



Greening your charity



David Hawes: Net Zero International

- Co-Founder at Net Zero International (NZI)
- NZI is a Net Zero solutions business partnering companies with carbon accounting, reporting, training, strategy, policy and advice
- Partner with businesses large (25,000 staff) and small (6 staff) across all industries in all aspects of Net Zero
- Founding member of #hertsgogreenandgrow
- Founding member of the Carbon Accounting Alliance
- <https://netzero.international/>



Louise Towler

MD of **Indigo Tree**, a UK based WordPress agency, with expertise in accessibility, technical SEO and commercial performance.

Founder of **Kanoppi**, a WordPress extension to measure the carbon footprint of your website.

- Royal College of Art: [Service Innovation Practitioner](#)
- The Linux Foundation: [Green Software for Practitioners](#)
- CMI Level 4 Award: [Carbon Reporting](#)
- University Hertfordshire: [Entrepreneur in Residence + Business School Board](#)
- Studying for Level 6 Apprenticeship: [Service Design](#)



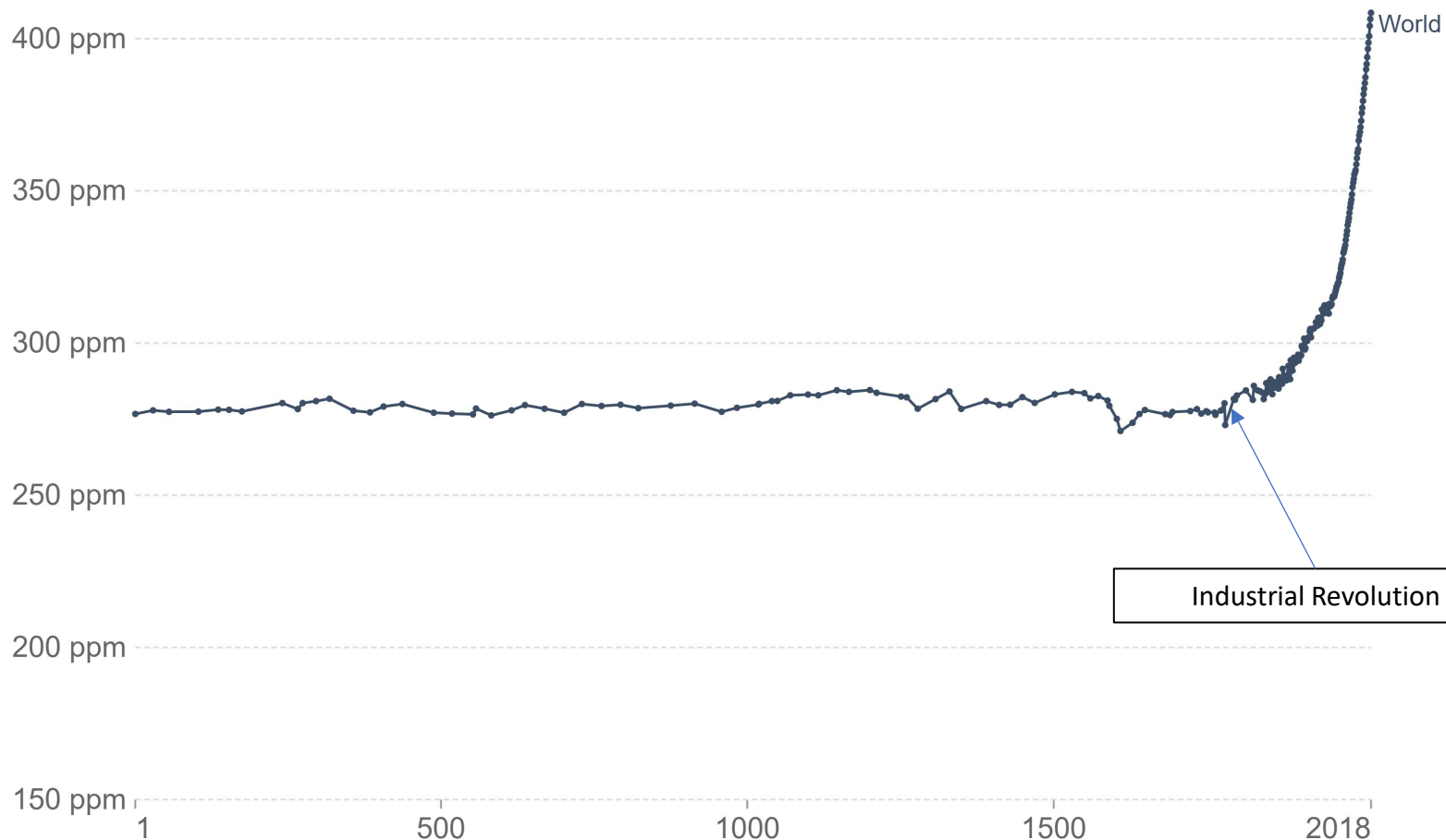
Climate Change and Net Zero

Climate Change – Our Biggest Challenge

Global atmospheric CO₂ concentration

Atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration is measured in parts per million (ppm). Long-term trends in CO₂ concentrations can be measured at high-resolution using preserved air samples from ice cores.

Our World
in Data



- The planet is warming as a direct result of the amount of Greenhouse Gases in the atmosphere
- Estimates are that every 1°C rise in global temperatures displaces c. 1 billion people

Source:

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/may/05/one-billion-people-will-live-in-insufferable-heat-within-50-years-study>

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

CC BY

Climate Change Impact

Extreme Fire Events



Extensive Flooding
& Rising Sea Levels



Population Displacement



Extreme Winds



Drought



Extreme Heat



Net Zero is the World's solution to tackling Climate Change

The World is Committed to Net Zero



- In 2015 COP21 (Paris) committed the world to limit global warming to no more than 2.0°C, ideally 1.5°C, from pre-industrial levels, by 2100.
 - Science Based Targets, which support this, require reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), from 1990 levels, of 50% by 2030 and Net Zero no later than 2050.
 - In 2019 the UK Government enshrined Net Zero into law, meaning all businesses must be Net Zero by 2050 or cannot trade.
-
- Under the Paris Agreement countries must submit Nationally Defined Contributions (NDCs) every five years to detail how and when they will achieve Net Zero.
 - NDCs must be supported by legislation that get progressively stricter.
 - e.g. ban on petrol and diesel car sales and then HGV's.
 - In 2021 COP26 (Glasgow) agreed that NDCs would be updated annually and the basis for a global carbon tax will be introduced.
 - All businesses will face increasing legislation and cost, which will force them to act faster and harder to reach Net Zero.

What is Net Zero?

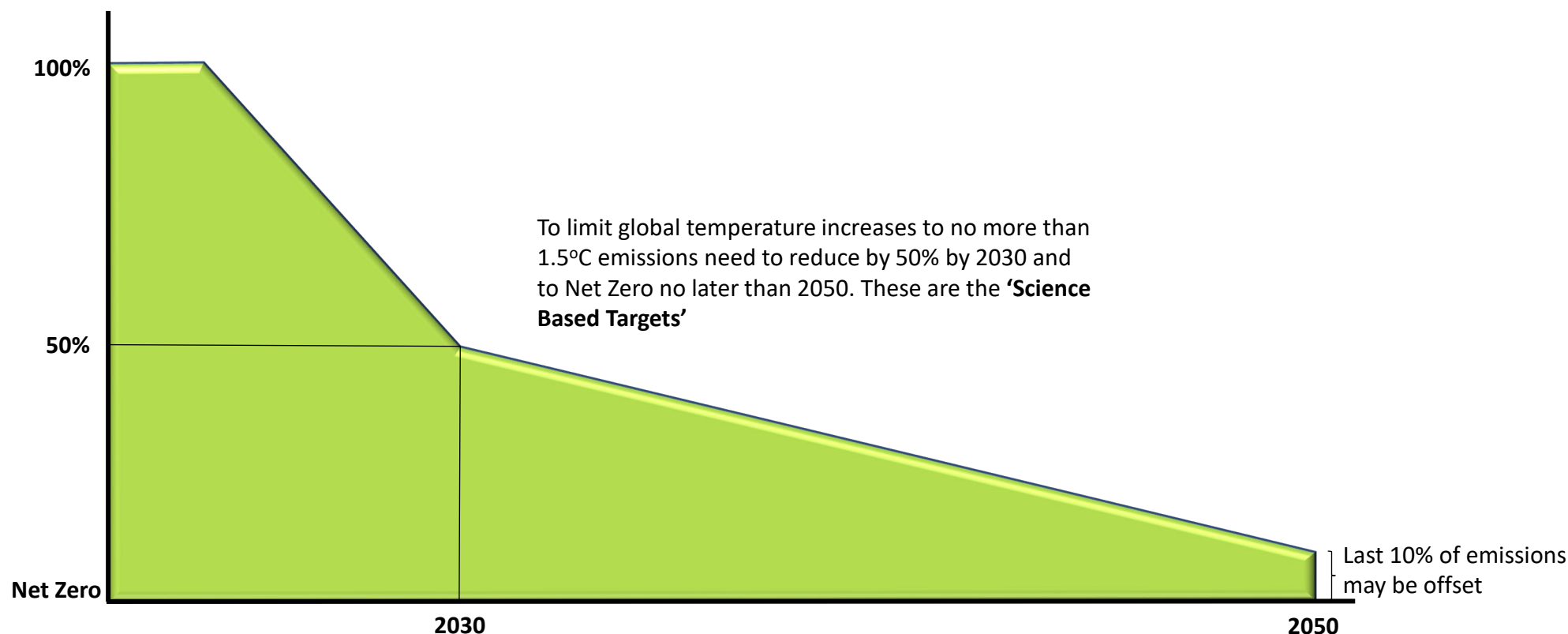
To be Net Zero a business will need to mitigate a minimum of 90% of its baseline emissions. With the residual being offset via recognised offsetting schemes

Being Net Zero will increasingly become a requirement to do business

What Is Net Zero?

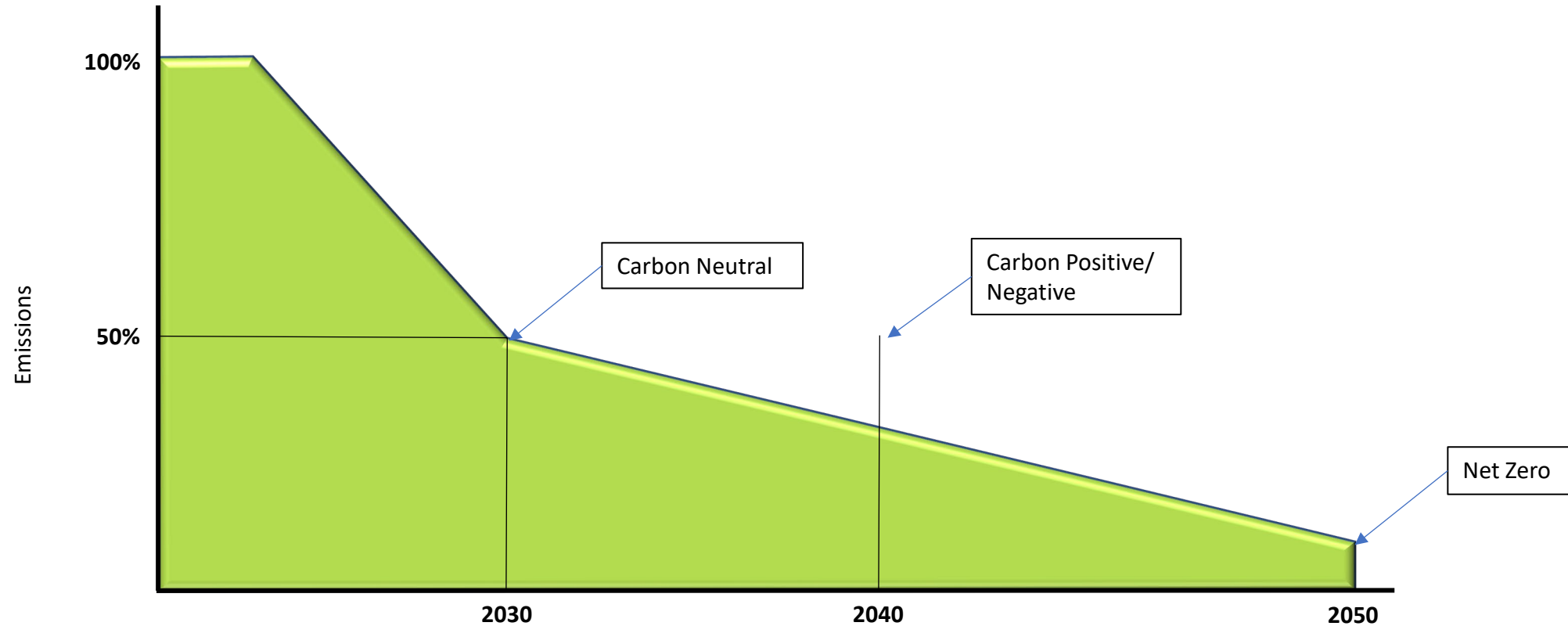


To achieve Net Zero we need to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions by a minimum of 90%. The remaining 10% can then be offset to achieve Net Zero emissions.

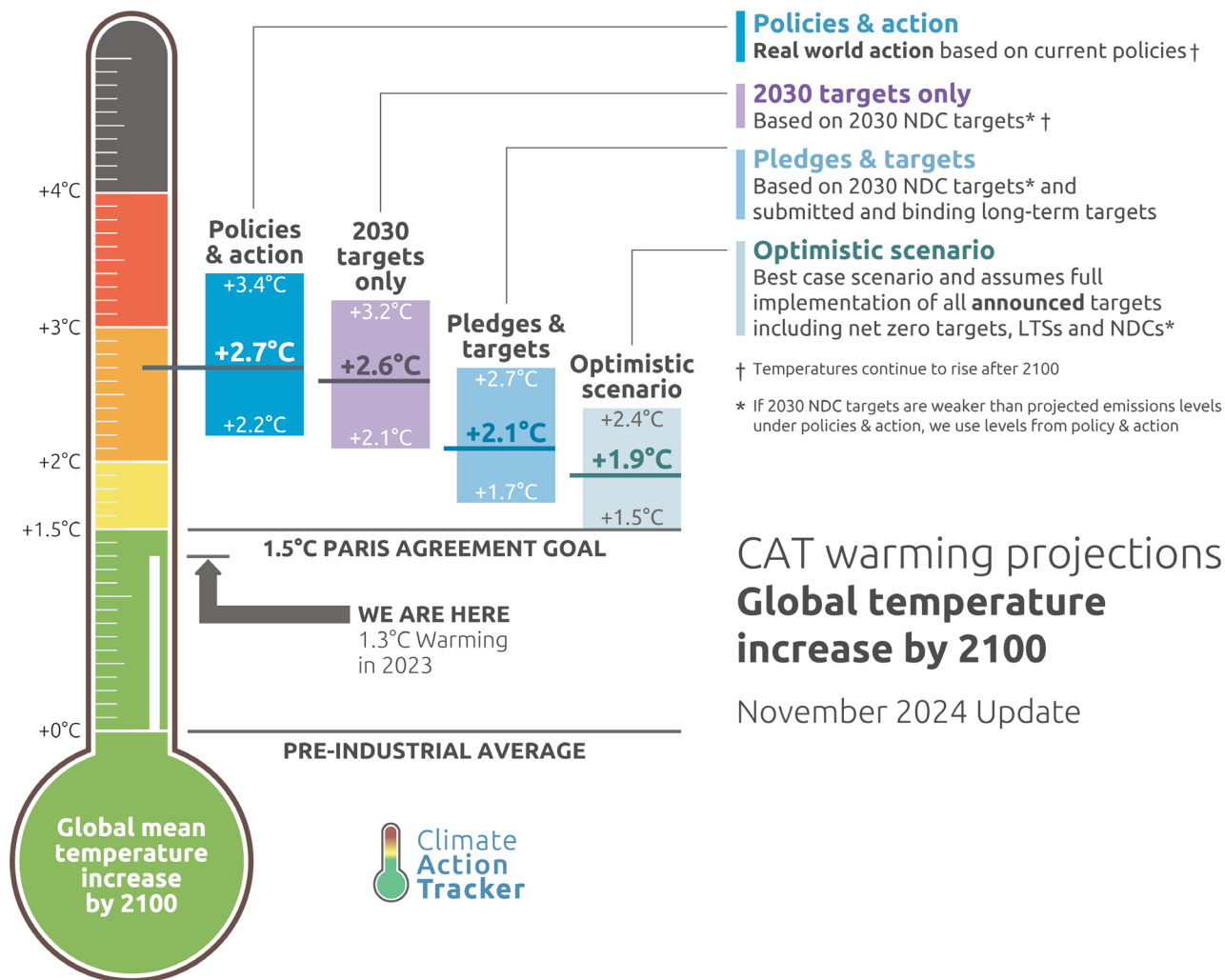


Offsetting emissions when they can be mitigated will have an increasing cost

Net Zero v Carbon Neutral v Carbon Positive/Negative



Net Zero Pledges and Targets – A Long Way to Go



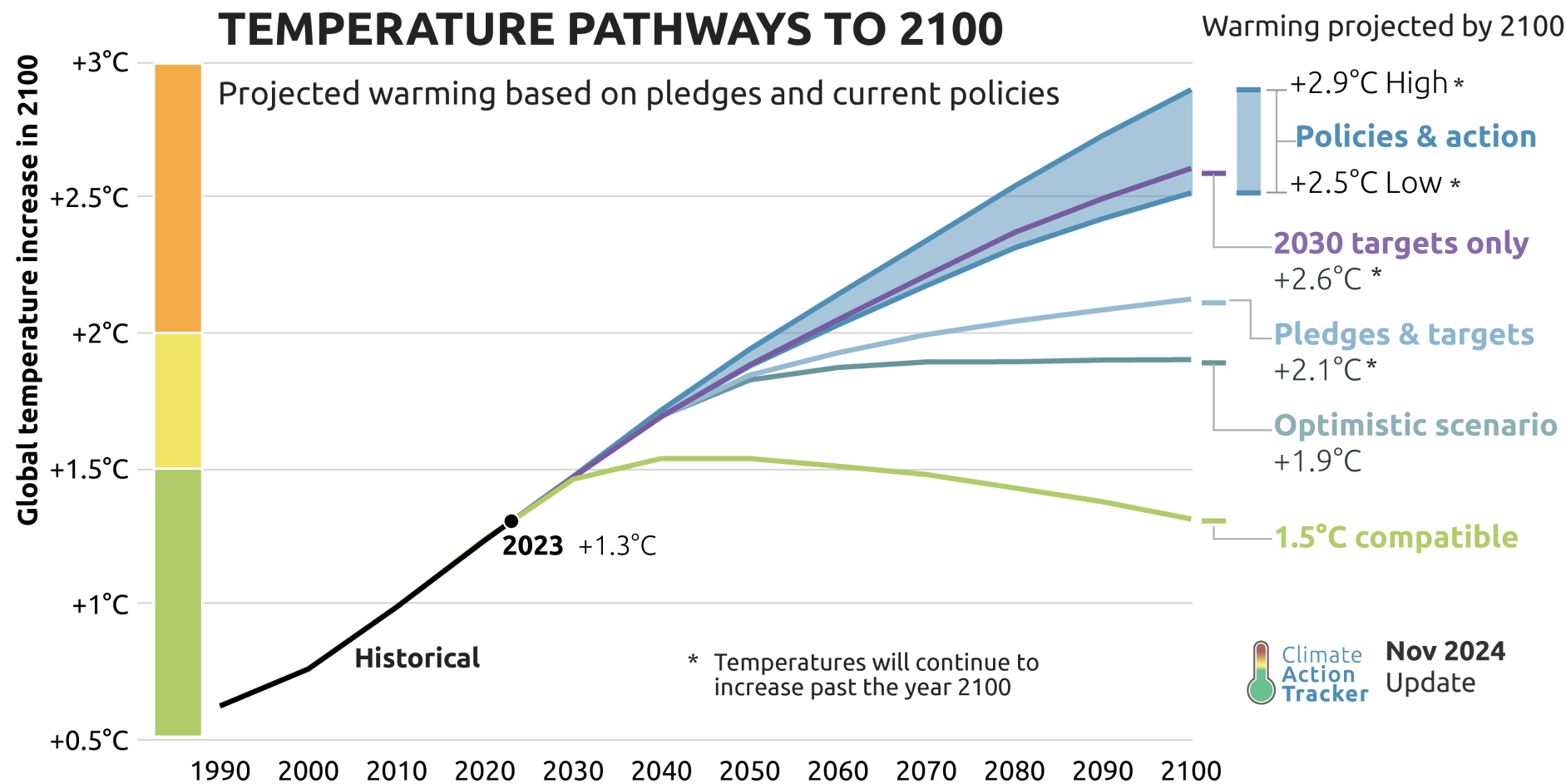
CAT warming projections
Global temperature increase by 2100

November 2024 Update

"There remains a substantial gap between what governments have promised to do and the total level of actions they have undertaken to date."

Source: <https://climateactiontracker.org/>

Net Zero Pledges and Targets – A Long Way to Go



International

- UNFCCC
- Annual COP Summits
- IPCC
- NDCs
- SDGs
- CSRD – Europe Only

UK

- Net Zero by 2050 (legally binding)
- Net Zero Strategy Published
- Climate Change Committee
- SECR Reporting
- PPN 06/21
- ISSB
- UK SDS (in Q1 2025)

UK

- **81%** Net Zero by 2035
- Net Zero by 2050
- Scotland Net Zero by 2045

What Does Net Zero Really Mean For Charities?

Being committed to and ultimately achieving Net Zero will be a requirement to do business

EXTERNAL FACTORS

LEGISLATION

Increasing
legislation forcing
companies to
commit to Net
Zero

COST

Additional
carbon
related costs
imposed on
businesses

FUNDING

Investment
prioritising
low carbon
companies

INTERNAL FACTORS

CONSUMERS

Increasing
requirement for
low carbon
goods & services

COLLEAGUES

Wanting action
from companies
(especially
younger
colleagues)

COST

Higher
carbon
companies
will be higher
cost

Small action – big difference

- Community Action Dacorum has repurposed:

Items	CO ₂ e	Total tCO ₂ e
178 laptops and 41 charger leads	331 kg	59
33 iPADS and 16 chargers	80 kg	2.6
27 Desktop PCs and 4 monitors	446 kg	12
28 Phones	65 kg	1.8
		75.4

- The equivalent of 43 economy flights to Hong Kong

*It is estimated there is 57 million tonnes of ewaste per year worldwide and 7% of all the worlds gold is in ewaste (UN Figures)

Digital & carbon?

—

How do digital services cause emissions?

End user device usage



Powering end user devices - laptops, workstations, smartphones and tablets

Network transfer



Powering core networks, mobile networks, on-premise wifi and fixed routers

Datacentre usage



Powering and cooling servers

Production and disposal



Energy usage from making all of the above - processing raw silicon and other raw materials into integrated circuits, batteries, metal casings, etc

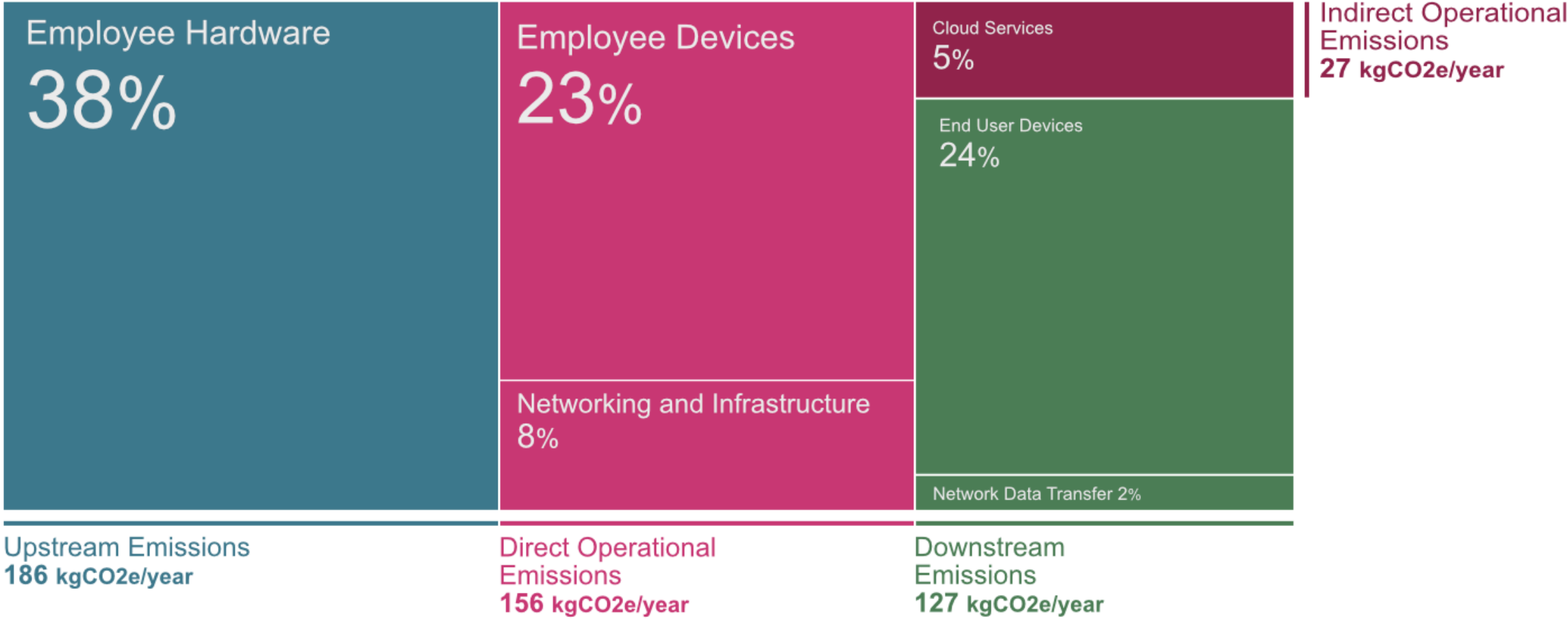
Source: Green Web Foundation

Estimates vary, but
between 2% and 4% of
global carbon emissions
is from digital.



An example for a small organisation

Total Carbon Emissions **496 kgCO₂e/year**

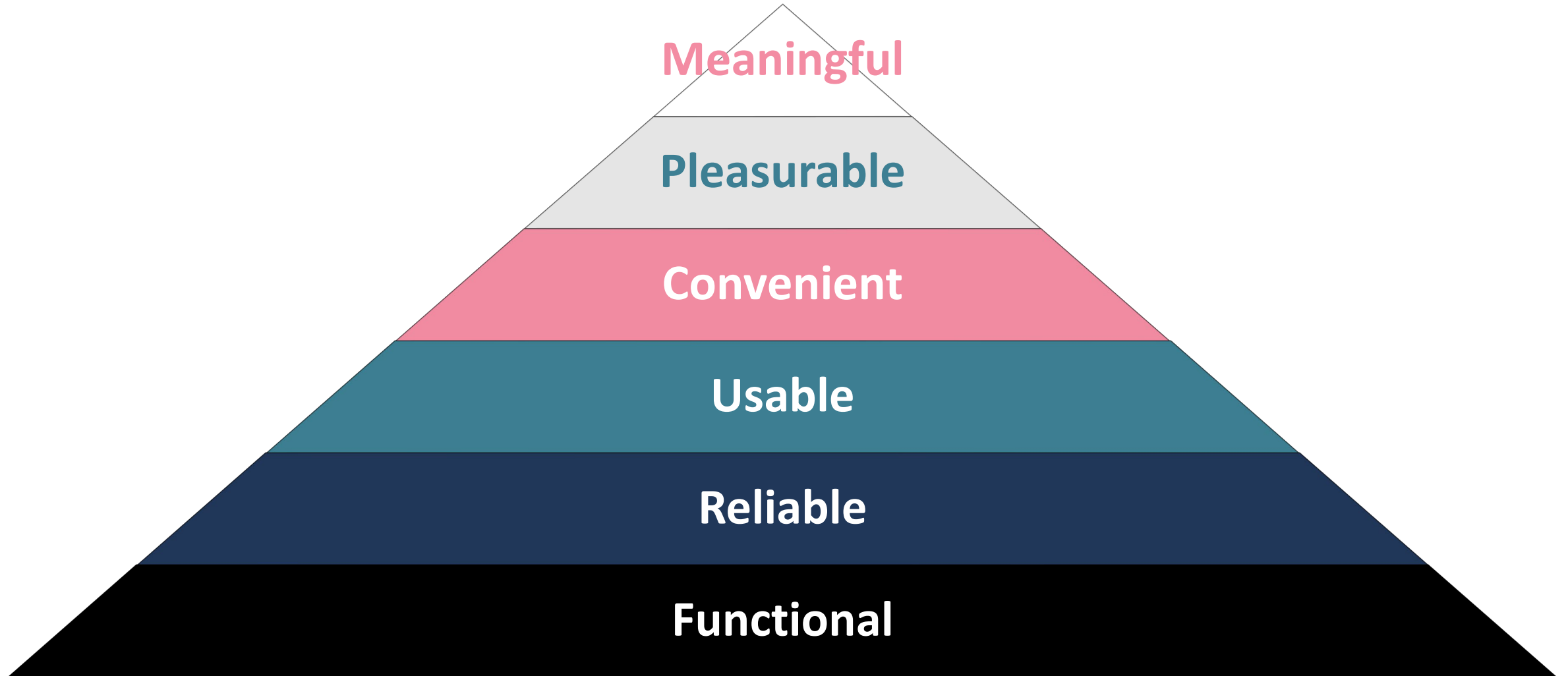


Source: Green Web Foundation

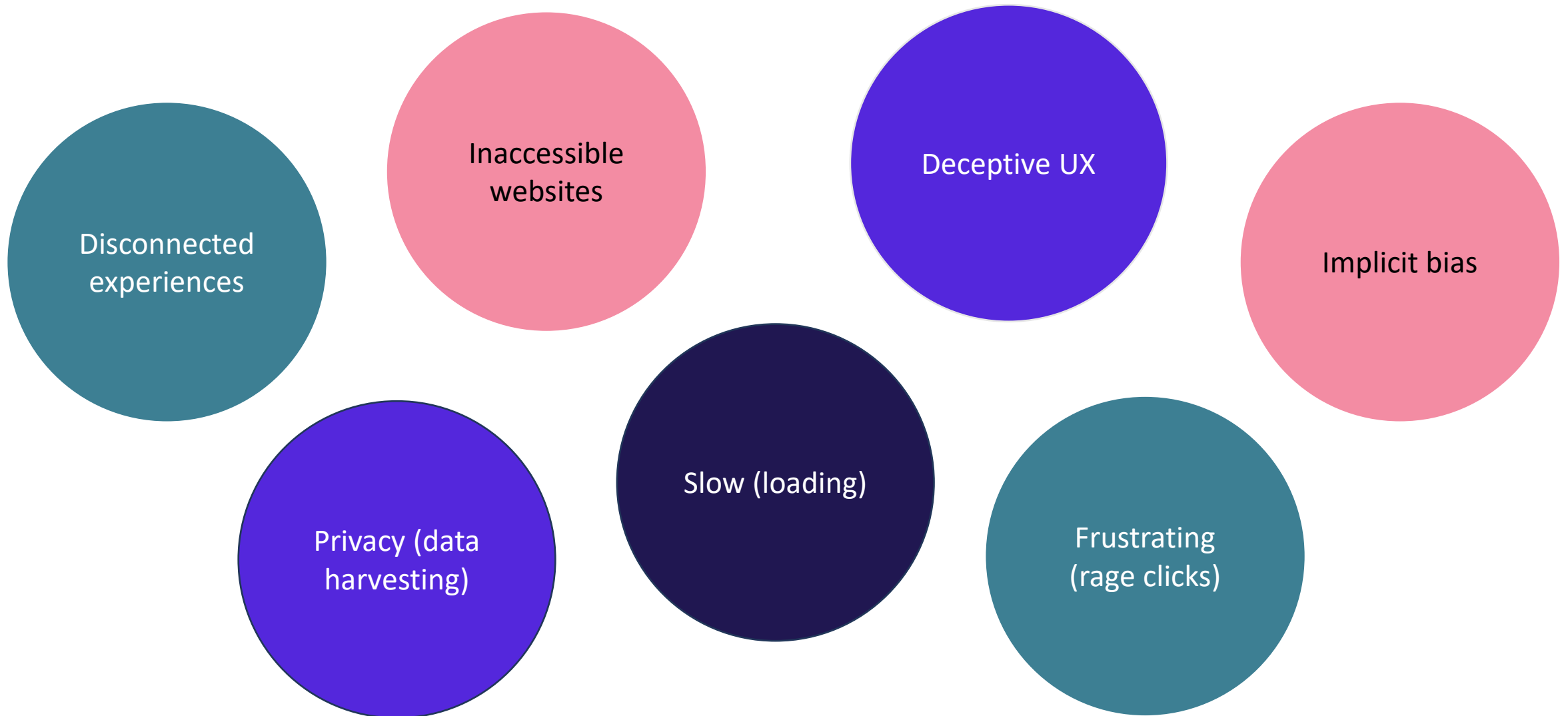
How does improving the
design of my website help?

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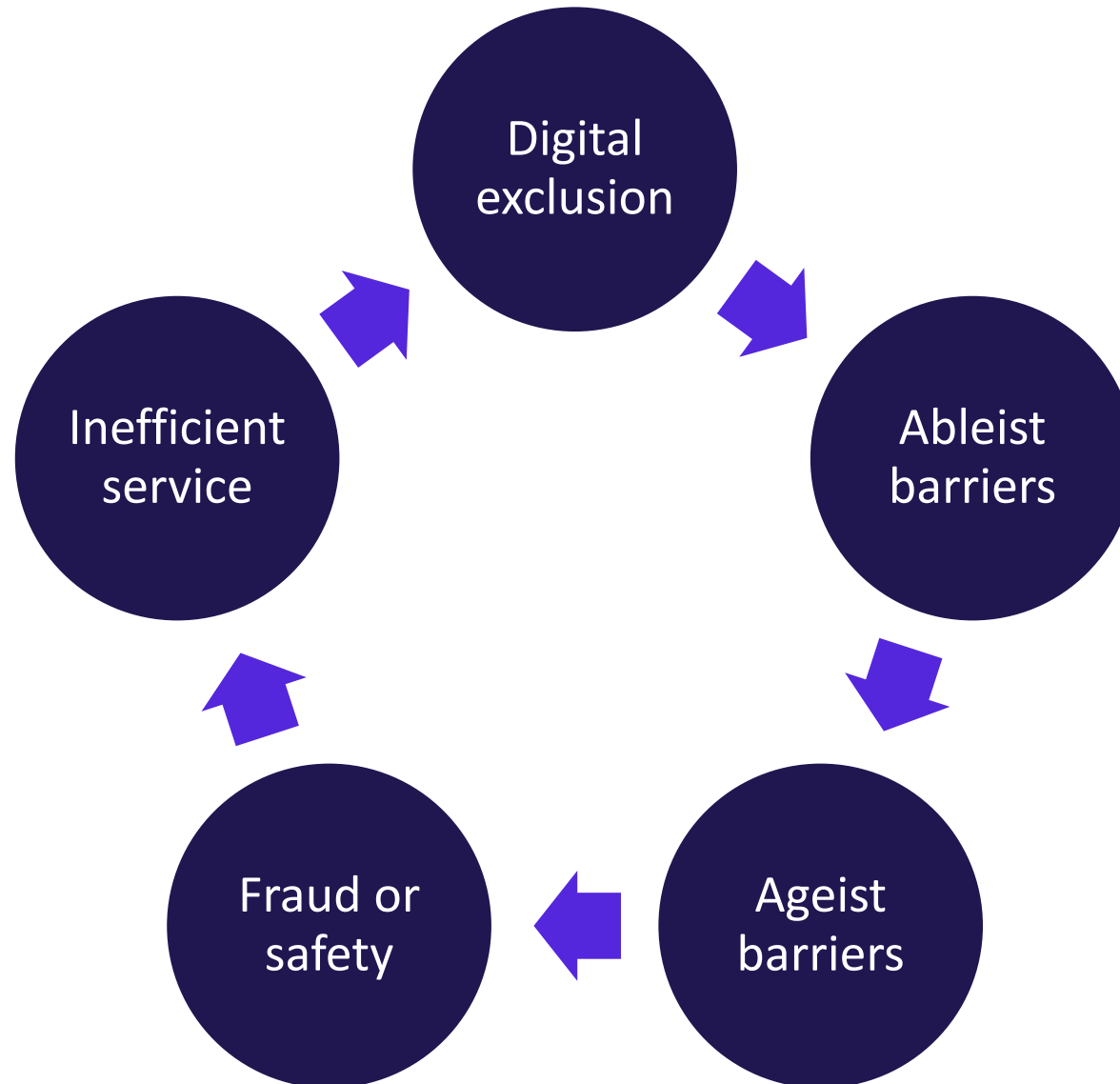
What great website design delivers



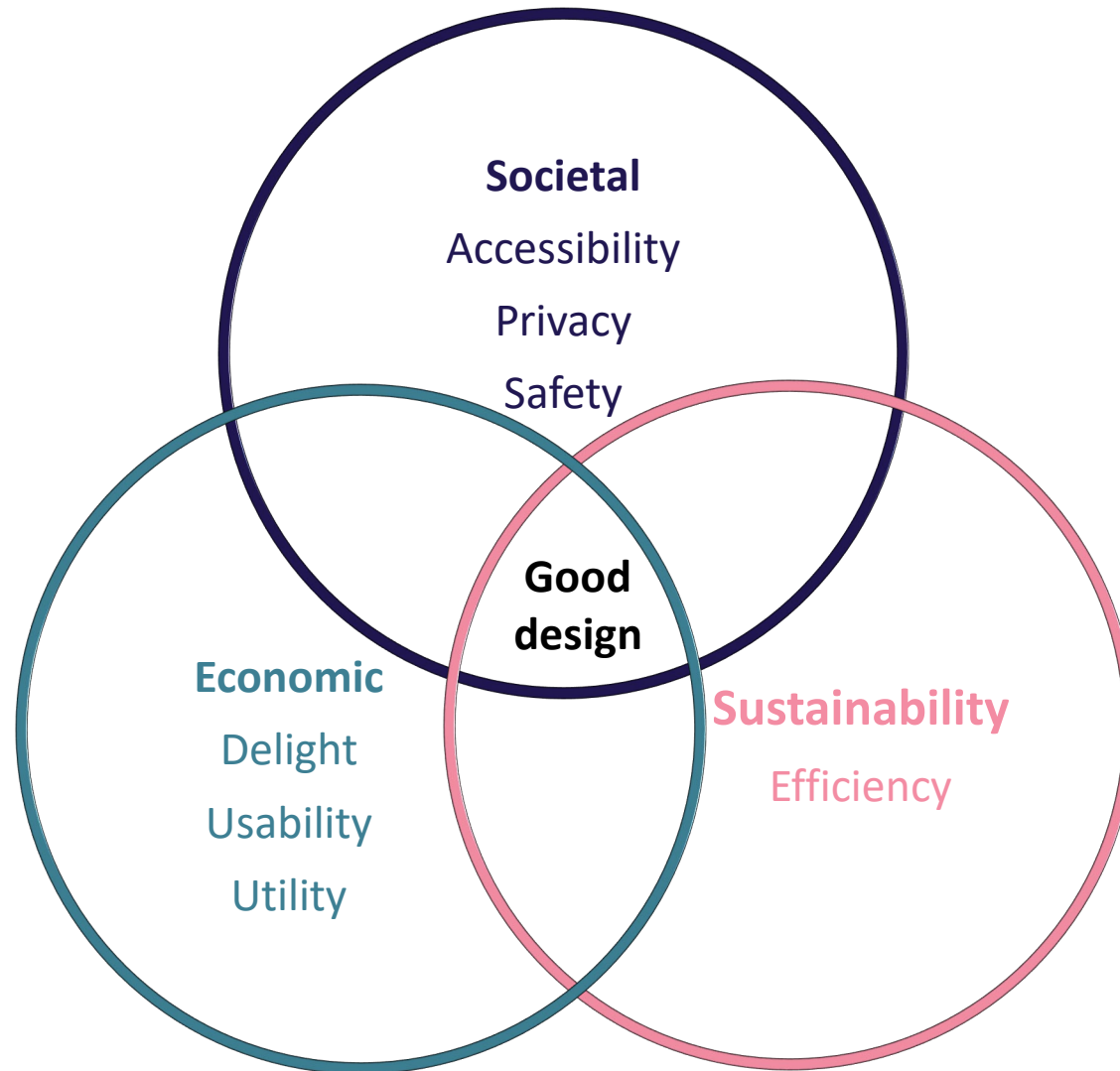
The impact of poor design



Wider impact of poor design



Benefits of good design



Your website's accessibility and
sustainability

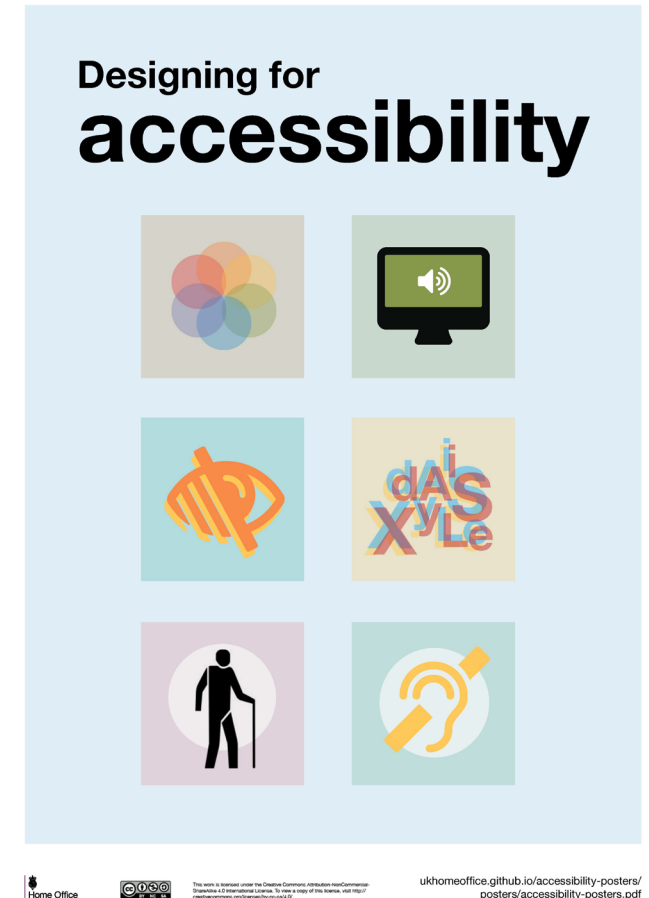
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The accessibility standard: WCAG 2.2 AA

Disability Discrimination Act and the newer **Equality Act**.

Service providers must take reasonable steps to ensure that their services are available to those with disabilities.

- **Vision** - including reduced contrast sensitivity, colour perception, and near-focus, making it difficult to read web pages
- **Physical ability** - including reduced dexterity and fine motor control, making it difficult to use a mouse and click small targets
- **Hearing** - including difficulty hearing higher-pitched sounds and separating sounds, making it difficult to hear podcasts and other audio, especially when there is background music
- **Cognitive ability** - including reduced short-term memory, difficulty concentrating, and being easily distracted, making it difficult to follow navigation and complete online tasks



Find out more: [Accessibility posters](https://ukhomeoffice.github.io/accessibility-posters/posters/accessibility-posters.pdf)

Designing for users of screen readers	
<p>Do...</p> <p>describe images and provide transcripts for video</p> <p><code><alt></code></p> <p>follow a linear logical layout</p> <p>structure content using HTML5</p> <p><code><h1></code> <code><nav></code> <code><label></code></p> <p>build for keyboard use only</p> <p>Contact us</p>	<p>Don't...</p> <p>only show information in an image or video</p> <p>spread content all over a page</p> <p>rely on text size and placement for structure</p> <p>36pt, bold IHeader</p> <p>force mouse or screen use</p> <p>write uninformative links and headings</p> <p>Click here</p>










https://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/611111/Screening-processes-for-accessibility.pdf
github.com/homeoffice/accessibility-practices

Designing for users with low vision



Do...

- use good colour contrasts and a readable font size
- publish all information on web pages
- use a combination of colour, shapes and text
- follow a linear, logical layout
- put buttons and notifications in context

Don't...

- use low colour contrasts and small font size
- bury information in downloads
- only use colour to convey meaning
- spread content all over a page
- separate actions from their context

uhomework.github.io/accessibility/poster/contrast/accessibility-poster

Designing for users with physical or motor disabilities



Do...

- make large clickable actions
 
- give clickable elements space
 
- design for keyboard or speech only use
 
- design with mobile and touchscreens in mind
 
- provide shortcuts

Postcode

Find address

Don't...

- demand precision
 
- bunch interactions together
 
- make dynamic content that requires a lot of mouse movement

1	
2	2a
3	2b
	2c
- have short time out windows


 Your session has timed out
- fire users with lots of typing and scrolling

Address




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Designing for users who are deaf or hard of hearing

Do...	Don't...
<p>write in plain language</p>	<p>use complicated words or figures of speech</p>
<p>use subtitles or provide transcripts for videos</p>	<p>put content in audio or video only</p>
<p>use a linear, logical layout</p>	<p>make complex layouts and menus</p>
<p>break up content with sub-headings, images and videos</p>	<p>make users read long blocks of content</p>
<p>let users ask for their preferred communication support when booking appointments</p>	<p>make telephone the only means of contact for users</p>

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Designing for users with dyslexia

Do...

- use images and diagrams to support text
- align text to the left and keep a consistent layout
- consider producing materials in other formats (for example audio or video)
- keep content short, clear and simple
- let users change the contrast between background and text

Don't...

- use large blocks of heavy text
- underline words, use Italics or write in capitals
- force users to remember things from previous pages - give reminders and prompts
- rely on accurate spelling - use autocorrect or provide suggestions

ukhomeoffice.github.io/accessibility-product-design/accessible-product-design

Designing for users on the autistic spectrum

Do...	Don't...
<p>use simple colours</p> 	<p>use bright contrasting colours</p> 
<p>write in plain language</p> <p>Do this</p>	<p>use figures of speech and idioms</p> 
<p>use simple sentences and bullets</p> 	<p>create a wall of text</p> 
<p>make buttons descriptive</p> <p>Attach files</p>	<p>make buttons vague and unpredictable</p> <p>Click here!</p>
<p>build simple and consistent layouts</p> 	<p>build complex and cluttered layouts</p> 

the web content accessibility guidelines (wcag) 2.0

uhlenbrock.github.io/accessibility

Designing for users with anxiety	
Do...	Don't...
<p>give users enough time to complete an action</p> 	<p>rush users or set impractical time limits</p> 
<p>explain what will happen after completing a service</p> 	<p>leave users confused about next steps or timelines</p> 
<p>make important information clear</p> 	<p>leave users uncertain about the consequences of their actions</p> 
<p>give users the support they need to complete a service</p> 	<p>make support or help hard to access</p> 
<p>let users check their answers before they submit them</p> 	<p>leave users questioning what answers they gave</p> 

Perceivable

Multiple ways to access the same content, with different senses.

Example:

Working with multiple kinds of devices from text-only browsers to rich desktop browsers.

Low-end devices can still access content

- Fewer induced upgrades.
- Uses less data = save money

Operable

Normally, covers users with physical accessibility needs, but also broken / damaged devices.

Example:

You have a broken home button on your phone.

Good accessibility support still allows you to switch apps, and access features via alternative inputs (iPhones do this)

Understandable Robust

Even if a digital channel for meeting a need is more efficient than the physical alternative, it still needs to be intelligible to the users.

Example:

Less confident digital users give up on a difficult-to-use online service.

Low take-up increases demand on in-person, or paper-based channels (i.e. increased failure demand)

Designs and markup work with older hardware and software. Websites still work in constrained bandwidth environments, etc.

Examples:

A learning management system still works with older browsers to provide a degraded but usable experience.

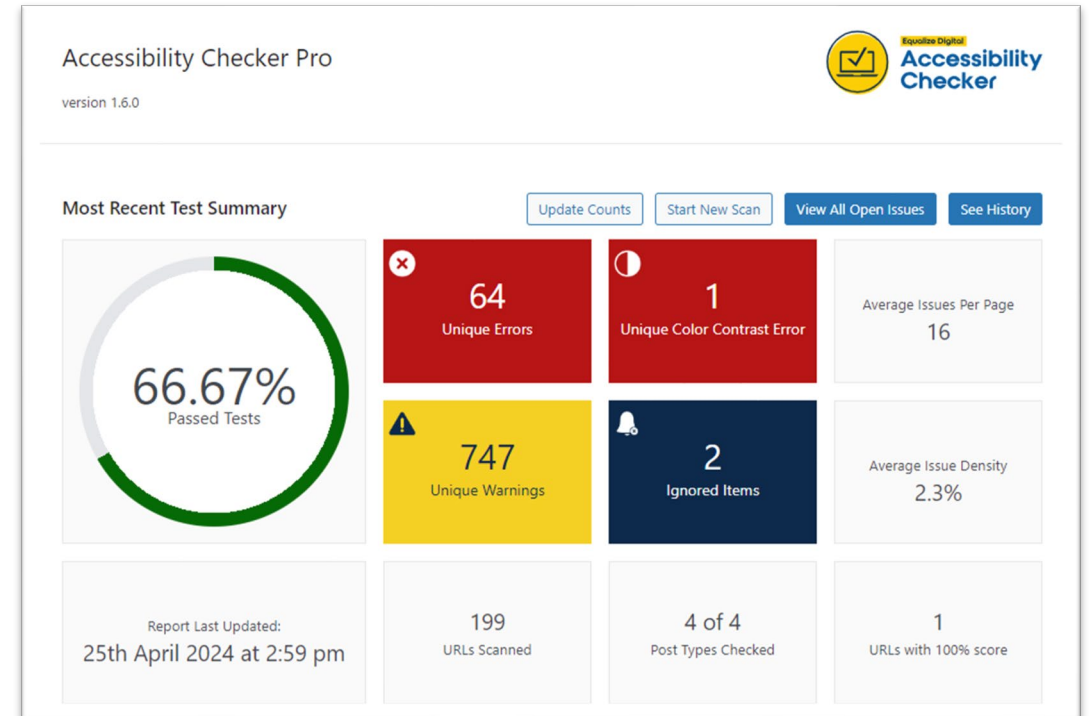
People can access from home with slow connections.

Most common issues

- Issues with **colour contrast** between text and background (particularly noting that contrast issues are often overlooked where text is placed over images or pale placeholder text is used in form inputs).
- Lack of **visible keyboard focus indication** and common issues with colour contrast on keyboard focus or pointer hover.
- Problems using websites with a **keyboard** - with menus, carousels and sliders being particularly called out for commonly causing keyboard accessibility issues.
- Sites that don't correctly **reflow** to adjust to different screen magnifications.
- Issues with **form elements** that do not have accessible names or are not programmatically associated with the visible label – particularly where one label is incorrectly used to cover multiple inputs.

Automated checks

- For WordPress websites use **Accessibility Checker**
wordpress.org/plugins/accessibility-checker/
- **Axe Accessibility** browser extension
- **WAVE** wave.webaim.org



Manual checks

- **Navigating through the website with only a keyboard** to ensure that all content can be accessed, used, and engaged with by a user who cannot use a mouse.
- **Listen to the website with a screen reader** to ensure that text content and controls can be accessed by a screen reader and are understandable when read aloud.
- **Watching embedded media** to check for the presence and accuracy of closed captions and that no rapid flashing is present
- **Using the website on multiple device sizes** and at multiple resolutions to ensure that it is just as easy to use on a phone as on a desktop computer and can be used if significantly zoomed in.
- **Checking that the website respects motion sensitivities** by looking for buttons to pause or stop auto-playing videos or carousels and other animations, and that any CSS animations don't play animations if the users has turned on prefers reduced motion in their operating system.

Accessibility and sustainability are two sides of the same coin – both focus on making technology work better for everyone while reducing waste.



Choose green hosting

Are you using a green hosting supplier?

✓ Green Web Foundation tool

<https://www.thegreenwebfoundation.org/green-web-check/>

Result of the green web check —
indigotree.co.uk is hosted green!



Congratulations! The website is hosted green.

This hoster is using green energy / compensation for its services.

Hosted by: [Cloudflare](#)

Supporting evidence for the hoster's claims

- [Blog post - The Climate and Cloudflare](#)
- [Cloudflare 2020 Emissions Inventory](#)
- [Cloudflare 2021 Emissions Inventory](#)

The benefits of an accessible website

- **Reduces carbon footprint:** Accessible sites often load faster and use less bandwidth and data
- **Reaches wider audience:** Serves all potential donors, beneficiaries, and stakeholders regardless of ability
- **Demonstrates inclusive values:** Shows organisational commitment to equity and accessibility
- **Improves grant eligibility:** Many funders now require accessibility compliance
- **Enhances user experience:** Clear navigation and content benefits everyone
- **Legal compliance:** Reduces risk of WCAG violations
- **Cost-effective investment:** Prevention costs less than remediation
- **Boosts SEO performance:** Accessible sites typically rank higher in Google

How we can help you



- Free consultation
- Access to education
- Herts Go Green & Grow



- Free website review
- Accessibility audit
- Website sustainability



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