

BRISTOL'S COMMUNITY STRATEGY



THE BRISTOL PARTNERSHIP

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APRIL 2003

The launch of the Bristol Partnership in November 2001 and the publication of its first Community Strategy is an important step towards changing things in Bristol for the better. Preparing the Community Strategy encouraged individuals and organisations in Bristol to think about what they want to change and work together to improve. As a result, the Bristol Partnership has agreed to focus its energy on young people, the local economy, the environment, transport and community safety.

The Bristol Partnership has worked to include representatives of public, private, business, voluntary and community organisations, while at the same time making sure that it can make decisions quickly and effectively. While the Partnership is new and still developing, communities in Bristol have already started to contribute to its work. Contributions are being made through the Partnership itself, through neighbourhood renewal partnerships and consultation such as "Bristol Women Say", and through the formation and development of the Faiths Forum and C-Net – the Community Network of Voluntary Organisations.

We intend that the Bristol Partnership should become a powerful voice for Bristol, helping us to work and negotiate with the Government, regional and national organisations, and our European partners.

It is important that the Partnership grows to achieve its full potential. It will need to take a longer-term view, reflect the opinions and needs of the communities it serves, and deliver real improvements.

I hope you will get involved by telling us what you think of this strategy and by contributing in any way you can to the action it proposes.

*Councillor Diane Bunyan
Chair, Programme Group
The Bristol Partnership
April 2003*

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This is the first **Community Strategy** for Bristol. Over time, the strategy will develop to influence all other major public strategies and plans in Bristol and to take a longer-term strategic view of the city's future ambitions, needs and **priorities**.

We, the **Bristol Partnership**, have developed this strategy. Our members are listed in Appendix 3. Together, we form the **Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)**.

All the papers for our meetings contain information that may answer your questions and appear on our website at www.bristol-city.gov.uk/bristolpartnership

If you would like more information (or someone to speak to your group, organisation or community) about the **Community Strategy** or the **Bristol Partnership**, we can arrange this. Firstly, please contact:

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2 ► THE BRISTOL PARTNERSHIP AND THE COMMUNITY STRATEGY



Setting up the **Bristol Partnership** and developing the **Community Strategy** have huge potential for developing improved ways of working among public, private, business, voluntary and community organisations which aim to improve the quality of life of people who live in Bristol. This strategy, and the strategies, plans and policies of public agencies, contribute to the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the Bristol area.

▼ THE BRISTOL PARTNERSHIP

Tackling the main issues for local people – such as traffic, public transport, pollution, education, crime and poverty – needs this variety of local organisations to work together. Tackling the biggest challenges, such as promoting **sustainable development** and **social inclusion** and renewing our most deprived neighbourhoods, needs joint and co-ordinated effort. We bring together all those who need to be involved.

The **Community Strategy** sets out the **priorities** that we will tackle. Setting a common agenda that all partners are committed to is at the heart of community planning. Among other benefits, clearer **priorities** will help everyone in the city speak with greater certainty and confidence about what Bristol wants when discussing development **priorities** with local, regional, national and international partners. Communicating these **priorities** will allow everyone involved to make better progress on the main issues.

We rely on negotiating and reaching agreement to identify our **priorities**. We will tackle these **priorities** and deliver results by working together with our partners, with individual partners taking all necessary decisions and action through their organisations.

Our partners will eventually need to review and change the way they work and use resources if their efforts to tackle the biggest challenges are to be successful. A government grant called the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund is intended to help us achieve changes where they close the gap between disadvantaged areas and the rest of the city.

Our vision, aims and priorities for action

Our vision for Bristol is shown in the diagram overleaf.

We have also developed five **aims** to provide a long-term framework for our work. These are unlikely to change for the foreseeable future. Each one is defined by a number of more specific goals.

Within this framework we have identified five **priorities** for action. **Priorities** for action help us achieve our goals. As we develop longer-term direction and **priorities** for the city, which set the framework for the plans of agencies and major partnerships and for redirecting resources, these **priorities** may change.



Our members and structure

We bring together public, private, business, voluntary and community organisations to respond to community needs and ambitions.

Local Strategic Partnerships are sometimes called "partnerships of partnerships". This is because it is expected that they will co-ordinate the many strategic partnerships working to:

- improve the quality of life in an area;
- simplify these arrangements; and
- sharpen the focus of their work.

During the first 18 months when we were preparing this **Community Strategy**, the LSP was made up of:

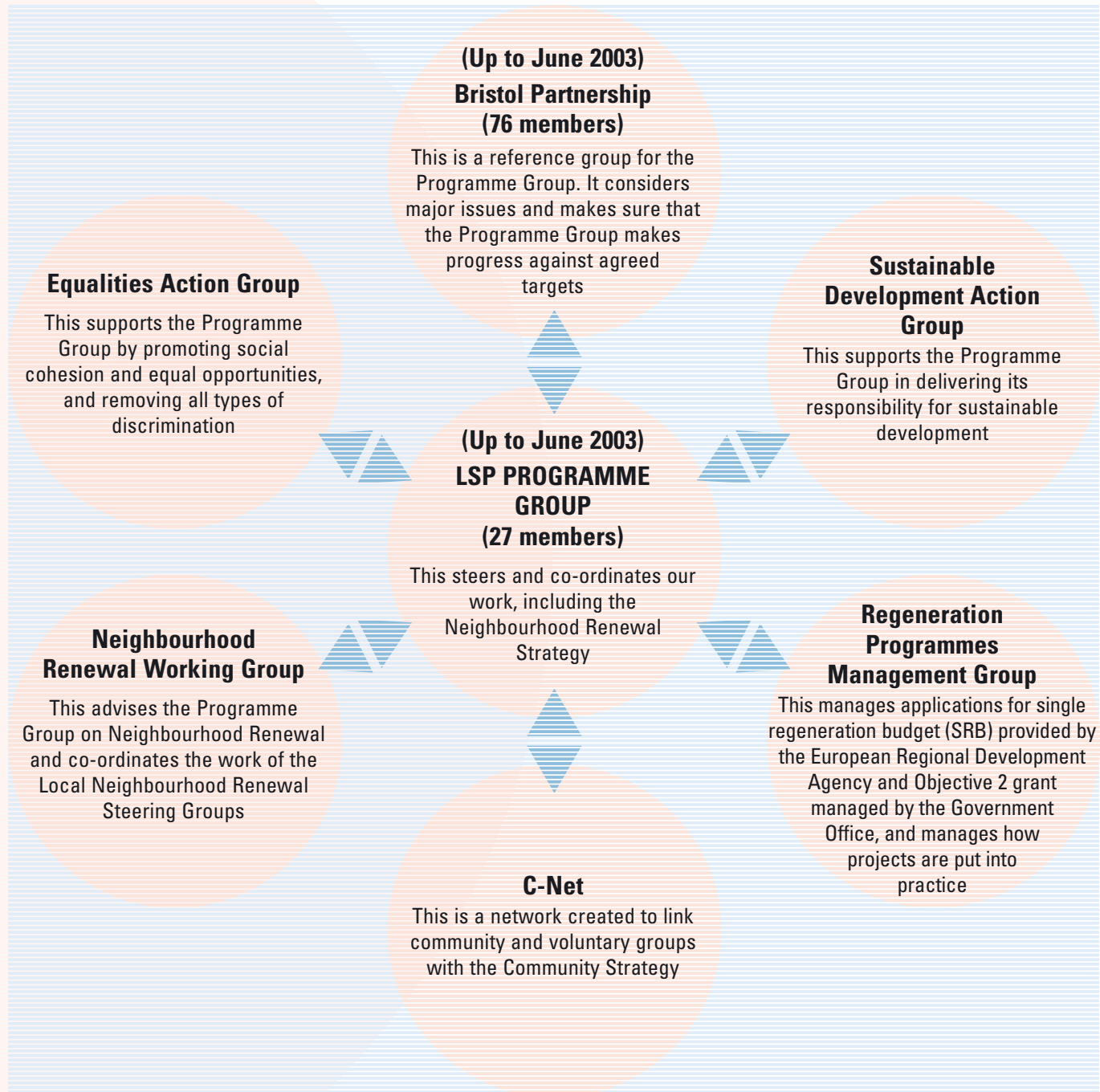
- the Bristol Partnership (Appendix 1); and
- the LSP **Programme Group** (Appendix 2).

Their roles are described in the diagram on the right.

At the time of printing the **Community Strategy**, we have agreed to simplify the Partnership in several ways. The changes include bringing together the **Bristol Partnership** and the LSP **Programme Group** into one smaller group.

The membership proposed for the new **Bristol Partnership** is listed at Appendix 3. Safeguards in the new arrangements will make sure that the Partnership connects effectively with the life of the city.

Four specialist groups and the Community Network (**C-Net**) also support our work.



2▶ THE COMMUNITY STRATEGY

▼ THE COMMUNITY STRATEGY – A DIFFERENT KIND OF STRATEGY

To achieve our vision, the **Community Strategy** will do the following.

- ▶ Over time, develop longer-term strategic direction and priorities for the city, which set the framework for the plans of agencies and partnerships and for redirecting resources.
- ▶ Co-ordinate the actions of the public agencies, together with private, business, voluntary and community organisations that operate locally, so that they are more effective and responsive to people's ambitions, needs and priorities.
- ▶ Make sure that long-term goals are supported by clear actions, with measurable outcomes that can be used to report progress.
- ▶ Contain actions to make sure that disadvantaged and excluded communities are treated fairly, and that the gap between them and the rest of the city is closed.
- ▶ Influence regional, national and European organisations in Bristol's interests.

Neighbourhood Renewal

Some of Bristol's communities are among both the most and the least deprived in the country. Tackling this inequality by changing the way that services are delivered and resources are used is one of our **priorities**.

This focus on changing the way the public, private, business, voluntary and **community sectors** manage their services, and spend and invest to recognise and tackle disadvantage, is called "**mainstreaming**". It aims to change the way existing organisations, initiatives and resources are planned and managed rather than creating new programmes that are limited by funding that is only available for a few years. It is a hugely challenging agenda, but for the residents of the priority areas that make up around 25% of the city's population there are few issues that are more important.

The **Community Strategy** includes actions that will help change the way partners work together and manage their resources to tackle disadvantage and deprivation. Also, we are responsible for directing the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and Fund – currently £8.1 million over three years (with funding for another two years recently agreed) – that is designed to support achieving "**mainstreaming**". You can find more details on how the fund is managed in the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy from the website at www.bristol-city.gov.uk/renewal

You can also phone 0117 922 3907.

Ten areas of Bristol have been defined as "priority areas". These are the most disadvantaged areas in the city. **Neighbourhood renewal** will reduce the gap between these areas and the rest of the city through "**mainstreaming**".

These are the priority areas.

Ashley	Knowle West
Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill
Easton	Lawrence Weston
Hillfields	Lockleaze
Hartcliffe and Withywood	Southmead

Although we give priority attention to the 10 areas, an essential part of the approach is to make sure that problems do not move to adjoining neighbourhoods. We manage other funds (for example, the Single Regeneration Budget and "Objective 2"), which benefit areas outside the **neighbourhood renewal** areas. New Deal for Communities and Urban II grants will also help local people influence how **regeneration** is to be achieved in their areas.

Ashley, Knowle West and Southmead have published Local Neighbourhood Renewal Action Plans. These have influenced the **priorities** in the **Community Strategy**, as will those in the other areas as they are finished in 2003.

Neighbourhood Partnerships

We are committed to working with communities to develop Neighbourhood Partnerships. Fifteen partnerships will be set up to cover the whole of the city. These will build on existing local activities, groups and partnerships, including neighbourhood renewal steering groups. The Neighbourhood Partnerships will provide a forum that local



2▶ THE COMMUNITY STRATEGY



interest groups can use to get involved with public agencies, identify local **priorities** for action and influence mainstream services and spending. The partnerships will be important in developing better links between us and local communities.

Sustainable development, equalities and social inclusion

Sustainable development, equalities and **social inclusion** are relevant to everything the **Community Strategy** says and to everything we do, and how we do it.

We have a duty to make sure that the **Community Strategy** contributes towards **sustainable development**. This means making sure that social, economic and environmental targets are achieved by initiatives at the same time. Bristol's **Community Strategy** includes indicators (standards to measure performance against) and actions from the **Local Agenda 21** strategy. We have prepared and adopted a protocol for action on **sustainable development** (which is set out in Appendix 4), and our Sustainable Development Action Group will work with the **Local Agenda 21** groups to make sure that we can draw on their experience and expertise.

The European Equalities Directive on Race and Employment and Training, the Race Relations (Amendment) Act and the Disability Discrimination Act are important pieces of legislation that we must work in

line with. Also, we have considered recent guidance on promoting social cohesion while we have been preparing the **Community Strategy**. We will enthusiastically promote the principles of equalities legislation and good practice guidance. Our Equalities Action Group will support our work, which is further guided by the Joint Declaration on Racial Equality (Appendix 5) and the Commitment to Equalities in Regeneration (Appendix 6), which we have now adopted.

We have carried out a sustainability appraisal on the **Community Strategy**. The appraisal will continue, and as we prepare **delivery plans** for the individual priority actions we will give more detailed consideration to how we will achieve the necessary outcomes. The Sustainable Development Action Group have bought in this research and will be leading the development of this agenda. You can see the appraisal on the website at www.bristol-city.gov.uk/bristolpartnership

The Equalities Action Group will be encouraging the lead organisations on particular priority actions to carry out **equalities impact assessments** on their **delivery plans**. This is to make sure that equalities issues are tackled fully.

How the Community Strategy was written

There have been many opportunities for people to get involved in preparing the **Community Strategy**. But a balance has

been struck. We believe that many communities are fed up with being asked over and over again what their priorities are – what they want to see is action. So, we have drafted the **Community Strategy** considering the results of past consultation (for example, the city-wide consultations on the Local Transport Plan, the Local Plan that steers and regulates land use and development, and the results of the many questions answered by Bristol's Citizens' Panel). The following have also helped.

- ▶ Community strategy groups held a series of meetings between April and September 2002. These meetings were open to the public and discussed the shared priorities of the organisations and communities that were represented.
- ▶ The local Neighbourhood Renewal Action Plans have identified many issues that concern local communities in Ashley, Knowle West and Southmead. Action plans for the other priority areas are being developed and will be considered. We must recognise these priorities and make sure they are tackled.
- ▶ We have considered the results of the Bristol Women Say consultation and the conference held on 20 June 2002.

We considered the information from all of these sources and held a series of meetings to include the many proposals in the priority actions (see chapter 4).

Delivering the Community Strategy

We are responsible for making sure that the **Community Strategy** is put into practice and for reporting on progress. The lead organisation for each priority action (see chapter 4) will prepare **delivery plans** with partners. These will set out the issues to be tackled and the **outcomes** to be achieved, and will also set out clear milestones and monitoring arrangements. We will assess the **delivery plans** for their contribution to **social inclusion** and **sustainable development**. The plans will be available to the public.

Wherever possible, we will deliver our targets and **outcomes** by working through the **mainstream** activity of partner organisations.

The relationship with other partnerships, plans and strategies

During 2003, we are committed to improving the strategic framework within which specialist partnerships (see Appendix 1, section 1) and more specific public strategies and plans are further developed. We will focus particularly on the relationship between the **Community Strategy** and the new statutory planning framework. Other local plans, such as the South Bristol Urban Development Framework, will also influence, and grow to be influenced by, future editions of the **Community Strategy**. Links will also be further developed with subregional and regional strategies and plans.

Monitoring, reviewing and updating the Community Strategy

This is the first **Community Strategy** for Bristol. The **delivery plans** will be the basis for monitoring our performance in delivering the actions and **outcomes** in the **Community Strategy**. We will publish the results.

We will review the **Community Strategy** by November 2003 to take account of the "next steps" listed below and to respond to changing circumstances and opportunities.

The next steps for the Bristol Partnership

We were set up just over one year ago. In that year we have:

- ▶ taken over the management of the neighbourhood renewal programme;
- ▶ begun to develop new ways of working between organisations in Bristol; and
- ▶ prepared the first edition of the Community Strategy.

As well as the priority actions (chapter 4) and the actions described before, the following steps taken from our 2003/2004 Accreditation Action Plan are important to our continuing development.

- ▶ We will develop longer-term direction and strategic priorities for the city, which set the framework for the plans of agencies and partnerships and for redirecting resources.
- ▶ We will review and simplify public service strategies and plans, and partnership working in the city, to focus more clearly on future direction and the unique contribution of each partnership.
- ▶ We will review and simplify the LSP structure, review the roles and responsibilities of partners, and improve ways of working and communicating.



3 ► OUR LONG TERM AIMS FOR BRISTOL AND CONTEXT FOR THE COMMUNITY STRATEGY



AIMS

We have developed five **aims** to provide a long-term framework for our work. These are unlikely to change for the foreseeable future. The **aims** are as follows.

- ▶ Achieving lifelong learning
- ▶ Building a thriving economy
- ▶ Strengthening local communities
- ▶ Promoting health and wellbeing
- ▶ Investing in a sustainable environment

For each **aim**, we have developed a vision statement and a set of more specific goals.

The **aims** and goals provide a framework for the priority actions in chapter 4.

▼ ACHIEVING LIFELONG LEARNING

...involvement...
...early years...
...primary education...
...inclusion...
...special education...
...achievement by people of equalities groups...
...secondary education...
...education and skills for employment...
...adult learning...
...affordable childcare...

Vision

"Everyone aspires to achieve their full potential in a city that:

- ▶ enables people from all neighbourhoods to attain the skills and qualifications needed to progress through life;

- ▶ values educational achievement and supports people's learning ambitions;
- ▶ regularly celebrates individual and collective successes; and
- ▶ provides life relevant learning opportunities and encouragement for all."

The context for the Community Strategy

We believe that education and skills are vitally important to all aspects of life in Bristol but are especially important because of their contribution to:

- ▶ regenerating disadvantaged areas;
- ▶ developing a thriving economy;
- ▶ improving the quality of life for equalities communities; and
- ▶ creating a sustainable future for the city.

To transform the city in a sustainable way, education (in particular education for **sustainable development**) is essential. The *Education for Sustainable Development Strategy* will help raise awareness of the benefits of **sustainable development** and give people the skills and knowledge they need to develop projects and initiatives that deliver social, economic and environmental improvements at the same time.

The plan to transform secondary education in the city aims to raise standards and increase parents' confidence in our schools through activities that will include:

- ▶ increased resources to support teaching and learning through government sponsored programmes;

3▶ AIM: ACHIEVING LIFELONG LEARNING

- ▶ improving education for 14- to 19-year-olds by developing a range of learning opportunities and environments that are appropriate to the needs of young people;
- ▶ reviewing and re-organising schools and developing the Bristol Campus for post-16 education; and
- ▶ investing to replace or remodel schools and post-16 education.

Work is also underway to improve primary schools and to further develop the primary-education service.

We will work with existing initiatives, focusing on the need to improve young people's involvement, progression and achievement in education, training and employment. Partners will support the development of a curriculum for young people over 14 which provides a variety of learning opportunities and environments and pathways into post-16 education, training and employment. Businesses, Connexions, the Learning and Skills Council, Jobcentre Plus and others will support schools in this work. We also plan to develop multi-agency neighbourhood working among workers with young people to improve support to young people and their families as part of improving their life chances.

To achieve substantially higher levels of involvement in post-16 education and training, the local Learning and Skills Council and the city council have secured support for a **Bristol Campus** of post-16

learning that will provide more opportunities for young people in the city, wherever they live.

In Bristol, fewer **adults** enrol on further-education courses than in other major cities, and we have made it a goal to reverse this by "making involvement in learning the rule, not the exception". We will work with and support existing initiatives. Across the city, neighbourhood learning centres are expanding, and **lifelong learning** networks help learners to shape the planning and promotion of learning opportunities in their area.

Our goal is for everyone to have access to the learning opportunities they need. We must remove barriers to learning that various disadvantaged groups face if we are to remove educational inequality. The education service in Bristol is one of the most successful in increasing the number of children with special needs who are educated in mainstream schools. Excellence in Cities and related initiatives aim to tackle low educational achievement and unemployment.

The Education Action Zone (EAZ) co-ordinates a range of schemes delivered by the local education authority (LEA) and other partners, together with 23 schools in central Bristol where there is significant underachievement, particularly by pupils from black and minority ethnic groups. The priority we give to reducing inequality and disadvantage through the **neighbourhood**

3▶ AIM: ACHIEVING LIFELONG LEARNING

renewal programme will help remove some of the barriers to involvement and achievement, as well as focusing investment into disadvantaged areas through projects such as the Lifelong Learning Park at Hartcliffe Campus.

The University of Bristol is the third best university in Great Britain based on the number of students finishing with first-class and upper-second degrees. During 2000/2001, the University of Bristol and the University of the West of England educated more than 35,000 students, many of whom stay in Bristol after they graduate, giving Bristol a reputation as a centre of learning. The universities are working with local schools and further-education colleges to encourage students from Bristol to apply. Work to widen involvement is targeted in particular at mature students and students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Goals

We aim to:

- ▶ create a learning city where learning is regularly celebrated and promoted positively;
- ▶ make sure everyone has access to the learning opportunities they need;
- ▶ make involvement in learning the rule, not the exception;
- ▶ be the city of choice for people and organisations involved in learning;
- ▶ create an environment in which diversity is valued and respected;



3▶ AIM: BUILDING A THRIVING COMMUNITY

- ▶ provide agencies and local people with the skills, knowledge and ability to get involved in developing their community in a sustainable way; and
- ▶ achieve the highest standards of teaching and learning.

▼ Are we achieving lifelong learning?

Indicator	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Percentage of pupils achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*–C (Floor target)	32.1%	31.2%	31.8%
Average Key Stage 2 results in Bristol (percentage achieving level 4 in tests)	69%	69.5%	70.8%
Enrolments in adult education for every 1,000 people	32	38.6	31.3

▼ BUILDING A THRIVING ECONOMY

...attracting investment...

...encouraging business growth and innovation (new ideas)...

...social enterprise...

...tackling economic exclusion...

...attracting and creating jobs...

...education and skills for employment...

...access to employment including transport...

Vision

"We aim to build a thriving economy that all people and neighbourhoods in Bristol can benefit from, and to make Bristol one of the best places in Europe to live, work and visit."

The context for the Community Strategy

Bristol has a strong economy with tremendous potential for growth. The city has a considerable share of the South West's businesses, and Bristol's **GDP (gross domestic product)** is 23% above the national average. The main growth sectors include:

- ▶ information and communications technology and other high-tech industries;
- ▶ media and creative industries;
- ▶ education;
- ▶ tourism;
- ▶ environmental technologies; and
- ▶ food and drink.

With future prospects looking bright, the main challenge facing the city is to take

3▶ AIM: BUILDING A THRIVING COMMUNITY

advantage of these opportunities while making sure that all residents can benefit from well-paid and secure jobs and making sure that growth and development is sustainable.

Our goal is to "encourage a spirit of creativity, innovation (new ideas) and enterprise in Bristol's economy", helping the city to respond to opportunities as they arise. Our universities are vital partners in this initiative. Many of the University of Bristol's academic departments consistently reach teaching and research standards of international excellence. The university's Enterprise Centre supports high-tech start-ups and **technology transfer**. The University of the West of England works in partnership with Motorola and other businesses on company training schemes, helping supply the skills that our high-tech industries and growth sectors need.

Bristol is a major centre of expertise for the aerospace industry. 50% of the companies supplying the industry in the area are based in Bristol. The Universities of Bristol and the West of England specialise in aerospace research and teaching. The West of England Aerospace Forum is working to strengthen the industry's position in the region by supporting businesses to grow and improve their competitiveness in a worldwide marketplace.

The city is also known internationally as a media centre, with particular strengths in digital media, animation and natural-history



3▶ AIM: BUILDING A THRIVING COMMUNITY

productions. Bristol has been chosen as the location for the new UK Future Lab, which will help to transform the way people learn using new and developing technologies. We want to build on this strength by attracting more high-tech industries into Bristol. This will involve working to make sure that the resources and support businesses need are available.

As well as attracting new businesses and investment, we will help existing employers maintain their competitive advantage by becoming more profitable and efficient. To contribute to **sustainable development**, businesses will need to reduce the use of raw materials and how much waste they produce. This will reduce their running costs, reduce their effects on the environment and stimulate the local market for environmental technologies.

Skills are vital to a successful economy, and Bristol has the most highly skilled workforce of any city outside London. However, as people rely more and more on information technology, businesses often have difficulties in recruiting staff with the right skills. We have made it a goal to "help people carry on improving their skills and qualifications" so they can get well-paid and secure jobs. We will bring together communities, employers and training organisations to train and support excluded groups into employment, as part of removing disadvantage and making sure the city can take advantage of new opportunities arising from Bristol's

increasing prosperity and investments such as the planned Broadmead expansion.

A survey in 2000 showed that around 2.5 million visitors came to Bristol, spending a massive £445 million. The city's rich cultural **diversity** and heritage has contributed to the recent award of "Centre of Cultural Excellence". The bid for Capital of Culture status will further increase the number of visitors arriving in the city. In responding to public priorities, the city council's Corporate Plan has made the development of an arena for large-scale concerts, exhibitions, indoor sports events and conferences a priority. This will add to the momentum created by "Bristol 2008", while linking with other initiatives in the City Centre Strategy.

Although unemployment in Bristol is generally low, some areas of the city have levels of unemployment that are three times the city average. Childcare responsibilities that fall mainly on women have been identified as a barrier to employment and equal pay. Disabled people are seven times more likely to be unemployed than non-disabled people. Much of the economic and employment activity is concentrated in the centre and north of the city. Poor transport links in some areas make business expansion and travel to work more difficult. We will work with local communities to attract businesses and investment into disadvantaged areas and to make sure that unemployed people receive advice, guidance and support.

3▶ AIM: BUILDING A THRIVING COMMUNITY

Bristol's **social economy** is one of the largest in the country. It is made up of over 1,100 organisations employing an estimated 31,000 people, with a yearly turnover of more than £200 million. Priority actions in this strategy aim to further develop this sector of the economy.

In working towards our goals and delivering our actions to build a thriving economy, we will work to increase as far as possible the benefits of working with our subregional, regional, national (including the **Core Cities**) and European partners.

Goals

We aim to:

- ▶ tackle economic exclusion by supporting excluded people and communities;
- ▶ establish Bristol as an important international location for business and investment;
- ▶ encourage a spirit of creativity, innovation (new ideas) and enterprise in every aspect of Bristol's economic life;
- ▶ help Bristol people to carry on improving their skills and qualifications so that they can get and keep well-paid and secure jobs, and contribute to the growth of the city's economy;
- ▶ improve the profitability and efficiency of businesses and agencies by reducing running costs, overheads and their effect on the environment;
- ▶ build a significant social economy which serves local people and contributes to the overall wellbeing of the city; and

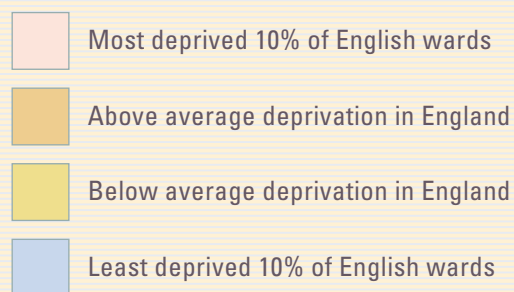
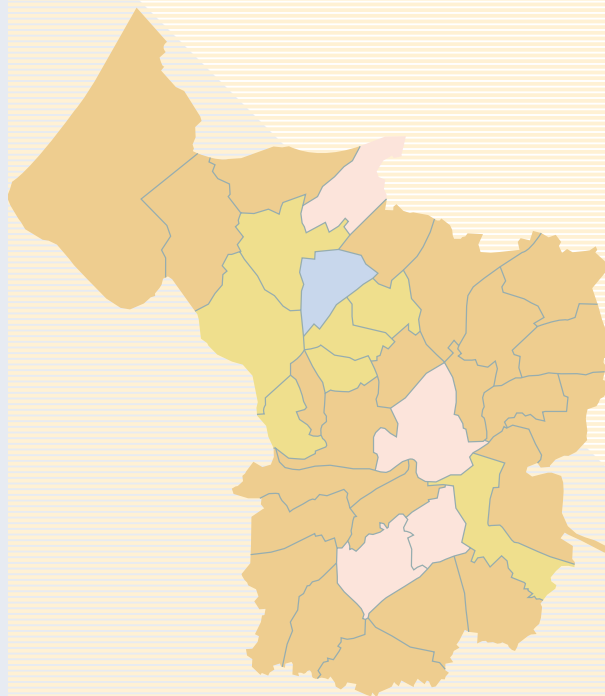
- ▶ contribute to sustainable development by helping to achieve high levels of economic growth that produces benefits for all communities, uses natural resources carefully and protects the environment at the same time.

▼Are we building a thriving economy?

Indicator	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Jobs in the social economy	11,032 (1998/99)	31,000	Data not available
Percentage of the workforce unemployed	4.7%	3.3%	4.6%
VAT registrations or deregistrations	+145	+80	-105
Percentage of young people (aged 18 to 24) in full-time education and employment	86.3 (2000)	88.5 (2001)	Data not available

3 ► AIM: STRENGTHENING LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Index of Multiple Deprivation – 2000



Source: Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions

STRENGTHENING LOCAL COMMUNITIES

...housing...

...community safety...

...regeneration...

...social inclusion...

...local democracy...

Vision

"A strong local community is one where:

- all residents can value and benefit from diversity;
- every resident has access to essential local services;
- people choose to live, to lead a fulfilling life;
- residents actively engage with community leaders and community organisations, creating self and social worth; and
- one that confidently and positively accepts differences and copes with conflict."

The context for the Community Strategy

Bristol is seen as a prosperous and successful city – physically attractive, culturally rich and economically strong. Yet the city has some of the most deprived as well as most prosperous communities in England. The 2000 **Index of Multiple Deprivation** ranked Bristol as the 94th most deprived local authority of the 354 in England.

Our goal is to "tackle **economic exclusion** by supporting excluded people and communities".

3▶ AIM: STRENGTHENING LOCAL COMMUNITIES

A number of priority actions in the **Community Strategy** tackle this issue. The disadvantages that some areas of the city face have resulted in a **neighbourhood renewal** grant of £8.1 million over three years. A two-year extension with further funding has recently been agreed by the Government. The grant is available to help make sure that within 10 years no-one in Bristol should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live.

Our support for setting up Neighbourhood Partnerships across the whole of Bristol will help local communities to:

- ▶ express their concerns and priorities;
- ▶ have greater influence over how public services are delivered; and
- ▶ have more say over the future development of their areas.

Considerable effort is already underway to tackle **economic exclusion**, including putting into practice the New Deal for Disabled People, and campaigns and publicity to encourage people to claim the benefits they are entitled to. We will take further action to encourage more people to take advantage of this.

Voluntary and community groups play an important role in strengthening local communities. We are developing a formal agreement to further improve relationships between voluntary and community groups and statutory agencies.

The council is the biggest social landlord with over 31,000 rented properties, and

another 8,000 provided by housing associations. Bristol Housing Partnership and the city council's housing strategy "Housing Links Us All" already help deliver our goal of making sure there is "a range of good-quality homes of different types and at a range of prices".

19% of people who responded to the latest Citizens' Panel survey reported begging as one of the worst things about living in Bristol. The number of rough sleepers has fallen from over 80 in 1997 to 21 in May 2002. The council's homelessness and preventing rough sleeping strategies provide the framework for 28 separate projects tackling homelessness. These include counselling and support services, temporary accommodation and support into employment. A new homeless strategy will be published in July 2003.

Crime and the fear of crime and harassment is a concern to many people. 34% of people who responded to a survey in 2002 said it was one of the worst things about living in Bristol and the recent increase in recorded crime gives cause for concern. These factors have caused us to choose community safety as one of our **priorities**. The Bristol Community Safety and Drugs Partnership is expanding daycare for drug users and setting up a new unit to resettle ex-prisoners with drug problems, to reduce reoffending and break the cycle of addiction and crime.

We are supporting these initiatives with priority actions that will promote social

3▶ AIM: STRENGTHENING LOCAL COMMUNITIES

cohesion by challenging and reducing the incidents of harassment of disabled people and other equalities interest groups, and give strong support to delivering the National Drugs Strategy and Crack Plan.

Goals

We aim to create and develop:

- ▶ sustainable communities across the city;
- ▶ a sense of local "ownership" and community pride, with people having a common interest in their neighbourhood and a strong local identity;
- ▶ communities that welcome and accept diversity, are socially inclusive and free from harassment, and where everyone has the freedom to express their views and have their views heard;
- ▶ neighbourhoods which are safe from high crime rates and where the fear of crime is low;
- ▶ confident people who can get involved in existing, or develop new, local social networks;
- ▶ good-quality, accessible facilities where these do not already exist;
- ▶ freedom from fuel poverty;
- ▶ a range of good-quality homes, of different types and at a range of prices;
- ▶ a clean and well-maintained public environment; and
- ▶ access for all residents and small businesses to the legal information and advice services they need.

▼Are we strengthening communities?

Indicator	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Number of households applying for social housing on the city's Housing Register (not including existing tenants applying for transfers)	At 31 March 2001 11,609	At 31 March 2001 12,941	At 31 December 2002 13,085
Homeless households	3,585	3,223	2,924
Percentage of residents with good access (within 15 minutes walking distance from the main services)	Data not available	7	Data not available
The number of wards in the 10% least deprived wards in England	Data not available	1	Data not available
The number of wards amongst the 10% most deprived wards in England	Data not available	5	Data not available
Percentage of people satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	Data not available	80%	79.3
Percentage of people who say their neighbourhood is:			
▶ getting better	Data not available	Data not available	8%
▶ getting worse	Data not available	Data not available	40%
▶ not changed	Data not available	Data not available	43.8%
Total number of reported crimes	63,319	64,513	83,568

3▶ AIM: PROMOTING HEALTH AND WELLBEING

▼ PROMOTING HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- ...access to healthcare...
- ...access to leisure and cultural opportunities...
- ...social care...
- ...health improvement and modernisation programme...
- ...services to children, older people and disabled people...

Vision

"Everyone in Bristol has the opportunity to be healthy, fulfilled and independent in:

- ▶ a clean and safe environment that promotes activity;
- ▶ decent housing;
- ▶ a balanced lifestyle (that, for example, allows people to earn enough money while spending as much time as they need to with their families);
- ▶ a strong community;
- ▶ a city where everyone can access the services and facilities that they need; and
- ▶ a city whose cultural diversity is its strength.

Investment is focused on promoting wellbeing and preventing ill health to reduce people's need for health and other services."

The context for the Community Strategy

Your health depends partly on where you live. But hereditary factors and social,



3▶ AIM: PROMOTING HEALTH AND WELLBEING

environmental and economic issues also affect people's life expectancy.

In Bristol, efforts are already being made to improve physical and mental health, and health services. Tackling health inequality is a priority for us and the Health and Social Care Partnership. The **Community Strategy** is being published at the same time as the Government are developing the "Tackling Health Inequalities National Delivery Plan". This will influence the next edition of the **Community Strategy**.

High-quality, modern health services are a priority for local people, and "accessible and responsive services" is one of our goals. Through a public-private partnership, the **primary care trusts** in Bristol are securing £40 million to redevelop primary and community-based facilities. By 2006/2007, they plan to build five new primary-care facilities, including redevelopments at Shirehampton, Fishponds, Brentry, the Student Health Service in Clifton, and Whitchurch. The Whitchurch development, for example, will include refurbishing and extending the existing health centre and a new public library. The next schemes will include new primary-care centres at Bedminster, Eastville, Hartcliffe and Brislington.

Bristol will soon have three healthy living centres, developed in partnership with local communities and working to improve health. As well as Knowle West Health Park (started in 2001), two other centres are

planned for Barton Hill and Barrowmead, Lawrence Weston. Other priorities for the city include three major new swimming pools, including a first-class leisure pool aimed particularly at families. Improvements to parks, youth and play services are planned, including the new playground in Hengrove Park and a £6 million lottery-funded project for Ashton Court Estate.

However, our role is much more likely to focus on "public health". This means encouraging lifestyle choices that promote good health (for example, stopping smoking, taking exercise and eating well) and improving environmental conditions that cause poor health. Improvements to public health are currently included in the Health Improvement and Modernisation Programme (HIMP). This contains a range of initiatives to support and encourage healthy lifestyles.

The council, hospital trusts, **primary care trusts** and support service providers are working together to meet the needs of vulnerable people. Their priority is promoting independence among:

- ▶ older people;
- ▶ physically disabled people;
- ▶ people with mental-health needs;
- ▶ people with learning difficulties; and
- ▶ the homeless.

The Supporting People programme will invest up to £20 million in planning, buying in and monitoring housing-related support services,

3▶ AIM: PROMOTING HEALTH AND WELLBEING

such as sheltered housing, supported hostels and tenancy support services.

The Bristol Early Years and Childcare Partnership and the Children's and Young People's Strategic Partnership are both involved in improving the services for children and their carers. Reform to the funding and administration of childcare may result in new children's centres to improve services.

Smoking has a major negative effect on health. Our action in this area will identify ways to support city council staff and **primary care trust** health promotion staff who work together through the Bristol Alliance Targeting Tobacco.

Goals

We aim to:

- ▶ build a clean, safe and supportive environment;
- ▶ provide accessible and responsive services;
- ▶ work towards reducing poverty and inequalities in health;
- ▶ promote lifelong active living;
- ▶ secure improvements to health and wellbeing through projects and initiatives that encourage economic growth, promote social inclusion, and protect the environment at the same time;
- ▶ provide multipurpose community premises;
- ▶ make sure cultural activities are available, including those that promote spiritual health; and

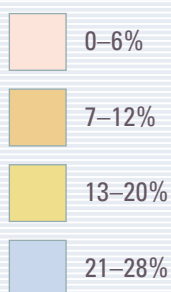
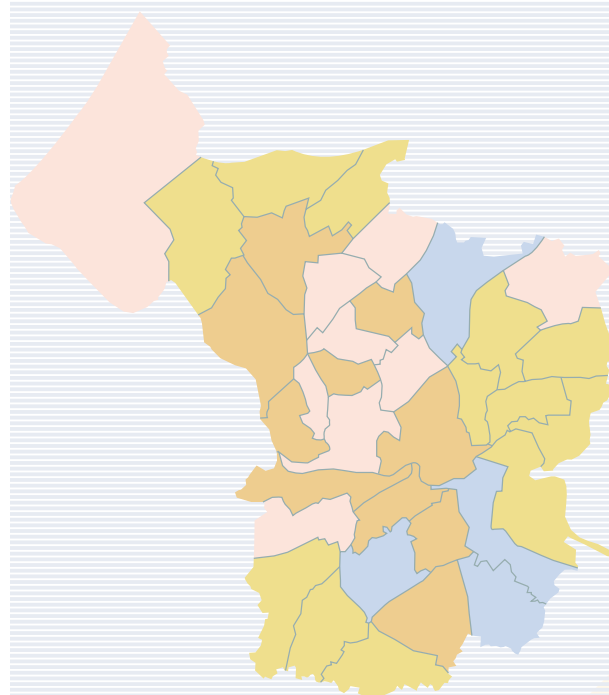
- ▶ make sure that children are safe, secure and have the best chances in life.

▼ Are we promoting health and wellbeing effectively?

Indicator	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
"Indirectly standardised" death rates (all ages). A death rate that is adjusted to reflect the age profile of the city. (<i>The figure for England and Wales is 100. The lower the better.</i>)	89 (1999)	86 (2000)	Data not available
Teenage conceptions for every 1,000 women (aged 15 to 17)	54.5 (1999)	52.7 (2000)	52.3
Percentage of births under 2,500 grams (88oz or 5.5lbs)	8.2% (1999)	7.7% (2000)	7.6% (2001)

3▶ AIM: INVESTING IN A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

Percentage of respondents who travel to work by bus



Source: *Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2002*

INVESTING IN A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

...transport...
...biodiversity...
...energy...
...environmental protection...
...land use...
...waste management...
...planning and conservation...
...local environmental quality...

Vision

"Bristol; a green capital in Europe – creating sustainable communities and improving the quality of life."

The context for the Community Strategy

Bristol places very considerable demands on the environment, and values very highly protecting the environment. Our **ecological footprint** gives an idea of our impact. Bristol uses an area 191 times its size to provide its food, energy and natural resources and to absorb its waste and pollution.

One of the factors contributing to our **ecological footprint** is the contribution that the city makes to accelerating the speed of climate change. Climate change results from a build-up of **greenhouse gases** in the atmosphere. To take advantage of the opportunities and to plan the way we adapt to climate change, partners are developing the Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Strategy. We will

3▶ AIM: INVESTING IN A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

support this strategy to help us carry out our duty to contribute to **sustainable development**.

Creating and using more renewable energy within Bristol will help. With our support, the Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Strategy will help secure funding for renewable-energy projects as it becomes available.

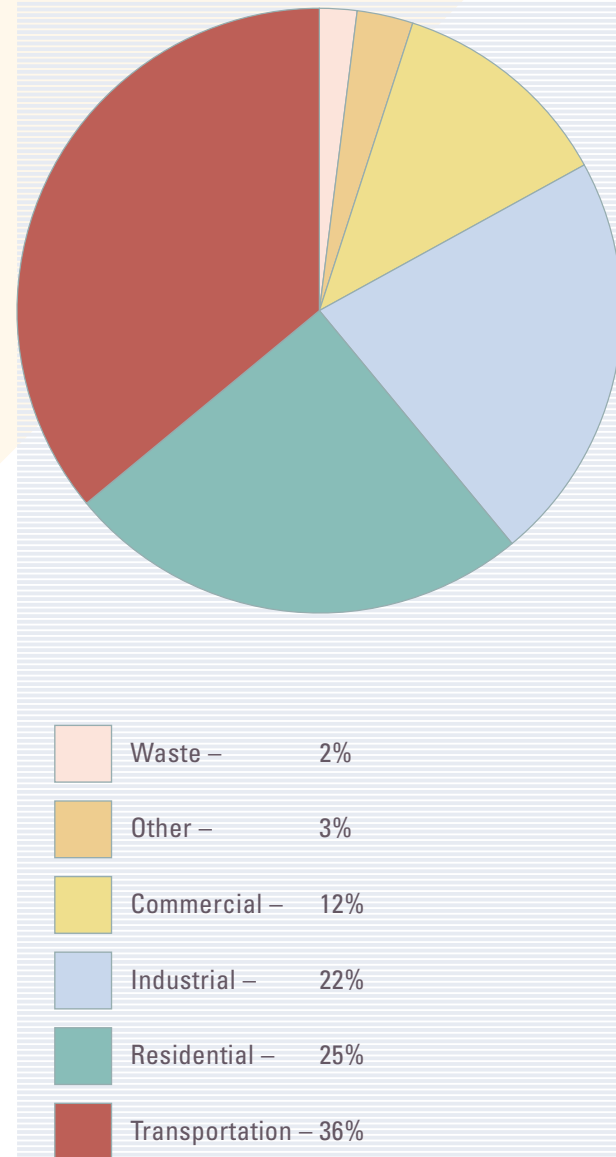
The way buildings are designed directly affects how much energy they use. The Sustainable Development Guide for Construction will help developers improve many aspects of **sustainable development** that are relevant to the built environment. A major programme of promotional work is planned to encourage more developers to use the guide.

Road traffic is the most significant source of air pollution, and **greenhouse-gas** emissions from transport, especially air travel, are the fastest-growing source of this problem. Traffic congestion and transport are one of the worst things about living in Bristol according to the Citizens' Panel. Traffic congestion also means significant extra costs for businesses. The city is tackling this problem through measures described in the Local Transport Plan and the work of local and national organisations.

The Local Transport Plan provides the framework for investment in infrastructure and services, and measures include:

- ▶ promoting the Light Rapid Transit System;

Community equivalent CO₂ emissions in Bristol – 3,860,500 tonnes



3 ► AIM: INVESTING IN A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT



- improving bus services by developing "bus showcase corridors"; and
- making improvements to at least 28 stretches of the city's cycle routes before 2005.

Improving transport and transport infrastructure will improve air quality. Bristol's Air Quality Strategy will provide further leadership, including the definition of an **Air Quality Management Area** that will help to control pollution.

Every year Bristol produces a staggering 1,221,000 tonnes of waste. Bristol has the largest black-box recycling collection scheme in the UK, but every year the costs of managing waste continue to rise, and we are still a long way from meeting government targets. In the near future, Bristol will need to develop recycling to divert green waste away from landfill. The Recycling Consortium, the Community Recycling Network and many local organisations help to promote recycling (of mainly) household waste. However, around 86% of Bristol's waste is produced by businesses. Although recycling services are offered to businesses, more businesses need to get involved to make significant reductions in the amount of commercial waste that goes to landfill.

Around 80% of Bristol's 86 **sites of nature conservation interest** (SNCIs) are not in favourable conservation status, meaning that we need to take action to protect them, restore their value and interest, and

3▶ AIM: INVESTING IN A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

stop their quality getting worse. Our goal is to "sustain and improve the full biodiversity of Bristol's natural environment and green spaces". The development of **biodiversity** action plans (BAPs) is proposed to improve the **biodiversity** of the city.

Bristol's geography and maritime history have led to a long and close association with water. The city's rivers, streams and the docks provide an educational, recreational, tourist and environmental resource. Thanks to the efforts of the Environment Agency, the Living Rivers Project and their partners, water quality has generally improved since 1996, and there have been improvements in the wildlife.

Goals

We aim to create and develop:

- ▶ a **carbon-neutral** city (not to be confused with the trademark "CarbonNeutral®", which is owned by Future Forests);
- ▶ zero-waste policy and practices;
- ▶ a sustainable transport system;
- ▶ a city that sustains and improves the full biodiversity of its natural environment and green spaces;
- ▶ the broadest access, understanding, enjoyment and active involvement by the people of Bristol in the city's natural environment and wildlife;
- ▶ education for sustainable development (ESD) in the city's schools, further- and higher-education establishments and through community education;

- ▶ attractive, well-designed safe streets, buildings and neighbourhoods;
- ▶ newly built environments that provide accessible modern space to support Bristol's historic buildings, and that contribute to the sustainable development of the city;
- ▶ better accessibility to local community facilities; and
- ▶ sustainable communities across the city.

▼ Is our environment sustainable?

Indicator	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalents (greenhouse gasses) emitted from Bristol	Data not available	3,860,538 (2000)	Data not available
Days with moderate or high air pollution	15 (2000)	20 (2001)	5 (2002)
Traffic – two way 12-hour flow, inner Bristol	218,120	218,455	220,574
Total waste from Bristol	1,199,000 tonnes	1,221,000 tonnes	Data not available
Percentage of domestic waste recycled or composted	10%	11.05%	12.1%
Average number of bird species for each garden	Data not available	12	15

BRISTOL'S COMMUNITY STRATEGY



Bristol in 2020 thriving diverse sustainable

BRISTOL'S COMMUNITY STRATEGY



Bristol in 2020 thriving diverse sustainable

4►TACKLING THE PRIORITIES



▼ HOW WE IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

We identified the **priorities** by considering issues raised by the community strategy groups, the Neighbourhood Renewal Action Plans, the Bristol Women Say consultation, and the results of consultation with the Citizens' Panel and other city-wide consultation activities. Consultation responses to the draft **Community Strategy** led to important changes. We have agreed five **priorities** that tackle many of the main issues arising from all of these sources.

Young people

The local economy

The environment

Transport

Community safety

We will make sure that the way the **priorities** and actions are put into practice will contribute towards **sustainable development, social inclusion** and equalities. These are described in chapter 2 and in other parts of the strategy.

▼ HOW WE DEVELOPED ACTIONS

We set up an editorial group of partners to develop the actions, and they have developed their initial drafts following consultation and discussion with us. The actions have been drafted to:

- be relevant to large numbers of Bristolians and in many areas of the city;
- lend themselves to partnership working;
- be strategic; and

- deliver their outcomes within a variety of timescales – short, medium and longer term.

A number of the proposed actions aim to give more importance to the existing priorities of specialist partnerships or partner organisations. Others need partners to adopt new or modified priorities (and new ways of working in some cases) to tackle what so far have proved to be very difficult problems.

The strategy contains only those actions we have decided to prioritise. As a result, it represents just part of the overall programme of work being delivered to build a better Bristol.

Public agencies are heavily committed to delivering their statutory responsibilities against the background of increasing needs and expectations and government priorities.

▼YOUNG PEOPLE

Encouraging involvement and achievement in education, training and employment

We plan to consider the results of the 2002 Young Person's Quality of Life Survey (1,200 people aged 11 to 16 responded) to help identify the needs and wants of young people and to involve them in reaching conclusions on how the following actions can best be tackled.

ACTION	TARGETS AND OUTCOMES THAT THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO
GOAL: To make involvement in learning the rule not the exception: increase involvement, progress and achievement in education, training and employment	
<p>1. Support the development and availability of a curriculum for young people over 14 which provides a variety of learning opportunities and environments, and pathways into post-16 education, training and employment.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to five years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Education and Lifelong Learning Department, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>A 20% increase in young people following vocational routes each year from the 2003/2004 baseline.</p> <p>42% of 16-year-olds at LEA-maintained schools achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A* to C by 2004/2005.</p> <p>89% of 16-year-olds in education, training or employment with training by 2005.</p> <p>Increase the percentage of 19-year-olds living in Bristol who have achieved at least NVQ level 2 or equivalent to 87% in 2005 (target 3 in the public service agreement [PSA]).</p> <p>Increase the number of 19-year-olds achieving at least NVQ level 3 or equivalent qualifications from a baseline of 48% in 1999.</p>
<p>2. Bring together into neighbourhood teams the variety of workers who support young people to increase their effectiveness in improving young people's chances in life.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to three years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Connexions Partnership</p>	
GOAL: To create and develop communities which welcome diversity, are socially inclusive and where everyone has the freedom to express their views: give young people more say	
<p>3. By 2004, all LSP partner organisations who serve young people to commit to the National Youth Agency's "Hear by Right" standards on involving young people in decision-making to extend democracy and encourage citizenship.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to two years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Young People's Services, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>By end of 2004, 60% of LSP Partners who serve young people are involving them in decision-making; 100% by the end of December 2005.</p>

ACTION	TARGETS AND OUTCOMES THAT THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO
GOAL: To create and develop communities which welcome diversity, are socially inclusive and where everyone has the freedom to express their views: give young people more say	
<p>4. Organise an annual programme of events to celebrate the achievements of young people throughout the city.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to two years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Connexions Partnership</p>	
GOAL: To promote lifelong active living	
<p>5. Develop a network of young people's facilities, which are accessible, affordable, within walking distance and normally run with young people's involvement.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> three to five years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Young People's Services, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>Increase the achievement and involvement in the arts of young people aged under 25 (targets 12a to d in the PSA).</p> <p>Increase the relevance of community facilities to young people.</p>
GOAL: To work towards reducing poverty and inequalities in health	
<p>6. Further improve young people's access and exposure to health information and advice and relevant support and information services.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one year</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Children's and Young People's Strategic Partnership</p>	<p>Adopt Health Service targets, to be published shortly, including to reduce, by 2010, under-18 conception rates in the worst fifth of wards by 60% (from April 1999 levels).</p>

4>PRIORITY: THE LOCAL ECONOMY

▼THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Supporting business and reducing disadvantage

We plan further involvement with business in reaching conclusions on how the following actions on the local economy can best be tackled.

ACTION	TARGETS AND OUTCOMES THAT THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO
GOAL: To tackle economic exclusion by supporting excluded people and communities: neighbourhood renewal	
7. Change the way public agencies and private, business, voluntary and community organisations work and use resources, to close the gap between disadvantaged areas and the rest of the city. <i>Delivered within:</i> one to five years <i>Led by:</i> Bristol Partnership	Evidence that organisations have taken action to close the gap between disadvantaged areas and the rest of the city. Achieve the neighbourhood renewal floor targets (minimum levels set by the Government).
GOAL: To tackle economic exclusion by supporting excluded people and communities: equal opportunities	
8. Positive action by LSP partners to tackle under-representation of disadvantaged groups a) within their workforces <i>Delivered within:</i> one to three years <i>Led by:</i> Equalities and Social Inclusion Team, Bristol City Council b) and to improve access and use of their services by disadvantaged groups. <i>Delivered within:</i> one to three years <i>Led by:</i> Bristol Partnership	Workforces of LSP partner organisations reflect the diversity of the local working population. Public services and facilities used by all sections of the community.
GOAL: To tackle economic exclusion by supporting excluded people and communities: childcare	
9. Create extra childcare places between April 2001 and March 2004 for children in disadvantaged wards, (these include preschool groups, out-of-school clubs and childminding). <i>Delivered within:</i> two years <i>Led by:</i> Early Years and Childcare Partnership	Narrow the gap in the number of childcare places between disadvantaged and other areas from a difference of 7.45 places for every 100 children in April 2001 to a difference of 3.78 places for every 100 children in March 2004.

GOAL: To tackle economic exclusion by supporting excluded people and communities:
financial empowerment

10. Bring financial services to the most disadvantaged communities in the city, through the Community Finance Initiative, by providing a “one-stop-shop” for access to banking, credit and advice on finance, debt and benefits.

Delivered within: one to five years

Led by: Economic Regeneration, Bristol City Council

Test a project that has been set up to develop and improve services in the most disadvantaged communities by December 2003.

GOAL: To encourage a spirit of creativity, innovation and enterprise in every aspect of Bristol’s economic life

11. Strengthen business support networks and links with higher education, through relevant LSP partners, to increase the use of research and development.

Delivered within: one to five years

Led by: Economic Regeneration, Bristol City Council

An increased number of businesses investing in and using research and development.

GOAL: To help Bristol people carry on improving skills and qualifications so that they can get and keep well-paid and secure jobs

12. Build a city-wide access-to-work consortium of groups of public agencies, voluntary and community organisations and employers to train and support excluded groups into employment.

Delivered within: one to three years

Led by: West@Work Consortium

Increase the employment levels of disadvantaged areas and groups.

13. Increase and hold on to workforce skills by relevant LSP partners working in support of businesses.

Delivered within: one to five years

Led by: Learning and Skills Council

A 7% reduction in employers reporting skills shortages as the main problem in recruitment (down to 45%) by 2006.

50% of employers with dedicated training budget.

GOAL: To tackle economic exclusion by supporting excluded people and communities:
work-life balance policies

14. Make sure that LSP partners adopt work-life balance practices and promote the practices citywide.

Delivered within: two years

Led by: Equalities and Social Inclusion Team, Bristol City Council

All LSP partners operating work-life balance practices by December 2004.

4►PRIORITY: THE LOCAL ECONOMY

ACTION	TARGETS AND OUTCOMES THAT THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO
GOAL: To establish Bristol as an important international location for business and investment	
<p>15. Develop the conditions and promote and market the opportunities to encourage business to locate and invest in the city.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to five years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Cabinet Office, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>Increased attractiveness of the city to national and international business investors.</p>
GOAL: To work towards reducing poverty and inequalities in health	
<p>16. Develop and put into practice a benefit take-up strategy for the city.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to five years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Welfare Rights and Money Advice, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>Increase the number of eligible people claiming all the benefits they are entitled to.</p>
GOAL: To build a significant social economy which serves local people and contributes to the overall wellbeing of the city	
<p>17. Increase the “trading capacity” (ability to provide goods and services to existing and potential customers) of social enterprises through business development and support.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to three years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Economic Regeneration, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>A 5% increase in total employment in the social-economy sector.</p> <p>A 5% increase in the supply of goods and services by social enterprises.</p>
GOAL: To create and develop a sense of local ownership and community pride, with people having a common interest in their neighbourhood and in a strong local identity	
<p>18. Set up a yearly programme of community events, to include at least one event in each Neighbourhood Partnership area.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one year and ongoing</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Bristol Partnership</p>	<p>Increase the number of people who respond to the yearly Quality of Life survey who have taken part in at least three events in the last 12 months from 51% in 2001/2002 to 60% in 2006/2007.</p> <p>50% of people who responded say there is a strong sense of community among people in their area.</p>

▼THE ENVIRONMENT

Sustaining and improving our beautiful city

ACTION	TARGETS AND OUTCOMES THAT THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO
GOAL: To create and develop the broadest access, understanding, enjoyment and active involvement in the city's natural environment and wildlife	
<p>19. Establish a partnership approach to deliver on a plan for open spaces that includes park wardens, better facilities in parks and greater community involvement in managing them.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to five years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Parks Service, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>Increase the number of visits to parks for every 1,000 people from 59,384 in 2001/2002 to 62,353 in 2006/2007.</p>
GOAL: To create and develop sustainable communities across the city	
<p>20. Test the process for developing sustainable communities plans. These set out the way in which public agencies, working with local people and businesses, expect to link land use with their investment in housing, local services and facilities, to create sustainable communities.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to two years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Sustainable City Team, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>Prepare the first sustainable communities plan by December 2004.</p>
GOAL: To create and develop a carbon-neutral city	
<p>21. LSP Partners to commit to a public declaration and action which recognise the significant effects of climate change on wellbeing and service delivery, and the opportunities presented by tackling the causes of climate change.</p> <p>Set milestones towards the 2050 target (see opposite).</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one year</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Sustainable City Team, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>Work towards the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution target. Cut the level of greenhouse gas emissions in 2000 by 60% by 2050. Reduce the total CO₂ equivalent emissions to 1,544,215 tonnes.</p>

4 ► PRIORITY: THE ENVIRONMENT

ACTION	TARGETS AND OUTCOMES THAT THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO
GOAL: To create and develop a carbon-neutral city	
<p>22. Develop energy services companies in the city by building on the pilot initiative by the Hartcliffe and Withywood Community Partnership.</p> <p>23. Develop a renewable energy generation facility that reduces the costs of the climate change tax to businesses.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to three years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Energy Management Unit, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>Work towards the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution target. Cut the level of greenhouse gas emissions in 2000 by 60% by 2050. Reduce the total CO₂ equivalent emissions to 1,544,215 tonnes</p>
GOAL: To improve the profitability and efficiency of businesses and agencies by reducing running costs, overheads and environmental impact	
<p>24. Encourage the take-up of environmental management standards by LSP Partners.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to two years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Future West – the Western Partnership for Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Three LSP Partners accredited to an environmental management system by 2005.</p>
GOAL: To create and develop sustainable communities across the city	
<p>25. Revise or develop neighbourhood action plans (including local neighbourhood renewal action plans) to include actions and initiatives relating to environmental quality that improve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► the accessibility, facilities and appearance of open space; ► the quality of the natural environment; ► recycling; and ► tackle the causes of climate change. <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to five years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> LSP Neighbourhood Renewal Working Group</p>	<p>All Local Neighbourhood Partnership and renewal action plans to contain actions and targets to tackle environmental quality issues that contribute towards sustainable development.</p>

ACTION	TARGETS AND OUTCOMES THAT THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO
GOAL: To create and develop a city that sustains and improves the full biodiversity of its natural environment and green spaces	
<p>26. Develop a partnership approach to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► update the surveys of all sites of nature conservation interest (SNCIs), assess their conservation management status, and develop and put into practice management plans to make sure they are in favourable conservation status; and ► develop and put into practice biodiversity action plans that improve the biodiversity of Bristol. <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to seven years <i>Led by:</i> Parks Service, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>All sites of nature conservation interest (SNCI) have achieved “favourable conservation status” by 2010.</p>
GOAL: To develop zero-waste policy and practices	
<p>27. LSP partners to implement improved practices to reduce and recycle waste (including raising, within their organisations, awareness and understanding of the importance of reducing, reusing, recycling and composting), and to monitor outcomes</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to four years <i>Led by:</i> Bristol Partnership</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of household waste recycled or composted to 18% by 2003/2004 and 27% by 2005/2006.</p>

4►PRIORITY: TRANSPORT

▼TRANSPORT

ACTION	TARGETS AND OUTCOMES THAT THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO
GOAL: To develop a sustainable transport system: reliable, affordable, accessible and safe public transport	
<p>28. Support the improvement of local bus services and promote their use, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► involving communities and employers to identify their needs and priorities; ► negotiating with the bus operator to secure extra investment and improvements; and ► lobbying the Government. <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to five years <i>Led by:</i> Traffic and Transport, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>Increased bus reliability and accessibility. Increase percentage of users satisfied with local bus services from 40% in 2000/2001 to 56% in 2006/2007. A 15% increase in trips by local bus by 2006 over 2000/2001.</p>
GOAL: To develop a sustainable transport system: travel plans	
<p>29. Promote and support the adoption of travel plans by all LSP partners and other employers to reduce traffic congestion.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to three years <i>Led by:</i> Traffic and Transport, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>A further 50 employers to develop travel plans by 2006. Increased use of Park and Ride. Increase cycle use by four times over 1998 levels by 2012, as set out in the National Cycling Strategy. Reduce car traffic in the central area by 10% by 2005, and by 30% by 2015.</p>
GOAL: To develop a sustainable transport system: air quality	
<p>30. LSP Partners to support “Don’t Choke Bristol” and other events like “In town without your car” (European Car Free Day).</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one year <i>Led by:</i> Traffic and Transport, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>Achieve targets for air quality, as set out in the National Air Quality Strategy.</p>
GOAL: To create and develop attractive, well-designed safe streets, buildings and neighbourhoods: home zones	
<p>31. Support Home Zones’ promotion and consultation, and implementation.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to four years <i>Led by:</i> Traffic and Transport, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>Establish six Home Zones by 2006.</p>

4 ► PRIORITY: COMMUNITY SAFETY

ACTION	TARGETS AND OUTCOMES THAT THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO
GOAL: To create and develop attractive, well-designed safe streets, buildings and neighbourhoods: accident reduction	
32. LSP Partners to take part in casualty-reduction initiatives and campaigns, including Road Safety Week. <i>Delivered within:</i> ongoing <i>Led by:</i> Traffic and Transport, Bristol City Council	Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents to 126 in 2005 (target 9 of the PSA)

▼ COMMUNITY SAFETY

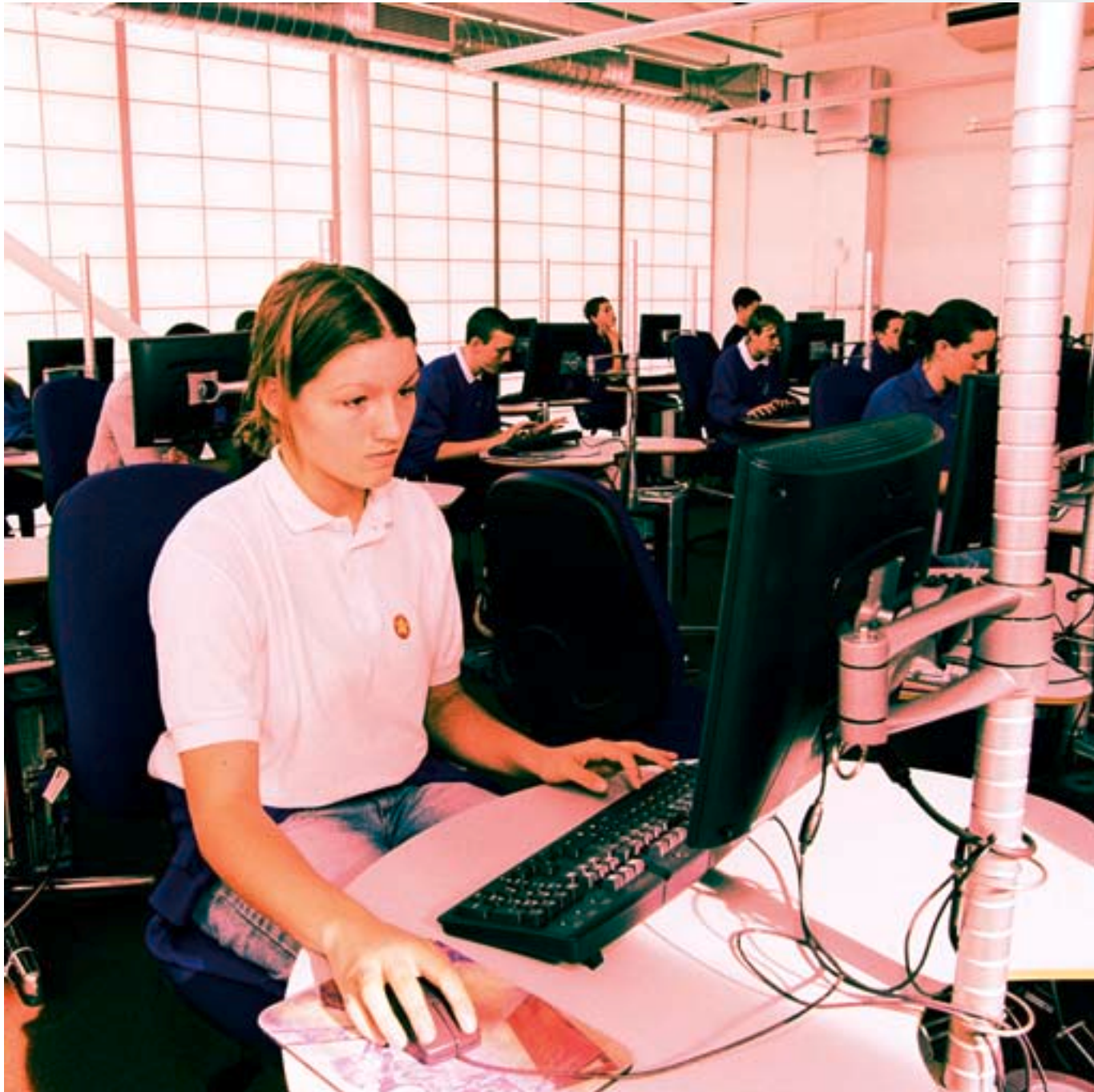
ACTION	TARGETS AND OUTCOMES THAT THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO
GOAL: To create and develop neighbourhoods that are safe from high crime rates and where the fear of crime is low	
33. Agree the priorities and use resources to support the delivery of the National Drugs Strategy and National Crack Action Plan. <i>Delivered within:</i> one year <i>Led by:</i> Bristol Community Safety and Drugs Partnership	Reduce the level of domestic burglary by 5% year on year to 2004/2005. Reduce the level of drug related criminal activity and associated fear of crime.
34. Further develop preventative measures and programmes to discourage and treat substance mis-users, and provide help and support for the individuals and their families. <i>Delivered within:</i> one to five years <i>Led by:</i> Bristol Community Safety and Drugs Partnership	Reduce the rate of reoffending of young offenders aged 10 to 17 to 38.2% in 2005/2006 (target 8 in the PSA)

4► PRIORITY: COMMUNITY SAFETY

ACTION	TARGETS AND OUTCOMES THAT THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO
GOAL: To create and develop neighbourhoods that are safe from high crime rates and where the fear of crime is low	
<p>35. For substance misusers, improve access to:</p> <p>a) treatment services <i>Delivered within:</i> one to five years <i>Led by:</i> Bristol Community Safety and Drugs Partnership</p> <p>and b) supported housing. <i>Delivered within:</i> one to five years <i>Led by:</i> Bristol Housing Partnership</p>	<p>Increase the number of young people referred for drug treatment who complete the assessment process to 48 a year by 2005/2006 (target 7b of the PSA).</p> <p>Reduce the number of people returning to substance misuse.</p>
GOAL: To work towards reducing poverty and inequalities in health	
<p>36. Develop an effective multi-agency alliance to reduce smoking, building action into mainstream strategies and work programmes. <i>Delivered within:</i> one to three years <i>Led by:</i> Health and Social Care Partnership</p>	<p>To reduce health inequalities by reducing smoking prevalence among manual groups from 32% to 26% by 2010 (national target).</p>
GOAL: To create and develop neighbourhoods that are safe from high crime rates and where the fear of crime is low	
<p>37. Take action to reduce the amount of antisocial behaviour. <i>Delivered within:</i> one to three years <i>Led by:</i> Bristol Community Safety and Drugs Partnership</p> <p>38. Encourage street art in designated areas. <i>Delivered within:</i> one to three years <i>Led by:</i> Arts Development, Bristol City Council</p> <p>39. Agree priorities and take action to remove harassment of equalities communities to improve social cohesion. <i>Delivered within:</i> one to three years <i>Led by:</i> Avon and Somerset Constabulary</p>	<p>Reduce the number of incidents of anti-social behaviour.</p>

ACTION	TARGETS AND OUTCOMES THAT THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO
GOAL: To create and develop neighbourhoods that are safe from high crime rates and where the fear of crime is low	
<p>40. Improve the support network of counselling and other services for victims of harassment and violence, for example, women, young men and disabled people.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one year</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Bristol Community Safety and Drugs Partnership</p>	<p>Reduce the numbers of survivors of domestic violence, forced by lack of alternatives, to return to abusive relationships.</p>
<p>41. Provide a mix of housing options to provide choice (including more emergency hostels and ongoing support) for people who cannot access permanent accommodation because of their vulnerability due to, for example, domestic or racial abuse, mental-health issues or drug use.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> three to five years.</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Bristol Housing Partnership</p>	<p>Increase the number of domestic violence refuges for every 10,000 people from 0.52 (2001/2002) to 1 (2006/2007).</p> <p>Reduce the number of cases of domestic violence and racial incidents that go unreported.</p>
<p>42. Provide more information about the real extent of crime, and measures to reduce it, as part of working with the media on the balanced reporting of crime.</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one year</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Bristol Community Safety and Drugs Partnership</p> <p>43. Improve lighting in public places</p> <p><i>Delivered within:</i> one to five years</p> <p><i>Led by:</i> Highways and Lighting, Bristol City Council</p>	<p>Reduce the fear of crime.</p>

5► MONITORING PROGRESS



To make sure that we are making progress, we will monitor change by using a set of indicators related to each aim. Many of these are already monitored and the results published as *Indicators of Quality of Life: Sustainability Update* – a publication produced by Bristol City Council. Extracts from these indicators are included in chapter 3 of this strategy.

The council has negotiated a **public service agreement** (PSA) with the Government. Its main theme is improving services and life chances for young people. If the targets are met, a substantial reward grant is paid. Meeting the targets which are set out in this chapter will need a partnership approach.

We will also adopt indicators from the national **neighbourhood renewal floor targets**. These are also set out in this chapter.

To help make sure that we deliver the strategy, we will be working with the Government Office of the South West and the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit to test a **performance management framework** for LSPs. Our version of the framework uses **delivery plans** for each of the priority actions set out in chapter 4. The **delivery plans** set out how the actions will be put into practice. We will publish the **delivery plans** on the website (www.bristol-city.gov.uk/bristolpartnership) when they are ready.

▼ BRISTOL LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICE AGREEMENT TARGETS

Targets for 2003/2004 (or school year 2002/2003) do not form part of the agreement.

Target 1 – Absence in secondary schools

Reduce absence.

School year	Performance
2001/2002	12.2%
	Target
2002/2003	8.00%
2003/2004	7.85%
2004/2005	7.75%

Target leader: Head of Inclusion and Pupil Services, Education and Lifelong Learning

Target 2 – Ethnic-minority achievement

Increase the percentage of black pupils who reach level 5 or above at Key Stage 3 in English and mathematics.

2002 Performance	English level 5+	Maths level 5+
Black or black British African	23.5%	29.4%
Black or black British Caribbean	41.9%	22.6%
Black or black British – any other black background	57.5%	40.0%

2003 Target	English level 5+	Maths level 5+
Black or black British African	27%	34%
Black or black British Caribbean	47%	27%
Black or black British – any other black background	63%	44%
2004 Target		
Black or black British African	31%	39%
Black or black British Caribbean	52%	31%
Black or black British – any other black background	68%	49%
2005 Target		
Black or black British African	35%	44%
Black or black British Caribbean	57%	35%
Black or black British – any other black background	74%	54%

Target leader: Head of Standards and Quality, Education and Lifelong Learning

Target 3 – Post-16 achievement

Increase the percentage of 19-year-olds living in Bristol who have achieved at least NVQ level 2 or equivalent.

	Performance
2000	70%
	Target
2003	80%
2004	85%
2005	87%

Target leader: Head of Standards and Quality, Education and Lifelong Learning

Target 4 – Education, training and employment outcomes for people leaving care

Increase the percentage of those young people who were looked after who were involved in education, training or employment at the age of 19.

	Performance
2001/2002	44.4%
	Target
2003/2004	55.0%
2004/2005	63.0%
2005/2006	70.0%

Target leader: Head of Children's Services, Social Services and Health

Target 5 – Offending by looked-after children

- (a) Reduce the percentage of looked-after children who were given a reprimand, a final warning or a conviction for an offence.
- (b) Reduce the average number of offences for every looked-after young person offending aged 10 to 17.

	(a) Performance	(b) Performance
	2000/2001 – 14%	2001/2002 – 5.51
	Target	Target
2003/2004	11%	4.85
2004/2005	10%	4.52
2005/2006	9%	4.20

Target leader: Head of Children's Services, Social Services and Health

Target 6 – The number of looked-after children adopted

- (a) Increase the number of adoption orders.
- (b) Reduce the average time spent looked-after before adoption.

	(a) Performance	(b) Performance
2001/2002	7.0%	34 months
	Target	Target
2003/2004	9.0%	28 months
2004/2005	10.7%	25 months
2005/2006	12.4%	21 months

Target leader: Head of Children's Services, Social Services and Health

Target 7 – The numbers using the Young People's Drug Treatment Service

- (a) Increase the number of young drug users referred.
- (b) Increase the number of these referred young people who complete the assessment process.
- (c) Increase the number of referrals from young people from black and other minority ethnic groups.

	(a) Performance	(b) Performance	(c) Performance
2001/2002	33	24	3
	Target	Target	Target
2003/2004	40	30	5
2004/2005	48	38	8
2005/2006	60	48	12

Target leader: Consultant Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist, United Bristol Hospital Trust

Target 8 – Reconviction of young offenders

Reduce the rate of reoffending of young offenders aged 10 to 17.

	Performance
2001/2002	45.5%
2002/2003	44.0%
	Target
2003/2004	42.1%
2004/2005	41.2%
2005/2006	38.2%

Target leader: Head of Children's Services, Social Services and Health

Target 9 – Road safety

Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.

Calendar year	Performance
2001	180
	Target
2003	142
2004	134
2005	126

Target leader: Head of Traffic and Transport, Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure

Target 10 – Cost effectiveness

Increase the council's cost effectiveness.

This is measured by a formula based on:

- improvement in performance measured using 452 indicators drawn from across council services; and
- the running costs of the council.

Target 11 – Electronic service delivery

- (a) Increase the percentage of residents who live within a 10-minute walk from a community "access point" (where members of the public can access services using computer facilities through either touch-screen kiosks or personal computers).
- (b) Increase the percentage of transactions which are satisfied on first contact (in other words, the percentage of contacts with the council which are dealt with in one go without passing them on or having to get back to them).

	(a) Estimated performance	(b) Estimated performance
2001/2002	50%	45%
	Target	Target
2003/2004	55%	50%
2004/2005	75%	60%
2005/2006	90%	75%

Target leader: Head of Information and Communications Technology, Central Support Services

Target 12 – Arts and swimming

Arts

- (a) Increase attendance by young people under 25 at arts events relating to listed organisations.
- (b) Increase attendances by young disabled, black and Asian people and by young people from the neighbourhood renewal areas.

- (c) Increase the number of young people actively participating in arts events.
- (d) Increase participation by young people from target groups identified in (b) above.

	(a) Performance	(b) Performance	(c) Performance	(d) Performance
2001/2002	324,126	29,820	69,332	12,131
	Target	Target	Target	Target
2003/2004	338,712	37,275	72,561	15,164
2004/2005	353,297	44,730	75,561	18,197
2005/2006	382,469	89,460	81,800	36,393

Target leader: Head of Cultural Services, Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure

Swimming

- (a) Increase the percentage of pupils achieving Key Stage 2 for swimming.
- (b) Increase the percentage of pupils in schools in the Education Action Zone and Neighbourhood Renewal Areas achieving Key Stage 2.

	(a) Performance	(b) Performance
July 2002	83%	64%
	Target	Target
July 2003	85%	71%
July 2004	87%	78%
July 2005	90%	85%

Target Leader: Head of Parks, Estates and Sport, Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure

▼ NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL: A SUMMARY OF REVISED 2002 NATIONAL FLOOR TARGETS

Education

Raise standards in English and maths so that:

- by 2004, 85% of 11-year-olds achieve level 4 or above; and
- by 2006, the number of schools in which fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above is significantly reduced.

Raise standards in English, maths, ICT and science so that:

- by 2004, 75% of 14-year-olds achieve level 5 or above in English, maths and ICT (70% in science) nationally and by 2007 85% (80% in science); and
- by 2007, the number of schools where fewer than 60% of 14-year-olds achieve level 5 or above is significantly reduced.

Raise the proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to five GCSEs at grades A* to C by two percentage points each year on average between 2002 and 2006. Make sure that at least 20% of pupils achieve this standard in all schools by 2004 rising to 25% by 2006.

Increase the percentage of pupils obtaining five or more GCSEs at A*-C, with at least 38% achieving this standard by 2004.

Health

Improve life chances for children, including reducing the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010.

By 2010, reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth.

Road safety

Reduce by 2010 compared with the average for 1994–1998:

- the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 40%; and
- the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50%.

Tackle the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities.

Housing

By 2010:

- bring all social housing into decent condition, with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas; and
- increase the proportion of private housing in decent condition that vulnerable groups live in.

Crime

Reduce crime and the fear of crime, improve performance overall, and reduce:

- vehicle crime by 30% from 1998–1999 to 2004;
- domestic burglary by 25% from 1998–1999 to 2005; and
- robbery by 14% from 1999–2000 to 2005.

Maintain these levels.

5► NATIONAL FLOOR TARGETS



Jobs

Help to build a society in which small firms of all kinds achieve their potential, with:

- an increase in the number of people considering going into business;
- an improvement in the overall productivity of small firms; and
- more enterprise in disadvantaged communities.

In the three years to 2006, take account of the economic cycle and increase the employment rate.

By spring 2006, increase the employment rates of disadvantaged areas and groups (lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications) and significantly reduce the difference between their employment rates and the overall rate.

▼APPENDIX 1: MEMBERS OF THE BRISTOL PARTNERSHIP

Until July 2003, we had one member from each of the following, unless it says otherwise.

1 Strategic city-wide partnerships

Bristol Community Legal Services Partnership
 Bristol Cultural Development Partnership
 Bristol Education Partnership Board
 Bristol Housing Partnership
 Bristol Regeneration Partnership
 Bristol Tourism and Conference Bureau
 Broadmead Board
 Children and Young People's Partnership
 Community Safety Partnership
 Early Years and Childcare Partnership
 Education Action Zone
 Excellence in Cities Schools Partnership
 Future West: the Western Partnership for Sustainable Development
 Health and Social Care Partnership
 The Bristol and South Gloucestershire Learning Partnership
 West of England Connexions Partnership
 West of England Strategic Partnership

2 Public service providers

Avon and Somerset Constabulary
 Avon and Somerset Probation Service
 Avon Fire Brigade
 Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Initiative
 Bristol North Primary Care Trust
 Bristol South and West Primary Care Trust
 City of Bristol College

Environment Agency
 Government Office for the South West
 Highways Agency
 HM Inland Revenue
 Jobcentre Plus
 Learning and Skills Council
 Small Business Service (Business Link West)
 St Brendan's Sixth Form College
 University of Bristol
 University of the West of England
 Seven city councillors (the political balance is currently four Labour, two Liberal Democrats and one Conservative)

3 Locally-elected accountable community partnerships

We propose that the following organisations take part from the beginning. Eventually this group will include representatives from each of the proposed Neighbourhood Partnerships.

Community at Heart – Barton Hill
 Hartcliffe and Withywood Community Partnership
 Knowle West Development Trust
 Southmead Development Trust

4 City-wide voluntary organisations

Eight nominations by the Black Development Agency from the black voluntary and community sector to cover a cross-section of interest groups.

Two nominations by the Care Forum from its city-wide voluntary organisations to cover a cross-section of interest groups.



Eight nominations by VOSCUR drawn from its city-wide voluntary organisation membership to cover a cross-section of interest groups.

5 Equalities people

Black and minority ethnic people
Disabled people
Lesbian, gay and bisexual people
Older people
Women
Young people

6 Faith Communities

Two to be nominated by the multi-faith meeting.

7 Other

Biodiversity interests
Bristol Trade Union Council
Civic Society
The Office of the Lord Lieutenant of Bristol
(the representative of Her Majesty the Queen)

▼APPENDIX 2: LSP PROGRAMME GROUP MEMBERSHIP

(Up to July 2003)

1 Public service providers:

One nomination from each of the following (unless it says otherwise).

Avon and Somerset Constabulary
Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Initiative
Bristol City Council (two)
Bristol North Primary Care Trust
Bristol Regeneration Partnership
Bristol South and West Primary Care Trust
Excellence in Cities Schools Partnership
Further and higher education
Government Office for the South West
Jobcentre Plus
Learning and Skills Council
South West Regional Development Agency

2 Community strategy groups:

One nomination from each of the following (not including public service providers).

Achieving lifelong learning
Building a thriving economy
Investing for a sustainable environment
Promoting health and wellbeing
Strengthening local communities

3 Equalities interests:

Two nominations from the interests on the Bristol Partnership.

4 Locally elected accountable community partnerships

Two nominations from these partnerships on the Bristol Partnership.

5 City-wide voluntary organisations

One nominated by the Black Development Agency.
One nominated by the Care Forum.
One nominated by VOSCUR.

6 Faith communities

One nominated by the multi-faith meeting.

7 Other

One representative of biodiversity interests.

▼APPENDIX 3: THE NEW BRISTOL PARTNERSHIP (from July 2003)

Business (four)

Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Initiative
Business in the Community
Federation of Small Businesses
Social Economy

Independent of business and public agencies (12)

C-Net
Elected and accountable community and local neighbourhood partnerships (two in total)
Equalities communities (three in total)
Faith communities
Future West
Trade unions
Umbrella voluntary organisations – Black Development Agency, VOSCUR (the voice of Bristol's community and voluntary sector), and the Care Forum (three in total)

Agencies (nine or ten)

Avon and Somerset Constabulary
Bristol City Council (member and officer; two members and one officer when no overall political control)
Environment Agency
Further and higher education
Health Services
JobCentre Plus
Learning and Skills Council
South West Regional Development Agency

Observer

Government Office for the South West

▼APPENDIX 4: PROTOCOL FOR ACTION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(The Plain English Campaign's Crystal Mark does not apply to this appendix.)

The Bristol Partnership will ensure that sustainable development is central to and underpins all its work.

The Bristol Partnership understands that sustainable development cannot be delivered by balancing or trading off social, economic and environmental costs and benefits against each other. Sustainable development means delivering economic, social and environmental benefits at the same time in an integrated manner across all policy and practice.

It is appropriate that the Community Strategy has been required by law to contribute to sustainable development, and the Bristol Partnership agrees that "contributing" implies both taking positive action and not supporting action that detracts from sustainable development.

The Bristol Partnership will:

- ▶ Carry out a full sustainability appraisal of the draft Community Strategy in accordance with best practice.
- ▶ Work towards a "net zero CO₂" community-planning process by developing and adopting a climate-change strategy.
- ▶ Measure and monitor the "ecological footprint*" of Bristol and seek to ensure that the actions of the Bristol Partnership lead to a reduction in footprint rather than an increase.

- ▶ Use the quality of life indicators to provide an overview of the progress being made to improve the quality of life in Bristol, and support these, where necessary, with more detailed indicators relating to monitoring our "ecological footprint".
- ▶ Build the identification and management of significant environmental effects into the performance management system, communication strategy, learning plan and other relevant management processes of the Bristol Partnership.
- ▶ Build sustainable-development criteria into the eligibility criteria for its funding regimes.
- ▶ Ensure that the membership and expertise of the Local Agenda 21 groups is available to the Bristol Partnership.
- ▶ Promote best practice and new approaches to projects and initiatives to ensure best practice and the development of new skills and information in sustainable development.
- ▶ Promote and develop mechanisms for awareness-raising and education across the Bristol Partnership and Community Strategy agenda.
- ▶ Ensure the Bristol Partnership and Community Strategy process build businesses', communities' and other agencies' confidence by tackling barriers to involvement and encouraging wider participation in decision-making, initiatives and actions.
- ▶ Monitor, advise and make recommendations to ensure that the

actions and commitments contained within this protocol are delivered.

The Bristol Partnership will also ask, encourage and support all its partners to:

- ▶ Carry out a sustainability appraisal of their key policy documents and activities.
- ▶ Build sustainable-development criteria into the eligibility criteria of all their funding regimes.
- ▶ Build the identification and management of significant environmental effects into their performance management systems and other relevant management processes.
- ▶ Measure and monitor the "ecological footprint" of their own activities.

December 2002



*Ecological footprint – analysis that enables us to estimate the resource consumption and waste assimilation requirements of a defined human population or economy in terms of a corresponding productive land area. It measures the total area of ecosystem types needed continuously to support all the social and economic activity of the people in a given area. The total ecosystem area that is essential to the continued existence of a city is its Ecological Footprint on the Earth (Our Ecological Footprint, M. Wackernagel & W. Rees, 1996).

▼APPENDIX 5: JOINT DECLARATION ON RACIAL EQUALITY 2001

(The Plain English Campaign’s Crystal Mark does not apply to this appendix.)

We, the major employers, service providers, public agencies and leaders in Bristol, recognise that oppression, disadvantage and discrimination exist in society, and that people and communities often face simultaneous oppression, which can manifest itself in a number of ways including racial harassment. In our leadership role, we will work to make Bristol a more just and fair community: a community where everyone has an equal chance to learn, work and live free from the fear of discrimination, prejudice and violence. We recognise that we have a responsibility to rebuild confidence and take positive and deliberate action to address the findings and recommendations of the Macpherson Report into the death of Stephen Lawrence.

As organisations, we accept that institutional racism exists, and that we must take visible action to address this, and be held publicly accountable for our actions. A truly effective diverse organisation is one in which the differences individuals bring are valued and used. To achieve this, we must address our ways of working, our personnel practices and our workforce, in terms of recruitment, retention and progression.

As signatories to this joint declaration, we commit our individual organisations to develop detailed action plans to address the recommendations in terms of workforce, service delivery and organisational cultural issues, which will be subject to public scrutiny on a planned and regular basis. We also commit ourselves to work together to make a real difference, and to overcome barriers that have in the past stopped effective joint action. In particular, we commit ourselves to work through Bristol Partnership Against Racial Harassment to learn real lessons from hard-earned experience and achieve substantive change.

We accept the following definition of institutional racism: *“Institutional racism consists of the collective failure of an organisation to provide an appropriate and professional service to people because of their colour, culture or ethnic origin. It can be seen or detected in processes, attitudes and behaviour which amount to discrimination through witting or unwitting prejudice, ignorance, thoughtlessness, and racist stereotyping which disadvantages minority ethnic people.”*

As signatories we are ready to take up this challenge, report regularly on our progress and encourage more organisations and institutions to commit themselves to this joint declaration. We will work to celebrate the diversity, strength and positive contribution all people and communities make to the social and economic life of the city.

Avon Fire Brigade	Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Initiative	Health Services
Avon and Somerset Constabulary		HM Inland Revenue
Avon and Somerset Probation Service	Crown Prosecution Service	HM Prison, Bristol
Bristol City Council	Defence Procurement Agency	JobCentre Plus

▼APPENDIX 6: COMMITMENT TO EQUALITIES IN REGENERATION

(The Plain English Campaign's Crystal Mark does not apply to this appendix.)

- 1 We the undersigned agencies recognise that oppression, disadvantage, discrimination and poverty exist in society and that people often face simultaneous oppression and social exclusion.
- 2 We believe that a central principle of regeneration, for both policies and programmes, is that all people in Bristol should be involved in and benefit from the regeneration of the city. This involvement should form part of the wider agenda to promote fair and equal opportunities and social inclusion for everyone including equalities communities of interest, who are younger people, older people, disabled people, women, black and minority ethnic people, lesbians, gay men and bisexual people.
- 3 We recognise that equalities communities of interest have not been reflected in regeneration and that they have not benefited fully from regeneration initiatives in the past.
- 4 We recognise that the advancement of equalities communities is a matter of human rights and a condition of social justice and inclusion and should not be seen in isolation. We also recognise that all the residents of disadvantaged neighbourhoods face the continuing barriers of social and economic class and lack of access to the wealth of mainstream society.
- 5 We aim to mainstream an equalities perspective into regeneration policies, programmes, projects, action plans, evaluation and monitoring at all levels of regeneration in Bristol.
- 6 We undertake to ensure regeneration in Bristol offers equal access and takes strategic and practical steps to ensure positive action to redress past discrimination and to overcome lack of access and barriers for equalities communities.
- 7 As signatories we are prepared to take up the challenge and report regularly on our progress working within agreed equalities requirements for regeneration.
- 8 As signatories we will encourage all organisations in Bristol engaged in regeneration to commit themselves to ensuring equalities in regeneration.

**The Bristol Partnership
September 2002**

▼APPENDIX 7: GLOSSARY

Adult ► A person aged 18 or over.

Aim ► The five "aims" provide the long-term framework for our current and future actions to improve the quality of life of people in Bristol.

Air quality management area (AQMA) ► An area of the city where special measures are enforced to reduce air pollution.

Antisocial behaviour order (ASBO) ► An order issued by a magistrates' court to stop and prevent different types of nuisance behaviour.

Biodiversity ► The diversity of animals and plants.

Bristol Campus ► The "Bristol Campus" will bring together schools, colleges, employers, universities and others within Bristol to offer and promote flexible learning opportunities from age 14 onwards.

Bristol Partnership ► Bristol's Local Strategic Partnership (LSP).

"Bristol Women Say" ► An organisation which shaped our work by asking women in Bristol about their priorities and expectations for their lives and for the city.

Bus showcase corridors ► A series of new projects along selected bus routes which make public transport more attractive and the journeys faster. Projects include new bus lanes, real-time information about buses, new low-floor, environmentally-friendly buses, and new parking regulations to reduce congestion.

C-Net ► C-Net is a network that links community and voluntary groups with the Community Strategy.

Carbon-neutral ► A carbon-neutral area or organisation does not contribute to climate change.

Child ► Bristol City Council's Social Services and Health Department defines a child as a person under the age of 18. Children aged 10 to 18 are also referred to as young people.

CO₂ equivalents ► This is a measure used to compare the effect of various greenhouse gases based on how much they contribute to climate change.

Community sector ► This is made up of community groups, communities of interest and small local organisations. They are usually informal and have limited funding.

Community Strategy ► A Community Strategy describes plans for improving the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of a local-authority area. It sets the framework for the plans of public, private, business, voluntary and community organisations in an area, aims to improve the co-ordination of their services and provides long-term strategic direction and priorities for the city. By law, it must contribute towards **sustainable development**.

Core Cities ► The eight major English cities outside London – Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield.

Delivery plans ► Plans that describe how the actions in the Community Strategy will be delivered.

Diversity ► When many different types of things or people are included in something.

Early years ► The term "early years" refers to children up to the age of eight. Some organisations use the term to refer to pre-school children or for children up to the age of five.

Ecological footprint ► Bristol's ecological footprint is the area of land and water needed to produce the resources used (for example, food and fuel) and to get rid of the waste produced.

Economic exclusion ► Economically excluded people have restricted access to financial services, such as loans, banking services and financial advice.

Environmental management system ► This is a systematic approach to policy development, training, auditing and management to support continuous improvement in an organisation's environmental performance.

Equalities impact assessment ► This is a review of the effect of an action or policy on equalities communities.

Floor targets ► These are national minimum standards (for education, health, road safety, housing, crime reduction and employment), defined as part of the Government's neighbourhood renewal strategy, that need to be achieved for everyone in the city.

Fuel poverty ► People suffering fuel poverty spend 10% or more of their income on fuel bills.

Greenhouse gases ► Gases that absorb infrared radiation (sunlight) reflected from the earth's surface and contribute towards climate change; carbon dioxide (CO₂) for example.

Gross domestic product (GDP) ► A measure of the economic productivity of an area.

Home Zone ► This is a pedestrian-friendly area, designed to improve the quality of life for its residents.

Index of Multiple Deprivation ► Shows how living conditions in different wards compare with one another. It measures living conditions by looking at income, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, housing, employment, and geographical access to services.

Lifelong learning ► This is encouraging people to develop skills and knowledge throughout their lives, not just when they are at school.

Light Rapid Transit System ► This is a modern tram system. Line 1 will connect the centre of Bristol with Bristol Parkway via Temple Meads station.

Local Agenda 21 strategies ► These are strategies (based on the Agenda 21 agreement made at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992) to promote **sustainable development** at the local level with the involvement of the main groups in the community.

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) ► A Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) is a cross-sector

APPENDIX 7: GLOSSARY

partnership made up of representatives from the public, private, business, voluntary and **community sectors**.

Mainstreaming ► Changing the way in which services are provided and resources set aside by mainstream agencies (such as city councils, the police and the health service) to respond to specific needs, especially in disadvantaged communities.

Neighbourhood renewal ► Work to change how public services (health, education and so on) are delivered to reduce the gap between disadvantaged and other communities, as measured by national floor targets.

Outcome ► This is the end result which an action is intended to achieve or contribute towards.

Performance management framework ► This is a structured system for agreeing targets and measuring and communicating progress towards them.

Primary care trust ► This is an NHS organisation that is responsible for commissioning (planning and buying in) health services and improving health within its area.

Priorities ► Within the context of this **Community Strategy**, priorities are issues that we have chosen to concentrate on in the short to medium term.

Programme Group ► Until July 2003, our Programme Group directed and co-ordinated our work.

Public service agreement (PSA) ► This is an agreement between Bristol City Council and the Government setting out the council's commitment to delivering specific improvements in performance (listed in chapter 5 of this strategy), and the Government's commitment to reward these improvements. Bristol's PSA focuses on young people.

Quality of Life indicators ► These measure **sustainable development** and help show if Bristol is becoming a better or worse place to live. They cover areas such as housing, health, jobs, air quality, educational achievement, wildlife and economic prosperity.

Regeneration ► This is improving areas that are run-down, neglected or deprived. It usually involves ways to improve the local economy as well as investment in the physical environment.

Site of nature conservation interest (SNCI) ► An area of wildlife value which is specially protected against development and other activities which may damage it.

Social economy ► The social economy is made up of organisations which are run on a "not-for-personal-profit" basis to benefit their members. They include co-operatives, voluntary and community organisations, trade unions and so on.

Social enterprise ► This is an organisation which works and uses the profit it makes to benefit their members or the local community.

Social housing ► This is housing which is rented from a housing association, a local authority or a trust, rather than commercially.

Social inclusion▶ This means achieving equal opportunities and outcomes by removing barriers that directly or indirectly exclude people from the political, economic, social and cultural experiences that any person would see as their basic right within our society.

Sustainable development▶ This is development which meets current needs without harming the ability of future generations to meet their own needs or going beyond natural limits. Sustainable developments achieve the following four goals at the same time:

- ▶ Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone.
- ▶ Protecting the environment effectively.
- ▶ Using natural resources carefully.
- ▶ Maintaining high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

Technology transfer▶ Converting research and development (often by universities) into commercial applications.

Travel plan▶ This is a plan developed within an organisation to reduce dependence on private cars for travelling at, to or from work.

Voluntary sector▶ This is made up of organisations run by a voluntary management committee, in some cases with some paid staff and other resources.

Work-life balance▶ Work-life balance policies help people combine and balance work with their other responsibilities and interests.

Young person▶ Bristol City Council's Social Services and Health Department defines a "young person" as someone between 10 and 18. Other organisations may use other definitions. For example, Connexions works with young people aged 13 to 19, and JobCentre Plus works with young people aged 18 to 24. The age range of groups of young people included in the priority actions (chapter 4) will be given in the delivery plan for each action.

If you need a copy of this strategy in a different format (for example, in large print, on computer disk, in Braille, on audiotape or in another community language), please phone 0117 922 2845

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