



Environmental Statement April 2010 – March 2011



Foreword

Councillor Barry Collins

Welcome to the second public environmental statement of Calderdale Council. The Council recognises the importance of the environment as a major factor in people's quality of life and introduced the Eco Management & Audit Scheme to improve our performance. The aim of the statement is to provide transparency regarding the environmental performance of the Council, enabling residents, businesses and partners to see how the Council is doing.

Together with our partners the Council is committed to improving the quality of our environment and is demonstrated through our environmental policy. Across the district we have seen residents throwing away less waste and our per capita CO₂ emissions are also falling which is good news. We are also seeing improvements in biodiversity with the establishment of new Local Wildlife Sites.

The Council is soon to be launching *Calderdale's Energy Future*, a district wide climate change strategy. to help the district. To help residents and businesses become more energy efficient and enable us to secure a low carbon future together.



Councillor Barry Collins,
Cabinet Member Economy and Environment

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1 Introduction

This is an Environmental Statement for Calderdale Council covering the period from April 2010 to March 2011. The council produces an Environmental Statement every year to inform Calderdale residents and businesses, partners and other interested parties of the Council's performance. It will also comply with the requirements of the EMAS (Eco Management and Audit Scheme).

This document outlines the council's performance against its environmental objectives and targets. The council's environmental commitments are outlined in its Environmental Policy, from which objectives are identified and implemented through the council's Environmental Management System. The council's environmental objectives aim to address the council's significant environmental impacts.

Calderdale Council, together with its partners, wants Calderdale to be a place where we value everyone being different and through our actions we demonstrate that everyone matters. This will be achieved by continuing to work with local people and partners in the following areas:

Environment: Improve the quality of our environment and promote respect for Calderdale's heritage.

Use of Resources: Ensure that resources are allocated and used efficiently and effectively to meet the Council's priorities.

Economy and Enterprise: Safeguard Calderdale's future and foster economic prosperity for all.

Safer and Stronger Communities: Prosper as a place where people can feel safe and are encouraged to get involved in shaping their future.

Healthier Communities: Reduce the amount of preventable ill-health across the population as a whole.

Older People: Ensure that people stay in control of their lives and play a full and active role in society.

Children and Young People: Flourish as a place where every child and young person thrives, is safe and happy.

Narrowing the Gap: Work to ensure that the differences in health, quality of life and economic prosperity between different communities within Calderdale be reduced.

These ambitions are being delivered through the council's Performance Management Framework and Environmental Management System.

The information within this statement meets the requirements of EC Regulation 1221/2009 and the organisation has been registered under the Eco Management and Audit Scheme (Registration Number UK-000177)

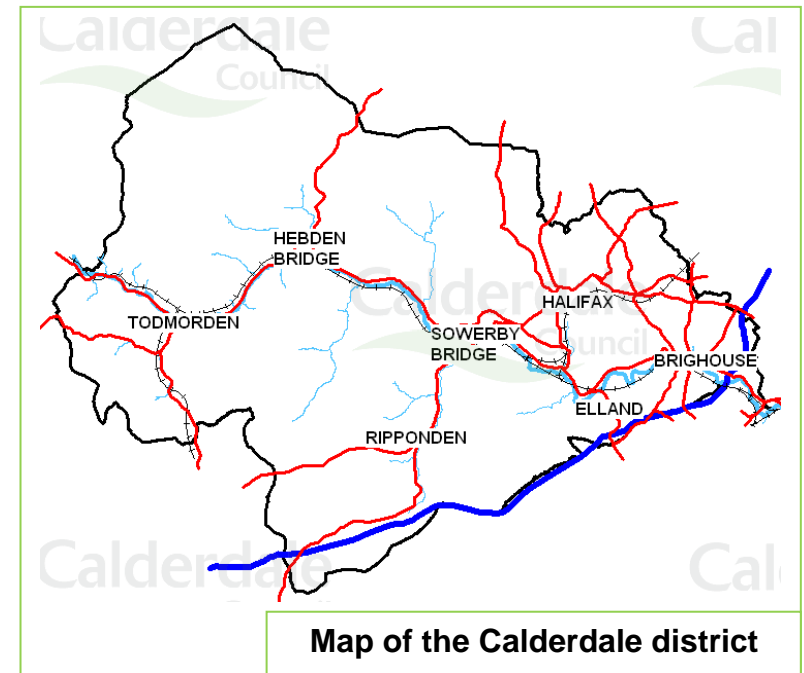


2 Calderdale Council in context

Calderdale is a Metropolitan District forming part of the County of West Yorkshire and has an area of over 360 square kilometres (140 square miles) and is about 30km (19 miles) east to west and 24km (15 miles) north to south. Only a little over 13% of the District can be regarded as being part of any built-up urban area. The majority of the District is rural in character and is dominated by the moorland of the South Pennines and other open land and pasture. The South Pennines provides a vital corridor in the Pennine Chain from the Peak District National Park to the Dales National Park and North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Leeds, the regional capital of Yorkshire and the Humber, is only 14 miles from Halifax, whilst to the west Manchester is about 11 miles from the District boundary. The M62 Motorway runs along the southern boundary of Calderdale District and links Lancashire with Yorkshire and the main northern ports of Liverpool and Humberside. The Calder Valley railway provides train services between Lancashire and Yorkshire. The District therefore stands as an important link between these two major economic centers and the influences of both are experienced within it.

The major towns of Huddersfield and Bradford, both under seven miles from Halifax, also act as significant economic, retail, social and cultural influences upon Calderdale. As a result the patterns of travel are very complex. The choice and range of shopping and other facilities outside Calderdale means that there is much movement to more distant locations for shopping and leisure activities.



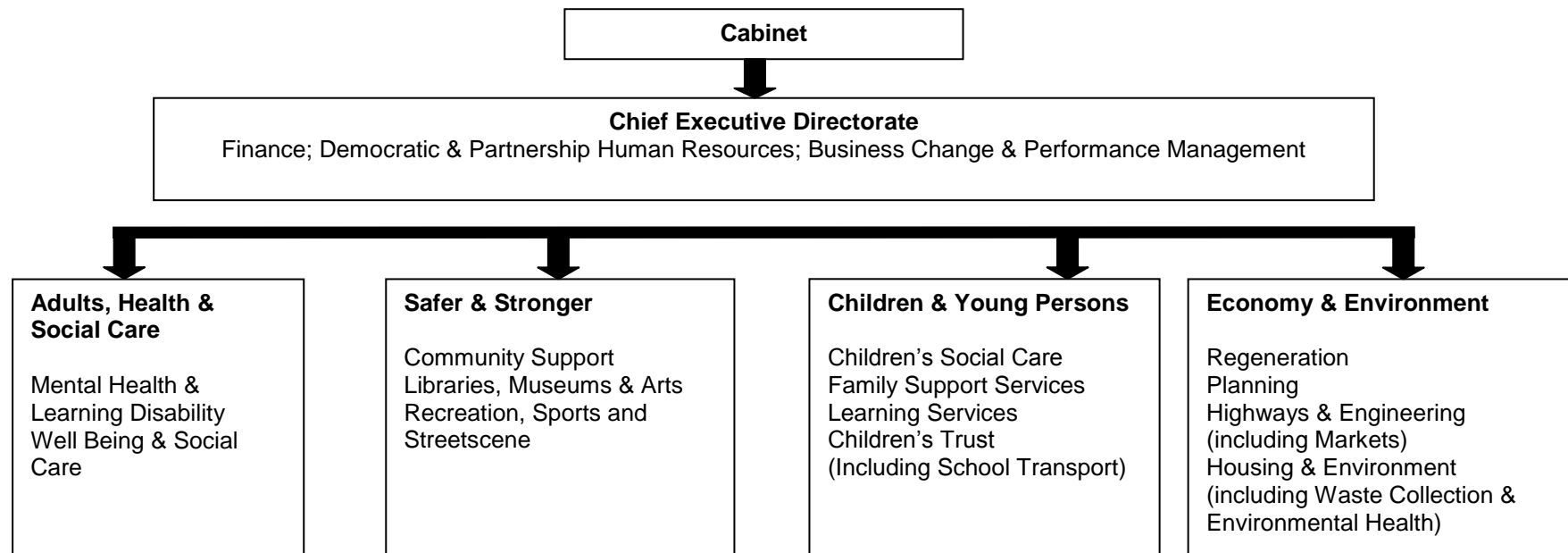
3 Calderdale Council Structure

Calderdale Councils acts as a community leader determining policy and, with its partners in the local strategic partnership, agreeing the overall community strategies and key plans for the Calderdale district. The organisation provides a range of public services such as listed in the diagram below. The Full Council meetings provide an opportunity for all Calderdale Councillors to discuss issues concerning the district.

The Cabinet is the executive decision making body within the council, which is chaired by the Leader of the council. Each

Cabinet Member has a specific area of responsibility in which they report progress back to Cabinet.

The Senior Management Team is responsible for the corporate management of the council and supports the work of the Cabinet. Council officers within this group are responsible for overseeing the management and performance of the council services which are grouped into directorates.



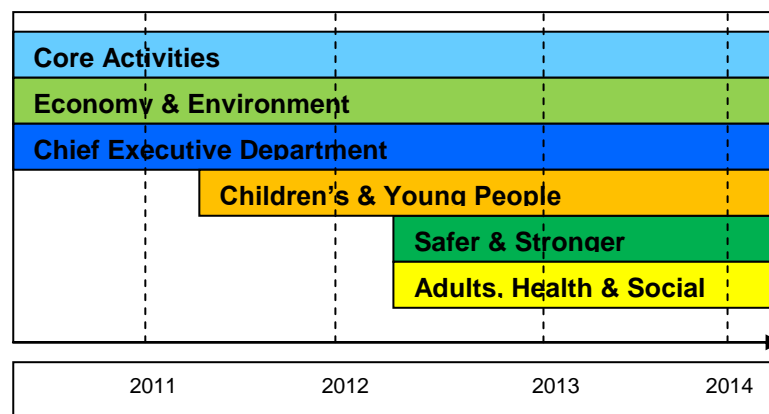
4 EMAS Scope

Due to the size and complexity of Calderdale Council, the delivery of EMAS across the Council is expected to take approximately 5 years. Starting from now, each year will see a further directorate included within EMAS.

From April 2010 to March 2011 EMAS includes:

1. Economy & Environment Directorate
 - Highways & Engineering
 - Regeneration
 - Planning
 - Housing and Environment
2. Chief Executive Directorate
 - Finance
 - Democracy and Partnerships
 - Human Resources
 - Business Change & Performance Management
3. Core activities across the organisation including:
 - ❖ Buildings Energy Management
 - ❖ Buildings Water Management
 - ❖ Buildings Waste Management
 - ❖ Employee and Corporate Travel
4. Influencing suppliers and partners

Over the next 3 years EMAS will be implemented according to the diagram below.



5 Environmental Policy

Calderdale Council's Environmental Policy was approved by Full Council on 30th September 2010. It contains commitment the council's overarching environmental aims: Compliance with environmental legislation and other requirements, to prevent pollution and to continuously improve environmental performance. The policy will be reviewed annually and is available either through the internet (www.calderdale.gov.uk) or from the Environmental Management Unit (01422 39 2250) and information centres around the district.



Environmental Policy

Calderdale Council's Environmental Policy:

The Council, together with its partners in the Local Strategic Partnership, is committed to a vision for the future of Calderdale where it is a place with a clean, healthy, unpolluted and attractive environment safeguarded for future generations.

The Council's Environmental Policy highlights one way in which it will contribute to the delivery of this vision and the targets in the Local Area Agreement.



"We will improve the environment in Calderdale by recognising the Council's impact on it and implementing and maintaining an environmental management system to manage our most significant impacts."

Our Aims:

In delivering this Policy the Council will comply with environmental legislation its legal and other environmental requirements, work to prevent pollution and continually improve its environmental performance.

The Council will ensure that all staff and members are fully aware of this policy and how they can play their part in delivering the environmental management system.

The Council will lead by example and will work with suppliers, contractors and in partnership with the wider community to raise environmental awareness and improve environmental standards.



Action Areas:

The Council will develop a programme of work, with indicators, objectives and targets, which will manage our identified significant impacts.

Some of these work areas will include:

- Reducing our use of natural resources, including water, wood and paper.
- Reducing the risk of water pollution.



- Reducing, re-using and recycling wastes from council operations and from households.
- Carefully managing the use of substances that pose a risk to the environment (including hazardous wastes, chemicals, oils and paints).

Action Areas continued...

- Increasing energy efficiency and reduce our green house gas emissions.
- Enhancing green spaces.



- Assessing the Council's policies and practices for their impacts on the environment.
- Minimising the environmental impacts of travel.
- Improve air quality.



This policy has been approved by Calderdale Council's Full Council

Approval date:

30th September 2010

Signed:

Janet Battye

Councillor Janet Battye
Leader of the Council

Owen Williams

Owen Williams
Chief Executive

Further Copies of the policy and more information can be obtained from:

Calderdale Council
Environmental Management Unit
Planning Services
Northgate House
Halifax
HX1 1UN

Tel: 01422 392250
Email: environment@calderdale.gov.uk
Website: www.calderdale.gov.uk



6 Environmental Management System

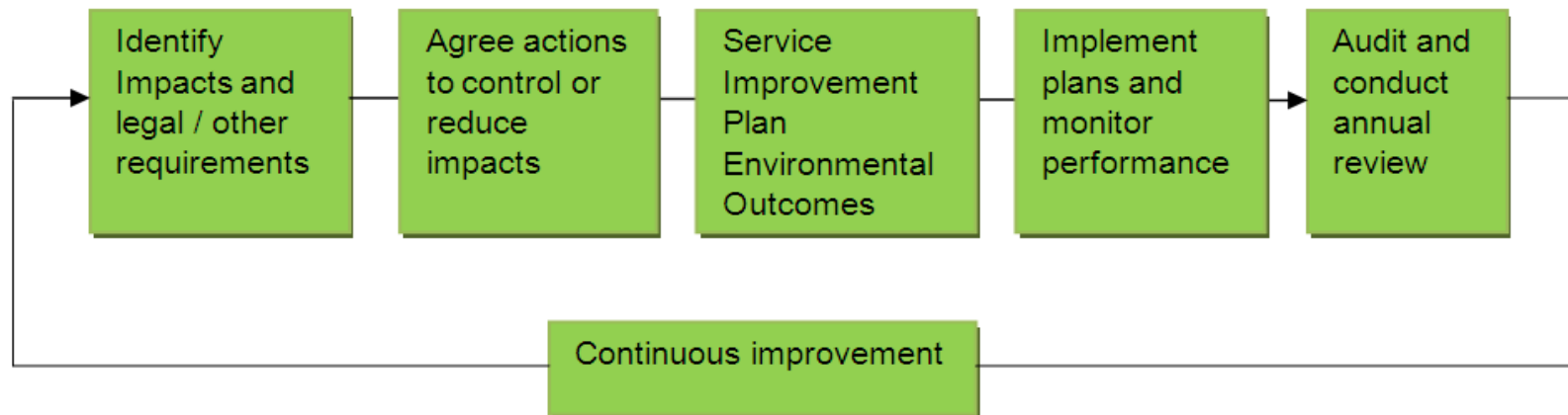
An Environmental Management System (EMS) is a framework of procedures, objectives and targets that enables a structured approach to environmental management. It delivers the aims of the council's Environment Policy.

The EMS identifies the council's significant environmental aspects and impacts as well as its legal & other environmental obligations.

Following impact identification, the council determines if improvements can be made to control or reduce significant impacts

and meet obligations. Improvements are agreed by management and monitored through an environmental programme.

The organisation has developed procedures to ensure continuity of environmental management. Internal audits are carried out periodically to assess effectiveness and identify improvements. An annual review occurs to determine the overall effectiveness of the EMS and the Council's environmental performance is independently verified through the Eco Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).



7 Summary of significant environmental aspects & impacts

Calderdale Council recognises that it has an impact on the environment through the delivery of its services either directly or indirectly. A summary of the council's significant environmental aspects and impacts is provided; although this is not a comprehensive list it does cover all areas within the EMAS scope.

Direct Environmental Aspects	Aspect category	Direct Environmental Impacts
Use of electricity and energy fuels to operate buildings, markets, machinery, transport and district car parks.	Energy and CO2	Natural or non renewable resource depletion, Climate change and air quality.
Exhausts from transport (commuter, business and customers / visitors)	Air quality	Climate change and air quality.
Waste production and disposal from buildings, markets and vehicle maintenance.	Waste Management	Land contamination, hazardous wastes, use of landfill space and impacts associated with other disposal routes.
Improving and maintaining the district transport network	Use of raw materials Waste Biodiversity	Use of natural or non renewable resources, construction waste disposal and impact on biodiversity of works.
Use of water and generation of effluent	Raw materials Energy and CO2	Use of natural resource, energy associated in provision of water and treatment of sewage.
Procurement of materials including paper, stationary and furniture use.	Raw materials	Depletion of natural resources, use of energy and production of emissions associated in the manufacture and provision of materials.
Use of materials including paper, stationary and furniture use.	Raw materials	Quantity of resources, use of energy and production of emissions associated in the use of materials.
Maintaining the highways through verge cutting and road infrastructure repair.	Biodiversity	Enhancement of habitats, or detrimental impact on biodiversity.
Discharges to water from buildings, markets, vehicle washing and highway salt storage.	Water quality	Water quality, impact on wildlife through contamination of watercourses.
Adapting to climate change	Local issues	Effect on environmental, social and economic conditions.
Construction, refurbishment and maintenance of Council buildings	Raw materials Waste Management	Natural or non renewable resource depletion and waste disposal

Direct Environmental Aspects	Aspect category	Direct Environmental Impacts
Highways street lighting	Energy and CO2	Natural or non renewable resource depletion, Climate change and air quality.
Household waste collection and treatment	Waste Management	Land contamination, hazardous wastes, use of landfill space and impacts associated with other disposal routes.
Managing closed landfill sites	Air and water pollution	Air and water pollution from the Production and Treatment of gas and lechate
Private sector housing energy efficiency	Energy and CO2	Natural or non renewable resource depletion, Climate change and air quality

Indirect Environmental Aspects	Indirect Environmental Impacts	
Provision of development planning services	Air quality Energy and CO2 Biodiversity	Influencing land use impacting on biodiversity, visual amenity and local issues. Potentially positive influence on biodiversity, sustainable energy practices and transport.
Provision of tourism development services	Air quality Partnerships	Influencing business and visitor travel, improving tourism business impacts.
Influencing CO ₂ emissions from business and residents	Air quality	Reducing CO ₂ throughout the district (effect on Climate Change)
Influencing environmental practises of contractors, suppliers and partners	Partnerships	Influencing environmental performance of contractors, suppliers and partners
Transport planning	Air quality	Influencing district travel effecting climate change, air quality and congestion.
Provision of Council car parks	Air quality	Influencing district travel effecting climate change, air quality and congestion.

8 Core Environmental Indicators

A summary of environmental performance can be illustrated through Calderdale Council's key performance indicators. A comprehensive account of objectives, targets and performance can be found in the council's environmental programme.

Core Indicator	Indicator details	Aspect category	Reporting units	Performance 2008/09	Performance 2009/10	Performance 2010/11
Energy Efficiency	Council Energy Use	Energy and CO2	Megawatt Hours (MWh)	43,509 (12.70 per employee)	42,315 (12.92 per employee)	42,223 (13.00 per employee)
	School Energy Use	Energy and CO2	Megawatt Hours (MWh)	54,817 (1.60 per pupil)	52,344 (1.51 per pupil)	54,155 (1.62 per pupil)
Emissions	CO ₂ emission reduction from the Council's operations ^a	Energy and CO2	Tonnes CO ₂	62,995 (19.41 per employee)	63,087 (19.23 per employee)	63,017 (19.40 per employee)
	Per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in the LA area. Data provided at http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/local_auth/co2_las/co2_las.aspx	Energy and CO2	Tonnes CO ₂ per capita (Data 2 years behind current year)	6.8 per capita	6.1 per capita	Awaiting data from DECC
Material efficiency	Council Paper Use (does not include paper consumed by print services) ^b	Raw materials	Reams of paper purchased	13,256 (3.87 per employee)	15,492 (4.73 per employee)	15,123 (4.41 per employee)
	Council Paper Use (includes paper consumed by print services) ^b	Raw materials	Reams of paper purchased	No Data	24,935 (7.61 per employee)	24,187 (7.45 per employee)
Waste	Household waste percentage recycled	Waste Management	% of total waste	25.84	42.03	41.07
	Total Household waste disposed	Waste Management	Tonnes of waste	82,347 (0.95 per occupied house)	78,909 (0.91 per occupied house)	77,967 (0.89 per occupied house)
	Council waste sent to landfill ^c (excluding parks and street sweepings)	Waste Management	Tonnes of waste	Data not available	966 ^d (0.30 per employee)	767 ^f (0.24 per employee)
	Schools waste sent to landfill ^c	Waste Management	Tonnes of waste	Data not available	1,000 ^e (per pupil)	870 ^g (0.03 per pupil)

Core Indicator	Indicator details	Aspect category	Reporting units	Performance 2008/09	Performance 2009/10	Performance 2010/11
Waste	Parks and street cleaning waste sent to landfill	Waste Management	Tonnes of waste	6426 (1.87 per employee)	3560 (1.09 per employee)	5710 (1.75 per employee)
	Council hazardous waste ^h produced.	Waste Management	Kgs of waste	Data not available	3,878 (1.2 kg per employee)	3,927 (1.2 kg per employee)
	Highways waste sent for disposal ⁱ	Waste Management	Tonnes of waste	16,872 ^j (16.34 per Km of road)	20,154 (19.52 per Km of road)	22,670 (21.96 per Km of road)
	Highways waste recycled ⁱ	Waste Management	%	66.36%	54.91%	55.88%
Water	Council Water Use	Raw materials	m ³ water	117,703 (34.37 per employee)	112,775 (34.42 per employee)	118,426 (36.46 per employee)
	School Water Use	Raw Material	m ³ water	112,503 (3.29 per pupil)	105,640 (3.05 per pupil)	101,548 (3.04 per pupil)
Biodiversity	Proportion of local sites identified as being of ecological importance that are known to be in a positive conservational condition	Biodiversity	% of sites ^k	17%	34%	40%

Normalising factor	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Number of Council Employees (FTE end of year value)	3,425	3,276	3,248
Number of School Pupils	34,191	34,608	33,401
Occupied Households (end of year value)	86,500	87,100	87,714
Population / Capita (mid year estimate)	196,800 (2005/06)	196,800 (2005/06)	196,800 (2005/06)
Kilometre of adopted road	1032	1032	1032

Notes

a Carbon footprint includes CO₂ equivalent from energy use, transport and waste disposal.

b This total does not include paper used in schools or purchased outside of the Council's main suppliers.

c Waste tonnage in this figure is estimated from volume and number of bins collected in the reporting year

d Data collected from 41% of council sites, scaled up to reflect the full estate.

e Data collected from 77% of schools, scaled up to reflect the full estate.

f Data collected from 63% of council sites, scaled up to reflect the full estate.

g Data collected from 83% of schools, scaled up to reflect the full estate.

h Street lighting lamps and transport depot wastes. This does not include markets or printing wastes. The street lighting lamp weight figure is calculated by an average of 0.188 kg per lamp x number of lamps.

i The quantity of waste arising from highways maintenance is highly dependent on the programme of work carried out in a given year. An increase in waste does not necessarily represent deterioration in performance.

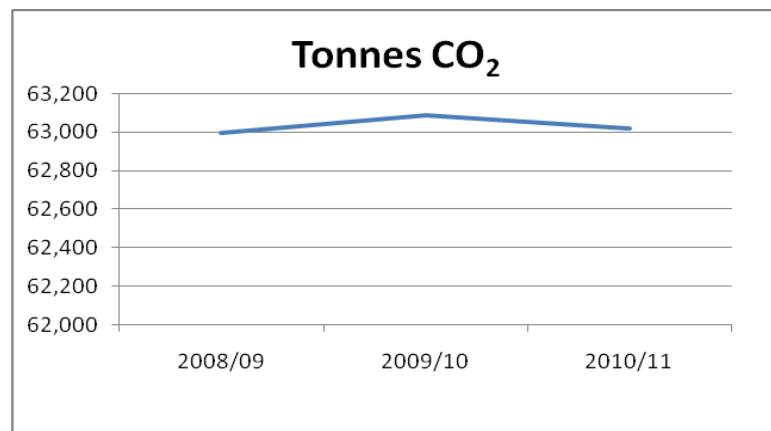
j Estimated annual highways waste based on actual data July 2008 – March 2009.

k The figures given here are the % of sites out of 42 that are known to be in positive condition. The condition of the other sites beyond the figure given is not as yet known.

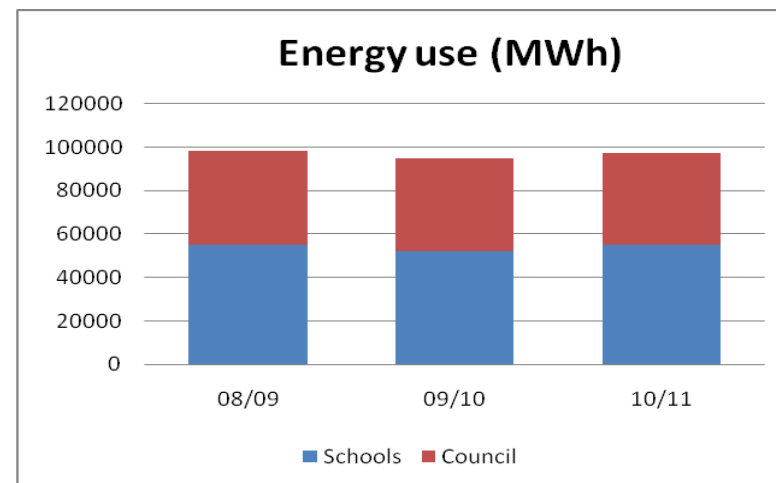
9 Review of Environmental Performance

9.1 Energy Use and CO₂ Emissions

- Between April 2010 and March 2011 Calderdale Council Schools increased their energy use by 3.3% from 52,344 MWh to 54,155 MWh. The increase in energy use is partly attributed to the 2009/10 closure of many schools due to the winter weather. Non School energy use has actually reduced slightly by 92 MWh, this is despite the new Brighouse Pool and Shay Stadium becoming operational.

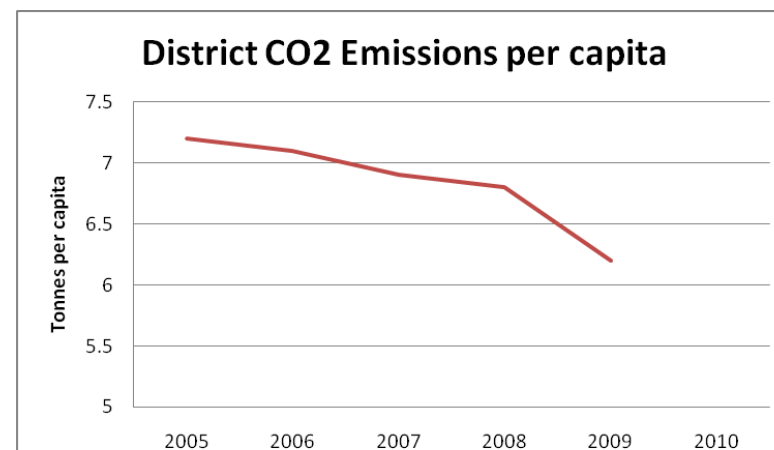


Council CO₂ equivalent 2007/08 – 2010/11



Council Energy Use 2007/08 – 2010/11

- ◀ Over the twelve month period of April 2009 to March 2010, carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions attributed to Calderdale Council's operations has reduced slightly by 70 tonnes (from 63,087 to 63,017 tonnes). CO₂ is derived from energy and transport so mirrors closely the Energy Use performance.



District CO₂ per capita 2005 – 2008

- The Calderdale district has seen a reduction in the tonnes of CO₂ emissions per capita from 6.7 in 2007/08 to 6.6 in 2008/09. Reduced emissions can be generally attributed to the recent economic downturn.

Reducing Energy Use and CO₂ emissions

Calderdale MBC sources 25% of its electricity from a renewable green tariff. Recent building work has prioritised energy efficiency such as Kings Cross Library (with passive ventilation and improved insulation) and Brighouse / Sowerby Bridge Pools as well as Solar Panels on Luddendenfoot Junior and Infants School.

In October 2010 the Council agreed to fund a £400K retrofit project in preparation of meeting the 10:10 pledge (where the organisation strives to achieve a 10% reduction on the CO₂ emissions of 2010 by the end of 2011). The Council is planning to install improvements in Northbridge Leisure Centre, Northgate House and Halifax Pool.

The Council is continuing to install Smart meters in its buildings to provide more accurate electricity and gas readings, and allow buildings to become more aware of their energy use and with support, reduce their consumption.



Solar panels on Luddenden Foot J & I School



Thermal Imagery map of Calderdale

The Housing Energy Action Team (0845 245 6000) provides impartial advice and assistance to help people reduce their fuel bills, improve the living conditions in their homes and make their homes more energy efficient and reduce CO₂ emissions.

A thermal imagery map covering the district is available online at www.calderdale.gov.uk/housing/energy-efficiency which allows residents and business to see how well insulated their property is. A red colour suggests improvements can be made to reduce energy use and save money.

With its partners, Calderdale Council is developing a Climate Change Strategy to coordinate reduction in district wide CO₂ emissions. It is expected that this strategy will set challenging reduction targets in line with national government obligations of 34% by 2020. It will look at a variety of options to reduce emissions drawing on national schemes and local initiatives.



Transport emissions are a major contributor to CO₂ emissions for the Council and the district as a whole. To minimise the impact of council transport on CO₂ emissions, the council has refreshed a travel plan which aims to reduce single occupancy car use and maximise council staff use of sustainable transport. The plan targets staff commuting as well as business travel. Measures include a corporate metro card for staff to use on business which improves the ease of using public transport. The council also promotes car share across the district by funding calderdalecarshare.com (www.calderdalecarshare.com) which enables staff, residents and visitors to find and arrange lifts around the district.

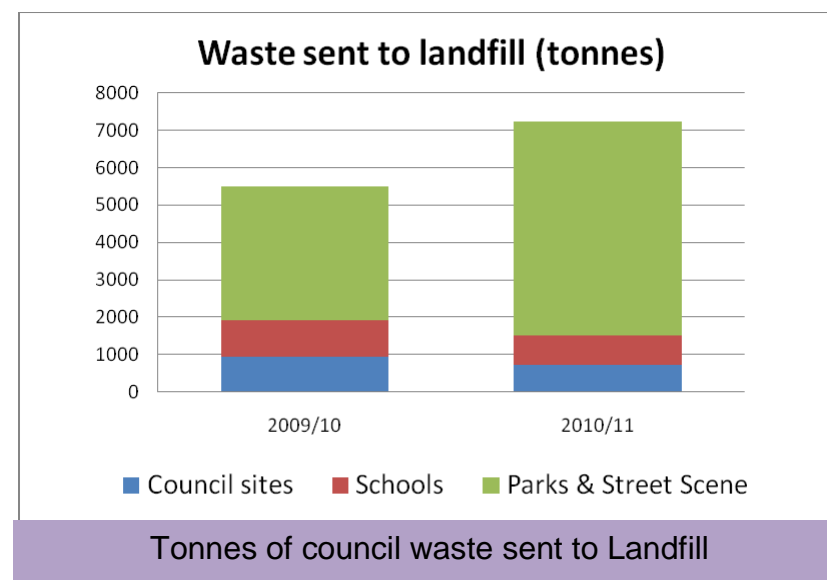
Calderdale Schools continues to work with the council to reduce the number of cars on the road and all of the districts run schools have adopted travel plans.

9.3 Waste management

Council waste (office, parks and markets)

The council has established a recycling scheme operating in over half of its sites (including offices, libraries and schools). The purpose of which is to reduce the quantity of waste sent to landfill. The scheme is able to recycle or reuse at least one or all of the following material:

- Paper
 - Cardboard
 - Cans
 - Glass bottles and jars
 - Plastic bottles
- Between April 2010 and March 2011 the organisation sent an estimated 1,636 tonnes of waste to landfill which is a 21% reduction on the previous year. This reduction has been achieved through improved facilities and data collection. The estimation is based on the number of bins serviced from 72% of the schools and council sites and scaled up to reflect the full estate.



recycle CMBC'S IN HOUSE RECYCLING SCHEME
LOOK OUT FOR THE **BLACK RECYCLING BOXES**
PLEASE SEPARATE WASTE IN THE BOXES USING PLASTIC BAGS OR USE ONE BOX PER WASTE MATERIAL

Calderdale Council

THINK FIRST - DON'T BIN IT RECYCLE IT

✓ Yes Please	✗ No Thanks
 Glass Bottles & Jars	 Dirty Glass Bottles, Food or Drink Cans
 Food & Drink Cans & Foil <small>Aluminium and Steel</small>	 Broken Glass <small>Drinking Glasses • Pyrex Glasses • Window Glass • Crockery • Light Bulbs</small>
 Mixed Paper <small>Newspapers • Magazines • Catalogues • Phone Directories • Leaflets • Brochures • Envelopes • Tea Card</small>	 Food Waste & Packaging <small>Food Waste • Plastic Food Packaging • Other Plastic Items</small>
 Plastic Bottles	 No waste to be brought into work from home as it is illegal

In addition, the following materials are recycled or reused from across all council sites:

- Toner cartridges
- Fluorescent tubes
- IT equipment

Market wastes

Calderdale Market service is establishing a food waste composting scheme in its five market sites. This was successfully launched in the Borough Market, Halifax in 2008. This includes disposal of 99,840 litres of category 3 animal by-product waste from butchers' stalls, which is sent to an approved composting facility.

Highways wastes

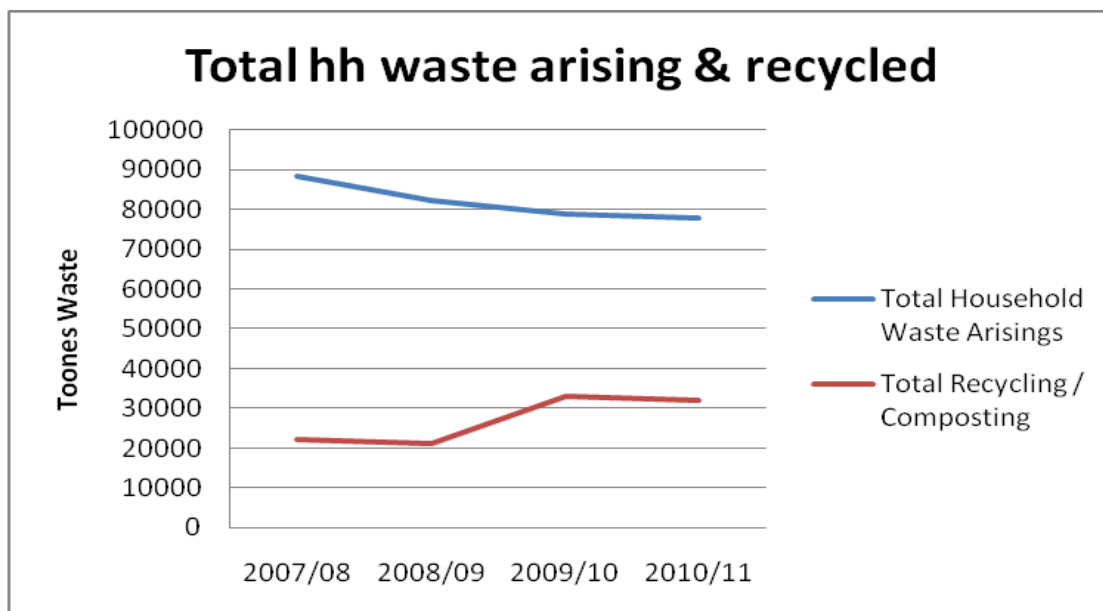
The council highway service, working in partnership with AMEY Plc. are reusing construction wastes where possible - for example, material produced from road works are reused for footpath improvements. Of the material we do not reuse, 55% was recycled in 2009/10 leaving 45% sent to landfill.

Householder generated waste

Calderdale's new improved recycling service introduced in April 2009 and continues to achieve excellent levels of recycling of over 40%. Calderdale is well on the way towards the 2015 target of 45%.

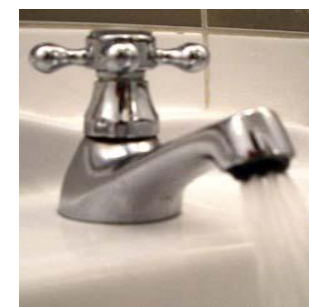


▼Calderdale Householders are throwing away less waste as the graph below indicates. The total waste dealt with by Calderdale Council has reduced from 78,909 tonnes in 2009/10 to 77,967 tonnes in 2010/11.



9.4 Raw materials

Water consumption is an essential element of Calderdale's operation including swimming pools, care homes and vehicle fleet washing. The environmental impact not only effects resource use but also the energy required to treat and dispose of water. Between April 2010 and March 2011 the council used 219,974 m³ of water and shows an increase from the previous year of 218,415 m³. The council has implemented water saving measures such as spray taps in Northgate House and improved Pool cleaning procedures to reduce the previous increase in water use. However further efforts are required and audit assessments have been carried out to identify additional savings.



Paper is a significant resource for the council and in the year 2010/11 the council has used 24,187 reams of paper reams of paper through its main suppliers. This amounts to a 3% decrease on the previous year (24,935). Measures such as new printers have been introduced to reduce misprints and unwanted copies. The council has raised the level of recycled paper purchased through the main suppliers from 38% in 2009/10 to 61% in 2010/11.



The Council uses about 125 tonnes of salt every precautionary gritting. However the amount used does not reflect how good the council's performance is but rather the weather conditions experienced over the course of the winter and hence the number of times precautionary gritting was necessary.

9.5 Water quality



River Calder - Cromwell Bottom, Elland.

The council is committed to ensuring that its operations and estate do not negatively impact upon water quality. Discharges to water are accepted under agreements with Yorkshire Water and initiatives are in place to ensure that the agreements are not breached and that where ever possible the discharges are well below the agreed levels. In particular the Markets are facilitating the installation of fat traps within appropriate market trader stalls; in addition the Markets have ceased using caustic cleaning chemicals in favour of more environmentally friendly options. Oil sumps are installed at vehicle washing facilities at Battison Road transport depot which ensure that potentially damaging oils do not enter the drainage system.

- ▲ To improve water quality (and reduce salt loss) Calderdale Council has installed a salt cover at the Holme End Road, Mytholmroyd. Drainage improvements have also been made including additional salt traps and oil interceptors to ensure runoff from the site does not pollute the nearby River Calder.

9.6 Biodiversity

The Calderdale countryside has sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and European designations such as the Special Protection Areas (SPA). The council helps to protect and enhance Calderdale's natural environment through direct land management and by providing a professional advice service to local developers and individuals whose activities may impact upon the landscape.

Calderdale Council is developing partnerships to deliver improvements in the West and South Pennines (one of only eight UK Integrated Biodiversity Delivery Areas) and also across the Leeds City Region. The Calderdale Biodiversity Action Plan is being revised to take this new cross boundary partnership approach into account.



The endangered Twite

Calderdale Council is in the process of designating and managing wildlife areas as 'Local Wildlife Sites' which will improve their protection in the planning system through a greater level of evidence based knowledge.

The Council is assessing sites of ecological importance within the district to determine the proportion that is known to be in a positive conservation condition. As we assess more sites the picture becomes clearer. Positive conservation management such as in woodland and moorland is delivered according to a management plan. It is anticipated that work will focus on Local Nature Reserves.

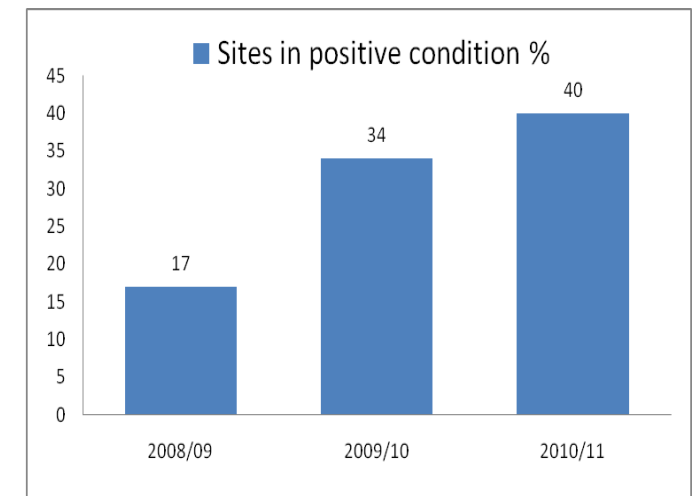
and this is reflected as a rise in performance. As a significant partner in the Twite Recovery Project, Calderdale Council is working to protect habitats essential for this endangered bird's

survival. In addition the Council is undertaking a Grassland improvement project to inform and recommend improvement actions.

Within council operations, biodiversity is managed through procedures that ensure protected species safeguarded. For example, this can be seen through the planning application process where permission is only granted once biodiversity concerns have been addressed such as the protection of bat roosts. In Highways, work undertaken on structures are checked against a database on information to ensure that the existence of protected species is identified and safeguarded before work can begin.



Pipistrelle bat



10 Legal and other requirements

Below gives reference to key environmental legal and other requirements that are applicable to Calderdale Council, its services, products and activities. This list indicates only the key items of legislation and is not intended to be exhaustive.

Environmental Category	Legal and other requirements	Brief description of its application (not limited)
Waste Management	The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 –	Lighting tubes, computer equipment and other wastes.
Waste Management	Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations –	Varied site wastes
Waste Management	The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/3289)	Disposal of computers and other electrical equipment.
Waste Management	Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2007	Waste management operations and storage of waste for reuse such as highways rubble.
Waste Management	Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011	Reuse and Recycling routes for waste must be demonstrated before the landfill option is accepted.

Environmental Category	Legal and other requirements	Brief description of its application (not limited)
Water Quality	Water Resources Act 1991	Run offs from sites into water courses
Water Quality	Water Industry Act 1991	Disposal of effluent into sewers
Water Quality	The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations 2001	Safe storage of oils

Environmental Category	Legal and other requirements	Brief description of its application (not limited)
Biodiversity	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	The protection and enhancement of footpaths
Biodiversity	EC Habitats Directive 1985	Safeguarding biodiversity through planning decisions and operational activities

Biodiversity	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	The organisation must regard conserving biodiversity when delivering its activities
Biodiversity	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	Protection of natural habitats

Environmental Category	Legal and other requirements	Brief description of its application (not limited)
Energy and CO₂	The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) Regulations 2007 Building Act 1984	The display of a building's Energy Performance Certificate Energy assessment of air conditioning systems.
Energy and CO₂	Climate Change Act 2008 (Carbon Reduction Commitment)	Provision of energy use data to the Environment Agency
Energy and CO₂	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Various district planning aspects
Energy and CO₂	West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan	Sustainable travel developments





Infringements on Legal and other requirements










Calderdale Council strives to comply with all relevant legal requirements but occasionally through error, oversight or equipment failure, problems do occur. When this happens the incident is investigated and actions taken to return the situation to normal and prevent recurrence. Below is a description of occurrences where the organisation failed to meet its legal and other requirements during 2009/10. However none of the below incidents resulted in any prosecutions or enforcements:






Date	Issue	Resolution
14.07.10	Environment Agency identified Highways Lighting Columns (containing hazardous bulbs and wiring) tipped at unauthorized site.	Waste removed and procedures revised.
04.01.11	Compliance with part 4 of the Energy Performance of Buildings regulations SI2007/991 (Energy assessment of air conditioning units)	Timetable of assessment procurement and compliance. Expected full compliance by end of January 2012.
09.02.11	The Environment Agency identified unsuitable drainage at Holme End Road depot (Mytholmroyd) presenting water pollution risk from salt, oil and silt.	The council has fitted a cover for the salt store and has installed silt traps and oil interceptors to minimise pollution risk.

11 Calderdale Council's Environmental Programme

The council has introduced a set of environmental objectives and performance indicators to help monitor and report environmental improvement. The below table shows the indicators related to the specific areas of the councils environmental management system. The table also illustrates if the performance is in the direction of the objective (trend).

Aspect category	Objectives	Performance Indicator	Performance 09/10 unless otherwise stated	Target 10/11	Performance 10/11 unless otherwise stated	Trend	Target 11/12
Air Quality	Cromwell Bottom Landfill Site Restoration Scheme (Gas Extraction Field and Capping)	Expected completion date	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completion by march 2012
Waste	Reduce, reuse and recycle waste from Council buildings	Tonnes of waste from Council sites and Schools sent to land fill (tonnes) ¹	1,966	▼3%	1,636		1,554
		Waste from parks and street cleaning sent to land fill (tonnes)	3560	none	5710		5,652
		Number of operational Council properties with recycling facilities (%)	52	none	56		65
		Market sites receiving meat, vegetable matter and cardboard recycling services	1	3	3		6
		Market waste recycled or composted	No data	n/a	No data	New target	50

Aspect category	Objectives	Performance Indicator	Performance 09/10 unless otherwise stated	Target 10/11	Performance 10/11 unless otherwise stated	Trend	Target 11/12
Raw materials	Conserve water in Council buildings	Volume of water used by Council properties (m ³)	218,415	▼1%	219,974		▼1%
	Minimise the quantity of paper used in the course of Council operations	Reams of paper purchased (Preferred supplier not including printing services)	15,492	▼3%	15,123		n/a
		Reams of paper purchased (Preferred supplier & Printing Services)	24,935	n/a	24,187		▼3%
	Increase recycled content of paper used in the course of Council operations	% of paper purchased (from Preferred supplier and Printing Services) with recycled content	38	45	61		65
	Conserve transport fuel	Reduction in litres of fuel consumed through Transport Services	1,055,000	None	1,015,000		▼5%
Energy Use & CO ₂ Emissions	Reduce CO ₂ emission for Council operations	CO ₂ emission reduction from the Council's operations (tonnes)	63,087	▼5%	63,017		▼3%
	Reduce the council's energy demand	Council Energy use excluding schools (MWh)	42,315	▼10%	42,223		▼5%
		Schools Energy use (MWh)	52,344	none	54,155		none
	Reduce the environmental impacts of staff commuting	Proportion of staff commuting in single occupancy cars (%)	60	none	63		44% by 2014

Aspect category	Objectives	Performance Indicator	Performance 09/10 unless otherwise stated	Target 10/11	Performance 10/11 unless otherwise stated	Trend	Target 11/12
	Reduce the environmental impacts of business travel	Business kilometres travelled 'grey fleet'	2,999,659	▼3%	3,036,217		▼16% by 2014
Energy Use & CO ₂ Emissions	Per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in Calderdale	Reduction in Carbon emissions per capita (tonnes) calendar year values.	6.8 (2008)	none	6.1 (2009)		Awaiting strategy consultation
	Encouraging sustainable travel through safer routes to school and improvements in Rights of Way network	Percentage of children walking to school (5 – 10 yrs) (%):	53	54	54		55
		Accessibility of RoW (% of routes)	66%	67	67%		68%
Biodiversity	Local wildlife habitats in the District are conserved, enhanced and enjoyed	Percentage of local sites identified as being of ecological importance that is in positive conservational condition (%)	34	35	40		43
		Number of designated Local Wildlife Sites	New indicator			New	6

Notes

- The figures for council and school waste will differ from the previous (2009/10) statement. This is because the conversion factor used to interpret volume of waste into a weight has been revaluated. The previous factor was incorrect and gave an unrealistic result. The conversion factor now used is based on actual weight averages from a waste audit.

12 Glossary of terms

Air pollution – Pollutant gases or particulate matter introduced into the atmosphere, usually as a result of human activity

Biodiversity - a large number and wide range of species of animals, plants, fungi, and micro organisms. Ecologically, wide biodiversity is conducive to the development of all species.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) – CO₂ is the main gas attributed to climate change. The amount of CO₂ emitted is calculated as a key measurement of environmental performance of an organisation. Various methods are available to calculate a carbon footprint.

Climate Change - a regional change in temperature and weather patterns. Current science indicates a discernible link between climate change over the last century and human activity, specifically the burning of fossil fuels.

Compost - process whereby organic wastes, including food wastes, paper, and yard wastes, decompose naturally, resulting in a product rich in

minerals and ideal for gardening and farming as a soil conditioners, mulch, resurfacing material, or landfill cover.

Emission – Gases or particulates discharged into the atmosphere.

Energy efficiency - technologies and measures that reduce the amount of electricity and/or fuel required to do the same work, such as powering homes, offices and industries.

Eco Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) - a European standard for environmental management systems recognised internationally but only available within Europe. It is based upon the ISO 14001 (International Standards Organisation) accreditation with a greater emphasis on public reporting.

Landfill - disposal area where garbage is piled up and eventually covered with dirt and topsoil.

Green Tariff – Electricity purchased from energy suppliers with renewable sources such as solar, wind and wave power.

Certificate of verification

Based on site visits, interviews, documentation, data and information examined, *Bureau Veritas Certification Ltd* (Verifier Number UK-V-0003) has concluded that:

- Data and information in the Environmental Statement is reliable and adequately covers all significant environmental aspects and impacts of relevance to the organisation.
- This statement conforms to the requirements of:

Eco Management and Audit Scheme Regulations [EC] no. Reg (EC) 1221/2009 [EMAS] and ISO 14001:2004 (International Standards Organisation standard for environmental management systems)

Date of validation: 2011



If you would like this information
in another format or language,
please contact:

01422 392866

আপনি যদি এই তথ্য অন্য কোন মাধ্যম অথবা ভাষায় চান
তাহলে দয়া করে যোগাযোগ করুন :

اگر آپ کو یہ معلومات کسی دوسری زبان
یا شکل میں چاہیے تو رابطہ کریں :

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