Environmental Statement

April 2011 – March 2012

Foreword

Councillor Barry Collins

Welcome to Calderdale Council's third environmental statement which outlines the organisations environmental performance of the past financial year (April 2011 to March 2012). The Council recognises the importance of the environment as a major factor in people's quality of life and in 2009 introduced an Environmental Management System to identify issues and improve performance.

The aim of this statement is to provide transparency regarding the environmental performance of the Council, enabling residents, businesses and partners to see what the Council is doing to protect and enhance the environment.

In April 2012, together with our partners, the Council launched *Calderdale's Energy Future*. This strategy aims to help residents and businesses become more energy efficient, use low carbon fuels and realise a future that works in closer harmony with the planet.

Across the district we are seeing residents throwing away less waste and CO_2 emissions continue to fall. Improvements in biodiversity are also evident with a rising proportion of sites known to be in a positive conservational condition and the establishment of new Local Wildlife Sites.

Councillor Barry Collins,
Cabinet Member Economy and Environment

Contents

1 Introduction

This is an Environmental Statement for Calderdale Council covering the period from April 2011 to March 2012. 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.

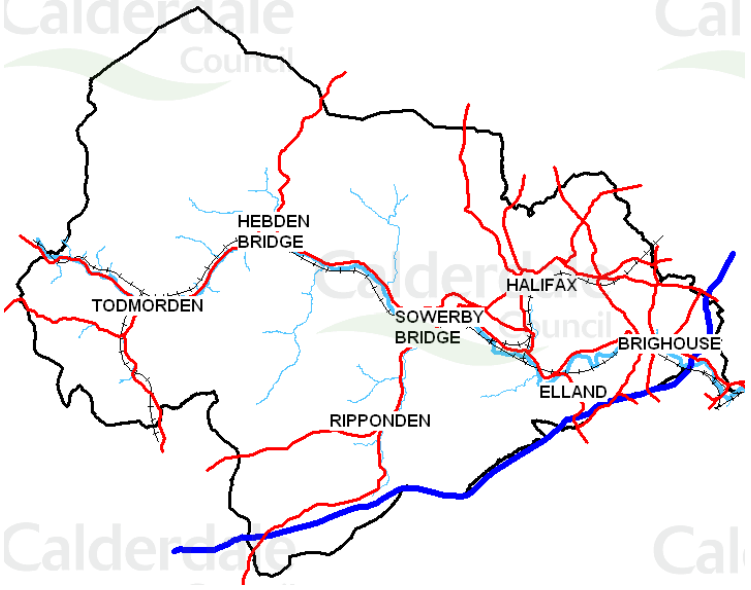
The information within this statement meets the requirements of EC Regulation 1221/2009 and the organisation has been registered under the Eco Management and Audit Scheme (Registration Number UK-000177)

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.



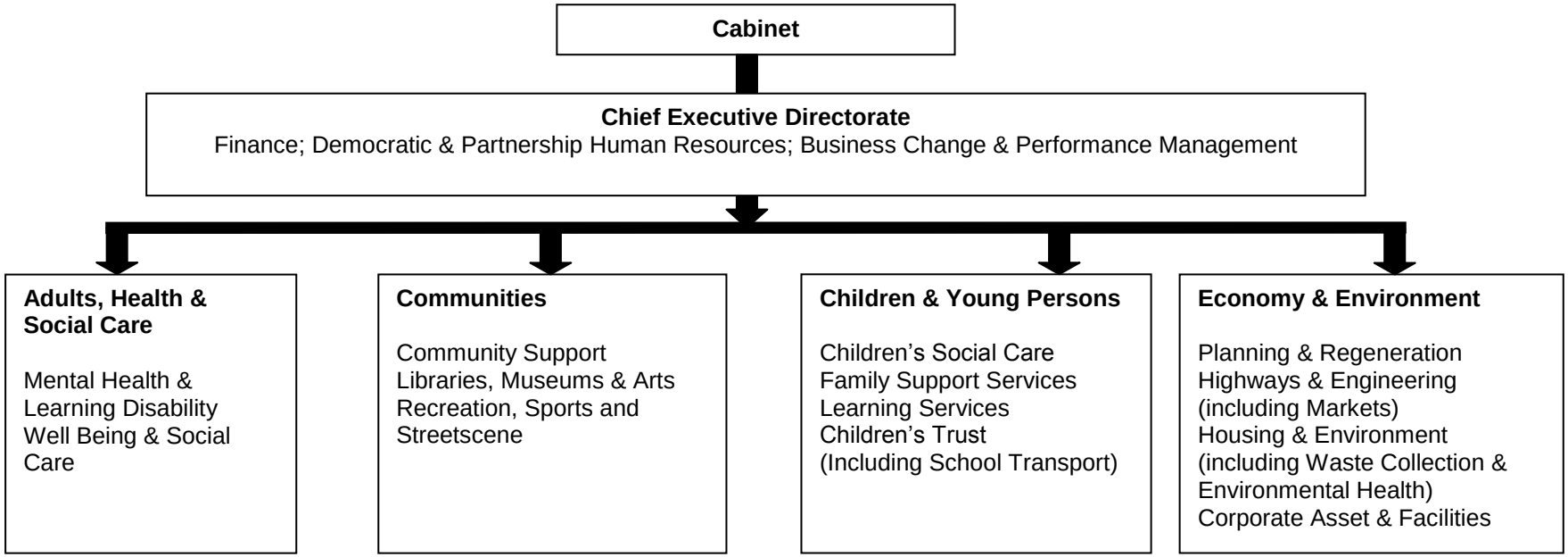
Map of the Calderdale district

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.



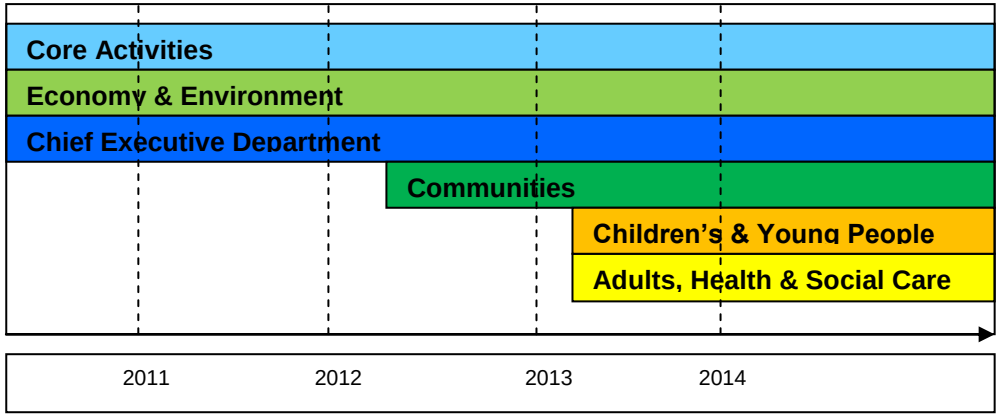
4 EMAS Scope

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 2011 to March 2012 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. Corporate Assets & Facility Management:
   - ❖ 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.

Calderdale Council

DIFFERENT MASTERS EVERYONE BENEFITING

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:

Councillor Janet Battye
Leader of the Council

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

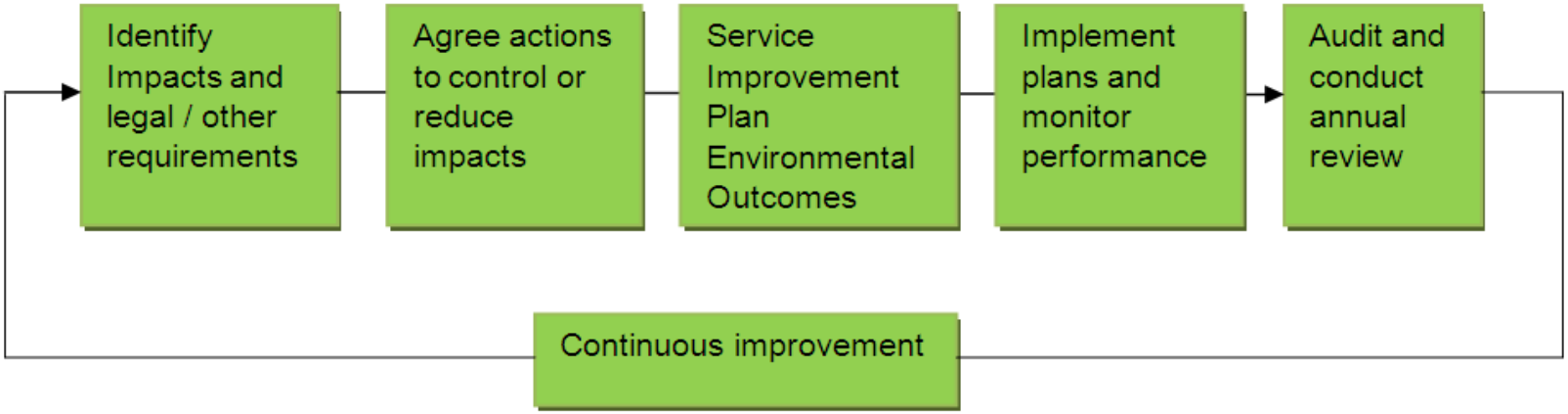
6 Environmental Management System

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 asses 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 leachate
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 affecting climate change, air quality and congestion.
Provision of Council car parks	Air quality	Influencing district travel affecting 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 2009/10	Performance 2010/11	Performance 2011/12
Energy Efficiency	Council Energy Use	Energy and CO_2	Megawatt Hours (MWh)	42,315 (12.92 per employee)	42,223 (13.00 per employee)	44,662 (15.80 per employee)
	Street Lighting	Energy and CO_2	Megawatt Hours (MWh)	13624 (13.20 per Km of road)	13597 (13.16 per Km of road)	13,813 (13.38 per Km of road)
	School Energy Use	Energy and CO_2	Megawatt Hours (MWh)	52,344 (1.51 per pupil)	50,134 (1.50 per pupil)	43,381 (1.23 per pupil)
Emissions	CO_2 emission reduction from the Council's operations[a]	Energy and CO_2	Tonnes CO_2	37,377 (11.41 per employee)	38,577 (11.88 per employee)	35,965 (12.73 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/climate_stats/gg_emissions/laco2/laco2.aspx	Energy and CO_2	Tonnes CO_2 per capita (Data 2 years behind current year)	6.1 per capita (2009)	6.4 per capita (2010)	Awaiting data from DECC (expected Sept 2013)
Material efficiency	Council Paper Use (includes paper consumed by print services)[b]	Raw materials	Reams of paper purchased	24,935 (3.87 per employee)	24,187 (4.73 per employee)	17,918 (6.34 per employee)
Waste	Household waste percentage recycled	Waste Management	% of total waste	42.03	41.07	43.69
	Total Household waste disposed	Waste Management	Tonnes of waste	78,909 (0.91 per occupied house)	77,967 (0.89 per occupied house)	76,953 (0.87 per occupied house)
	Council waste sent to landfill[c] (excluding parks and street sweepings)	Waste Management	Tonnes of waste	966 (0.30 per employee)	767 (0.24 per employee)	584[d] (0.21 per employee)
	Markets waste sent to landfill	Waste Management	Tonnes of waste	No data	No data	445 (3.84 per trader)
	Schools waste sent to landfill[c]	Waste Management	Tonnes of waste	1,000 (per pupil)	869 (0.03 per pupil)	871[e] (0.03 per pupil)

Core Indicator	Indicator details	Aspect category	Reporting units	Performance 2009/10	Performance 2010/11	Performance 2011/12
Waste	Parks and street cleaning waste sent to landfill[i]	Waste Management	Tonnes of waste	3560	5710	5626
	Council hazardous waste[f] produced.[l]	Waste Management	Kgs of waste	3,878	3,927	3,148
	Highways waste sent for disposal[g]	Waste Management	Tonnes of waste	20,154 (20.99 per Km of road)	22,670 (19.52 per Km of road)	16,463 (21.96 per Km of road)
	Highways waste recycled	Waste Management	%	54.91%	55.88%	68.92%
Water	Council Water Use	Raw materials	m^3 water	112,775 (34.42 per employee)	118,426 (36.46 per employee)	121,360 (42.94 per employee)
	School Water Use	Raw Material	m^3 water	105,640 (3.05 per pupil)	101,548 (3.04 per pupil)	109,510 (3.12 per pupil)
Biodiversity	Proportion of local sites identified as being of ecological importance that are known to be in positive conservation management	Biodiversity	% of sites[h]	34%	44%	44%

Normalising factor	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Number of Council Employees (FTE end of year value)	3,276	3,248	2,826
Total Council expenditure (£ million)	184.789	182.759	184.719
Number of School Pupils	34,608	33,401	35,007
Occupied Households (end of year value)	87,100	87,714	88,218
Population / Capita (mid year estimate 2005/06)	196,800	196,800	196,800
Kilometre of adopted road	1032	1032	1032
Number of market traders (individual permits)	n/a	n/a	116

Notes

a Carbon footprint includes CO_2 equivalent from energy use, street lighting and transport .

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 (using a 1ltr waste = 0.06 kgs conversion factor)

d Data collected from 82% of council sites, scaled up to reflect the full estate.

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

f Street lighting lamps and transport depot wastes. street lighting lamp weight figure is calculated by an average of 0.188 kg per lamp x number of lamps.

g 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.

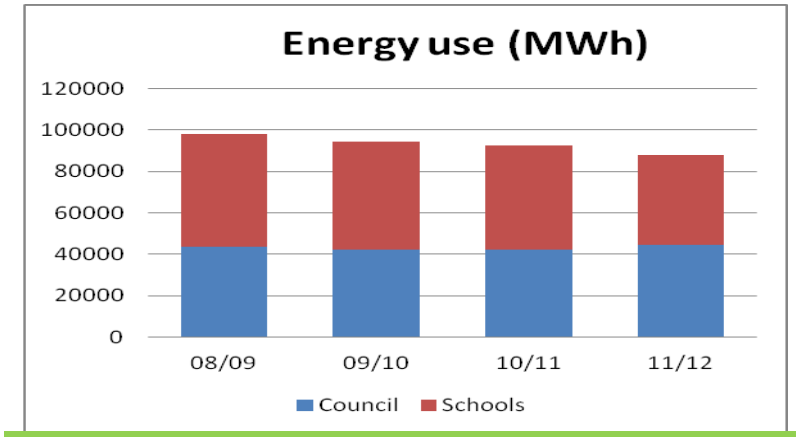
h The figures given here are the % of sites out of 43 that are known to be in positive condition. The condition of the other sites beyond the figure given is not as yet known.

i This figure does not relate to the number of employees

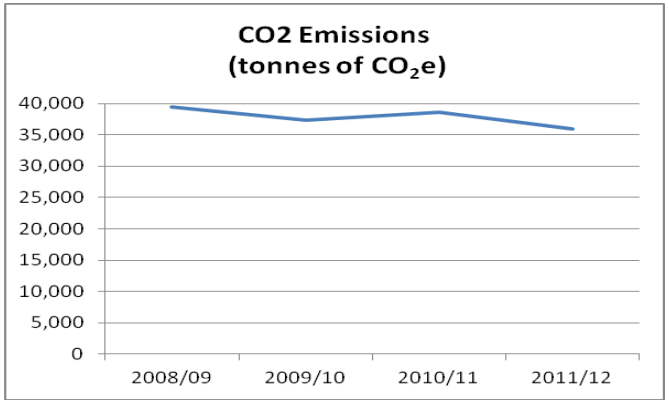
9 Review of Environmental Performance

9.1 Energy Use and CO_2 Emissions

- Overall, between April 2011 and March 2012 Calderdale Council & School Energy use (excluding street lighting) has fallen by 4.7%.This is through a schools energy reduction by 13%. The reduced energy use is partly attributed to the mild winter weather of 2011/12 however the reduction across all energy suggests a proportion of this reduction is in real terms. However corporate energy use has increased 6%, attributable to additional swimming pools (Brighouse and Sowerby Bridge) becoming fully operational.

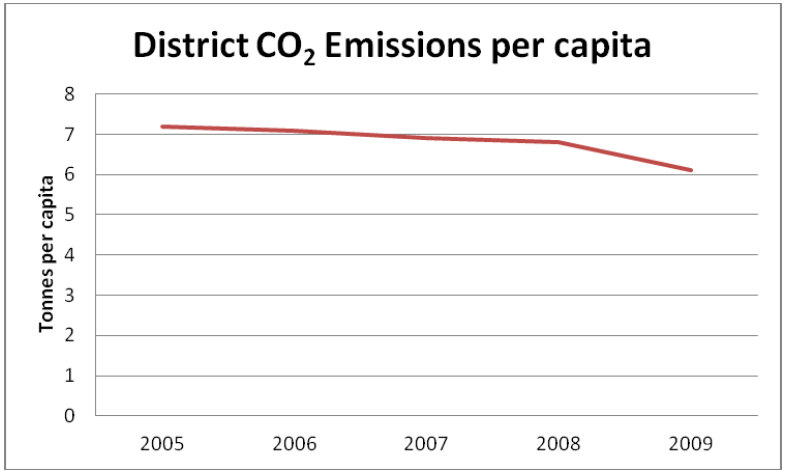


Council Energy Use 2008/09 – 2011/12



Council CO2 equivalent 2008/09 – 2011/12

- Over the twelve month period of April 2011 to March 2012, carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from Calderdale Council's operations have reduced by over 2500 tonnes, attributed to a drop in schools energy use. CO_2 is derived from energy, street lighting and transport so mirrors closely the energy use performance.



District CO2 per capita 2005 – 2010

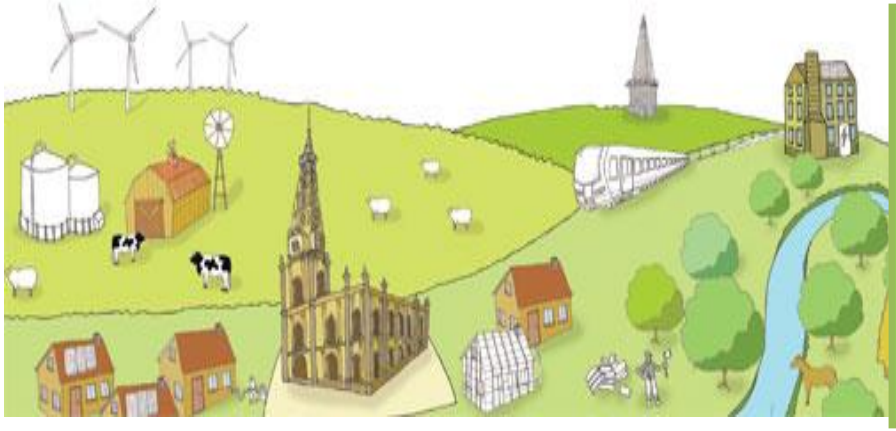
- The Calderdale district has seen a increase in the tonnes of CO2 emissions per capita from 6.1 in 2009 to 6.4 in 2010. The recent 2010 increase may suggest a potential return, if unchecked, to pre recession emissions.

Reducing Energy Use and CO_2 emissions

Complementing the recently built swimming pools in Sowerby Bridge and Brighouse, energy efficiency has been improved in North Bridge Leisure Centre as well as the Halifax and Todmorden Pools. Solar Panels have been installed on three Primary Schools and Biomass projects are planned in 2012/13, installing boilers in a further three schools.

In February 2012, the Council committed itself to the targets contained in 'Calderdale's Energy Future' (a CO_2 reduction target of 40% by 2020). To achieve this reduction will see the Council making a step change in the energy use of its own sites. The Council has recently restructured its assets and facilities into a single management unit which will lead this step change in energy efficiency across the estate.

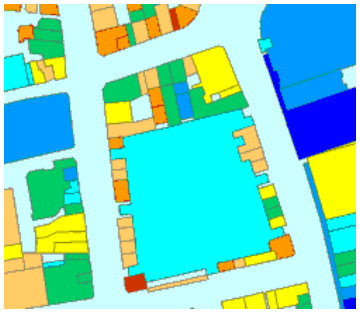
Solar panels on Deanfield J & I School



Calderdale's Energy Future

Calderdale's Energy Future sets out how Calderdale Council and its partners can transform the district into a resilient low carbon economy leading to a 40% reduction in carbon emissions (from a 2005 baseline) It focuses our attention on priority actions that will have the biggest carbon reduction impact while protecting our communities and landscapes. We want to achieve these targets in a way that delivers the maximum social, economic and environmental benefits to the community. For more information, go to the below web address: www.calderdale.gov.uk/environment/sustainability/environmental-projects/energy-future.html

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 CO_2 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

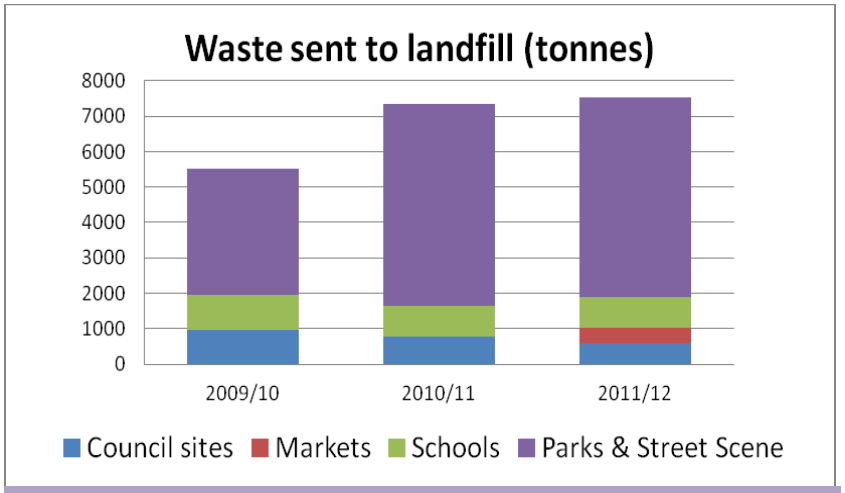
Transport emissions are a major contributor to CO_2 emissions for the Council and the district as a whole. To minimise the impact of council transport on CO_2 emissions, the council operates a travel plan which aims to reduce single occupancy car use and maximise council staff use of sustainable transport. The plan targets staff commuting as well as business travel. Measures include shared public transport tickets for staff to use on business trips which improve the ease of using public transport. The council also promotes car share across the district through partnership with Liftshare.com (www.liftshare.com) which enables employees, residents and visitors to find and arrange lifts around the district and beyond.

9.3 Waste management

Between April 2011 and March 2012 the organisation sent approximately 7,500 tonnes of waste to landfill which although shows an increase on the previous year, it does include previously undisclosed wastes from Markets.

Council waste
A reduction can be seen in council waste (583 tonnes down from 767) and has been achieved through improved facilities and data collection. The quantity for council is based on the number of bins serviced from 82% of the council sites and scaled up to reflect the full estate.

Market wastes
Calderdale Markets service has generated 445 tonnes (based on actual weight data) and is derived mainly from the market traders themselves. Although markets compost butchers at a site permitted to process animal by products, and vegetable waste there remains a significant amount of waste that goes to landfill which will be addressed over the next 12 months.



Tonnes of council waste sent to Landfill

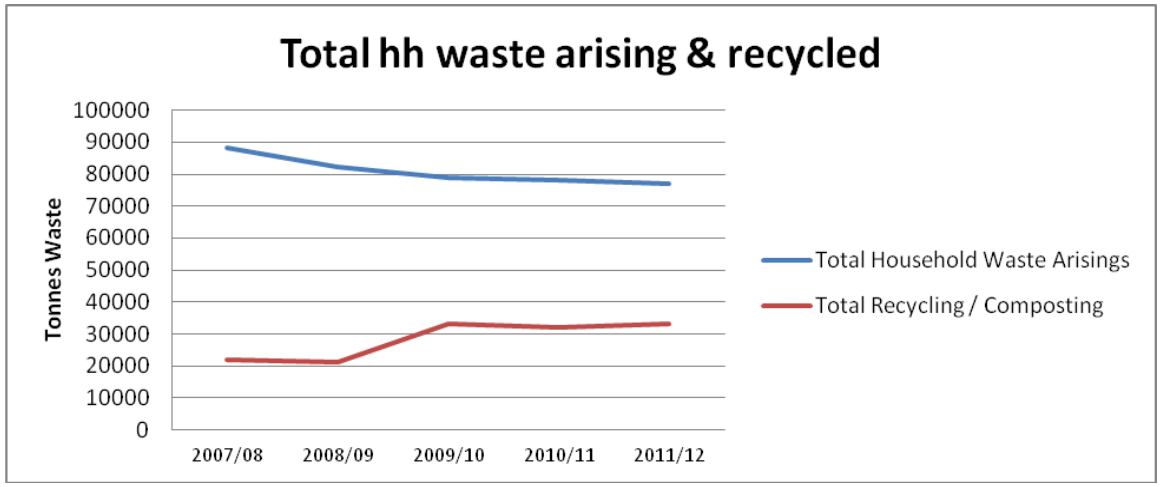
Highways wastes

The council highway service, working in partnership with AMEY Plc. are reusing construction wastes were possible - for example, material produced from road works are reused for footpath improvements. Of the material we do not reuse, 69% was recycled in 2011/12 leaving 31% sent to landfill.

Householder generated waste

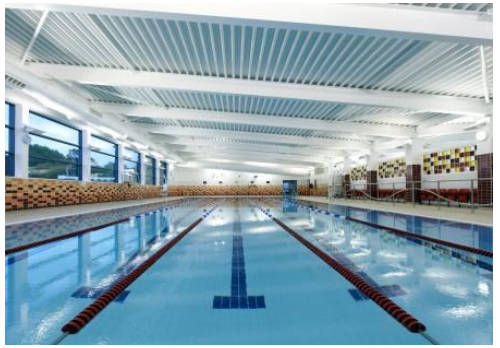
Calderdale's new improved recycling service introduced in April 2009 and continues to achieve excellent levels of recycling of over 40%. Calderdale is well on the way towards the 2015 target of 45%.

▼Calderdale Householders are throwing away less waste as the graph below indicates. Between 2010/11 and 2011/12, the total waste dealt with by Calderdale Council has reduced by 20 kg per occupied house.



9.4 Raw materials

Water consumption is an essential element of Calderdale's operation including swimming pools and vehicle fleet washing. The amount consumed therefore does not reflect the number of council employees, however we report m^3 per employee to meet the requirements of EMAS. During April 2011 and March 2012 the council operated two new swimming pools which accounts for the increase on Council water use. The schools increase can be partly attributed to Hipperholme & Lightcliffe Sports College who previously did not report water use to us.
The Council has recently restructured its assets and facilities into a single management unit which through site rationalisation and efficiency, should reduce water use across the estate



Paper is a significant resource for the council and in the year 2011/12 the council has used 17,918 reams of office paper. This amounts to a 26% decrease on the previous year (24,187). This reduction can be attributed to improved print controls and new printers which reduce misprints and unwanted copies. The council has raised the level of recycled office paper purchased through the main suppliers from 65% in 2010/11 to 70% in 2011/12.

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

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. 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.

River Calder - Cromwell Bottom, Elland.

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.

The endangered Twite

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.

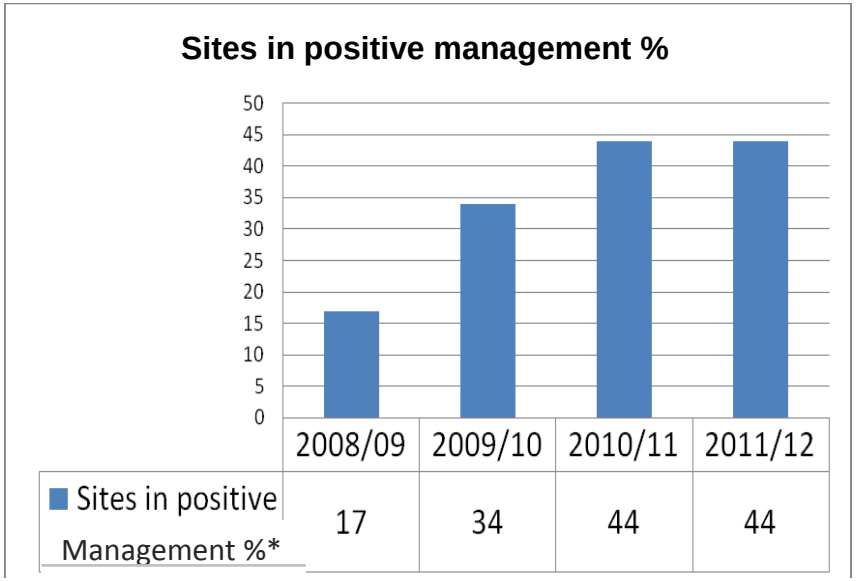
▲As a significant partner in the Twite Recovery Project, Calderdale Council is working to protect habitats essential for this endangered bird's survival. In addition the Council is undertaking a Grassland improvement project to inform and recommend improvement actions.

▶Calderdale is now more aware of the condition of its conservation sites, and this is reflected as a rise in performance. The Council is assessing sites of ecological importance within the district to determine the proportion that is known to be in positive conservational management. As we assess more sites the picture becomes clearer. See note (3) on page 23.

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

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

In other areas we operate procedures for protecting biodiversity during park management, buildings and highways maintenance.



*See note (3) on page 23

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. The council also enforces some environmental legislation including town and country planning regulations and some elements of pollution control.

Environmental Category	Legal and other requirements	Brief description of its application (not limited)
Waste Management	The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 –	Disposal of potentially harmful waste such as lighting tubes, computer equipment and chemical wastes.
Waste Management	Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations –	Safe disposal of all 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	Prevention of pollution of the natural water environment
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 have 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 CO_2	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 CO_2	Climate Change Act 2008 (Carbon Reduction Commitment)	Provision of energy use data to the Environment Agency
Energy and CO_2	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Various district planning aspects
Energy and CO_2	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. Between the dates covered within this Environmental Statement (01.04.11 - 31.03.12), Calderdale Council did not infringe on any legal or other requirements.

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 10/11 unless otherwise stated	Target 11/12	Performance 11/12 unless otherwise stated	Trend	Target 12/13
Waste	Reduce, reuse and recycle waste from Council buildings	Tonnes of waste from Council offices and Schools sent to land fill (tonnes)	1,636	1,554	1,454		1,382
		Waste from parks and street cleaning sent to land fill (tonnes)	5710	none	5626	-	▼3%
		Number of operational Council properties with recycling facilities (%)	29	65	51		70
		Market waste land filled (tonnes)	No data	n/a	445	New target	▼5%
	Reduce, reuse and recycle waste from households	Household waste recycling rate	41.07%	45% (2015)	43.69%		45% (2015)
Raw Materials	Conserve water in Council buildings and schools	Volume of water used by Council properties and schools (m^3)	219.974	▼1%	230,870		▼1%

Aspect category	Objectives	Performance Indicator	Performance 10/11 unless otherwise stated	Target 10/11	Performance 11/12 unless otherwise stated	Trend	Target 12/13
Raw Materials	Minimise the quantity of paper used in the course of Council operations	Reams of paper purchased (Preferred supplier & Printing Services)	24,187	n/a	17,918		▼3%
	Increase recycled content of paper used in the course of Council operations	% of A4 paper purchased (from Preferred supplier and Printing Services) with recycled content	61	65	70		75
	Conserve transport fuel	Reduction in litres of diesel fuel[3] consumed through Transport Services (does not include commissioned services such as waste collection or highways maintenance)	51,6629	49,0798	50,0356		▼1%
Energy Use & CO_2 Emissions	Reduce CO_2 emission for Council operations through	CO_2 emission reduction from the Council's operations (tonnes)	38,577	37,419	35,965		▼3%
	Reduce the council's energy demand	Council Energy use excluding schools (MWh)	42,223	▼5%	44,662		▼3%
		Schools Energy use (MWh)	50,134	none	43,381		none
	Reduce the environmental impacts of staff commuting	Proportion of staff commuting in single occupancy cars (%)	63	44% by 2014	62		44% by 2014

Aspect category	Objectives	Performance Indicator	Performance 10/11 unless otherwise stated	Target 11/12	Performance 11/12 unless otherwise stated	Trend	Target 12/13
Energy Use & CO_2 Emissions	Reduce the environmental impacts of business travel	Business kilometres travelled 'grey fleet'	3,036,217	▼16% 2014 (2010/11 baseline)	2,801,276		▼16% 2014 (2010/11 baseline)
	Per capita reduction in CO_2 emissions in Calderdale	Reduction in Carbon emissions per capita (tonnes) calendar year values.	6.1 (2009)	none	6.4 (2010)		40% reduction by 2020 (2005 baseline)
	Encouraging sustainable travel through maintaining the Rights of Way network[1]	Accessibility of RoW (% of routes)	78	No target	78		No target
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 management (%)[2]	44	44	44		47
		Number of designated Local Wildlife Sites	New indicator	6	7	New	15

Notes

1. Surveyed 5% of the length of the RoW network.
2. Performance is calculated as a percentage of all Local Sites in the local authority area where positive conservation management has taken place up to five years prior to the reporting date (31st March). *Positive conservation management* is management that contributes to maintaining or enhancing the features of interest for which a site has been selected.
3. Transport vehicles also use petrol, however this is a relatively insignificant use and is not the focus of the objective (5733 litres in 2011-12)

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.

Biomass Fuel – Wood fuel used in Biomass Boilers (usually in pellet form). The CO_2 emitted will be equivalently removed from the atmosphere through further biomass growth – thus creating a sustainable loop (as opposed to fossil fuels).

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) – CO_2 is the main gas contributing to climate change. CO_2 is naturally occurring as well as a by-product of burning fossil fuels, industrial processes and land use.

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2e) – The equivalent impact on climate change by other green house gases in terms of CO_2.

Climate Change - a regional long term change in temperature and weather patterns.

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 – Releases of substances 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.

Fossil fuels – Fuels containing carbon (coal, oil, gas) formed over millions of years.

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

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: 19th October 2012

EMAS
Verified environmental management
REG.NO. UK-000177

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 آپکو یہ معلومات کسی دوسری زبان
یا شکل میں چاہیئے تو رابطہ کریں:

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