WWF

REPORT

UK

2011

Conservation | Climate Change | Sustainability

WWF-UK's Environmental Report

2010-11

INTRODUCTION

For the last 50 years, we've been conserving the world's wildlife and habitats. Today, it's equally important for us to tackle other environmental issues such as climate change and the unsustainable use of natural resources. We're aware that in doing this work, our business has an impact on the environment. We're dedicated to measuring this impact and reducing it to a minimum. So we monitor our energy consumption, water use, waste, recycling, staff business travel and purchasing.

WWF-UK has an environmental policy and an environmental management system to manage and reduce these impacts. We produce an environmental report every year as part of our commitment to our environmental policy. The data for this year's report has been reviewed by an external audit team from BM TRADA and endorsed by our management team and trustees.

This report outlines our environmental performance from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. To minimise the environmental and financial costs associated with printing, our Environmental Report is only available online.

If you have any comments about this report, or suggestions on how we could improve our environmental reporting, please e-mail our environmental management team at ems@wwf.org.uk

Our new building: WWF's Living Planet Centre

For the last 20 years we've operated from a headquarters building in an industrial estate in Godalming, Surrey. During this time, not only has WWF-UK grown in size and complexity, but technology and working practices have changed. Our current accommodation is no longer fit for purpose. With the lease on our current premises coming to an end, now's the time to act.

We began by trying to find a suitable existing building, but we couldn't find any one building that met our strict criteria.

So we've chosen to develop a brownfield site in Woking, with good access to sustainable transport (near to trains and buses). It gives us a great opportunity to showcase and implement green technologies and engage directly with the public and schools. It also gives us improved access to our key government and business audiences in London. The design for the new building will aim to achieve a BREEAM 'Outstanding' rating.

The building will house an open plan work place for 300 staff, a 150-seat conference venue, education facilities and a WWF exhibition space to showcase our global conservation work.

The development of the site will commence early in 2012 with the move taking place in 2013.

Report scope

WWF-UK operates out of five locations in the UK. More than 80% of our staff are based at our headquarters in Godalming, Surrey. In Scotland, our office is in Dunkeld. We also rent office space in Belfast, Cardiff and London.

The average number of WWF-UK employees, calculated on a full-time basis, during this reporting period was 305. In the previous year the figure was 288.

The table below shows what we're measuring, and at which offices.

	Office Area (m^2)	Limitations	Reporting aspects: Electricity	Gas	Biomass	Water	Travel	Waste	Procurement
Headquarters, Surrey	2490	None	●	●		●	●	●	Procurement data is only collected for timber and paper products. Accurate data for other procurement areas is not available at this time
Dunkeld, Scotland	337	None	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Belfast, Northern Ireland	129	Tenant within office space with little or no control of electricity, gas, waste or water consumption	●	●			●		
Cardiff, Wales	109						●		
London	63*						●		

* Figure calculated by measuring a workstation area and multiplying this by the number of workstations.

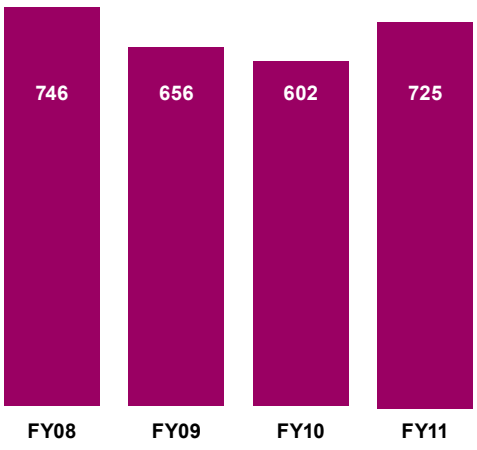
Table 1. Report scope: aspects measured at each office

Unless otherwise stated, all carbon (CO_2) figures have been calculated using Defra 2010 conversion factors[1].

Overall results

Our total emissions of carbon dioxide from business travel and energy use have risen by 20% compared to last year. We've reduced our water use and the amount of waste we produce.

Figure 1.
Combined emissions from our business travel and energy use (tonnes CO_2)



ISO 14001

We first achieved certification to ISO 14001 in 2008, and were re-certified in June 2011. ISO 14001 is an internationally-recognised environmental standard. It requires organisations to demonstrate an ongoing commitment to manage their environmental impacts.

1 Department of Energy and Climate Change (2010) DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting [WWW] DECC. Available from: http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/reporting/pdf/101006-guidelines-ghg-conversion-factors.pdf [Accessed 02/12/11].

ENERGY

Electricity use makes up 74% of our office energy emissions and we're pleased to report a reduction in use each year over the last four years. However our gas use has been increasing and we failed to meet our reduction target this year.

74%

74% OF OUR OFFICE ENERGY EMISSIONS COME FROM ELECTRICITY, AND WE'VE REDUCED OUR ELECTRICITY USE EVERY YEAR FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS

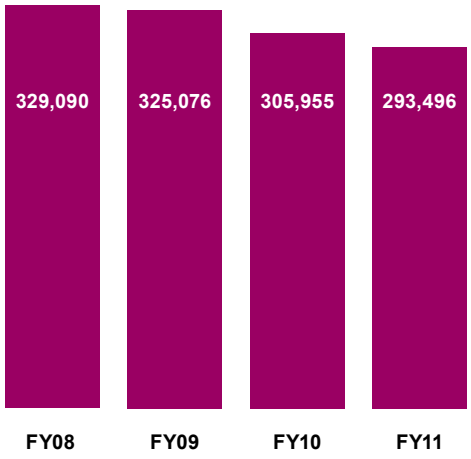
Electricity

We're always looking to make savings in our electricity consumption. During this reporting period, we made changes to our phone system – we replaced two pieces of computer hardware with virtual phone software running off our existing network servers, to route phone calls to handsets. In addition, when we refurbished the reception area at our headquarters, we took the opportunity to replace old light fittings with more energy-efficient LED ones.

During the second half of this reporting period we installed 'smart meters' to monitor our electricity use at our headquarters and London office. The meters provide live information, which will enable us to identify further ways to make energy savings, and to quantify savings in consumption.

This year, electricity consumption at our UK headquarters and our Scotland and Northern Ireland offices was 293,496 kWh – equivalent to 147 tonnes of CO_2. This is a reduction of 4% on last year's figure – just missing our target to cut our electricity use by 5%. Our FY12 target to reduce our electricity use is split across three offices: we aim to achieve a 4% cut at our headquarters; a 5% cut in Scotland; and a 1% cut in Northern Ireland.

Figure 2.
Electricity use at our UK headquarters, Scotland and Northern Ireland offices (kWh)



	Headquarters	Scotland	Northern Ireland
FY11 use (kWh)	273,762	14,221	5,513
FY12 reduction target (kWh)	262,812 or less	13,510 or less	5,458 or less

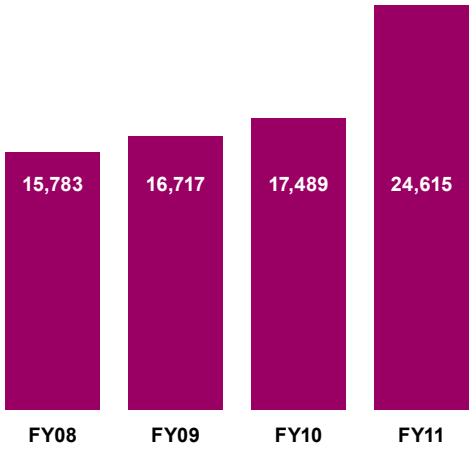
Table 2. Target electricity use FY12 (kWh) compared with actual electricity use in reporting period FY11

Gas

The coldest winter in 30 years, with the December-February temperature averaging 1.51°C,[2] saw our use of gas increase at our headquarters, and our Scotland and Northern Ireland offices. Our total gas use was equivalent to 50 tonnes of CO_2. Gas use at our headquarters has been increasing annually since FY08, increasing by over a third during this reporting period alone. The combination of a cold winter and poor insulation at our headquarters has increased our need for gas.

For this reporting period we set a target to reduce gas use back to FY08 levels. We failed to meet this target despite regular maintenance to ensure our boilers worked at their optimum efficiency.

Figure 3.
Gas use at our UK headquarters, Scotland and Northern Ireland offices (m^3)



For FY12, we've set targets on the assumption that the winter weather won't be as extreme, and that none of our boilers will break down. See table 3 below for our target figures.

	Headquarters	Scotland	Northern Ireland
FY11 use (m^3)	23,999	102	514
FY12 reduction target (m^3)	16,980 or less	100 or less	500 or less

Table 3. Target gas use FY12 compared with actual gas use in current reporting period FY11

Biomass

Since its installation in 2008 the wood-chip boiler at our Scotland office has burned around 11 tonnes of wood pellets a year. The result heats the office and provides hot water.

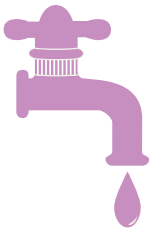
Using the wood-chip boiler has avoided the use of approximately 4,400 m^3 of gas per year. Over the three years it's been in operation, this is equivalent to about 27 tonnes of CO_2.

We achieved our target to maintain this level of wood pellet consumption during FY11. This remains our target for FY12.

2 Met Office (2010). Coldest UK winter for over 30 years [WWW] Met Office.
Available from: www.metoffice.gov.uk/news/releases/archive/2010/coldest-uk-winter [Accessed 24/10/11].

WATER

WE CUT WATER CONSUMPTION AT OUR HEADQUARTERS THIS YEAR BY MORE THAN 3%



We cut water consumption at our headquarters this year by more than 3% – by 49 cubic metres to 1,507 cubic metres. This equates to 5.7 cubic metres per person per year. This level of consumption is less than the Environment Agency's[3] best practice benchmark of 6.4 cubic metres per person per year.

We've met the target we set last year not to exceed our FY10 level of water consumption. Our target for FY12 is to not exceed FY11 water consumption.

	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
Water use, cubic metres (m^3)	1,581	1,685	1,556	1,507
Per capita (m^3 per full-time employee per year)	6.6	6.7	6.4	5.7

Table 4. Water use at our UK headquarters, FY08-FY11

TRAVEL

We recognise the impact on the environment from our overseas travel, particularly owing to the carbon emissions this generates. And since one of the main threats to the natural world is climate change, we do all we can to reduce our need to travel, in order to minimise these impacts. We use virtual technologies to replace face-to-face meetings. However, we're a global organisation, and we fund programmes across the world, so at times our work requires us to visit and assess our projects and attend meetings overseas. We continue to be members of the One in Five Challenge, after completing it last year by achieving a 32% cut in flight numbers.

WWF's One in Five Challenge

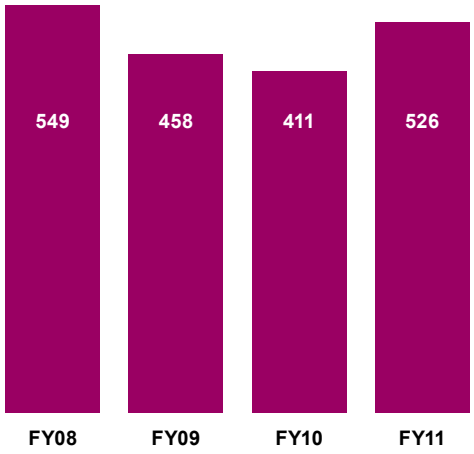
Our guided programme and award scheme helps companies and government departments cut 20% of their business flights within five years. More information about the challenge can be found at wwf.org.uk/oneinfive

Our emissions from business travel have increased by 28% this year, so we failed to meet our target to maintain business travel emissions at FY10 levels. Our target for FY12 is to not exceed 420 tonnes of CO_2 in business travel emissions.

This year we're reporting our air travel emissions using Defra 10 conversion factors, with an additional 1.9 multiplier (see Figure 4). The multiplier is to account for the additional warming effects that aviation emissions have because they're released in the upper atmosphere; soot and vapour emitted from the aircraft also magnify the warming effect.

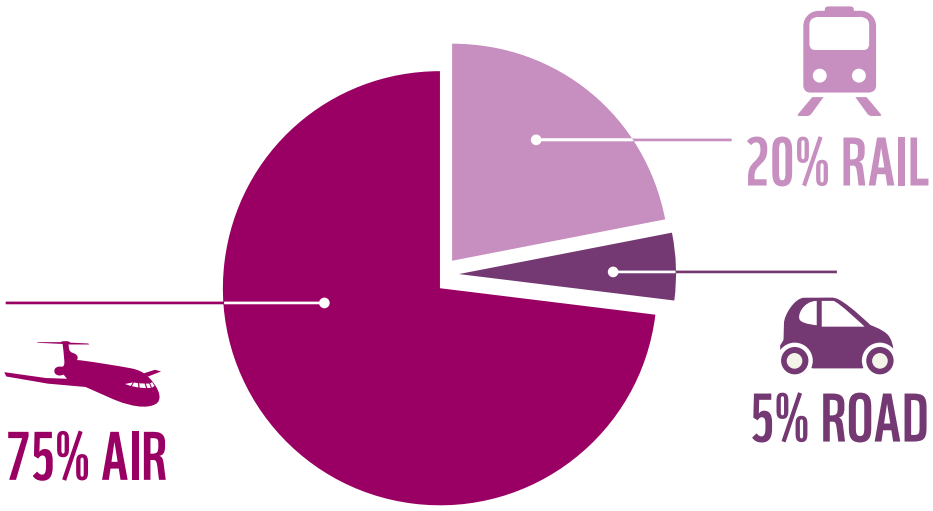
3 Environment Agency (2011) How much water should we be using. [WWW] Environment Agency. Available from: www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/water/34866.aspx [Accessed 1/12/11].

Figure 4.
Emissions from our business travel (tonnes CO_2)



Our business travel includes journeys by air, road and rail. Figure 5 shows the split between our emissions from these different forms of transport in FY11. Air travel remains the main source of our business travel emissions.

Figure 5.
Breakdown of our business travel emission sources



Our business travel data comprises a mixture of actual and estimated data (see Annex 1). Because of this split we acknowledge there may be an error within the figure of our total business travel CO_2 emissions (of +/- 6 tonnes). We estimate our road and rail data, so it should be noted that the percentage in Figure 5 for road travel may vary (between +/- 1.8%), and the rail travel percentage may vary (between +/- 5%).

Web, audio and videoconferencing

A range of conferencing technologies, such as video, audio and web, play an important role in how we communicate with colleagues and partners across the world. Our videoconferencing system was installed in January 2010 and is now operational across all five WWF-UK offices. It offers a better virtual meeting experience than our previous equipment. This allows staff to participate remotely in longer meetings and workshops than previously.

WASTE AND RECYCLING

THIS YEAR WE REDUCED THE AMOUNT OF WASTE WE SENT TO LANDFILL BY 4%

This year we reduced the amount of waste we sent to landfill by 4%. However, we failed to meet our target to reduce it by 10%.

Last year we reported landfill and recycling figures in terms of volume because we couldn't be sure about the weight of waste being produced. This year we bought weighing scales to enable us to weigh the bins at our headquarters. We've taken a number of weight measurements when the bins are full so we now have an average bin weight[4] for our landfill and mixed recycling bins. Using this measurement we've been able to look back across previous years and calculate the weight of waste from the number of bin collections that have taken place. This is the first year we've included waste data from our Scottish office.

	FY09	FY10	FY11
Landfill	9.45	9.59	9.18
Mixed recycling	0.69	0.72	0.69
Paper recycling[5]	13.7	7.21	8.65
Shredded paper for recycling			0.2

Table 5. Weight (tonnes) of landfill, mixed recycling (plastic, cans, glass), and paper and cardboard recycling generated at our UK headquarters and Scotland office

During FY12 we aim to reduce the amount of waste we send to landfill. We'll carry forward last year's target to reduce the total by 10% from FY10 levels. We hope to achieve this target by replacing and relabelling bins in our head office. We anticipate that our 'declutter days' will generate additional waste as staff clear out office storage in preparation for our move to a new office headquarters in 2013. In next year's report, we'll publish the amount of waste we produce during declutter days in addition to our business as usual figures.

PROCUREMENT

THE PAPER WE USE FOR PRINTING IN THE OFFICE IS MADE FROM 100% POST-CONSUMER WASTE

We have a number of internal purchasing guidelines which help us select products and services. From paper to events we try to consider the environmental impacts they'll have and choose options to minimise those impacts. For example, at events we prefer to use jugs of tap water instead of bottled water, and the paper we use for printing in the office is made from 100% post-consumer waste.

We ask the suppliers of products for our gift catalogue to complete a questionnaire that asks what materials the product is made from, where it is made and what will happen to it at the end of its life. This process helps us select products we believe to be produced in an environmentally responsible way.

4 Average bin weight is based on 12 readings. We will continue to measure bin weight in order to increase the accuracy of the average bin weight.
5 Our paper recycling contractors provide us with weight data.

Procurement of timber and paper products

We're committed to purchasing responsibly-sourced forest products. We aim to source all forest products that we purchase from well-managed forests that have been certified to credible standards or that are 100% recycled.

WWF-UK follows the membership requirements of the Global Forest & Trade Network-UK. We report by calendar year the type and weight of timber and paper products we purchase. Products that can't be traced to their source or are identified or suspected as not being accepted by the responsible purchasing policy are referred to as Category 1.

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Tonnes	205.85	550.34	341.52	328.82
Tonnes Category 1	4.59	2.99	0.26	2.26
Category 1 as % of total	2.25	0.54	0.08	0.69

Table 6. Our consumption of timber and paper products by calendar year

The Global Forest & Trade Network (GFTN) is a partnership led by WWF. It links more than 360 companies in over 30 countries to improve the management of the world's production forests and create a new market for environmentally-responsible forest products. Some 40 companies participate in the GFTN-UK. They work to identify and avoid timber and paper supplies that come from unknown or unacceptable sources, and move instead towards products from credibly-certified forests.

CARBON OFFSETS

THIS YEAR, OUR CARBON OFFSETS WILL BE USED TO SUPPORT THE DÜZOVA WIND POWER PROJECT IN IZMIR, TURKEY

This report outlines our energy use and consumption, as well as the ways in which we strive to reduce our carbon emissions to the irreducible minimum. We believe it's important to take all these measures to reduce our emissions before resorting to offsetting carbon.

This is the sixth year that WWF-UK has offset carbon emissions from our electricity and gas use and from our road, rail and air travel. We've purchased Gold Standard offsets from Climatefriendly, the WWF network's chosen supplier for offsetting. This year, our funds will be used to support the Düzova wind power project, located in Bergama district, in the province of Izmir, Turkey.

Annex 1: Data accuracy

Electricity	Gas	Biomass	Water	Travel	Waste	Procurement
Actual data from meter readings.	Actual data from meter readings.	Estimated from invoices.	Actual data from meter readings.	Air: actual based on kilometres travelled. Rail: estimated based on converting expenditure into kilometres. Road: estimated – mixture of actual data i.e. car mileage and estimated conversion of bus and taxi expenditure into kilometres.	Headquarters: data based on number of collections multiplied by average bin weight. Scotland: actual data from bin weights.	Timber and paper data collected from finance data and invoices.

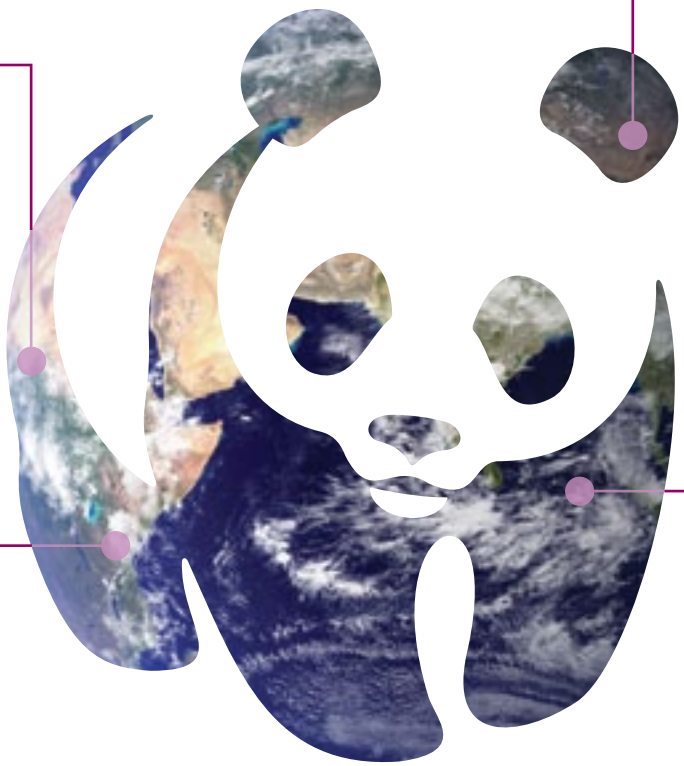
WWF-UK's environmental impact in numbers

>3%

This year we've cut our water consumption at our HQ by more than 3%

4%

We've reduced our electricity use by 4% since last year



27 TONNES

By installing a wood chip-boiler at our Scottish office 3 years ago we've saved about 27 tonnes of CO_2 by not using gas to heat the office

ISO 14001

We first achieved certification to ISO 14001 in 2008, and were re-certified in June 2011

Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

wwf.org.uk