

Appendix 1 – Progress Towards EMAS Targets 2004/05

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	13.4	164.3
2004/05	-1.2	183.4

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. During 2004/05 there was a significant increase in energy use that represents an increase of 1.2% from the base year. Key reasons for the increase include:

1. the inclusion of new facilities such as Braunstone Leisure Centre, the LCD centre on Rutland Street and the Cleansing and Transport Depot at Leycroft Road;
2. the CHP boiler at St Mathews being out of action from July 2004: and,
3. the timing of major bills (upon which the figures are based) for facilities such as St Marks and St Mathews District Heating Schemes skewing the results. Eg. St Marks received a bill during 2004/05 that included 7 months of energy use from 2003/04.

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	5.1	36.3
2004/05	3.5	22.8

In 2004/05, 22.8% of electricity used in all council buildings came from renewable sources and this represents 3.5% of our total energy use (electricity and gas). The amount of renewable energy consumed by the Council has not changed but the amount of renewable energy as a proportion of the total energy consumption has fallen. This is due to the increase in overall energy consumption of the Council during 2004/5.

Two schools have also turned to renewable technologies to meet their energy requirement. Eyres Monsell Primary School now have a wind turbine in their grounds and Buswell Lodge Primary have turned to geothermal energy for their newly constructed classrooms. As well as saving money they provide a great educational resource for the pupils.

**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 1.3a: 5% reduction of the fuel used in 2000/01 by 2005/06.

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
2004/05		

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

The above figures are calculated by combining the amount of fuel used by the vehicles fleet with an estimate of how much fuel staff are using in their own vehicles when travelling on council business, based on an average miles per litre figure.

More meaningful data would be obtained by separating out the two figures and report on

1. Vehicle Fleet: litres of fuel used by the vehicle fleet
2. Staff Vehicles: Number of miles claimed by staff

1. Vehicle Fleet

Previous figures of the litres of fuel used by fleet vehicles has included fuel used by the domestic refuse collection vehicles. With the new domestic waste contract Biffa now provide the fuel for their own vehicles. The figures below exclude fuel previously supplied to vehicles on the domestic waste contract.

Year	Litres of fuel	Percent change on baseline
2002/03	1,578,680	New baseline
2003/04	1,638,597	3.7% increase
2004/05	1,455,621	8% decrease

It is too soon to determine if there is a downward trend. More detailed investigations on the fuel efficiency of the newer vehicles are needed to determine if this could explain the reduction in fuel.

2. Staff Vehicles

The following provisional figures indicate the miles travelled by staff on council business in their own vehicles.

Year	Miles	Percent change on baseline
1999/00	3,081,640	
2000/01	3,065,757	0.5% decrease
2001/02	2,879,297	6.4% decrease

2002/03	2,789,807	9.5% decrease
2003/04	2,829,596	8.2% decrease
2004/05	2,632,780	14.6% decrease

More detailed investigations are needed into the above figures to explain the apparent trends shown.

Proposed new target: A new target needs to be developed

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 of dwellings. Leicester City Council is required to monitor this information under the Home Energy Conservation Act.

Progress Towards Target

Council owned housing

We are able to collect data about the energy efficiency of the houses owned by the council and calculate an average SAP rating. The SAP rating for council housing has shown a steady increase, but this increase will now be limited as a lot of work has now been completed.

Houses not owned by the council

An officer has been appointed to collect data for housing not owned by the council and this data collection is expected to be completed in the next reporting period (2005-06).

Year	Council House SAP Rating
1995 (Baseline)	44.2
2000/01	55.5
2002/03	60.0
2003/04	66.0
2004/05	67.0

The SAP rating for the council housing stock during 2004/05 was 67. This represents a one point increase in the rating from the previous year. The slowdown in improvement reflects the fact that the most effective actions for improving the rating have been implemented in previous years.

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.

Each year approximately 100 of the oldest and mostly costly vehicles to run and maintain are replaced with new more fuel efficient and less polluting vehicles.

Work is being undertaken in anticipation of the re-renewal of the biodiesel contract. In collaboration with ESPO market research is being undertaken to find out if fuel with a higher percentage of renewable fuel can be purchased. Research is also being undertaken with vehicle manufacturers to ensure vehicles warranties are not affected by they change in fuel.

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 μgm^3
2003	0	38 μgm^3
2004	0	37 μgm^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 μgm^3
2003	22	63 μgm^3
2004	114	50 μgm^3

Progress Towards Target:

The 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 μgm^3 more than 18 times per year. The second objective relates to long-term exposure, where the annual mean should not exceed 40 μgm^3 . These two objectives were to be met by 31st December 2005.

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.

NO₂ levels only changed slightly between 2003 and 2004 and a robust trend cannot be concluded. Values are expected to fluctuate from year to year due to variations in average weather conditions. However, as values at different sites do not necessarily fluctuate in the same direction in any given year, other factors must be operating.

It is proposed to roll this target forward to 2010. The proposed new target is:

Proposed amendment to target 4.1: To achieve national air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide within the city by the end of 2010

Objective 4.2: To reduce car trips to the city centre

Target 4.2: Return to 2001 peak hour (0800-0900) car trips to city centre by 2006 and a 1% decrease by 2011

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
2004/05	4513	8.5% decrease

In 2004/05 there was a 8.5% decrease in car trips during the morning rush hour compared to 2000/01. This figure should be treated with caution as the survey was carried out on a day when snowfall reduced the number of vehicles entering the city centre. Other proxy indicators reported in the Local Transport Plan do suggest however that this indicator is on track.

Objective 4.3: To reduce car journeys to schools.

Target 4.3: 25% reduction in the proportion of car journeys to schools with a Travel Plan by 2011

Progress Towards Target:

Baseline data was developed in 2003/4 using schools that have developed a Travel Plan.

Year	% of journeys to school by car	% reduction in car journeys to school
2003/04	41.5	-
2004/05	35.9	5.6

In 2004/05 the percentage of students arriving at school by car had reduced to 35.9% (from 41.5 % the previous year). The figures indicate that good progress has been made towards this target. There has been a 4.8 % increase in the percentage of children walking to school and 0.7% increase in bus use. There was little change in cycling usage but the sample of schools is entirely drawn from primary schools where cycling is a less significant mode of transport for students.

Significant effect: 5. The council's waste

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

Target 5.1: 40% of council waste to be recycled by 2005/06

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.

2004/05 A paper recycling scheme has been introduced into New Walk centre and initial findings have been very positive, all offices have separate collection of paper, which is sent for recycling. Data is being collected about the quantities being diverted from landfill.

It is proposed to amend the wording of this target to reflect the introduction of the waste management facility at Bursom to meet the aspirations of the National Waste Strategy.

Proposed amendment to target 5.1: To reduce the amount of council waste going to landfill: 40% to be recycled or composted by 2005/06.

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

Objective 6.1: Increase recycling of household waste

Target 6.1: 40% of household waste collected in **2005/06** to be recycled

Year	Recycling rate ⁸
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	12.75% (14.7% recycled & composted)
2004/05	13.59% (17.97% recycled & composted)

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

Progress Towards Target:

In 2004/2005 the Council recycled 13.59% of household waste, an improvement on the previous year (12.75% in 2003/4).

In 2003/4 we actually reported the % of waste recycled and composted and we are proposing to amend the wording of the current target to include recycled and composting. (see below).

During 2004/5 a fire at the Bursom waste processing plant meant the plant was not operating for a period and this reduced the anticipated level of recycling and composting. For 04/05, 93% of residents could access a kerbside recycling service of either green boxes or green bags. The remainder are predominantly flats and a project commenced to identify those flats that can have communal recycling facilities.

It is proposed to amend the wording of this target to reflect the introduction of the waste management facility at Bursom to meet the aspirations of the National Waste Strategy.

Proposed amendment to Target 6.1: Increase recycling of household waste (40% of household waste collected in 2005/06 to be recycled or composted).

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

Target 6.2: to be developed for construction waste*

* 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.

2004/05 Preparatory work was carried out on a planning application for a construction and demolition site at Enderby.

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% increase (if 00/01 base year)
2002/03	238,701	5.0% increase
2003/04	209,658	10.7% decrease
2004/05	206,072	11.9% decrease

To achieve the target an annual 1% decrease is needed. Despite the increase in water demand caused by the Braunstone Leisure Centre opening in 2004-5, efficiency savings achieved in a number of locations including 16 New Walk, Attenborough House and the Indoor Market more than offset the increase. Unless there is a significant increase in water usage next year the 2005/06 target will be met.

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 2004/05 38,365,000 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. Until this issue has been resolved the target will not be rolled forward.

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%
2004/05	95.4%

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, 95.4% of paper purchased by Creativity Works was 100% post consumer waste paper. This represents a slight decrease on 2003/04. Until this issue has been resolved the target will not be rolled forward.

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 2005/06

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 were completed, with another 34 parks and open space management plans still to be completed by December 2005. This represents progress towards the target.

04/05 A total of 53 management are complete and another 13 are planned to be completed in 05/06. The number of plans being produced has reduced from 84 to 66; with sites being brought together to form 'area' plans and some sites such as allotments have been excluded as they are dealt with as part of the allotment strategy.

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.

04/05 Data has been collected for 25 schools, 3 park sites, 1 cemetery 1 museum and 68 highways.

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.

04/05 There has been continued implementation of wetland and woodland management plans at Aylestone Meadows Local Nature Reserve and improvements to access, open space, wildlife sites and grazing land carried out through Riverside capital and revenue programmes. A Capital Programme bid for 2005-8 has been developed. The Greenlife boat project continues to sustain a high profile Riverside Clean-up programme and volunteer involvement for Riverside management and development continued.

Objective 9.2: Ensure prime ecological sites are retained

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.

*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.

04/05 Baseline data has now been collated on the overall amount of Council-owned land designated at SINCS. There are 30 SINCS in Leicester covering 517 hectares. The Council owns 21

of these and part owns 3, covering a total of 351 hectares. Because of staff vacancies the condition survey has not been carried out. Several SINC sites have improved through positive management and it is known that one has been seriously damaged (as a result of the construction of the Victoria Road East Extension).

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.

04/05 There has still been no progress on this target due to a lack of 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
2004/05	903.4

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.

04/05 Two new areas of publicly accessible open space were created at Riverside Walk, Aylestone (1471 sq metres) and at St. Davids Road, Kirby Frith (1092 sq metres). There were no disposals of Council land that resulted in the loss of publicly accessible green space.

Significant effect 11. Quality of Leicester's built environment

Objective 11.1: To create a sustainable built environment

Target 11.1: To be developed

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 was launched at the end of 2004.

2004/05 Funding for the Leicester Better Buildings project was secured and a project manager was appointed in October 2004. The postholder has started working with developers to encourage the effective implementation of the Better Buildings guidance.

Significant effect 12. Street cleanliness within Leicester

Objective 12.1: To improve the cleanliness of the City Centre

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

Progress Towards Target:

Year	Cleaning Index
2001/02	69%
2002/03	75%
2003/04	85.6%
2004/05	83.0%

The street cleanliness target for the city centre was achieved two years ahead of schedule, and in 2003/04 exceeded it by 10.6%. The index remained at a high level during 2004/05 ensuring that this target was exceeded.

A new target is proposed to reflect BVPI199, which sets a target that no more than 25% of street should fail a street cleanliness inspection. Our EMAS target will be set at no more than 15% of streets to fail, by 2007/8 when it will be reviewed again. This will also include relevant areas across the city rather than being restricted to the city centre.

Proposed amendment to target 12.1: Less than 15% of relevant land and highways have combined deposits of litter and detritus that fall below an acceptable level by 2006/07.

Significant effect 13. Education and awareness raising

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

Proposed New Target: To increase the percentage of residents taking action to protect the environment by 2007 (from 2005 baseline)

Progress Towards Target:

This is a new target based upon MORI's Leicester Residents Survey undertaken in the summer of 2005. It is intended to act as a proxy indicator to reflect the level of awareness of environmental issues amongst Leicester residents. The following results were obtained from the 2005 survey:

Action undertaking	Percentage of respondents
Insulating home	42
Signing up to green energy contract	2
Switching off lights/appliances when not in use	82
Recycling waste	66
Making garden greener	29
Using alternatives to car	52
Composting	11
Travelling by plane less	5
Buying locally made goods	15
Saving water	44

It is intended that a target percentage will be developed for each of these actions and progress will be assessed through future MORI surveys.