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SINCE 1852

Build a Better Future

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Essex Climate Action Commission
26th Sept 2022

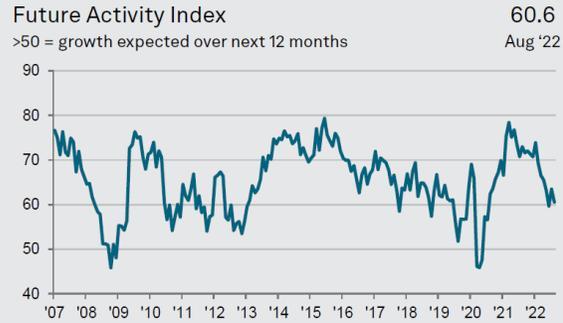


The wider marketplace

Business expectations



UK construction firms continued to predict increases in activity over the coming 12 months, with optimism often linked to good pipelines of new work. That said, sentiment dropped in August, was below the series average and much lower than seen around the turn of the year. A number of respondents expressed concern about the impact of a wider economic downturn on the sector.



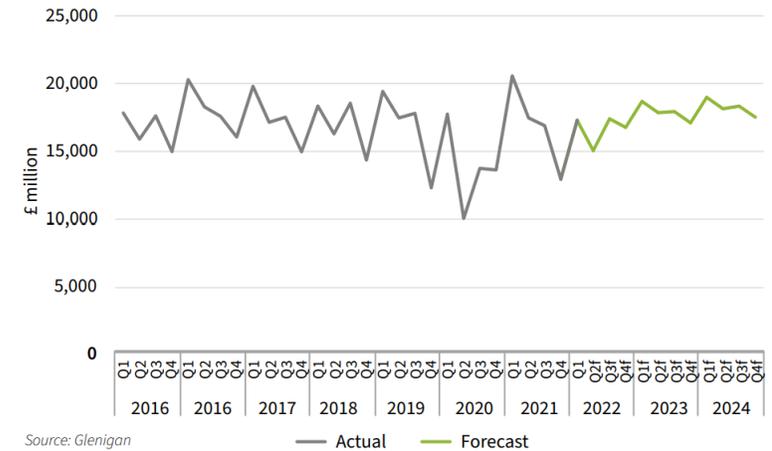
Source: S&P Global / CIPS UK Construction PMI®

Table 1: Value of Underlying Project starts by Sector

£ million	2021	2022f	2023f	2024f
PRIVATE HOUSING	27,752	26,239	29,839	30,161
SOCIAL HOUSING	8,031	7,279	7,378	7,381
INDUSTRIAL	5,555	6,182	5,651	5,331
OFFICES	5,232	5,749	6,157	7,149
RETAIL	1,937	2,027	2,214	2,302
HOTEL & LEISURE	3,233	3,412	3,789	3,804
EDUCATION	4,828	5,153	5,873	6,076
HEALTH	3,075	2,927	2,766	2,801
COMMUNITY & AMENITY	967	1,198	1,249	1,308
CIVIL ENGINEERING	7,266	6,371	6,671	6,677
TOTAL	67,874	66,536	71,587	72,991

Source: Glenigan

Chart 1: Value of Underlying Project starts



Source: Glenigan
f = forecast



Regional Marketplace

Housing continues to dominate

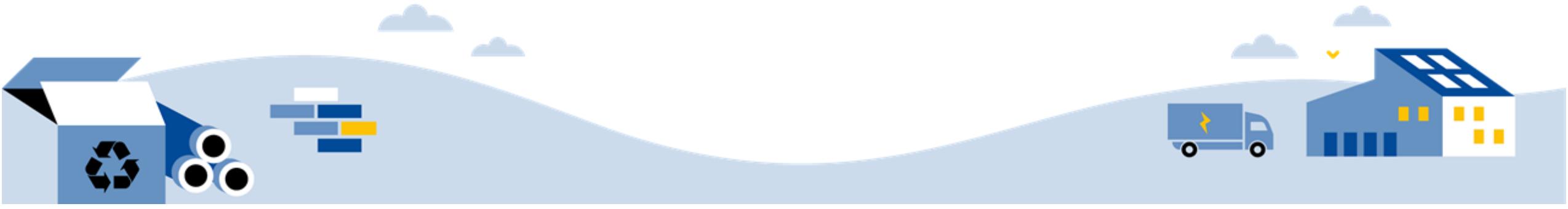
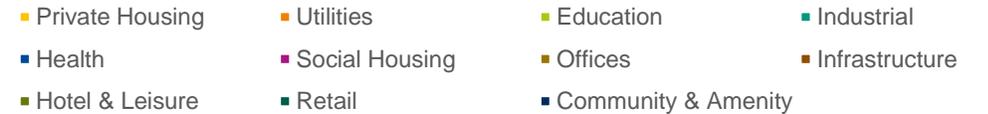
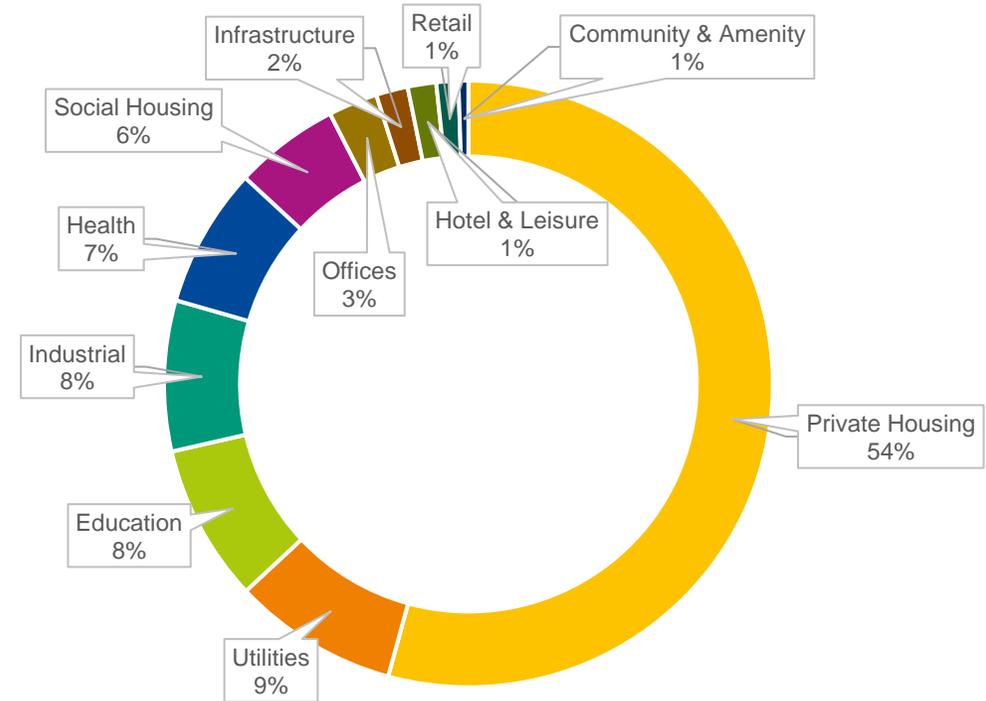
The full impact of large scale projects not yet felt, but they are on the way. e.g. Berth 4 at London Gateway (£120m)

Levelling up Funds are (slowly) coming through

Investment in decarbonisation and zero carbon schemes is patchy

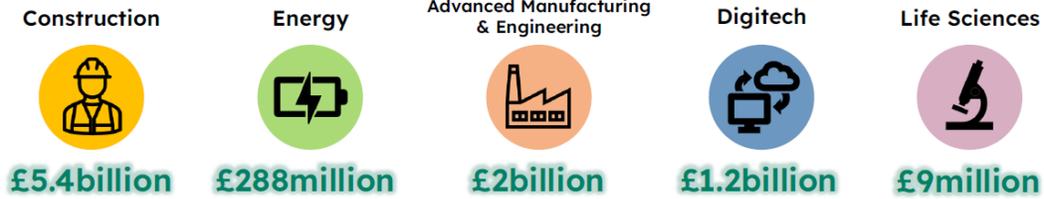
People movement for work has changed, but only a bit

Inflation, materials supply and wage rises are affecting everyone



Regional Marketplace

This is what the 5 growth sectors are currently worth to the Essex Economy:



Over the next 20 years, our growth sectors are projected to contribute an extra:



**18,000
green jobs**

will be needed by 2030, including:


4,200
in low carbon heat


3,800
in low carbon electricity


3,800
in energy efficiency

Essex is full of assets and strengths that create a huge opportunity for growth:



2 freeports



£15bn retrofit opportunity



3 universities



4 upcoming garden communities

Proposed Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects could create at least:



1,000
permanent jobs

10,000
temporary construction and engineering jobs



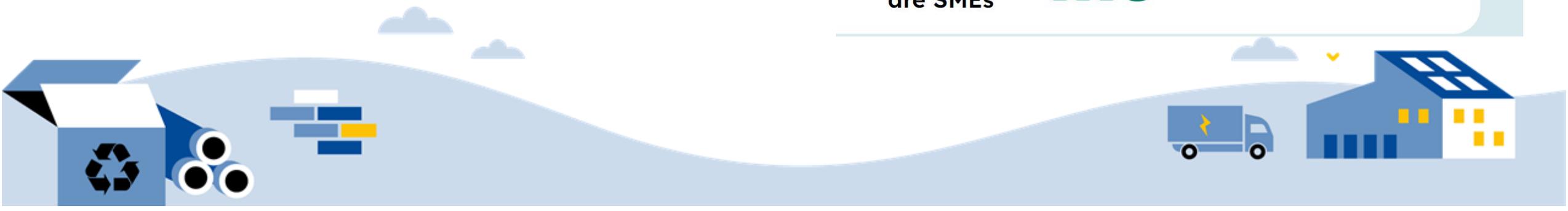
99%

of Essex businesses are SMEs



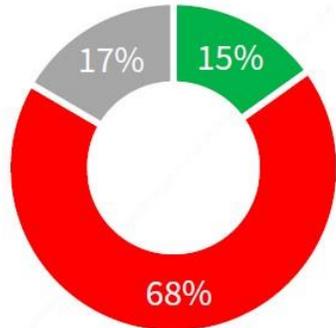
Boosting SME growth by 10% could generate an additional

£370million



Business Opportunity

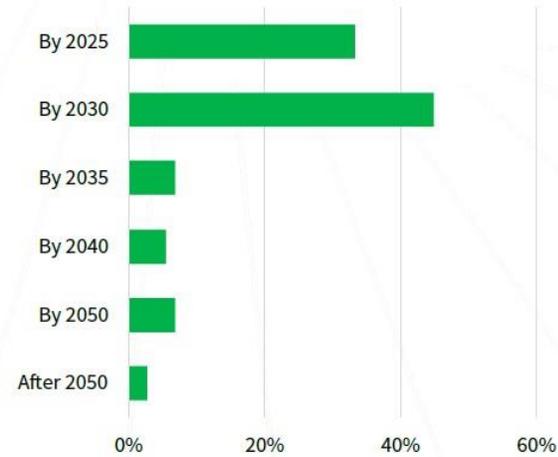
Does your business currently have a target date for reaching net zero emissions?



■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know \ N/A

Sources: Accenture, IHS Markit.

What is your target date for achieving net zero emissions?

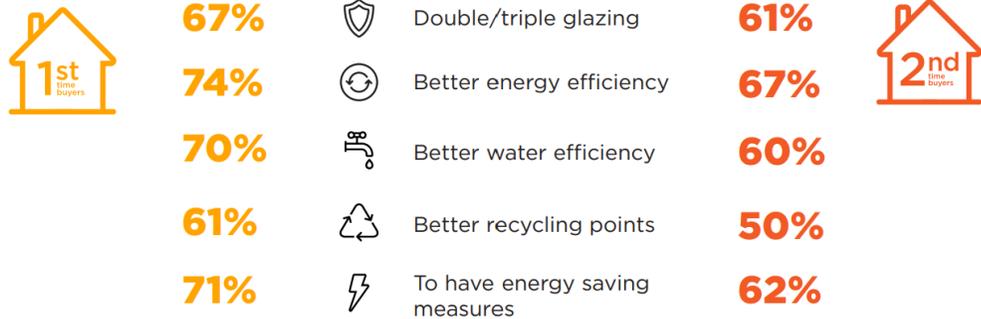


Sources: Accenture, IHS Markit.



Consumers are (nearly) ready

Our research shows that first time buyers are willing to pay more for:



<https://www.shma.co.uk/our-thoughts/releasing-our-green-homes-report-what-buyers-want/#>

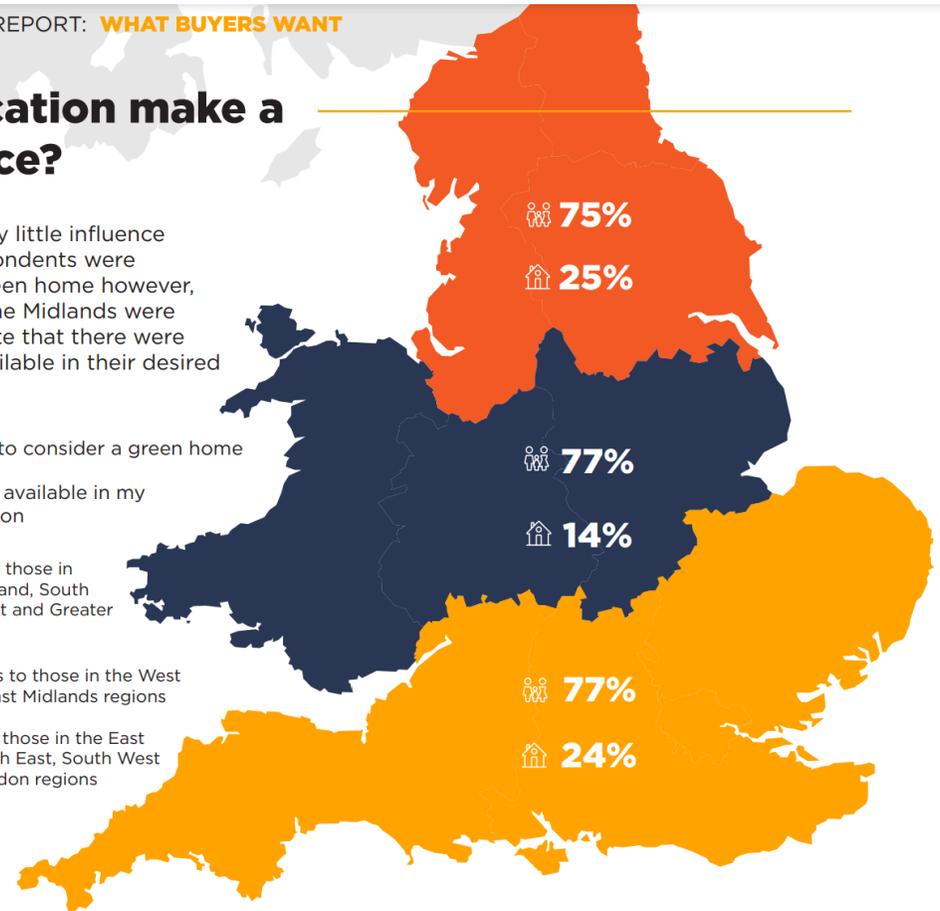
GREEN HOMES REPORT: WHAT BUYERS WANT

Does location make a difference?

Location had very little influence on whether respondents were considering a green home however, respondents in the Midlands were least likely to state that there were green homes available in their desired location.

-  People likely to consider a green home
-  Green homes available in my desired location

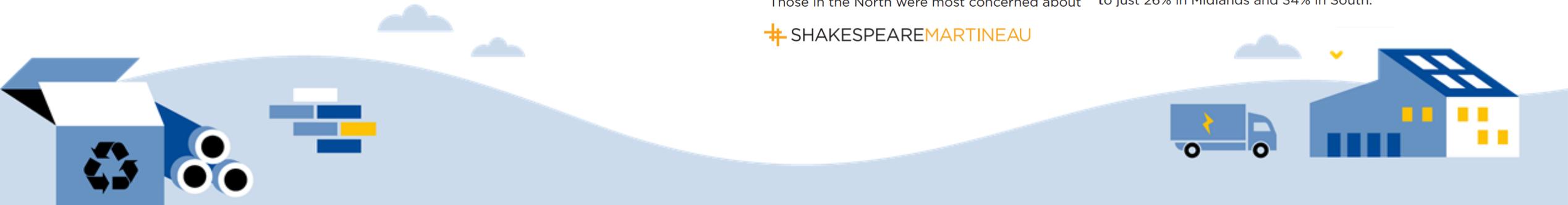
-  North - refers to those in the East of England, South East, South West and Greater London regions
-  Midlands - refers to those in the West Midlands and East Midlands regions
-  South - refers to those in the East of England, South East, South West and Greater London regions



'It's better for the environment' was more important to those in the South (43%)

Those in the North were most concerned about

getting ahead of the curve: 45% would consider a green home as they believe all homes will be required to be green so pre-empt it - compared to just 26% in Midlands and 34% in South.

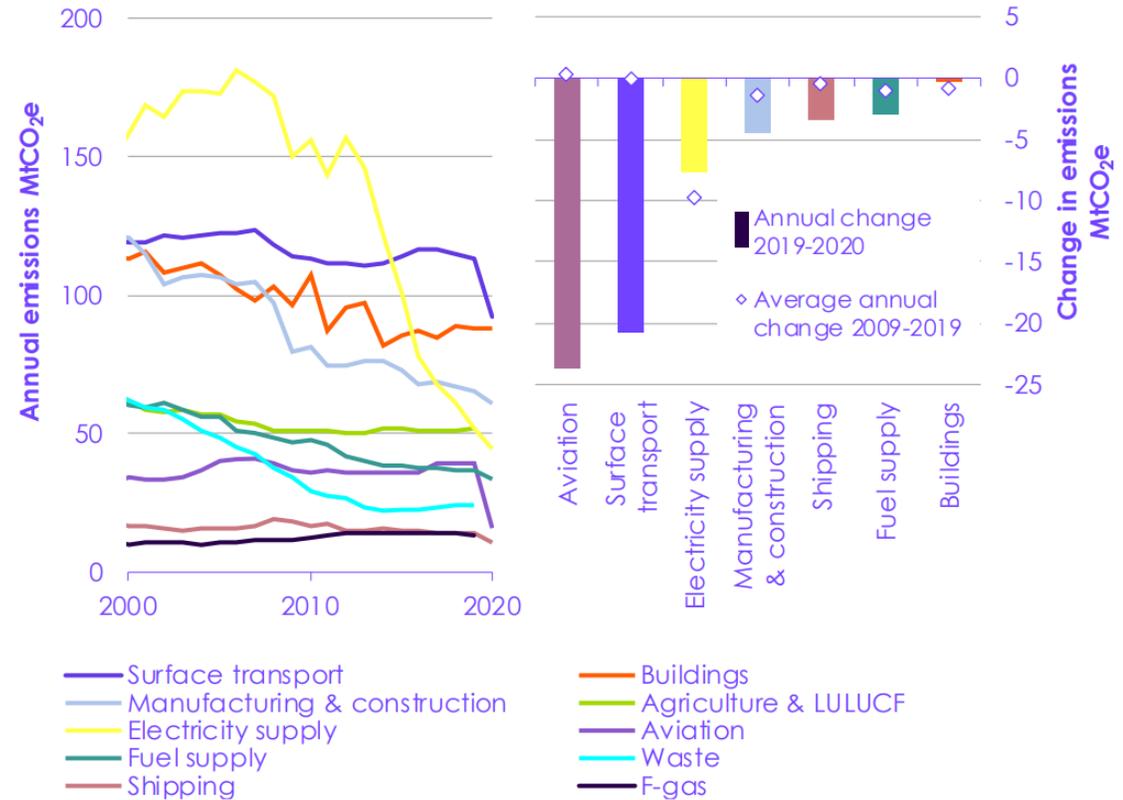


The size of the challenge

UK emissions are nearly 50% below 1990 levels, but the journey to Net Zero is far from half done. Government must now match its bold statements of ambition with effective policies and implementation, and it must move at pace if it is to deliver against the UK's stretching targets.

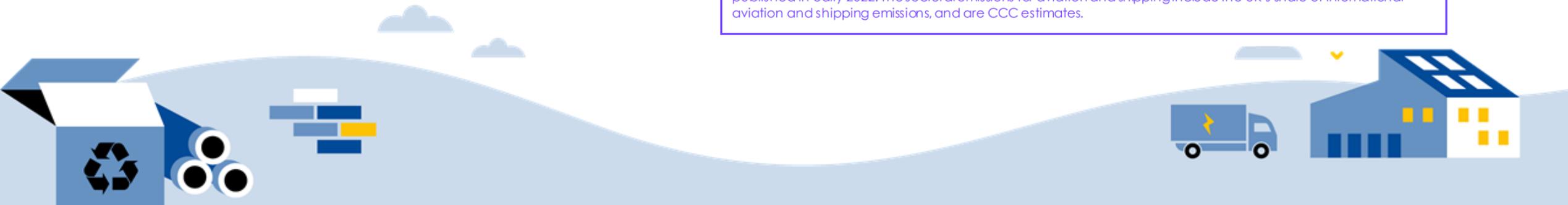
Progress in reducing emissions 2021 Report to Parliament Climate Change Committee June 2021

Figure 1 Changes in UK emissions by sector



Source: BEIS (2021) 2020 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Provisional Figures.

Notes: LULUCF = Land use, land-use change and forestry. Estimates of emissions for sectors with large proportions of non-CO₂ emissions are not shown on the right-hand chart. Final estimates of 2020 emissions in these sectors will be published in early 2022. The sectoral emissions for aviation and shipping include the UK's share of international aviation and shipping emissions, and are CCC estimates.



The size of the challenge

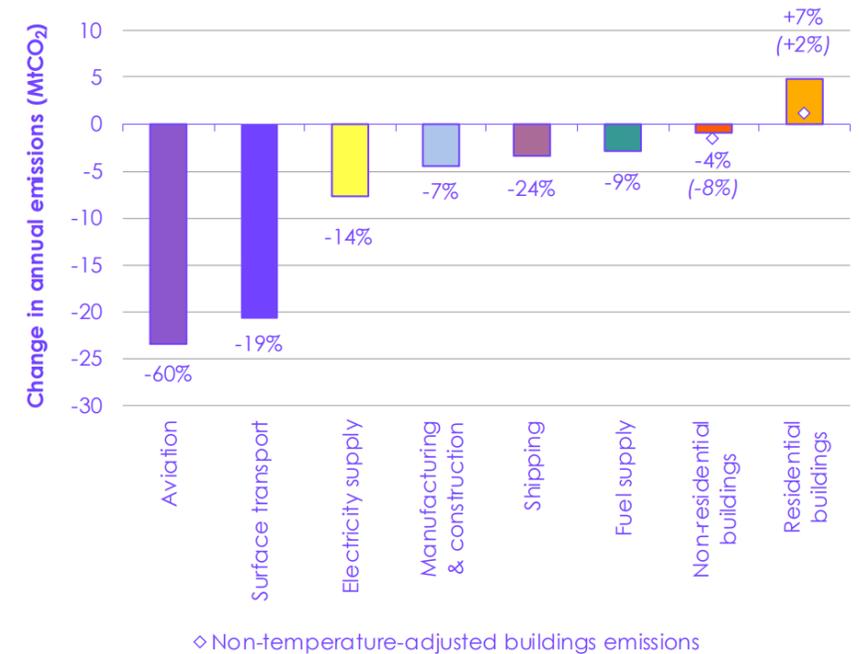
Table 1: Percentage changes in territorial carbon dioxide emissions by sector between 2018 and 2020 based on the temperature adjusted emissions and actual emissions

	Temperature adjusted emissions			Actual emissions		
	2019 (MtCO ₂)	2020 (MtCO ₂)	Percentage change	2019 (MtCO ₂)	2020 (MtCO ₂)	Percentage change
Energy supply	92.6	84.1	-9.3%	89.6	79.0	-11.9%
Business	66.7	62.1	-7.0%	65.1	59.4	-8.7%
Transport	120.8	97.2	-19.6%	120.8	97.2	-19.6%
Public	8.3	8.4	1.3%	7.9	7.7	-2.0%
Residential	71.8	76.6	6.7%	66.5	67.7	1.8%
Other	15.1	15.0	-0.1%	15.1	15.0	-0.1%
Total CO₂	375.3	343.4	-8.5%	365.1	326.1	-10.7%

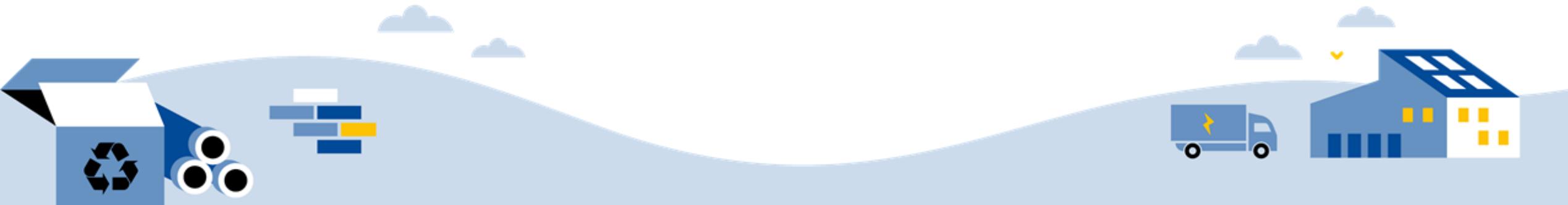
Source: Tables 3 & 4, Provisional UK territorial greenhouse gas emissions national statistics 1990-2020 Excel data tables

Milder winter temperatures mean that emissions were lower than they would have been in a year of average temperatures.

Figure 2.4 Change in UK CO₂ emissions 2019-2020

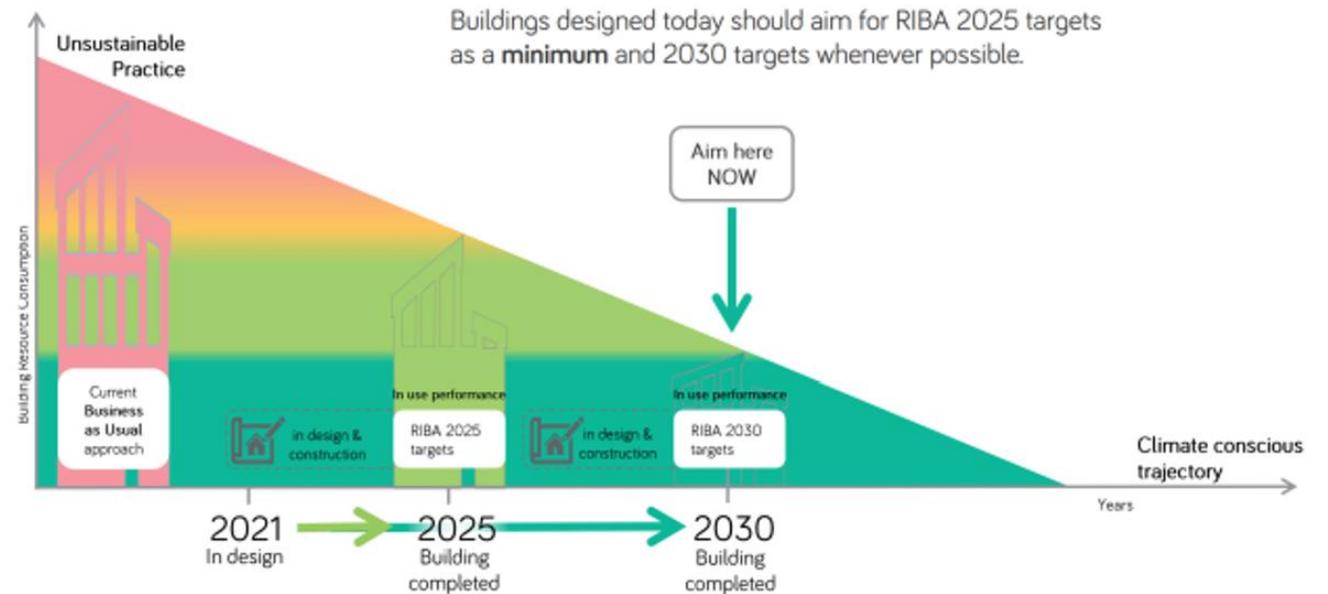


Source: BEIS (2021) 2020 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Provisional Figures; CCC analysis.
Notes: The bar for change in emissions from residential and non-residential buildings shows the temperature-adjusted data, which adjusts emissions for warmer average temperatures in 2020. The change in actual buildings emissions in 2020 is shown in brackets.

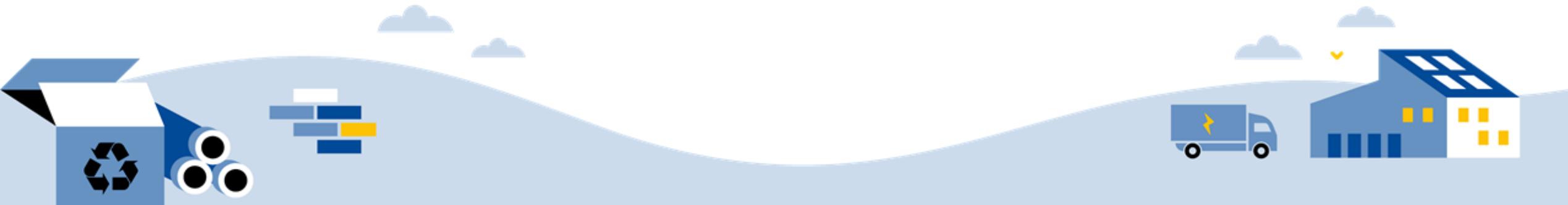


Do nothing risks

- Investors go elsewhere
- Property and Estates become worthless after 2030
- Retrofit of new buildings (those built since 2022) becomes another PPI scandal
- Water and Energy shortages become a reality in East Anglia
- Uncontrollable climate change happens

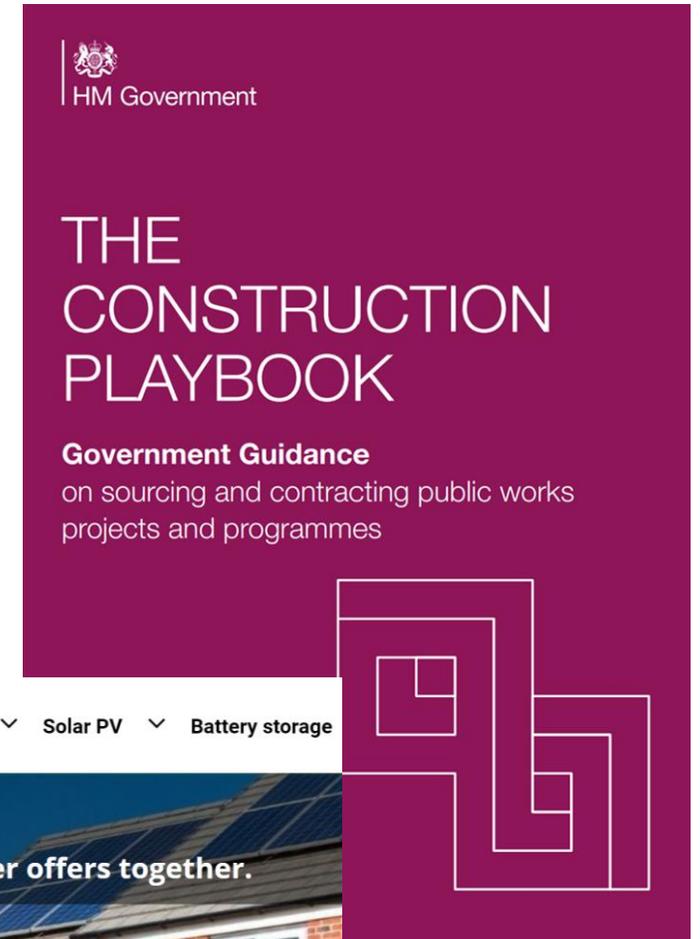


RIBA 2030 Climate Challenge as *built* target trajectories



Near future opportunities

- T-Levels, Apprenticeships and continued investment in MMC
- Solar Together Essex
- Retrofit Coordinators – start to help people plan their 5-10 year house improvements
- New Public Sector procurement rules could unlock coordinated decarbonisation of public buildings.





Skills conversations

Introduction of the Local Skills Improvement Plans (LSIPS) could see a shift in training and investment. Essex sector development strategy to be published in Oct 2022.

More training needed for planners, planning committees and officials.

South Essex Institute of Technology brings together industry, colleges, universities and local employers. Focus on logistics, advanced manufacturing and construction amongst others.

The Sector Development Strategy will enable Essex to overcome these barriers and unleash its full potential by:



Giving businesses the tools they need to grow



Promoting opportunities to women and all underrepresented people



Enabling the creation of sector clusters in areas of strength



Sparking a renewed appetite for innovation

For this to happen, Essex County Council needs to lead, collaborate and **CONVENE** with partners across the County:





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Commissioners actions

- Continue to counter the cynics; we will not be saved by a new technology before 2030. We need to use what we have at hand for a while yet...
- Help simplify language. Is net zero confusing?
- Push for joined up thinking across the public sector

