



LONDON FIRE & EMERGENCY PLANNING AUTHORITY

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MEETING

**Authority**

AGENDA ITEM

**13(b)**

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MEETING DATE

15 September 2005

DOCUMENT NUMBER

FEP 769

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SUBJECT

**Environment Update & Monitoring – Annual Report for 2004/05**

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REPORT

(06.09.05) by Assistant Commissioner (Operational Planning)

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### **Summary**

This report sets out the key environment issues addressed during the last year and tracks progress through the environment action plan, which is attached at Appendix A.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

That the Authority notes the work currently being carried out to achieve actions in the Environment Action Plan 2003/4 – 2005/6.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This annual report sets out the key environment issues addressed during the last year and tracks progress through the environment action plan, which is attached as Appendix A. Principal issues include the development of an environment policy together with an environmental management system, ems. significant work has also been carried out on transport issues, reduction of energy and water consumption and waste management including waste minimisation and recycling. The work with local communities and other agencies to reduce envirocrime has also been prominent.

## **2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

- 2.1 The Environment Group has drafted an Environment Policy for the Authority detailing objectives for the improvement of environmental performance. This has recently been submitted to Health, Safety & Environment Strategy Board (HSESB) and will be submitted to Corporate Management Board (CMB) and the Authority for approval.
- 2.2 The Environment Group is also working with the Procurement Department to develop an Environmental Management System to ISO 14001:2004 standard. This has been scheduled for certification by external auditors in the autumn of 2005. Progress with the development of the EMS to date includes a Procurement Department specific environment policy, a comprehensive list of aspect and impact assessments and a draft set of objectives and targets.
- 2.3 In addition, Risk Assessments of Authority properties have been carried out in order to gain a preliminary assessment of potential environmental threats. These assessments will be used to ensure compliance with legal and other internal environmental requirements.
- 2.4 One of the ways in which the Environment Group is continuing to ensure that the Authority is managing environmental risks appropriately, taking into consideration new changes to legislation, is by drafting Management Notes on Hazardous Waste Management and spillage control. These notes will guide all staff to act to minimise pollution when dealing with hazardous substances at Authority premises.
- 2.5 The Authority is also in the process of developing a Travel Plan in line with the Mayor's strategy to reduce transport related pollution in London. This will assess current travel patterns and develop initiatives, where appropriate, to minimise our environmental impacts through travel for business purposes and for our employees travelling to and from work.
- 2.6 To increase awareness of environmental issues across the Authority a series of environmental awareness training sessions have been conducted at fire stations and departments within BHQ. It is envisaged that this will increase in scope across the Authority to all personnel during 2005-2007, to include trainee fire fighters and new main grade and craft staff.
- 2.7 Furthermore, as part of our communications awareness, the Environment Group is drafting an Intranet web site that informs Authority personnel about principles of environmental protection.

## **3. OPERATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE ENVIRONMENT**

- 3.1 The Hazardous Materials and Environmental Protection team (HMEP), working within the Operational Planning Department, has concentrated on Environmental Response at emergency incidents and service delivery. Environmental protection is included in the Authority's functional map of roles and responsibilities for officers' development and assessment programmes.
- 3.2 There are now over fifty Hazardous Materials and Environmental Protection Officers (HEOs) trained as environmental protection specialists to attend incidents and advise on pollution control. An operational note on pollution control at incidents was published in 2004 and one updating incidents involving

radiation is planned for publication in 2005 and is currently in formal consultation.

- 3.3 Environmental Grab packs have been carried on all front line appliances since November 2004. These have been funded by the Environment Agency (EA). There have since been numerous incidents where the use of this 'first aid' equipment for the environment has proved its worth and prevented the spread of pollution and further environmental damage. We also intend to introduce a containment kit for large-scale spillage, which should be readily available in September 2005 and also funded by the EA.
- 3.4 A local working arrangement between the EA and the Authority was signed on January 17<sup>th</sup> 2005. Incident Commanders now complete the 'Notification of use form', supplied by the Environment Agency (EA). This form is designed to aid the EA in identifying polluters and recharging and replenishing any environmental equipment used at incidents.
- 3.5 The Hazardous Materials & Environmental Protection (HMEP) team is developing a new fire-fighter decontamination procedure, which is also planned for publication in 2005. New decontamination equipment will be deployed as part of this procedure, which will allow for more effective and efficient decontamination of our fire fighters. This will allow greater control of wastewater run off, which we will contain and then determine the most appropriate disposal method.
- 3.6 The Authority is also introducing more effective methods of extinguishing fires. Modern foams are being investigated which have lower fluorosurfactant levels than their earlier counterparts, thereby reducing environmental pollution levels. The use of foam has significant benefits; class A (Paper, Wood); B (Flammable liquids) and C (Flammable gases) fires can be extinguished more effectively rather than using just water. This can result in conservation of water supplies, fewer pollutants entering the atmosphere, reduced damage to property, and can minimise water run off, which would otherwise carry the pollutants into groundwater and drainage systems. Furthermore, training exercises are to be undertaken with a new mimic training foam that is fluorosurfactant free, thereby further reducing the use of this type of list one pollutant.

#### **4. ENERGY CONSERVATION IN BUILDINGS**

4.1 An Energy and Water Management Report (FEP 648) was presented to the Authority in December 2004. This report informs of the initiatives being implemented to reduce energy and water consumption in Authority premises. It also informs of the intention to include works within the capital programme to further reduce energy and water usage at the worst performing stations identified by the Carbon Trust (an independent company funded by Government with a remit to help business and the public sector reduce carbon emissions) surveys.

#### **4.2 Energy and water performance for the 12 months to end of October 2004.**

- The current performance indicator was introduced (FEP 435) which includes the target of a 2% a year decrease in the use of energy in LFEPA buildings, until 2006 based on a base line of 2002.
- Although energy usage has increased in the Authority compared with the previous 12 months this is due to growth in the number of functions undertaken by the Authority, additional premises (e.g. 2 Greenwich View) and increases in both staff numbers and the quantity of IT equipment in use.
- However, after growth is taken into account the total energy (gas and electricity) usage for the 12 months to the end of October 2004 was 5.2% lower than the previous 12-month period.
- Water consumption was reduced by 9.5% despite increases in staff numbers and organisational growth.

### **4.3 Energy Procurement**

- Both gas and electricity contracts were re-tendered in 2004/5 using the services of external specialists to manage an 'e' auction to competitively source both electricity and gas. There was an improved rate of supplier response to both tenders and the overall increases in prices were restricted compared with market increases. No electricity from renewable sources was available at the time of our electricity tender in September 2004. LFEPA is working to follow the GLA's policy to maximise the renewable proportion of the electricity supply, where this is available at competitive rates, when the contracts are re-tendered in 2005

### **4.4 Renewable energy photo voltaic scheme at Richmond Fire Station**

- Work has continued on the installation of photo voltaic cells on the roof of Richmond Fire Station. The scheme, which produces electricity from daylight, was re-appraised following the discovery of unknown asbestos in the internal roof structure, which limited the number of cells that could be placed directly on the flat roof. The scheme design was changed to include additional photo voltaic cells located on the pitched roof area and successful re-applications for both the DTI grant and planning consent were made. The revised scheme will generate approximately 11,300 kWh' of electricity per annum, and displace 4.9 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. This scheme demonstrates the commitment of the Authority to generate a portion of its energy requirements from zero carbon sources and to contribute to the GLA policy in this area.

### **4.5 Water saving initiatives**

- Water saving devices in the form of HIPPO and HOG bags continue to be installed and water saving devices have been fitted to automatic flushing systems at stations. The down sizing of water meters to reduce the associated standing charges is continuing and funding has been secured for 2005/6 to maintain these important initiatives.

### **4.6 Carbon Trust Partnership**

- The Authority entered into an agreement in October 2003 with The Carbon Trust, an independent body set up by government to help organisations to reduce energy usage and so reduce carbon emissions. Property Department negotiated the agreement, which provides help to the Authority in reducing its energy and water consumption and ultimately reduces the impact of its operations upon the environment.
- The work undertaken by the Carbon Trust has been taken forward during 2004/5 and the Carbon Trust benchmark Energy Performance Indicator (EPI), which is based on energy consumption and floor areas has been applied to all the Authority 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. The result shows that, of the 110 stations analysed, 71 were rated 'good', 32 were rated 'fair' and 7 were rated 'poor'. Therefore, it is proposed to upgrade the energy performance of the worst 7 in the 'poor' category stations and the application of investment in energy saving schemes is based on the station EPI. Improvements are planned for implementation in 2005/6 and beyond in the forward capital programme.
- Agreement was also obtained during the year for the Carbon Trust to undertake further surveys at 4 more stations in 2005/6.

### **4.7 Energy and water consumption data**

- Major efforts have continued in the year to improve the quality of data in the energy and water

monitoring and targeting system, which supports procurement, target setting and is the basis of reporting energy and water performance. The quality and consistency of reporting has improved considerably.

#### **4.8 Review of design standards**

- The review of existing lighting and heating standards has been undertaken with the aim of reducing lighting illumination levels and heating temperature levels to more closely match commercial levels, this initiative will also reduce the environmental impact from the Authority operations and will in the longer term reduce energy use at Authority premises. The revised standards will apply to all future refurbishment as well as any new build schemes.
- A trial reduction of appliance bay heating levels commenced in December 2004 and feedback to date is encouraging.
- A trial installation of automatic lighting controls at Clerkenwell Fire Station commenced in December 2004 and subject to agreement more of these controls will be installed.

#### **4.9 Lighting specifications**

- Agreement has also been obtained for the use of high frequency fluorescent luminaries using triphosphor tubes to replace switch- start luminaries with halophosphate tubes. The effect of this change will be to reduce both the amount of electricity required for lighting at Authority premises and the environmental impact, by reason of extended lamp life available from the use of triphosphor lamps resulting in fewer used lamp disposals. Lower electricity usage and lower lamp replacement labour costs will offset the additional cost of using high frequency luminaries and triphosphor lamps.

#### **4.10 Motivating users**

- Despite the efforts invested in technical fix schemes to reduce water and energy usage; more information needs to be provided to the end users to indicate the energy and water consumption performance of their station against the set reduction targets. The functionality of the current monitoring and targeting system (TEAM) limits the amount of information that can currently be provided to end users. For 2005/6 an upgrade to TEAM is currently being investigated (TEAM SIGMA) which if implemented will assist in the provision of information to all end users.
- Financial information, which indicates both spend and the allocated budget has been issued to all stations from the start of the current financial year.

### **5. OPERATIONAL WATER USAGE**

5.1 Unauthorised hydrant use and abuse of fire hydrants is a concern for both Water Companies and Fire Authorities. . It can create considerable loss of water, damage to the environment and damaged fire hydrants that consequently may not be available for fire fighting. Fire Authorities have a legal responsibility to pay for hydrant maintenance and upkeep in order to provide adequate supplies of water for fire fighting in accordance with the Fire and Rescue Services Act.

5.2 In June 2004, the Authority agreed to the trial of a lockable fire hydrant cap in partnership with both Thames Water and Essex and Suffolk Water. The purpose of the trial was to deter unauthorised third party use of fire hydrants, which can lead to damage, and considerable loss of water. Whilst the trial indicated that there was some success in combating the problem, some operational problems were found in January 2005 that led to the trial being suspended. A number of caps were found to be difficult to remove which could potentially impact on the Authority's ability to obtain water for fire fighting.

Discussions with both water companies and the manufacturer of the device have found a way forward and the trial recommenced at the end of April. Lockable hydrant caps will be in place in affected parts of the capital for the next 12 months, during which their effectiveness will be closely monitored.

## **6. WASTE MINIMISATION AND RECYCLING**

- 6.1 Brigade Headquarters, Hampton House and Southwark Training Centre recycle paper under a contract with a firm called Paper Round. The paper is sent to a mill in Sittingbourne, Kent where it is used in the production of recycled paper. The Authority now purchases recycled office copy paper from the same mill, which therefore completes the loop in terms of paper recycling. Spend on recycled paper for 2004/05 was £45,000.
- 6.2 The printer toner and inkjet cartridge scheme has been extended Authority-wide minimising the environmental impact of the disposal of toner and printer cartridges.
- 6.3 Waste minimisation and recycling schemes have been set up on a borough by borough basis at all fire stations. They are predominately multi-material recycling schemes, with the collection of paper, glass, cans and cardboard. For fire stations that do not operate multi-material collections, a paper-recycling scheme has been implemented. The service providers are the relevant local authority, community action groups or small or medium sized enterprises (SMEs) depending on the best, most cost-effective alternative for each borough.
- 6.4 A Fire Service uniform recycling scheme commenced in June 2005 in conjunction with the Metropolitan Police. Prior to the set up of this scheme disposal of non-serviceable uniform clothing was local disposal through landfill. As all textiles can be recycled and where possible reused, this project introduces a Uniform Recycling Scheme (URS) that will reduce our landfill volume and further demonstrate our commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility through development of our EMS. Items that can be recycled in the URS include shoes, boots, sportswear, and station work-wear and undress uniform. We are currently in liaison with our fire kit provider, (Lion Apparel) regarding recycling non-serviceable fire kit as part of the scheme.
- 6.5 The Authority is continuing to work with a social enterprise organisation (Green-Works), which combines 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 will be collected and can be 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. By using the services provided we are addressing the issue of unwanted furniture throughout the Authority. In 2004/5 over 5 tonnes of redundant furniture was diverted from traditional landfill by using Green-Works.
- 6.6 A new environmentally responsible battery contract was awarded on 1 December 2003 to meet the requirements of the forthcoming EU Battery Directive. The proposed directive aims to recover the various metals used in battery manufacture, averting them from landfill disposal. Our contract has included these conditions in implementing a brigade wide recycling scheme for spent batteries. The tenders were evaluated on cost, a product life-cycle analysis and a recycling scheme. Batteries are now being recycled under this scheme and over 500kgs of spent batteries have now been recycled, diverting potentially hazardous waste metals from traditional landfill.
- 6.7 LFEPAs Major Procurement Unit (MPU) has researched minimising the volume of plastic waste the Authority generates through its drinking water use at stations and at operational incidents, which is currently 250,000 units annually. It was identified that if the Authority switched to a new method of supplying water to fire fighters at operational incidents savings of up to £35,000 pa could be made.

The aim of the proposal was to reduce the impact our operations have on our environment by removing

our annual current purchase of 250,000 plastic water bottles from the supply chain, and make significant financial savings by reconsidering current methods of supplying drinking water at operational incidents.

Research into alternative methods of supplying water for re-hydration of personnel at operational incidents identified a system, which uses a mains water system, filtered via a simple unit which is fed from a mains water standpipe. This system is currently being rolled out to front line fire appliances at all 112 fire stations.

## 6.8 Drinking water at fire stations

- In addition to the above work carried out on plastic bottle waste minimisation, we also looked at changing the type of water coolers supplied to LFEPA premises. This exercise has produced some dramatic positive results in both environmental and financial terms.
- Supplying plumbed in water cooler systems to 130 LFEPA premises has the following benefits over the stand-alone water coolers currently in situ:
  - Reducing transport emissions (road vehicles) by eliminating the need for re-supply of bottled water thus helping to maintain air quality in the capital.
  - Reducing landfill waste (empty water bottles) by eliminating the removal and disposal of plastic water containers.
  - Reduce the cost of supplying drinking water to fire stations.
  - Remove the onus on local managers to organise water deliveries and invoicing
  - Saving of storage space

Each of these schemes reduces the Authority's waste streams, sending less material to landfill reducing cost of disposal and the impact on the environment.

## 7. TRANSPORT

7.1 The environmental vehicle initiatives planned or in progress were originally set out in a report to the Authority [FEP 102: Update on developing an Environmental Policy and Management System for the Authority] on 10 May 2001. In summary:

- The PFI contractor (AssetCo) provides a fleet of 81 cars for use by station commanders and as pool vehicles for the Authority at large. Of these, 72 are dual fuel (powered by LPG and unleaded petrol). The Authority has also now procured six new hybrid Honda IMA Civics following on from the successful trial of a hybrid vehicle. These cars make use of electricity and unleaded petrol as their fuel source.
- The Authority has contracted with AssetCo, to take delivery of 107 new fire appliances within the first five years of the contract, the delivery of these appliances is continuing on an accelerated schedule and the final vehicle is due to be delivered in August 2005. These pumping appliances will comply fully with the Euro III environmental standard, representing 61% of the current front-line pumping fleet. Pressures to comply with the proposed London LEZ by August 2006 coupled with requirements from Health and Safety on Manual Handling and Work at Height regulations has led to a full acceleration of the replacement of the Brigade's pumping appliance fleet. This means that Euro III vehicles will replace all the remaining 112 pumping appliances within the next fifteen months.
- In addition, the reduction to 11 aerial appliances and contractual commitments with AssetCo for the

first five years of the contract will also see the entire aerial frontline fleet become at least Euro III compliant. Three new aerial appliances built to Euro III standard have been placed into service this year and a further three new aerial appliances are due to be delivered into the Brigade by mid 2006. AssetCo will ensure that major participants in their supply chain (for example, chassis manufacturers) comply with the voluntary European Environmental Management and Audit System.

- Before AssetCo was awarded the contract for providing, managing and servicing the vehicle fleet, in February 2000, many support vehicles were over-life because of year-on-year capital expenditure constraints. Since then, the contractor has made considerable progress in replacing support vehicles with more fuel efficient and environmentally friendly types. These include light car derived vans, medium-weight vehicles, 5/6 tonne light lorries and driver training lorries. New support vehicles use latest available technology [e.g., electronically controlled "common rail" diesel fuel injection for better fuel efficiency and lower emissions]. In addition, officers will also be considering the feasibility and availability of dual fuel vans in the next phase of vehicle replacements.
- Under the PFI contract, the Authority transferred to AssetCo control of the three major vehicle and equipment workshops at Barking, Lambeth and Ruislip. AssetCo is working towards compliance with the principles of the environmental management standard ISO 14001.

7.2 The success of the environmental vehicle initiatives complements work currently being undertaken to reduce the effects of diesel emissions in fire stations. Concerns regarding diesel exhaust fumes as a possible hazard have been investigated and the quantifiable risk to firefighters has been found to be very low. However, steps are being taken to further reduce the exposure of personnel as part of continuing improvements to the working environment. The effects of this work, in association with changes to mobilising patterns proposed in the London Safety Plan will mean an across the board reduction in the amount of diesel emissions entering the atmosphere.

7.3 A report (FEP 470: Environmental Update - Low Emission Zones, Recycling and Envirocrime, 18 September 2003), was submitted to the GLA Environment Steering Group that considered the introduction in London of a Low Emission Zone. The GLA Environment Committee met on 16 October 2003 to consider responses to the Phase 2 report and to discuss the implementation issues. Officers from LFEPa clarified some of the implementation difficulties facing the Authority and also showed how fire appliances are a special case. However, in December 2003, the Authority agreed (FEP 509) to partially accelerate the replacement of 69 older pumping appliances and retrofit 35 Euro II pumping appliances with Particulate Traps to comply with the proposed London Low Emission Zone. The accelerated pumping appliance replacement programme has now superseded this plan. Five specialist Euro II vehicles will be retrofitted with Traps to comply with the proposed LEZ. Officers are currently working with AssetCo to draw up detailed implementation plans to put these changes into effect. This programme will ensure that the Authority's entire fleet of appliances will comply with the proposed LEZ standard for 2006.

7.4 The Authority is researching Video Conferencing for future regional and national fire service meetings. Initial findings show that this facility can be cost effective as Video Conferencing has many benefits, which include reduction in travel time, business mileage claims and the associated air pollution along with reduced out of office time.

## 8. ENVIROCRIME

- Arson is currently the largest single cause of fire in the country and in London 64.3% of fires are thought to be started deliberately with abandoned cars, rubbish bins and storage areas or piles of uncollected rubbish, empty premises etc. being favourite targets. Community Safety's Arson Reduction Team is participating in many projects having an impact on envirocrime. For example, the Capital Standards Project involves liaison with borough environmental health representatives and educating the boroughs on the dangers and costs of rubbish and vehicle fires (e.g., hydrofluoric acid

from car fires). This has been particularly effective in respect of council estates and has linked with the work of the Abandoned Vehicle Steering Group where there has been some success in removing abandoned vehicles before they can be set alight. Many of these vehicles are crushed as part of 'Operation Cubit'.

- Operation Cubit is a project that involves links between the DVLA, Metropolitan Police and HM Customs and Excise. It is currently being run in five London boroughs with more planned. Due to dedicated Brigade, Metropolitan Police and Local Authority Liaison Officers' integration at a local level, performance is continually improving. We have worked closely with Neighbourhood Wardens to develop their understanding of fire risks and the methods they can use to identify those risks and behaviours, which may result in fires in their communities.
- Scrap-It is part of the Government's agenda to deal with Anti-Social Behaviour. Scrap-It will provide processes to remove untaxed, unregistered or unsafe cars from London's streets. Launched in October 2003, as a two year project, this scheme has been underway for some time. However, funding for the untaxed vehicle enforcement element will cease at the end of September 2005 and funding for the voluntary surrender and free take back of vehicles will cease at the end of March 2006.
- In April 2004 LFEPA received a grant from the ODPM through the Arson Control Forum of £530,000 over 2 years, to establish an Arson Task Force. The aim of the Team is to reduce the number of non-accidental fires in the top 60 wards in London, (Supporting the 2004/2005 Best Value Performance Indicator 206 NEW– To reduce by 10% the number of deliberate fires by March 2010, refers)

The Team consists of 1 manager and 6 practitioners. Their work is to get the "fuel off of the streets" to prevent opportunist arsonists as well as liaise, communicate and educate the community, local authority and other public services about the problems associated with arson. The Team has so far spent 9 months actively working in 11 out of the 18 Boroughs which house the top 60 wards for the highest number of non-accidental fires in London. Each Borough has Arson Reduction Action Plans (ARAPs) produced for it, which have in turn become documents providing good practice advice which can be used across London.

The results have so far been positive, in comparison with the total All Non Accidental Fires 2003/2004 data to the 2004/2005, and the top 10 wards on average have seen a reduction in fires by 50 %. There has been an overall reduction of fires in derelict (abandoned) vehicles by 27%, 14% in rubbish and similar, 49% in grass, open land fires and 23% in derelict buildings.

- The Authority's Juvenile Firesetters Intervention Scheme works with all children up to the age of 18 years who have demonstrated any type of fireplay or firesetting behaviour; from curiosity fire-play in younger children to deliberate firesetting and arson in older teenagers. Trained JFIS advisors selected from across the Authority work in pairs with the child to re-address the firesetting behaviour through identifying its cause, looking at the consequences of such actions and providing fire safety education and advice to both the child and their parents/guardians.
- Children and families are referred to the scheme via Authority staff 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 effectively address the firesetting behaviour.

To date, the scheme has received over 1,000 referrals. The scheme is currently being independently evaluated by Morgan Harris Burrows consultancy and is due to report at the end of May 2005. Early findings report that in the contact made with families following successful closure of a case, 93% have shown no return to firesetting behaviour.

- The Authority has other ways in which it engages with young people to address the anti-social, if not criminal behaviour, which results in deliberate fire setting or arson and the rarer instances, attacks on firefighters. To address these issues and to help re-integrate offenders and potential offenders back into society the Local Intervention Fire Education (LIFE) project was developed as a response to tensions with local youths, particularly from the Bangladeshi community in Tower Hamlets. Good practice developed by other fire authorities was used and built upon to create the project. A 46% reduction in fire setting behaviour has been achieved.

The Authority has run 70 LIFE programmes since June 2002 and there are 60 programmes scheduled for the coming year. We have engaged and educated over 600 young people to enhance their social and citizenship skills to improve their opportunities for further education, training and employment. There has been a measurable reduction in envirocrime and the call rate to fire setting type calls in the targeted Boroughs. The programme now runs in Tower Hamlets, Islington, Barking and Dagenham, Redbridge, Brent, Camden, Westminster, Newham and Hackney. In the coming year it is hope to expand the programme to Lambeth, Sutton and Merton. The culture on local housing estates of deliberate fire setting and attacks on fire fighters has changed, showing a 76% reduction in attacks in the worst areas. The young people that have been on the programme now see fire setting as a dangerous activity that they are no longer involved in. They are also able to act as advocates for the Fire and Rescue Service, promoting their positive views among their peers. An additional outcome of this work is that we have now seen 12 young people who attended LIFE courses apply for employment within the Authority with two being successful and currently employed as trainee Fire-fighters.

- The Authority is also a Delivery Partner for the Prince's Trust Team programme. This is a partnership between LFEPA and The Prince's Trust and is a Community Safety initiative that engages young people in the community through a programme of development. The young people work in Teams, which aim to help them move into employment, training, education and voluntary work. Each Team consists of around 15 young men and women from different backgrounds and abilities. This may include young offenders, those at risk of offending, and those with disadvantaged backgrounds, people leaving care, those with learning difficulties and people from minority backgrounds. The social inclusion, crime diversion and community engagement that results from this partnership supports the Authority's aims and objectives in both Community Fire Safety and Equalities and enhances the quality of life of the participants.

Following the success of the Programme in its first year in Hounslow, it was extended to two further Boroughs (Islington and Tower Hamlets) in May 2004. During the financial year 2004-2005, 9 teams have been run across the three Boroughs, bringing the total teams run by the Authority since the beginning of the initiative to 12.

Since the beginning of the initiative 158 young people have taken part in the programme, with 103 completing the full twelve weeks. Of these 90% have achieved their City and Guilds Qualification, and 48% have achieved an additional Key Skill Qualification in either communication, working with others, improving own learning and performance, or problem solving. Some young people have achieved more than one of these Key Skills.

Following completion of the programme a number of the young people have expressed the desire to become Firefighters, although none have yet done so. Some have been employed in other roles within the Authority and others have gone on to employment in business and other various sectors within the local community.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The Authority has strived to improve its environmental performance across all its activities and achieved significant improvements in transport issues, energy and water reduction and waste minimisation and recycling.
- 9.2 A pilot initiative for ISO 14001 has been developed for Procurement Department and is currently seeking external certification.
- 9.3 LFEPA's Environmental Agenda is consistent with the requirements of the Mayor's strategies for environmental improvement.

<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985</b>	
<b>List of background documents</b>	
<i>List the documents here</i>	
Proper Officer:	AC Operational Planning
Contact Officer:	AC Operational Planning/Principal Health & Safety Adviser 020 7587 4055/6120 e-mail: jon.webb@london-fire.gov.uk

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	<b>Topic:</b> Authority, committee and panel meetings
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Priority	Deliverable	Tasks	Lead Officer	Resources allocated to tasks	Key dependencies	Due date	Monitoring position at end March 2005
1	Environmental objectives and targets.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify baseline data for environmental performance.</li> <li>2. Develop a suite of environmental objectives &amp; targets.</li> </ol>	<p>AC Ops Planning</p> <p>AC Ops Planning</p>			<p>April 2006</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Annual review by HSESB</p> <p>All targets set</p>
2	Training and competence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop environmental training matrix showing competencies required of staff at all levels.</li> <li>2. Review inputs given to staff.</li> </ol>	AC Ops Planning			<p>November 2004</p> <p>November 2004</p>	Work commenced -all operational staff identified. Working with specialist Groups for non-operational staff.
1	Internal and external communications, including awareness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IAT/FOI to develop a procedure to deal with environmental requests under Environmental Information Regulations 2004</li> </ol>	<p>AC Ops Planning</p> <p>Head of Comms</p>			<p>December 2004</p> <p>June 2005</p>	<p>An Intranet Website is nearing completion and a Comms procedure drafted.</p>

Priority	Deliverable	Tasks	Lead Officer	Resources allocated to tasks	Key dependencies	Due date	Monitoring position at end March 2005
1	Ensure all operational policies reflect environmental objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review Operational Notes.</li> <li>2. Introduce environmental grab packs to all fire stations</li> </ol>	AC Ops Planning			<p>March 2004</p> <p>October 2004</p>	<p>Work ongoing</p> <p>Completed September 2004</p>
1	Mayoral strategies taken account of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review consultation documents.</li> <li>2. Consider Authority implications.</li> <li>3. Integrate into planning process.</li> </ol>	AC Ops Planning			Ongoing	<p>All strategies recorded and integrated,</p> <p>e.g. Low Emission Zones; Ambient Noise – Management Note completed.</p>

Priority	Deliverable	Tasks	Lead Officer	Resources allocated to tasks	Key dependencies	Due date	Monitoring position at end March 2005
1	Emergency preparedness (on sites, not at incidents)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify potential for accidents/situations that may have environmental aspects.</li> <li>2. Prepare procedures for dealing with and mitigating the potential for environmental impact arising from such situations (including formal procedures for materials handling and spill response at sites storing fuel and chemicals).</li> <li>3. Incorporate procedures into EMS, local guidance notes and training/awareness materials as appropriate.</li> </ol>	AC Ops Planning		HMEP	<p>Nov 2005</p> <p>Nov 2005</p> <p>Nov 2005</p>	<p>Consultation scheduled for next quarter July 2005.</p> <p>Premises Log Book now distributed to include key health, safety and environment issues.</p> <p>Includes Asbestos Register.</p> <p>Spillage procedure for Authority wide use to be finalised for consultation.</p> <p>Hazardous waste procedure for Authority wide use to be finalised for consultation.</p>

