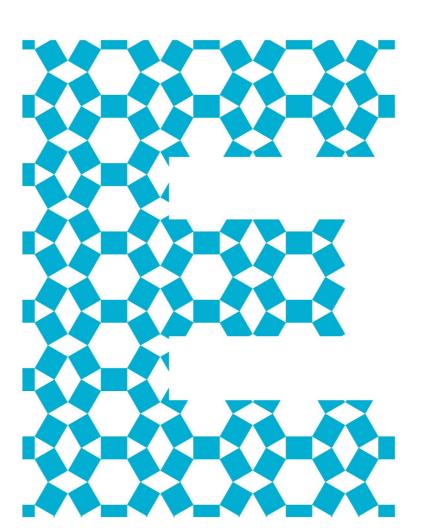
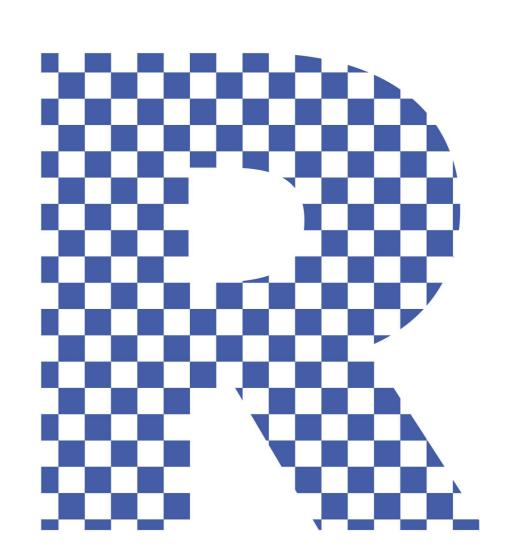
Our London Bridge Routemap

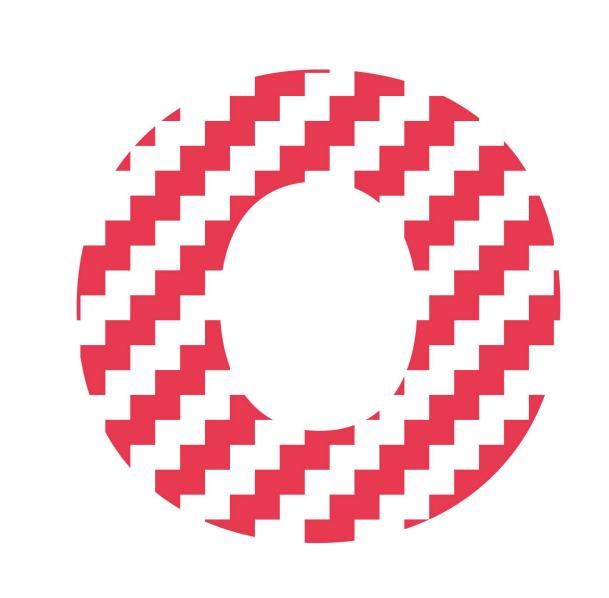


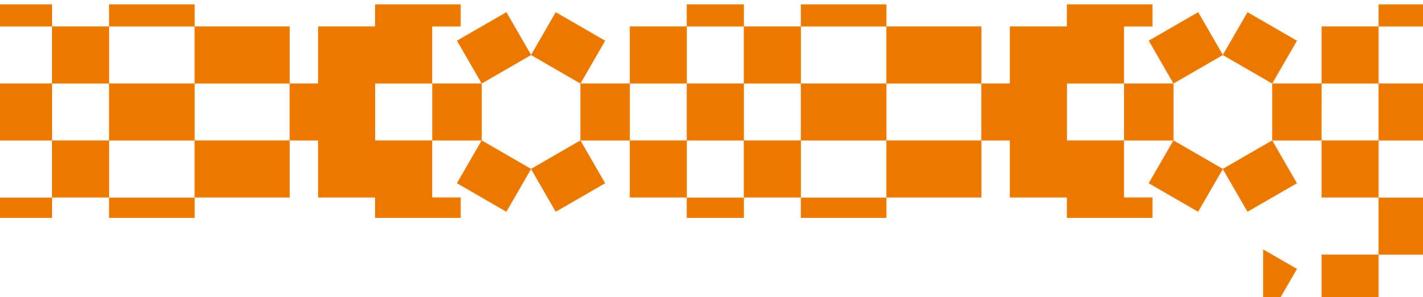


Communal

Projects



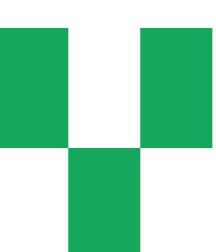




Businesses in the London Bridge Business Improvement District (BID) and Team London Bridge (TLB) have made an ambitious commitment: to make London Bridge part of a

Carbon Neutral Southwark by 2030.

To achieve carbon neutrality by 2030, the business community will need to implement a combination of four actions:



Enabling Mechanisms



Heating/cooling district network

Investment in

solar energy

Changing

refrigerants

Mobility hubs



Maximise energy



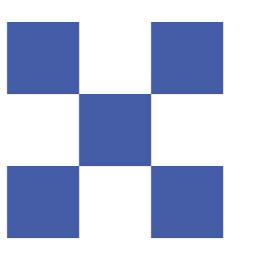




Promote active travel



Work with customers and supply chains



Business-led Interventions



efficiency

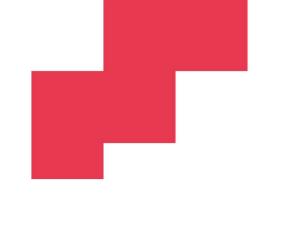


Invest in renewable energy



Eliminate waste





Sustainable **Transition Fund**



Bridge the carbon gap

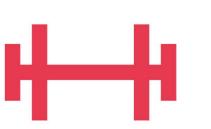


Invest in public spaces

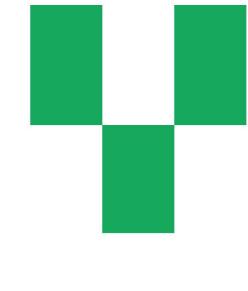
Support community-led projects



Improve health and wellbeing



Boost local





Governance



Capacity building



Financial capital



Data & information



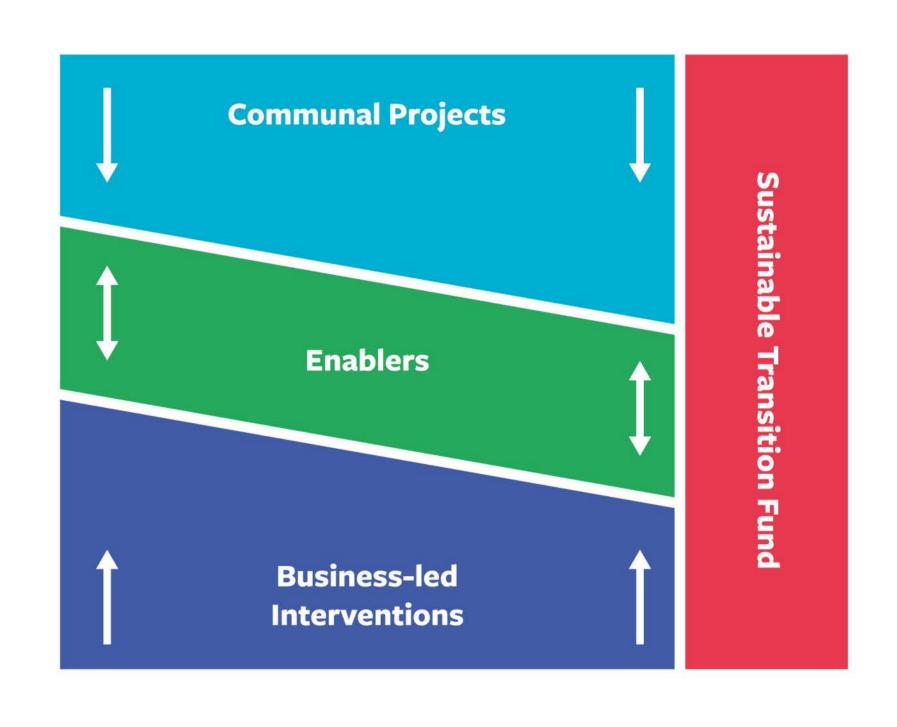
Policies & strategies



Promoting the

Decarbonising London Bridge

Team London Bridge has set an ambitious vision to become part of a carbon neutral Southwark by 2030 and one of the most sustainable, culturally innovative and compelling places for businesses and tourism in the world. This Routemap sets out a journey for stakeholders in the BID area to decarbonise and reach a net zero (and therefore carbon neutral) target.





Where are we now?

In 2019, London Bridge BID businesses were responsible for:

130,000 tonnes of CO2e

This is equivalent to powering

25,295 homes for a year

63% of emissions comes from heating, cooling and powering buildings

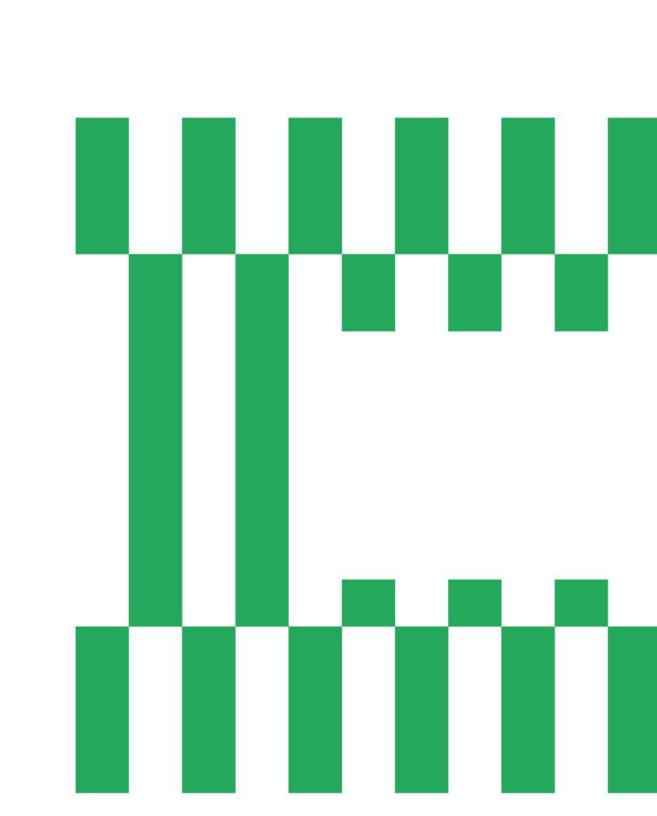
50% of emissions come from our offices

Enabling Mechanisms



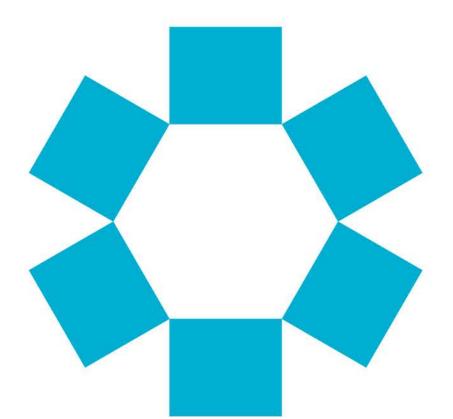
What are they?

The Routemap proposes five types of enabling mechanism: governance mechanisms such as setting up working groups and appointing sustainability champions; capacity building mechanisms including upskilling staff members; financial capital mechanisms such as adopting a shadow carbon price; data and information mechanisms including measuring your carbon footprint and setting science-based targets; and policy and strategy mechanisms like changing procurement policies.

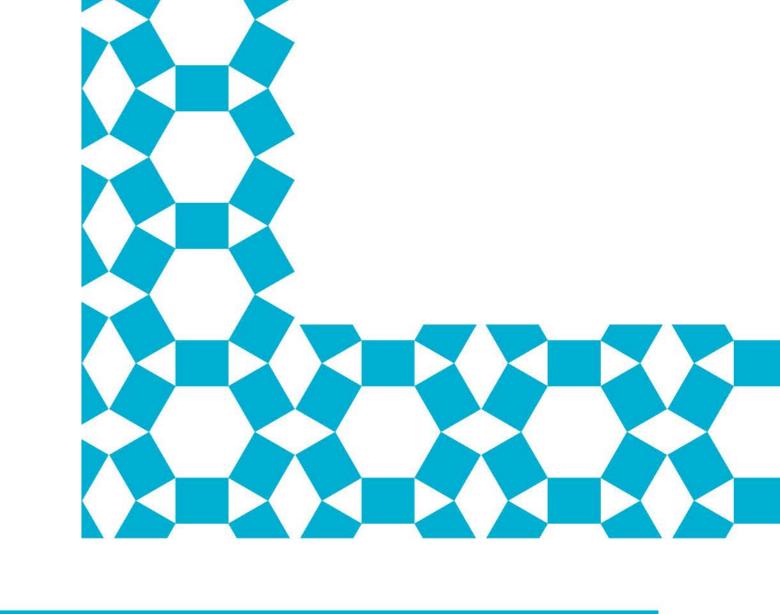


Why do they matter?

Enabling mechanisms are key to accelerate a transition to carbon neutrality and encourage a positive culture shift in the London Bridge BID. They will help the BID's business members, landlords and TLB build capacity around carbon neutrality. This in turn will facilitate the successful and cost-effective delivery of communal projects and business-led interventions. For example, the Carbon Literacy Project estimates that through training alone, organisations can reduce their carbon footprint by 5 to 10%. TLB has an important role to play in implementing enabling mechanisms to help its business members achieve their carbon neutral targets.

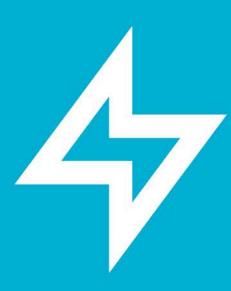


Communal Projects



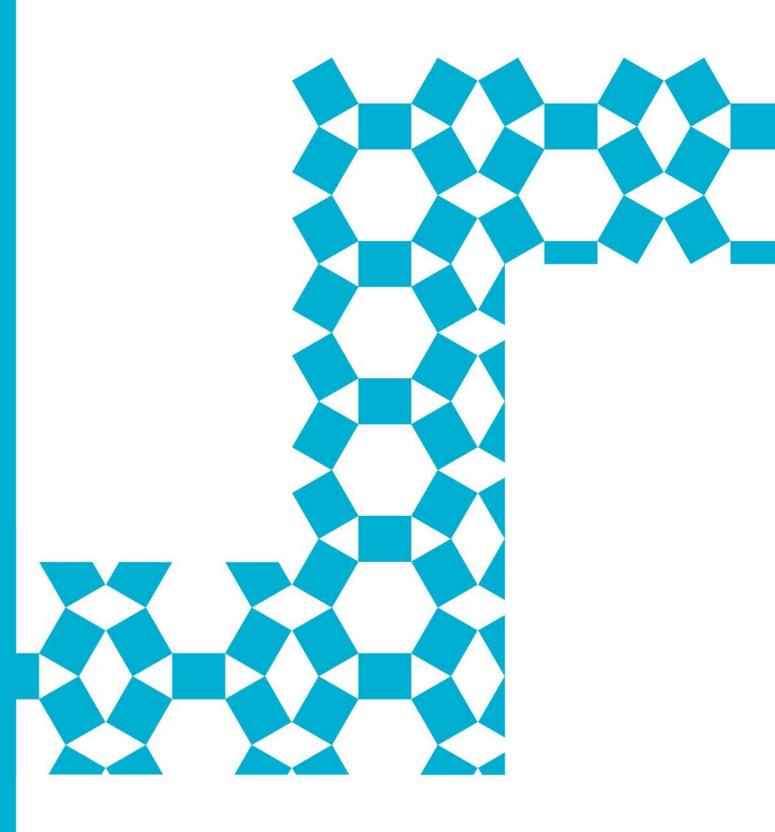
What are they?

Communal Projects are collaborative, multi-stakeholder, large-scale projects that target the area's most significant sources of carbon emissions. With 65% of the BID's carbon emissions coming from heating, cooling and powering buildings, three communal projects target building and energy-related emissions including building a heating and cooling district network, investing in local solar energy generation and changing refrigerants. The two remaining projects target transport and waste emissions with a proposal to create mobility hubs and a programme of work to promote the circular economy.

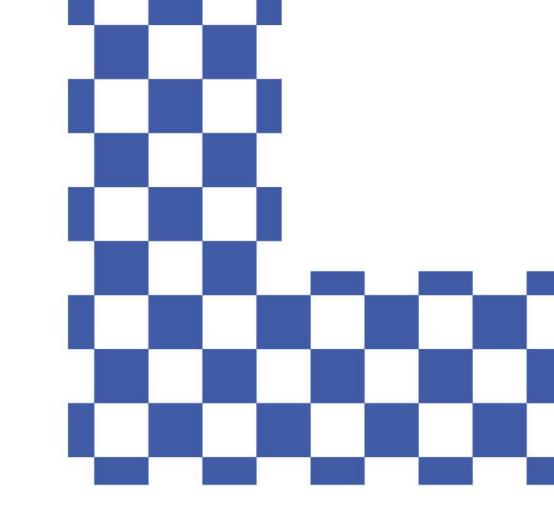


Why do they matter?

To become carbon neutral by 2030, the London Bridge BID needs to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 emissions as much as possible. The majority of these emissions come from heating, cooling and powering buildings in the area. If delivered, the proposed communal projects could potentially reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 48%.



Business-led Interventions



What are they?

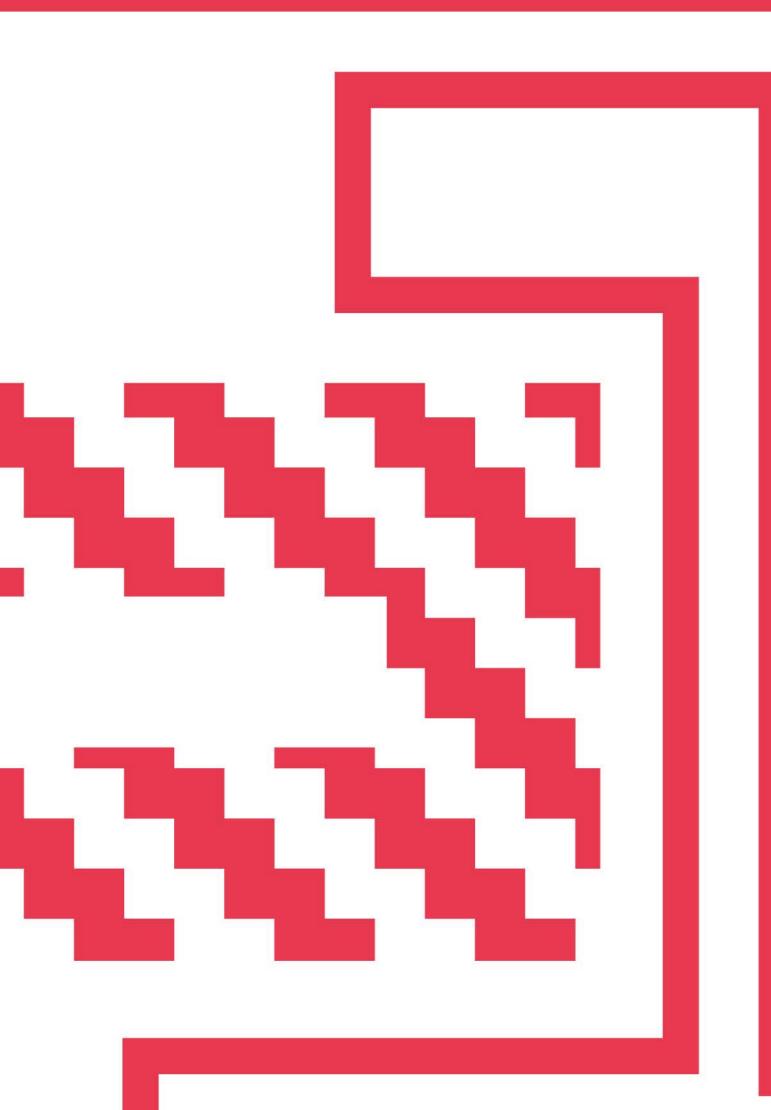
The business community is integral to helping the London Bridge BID become carbon neutral by 2030. There is a great diversity of businesses in the area with different carbon profiles and business needs. This Routemap explores six prevalent business types in the area: offices, food and drink businesses, retail, hospitality, healthcare and theatres. A range of interventions specific to each business type are presented.



Why do they matter?

The London Bridge BID will not be able to achieve its carbon neutral target without businesses reducing their own organisational carbon footprint. The interventions proposed for each business type are wide-ranging: from energy efficiency measures, actions to eliminate waste, opportunities to develop new products and services that are circular and low-carbon, to recommendations to collaborate with clients, customers and supply chains. The more businesses reduce their own emissions, the faster the BID can achieve its carbon neutral target. For example, if 65% of businesses in the BID reduced their emissions by 20%, 17,160 tCO2e could be saved by 2030.

Sustainable L. Transition Funds



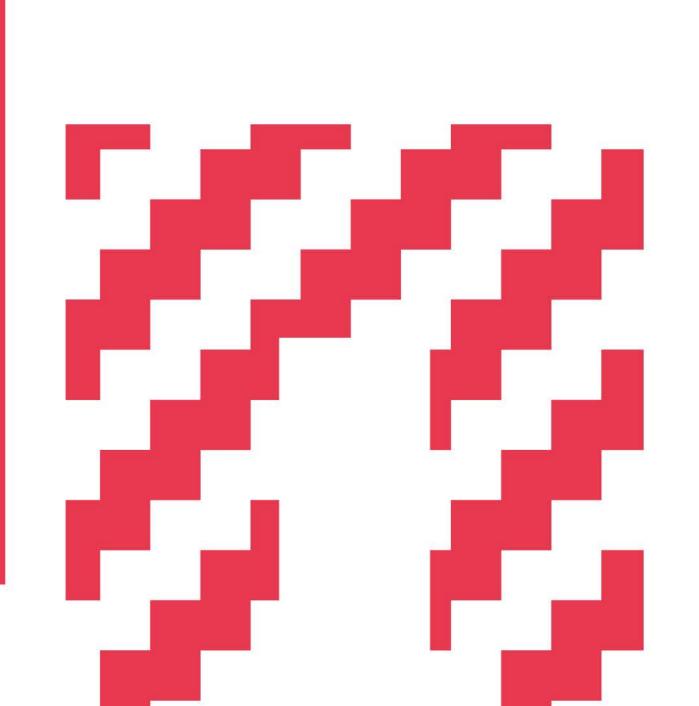
What is it?

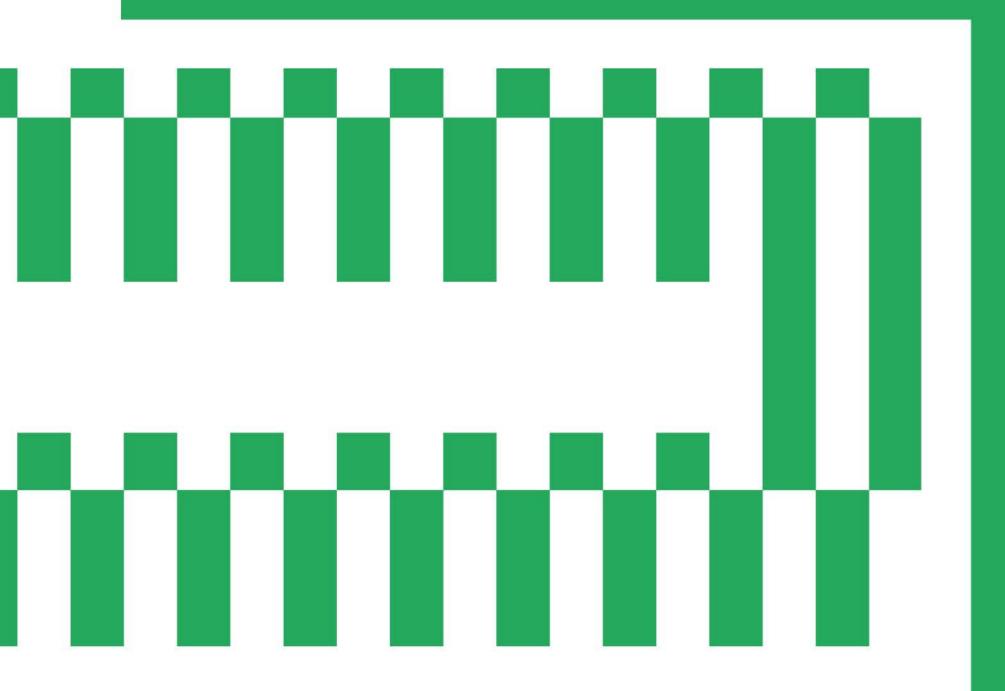
Achieving carbon neutrality is an ambitious, and challenging target. It is likely that not all carbon emissions can be reduced by 2030. It is why the creation of a Sustainable Transition Fund is recommended. This fund would collect money from participating businesses and landlords in the London Bridge BID based on the amount of carbon they individually emit. The price of carbon would be based on the GLA's £95/tCO2e. Organisations will be invited to take part and the fund would be administered and distributed locally, allowing for the delivery of local projects.



Why does it matter?

The Sustainable Transition Fund is a great opportunity for the London Bridge BID to invest, support and deliver other projects that contribute to the decarbonisation of the area, whilst delivering other benefits. The Fund could for example support the delivery of community-led projects, help with wider retrofit efforts, free up more public and green spaces, and build the area's climate resilience. However, the Fund should not be seen as a replacement for other interventions proposed in the Routemap. It is essential that the BID and its business members and landlords reduce their carbon emissions as much as possible before 'offsetting' their residual emissions.







Collaboration, partnership and effective organisational structures are required to deliver carbon neutral interventions. This includes setting up forums, working groups or public-private partnerships.

Our Routemap includes:

- using the Routemap to revitalise existing fora forum and networks
- appointing Sustainability Champions
- creating a Sustainability Champion Working Group

• Financial capital

New financial mechanisms and delivery models can facilitate the delivery of carbon neutral projects. This includes setting up offsetting or insetting funds or adopting a shadow carbon price.

Our Routemap includes:

- divesting pensions funds
- adopting whole-life costing
- adopting a shadow carbon price
- quantifying sustainability co-benefits

EE Capacity building

Decarbonisation is a complex topic and an organisation or group of organisations can accelerate their low-carbon transition by increasing their knowledge, upskilling and supporting knowledge-sharing.

Our Routemap includes:

- upskilling staff members
- embedding sustainability into marketing and communications



원 Data and information

Collecting, analysing and sharing accurate data about carbon performance and carbon neutral project success is key to inform future interventions and evaluate progress.

Our Routemap recommends:

- continuing to measure your carbon footprint
- setting science-based targets
- maximising information-sharing
- digitising your operations

St.

Policy and strategies

Organisations benefit from having clear policies setting shared vision and goals to transition to carbon neutrality. Strategy documents, including action plans, charters and routemaps, are useful in mapping a communal pathway and in galvanising wider support.

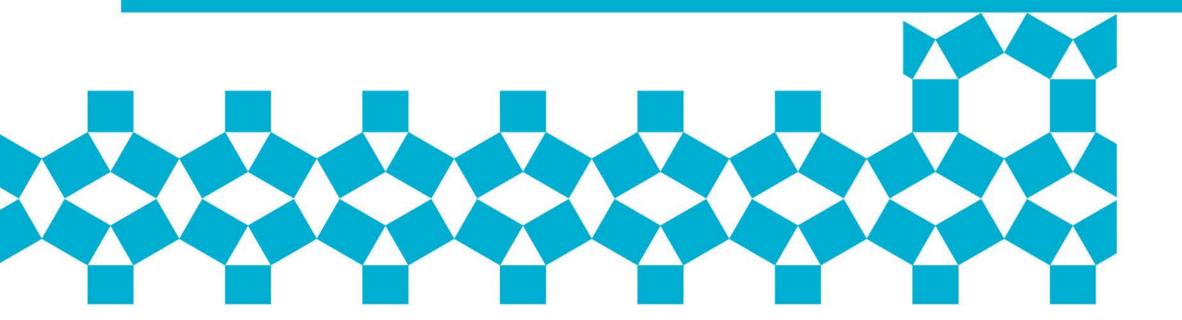
Our Routemap includes:

- developing and implementing environmental or sustainability policies
- embedding carbon neutrality and sustainability requirements into procurement processes



Heating and cooling district network

Heating, cooling and powering buildings is responsible for 65% of the London Bridge BID's carbon footprint. Our Routemap recommends that a heating and cooling network is set up in the area, complemented by a retrofit programme to improve the fabric performance of buildings. Businesses in the BID can support this project by helping fund a detailed energy mapping and Strategic Outline Case to determine the viability of such a scheme.

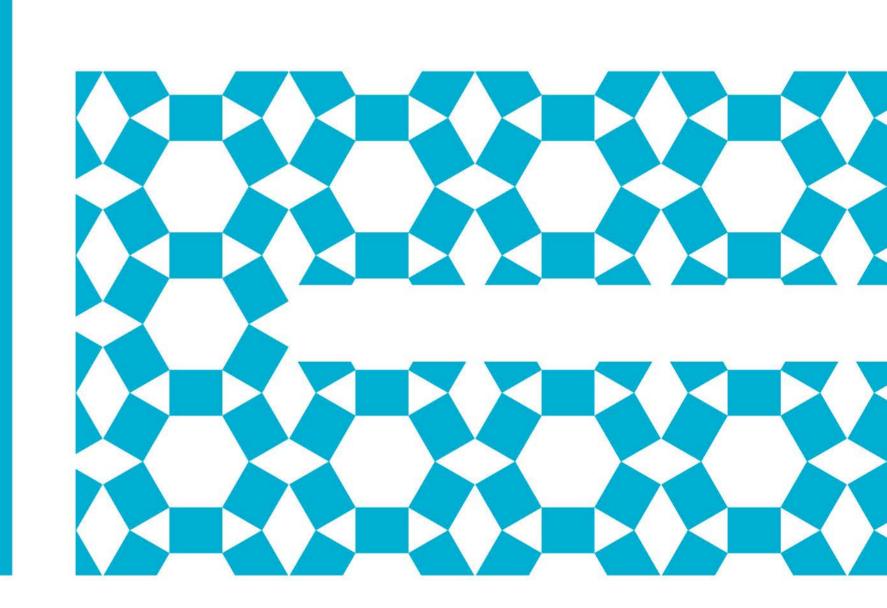


Investment in solar energy

Powering buildings is responsible for 22% of the London Bridge BID's carbon emissions. Our Routemap proposes investing in local solar energy generation. To maximise local benefits, a community-owned company could be set up to sell renewable energy at an agreed price with a long-term Power Purchasing Agreement. Local businesses, landlords and long-term tenants can collectively support this project by helping fund a feasibility study.

Changing refrigerants

9% of the London Bridge BID's emissions resulted from the use of refrigerants gases with a very high global warming potential. Our Routemap proposes launching a communal programme to switch gases with a lower global warming potential. This has already been undertaken by various supermarkets in the UK. With communal support from local businesses this could be delivered relatively quickly through the appointment of a joint supplier.

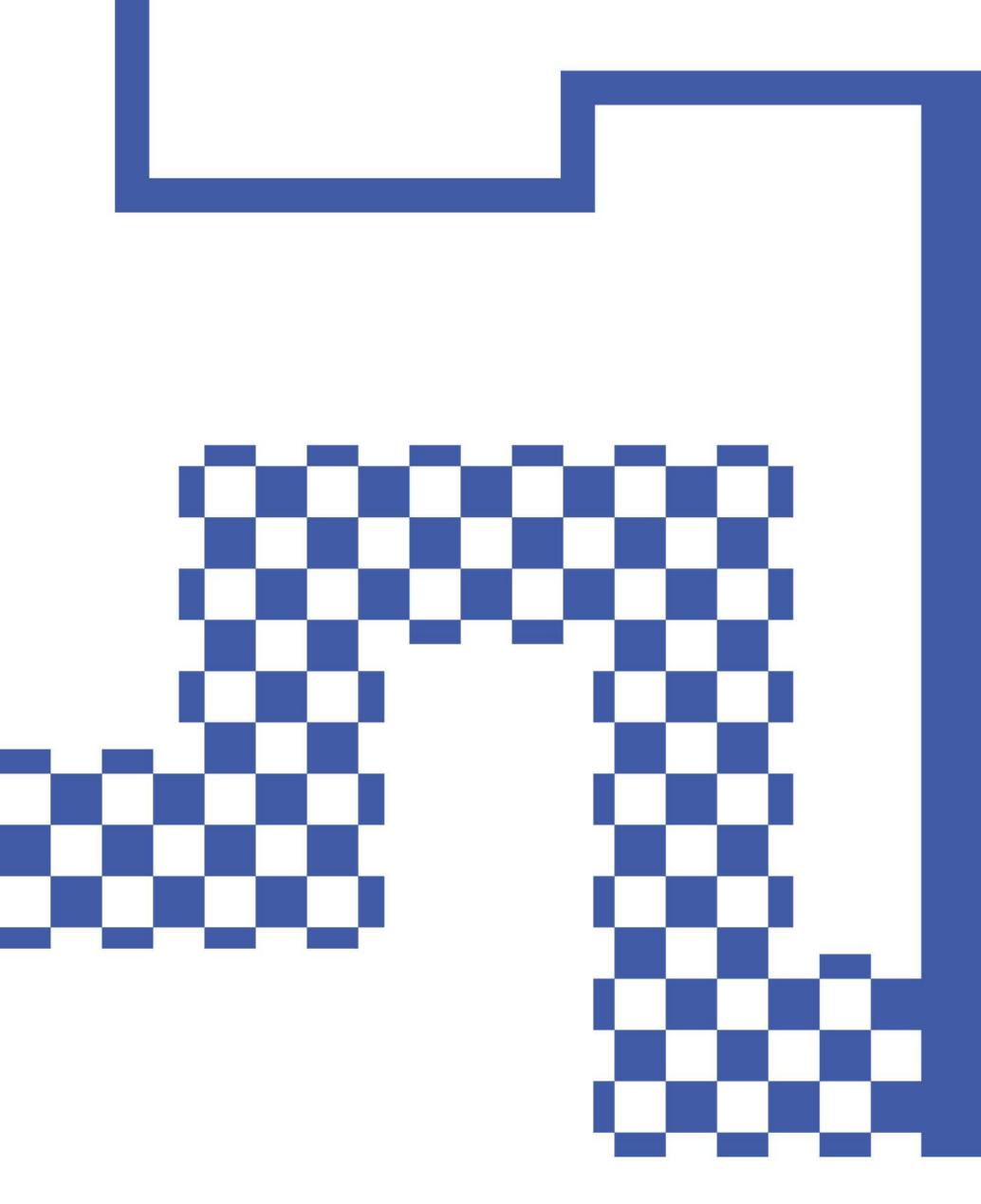


Promoting the Circular Economy

Waste is responsible for 5% of the London Bridge BID's carbon emissions. Our Routemap proposes launching a series of interventions to help create a circular economy in the area, including consolidated waste collection, a Circular Economy Hub and circular economy training. Local businesses can support this project by collectively taking these projects forward and being part of a Hub.



Commuting, business travel, waste management and deliveries collectively account for over 10% of the London Bridge BID's total carbon emissions. Our Routemap proposes building a consolidated delivery hub, gradually phasing out non-electric vehicles and continuing to promote the use of cargo bike deliveries. Businesses interested in a consolidated hub could work with us to determine the best location and delivery patterns.





Offices in the London Bridge BID are responsible for 49% of the area's carbon footprint. Heating, powering and cooling buildings are responsible for 60% of offices' carbon footprint. Consumables, which include stationary items and office furniture, are the second largest source of emissions, followed by transport.

Offices can implement energy efficiency measures, invest in renewable energy, change their procurement policies to favour low-carbon products, reduce work-based transport (particularly international) through technology and reduce their waste including eliminating plastics and reducing packaging. Doing so will bring co-benefits from lowering operating costs, attracting and retaining talented employees and appealing to investors and clients' demands.





Retail

Retail businesses are responsible for 3% of the London Bridge BID's carbon footprint. 67% of their carbon emissions stems from the products they sell to customers. Other emissions come from their buildings and transport emissions including shipping, deliveries and staff commuting.

Retail businesses can change products and packaging, use alternative low-carbon materials, maximise energy efficiency, enhance their delivery processes, and work with eco-conscious suppliers. Doing so will help retail business grow their consumer base.

Food and drink businesses

Food and drink businesses are responsible for 9% of the London Bridge BID's carbon emissions. Goods for Resale are the largest source, accounting for 44% of their carbon emissions, followed by emissions from buildings, then waste.

Food and drink businesses can adapt their menu to focus on low-carbon, seasonal, local products, audit their kitchen to identify wastage and improve energy efficiency, and eliminate waste, including very visible waste from packaging for take-away. Decarbonising will bring several benefits from increasing profit margins to winning new customers.

Hospitality

Hospitality businesses are responsible for 5% of the London Bridge BID's carbon emissions. Their largest source of emissions (84%) comes from operating their buildings, followed by waste, then transport-related emissions.

Hospitality businesses can improve their buildings' performance by investing in energy-saving appliances, reducing their waste, promoting eco-conscious procurement that reduces transport emissions and joining accreditation schemes. Doing so will help enhance their reputation, reduce utility bills and build long-term climate resilience.



Theatres

Theatres in the BID account for 1% of the London Bridge BID's carbon footprint. Their largest source of carbon emissions comes from heating, powering and cooling their buildings, followed by what they sell to their customers and what they consume themselves.

Theatres can opt to choose low-carbon, re-used and recycled products and services, reduce their buildings' emissions by investing in energy efficiency measures, and update their procurement policies. Doing so will bring benefits from reducing their energy bills, attracting new talent and funding, and avoiding reputational risks.



Healthcare

Healthcare organisations in the London Bridge BID are responsible for 23% of the area's carbon footprint. Their largest source of emissions come from heating, cooling and powering buildings as well as specialist equipment, which together are responsible for 93% of their carbon footprint. This is followed by transport-related emissions and waste.

Healthcare organisations can maximise energy efficiency by using passive heating and cooling measures, by improving the fabric performance of their buildings, by investing in on-site renewable energy generation and by turning off non-essential equipment. Decarbonising will bring benefits to healthcare organisations, including reducing their operational costs and future-proofing their organisations.



