

MEETING

**Authority**

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SUBJECT

**Environment Update & Monitoring – Annual Report  
(April 2006 - March 2007)**

REPORT

(05.07.07) by the Assistant Commissioner (Operational Planning)

**Summary**

This report sets out the working progress LFEPA has achieved on environmental improvements during the 2006/07 financial year and tracks progress against the LFEPA Environment Action Plan.

The action plan includes projects and milestones up to 2009/2010 and has been updated based on progress over the last 12 months. The main focus is on increasing the scope of the existing environmental management systems, improving our measurement of impacts and promoting synergy in actions to support the GLA environment and sustainable development objectives.

**RECOMMENDATION**

That this report be received.

**FOR NOTING:**

1. The work currently being carried out against the Environment Action Plan 2005/06 – 2006/07 and the extended programme of work to cover the next three years.
2. LFEPA's Climate Change Action Plan, CCAP, which pulls together existing projects in line with the Mayor's CCAP for London.

## Executive Summary

This annual monitoring report tracks progress during the whole of the 2006/07 year and records progress with new initiatives to address forthcoming legislation, such as regulations dealing with waste electrical and electronic equipment, together with that of ongoing projects. The report also provides information that supports its use with respect to our requirements under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004. An updated copy of the Environmental Action Plan is included as Appendix A. Some of the main achievements during 2006/2007 include:

- Building energy use continues in a downward trend with a 5.65% reduction, based on end of year estimates, compared with 2005/2006. This contributes to a CO<sub>2</sub> reduction of 14% to date compared with the 1990 baseline;
- LFEPAs Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) has been developed which pulls existing projects together and is on target to deliver against targets set in the Mayor's CCAP for London;
- From 1 November 2006, LFEPAs purchases only "Green Electricity" under a three year contract with two suppliers;
- Real progress was made in commissioning renewable energy installations under the £4.4m Sustainability Reserve. Zero carbon energy generation now represents a reduction in total building carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) energy emissions of 0.2%. In addition, the combined heating and power (CHP) installation now replaces 5.5 kW of electricity during operation;
- The new Authority-wide waste collection contract is scheduled to be in place by June 2007 and will increase the promotion of recycling initiatives. Existing recycling schemes continue to demonstrate the commitment to minimising landfill waste;
- Water use in buildings has reduced by 2.4% compared with the last 12 months based on the end of year estimate, despite increase in staff numbers;
- LFEPAs won the overall and sustainable procurement categories at the City of London Corporation's Sustainable Cities Awards on 21 February 2007.

## **1. LFEPA Statement and Environment Policy**

The London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA) is responsible for running the London Fire Brigade (LFB) and for protecting Londoners from the consequences of major, or even catastrophic, incidents.

We are one of four functional bodies operating as part of the Greater London Authority (GLA). We are the third largest firefighting organisation in the world, protecting people and property from fire within the 1587 square kilometres of Greater London, which has a resident population of around 7 million with an additional 500,000 during working hours.

Our principal aim is "making London a safer city" by minimising the risks and social and economic costs of fire and other hazards. In addition to dealing with fires and other emergencies, we also enforce fire safety laws, give advice about fire safety and carry out various emergency-planning activities.

An integral part of our aim is to improve our services so that they are consistent with best practice within the concept of sustainable development. The Mayor of London has stressed that London must lead the way in showing how a great city meets the challenges of climate change through planning for already inevitable changes (adaptation) and, even more importantly, achieving very substantial reductions in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions to limit further changes (mitigation). We support this commitment and we have developed plans for 2007/08 and beyond to make sure that we minimise our impact by the efficient use of resources and in reducing pollution. Our intention is to meet, if not exceed, the Mayor's targets in this area.

LFEPA, guided by its Environment Policy, shares the commitment to the Environment and Sustainable Development strategies set down by the Mayor of London. LFEPA has worked closely with the GLA and other Functional Bodies over the past twelve months responding to a range of initiatives.

## **2. Governance and Management**

The Environment Team is part of Corporate Health, Safety and Environment Services (CHSES) and co-ordinates activities across all departments in the Authority as well as maintaining links with strategic environmental groups within the GLA and other Functional Bodies.

The management of environmental activities across the Authority is co-ordinated by the Environment Steering Group (ESG), a cross-directorate group established in 2003. This group reports to the Health, Safety and Environment Strategy Board (HSESB) on progress against the Environment Action Plan. Half-yearly reports within Operational Planning department are also submitted to the Corporate Management Board (CMB) and there is an annual report to Authority.

The ESG has responsibility for developing and maintaining the Environmental Management System (EMS) as well as monitoring legislative and technological developments. The overall objective is to extend the scope of the environmental management system to cover all operations within the Authority. Short-term projects are currently being developed such that they will form part of the planned management system.

Audit is a key management tool for the Environment Team. Regular audits have been carried out at a number of Fire stations to assess general performance. These audits identify good practices as well as specific or more general needs, which can be addressed at the appropriate level.

### **3. Sustainable Development**

The Mayor of London has stressed that London must lead the way in showing how a great city meets the challenges of climate change; a key element of sustainable development demonstrated by the launch of "Action Today to Protect Tomorrow" which details the action plan for London in relation to climate change.

We support this commitment, and our plans for 2007/08 and beyond have been carefully developed to make sure that we maximise the impact which we can have on Climate Change, in reducing pollution and harmful emissions and in promoting sustainable development; thereby meeting, and aiming to exceed, the Mayor's targets in this area.

We have helped to develop a number of common sustainable development indicators by working with the GLA and other Functional Bodies, and these will be integrated into the Authority's existing performance measures. Those relating to equalities and those linked to the Fire Brigade performance in making London a Safer City are already reported in the Authority's Performance reports. We have already made significant progress addressing the environmental aspects of sustainability as detailed in this report.

### **4. Impacts and Performance**

#### **4.1 Energy Use and Climate Change Action Plan**

##### **4.1.1 Energy Use**

The Mayor highlighted the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets for the GLA family at the launch of the London CCAP on 7 February 2007. The new target reductions are 30% (with aspirations for 60%) below the 1990 levels by 2025 with interim targets of 15% by 2010, 20% by 2015 and 25% by 2020. The original government target of a 20% reduction by 2010 compared with the 1990 baseline remains the target for the Authority.

Continued Authority expansion (e.g. increased resources to deal with major incidents and emergencies) has led to increasing demand for energy and water. Despite this, we remain on target to meet or exceed the short-term reduction targets.

From 1 November 2006 all of the electricity used by the Authority is supplied under three year contracts to supply "green electricity". Overall saving in gas and electricity costs for 2006/07 (based on provisional data and on current prices), from energy efficiency and the sustainable reserve works completed to date, are in the order of £75,000. Although the trend in overall energy consumption was down, the rising price of energy resulted in the total cost of energy increasing to £2.69m (almost 38%) over the last 12 months.

##### **4.1.2 Building related energy use**

The Authority's policy on energy conservation adopts a best practice approach to energy management applied throughout the LFEPa estate to deliver environment benefits as well as managing costs. The Authority is committed to an annual reduction of 2% in total energy use, which has been in place since 2003.

Work commenced in April 2006 to implement a major investment programme in energy efficiency and renewable energy schemes across the estate to both reduce energy demand and to generate a proportion of energy requirements. The funding for this initiative has been set at £4.4m and subject to the implementation of the schemes identified to date, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy used at Authority premises will be reduced by over 23% by 2010 compared with 1990 levels. The schemes producing the maximum value of emission reductions per pound

sterling spent are being targeted as the priority for implementation. Additional funding mechanisms will be required to achieve the 60% target for reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The detailed energy use data is shown below in Table 1. Based on the latest figures for 2006/07, an overall energy reduction of 5.65% was achieved over the last 12 months, which is equivalent to 664 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. This has contributed to a 14% reduction compared with the 1990 baseline with a total building related CO<sub>2</sub> emission level of 13,926 tonnes.

**Table 1. Buildings energy use data**

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07*
Actual cost of energy (£ million)	1.34	1.48	1.95	2.69
Total energy consumption (kWh x10 <sup>6</sup> )	61.5	57.9	56.8	53.7
Annual % change in total energy consumption	10.18	-5.91	-1.85	-5.65
Total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	159,778	#180,005
Total energy consumption (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	355.7	335.5
Electricity (kWh x10 <sup>6</sup> )	16.7	15.9	15.8	15.6
Gas (kWh x10 <sup>6</sup> )	44.8	42.0	41.0	38.1
Oil (kWh)	73	73	0	0

\*Includes estimated data for the last three months of the fiscal year; # Includes Union St

#### 4.1.3 Building Energy Efficiency

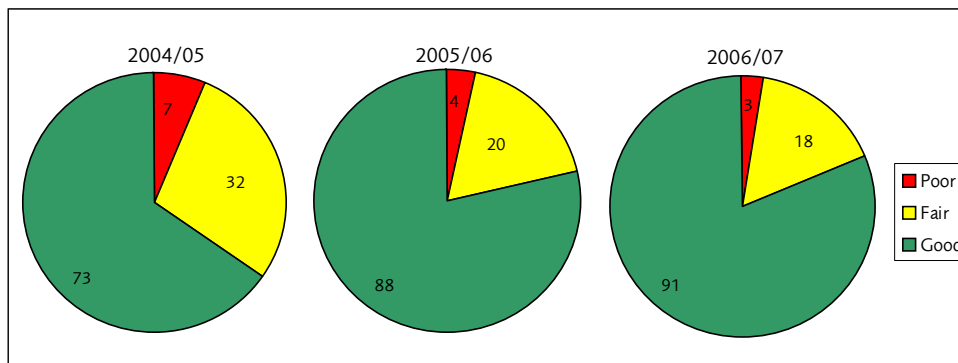
New buildings and major refurbishment schemes incorporate, whenever possible, energy conservation technology and environmental design considerations. This includes the use of the Building Research Establishment – Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) on major projects such as the new Headquarters (HQ) building. Regular energy awareness campaigns encourage staff to be more conscious of the cost of energy and the impact our buildings can have on the environment. In this context, tenders have already been placed for the installation of automated meter reading for electricity meters at all Authority premises that will enable information on energy use to be provided to individual fire stations. Local interest in actions to improve energy efficiency is therefore likely to increase.

Investment programmes to save energy usage have targeted the worst performing stations identified by the Carbon Trust and based on their system there has been significant progress with improvements across the Authority's estate over the last 12 months.

The Carbon Trust benchmark Energy Performance Indicator (EPI) is based on energy consumption and floor areas and this has been applied at fire stations. A site with good energy performance has an EPI lower than 440kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per annum, a site with an EPI of greater than 620kWh/m<sup>2</sup> has a poor energy performance rating. Since 2004/05 the number of poor performing stations has been reduced from 7 to 3 while the good performing stations have increased from 73 to 91 over the same period. These improvements are shown in Figure 1. We are working in partnership with the Carbon Trust to identify what further work needs to be undertaken.

A further SALIX grant application for £250,000 (from the Carbon Trust) towards the cost of further energy efficiency schemes was submitted during the year (and was notified as successful in May 2007).

**Figure 1. Station Energy Efficiency Based on the Carbon Trust Index**



These improvements were achieved through various measures including additional pipe insulation, radiator controls, high efficiency lighting installations and automatic lighting controls.

Three fire stations now have automatic meter reading facilities for all utilities. Centrally, we use "real time" energy consumption data at these stations to monitor the immediate impact of projects, such as the installation of automatic lighting and water controls.

Tenders have been placed to extend this facility for electricity metering to all Authority buildings. This will support increased efficiency in central energy management, reduce overpayments from estimated invoices and provide data which will enable reports indicating energy performance to be provided to individual stations and boroughs. The feedback facility is expected to deliver a 2% reduction in electricity use from changes in behaviour.

#### **4.1.4 Renewable energy**

The first photovoltaic (PV) system was installed at Richmond in 2005/06 and work was completed on a second system in November 2006 at Acton. This increased the existing PV cells in the Authority by 120 square metres. Both systems generate estimated electricity equivalent to a reduction of 11.4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per annum. The operational performance of the PV systems is remotely monitored against the design predictions. The annual output of the Richmond PV system in the first full year of operation was more than 10% above predictions.

Solar heating systems were installed at Tooting and Wellingington during the last 12 months to harness heat from the sun's rays to provide hot water. The two projects are estimated to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by approximately 8.2 tonnes each year.

During 2006/07 the Authority installed two wind turbines, which are estimated to generate electricity equivalent to a reduction of 7.3 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per annum. An inherent design fault with the wind turbine at Hayes fire station has resulted in this unit (in line with all similar units from the supplier) being withdrawn from service. Discussions have taken place to resolve this situation and a replacement turbine has been selected. An application has been made for Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROC – one certificate per thousand kilowatt hours produced) for the wind turbine at Wellingington. Scottish and Southern Electricity has agreed to purchase these from the Authority. The ROCs are sold to energy companies to enable them to meet Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) targets for renewable generation.

The installation of "zero carbon" micro-generation systems to date currently represents 0.20% of the total energy use of the Authority in its buildings.

The Authority commissioned the first combined heat and power (CHP) plant on 21 September 2006 at East Ham Fire Station and it will provide 5.5kW of "free" electricity whenever there is a requirement for heating at the fire station. Since installation, the electricity consumption (from the national grid) has reduced by approximately 22% compared with the same period last year. The plant generates electricity estimated equivalent to a reduction of 9.5 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per annum. Work is underway to connect the CHP to the hot water system to extend the running hours of the unit further.

LFEPA awarded contracts for the next package of micro-generation projects in March 2007 with work due for completion by September 2007. The projects involve fifteen sites for the installation of four wind turbines, six PV systems, six solar heating and eight CHP installations. This package is expected to save 111 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per annum. Applications for £150,000 of grants have been made to help support the cost of these projects (this was notified as successful in April 2007).

#### **4.1.5 Fleet energy use**

The accelerated pumping appliance replacement programme has also delivered improved fuel efficiency in some areas as well as overall reductions in particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>) and NOx (nitrogen oxide gases). The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the LFEPA Fleet have been calculated based on fuel purchased and used by the Authority during 2006/07. During the last 12-month period LFEPA purchased 25,005 litres of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), 1.76 million litres of diesel and 63,944 litres of unleaded petrol. The total fuel purchased represents 4906 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by the LFEPA fleet. The fleet is mainly based on diesel engines in the larger vehicles, but the Authority does have 63 dual fuel cars as part of the fleet, which use unleaded petrol and LPG, and also 6 hybrid unleaded petrol/electric cars.

The increasing demands placed on the fleet have, in general, increased the average mileage of vehicles within the fleet, with a consequent increase in fuel use over the last two years. However, when compared with 1999/2000 the 2006/07 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the fleet have reduced by 20%.

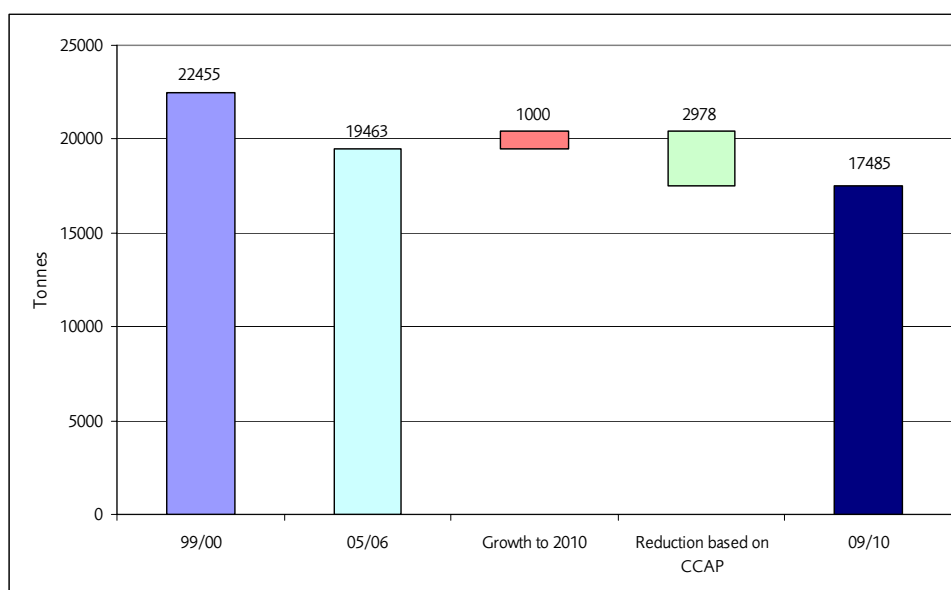
#### **4.1.6 Climate Change**

In November 2006 CMB approved the LFEPA CCAP, which has been integrated into the Mayor's London CCAP 'Action Today to Protect Tomorrow' which was launched on 23 February 2007. The main activities of LFEPA to address climate change by the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions fall into the following areas:

- Energy efficiency
- Decentralised renewable energy installations
- Increased vehicle fuel efficiency in relation to non-renewable resources
- Travel Plan
- Indirect emissions through contractors and suppliers

The LFEPA CCAP pulls together programmes already active in the Authority, which is expected to deliver a reduction of almost 3,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, see Figure 2. At this point, a baseline has not been established for emissions in respect to the Travel Plan or indirect emissions. Programmes to try to mitigate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are included in the respective sections of this report.

**Figure 2. Climate Change Action Plan (LFEPA CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions- Buildings and Fleet)**



A good working relationship exists with the London Climate Change Agency (LCCA). Information exchange is ongoing and a number of collaborative projects are under investigation to support the Agency's objectives. The LCCA also reviews LFEPA energy projects to help select the best practicable environmental option (BPEO), which is consistent with the overall sustainability objective to minimise CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The CCAP CO<sub>2</sub> emission reporting includes the contribution from both buildings and the fleet. Based on 2006/07 the combined emissions showed a reduction of just over 16% compared with 1999/2000. The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the fleet could be calculated back only to 1999/2000, so this represents the baseline year for the combined reporting.

In total the LFEPA CCAP has committed to a saving of just under 3,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> set against an expected increase in growth of the Authority of 1000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> over the next three years. The planned reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is to 17,478 tonnes by 2010, which represents a reduction of 22%, compared with the baseline year and is in line with the Mayor's CCAP target.

#### 4.1.7 Water Use

Overall water use in buildings shows a reduction of 2.4% compared with the previous 12 months; the trend in water use by the Authority is shown in Table 2. Over the past 18 months a phased roll out of plumbed in water coolers has been completed at the majority of our fire stations and headquarters buildings. This sustainable procurement initiative has resulted in a saving of £15,000 per annum on Authority staff hydration costs. Push button urinal controls, installed at Woodside, were well received. Water saving taps have been trialled within Wandsworth Borough and automatic flushing controls were installed at 19 sites with an expected saving of 4000m<sup>3</sup>.

**Table 2. Water use in LFEPA buildings**

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07*
Water Consumption (m <sup>3</sup> )	145,786	147,146	127,983	124,907
% Annual Change	27.87	0.93	-13.02	-2.40

\*Includes estimated data for the last three months of the fiscal year.

#### 4.2 Sustainable Procurement

An ISO 14001 compliant environmental management system (EMS) received accreditation on 29 September 2005 and has now been in place for 20 months. The focus has been to review internal responsibilities, raise awareness with key suppliers and drive the Sustainable Procurement Strategy. Det Norske Veritas (DNV) carried out an external surveillance audit in March 2007, which successfully maintained the accreditation. Arrangements are in place to train a second internal auditor from staff within Procurement Department.

During 2006/07, the EMS objectives and targets were updated, in order to simplify the number of objectives and use our experience to date to ensure that the original targets were sufficiently robust to measure environment progress. Twenty-three Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have been established to measure performance against each target. The options to include these performance indicators into formal LFEPAs reporting systems are currently being investigated.

A training day on Sustainable Procurement was held on 12 March 2007 for 12 members of Authority staff and one external member. London Metropolitan University and the London Centre of Excellence (LCE) developed this training, which was delivered through Camden Council.

LFEPAs won the overall award at the City of London Corporation's Sustainable City Awards and also the Sustainable Procurement category. The awards were based on the three-year environmentally sustainable procurement strategy, which has led to fire engines being replaced to meet EU emissions standards and renewable energy sources being installed at fire stations, as a "holistic approach".

A key contract is the procurement of furniture for the new HQ building. As part of the tender all suppliers were required to meet the criteria set by the Office of Government Commerce (OGC) and have ISO14001 accreditation. As part of the evaluation the bids were reviewed for evidence of progress in environmental areas and in particular, performance and validation in relation to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) chain of custody.

The programme to avoid non-essential use of firefighting foam and where appropriate replace with "training foam" is now accepted operating practice. This continues to reduce the level of firefighting foam purchased. The best possible disposal option for used 25 litre firefighting foam containers was identified in conjunction with the National Industrial Symbiosis Programme (NISP). The containers are emptied and then washed to remove any residual contamination, before they are shredded and the plastic recycled. Any contents and washings are incinerated to minimise any potential environmental contamination. To date, almost 600 empty foam containers have been disposed of in this way. Options to move to other foam storage methods are being considered which will totally remove the need to use the current one-way containers.

As part of sustainable development agenda the Authority now has only one underground diesel storage tank, which has been fully refurbished, all other underground tanks have been decommissioned. The strategic reserve of fuel is now stored in 38 above ground tanks, which have integral bunding.

Discussions have taken place recently with the Government Car and Despatch agency to investigate the possible use of "Green Cars", which is an environmentally friendly taxi style service for use by Authority personnel.

#### **4.2.1 Supply Chain Management**

The importance of AssetCo, as a supplier to LFEPAs requires a partnership commitment and approach to developing their environmental performance. Monthly meetings with AssetCo have re-enforced the importance of achieving the environmental performance indicators within

the contract. AssetCo is now well on track to achieve accreditation of their Environmental Management System (EMS) accredited to ISO 14001:2004 by August 2007.

Work to promote environmental management systems within our key suppliers continued with a supplier forum held in January 2007. Six major suppliers attended and a presentation was made to raise awareness to BS8555 and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Acorn scheme as a modular route to full ISO 14001 accreditation. The feedback was very positive and one supplier is already actively pursuing ISO14001 accreditation.

We are working with the GLA/London Development Agency (LDA) on the possibility of holding joint "Meet the buyer events" as part of a wider GLA family project that provides an opportunity to promote the sustainable development agenda.

In line with the GLA/LDA objective to identify prospective Small to Medium Enterprise (SME) suppliers for future contracts, supplier diversity questionnaires are included with every tender application. We have received over 100 forms and the data was recorded on a supplier database. We supply the GLA with quarterly reporting of corporate spend broken down to SME, Black Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) Women led companies.

#### **4.2.2 Green Procurement**

We identify items on the Purchase Order Management System (POMS), which support recycling to encourage green purchasing. These items purchased during 2006/07 now represent a spend of £225,000 which is an increase of almost 7% over the previous 12 months. Options are being investigated to review items which are likely to represent the least environmental impact, but do not currently qualify based on recycling content alone.

A review of available technology and compatibility with Information Technology (IT) equipment established that there were technical difficulties in using recycled cartridges. We will review again following the move to Union Street, which will lead to a reduction in the types of printer used in HQ.

LFEPa continues to work as part of the leadership group towards the next generation of the Mayor's Green Procurement Code.

#### **4.3 Waste Minimisation**

LFEPa has been working on setting up a centralised waste contract to gain increased control and obtain accurate information on the level of commercial waste and recycling that occurs across all 120 sites within the Authority. Currently waste collection and recycling is carried out using the individual London Boroughs. This makes data collection difficult to set up and there are differences in the running of recycling schemes between Boroughs. LFEPa was eventually able to go to tender in January 2007 when the options to link with the GLA on a joint tender did not materialise due to the GLA. The new contract was agreed by the Finance Procurement and Property Committee (FPP) (Report FEP 1016) at a meeting on 11 June 2007. It will take 12 months to terminate existing contracts and move all LFEPa sites onto the waste collection contract. A waste strategy has been developed together with indicators that were included as part of the tender requirements.

The design of the new HQ will support increased recycling with the introduction of centralised waste recycling collection facilities rather than having individual waste bins.

There is an increasing level of recycling through a range of different collection schemes carried out within the Authority. Currently, the most cost effective recycling options available to the majority of sites is the mixed recycling schemes run by the local borough. Limited site audit evidence would suggest that where these schemes are available they are well used; there is no

hard data to indicate the levels currently achieved. Once the new waste contract is in place and baselines have been established, a recycling awareness campaign is planned with challenging recycling targets. In addition to the mixed recycling schemes, there are a number of other schemes:

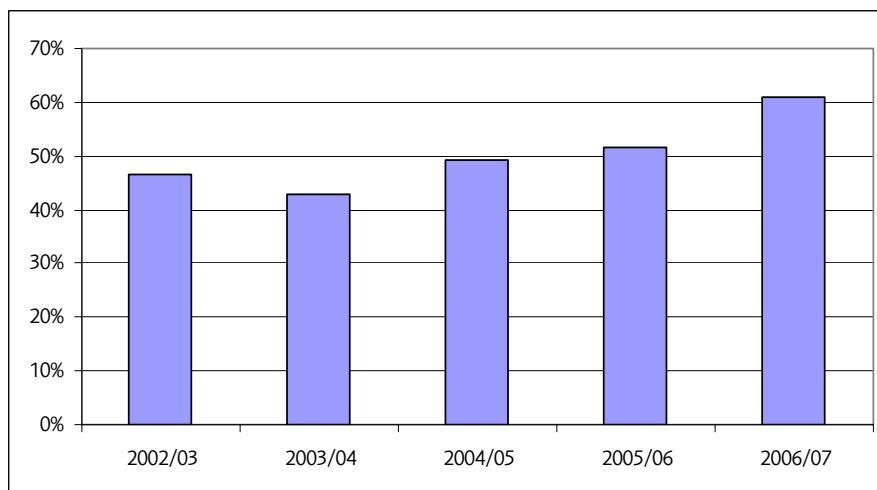
#### 4.3.1 Cartridge Recycling

The measurement of printer cartridge recycling is calculated on the number of units returned to central stores compared with the number issued via POMS, annually. During 2006/07 cartridge, recycling represented 9.5%, which has increased from 6.5% recorded for 2005/06.

#### 4.3.2 Paper Recycling

Paper Round collects paper for recycling and returns it to a paper mill in Kent where it is converted into paper for office use. The purchase of paper from the mill helps to close the raw material loop and minimise on transport costs associated with the recycling process. This system operates at HQ offices and Southwark Training Centre (STC) where predominantly used white paper is recycled. At fire stations paper is recycled, either using individual companies or through Borough schemes. The amount of recycling has continued to increase from 51.7% to 60.8%, compared to that purchased over the last 12 months and progress over the last three years is shown in Figure 3.

**Figure 3. % of recycled paper compared with purchase of A4 paper by the Authority**



As a large volume of paper is removed from site, the maximum level of recycling that may be achieved is yet to be determined.

#### 4.3.3 Uniform Recycling Scheme (URS)

The URS commenced in June 2005 in conjunction with the Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA). Prior to the set up of this scheme disposal of non-serviceable uniform clothing was through local disposal to landfill. Items that can be recycled in the URS include shoes, boots, sportswear, station work-wear and undress uniform. During 2006/07 1.08 tonnes have been recycled compared with 0.32 tonnes collected during 2005/06.

#### 4.3.4 Mobile Phone Recycling

A major mobile phone replacement programme resulted in 500 units being recycled in 2005/2006. The recycling programme has been maintained and due to a regular turn over in phone replacement a further 95 units were recycled in 2006/07.

#### 4.3.5 Furniture Recycling

The Authority continues to work with a social enterprise organisation (Green-Works). This is a comprehensive and fully audited disposal service for unwanted office furniture with a work experience programme for the long-term unemployed. End of use and damaged Authority furniture is collected, sorted, cleaned, refurbished and then resold to charities, SMEs and similar end users. The removal and collection service costs are comparable with traditional removal firms.

The disposal or reuse of LFEPA furniture following the move to Union Street was selected as one of the projects of the LCE projects on Sustainable Procurement. The project aims to provide best practice in model specification, sustainable procurement toolkits and to deliver and promote sustainable procurement training across Procurement Professionals in London. The LCE will provide a free consultancy resource to the Authority on providing the most sustainable method of reusing or disposing of the furniture at our existing HQ sites in Lambeth.

#### **4.3.6 Battery Recycling**

The battery-recycling scheme has been in place for just over two years and awareness to the scheme was re-enforced over the last 12 months to ensure all employees divert potentially hazardous waste from other waste streams. This has led to a 30% increase in the number of batteries collected during 2006/07.

#### **4.3.7 Other Recycling Initiatives**

We have continued to develop contacts with the recycling industries and are actively promoting the use of our waste fire hose for commercial reuse in innovative furniture and footwear designs. Over one tonne of fire hose and lines was delivered to Maidstone Borough Council's Scrap Store for use by schools and community based arts groups as a materials resource.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) run a Forward Commitment programme with LFEPA to target zero waste to landfill from fire stations. The Forward Commitment project seeks to apply best practice to support investment in new products and services, which will remove items from the waste stream. An audit of waste generated at a typical fire station has taken place and LFEPA together with the Environmental Innovation Advisory Group (EIAG) and the OGC are currently investigating next steps.

Around 45kg of cards were recycled after a successful Christmas card recycling scheme at HQ premises. The money raised from the scheme helps the Woodland Trust to create new woods and save existing ancient woods in the UK.

We are re using supplier's packaging in our stores. This reduces our waste streams and thereby reduces our costs in purchasing packaging material.

### **4.4 Transport and Travel Plan**

The major environmental impacts of transport used by the Authority and its employees in work related travel are the use of energy and air pollution. The following programmes detail our actions to mitigate these impacts.

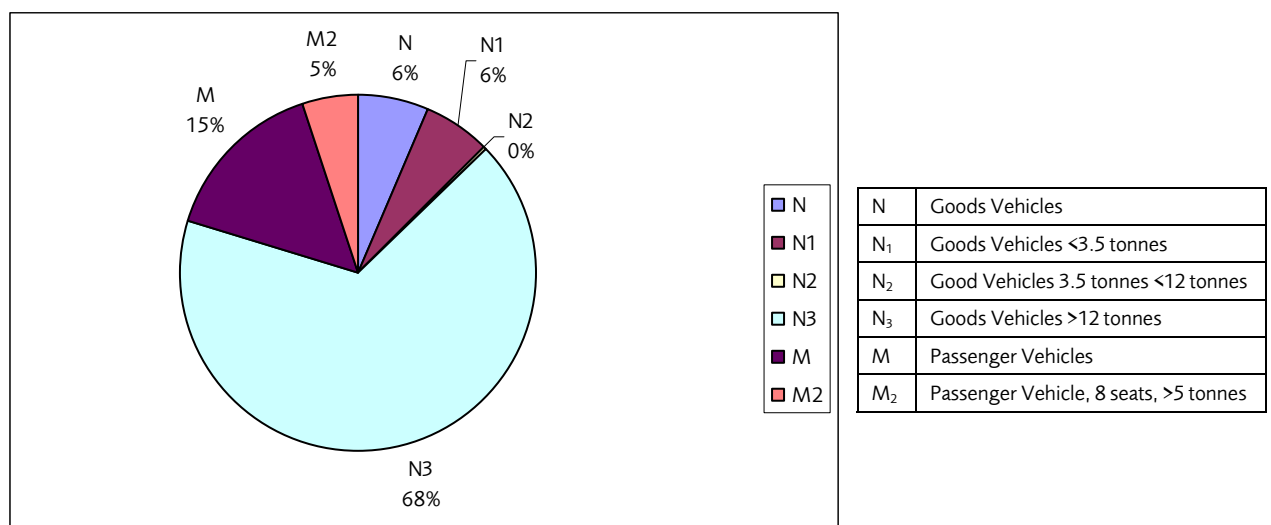
#### **4.4.1 LFEPA Fleet**

AssetCo provides LFEPA with a fleet of 81 cars for use by Station Managers and as pool vehicles for the Authority, 63 of these are dual fuel (LPG and unleaded petrol). The Authority has also has six hybrid Honda Integrated Motor Assist (IMA) Civics powered by unleaded petrol and electric motors. The replacement of the dual fuel car fleet will take place within the current financial year. Officers are currently working closely with AssetCo and are looking to improve the environmental performance of the next batch of fleet cars. A number of new environmentally friendly demonstrator vehicles (e.g. bio ethanol) have had initial trials.

Increased environmental performance has been included in the specifications as a key deliverable for the replacement programme.

The LFEPA fleet contains vehicles which fall into the groups N<sub>3</sub> (Vehicles exceeding 12 tonnes) and N<sub>2</sub> (vehicles exceeding 3.5 tonnes and less than 12 tonnes). Figure 4 shows the composition of the fleet in relation to the European vehicle classes. The London Emission Zone (LEZ) legislation requires vehicles in these groups to meet the Euro III emission standards by 4 February 2008. Almost 70% of the fleet is classified as N<sub>3</sub> and the accelerated replacement programme over the last 12 months has increased the percentage of these vehicles that meet Euro III from 44.3% to almost 65%. Those specialist vehicles not meeting the Euro III emission standards by mid – 2008 will require an exhaust 'after-treatment' system to be fitted; such as catalytic converters or particulate traps. The programme will achieve full Euro III compliance in 2008 in line with the legislation.

**Figure 4. LFEPA fleet composition in European vehicle classes.**



The size of LFEPA's fleet at the end of 2006/07 was 504 compared with 500 for 2005/2006. This reflects the level of change occurring in the fleet during the accelerated replacement programme. The LEZ legislation is intended to reduce air pollution in London, in particular the levels of PM<sub>10</sub> (particulates) and NO<sub>x</sub> (combined nitrogen oxide gases). The impact of the fleet replacement programme on the actual emissions is calculated using the average emission per vehicle to standardise for the variation in vehicle numbers. The emission levels were estimated on mileage data and Euro standard emission levels. The data does not account for static emissions from the use of pumps and other ancillary equipment during an incident. A reliable method for including these emissions is currently under investigation.

The emission data for the LFEPA fleet is shown in Table 3. The impact of the programme so far has been a reduction in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions of just over 40%, which is equivalent to an absolute reduction of approximately 380 kg of particulates from the fleet per annum. The reduction in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions (combined nitrogen oxide gases), based on an average vehicle emission, has reduced by 38%, equivalent to a total fleet reduction of 1.5 tonnes per annum.

**Table 3. Vehicle emission data**

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Total No. LFEPA vehicles	456	488	500	495
No. LFEPA N <sub>3</sub> /N <sub>2</sub> /M <sub>3</sub>	324	332	341	333
%Pre Euro compliant N <sub>3</sub> /N <sub>2</sub> /M <sub>3</sub>	46.30	29.0	17.0	7.4
%Euro I compliant N <sub>3</sub> /N <sub>2</sub> /M <sub>3</sub>	16.7	18.8	18.5	2.2
%Euro II compliant N <sub>3</sub> /N <sub>2</sub> /M <sub>3</sub>	20.1	22.2	23.5	28.4
%Euro III compliant N <sub>3</sub> /N <sub>2</sub> /M <sub>3</sub>	17.0	32.4	46.3	64.8
Average PM <sub>10</sub> emission (kg/vehicle)	2.05	1.71	1.69	1.21
% Cumulative change in the average PM <sub>10</sub> emission (tonnes/vehicle)		-16.5	-17.6	-40.9
Total PM <sub>10</sub> emission (kg)	935.3	835.75	845.50	599.81
Average No <sub>x</sub> emission (kg/vehicle)	11.2	9.98	10.21	7.64
Total No <sub>x</sub> emission (kg)	5105.4	4872.59	5105.78	3779.631

The appliance replacement cycle is, on average, 12 years, during which time any further improvements will depend on the identification of suitable retrofit technology and changes in operating practices.

LFEPA is a member of the London Hydrogen Partnership and funding has been agreed in principle for the provision of two hydrogen fuelled light vans and one hydrogen fuel car for the LFEPA fleet.

#### 4.4.2 Travel Plan

CHSES pilot tested the travel survey, which comprised 29 employees, 24 of whom responded (82.7%). While it was a small sample, the pilot survey indicated that in general, the questions and proposed analysis worked well although there were opportunities to improve some of the questions. Understanding the impact of how LFEPA employees travel to and from work together with work related travel, provides options to manage costs, minimise environmental impact and provide employee benefits. A Travel Plan is in development to manage long-term implications and the increasing costs associated with working in London. Provisional objectives include, encouraging the increase of walking and cycling and where possible reducing individual car travel. A key part of the travel plan is an initial baseline travel survey and this will be carried out initially for all HQ staff in June 2007.

The LFEPA travel survey was updated and finalised in line with the guidelines developed by Transport for London (TfL) to provide a standardised approach to the methodology. Electronic distribution and data collection systems facilitate the Travel Plan survey.

Air travel by the Authority is often the only or most effective method to carry out LFEPA requirements. The approval process for air travel requires justification and senior management approval. During 2006/07 the total air travel was 383,185km, which is equivalent to 86.9 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> and an offsetting cost of £860.95 under the Government Carbon Offsetting Fund (GCOF).

The Authority is working on its involvement with the bike to work scheme. This scheme has tax benefits, whereby staff can purchase a bike and accessories, deducted in instalments from pre-tax salary resulting in savings of up to 50% off the cost of a new bike. The procurement process for this scheme has started and expressions of interest have been received and are being evaluated. The plan for Union Street is to include up to 80 lockers and suitable changing facilities, which will be available to cyclists.

A review is underway of the options to decrease the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from vehicles within the "lease" and "essential car users" schemes. There are just over 200 cars in the "lease" scheme programme, which have an average CO<sub>2</sub> emission of 175 gm/km. Based on an annual mileage of 19,000km/annum this is equivalent to 753 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>.

## **4.5 Incident Response, Incident Prevention and Envirocrime**

### **4.5.1 Operational Training**

Environmental protection training is included in firefighter and management development programmes to ensure that they are equipped to deal with incidents appropriately. During 2006/07, six Crew Manager training courses and 25 Induction training course contained targeted environmental training. Induction training was delivered to 277 uniform and 79 main grade employees.

Procedures and resources are in place to minimise the environmental impact of any operational incident. We worked closely with the Environment Agency (EA), to establish criteria so that the EA become fully involved in the management of any potentially significant incidents. This level of expertise complements the 60 officers who have had specialised training as Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) & Environmental Protection Officers (HMEPO) and who are available to support the risk assessments taken at incidents.

During 2006 the Brigade attended 4044 confirmed hazardous materials incidents and HMEPO officers attended 259 of these. Scientific Advisers attended 21 of these incidents and provided advice on at least another nine incidents. Operational environmental protection training courses are reviewed regularly, with input from the EA and the Authority's Scientific Advisers, Bureau Veritas (BV). Since 2004/05 the EA has supplied Environmental Grab packs, which provide first level response to any spillage or pollution incident. All firefighters receive training to use the grab pack and they are standard operational equipment on all appliances. Based on the success of the grab packs, equipment to deal with larger spills or pollution incidents was introduced during 2006/07. There are now six fully equipped units, strategically located within the Authority, that are deployed for large-scale spillage incidents. The large spill kits include peristaltic pumps, which can transfer contaminated material, containment dams, floating booms, and poly over drums.

We also work closely with water companies including Thames Water, which is responsible for all the foul sewerage systems in the area covered by LFEPa. As well ensuring the effective management of waste water, we are looking to reinforce existing arrangements for information exchange of incidents affecting the sewerage system.

LFEPa has also been active in providing input to the National Fire Service Pollution Control Manual; anticipated publication in July 2007. This will standardise good practice in dealing with potential pollution incidents. The majority of these guidelines are already in place within LFEPa. The manual will be a reference point to support existing operational procedures and a copy will be provided for each fire station.

### **4.5.2 Incident Response**

Fires in the home are a huge focus of work for the London Fire Brigade. Of the serious (primary) fires attended during 2006/07, nearly 48% occurred in the home, and as such, they remain a key focus of our community based fire prevention activities.

We saw around 200 fewer fires in the home in 2006/07 compared with 2005/06. There were reductions in both accidental and deliberate fires in the home.

Accidental fires fell by 88 last year and deliberate fires dropped by 121. The reduction in fires can be attributed to our community safety work with Londoners, much of which has been done in partnership with other agencies.

In 2006/07 there were just 30 deaths in London from accidental fires in the home. This was considerably less than in 2005/06 when there were 48 fire deaths. The number of fire deaths have historically, and continue to, fluctuate year on year. We are on target to achieve a 20 per cent reduction in deaths from fire in the home by 2010

There was a rise in the number of injuries from accidental fires in the home in 2006/07 compared with 2005/06. The Brigade remains committed to reducing fires and fire injuries and we will continue to target those most at risk from fires in the home through the whole range of fire safety initiatives offered.

During 2006/07, deliberate fires account for some 43 per cent of all fires in London. We define deliberate fires as ones where malicious, deliberate or doubtful ignition is suspected. We want to reduce the number of deliberate fires by 20 per cent over the five year period to 2010. Due to a number of initiatives, the total number of deliberate fires (serious and smaller fires) fell by over 15 per cent in 2006/07.

### **4.5.3 Incident Prevention**

Many emergency situations dealt with by the Authority carry pollution risks, which differ in magnitude depending on the size and type of incident. A key activity, in line with the Environment Policy, is to mitigate these potential environmental impacts. LFEPA is working in the community implementing a number of schemes, which are targeted at reducing the number of fires, other emergencies and false alarms through, amongst other things, home fire safety visits, arson reduction.

A number of initiatives are underway to increase awareness and change behaviour in relation to arson. The Safer Neighbourhood Teams project assists the new Police Community Support Officers to identify potential arson targets and fuel sources. "Don't Fuel the Flames" is an arson awareness raising exercise using face to face or target group sessions within the community. It also provides advice on how to protect them from an arson incident. Leaflets are available through the internet, at local fire stations or from an Arson Task Force (ATF) Practitioner and 5,000 leaflets were distributed in less than six months.

A key community safety activity is fire safety visits to people's homes. We set a target of 35,000 home fire safety visits (HFSVs) to be completed in 2006/07, which was comfortably exceeded. A key part of the home fire safety visit scheme is the free installation of smoke alarms when required. During 2006/07, over 53,000 smoke alarms were installed by LFB staff and partner agencies. New Fire Community Safety Officers (FCSOs), funded by government grant until March 2008, started in December 2006 and will target high-risk groups to help minimise the risk of injury or death from fire.

LFEPA is also associated with road safety initiatives such as "Safe Drive Stay Alive", which is a road safety initiative seeking to positively influence the road craft attitudes of young people, typically 16-17yrs. London Borough of Havering piloted the scheme in November 2006.

Projects for information exchange, transfer of good practice, and to provide the opportunity for networking have also been run such as the Metropolitan Police Criminal Investigation Department Training Day. A Borough Arson Liaison Day is also planned for June 2007.

#### **4.5.4 Envirocrime**

Arson is currently the largest single cause of fire in London, abandoned cars, rubbish and empty premises being favourite targets. The ATF was established in 2004 and is currently funded until March 2008. Its role is to tackle those areas with the highest incidence of arson and is participating in many projects linking with partners to reduce arson related crime or "Envirocrime". A major activity is to get the "fuel off the streets" preventing opportunistic arsonists. In addition, the ATF will liaise, communicate with and educate the community, local authority and other public services about the problems associated with arson. Each borough has Arson Reduction Action Plans (ARAPs), which allows the sharing of good practice across London.

The projects target the following groups:

- Key stage 3, Secondary Schools 10 – 18 year olds
- Commerce and Industry
- Housing Associations (caretakers and wardens)
- Borough Councils and those employed by them
- Places of Worship
- Health Departments

The Authority's Juvenile Firesetters Intervention Scheme (JFIS) works with children up to the age of 18 years who have demonstrated fireplay or fire setting behaviour. The Authority has trained 175 advisers, who work in pairs with the child to re-address the fire setting behaviour.

Over 1,300 children and families have been referred to the scheme through a number of routes e.g. fire crews and fire investigation officers, parents and families, schools, police, social services and other agencies. Where necessary, advisors work in conjunction with other agencies to address the fire setting behaviour. This project is estimated to prevent between 15 and 30 fires a year.

The Local Intervention Fire Education (LIFE) project started in June 2002 as a response to anti-social fire related behaviour with local youths, particularly from the community in Tower Hamlets. The Authority has run over 120 LIFE courses since June 2002, engaging with over 1200 young people to enhance their social and citizenship skills. With this experience, there are now nine teams that take referral from 23 boroughs. There has been a measurable reduction in Envirocrime in the targeted boroughs, with a change in the culture on local housing estates away from deliberate fire setting, hoax calls and attacks on fire fighters. After the course, they are also able to act as advocates for the Fire and Rescue Service, promoting their positive views among their peers. The scheme has been the subject of an external evaluation, which confirmed the positive effect it is having on reducing anti-social behaviour. LFEPA is currently looking at ways to continue its successful association with the Prince's Trust scheme after changes in funding arrangements in 2005 meant that it was no longer able to act as a full delivery partner. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) formalised the working relationship between LFEPA and the Prince's Trust, on 5 June 2006. The MoU provides a framework to co-ordinate activities for young people to create safer and more inclusive communities.

A pilot scheme for Young Firefighters commenced in the boroughs of Hackney and Bexley in autumn 2006. The scheme focuses on developing the citizenship and personal skills of young people between 12 and 18. Up to 20 young people will be involved in local community safety events and initiatives to develop general life skills as well as knowledge of the Fire Service. In addition, selected members of staff are now trained initially to participate in running the scheme, which, if successful, will extend into other London boroughs.

#### **4.6 Biodiversity and Noise**

LFEPA exercises its operational responsibilities appropriately and has due regard for the need to protect sensitive sites. It is important that the potential impacts related to fire and other incidents are recognised and that planning and training arrangements take these considerations fully into account. The location of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) e.g. woodland and Sites of Metropolitan Interest (SMIs) e.g. parks, as well as ground water protection zones are now available on the Authority GIS system, (IMapping/Hotwire). Work is progressing to try to develop operational guidelines to inform and/or mobilise HMEPOs when incidents occur adjacent to these sites.

With increasing demands being placed on the Authority it is important to ensure that the potential impact on the community is fully understood. Over 20 environmental noise surveys were completed and the data used to identify the potential risk of additional noise from training activities, such as forced entry techniques, causing an increased level of nuisance. This resulted in the recommendation of sites where potentially noisy training programmes would have a minimal impact. These actions and recommendations support the existing Policy on Ambient Noise (MAN:D005:a6).

### **5. Legislative Changes 2007/2008**

#### **5.1 .Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/CE)**

Anticipated implementation April 2007.

This Directive increases the financial liability of organisations, which threaten or cause environmental damage. It will stimulate the need for environmental liability insurance, which may eventually become compulsory.

A response was made to the initial consultation on this legislation. The main concern is the lack of defence in the legislation for emergency services compared with the existing Water Resources Act 1991. The main defence against financial responsibility will be demonstrating good environmental practice in operating procedures. Extension of our environmental management systems to incorporate operational activities will reinforce our first line of protection in the event of an incident.

#### **5.2 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2002/96/EC)**

Implementation July 2007.

This Directive is an extension of end-of-life legislation to cover electrical and electronic waste such as TVs and radios, and requires collection schemes to be set up. End users are required to ensure WEEE is disposed of through recognised collection schemes.

We have developed a draft action plan to meet the requirements of WEEE and the Restriction of Hazardous substances (RoHS) Regulations, which came into force on 1 July 2006. While there are no direct obligations on the Authority, there are a number of steps, which can be taken to promote good practice in line with the legislation. A pilot for disposal of WEEE

equipment from stations is underway to determine if there are any practical issues with the existing collection infrastructure.

### **5.3 REACH – Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (EU Regulation 1907/2006)**

In the UK the REACH Regulations came into force on 1 June 2007. The implementation of the enforcement powers commences from 1 December 2008.

This legislation will affect the review of information required for safety assessment under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH). It may also restrict unique chemicals or unique applications of the chemicals by LFEPA. A particular concern would be the availability of information to support the continued use of foam for fire fighting applications. A draft action plan has been prepared to address the implications for the Authority.

### **5.4 Marketing and Use Directive 76/769/EEC (2006/122/EC - 30<sup>th</sup> amendment December 2006)**

This amended Directive, which is anticipated, at the end of 2007/08 provides a legal framework to ban Perfluoro Octane Sulphonate (PFOS) in fire fighting foam. It also refers to Perfluoro Octannic Acid (PFOA), but this is not currently restricted. LFB will respond to this consultation as it is on the distribution list. We have never used foam that contains PFOS so there are no direct implications. The Authority has already adopted a good practice approach to the use of firefighting foam.

### **5.5 Directive on Batteries and Accumulators and Spent Batteries and Accumulators 206/66/EU**

This Directive is anticipated for implementation in mid 2008 and provides more end-of-life legislation similar to WEEE which covers all types of batteries and requires collection schemes to be set up and restricts the use of portable Nickel Cadmium (Ni-Cad) batteries. LFEPA is already active in recycling all batteries but a review of Ni-Cad battery applications will be required to ensure that all key applications are exempt.

### **5.6 EC Regulation No 842/2006 on Certain Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases**

This legislation, which is provisionally scheduled for implementation in January 2009, is intended to prevent leakage and to ensure the repair of any leaks of fluorinated (F) gases as soon as possible. The F gases include hydro-fluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF) and their mixtures. Certified personnel must carry out leakage checks at least once every twelve months for applications containing 3 kg or more of F gases (this shall not apply to equipment with hermetically sealed systems, which are labelled as such and contain less than 6 kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases). At 30 kg or more of F gases these checks must be carried out on a more frequent basis. The legislation also covers perfluorocarbons in fire protection systems and fire extinguishers, which are prohibited for sale after 4 July 2007.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT**

An SDIA is not required for environmental updates and reports.

## Appendix A

### Environmental Action Plan 2007/8 - 2009/2010

Priority	Deliverable	Key Tasks	Lead Officer	Target date	Monitoring Position Q4 2006/07
1	Monitoring and reviewing the certified EMS for Procurement	1. Work with Procurement representatives to review and revise EMS	Head of Procurement	Renew Certification, March 2008	Improved objectives and targets approved October 2006. External EMS audit 28 March 2007 completed without any major non-compliances.
		2. Carry out Management Audit			
		3. Conduct Management Review of EMS			
		4. CHSES to initiate, co-ordinate and support interdepartmental EMS audits			
1	Implementation of an EMS to ISO14001:2004 specifications to cover the Property Department	1. Assess Property Department environmental aspects and impacts including risk from CFCs.	Head of Property	December 2007	Authority draft risk assessment completed January 2007. Initiated proposal to extend the scope of the EMS with Property February 2007.
		2. Identify roles and responsibilities		March 2008	
		3. Develop the relevant documentation. CHSES will co-ordinate documentation between Procurements and Property departments.		October 2008	
		4. Establish integrated objectives, targets, programmes, training and management structure.		December 2008	
		5. Audit EMS for compliance with ISO 14001:2004.		March 2009	

Priority	Deliverable	Key Tasks	Lead Officer	Target date	Monitoring Position Q4 2006/07
1	Develop an Authority-wide EMS to ISO14001:2004 standard	1. Validate and update environmental aspects and impacts.	AC (Op)	December 2007	Authority-wide Environment Policy approved July 2006. A draft risk report for the whole Authority was prepared for extending the EMS. January 2007
		2. Update ON 275 in line with F&RS Pollution Control Manual.		December 2007	
		3. Develop the relevant documentation. Environment Group will co-ordinate documentation across the Authority.		October 2009	
		4. Establish integrated objectives, targets, programmes, training and management structure.		December 2009	
		5. Audit EMS for compliance with ISO 14001:2004.		March 2010	
1	Conduct environmental compliance audits	1. CHSES will undertake systematic and recorded environmental compliance audits.	AC (Op)	Implementation 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter 2006/2007	Integrated HS&E audit pilot tested December 2006. Two sample audits completed March 2007.
		2. Carry out risk assessments across the Authority and feedback to relevant departments.		Ongoing	The evaluation of foam use, storage and disposal completed June 2006. Implementation expected by June 2008. MoU with Thames Water to address consent permits for the Authority, December 2007.
		3. Where appropriate, recommend programmes to address identified non-compliance.		Ongoing	Draft response to WEEE legislation presented to ESG March 2007. Consultation response for Environmental Liability Regulations.

Priority	Deliverable	Key Tasks	Lead Officer	Target date	Monitoring Position Q4 2006/07
					Proposals to deal with the implications of REACH have been developed.
		4. Publish procedure on Hazardous Waste disposal			Programme to remove Hazardous Wastes well advanced and is expected to be implemented by June 2008. Hazardous Waste Procedure being finalised for implementation during Q1 (April – June) 2007/08.
		5. Publish Chemical Storage and Spillage procedures		December 2007	
		6. Review Environmental Noise issues and policy		March 2008	Noise and Nuisance baseline and measures to be developed.
1	Communications	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prepare Annual and Quarterly environmental update and monitoring reports.</li> <li>2. Support the Authority requirements under the Environmental Information Regulations.</li> <li>3. Create an internet/intranet website to support environmental training.</li> <li>4. Promote the Environment Policy.</li> <li>5. Support Authority-wide environmental awareness campaigns.</li> </ol>	AC (Op)	March 2007	<p>Reporting is on schedule</p> <p>The energy awareness campaign with the development of intranet information and environmental champions is being used as a model for subsequent programmes to support other initiatives such as recycling.</p>
1	Environmental awareness training.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue to deliver an induction presentation</li> <li>2. Generate induction support information for new members of staff.</li> <li>3. Develop and support an</li> </ol>	AC (Op)	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>March 2007</p> <p>March 2007</p>	<p>The induction training has been updated and feedback from uniform and main grade staff being recorded.</p> <p>Crew Manager training developed, implemented and being monitored.</p>

Priority	Deliverable	Key Tasks	Lead Officer	Target date	Monitoring Position Q4 2006/07
		"environmental champions" programme including a training package.			Environmental Champions programme and web based training are being piloted in the energy awareness campaign.
1	GLA Mayoral Strategies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review consultation documents</li> <li>2. Consider Authority implications</li> <li>3. Integrate into the Environment Strategy</li> <li>4. Monitor and communicate progress against targets.</li> </ol>	AC (Op)	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>March 2008</p> <p>March 2008</p>	<p>Climate Change Action Plan developed and being implemented.</p> <p>Implement programmes to increase renewable energy generation March 2008.</p> <p>Implement programmes to increase energy efficiency, March 2008.</p> <p>Meet LEZ targets for vehicle emissions, March 2008.</p>
2	Authority Travel Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Undertake Travel Survey, site assessments and all background work</li> <li>2. Collate and assess information</li> <li>3. Draft Travel Plan with Objectives, Targets and programmes.</li> <li>4. Implementation</li> <li>5. Monitor progress of programmes.</li> <li>6. Management review of Travel Plan.</li> </ol>	AC (Op)	<p>June 2007</p> <p>September 2007</p> <p>December 2007</p> <p>December 2007</p>	<p>Pilot survey completed September 2006.</p> <p>HQ Travel Survey target for completion June 2007. Draft Travel Plan September 2007.</p>
2	Waste Minimisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish current waste practices and develop clean technology and waste minimisation programmes in line with Waste Strategy.</li> <li>2. Develop recycling options for used cooking oil.</li> <li>3. Promote recycling schemes.</li> <li>4. Monitor KPIs</li> <li>5. Management Review of</li> </ol>	AC (Op)	<p>December 2008</p> <p>June 2008</p> <p>December 2008</p> <p>December 2008</p> <p>December 2008</p>	<p>GLA has withdrawn from the tender. LFEPAs tender was issued January 2007. Measurements and targets to be in place by June 2008.</p> <p>Development of improved recycling programmes and levels of recycling compared with waste volumes.</p>

Priority	Deliverable	Key Tasks	Lead Officer	Target date	Monitoring Position Q4 2006/07
		programmes.			
2	Sustainable Development initiatives.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementation of Sustainable Development Impact Assessment for all major projects.</li> <li>2. Support the use of BREEAM or similar schemes to assess all new and refurbishment projects and develop recommendations.</li> <li>3. Integrate GLA Sustainable Development indicators into Authority KPIs.</li> </ol>	AC (Op)	<p>June 2007 October 2007</p> <p>March 2009</p> <p>March 2008</p>	<p>SDIA paper to CMB in May and on trial in Procurement and Property departments for 3 months from June, review and revise in October 2007</p> <p>Working with GLA to monitor and develop Sustainable Development indicators to ensure synergy with LFEPA programmes and resources. Integrate SD indicators into LFEPA KPIs.</p>
3	Biodiversity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Undertake biodiversity and ecology studies of LFEPA-owned or leased property and land.</li> </ol>	AC (Op)	December 2007	<p>A review of biodiversity sites in the Authority to be undertaken. SSSI/SMI data is available on HotWire/IMapping and plans are being developed to transfer this to the information available to command.</p>

<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985</b>	
<b>List of background documents</b>	
<i>List the documents here</i>	
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<b>FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000 – LFEPA Publication Scheme</b>	
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