



EPSRC Centre  
for Innovative  
Manufacturing in  
**INDUSTRIAL  
SUSTAINABILITY**

# The future of manufacturing: a UK perspective



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LGP

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DCM

13/03/2015





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*13 years in  
Cambridge UGrad,  
PGrad, PDoc  
Joined EPSRC Centre  
in 2011 at inception  
Based at the IfM  
Leading  
Configurations for  
sustainable industrial  
systems Grand  
Challenge and Cohort  
Development  
Programme*

## Overview and Introduction

### Overview

- Introduction
- Future of manufacturing: foresight
- Industrial sustainability research
- An agenda for industry?
  
- David Morgan – lead researcher @ EPSRC Centre for Industrial Sustainability
- Manufacturing Engineering – MEng (2005)
- Novel Polymer Recycling Processes – PhD (2010)

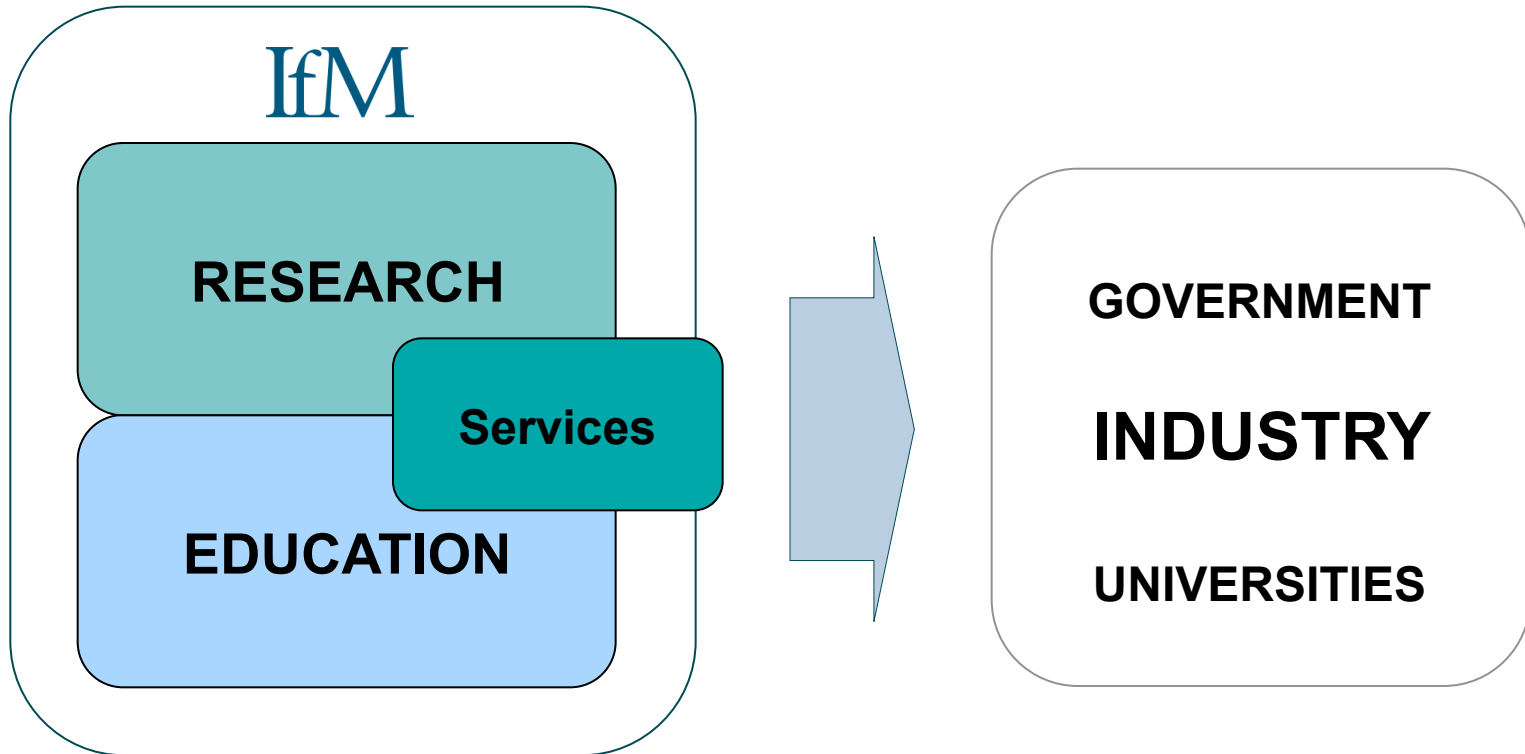
# The Institute for Manufacturing



# Manufacturing

*The full cycle from understanding markets and technologies through product and process design to operations, distribution and related services*

# Approach





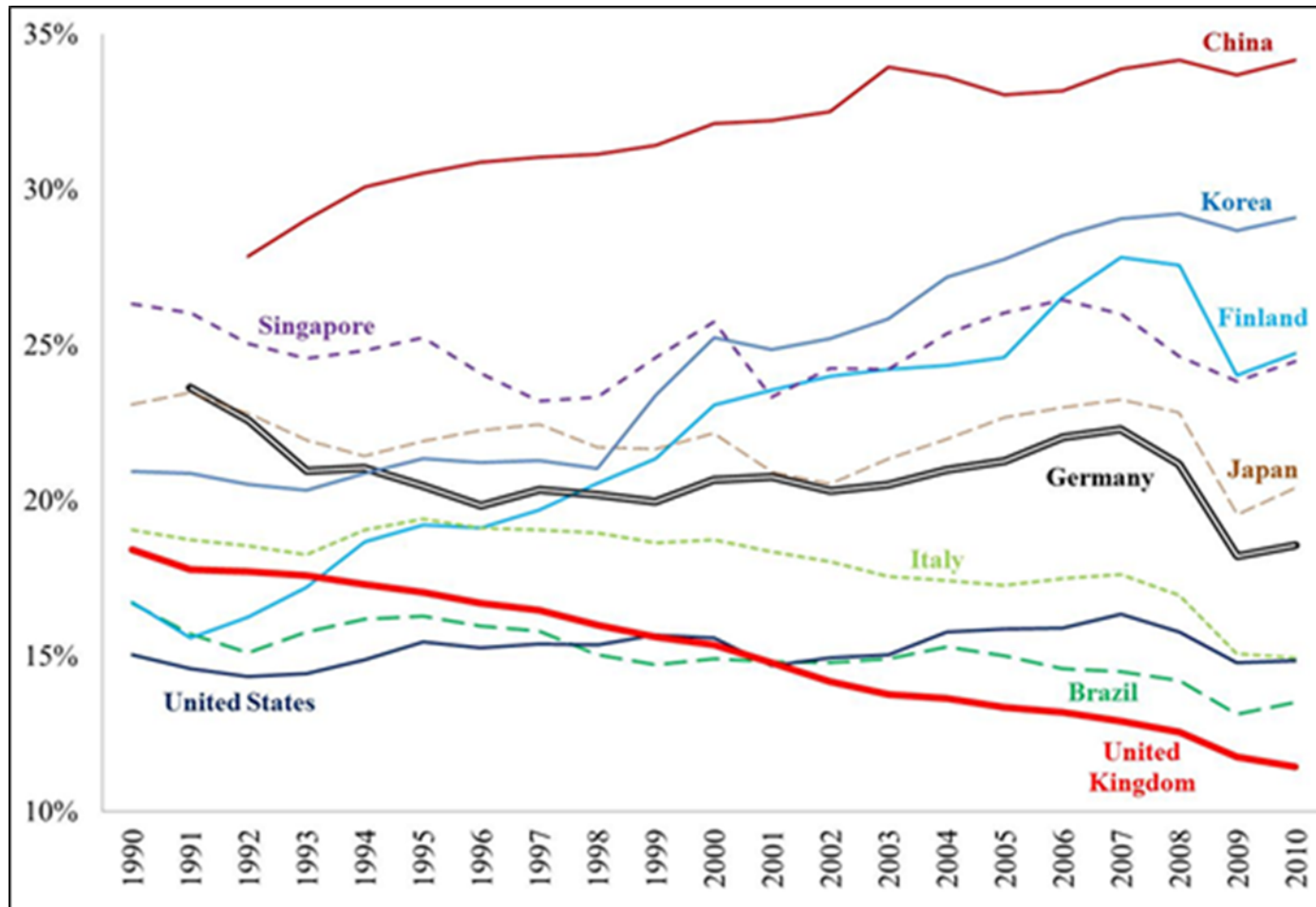
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# Future of manufacturing (UK)



# Economic change and uncertainty

Manufacturing  
(% Share of economy)





# Economic change and uncertainty

Manufacturing

35%

China



**Dept for Business** @bisgovuk · Apr 25

New #Aerospace Technology Institute headquarters to allocate £2bn to UK research & tech projects [gov.uk/government/new...](#) #IndustrialStrategy

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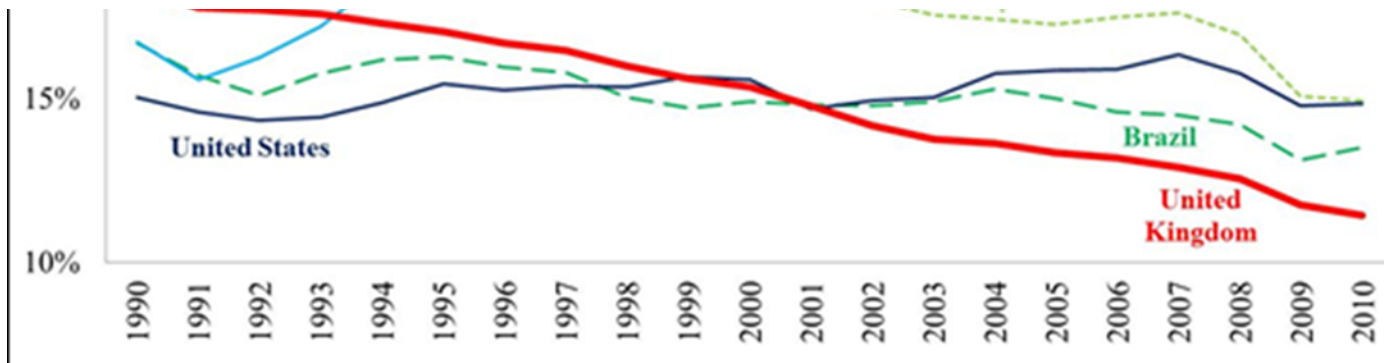
**Dept for Business** @bisgovuk · Apr 25

Skills, technology and confidence at the heart of UK's info economy says @techUK: [computerweekly.com/opinion/Skills..](#) #industrialstrategy

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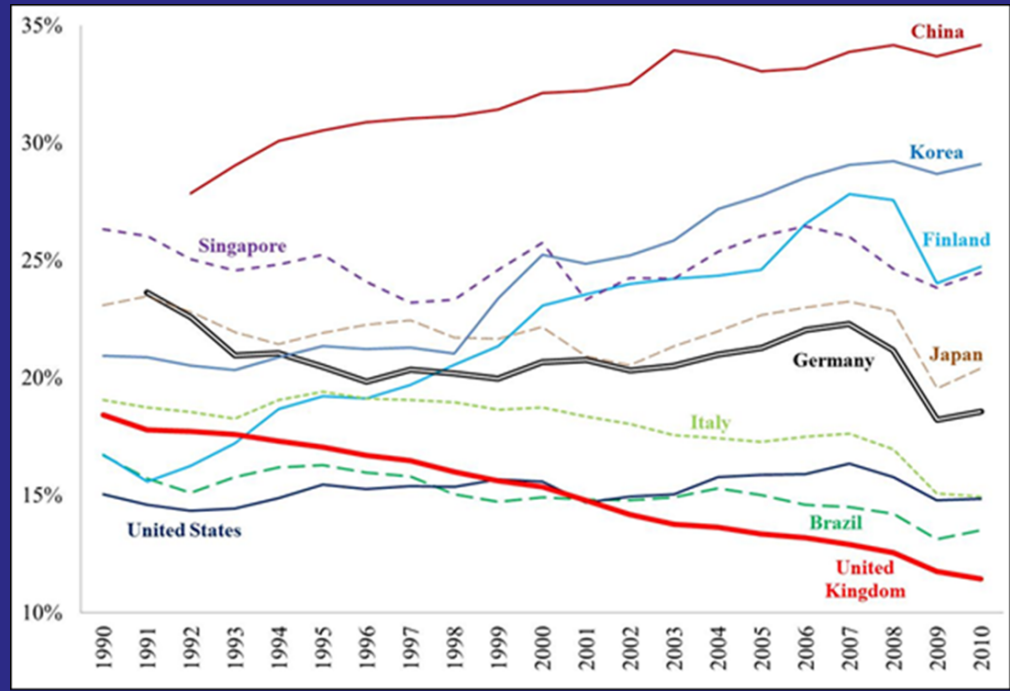
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# The Future of Manufacturing: A new era of opportunity and challenge



## **Foresight Future of Manufacturing Project**

Objective has been to investigate *changes and uncertainties* facing UK manufacturing activities, to 2050 where possible, to inform how the UK can create and capture *future value*.

Vince Cable is the sponsoring minister. Findings available for BIS to use to inform development of future policy.

2 years: UK Roundtables, International Workshops, 37 commissioned evidence papers

# How the research was done

- Lead Expert Group
- Industry High Level Stakeholder Group



- Drafting of chapters
- Engagement with BIS & HMT



- 37 commissioned evidence papers, 2000+pages
- 3 international workshops (USA, Germany, Japan)
- Engagement with industry
- UK roundtable events

# Local contributions

## Lead expert group

- Professor Steve Evans
- Professor Alan Hughes
- Professor Chris Lowe

## Evidence papers

- Dr Elif Bascavusoglu-Moreau
- Professor Ha-Joon Chang
- Dr Antonio Andreoni
- Ming Leong Kuan
- Dr Ken Coutts
- Professor Simon Deakin
- Professor Michael Kelly

## Evidence papers ctd

- Dr Finbarr Livesey
- Dr Eoin O'Sullivan
- Nicola Mitchell
- Dr. Mike Tennant (EPSRC Centre)

## Report peer review

- Prof. Sir Mike Gregory
- Professor Robert Rowthorn

## Workshops

- Dr. Carlos López-Gómez
- Elliot More

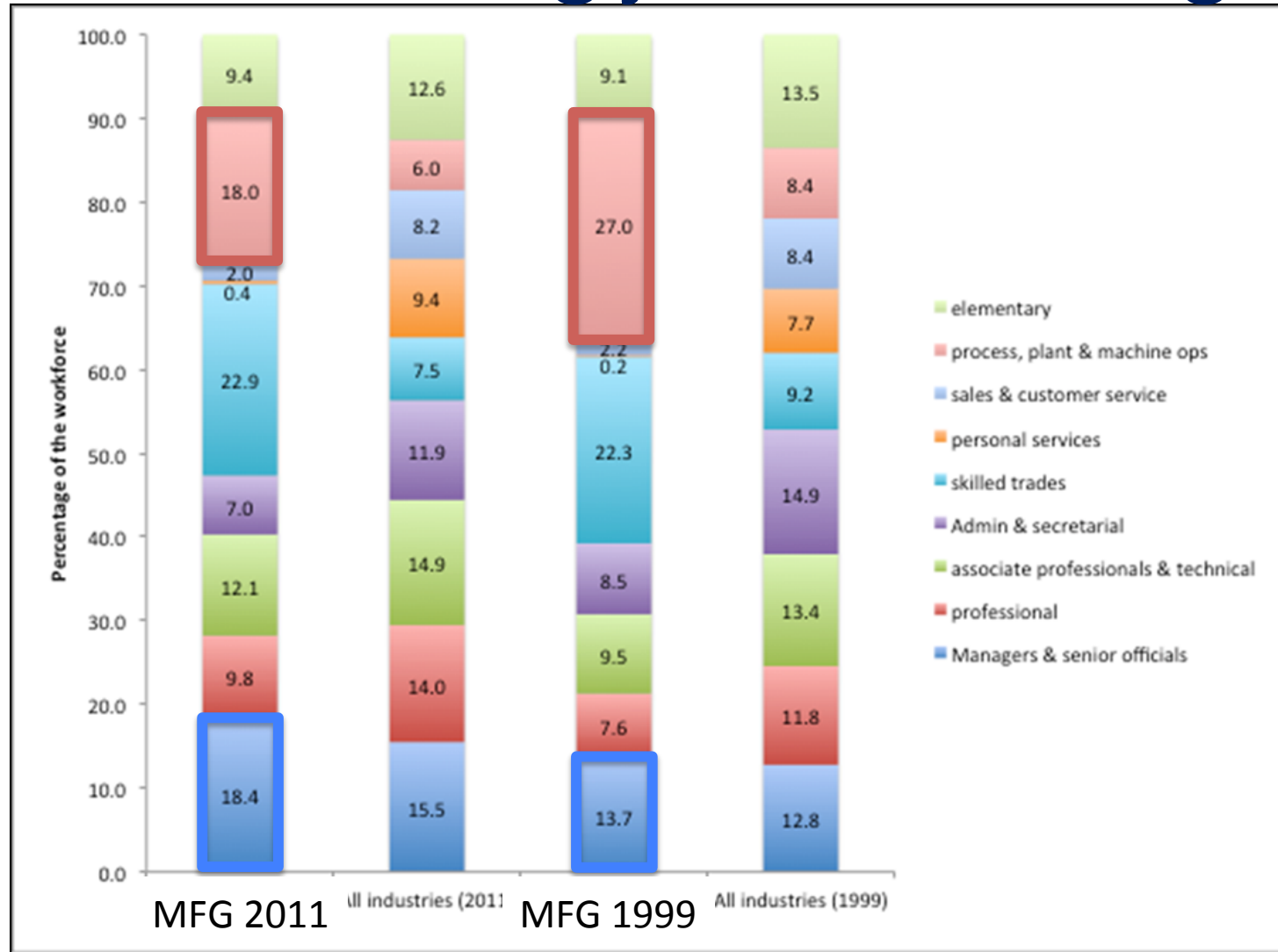
## Further evidence

- Professor Andy Neely

# A range of indicators for value



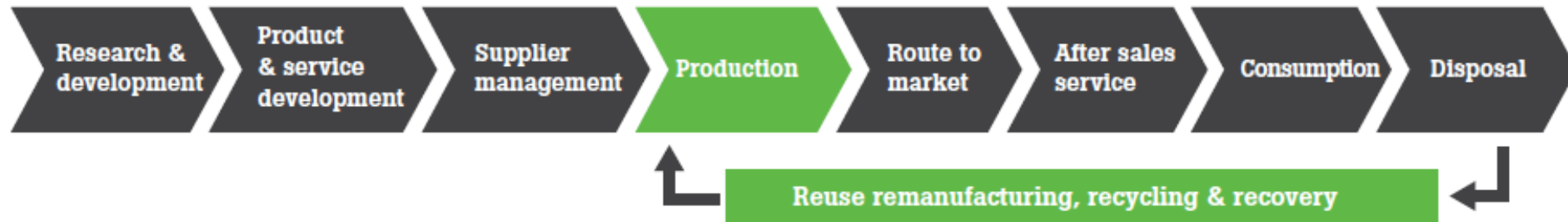
# Manufacturing jobs are changing



# 1. More than making a product and selling it

- **Services with products** e.g. Rolls Royce
- Selling of **technological 'know how'** e.g. ARM
- **Remanufacturing** of products e.g. JCB / Caterpillar

*Manufacturers will increasingly make use of a wider value chain to create revenue.*









## 2. Faster, more responsive and closer to customers

- Mass **personalisation** of products on demand
- **Distributed**: big high-tech, modular, home, mobile
- Greater **design freedom**
- More **digital connections** along value chains



### 3. Exposed to new market opportunities

- Changes to **personal wealth** / **ageing** populations
- **BRICs** and the **'Next 11'**
- Continued **global 'fragmentation'** of the value chain
- Some **'onshoring'**

## 4. Increasingly dependent on highly skilled workers



- **Strong demand** for manufacturing workers
- A need to accommodate more **older workers**
- Importance of **STEM** qualifications
- Blending of technical & commercial **‘hybrid’ skills**
- Potential for **human enhancement**

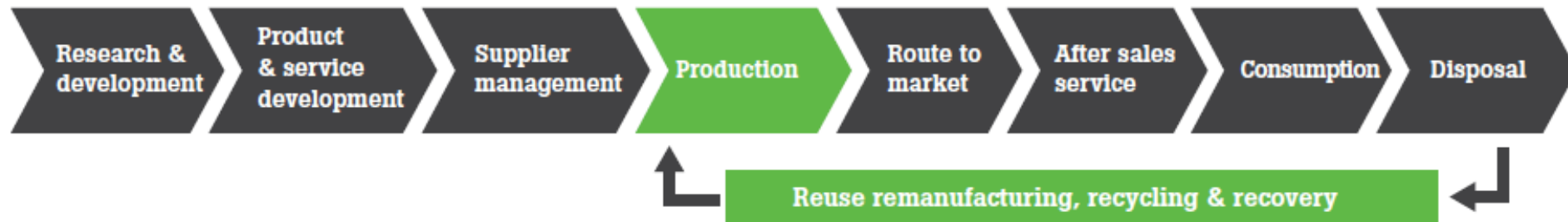


## 5. More sustainable

- Growing / urban populations **raise resource demand**
- **Climate change** and global supply chain vulnerability
- Volatility in **price & availability of commodities**
- Reuse, **remanufacturing**, recycling: circular economy

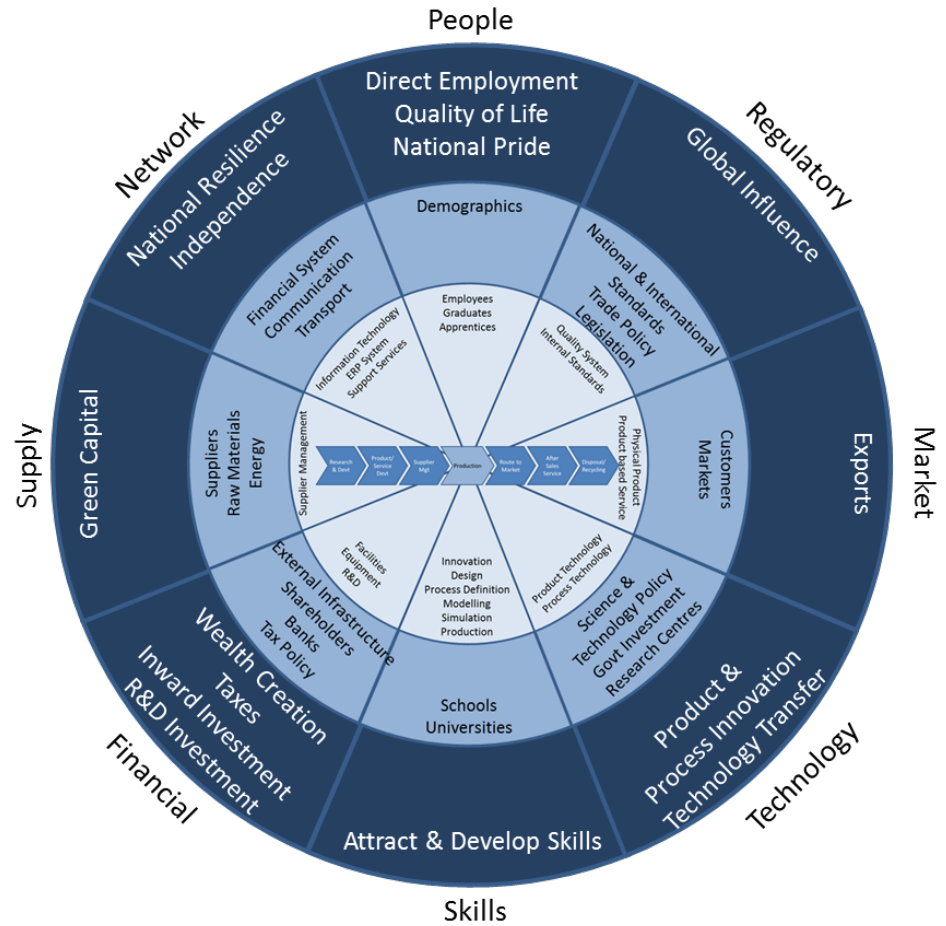
# 5 key findings

- **More than making a product and selling it**  
*Services with products, selling know-how*
- **Faster, more responsive and closer to customers**
- **Exposed to new market opportunities**
- **Increasingly dependent on highly skilled workers**
- **More sustainable**



# Understanding Value

**Manufacturing will be a complex, value creating system. Emphasis not on production or services but on flexing business models and offerings to create value.**





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# Industrial sustainability





# Global systems are under pressure

## ENVIRONMENT

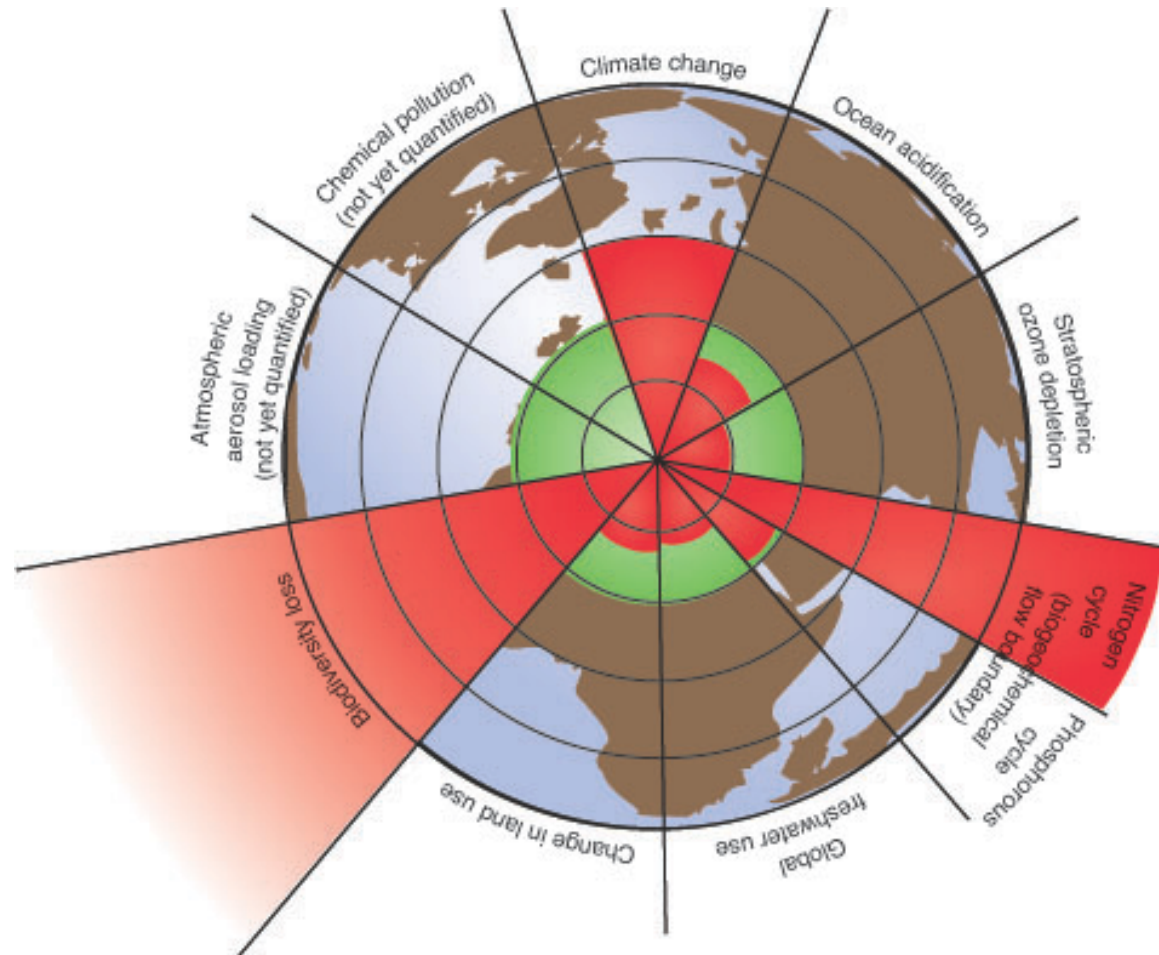
*Attempts to define safe operating limits of key planetary systems.*

*Key systems are*

- *Interconnected*
- *Non linear*

*Some safe limits have been reached and breached – although uncertainty is high.*

*(credit: Azote Images/  
Stockholm Resilience  
Centre)*







[Expect the Unexpected: Building business value in a changing world, KPMG 2012](#)

[Sustainability and Manufacturing. Evidence Paper 35. Foresight Tennant \(2013\)](#)

## Mega-Forces

### BEYOND CLIMATE CHANGE

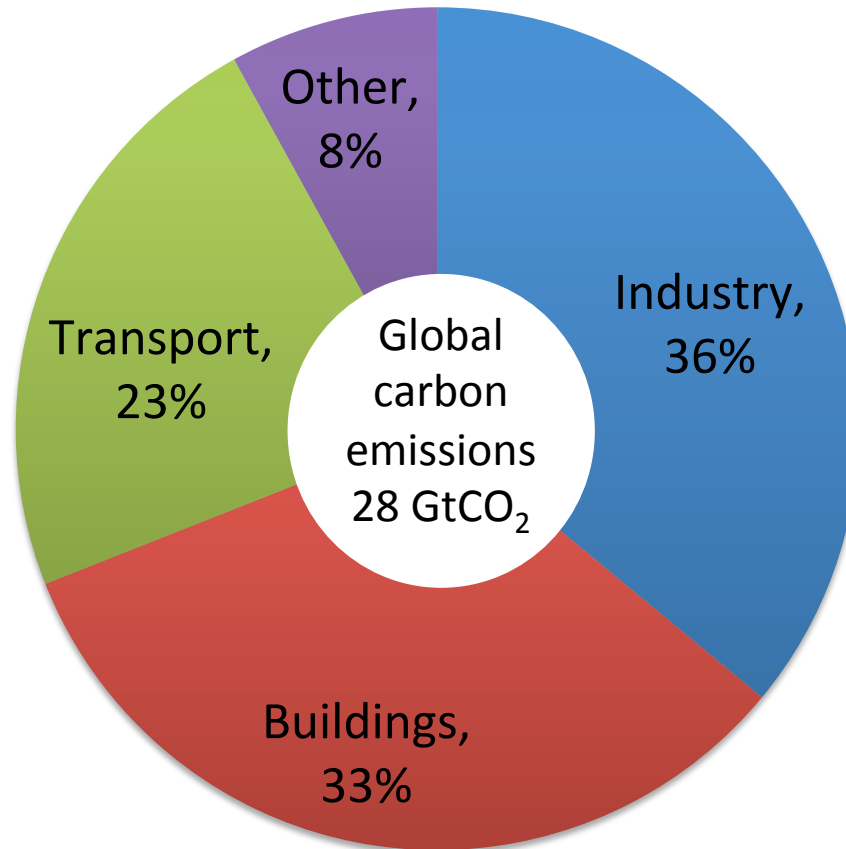
- Climate change, food security, water scarcity, population growth, energy and fuel, material and resource scarcity, ecosystem decline, urbanisation (*KPMG report 2012*)

*'...it is critical to understand that the drivers are **irreducibly inter-related**. They influence each other in **complex, unpredictable ways** and cannot be disentangled to elucidate determinate cause-and-effect relationships. This has implications in that industry will have to conceive of business propositions and technologies that **satisfy multiple constraints simultaneously**.*'

*Tennant, 2013*



## Impacts - Global carbon emissions (process & energy)



*Allwood et al. (2010)  
Options for achieving  
a 50% cut in industrial  
carbon emissions.  
Environ. Sci. Technol.  
2010, 44, 1888–1894*



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## What are we trying to sustain?

*“you can be profitable without being resilient, but you cannot be resilient without being profitable”*

## Industrial Collaborator



UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE

*Cranfield*  
UNIVERSITY



Pioneering research  
and skills

Imperial College  
London



Loughborough  
University



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# Visible and affecting pollution

## HANGZHOU - 2013



Hangzhou, Summer 2013



Hangzhou, Winter 2013

Courtesy of Miying Yang



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## The Urgent Challenge:

THE BENEFITS OF INDUSTRIALISATION WITHOUT THE BAD BITS

- To quadruple output,
- To emit 80% less GHGs,
- To halve resource use

All by 2050

- The challenge requires new approaches and new understanding that we term ***Industrial Sustainability***, which leads to nothing less than a new industrial revolution

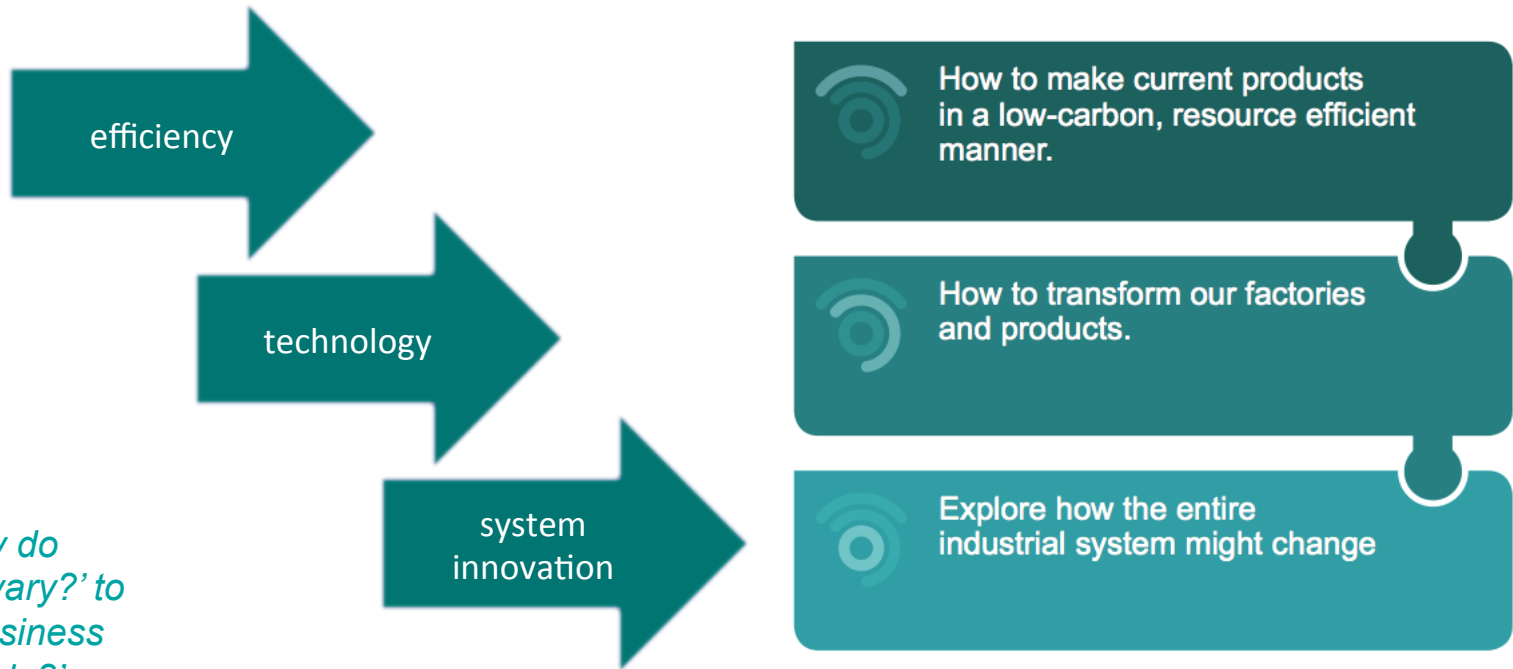
*The national centre for industrial sustainability in the UK.*





# Research Themes

## WHAT ARE TODAY'S KEY CHALLENGES?



*From 'why do factories vary?' to 'which business models help?'*





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## Who do we work with?

### Members



### Project Partners

**Associated  
British Foods**  
plc



### COLLABORATORS

CLAAS  
ELCON Solution Oy  
FIDIA S.p.A.  
Luxottica  
Airbus  
Digital Green  
Vera Solutions  
Frontier Markets  
Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad  
Villgro Innovations Foundation  
Acumen Fund  
Venture Studio  
ASICS  
Cambridge Programme for Sustainability Leadership (CPSL)  
Angelantoni (Archemedes Solar)  
Stanley-DeWalt Italia  
Campari  
Colacem  
CSC  
Cucchinelli  
Dupont  
ILVA  
Loccioni  
Umbra Group  
Veragon  
AB Sugar  
Boots  
Kyocera  
Xeros  
Lavery Pennell  
2degrees  
VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland  
Politecnico di Milano  
University of Stavanger  
RWTH Aachen University  
DIN, The German Institute for Standardization  
University of Genova



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# Research: Efficiency



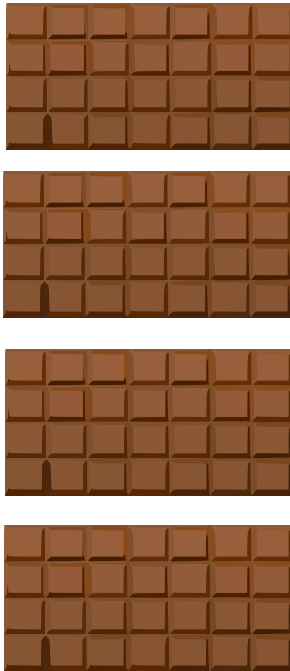




# Energy needed to make chocolate bars

## WHY DO FACTORIES VARY?

### Factory A



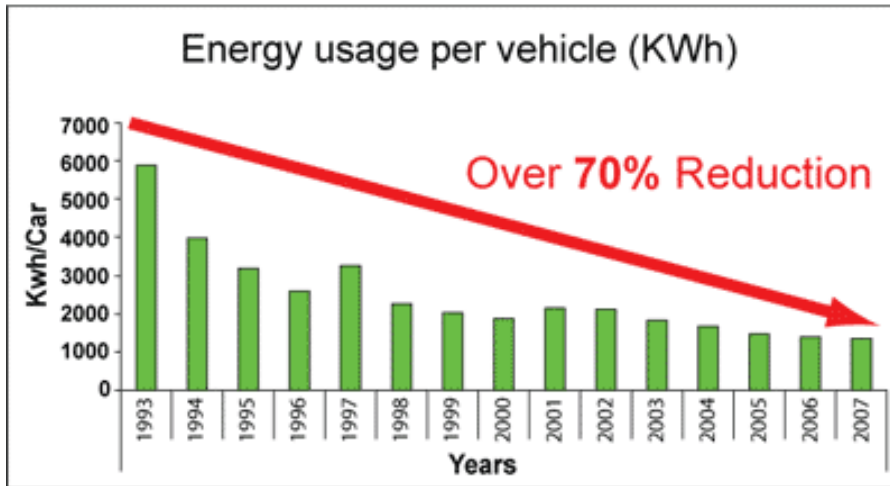
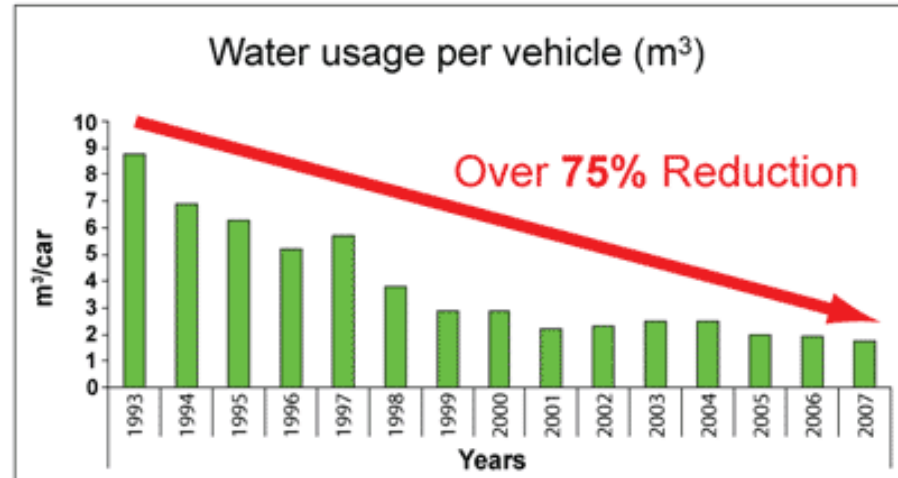
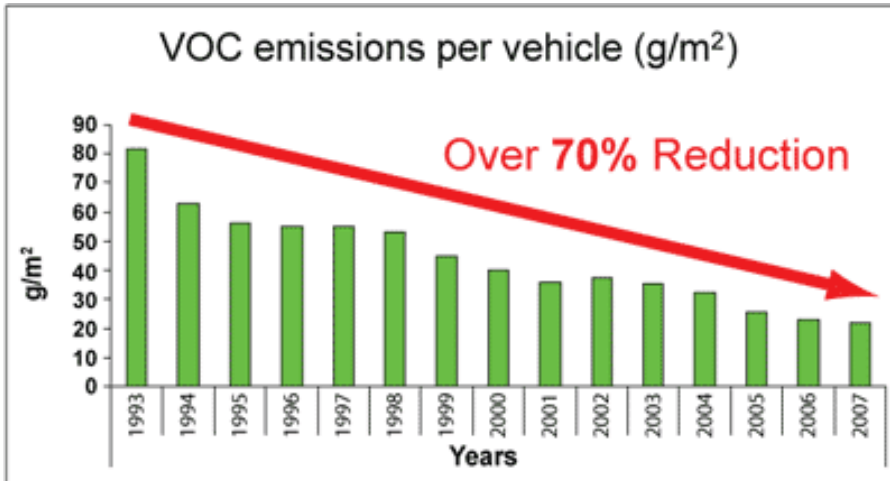
### Factory B





# Toyota Manufacturing Europe

## MORE EFFICIENT PRODUCTION





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# Environmental performance variation

## GRAND CHALLENGE RESEARCH PROJECT

### **Grand challenge questions**

*How far can the best companies go?*

*What is the size of the prize?*

*What techniques help people deliver efficiency?*

*How do we spread those techniques?*

### **PhD & Industry Projects**

- Eco-efficient changeovers
- Efficiency practices and their application
- Maturity of management systems and how performance can be advanced
- Factory modelling & decision making tools
- Building eco-efficiency into supplier relationships

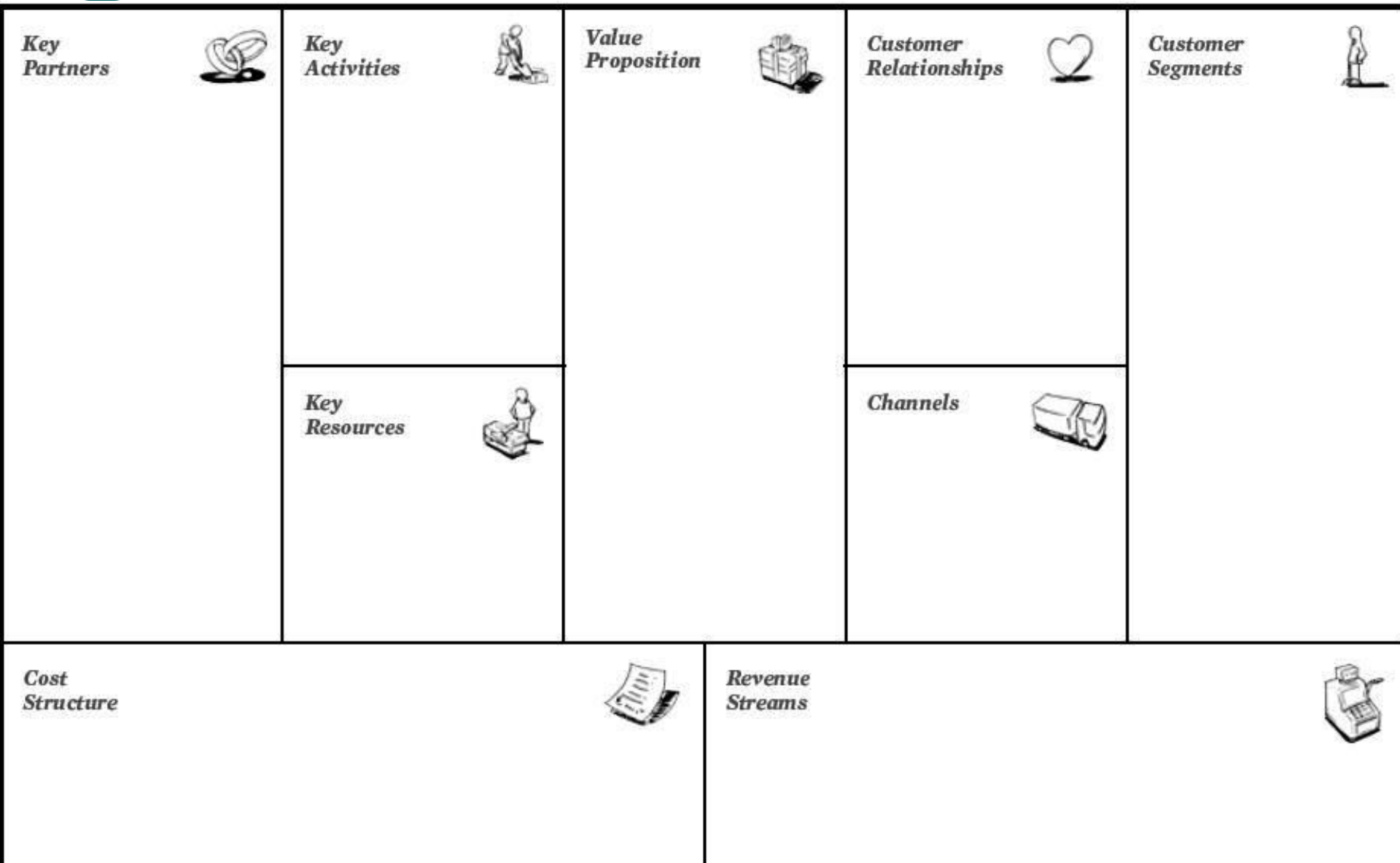
### **Outputs**

- Integrated tool kits, techniques and games to help manufacturers engage and improve their environmental performance



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# Business models



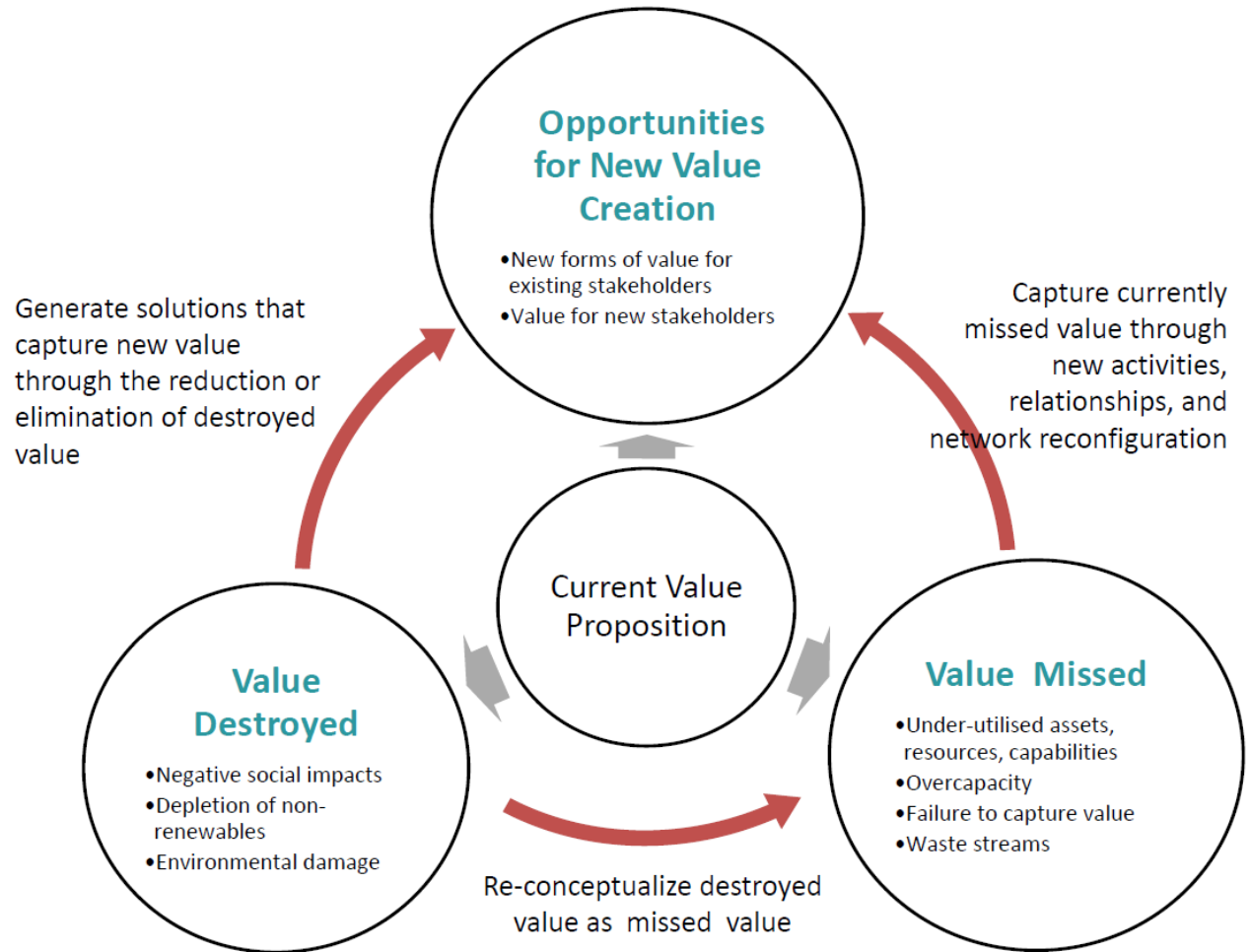


# Business model research: Value rationale

*Develop frameworks and underpinning ideas from studying the literature, and working with / studying multiple industry case studies.*

*Embedding ideas in tools and techniques which can then be used by other companies*

*Bocken, Short, Rana, Evans et al*





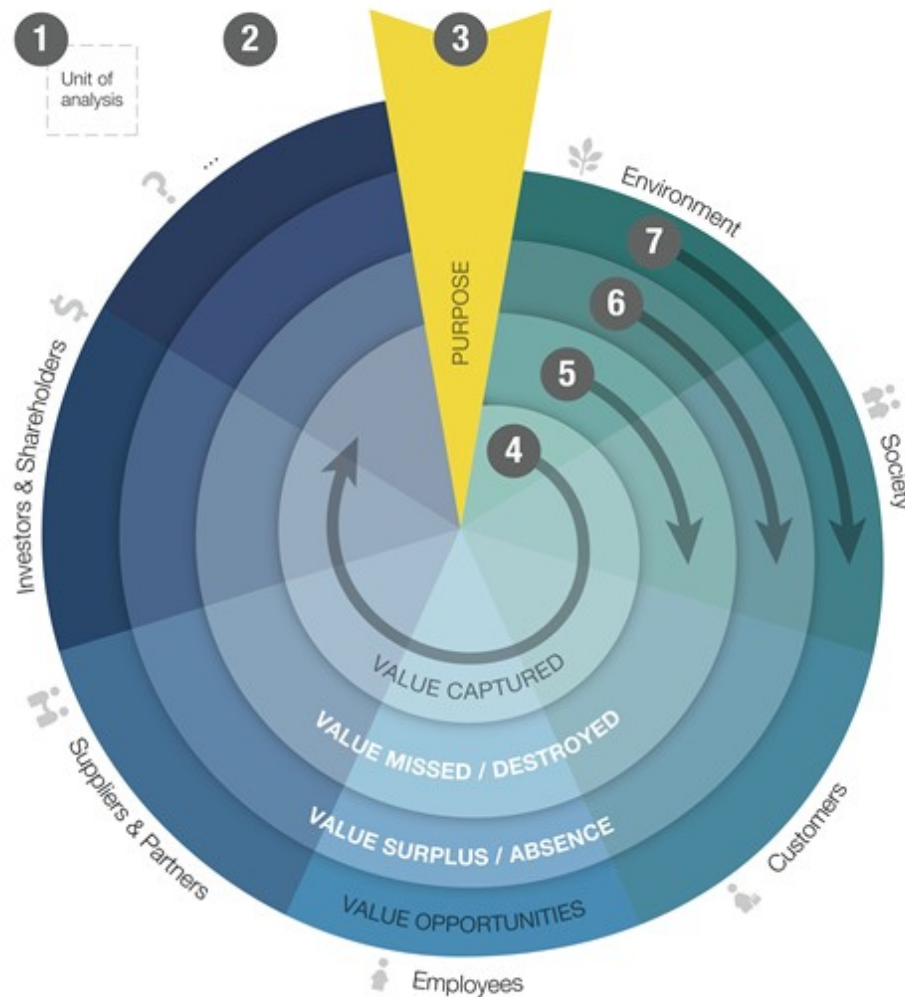
### Use and test at 40+ workshops:

- Firm level - start-ups, SMEs, MNCs
- Industry events
- Multiple stakeholders – Riversimple custodian workshop (1), Finnish Furniture Industry (3)
- Teaching material – Cambridge and Genoa (4)

Used with other tools – business model canvas, roadmapping tool

Input towards PhD work

## Business Model: Value mapping tool





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# System innovation



# Sustainability

Business as usual, focus on efficiency, growing market

Location decisions increasingly affected by utility availability;  
energy availability;  
strong focus on efficiency;  
growing market for enabling 'low carbon' technology (product & process);  
Increased information enables increased provenance.

Disruption, experimentation

Circular economy;  
information replaces materials;  
lightweight & complex materials;  
bio-materials;  
new business models gain share;  
robust supply chains;  
critical material availability affecting UK industry.

New configurations for a constrained world

Manufacturing supply chain flattens & spreads geographically;  
  
local making;  
PassivFactory (Berlin);  
enabling product architectures;  
  
public good internalised;  
  
base of pyramid fully engaged



## Systems research

- Design language for industrial systems
- Scenarios for systems change
- System mapping and capability analysis for sustainability transformations
- The role of the individual in radical, sustainability oriented innovation
- Sense making in circular modularity
- Themes: Experimentation, systems thinking

*How to companies  
engage with and plan  
for the future?*



 Oxfam

**WE CAN'T  
AFFORD NOT TO  
SHWOP**

### 2012 Results

- 4 million items
- Approx 1700 tonnes
- Fibre value of £5 million
- What next?

## Business model and supply chain innovation MARKS AND SPENCERS CLOTHING

### ○ REDRESS

- 2 year project investigating opportunities to increase volume and value of textile recovery

- Ambition

#### LAUNCH OF REDRESS PROJECT WITH M&S

REDRESS is a collaborative project between M&S and Cambridge and funded by the TSB competition 'Supply Chain Innovation Towards A Circular Economy'. This is a 2-year project to drive garment recovery and retained value through business model and supply chain innovation. This project seeks to accelerate M&S Plan A commitments around reducing waste. The focus for this project will be to reduce the environmental impact of raw materials in M&S' clothing supply chain. The team will apply circular economy thinking to drive greater garment recovery and retained value. The outcomes of the project can be applied to textile and other industries.

The first REDRESS workshop took place on 2-3 October and was attended by a group of enthusiastic forward-looking thinkers from academia, business and other organisations. The group generated a wide range sustainable business model ideas for the project. The next challenge is to pick out the best ideas for the business pilots. To find out more about this project, contact lead researcher Dr Nancy Bocken ([nmpb2@cam.ac.uk](mailto:nmpb2@cam.ac.uk)).





## Tentative conclusions from UK experience

- Seek opportunities in efficiency aggressively, buy time, knowledge and credit for wider change. Seek the whole picture.
- Learning to experiment effectively and quickly to do things in seriously different ways.
- New ways of doing business can be found which are better for all.



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## Discussion & questions

<http://www.ifm.eng.cam.ac.uk/>

<http://www.industrialsustainability.org/>



Hangzhou, Summer 2013



Hangzhou, Winter 2013

Courtesy of Miying Yang



*Cranfield*  
UNIVERSITY



Imperial College  
London

