

**Appendix 3 - Leicester's Environmental Statement April 2003 -
March 2004**

**An Environmental Statement for the Eco-Management & Audit
Scheme (EMAS)**

Statement from Chief Executive and Leader of the Council

Leicester City Council is committed to protecting and improving the local environment and playing its part in seeking solutions to global problems.

EMAS (Eco Management and Audit Scheme) encourages Leicester City Council to put environmental considerations at the heart of its policy making and service provision and set targets for continuous improvement in its environmental performance. EMAS also enables the Council to promote environmental awareness and set an example of good environmental practice.

Leicester City Council is registered for EMAS and this environmental statement is produced so that the people of Leicester can judge the environmental performance of their council.

This environmental statement explains the structure of our environmental management system, the targets we have set for improved environmental performance and the progress made towards those targets.

Leicester City Council has been registered to EMAS since 1999, and this is the 7th environmental statement that covers the period April 2003 – March 2004. EMAS is an exacting European regulation awarded to only two other major cities in England. To retain this registration we all need to pull together to improve our environment and make it more sustainable.

We welcome your comments and feedback on our environmental performance and this statement.

Leader

Cllr Ross Willmott

Chief Executive

Rodney Green

The City of Leicester and Leicester City Council Background Information

The City of Leicester covers an area of over 7,300 hectares and has a population of around 280,000. It is a multi-racial city, with over a third of the population being of ethnic minority origin; a large student population is associated with its two universities.

Since April 1997, Leicester City Council has been a unitary authority, responsible for providing services such as household waste collection, environmental health, education, libraries, social services, housing, museums, leisure centres, roads, planning, parks, and street cleaning.

The City Council has 54 Councillors, elected from 22 wards. The Council's Cabinet oversees the provision of Council services. Cabinet portfolios are scrutinised by the following Scrutiny Committees:

- Education and Lifelong Learning,
- Health & Social Care,
- Leisure & Environment,
- Housing,
- Resources & Equal Opportunities,
- Strategic Planning and Regeneration.

The City Council's main offices are located at New Walk Centre. Along with a group of other office buildings nearby, these are known collectively as the "main administrative buildings". Direct service organisations are run from the Council's main depot at Leycroft Road.

Leicester City Council employs approximately 15,600 staff (including manual workers and teachers) within six different departments:

Chief Executive's Office
Resources, Access & Diversity
Housing
Regeneration & Culture
Social Care & Health
Education & Life Long Learning

Leicester City Council and the Environment

For many years Leicester City Council has played an active role in encouraging and supporting measures which protect our environment. In 2000, Leicester City Council was awarded Beacon Council status for 'Maintaining a Quality Environment'.

The recently adopted corporate direction aims to make Leicester more attractive for our diverse communities to live, work and invest in. The corporate direction has two strategic objectives. The second objective specifically considers the environment:

“To improve our environment to make local neighbourhoods and the city centre places for people to be proud of”

In order to achieve our strategic objectives, nine key priorities have been identified. The second priority relates specifically to sustainable development:

“Make our city’s developments sustainable so that we do not close down choices for our children and grandchildren”

EMAS has an important role to play in delivering both the strategic objective and the key priority.

EMAS

To ensure that these measures are monitored, maintained and improved wherever possible, the Council has adopted the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme or EMAS in short. This European scheme helps the Council to manage and improve its own environmental performance, allowing the authority to move further towards its goal of achieving sustainable development in everything it does.

All Council services and eighteen schools are included within one corporate EMAS system. Work continues to bring more schools into the corporate system.

Leicester City Council first became registered to EMAS in July 1999. This is our seventh Environmental Statement, covering the period April 2003-March 2004. It has been checked by an independent verifier to ensure compliance with the EMAS scheme.

Environmental Policy

Our Environmental Policy is presented below and was agreed by elected councillors on the 15th March 2004.

Leicester City Council's strategic objective is to improve our environment to make local neighbourhoods and the city centre places for people to be proud of. The Environmental Policy highlights our aims and the principles to which we are working to ensure that we play our part in creating a better environment for generations to come.

Our Aims

Improving our environment

Wherever possible, we will make continual, measurable progress in our environmental performance, reduce our own environmental impact and improve the environment for Leicester, whilst maintaining the city's economic viability.

Environmental Legislation

We will fulfil our statutory environmental responsibilities and use our influence in Leicester to bring about improved environmental performance. We will also ensure that all city council operations and activities carried out on behalf of the council, comply with or exceed all statutory environmental requirements.

Protecting our Environment

We will aim to improve our own environmental performance and to influence improvement in Leicester, by adopting the principles of best practice and best technology wherever possible. We shall do this through:-

the wise use of energy water and other natural resources

We will conserve energy and other natural resources by adopting water and energy-saving measures in council buildings and reducing the amount of fuel used by vehicles on council business. We will encourage the conservation of energy in Leicester's buildings.

the wise use of manufactured materials

We will aim to purchase goods and materials that can be manufactured and disposed of in an environmentally sustainable way. We will aim to reduce the volume of paper used in the council and ensure that we buy paper that maximises recycling and minimises environmental damage throughout its whole life cycle.

minimising and safely disposing of waste

We will reduce the amount of waste produced by the council and provide opportunities and facilities to maximise the quantity of both the council's own waste and waste arising from Leicester that is recycled.

avoiding pollution

We will minimise the release of any pollutant that may cause environmental damage to air, water or land including noise pollution and damage to our built heritage. We will do this by controlling our own activities and by using our statutory powers to influence activities in the city. We will seek to improve air

quality in the city through traffic management, to reduce emissions from council buildings and aim to run a cleaner vehicle fleet.

enhancing open space and the natural environment

We will protect and, where possible, enhance the quality of Leicester's natural environment and quantity of open space. We will ensure that prime wildlife sites are retained and that open space is retained and easily accessible by all.

enhancing the built environment

We will use our statutory powers to seek to create a sustainable built environment in Leicester and to improve street cleanliness.

Reducing Risks

We will minimise the risk of causing environmental damage by employing safe technologies and operating procedures. We will also co-operate with other public and statutory bodies and prepare contingency procedures to deal with such accidents.

Our Staff

We will aim to provide environmental training for councillors and employees of the city council. We will also consult our staff as widely as possible on new environmental activities and encourage their active involvement wherever we can.

Contractors and Suppliers

We will work with our contractors and suppliers to help them improve their environmental performance and ensure that, when working for the council, they adopt equivalent environmental standards.

Environmental Information

We will encourage the people of Leicester to protect the environment by providing appropriate information and advice.

Working Together

We will work with schools and other partners across Leicester, raising environmental awareness and encouraging action aimed at improving the quality of our local environment.

We will implement this policy through EMAS (The Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) and by:

- Assessing, in advance, the environmental impact of changes to our activities and the products we buy.
- Reviewing our environmental impact as an organisation and setting up systems to monitor this impact regularly.

Establishing procedures to monitor our compliance with this policy and developing procedures to tackle any non-compliance with our Environmental Policy, objectives and targets.

This policy was approved by Leicester City Council's Cabinet on 15th March 2004.

Table 1 – Summary of progress towards EMAS targets 2003/04

Target No.	Environmental Improvement Objective (with associated target in brackets)	Change Since Last Year	Overall Progress Towards Target	Additional Explanation
1.1	Reduce the council's total building energy consumption (<i>to 50% of the 1990 level by 2025/26</i>)	+ve	On track	Energy consumption fell by 9.9% in 2003/04 from 1990 levels. The installation of the intelligent metering system in buildings has increased the ability to identify energy wastage and highlight opportunities to make significant savings.
6.1	Increase recycling of household waste (<i>40% of household waste collected in 2005/06 to be recycled</i>)	+ve	On track	In 2003/04 the recycling rate increased to 14.7% from 11.6% in 2002/03. The new Biffa green box waste recycling scheme was rolled out across the city in February/March 2004.
10.1	Ensure that the council continues to provide Leicester people with publicly accessible green space (<i>publicly accessible green space owned by the council covers at least as much land in 2020/21 as it did in 1994 = 863 hectares</i>)	+ve	On track	25.1 hectares of publicly accessible green space were acquired by the authority during 2003/04.
12.1	To improve the cleanliness of the city centre (Cleansing Index – PSA measure – in the city centre to be 75% or above by 2004/05)	+ve	On track	The Street Cleansing Index increased to 81% during 2003/04, up from 75% for the previous year. The introduction of litter wardens and a dedicated graffiti/flyposter removal team for the city centre have helped to achieve the target.
1.2	Increase the council's use of renewable energy (<i>from 0% in 1997 (Mar) to 20% of energy requirement in 2020/21</i>)	-ve	Not on track	The reduction in the proportion of Council energy use from renewable sources is due to the over demand for reasonably priced electricity generated from renewable sources and the consequent difficulty in purchasing such electricity.
1.3	Reduce the fuel used by staff vehicles at work (not commuting) (<i>5% reduction of fuel used in 2000/01 by 2005/06</i>)	-ve	Not on track	Fuel use by staff vehicles at work has increased every year since 1997 which is a 21% increase equating to 463,000 additional litres of fuel per year
4.1	Improve air quality within the city (<i>To achieve national air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide by 2005</i>)	neutral	Not on track	Road traffic is one of the major contributors to poor air quality in Leicester and it is probable that Leicester will not meet the 2005 national air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide
9.2	Ensure prime ecological sites are retained (<i>The area of land covered by council-owned Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation to be maintained at 1999 levels and managed according to their schedules</i>).	+ve	Not on track	The deterioration in the quality and protection of Sites Important for Nature Conservation (SINCs) was a concern during 2003/04. However, the investment made in the City's parks over the last year has had positive benefits for nature conservation. This has been supplemented by NRF funding for nature conservation related

				projects.
4.2	Reduce morning rush hour car trips to the city centre (<i>return to 2000/01 levels by 2006/07 and a 1% decrease by 2010/11</i>)	+ve	Not conclusive	During 03/04 a slight reduction was recorded in the number of car trips to the city centre, but overall progress is not conclusive.
7.1	Reduce potable water used in council buildings (<i>5% reduction of 2000 levels by 2005/06</i>)	+ve	Not conclusive	During 03/04 a reduction was recorded in the amount of water used in Council buildings, but overall progress is not conclusive.
4.3	Reduce car travel at schools with travel plans (<i>25% reduction in car travel by 2011</i>)	Not conclusive	Not conclusive	Changes have been made to this aspect of monitoring. Data are now collected only from schools with travel plans and are no longer collected from a wider sample of schools. This is because decreasing numbers of schools were providing data and the intention is that all school children will be covered by travel plans by 2010/11 if resources continued to be made available. This change means that a new data set needs to be collected before a trend can be established.

Table 2 – Summary of environmental objectives where targets and/or data collection methodology are currently being developed

Target no.	Environmental Improvement Objective (with associated target in brackets where developed)	Progress with development of data collection monitoring system and/or target
5.1	Reduce the amount of council waste going to landfill (<i>40% of City Council waste to be recycled by 2005</i>)	Data collection monitoring system currently being developed. From 2005/6 there will be a requirement for the authority to submit this information to DEFRA annually.
8.1	Reduce consumption of paper (<i>5% reduction in the quantity of paper purchased in 2000, by 2003</i>)	Monitoring paper consumption requires all paper to be purchased through Creativity Works or, if purchased elsewhere, the quantity of paper reported to Creativity Works. Unfortunately, a lot of paper is purchased from external organisations and not reported to Creativity Works making it impossible to obtain reliable data on paper use.
8.2	Increase the use of recycled paper (<i>98% of the paper purchased in 2003 to be 100% recycled post consumer waste</i>)	Monitoring the use of recycled paper requires all paper to be purchased through Creativity Works or, if purchased elsewhere, the recycled content of the paper reported to Creativity Works. Unfortunately, a lot of paper is purchased from external organisations and not reported to Creativity Works making it impossible to obtain reliable data on recycled paper use.
9.1	To ensure key aspects of the natural environment on council-owned land are sustainably managed (<i>to develop management plans for parks, open spaces, the riverside and trees and woodland by 2005</i>)	Survey work to establish the total number of tree management sites in the City has not been finalised so a figure for the % of management plans completed for all sites cannot be reported.

2.1	Reduce the energy consumption of homes within the city ie. increase SAP rating of houses	Target development is ongoing. Home energy data for the whole of the city is currently being collected and a target will be developed in 2005.
3.1	Reduce vehicle emissions from fleet and lease cars	Target development is ongoing. Investigations are underway, in partnership with the vehicle fleet group manager, to establish the best technology available to reduce vehicle emissions
6.2	Reduce the amount of construction waste going to landfill	A construction and demolition waste recycling facility is currently being established. The target will be developed once the facility is operational.
9.3	Develop measurable indicators of ecological quality and complete the first monitoring programme by 2010	Development of the target is on hold pending recruitment.
11.1	To create a sustainable built environment within the city	Target development is ongoing. The Better Buildings project officer is in post and is developing a target based around the adoption of the Better Buildings guidance within the planning process.
13.1	To improve awareness of environmental issues amongst Leicester residents	Target development is ongoing. It is proposed that baseline data be collected through the Leicester Residents Survey for 2005.

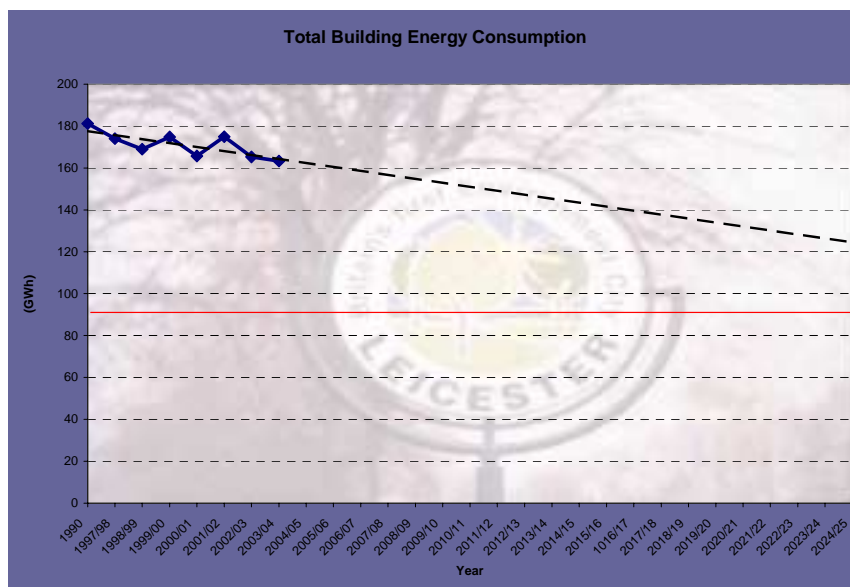
1. COUNCIL USE OF ENERGY AND FUEL

1.1 Reduce the council's total building energy consumption (to 50% of the 1990 level by 2025)

The use of energy produced from burning fossil fuels such as oil, gas, and coal uses finite resources and produces carbon dioxide, a major contributor to an increased greenhouse effect, the result of which is global warming and ultimately climate change.

It is estimated that the energy consumed in buildings accounts for about half of the UK's emissions of carbon dioxide (The Business Case for Sustainability in the UK Property Sector, Sustainable Construction Task Group report). The consumption of energy in buildings is used for space heating and cooling, lighting, electrical equipment such as computers and the operation of other appliances such as lifts and automatic doors.

Progress Towards Target



To achieve this target a year on year 1.4% reduction in energy use is needed, with a 19.8% reduction required by 2003/2004. The actual percentage reduction achieved by 2003/2004 is 9.9%. This represents a downwards trend towards the target but further work still needs to be done to arrive at the 2025 target.

The installation of the intelligent metering system in our buildings since 2001 has increased the ability to identify the wastage of energy and to highlight opportunities to make significant savings. This is now allowing the council energy centre to make savings at a faster rate and to ensure that energy and water efficient measures that are installed in buildings are commissioned and operated correctly to make the required savings.

Future Actions

Leicester City Council is only one of 18 local authorities in the UK to be awarded a grant of up to £500K from the Carbon Trust **Local Authority Energy Financing scheme (LAEF)** to set up its own Loan Scheme which will help fund energy efficiency projects. These loans will be financed 50% by the “invest to save” grant, with the remaining 50% match funded by the Local Authority.

By funding projects through energy efficiency loans, the energy cost savings from each project will be recovered, making this a self-sustained fund for future projects. Once the initial capital loan associated to each project has been repaid to the fund, the loan recipient will continue to benefit from the ongoing energy savings.

To ensure the cost effectiveness of the fund, the Energy Management Team will look at energy saving technologies, which have been economically proven and have relatively short payback periods (<5 years). Qualifying improvements include;

- Insulation projects
- Building energy management systems
- Heating, Ventilation & Air-Con (HVAC) installation and replacement
- Lighting retrofits
- CHP installation
- Swimming pool covers

The intelligent metering programme will play a key role in the above project;

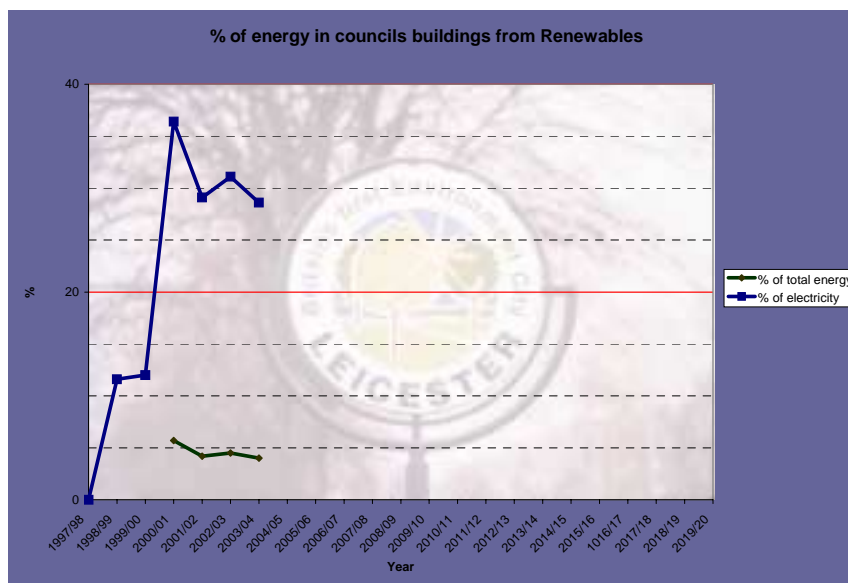
- It will help identify buildings that require energy efficiency improvements
- It will be used to verify savings as a result of energy efficiency improvements
- It will encourage and stimulate future energy efficiency investment

To compliment the actions under energy and water the energy team have been distributing a comprehensive energy management guide manual to the appointed building manager or person. This includes an introduction to the manual and how to use it and details on the intelligent metering system and the information this will provide. This face-to-face contact and visit to sites will be essential to maintain local contact and develop the enthusiasm needed for the reduction of energy and water use in our buildings.

1.2 Increase the Council’s use of renewable energy from 0% of the requirement of all council buildings in 1997 to 20% of the energy requirement of all buildings in 2020

Renewable energy sources such as solar, biomass, and wind power are preferable to non-renewable fossil fuels as they are less polluting and help to reverse the trend of global warming through reducing carbon dioxide emissions.

Progress Towards Target



In 2003/04, 28.6% of electricity used in all council buildings came from renewable sources. The proportion of renewable energy as a percent of the **total** energy usage is much lower at 4.0% in 2003/04.

Substantial progress has been made through the purchasing of electricity from green suppliers. However as can be seen from the chart, the amount of renewable electricity used within council buildings has fallen recently. This is because of a lack of supply and an increased demand which has pushed up prices for renewable energy contracts.

The above figures do not include the provision of renewable energy through some practical schemes such as the installation of sun pipes and solar water panels to council buildings. The figures therefore slightly under-estimate the total percentage from renewable schemes.

Future Actions

To achieve the target of 20% of all energy to come from a renewable source by 2020 the city council energy group has been working on the principle of establishing a minimum of one major renewable project each year. This target has been achieved so far and the installation of a photovoltaics system at Leicester Leys Leisure Centre is a further example of how we are undertaking action to meet the target. Further projects are planned for future years including wind power generation in the city.

Case Study – Leicester Leys Leisure Centre

During the summer of 2004 work commenced to install 460 photovoltaic (PV) solar panels on the roof of Leicester Leys Leisure Centre, generating over 23,000 kWh of electricity per year, and creating 2.2% of the annual electricity needs of the centre from a renewable source.

The project represents the largest single installation of PV Solar Panels in Leicester and is a significant demonstration of the City Council's commitment to sustainable development and renewable energy. The multi-purpose nature of the Leisure Centre provides an excellent opportunity to promote renewable energy to a wide cross section of the community.

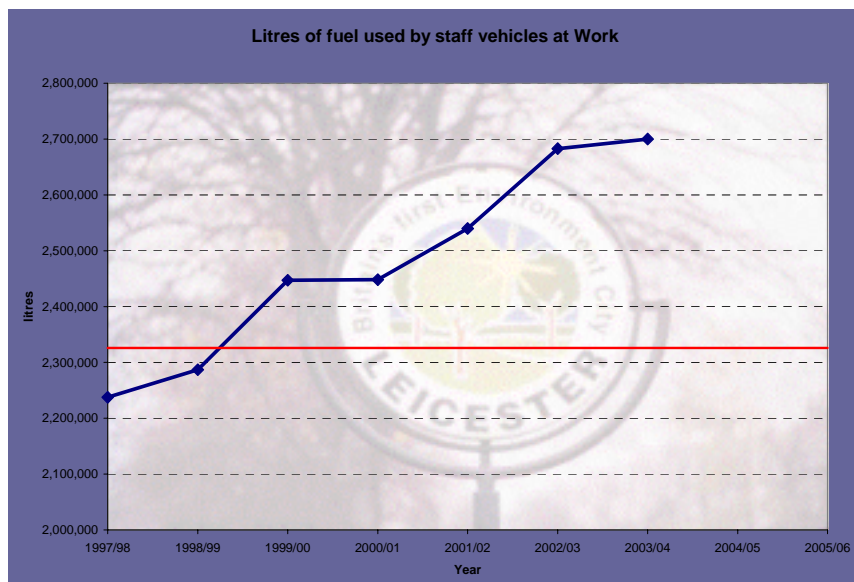
The key aims of the project were:

- Raise awareness of the technology across public and private sector
- Reduce technology costs over time
- Encourage installer training and accreditation which in turn leads to end user confidence in quality and reliability
- Encourage investment in manufacturing capacity by stimulating adequate demand thus leading to job creation
- To help reduce carbon emissions

1.3 Reduce the fuel used by staff vehicles at work by 5% of the fuel used in 2000/01 by 2005/06

Fuel for transport uses considerable amounts of finite fossil fuels through the use of petrol and diesel, leading to increased production of carbon dioxide and the problems associated with global warming. Reducing the fuel used by staff at work also has a positive impact on local air quality and helps to save money.

Progress Towards Target



The above figures, which include both fuel used by fleet vehicles and private vehicles on business, show that fuel use has been increasing year on year since 1997/98, representing a move away from the target. Fuel use, at 2,700,144 litres, increased by 0.7% in 2003/04 from the previous year, representing a slight levelling off of previous increases. This was due to a decrease in the amount of fuel used by City Landscapes. However it is worth noting that City Landscapes underwent a

reorganisation in 2004, and the data for January to March 2004 has been estimated (based on average fuel usage for January to March in previous years) due to the unavailability of figures.

Table 3 below shows the Council's own fleet of vehicles accounts for the majority of fuel used within the authority, with a smaller proportion used by private vehicles.

Year	Fleet Vehicles	Private Mileage
2000/01	1,900,194	548,098
2001/02	2,025,674	514,326
2002/03	2,183,430	499,432
2003/04	2,191,057	509,087

It can be seen from the table that the rise in fuel use from 2000/01 is attributable to the vehicle fleet – fuel use within private vehicles on Council business actually *fell* by 7.1% from 2000/01 to 2003/04.

Future Action

Further investigation into reasons for the increase in fuel use are to be undertaken, using more detailed data breakdowns of the figures.

Leicester City Council is currently in the process of formulating a comprehensive mobility management plan. The outcome of this will be to ensure travel and mobility issues are decided on a more strategic level.

2. LEICESTER'S USE OF ENERGY AND FUEL

2.1 Reduce the energy consumption of homes within the city (increase SAP rating of houses)

Increasing the energy efficiency of homes within the city helps to reduce the fuel bills of Leicester residents, improves health and reduces the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere.

Progress Towards Target

The target is currently being developed and will be based around increasing the SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating of homes within the city. This is the governments' recommended system of measuring the overall energy efficiency of homes.

An officer was appointed in October 2003 using Public Service Agreement (PSA) funding, and data collection for the private sector housing stock is underway. This will complement existing data held for the council's housing stock. A baseline figure for the new target should be available in March 2005. However, SAP ratings have been collected for the council's housing stock, as shown in Table 4 below;

Year	Council House SAP Rating
1995 (Baseline)	44.2
2000/01	55.5
2002/03	60.0
2003/04	66.0

The SAP rating for the council housing stock during 2003/04 was 66. In recent years an annual improvement of two SAP points per annum has been the norm. This improvement has been due to the capital programme of works which includes boiler replacements, advanced timer controls, central heating systems, and a window replacement programme. The council already has an obligation to private housing through the Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA).

It is likely that the SAP ratings for the whole of the city will start from a lower baseline and will not increase at the rate seen for the council housing stock.

Future Action

A number of initiatives to help reduce energy consumption within homes have been developed including the Health Through Warmth scheme, the Humberstone Energy Conservation scheme (through SRB funding), grants for recipients of benefits, and energy efficiency grants for private houses funded through the housing investment programme.

3. THE COUNCIL'S CONTRIBUTION TO AIR POLLUTION

3.1 Reduce vehicle fleet emissions

Emissions from vehicles have a significant effect on local air quality. As Leicester City Council has a fleet of over 800 vehicles helping to make sure they emit less pollutants will have a beneficial effect on local air quality and thus on the health of Leicester residents.

Progress Towards Target

The council's previous targets on reducing vehicle fleet emissions have now been achieved through the use of Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel (ULSD) fuel for diesel vehicles and so therefore a new target is being developed.

There are 27 LPG (Liquified Petroleum Gas) vehicles operating within the fleet which emit very low levels of nitrogen dioxide and particulates, key urban pollutants. The authority also operates two electric pool vehicles which, when recharged using renewable sources of electricity, result in zero emissions.

All diesel vehicles within the council's fleet now use a 5% biodiesel blend of ULSD which emit less carbon dioxide and up to 28% less particulate pollution compared to conventional ULSD (source: Greenergy).

Future Action

Investigations into improving the emissions of the vehicle fleet through retrofitting diesel vehicles with Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR), a process which significantly reduces pollution of oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)¹, are currently ongoing.

If the technology proves to be suitable for Leicester City Council's vehicle fleet and able to achieve emission reductions, sources of funding will need to be identified.

¹ NOx pollution has been highlighted as being of most concern in Leicester's Air Quality Review and Assessment.

4. AIR QUALITY IN LEICESTER

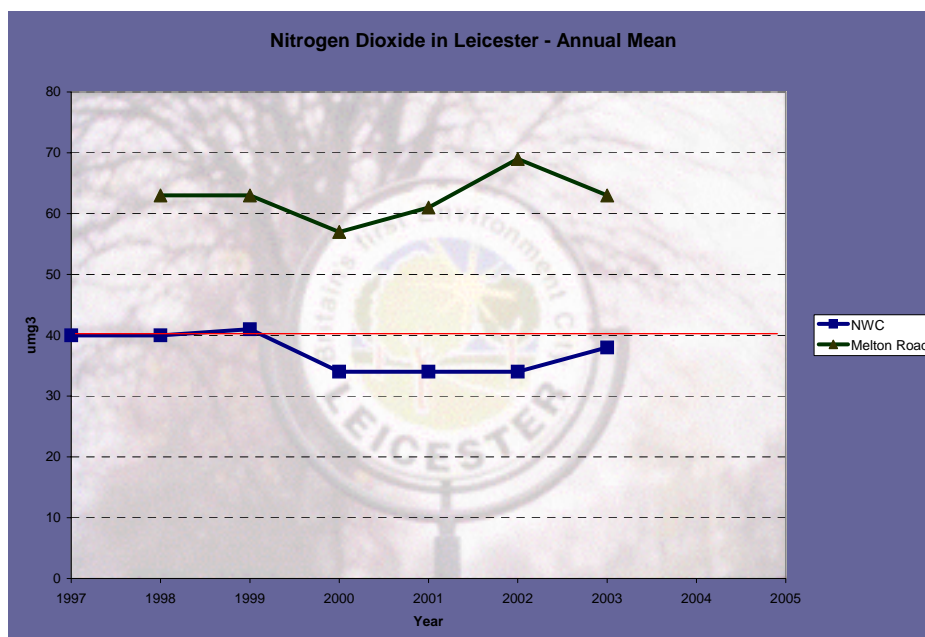
4.1 Improve air quality within the city by achieving national air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide by the end of 2005

Poor local air quality has implications for the health of people living and working within the city and medical studies have linked poor air quality to increases in respiratory illnesses, particularly in children. Emissions to the air can also acidify rain and cause damage to buildings, woodland, and wildlife.

Leicester City Council monitors air quality in the city and has legal responsibilities to enforce the control of air pollution from local industry. Leicester City Council is also obliged to work towards national air quality objectives.

The recent air quality assessment of Leicester identified the pollutant nitrogen dioxide as being of concern to local health. This is attributable to emissions from motor vehicles on the main road network. There are two statutory national air quality objectives relating to nitrogen dioxide. The first relates to short term exposure where the one hour mean should not exceed $200 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ more than 18 times per year. The second objective relates to long term exposure, where the annual mean should not exceed $40 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. These two objectives need to be met by 31st December 2005.

Progress Towards Target



NO_2 levels increased across the city in 2003, compared to the previous year. Stable weather conditions across the country led to an increase in pollution levels across the whole of the UK. The city has nine air quality monitoring stations in Leicester, and the only station where NO_2 levels fell was at Melton Road. The New Walk Centre station is a background monitoring station (as it is located away from the roadside), and is the only site in Leicester meeting the government objectives.

Future Actions

The key mechanism for improving air quality in Leicester is the Air Quality Action Plan. The draft report was produced in September 2004 and is currently being finalised through a public consultation. The final version of the Plan will be available in 2005 and will be integrated with Leicester's Local Transport Plan for 2006-2011.

The draft Plan can be found here:

<http://www.leicester.gov.uk/departments/page.asp?pgid=1486>

Case Study – Vehicle Emission Testing

During 2002 the Department for Transport invited local authorities to bid for funds to carry out statutory roadside emission testing of vehicles, to improve local air quality. The City Council made a successful bid for funds to undertake a programme of 12 statutory roadside emission testing days to be carried out in a year.

Statutory Vehicle Emission Testing commenced in 2003 and gives City Council officers, with the aid of police officers, the power to issue Fixed Penalty Notices to excessively polluting vehicles. The scheme also incorporated motorist friendly features such as free voluntary emission checks and advice for motorists. These proved very popular and in 2003 around 850 vehicles were given a free emissions check.

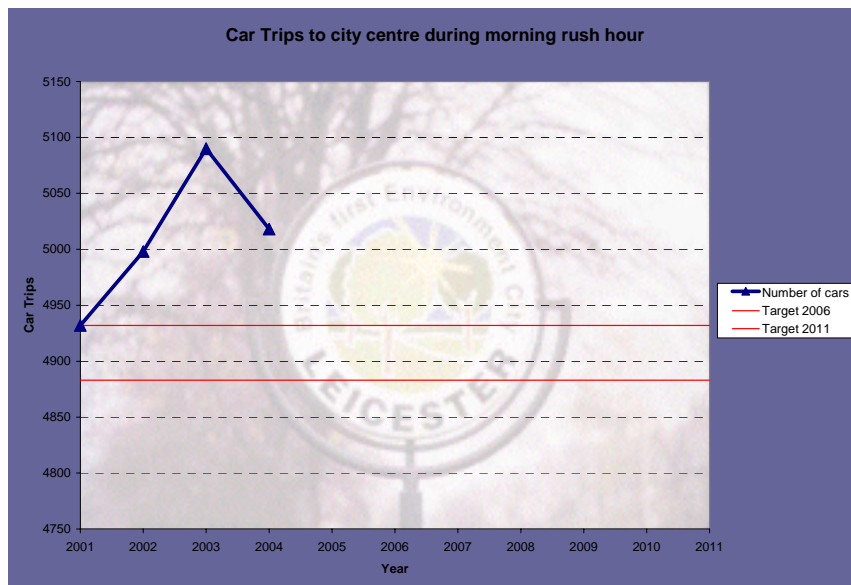
Significant local media coverage together with a poster and leaflet campaign has ensured that awareness has been raised among motorists of vehicle emissions and air pollution.

As well as Fixed Penalty Notices for polluting vehicles, excessive emissions would usually also indicate excessive fuel consumption, which the driver may not be aware of. Correcting such defects are therefore of financial benefit to the motorist, as well as helping to improve local air quality.

4.2 Reduce Car Trips to the City Centre – Return to 2000/01 morning rush hour car trips to city centre by 2006/07 and a 1% decrease by 2010/11

Congestion causes air and noise pollution, increases costs to businesses, increases the risk of traffic accidents and casualties, and has a negative impact upon health. Car passengers in slow-moving traffic face pollution levels two to three times higher than those experienced by pedestrians (ETA, 1997). Reducing the number of people commuting into the city centre by car through the increased use of public and alternative forms of transport will help to reduce the amount of congestion within the city.

Progress Towards Target



This EMAS target has been amended in line with the revised Local Transport Plan target on car trips to the city centre to take account of the substantial increase in passenger journeys anticipated from the regeneration of Leicester (as detailed in the Leicester Regeneration Company's Ten Year Master Plan).

In 2003/04 there was a 1.7% increase in car trips during the morning rush hour compared to 2000/01. This represents an improvement from last year, although further reductions are needed to achieve the target.

Possible reasons for this may be attributable to efforts to improve alternative transport options through the Local Transport Plan. Evidence from the Plan's monitoring programme shows that satisfaction with local bus services has improved and passenger numbers have also increased.

Future Action

Future actions to reduce car trips to the city centre will be provided through the implementation of the second Central Leicestershire Local Transport Plan for 2006-2011.

4.3 Reduction in proportion of car journeys to school (25% reduction of 2001/2002 level by 2011/12)

The Department for Transport estimates that the 'school run' accounts for around 17% of vehicle traffic during the morning rush hour. Furthermore, twice as many children are driven to school now in comparison with 20 years ago – around 40% of primary pupils and 20% of secondary pupils. Most of these journeys are less than two miles (Transport Trends, 2003). The British Medical Association also estimates that around a million children in the UK are clinically obese.

Reducing the proportion of car journeys to school will help to reduce congestion, increase the health of children, and improve local air quality.

Progress Towards Target

Monitoring of the present target has been discontinued due to the small sample of schools surveyed. The Central Leicestershire [Local Transport Plan] Fourth Annual Progress Report (July 2004) proposes to amend the target to a “*25% reduction in car travel by 2011 at schools with travel plans*” to take account of the growing number of schools developing travel plans. As more schools develop plans, more reliable data will become available. It is proposed that Leicester’s EMAS programme adopts this target for future use.

Future Actions

There will be continued investment in the safer routes to school programme, promotional campaigns, and pedestrian and cycle training for pupils.

5. The Council's Waste

5.1 Reduce the amount of council waste going to landfill (40% of City Council waste to be recycled by 2005)

Recycling reduces the demand for scarce landfill space and avoids many of the problems associated with simply throwing rubbish into a hole in the ground. Problems include increased risk of pollution, health hazards, impacts upon biodiversity, loss of amenity, and wastes re-useable materials and products.

Waste that is not recycled is currently sent to landfill sites outside Leicester.

Progress Towards Target

The new corporate waste contract has now been awarded, although the monitoring system for this target is still being developed. From 2005/06 there will be a requirement placed upon the authority to collect data on the amount of council waste produced and the way it is treated.

Future Action

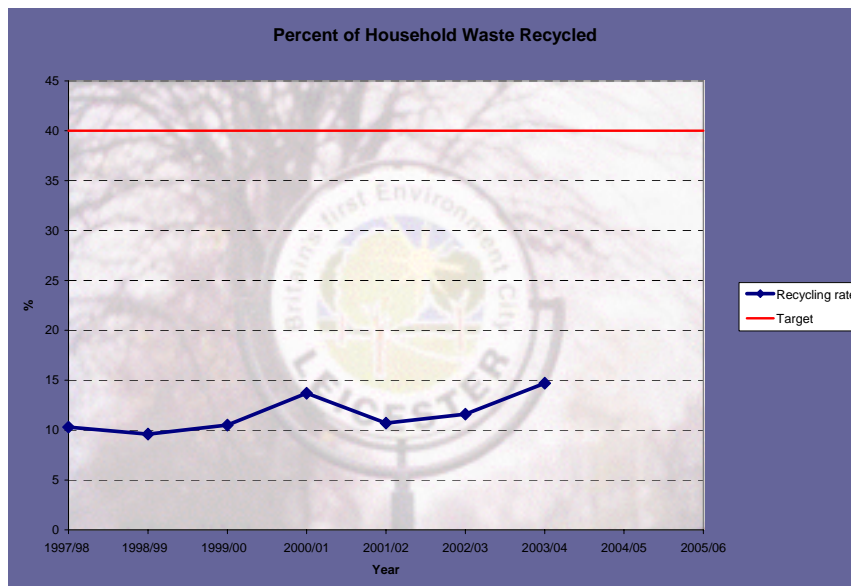
A scheme for recycling office paper is currently being trialled in New Walk Centre. The residual office waste will be processed at the new waste management facility at Bursom Park and recyclable materials recovered. If the trial proves successful, then the scheme will be rolled out across the whole authority.

6. Waste from Leicester (including household, construction and other trade waste)

6.1 Increase recycling of household waste (40% of household waste collected in 2005 to be recycled)

The government's waste strategy has set a target for 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005. As Britain's first Environment City, Leicester City Council is keen to achieve targets which go beyond government minimum standards.

Progress Towards Target



The recycling figures include material collected from the kerbside collection round, civic amenity sites and litter from streets and composting.

The apparent fall in the recycling rate during 2001/02 was due to the figures no longer including separated inert waste and scrap and abandoned vehicles.

In 2003/04 the recycling rate increased to 14.7% from 11.6% in 2002/03. This represents a small increase towards the target. The new Biffa green box waste recycling scheme was rolled out across the city in February/March 2004, although the recycling facility at Bursom Park was not fully operational during 2003/04.

Future Action

It is estimated that the waste recycling facility at Bursom Park will be fully operational during the Spring/Summer of 2005, and the EMAS target should still be achieved.

6.2 Reduce the amount of construction waste going to landfill

Demolition and construction waste is one of the largest sources of waste within the UK, accounting for about 17% of all waste produced (source: DEFRA).

Construction waste refers to any waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.

Plans to rejuvenate Leicester's city centre, as unveiled in the Leicester Regeneration Company's ten year Masterplan (www.leicesterregeneration.co.uk), could result in a large increase in construction work in the city. A strategy to deal with a potential increase in construction waste would help to reduce the amount being sent to landfill.

Progress Towards Target

A target for reducing the amount of construction waste going to landfill has still to be developed.

Future Action

Subject to planning permission the City Council, in partnership with the environmental charity Environ, will establish a pilot construction and demolition waste recycling facility on a disused council owned landfill site in Enderby, Leicestershire. The landfill site will be landscaped as part of the recycling operation. It is intended that a further site within the city boundary will be developed at some point in the future.

7. The Council's Use of Water

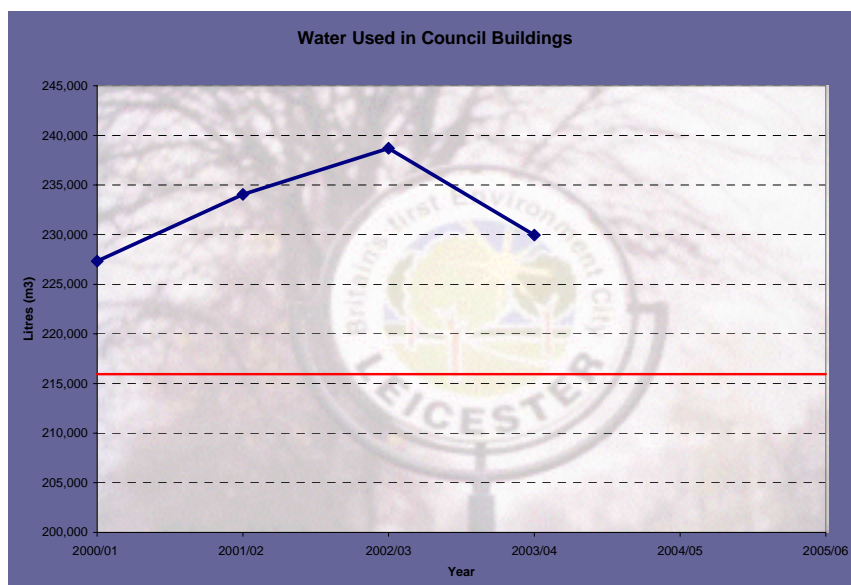
7.1 Reduce potable water use in council buildings (5% reduction of 2000/01 levels by 2005/06)

Water resources are of both international and national concern and becoming ever more a significant environmental issue. Extremes of weather in the UK in recent years have seen both floods and drought within very short spaces of time.

The city council is continuously using water for a wide range of uses; swimming pools, street cleaning, watering plants, bowling greens and golf courses. Water is abstracted from an Artesian well for use at Cossington Street swimming pool, reducing the need for mains water.

The council recognises that many of its water needs do not require the water to be of drinking quality. Collected rainwater ('greywater') is adequate for uses such as watering greens and plants and flushing toilets. This not only makes wise use of a natural resource but can also have significant cost savings.

Progress Towards Target



To achieve the target an annual 1% decrease is needed. From 2000/01 to 2002/03 water usage increased, representing a move away from the target. However in 2003/04 the council's consumption of water fell by 8,752 cubic metres to 229,949 m³.

A number of initiatives have now been established that will enable progress towards this target. Intelligent metering is now installed in over 200 council buildings providing water management officers with accurate and up to date information about water consumption, helping to identify individual areas that require attention. Water reduction projects are also eligible for funding under the council's Payback Fund scheme.

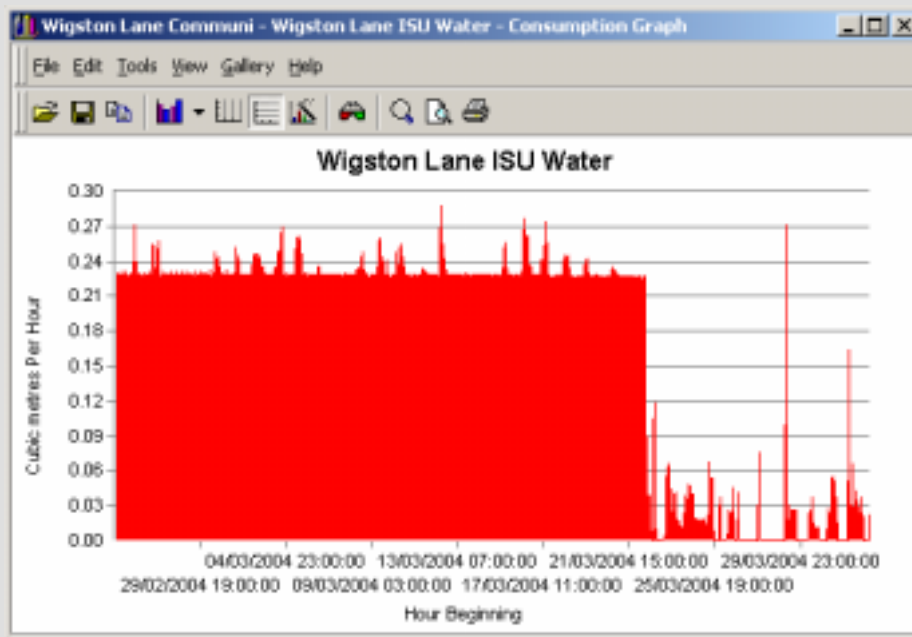
Future Action

The intelligent metering programme is ongoing and will increase over the next year with a target to get all council buildings covered (currently 44% in 2003/04) by 2005.

Case Study – Wigston Lane Community Home

This building had very little occupancy over 2003/04 and was only brought back into use at the end of March 2004, and is currently used as an IT training facility. The higher than expected water base load that can be seen in the figure below was reported on 18th March following the Energy Management Team's data connection to the Building Energy Management System (BEMS).

The leak appears to have been on a disabled toilet, which was installed over a year previous to the opening of the IT centre but not commissioned until 22/03/2004 where a water leak was discovered and repaired during the commissioning process. The building user is now looking to claim this money from the contractor.



The identification of the leak due to Leicester City Council's intelligent metering system resulted in savings equating to 2,008 m³ per year or £2,610.

8 The Council's Use of Paper

8.1 Reduce consumption of paper (5% reduction in the quantity of paper purchased in 2000 by 2003)

The Council uses a large amount of paper in many ways from tickets to committee papers, from information and publicity material to Council tax bills.

Paper is a valuable commodity derived from natural resources; its manufacture may affect forests, natural flora and fauna and water quality on a global scale. Virgin forests may be felled to provide wood for paper pulp and if they are re-planted this is often with tree 'crops' which support less natural flora or fauna.

The council is committed to using paper made from 100% post consumer waste.

Progress Towards Target

Difficulties with the collection of accurate monitoring information in relation to out-sourced printing have continued despite a general awareness raising campaign.

Future Action

Leicester City Council's Environment Team will work with key council officers and external printers to improve data collection so that a new target can be set.

8.2 Increase the use of recycled paper (98% of the paper purchased in 2003 to be 100% recycled post consumer waste)

Recycling paper diverts waste from landfill and helps to develop market demand for recycled products.

Progress Towards Target

As with the council's paper consumption target (target 8.1) there have been difficulties in monitoring the amount of recycled paper used in out-sourced printed documents. In terms of in-house paper used, 97.2% of this was 100% recycled post-consumer waste.

Future Action

Leicester City Council's Environment Team will work with key council officers and external printers to improve data collection so that a new target can be set.

9 The Quality of the Environment on Council Owned Land

9.1 To ensure key aspects of the natural environment on council-owned land are sustainably managed (to develop management plans for parks, open spaces, the riverside and trees and woodland by 2005)

As farming intensifies and habitats in the countryside decline, urban sites in Leicester become increasingly important and the council recognises it has a responsibility to maintain and preserve the natural environment.

Leicester enjoys the benefit of 1,000 hectares of public open space, including almost 20 km of riverside and is committed to managing this as a natural resource whilst at the same time encouraging people to make use of it for sport, recreation and education.

Progress Towards Target

Survey work to establish the total number of tree management sites in the City has not been finalised so a figure for the percent of management plans completed for all sites cannot be reported.

Parks and Open Spaces

A total of 47 plans were completed by 2003/04, with the remaining 37 parks and open space management plans scheduled for completion by December 2005.

The Riverside

In 2003/04 there was;

- Continued implementation of wetland and woodland management plans at Aylestone meadows local nature reserve; including a further phase of board walk construction.
- Improvements to access, open space, wildlife sites, and grazing land carried out through Riverside capital and revenue programmes, using Single Regeneration Budget funding.
- Plans developed for further improvement schemes.
- Greenlife Boat project continued to sustain a high profile Riverside clean up programme; financial contributions from Developers secured to enhance this.
- Ongoing programme of volunteer involvement Riverside management and development.

Trees and Woodland

In 2003/04 management information was collected on 65 sites, comprising of 51 highways, 4 parks, 4 housing estates, 3 museum sites, 2 schools, and part of the Riverside.

Future Actions

Further plans will be developed, including management plans and programmes for Aylestone Meadows Local Nature Reserve. There will be a continuation of the implementation, monitoring, and review of completed plans and a wider implementation programme of new plans through the revenue and capital programme.

Re-investment in the management and maintenance of parks and open spaces has been secured allowing for more locally based staff, and the implementation of actions identified in the management plans. To ensure compliance with the Disability Discrimination Act, access audits and improvements will be undertaken.

9.2 Ensure prime ecological sites are retained (The area of land covered by council-owned Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation to be maintained at 1999 levels and managed according to their schedules).

SINCS represent the city's very best ecological and geological sites.

Progress Towards Target

There has been a lack of baseline data regarding the overall amount of council owned land containing areas of the highest ecological value. However, there were 31 SINCS in 2003, although only 30 could be monitored as access to one was not possible. Out of the 30 monitored, four sites improved in value and 16 experienced no overall change. Ten of the remaining SINCS experienced slight damage or decline. This represents a move away from the target.

Future Action

Increased investment made in the City's parks during 2004/05 will have positive benefits for nature conservation. This has been supplemented by Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) funding for nature conservation related projects such as Ecoactive.

Baseline data showing the area of council-owned SINCS will be available during 2004/05.

9.3 Develop measurable indicators of ecological quality (completion of first monitoring programme by 2010)

Progress Towards Target

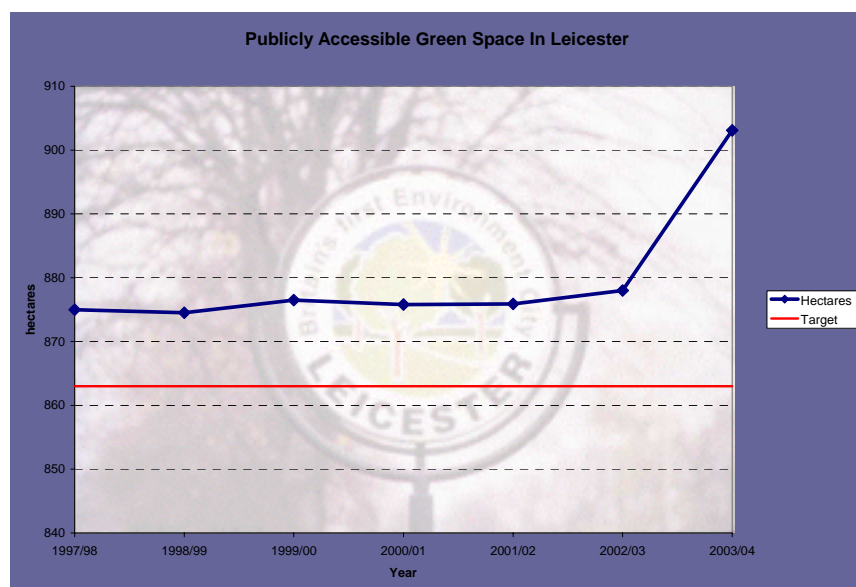
There has been a lack of progress towards developing measurable indicators of ecological quality due to a lack of officer in post. A recruitment process commencing in 2004 will help to develop this target.

10 The Use of the Council's Own Land

10.1 Ensure that the council continues to provide Leicester people with publicly accessible green space (*publicly accessible green space owned by the council covers at least as much land in 2020 as it did in 1994 = 863 hectares*)

Publicly accessible green space includes the major parks and gardens within the city, communal allotments, public sports pitches, nature areas, and historical sites. Properly managed, resourced, and valued urban green spaces can play an important role in promoting health, education, biodiversity and the development of sustainable communities by providing a focal point for community activity.

Progress Towards Target



There were no council disposals of publicly owned green space during 2003/04 and a further 25.1 hectares were acquired (Hamilton Park and Greenways from Capital Trust), taking the total amount to 903.1 hectares. This exceeds the target.

Future Action

There has been a detailed review of the Council's assets during 2004 and as a result substantial areas of land have been discovered which were not previously considered as part of the baseline for publicly accessible green space. This exercise will continue into 2005 and it is possible that the baseline target may be amended accordingly.

11 The Quality of Leicester's Built Environment

11.1 To create a sustainable built environment within the city – Target to be developed

Buildings have a large impact upon the environment, the economy and also the communities in which they are located. Ensuring that buildings are sustainable will have a beneficial effect both now and for generations to come. Current and future government legislation is placing an increasing emphasis on quality design and construction and Leicester City Council is keen to ensure that buildings within the city lead the way in sustainability.

The Leicester Regeneration Company's ten year Masterplan for the regeneration of the city centre places a high priority on the construction of quality buildings. Leicester is also committed to a new school building programme to update old buildings with sustainable learning environments.

Progress Towards Target

A target for this objective is still being developed. Leicester City Council has developed its own sustainable buildings design guide, 'Leicester Better Buildings' (see case study below).

Future Action

The Leicester Better Buildings project manager will develop a target based around the sustainable buildings and will work with developers and building professionals to improve standards across the city.

Methods to ensure that sustainable construction considerations are placed within the planning process will also be investigated during 2004/05.

Making Buildings Better

Leicester Better Buildings, a project developed by the Environment Team at Leicester City Council, with a working group of key officers within the authority, is a tool that will help to develop a better quality built environment in the city.

The Leicester Better Buildings project was officially launched by renowned public speaker Sir Jonathon Porritt, chair of the UK Sustainable Development Commission.

The website supports the business case for sustainable building and connects users to leading sources of good practice information and case studies. It also supports the government's 'sustainable communities' agenda and the emphasis placed nationally and regionally on better buildings, better design and more cost-effective and less wasteful construction.

To help implement the good practice highlighted in the guide, a project manager has been appointed, funded through the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund, and supported

by the Environment Team at Leicester City Council and the Leicester Regeneration Company.

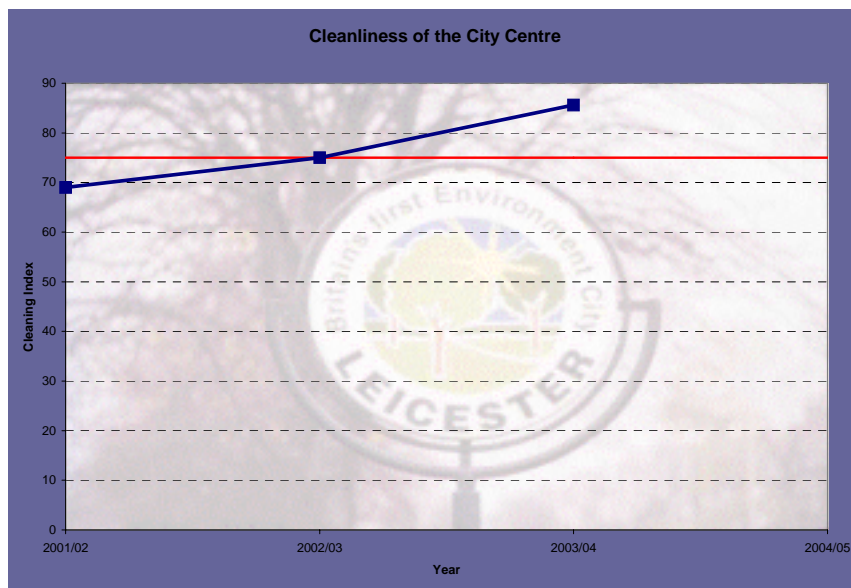
To find out more, log onto www.betterbuildings.org.uk, or Contact Alan Gledhill, Project Manager, on 0116 252 7216.

12 Street Cleanliness in Leicester

12.1 To improve the cleanliness of the city centre (Cleansing Index – PSA measure – in the city centre to be 75% or above by 2004/05)

Leicester has committed itself to improving the cleanliness of the city centre through a Public Service Agreement, which involves Leicester City Council setting itself a tough target for improvement in agreement with the government. The focus of this target is on reducing litter and graffiti within the city centre.

Progress Towards Target



The 75% Cleansing Index target was achieved in 2002/03 (two years ahead of schedule) and was surpassed in 2003/04 with a figure of 85.6%.

The introduction of litter wardens and a dedicated graffiti/flyposter removal team for the city centre have helped to achieve the target.

It is important to note that the EMAS target focuses solely on the city centre, defined as the area of Leicester within the inner ring road. To enable improved cleanliness across the city as a whole, 11 area street sweeping schemes with a dedicated area inspector have been established which will improve cleanliness at a neighbourhood level.

Future Action

'Reward' monies from central government for achieving the PSA target mean that the measures introduced from 2001/02 onwards will be funded through to 2005/06 and beyond.

13 Education and Awareness Raising in Leicester

13.1 To improve awareness of environmental issues amongst Leicester residents

Ensuring people are aware of the key environmental issues on a local, national, and global scale is key to adapting our lifestyles to live in a way which is less harmful to the environment.

Progress Towards Target

A target for this objective is still to be developed.

Awareness raising campaigns such as Keep Leicester Cool have continued to highlight the issue of global warming. The consultation stage of the Leicester Environment Strategy was launched in 2003/04 and received much favourable media coverage.

Future Action

A target based on this objective will be developed during 2004/05 using the Leicester Residents Survey which is scheduled to take place during the summer of 2005.

This will link with the emphasis placed on this issue in the Leicester Environment Strategy (the Strategy can be found at: www.environmentcity.org.uk).

Case Study – EMAS for Schools in Leicester

To help move further towards its goal of achieving sustainable development in everything it does, Leicester City Council has encouraged schools within the City to also adopt EMAS. As well as reducing their environmental impact, it also promotes the use of sustainable development learning within the National Curriculum, in partnership with the pupils surrounding natural environment. This work is also done in partnership with Environ, Leicester's Environmental Charity.

The EMAS for Schools project was founded in Leicester City in 2001 when the first school in the UK, Whitehall Primary, became registered. By 2003 three more schools had successfully achieved registration. Government Neighbourhood Renewal Funding has enabled a further thirteen schools within the most deprived areas of Leicester to join the initiative. All schools were successfully registered in 2004. The first secondary school within the City (and indeed the UK) – The Lancaster School – also became registered.

Leicester now has a total of 18 schools registered and further funding has now been secured to register a further 26 schools over the next two years (13 schools per year). Should this be successful over half the schools in the City will become EMAS registered.

The Management System

Responsibilities

The Chief Executive is the 'Authorising Officer' for EMAS with day to day management of the system undertaken by the Environment Team in the Regeneration & Culture Department. The Sustainable City Officer Group (SCOG) is an inter-departmental group of officers with responsibility for co-ordinating the process across the authority. SCOG contains a representative from each of the five departments. Papers are taken forward from SCOG for approval at Directors Board who recommend that approval be obtained either by delegated powers conferred on the Director of the Regeneration & Culture Department and the Chair of the Arts, Leisure & Environment Scrutiny Committee or for significant changes to the system approval by Cabinet.

Significant effects

In Spring 1997, a review of all City Council activities was undertaken and a list of environmental effects produced. The list contained some 80 different environmental effects, from noise in the City to the quality of the natural environment. This was far too many to attempt to manage all at once. In order to identify which effects were most significant a matrix method was used which scored each effect in terms of:

- Severity of the damage to the eco-system
- Quantity produced
- Frequency it is produced
- Profile of the issue
- Degree of influence the City Council had to be able to manage the issue.

The factors were scored 1-5 and the first 4 added together and multiplied by the last factor. This gave the 'degree of influence' a high weighting in determining the final scores. To get its own house in order the City Council had decided it needed to prioritise those issues it could do most about first in the system.

The identified environmental effects are defined in a register, one of the key documents in the EMAS system.

As part of the review of the EMAS system that took place during 02/03 the list of significant environmental effects was revisited and the register updated. Some new effects were added relating to city-wide environmental issues.

If you require further information about the way the significant effects were determined, copies of the original environmental review (1997) and the recent review can be obtained from the EMAS Helpline (see further information section for contact details).

A complete list of all environmental effects identified by the council is presented in Tables 1, 2 and 5.

Table 5 – List of Environmental Effects which Do Not Currently have Environmental Improvement Targets

Significant Effect with no Associated Improvement Target
The Council's use of timber
The Council's use of peat
Land Use in Leicester
The Council's special waste
Land contamination on the Council's own land
Land contamination in Leicester
Noise from the Council's own activities
Noise in Leicester
The Council's emissions to water
Leicester's emissions to water
Dust and odour from the Council's own activities
Dust and odour in Leicester
The quality of Leicester's natural environment
The quality of the built environment on Council-owned land

Compliance with legislation and City Council policies

Many of the significant effects relate to the large amount of legislation that we have duties to enforce, for example, we must control pollution in the City and assess planning applications. We must also act within the law. So, for example, when highway work is carried out, we have a duty to control noise and pollution and dispose of waste correctly, just like everyone else. This is reflected in the Register of Environmental Legislation. Leicester City Council did not knowingly breach any environmental legislation during this Statement period.

In addition, the Register of Corporate Environmental Policies and International Commitments reflects the higher standards we have adopted through our own internal policies. Periodically we review and update our registers to check that we are up to date with any changes.

Management and daily control

All these significant effects are controlled within the management system and, where appropriate, we have set improvement targets. We have written procedures to ensure day-to-day control under normal conditions and to guard against accidents and emergencies, with subjects ranging from office waste recycling systems to the environmental management of our contractors.

Targets and actions for improvement

During March 2003 we adopted 13 objectives and set 21 targets for improvement following a comprehensive review of the EMAS system (see Table 1). These replaced the original objectives and targets set in 1997. The progress we have achieved against these new targets is declared in the statement.

An action programme to achieve targets is monitored by officers of the Sustainable City Officers Group every six months and annually by Councillors.

Staff training and awareness

Staff receive information on the environmental management system through a number of channels. EMAS forms part of the selection process for appointing new staff and is incorporated into induction training. The council has a staff appraisal scheme through which progress and training and development needs are identified. This can help to identify environmental training needs.

During 2003 extensive training was given to all staff during the launch of the new environmental improvement targets.

An EMAS Helpdesk telephone number and e-mail address continues to be available to receive and respond to any staff enquiries about EMAS.

Contractors and suppliers

We use a vast range of private contractors to deliver services. These range in size from international companies through to local plumbers called out to fix a leaking tap. Verification during 2002/03 highlighted the need for the council to ensure it can demonstrate improvement in its landlord-tenant contractor relationships and management lines. We are committed to ensure that, when these contractors work for us, they adopt similar environmental standards to our own. Through EMAS, contractors are asked to comply with our environmental policy and are encouraged to work towards their own environmental management system. To assist their progress, we also funded a business support service with Environ (a local environmental charity).

Products as diverse as office stationery, furnishings for elderly-persons homes and new windows for Council houses are all part of the way we provide our services. A guide to environmentally friendly purchasing is available to help companies and individuals make better informed procurement decisions.

Internal Audit

An internal audit team carries out a programme of audits (of all elements of the system). The findings of these audits are reported to relevant managers, members of the Sustainable City Officer Group and Directors Board.

Monitoring and review of the management system

The whole environmental management system continues to be regularly monitored. Every six weeks, officers of the Sustainable City Officers Group meet to assess the progress of the system. Reports may then be taken forward to Directors Board and Councillors about any areas of concern.

Amendments to the system may be made at any time.

Further Information & Feedback

Public environmental information

The City Council encourages the people of Leicester to protect the environment by providing appropriate information and advice.

- The Environmental Policy is available from the Customer Service Centre at New Walk Centre and is displayed in Council buildings.
- Articles on environmental issues are written in the City Council's Link magazine which is distributed monthly to every household in Leicester.
- There is an Environment City Website (www.environmentcity.org.uk) which contains information about environmental initiatives within the city and also information about the City Council's EMAS system.
- The Green Life page of the local newspaper, the Leicester Mercury, carries many articles on environmental issues relating to the City Council's activities.

The City Council also seeks feedback from the public on areas of concern, including environmental issues, through consultations such as the Community Plan public consultation.

Access to specific information and complaints

The public have a right to see much of the environmental information held by the City Council. The agenda and papers for all Scrutiny and Cabinet meetings are available on the City Council's Internet site before each meeting.

Should you wish to find out more information or comment on the City Council's performance, you can:

- Visit the Customer Service Centre, B Block, New Walk Centre
- Telephone the General Enquiries Service Line on (0116) 252 7000
- Use the A-Z of City Council services to find the telephone number of a specific section of the City Council. (This booklet is distributed free to every household in the City.)
- Telephone the main switchboard, 0116 254 9922
- Write to the City Council at New Walk Centre, Welford Place, Leicester LE1 6ZG
- Visit the Environment City Website at www.environmentcity.org.uk or the City Council website at www.leicester.gov.uk

General enquiries, & Feedback

We encourage you to give us feedback on ways we can improve our environmental performance or to request further information, either by returning the attached feedback form, or by contacting us directly:-

Contact details

EMAS Helpline

Regeneration & Culture Department
Leicester City Council
16 New Walk
Leicester, LE1 6UV
Tel: 0116 252 7258
Fax: 0116 255 6385
E-mail: emas@leicester.gov.uk

EMAS Validation

This environmental statement complies with the requirements of the EC Eco-Management and Audit Scheme Regulation (EC) No. 761/2001, Annex III and was validated by Paul Smith on behalf of Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Ltd. Accreditation Number UK-V-005

Signed: _____

Date: _____

The next statement will be submitted to the UK competent body by April 2005. It will cover the period April 2003 to March 2004.