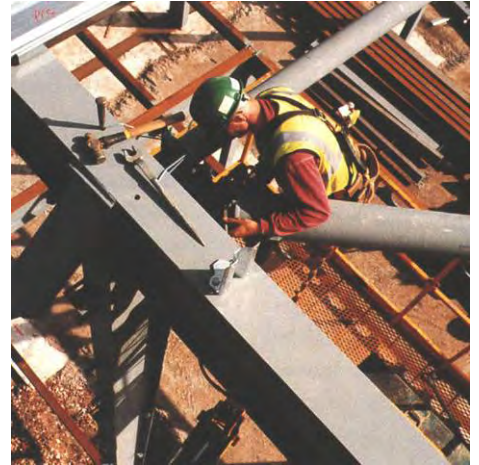


'Building Sustainable Ways of Working'



Liverpool's

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2006-2009

November 2005



City of Liverpool

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1 Introduction



Liverpool is transforming the quality of services delivered to customers – striving to put them at the heart of the organisation to achieve world class services as recognised by our customers.

A key element of this modernisation programme focuses on ensuring that the work we do is sustainable in the long term. The Liverpool First prospectus sets out a vision for Liverpool that is shared by all our partners to promote the social, economic and environmental well being of the whole city.

The plan is a key part of the local agenda 21 process and forms part of the council commitment to an improved community planning process to achieve lasting improvements. Progress against the measures set out in this plan will help evidence the City Council commitment to the effective management of cross cutting issues affecting the quality of life of residents of Liverpool.¹

The plan was originally adopted in 2001 and a first monitor carried out in 2004. The current plan covers the period from 2005 – 2008; it will guide the Council's performance framework, corporate strategies and individual service's plans, helping to put sustainability at the heart of what Liverpool City Council thinks and does. Over the next three years, the measures and targets identified in this plan will be monitored and performance reported.

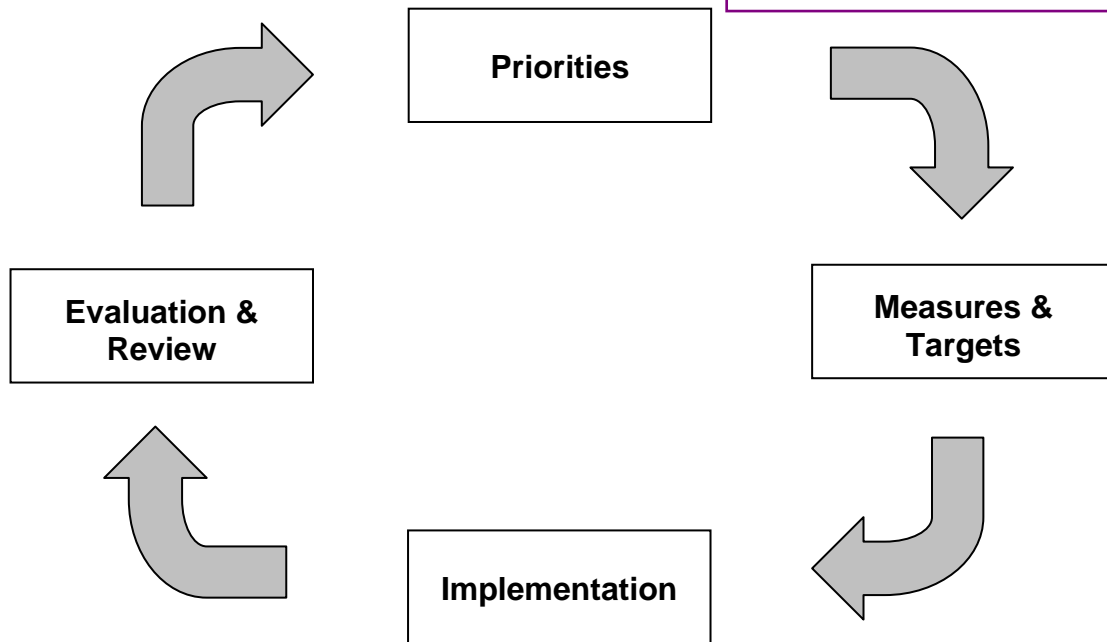
This plan concentrates upon the elements that the city council is directly responsible for delivering, but necessarily covers some elements that it will endeavour to deliver with local partners. The City Council will continue work with the Liverpool Partnership Group to improve the methods available for the joint monitoring of activities that increasingly cut across traditional partner activities such as health, crime and housing.

Moving towards sustainability means generating a better quality of life, whilst improving local environmental conditions for local people and future generations. For Liverpool City Council, it means always challenging the ways things are done and providing leadership for the whole community. The Sustainable Development Plan does this under eight themes, originally derived from extensive work done by the local agenda 21 policy group but which also fall within the framework objectives set for the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy and the Regional 'Action for Sustainability'. The same themes are also used to assess the Sustainability Appraisal for statutory land use planning work within the *Local Development Framework*, the successor to the Unitary Development Plan.

The themes integrate traditional environmental activities with the social and economic needs and aspirations of the local community. The pursuit of sustainable development, however, is acknowledged to be a process, rather than an end state and the City Council will continue to develop its expertise and knowledge in this area with its partners. In 2004 the Council became a signatory to the *Aalborg Charter for European Sustainable Cities*.

¹Audit Commission. CPA 2005: Key Lines of Enquiry for Corporate Assessment.

2 Framework for Action



The Council drives forward, manages and improves its performance on its established priorities through a systematic and rigorous approach - the key stages are:

- Priorities
- Measures and targets
- Implementation
- Evaluation and review

For the Sustainable Development Plan each stage in this cycle can be summarised as follows:

2.1 Priorities

Council priorities are informed by the European, national and local context i.e.

- National and European legislation and guidance, and
- Liverpool's Community Strategy, *Liverpool First* (prepared by the Liverpool Partnership Group) which brings together public, private and voluntary agencies around one statement of intent for the city.

Vision and Values

The City Council's overall vision states

“we will create a modern, cosmopolitan and confident premier European city, at the heart of a prosperous and confident region. Liverpool's citizens will be free from ignorance, prejudice and poverty and the city will be a magnet for business and visitors”

To achieve our vision we will work in partnership to deliver our aims, which are:

- top quality, value for money services, while keeping the council tax as low as possible;
- a business friendly city with accessible, responsive and integrated business services which encourage inward investment, growth and jobs with a healthy not-for-profit business sector;
- well serviced, safe and sustainable neighbourhoods with optimum local accountability and influence over service management;
- top quality children's services which raise attainment and develop the self-esteem, skills, knowledge and qualifications that our citizens need;
- a healthy environment for all who live in, work or visit the city and an effective and accessible transport system;
- the city at the forefront of delivering services electronically.

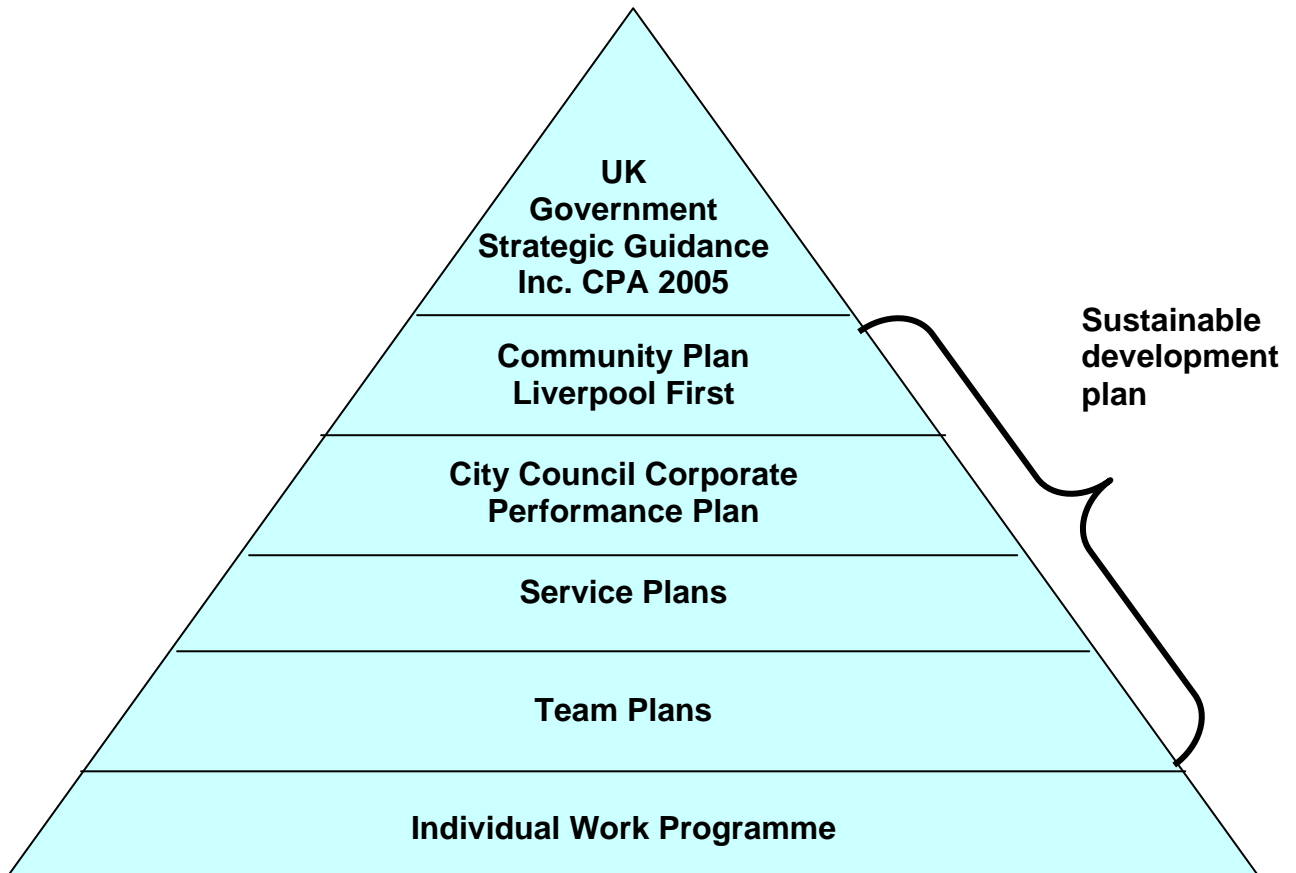
Corporate Performance Plan

The Council's Corporate Performance Plan (CPP) 2004 headlined eight environmental priority actions from the Sustainable Development Plan. These are carried forward into the 2005-2008 plan as:

- waste reduction;
- waste recycling (internal and external);
- energy conservation;
- the use of renewable energy;
- water conservation;
- introduction of Green Transport Planning;
- sustainable procurement guide (inc. sustainable construction), and
- staff training and awareness.

The Council's CPP informs:

- Service plans, which provide an account of the service's key priorities, actions and targets over the year. For (2006/7) services will adopt as an integral part of their service plan appropriate sustainable actions.
- Team and individual plans which describe the actions and targets to be taken and met at team and individual levels.



2.2 Measures and Targets

The Council's priorities are given practical expression through the setting of a series of performance measures (sometimes called Performance Indicators). For each measure, we set stretching targets to motivate and drive the performance of the Council.

Measures and targets established in this SDP will be reviewed and developed in the light of public feedback, changing national legislation and local priorities. In particular, for a number of the identified indicators there is a need to clarify and formalise the commitment and contribution that the City Council and key partners (police, health, transport etc.) will make to the achievement of the set targets.

2.3 Implementation

The Council and its partners propose to achieve the various sustainability targets through an action planning approach applied across the city to:

- Publicise sustainable development targets and achievements to all sections of the community;
- Ensure suppliers and partners observe sustainability standards, and
- Monitor and train our workforce.

For each of the specific measures set out in this plan, services will set targets and implement specific actions to achieve these specified targets.

2.4 Evaluation And Review

Progress against established targets is monitored throughout the year using both:

- the community strategy (for partnership based measures); reports are prepared for LPG (and published on their web site) so partners and wider stakeholders can see the progress being made on the cross cutting issues where collective commitment and action is required.
- the council's performance management database (for city council measures). This is available to all staff and Members with access to the council's intranet and provides monthly management reports, which are used at team, service, portfolio and one to one meetings with senior managers and the Chief Executive. Reports on progress are also provided to council members through the authority's select committees and to the Executive Board. Such reports are used to identify the need for remedial action and to inform future priorities.

Whilst the plan format will continue to evolve Sustainable Development Plan indicators will be embedded in mainstream activity and will be reviewed in total every three years to inform a public progress report for environmental sustainability.

3 Conclusion

This plan covers a three year period until 2008 and sets out how the city council in concert with its partners proposes to take forward its commitment to the sustainable development agenda and Local Agenda 21 principles. We believe that it sets out a series of ambitious measures that, if achieved, will significantly help the progress towards sustainable development in our city.



Themes and Measures



Themes for a More Sustainable Liverpool

To ensure that :

- ❑ Resources including energy are used efficiently and effectively and waste is minimised. Where possible local needs are met locally.
- ❑ People live in safe, clean, pleasant and healthy environments, with services which emphasise prevention of illness as well as proper care of the sick.
- ❑ Pollution is limited to levels with which natural systems can cope without damage
- ❑ Everyone has access to the skills, knowledge and information needed to enable them to play a full part in society; all sections of the community are empowered to participate in decision making.
- ❑ Everyone has the opportunity to undertake satisfying work in a diverse, sustainable and enterprising economy that values unpaid work.
- ❑ Access to facilities, services, goods and other people is available to all, and not achieved at the expense of the environment or limited to those with cars.
- ❑ Places, spaces and objects combine meaning, beauty and utility; settlements are human in scale and form; diversity and local distinctiveness are valued.
- ❑ The diversity of nature is valued and protected, and opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation are readily available to all.

THEME 1 – The efficient and effective use of resources, energy and waste

- ❑ **Resources including energy are used efficiently and effectively and waste is minimised. Where possible local needs are met locally.**

1.1 Minimising energy/water/paper use and waste

The United Nations, through the Rio Summit and the targets set to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Kyoto agreed an international response to the challenge of climate change. The City of Liverpool faces this challenge as part of the UK commitment.

One way to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, the main greenhouse gas, is energy efficiency. The city council has reduced its annual energy and water costs over the past 10 years from £11m p.a. to £7m p.a., the City Council now needs to demonstrate in a systematic fashion that it is using its own resources in the most sustainable way possible. Liverpool City Council (LCC) has produced an internal energy management guide to inform new build and major refurbishment projects. This will be introduced as a trial for the duration of this plan period, all LCC procured buildings will be expected to conform.

Additionally, construction procurement targets on LCC procured buildings will look for all major building works to obtain a *BREEAM* good or very good rating. In particular the *Paradise Street Development* will showcase very good *BREEAM* standards.

Waste audits have now been carried out on the main municipal building and the parks operations, this 2005 -2008 plan will seek to build on these early works and further develop waste reduction and an increase in office recycling.

Positive work was started over the last plan period (2001-2004). when a 2004 baseline audit was commissioned by Regeneration (Environmental Services Team) in conjunction with Premises Management. The work was carried out by Environs and primarily covered the six main council buildings. The draft findings concluded that:

Liverpool City Council is applying a policy of waste minimisation, recycling and recovery of unavoidable waste. There are positive programmes and activities in place, for example:

- There are wheelie bins in all offices for paper;
- There is systematic re-use and redistribution of office furniture no longer required;
- There is centralised collection and recycling/ disposal of all office IT equipment;
- Toner and cartridges are recycled and one project directly benefits local charities;
- All waste paper is recycled from the scanning and archiving process;
- There is routine analysis of office procedures and efficiency to drive reduction of paper usage through e-billing, reducing paper usage;
- All chemicals used in cleaning are disposable through normal drainage and there is a practice of using no bleach and no aerosols, paper towels and similar consumables are sourced from recycled paper.

Central Recycling have a contract with Premise Management to collect paper for recycling from 4 city centre buildings and for 2004 collected 208 tonnes. Energywise Recycling collect from 65 smaller council offices and 75 schools. In 2004 they collected 130 tonnes; this is currently a free service usually with arrangements made directly with the local office / school.

The 2004 base line survey and the recent Street Based Services Best Value Audit concluded that there is now a need to increase staff awareness, to increase the systematic usage of the existing services and to make the changes apply systematically across the organisation - with improved clarity of responsibility and targets for improvement.

Office waste reduction and recycling cuts across internal organisational structures. Responsibilities will need to lie with each Division to improve its own performance. An annual monitor of performance will be assessed by Central Services whilst the promotion of improved office practices will be taken forward jointly by Central Services and by the Regeneration Environmental Services Team. Annually an internal report will be prepared of gas and electricity usage for the top 100 energy consuming sites (kWh/m²) so that services can better appreciate their energy consumption with a view to reducing CO₂ emissions.

The move to internet billing for water invoices whilst not in itself an environmental outcome is an important milestone, enabling managers to have current and comprehensive information on which to base future actions.

Minimising energy/water/paper use and waste

Indicator Reference Number	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
LCC measures			
1.1.1	PBM0020	Attain 'good' rating for LCC asset management plan which include for : -Energy costs/consumption for all operational buildings - Water costs/consumption for all operational buildings -CO ₂ emissions for all operational Buildings	Regeneration
1.1.2	new local to be created	Percentage of new or major refurbished buildings commissioned by LCC attaining an energy efficiency 'good rating' as set out in the council's energy guide	Regeneration
1.1.3	BV63	Energy Efficiency - the average Standard Assessment procedure(SAP) rating of local authority owned dwellings	Regeneration
1.1.4	BV 84a	Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of population	Regeneration
1.1.5	BV 84b	% change from the previous financial year in the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population	Regeneration
1.1.6	New local – to be created	Tonnage of paper sent for recycling	Central
1.1.7	New local – to be created	water invoices transferred to internet billing	Central

1.2 Promoting renewable energy and recycling

Liverpool's households produce some 3000 tonnes of waste every week, most of which still goes to landfill. Over 300 tonnes of litter, street sweepings and dumped rubbish is collected and disposed of each week. Over the 2001-2004 plan period Liverpool introduced a city wide doorstep recycling service and continued to work with the Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority to develop sustainable solutions for improved waste collection, treatment and disposal.

Over the 2001-2004 plan period the city council established a successful recycling partnership with Tarmac for the recycling of highways materials and continued supporting the re-use of bulky household furniture with Bulky Bobs and the Furniture Resource Centre.

Enterprise-Liverpool now recycles all of the inert waste from Highways Activities. Broken flags, waste tarmac etc. are crushed and graded into sub base material. In 2003 - 2004, 4000 tonnes per annum was recycled this way.

Additionally all waste material from highways resurfacings is recycled in partnership with Tarmac at the Newton Road depot. The project started from a base of no recycling in 2001 and by 2004 upwards of 10,000 tonnes per annum was being recycled this way. The project is currently being considered by National Government as an example of national best practice.

The City Council now regularly purchases 100% of its electricity from green energy suppliers. Our ability to gain 100% green electricity in an extremely limited market has been down to the steady transfer of electricity billing to an internet e-billing system. This has provided the platform to purchase further tranches of green electricity allowing our supplier the ability to audit trail and balance its generation and supply which it must report to government. We believe that similar attention to good business information, monitoring and e-governance is at the heart of developing sustainable business practice for energy, waste and water - reducing the risk of future cost increases to our customers.

The City Council is currently preparing a Local Development Framework for the city. A renewable energy policy requesting that a 10% renewable target for major new developments will be included as a proposed policy for full public consultation.

Promoting renewable energy and recycling

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
LCC measures			
1.2.1	New local -to be created	% energy use in council buildings from green energy sources	Central
1.2.2	New local -to be created	% of redundant ICT equipment sent for recycling	Central
1.2.3	New local -to be created	% of redundant and useable furniture sent for recycling	Central
1.2.4	BV 82(a)	Percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for recycling	Regeneration
1.2.5	BV 82(b)	Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for composting or for treatment by anaerobic digestion	Regeneration
1.2.6	BV 90b	Percentage of people expressing satisfaction with recycling facilities	Regeneration
1.2.7	BV 91	Percentage of households resident in the authority's area served by a kerbside collection of recyclables	Regeneration
1.2.8	BV 91a	Percentage of households resident in the authorities area served by a collection of at least two recyclables	Regeneration
1.2.9	New local indicator to be created	Annual tonnage of recycled product used in highways construction	Regeneration
1.2.10	New local indicator to be created	Annual tonnage of highways material sent for recycling	Regeneration

1.3 Sustainable Procurement

The council has considerable influence as an investor and purchaser for goods and services. This provides the opportunity to promote and endorse environmental good practice and sustainable development. The Council has award winning Trading Standards Consumer Action Pack and Business Advice Pack and the aim will be to build on these to spread information, awareness and good procurement standards. Sustainable principles covering local procurement and environmentally responsible procurement will be addressed as part of the updated Corporate Procurement guide.

Farmers Markets have proved to be very popular and are now a regular city feature, increasing access to locally grown organic foods and supporting the development of healthy lifestyles and healthier transport options.

During the 2005-2008 plan period the Council has provided leadership and commitment in achieving *Fair Trade City* status. The City Council will complete updated internal procurement guide lines to include specific consideration of local and sustainable procurement and construction standards. By April 2006 the council will redesign the Pre Qualification Questionnaire for works projects to include questions relating to sustainability policies.

Sustainable Procurement

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
LCC measures			
1.3.1	PSU0011	the % of local businesses competing for council contracts	Resources
1.3.2	New local – to be created	Increase the range of sustainable options within the corporate e-purchase catalogue	Resources

1.4 Environmental Management Systems

The City Council, working with York University, was one of the first UK authorities to produce an *Ecological Footprint* of the city (2001), setting out the environmental impact of the city in a way that it can be compared to other cities. The study proved particularly effective in helping to identify the city's environmental priorities and also proved to be an effective educational tool. The footprint sets a benchmark that could most usefully be updated in 2011.

Up to 70% of City Council services in Regeneration are currently delivered by Partners. As the City Council enters into a partnership agreement it is a requirement that partners are able to demonstrate good environmental management practice. Enterprise-Liverpool carry out all street scene and highways work, they have started the ISO14001 process and expect accreditation in Feb.06. 20-20Liverpool who carry out all design and property functions are ISO14001 accredited

Local authorities, themselves, have many different environmental monitoring procedures. Background research² on the development of Environmental Management Systems (EMS) shows that only 20% of local authorities have adopted a formally accredited EMS.

The City Council does have a responsibility to set a positive example to others through its environmental management practices³ and has introduced wide ranging and effective changes to the performance management data base. The City Council will continue to work to implement effective environmental monitoring within the current performance management framework, whilst keeping up to date with best practice for local authorities in a rapidly changing legislative environment.

² I&DeA /LGA. Working for a Sustainable Future. 2004

³ CPA 2005: Key Lines of Enquiry for Corporate Assessment

THEME 2 – Healthy And Safe Living Environments

People live in safe, clean, pleasant and healthy environments, with services which emphasize prevention of illness as well as proper care of the sick.

The *Children and Young People's Plan 2006 -2009* is one of the City Council's key strategic plans and an important part of the reforms underpinned by the Children Act 2004. The Plan's production was overseen by Liverpool's Children and Young People's Partnership. It has four key priorities:

- Reduce childhood obesity and promote a culture of physical activity.
- Reduce the risk of abuse, domestic violence, bullying and anti-social behaviour.
- Improve the achievement of children in care, children from underachieving Black and racial minority communities and young carers.
- Improve early diagnosis and family support for disabled children and children with special educational needs, to enrich lives and enable them to reach their full potential and be valued.

These key priorities will drive forward the work of Children's Services to make a very significant improvement in the lives of children and young people between now and 2009.

2.1 Health

Health in Liverpool is generally improving, but not as fast as in other parts of the country. Life expectancy improved by an additional 0.8 years for females and by an additional 1.5 years for males in Liverpool between 1995/97 and 2001/03. The actual gap between Merseyside and the rest of England grew however during the same period. The City has a mortality rate 26% worse than expected when compared to England and Wales as a whole and some of the highest premature death rates for heart disease, cancer and strokes in the UK. In addition, the significantly high levels of ill health affect people's quality of life and their ability to access opportunities. These health inequalities are even more acute between Liverpool's most affluent and poorest neighbourhoods.

The City Council is not in the overall driving seat with regard to health improvements and the responsibility for direct government targets for health improvements lie with health partners and are contained in *Liverpool First*. There are however significant areas of partnership working where the City Council can make an impact. Partnership working is the key to confronting health inequalities and to integrating health improvement into regeneration. Preventative programmes underway include: *Smoke Free Liverpool*; *Liverpool: Active City*; Health Action Zones; Health Impact Assessments; *Sportslinx*, *Heal8*; Walk for Health and Active Aging Programmes with funding taken from a number of sources including the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund, Objective One, Single Regeneration Budget; Sports Council; PCTs, Mersey Forest et al. . Working with North West Fine Foods the city council are undertaking a pilot project on seven Netherley/Belle Vale schools to introduce local healthy schools meals with associated pupil lessons.

Liverpool was the first Authority in the UK to petition parliament to outlaw smoking in every work place in the city. A private members Bill was presented to Parliament in November 2004 and had a successful second reading in the House of Lords in July 2005. 350 workplaces in Liverpool have now received the national clean air award and over 1000 individuals have been supported to quit smoking in the work place.

Over the period of the last Sustainable Development Plan (2001-2004) the City Council introduced a national award winning 24 hour Careline service dealing with all first stage customer enquires and providing a single point for referral management for services for children and families and adults. The service is unique and is the first 24 x 7 social care call centre in the country. The Careline service model involves a diverse staffing group including Customer Advisors working together with a team of advice specialists, Social Workers, Occupational Therapists, and Nursing staff all working to provide a speedy response to user needs

Health

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
Partnership measures			
2.1.1	QOL Liverpool First	Life expectancy at birth a) males b) females	SL&CS
2.1.2	EYS0014 (CPP) QOL	Liverpool's Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	Children's services
2.1.3	QOL/ Liverpool First	Age standardised mortality rates for a) all cancers; b) circulatory diseases; and c) respiratory diseases.	SL&CS
2.1.4	Liverpool first	the prevalence of smoking in Liverpool adults	Regeneration
2.1.5	BV 197 ECM/Liverpool First	Change in the under 18 conception rate, per 1000 female residents 15-17 years, compared to baseline year of 1998	Children's services
2.1.6	BV 198/(PAF A60)	The number of problem drug misusers in treatment per 1,000 population aged 15 - 44	SL&CS
2.1.7	BV 54 (CPP)	Older people aged 65 and over helped to live at home per 1,000 population aged 65 or over (PAF C32)	SL&CS
2.1.8	RQoL26	% increase in people satisfied with health services and overall quality of life	SL&CS
2.1.9	Floor target (ODPM PSA3)	The number of accidental fires in the home	SL&CS
2.1.10	PAF A3	The percentage of children registered during the year on the Child Protection Register who had been previously registered	Children's services

2.2 Housing

Much of the city's housing stock has suffered historically from low investment; it is in poor condition and is not in demand. Many landlords fall short of their responsibilities to safeguard their tenants in their houses and flats. Some neighbourhoods are unpopular and affected by dereliction. Different areas have different circumstances applying. Therefore the Council, Liverpool Partnership Group, and other partners are taking a zoned approach to planning

housing renewal and regeneration action with the local communities. This is being backed up with neighbourhood management services that include housing and repair services.

In 2003, *New Heartlands* was allocated an initial £95m funding package; offering a catalyst to provide Merseyside with radically transformed housing markets and neighbourhoods. It is the City Council's policy that these works should be completed to high environmental standards as set out in the Sustainable Development Plan (1.1 construction procurement). The implementation of the city's Private Sector Renewal Strategy and the City Council's Stock Options Appraisal to Government in 2004 addresses remaining major housing issues including the Decent Homes Standard by 2010.

The current Merseyside "Affordable Warmth Programme" combines advice on grants under the Home Energy Efficiency Scheme, information on good practice, and additional initiatives including 'Safe and Warm' and 'Welfare to Work' schemes. Liverpool City Council runs a Fuel Poverty and Warm Homes Strategy which provides complete energy improvement packages to vulnerable households, with a planned maintenance programme installing central heating, new windows, insulation, and low energy lighting.

Since 2001 there has been an increase in the number of new housing projects being brought forward with an emphasis on sustainable development and improved environmental standards. Examples of this include: Liverpool Housing Action Trust eco friendly homes project in Childwall Valley; Bellways new eco-estate in Halewood, a proposed Everton Valley Green Homes project and the Eldonian Village which was awarded the international World Habitat Award in 2005. Work has also started in Toxteth on a Habitat for Humanities development enabling local people to build a home of their own based on volunteer work and the donation of materials.

Successful completion of the planned maintenance programme for City Council properties and works undertaken via the housing capital energy programme ensured that the 2004/5 SAP (standard assessment procedure) rating target was achieved. Major repairs and planned maintenance schemes targeted 478 properties and an additional 711 were included in the annual Capital Energy Programme. 940 properties had insulation installed during the year.

Housing

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
Partnership measures			
2.2.1	QoL	% of all housing within the city that is below the national decency standard	Regeneration
2.2.2	RHZ0008	Overall vacancy rate across all tenures city wide	Regeneration
2.2.3	BV 202	The number of people sleeping rough on a single night within the area of the local authority	SL&CS
LCC measures			
2.2.4	BV 184(a)	The proportion of city council homes which were non-decent at the start of the financial year	Regeneration
2.2.5	BV 211a	The proportion of planned repairs and maintenance expenditure on HRA dwellings compared to responsive maintenance expenditure on HRA dwellings	Regeneration
2.2.6	BV74(a)-(c)	Percentage of tenants of council housing expressing satisfaction with overall service	Regeneration

2.2.7	BV 183i	The average length of stay in bed and breakfast accommodation of households which include dependent children or a pregnant women and which are unintentionally homeless and in priority need	SL&CS
2.2.8	BV 183ii	The average length of stay in hostel accommodation of households which include dependent children or a pregnant women and which are unintentionally homeless and in priority need	SL&CS
2.2.9	BV 203	% change in the average number of families which include dependent children or a pregnant woman, placed in temporary accommodation under the homelessness legislation compared with the average from the previous year.	SL&CS

2.3 Crime

Work on Crime and Community Safety is taken forward by the *Citysafe Partnership* which also incorporates Drug and Alcohol Advisory Service and Youth Offending Teams. Over the last three years there has been a 36% reduction in robbery. A 28% reduction in domestic burglary and a 20% reduction in vehicle crime, however levels of violence against the person have continued to increase. Overall crime reductions are projected to continue in future years, subject to continued funding. Whilst the total number of recorded crimes in Liverpool is falling, disorder is increasing and the fear of crime continues to be an important issue for local people. The risk of crime continues to be highest for those living in inner city areas and that the most vulnerable groups are the elderly, women, ethnic groups and gay people.

Local concerns include: youths causing annoyance in the streets and parks; vehicle related crime; domestic burglaries; a lack of confidence that effective action will be undertaken in tackling racial violence and incidents of domestic violence.

The City Council will continue to develop improved partnership working with the Police through the *Citysafe Partnership* and through Neighbourhood Management Services and the *Citysafe* team have been working with a wider range of organizations to provide local information of sports and cultural activities available for young people; a further move toward breaking down traditional areas of operation. The Capital of Culture team are working with the City Safe Partnership and local schools on 'It's Not Ok', a project using drama to tap into the creativity and energy of young people to tackle issues surrounding violence and bringing together a central coordination point for violence prevention education.

Crime

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
Partnership measures			
2.3.1	BV 127a	Violent crime per 1,000 population	SL & CS
2.3.2	BV 126	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households	SL & CS
2.3.3	BV 128	Vehicle crimes per 1,000 population a) taking of and b) theft from a vehicle	SL & CS
2.3.4	B V 225	% of areas where the local authority has fully achieved ODPM criteria for services designed to help victims of domestic violence and prevent further domestic violence	SL & CS
2.3.5	BV 218b	Percentage of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours from the point at which the local authority is entitled to do so	SL & CS
2.3.6	YOS0015	the number of first-time entrants to the youth justice system	SL & CS
2.3.7	YOS0016	The re-offending rate by young offenders compared with the 2002 cohort	SL & CS
2.3.8	SSCF measure A7	percentage of residents who feel fairly or very unsafe in the evening in the city centre	SL & CS
2.3.9	SSCF measure A8	% of people who perceive the following incidents of anti-social behaviour as being a big problem in their areas: (a) noisy neighbours (or loud parties) (b) teenagers hanging around on the streets (c) vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property and vehicles (d) people being attacked because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion (e) people using or dealing drugs (f) people being drunk or rowdy in public places (g) people sleeping rough on the streets or in other public places (h) rubbish and litter lying around (i) abandoned or burnt out cars	SL & CS
2.3.10	Floor target (ODPM PSA3 part)	Reduction in the number of deliberate fires	SL&CS

THEME 3 - Lifelong Learning and Community Involvement

Everyone has access to the skills, knowledge and information needed to enable them to play a full part in society. All sections of the community are empowered to participate in decision making

3.1 Skills and Knowledge

In the last five years adult qualification levels in Liverpool have improved in line or faster than the North West and the UK. The proportion of the working age population with NVQs at levels 3, 4 and 5 has increased markedly and the proportion with no qualifications has contracted. The challenge to Liverpool is accelerating the pace of catch-up action on basic skills and increasing the supply of higher level skills to support the *Liverpool First* goals of over achieving national skills and employment targets (see also employment , section 5.0).

Skills and Knowledge

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator reference number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
Partnership measures			
3.1.1	ACL0013	% of 16-18 years old not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Children's services
3.1.2	YOS0011	The % of young offenders supervised by the Youth Offending team either in full time education or training or employment	SL & CS
3.1.3	ECM/QoI	% 19 year olds achieving Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Children's services
LCC measures			
3.1.4	PAF A4	The percentage of looked after young people on 1 April in their 17th year (aged 16), who were engaged in education, training or employment at the age of 19	Children's services
3.1.5	BV 221(a&b)	Percentage of young people aged 13-19 gaining a recorded and accredited outcome (as a result of their participation in youth work) compared to the percentage of young people in the local authority area.	Children's services

3.2 Community empowerment

The City Council recognizes the need to put the citizen first both as individuals, but also collectively, in our delivery of more effective public services. Internal business re-engineering and effective public consultation will continue to help us achieve this aim.

All citizens need to be aware of the issues affecting the sustainability of our environment, of the effects of their actions on the wider environment, and of the opportunities available to develop greater understanding of the issues and of the mechanisms that support the decision making. The City Council has established a robust network of 10 *Neighbourhood Committees* and 7 *Neighbourhood Management Services* to develop these connections and in 2004 introduced a Citizens Charter separately targeted at each neighbourhood management area.

Full knowledge of the processes of decision making will help people to get involved, and improve accountability. Better understanding of environmental issues will prepare people to support appropriate developments, such as the development of much needed waste management sites and lead to a more sustainable future.

The City Council has committed to develop a performance target around community empowerment and feelings of neighbourliness.

Continuing to tackle inequalities within the Council is an important step in changing perceptions. Following the publication of the Equal Opportunities Public review Panel findings, corporate action has been introduced to embed equal opportunity issues into day to day Council activity.

Council staff are encouraged to support local and national charitable organizations by providing a payroll deduction scheme and approximately £44,000 was deducted via payroll in 2004 for a variety of charities. Additionally the Lord Mayor collected £125,000 in 2004 towards the nominated Lord Mayor's charity. Staff from all portfolios are encouraged to join in corporate fundraising events.

Community engagement is at the heart of Liverpool's *European Capital of Culture* Programme. One of the stated objectives of the Liverpool Culture Company is "to build community enthusiasm, creativity and participation". The *Creative Communities Programme* is Europe's biggest ever programme of community-based cultural activity and It is delivering already:

- 2004 involved 1344 artists, 68000 active participants, audience figures of 526,940 and 712 performances or exhibition days
- 2005 involves 753 artists, 100,127 active participants, audience figures of 451,197 and 1288 performances or exhibition days

Creative Communities is using creative participation to enable citizens to tackle core regeneration issues such as health, crime and litter. The Culture Company has set a target to involve 400,000 people in creative activity by 2008.

Community empowerment

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
Partnership measures			
3.2.1	SSC/ Q22 of QoL survey	The percentage of people surveyed who are involved in decision making	Regeneration
3.2.2	SSC	% of people working in a voluntary capacity in the last twelve months Criterion: to have given help at least once a month over the proceeding 12 months to (i) someone which is not a relative (ii) groups, clubs or organisations in a range of themes	Regeneration
LCC measures			
3.2.3	New local to be created	Percentage of children in secondary schools participating in Youth Parliament	Children's services
3.2.4	BV75(a)- (c) (CPP)	Satisfaction of all tenants of council housing with opportunities for participation in management and decision making in relation to housing services provided by their landlord	Regeneration
3.2.5	QOL/ ELS0001	Election turnout (% turnout at local election)	Resources
3.2.6	ELS0002	Percentage of electoral registration form 'A's returned	Resources

3.3 Schools, Libraries, & Information

Schools and parents have a fundamental role in helping our young children start out with an awareness of the care that our environment needs and the importance of citizenship. Organisations involved with young people can play their part in continuing the message and helping them become more aware of their relationship with the wider environment and the need to develop sustainability. The lifelong learning partners need to address the learning needs of citizens generally to raise their awareness of sustainability issues.

A schools' parliament has been established to improve citizenship and participation of school age children to be involved in matters of concern or interest to young people and to ensure that their voice is heard; the number of participating schools has grown from 20 in 2001 to 100 in 2004. In May 2004, 100 children and teenagers at a Youth Environment Summit created a new Green Charter with 10 priority headlines including waste, litter and global warming.

In the recent past the City's libraries were recognised as being unattractive and in poor condition. However the council is now progressing well with an award winning reinvestment programme that has expanded the house-bound service, the multicultural service and the services for people with disabilities, introduced computers for public use, invested more in books, and developed combined library and integrated learning centres.

In 2004 and 2005 both senior City Council managers and local schools, through the Liverpool Culture Company, will participate in sustainability planning days organized by Planit North West.

The Schools Parliament has given priority time and funding towards promoting fair-trade and environmental issues.

Schools, Libraries and Information

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
LCC measures			
3.3.1	BV 40	Percentage of pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving Level 4 or above in the key stage 2 Mathematics test	Children's services
3.3.2	BV 41	Percentage of pupils in schools maintained by the LA achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English test	Children's services
3.3.3	BV 46/QoL	% all half days missed due to total absence in primary schools maintained by the LEA	Children's services
3.3.4	SES0005	Number of mainstream schools where fewer than 60% of 14 year-olds achieve level 5 or above in English	Children's services
3.3.5	SES006	Number of mainstream schools where fewer than 60% of 14 year-olds achieve level 5 or above in mathematics	Children's services
3.3.6	SES0007	Number of mainstream schools where fewer than 60% of 14 year-olds achieve level 5 or above in science	Children's services
3.3.7	SES0008	Number of mainstream schools where fewer than 60% of 14 year-olds achieve level 5 or above in ICT	Children's services
3.3.8	BV50/PAF A2	% of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with at least 1GCSE or GNVQ	Children's services
3.3.9	SES0009	Percentage of all schools with at least 25% of pupils achieving 5 A*-C grade GCSEs	Children's services
3.3.10	BV 38/QoL	Percentage of 15 year olds in schools maintained by the LEA achieving 5 A*-C grade GCSEs	Children's services
3.3.11	BV 45/QoL	% all half days missed due to total absence in secondary schools maintained by the LEA	Children's services
3.3.12	PAF C24	The percentage of school aged children looked after continuously for at least 12 months, who missed a total of at least 25 days of schooling for any reason during the previous school year	Children's services
3.3.13	BV 220	Performance against the Public Library Service Standards	Children's services
3.3.14	BV 119(b)	Percentage of residents satisfied with Libraries	Children's services

3.4 Promoting equal opportunities and community cohesion

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
LCC measures			
3.4.1		Progress against the city council's equality plan targets (currently 73 in total but revised annually) is set out annually in the city council's <i>Corporate Equality Plan</i> and reported quarterly on the council's internet site.	Central

THEME 4 - Limiting pollution

Pollution is limited to levels with which natural systems can cope without damage.

The way we live is almost entirely responsible for the increasing global damage we constantly hear and read about. The global environment will only be improved if pollution levels are low enough not to damage fragile eco-systems. Pollution has an adverse effect on the environment, economy and health, making it increasingly difficult to achieve sustainable lifestyles.

The City Council has legal responsibility for a wide range of regulatory activities to reduce pollution including contaminated land, vehicle emissions, street cleansing and industrial pollution.

All local authorities now have a duty to identify sites that fit the legal definition of contaminated land. The City Council has an action plan to inspect the whole City to find the most serious sites and *contaminated land information* can be accessed on line.

The City Council recognize that there are no simple answers to the problem of air pollution which, today, is created primarily by individual choices made regarding road and air travel. It has been estimated that to meet the current national government target, traffic in the city centre would need to reduce by approximately 40%. The City Council has two designated Air Quality Management Zones (areas in which the level of air pollution is higher than national target standards). The first is by the M62 Rocket Flyover and the second in the city centre -, this pattern is similar for all large UK cities.

The city needs to agree actions to address the arising problems and has committed to having in place an approved *Air Quality Action Plan* during 2006. A draft plan is currently out to consultation and the final document will include locally agreed targets for lessening air pollution and the impact of air pollution. The commitment and financial resources for implementation will be contained within the 2nd Local Transport Plan (see section 6).

4.1 Improving Air Quality

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
Partnership measures			
4.1.1	new local indicator to be created	the number of days that pollution is moderate or higher for NO2, SO2, O3, CO2 or PM10	Regeneration
LCC measures			
4.1.2	New local Indicator to be created	% of council vehicle fleet using alternative or low emission fuel	Resources
4.1.3	EHS0005	% of requests that met 7 day service standard for response (noise, air pollution, food safety, health and safety and housing)	Regeneration
4.1.4	New local indicator to be created	New indicators will be taken from the finalised Air Quality Action Plan	Regeneration

4.2 Reducing Litter and Noise pollution

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
LCC measures			
4.2.1	BV199a-d (four separate measures)	Proportion of relevant land and highways assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus (e.g. sand, silt and other debris) across four categories of cleanliness (clean, light, significant, heavy).	Regeneration
4.2.2	BV 89	The percentage of people satisfied with cleanliness standards	Regeneration

4.3 Reducing contamination

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
Partnership measures			
4.3.1	New local indicator to be created	hectares of contaminated land and annual change	Regeneration
LCC measures			
4.3.2	BV 216a	Number of 'sites of potential concern', within the local authority area, with respect to land contamination	Regeneration
4.3.3	BV 216b	Number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary, as a percentage of all 'sites of potential concern'	Regeneration
4.3.4	BV 217	Pollution Control improvements to existing installations completed on time	Regeneration

THEME 5 - Satisfying work in a sustainable economy

Everyone has the opportunity to undertake satisfying work in a diverse, sustainable and enterprising economy which values unpaid work

Like many cities, Liverpool has experienced significant change in employment patterns, economic activity and business size and composition. Between 1995 and 2002, Liverpool's economic output (GVA) grew by over 40% and its stock of jobs increased by 7.4% between 1995 and 2003. Economic forecasts prepared for the Liverpool City Region Development Programme in 2005 identified that the city's economy would see further expansion over the next 5 years with some 23,000 new jobs being generated by major investments such as the Liverpool One retail development, Kings Arena and the expansion of Liverpool John Lennon Airport.

Liverpool's rapid economic recovery and fast economic growth sits alongside the city's very low employment rate which at 60.9% in 2005 has improved from its baseline position of 57.1% in 2003 for the national floor target but is still a long way off the national rate of 75%. Indeed in many parts of the city Census 2001 identified an employment rate as low as 30%. The city wide employment rate for BRM communities is 43%. Behind the statistics the city has some 90,000 working age adults not in work, of which 38,000 are on Incapacity Benefit. 30% of the workless population are thought to have no qualifications – a major barrier to employment in a city labour market where an increasing number of jobs require higher level qualifications.

To ensure a sustainable competitive economy, Liverpool continues to develop and indeed stretch its assets and opportunities to the full in order to create and retain jobs, provide the pre-conditions for private investment and to remove the barriers which hold back growth. In a fast changing global economy Liverpool must keep pace with other cities in the UK and in the world to ensure that it can provide the economic opportunities for its business and residential communities.

As one of the five most deprived parts of the country, with neighbourhoods in areas ranked amongst the 10% worst wards in England, long term unemployment is still well above the national average and over 50% of households are claiming some kind of benefit.

Alongside the drive to support the indigenous business base, Liverpool also supports the important role of the third sector. Local interventions have already helped generate new and innovative business social enterprise and have begun to build the capacity of community and voluntary groups to engage in regeneration programmes, address social inclusion and develop sustainable enterprise (see also theme 3.1 Skills and Knowledge).

Liverpool Plus⁴ was established in 2003 to develop and support Social Enterprise and has supported 24 new social businesses creating over 590 jobs.

Business Liverpool⁵ is currently developing a local web based 'Guide to Business' which will feature advice for SME's on environmental and health and safety policies. A hard copy procedure manual has been produced by the City Council Environmental Health, Business Liverpool and Merben⁶. The Chamber of Commerce is leading a local initiative on Green Business advice and in 2003 the Aintree Business Park development was awarded regional Green Business Park status.

⁴ liverpool-plus.org.uk

⁵ www.businessliverpool.co.uk

⁶ www.merben.org.uk

The Liverpool Strategic Employment Partnership delivers a range of mainstream and additional measures to support workless people into jobs. The severity of the challenge for the city means that although positive progress is being made – with the employment rate increasing by about 1.2% each year – it is nevertheless a slow pace of change. Part of the focus of partners' endeavours is to increase the employment rate in the most deprived neighbourhoods to a threshold rate of 60% - this being the level considered to be the minimum for economically sustainable communities. Achieving NVQ level 2 skills levels on a par with the UK average is an important part of the drive to equip working age adults with a passport to the world of work.

5.1 Employment, job creation, business friendliness, providing green business advice, investment and improved economic performance

	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
Partnership measures			
5.1.1	New local indicator to be created	stock of jobs within the city and change p.a.	Regeneration
5.1.2	New local indicator to be created	competitiveness and productivity : 1. GVA (absolute) and growth p.a. 2. GVA per head and growth p.a. 3. GVA per head indexed to UK	Regeneration
5.1.3	New local indicator to be created	Percentage of jobs in knowledge based sectors and annual growth / decline	Regeneration
5.1.4	New local indicator to be created	Business start up(per10,000) population city growth area and city wide	Regeneration
5.1.5	New local indicator to be created	City's overall employment rate (ie percentage of the working-age population that is in employment)	Regeneration
5.1.6	New local indicator to be created	Number of IB claimants, and as a percentage of the working age population, % of IB claims of 2 years plus and annual reduction	Regeneration

THEME 6 - Access and Sustainable Transport

Access to facilities, services, goods and other people is available to all, and not achieved at the expense of the environment or limited to those with cars.

In Liverpool, the car accounts for about 50% of journeys, public transport for 20%. 60% of journeys are commuting. During the period 2001-2004 a senior staff member was appointed specifically to develop a Green Transport Commuter Plan for Council Staff.

6.1 Promoting sustainable transport, high quality and efficient transport services and infrastructure

The *City Centre Movement Strategy (CCMS)* seeks to improve access to, and around, the city centre for all, whilst creating a people friendly city centre that is safe, clean and attractive. In addition, the strategy aims to make the best use of all the existing transport infrastructure and support the City Centers architecture and townscape. The strategy is well underway and work on a number of the projects has almost been completed. Whilst disruptive in the short term the strategy will effectively reduce the amount of through traffic and improve public transport accessibility. By July 2005, 53 city streets had been upgraded with improved cycling and walking measures.

As part of the commitment to environmental quality, the *Local Transport Plan* for Merseyside will include a full Strategic Environmental Appraisal as part of the review to inform action. The Government will be looking for clear evidence that the shared priorities for transport are central to the development of the 2nd provisional Local Transport Plan. The shared priorities are as follows:

- Tackling congestion
- Delivering accessibility
- Safer roads
- Better air quality

The Local Transport Plan will include an Access Plan setting clear targets for access to schools, education, food shops and training. The Plan will be finalised in March 2006 and new indicators included in the sustainable development plan from that date.

The traditional hierarchy of user has been reversed to put pedestrians, cyclists and public transport first, supported by the Merseyside Accessibility Guidelines to ensure effective access for disabled people.

The programme of developing Safe Routes to School and School Travel Plans (STP) is now firmly established and a popular schools initiative. In Liverpool around one third of schools are involved in the STP process. 21 schools now have an 'adopted' school travel plan, and 36 others are either in the early stages or draft stages of their plans.

Innovative Community Transport Schemes have been developed with residents to provide a package of tailored transport solutions to meet local needs.

Promoting sustainable transport, high quality and efficient transport services and infrastructure

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
Partnership measures			
6.1.1	QoL	The percentage of the resident population who travel to work a) by private motor vehicle; b) by public transport; c) on foot or cycle	Regeneration
6.1.2	QoL	The percentage of the resident population travelling over 20km to work	Regeneration
6.1.3	QoL	The percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that a) public transport, and b) the level of traffic congestion has got better or stayed the same	Regeneration
6.1.4	QoL	Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle km)	Regeneration
LCC measures			
6.1.5	New local indicator to be created	% of schools with safe routes to school plans implemented	Regeneration

6.2 Working to reduce emissions to air (see also 4.1)

Transport emissions are one of the main sources of pollution in the city, particularly within the city centre. Reducing fumes and car noise through the promotion of clean and quiet technology, the use of alternative fuels, together with vehicle emission testing helps to reduce pollution, making it possible to achieve more sustainable lifestyles. The Council has been testing alternative fuels for its vehicle fleet as part of making an informed shift to more sustainable operations in 2003, 21 % rising to 30% in 2004 ran on mixed fuels the review of this pilot work is now underway.

The Council has been working closely with Merseytravel on the European *CATCH project*. (Clean Accessible Transport for Community Health). The *CATCH project* promoted sustainable mobility in order to improve air quality. In total 88 buses (10% of the fleet) have been fitted with new particulate reduction filters which reduce harmful emissions by 80%. 16 buses have been fitted with a combined Exhaust Gas Recirculation system and 6 new hybrid diesel/electric buses are in operation. The City Council with Merseytravel will seek to implement Quality Bus Contracts giving higher regulatory powers over the independent bus operators.

Targets for this measure have been set in section 4.1 Improving Air Quality.

6.3 Road safety

Although accidents causing fatal or serious injuries are falling there is still an average of 3 such incidents each day and the City Council is committed to reducing these figures.

Road safety

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
Partnership measures			
6.3.1	BV 99a (i)	Number of road accident casualties: all KSI	Regeneration
6.3.2	BV 99a (ii)	Road casualties: % change over previous year - all KSI	Regeneration
6.3.3	BV 99a (iii)	Road casualties: % change over 1994-1998 average - all KSI	Regeneration
6.3.4	BV 99b (i)	Number of road accident casualties: children KSI	Regeneration

Access for all

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
LCC measures			
6.3.5	BV 156	The % of city council buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	Central
6.3.6	BV 165	Percentage of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people	Regeneration
6.3.7	BV 178	Percentage of the total length of footpaths and other rights of way that are easy to use by members of the public	Regeneration
6.3.8	BV 187(a)	Condition of footways - categories 1, 1a and 2 footways	Regeneration
6.3.9	BV 80(i)	Satisfaction with means of contacting the benefits office	Resources

Theme 7 - Local Identity and the Built Environment

Places, spaces and objects combine meaning, beauty and utility. Settlements are human in scale and form. Diversity and local distinctiveness are valued.

7.1 Improving neighbourhood management of the built environment

The revival of the City's most deprived neighbourhoods is a major building block in the Council's social inclusion agenda and is key to the regeneration of Liverpool. A priority for the Council is to transform these neighbourhoods ranked amongst the 10% "most deprived" in England, to stable, sustainable communities, with social and economic conditions which are equal to the rest of Merseyside.

Liverpool's Abandoned Vehicle Scheme is an example of an innovative project designed to tackle the social and environmental problems caused by abandoned vehicles. Since going live in 2003 Liverpool Direct has logged more than 11,800 calls resulting in the removal of more than 3,000 vehicles and has helped to save over 5,000 Police/Fire service work hours.

Liverpool has a wealth of historic and architecturally important buildings and spaces helping to shape people's cultural and social identity. It has over 2500 listed buildings and 31 Conservation Areas. Since 1990, when a Buildings at Risk Register identified that 12% of the listed buildings in Liverpool were in severe disrepair, a programme of action including Conservation Area Partnerships has proved successful in attracting private investment to restore and reuse such buildings. In 2004 UNESCO designated the Liverpool waterfront and adjacent areas with *World Heritage Site* status.

Adopting good design and management principles in the public realm, in town centres and public spaces, supports a sense of place, community identity, quality of life and a sense of well being. *Liverpool Vision* in laying out its agenda for the physical regeneration of the city centre is focusing on attracting quality design and quality developments as one of its key aims. The City Council has prepared an urban design guide for the city as a whole. In March 2005, the City Council, Liverpool Vision and CAFE (The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment) established 'Design Liverpool' a full time CAFE presence for the City.

Improving neighbourhood management of the built environment

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
LCC measures			
7.1.1	BV 199a	The percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that falls below an acceptable level.	Regeneration
7.1.2	BV 199b	The percentage of relevant land and highways from which unacceptable levels of graffiti are visible	Regeneration
7.1.3	BV 199c	The percentage of relevant land and highways from which unacceptable levels of fly posting are visible	Regeneration

7.2 Promoting the sustainable re-use of land

Limiting development on green-field sites and regenerating previously developed land is an efficient use of resources which supports existing communities and reinforces their identity. A mixture of land uses and activities together in an urban area also supports sustainable communities, reducing the need to travel. Reusing derelict and contaminated land will contribute to the supply of sites for regeneration, improve the appearance of run-down areas and help to sustain existing communities in familiar areas in line with the Council's social inclusion agenda. Over 95% of land built on for residential use in Liverpool since 2003 has been on brownfield sites. The city's ongoing target is 85% (agreed in the draft regional planning guidance) well in excess of the Government's 60% target.

Promoting the sustainable re-use of land

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
LCC measures			
7.2.1	BV 106	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	Regeneration
7.2.7	BV 200 (b)	Has the local planning authority met the milestones which the current Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out?	Regeneration
7.2.3	BV 219 (a)	Total number of conservation areas in the local authority area	Regeneration
7.2.4	BV 219 (b)	Percentage of conservation areas in the local authority area with an up-to date character appraisal.	Regeneration
7.2.5	BV 219 (c)	Percentage of conservation areas with published management proposals	Regeneration

Theme 8 - Enhancing the Diversity of Nature and Leisure Opportunities

The diversity of nature is valued and protected, and opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation are readily available to all.

The city has a total of 96 city, district and neighbourhood parks covering 1075 hectares, but they are not all of great quality, are not equally distributed and not universally valued by the communities within which they are located.

A lack of resources for investment and maintenance over the past 100 years has seen the City's Victorian parks fall into misuse and disrepair. Recognizing Liverpool as the 'second city' in terms of historic parks, English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund with the Council have started out on a programme of restoration.

Over the past four years Liverpool City Council has achieved the prestigious green flag status for ten of the city's parks, secured Heritage Lottery Funding to support the restoration of Sefton Park and completed feasibility work on the restoration of the Botanic Collection but there remains a long way to go.

8.1 Promoting bio-diversity, protecting wildlife and the natural environment

Action on nature conservation has been guided since 1997 by the successful 'Liverpool Nature' strategy and action plan, including the completion of the Loopline wildlife corridor and wildlife enhancement initiatives in Calderstones Park. 2002 saw the start of an initiative with the Lancashire Wildlife Trust to develop four new local nature reserves.

The City is part of the Mersey Forest partnership working to provide permanent, sustainable landscapes. Liverpool communities have been involved through projects such as 'Trees of Time and Place', 'Community Contracting' initiative, the 'Bluebell Project', and National Tree Week. The Mersey Forest and Liverpool Culture Company are working to produce 'Greening of Liverpool' a prospectus for the city's trees for the end of 2005.

The City Council in partnership supports the North Merseyside Biodiversity Action plan and is actively seeking funding to develop a local records facility. The Speke Garston Coastal Nature Reserve is a major project that will come to completion in 2006

Promoting bio-diversity, protecting wildlife and the natural environment

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
Partnership measures			
8.1.1	To be created QOL	The percentage area of land designated as: sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) within the local authority area in favourable condition	Regeneration
8.1.2	To be created QOL	The area of land designated as a local nature reserve per 1,000 population	Regeneration

8.2 Providing quality cultural and leisure/recreation opportunities

Healthy lifestyles, including active leisure, underpin the state of health of the community. The Council provides 19 community sports and leisure centres and 33 outdoor recreation sites located throughout the city. Although they received over 2.5 million visitors last year, the cost of access can be high relative to local incomes and the provision variable; both of these issues have begun to be addressed. The City Council runs a successful Sportslink project with local schools and plays a leading part in the *Liverpool: Active City Initiative*.

Liverpool has taken great strides to improve and invest in tourism in recent years and 2003 saw the award of *European Capital of Culture* status for 2008; triggering and consolidating major investment in the waterfront, in the City's finest buildings and by National Museums and Liverpool and 'Tate Liverpool' matched by private sector investment in commercial leisure and tourism industry. The Liverpool Culture Company aims to be the Greenest Capital of Culture and it is putting specific measures in place to reduce the environmental impact of its work up to and beyond 2008. To date initiatives have included a waste minimisation and waste management audit of the Matthew Street Festival and feasibility work with Mersey Forest and Future Forests on the possibility of holding Carbon Neutral events.

New work has begun on the establishment of the Mersey Waterfront Regional Park, attracting regional investment to enhance the River Mersey and its adjacent features. At the local level In 2005 Liverpool's neighbourhoods communities won 19 out of 37 Royal Horticultural Society North West in Bloom in the small neighbourhood category and Lister Drive Kensington was the overall North West winner.

Providing quality cultural and leisure/recreation opportunities

Sustainable Development Plan ID	Indicator Reference Number	Indicator	Lead Portfolio
Partnership measures			
8.2.1	BV 119(d)	Percentage of residents satisfied with Theatres / Concert Halls	Children's services
8.2.2	BV 119(a)	Percentage of residents satisfied with Sports / Leisure facilities	Children's services
LCC measures			
8.2.3	BV 119(e)	Percentage of residents satisfied with Parks / Open Spaces	Regeneration
8.2.4	POS0002	Percentage of the total area of authority's parks accredited with a Green Flag Award	Regeneration
8.2.4	New local indicator to be created	Proportion of people in a parks deficiency area	Regeneration
8.2.5	New local indicator	% allotment plot take up by residents	Children's services

Glossary of terms and links to further information



- **Local Development Framework** – the Council’s statutory land use plan
http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/Development_Planning/Local_Development_Framework/index.asp
- **Aalborg Charter for European Sustainable Cities**
<http://www.sustainable-cities.org>
- **Liverpool First** – Liverpool’s Community Plan
<http://www.liverpoolfirst.org/ComStrategy.asp>
- **Paradise Street Development**
www.liverpoolpsda.co.uk/
- **BREEAM** – environmental rating standards for new buildings
www.breeam.org.uk
- **Fair Trade City status**
<http://www.fairtrade.org.uk/pr040305.htm>
- **Ecological Footprint of Liverpool (2001)**
<http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/sei/IS/reports.html#liv>
- **The Children and Young People's Plan 2006 -2009**
http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Education_and_learning/cypp/index.asp
- **Smoke Free Liverpool**
www.smokefreeliverpool.com/
- **Liverpool: Active City Initiative**
http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Leisure_and_culture/Sports/Liverpool_Active_City_2005_2010/index.asp
- **Sportslinx**
http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Leisure_and_culture/Sports/Sportslinx/index.asp
- **HEAL 8**, is a Healthy Living Centre which is co-funded by the Central Liverpool PCT, New Opportunities Fund and the City Council. The PCT has made a commitment to re-shape its services in response to health issues identified by local people through HEAL 8.
- **New Heartlands** - Merseyside’s partnership responsible for the Housing Market Renewal programme
www.newheartlands.co.uk

- **Stock Options Appraisal** – examines the future options for managing the Council's remaining 20,000 properties.
http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/A_Z_of_Council_Services/Your_home/index.asp
- **Decent Homes Standard** – more information from
http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Housing/Housing_improvement_and_repairs/Decent_homes_standard/index.asp
- **Merseyside "Affordable Warmth Programme"** - The five Merseyside local authorities, working with the Energy Saving Trust's "Local Authority Support Programme", have all signed up to a joint document on tackling Fuel Poverty on Merseyside. This document was agreed in 2001 and is currently being reviewed in 2005.
- **Warm Homes and Fuel Poverty Strategy**
http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Housing/Housing_strategy/Energy_strategy/index.asp
- **Citysafe Partnership** – over 20 agencies working together on crime reduction
http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Policing_and_public_safety/Citysafe/index.asp
- **Contaminated Land Information**
<http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/pdfs/Contaminated-Land-Strategy-May02pdf>
- **Liverpool Plus** is a Social Enterprise Development Company
www.liverpoolplus.org.uk
- **Business Liverpool** is a private sector led joint venture providing a unique one stop shop for business in Liverpool.
<http://www.businessliverpool.co.uk/>
- **MERBEN** (Merseyside Business Environment Network) provides environmental, health & safety support to businesses in Merseyside.
www.merben.org.uk
- **Liverpool Employment Plan**
http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Business/Economic_development/Publications/Employment_business_plan/index.asp
- **JETs - Jobs Education Training**
http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Jobs_and_careers/Finding_work/JETs/index.asp
- **Neighbourhood Committees**
<http://councillors.liverpool.gov.uk/mgListCommittees.asp>
- **Neighbourhood Management Services**
http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Environment/neighbourhood_management_services/index.asp
- **Corporate Equality Plan**
http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Organisation/Portfolios/Central_Services/Equality/index.asp
- **European Capital of Culture 2008**
<http://www.liverpool08.com>

- **Creative Communities Programme**
<http://www.liverpool08.com/CreativeCommunities/index.asp>
- **City Centre Movement Strategy (CCMS)**
<http://www.bigdig.liverpool.gov.uk/>
- **2005 Local Transport Plan**
<http://www.transportmerseyside.org/>
- **CATCH project**
<http://www.cleanaccessibletransport.com/>
- **World Heritage Site**
<http://www.liverpoolworldheritage.com/index.asp>
- **Liverpool Vision**
www.liverpoolvision.co.uk
- **CABE** – (The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment)
www.cabe.org.uk

REGENERATION PORTFOLIO

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