

Environmental Policy Review 2021

The company reviews its environmental performance using the following guidelines and implements changes to company policy as appropriate.

- 1. Review material purchases against previous years
- 2. Review utility purchases against previous years against volume and unit cost
- 3. Compare the volume of waste against previous years
- 4. Our engagement with local and national environmental bodies to improve performance
- 5. New and existing technologies

Company information

N.E.J. Stevenson Limited design and manufacture bespoke furniture and architectural woodwork. Located at our sole premises in Church Lawford, Warwickshire we employ thirty-seven people in design, administration, manufacturing and installation and in the 2021-2022 year the company's turnover was £ 3,357,637.00 up from £ 2,279,379.00 in 2020-21.

The environmental performance of the company is reviewed by the senior management team comprising the following:

Managing Director
Finance Director
Production Director
Contracts Director

Neil Stevenson takes ultimate responsibility while Fiona Stevenson co-ordinates the implementation of policy and engagement with outside bodies. As Finance director, she is responsible for the monitoring of all the supply chain purchasing and reviews our contracts with suppliers and utility companies. Ian Bown and the Works Manager are responsible for day-to-day purchasing decisions. We view elimination of waste as both a financial issue as well as an environmental one and review our purchases monthly against yearly budgets.

Our processes change little from year to year but can be affected by new technologies and equipment, which allow us to be more efficient. As these opportunities arise, we review cost against benefit to determine whether to implement.

We have previously undertaken an analysis of our processes with Warwickshire County Council's environmental team who considered and evaluated our raw material, waste and utilities usage, before issuing the firm with a Green Achievement award in 2011. We have continued to follow the principles that gained us the award although sadly the awards no longer exist.

Purchasing Policy

All materials where possible are to be purchased according to the following guidelines;

- 1. The product meets the technical requirements
- 2. The product meets the quality requirements
- 3. The product is supplied from a sustainable source
- 4. The product is recyclable
- 5. The supplier is local (within 50 miles)
- 6. The supplier has an ethical framework for trading that includes an;
 - Environmental policy
 - Health and Safety policy
 - Equal Rights policy

Materials

We purchase a wide range of materials, but our main supplies are solid timber and boards £125,040, fixtures and fittings £87,937, veneer £54,338, glass £11,710, polishes £9,491 fabric/leather coverings £21,829, Metal £23,129 and Stone £18,327.

All of our main administrative supplies are sourced locally within a 10-mile radius. Our raw materials are sourced in relation to specification and if an equivalent local source exists this will be given precedence. We seek to use local sources of sub-contract manufacture where possible, but quality is the most important governing factor.



Environmental Issues

Climate change

All of the company's activities have a potential effect on our climate as well as profitability. The benefits of economy and efficiency in our working practises will provide personal and global benefits. We understand that:

- Our usage of power from non-renewable resources is unsustainable and that we must work towards renewable energy resources with reduced carbon emissions.
- Timber from unsustainable sources has a detrimental effect on carbon capture but timber is also a major sustainable resource. We are committed to the promotion of timber as an important part of climate care.
- Our use of motor vehicles in order to conduct our business represents a significant challenge to us in reducing emissions and fuel usage.
- Some of our polishes are solvent based with potentially harmful emissions.
- Burning of our timber waste for heat is both an environmental benefit and problem.

Electricity

We produce bespoke products and do not operate a standard manufacturing process; consumption of power by machines is extremely varied with total usage reflecting the type and volume of business activity. However, following advice from energy consultants we have analysed our electrical usage and upgraded our supply systems to improve efficiency.

Electrical usage

Purchased power

·		per £1000 of turnover	per staff member
2022	119,511 kWh	36	3,230 kWh
2021	126,884 kWh	56	3,429 kWh
2020	126,539 kWh	39	3,244 kWh
2019	120,430 kWh	42	3,169 kWh
2018	104,020 kWh	38	3,058 kWh
2017	97,453 kWh	38	3,045 kWh
2016	89,561 kWh	52	2,889 kWh
2015	86,701 kWh	45	3,096 kWh
2014	93,207 kWh	46	3,328 kWh
2013	107,683 kWh	87	3,988 kWh
2012	88,006 kWh	44	3,384 kWh
2011	85,280 kWh	80	3,280 kWh
Solar Generated Ele	ctricity		
2022	58,305 kWh	17	1,576 kWh
2021	47,120 kWh	21	1,274 kWh
Solar Exported Electricity			
2022	8,150 kWh	3	220 kWh
2021	9,640 kWh	4	261 kWh

Despite an increase in turnover the use of LED lighting, air source heat pumps and improved insulation has allowed us to reduce overall consumption.

Polishes

We use synthetic lacquers for polishing; we minimise their impact by using a pressurised lacquer system, which reduces both compressed air and lacquer use by at least 30%. This in turn reduces the amount of fumes and solids entering our extraction system. The system incorporates two sets of filters to remove the majority of particulates from the outflow. As less toxic materials are developed, we constantly review the types of polishes used and will move to water-based systems as quickly as possible.

Timber

We are conscious of the need to purchase sustainable materials and as such only purchase timber and timber products from ethical companies working within the UK who can supply chain of custody evidence. Where possible those timbers are FSC or PEFC but as only around 10% of the world's timber is accredited it is not always possible.

All timber purchased is from companies that abide by the new UK Timber Regulations, which are closely aligned to the EU Timber regulations ensuring that all timber products purchased are legally sourced.

We are opposed to using non-European timbers but the nature of our service means that sometimes we have to meet our customer's requirements, in particular with respect to work in historic buildings.

Transport

The operation of the business requires us to use vehicles to facilitate work, visit clients and deliver goods. We minimise road journeys by using trains where possible, however being located in rural Warwickshire, public transport is not a viable option for most employees. We have introduced a bicycle scheme for our staff and currently 21% of our staff use bicycles for some journeys.

• Currently 60% of our business is in London and we utilise public transport and bicycles where possible.

Water

The company's manufacturing processes do not require significant quantities of water. However, the company has noticed a significant increase in usage since 2014. Our main water use is for toilets, hand washing, general cleaning and refreshments. We have introduced water boilers to replace kettles and low use cisterns. We believe the increase relates to the introduction of regular cleaning routines and the increase of company owned vehicles, which require regular cleaning.

Water usage	/ater usag	зe
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		per £1000 of turnover	
2021	66 m ³	0.029	1.8
2020	142 m ³	0.044	3.6
2019	263 m3	0.092	7.7

2018	320 m ³	0.118	9.4
2017	333 m ³	0.130	10.4
2016	346 m ³	0.201	11.2
2015	324 m ³	0.168	11.6
2014	288 m ³	0.140	10.3
2013	150 m ³	0.121	5.5
2012	140 m ³	0.069	5.3
2011	222 m ³	0.208	8.5

Waste management

We use a wide range of finishing materials with widely differing environmental impacts. All of our liquid waste material from the polishing process is stored in a single steel drum and recycled as needed by a regulated recycler, Duston Oils who state the following;

"Paint and thinners are collected by curtain-side truck and transported to our site in Duston where they are stored until an economic load size has accumulated. They are then transported to a permitted recovery facility where the thinners are recycled by distillation for re-use. The residual paint is mixed with other waste streams and incinerated in a cement kiln as Secondary Liquid Fuel. If the paints are recyclable then they go straight to a Secondary Liquid Fuel producer and ultimately incineration in a cement kiln."

We re-cycle 100% of our sawdust waste by donating this free to our local farm, where it is used for animal bedding. Our solid waste is stored for heat generation during the winter and also donated to local schools for craft projects.

All other solid waste is stored in bins and collected by our recycling partner Rugby Borough Council.

Liquid waste: Litres			
	Litres	per £1000 of turnover	per staff member
2021	205	0.06	5.54
2020	410	0.13	11.08
2019	615	0.21	15.7
2018	336	0.12	9.88
2017	250	0.10	7.81
2016	205	0.12	6.61
2015	205	0.11	6.83
2014	205	0.10	7.07
2013	205	0.17	7.59
2012	205	0.10	7.88

Note – The liquid waste is primarily created by the polishing shop we employed a second polisher in 2018, this increased the amount of waste, which we addressed and have now got it back to earlier levels. Solid waste: Litres

	Litres	per £1000 of turnover	per staff member
2021	286000	85	7729
2020	286,000	89	7729
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2019	286,000	100	7333

2018	286,000	105	8,412
2017	275,000	108	8,594
2016	250,800	146	8,090
2015	238,700	124	7,957
2014	223,300	109	7,700
2013	192,500	156	7,130
2012	171,600	86	6,600

Note – We are charged by the number of bins emptied rather than the weight or volume of each bin.

LPG litres

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Carbon footprint

Carbon trust Scope 1 and 2 39,515 kgCO2

This is down form 54,202 in 2019 the first year we monitored it.

Improvement proposals for 2023

- 1. Extend and refurbish the downstairs offices improving efficiency, well-being, insulation and energy usage with LED lighting and air source heat pumps.
- 2. Review packaging materials.
- 3. Review electric vehicle options
- 4. Review feasibility of rainwater harvesting

Neil Stevenson Managing Director