



Challenging Climate Change

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This pack is intended to signpost you to further information and support. We've also included information on some key areas to help you with some of the practical actions you can take in the workplace.

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Welcome to

Challenging Climate Change

Climate change is probably the biggest challenge facing humanity. How we respond to climate change will have enormous consequences for life in the 21st century and beyond, both in Gloucestershire and across the globe.

Many of the worst impacts will be felt in the developing world where changes to agriculture, water supplies and extreme weather disasters could produce a humanitarian crisis. The knock-on effect of economic depression abroad, food scarcity and environmental refugees could also significantly impact upon our lives in the UK.

Climate change will be felt directly at home, too. Here in Gloucestershire, average annual temperatures have risen by 1°C over the last 60 years; Cheltenham held the record for the highest temperature ever recorded in the UK (37.1°C in 1990) until the summer heat wave of 2003 which killed over 2,000 people in the UK. We can expect to see more droughts, increased flooding of local rivers, extreme weather and higher temperatures.

So what can we do about it? The more we do to prevent climate change, the less we will feel the consequences of change. This is why every step towards reducing emissions is important.

The UK Government has pledged to reduce our carbon emissions by 60% by 2050. Around 37% of the UK's carbon emissions come from business – over 60 million tonnes of carbon were released into the atmosphere from business activities in 2000*. Businesses can make a big difference to the UK's efforts to tackle climate change.

Many of the steps you can take will save you money and help to promote your business as a socially responsible organisation.

Challenging climate change is about protecting our quality of life. For businesses, it's about working together to secure a sustainable future in which our resources and economy are protected. It's also about anticipating changes, taking advantage of new opportunities in developing a low carbon economy and preparing for the road ahead.

Together, this generation can tackle climate change.

* House of Commons, 2006

Climate Change: Science and Economics

If you'd like to learn more about the science and economics behind climate change, we've included some more links to key organisations and reports where you can find reliable information:

Introductory information

Climate Challenge: Clear, concise explanation of the climate change essentials.
www.climatechallenge.gov.uk/understand.html

New Scientist: Unravelling climate change myths and misconceptions.
<http://environment.newscientist.com/channel/earth/climate-change/dn11462>

Advanced information

The Stern Report: This influential report was presented to the UK Government in October 2006 by Sir Nicholas Stern, Head of the Government Economic Service and Adviser to the Government on the economics of climate change and development. It outlines the pressing economic need to tackle climate change.
www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/sternreview_index.cfm

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): Official page for information on the international climate change treaties, including the Kyoto Protocol.
www.unfccc.int

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): Established by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organisation, the IPCC collates and presents the latest research from lead climate scientists from around the world.
www.ipcc.ch

The Hadley Centre: The Hadley Centre for Climate Change is based at the Met Office and provides a focus in the UK for the scientific issues associated with climate change.
www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/hadleycentre

The Tyndall Centre: The Tyndall Centre is a leading UK based research centre bringing together scientists, economists, engineers and social scientists to work on developing sustainable responses to climate change.
www.tyndall.ac.uk

Climatic Research Unit (CRU): The UK based Climatic Research Unit is widely recognised as one of the world's leading institutions concerned with the study of natural and anthropogenic climate change.
www.cru.uea.ac.uk

Climate Change and UK Government

If you'd like further information on what the UK Government is doing for business and climate change, how this may affect your business and what you can do, key organisations and departments include:

Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs (Defra): Defra provides most of the key government information on climate change, including the Climate Change Programme, the Draft Climate Change Bill and information on how the Government's climate change policies relate to business through the Climate Change Levy, Climate Change Agreements and emissions trading.
www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/business

Sustainable Development Unit (SDU): The SDU is based within Defra. The website includes information on resource for businesses, including service and manufacturing industries. The website includes links to case studies of businesses already acting on climate change and provides information on how you can take opportunities to advance your business.
www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/advice/business

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI): The DTI's climate pages focus on energy and its impact on climate change, including UK policy and mechanisms.
www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/climate-change

Department for Transport (DfT): The DfT website provides information on sustainable travel for cutting down carbon emissions. It also includes information on how the EU Emissions Trading Scheme will impact upon road transport and how climate change will affect the transport network.
www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/climatechange

Environment Agency: This website includes introductory information to climate change, including information on national and international agreements.
www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/639312

UK Climate Impacts Programme: UKCIP is funded by Defra to coordinate research on the impacts of climate change around the UK. The website includes free, downloadable reports on climate impacts on different sectors and areas of the UK.
www.ukcip.org.uk

South West Climate Impacts Partnership: Regional information on climate impacts and adaptation to climate change.
www.oursouthwest.com/climate

Energy Saving Trust: The Energy Saving Trust is funded by the UK Government. It focuses principally on providing advice and information on energy conservation and grants to householders, but also supplies information on energy saving products and microrenewables. The Trust also works on policy and programmes for central government.
www.energysavingtrust.org.uk

Carbon Trust: The Carbon Trust is funded by the UK Government and works with businesses and the public sector to conserve energy. The website includes a large catalogue of free, downloadable guides and case studies for businesses wishing to reduce their environmental impact and save money.
www.carbontrust.co.uk

Climate Challenge: This is the site for the Climate Change Communications Initiative, a UK Government project for effectively communicating climate change. It includes an introductory guide to climate change and resources for communicating the issue.
www.climatechallenge.gov.uk

Local Government Climate Change Strategies

Cheltenham Borough Council: Cheltenham Climate Change Strategy was launched in May 2005. The first monitoring report was completed in February 2007.
www.cheltenham.gov.uk/libraries/templates/thefuture.asp?URN=2495&FolderID=0

Gloucester City Council: Gloucester has recently completed a public consultation on its draft climate change strategy (May 2007).
www.gloucester.gov.uk/climate

Waste

Waste has an important effect on climate change. This is partly due to the energy used up in processing materials. We frequently throw away goods which still have a use and replace them with new products made from raw materials. It takes a lot more energy to produce something from raw materials than from recycled materials; for example, recycling one aluminium can saves enough energy to power a television for three hours! What's more, transporting and processing landfill waste uses more energy, and Gloucestershire is running out of landfill room.

Additionally, biodegradable waste (e.g. food) breaks down anaerobically in landfill to produce methane gas, which has an even stronger effect on climate change than carbon dioxide. We can reduce this methane production by composting biodegradable waste.

Council rates paid by businesses do not include waste collection; this gives businesses a financial incentive to reduce the amount they throw away. Waste can cost up to 5% of business turnover, so reducing your waste can make a big difference to your profits.

There are three components to waste reduction:

- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle

Waste Online (all sorts of waste information): www.wasteonline.org.uk

Reduce

Reducing the amount of waste you produce is always the best option, financially and for the environment.

Could you reduce the amount of material used in things you produce, e.g. packaging, printing double sided?

Do e-mails and other documents really need to be printed out?

Could you look for suppliers who use less packaging?

Could you actively encourage your current suppliers to use less packaging in the products you buy from them?

Do you need disposable plastic cups for drinking or could you encourage employees to use washable mugs?

Reuse

Could you reuse envelopes, cardboard and other packaging that comes into your workplace?

Could you reuse waste paper that has only been printed on one side as note paper?

Could you donate your old office equipment or mobile phones to charity or redistribute to people who could use them?

Freecycle (matches people with unwanted goods with people who would like them): <http://uk.freecycle.org>

Reclaim (recycles unwanted furniture and other items to people on low incomes in Cheltenham):

www.cheltenhamcentreforchange.org.uk/reclaim.htm

Furniture Recycling Project (recycles unwanted furniture and other items to disadvantaged groups in Gloucester, Cheltenham and Tewkesbury): www.frglos.fsnet.co.uk

Computer Aid (non-profit supplier of computers to developing countries): www.computeraid.org/businessdonors.htm

Donate a PC (matches people with unwanted office equipment with people who would like it): www.donateapc.org.uk

Digital Links (non-profit supplier of computers to developing countries): www.digital-links.org

Oxfam (recycles printer cartridges, phones and laptops to raise charity funds): www.oxfam.org.uk/what_you_can_do/recycle

Action Aid (recycles printer cartridges, phones and laptops to raise charity funds): www.actionaidrecycling.org.uk

Recycle

Could you recycle your ink and toner cartridges or have them refilled?
Could you find a suitable recycling collection for your business?
Could food scraps be composted, particularly if your workplace has a canteen?

Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP) (resource & recycling support – businesses): www.wrap.org.uk/businesses

WRAP's composting pages: www.wrap.org.uk/composting

RecycleNow (WRAP campaign project): www.recyclenow.com/start_recycling/at_work.html

National Industrial Symbiosis Plan (NISP) (free Defra-funded service for business; facilitates resource exchange to reduce waste and maximise profits for thousands of UK businesses): www.nisp.org.uk

Y-Waste (Stroud-based social enterprise providing more sustainable waste solutions): www.y-waste.org

Save a Cup (plastic cup recycling): www.saveacup.co.uk

Complete the cycle

As well as recycling your own waste wherever possible, it's important to buy recycled products to keep recycling sustainable. You can also encourage more sustainable resource use by having an active preference for dealing with suppliers who can also demonstrate their environmental commitment.

Action Sustainability (Defra-linked sustainable procurement advice and information): www.actionsustainability.com

Marketing Transformation Programme (MTP) (supports the development and implementation of UK Government policy on sustainable products, working with industry): www.mtprog.com

The Green Stationery Company: www.greenstat.co.uk

Remarkable (recycled stationery): www.remarkable.co.uk

Recycled Business Gifts: www.recycledbusinessgifts.co.uk

Energy

Tackling energy use is an essential part of challenging climate change. Most of our energy in the UK is produced from burning fossil fuels, such as natural gas and oil. This is the major cause of current climate change.

We need to become a lot better at using energy wisely and not wasting it. **Businesses can also save a lot of money by cutting energy bills!**

Another key way to reduce your business's impact on the climate is to support renewable energy. A number of companies supply green electricity which is produced without carbon emissions.

Energy conservation

You can help conserve energy (and money!) in several ways:

- Encourage energy saving habits
- Insulate your building
- Use energy efficient appliances

Our energy usage habits are responsible for a great deal of waste. For example, leaving a photocopier on overnight uses enough energy to print over 5000 copies. You can download posters and stickers for office equipment to raise staff awareness from the publication pages of the Carbon Trust's website.

Could you run a staff awareness campaign to encourage staff to save energy?

Could you ensure that all unused equipment and lighting is switched off, especially overnight?

Could you arrange your workplace to make the best use of natural light?

Could you encourage staff not to do unnecessary printing to save energy and paper?

Could monitors be switched off when not in use?

Heating buildings uses a lot of energy and many of us work in poorly insulated buildings. **Insulating buildings is one of the best ways to save money whilst reducing your environmental impact.**

If you own your building, could you improve the insulation in the roof, walls or floor?

If you are a tenant, could you speak to the building owner about improving insulation?

Does your workplace have an efficient heating system with adequate temperature controls?

If you are buying new appliances for your workplace, including kettles and light bulbs, look for an energy efficiency rating. The Energy Saving Trust's web pages have information on energy saving products and the Energy Saving Recommended Logo.

Carbon Trust: www.carbontrust.co.uk

Works with businesses and the public sector to conserve energy.

Energy Saving Trust: www.energysavingtrust.org.uk

Key contact for energy saving advice and information.

Severn Wye Energy Agency: www.swea.co.uk

Local energy agency based in Gloucestershire offering advice and information.

Green electricity

"Green" electricity can mean different things. Sometimes it means that the electricity produced by the energy supplier all comes from a renewable energy source, such as offshore wind turbines. Buying this electricity helps the renewable energy supplier to expand and supply more climate-friendly renewable energy to more customers. Renewable electricity is exempt from taxation under the Climate Change Levy.

Other "green" energy tariffs work differently; sometimes the electricity you buy is still produced by fossil fuels but your money is invested in the development of new renewable energy sources or specific projects. It's a good idea to ask what kind of "green" tariff you are getting to make sure it's what you want.

Could you switch your business to green electricity?

Green Electricity Marketplace (independent online info on green tariffs): www.greenelectricity.org

Green Electricity Marketplace recommends the following suppliers:

Good Energy: 0845 456 1640 or www.good-energy.co.uk

Ecotricity: 0800 0326 100 or www.ecotricity.co.uk

Green Energy UK: 01920 486156 or www.greenenergy.uk.com

Microrenewables

If you have an appropriate site, you could try generating your own renewable energy.

Could you generate renewable heat, using sources like biomass, heat pumps or solar thermal?

Could you generate your own green electricity using small scale wind, solar or hydro power?

Energy Saving Trust (info on microrenewables): www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/generate_your_own_energy

Low Carbon Buildings Programme: www.lowcarbonbuildings.org.uk

The UK Government grant scheme for small and medium renewable energy installations.

Solar Century (professional advice on solar for architects and commercial developers): www.solarcentury.co.uk

Transport

Transport accounts for about a third of UK carbon emissions. For businesses, we can look at reducing emissions through addressing:

- Reducing the need to travel
- Travel to work
- Business travel
- Fleet efficiency
- Travel plans

Reducing the need to travel

Could employees work from home for one day a week?

Could meetings be arranged by video or teleconferencing to save time, money and transport emissions?

Travel to work

Could you install lockers, showers and secure parking to encourage cycling to work?

Could information on public transport to your workplace be provided to staff?

Could you create a car sharing database, or promote Car Share Gloucestershire's lift share service, to help your employees find or offer someone a lift?

Car Share Gloucestershire: www.carsharegloucestershire.com

Stroud Valleys Car Club: www.svccc.co.uk

National Rail Enquiries: 08457 48 49 50 or www.nationalrail.co.uk

The Train Line (rail prices and times online): www.thetrainline.com

National Express (coaches): 08705 80 80 80

Stagecoach (local bus services): www.stagecoachbus.com

Traveline (free impartial advice on local and national travel): 0871 200 22 33 or www.traveline.info

Gloucestershire County Council info on public transport, including Park & Ride: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/publictransport

Sustrans (cycling and walking): www.sustrans.org.uk

Cycle Campaign Network (link to local groups in Cheltenham, Gloucester and Stroud): www.cyclenetwork.org.uk

Cheltenham Cycle Campaign: www.cyclecheltenham.org.uk

Business travel

Could you introduce a cycle-use mileage allowance for local business travel?

Could a company bike pool be introduced?

Could you encourage business travel by train, coach or bus?

Would you be able to promote a Don't Drive 1 in 5 campaign?

Fleet management

Could your vehicle fleet be more efficient and save money and emissions?

Petrol/electric hybrid cars or vehicles with smaller engines will save on fuel consumption, money and emissions. You could also save a lot on taxation.

Could staff receive training and information on greener driving?

Energy Saving Trust (fleet management advice): www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/fleet

Energy Saving Trust (greener driving habits): www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/what_can_i_do_today/efficient_driving

ActOnCO2 (greener driving info): www.dft.gov.uk/ActOnCO2

Travel plans

A travel plan could help you identify where you can save time, money and emissions. It could also make life easier (and cheaper!) for your employees and may even benefit their health by encouraging walking and cycling!

Environmental Transport Association (ETA): www.eta.co.uk

Includes breakdown cover, tips for greening company travel and creating travel plans.

Travelwise: www.travelwise.org.uk

Includes dedicated pages for business.

Energy Saving Trust: 0845 602 1425

Order a free travel plan resource pack for employers.

Gloucestershire County Council: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/travelplan

Support and advice for local businesses developing a travel plan.

Vision 21 (information and advice on sustainable travel): 01242 224321 or www.vision21.org.uk

Biofuels

When considering alternative fuels for transport, biofuels can seem like an attractive option. Biofuels are made from crops, which take in carbon from the atmosphere as they grow and return it when burned as fuel. In theory, this means that there is no net increase in carbon in the atmosphere.

However, this isn't always the case. Most significantly, it depends where biofuels are grown. In many developing countries, rainforests are being cleared at disturbing rates to grow soy and palm oil plantations. Soy and palm oil are used in a lot of the foods we buy (which is a related environmental problem) but they are being increasingly used to make biodiesel for use in cars. There is no regulation at the moment to prevent the sale of biofuels in the EU which have been grown through the destruction of tropical rainforest.

Rainforests are one of our major natural carbon sinks for removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Because rainforests contain such a concentrated amount of vegetation (and hence lots of stored carbon) and because biofuel crops contain far less carbon, cutting down rainforest to grow biofuel crops makes a significant net contribution to carbon in the atmosphere. A large amount of fossil fuel also goes into the fertilisers, pesticides and transport used to grow biofuel crops.

If you are looking into biofuels as an alternative fuel for your fleet, make sure you investigate where they are being sourced or you could be doing more harm than good to the climate.

Biofuelwatch: www.biofuelwatch.org.uk

BBC (biofuels news story): <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/6516893.stm>

Water

Water use is important for climate change. A lot of energy is used to extract, treat and supply clean water. Sewage treatment uses over 6.3 million kWh of energy every day. Additionally, flooding and droughts will become more frequent and severe in the UK as the climate heats up. In the summer, a warmer climate will result in longer, drier periods with very wet intervals of heavy rain. This makes water management very important for responsible business.

About 33% of water use in the UK is used by businesses, with offices wasting 310 million litres of water every working day. By saving water in the workplace by making simple changes, you can cut water use by half. Tackling your water use is one of the easier and least expensive ways to make cost-saving changes. For example, your water supplier could give you free water saving bags or you can use a plastic bottle filled with air to displace water in your toilet cistern. There is very rarely any noticeable difference to the flush performance.

You could also consider landscaping effects on drought and flooding – this will become increasingly important for water management as the climate changes. Impermeable surfaces such as concrete and tarmac cause water to run straight in to the sewage system and away instead of seeping into the ground. Heavy rain can cause sewers to overflow, causing flooding and pollution as raw sewage surges out into rivers. If we allow water to seep into the ground when rain falls, we can help natural underground aquifers to refill (reducing drought) and reduce the rate at which water flows into rivers (reducing flooding).

Could you put a bottle or water saving bag in your toilet cisterns to reduce your water use by 20%?

Could you install push or spray taps? Spray taps can reduce tap water use by 70%.

Could you monitor water use when your workplace is empty to make sure there are no leaks in your building?

Could you install a greywater system in your building to reuse your waste water (e.g. use sink water to flush toilets)?

Would a rainwater harvesting system be appropriate to supply water for toilets, etc.?

If you can influence building and landscaping decisions around your workplace, could you encourage tree planting (to retain water) and permeable surfaces such as grass, gravel and permeable paving?

Water 21 (non-profit Vision 21 partner enterprise promoting and facilitating sustainable water use): www.water21.org.uk

The Green Shop (Gloucestershire shop supplying a wide range of environmental products for buildings and homes): www.greenshop.co.uk

Rainharvesting Systems: www.rainharvesting.co.uk

Envirowise (business and water pages): www.envirowise.gov.uk/water

Formpave (Gloucestershire supplier of permeable paving): www.formpave.co.uk

Carbon offsetting

Carbon offsetting works on the principle that you can calculate how much carbon your activities produce (e.g. driving) and pay for an equivalent amount of carbon to be reduced (e.g. by planting trees or investing in renewable technology).

Although carbon offsetting may be the only way to try to address some carbon emissions that cannot be cut through better carbon management, it is not a “silver bullet” solution to emissions.

Many carbon offsetting schemes have a dubious contribution to real carbon cuts and carbon offsetting is not yet properly regulated (see below for two of the more reputable carbon offsetting companies). Carbon offsetting schemes often make only a one-off contribution to carbon sequestration (removing carbon from the atmosphere), whereas our emissions continue year on year. The main danger of carbon offsetting is that it allows us to believe we can buy our way out of climate problems without tackling the root causes. Meanwhile, we continue to strengthen systems and lifestyles that cause our carbon emissions to increase, such as expanding airports and road networks, encouraging extensive transportation of goods and allowing wasteful resource habits at home and at work. Without addressing these root causes, the problem is delayed but not solved.

Friends of the Earth have produced a document outlining their concerns about carbon offsetting which you can view on their website.

Friends of the Earth (carbon offsetting statement): www.foe.co.uk/resource/briefing_notes/carbon_offsetting.pdf

Carbon Neutral Company: www.carbonneutral.com

Climate Care: www.climatecare.org

Gold Standard Foundation (quality assessment of carbon offsetting credits): www.cdmgoldstandard.org

Adapting to climate change

We are already committed to experiencing some climate change due to emissions that have happened in the past that the climate is only just beginning to respond to. Our emissions will not stop overnight, either. This means that adapting to climate change is another important part of our response. Here are a few questions to get you thinking:

How might changes to the climate (more storms, flooding, droughts) affect your business?

How could you plan to cope with changes (perhaps enabling employees to work effectively from home when roads are blocked by floods)?

Have you considered how increased weather-related risks will affect your insurance?

Have you considered how storm surges and coastal erosion might affect your business?

Could you take advantage of new business opportunities in the emerging low carbon economy?

Could you take advantage of using your green credentials to promote and increase your business?

Adaptation will depend very much on what sector you work in. UKCIP is a good starting point for information on how climate change will affect your region and what you can do.

UK Climate Change Impacts Partnership (UKCIP) (includes free publications on climate change impacts on different sectors and areas of the country): www.ukcip.org.uk

South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership (SWCCIP): www.oursouthwest.com/climate

Support for businesses

Vision 21

Support: Information and project support on a range of sustainable development issues in Gloucestershire.
 Contact: Rebecca Dobson
 Address: 30 St George's Place, Cheltenham, GL50 3JZ.
 T: 01242 224321
 E: office@vision21.org.uk
 W: www.vision21.org.uk

Gloucestershire First

Support: Countywide, multi-sector partnership to develop and support the economic wellbeing of the county.
 Address: Chargrove Business Centre, Main Road, Shurdington, Near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL51 4GA.
 T: 01242 864190
 F: 01242 864197
 E: info@glosfirst.co.uk
 W: www.glosfirst.co.uk

Gloucestershire Resource Efficiency Clubs and Gloucestershire Environmental Business Forum

Contact: Alex Steele
 Address: Francis Close Hall Campus, University of Gloucestershire, Swindon Road, Cheltenham, GL50 4AZ.
 T: 01242 714563
 E: asteele@glos.ac.uk

Severn Wye Energy Agency

Support: Advice and information on energy for South West England and Wales.
 Address: Unit 6/15, The MEWs, Brook Street, Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire, GL17 0SL.
 T: 01594 545360
 F: 01594 545361
 W: www.swea.co.uk

Envirowise

Support: Free, confidential advice and support for UK businesses on practical ways to increase profits, minimise waste and reduce environmental impact.
 Contact: Via telephone or website.
 T: 0800 585794
 W: www.envirowise.gov.uk

The Carbon Trust

Support: Business and public sector information and project support for low carbon supply chains, renewable energy and energy conservation.
 Address: 8th Floor, 3 Clement's Inn, London, WC2A 2AZ.
 T: 0800 085 2005
 E: customercentre@carbontrust.co.uk
 W: www.carbontrust.co.uk

Energy Saving Trust

Support: Advice and information on energy conservation, particularly for householders.
 Contact: England Office
 Address: 21 Dartmouth Street, London, SW1 9BP
 T: 020 7222 0101
 F: 020 7654 2460
 W: www.energysavingtrust.org.uk

Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Support: Advice and information on waste management, including resource efficiency, reduction and recycling.
 Address: WRAP, The Old Academy, 21 Horse Fair, Banbury, OX16 0AH.
 T: 0808 100 2040
 F: 01295 819 911
 E: info@wrap.org.uk
 W: www.wrap.org.uk

The Climate Group

Support: Works internationally with governments and businesses to advance leadership on climate change.
 Address: The Tower Building, 3rd Floor, York Road, London, SE1 7NX.
 T: 020 7960 2970
 F: 020 7960 2971
 E: info@theclimategroup.org
 W: www.theclimategroup.org

Forum for the Future

Support: Works with over 60 leading businesses in the UK to encourage sustainable, profitable business.
 Contact: Cheltenham Office
 Address: 9 Imperial Square, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL50 1QB.
 T: 01242 266 774
 W: www.forumforthefuture.org.uk/business