to manage and reduce environmental impacts is through a formal Environmental Management System, such as is described by the international standard ISO 14001.

There is Main Board commitment to achieve ISO14001 accreditation by summer 2007. We have already undergone internal assessment and projects towards this objective have already been implemented.

We aim to produce annual sustainability reports commencing end FY 2007.

An example of the project specific Key Performance Indicators that we have already introduced on some of our projects is given below. These targets will be reviewed annually and new ones added as the project moves through the design, construction and maintenance phases.

### Environmental Performance Indicators

Targets	Notes
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<b>ENERGY</b>	
To set a baseline for energy consumption (in CO2 equivalents) for the construction/refurbishment process.	This will include collecting information on electricity, gas and fuel used on the sites.
To set a baseline for energy used in car travel directly attributable to the Project.	We need to agree with (Client) translation figures from miles to CO2 equivalents for car travel. We also need to agree whether this will apply just to management car travel or all travel. The latter may be too difficult to get reliable information.
To design new build/refurbished buildings such that their predicted annual energy usage (through whole life costing) is a minimum of 10% lower than the buildings they replace.	Information will be required from (Client) as to the annual energy consumption and occupancy details for existing buildings.
<b>Travel</b>	
Please see the target relating to energy.	
<b>Water</b>	
To design all new build/refurbished buildings to include at least one water saving measure such that their per person water usage will be less than the buildings they replace.	These measures may include half flush WC's or grey water systems.
To monitor runoff from construction/refurbishment sites where the site is situated on an aquifer or the water table is within 1 metre of the surface. The exact components tested (e.g. suspended solids, pH) will change according to activities occurring on the site at the time. As will the frequency of monitoring, which will also depend on rainfall.	Information will be required from DE as to whether the sites meet the criteria of being situated on an aquifer or have a high water table.
<b>Waste</b>	
To determine tonnages of waste produced from construction/refurbishment in terms of:  General Waste Concrete/brick/rubble Metal Timber	This will involve collecting volumetric information and interpolating it to tonnages by testing the density of samples. The information will be used to determine where savings have been made through re-use and recycling.
<b>Waste Continued</b>	
<b>Targets</b>	<b>Notes</b>
To re-use/recycle a minimum of 15% of the waste produced (as determined above)	

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waste produced (as determined above).	
To recycle 80% of paper generated in site and other Project related offices.	
<b>Procurement</b>	
To determine the amount of kilograms of paper purchased during year 1 to set a baseline.	This information will be used for improvement targets in subsequent years. It is anticipated that the amount of paper used for the project will already be far reduced compared to a normal construction project due to extensive use of the Information Channel.
To assess (via a standard questionnaire) the environmental performance of our top 20 suppliers.	Qualities assessed may include environmental policy, implementation and targets for improvement.
<b>Assessment</b>	
To ensure all new buildings receive a "Very Good" or "Excellent" rating under BREEAM.	

### Case Study

The following case study demonstrates some of the sustainability measures put in place on construction related projects.

#### **MOD Procurement Executive Headquarters, Abbey Wood, Bristol**

On a green and brown field site a totally self-sustaining office campus has been created from first principles to house 6,000 staff, with a 10% expansion capability, in a centralised function. Its originality arises from re-examination of building depth, grid, space planning, flexibility, environmental and visual quality with many aspects of design based on research findings on human comfort, productivity, and anti-sick building syndrome measures, backed up with mock-ups tested in the field before selection and implementation.

The project is essentially designed for people, with environmental responsibility placed at the forefront of thinking.

Of the 16 buildings on the campus 15 have achieved BREEAM excellent rating and 1 good. A disused mine has been safely closed and its 15 acre slagheap used for road sub-bases. A listed 19C model farm has been rescued from total dereliction and bought into use. Overhead HV transmission cables have been buried underground. External lighting design has minimised upward light pollution. A four acre woodland over 400 years old has been preserved, managed and extended and opened to the public. Reclaimed dockland stone has been used in waterside design. Totally integrated design has reduced fuel consumption to between one third and one sixth of comparable modern offices. Strategic new landscaping has provided shelter belts and ecological corridors linking to important woods and landscape in the surrounding region, enabling regional community forest plans to develop. A good neighbour policy has been adopted and use of an attenuation lake as a 'moat' has eliminated the need for a 3m high security fence on the main public aspect. Local footpaths and cycleways have been enhanced and extended.

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For further information refer to our Corporate Responsibility Statement and Environmental Policy which are available on the CSR page of our web site.