

ENVIRONMENT AND YOU



CANARY WHARF
GROUP PLC

A GREENER FUTURE

Not so long ago, the Isle of Dogs looked very different to how it is today. For centuries, it had been a thriving port, importing exotic goods from around the world and exporting the best of British products. But with the introduction of container ships, business moved elsewhere. In 1980, the last dock closed. Left behind was over 20km² of derelict land, some of it poisoned with toxic chemicals after years of careless misuse. There were few jobs and prospects looked bleak.

Things started to change in 1987, with a bold plan to transform the area into a city of the future. The first major building, One Canada Square, was finished in 1991. It's still Canary Wharf's tallest building and has been joined by some of the UK's most environmentally friendly construction projects. It shows that with careful

planning, it is possible to create something that is kind to both the people who live and work there, and the environment.

This book examines some of the major environmental issues facing the world today – and what you and businesses like Canary Wharf Group can do to help. Remember, we can all make a difference!



Abandoned docks: Canary Wharf in the early 1980s



State of the art and thriving: Canary Wharf in 2012

P4-7

CONTENTS

P4-7 ENERGY

Energy production and use may be a key contributor to climate change

P8-11 WASTE

Disposing of waste carefully is vital for a cleaner, greener future

P12-15 WATER

Even in a country famous for rain, saving water is important

P8-11



P12-15



P20-23

P16-19 TRANSPORT

Changing the way you travel can make a positive impact on the environment

P20-23 BIODIVERSITY

Welcome the wonder of nature into your world by encouraging wildlife

P24-25 CONSTRUCTION

Constructing buildings that are kind to the environment helps create better workplaces

P16-19



P24-25



ENERGY ALERT!

Electricity keeps the modern world working. From mobile phones and computers to street lighting and tube trains, all of them need electricity. But there's a problem: the way we are generating electricity could cause massive climate change.

About three-quarters of the UK's electricity is produced by burning fossil fuels (such as gas, coal and oil) to drive electricity generating turbines. When those fossil fuels are burned, they release carbon dioxide (CO_2) into the atmosphere. So the more energy we use based on fossil fuels, the more CO_2 we put into the air.

And here's the tricky bit – if there is too much CO_2 in the air, it can lead to global warming and climate change. In the last 100 years, the earth has got 0.75°C warmer. It may not seem like much but, with that tiny change, sea levels have risen. In the UK, it's by 10cm. Elsewhere, glaciers and sea ice have melted, and extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and storms seem to be happening more often.

Worryingly, the amount of CO_2 we are putting into the air keeps on rising. Now, scientists believe major climate change is on its way – and that puts millions of people around the world at risk.

FACT!

There is more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere now than at any time during the last 800,000 years!

CARBON FOOTPRINT

The amount of CO_2 (and other similar gases) each of us adds to the atmosphere is known as our carbon footprint. The size of our carbon footprint depends on our lifestyle.

For example, the more you fly and drive, the larger your carbon footprint. But it's not just things like flying and driving. It's also how much energy is used to heat your house, to make the clothes you wear, or to produce the food you eat, and so on.

Anything that needs energy to manufacture, transport or use will increase your carbon footprint. In other words, you can make your carbon footprint smaller just by living a more responsible lifestyle. It's your choice...

© London City Airport



£40!

How much an average household wastes every year by leaving TVs, phone chargers and so on, on standby!

WHAT A WASTE

One of the ways we can reduce our carbon footprint is to be energy efficient: that is, use less energy to do the same thing. A good example is low-energy light bulbs. They give out the same amount of light as traditional light bulbs but use much less energy.



CLEAN 'N' GREEN

Renewable energy is a way of producing energy that doesn't use up the world's resources. The main methods are wind generators (such as the one in Tower Hamlets' Mile End Park, above), solar energy panels, and hydro-electric power stations (where water is released from a dam to turn turbines that produce electricity). There are others, too, such as biomass where plants are grown to be turned into fuel.

Back in 2010, renewable energy sources in the UK supplied just 7 per cent of our electricity. The good news is that by 2020 the UK aims to raise renewable energy production to an impressive 30 per cent. Green energy is getting big!

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

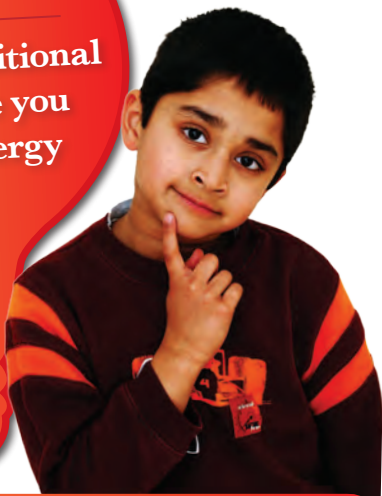
According to the Government, individuals are responsible for about 40 per cent of the UK's carbon emissions – that's about 10 tonnes of carbon per person. Here are some ideas of how you can reduce your carbon footprint.

HOMEWORK

Energy used in homes accounts for about a quarter of UK CO₂ emissions. By making their home energy efficient, the average household could save £250 a year!

BRIGHT IDEA

Replacing any traditional light bulbs where you live with low-energy ones could save £25 a year. All change, please!



5 SIMPLE STEPS

Here are five simple things you can do round the house to shrink your carbon footprint.

- 1 Only boil as much water in a kettle as you need
- 2 Don't leave the fridge or freezer door open – it takes energy to cool it down again
- 3 Turn off lights when you leave a room
- 4 Switch off TVs, phone chargers, games consoles and so on at the socket. As a rule, if you can see a red light or it feels warm, it is still using power
- 5 Ask whoever pays the electricity bill to switch to a "green" energy tariff (and it may be cheaper, too!)

CANARY WHARF GROUP AND ENERGY

Britain's businesses are responsible for a large proportion of the UK's energy use. Some companies, such as Canary Wharf Group, are making a real effort to reduce their energy consumption.

BETTER BUILDINGS

When new projects are built in Canary Wharf, the latest environmentally friendly techniques are employed. For example, the KPMG building (right), opened in 2010, uses something called Trigenation.

Here, a special on-site machine produces electricity, and then reuses any extra energy released during power generation to heat and cool the building – all at the same time!

It is a really efficient way of producing electricity. Normally, electricity is generated miles away at a power station and huge amounts are lost on the way, known as transmission losses. By having a power plant in the building, transmission losses are tiny.



FEEL THE HEAT!

One Canada Square, the most famous building in Canary Wharf, was built in 1991. In the years since, there have been enormous technological improvements. In 2010, Canary Wharf Group began upgrading lots of equipment and bringing in the latest energy efficient devices. For example, a new gas hot water heating system has replaced the old electric heating system. It uses high-efficiency boilers – and upgrades such as this have saved about 1000 tonnes of carbon emissions per year. Hot stuff!

LIGHTS OUT

Movement sensors are used in many of Canary Wharf's office lighting systems. They detect the slightest movement. If nothing moves for a while, lights are turned out. A similar system operates in areas such as stairwells, which aren't often used. There, lighting only turns on when someone uses the stairs. That's energy smart!



TALKING RUBBISH!

When we're finished with something, we usually throw it away. For example, food, packaging, clothes, electrical goods and much more. This is known as "waste". But, did you know nearly two-thirds of household waste can be recycled? That really is a waste!

Most of our waste is buried in huge landfill sites. These sites can release nasty, smelly gases including methane. And methane is believed to be one of the biggest contributors to climate change. Not only this, but landfill sites get full. What happens when we run out of space?

That's why we all need to think about how we dispose of unwanted materials and what we can reuse.

FACT!

The UK produces enough rubbish every week to fill Wembley Stadium!

THE THREE R'S



When thinking about recycling, there are three key factors to think about.

REDUCE

Reduce the amount of waste created in the first place by choosing carefully the goods you use.

REUSE

Lots of items used every day can be reused for other purposes. Before throwing something away, we should think how it could be reused.

RECYCLE

This involves processing used materials into new products. For example, a newspaper can be pulped down and made into new paper!

THINK BEFORE YOU THROW!

Every year, massive amounts of rubbish are thoughtlessly discarded. It can be seen in streets, parks and gardens. It's bad for wildlife and some animals die choking on our litter. But we can all help. Here (below), employees from HSBC help local charity Thames21 to clear up litter on the river's banks.



© HSBC

BURNING UP!

Rather than bury waste, some of it can be burned at a very high temperature in an incinerator. This produces heat, gas, steam and ash, which can be used again and converted into energy. This is known as waste-to-energy. It cuts down on use of landfill sites and is also kinder to the environment!

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Almost everything you can think of can be recycled, from wood, shoes and clothes to TVs, fridges and batteries. So that means all of us can do our bit to help the environment. There's no excuse!

You can begin at home. Most of us have a recycling box or bin provided by our local council. Plus, there are lots of recycling bins situated in car parks and near supermarkets. So, once you've finished with your favourite comic or drained the last bit of milk, put your waste in the recycling bin. You'll be doing something great for the environment!



TOP TIP

Some things need to be washed before they go into recycling. Be even greener and use the washing up water to rinse out your packaging!

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Every year, UK households throw away 7.2 million tonnes of food. That's a lot of vegetable peelings! Think about the impact food waste has. Lots of water, energy and packaging are used in food production, storage and transportation.

Food waste can also end up in a landfill site where it rots and releases methane gas into the atmosphere. Now that stinks!

FACT!

Every year, each household in the UK is reckoned to throw away at least £420 worth of food which could have been eaten!

CANARY WHARF GROUP AND WASTE

Large businesses such as Canary Wharf Group do a lot to reduce the amount of waste they produce. It's hard to avoid making waste altogether, but waste that is produced can be recycled in many ways. Check out some of the ways Canary Wharf Group tackles recycling, and see how many of them you can do at home or school!



Canary Wharf Group uses electric vehicles to collect recycling

RECYCLING



Paper and plastic are two of the most obvious items that can be recycled, and businesses use a lot of both. Canary Wharf Group utilises a recycling system called closed loop recycling.

This means that if a sheet of paper is correctly recycled, it will eventually be turned back into paper

which Canary Wharf Group can use once again. That's making the most of an item!

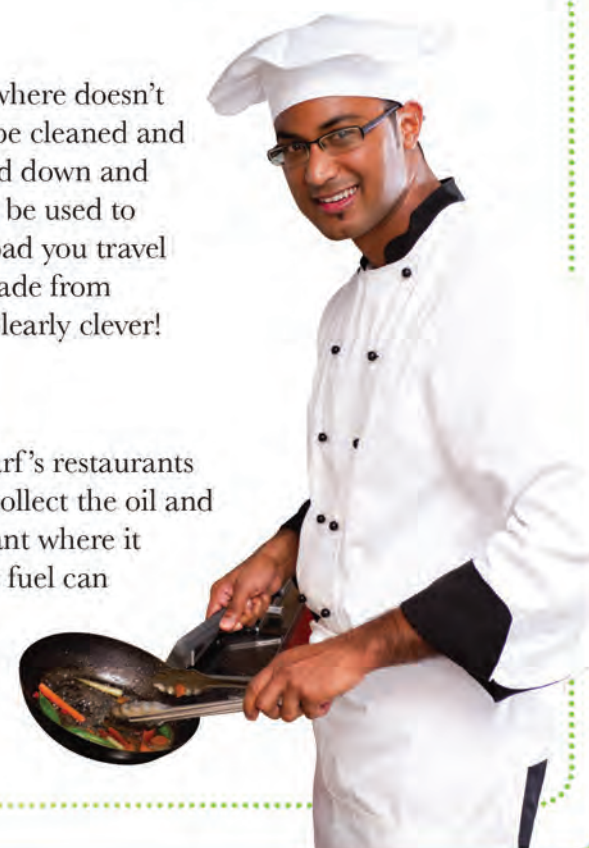
In all offices on the Canary Wharf estate, there are two recycling bins – one is for dry waste and the other is for residual waste that can't be recycled. This makes recycling much easier. Also, food and garden waste is recycled to make compost that can be used to help grow plants.

GLASS ACT

Glass from bottles, buildings and elsewhere doesn't go to waste! Some types of glass can be cleaned and reused. Other glass will be crushed down and made into sand, which can then be used to build new roads. So even the road you travel to school on may have been made from recycled glass. Glass roads? Clearly clever!

OIL WASTE

Oil used in Canary Wharf's restaurants is also recycled. Trucks collect the oil and take it to an industrial plant where it is made into biofuel. This fuel can then be used in diesel vehicles. A journey from kitchen to car – that's fuel for thought!



WONDERFUL WATER!

We use water every day. From drinking to washing to watering the plants – life on earth can't survive without it. Clean water is precious, so we should do whatever we can to reduce the amount of water we use and to recycle it wherever we can.

Total water usage in the UK amounts to over 4600 litres of water per person a day. That would fill 58 bathtubs. That's an eye-watering amount! It's easy to take water for granted when it's on tap, but many people in the world don't have access to fresh water. It's essential that we try to cut down the amount of water we waste, and there are many ways to do this.

WHERE WATER GOES

Most greywater is easier to treat than blackwater because it contains lower levels of contamination. Greywater can also be recycled directly in a home by the people who live there. For example, greywater from someone's bath can be used to water the garden. Where this is not possible, greywater and blackwater exit the house through the sewer and are pumped to water treatment works where they are cleaned and filtered, ready to be used by us all over again.

FACT!

One fifth of a household's carbon footprint comes just from heating water for baths, showers and washing up!

ON TAP!

If you leave the tap running while brushing your teeth, you waste nearly 1.5 buckets (6 litres) of water every minute! But turn the tap off as you brush and you'll use just 1 litre of water.

FACT!

If everyone in the UK cut one minute off their shower, we would save 1420 million litres of water a year!

WASTEWATER

Wastewater is water that has been affected by human activity. Most typically, wastewater comes from showers, basins and baths. However, waste can also be created through hosepipes, appliances such as dishwashers and, of course, toilets! Different types of wastewater have to be dealt with in different ways. Two types of wastewater are:

Greywater, otherwise known as washwater. It comes from baths, taps, washing machines and other home appliances.

Blackwater, otherwise known as sewage. In other words, the water generated from the toilet after it has been flushed.

STOP THE BLOCK

If we aren't careful with the products we flush down the toilet or tip into the sink, sewers and pipes can become blocked. This can cause wastewater to bubble up into the streets, and may lead to stinky smells around our homes and schools. Yuck!

WHAT CAN YOU DO?



There are many ways you can save water at home and at school. Here are some top tips for reducing water waste and recycling the clear stuff!

SHOWER INSTEAD OF BATH

Taking a shower instead of a bath can use less water. It can also be done quickly, which gives you extra time to do your favourite things!



USE RAINWATER AND GREYWATER

You can collect rainwater using a water butt at home or at school. You can also use the washing up water on plants, as long as they are not edible.

TURN OFF THE TAP



Only turn on the tap when you need to and when you are finished, make sure it is fully off. Water comes out of taps at about 6 litres per minute – so leaving a tap running unnecessarily really is a waste.

USE EFFICIENT APPLIANCES

We know you just love helping out doing the washing and loading the dishwasher at home(!) but don't turn them on until they are full up. This means you are using them efficiently.

FLUSH LESS DOWN THE LOO

Flushing the loo accounts for about a third of water use, so use a half-flush option. Don't put things down the toilet that shouldn't go there, like cotton wool and baby wipes.



LEAK WATCH!

A leaking tap can waste up to 15 litres of water a day! That's around one-and-a-half buckets' worth. So, report all leaks!

CANARY WHARF GROUP AND WATER

The Canary Wharf area employs around 100,000 people, who work in offices, bars, cafes, shops and restaurants. They all need access to toilets so there is a lot of flushing going on! It is essential for Canary Wharf Group to do its bit to save and recycle as much water as it can. Here's how...



GREAT GREYWATER

Canary Wharf Group makes the best use of its greywater waste. Special machinery, such as this processing plant (right) in the KPMG building, cleans the water so that it can be reused for such things as flushing toilets.

At Canary Wharf, living roofs soak up rainwater. Find out more on pages 22-23!

© KPMG



FANTASTIC FLUSHERS!

The Canary Wharf Group installs special waterless urinals in the men's loos that only flush through fully when it is ecologically friendly to do so. The toilets also initially flush on a sensory basis and detect movement before flushing any waste away!

NO SWEAT!

Lots of people at Canary Wharf like to exercise – whether that's a charity fun run (left), cycling to work (right) or just going to the gym. So there need to be lots of showers to freshen up! Some have special showerheads that use less water than normal showers. Clever and clean!



TERRIFIC TRANSPORT

Making small changes to the way we use transport can have a positive impact on the environment. Think about all the different forms of transport you see on a daily basis. Almost all of them emit CO₂ into the atmosphere, which in turn contributes to climate change. The only way to improve this is to change the way we travel, and try to be considerate to the environment whenever we can.

Tiny changes to our behaviour can help reduce CO₂ emissions and slow down the rate of global warming. Something as simple as walking to school instead of taking the car can reduce CO₂ emissions, save money on petrol and keep you fit and healthy!



TYPES OF TRANSPORT

There are so many different forms of transport. Some are better for the environment than others. How many of them have you used?

CAR



There are over 31 million cars on Britain's roads. That's a lot of CO₂ in exhaust fumes contributing to climate change. For some people, using a car is a necessity but, for others, it's just a habit. Do you really need to use the car to get to the shops?



WALKING

This is by far the cheapest form of transport. It costs nothing and is great for your health, too. Plus, walking to and from school with your friends is a great way to socialise! It's the fun, free and sociable way to travel!

BICYCLE

Cycling is great for your health and saves time. Most schools have bicycle racks, so you can keep your bike safe. Make sure you take a Bikeability course so you know how to cycle safely on the roads.



GREEN CARS

A hybrid vehicle uses petrol and electricity to get around. Electric cars are also becoming more readily available. Both options are better for the environment than normal cars and are cheaper in the long term to run per mile than petrol cars. So the less you pollute, the less you pay!

AEROPLANE

Those of us lucky enough to have travelled by aeroplane know how exciting it can be. However, by 2020, planes could make up around 20 per cent of the UK's total CO₂ emissions. It's a growing concern.

TRAINS

Taking a train is not only friendlier to the environment, it beats being stuck in traffic jams. Plus, if you plan and book your journey in advance, it can be one of the cheapest ways to travel.

MOTORCYCLES AND MOPEDS

Motorcycles and mopeds use between 50-80 per cent less fuel than cars. They take up less room on the road and are cheaper to run. But it's important to wear the right clothing.



© Transport for London

BUS

Many of us take the bus if it's too far to walk or cycle. As buses carry more people than a car, they are more environmentally friendly. Plus, buses like the new Routemaster (above) are really fuel efficient.

FACT!

On average, each vehicle in Britain carries 1.6 people, with around 38 million empty seats!

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

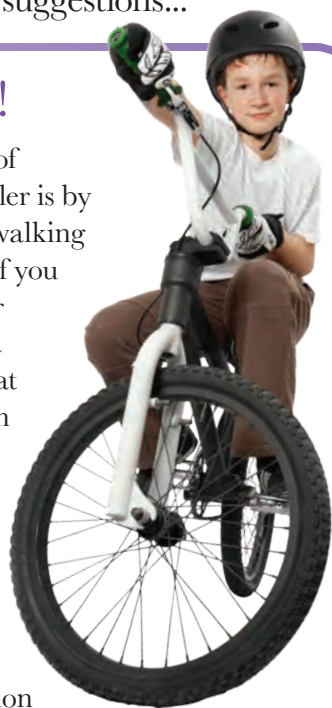


Making a small change to the way we travel is a great way to help reduce CO₂ emissions. And a fantastic way to feel good about yourself for helping the environment!

With so many transport options available, there is a lot you can do to make a difference. Check out some of our suggestions...

GO GREEN!

One of the easiest ways of becoming a green traveller is by getting on your bike or walking instead of taking a car. If you live close enough to your school, you could form a “walking bus”. It’s a great way of going to and from school with all your pals – and it’s safe, too!



IT'S GOOD TO SHARE

Some of us have no option but to use a car. If that's you, why not car share with those who live close by? It means you are using just one car, which in turn, saves money and is much kinder to the environment!

HAPPY HOLIDAYS!

There are so many fantastic holidays you can take in the UK. It means you don't have to take a plane to reach your destination and you'll be doing your bit to reduce your carbon footprint.

BIKE IT!

In London, Barclays Cycle Hire is a public scheme in which you pay a small fee to hire a bike. They are nicknamed “Boris Bikes” after Mayor Boris Johnson who introduced them. The longer you use a bike, the more it will cost, and you must return it to a docking station when you are finished. Also, don't forget your cycle helmet and high-visibility clothing. Ride on!

CANARY WHARF GROUP AND TRANSPORT



Over 100,000 people enter the Canary Wharf estate each day. There are a number of ways you can travel to and from Canary Wharf including tube, the Docklands Light Rail (DLR), bike, bus and even boat! Many of these transport links are also better for the environment than driving. Got to be worth a visit, hasn't it?

RELIABLE RAIL

Canary Wharf has two forms of rail services that transport people into the area. There is the Jubilee line that runs a tube service into Canary Wharf, as well as the Docklands Light Railway, which has no driver!

Not only that, but Canary Wharf is also due to welcome Crossrail to the area in 2018. This will mean shoppers and commuters can use one of 12 new trains to connect with other areas in London, as well as Heathrow airport.



BRILLIANT BIKES!

Nearly four per cent of Canary Wharf's commuters cycle to work. Plus, there are over 500 Barclays Cycle Hire scheme bikes on the estate for people to make short trips. Making a journey by bike is often quicker than taking a tube or bus. Plus, it's cheap and better for the environment – what's not to like?!

IF BOATS ARE YOUR BAG...

You can also travel to and from Canary Wharf by boat from many points along the River Thames. The boats run around every 20 minutes and it's a super-environmentally friendly way of travelling, as well offering a great river view on your journey.



TOP TIP!

You can find out about all forms of transport in London at www.tfl.gov.uk

NATURE UNDER THREAT

Scientists reckon there are almost 9 million different species on Earth – from the largest, the blue whale, to the tiniest insects that can barely be seen with the human eye. And about 15,000 new species are being discovered every year.

This massive, complex and remarkable collection of living things is known as biological diversity or biodiversity for short. But despite the huge number of species on Earth, our planet's biodiversity is under threat from one of its most widespread animals – humans.

A FLYING SHAME

The passenger pigeon of America was once the most numerous bird on the planet. When they migrated from one part of the country to another, these winged wonders flew in such massive groups that the flocks were said to stretch for hundreds of miles. Tragically, this bird was hunted to extinction by man in a little over 100 years, from over 4 billion passenger pigeons in 1800 to none in 1914.

FACT!

Some species of British ladybird are under threat from the bigger Asian harlequin ladybird. The Asian harlequin was introduced to help control pests – but has become one itself!

THE GREEN TEAM

Trees and plants don't just look good, they are extremely important to the environment. Plants use carbon dioxide and turn it into oxygen that we need to survive. Because trees and plants are so special, Canary Wharf Group works hard to improve green space. The company has planted over 1000 trees and 88 floral species in the surrounding areas, including rare and native plants. Gardeners and maintenance staff

make over 70,000 seasonal plantings every year. The trees and plants in the area also provide excellent homes and sanctuaries for animal species including rabbits, foxes, birds and insects. If you ever find yourself walking through the area, see how many different types of plants and trees you can spot!



UNWELCOME VISITORS

As humans have spread across the world, animal and plants species have travelled with them. These “foreign” species can cause havoc. For example, in 1859, Thomas Austin, an Englishman who was new to Australia, released 12 rabbits into the wild. He did it because he missed hunting rabbits and Australia does not naturally have them. But those rabbits bred and within just 10 years, the population had exploded to millions, causing huge damage to plant life and the extinction of several native animals. All from just a dozen bunnies...

FACT!

Sometimes mother orangutans are cruelly killed so that their babies can be sold illegally as pets



RAINFOREST GONE

Tropical rainforests are home to two thirds of Earth's plants. But these ancient forests are now being cut down to make way for farmland and are half the size they were a few centuries ago. This puts pressure on the animals that live there. For example, the orangutan is endangered as the forests it lives in are being cut down. Some of the wood is used for furniture and building but it's the land that people really want. It is cleared and used to grow palm trees. Palm tree oil is in huge demand for food, cosmetics and biodiesel fuel.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?



The threat to the world's biodiversity is a massive problem, but you can take some small steps to help.



HOLIDAY HEADACHE

When you're on holiday abroad and see an unusual object – a small turtle shell or some coral, for example – don't buy it! It may be made from skin, fur, bone, shell, beak or hooves of an endangered species. If you buy it, you're just going to encourage whoever killed it, made it or sold it, to do it again...

SUSTAINABLE SHOPPING

Many species of sealife are under threat from overfishing. From 1977 to 2007, 99 per cent of North Atlantic cod disappeared due to overfishing. So, make sure you avoid eating endangered species. Instead, choose seafood labelled with the blue Marine Stewardship Council logo for sustainable seafood.



WILDLIFE ZONE!

Create your own thriving centre of biodiversity with some of these top tips:

- Put up a bird box or bat box to encourage our flying friends
- Plant a few pots on a windowsill or even an area of your garden (if you have one) with wildflowers. Insects such as butterflies and bees love them!
- Make a beastie paradise by leaving wood, bark, soil, leaves, compost and grass untouched in a corner. Before long, all kinds of insects will be calling it home!

CANARY WHARF GROUP AND BIODIVERSITY

Canary Wharf is well known for office blocks and shops but did you know that one fifth of the site – 20 acres – is open landscaped area? It provides a vital space for native and threatened species to flourish alongside the hustle and bustle of everyday city life.



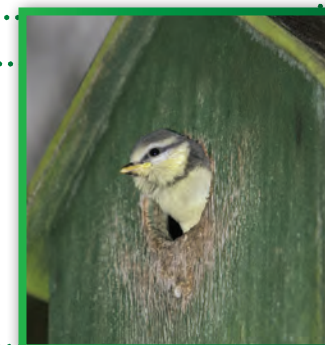
IT'S ALIVE!

Living roofs are a clever way of conserving heat, saving water and encouraging biodiversity. Instead of roof tiles, roofs are covered with soil. Plants grow in the soil, giving a home to insects, spiders and other wildlife. The Canary Wharf area has sedum roofs. Sedum is a plant that grows in thick, dense clusters and reaches 2-5cm tall, so there is no need for cutting or trimming. Not only are they kind to wildlife, they're great to look at, too!



WATER WORKS!

Old dock areas surround Canary Wharf and the dock walls are made of concrete – which aren't very comfortable for birds to nest on! In 2007, Canary Wharf Group built some floating reed beds (left). Soon, water birds such as moorhens (inset left), swans, grebes and coots all settled down and nested there. Underneath the water, there are all kinds of fish, too. Maybe that's why the birds like it so much!



BOXING CLEVER

Trees planted by Canary Wharf Group include English oaks and London planes. The trees aren't just good to look at, though, because there are bird boxes on the trees for birds to make their homes in. There are even bird boxes for high-flying swifts at the very top of the main tower at One Canada Square!



© MGN

THIS SEAL'S THE REAL DEAL!

It's not just birds and fish that like Canary Wharf. There's a seal that is a regular visitor, too. It also likes to hang out near Billingsgate Fish Market – maybe it's hoping for some free fish?!

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

Old buildings are less energy efficient than modern buildings. They get colder in winter, hotter in summer – and that means they need more energy to keep temperatures inside the building at a comfortable level.

Through careful design and selection of materials, modern buildings can be much more energy efficient. For example, the tower at One Canada Square uses electrical generators powered by micro-hydro water turbines, making it one of the most advanced environmentally friendly buildings in the world.

FACT!

Production of building materials accounts for about 10 per cent of Britain's carbon footprint

PRECIOUS MINERALS

Construction and demolition are the largest sources of waste in the UK. That's everything from concrete, brick and glass to wood, carpets and paint. Every year, the construction industry throws away about 13 million tonnes of new but unwanted building materials. That's the same amount of material as 88 Great Pyramids of Giza in Egypt!

The UK recycles about 60 per cent of construction waste; in contrast, Denmark achieves over 90 per cent. The good news is the UK is catching up and companies such as Canary Wharf Contractors are leading the way. In recent years, the company has succeeded in recycling an impressive 99 per cent of its construction waste.

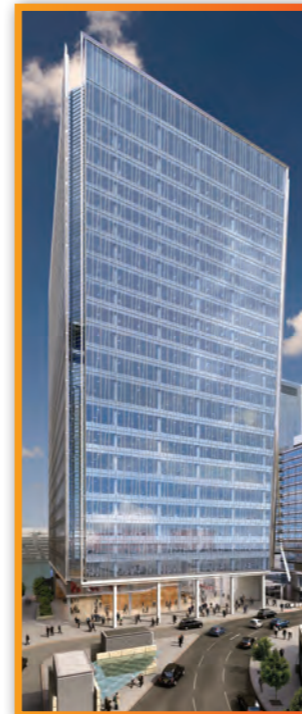
A great Neighbourhood
canarywharf.com

MATERIAL WORLD

A massive 90 per cent of the UK's mineral use (not including gas or oil) is due to the construction industry. A lot of these minerals are imported. That's why responsible companies such as Canary Wharf Group try so hard to source environmentally friendly materials. They document this through an "audit trail" – a document stating exactly where materials have come from. This means that all timber used in buildings can be traced back to the exact forest it came from!

CANARY WHARF GROUP AND CONSTRUCTION

Large companies like Canary Wharf Group can make a real difference to the environment through the way they refit old buildings or construct new ones.



NOW THAT'S GLASSY!

Many of the buildings on the Canary Wharf Estate use special light reactive glass. It doesn't get as hot inside the building and so uses less energy for cooling. New builds like 25 Churchill Place (left) will include lifts that store energy, voltaic cells that generate energy from the sun and also a living roof!

FUTURE THINKING

Over the last 20 or so years, more office buildings have been constructed on the Canary Wharf Estate than anywhere else in London. That has meant lots of materials have been transported to and from the area. Some of the



waste material has been used to create Canary Wharf's landscaped parks (left). On the Crossrail project, leftover earth has been taken by river barge to create a wildlife conservation area near Pitsea, Essex. Barges use less fuel than lorries, as well as producing fewer carbon emissions and exhaust fumes. But using barges is not a new idea at Canary Wharf. Between 1988 and 1991, over one million tonnes of materials and waste were moved by barges. And, recently, the use of barges saved 57,900 lorry trips in just one year – if 57,900 lorries were parked end to end, they would reach all the way from Canary Wharf to Glasgow in Scotland!



BEST IN SHOW!

Since 2008, Canary Wharf Group regularly appeared in the Sunday Times' list of the UK's Best Green Companies!

CAREFUL CHOICES

By choosing to use environmentally friendly materials, Canary Wharf Group reduces its impact upon the environment. For example, wherever possible, Canary Wharf Group sources recycled materials for its buildings. If every company followed this example, it could make a real difference to the environment.



DAMAGE REAL ENVIRONMENTAL INDIVIDUALS TECHNOLOGY EFFORT
WORLD ENSURE HARM POWER
PLANET BUSINESS LONGER
CLIMATE
SMALL DIFFICULTIES
NEED WORKING DIFFERENCE
TOGETHER

The world is changing at a seemingly ever faster rate and that brings environmental challenges. For example, what happens to the old things we no longer want? How will we supply all the energy we will need to power our new world? And what about climate change?

The Environment and You explains some of the difficulties we face in creating a modern, technological world that doesn't also harm our planet. This book shows how some companies, like Canary Wharf Group, are making a real effort to ensure their business practices don't damage the environment. Plus, there are tips on small changes you can make that will have a big impact.

By working together, businesses and individuals can make a really positive difference.

An accompanying teacher's resource can be downloaded from www.canarywharf.com



Additional copies of this book can be ordered from:

Education Liaison Office, Canary Wharf Group, One Canada Square,
London, E14 5AB Tel: 020 7418 2000 Email: dale.pile@canarywharf.com

Published by The Canary Wharf Group plc. Written and designed for
The Canary Wharf Group plc by B3 Creative Ltd. www.b3creative.com

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior consent of the copyright owner. © B3 Creative 2015

ISBN 978-0-9563648-3-8



9 780956 364838 >

ISBN 978-0-9563648-3-8
£4.99 RRP