

Summary report: second sustainable clothing roadmap stakeholder meeting (March 2008)

May 2008

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The second Sustainable Clothing Roadmap multi - stakeholder meeting took place on 31 March 2008, 09:30-16:00 at Church House, London. Approximately 180 stakeholders attended (see Annex 1) representing the clothing supply chain (suppliers, producers, retailers, end of life), industry associations, government organisations, NGOs, practitioners, academia and support organisations. This meeting follows on from the first multi-stakeholder meeting which launched the roadmap on 5 Sept. 2007 and subsequent one to one meetings with over 60 stakeholder organisations.

The primary purpose of this second event was to build on Defra's previous engagement with key clothing and fashion stakeholders in developing the Roadmap and to achieve their buy-in to a number of action areas identified through the Roadmap process. These actions have been developed in consultation with stakeholders, are based on existing evidence and are designed to build on existing interventions. They fall within five broad areas.

Clothing roadmap action areas

- Improving Environmental Performance across the Supply Chain
 - Sustainable Design
 - Fibres & Fabrics
 - Maximising Reuse, Recycling and end of life management
 - Clothes Cleaning
- Consumption trends and behaviour
- Awareness, media, education and networks
- Creating market drivers for sustainable clothing
- Instruments for improving traceability along the supply chain (environment, ethics and trade)

At the event, Defra outlined the actions it will be taking, but stressed that it is bringing together clothing stakeholders as part of the roadmap specifically so that they can take action within their specific remits. Similarly Defra's actions will only be within its remit of environmental policy. In line with this, Defra proposes to lead on the roadmap actions listed below.

Proposed Defra roadmap actions

- Setting up a small action orientated Work Group made up of stakeholders agreeing to take forward actions.
- Commissioning five projects on:
 - Determining the business case for sustainable fibres and fabrics
 - Reducing the energy and chemicals intensity of clothes cleaning
 - Closing the loop on end of life textiles
 - Sustainable Development Dialogue UK/India projects on improving sustainability in the clothing supply chain
 - Sustainable procurement public sector clothing trial

To provide an opportunity for stakeholders to discuss Defra's actions and identify opportunities for involvement, participants attended facilitated breakout groups in each of the five clothing roadmap action areas. Case examples from stakeholders already taking actions were given to set the scene.

For the actions Defra is taking stakeholders were invited to consider how they could participate such that the results would be of most benefit to stakeholders.

Participants were encouraged to complete a 'Follow-up Form' indicating their interest to participate in taking forward Roadmap actions as well as outlining their current activities.

Approximately 80 follow up forms/email responses have been received up to mid May 2008. The majority of these indicate a general agreement with the actions Defra proposes to take and enthusiastic interest to shape and participate in these. This is very much welcomed. A smaller number of stakeholders have proposed actions they will take as part of the roadmap going forward. These include retailers, fibre manufacturers, recyclers, chemical and appliance manufacturers, other government departments and agencies, industry associations, universities and business support organisations.

In terms of next steps, Defra's actions will be published alongside actions that will be led by stakeholders, in the "Roadmap" for sustainable clothing. Those stakeholders taking actions will be part of a small action orientated Work Group aimed at capturing and highlighting these best practices. In this way, the clothing roadmap will play an important role in catalysing similar activities amongst wider stakeholders.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This is the report of the second multi-stakeholder meeting of the Sustainable Clothing Roadmap which took place on 31 March 2008, 09:30-16:00 at Church House, London. It summarises the meeting, discussion points raised, key outcomes and next steps. It follows on from the 1st meeting which launched the roadmap on 5 Sept. 2007 and subsequent one to one meetings with over 60 stakeholder organisations. Having agreed the key sustainability impacts across the clothing supply chain, current interventions and business case for improvement to date, this meeting focused on agreeing actions for the roadmap going forward.

Details on the meeting, PowerPoint presentations and speeches are available online at <http://www.keystone-group.co.uk/clothing/>. Keystone Group provided the event organisation and management.

2.1 Aims

The meeting aims were to provide:-

- updates on actions underway (by Defra and other stakeholders)
- an opportunity for stakeholders to participate by giving their views
- facilitated sessions for stakeholders to discuss action areas they wish to lead or participate in.

2.2 Programme

The programme (see Annex 2) provided an update on the activities of Defra's Sustainable Products and Materials programme, the priority product roadmap trials and, specifically, progress on the clothing roadmap. Best practice examples from industry on sustainable clothing initiatives were given with the main focus being on discussion sessions to get stakeholders input on actions going forward.

3.0. BACKGROUND

The [UK Sustainable Clothing Roadmap](#) aims to improve the sustainability of clothing, by gathering evidence on the [impacts](#), and working with a wide range of stakeholders across the clothing supply chain to build on existing interventions and add value to work already underway. Co-ordinated by Defra, the roadmap is a collaborative process, seeking the active involvement of stakeholders, with a strong action focus. For those stakeholders who are prepared to take action, a working group is being formed to follow the progress of these actions going forward. Background on the roadmap to date is at the website <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/consumerprod/products/clothing.htm>. The [Clothing Sustainability Impacts and Interventions briefing note](#) summarises the roadmap background, key sustainability impacts of clothing and current initiatives in place.

Following the first roadmap meeting on 5th September 2007, Defra has proposed five broad [action areas](#) for improving the sustainability of clothing. These are:

- Improving Environmental Performance across the Supply Chain
 - Sustainable Design

- Fibres & Fabrics
- Maximising Reuse, Recycling and end of life management
- Clothes Cleaning
- Consumption trends and behaviour
- Awareness, media, education and networks
- Creating market drivers for sustainable clothing
- Instruments for improving traceability along the supply chain (environment, ethics and trade)

To make effective use of available time and take account of stakeholders' interests, these actions were collated into the following discussion topics in facilitated breakout sessions:

- Sustainable design; fibres and fabrics, creating market drivers
- Maximising re-use; recycling and end of life management
- Clothes Cleaning
- Instruments for improving traceability along the supply chain; ethics and trade
- Consumption trends and behaviour; awareness, media, education and networks

On registering for the event, delegates were invited to choose those breakout sessions they were most interested to attend. In order to be able to participate fully in the second stakeholder meeting, delegates were advised to review action areas ahead of the meeting.

4. SUMMARY OF AM PRESENTATIONS, INTERVIEWS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 [Welcome](#)

Neil Thornton – Director, Sustainable Consumption and Production and Waste, Defra

- Welcomed new and existing stakeholders to the 2nd roadmap meeting.
- Summarised the Defra Sustainable Consumption and Production approach illustrating the importance of incorporating consumption aspects for clothing in particular, understanding sustainability impacts and their trade offs using a life cycle approach.
- Welcomed the enthusiastic stakeholder engagement in the roadmap to date.
- Outlined that now is the time to take action to address the impacts associated with clothing – to capitalise on industry commitment, government support and consumer and media interest.
- Outlined the action areas proposed in the roadmap to date. Actions have been developed in consultation with stakeholders and are based on existing evidence gathered as part of the roadmap process.
- Summarised the aim of this meeting being to provide a space for discussing the proposed actions, with a view to gaining support and participation from stakeholders. In particular, Defra is looking for stakeholders to identify where they can lead on or contribute to the delivery of key actions. It was stressed that Defra can only take actions within its remit of environmental protection and the whole point and success of the roadmap depends on stakeholders along the supply chain taking action, as they can effect the most improvement.

4.2 Update on Sustainable Product Programme

Bob Ryder - Head of Product Policy, Defra

- Summarised the wider activities of the new Defra Sustainable Products and Materials (SPM) group to include a status update on:
 - 10 trial product roadmaps
 - Consumer Behaviour programme
 - Sustainable Procurement
 - SCP Evidence
- Outlined Defra's plans for a progress report on SPM activities expected for summer 2008 with highlights being:
 - Rationale for a growing policy emphasis on products and materials
 - Clarifying the vision for the future on products and materials, priorities, interventions and tools.
 - Stock take on product roadmaps.

4.3 Update on Clothing Roadmap

Dorothy Maxwell - Lead, Clothing Roadmap

- Outlined Progress to date – just under 1 year into the roadmap.
- Evidence gathering: Noted that the Defra commissioned ERM study to collate the existing evidence on sustainability impacts and interventions was now available on the roadmap website. Stressed that the annexes of this providing details on existing studies and interventions would be a useful reference. However, Defra had built on this with a more in depth analysis of the impacts and interventions based on existing evidence studies and stakeholder engagement to date which is summarised in the *Briefing Note: Sustainability Impacts and Interventions of Clothing* also on the website.
- Stakeholder engagement to include:
 - the 05 Sept. 07 roadmap launch at Chatham House to discuss the impacts, interventions and actions going forward.
 - 1 to 1 meetings with over 50 organisations and continuing as new stakeholders come on board.
 - Presentations at key events to establish linkages and promoting sustainable clothing by Minister Joan Ruddock and the roadmap team.
 - Over 200 organisations now engaged in the roadmap.
- Summarised the key economic, environmental and social impacts of clothing across the supply chain, consumption trends and existing interventions as the baseline for the roadmap.
- Summarised the action areas identified to date that the evidence and stakeholders see as providing effective improvement for the sustainability of clothing with examples.

Outlined Defra's proposed 08/09 actions as:

- Evidence generation – funding three projects on a competitive tender basis with a call for tenders expected by May/June 2008
 - Sustainable fibres and fabrics.
 - Reducing the energy and chemical intensity of cleaning technologies.
 - Closing the loop on end of life textiles.
- Sustainable Procurement
 - Funding a sustainable procurement public sector clothing trial demonstration project.
- International Policy
 - Submitting proposals for funding under the Sustainable Development Dialogue for UK/India projects on sustainability improvements along the

clothing supply chain by sustainable design, eco-efficiencies and traceability on ethics and trade.

- Stakeholders were asked to identify what action they will take in the roadmap. It was stressed that Defra can only take action within its remit which is environment, and within that its focus will be evidence generation, procurement and policy. Stakeholders need to take action within their remit (whether these are companies along the clothing supply chain, other government departments, NGOs, academics, practitioners etc) for the roadmap to achieve effective results. “Follow Up” forms were introduced for stakeholders to use to note their interests going forward as well as those that wish to lead on actions.
- Outlined the next steps as:
 - a report of the meeting.
 - agreement of actions stakeholders will take and publishing the roadmap action plan.
 - if there is interest from stakeholders, set up a small action orientated Work Group made up of stakeholders agreeing to take forward actions.
 - Updating stakeholders on progress.
- Clothing roadmap team and contacts going forward were introduced.

4.4 Theory to Practice: Interviews & Discussion

Short presentations of the following case examples from different stages of the supply chain were given to highlight some current best practice. This was followed by the Keystone facilitator Dave Harvey of the BBC interviewing the speakers and taking questions from the participants.

4.4.1 M&S / Oxfam Exchange

Matt Kelly, Marks & Spencer and Adrian Ford, Oxfam

- This joint presentation described the Clothes Exchange, an M&S and Oxfam partnership on end of life clothing recovery for reuse currently operating in the UK and Ireland and the lessons learnt to date.
- Clothing returned goes to Wastesavers, is checked with the majority going for reuse (Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia), some recycled (insulation, mattresses or wipes) and 4-5% with no use going to landfill.
- General win win results evident so far but there were unexpected challenges e.g. VAT implications that can pose a barrier for end of life clothing recovery.
- Training of staff is a key element.

4.4.2 Best Practice Metrics

Phil Patterson, MD, Colour Connections and Chairman RITE Group

- Summarised the RITE Group and Colour Connections activities.
- Highlighted the need for practical improvements in dyeing, finishing and chemicals as mainstream practices have room for much improvement.
- Achievement levels to focus on Compliance, Efficiency, Excellence with education, metrics and standards planning a key role.
- Gave a demo of the Eco-metrics tool.

4.4.3 Clothing Behaviour Change Study

Tim Cooper, Sheffield Hallam University & Tom Fisher, Nottingham Trent University

- A short summary of initial results coming from the Defra funded Public Understanding of Sustainable Clothing study which was still in progress to include:
 - Consumer awareness and information on sustainable clothing is low with no sense of urgency.
 - Resistance to reducing consumption as people like the shopping experience.
 - Consumer perceptions are important for understanding what interventions work e.g. perception of second hand clothing as less valuable than new.

Further information is at section 5.5.

Key discussion points noted included:

- Education at all levels - primary, secondary and professional within the clothing/fashion sector was key. It was noted that a range of existing education providers, in particular providing secondary and professional education on sustainability and clothing are already operating. Representatives from many of these attended. In general there was a view that more education spread throughout the clothing/fashion sector and in particular at school level was still required.
- Requirement for increased collection of end of life clothing and more markets other than reuse, to include upcycling and downcycling.
- There are currently barriers to increased clothing recovery and recycling at end of life that need attention.
- Strong interest in increasing markets for recycling fibres especially synthetics into more clothing or other value products.

5.0 SUMMARY OF BREAKOUT SESSIONS

A facilitator, Defra clothing roadmap team member and scribe was present in each session. The scribe captured the main discussion points and actions to record for each session which are included in this report and to inform the roadmap. All views and issues raised were recorded in a generic manner as opposed to direct quotations.

5.1 BREAKOUT SESSION A. Sustainable design; fibres and fabrics, including creating market drivers e.g. procurement

Facilitator:- Dave Harvey

Defra Clothing Roadmap team representative: Yolanda Rizzi

Scribes: Jenny Stuart (Keystone Group) and Verena Radulovic (USEPA Secondee to Defra)

Timing: 1 hour, 15 minutes

Attendees = approx 90 per session and run twice. All attendees had the opportunity to attend breakout A.

The following presentations were given:-

John Smedley T Shirts, Mike Betts, Better Design

An example of sustainable design for a luxury market T shirt and the sustainability benefits it has across the lifecycle.

- Process was to focus on what mattered, focus on delivery, challenge everything and strip away non-essentials. Concept: Luxury redefined.
- Making sustainability sexy: sustainable products should not need forgiveness. Social and environmental factors add depth and create advocacy; needs to be a

- practical demo on what can be achieved.
- Worked on sustainability stage from beginning to end - from how the fibres were grown, including social aspects.
 - Cotton sourced from Peru's green desert, extra long staple cotton; land naturally and sustainably irrigated. People employed; not a charity case. Didn't want to project images of needy people being represented, rather, this sort of manufacturing could be mainstreamed into local economies. *Better Thinking* visited farmers in fields, operations facilities. Far less human intervention, and machinery did most of the work.
 - John Smedley was chosen as manufacturing and brand development partner for their craftsmanship/quality. Renewable energy was used to develop T-Shirt.
 - Price is high, but for the luxury market. How easy would it be to deliver sustainability for cheaper T-shirts? What if Gap or Topshop wanted to source a line for such T-shirts or garments made from same processes? Would there be enough supply if there was demand?

Defra Summary of Proposed Projects on fibres & fabrics and procurement.
Yolanda Rizzi, Defra
 Summary of the Defra project proposed on understanding the role for existing and emerging fibres in light of their sustainability impacts:

- Clarifying the sustainability pros and cons of "emerging" fibres (bamboo, nettle, flax, hemp, Tencel, Ingeo).
- The capacity and business case for existing and new fibres (synthetics, natural, organic etc).

Summary of Defra project proposed on supporting a sustainable clothing procurement trial for public sector clothing and/or school uniforms.

BREW Corporate Clothing project. **Nick Morley, Oakdene Hollins**
 Presentation of proposed BREW funded project on end of life take back of corporate clothing, to include de-labeling, recovery and recycling (upcycling and downcycling)

- Quality of textiles collected in the UK: 71.3% is wearable and about 6/4% is rubbish. About 22.3% is recyclable. About 60% of textiles collected in textiles goes for reuse overseas.
- Corporate clothing UK market estimated value at £446 million. 33.4 million garments purchased in 2007. Average contract length for use of uniforms are 2-4 years.
- Key issues: appearance, branding, security, low demand in overseas markets.
- RECO projects: feasibility study, emblem removals, etc. Project looks at 5 ways to design uniforms which you could take the labels off. Reversible adhesive, high temperature soluble yarns, reversible transfer printing, polymer degradation using microwaves, chemically triggered erasable colour.

This was followed by a discussion session. The key topics and issues discussed included:-

1. How can stakeholders increase the uptake of sustainable design practice in the clothing supply chain?

- On cotton, the differences between expensive specific cotton types with a high market value and limited supply vs the mass market should be noted as requiring different solutions.

- For durability: fibre choice is a key issue in particular in determining energy use and end of life options. Certain retailers are interested in looking to other markets to recycle textiles/clothing into other products. Engagement with designers on the front end with end of life consideration is required.
- Broad question for retailers/manufacturers/charity organisations/government:
 - What avenues can be engaged for delivering recycled garments?
 - Large scale retailers, at this stage, are not likely to replicate the John Smedley model because 1) this cotton is too expensive such that large scale retailers would not be able to sell clothing at a price that consumers want and 2) not enough of such cotton is grown globally to meet demand should retailers price it low and drive up demand quickly.
- Mainstream brands are pushing organic. Whole argument is getting consumers to spend more money on less. Make sustainable or more expensive garments more sustainable.
- Fabric utilisation may be an issue. Taking raw materials, design around utilisation of the total materials. Designed to not have waste. Issues are that designers don't make the clothes or they design something and then a separate division procures the fabric without having size specifications finalised. So, much material may be wasted and not reused as post-industrial materials. Increases costs as factories may build in losses into their prices to the client. Problems are from the design and fabric purchasing end. Information not delivered until 11th hour, as many companies haven't decided size ratios.
- Need to be clear on how much material will be needed before you procure the fabric, if this isn't happening already. Improve communication between skilled pattern cutters working with the designers and the buyers for the companies to determine initial fabric needs. Need skills from developed countries that are designing clothes to know how to maximize the cut of a fabric so as to dictate to factories overseas how much fabric they want to cut to extract more patterns from the fabrics.
- In education, create an understanding of how many yards will be needed per item.
- Cost of fabrics has really decreased, mass retailers keep moving their factories, not building long term relationships. Does it become the responsibility of UK brands to build relationship with brands? Loyalty is not there from customer, so retailers constantly having to innovate and source from different places.
- Fibre manufacturers are note the importance of incorporating sustainability criteria into their fibre R&D activities and using Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) (already ongoing in several large fibre manufacturers) is a key tool for gaining a more accurate understanding of the sustainability pros and cons of fibres.
- Fibre manufacturers note that centralised LCA data for the sustainability impacts of fibres/fabrics would be a useful support for the sector. This could be a role for independent organisations e.g. the EU LCA Platform or the RITE Group.
- Fibre/fabric customers are asking for biodegradable fibres, but without the end of life infrastructure the environmental benefits of these cannot be realised.
- To enable prioritisation of the big impacts, polyester and cotton at over 90% of fibre consumption should be a key focus.
- Follow up feedback noted the need for advance planning to use sustainable cotton e.g. organic and how this can induce risks, difficulties and costs for fast fashion brands. Cost increases for sustainable cotton are created along the supply chain vs. the farm and are exacerbated by the small quantities involved vs. mainstream cotton.

2. Role of Education and Communication: This was a repeating theme from all tables and is required at every stage of the supply chain from design to production to marketing to consumer.

- Educating the industry on what other fibres are being used and are possible to use in clothing (e.g. hemp, bamboo).
- Retailers need to work together more. Need to educate within the industry: buyers, end product, etc. trying to raise consumer awareness.
- Linkages between supply chain organisations especially end of life operators with designers, fibre/fabric manufacturers, producers etc is key to enabling sustainable clothing.
- So many barriers to sustainability are information-flow problems and issues in competitiveness, rather than technical issues. Where a retailer has total supply chain control, transparency is easier, but this is unusual. Other companies are getting better at accounting for practices up and down stream, but this requires more in-house resources to monitor and influence.
- Education awareness to encourage less fast fashion.
- Consumers need to understand that organic products may be more sustainable and offer a better deal than fair trade.
- An index for designers to help them source ethical products and producers would be useful (such as www.ethicaljunction.com).
- Need to educate more at textile /fashion college level; lack of practical skills.
- Best practice manuals / codes (of course there are many already so perhaps awareness is the problem).

3. Role of marketing and pricing

- Need to link brand to quality of product to convince consumers to buy ethical product.
- Make it important to consumer.
- Make it easy for brands to get engaged.
- Sustainable clothes must be desirable. Consumers a powerful point for change as are designers.

3. Recycling

- There is no money in recycling - an issue that needs to be addressed. Could we export recycled clothes to Africa and create sustainable businesses there as they do not have a local clothing industry.
- Making supply chain activity transparent; charities get subsidies, but businesses that recycle do not.
- Recycling will increase if we design for durability.
- Sorting second hand clothes is labour intensive; currently going to Poland or Latvia.
- Design garments to last longer and build in concept of recycling.
- Extraction processes need to be improved; lose 50% of fibre.

4. Public Procurement Issues:

- Good that there is a focus on uniforms worn by public officials and also school uniforms - to spread awareness among families, as parents will learn about sustainable clothing by purchasing it from their children.
- Public procurement for sustainable clothing can drive markets and increase demand.
- Follow up feedback from PAN UK noted that the longer planning time for some publicly procured textiles that do not change design and quality as much as

mainstream fast fashion e.g. police uniforms or hospital bed sheets makes them a potentially easier candidate for sustainably grown cotton (e.g. organic cotton as an example) usage which requires advance planning. This would also help to drive this market as the volumes of such orders are large and can overcome the costs associated with small volume orders. The existing case of the Zurich Police Dept. who ordered 500 Fair Trade, organic cotton shirts from West Africa demonstrates the business case and should be considered as an example for UK public procurement trials.

5. Other points

- Important not to forget/marginalise animal welfare issues.
- Relevant actors need to ensure awareness on relevant legislation e.g. REACH in the supply chain, including those outside the EU.
- Create long term partnerships rather than fast contracts throughout the supply chain to be able to ensure end markets.
- Improve commercial viability of environmentally friendlier clothing. Must be competitive as consumers make choices based on fractional price differences.
- Power that manufacturers and retailers have to influence prices can affect what goes forward.
- Create tax incentives for organic products or products with lower environmental impacts.
- Create end markets so that you design a product with other end markets in sight
- New products such as bamboo cannot be promoted as they conflict with textile fibre content regulations.
- Joined up thinking in government and other organisations is important
- Need innovation in fibre types; for instance 50% virgin/50% organic or 50% recycled ...
- Manufacturers/designers need to be aware of the by-products.
- Need joined up thinking across the supply chain: designers need to be aware of best textiles with regard to sustainable production; sustainable cleaning; durability.

In follow up, 20 stakeholders noted an interest in fibres/fabrics.

5.2 BREAKOUT SESSION B. Maximising re-use; recycling and end of life management

Facilitator:- Alan Wheeler, Textile Recycling Association

Defra Clothing Roadmap team representative: Dorothy Maxwell

Scribe: Elaine Connolly (Defra)

Timing: 1 hour, 15 minutes

Attendees = 20 per session, run twice

The following presentations were given:-

[Summary on Roadmap actions proposed for end of life clothes](#)

Dorothy Maxwell, Defra

This roadmap action area is based on:-

- Sustainable Design approach
 - closing the loop
- Evidence End of Life Textile Waste UK
 - ~ 12- 14% collected for reuse & recycling
 - Export, charity shops, downcycling
 - Opportunities to divert from landfill

- Textile waste is a priority material in the UK Waste Strategy
- Opportunities for maximising collection for options beyond reuse (which is working well) to remanufacture and recycling options.

Summary of proposed Defra feasibility assessment on closing the loop on end of life clothing

- collection and sorting infrastructure
 - in store, municipal, leasing (corporate/public)
- reuse outlets in UK and overseas
- upcycling opportunities
 - fibre types, role of blends/composites, solving consistency and contamination problems, design for disassembly and technologies, markets
- downcycling opportunities
 - existing secondary markets, creating new markets for recycled grades (linkage with WRAP), technology and capacity issues
- Update waste clothing stats
- Building on 2006 Defra Waste Textiles study

French Clothing Producer Responsibility initiative

M. Thierry Senmaud, FEDEREC, French Recycling Bureau

Introduction to the French Clothing Producer Responsibility initiative.

- Formal Producer Responsibility Scheme underpinned by national law
- Strong social economy element
- Only recently enacted so lessons learnt and suitability for other countries is unclear

This was followed by a discussion session. The key topics and issues discussed included:

Stakeholder views on a UK Clothing Voluntary Initiative?

- Lack of understanding on existing voluntary / Producer Responsibility schemes e.g. for electronics (WEEE), packaging and cars (ELV) meant more information is required on what this could look like for the clothing sector. The Defra study could provide further information on this.
- The financial case for recycling and reuse needs clarifying.
- Option for a voluntary instrument only e.g. packaging “Courtauld Commitment” or one underpinned by law e.g. the French initiative needs exploration. Clarity is required on who the “producer” would be.
- Would like to see recycling credits used to support recycling in charities sector.
- Mixture of support and not for some type of industry initiative. Key issues would be involving all industry players to stop free riders, no support for any increase in cost to recyclers. Need to learn lessons from WEEE and other producer initiatives.
- Concerns about companies linking to charities vs textile recycling companies and mismatch between their aims and objectives.

Clarity on end of life terminology

- Reuse e.g. through charity shops is one end of life option that needs to be distinguished from recycling which can be upcycling (where the waste is used to make the same product again) or downcycling (where the waste is used for a lower quality product).

What are the infrastructure barriers for end of life clothing recycling?

- Collection infrastructure and sorting (In store, recycling centres, UK, overseas)
- Concerns about contamination of clothing collected (in particular about poor quality from Local Authority (LA) kerbside collections) and cost of sorting.
- Should explore further the impact the use of recycling credits can have of the sector.
- Bogus collections – have discredited door to door collections. Support for licensing or registration scheme. Support for increased enforcement activity.
- Better liaison with LAs and waste collection agencies to tackle kerbside collection issues.
- Need for better collaboration and communication in the sector between collectors/sorters and re-users.
- Re-use not included in waste statistics, so no clear figures of levels of re-use in charity shops.
- Difficulties in recycling difficult materials – would like support to be able to tackle these.
- Decline in natural materials to go into traditional end of life uses such as mattresses. There is > 100 years experience in textile recycling in the UK that is now dying out.
- Increases in man-made fibres a concern as have fewer end of life uses.
- Need to involve wider industry and more R&D on technologies and markets for upcycling and downcycling
- Range of views on whether or not recycling is viable commercially with Sainsburys and Patagonia noted as already demonstrating a business case.
- Interest in trialing in store collection from a number of retailers.
- Role of legislation e.g. definition of waste textiles in Waste Framework Directive needs clarity to prevent law inadvertently being a barrier to a better environmental option.
- Costs of virgin vs recycle is a barrier e.g. it is cheaper to buy new Chinese wool than recycled UK wool.
- Marketing, education and awareness of the need to recycle clothes is needed.
- Improved communication between collection (private/Local Government) and end of life recycling / charities / brokers was identified as useful. A number of recyclers have requested a meeting which Defra has agreed to facilitate.

Who and how do stakeholders want to participate in the proposed Defra feasibility assessment on closing the loop?

- Several stakeholders agreed to:
 - Provide their input to scope the project to ensure it is focusing on the right issues.
 - Provide statistics for the project as relevant to enable an updated understanding of waste clothing volumes, types and routes at end of life (charity associations, recyclers, retailers, exporters). This would build on existing statistics e.g. those gathered in the 2006 Defra study on waste textiles.
 - Follow up feedback on textile reuse and recycling provided by several organisations.

In the “Follow Up” forms, 40 stakeholders noted their interest in a range of aspects relating to end of life clothing.

5.3 BREAKOUT SESSION C: Clothes Cleaning

Facilitator:- Andrew McWhir

Defra Clothing Roadmap team rep: Michael Sigsworth

Scribe: Michael Sigsworth

Timing: 1 hour, 15 minutes

Attendees: 12, run once (AM)

They key topics and issues discussed included:

Defra proposed project on cleaning technologies to reduce the energy and chemicals intensity of clothes cleaning

Was this the right project focus, what issues should be considered e.g. waterless cleaning, fibre coatings, detergent technologies, washer/dryer technologies and how did stakeholders wish to participate.

Education

- Theme that consumers need to be educated better, and that this should apply not just to the converted. Schools and universities were seen as a possible route for this.

Educated to:

- Understand a more nuanced message around Wash@30°C e.g. '30 unless dirty'.
- And just because the care label says you can tumble dry doesn't mean you have to.

Wash@30°C

- General support for wash@30, but wash at higher temperatures if need to get clean ('30 unless dirty').
- Danger in messaging that clothes are not manufactured for washing @30. They need to be durable enough to be washed at higher temperatures as well if that is needed.
- Also need to avoid perverse outcomes such as adding more chemicals to compensate for washing at a lower temperature.
- Care labelling standards vary greatly across the high street, and are solely focused on what is best for the care of the clothes, not environmental sustainability and not necessarily synergies between the two.

Line Drying

- Promote line drying over tumble drying, promote message that if it can be tumble dried it can be line dried.

Clarity on Trade-offs

- New finishes (Teflon, soil shedding) improve cleanliness, but need heat treatment of tumble drying to regenerate. Trade off between washing less and having to tumble dry when you do.
- Non-Iron shirts, reduce ironing (so energy use) but need to be tumble dried and don't last as long.
- Focus on what we want from chemicals, can be used to achieve various aims but what are the priorities (lower energy washing, drying or durability).
- Most scope for progress through novel finishes rather than fibres, finishes make huge difference to the way clothes can be cared for.
- Other requirements impacting e.g. flammability requirements for nightclothes leading to different washing requirements.

- More can be done with manufacturers, lots of cheap clothes not very washable and doesn't last.

Dry Cleaning

- Standards are variable with up to six different processes being used in the UK. Retailers label clothes as suitable for dry cleaning against a standard process but there is no guarantee they will be dry cleaned in that way.

In the "Follow Up" forms, 14 stakeholders noted their interest in a range of aspects relating to clothes cleaning.

5.4 BREAKOUT SESSION D. Instruments for improving traceability along the supply chain; ethics and trade

Facilitator:- William Lana, Greenfibres
 Defra Clothing Roadmap team rep: Jenny Keating
 Defra Scribe: Roisin Sharkey
 Timing: 1 hour, 15 minutes
 Attendees = approx 20 per session and run twice

The following presentations were given:-

[Tesco Cotton Traceability along the Supply Chain](#), Abi Rushton, Tesco, presented by Tim Wilson Historic Futures

This presentation outlined Tesco's Supply Chain traceability approach and the lessons learnt from banning Uzbekistan sourced cotton due to its child labour associations. Key messages – know your supplier better, build relationships downstream and track your supplies.

[International Action – Collaborative India / UK Clothing Projects](#), Sarah Resouly, Defra

Defra is preparing a proposal for three projects for India / UK clothing supply chains under the Sustainable Development Dialogue to obtain part funding for them. Defra have agreement with the Indian Government to collaborate on projects to reduce the unsustainable impacts of textiles. Priority themes for India include water efficiency, waste management and awareness of more sustainable products. Potential areas for the projects to focus on include: improving efficiency of supply chains; sustainable design and eco-efficiency of manufacturing sites. Co-funding of £50-100K is the potential funding available for these projects. Defra would welcome ideas on who and how stakeholders could participate in these projects.

This was followed by a discussion session. The key topics and issues discussed included:

Traceability, Standards and Labels

- Environment and social impacts need to be looked at in conjunction.
- Tracing of cotton needs to be from factory source, not country wide.
- There is a need to map existing traceability initiatives and develop a standard for traceability.
- A myth busting exercise needs to be developed around transparency.

- There are a number of Standards already out there. How can they be made more applicable to business? Do we need one standard encompassing the plethora of existing standards?
- The role of UK vs international standards was discussed, but given the global nature of the clothing sector, international initiatives were seen as most effective.
- How can the workers be involved? Their voices need to be heard.
- Need to build from the niche market to mainstream.
- Role for many stakeholders to support existing standards/prioritise good ones and promote.
- Traceability is possible, but dependant on the attitude of the brand. Country of origin, fibre and garment would be a good start.
- Stakeholders are interested to be involved in EU activities regarding the EU Ecolabels for Textiles and Footwear – see http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/whats_eco/index_en.htm
- The role of carbon labelling of clothes may play a role in consumer education, but caution to avoid causing confusion for consumers was noted.
- Traceability of chemicals and compliance with REACH was seen as a key challenge. Suppliers along the supply chain noted little knowledge of implications of REACH in spite of existing supports from government and others.
- Need for traceability tools to measure use of chemicals/dyes. Need greater clarity of unbranded chemicals
- Lots of schemes and initiatives out there. Need for more joined up approach to international standards and campaigns.
- Organic exchange is a good model of retailer collaboration on how to drive organic production.
- If consumers taken out of equation decision making is easier to influence.

Supply Chain Education & Tools

- How can we educate buyers to ask the questions in their supply chains?? There are tools e.g. for Supply Chain Management, SEDEX. Can these or further tools (online preferably) be developed and launched to educate buyers? Could this be used as a platform to share information on suppliers between retailers?
- Changes in orders to meet fluctuating fashion demands leads to wastage and question of what to do with unsold clothes? How many retailers can say they recycle their goods? There are many caveats on how this can be done. Could this be improved
- Last minute modifications to orders can lead to higher carbon footprints through changes in shipping freight to flying. Could there be some education to designers and buyers on this?

Role of government in traceability, ethics and trade

- As co-ordinators of the roadmap, Defra has been clear that its remit is environment and that the ethics and trade related aspects of clothing sustainability are outside its remit. Defra is calling for other stakeholders (government and non) who have a remit in these areas to take on board the actions identified in the roadmap to date going forward.

Driving the market

- Green Public Procurement is a forthcoming key driver.
- Influencing big purchasing choices made by Corporations, e.g. uniforms and promotional clothing is key.
- UK based fiscal instruments e.g. VAT exceptions/reductions, Green Taxes etc. could play a role in incentivising but with pros and cons for the global market.

In the “Follow Up” forms, 15 stakeholders noted their interest in a range of aspects relating to traceability, ethics and trade.

5.5 BREAKOUT SESSION E. Consumption trends and behaviour; Awareness, Education and Networks

Facilitators:- Rachel Muckle and Kate McGeevor
Defra Clothing Roadmap team rep: Bob Ryder
Scribe: Maria Grace
Timing: 1 hour, 15 minutes
Attendees = approx 20 per session and run twice

This breakout was divided into the following two topics:-

- Consumption trends and behaviour
- Awareness, education and networks

Consumption trends and behaviour

The following presentation was given:

[Defra project on Public Understanding of Sustainable Clothing](#)
Tim Cooper, Sheffield Hallam University & Tom Fisher, Nottingham Trent University

This summarised progress and initial results on this project on public understanding consumption behaviour on clothing and how/whether it can be leveraged for sustainability which was introduced in the mornings *Theory into Practice* slot. This presentation provided more details on the consumption related results emerging from this study e.g. purchasing behaviour. Key issues to emerge from the project to date, include: the importance of information provision and education; the concept of shopping as a ‘fun’ leisure activity; the issues of authenticity and transparency in the clothing industry; and the role of trust. The study expects to complete in summer 2008 and will be published on the Defra website.

This was followed by a discussion session. The key topics and issues discussed included:

- Brand and quality - Public trust in labels can be undermined by cheap fakes, which undermine the reputation of quality clothing producers.
- Sustainability claims and labels need to be more transparent, to prevent misinformation and mistrust.
- Authenticity and reliability are considered important by the public but they have doubts about labels or do not know what they mean.
- Democratisation in fashion is taking place - it is becoming more acceptable to mix high-end labels, with less expensive ones.
- A proliferation of high-end labels create spin-offs into other areas.
- Many retailers offer cheap clothes but people are not aware of how/where they are manufactured. Retailers need to do more to better inform the public about all stages of the clothing cycle (e.g. recycling and re-use, as well as the production process).
- It was noted that there is a “yuck” factor, surrounding second-hand clothes (i.e. children (notably from poorer areas) are often too embarrassed to admit to wearing “hand-me-downs”. More should be done to discourage the ‘throwing away’ old clothes and to improve the public acceptability of second-hand clothing.

- Ethical designers are under increasing pressure to create clothing that looks identical to mainstream garments.

Awareness, education and networks

The following presentation was given:

Sustainable Fashion Business Education Supports,

Dilys Williams, London College of Fashion

This presentation introduced the London College of Fashion's newly established Centre for Sustainable Fashion and the Centre's plans on:-

- sustainable fashion education for graduates, moving away from sustainability as an additional component to sustainability as integral
- knowledge support to London SMEs fashion sector, by becoming a key information source for the sector
- raising London's profile as the leading international capital for sustainable fashion.

This was followed by a discussion session. The key topics and issues discussed included:

- Stakeholders were asked what they can do to make greater use of existing platforms – mainstream and fashion - for consumer awareness raising on sustainable clothing. Example actions could be:-
 - awareness campaigns in shops, magazines, TV
 - expand Esthetica green platform at London Fashion Week
 - Use of celebrity icons/fashion leaders/designers
- Fashion infuses many elements in our way of life i.e. health, homes etc. Sustainability can capitalise on this. It needs to be made fashionable and a trend, rather than the latest “gimmick”. It should be integrated into everyday business – from policy to production. Need to think about it strategically in the long term.
- Need sustainable design techniques and supports to fashion more sustainable e.g. low impact sourcing, production, supply etc.
- Media and trade have a big responsibility, in raising awareness and educating consumers about sustainable consumption.
- In terms of networks, it was recognised that there are existing networks (e.g. RITE Group), but it is still hard for the clothing sector to access sustainable clothing information e.g. suppliers. Stakeholders were asked how they could improve this.
- There should be more transparency. It is important that access to sustainable information is made easier for students. Existing networks need better promotion.
- There should be more accessibility of tools for fashion designers.
- The role of education was highlighted in the plenary as well as several breakout sessions at primary and secondary education as well as part of third level fashion/textile/design education.

In the “Follow Up” forms, 30 stakeholders noted their interest in a range of aspects relating to consumer trends and behaviour, 15 for awareness, education and networks.

6. KEY CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

- Stakeholders were reminded to let Defra know how they wish to take action, either through participating in the Defra projects or taking the lead in the proposed action areas.
- Stakeholders were invited to complete “Follow up forms” / email follow up to Defra by end of April 2008 ideally.
- In terms of next steps, stakeholder actions, as well as Defra's, will be finalised and published as the “roadmap” for sustainable clothing.
- A working group of those stakeholders taking actions will be established to capture and highlight these best practices and catalyse similar activities amongst wider stakeholders.
- The meeting was closed, with thanks to participants, speakers, facilitators, scribes, Defra clothing roadmap team and the Keystone Group.

7. FURTHER INFORMATION

Dr. Dorothy Maxwell, Lead Defra Clothing Roadmap

dorothy.maxwell@defra.gsi.gov.uk / products@defra.gsi.gov.uk

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/consumerprod/products/clothing.htm>

Annex 1 Participants List: Defra Sustainable Clothing Roadmap 2nd Stakeholder Meeting

| | |
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| Raza Ahmed - Precycle Group - Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A | Taskeen Ahmed Director Precycle Group Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B |
| Nina Baldwin - Centre for Sustainable Fashion London College of Fashion Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A | Mike Barry - Marks & Spencer Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A |
| Mike Betts - Better Thinking Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: A | Sandy Black - London College of Fashion Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A |
| David Bolton - Tesco Stores Ltd Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A | Sue Bolton - Bolton Consultancy Ltd Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A |
| Alexandra Boyd - Alexandr Boyd Eco Interior Design Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E | Suzanne Bredbury - Next Retail Ltd Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B |
| Luyi Brown – Defra Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E | Rosie Budhani - Terra Plana Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A |
| Lupe Castro - Atlantida Enterprises Ltd Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A | Graham Catton - Homecare Products Unilever UK Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A |
| M. Chenoueth | Ted Childs - Bag2School Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Larissa Clark - Cotton Campaign Environmental Justice Foundation Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A | Gareth Coates - Loughborough University Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B |
| Chris Coggins – WAMTECH Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A | Elaine Connolly – Defra Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: E |
| Peter Cooper - British Apparel & Textile Confederation | Tim Cooper - Sheffield Hallam University Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: E |
| James Copeland - Central Science Laboratory Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D | John Danes - Fat Face Ltd Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Charles Day - Henry Day and Sons Ltd Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A | Katie Dominy – Freelance Consultant Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A |
| Lucy Drage - Tu Clothing at Sainsbury's Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E | Helen Duncan - Cambridge University Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B |
| John Easton - DyStar UK Ltd Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D | Carolina Escobar - Defra Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E |
| Tom Fisher- Nottingham Trent University Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: E | Marcus Fitch - Next Best Clothing Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B |
| Adrian Ford - Oxfam Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: | Melanie Frame - Colegrave House Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B |
| Robert Franck - Textile Institute Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A | Philip Geller - I & G Cohen Limited Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A |
| Jenny Gibbs - Chelsea College of Art & Design Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A | Michelle Goggi - LMB - textile reuse and recycling Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A |
| Kate Goldsworthy Textile - Chelsea College of Art & Design Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A | Tina Grace - Tina Grace Research + Design Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E |
| Maria Grace - Defra Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: E | Annie Greer - I & G Cohen Ltd Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A |
| Anna Greig - New Look Retailers Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A | Katherine Grey – Independent Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E |
| Anita Griffin - Speedo International Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D | Rachel Hearson - The Fairtrade Foundation Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A |

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| Martin Hearson - Labour Behind the Label Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D | Andrea Height - Materials Recycling Week |
| Cassandra Higgs - National Consumer Council Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E | Rowland Hill - Marks & Spencer Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Lee Holdstock - Soil Association Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A | Mark Holt - Better Thinking |
| Matthew Horne - De Montford University Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B | Donna Hume - Environmental Justice Foundation Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Becky Hunt - Newham College | Katherine Hunter - BSI Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A |
| Clare Hussey - Clothing Industry Research Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A | Terence Ilott - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: |
| Daniel Instone - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: | Les Jacques - Innovations and Sustainability Invista Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: C |
| Louise Jamison - Jamison Consulting Ltd Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B | Danny Kane - Nike Emea Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A |
| Jenny Keating - Defra Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: D | Fiona Kelday - Oakdene Hollins Ltd/Centre for Remanufacturing and Reuse Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B |
| Matt Kelly - Marks and Spencer Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: | Lekha Klouda - Association of Charity Shops Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B |
| William Lana - Greenfibres Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: D | Tamsin Lejeune - Ethical Fashion Forum Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A |
| Gillian Lipton - Monsoon Accessorize Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A | Michael Lomotey - Clothes Aid Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A |
| Jonathan Lunt - T.Shirt & Sons Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A | C. MacGregor - Ministry of Defence Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A |
| Emma Jane Magero - Speedo International Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E | Poppy Maltby - Sustainable Development Commission Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A |
| Nick Mann - Letsrecycle.com Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A | Adam Mansell - British Apparel & Textile Confederation Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A |
| Michael Massey - Chatham House Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B | Dorothy Maxwell - Defra Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: B |
| Leigh McAlea - TRAIID Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B | Allanna McAspurn - Ethical Fashion Forum Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A |
| Kate McGevor - Defra Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: E | Derek McKelvey - Deltec Int. Ltd Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A |
| Andrew McWhir - Defra Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: C | Charlotte Middleton - Defra Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A |
| Kate Molson - Designer Kate Molson Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A | Frank Moore - BSI/TCI/100 Textiles B F Moore Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Nicholas Morley - Sustainable Innovation Oakdene Hollins Ltd Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: A | Victoria Morton - The Fairtrade Foundation Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A |
| Rachel Muckle - Defra Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: E | Rebecca Munro - London College of Fashion Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E |
| Vicky Murray - Forum for the Future Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E | Anita Nagarajan - Mosaic Fashions Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A |

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| Marie-Claire O'Sullivan - Topshop Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E | Paul Ozanne - Salvation Army Trading Company Limited Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A |
| Liz Parker - Fashioning an Ethical Industry Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D | Vanessa Parr - The Fairtrade Foundation Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A |
| Phil Patterson - Colour Connections Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A | Abigail Petit - Gossypium Verricott UK Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Samantha Pickering - Hemp Fabric UK Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A | Joanne Poynor - Next Retail Ltd Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A |
| Verena Radulovic - Defra (on loan from USEPA) Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A | Terry Ralph - Textile Recycling Association Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A |
| Sarah Resouly - Defra Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: D | Chris Reynolds - Chemical Industries Association Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A |
| Yolanda Rizzi - Defra Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: A | Philippa Roberts - Lady Low and Behold Ltd Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A |
| Stephen Russell - University of Leeds Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A | Bob Ryder - Defra Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: |
| Damien Sanfilippo - Pesticide Action Network UK Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A | Ana Santi - Drapers Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Maxine Sault - BCR Global Textiles Limited Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B | Rowan Secrett - University of Surrey Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Thierry Senamaud - Federec Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: B | Roisin Sharkey - Defra Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: D |
| Henry Anwyl Shaw - Picanol Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A | Annie Sherburne - Annie Sherburne Designs Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E |
| Jessica Sherlock - Amoosi Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A | Michael Sigsworth - Defra Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: C |
| Wendy Snuti - Newham College | Mariusz Stochaj - Continental Clothing Company Ltd Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Poli Stuart-Lacey - Defra Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A | Tim Sunderland - Skillfast-UK Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A |
| Hayley Thomas - Mosaic Fashions Ltd Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A | Tamara Thomas - The Fairtrade Foundation Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Marnie Thompson - Walltone Ltd Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A | Neil Thornton - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: |
| Mo Tomaney - TFRG/Central St Martins School of Fashion & Textiles Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D | Liesl Truscott - Organic Exchange Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A |
| Sarah Upsall - Clothes Aid Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A | April Vesey - BERR Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A |
| Garth Ward - Aestiva Ltd Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B | Ken Watson - Industry Forum Services Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Anne Weir - SCP Taskforce Cambridge Programme for Industry Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A | Alan Wheeler - Textile Recycling Association Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: B |
| Jocelyn Whipple - Element23 Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E | David Wilkinson - Next Best Clothing Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B |
| Nicholas Wilks - Scope Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B | Dily's Williams - London College of Fashion |

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| | Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: E |
| Tim Wilson - Historic Futures Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: D | Ian Woods - Bag2School Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A |
| Stephen Worsley - DC IPT DE&S Caversfield Breakout session 1: C Breakout session 2: A | Jenny Yates - CR Global Textiles Limited Breakout session 1: B Breakout session 2: A |
| Ineta Zingere - Next Best Clothing Ltd Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A | |
| Non Arrivals | |
| Iris Anderson - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: | Alice Baverstock – Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: |
| Kate Belson - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: | Elinor Blair - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: |
| Christine Carey - Chris Careys Collections Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B | Shreyaskar Chaudhary - Pratibha Syntex PVT Ltd Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Rebekah Clark - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: | John Cole - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: |
| Natasha Cresswell - University of Gloucestershire Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A | Andy Davey - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: |
| Stephen Donnelly - BTTG Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B | Andrew Filarowski - SDC Society of Dyers and Colourists Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: |
| Roy Hathaway - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: | Veronica Hendry - Speedo International Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: B |
| Kuldeep Kaur Dhariwal - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: | Dru Lawson - Eco-T / THTC Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D |
| Matilda Lee - The Ecologist Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: D | Tim Lord - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: |
| Brian McCarthy - TechniTex Faraday Limited Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E | John Mowbray - Ecotextile News Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A |
| Gillian Neville - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: | Stephen Ryman - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: |
| Kirstin Samuel - MUMO Breakout session 1: D Breakout session 2: A | Lucy Seigle -The Observer Breakout session 1: E Breakout session 2: A |
| Laura Sevier - The Ecologist Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E | Alexandra Sturdza - Freelance Breakout session 1: A Breakout session 2: E |
| Bree Verity - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: | Julie Whiting - Defra Breakout session 1: Breakout session 2: |

Annex 2 Programme - Sustainable Clothing Roadmap - 31st March 2008
Venue: Church House Conference Centre, London
Facilitator: Dave Harvey

9:00 Coffee and registrations

10:00 Welcome

Neil Thornton – Director, Sustainable Consumption and Production and Waste, Defra

10:15 Update on Sustainable Product Programme

Bob Ryder - Head of Product Policy, Defra

10:25 Update on Clothing Roadmap

Dorothy Maxwell - Lead, Clothing Roadmap

10:40 Theory to Practice: Interviews & Discussion

Case studies from different stages of the supply chain:-

M&S / Oxfam Exchange

Matt Kelly, Marks & Spencer
Adrian Ford, Oxfam

Best Practice Metrics

Phil Patterson, MD, Colour Connections, Chairman RITE Group

Clothing Behaviour Change Study

Tim Cooper, Sheffield Hallam University & Tom Fisher, Nottingham Trent University

11:35 Tea and coffee

12:00 Breakout Session One

13:15 Lunch

14:00 Breakout Session Two

15:15 Next Steps

15:45 Tea, coffee, final networking and close

Breakout Headings

A. Sustainable design; fibres and fabrics, including creating market drivers

case study: John Smedley T-Shirts
Mike Betts, Better Thinking

case study: Update on BREW Corporate Clothing Projects
Nick Morley, Oakdene Hollins

B. Maximising re-use; recycling and end of life management

case study: French Clothing Producer Responsibility initiative
Thierry Senamaud, FEDEREC, French Recycling Bureau

C. Clothes Cleaning

D. Instruments for improving traceability along the supply chain; ethics and trade

case study: Tesco Supply Chain Traceability of Cotton
Tim Wilson, Historic Futures

case study: India UK Clothing Projects
Sarah Resouly, Defra

E. Consumption trends and behaviour; awareness; media; education and networks

case study: Sustainable Fashion Business Education Supports
Dilys Williams, London College of Fashion

case study: Clothing Behaviour Change Study - Further Discussion
Tim Cooper, Sheffield Hallam University and Tom Fisher, Nottingham Trent University