

Appendix 1 - Progress Towards EMAS Targets 2009/10

Objective 1.1: Reduce the Council's carbon dioxide emissions	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 1.1: To 50% of the 2008/09 level by 2025/26	Improvement	x

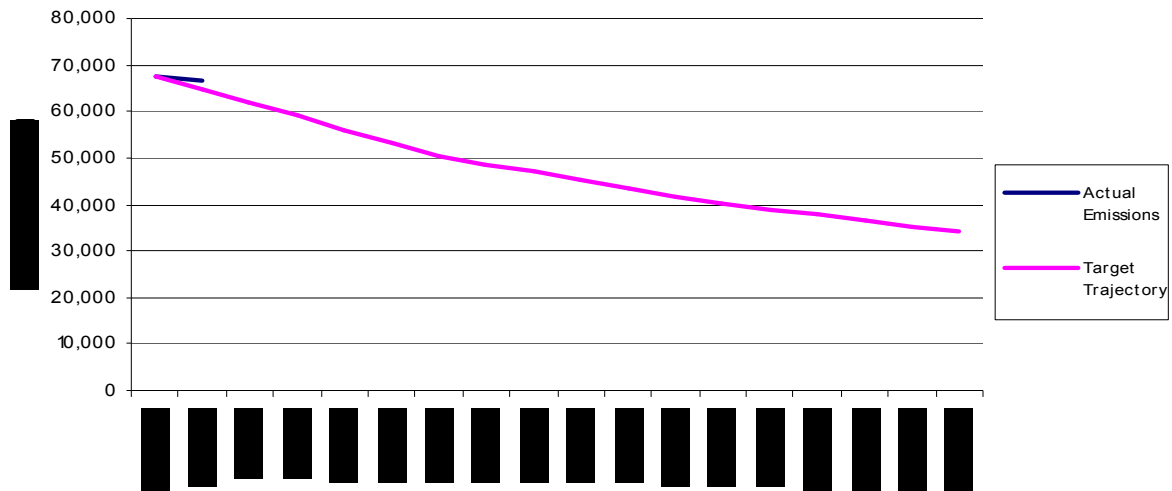
Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In January 2010 the Cabinet adopted the following milestones towards the long term target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% reduction by 2015 A further 15% by 2020 A further 10% by 2025 <p>The bigger rates of reduction set earlier in the programme reflect the expectation that earlier projects should be more easily implemented and deliver larger emissions savings.</p> ▪ The 2009/10 data show a reduction of 748 tonnes (-1.1%) in the carbon footprint to 66,878 tonnes from 2008/09 levels. This falls short of the 4.2% average yearly reduction needed to achieve the 25% milestone by 2015 (see Chart 1.1). We believe this is because some of the projects due to begin in 2009/10 were delayed due to funding issues. ▪ Breakdowns of the 2008/09 and 2009/10 figures are given in Table 1.1. They highlight the importance of managing CO₂ emissions from Council buildings and in particular, those from school buildings. ▪ There are a number of areas that have seen an increase in carbon emissions which have slowed the overall decrease. Emissions from transport and outsourced contractors both increased in 2009/10. Therefore these areas have been highlighted for future action.

Table 1.1: Comparison of the Councils CO₂ Emissions between 2008/9 and 2009/10

Major Emissions Source	CO ₂ Emissions in 2008/09 (t)*	CO ₂ Emissions in 2009/10 (t)	% difference
Street Lighting, Signs and Bollards and Traffic Signalling (SL and TS)	12,174	12,128	-0.4%
Corporate Buildings	23,558	22,845	-3.0%
Schools	22,252	20,748	-6.8%
Travel and Transport (Fleet, grey fleet and public transport)	3,397	3,418	+0.6%
Outsourced Contractors	6,245	7,739	+23.9%
Total	67,626	66,878	-1.1%

*Figures used are weather corrected to ensure accurate comparison and so may differ from those published in the 2008/09 Environmental Statement

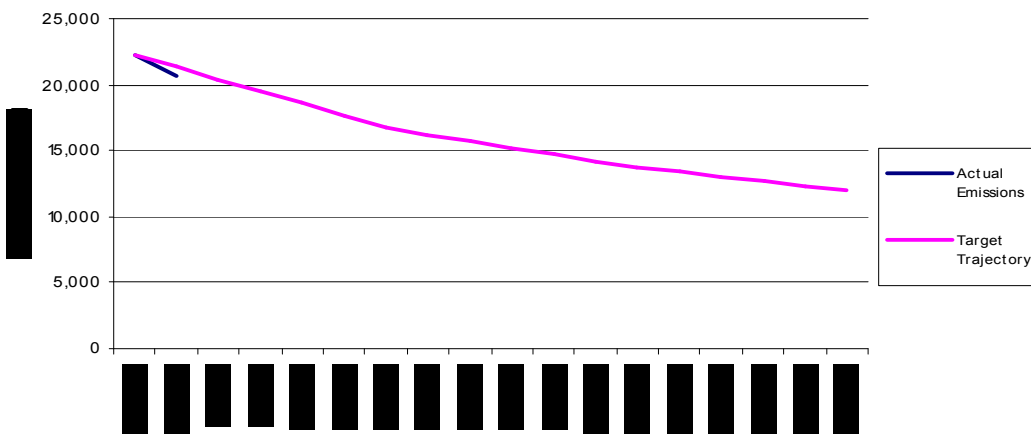
Chart 1.1 – Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Leicester City Council



Objective 1.2: Reduce Schools' Carbon Dioxide Emissions (All Schools)	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 1.2: To 50% of the 2008/09 level by 2025	Improvement	✓

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 1.2 was agreed by the Cabinet in January 2010 and mirrors Target 1.1. In 2009/10 the schools carbon emissions can be broken down to 20,607 tonnes arising from school buildings and 141 tonnes from school transport. During the 2009/10 financial year, schools carbon emissions have decreased by 6.8%. This is due to a combination of factors ranging from the BSF Programme, Groundwork actions and the work of the Energy Management Team. This figure is encouraging and indicates that we are currently on target to reach a 50% cut by 2025 as shown by Chart 1c. However, as only two data points are available we cannot yet interpret this reduction as a definite trend.

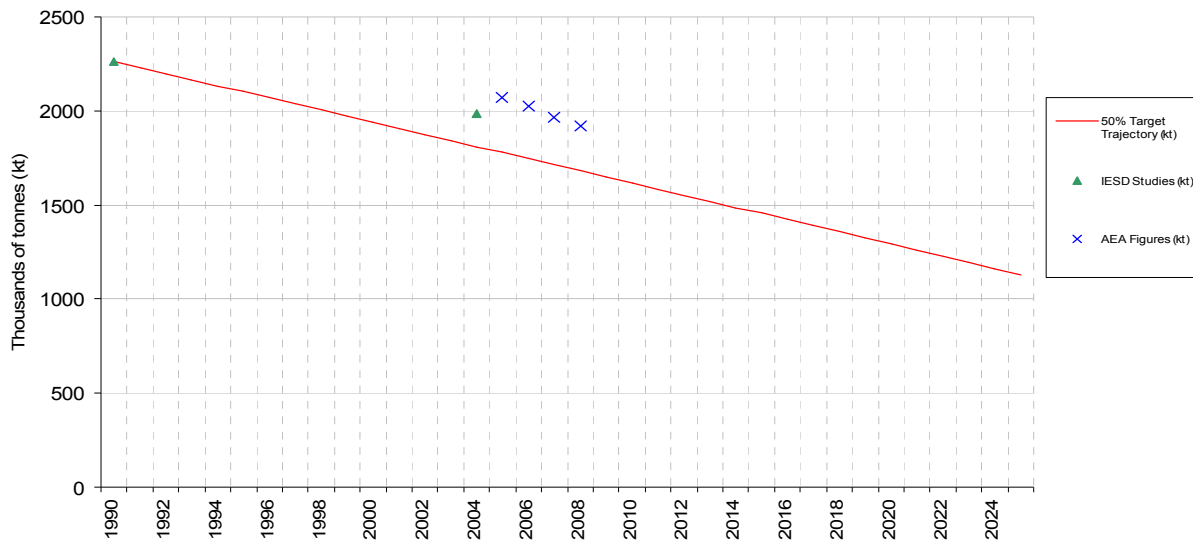
Chart 1.2 – Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Schools



Objective 2.1: Reduce City-Wide Carbon Dioxide Emissions	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 2.1: To 50% of the 1990 level by 2025/26	Improvement	✘

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The newly published estimate for 2008 continues the trend of reducing total carbon dioxide emitted across Leicester. Although this trend is encouraging, it still remains above the targeted 50% trajectory. ▪ Over the previous four years (2005 to 2008) Leicester has seen a reduction of 159 Kt - an average annual decrease of 1.9%. To achieve the 50% reduction target a further 786 Kt needs to be saved. To reach this Leicester needs to increase its average annual decrease from 1.9% to 2.8%.

Chart 2.1 – Leicester’s Estimated Carbon Dioxide Emissions (NI186)



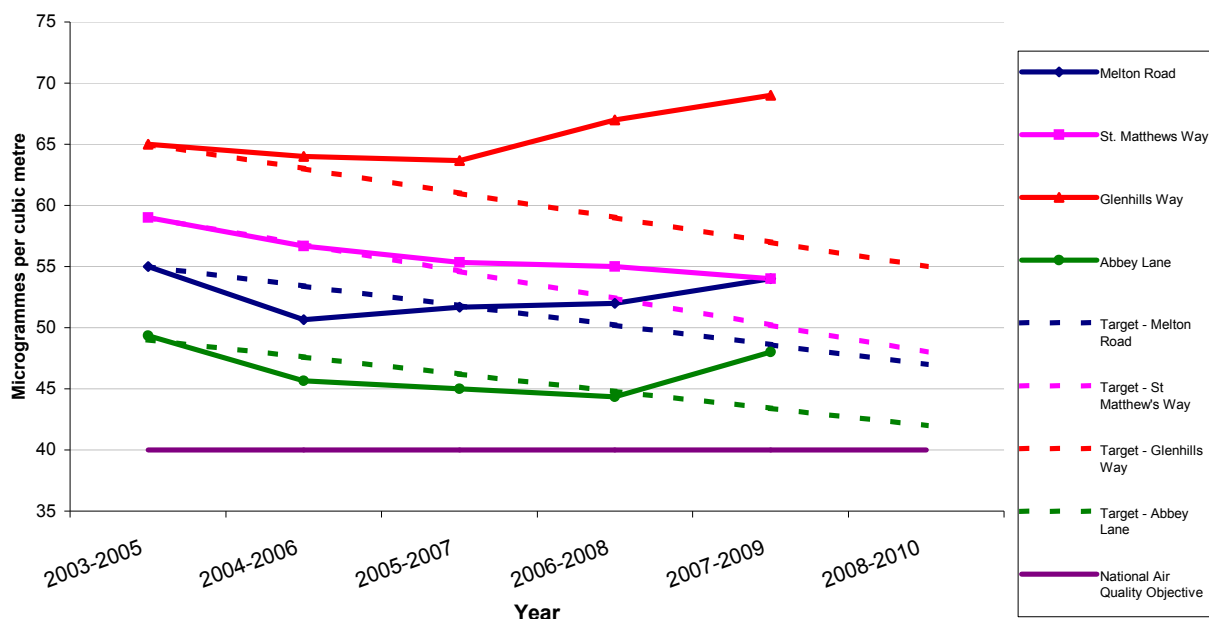
Objective 4.1: Improve Air Quality in the City	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
TARGET 4.1a: By achieving the 4 key point targets for air quality set in the Local Transport Plan by 2010/11 (<i>LTP8 – Key Outcome Indicator</i>)	Worsening	✘

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ‘key point’ targets require reductions in the annual mean concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) as measured by the Council’s automated monitoring equipment at four key locations. The data are reported in microgrammes per cubic metre (µg/m³) as three year rolling averages to reduce the impact of weather variations. ▪ As chart 4.1a illustrates, the Council is not currently on course to achieve its targets. There is not a common downward long-term trend apparent across the four sites as a whole and the differing shorter term changes between the sites suggest that local

factors are important.

- Aside from weather variations (mentioned above) the underlying factors that could be influencing the figures include traffic levels near the monitoring sites and the proportion of diesel-fuelled vehicles on the roads. The latter has been increasing and is currently 27% nationally compared to 13% in 2000. Diesel fuel emits greater levels of NOx than the equivalent petrol engine – so this factor could be contributing to the lack of progress.

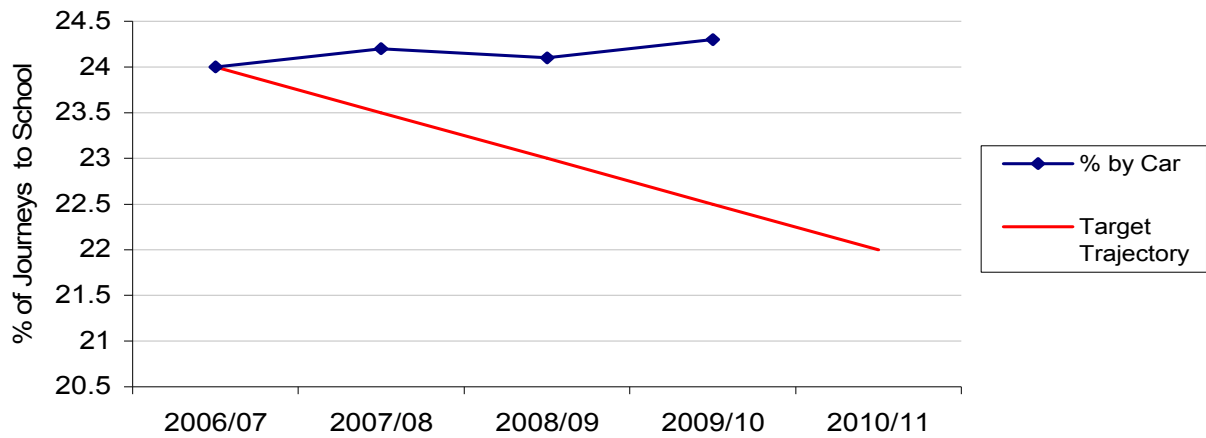
Chart 4.1a – Changes in Nitrogen Dioxide Levels at Leicester’s Key Point Air Quality Monitoring Sites



Objective 4.1: Improve Air Quality in the City	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 4.1c: Reduce the share of journeys to school by car (including vans and taxis but excluding car share journeys) from 24% in 2006/07 to 22% in 2010/11. (Target covers all schools) (LTP6 – Intermediate Outcome Indicator)	Worsening	✘

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 4.1c is taken from the Local Transport Plan. ▪ The data for measuring progress towards this target is provided through the Government’s annual schools census. It’s based on a sample including all schools with a school travel plan plus 50% of those without. ▪ As Chart 4.1c shows the schools surveyed have not, so far, been able to achieve an overall reduction in the percentage of journeys made by car; the figure for 2009/10 is 24.3%. So the Council is not on course to meet its 2010/11 target. ▪ Whilst the worsening situation is disappointing, Leicester schools’ performance remains better than the average for England of 26.5%. This is largely due to Leicester’s relatively high levels of walking to school (59.9% compared to 50.3% for England as a whole). Of concern, however, is the lack of any evidence of an increase in cycling to school – despite the delivery of cycle training and promotion.

Chart 4.1c – Changes in the Percentage of Journeys to School Made by Car



Objective 5.1: Improve Street Cleanliness in Leicester	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 5.1a: Reduce the % of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter that fall below the acceptable level to 10% by 2009/10 (NI 195a)	Standard Met	✓
Target 5.1b: Reduce the % of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of detritus that fall below the acceptable level to 13% by 2009/10 (NI 195b)	Standard Not Met	✗
Target 5.1c: Reduce the % of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of graffiti that fall below the acceptable level to 14% by 2009/10 (NI 195 c)	Standard Not Met	✗
Target 5.1d: Reduce the % of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of fly posting that fall below the acceptable level to 0% by 2009/10 (NI 195d)	Standard Not Met	✗

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NI195 requires an annual reduction in litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting and targets were set for the 2009/10 reporting period. ▪ The data for these targets are reported as the % of relevant land assessed as below an acceptable level. A detailed methodology is provided by the Government for making these judgements. ▪ The data in Table 5.1 shows that the target was met for litter, but not for detritus, graffiti or fly posting – although those for detritus and fly posting were only narrowly missed. ▪ Graffiti in particular can be problematic on private property where the owner does not wish to pay for subsidised removal for fear of the graffiti returning.

Table 5.1 – Relevant Land and Highways That is Assessed as Having Deposits of Litter, Detritus, Graffiti or Fly Posting Below the Acceptable Level

Category	2008/09 Performance	Target for 2008/09	2009/10 Performance	Target for 2009/10
Litter	9%	10% or below	9%	10% or below
Detritus	13%	10% or below	14%	13% or below
Graffiti	14%	5% or below	17%	14% or below
Fly posting	0%	0%	1%	0%

Objective 6.1: Protect and Improve the Network of Local Wildlife Sites	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 6.1: Increase the percentage of local wildlife sites that have received or are receiving positive conservation management to 65% in 2009/10	Improvement	✓

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 6.1 is based on the Council's target for improvement against the Government's National Performance Indicator NI197, which measures efforts to improve local biodiversity through positive conservation management. The figures in Table 6.1 show that the target was met in 2009/10, with a considerable level of improvement achieved compared to the previous year.

Table 6.1 – Leicester City Council Performance Against National Indicator (NI) 197: Improved Local Biodiversity and EMAS Target 6.1

Year	Total No. of Sites	No. of Sites with Positive Conservation Management	NI197 Measure: % of Sites with Positive Conservation Management	Target
2008/09	31	14	45%	No target set for 2008/09.
2009/10	35	23	66%	65%

Objective 6.2: Improve the City's Tree Cover and Condition	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 6.2a: Plant 10,000 trees by 2011	Improvement	✓

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As shown in Table 6.2 the cumulative net total of 9058 trees planted by the close of the 2009/10 planting season is well on track to meet the 10,000 trees target by 2011. Groundwork Leicester and Leicestershire are working with EMAS schools to involve them in tree planting in their grounds.

Table 6.2 – Net Number of Trees Planted

Year	Net No. of Trees Planted	Trees Planted (Cumulative Net* Figure)	Milestones and Target (Cumulative)
2007/08 – 08/09	2986	2986	3000
2009/10	6072	9058	6800
2010/11	-	-	10,000

* The net figure takes account of trees removed during the year to present the net increase in the tree stock.

Objective 6.3: Improve the Quality of Council-Owned Public Open Space	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 6.3a: Increase the Number of “Green Flag” Parks from 6 to 10 by 2013	Improvement	Uncertain

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of the Green Flag Award for Watermead Country Park in 2008/09 represented a setback in achieving the Council’s target – taking the original 6 Green Flag sites which formed the baseline for the target down to 5. The regaining of an award for Watermead in 2009/10 (as a jointly managed site with Leicestershire County Council) represents positive progress during the year, but leaves the Council with a bigger challenge to reach its target of 10 sites by 2013.

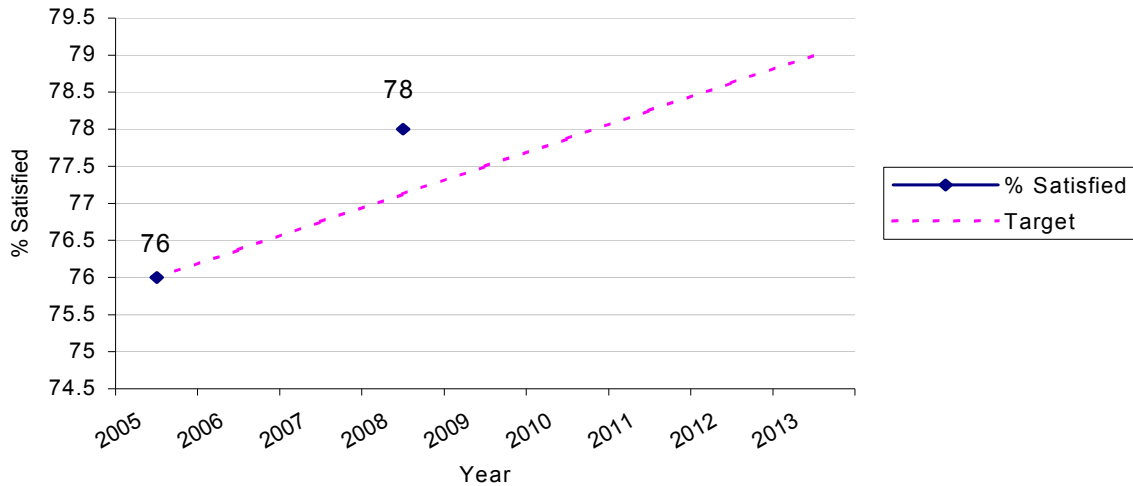
Objective 6.3: Improve the Quality of Council-Owned Public Open Space	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 6.3b: Achieve a 2% increase in the overall quality of provision by 2010/11 from a baseline average of 50% in 2008/09, as measured against the Green Flag Award criteria	Improvement	✓

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council uses the Green Flag Award criteria to measure the quality of its open spaces. The criteria cover a range of aspects of quality including whether the park is a welcoming place, its cleanliness, maintenance, safety, conservation and security as well as sustainability and community involvement. A baseline survey gave an average score across all parks of 5 out of a possible 10 points i.e. 50%. When the assessment was repeated for 2009/10, this average score had increased to 5.83, or 58.3%. This is above the targeted value of 5.1 required to meet a 2% increase in overall quality of provision by 2010/11. Therefore we are on track to meet our target.

Objective 6.3: Improve the Quality of Council-Owned Public Open Space	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 6.3c: Increase park user satisfaction levels from 76% (2005) to 79% (2013).	No Data This Year	✓

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The survey that provides information for this specific target is gathered on a 3-year cycle; therefore no further data was gathered during 2009/10. ▪ Chart 6.3c shows that as of the most recent data collected in 2008/09 the Council is on track to meet its target. ▪ The data is sourced from MORI surveys commissioned in 2005 and 2008.

Chart 6.3c – Percentage of Users Satisfied with Parks



Objective 6.4: Enhance the Quality of the Natural Environment in School Grounds (EMAS Schools)	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 6.4: 90% of EMAS schools to have a wildlife or food growing area by April 2012	First Year of Data	Uncertain

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Schools which join the EMAS in Schools programme make a commitment to involving their students in environmental improvements and one aspect of this can be the creation and maintenance of wildlife or food growing areas in the school grounds. ▪ During 2009/10 Groundwork Leicester and Leicestershire have been working closely with numerous EMAS schools supporting the creation of wildlife and growing areas of varying sizes. ▪ In 2009/10, the first year of monitoring, 45 out of the 62 EMAS schools i.e. 73% had a wildlife or food growing area. This provides a good starting point to achieve the 90% target by April 2012.

Objective 8.1: Create a Sustainable Built Environment on Council Owned Land	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 8.1: By ensuring that all new Council buildings and major refurbishments that fall within the Council definition of a major project achieve the BREEAM Design rating of “excellent” on new buildings and “very good” on refurbishments where BREEAM is appropriate to the nature of the refurbishment	No major projects started and completed since target came in	N/A

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BREEAM (the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology) is a widely used suite of environmental construction standards that cover many of the Council’s environmental objectives. ▪ BREEAM standards can be applied to most common building types including offices and schools. The BREEAM Design assessment rates a building design from ‘pass’ through to ‘outstanding’. The assessment is undertaken by an independent, qualified assessor and the BREEAM certificate is issued by the Building Research Establishment (BRE) on project completion. ▪ The Council adopted the BREEAM environmental construction standard to be applied as per the target in March 2010. ▪ The first corporate project being considered for the standard is the refurbishment of Gilroes Cemetery.

Objective 8.2: Create Sustainable School Buildings	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 8.2: By ensuring that from 2007/08 all new Council school buildings and major refurbishments above the value of £500,000 achieve the BREEAM	First Year of Data	Standard Met

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All four of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) phase 1 secondary schools have met this target with Beaumont Leys Specialist Science School, Soar Valley Community College and Judgemeadow Community College achieving “excellent” and Fullhurst Community College achieving “very good”.

Objective 9.1: Create a Sustainable Built Environment Within the City	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 9.1: Increase the percentage of Planning Applications for Major Developments applying Policy BE16: 75% in 2007/08, 85% in 2008/09, 90% in 2009/10	Worsening	x

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Plan Policy BE16 requires planning conditions to be applied to consents for Major Developments, specifying a percentage of the energy demand of the development to be provided by on-site renewable sources. ▪ Target 9.1 is to increase the percentage of applications where these planning conditions are applied to the consent. ▪ Since 2007/08 there has been a notable decrease in the percentage of planning applications with renewable condition BE16 attached - to 79,2%. The reason for the downturn is complex but some of the principle reasons are considered to be as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projects have gone through the planning system quickly to encourage development and counteract budgetary cut considerations, recessionary pressures and/or where environmental considerations may not have been a major priority. ▪ Applications that are not suitable for renewable conditions to be applied, such as a historic building on a restricted site, a warehouse or parking scheme. ▪ Where Better Buildings Officers have not been consulted on major projects.

Table 9.1 – Percentage of Planning Applications for Major Developments Applying Policy BE16

Year	Actual Performance	Target
2007/08	84.3%	75%
2008/09	79.5%	85%
2009/10	79.2%	90%

Objective 11.1: Prepare for Leicester to address the risks and opportunities of a changing climate	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 11.1: To achieve the following levels of preparedness* in assessing and addressing the risks and opportunities of a changing climate: April 2009: Level 2, April 2010: Level 3, April 2011: Level 4 <i>*Levels defined in Guidance for National Performance Indicator NI188: Planning to Adapt to Climate Change</i>	Improvement	✓

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During 2009/10 the Council reached level 3 in the NI188 Guidance, indicating that the Council has a “Comprehensive action plan and prioritised action in all priority areas”. ▪ To ensure that Level 4 is met on target there is much work to be done with external engagement.

Objective 12.1: Reduce the Council's Total Energy Consumption	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 12.1a: To 50% of the 2008/09 level by 2025	Improvement	✓

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2009/10 showed a decrease of 3.1% to 183,564,924 kWh. This figure is for stationary sources (buildings, street lighting and traffic signals) only. Transport sources have been excluded because the margin of error created in converting the data from litres of fuel to kWh is considered unacceptable. ▪ This reduction is encouraging and on course to achieve a 50% cut by 2025 if it continues. However, the analysis only provides two data points and it is therefore too early to confirm a trend.

Table 12.1a –Leicester City Council's Energy Use in 2008/09 and 2009/10

Source of Energy Use	2008/09 kWh	2009/10 kWh	- / +	% change
Street lighting and Traffic Signalling	23,277,227	23,189,121	- 88,106	-0.4%
Schools	78,439,853	72,466,752	- 5,973,101	-7.6%
Council Buildings	78,358,668	74,316,623	- 4,042,045	-5.2%
Outsourced Services	9,406,566	13,592,428	+ 4,185,862	+44.5%
Total	189,482,314	183,564,924	- 591,739	-3.1%

Objective 12.1: Reduce the Council's Total Energy Consumption	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 12.1b (Council buildings): To 50% of the 2008/09 level by 2025	Improvement	✓

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Table 12.1a shows that Council Buildings have seen a reduction of 5.2% in this reporting period. This decrease puts the Council on course to achieve a 50% cut by 2025 if the rate of progress is maintained. ▪ There are a number of factors influencing energy use - a key one being weather conditions. The winter of 2009/10 was cooler overall than any of the previous six winters, which will have influenced heating energy use. Another factor is changes in the Council's portfolio of buildings. The opening of Phoenix Square as a new facility in 2009, for example, will have added to the energy demand. These factors may have offset any further reductions from energy efficiency measures installed during the year, perhaps masking the level of energy use reduction made in existing buildings during 2009/10.

Objective 12.2: Increase the Council's Generation and Use of Renewable Energy	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 12.2: From 0% of the energy requirement of all Council buildings in 1997 to 20% in 2020	No Change	x

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When this target was originally set, the Council's objective focused on increasing its use of renewable energy and it worked towards the target by buying renewably generated 'green tariff' electricity from the National Grid. ▪ However, the rising cost of 'Green Tariff' electricity, driven by increasing demand, led the Council to stop buying it during 2006/07. As a result, the percentage of the buildings energy demand supplied quickly declined to zero in 2007/08 . ▪ Whilst the loss of green tariff electricity was disappointing, the Council now buys its hourly and half-hourly metered electricity from 'good quality' Combined Heat and Power (CHP) sources. CHP makes much more efficient use of fuel to generate heat and electricity, resulting in lower carbon dioxide emissions for each kilowatt of electricity produced. ▪ The new Objective 12.2, approved by the Cabinet in December 2008, reflects the importance of local generation of renewables – not just their use. Target 12.2 will be proposed for removal before the next Environmental Statement as it still reflects the former objective. ▪ Figures to directly report on renewable energy generated are not available as many of the Council's renewable installations are not monitored for the amount they generate. So an alternative way of measuring the Council's progress in this area will be developed for reporting in 2010/11. More details are given under Target 12.4 below.

Objective 12.3: Reduce Schools Total Energy Consumption	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 12.3: To 50% of the 2008/09 level by 2025	Improvement	✓

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Details of schools energy use in 2008/09 and 2009/10 have been gathered as part of the Council's reporting for National Indicator NI185 and the figures for school buildings are presented above in Table 12.1a. They show that a reduction of 7.6% in energy consumption was achieved. ▪ As with Council Buildings this puts the Council on track to meet the 50% target if this rate of reduction continues.

Objective 12.4: Increase Schools Generation and Use of Renewable Energy (All Schools)	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 12.4: To 20% of energy requirements in 2020/21	No information available	No information available

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It will not be possible to monitor the amount of energy generated by renewable energy installations at schools. This is because many of the installations are unsuitable for the necessary sub meter. It is, however, possible to provide a figure for the amount of energy that they could produce under optimum performance (the 'installed capacity'). This also applies to Target 12.2 which accounts for installations in other Council buildings. ▪ It is proposed that a single figure covering both schools and other Council buildings is calculated for 2010/11 and reported in the next Environmental Statement. ▪ The number of installations included on school buildings has increased. In 2009/10 renewables were installed at Eyres Monsell Primary School and Sparkenhoe Primary School.

Objective 14.3: Reduce the Amount of School Construction Waste Going to Landfill (All Schools)	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 14.3: By ensuring that the secondary schools within the BSF programme exceed target 4 from the Continuous Improvement Plan (BSF schools)	No Change	✓

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During 2009/10 there were limited on-site works as part of the BSF programme so no waste was generated. The target has been met in previous years.

Table 14.3 – The Amount of Construction and Demolition Waste Produced in BSF Phase 1 for Every £100,000 of Completed Work

Year	Construction and demolition waste produced (m ³ per £100,000 of completed work)	BSF Level 2 Target (m ³ per £100,000 of completed work)	BSF Level 1 Target (m ³ per £100,000 of completed work)
2007/08	2.0	Less than 65	Less than 43
2008/09	7.6	Less than 65	Less than 43
2009/10	N/A	Less than 65	Less than 43

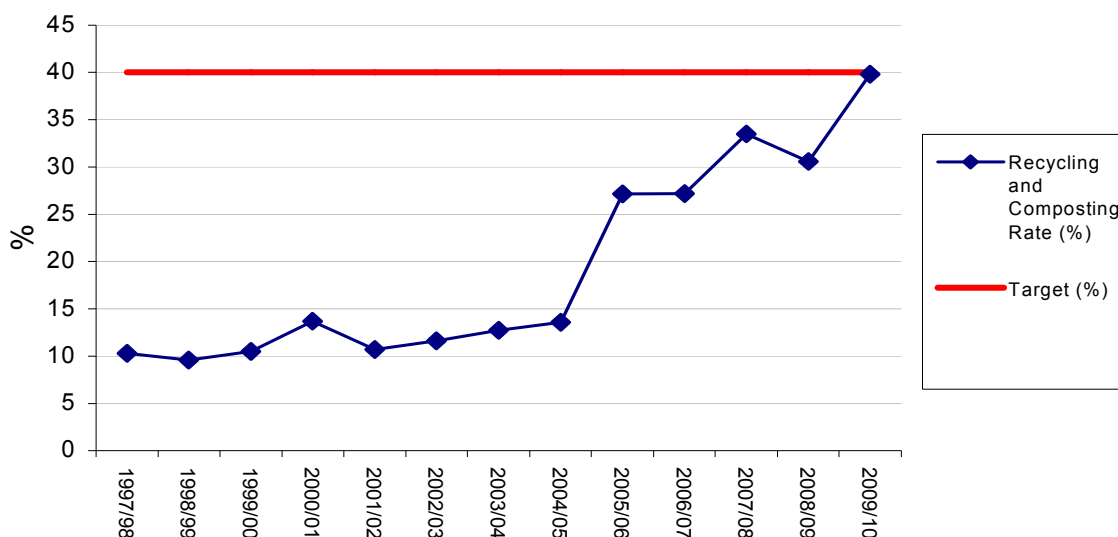
Objective 15.1: Reduce Household Waste and the Percentage Landfilled	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 15.1: To recycle 40% of household waste collected in 2009/10 (NI 192)	Improvement	✓

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This target, for improvement against the National Performance Indicator NI192, requires the Council to increase the amount of household waste recycled and composted. ▪ The data shows that there has been an increase of levels of recycling from 30.6% in

2008/09 to 39.8% in 2009/10. Whilst this is a fraction short of 40%, the target is reported above as being met – which the Council believes presents a fair picture of performance given the very narrow margin of difference.

- The greater levels of recycling in 2009/10 can be attributed to the Ball Mill technology working efficiently and greater participation in kerbside recycling.
- In addition to its 40% target, the Council is also required to meet Government targets associated with the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS) for the progressive reduction in the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste it sends to landfill. Figures are submitted to the Government through a website called “Waste Dataflow”, which calculates the Council’s performance. The recycling and composting arrangements to date have met these targets and are expected to do so in the immediate future. It is something that the Council regularly monitors.

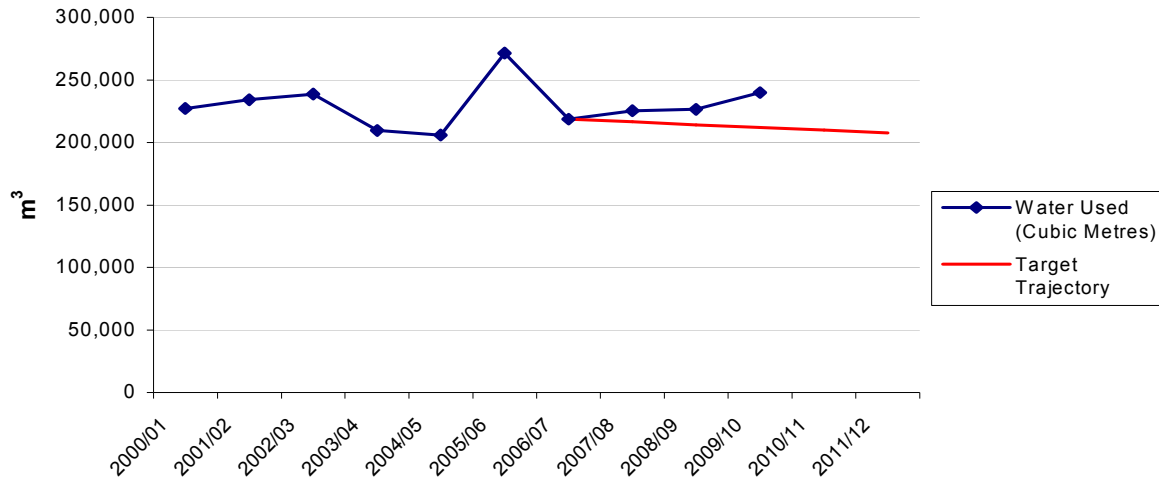
Chart 15.1 – Changes in the Percentage of Leicester’s Household Waste Recycled or Composted



Objective 16.1 – Reduce the Council’s Total Mains Water Consumption	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 16.1: By 5% of 2006/07 level by 2011/12	Worsening	Uncertain

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whilst the 2009/10 usage shows an increase on the previous three years, variations in the timing of the billing mean that it is not possible to conclude with certainty whether there is an overall upward trend. Hence, it is currently uncertain whether the Council is on course to meet its target. ▪ The installation of Intelligent Metering equipment in many Council buildings in recent years – enabling significant leaks to be more easily detected and dealt with, might be expected to show an impact on usage levels. This is not apparent from the graph. ▪ However, the main focus of investment in water saving measures in recent years has been in school buildings, which may help to explain the lack of a clear downward trend in water use in corporate Council buildings.

Chart 16.1 – Council Water Use



Objective 16.2 – Reduce Schools’ Total Mains Water Consumption (All Schools)	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 16.2: Reduce schools’ total mains water consumption by 5% of the 2006/07 level by 2011/12	No information available	No information available

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When this target was set, it was anticipated that monitoring of schools’ water use would become possible through the installation of intelligent metering by the Energy Team. However, technical issues have prevented its full roll-out to schools and comprehensive monitoring has not been possible to date. The potential to monitor this schools target will be reviewed over the coming year.

Objective 17.2: Increase the Use of Recycled Paper as a Percentage of Overall Paper Use	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 17.2: To meet the following standards for recycled paper use from 2009/10: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All publications, leaflets, flyers and posters to use at least 75% recycled paper. All site and volume photocopying to use 100% post consumer waste paper. All Council stationery to use 100% post consumer waste. All printing of web products (e.g. Link) to be 100% recycled paper. All basic digital colour low volume printing to be on 100% post consumer waste paper 	Standard Met	✓

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The figures in Table 17.2 show that the standard was met in 2008/09. ▪ During 2009/10 Creativity Works has been encouraging its customers to use the Evolve brand of paper – comprising of 100% post consumer waste - rather than the Evolution that consists of 75% recycled paper.

Table 17.2 – Quantity of Paper Used by Type and Recycled Content

Type of Material	Examples of Use	% Recycled Available	% used meeting highest recycled content	Percentage of overall paper use
White photocopying paper	Site and volume photocopying	100% post consumer waste	100%	41.47%
Newsprint	Printing of web products (e.g. Link)	100%	100%	36.87%
Silk, satin papers/board	Quality publications, leaflets, posters	75%	100%	10.34%
Stationery paper & basic digital colour print paper	Printing of all Council stationery & digital colour low volume print	100% post consumer waste	100%	8.85%
NCR paper	Carbonless forms	None currently available with recycled content	N/A	1.39%
Tinted paper	Tinted paper for photocopiers	No suitable paper currently	N/A	0.82%
High quality digital colour print paper	Digital colour low volume print	Currently testing	N/A	0.25%

Objective 17.3: Increase the Use of Recycled Paper in Schools (EMAS schools)	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 17.3: All EMAS schools to use recycled paper by 2012	First year of data	x

Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15% of EMAS schools were using recycled paper in 2009/10. This is the first year that a figure has been available. Without a very rapid improvement, the target will not be met. ▪ Groundwork Leicester and Leicestershire are promoting the use of recycled paper in schools and supporting them in finding suitable recycled paper for their equipment.

Objective 18.2: Raise Levels of Environmental Awareness and Action Within Schools (EMAS schools)	Progress in 2009/10	On Course to Meet Target?
Target 18.2: Annually increase the number of Leicester schools participating in EMAS from 13 schools in 2003/04 to 90 schools in 2010/11	Worsening	x

Details

- EMAS in schools aims to raise the environmental awareness of youngsters across the City and reduce the environmental impacts of schools.
- At the start of 2008/09 71 schools had signed up for EMAS through the support programme provided by the local environmental charity Groundwork Leicester and Leicestershire.
- However, by November 2009 only 62 schools had signed up. See Chart 18.2 below. It is possible that this decline reflects the worsening economic climate, with many schools being unable to budget for the fee charged for the EMAS management system.

Chart 18.2 – Changes in the number of Leicester schools participating in EMAS

