

Appendix 1 – Progress Towards EMAS Targets 2003/04

Significant effect: 1. Council use of energy and fuel

Objective 1.1: Reduce the council's total building energy consumption.

Target 1.1: Reduce to 50% of the 1990 level by 2025/26

This is a target taken from the 1994 Leicester Energy Strategy. The figure does not include energy used in schools.

Progress Towards Target:

| Year | Percentage reduction on 1990 level | Energy consumption (GWH) |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1990 | | 181.2 |
| 1997/98 | 4.0 (Assumed 4% reduction pre unitary status (SCOG 17/2/00)) | 174.0 |
| 1998/99 | 6.7 | 169.0 |
| 1999/00 | 3.5 | 174.8 |
| 2000/01 | 8.6 | 165.7 |
| 2001/02 | 3.4 | 175.0 |
| 2002/03 | 8.8 | 165.3 |
| 2003/04 | 9.9 | 163.3 |

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.

Objective 1.2: Increase the Council's use of renewable energy.

Target 1.2: From 0% of the energy requirement of all council buildings in 1997 to 20% of the energy requirement of all buildings in 2020/21

Progress Towards Target:

| Year | % of total energy from renewable sources | % of electricity from renewable sources |
|---------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1997/98 | | 0 |
| 1998/99 | | 11.6 |
| 1999/00 | | 12.0 |
| 2000/01 | 5.7 | 36.4 |
| 2001/02 | 4.2 | 29.1 |
| 2002/03 | 4.5 | 31.1 |
| 2003/04 | 4.0 | 28.6 |

Substantial progress has been made through the purchasing of electricity from green energy suppliers. 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. The proportion of renewable energy fell in 2003/04 due to a shortage of renewable energy contracts from suppliers.

Objective 1.3: To reduce the fuel used by staff vehicles at work (not commuting) Includes previous objective to increase the use of bicycles at work

Target 1.3.1: 5% reduction of the fuel used in 2000/01 by 2005/06. (Includes previous target relating to cycling as a specific area of action)

Progress Towards Target:

Litres of fuel used by staff vehicles at work (excludes teachers and private contractors)

| Year | Litres of fuel | Percent Change on baseline |
|---------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1997/98 | 2,237,342 | |
| 1998/99 | 2,286,912 | |
| 1999/00 | 2,447,182 | |
| 2000/01 | 2,448,292 | |
| 2001/02 | 2,540,000 | 3.7% increase |
| 2002/03 | 2,682,862 | 9.6% increase |
| 2003/04 | 2,700,144* | 10.2% increase |

*Does not include City Landscapes data for Jan-March 2004.

The above figures show that fuel use has been increasing year on year since 1997/98, representing a move away from the target. Fuel use increased by 0.6% in 2003/04 from the previous year which represents 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 Jan to March 2004 has been estimated.

The vehicle fleet accounts for the majority of fuel used within the authority. In 2003/04 509,087 litres were used by private vehicles on council business compared to 499,432 litres in 2002/03, and 514,326 litres in 2001/02.

Cyclists on council business

Progress:

| Date | Number of cyclists | Mileage claimed |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1997/98 | 22 | 5,357 |
| 1998/99 | 33 | 5,597 |
| 1999/00 | 37 | 6,458 |
| 2000/01 | 42 | 6,485 |
| 2001/02 | 32 | 6,971 |
| 2002/03 | 26 | 6,184 |
| 2003/04 | 21 | 5,495 |

The number of staff using their bike for work decreased for the first time during 01/02, and the number of miles being cycled on work business had also peaked. The figures for 2003/04 show a further decline in the number of cyclists and the amount of mileage claimed.

Significant effect: 2. Leicester's use of energy and fuel

Objective 2.1: Reduce the energy consumption of homes within the City (includes previous objective on council housing)

New target to be developed relating to increasing SAP* ratings of houses in Leicester

*SAP is a national "standard assessment procedure" for rating the energy efficiency levels of dwellings. Leicester City Council is required to monitor this information under the Home Energy Conservation Act.

Progress Towards Target

The new target has yet to be developed. An officer was appointed in October 2003 using PSA funding, and data collection for the private sector housing stock will begin in the near future. 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.

| 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.

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.

Significant effect: 3 The council's contribution to air pollution

Objective 3.1 Reduce council's vehicle emissions

Target 3.1: New target to be developed

Progress Towards Target:

During 2003/04 there was an investigation into using alternatively fuelled vehicles, such as LPG, within the vehicle fleet. It was decided that due to uncertainties over government policy on LPG that further research and investigation would concentrate on ways of reducing emissions, particularly nitrous emissions, from the current diesel fleet.

Significant effect: 4 Air quality in Leicester (including traffic)

Objective 4.1: To improve air quality within the city

Target 4.1: To achieve national air quality objectives* for nitrogen dioxide within the city by the end of 2005

* These are defined in the Air Quality Regulations (2000) and provide the statutory basis for the system of Local Air Quality Management Areas.

| Year | Number of times nitrogen dioxide one hr mean exceeded at NWC Background Monitoring Station | Nitrogen dioxide annual mean at NWC Monitoring Station |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 2002 | 0 | 34 $\mu\text{g}\text{m}^3$ |
| 2003 | 0 | 38 $\mu\text{g}\text{m}^3$ |
| Year | Number of times nitrogen dioxide one hr mean exceeded at Melton Road Monitoring Station | Nitrogen dioxide annual mean at Melton Road Station |
| 2002 | 139 | 69 $\mu\text{g}\text{m}^3$ |
| 2003 | 22 | 63 $\mu\text{g}\text{m}^3$ |

Progress Towards Target:

The recent air quality assessment of Leicester has excluded all pollutants except nitrogen dioxide as being of major concern to local health. There are two national air quality objectives relating to nitrogen dioxide. The first relates to short term exposure where the one hour mean should not exceed 200 $\mu\text{g}\text{m}^3$ more than 18 times per year. The second objective relates to long term exposure, where the annual mean should not exceed 40 $\mu\text{g}\text{m}^3$. These two objectives need to be met by 31st December 2005.

NO₂ 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 NO₂ 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.

Objective 4.2: To reduce car trips to the city centre

(Amended) Target 4.2: Return to 2000/01 morning rush hour car trips to city centre by 2006/07 and a 1% decrease by 2010/11

Progress Towards Target:

| Year | Number of car trips to city centre during AM peak (8-9am) | % change in number of trips compared to 2000/01 baseline |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 2000/01 | 4932 | |
| 2001/02 | 4998 | 1.3% increase |

| | | |
|---------|------|---------------|
| 2002/03 | 5090 | 3.2% increase |
| 2003/04 | 5018 | 1.7% increase |

This target has been revised in line with the revised Local Transport Plan target (congestion outcome Target 1) 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 Masterplan).

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.

Objective 4.3: To reduce car journeys to schools.

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| (Amended) Target 4.3: 25% reduction in the proportion of car journeys to schools with a Travel Plan by 2011 |
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Progress Towards Target:

Data from the previous EMAS Public Statement indicated a slight fall in the proportion of journeys to school by car. However, it was highlighted in the report that the data was not entirely conclusive as the sample survey covered only a small proportion of schools within the city.

In its Fourth Annual Progress Report (July 2004) the Local Transport Plan has amended its travel to school target (congestion outcome Target 2), hence the amended EMAS target.

A new baseline has been developed using schools that have developed a Travel Plan. This will allow more accurate surveys to be carried out in the future. In 2003/04, 42% of pupils at schools with a Travel Plan arrived at school by car.

Significant effect: 5. The council's waste

Objective 5.1: Reduce the amount of council waste going to landfill

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Target 5.1: 40% of council waste to be recycled by 2005/06 |
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Progress Towards Target:

1997/98 Data started to be collected on the total waste arisings of the new unitary authority - a questionnaire was sent out to all buildings

1998/99 Results of the questionnaire were nearly complete

1999/00 The Waste Audit was completed in July 2000. This piece of work was a scoping exercise in preparation for letting the new contract in 2001 and did not aim to collect quantitative data on recycling.

2000/01 Preparation of the corporate waste contract continued.

2001/02 Corporate waste contract has been prepared and awarded and will commence in April 2003.

2002/03 The corporate waste contract is now operational but the recycling dimension still needs to be developed. Existing contracts with waste management companies are being cancelled and all city council buildings shall be using the corporate contract by August 2004. Trials of a recycling scheme involving the separation of paper will start early in 2004 with the residual waste going to the waste management facility at Bursom Business Park when it

becomes operational in July 2004. Baseline data will be available for 2004/05 although this will be an estimate using information from the first group of buildings to use the recycling scheme.

2003/04 The majority of city council buildings are now incorporated into the corporate waste management contract and a paper recycling scheme is being developed. Staff are also requested to deposit glass in glass banks as appropriate. The residual waste contained within office waste bins will be sent to Bursom Recycling facility when it becomes fully operational.

Significant effect: 6 Waste from Leicester (including household, construction and other trade waste)

Objective 6.1: Increase recycling of household waste

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| Target 6.1: 40% of household waste collected in 2005/06 to be recycled |
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| Year | Recycling rate⁸ |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1997/98 | 10.3% |
| 1998/99 | 9.62% |
| 1999/00 | 10.5% |
| 2000/01 | 13.7% |
| 2001/02 | 10.7% |
| 2002/03 | 11.6% |
| 2003/04 | 14.7% |

⁸These figures include material collected from the kerbside collection round, the bring sites and litter from streets and composting.

Progress Towards Target:

The apparent fall in the recycling rate during 01/02 is explained by the redefined categories of waste included in the Best Value indicator (BV82a and b) which now excludes separated inert waste and scrap and abandoned vehicles (if these were included the rate would be 13.9%).

In 2003/04 the recycling rate increased to 14.7%. This represents a small increase towards the target. The new 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.

Objective 6.2: Reduce the amount of construction waste going to landfill

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| Target 6.2: to be developed for construction waste* |
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* Consists of any waste that arises from the construction, repairs, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.

Progress Towards Target:

2003/04 £250,000 of Neighbourhood Renewal Funding was secured by Environ to establish a construction waste recycling facility in Leicester, and an investigation into suitable sites was undertaken.

Significant effect: 7. The council's use of water

Objective 7.1: Reduce potable water use in council buildings (including previous objective for greywater)

Target 7.1: 5% reduction of 2000/01 levels by 2005/06 (includes previous target on greywater as specific area of action)

Progress Towards Target:

| Year | Cubic metres water used | % reduction on 2000 level |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1997/98 | 238,819 | n/r |
| 1998/99 | 214,917 | n/r |
| 1999/00 | 261,154 | n/r |
| 2000/01 | 227,323 | n/r |
| 2001/02 | 234,052 | 2.9% (if 00/01 used as base year) increase |
| 2002/03 | 238,701 | 5.0% increase |
| 2003/04 | 229,949 | 1.1 % increase |

To achieve the target an annual 1% decrease is needed. There was a sharp drop in water usage between 99/00 and 00/01, explained by the closure of St Margarets Swimming Pool and the repair of an underground leak at Western Park. From 2000/01 to 2002/03 water usage has increased, representing a move away from the target. However in 2003/04 water consumption has decreased by 8,752 cubic metres from the previous year.

Significant effect: 8. Council use of paper

Objective 8.1: Reduce the quantity of paper used

Target 8.1: 5% reduction in the quantity of paper purchased in 2000/01, by 2003/04

Progress Towards Target:

In 2003/04 41,518,000 sheets of paper were purchased by Creativity Works for the authority. However, difficulties with the collection of accurate monitoring information in relation to out-sourced documents and paper meant that accurate data was not available for the monitoring period. Therefore it is not possible to assess whether the target has been achieved.

Objective 8.2: Increase the use of recycled paper

Target 8.2: 98% of paper purchased in 2003/04 to be 100% recycled post consumer waste

Paper purchased by Creativity Works:

| Year | % of paper from 100% recycled |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 1997/98 | 88% |
| 1998/99 | 89.9 |
| 1999/00 | 94.8% |

| | |
|---------|---------------|
| 2000/01 | Not available |
| 2001/02 | Not available |
| 2002/03 | Not available |
| 2003/04 | 97.2% |

Progress Towards Target:

Difficulties with the collection of accurate monitoring information in relation to out-sourced documents and paper have continued despite an awareness raising campaign. However, 97.2% of paper purchased by Creativity Works was 100% post consumer waste paper.

Significant effect: 9 The quality of the natural environment on council-owned land

Objective 9.1: To ensure that key aspects of the natural environment on council-owned land are sustainably managed.

Target 9.1: To develop management plans for parks, open spaces, the riverside and trees and woodland by 2005

Parks and Open Spaces

Progress Towards Target:

97/98 the standard format for management plans was developed and approved and the total number of plans identified as 70, covering 190 sites.

98/99 the management plan for Castle Gardens was completed.

99/00 the management plan for Castle Hill Park was completed in draft: it is currently awaiting consultation. Management data is now in place for all sites.

00/01 Management data was collected for all parks and open spaces and a programme was developed to ensure the plans are completed by 2005.

01/02 In December 2001 a team of three officers was established, dedicated to producing management plans for parks and open spaces.

02/03 At the end of the financial year a total of ten plans had been completed with another ten in progress. The total of approximately 80 plans should be complete by 2005.

03/04 A total of 47 plans have now been completed, with another 34 parks and open space management plans still to be completed by December 2005. This represents progress towards the target.

Trees and Woodland

Progress Towards Target:

97/98 the standard format for management plans was developed and approved. 2 new officers started in post and produced 3 Arts and Leisure Open Spaces plans and 5 street plans.

98/99 15 Open Space plans and 67 street plans were completed. A priority action plan was completed for tree management within Housing, Education, Social Services, Property Services and Museums.

99/00 7 open spaces plans and 72 street tree plans were completed.

00/01 Baseline data for Tree Management Plans for 27 Parks and 54 highways were completed.

01/02 Baseline data for tree management plans for 251 sites including 22 parks and 128 highways were collected.

02/03 Baseline data collected for additional 117 sites including two parks and 86 highways. This was lower than the previous year due to the storm of October 2002. Over 300 sites were damaged costing approximately £140,000 from a total of £226,000 for emergency spending over the whole year.

03/04 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.

Riverside

Progress Towards Target:

97/98 The standard format for management plans was developed and approved in conjunction with Arts and Leisure.

98/99 A programme for the production of a Riverside Park Strategy was prepared. This will then be used as the basis for developing management plans. Interim management responsibilities for the park were agreed.

99/00 A strategy for the Riverside Park was produced by consultants and approved by members as a basis for further action. Progress was hampered by the departure of the Riverside Development Officer (May 2000) and the subsequent freezing of this post.

00/01 Approval was given to recruit a Riverside Development Officer and a draft 'summary' Riverside Strategy was completed for consultation. Ongoing capital improvement works were carried out.

01/02 A Riverside Development Officer was appointed in June 2001. A consultation exercise on the draft Riverside Strategy was undertaken. The adoption of the final strategy was postponed due to the impact of the LRC Masterplan and CLLP development. The programme of capital improvement works continued.

02/03 Management Plans for priority ponds and wetlands and scrub and woodland at Aylestone Meadows have been completed as working drafts, and implementation of these plans has now commenced. Information gathering has also commenced to help develop an overall Riverside Management Plan. Furthermore, riverside strategic and management information has been fed into the Leicester Regeneration Company Masterplan process and riverside capital and revenue programmes have continued to help sustain riverside sites.

03/04 Continued implementation of wetland and woodland management plans at Aylestone meadows local nature reserve; Improvements to access, open space, wildlife sites, and grazing land also carried out. Plans developed for further improvement schemes. Volunteer involvement for Riverside management and development continued as part of the programme.

Objective 9.2: Ensure prime ecological sites are retained

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| Target 9.2: The area of land covered by council-owned SINC* sites to be maintained at 1999 level and managed according to their schedules. |
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*Sites of importance for nature conservation

Progress Towards target:

97/98 It was estimated that Leicester City Council owned 818 hectares of land of highest ecological value (A and A* in the Leicester Habitat Survey) However, this figure was not declared in the public statement as there were concerns over its accuracy. The important step of identifying land-ownership of our A and A* sites was completed. All A and A* sites were marked on the council's land ownership records and identified in the computer database.

98/99 The area of A and A* sites remained unchanged. However, no further work was undertaken to improve the accuracy of the baseline figure due to the review of the whole Habitat Survey.

99/00 Again, the area of A and A* sites remains unchanged.

00/01 The wording of the target was amended to reflect the new monitoring of the SINC system.

01/02 The Biodiversity Site Alert Map was approved by Members (though its inclusion in the Local Plan). 12 SINC sites were monitored against their schedule. SINC enhancement work was carried out at Watermead and Kirby Frith.

02/03 Out of 34 sites monitored in 2001 and 2002, four sites improved in value and 16 experienced no overall change. Eleven SINCS showed slight decline, one suffered moderate decline and one suffered a serious decline in value in 2001 with partial loss. One SINC was completely lost in 2002. Overall there has been a decline in the quality and quantity of SINCS, representing a move away from the target.

03/04 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.

Objective 9.3: Develop measurable indicators of ecological quality

Target 9.3: Completion of the first phase of habitat monitoring programme by 2010

Progress Towards Target:

98/99 No further work was carried out until the review of the Habitat Survey was completed.

99/00 A new monitoring system was developed to monitor grassland SINC sites to safeguard against loss of wildlife interest. 1999-00 was really a period of familiarisation with the system but 5 sites were completed during the year. A timescale was established for completing Phase 1 and Phase 2 Habitat Surveys and for establishing an Environmental Records Database.

00/01 Developmental work on the Biological Records Centre continued and a recording package was installed at New Walk Museum and at Environ.

01/02 Little progress due to loss of lead officer on the project. There were also problems with gaining access to land to carry out survey work because of the foot and mouth crisis. Extra monitoring work will take place over future years to ensure that the target is met.

02/03 There has been no progress towards this target due to a lack of officer in post. A recruitment process will commence in January 2004.

03/04 There was a departmental recruitment freeze during 2003/04, meaning that there has been no officer in post.

Significant effect: 10. The use of the council's own land

Objective 10: Ensure that the council continues to provide Leicester people with accessible green space.

Target 10.1: Publicly accessible green space covers at least as much land in 2020/21 as it did in 1994 (863 hectares)

Progress Towards Target:

| Year | Hectares |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1997/98 | 875 |
| 1998/99 | 874.5 |
| 1999/00 | 876.5 |
| 2000/01 | 875.8 |
| 2001/02 | 875.9 |
| 2002/03 | 878 |

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 2003/04 | 903.1 |
|---------|-------|

97/98, Leicester City Council owned 875 ha of publicly accessible green space. (There were still a few discrepancies to resolve with this figure. The figure excluded all housing estate land. Most of this land is not publicly accessible and so falls outside the scope of the target. However further work needed to be carried out to investigate housing land in more detail.)

98/99 0.5ha of publicly open space was lost due to the sale of Kirby Frith.

99/00 1.973 hectares of public open space was gained mainly due to the development of Bede Island Park

00/01 The area decreased by 0.69 hectares due to land being sold for the Belgrave Baheno Community Centre in Belgrave.

01/02 There was a net increase of 0.17 hectares to 875.95 hectares. Whilst land was sold at Willow Street, a new open space was acquired at Elm Tree Close and Hazeldene Road. Several sites have been identified in the Allotments Strategy with potential for publicly accessible open space.

02/03 There has been an increase of 2.1 hectares to 878 hectares due to increases in public space at Martin Square and Groby Road.

03/04 There were no council disposals of publicly owned green space during this period, 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.

Significant effect 11. Quality of Leicester's built environment

Objective 11.1: To create a sustainable built environment

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| Target 11.1: To be developed |
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Progress Towards Target:

The target will reflect the number of buildings in Leicester that have followed the Leicester Better Buildings Guidance. This will not come into effect until a process has been developed to support adoption of the guidance. The Leicester Better Buildings Guidance is due to be completed by the end of 04/05. An application has been made for funding to take the guidance into an implementation phase.

2003/04 Funding for the Leicester Better Buildings project was secured and a project manager is now in place. The postholder will encourage implementation of the Better Buildings guidance and also develop a monitoring framework.

Significant effect 12. Street cleanliness within Leicester

Objective 12.1: To improve the cleanliness of the City Centre

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| Target 12.1: Cleaning Index (PSA measure) in the city centre to be 75% or above by 2004/05. |
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Progress Towards Target:

| Year | Cleaning Index |
|---------|----------------|
| 2001/02 | 69% |
| 2002/03 | 75% |
| 2003/04 | 85.6% |

The street cleanliness target for the city centre was achieved two years ahead of schedule, and in 2003/04 exceeded it by 10.6%.

Significant effect 13. Education and awareness raising

Objective 13.1: To improve awareness of environmental issues amongst Leicester residents

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| Target 13.1: to be developed |
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Progress Towards Target:

The target will be developed during 04/05.

Awareness raising campaigns relating to climate change have already been developed that link to EMAS objectives including energy use and air pollution. This is a three year programme designed to encourage change in individual behaviour. The "Keep Leicester Cool" campaign was launched in October. Continuation of the programme is dependent upon extra resources being identified.

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