



# Chesterfield Borough Council's Eco Management & Audit Scheme **ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT**



**EMAS**

Validated  
information  
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March 2005 ● April 2006

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# EMAS Public Statement

## Foreword

'Protecting and caring for the environment' is one of the Council's long term priorities in its Vision.

Chesterfield Borough Council has taken its environmental responsibility very seriously for many years, and has always been keen to embrace new environmental initiatives. Examples include:

- The use of renewable energy in Council buildings, which includes installing photovoltaic cells on the Sports Centre and bus station and using geo-thermal technology in several new buildings.



*Solar panels on Queen's Park Sports Centre*

- Introducing the twin bin scheme and kerbside collection of recyclable materials. During 2005/06 Chesterfield Borough Council recycled 26% of domestic waste - which exceeds Government targets.



*Kerbside Collection*

- Working with developers to encourage them to use renewable energy in new developments. The Council recently convinced Barratt to equip 10% of new properties on a major local housing development with solar panels.

The Council's ambition is to become an exemplar of good environmental practice and gain a reputation for being innovative and forward-thinking when developing solutions to environmental issues.

Historically, the Council has been very successful developing high profile environmental initiatives. The organisation, both councillors and employees, wanted to turn its attention to its operational activities and deliver environmental improvements on the ground.



A decision was made in the summer of 2004 to implement a corporate environmental management system. The target was included in the Comprehensive Performance Assessment Improvement Plan and it has taken a lot of hard work and effort from all those involved to make this a reality.

This is the first public statement that Chesterfield Borough Council has produced in line with the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme, and reports on the Council's environmental progress from 2004, when the project began, until March 2006.

The Council has made some real improvements in its environmental performance since it began developing an environmental management system, and now that it is in place it will continue to provide the framework to deliver even more in the years to come.



*Ray Russell*

Councillor Ray Russell  
Leader of the Council



*David Shaw*

David Shaw  
Chief Executive



# Section One

## Introduction

### Background

In 2001, a Best Value Review was conducted of the Sustainability Unit. This aimed to identify ways to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the unit. The review identified the need to develop an environmental management system which would assist the Council to achieve its priority of 'protecting and caring for the environment for the future'. The Council began to implement the Eco-Management and Audit scheme corporately in the summer of 2004.

The Eco-Management and Audit Scheme is a voluntary European initiative, Regulation (EC) No 761/2001, and has been designed to improve companies' environmental performance. The scheme requires participating organisations to publicly report on their environmental performance through an Environmental Statement. This is the first public statement that Chesterfield Borough Council has produced in line with the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme, and reports on the Council's environmental progress from June 2004, when the project began, until March 2006.

### Chesterfield and Chesterfield Borough Council

Chesterfield is a historic market town at the heart of the north eastern part of Derbyshire. It has one of the largest open air markets in the country with a Charter dating back to 1204. Its famous parish church, with its crooked spire, now occupies the site of a Roman fort. Chesterfield is the largest town in the north of the county, and is the commercial and retail centre of north east Derbyshire.

Chesterfield Borough Council is one of nine district/city councils in the county. The district covers 6,603 hectares and is predominantly an urban area with a current population of around 100,000 residents. The Council employs approximately 1,200 permanent staff and has an annual budget of around £12 million. The organisation's main premises is the Town Hall, which is situated on Rose Hill, on the periphery of Chesterfield town centre.



Location map of Chesterfield

### Structure of the organisation and description of activities and services

The Council consists of both paid officers and elected councillors. The council has 48 councillors covering 19 wards, and a cabinet made up of nine members, eight from the majority party, each with a portfolio and individual decision making-powers, and one non-portfolio place for the minority party.

The paid service is made up of three directorates (Resources, Regeneration and Community Services) and the Chief Executives Unit. Within these are 14 services, that provide a variety of services within the Borough. All of the Council's activities fall under the scope of the environmental management system. Figure 1 outlines the structure of the Council and its activities.



**Fig 1: Organisational Chart and outline of main council activities**

Directorate		Service	Outline of main activities
Directorate of Resources	Legal, Scrutiny and Democratic Services	Provide efficient and comprehensive legal services to the Council and also support councillors. Provide electoral services and electoral registration, organise civic and ceremonial services and twinning events.	
	Human Resources	To recruit, develop our employees.	
	Accountancy	Provide financial services to all departments of the Council.	
	Internal Audit	Provide audit services to all departments of the Council.	
	Revenues	Collect Council Tax, Council house rents and rates for all business premises in the Borough. Provide benefits advice service, and administer housing benefit.	
Directorate of Regeneration	Economic Promotion	Run a business enquiry service and offer business support, provide a comprehensive valuation, estates and strategic property management service for the Council's operational and non-operational property. Manage and let business, factory units and industrial sites, Chesterfield Market, the Pavements Centre and Staveley Market.	
	Planning Services	Manage all aspects of development in the Borough, from developing the planning policy framework for the Borough to processing and granting planning applications, and enforcing building regulations.	
	Design Services	Provide architectural services, civil and structural engineering design and project management services for new and existing buildings and infrastructure. Manage the Council's energy requirements and develops and implement energy-saving initiatives, and maintain Council buildings (non-housing).	
Directorate of Community Services	Housing	Manage the Council's housing stock (approximately 11, 000 Council homes) with respect to allocations and lettings, housing advice, tenancy and estate management and housing maintenance and repairs. Provide services to homeless people and support and assistance to older people.	
	Leisure	Manage the sports centre, a conference centre, a theatre, a museum, a golf course, parks and open spaces, street cleaning and Bereavement Services.	
	Environmental Services	Provide Environmental Health services (pollution control, home and environment, food and communicable disease and health, safety and licensing). Provide strategic waste management, co-ordinate the Council's approach to integrating environmental issues into all its activities, and run the Chesterfield Home Improvement Agency.	
Chief Executives Unit	Policy Unit	Assist in developing corporate policy and improving performance, as well being responsible for community safety, social justice, equalities and public relations.	
	Best Value, Quality and Improvement	Provide internal services including quality systems, procurement, performance management, employee health and safety and contracts management.	
	E Government and Information Computer Technology	Responsible for PC and network support, information technology training, corporate information computer technology projects and E Government.	

## Environmental Management Systems

The Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) is a formal environmental management system, which can help organisations to evaluate, manage and monitor their environmental impacts. In order to achieve this there are a series of sequential steps that must be followed in an iterative loop, which Figure 2 illustrates.

The Eco-Management and Audit Scheme also requires organisations to publicly report on their environmental performance at the end of the cycle, in the form of an EMAS Statement. Chesterfield Borough Council has prepared this statement on its environmental performance as part of its environmental management system. The statement contains the following information:

- Chesterfield Borough Council's environmental policy,
- Details of responsibilities for the environmental management system within the Council,
- Details of the Council's most significant environmental impacts,
- An outline of the environmental management programme,
- A summary of the Council's environmental targets,
- A summary of progress towards achieving environmental goals.

## Section Two

# Chesterfield Borough Council's Environmental Performance

## Environmental Policy

Chesterfield Borough Council has developed a combined Quality and Environmental Policy, to demonstrate the Council's commitment to protecting the environment and continual improvement, whilst delivering the best possible service to our customers. A copy of the Policy is on page 7.

## Responsibilities and employee involvement

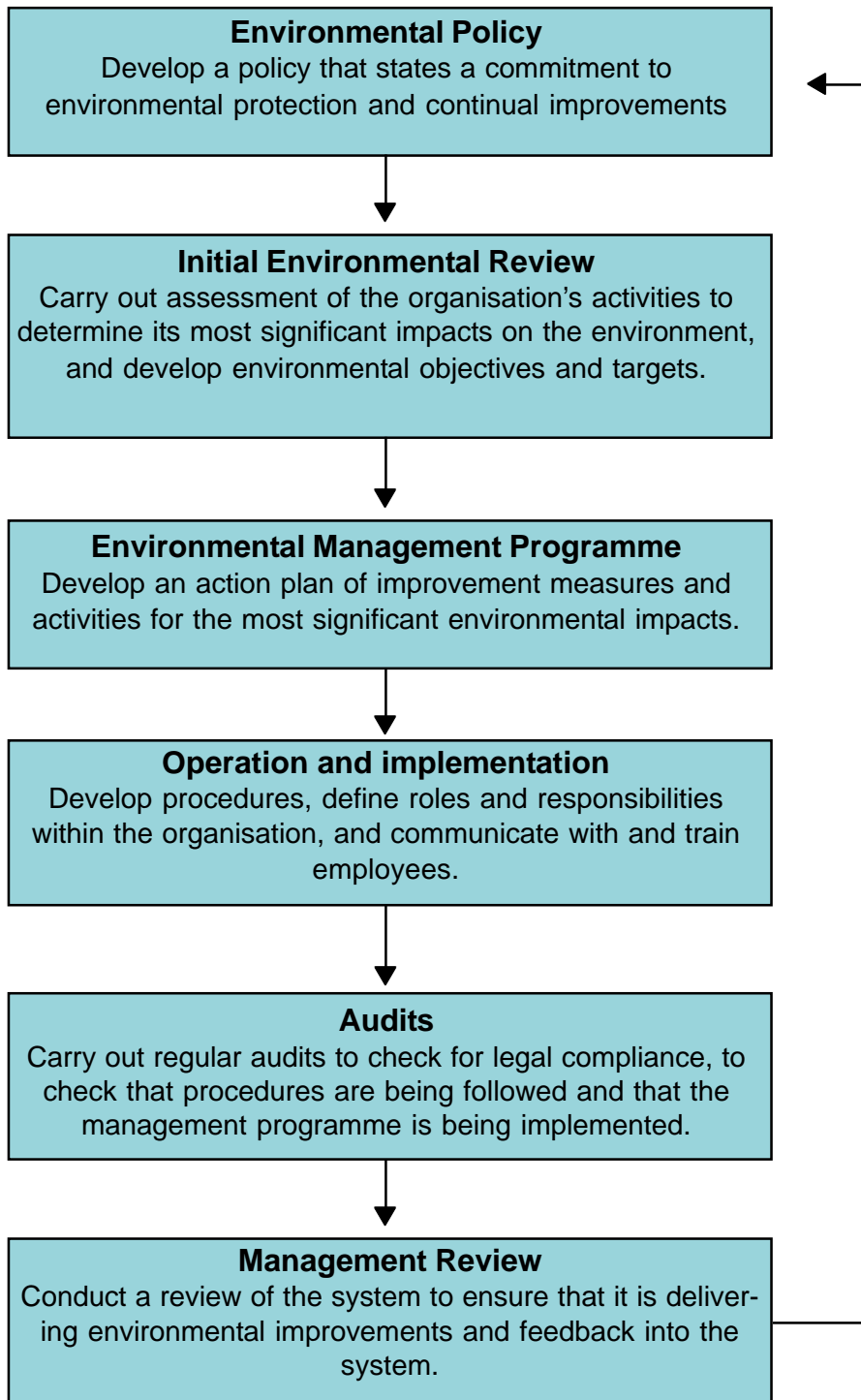
In order to ensure that the environmental management system is implemented effectively all employees within the organisation have some responsibility for assisting in the management of the system. The diagram on page 8 illustrates the various levels of EMAS responsibility within the organisation and gives an indication of how the environmental management system was developed.

For the environmental management system to be successful, all Council employees need to be aware of the system, know what their responsibilities are, and be able to contribute to the development of the system.

Over the last year most of the Council's employees have attended an EMAS briefing session, and an employee EMAS handbook has been written. Regular articles have appeared in the Borough Bulletin (the Council's employee newsletter) to keep employees up to date on environmental progress. All employees are encouraged to assist in identifying environmental improvements, and any suggestions they have can be made using a Service Improvement Form. These forms ensure that any suggestions made receive consideration at the appropriate level.



**Fig 2: A flowchart to illustrate the various stages of an environmental management system.**



# Quality and Environmental Policy Statement

Chesterfield Borough Council's Vision highlights our commitment to delivering best value services through continuous improvement and to protecting and caring for the environment. This document sets out the Policy regarding the Council's own operational activities. For the Council's wider policy regarding sustainability in the community, reference should be made to the Community Strategy.

Our aim is to achieve the highest standards of quality and environmental performance in our work. The objectives will be set out in the Best Value Performance Plan and Service Plans.

In order to meet this objective we have implemented a formal Integrated Management System based upon the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001:2000 (Quality Standard) and EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) ensuring that we will strive to continuously improve the services we provide.

In pursuance of this Policy every aspect of our service provision is involved and there needs to be commitment and understanding on the part of every employee. This participation and compliance with the system will be actively encouraged and led from top Management.

We aim to supply services that meet the identified needs of our customers and the requirements of the specified service provision. We are committed to the prevention of pollution to air, water and land and will comply with, and where appropriate, exceed the requirements of all-relevant legislation, regulations and standards requirements.

Ensuring continual improvement in both the quality of our service provision and our overall corporate environmental performance in all operations is a major priority. Chesterfield Borough Council will endeavour to minimise the negative environmental impact of all our activities and services throughout their lifecycle. In particular we will set and review our objectives with the aim of:

- Increasing energy efficiency
- Reducing emissions to air
- Reducing water usage
- Increasing environmental procurement and promoting environmental management to our suppliers and contractors
- Increasing efficient waste management
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity

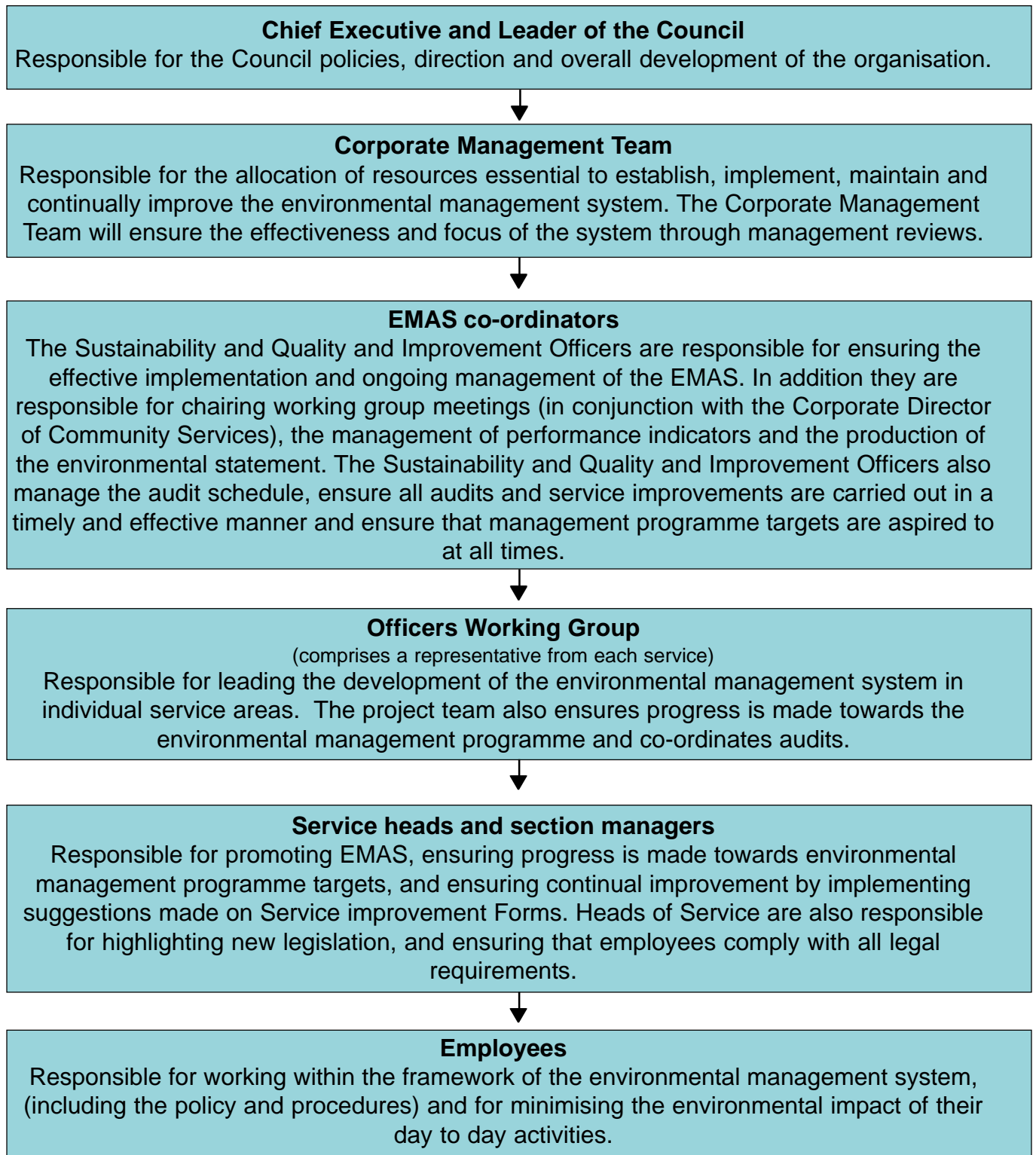
**David Shaw**  
Chief Executive

**Ray Russell**  
Leader of the Council

October 2005



**Fig 3: EMAS Roles and Responsibilities within Chesterfield Borough Council**



## The Council's environmental impacts and environmental management programme

As a large organisation the Council has a number of environmental impacts. In order to identify which are the most significant impacts a risk assessment approach was used to assess the Council's activities and the ones that scored the highest were determined to be the most significant. This approach helps to ensure the Council is focusing its efforts in the right areas.

Having identified the most significant impacts, corporate objectives that correspond to each of these impacts were developed, targets have been set for a few of the objectives (it is the Council's intention to set more quantified targets over the forthcoming year). To ensure that these objectives are achieved each service has developed improvement measures or activities, which have all been collated and incorporated into the Environmental Management Programme.

The aim of the Environmental Management Programme is to bring about environmental improvements. It is an action plan that sets out the Council's intended actions over the forthcoming years. The remainder of this chapter is an outline of the Council's Environmental Management Programme and a summary of progress made towards achieving targets. A full copy of our Management Programme can be found on the Council's website (details can be found at the back of this booklet).

The Council had been considering whether to close Middlecroft Leisure Centre for some time and the decision was made in November 2005 to decommission the centre during May 2006. As a result it was decided not to include the leisure centre in the environmental management system. However, when the

replacement facilities have been built they will be incorporated in the management system.

## Purchasing

Chesterfield Borough Council spends a significant amount of money on goods and services each year. The production, use and disposal of the goods consumed by both organisations or individuals has contributed to a variety of environmental problems (for example, climate change, the hole in the ozone layer, the pollution of our rivers, the destruction of our natural eco-systems to name but a few). In order to minimise the environmental impact of the Council's purchasing it is necessary to purchase goods and services in an environmentally responsible manner.

### EMAS objective

To minimise the negative and increase the positive environmental impact of the Council's activities and sub-contractors through the adoption and implementation of a Green Purchasing Policy.

The Policy is a dynamic one that will evolve over time as new developments are made and new products are placed on the market. The policy will be rolled out across the organisation and specifically Chesterfield Borough Council...

Will only purchase wooden products independently certified as coming from a well managed and sustainable source.

Will not use cleaning products which are petroleum-based, or contain foaming agents nitrilotriacetic acid or ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, optical brighteners, chlorine bleaches, enzymes, synthetic perfumes, colourings or have been tested on animals.

Will purchase food and beverage with the Fairtrade logo where they exist for consumption by the organisation, in vending machines and for sale at retail outlets.



Will not purchase materials containing Genetically Modified Organisms.

Will not purchase peat for soil amelioration purposes.

Will only purchase computers and electrical office equipment that have been awarded an energy star.

Will purchase environmentally preferable paper and ensure that all externally printed matter is also printed on environmentally preferable paper.

Will purchase water based paints, stains and varnishes where they are available. Where they are not, we will only purchase paints, stains and varnishes with a low volatile organic compound/solvent content.

Will purchase the least polluting vehicle that meets our service requirements. In addition we will purchase either hybrid vehicles, or diesel vehicles that can run using BioDiesel.

## Targets

To raise awareness of the Green Purchasing Policy to ensure increased compliance by March 2006.

To ensure that catering supplies are brought from Fairtrade sources by March 2006.

To specify on both housing and commercial painting contracts the use of water-based paints by March 2006.

## Progress

The Best Value, Quality and Improvement Unit, with the Sustainability Officer delivered training to 50 budget holders on the Council's Green Purchasing Policy in February 2006.

The internal caterers at the Town Hall now use Fairtrade tea and coffee. A selection of Fairtrade products (including wine) is now

being sold at the catering outlets in the Winding Wheel, the Pomegranate Theatre, Queen's Park Sports Centre and Tapton Golf Course.

Water-based paints are now included in the specifications for all of Housing's internal and external painting contracts.

Water-based paints are also used for commercial building painting contracts that are organised by Facilities Management.

## Future plans

Review approved supplier list and list of approved contractors in line with EMAS requirements by March 2007.

## Waste

Disposal of waste is arguably the principal environmental challenge facing the UK. Much of the UK's waste is disposed of in landfills. Landfills release greenhouse gases (contributing to climate change) and leachate (which pollutes water). Disposing waste to landfill also buries valuable resources. Waste should be managed using the following hierarchy – reduce, reuse, recycle.

Chesterfield Borough Council produces large volumes of waste each year, which must be stored and disposed of in line with legislation. The amount of waste produced by the organisation must be reduced and the amount of waste that is reused and recycled should be increased.

## EMAS objective

To minimise the amount of waste produced by the Council, and to maximise the percentage of waste that is re-used and recycled.



## Targets

To minimise waste produced by the organisation and investigate new opportunities to recycle waste materials by March 2006.

To compost, on site, all green waste produced from grounds maintenance activities at the Crematorium by March 2006.

## Progress

During 2005/06 the Council reduced the amount of waste produced by 318.5 tonnes, a reduction of 5.51%. The table on the next page gives a breakdown of the waste the Council produced.

Several new recycling opportunities were identified over the past year, batteries are now collected corporately and will be recycled when a suitable quantity has been collected for disposal. Queen's Park Sports Centre also set up a cardboard recycling scheme in January 2006. A new supplier of vegetable oil was found that collects the used oil, which is then reprocessed into BioDiesel.



*IT waste waiting for disposal*

Bereavement Services identified a suitable location within the Crematorium grounds to site new composting facilities, work began on developing a composting area in September 2005 and is now fully operational. Unfortunately figures are not available to indicate how much green waste has been composted over the last six months.

## Future plans

To continue to identify ways to reduce the amount of waste produced and new recycling opportunities, particularly in our building maintenance activities. This is an ongoing target.



*Battery collection*

Chesterfield Borough Council disposes of a large amount of information technology (IT) equipment each year. To dispose of redundant IT equipment the Council employ an approved organisation to ensure as much of the equipment is reused, recovered and recycled as possible. Tables 1, 2 and 3 on the next page give further information.



**Table 1: Total amount of waste produced by Chesterfield Borough Council**

Waste Stream	Amount of waste produced (tonnes)	
	2004/05	2005/06
Waste from Council activities	4596.78	4434.95
Waste diverted from landfill*	1176.08	1019.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>5772.86</b>	<b>5454.81</b>

\*The term *waste diverted from landfill* refers to waste that has been reused, recycled or composted.

**Table 2: Waste (by type) diverted from landfill**

Waste Stream	Amount of waste produced (tonnes)	
	2004/05	2005/06
Cardboard Recycling	99.6	110.2
Fluorescent tubes	0.45	0.93
Glass recycling		12.12
Green waste	1033.81	869
Paper recycling	42.22	22.08
Recycled UPVC offcuts from the window factory*		3.75
Vegetable oil recycling*		1.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>1176.08</b>	<b>1019.86</b>

\* Figures not available for 2004/05

**Table 3: IT equipment diverted from landfill**

Item	Number sent for disposal	Number reused	Number stripped down for recovery /recycling
<b>Base Units</b>	187	3	184
<b>Printers</b>	27	20	7
<b>Monitors</b>	105	61	44



To introduce in the contracts of planned and major work programmes drawn up by Housing, requirements for the contractor to reduce packaging waste and scrap and to recycle as much waste as possible. This is an ongoing target that will be implemented as new contracts are drawn up.

## Water

Droughts over the last 15 years and increased demand for water has resulted in reduced water levels in reservoirs, aquifers, rivers and streams. It's not just people affected by reduced water levels; wildlife and the environment suffer too. Fish die, wetlands dry up and there are food shortages for birds. The Council uses vast quantities of water, particularly in the sports centre, and the less water used by this organisation the more there is for the environment.

### EMAS objective

To minimise the amount of water used by Chesterfield Borough Council.

### Targets

To encourage building managers to take monthly readings of water meters so that anomalies and leaks are identified and dealt with promptly by March 2008.

To investigate the possibility of changing the primary pool disinfecting method at Queen's Park Sports Centre from chlorine to Ultra Violet (UV) by March 2008.

To install auto sensing taps, toilets/urinals and showers in Leisure facilities by March 2010.

To ensure regular monitoring of trade effluent takes place at Queen's Park Sports Centre as required by the consent to discharge issued by Yorkshire Water. This is an ongoing target.

## Progress

Building managers at most locations now take monthly readings of water meters, and pass this information to Facilities Management who closely monitor water consumption and address any issues as they arise. Table 4 details the Council's water consumption at various locations.

Overall water consumption increased for two reasons. Firstly because Stonegravels Depot has been added to the calculation for the first time (historically water consumption figures for the depot have not been available because of difficulties reading the meter). Secondly, water consumption at the Crematorium increased significantly over the last year, this was due to a faulty urinal that has now been fixed. It has not been possible to monitor water consumption at the Pomegranate Theatre for the last two years because of ongoing metering problems, Facilities Management have been working with the water supplier to rectify this.

Table 4 also shows how much carbon dioxide was emitted into the atmosphere as a result of the Council's water consumption. Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas that causes climate change, it is released when fossil fuels are burnt to make energy. The use of water results in carbon dioxide emissions because energy is needed in order to supply and clean waste water.

As table 4 shows Queen's Park Sports Centre consumes more water than any other building, the amount of water consumed is directly proportional to the number of visitors. Comparing water consumption to visitor numbers gives an indication of how efficiently water is being used at the sports centre.



**Table 4: Water consumption for buildings that the Council occupies or manages**

Property	M3 water consumed		
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Beetwell Street Multi Storey Car Park	188	145	91
Crematorium	633	497	1910
Dunston Innovation Centre	1585	1095	1075
Grounds Maintenance-East Lodge	58	63	73
Hasland Village Hall	921	792	839
Holmebrook Valley Park	240	265	291
Market Hall	7200	7672	6935
Museum	1031	873	946
North Lodge	6.5	46	48
Pavements Centre	4591	8045	6397
Pomegranate Theatre	584		
Pools Brook Country Park	140	139	179
Queen's Park Sports Centre	14075	12574	13580
Revenues Hall	954	748	804
Saltergate Multi Storey Car Park	49	66	62
Stonegravels Depot			1889
Stand Road Park	439	208	731
Staveley Area Office	129	121	100
Staveley Workshops	757	1251	931
Tapton Golf Club	726	731	419
Tapton Innovation Centre	1924	1530	1110
Tourist Information Centre	32	37	40
Town Hall	1713	1734	2234
Winding Wheel	1523	2024	1646
<b>Total</b>	<b>39498.5</b>	<b>40656</b>	<b>42330</b>
<b>Tonnes of carbon dioxide emitted*</b>	<b>15.80</b>	<b>16.26</b>	<b>16.93</b>

\*The methodology used to calculate carbon dioxide emissions was taken from the Carbon Trust's *Carbon Management Toolkit for Local Authorities*

**Table 5: Water consumption at Queen's Park Sports Centre**

Year	Water consumption (m3)	Numbers of visitors	M3 of water consumed per visitor
2003/04	14075	445717	0.0316
2004/05	12574	412278	0.0305
2005/06	13580	373189	0.0364



The benchmark for water consumption in sports centres with a pool is 0.0385m<sup>3</sup>/visitor per year<sup>1</sup>. While water consumption at the sports centre is below this benchmark there has been a 19.31% increase in water consumption per visitor since 2004/5.

To help reduce water consumption at the sports centre, the use of a UV disinfectant system for the pool water is being considered, there are several benefits associated with UV systems when used in conjunction with chlorine systems. They help to reduce water consumption and chemical use, however they do increase energy consumption. We are currently carrying out a full cost benefit analysis that will determine whether the disinfecting system should be changed.

The poolside changing rooms at Queen's Park Sports Centre have recently been refurbished and have been fitted with auto sensing taps, showers and urinals, this will also help to reduce water consumption.



Auto-sensing taps at Queen's Park Sports Centre

In order to keep the swimming pool clean, water is regularly replaced. As it contains chemicals the used water is classed as trade effluent. The sports centre has consent to discharge this effluent into the public sewer, and is required to monitor, test and record discharges, this is carried out by trained employees on a regular basis. Table 6 on the following page gives further details.

There is also a consent to discharge associated with Streetscenes vehicle wash facilities. After discussions with the regulator it was agreed that effluent monitoring could be relaxed until the Council made a decision regarding the relocation of these facilities.

### Future plans

To investigate ways to reduce the amount of water consumed when washing vehicles in Landscape Services and Streetscene by March 2008.

<sup>1</sup> This benchmark is from the Government funded Watermark Project



**Table 6: Effluent monitoring requirements at Queen's Park Sports Centre.**

Parameters	Requirements	Comments
Water temperature	The temperature of the effluent shall not exceed 43.3degrees celcius	This value was not exceeded during this reporting period*
pH value	The pH value of the effluent shall not be less than 6 nor more than 9	This value was not exceeded during this reporting period*
Free chlorine	Free Chlorine shall not exceed 5 milligrams per litre	This value was not exceeded during this reporting period*
Settled chemical oxygen demand	Settlable solids shall not exceed 500 milligrams per litre	This parameter is not currently monitored, however Leisure Services are in the process of engaging a laboratory to undertake regular testing
Settleable solids	Settlable Chemical Oxygen Demand shall not exceed 500 milligrams per litre	This parameter is not currently monitored, however Leisure Services are in the process of engaging a laboratory to undertake regular testing
Volume of discharge	Thequantity of the effluent discharged shall not exceed 8 cubic metres for the small pool and 23 for the large pool in any period of 24 hours	Leisure services currently monitor the volume of discharges, however the measurements are not accurate and may be falsely indicating that the limits are being breached. The regulator has been consulted and Leisure Services are currently investigating the possibility of installing meters to monitor the volume of discharge

\* The reporting period is from June 2004 to March 2006



## Use and storage of chemicals and other hazardous substances

Many Council services regularly use chemicals, all of which have the potential to damage our health and pollute the environment. Both deliberate misuse of chemicals and carelessness can result in soil contamination, water pollution and harm to and human health.

### EMAS objective

To investigate the availability of and procure environmentally preferable alternatives<sup>2</sup> to the chemicals presently used at Chesterfield Borough Council facilities (where practical and cost-effective). To minimise the volume of chemicals and hazardous substances used by the organisation. To ensure that all chemicals are stored in a safe and legal manner to prevent spills, environmental contamination and risks to human health.

### Targets

To ensure that all hazardous substances, chemicals and cleaning products used by the organisation are stored in line with legislation and best practice by March 2006.

To assess all chemicals currently used to ensure their environmental preference and identify alternative products as appropriate by March 2008.

To use environmentally preferable cleaning products for cleaning our buildings and to minimise their use by March 2006.

### Progress

The storage and use of chemicals has improved significantly over the last year. The procedure for the use and storage of chemicals and ongoing audits will ensure that

<sup>2</sup> Chemicals that are environmentally preferable are ones that have less of an environmental impact compared to other similar chemicals

chemicals continue to be stored in a safe and legal manner. Employees that use chemicals have received training that covered both chemical use and storage and accidents and emergencies. Spill kits have also been purchased for locations that are storing and using large volumes of chemicals.



Spill kits at East Lodge Depot

Streetscene, Bereavement Services, Pest Control and Operational Services Division have all completed a full review of their chemical use, and put into place systems to ensure that further reviews take place in the future.

Building Cleaning and Elderly Services have identified a range of new environmentally preferable cleaning products, and are currently phasing them in as old products are used up.



Environmentally responsible cleaning chemicals



## Crematorium emissions

Chesterfield Borough Council, in partnership with neighbouring authorities, manages the Chesterfield and District Crematorium. The process of cremation results in a significant amount of pollution being released into the air - the Environment Agency estimate that cremation is responsible for 16% of the UK's mercury pollution. A regulatory regime exists in order to control the environmental impacts of crematoria, and every crematorium is required to hold a permit to operate under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999, which stipulates emission limits for harmful substances that must be adhered to at all times.

### EMAS objective

To ensure that the Council's crematorium remains below statutory emission limits for prescribed harmful substances.

### Targets

To ensure that emissions are monitored and recorded as required by the permit to operate. This is an ongoing target.

To upgrade the cremators in order to monitor emissions more effectively in accordance with government requirements by March 2006.

### Progress

Bereavement Services currently monitor and record emissions from the cremators, and send regular summaries of the results to the Statutory Regulator (Chesterfield Borough Council's Pollution Control Section). The tables 7, 8 and 9, on the following pages summarise the emission data. There have been a number of minor breaches of the statutory emission limits from cremator three (these are not shown on the tables above as they are monthly averages). The fact that there had been several breaches indicated that there was an underlying problem with the cremator. Repairs were

made to the cremator and since then there have been no further breaches.

The cremator monitoring station is being refurbished, and will be operational by the summer 2006. This will mean that emissions monitoring will be more accurate.

### Future plans

To reduce mercury emissions from the cremators through the installation of new mercury abatement plant by March 2009.



**Chesterfield and District Crematorium**  
**Summary of emission data from July 2004 to April 2006**

The monthly average of the 60 minute mean emission concentrations of carbon monoxide and particulate matter recorded during July 2004 to April 2006 are summarised in the three tables below.

<b>Limit values as set out in permit to operate Ref:PG5/2(95)</b>	
Total Particulate Matter	80 mg/m3
Carbon Monoxide Production	100 mg/m3

**Table 7: Average of 60 minute mean values for cremator no 1**

	<b>Average 60 minute mean value (mg/m3)</b>	
	<b>Carbon monoxide</b>	<b>Particulate matter</b>
Jul-04	27.6	2.9
Aug-04	40.2	7.8
Sep-04	52.7	7.6
Oct-04	49.1	8.7
Nov-04	54.9	12.6
Dec-04	54.9	12.2
Jan-05	54.8	11.4
Feb-05	32.7	8.9
Mar-05	43.4	8.7
Apr-05	54.7	10.8
May-05	52.5	14
Jun-05	54.7	9.5
Jul-05	52.5	7
Aug-05	52.1	4.2
Sep-05	52	7.5
Oct-05	51	5.5
Nov-05	55*	5.9
Dec-05	52	5.7

The 55mg/m3 value for carbon monoxide emissions is a default value. This value is recorded when the emissions monitoring system is not working (ie the system has broken-down or requires maintenance). When the default value for carbon monoxide is shown it also means that the particulate matter value is incorrect.



**Limit values as set out in permit to operate Ref:PG5/2(95)**

Total Particulate Matter	80 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carbon Monoxide Production	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**Table 8: Average of 60 minute mean values for cremator no. 2**

	Average 60 minute mean value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	
	Carbon monoxide	Particulate matter
Jul-04	1	17.7
Aug-04	28.9	25
Sep-04	45.7	26.7
Oct-04	50.7	24.1
Nov-04	54.6	34.6
Dec-04	55	43.9
Jan-05	54.4	40.4
Feb-05	35.6	15.8
Mar-05	15.8	21.4
Apr-05	52.5	18.9
May-05	52.7	31.5
Jun-05	54.6	19.3
Jul-05	54.5	16.6
Aug-05	34.9	18.9
Sep-05	52.2	21.5
Oct-05	52.1	22.6
Nov-05	54.7	24.3
Dec-05	51.7	19.3



**Limit values as set out in permit to operate Ref:PG5/2(95)**

Total Particulate Matter	80 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carbon Monoxide Production	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**Table 9: Average of 60 minute mean values for cremator no. 3**

Month	Average 60 minute mean value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	
	Carbon monoxide	Particulate matter
Jul-04	25.6	9.1
Aug-04	25	16
Sep-04	44.2	18.9
Oct-04	49.8	15.2
Nov-04	51.9	72.5
Dec-04	54.7	12.4
Jan-05	54.9	19.7
Feb-05	21.6	20.4
Mar-05	50	32.2
Apr-05	54.9	12.8
May-05	54.6	11.9
Jun-05	54.5	15.8
Jul-05	54.8	13
Aug-05	39.6	12.6
Sep-05	51.7	2.5
Oct-05	55*	2.3
Nov-05	55*	1.8
Dec-05	52	3.3

The 55mg/m<sup>3</sup> value for carbon monoxide emissions is a default value. This value is recorded when the emissions monitoring system is not working (ie the system has broken-down or requires maintenance). When the default value for carbon monoxide is shown it also means that the particulate matter value is incorrect.



# Biodiversity

The term 'biodiversity' comes from the joining of two words, 'biological' and 'diversity', and it means the variety of life on Earth. Biodiversity is under threat from increased agricultural intensity, land development, over exploitation and neglect. In the United Kingdom 100 species have become extinct over the last 100 years. The Council has an effect on biodiversity in several ways. It is responsible for managing a significant amount of open space in the Borough, and also purchases many goods for which environmentally preferable alternatives exist which have less of an impact on biodiversity than alternatives (for example timber).

## EMAS objective

To ensure the Council's activities protect and enhance local biodiversity in support of the published Greenprint for Chesterfield<sup>3</sup>.

## Targets

To develop policies to protect and support butterflies, ivy and lichens in cemeteries and the crematorium grounds by March 2007.

To ensure that planning officers, leisure officers and others have up-to-date knowledge of protected species legislation and biodiversity issues by March 2008.

To deliver various Greenprint actions through the Local Plan by March 2008.

To identify a source of bedding plants that are supplied in a peat free potting medium or a compost that has the lowest levels of peat possible by March 2008.

<sup>3</sup> The Greenprint for Chesterfield is a local biodiversity action plan, which translates national and regional biodiversity action plans to a local level to facilitate their implementation across the Borough of Chesterfield (a full copy of the Greenprint can be found on the Council's website).



Area managed for wildlife at the Crematorium

## Progress

Bereavement Services have developed a Wildlife Policy, which sets out how the service intends to manage its grounds to protect and enhance biodiversity, including ivy and butterflies (a copy of the policy can be found on the Council's website). A policy has not yet been developed for lichens.

The Biodiversity Project Officer from the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership ran two biodiversity training sessions, for Leisure Services and Planning Services in January/February 2006.

Planning Services have included various policies in the Replacement Local Plan to improve protection of biodiversity through the planning process, for example EV4 Protection of Wildlife Sites and EV7 Protection of Habitats.

Chesterfield Borough Council has not used peat as a soil improver for many years, and recently Landscape Services identified a bedding plant supplier that uses a reduced peat potting medium. Landscape Services hope to be able to identify a supplier that has eliminated the use of peat in bedding plants over the forthcoming year.

## Future plans

To designate both Norbriggs Flash and the Crematorium Woodland as Local Nature Reserves by March 2008.



To use, where appropriate, plants with local provenance in Landscape Services planting schemes. This is an ongoing target.

## Land use

Land is important because it supports other natural resources including soil, water, minerals, plants and animals. Land is a finite resource and in recent years pressure on land has been increasing, as a result of the increasing demand for housing, roads and other types of development.

There are two ways in which the Council has an effect on land use. Chesterfield Borough Council oversees all development in the Borough and has the opportunity to influence and improve developments in order to protect and benefit the environment. In addition the Council owns and manages land in the Borough, and can bring about environmental improvements by managing land responsibly.

### EMAS objective

To encourage, through application of the local plan, the re-use of brownfield sites, and the limited use of greenfield sites for new development, and to ensure that all Council-owned land is managed in a sustainable way.

### Progress

None of the actions that have been developed for the Land Use objective have been completed yet; this is because the majority of them have deadlines for 2007 onwards.

### Future plans

To develop management plans for all cemeteries, closed churchyards and the Crematorium by March 2009.

To adopt environmental best practice in the management of golf courses, bowling greens

and other sports pitches by March 2008.

To produce a leaflet containing guidance for developers on sustainability issues by March  
To optimise the use of brownfield sites owned by Chesterfield Borough Council by March 2008.

## CFCs

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are responsible for ozone depletion. Although these chemicals are gradually being phased out they are found in older equipment still in use in the organisation and in some of the waste that we deal with, for example fridges and air conditioning units.

### EMAS objective

To minimise the Council's use of CFCs and other ozone-depleting chemicals and to take every precaution practical to ensure that CFCs are not released into the atmosphere.

### Targets

To ensure all contractors undertaking work on the Council's refrigeration and air conditioning equipment comply with safe working practices in relation to the control of CFCs by March 2006.

### Progress

The maintenance of the refrigeration equipment used by Leisure Services is undertaken by contractors who comply to all current legislation and are appropriately qualified. This is also the case for the contractors used by Facilities Management to service air conditioning units.

## Use of paper

Office-based organisations use significant amounts of paper and Chesterfield Borough Council is no exception. Making paper uses lots of energy, water and chlorine (used to



bleach the pulp) all of which have negative environmental impacts. Not only does the Council use vast quantities of paper; much of the waste produced by the organisation is made up of paper and card.

### EMAS objective

To minimise paper consumption at Chesterfield Borough Council.

### Targets

To minimise the amount of paper consumed by the organisation by reducing the amount used and re-using when possible. This is an ongoing target.

To reduce the amount of paper consumed by ensuring that all new printers are duplex printers by June 2006.

### Progress

To reduce paper consumption, employees are encouraged to send and store documents electronically, photocopy double sided and reuse paper for scrap. To help reduce paper consumption in the organisation E-Government and Information Computer Technology adopted a policy of purchasing new and replacement printers that are capable of duplex printing (printing double sided) in February 2005.

Sadly, despite these initiatives, the Council's paper consumption has increased by 0.2%. During 2004/05 the organisation used 1,985 boxes of plain A4 which increased to 1,988 boxes of paper in 2005/06.

### Future plans

To investigate the possibility of issuing the documentation for certain contracts electronically by March 2008.

## Energy use

Most energy in this country is currently derived from fossil fuels. Burning fossil fuels has a variety of environmental impacts,

including air pollution and climate change. The Council owns and manages a large portfolio of buildings, and uses a lot of energy each year. As a result this is one of the Council's most significant environmental impacts.

### EMAS objective

To minimise the amount of energy derived from fossil fuels used by Chesterfield Borough Council by implementing the Carbon Management Plan<sup>4</sup>.

### Targets

To encourage building managers to take monthly readings of electricity and gas meters so that abnormalities are identified and dealt with promptly by March 2008.

To reduce energy consumption within the organisation by encouraging employees to turn off PC's, monitors, printers and office lights when not in use. This is an ongoing target.

### Progress

Building managers at most locations now take monthly readings of electricity and gas meters, and pass this information to Facilities Management who closely monitor consumption and address any issues as they arise. Tables 10 and 11 show how much energy the organisation has consumed over the last three years.

<sup>4</sup> The Carbon Management Plan which was developed by Chesterfield Borough Council, in conjunction with the Energy Saving Trust, identified ways to reduce the Council's energy and fuel consumption.



**Table 10: Gas consumption for buildings that the Council occupies or manages**

Property	KWh's gas consumed		
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Bacon's Lane Housing Office*			1939
Crematorium	2422396	2267905	2089310
Grounds Maintenance-East Lodge	34962	45446	34938
Hasland Village Hall	192380	199177	201507
Market Hall	1218350	1166093	1094590
Museum	153580	160672	132513
North Lodge	93749	73818	125024
Pavements Centre	162811	157311	154660
Pomegranate Theatre	291207	296997	333253
Queen's Park Sports Centre	3479788	3469896	2955465
Revenues Hall	227740	218813	270087
Staveley Area Office	137104	108666	87426
Stonegravels Depot	19910	18193	26510
Tapton Golf Club	174264	140571	102017
Tapton Innovation Centre	247666	281123	247262
Town Hall	1379507	1223379	1194364
Winding Wheel	714147	720655	684901
<b>Total</b>	<b>10949561</b>	<b>10548715</b>	<b>9735766</b>
<b>Tonnes of carbon dioxide emitted**</b>	<b>2080.42</b>	<b>2004.26</b>	<b>1849.8</b>

\*Figures not available for 2003/04 and 2004/05

\*\*The DEFRA methodology was used to calculate carbon dioxide emissions more information can be found in the publication *Environmental Reporting – Guidelines for Company Reporting on Greenhouse Gas Emissions*



**Table 11: Electricity consumption for buildings that the Council occupies or manages**

Property	Kwh's electricity consumed		
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06***
Bacon's Lane Housing Office*			21985
Beetwell Street Multi Storey Car Park	357735	120972	215249
Crematorium	84366	92601	104672
Dunston Innovation Centre	385626	388925	414050
Grounds Maintenance-East Lodge	90140	10613	10536
Hasland Village Hall	18064	21584	18985
Holmebrook Valley Park	145990	65220	86953
Market Hall	605709	613852	604164
Museum	27489	28948	28625
North Lodge	7810	8458	14257
Pavements Centre	432637	431711	437550
Pomegranate Theatre	121203	39371	31057
Pools Brook Country Park	31201	26819	33659
Queen's Park Sports Centre	1221930	1353966	1033999
Revenues Hall	112004	112131	115233
Saltergate Multi Storey Car Park	220663	176048	209279
Stonegravels Depot*		142481	134654
Stand Road Park	26709	21507	21438
Staveley Area Office	22757	20521	21652
Staveley Workshops	131374	146463	156072
Tapton Golf Club		130560	109415
Tapton Innovation Centre	266875	250104	254300
Tourist Information Centre*		51936	49909
Town Hall	448881	525043	555812
Winding Wheel	124929	272391	61556
<b>Total</b>	<b>4803101</b>	<b>5052225</b>	<b>4745061</b>
<b>Tonnes of carbon dioxide emitted**</b>	<b>2065.33</b>	<b>2172.46</b>	<b>2040.38</b>

\*Figures not available for 2003/04 and/or 2004/05

\*\*The DEFRA methodology was used to calculate carbon dioxide emissions, more information can be found in the publication *Environmental Reporting – Guidelines for Company Reporting on Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

\*\*\*March 2006 data was not available at the time this report was prepared, so March 2005 data was used as a substitute



Despite adding a new premises to the calculation (Bacon's Lane Housing Office), overall gas consumption has decreased by 11.1% since 2003/04.

Electricity consumption, however, appears to have fluctuated, increasing in 2004/05 and decreasing in 2005/6. The increased consumption in 2004/05 was due to several factors. Three new properties were added to the calculation, Stonegravels Depot, Tapton Golf Club and the Tourist Information Centre. The Winding Wheel also appeared to consume a large amount of electricity over this period, however due to several factors outside the control of the Council, there is the possibility that the meter reading was inaccurate.

Electricity consumption at Beetwell Street Multi Storey Car Park has risen significantly over the past year (2005/06), Facilities Management are investigating this and will monitor consumption closely over the forthcoming year.

Gas and electricity consumption at North Lodge has increased as it is now occupied after being closed for some time for renovation and refurbishment.

Both tables 10 and 11 show how much carbon dioxide was emitted into the atmosphere as a result of the Council's energy use. The tables show that while a significant amount of carbon dioxide has been released into the atmosphere as a result of the Council's energy use, it has declined over the last three years.

### Future plans

To complete a cost benefit analysis of installing double glazing in the Town Hall by March 2007.

To complete a feasibility study into installing wind turbines on Council buildings by March 2008.

## Vehicle and fuel use

Several services in the Council operate a fleet of vehicles, and many employees use their own vehicles to carry out Council business. The fuels used in vehicles are derived from fossil fuels. Burning fuel to power vehicles contributes to air pollution and climate change, and can result in health problems - the more fuel used and miles driven the more pollution caused by the Council.

### EMAS objective

To minimise fossil fuel consumption from business mileage as a direct result of Chesterfield Borough Council operations and to work with our contractors to address the environmental impact of their vehicles.

To minimise the fossil fuel consumption of our plant and machinery.

### Targets

To minimise casual and essential mileage within the organisation by ensuring trips are minimised and vehicle sharing is promoted where applicable. This is an ongoing target.

To extend the use of BioDiesel to all Landscape Services and Streetscene fleet vehicles by March 2008.

To consider the relocation of the Ranger Service from a central location at Tapton Park Golf Course to Pools Brook Country Park and Holmebrook Valley Park by March 2006.

### Progress

The table below shows that employee mileage has decreased by 7.52%, this is a reduction of 25,635 miles over the past year. Despite the overall decrease in mileage, there has in fact been an increase in mileage in two of the four directorates. The reasons for these increases will be investigated so that steps can be taken to ensure future reductions are made.



**Table 12: Mileage of Essential and Casual drivers**

Directorate	Year	
	2004/05	2005/06
Resources	34369	26155
Regeneration	68141	71380
Community Services	228475	205642
Chief Executive Unit	9939	12112
<b>Total</b>	<b>340924</b>	<b>315289</b>
<b>Tonnes of carbon dioxide emitted*</b>	<b>91.05</b>	<b>84.7</b>

\*The DEFRA methodology was used to calculate carbon dioxide emissions, more information can be found in the publication Environmental Reporting – Guidelines for Company Reporting on Greenhouse Gas Emissions

**Table 13: Fuel consumption of fleet vehicles (litres)**

Service	Year	
	2004/05	2005/06
Bereavement Services	1065	1601
Community Housing	5248	6826
Design Services*		4026
Economic Promotion	614	650
Environmental Services	3310	5720
Landscape Services	25336	32384
Leisure Services	9706	7420
Operational Services Division	142364	134911
Streetscene	62204	65365
<b>Total litres used</b>	<b>249847</b>	<b>258903</b>
<b>Tonnes of carbon dioxide emitted**</b>	<b>650.54</b>	<b>680.17</b>

\*The DEFRA methodology was used to calculate carbon dioxide emissions, more information can be found in the publication Environmental Reporting – Guidelines for Company Reporting on Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Table 13 shows that fuel consumption within the organisation has increased by 3.62% since 2004/05, there is also a corresponding increase in carbon dioxide emissions. This increase is in part due to the fact that Design Services are included in the calculations for

2005/06 but not included in the 2004/05 calculations. The reasons for the remainder of the increase are currently unclear, and will be investigated so that actions can be developed to reduce fuel consumption over the forthcoming year.



Despite the overall increase in fuel consumption, two services (Operational Services Division and Leisure Services) have reduced their fuel consumption. Operational Services Division has the largest fleet of vehicles in the organisation (123 vehicles) and therefore uses the most fuel. Since 2003/04 Operational Services Division has reduced its fuel consumption by 15.37% due to the implementation of Project CHRIS and GPS software that reduces travel by allocating and scheduling work more efficiently.

Leisure Services have altered their working practices and now have static rangers at Pools Brook Country Park, which will have gone some way to reducing the amount of travelling the rangers need to do. However the main reason that fuel use has decreased is because the rangers no longer unlock and lock the parks, this is now done by a contractor, which means that reduction in fuel use can not really be claimed as an environmental improvement.

As with employee mileage, the Council will make reducing fuel consumption a priority during 2006/07.

The majority of Landscape Services and Streetscene's fleet can now use BioDiesel, however there is currently only one supplier in the Borough, so operatives only use Biodiesel when they are working near the fuel station (this is in order to avoid unnecessary trips).

## Future plans

To send employees who drive Council vehicles on an advanced driver training course (fuel conservation techniques are taught on this course) by March 2007.

To develop a Green Travel Plan for the Council by January 2007.



## Section Three

# Accidents, Incidents, Comments and Complaints

### Environmental accidents and incidents

Despite taking all necessary precautions when using chemicals and fuel oils, accidents and incidents can sometimes happen. If they are not dealt with rapidly and in the proper manner, they could have disastrous environmental consequences.

Since June 2005, there have been four minor incidents involving fuel /oil spills. These were cleaned up immediately by Council employees with spill kits. There were also two incidents at Queen's Park in the lake. The first was a diesel spill from a tug that was working in the lake, the second was as a result of vandalism, where paint was thrown into the lake. The Environment Agency and the RSPCA were contacted on both occasions to assist with clean-up operations. No incidents were reported in 2006.

### Environmental comments and complaints

The Council takes any comments or complaints that it receives regarding its environmental performance very seriously. All correspondence is monitored and recorded so that the performance of the Council can be assessed.

The Council receives a significant amount of environmental complaints, these fall into two categories. They are either complaints about the Council's environmental performance, or they are environmental health complaints. Environmental health complaints are

complaints made by members of the public that relate to the organisation's statutory duty to deal with environmental nuisance like fly tipping and litter. As such, these complaints are not related to the Council's environmental performance and so have not been included in the review of environmental comments and complaints.

The Council has received 38 complaints relating to environmental performance since June 2005, which have varied in nature.



## Section Four

# Conclusions

Climate change is the biggest environmental challenge facing the world today and many of the Council's activities contribute to this problem. A specific objective was not developed to reduce the Council's contribution to climate change; instead objectives were developed for each of the activities that can contribute to the issue. The Council's overall contribution to climate change can be analysed by calculating how much carbon dioxide is released by each activity and adding them together to give a total.

**Table 14: Total carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes)**

Emission source	Year	
	2004/05	2005/06
Water	16.26	16.93
Gas	2004.26	1849.8
Electricity	2172.46	2040.38
Mileage	91.05	84.7
Fuel	650.54	680.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>4934</b>	<b>4671.98</b>

As table 14 shows, the Council's carbon dioxide emissions have fallen by 262.59 tonnes over the last two years, a 5.32% reduction. This is a significant achievement and one that the Council is proud of.

In addition to reducing overall carbon dioxide emissions, other improvements have been made.

We have:

- Reduced the amount of waste produced,
- Taken positive steps to protect local biodiversity,

- Fitted auto sensing taps, toilets and urinals in the refurbished changing rooms at Queen's Park Sports Centre,
- Identified new recycling and composting opportunities,
- Reduced energy consumption,
- Reduced employee mileage,
- And now use environmentally preferable chemicals where possible and water-based paints.

The development of the environmental management system has been key in helping to deliver these environmental improvements, and the Council is keen to ensure that the system continues to deliver improvements.

While it is important to recognise our successes, it is also important to recognise that there are some areas where performance needs to be improved. The three areas where there is a need for improvement in the Council's performance are paper use, employee mileage and fleet fuel consumption. To ensure that improvements are made in these areas these will be EMAS priorities during 2006/07.



## Section Five

# Further information and contact details

If you would like a copy of the Environmental Statement, the Environmental Management Programme or the Greenprint for Chesterfield, they can be accessed on line at [www.chesterfield.gov.uk](http://www.chesterfield.gov.uk).

If you would like any further information or a paper copy of any of the EMAS documents then please contact either of the following officers:

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Sustainability Officer  
Tel 01246 345765  
E-mail [charlotte.winnert@chesterfield.gov.uk](mailto:charlotte.winnert@chesterfield.gov.uk)

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Best Value, Quality and Improvement Officer  
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E-mail [karen.brown@chesterfield.gov.uk](mailto:karen.brown@chesterfield.gov.uk)

If you'd prefer to contact us by post then address your letter to either officer and post it to:

Chesterfield Borough Council  
Town Hall, Rose Hill  
Chesterfield,  
Derbyshire S40 1LP

## Section Six

# Verification

Further to consideration of the documentation, data and information resulting from the Council's internal procedures examined during the verification process, it is evident that the environmental policy, programme, management system, review (or audit procedure) and environmental statement meet the requirements of Regulation 761/01 (The EMAS Regulation).

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Verifier number UK - V - 0007

