



Meeting: **Environment and Climate Change Overview and Scrutiny Committee.**

Date/Time: **Thursday, 14 September 2023 at 2.00 pm**

Location: **Sparkenhoe Committee Room, County Hall, Glenfield**

Contact: **Mr E. Walters (tel: 0116 305 2583)**

Email: **euan.walters@leics.gov.uk**

Membership

Mr. M. Frisby CC (Chairman)

Mr. G. A. Boulter CC Mr. Max Hunt CC
Mr. N. Chapman CC Mrs. R. Page CC
Mr. D. Harrison CC Mrs B. Seaton CC

Please note: this meeting will be filmed for live or subsequent broadcast via YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCWFpwBLs6MnUzG0WjejrQtQ>

AGENDA

<u>Item</u>	<u>Report by</u>
1. Minutes of the meeting held on 7 June 2023.	(Pages 5 - 10)
2. Question Time.	
3. Questions asked by members under Standing Order 7(3) and 7(5).	
4. To advise of any other items which the Chairman has decided to take as urgent elsewhere on the agenda.	
5. Declarations of interest in respect of items on the agenda.	
6. Declarations of the Party Whip in accordance with Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rule 16.	



7. Presentation of Petitions under Standing Order 35.
8. Air Quality and Health Partnership Action Plan Director of Public Health (Pages 11 - 24)
9. Government response to consultation on preventing charges for DIY waste at household waste recycling centres. Director of Environment and Transport, Leicestershire County Council (Pages 25 - 30)
10. Environment and Climate Performance Report to June 2023. Chief Executive and Director of Environment and Transport (Pages 31 - 44)
11. Date of next meeting.

The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled to take place on Thursday 2 November 2023 at 2.00pm.
12. Any other items which the Chairman has decided to take as urgent.

QUESTIONING BY MEMBERS OF OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

The ability to ask good, pertinent questions lies at the heart of successful and effective scrutiny. To support members with this, a range of resources, including guides to questioning, are available via the Centre for Governance and Scrutiny website www.cfgs.org.uk. The following questions have been agreed by Scrutiny members as a good starting point for developing questions:

- Who was consulted and what were they consulted on? What is the process for and quality of the consultation?
- How have the voices of local people and frontline staff been heard?
- What does success look like?
- What is the history of the service and what will be different this time?
- What happens once the money is spent?
- If the service model is changing, has the previous service model been evaluated?
- What evaluation arrangements are in place – will there be an annual review?

Members are reminded that, to ensure questioning during meetings remains appropriately focused that:

- (a) they can use the officer contact details at the bottom of each report to ask questions of clarification or raise any related patch issues which might not be best addressed through the formal meeting;
- (b) they must speak only as a County Councillor and not on behalf of any other local authority when considering matters which also affect district or parish/town councils (see Articles 2.03(b) of the Council's Constitution).



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Minutes of a meeting of the Environment and Climate Change Overview and Scrutiny Committee held at County Hall, Glenfield on Wednesday, 7 June 2023.

PRESENT

Mr. G. A. Boulter CC
Mr. N. Chapman CC
Mr. M. Frisby CC
Mr. D. Harrison CC

Mr. Max Hunt CC
Mrs. R. Page CC
Mrs B. Seaton CC

In attendance

Mr. B. L. Pain CC – Cabinet Lead Member for the Environment and Green Agenda.

1. Appointment of Chairman.

RESOLVED:

That Mr. M. Frisby CC be appointed Chairman for the period ending with the date of the Annual Meeting of the County Council in 2024.

Mr. M. Frisby CC in the Chair

2. Election of Deputy Chairman.

RESOLVED:

That Mr. D. Harrison CC be appointed Vice Chairman for the period ending with the date of the Annual Meeting of the County Council in 2024.

3. Minutes of the previous meeting.

The minutes of the meeting held on 2 March 2023 were taken as read, confirmed and signed.

4. Question Time.

The Chief Executive reported that no questions had been received under Standing Order 34.

5. Questions asked by members.

The Chief Executive reported that no questions had been received under Standing Order 7(3) and 7(5).

6. Urgent items.

There were no urgent items for consideration.

7. Declarations of interest.

The Chairman invited members who wished to do so to declare any interest in respect of items on the agenda for the meeting.

Mr. M. J. Hunt CC declared an Other Registerable Interest in agenda item 11: Local Nature Recovery Strategy and Responsible Authority Status as he was part owner of a wildlife area in Loughborough.

8. Declarations of the Party Whip.

There were no declarations of the party whip in accordance with Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rule 16.

9. Presentation of Petitions.

The Chief Executive reported that no petitions had been received under Standing Order 35.

10. Biodiversity Enhancements in Leicestershire Country Parks

The Committee considered a report of the Director of Corporate Resources which provided an update on the ongoing work to improve the biodiversity of Leicestershire Country Parks. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 10', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) The Country Parks were maintained by a team of rangers, supported by over 100 volunteers. Details of volunteering opportunities were listed on the Leicestershire Country Parks website. There were specific volunteer days for each country park and bespoke volunteering opportunities for people with particular skills.
- (ii) Country Parks would be an important part of the County Council's Local Nature Recovery Strategy work and the Environment Act 2021 presented further opportunities for enhancing the Country Parks.
- (iii) The County Council received a small amount of income from selling timber from trees at the Country Parks. A member raised concerns that the Government had been considering banning woodburning stoves which could have an impact on the income the County Council received from timber. In response members were reassured that the Government had confirmed that woodburning stoves were not to be banned in the next few years. It was further emphasised that the priority of the County Council with regards to woodland management was to improve biodiversity rather than make money.
- (iv) In previous years the County Council had been pursuing a policy of handing over the management of smaller sites to Wildlife Trusts or other voluntary groups. The County Council maintained contact with these organisations and offered them assistance with managing the sites. However, the Country Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2019-2029 did not indicate that any further sites would be divested to other organisations.

RESOLVED:

That the update on the ongoing work to improve the biodiversity of Leicestershire Country Parks be welcomed.

11. Local Nature Recovery Strategy and Responsible Authority Status.

The Committee considered a report of the Director of Environment and Transport which advised of the new statutory duty that had been placed on local government in relation to Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS), and of the appointment of Leicestershire County Council as the 'responsible authority' for the LNRS that would cover Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland (LLR). A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 11', is filed with these minutes.

In presenting the report the Director clarified that the expected formal letter from the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) notifying that Leicestershire County Council was to be the responsible authority for LLR had not yet been received. Nevertheless, it was not expected that there would be any changes to the proposals and the County Council had already begun carrying out the required work including starting the process for recruiting a project manager.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- (i) As the responsible authority duty was set out in the Environment Act 2021 it could be enforced and legal action could be taken against a local authority for not complying with the duty.
- (ii) So far DEFRA had only provided funding for the first two years for the development of the LNRS. Details were awaited from DEFRA regarding what further funding would be provided. When the County Council had raised the matter with them DEFRA had explained that at the current time they could only confirm funding up until the end of the current parliament. There was some reassurance in that the Government had a policy of not giving local authorities new burdens without additional funding.
- (iii) Whilst enhancing biodiversity was the main aim of the LNRS, other environmental benefits were expected to be gained by the work such as tackling climate change, reduction of carbon emissions and improving air and river quality.
- (iv) The LNRS would be written at a strategic (landscape) level and would set out the priorities and proposed measures across the geography. The exact contents of the Strategy could not be pre-empted as consultation with stakeholders still needed to take place. The legislation did not require the County Council to develop an action plan, only a strategy, but the logical next step was to produce an action plan therefore the County Council would be creating one. Further detail around the LNRS work would be found in the action plan.
- (v) As part of the duty the County Council was required to engage with stakeholders including landowners and farmers. Farmers were being encouraged to move towards more sustainable farming practices. They would receive separate funding from DEFRA to replace that which they previously received through the Common Agricultural Policy. The County Council was working with its own farms through the property department. On 30 June 2023 the County Council was holding an

information event designed to provide partners, landowners and other stakeholders with information about the LNRS work. There would also be a private briefing for County Council members on 20 June 2023.

- (vi) The Government was in the process of revising the planning process and part of this was to better align the process with the nature recovery work. It was intended that Local Nature Recovery Strategies would guide where the biodiversity enhancement work takes place. Local plans would have to take account of Local Nature Recovery Strategies and there was a duty on local planning authorities to have regard to the Strategies when making planning decisions. Local Authorities would also have to take account of the Strategy when managing their own land. However, in the meantime whilst the Strategies were in development, decisions about biodiversity netgain were already being taken so the Government was expected to produce guidance on how this should be managed in the interim period.
- (vii) The monitoring of land passed from housing developers to management companies would not form part of the LNRS work. Instead, this would be part of enforcement work carried out by planning authorities. However, the County Council would be engaging with planning authorities as part of the LNRS work.
- (viii) Spatial strategies produced as part of the LNRS work would map the most valuable existing nature areas. The starting point for this work would be locations that had already been identified as valuable with regards to nature such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest and other designated local wildlife sites. Subsequently, engagement would take place with landowners to identify other sites. An interim LNRS Steering Group had been established which comprised of officer representation from all the local authorities in LLR, the Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, and the National Forest Company. The Steering Group would be making the final decisions on which sites would be prioritised. A member raised concerns that this decision-making process could be subjective and undemocratic.
- (ix) In the past the Common Agricultural Policy had encouraged farmers to remove hedgerows by offering subsidies to make fields larger. However, it was now acknowledged that this had been a mistake and measures were being put in place to ensure hedgerows were retained and replanted.

RESOLVED:

That the new statutory duty placed on local government in relation to Local Nature Recovery Strategies, and the appointment of Leicestershire County Council as a 'responsible authority', be noted.

12. Dates of future meetings.

RESOLVED:

That future meetings of the Committee take place on the following dates all at 2.00pm:

Thursday 14 September 2023;
 Thursday 2 November 2023;
 Thursday 25 January 2024;
 Thursday 14 March 2024;

Thursday 13 June 2024;
Thursday 12 September 2024;
Thursday 14 November 2024.

13. Exclusion of the Press and Public.

RESOLVED:

That under Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded for the following item of business on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 and, in all circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information:

Scrutiny Review Panel - Recycling and Household Waste Sites.

14. Scrutiny Review Panel - Recycling and Household Waste Sites.

The Committee considered an exempt report of the Scrutiny Review Panel regarding Recycling and Household Waste Sites. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 15', is filed with these minutes.

RESOLVED:

That the Committee supports the findings of the Scrutiny Review Panel and refers the recommended actions to the Cabinet for consideration at its meeting on 23 June 2023.

2.00 - 3.35 pm
07 June 2023

CHAIRMAN

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**ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE: 14 SEPTEMBER 2023**

AIR QUALITY AND HEALTH PARTNERSHIP – ACTION PLAN

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Purpose of report

1. The purpose of this report is to inform the Committee of the progress made to date against actions within the Air Quality and Health Partnership Action Plan 2020-24 and to detail the initial proposals for the development of an Action Plan for 2024-28.

Policy Framework and Previous Decisions

2. The Air Quality and Health Partnership and associated Action Plan was the product of a series of recommendations from the Air Quality and Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Chapter (2019-21) The case for action, recommendations and approach were noted by the Scrutiny Commission in September 2020 and approved, along with the Action Plan for 2020-24, by the Cabinet at its meeting in October 2020.

Background

3. The Air Quality Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2019) provided a clear set of recommendations for appropriate action around air quality linked to health outcomes across Leicestershire. Following these recommendations, a Partnership was formed of key organisations who would work together to improve air quality in the county and reduce the impact of air pollution on human health and the environment, contributing to a reduction in health inequalities.
4. The Partnership consists of representatives from:
 - i. Leicestershire County Council departments of Public Health, Research and Insight, Communications and Environment and Transport;
 - ii. District Councils (with a statutory duty to monitor air quality) - Blaby District Council, Charnwood Borough Council, Harborough District Council, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, Melton Borough Council and North West Leicestershire District Council and Oadby and Wigston Borough Council; and
 - iii. Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland NHS Integrated Care Board (ICB).
5. The Action Plan for 2020-24 underpins a set of priorities for collaborative action from the Partnership over a four-year period in areas such as decisions made by the County Council's Environment and Transport Department (including active and

sustainable travel), planning and development strategies and proposals, community engagement, information sharing and campaigns and health considerations.

6. As identified above, actions to address the health impacts of air pollution can link closely to other local priorities such as those around active travel, health inequalities, community engagement and empowerment, sustainability, regeneration and growth. The Action Plan gives a key opportunity for various partners to meet to discuss air quality within Leicestershire in the context of health impacts on the population, explore partnership opportunities and potential co-benefits on local priorities. Many areas link to the County Council's Strategic Plan and its strategic outcomes.

Air Quality and Health Partnership Action Plan 2020-24 – Achievements

7. The Action Plan for 2020-24 has progressed well between 2020-23, with a number of achievements. These are summarised below. A full summary of work completed to date is detailed in the Appendix, which details progress made at the three-year mark for the period of the plan.

Key theme from JSNA	Progress
Air quality considerations in planning and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning Group (SPG) agreed technical report, template Strategic Health Policy for Local Plans and common HIA threshold approach throughout Leicestershire. • Health considerations input into Local Highway Design Guide development. • Public Health embedded within the County Council's planning response process including National Infrastructure Projects such as Hinckley rail hub interchange. • Health in All Policies Officer (HiAP) started in Public Health June 2022- focusing on embedding HiAP throughout the county and Health Impact Assessments on planning applications. Supported Partnership with evidence related to active travel in polluted areas and key messages required.
Air quality considerations in environment and transport decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycling and Walking Strategy for Leicestershire developed supporting the Government's Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy (CWIS). Initial work to match to health data to Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIPs). • Leicestershire County Council good practice work with planning officers and

	<p>Active Together supporting ongoing opportunities to 'design in' access to, and use of, green space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five businesses received one-to-one support to develop Modeshift travel plan and accreditation, with thirteen businesses receiving sustainable travel grants. Links have been made to the new Workplace Health Officer in Public Health scoping a new workplace health offer including the wider determinants such as air quality and active travel.
<p>General communications with the public and organisations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Clear Air Day' and 'Ask About Asthma' Campaigns held annually and aligned with the national themes with common messages across organisations • Report received from Earthsense with overview of pollutants, polluters, hotspot areas and recommendations around next steps for the Partnership's work. • Making Every Contact Count (MECC) resources updated with new videos, information and guidance around healthy conversations on air quality
<p>Targeted communication and campaigns with priority, groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Earthsense report has started to inform this with recommendations around messaging with different population groups. • 'Health in All Our Decisions' training programme designed by HiAP Officer to support County Council staff to consider health impacts when submitting decision making papers.
<p>Health considerations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A project to overlay University Hospitals Leicester data with air quality maps and Air Quality Management Area locations and explore links to emergency admissions for children and young people (related to viral wheeze and asthma). Early work has started to address findings in Oadby and Wigston. • Early work to explore role of indoor air quality. The Air Quality Partnership is establishing evidence base, main priorities, working closely to reduce the impact of indoor air pollution and

	to explore creating a set process for all partners to address risk.
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Air Quality and Health Partnership Action Plan 2024-28.

8. The current Air Quality and Health Partnership Action Plan covers the period until 2024, so it is now timely to start planning the new action plan for 2024 onwards. The new Plan for 2024-28 will continue to guide the collaborative work of the Partnership. Rather than a simple refresh of actions for 2024, there is now the opportunity to update the Plan based on recommendations from a Health Needs Assessment. Since the JSNA in 2019 was undertaken, there have been a number of factors contributing to this area of work, some related to place and behaviour (for example, travel modes, distances and frequency post-pandemic), and also strategically with the findings of the Chief Medical Officer report (2022) on air pollution. This report provides a number of key recommendations including work with Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) on staff training and increased awareness around air quality, and joint work on communicating monitored and forecasted pollution to key population groups vulnerable to harm. It also begins to explore the growing evidence base around air pollution and increased dementia risk.
9. A new Health Needs Assessment will inform the actions within the Air Quality and Health Partnership Action Plan 2024-28 along with updated data on air quality. The Health Needs Assessment will fully explore current data and intelligence. This will be an opportunity to consider progress made against the 2019 document (Air Quality and Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Chapter (2019-21) Updated recommendations will then be embedding into the new action plan.

Resource Implications

10. There are no resource implications arising from the recommendations within this report. The Partnership and action plan are ongoing pieces of work and partners are asked to support delivery of the action plan using existing resources.

Timetable for Decisions

11. An update on final progress made against the actions of the 2020-24 Action Plan, alongside the draft action plan for 2024-28 will be presented to the Committee in Summer 2024 for comment, prior to submission to the Cabinet for approval.

Recommendation

12. The Committee is asked to note the progress made against actions detailed in the Air Quality and Health Partnership Action Plan 2020-23 and the proposed approach to the development of a new Action Plan for 2024-28.

Background papers

Air Quality and Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2019).

<https://www.lsr-online.org/uploads/jsna-air-quality-2019-v10-final.pdf?v=1561477116>

Report to Scrutiny Commission 2 September 2020 – Air Quality and Health Joint Action Plan <https://politics.leics.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=137&MId=6177&Ver=4>

Report to Cabinet 20 October 2020 - Air Quality and Health Joint Action Plan (2020-24)

<https://politics.leics.gov.uk/documents/s157168/Air%20Quality%20and%20Health%20Joint%20Action%20Plan%202020-2024.pdf>

Air Quality and Health Partnership Action Plan (2020-24)

<https://politics.leics.gov.uk/documents/s157169/Appendix%20A%20Air%20Quality%20and%20Health%20Action%20Plan.pdf>

Chief Medical Officers Annual Report 2022: Air Quality

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/chief-medical-officers-annual-report-2022-air-pollution>

Equality Implications

13. There are no equality implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

Human Rights Implications

14. There are no human rights implications arising from the recommendations in this report

Other Relevant Impact Assessments

Health

15. The work of the Air Quality and Health Partnership and associated action plan give a unique opportunity for Partnership members to consider air quality within the context of potential health impacts and health inequality. A new action plan based on updated data will allow this partnership work and dialogue to continue.

16. Some groups within the population are disproportionately at risk from pollution. According to the Chief Medical Officers Report (2022) 'Air pollution does not affect everyone equally. There are disparities in air pollution including by age, socio-economic gradient and ethnicity. These disparities are both by air pollution exposure and by vulnerability – for example pregnant women, children and those with health conditions are more vulnerable to harm, even if their exposure is the same as other population groups'. A new plan for 2024 will explore this in more detail with the aim of reducing inequality. These groups include children, older adults and those with long-term health conditions.

17. Through work with District Councils who monitor air quality, joint work can be explored to communicate risk to these populations affected, change behaviours for those contributing to and impacted by poor air quality and identify what Partnership organisations can do to reduce potential impacts, particularly on the most vulnerable.

Appendix

Air Quality and Health Partnership Action Plan 2020-24 – Summary of Achievements to date.

Officer(s) to Contact

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Director of Public Health
Mike.sandys@leics.gov.uk
0116 3054239

Jenna Parton
Public Health Portfolio Lead
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0116 3057392

Air Quality (AQ) and Health Action Plan-2020-2024- Summary of achievements to date

As the AQ and Health Partnership Action Plan approaches the end of its period and a need for an update or refresh, it is useful to reflect and record the successes from this plan to date, prior to developing a new action plan to cover 2024-28.

The JSNA that informed the action plan and recommended the formation of the Air Quality and Health Partnership can be found here:

<https://www.lsr-online.org/uploads/jsna-air-quality-2019-v10-final.pdf>

The 2020-24 action plan can be found here:

<https://politics.leics.gov.uk/documents/s157169/Appendix%20A%20Air%20Quality%20and%20Health%20Action%20Plan.pdf>

- *JSNA objectives addressed through formation and working practice of the Air Quality and Health Partnership:*
 - Clear leadership, vision and strategic direction
 - Collaborative partnership working
- *JSNA objectives addressed through action plan:*
 - Consideration of air quality and health in planning and development
 - Alignment of air quality and health with environment and transport decisions
 - General communication with the public and organisations about air quality and health,
 - Targeted communication and campaigns with priority, groups and key organisations about air quality and health
- *Overarching objective*
 - Health Considerations

Agencies attending the Partnership:

- Leicestershire County Council- Public Health, Environment and Transport and Corporate Resources directorates
- District Council Representatives from all districts
- NHS/ICB Representatives

Summary of achievements:

JSNA objective	Partnership actions	Actions completed	Lead(s)
Consideration of air quality and health in planning and development	<p>Routinely deliver specialist public health support for strategic spatial planning, Local Plan development and work on major developments with a formalised health in planning approach established.</p> <p>Routinely deliver specialist public health support for and input into Highways and Transport strategies.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strategic Planning Group (SPG) signed off technical report and template Strategic Health Policy for Local Plans throughout Leicestershire and common HIA threshold approach. Work has begun with all districts to develop these locally and link to inequality and air quality considerations. 2) Initial links made to relevant teams to begin to input into strategies such as Local Highway Design Code. 	Jenna Parton
	<p>Air quality inequality issues will be considered as part of planning policy development as well as policies such as strategic health policy within Local Plans</p> <p>A programme to support local planners to consider the health impacts of planning proposals and urban re-development will be scoped, designed, delivered and evaluated</p> <p>Public Health to formalise its commitment to provide support to Planning and Highways Authorities within the planning process including Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) As above- Local Plan work ongoing and approved by SPG. 2) Work with local planners is ongoing as part of the planning pilot work identified above. Scoping currently ongoing with Planners to find processes to embed health impact assessment (HIA) as part of planning proposals and inform the development of Healthy Placemaking Portal HIA section, and opportunities to monitor success and outcomes. 3) Ongoing meetings with Julie Thomas and Public Health (PH), and PH embedded within LCC planning response process. 	Jenna Parton Natalie Howden

		<p>4) Development pilot – Whetstone Pastures- initial visit to New Lubbersthorpe completed to look at good practice and learning. Next stages to implement at Whetstone alongside a ‘healthy planning toolkit development, in partnership with Active Together and Planning colleagues.</p> <p>5) Hinckley rail hub interchange – PH part of key stakeholder group representing health impacts and possible mitigation.</p> <p>6) Health in All Policies Officer (HiAP) started in PH in June 2022, looking at embedding Health in All Policies across the county (LCC/Districts/NHS) and also HIA in planning at a masterplan and application level.</p>	
<p>Alignment of air quality and health with environment and transport decisions</p>	<p>Opportunities to make the case for investment and obtain further funding for infrastructure that promotes the use of active travel and electric vehicles will be identified, optimised and supported through the partnership.</p> <p>Planning and Highways Authorities should seek to consider a hierarchy of transport provision prioritising walking and cycling where appropriate</p> <p>Consider air quality alerting systems in areas with poorer air quality</p> <p>Consider increasing secure cycle parking</p>	<p>1) Cycling and Walking Strategy for Leicestershire developed; setting out LCC’s overarching strategy for cycling and walking in Leicestershire, in support of meeting targets set out in the Government’s Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy (CWIS) and LCC’s Environment Strategy</p> <p>2) LCWIP update Currently developing 5 LCWIPs with 4 expected to be completed and adopted by the end of the financial year 23/24. Also working in partnership with district councils in development of their own</p>	<p>E&T team</p>

		<p>LCWIP to support their completion in 23/24. Going forwards LCWIPs will be used to secure delivery funding once adopted.</p> <p>3) Leicestershire good practice healthy design guide and work with planners and Active Together commissioned to support ongoing opportunities to 'design in' access to and use of green space</p>	
	<p>A network of sustainable travel plans will be established.</p> <p>Opportunities to promote active and sustainable travel of staff, customers and the public will be identified and optimised</p>	<p>1) Update on travel plans 5 businesses received one to one support from CHYM team to develop Modeshift travel plan. Each have been awarded an accreditation. In addition to this 13 businesses have received sustainable travel grants to encourage and enable employees to travel to work sustainability.</p> <p>2) New Workplace Health Officer in post in PH, tasked with scoping need for a new workplace health offer inc. wider determinants such as air quality and active travel and priority groups/areas/sectors</p>	<p>Jess Herbert</p> <p>Jenna Parton</p>
<p>General communication with the public and organisations about air quality and health</p>	<p>Provision of clear and consistent messages about air quality and health across a range of communication channels</p> <p>Key messages on air quality and health will be included on existing (relevant) partner branded information sheets, websites and other mediums</p> <p>A series of behaviour change campaigns to promote active and sustainable travel, anti-idling, smokefree</p>	<p>1) Clear Air Day Campaigns have been held annually and aligned with the national themes set by Global Action Plan</p> <p>2) Report commissioned and delivered by Earthsense, giving overview of pollutants, polluters, hotspot areas and recommendations around next steps, including comms.</p>	<p>Jenna Parton Comms E&T Team Natalie Howden Abbie Brewin District Leads</p>

	<p>spaces, Clean Air Day and reduced multi fuel stove use will be scoped, designed, delivered and evaluated</p> <p>Work with communities to understand the barriers to improving air quality in their areas.</p> <p>Increased understanding for professionals and public around impact of multi fuel stoves</p>	<p>3) MECC/ Healthy Conversations page has been updated with new videos, health information and guidance around healthy conversations on air quality.</p> <p>4) Anti-idling campaigns- This campaign hasn't been completed across county as was planned before pandemic. This campaign was shelved and replaced by the DfT's TDM Travel to school programme. New school officer in place and this project can be picked back up. CHYM will work in partnership with districts and PH to identify schools.</p> <p>5) Monitoring continues with 3 Zephyrs (2 at NWL and 1 at HDC). Some brief analysis of the data at the half way point identified no issues. The second survey live on 31 March 2023 for 2 months, to see if behaviours have changed following the first survey. A full evaluation and summary report will be completed at the end of 2023 when the monitoring is complete.</p> <p>6) Ask About Asthma campaign communicated locally, linking with Healthy Schools programme by creating a bespoke webpage, adding to Headteachers bulletins and linking to MECC videos and LLR ICB comms messages.</p>	
<p>Targeted communicati</p>	<p>Information about air quality and health will be shared with residents, local businesses, health</p>	<p>1) Earthsense report completed to inform completed with recommendations around</p>	<p>All/comms & engagement</p>

<p>on and campaigns with priority, groups and key organisations about air quality and health</p>	<p>organisations, local early year's settings, schools' colleges and universities in a variety of formats; as appropriate to the audience. This will explain how people and organisations can minimise emissions of pollutants and exposure to poor air quality</p> <p>A programme to support front line staff to deliver messages around air quality and health (as part of their daily roles) will be scoped, designed, delivered and evaluated.</p>	<p>messaging with different population groups and through different areas of the county.</p> <p>2) HiAP Officer in post, looking to embed HiAP across organisations with training and process updates. MECC website already updated around AQ and healthy conversations and e-learning developed (for LCC and partners) with messages around inequality and air quality/active travel etc.</p> <p>3) A 'Health in All Our Decisions' training programme designed to support LCC staff to consider health impacts when submitting decision making papers, covering messages around air quality and health.</p>	<p>Natalie</p>
<p>Health considerations</p>	<p>Use key data from clinical and monitored/modelled sources to gain a better picture of risk to health to inform comms and engagement, to be more meaningful and targeted for our population.</p>	<p>1) UHL data used in a project to overlay with AQ maps and AQMA locations and explore links to emergency admissions for children and young people (viral wheeze and asthma). Early work started to address findings in Oadby and Wigston.</p> <p>2) Earthsense data from report around key pollutants/sources and vulnerable groups received to guide future health considerations work.</p> <p>3) Links made to key ICB/NHS respiratory leads and housing leads to explore</p>	<p>Jenna Parton</p>

		opportunities to impact indoor air quality around damp and mould.	
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**ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE: 14 SEPTEMBER 2023**

**GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO CONSULTATION ON PREVENTING
CHARGES FOR DIY WASTE AT HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING
CENTRES**

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT

Purpose of the Report

1. The purpose of this report is to inform the Committee of the recently published Government response to the 2022 Consultation on Preventing Charges for DIY Waste at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) and the potential implications for the Council.

Policy Framework and Previous Decisions

2. As a waste disposal authority, the Council is required, under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, to provide places for residents to deposit household waste and to dispose of the waste deposited. The Council is also required to arrange for the disposal of waste collected by the waste collection authorities (i.e., district authorities).
3. Charging for the majority of non-household material types from 1 April 2016 was agreed by the Cabinet on 18 November 2015.
4. The Council's Strategic Plan 2022-26 outlined the five key outcomes. The 'Clean and Green' outcome outlines the aspirational results the Council seeks for Leicestershire to ensure that the need to protect the environment and tackle climate change is addressed.

Background

5. DIY waste is not currently defined in law. The Controlled Waste Regulations (2012) classify 'waste from construction or demolition works, including preparatory works' as industrial waste.
6. The Council does not have to provide places for residents to dispose of industrial waste.
7. In November 1999, the Council introduced limits for construction and demolition waste of six bags per six months. As well as limits on specified items, for example, doors, fitted units and worktops.

8. The Council removed these limits and introduced charges in May 2016 for some types of non-household waste (agreed by the Cabinet on 18 November 2015) including concrete, rubble/hardcore, ceramics (including bathroom suites), glass windows, plasterboard, cement bonded asbestos etc.
9. Charges are £3 per tub (approx. large bucket size) or item (for example, bath, sheet of plasterboard) and £10 per sheet or bag of asbestos. Charges remain unchanged since their introduction seven years ago.
10. Before the introduction of charging, approximately 18,100 tonnes per annum of these waste types were accepted at the HWRCs. In 2022/23 the tonnage collected of non-household waste at HWRCs was 2,950 tonnes with an income of around £150,000, which was used to contribute towards the costs of providing this service including disposal, card payment costs, haulage and staff.
11. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) published their Resources and Waste Strategy in 2018 which committed to ensuring that charging arrangements in the Controlled Waste Regulations 2012 are clear, especially in relation to waste arising from small scale DIY construction activities carried out by householders with no specialist skills.
12. DEFRA undertook a technical consultation on preventing charges for DIY waste at HWRCs for 12 weeks between 11 April and 4 July 2022. The consultation received a total of 2,238 responses (of which the Council were one).
13. In the consultation, DEFRA proposed that construction waste be classified as DIY waste when the following four criteria are met:
 - a) The waste is produced by householders whilst carrying out small-scale construction or demolition works at their home;
 - b) The waste does not arise from activities that generate an income for the person who carried them out;
 - c) The waste is not produced on a regular basis requiring HWRC visits more frequently than once a week;
 - d) The volume of waste is no greater than 300L (based on the approximate boot size of a family car).

Government Consultation Response

14. DEFRA published their response to the consultation on 18 June 2023.
15. DEFRA intends to amend legislation to ensure that householders are not charged for disposal of DIY waste at HWRCs (trade waste is not included).
16. Allowable volume of waste to be deposited for free at HWRCs will be restricted to two 50L rubble bags (or one bulky or fitted item no larger than 2,000mm by 750mm by 700mm, the approximate size of a bathtub or shower screen) per visit. Some flexibility is being given by allowing up to four visits per household over a 4-week period.
17. DIY waste above this limit can continue to be charged for.

18. DEFRA plan to bring the changes into force this year (possibly in the Autumn).
19. Local Authorities will be required to absorb any additional costs as there will not be any New Burdens funding. By way of explanation, the principle enshrined in the New Burdens Doctrine is a requirement that Central Government Departments should not transfer any new burdens to local government without ensuring that appropriate funding is also transferred.
20. The New Burdens Doctrine was modified in 2022 to provide that it was not automatic that funding would be transferred. The New Burdens Doctrine is now only to be applied at the discretion of Ministers.
21. However, in the response to the consultation the Government expressed the view that restricting charges was not in the nature of a “new burden”. The rationale for this view was that it was already contrary to existing guidance for local authorities to charge for the disposal of small scale DIY waste. However, this remains guidance and the Council believes this guidance was issued in late 2018, after the Council had already commenced charging (May 2016). Prior to charging, there were also set limits on acceptance of non-household waste, that were in place from November 1999 to April 2016.

Resource Implications

22. Based on the proposed restrictions on the volumes that householders can deposit free of charge, if the new proposed restrictions are sensibly enforced, the revenue cost impact on the Council could be around £500,000 to £1m per year. This assumes most of the current income budget of £150,000 will be lost.
23. An additional £750,000 of capital costs had also been estimated as being required for vehicles, containers and site upgrades i.e., steps, signage and chutes etc.
24. To meaningfully enforce, control and monitor inputs, our policy approach to managing inputs at the HWRCs such as restrictions on which HWRCs accept these materials or a new permit scheme (or similar), is likely to be needed. At this stage it is still too early to provide a cost estimate for this or options such as a new permit scheme.
25. Without having a clear timetable, or detail of the proposed legislative changes, it is impossible to provide cost estimates with any degree of certainty due to the lack of clarity regarding implementation.

Next Steps

26. A number of policy decisions and strands of work will be progressed over the coming months including:
 - a) Further work to assess possible impacts;
 - b) Consider the detail of legislative change when this is made available;
 - c) Policy decision on a permit scheme to effectively manage the level of monitoring and control;
 - d) Policy decision on whether the Council continues to accept DIY waste at all sites;

- e) Policy decision to determine the Council's approach to charging for items over and above the free allocation such as wood which is not currently charged for; and
- f) Legal advice is required to determine and confirm whether a public consultation is required to introduce a new permit scheme/stop accepting DIY waste at all sites.

Timetable for Decisions

27. It is anticipated that the Government will publish the draft amendments to the Controlled Waste Regulations (2012) later in 2023.

Conclusions

28. Members are asked to note the content of the report.

Background papers

Report to the Cabinet, 18 November 2015, Recycling and Household Waste Sites in Leicestershire – Proposed Changes and Third Sector Recycling Credits
<https://politics.leics.gov.uk/documents/s113485/7%20Outcome%20of%20Consultation%20on%20RHWS.pdf> (item 355).

Circulation under the Local Issues Alert Procedure

None

Equality Implications

29. There are no equality implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

Human Rights Implications

30. There are no human rights implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

Other Relevant Impact Assessments

31. The report sets out the potential impacts and uncertainty in respect to removal of charging for small volumes of DIY waste.

Appendix

Consultation Outcome Summary of Responses and Government Response:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/household-waste-recycling-centres-diy-waste-disposal-charges-and-booking-systems/outcome/summary-of-responses-and-government-response>

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**ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE OVERVIEW AND
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE – 14 SEPTEMBER 2023**

**ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE PERFORMANCE
REPORT TO JUNE 2023**

**JOINT REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR OF
ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT**

Purpose of the Report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Environment and Climate Change Overview and Scrutiny Committee with the latest performance update on the key performance indicators that the Council is responsible for delivering against the Council Strategic Plan (2022-26).

Policy Framework and Previous Decisions

2. The updates in this report reflect progress against the Council's Strategic Outcomes Framework within the Strategic Plan up to 2026, as well as the Environment and Waste performance framework and related high-level plans and strategies across the Authority which inform the current performance framework and indicators in this report.

Background

3. This report highlights how a variety of Environment and Climate Change performance indicators are performing against the Council's key outcomes, the 'Clean and Green' and the 'Strong Economy, Transport and Infrastructure'.
4. The performance dashboards, appended to this report, include several indicators where the Council does not have direct control of delivery, such as air quality and river quality. The latter examples are within the scope of the Environment Strategy but are not directly delivered by the Council. They have been included to provide a greater oversight of the environment, inform policy making and help understand what life is like in Leicestershire. They include a mix of national and locally developed performance indicators. Measuring these may highlight areas for scrutiny of delivery by other Council departments, other agencies or the need for lobbying to influence Government policy and funding. It is expected that action by a range of agencies will improve a number of these metrics over time. Internal indicators, where the Council has the most control, are identified with an 'L' within the performance dashboards.

5. The Council monitors and assesses its performance by mainly considering its direction of travel (DOT), the RAG (Red, Amber or Green) rating, and quartile position when compared to other English Counties (where applicable).
6. The DOT arrows indicate an improvement or deterioration in performance compared to the previous result in the performance dashboards in the Appendix. Up arrows show an improvement in performance, down arrows show a decline in performance and horizontal arrows show no change. Grey empty circles mean there is no update available. This may be due to the time taken to obtain data from third parties and calculate the results or because some indicators are updated less frequently for example, annually.
7. The performance dashboards include information on the latest data against target (where relevant) which generates a RAG rating if applicable. Red indicates that close monitoring or significant action is required as the target is not or may not be achieved. Amber indicates that light touch monitoring is required as performance is currently not meeting the target or set to miss the target by a narrow margin. Green indicates no additional action is required as the indicator is currently meeting the target or on track to meet the target.
8. The Council's performance is benchmarked against 33 English county authorities which covers large, principally non-urban geographical areas. Where it is available, the performance dashboards within the Appendix indicate which quartile Leicestershire's performance falls into. The first quartile is defined as performance that falls within the top 25% of county councils. The fourth quartile is defined as performance that falls within the bottom 25% of county councils. The comparison quartiles are updated annually.
9. The frequency in which the indicators are reported varies as some are quarterly, others are annual, and some less frequent. Quarterly updates tend to have a data lag of one quarter or more. For clarity, the time-periods the data covers are contained in the performance dashboards in the Appendix.

Performance Update – latest data to June 2023

10. The quarterly performance dashboard shows Environment and Climate Change performance up to June 2023. Overall, there are 27 performance indicators included in this report which are aligned with the Council's Strategic Plan Outcomes. They are presented in the Environment and Climate Change performance dashboards within the Appendix. Where a DOT is available: four show performance improvements, three had declined in performance and five remained the same as the previous update.
11. The latest position shows that eight Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are green (they have met the target or are on track), two are amber (performance is currently not meeting the target or set to miss the target by a narrow margin) and two are rated red (where performance is currently not meeting the target or set to miss the target).

12. When compared to other English county councils, the Council has two indicators which are in the top quartile which include the 'Percentage of domestic properties with Energy Performance rating C+ (new homes)' and the 'Total fly-tipping incidents per 1,000 population' (listed in the Appendix with a green first quartile position). The Council performs below average for ten indicators listed within the third and fourth quartiles in the Appendix.
13. The following updates focus on the 12 indicators that have been updated in Quarter One.

Clean and Green

People act now to tackle climate change

14. The Council monitors the energy efficiency of new and existing homes within the County in the 'Percentage of domestic properties with Energy Performance Certificate rating C+' indicators. There are separate measures for new build properties and existing properties.
15. The latest data shows that 98% of new homes are energy efficient (energy performance certificate rating C+) in Quarter Four (2022/23), compared to existing homes of which only 53% were rated as energy efficient. The energy efficiency performance for new homes had remained static since the previous quarter compared to existing homes that had seen an improvement in performance (4 percentage points). Comparisons with other English county councils for 2021/22 show that the 'Percentage of domestic properties with Energy Performance certificate rating C+ (new homes)' falls within the first (top) quartile and the 'Percentage of domestic properties with Energy Performance certificate rating C+ (existing homes)' falls within the third quartile. The latter is an improvement on the last year's fourth quartile position (bottom). This represents a 27% increase in C+ ratings for existing homes since the same time last year (41.4% Quarter Four 2021/22) which is a significant improvement.
16. Although existing homes in the County would still benefit from more energy efficient incentives, the Authority does not have direct control over this, and further improvements will be contingent on national programmes, such as grant schemes, to improve insulation and energy efficiency. The Authority is partnered with YES Energy Solutions and the district councils to launch the Green Living Leicestershire scheme, which helps prioritise Leicestershire residents with low incomes to go green, reduce costs and tackle climate change through fully funded home improvements, including loft and wall insulation, solar panels, heat pumps and new efficient windows and doors. It follows on from previous successful funding bids, including the Green Homes Grant and Warm Homes Fund.
17. The latest results for the 'Percentage of staff who say the Council is doing enough to reduce its environmental impact (post-training survey)', declined slightly by 2% (from 91% in Quarter Two 2022/23 to 89% in Quarter Three 2022/23) but still met its 80% departmental target.

18. The Council's Community Insight Survey aims to understand public perceptions across areas of importance to the Council. It is a telephone survey of approximately 1,600 respondents annually. The quarterly reporting uses rolling 12-month results. The latest results show, that 94% of respondents agreed that 'protecting the environment is important' in the 12 months to Quarter Four (2022/23), which is similar to the previous update (95%). In the same period, 67% of respondents think that 'the Council should do more to help protect the environment' (including carbon reduction and helping tackle climate change), the same as the previous update.

Nature and local environment are valued, protected, and enhanced

19. Leicestershire is one of the least wooded areas of the country, currently with only around 6% woodland, which is well below the national average of 10% for England. As a major landowner in Leicestershire, the Council has identified areas of its own landholdings where trees, woodlands and hedgerows can be planted to increase overall tree coverage. The Council made a pledge for an 'ambitious project to plant 700,000 trees' by 2032, which is the equivalent of one for every resident of Leicestershire. This equates to 70,000 trees planted each year. To help achieve this pledge, the Tree Management and Planting Action Plan was updated in 2021 to ensure delivery of the pledge over a 10-year period. The latest tree planting provisional update shows that 248,643 trees have been planted by the Authority and its partners up to June 2023 and has greatly exceeded this year's 140,000-planting cumulative target (to June 2022/23), showing excellent performance. A detailed Tree Management Strategy update was provided to this Committee in November 2022.

Resources are used in an environmentally sustainable way

20. The 'Percentage of household waste sent by local authorities across Leicestershire for reuse, recycling or composting' remained similar to the previous quarter at 42% for Quarter Three 2022/23 (data is two quarters in arrears) and missed its new 45% target, resulting in an amber rating. It lies within the third quartile position (2021/22) compared to other English county councils. This indicator has had relatively static performance over the past year at 43%, although the last two updates have seen a slight dip in performance to 42%. Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, this typically tended to hover around 48% from January 2015 to December 2019. Results in Quarter Three perform worse than this. The probable cause of this recent reduction was reduced green waste tonnages collected during the summer 2022 heatwave. The Council has adopted the Leicestershire Resources and Waste Strategy which includes a pledge to put in place collection systems to contribute towards the future national target of 65% recycling by 2035.
21. The 'Annual percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill (former NI 193)' met its target of 30% (rated green). Its performance has remained steady at 23% in Quarter Three 2022/23 since the previous quarter. Since the same time last year (26%), there has been a steady decline in waste sent to landfill

(and an increase in waste sent to energy from waste) resulting in an improvement in performance. When compared to other English county councils, this indicator remained in the fourth (bottom) quartile in 2021/22. In order to achieve an average position when compared to the other English county councils, performance would have to meet a more challenging 7% landfill rate. In the Leicestershire Resources and Waste Strategy, the Council is committed to reducing waste to landfill to less than 5% by 2025, well in advance of the national target of 10% by 2030. The Council has recently awarded a new contract for the treatment of residual waste. The contract commenced on 1 April 2023 and it is anticipated that performance against this indicator will continue to improve.

22. The 'Total household waste per household (kg)' improved in performance slightly as waste decreased by 2% from 969kg in Quarter Two 2022/23 to 948kg in Quarter Three 2022/23 (data is two quarters in arrears) and met its target (that required a decrease). Performance has also improved over the year with waste levels having declined by 7% since the same time last year (1,024kg in Quarter Three 2021/22). In comparison to other English county councils, Leicestershire's performance was slightly below average as it remained in the third quartile for 2021/22, since the previous year.

The economy and infrastructure are low carbon and environmentally friendly

23. The 'Electric vehicle charging locations per 100,000 population' improved in performance by 7%, from 38 in Quarter Two 2022/23 to 40 in Quarter Three 2022/23. This represents a 20% increase since the same period last year when the figure was 33.4 per 100,000 population, which indicates an improvement in the sectors EV infrastructure supporting greater renewable fuel options in Leicestershire. However, in terms of comparison with other English county councils, Leicestershire is in the fourth quartile (bottom) for 2022 (from third quartile in 2021). Whilst the Government currently expects the transition to electric vehicles (EV) to be led by industry and consumers, the Authority has played an active role in supporting residents in switching to EVs. So far, the Authority has:
- i. Installed electric vehicle charge points at Council's Park and Ride sites.
 - ii. Secured almost £1m of the Government's first portion of Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure funding along with four other local authorities and Midlands Connect. It is expected that this support from the Government will attract additional private sector investment, with cumulative funds being used to deliver around 100 public charging points across the County over the next 12-18 months.
24. Future plans involve:
- i. Actively seek further opportunities to secure electric vehicle funding from the Government, which would allow the Council to install public charging points across the County.
 - ii. Continue to consider opportunities to introduce public charging points within the Country Parks.

- iii. Work with district councils, businesses and other stakeholders to help develop a countywide EV infrastructure strategy.
 - iv. Carry out a review of the Council's fleet vehicles identifying opportunities to transition to low emission vehicles and provide the necessary charging infrastructure, where this is practicable and cost effective.
 - v. Review EV schemes that other authorities have introduced, or are currently piloting, to learn from their experiences.
 - vi. Take opportunities to press the Government to set out a national approach and standards for EV charging infrastructure, which is appropriately funded.
25. The 'Electric vehicle ownership – Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs) rate/10,000 population' improved in performance by a further 11% as ownership increased from 121/10,000 in Quarter Two 2022/23 to 133/10,000 in Quarter Three 2022/23. This has increased by 55% since the same period last year, which was 85.6/10,000. This continues to demonstrate a significant momentum of people moving from fossil fuelled vehicles to more sustainable electric alternatives. However, Leicestershire remains in the third quartile (below average) when compared to other English county councils for 2022 (the percentage of licensed ULEVs of all licensed vehicles in the County is approximately 1.67%).
26. The 'Carbon emissions per capita (within Local Authority influence)' has declined in performance by 7% as emissions increased from 4.3 in 2020 to 4.6 in 2021, however, despite this decline in performance, it has met its 4.7 target. This data is the estimate in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_{2e}) emissions per head of population for all sectors within the scope of influence of Local Authorities. Emissions had been significantly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic lockdowns during 2020, recent data is similar to the pre-pandemic rates of 4.7 in 2019 and this is the first rise in rates observed in the past five years. Compared with other English county councils, this indicator lies within the third quartile in 2020 (below average). Data is provided by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and is two years in arrears. This published data excludes emissions from motorways, diesel railways and net emissions from land use, land use change and forestry on the grounds that these are outside of local authority control.

Strong Economy, Transport and Infrastructure

Leicestershire has the infrastructure for sustainable growth

27. The 'NO₂ exceedances for Leicestershire' indicator includes the number of times NO₂ has exceeded the annual mean air quality objective of 40 micrograms per cubic metre. NO₂ is a gas that is mainly produced during the combustion of fossil fuels. It is published by district councils in their Air Quality Annual Status Reports. There are no new updates to this indicator for Quarter One as these are only updated annually. The reported zero exceedances for 2021 demonstrated very good performance on this.

Background papers

Leicestershire County Council's Strategic Outcomes Framework and Strategic Plan 2022-2026

<https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2022/7/13/LCC-Strategic-Plan-2022-26.pdf>

Environment Strategy 2018-30

<https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2020/7/13/Environment-Strategy-2018-2030-delivering-a-better-future.pdf>

Tree Management Strategy 2020-2025

<https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2021/2/16/Tree-Management-Strategy-2020-2025.pdf>

Improving Air Quality and Health across Leicestershire 2020- 2024: a multiagency partnership for joint action

<https://politics.leics.gov.uk/documents/s157169/Appendix%20A%20Air%20Quality%20and%20Health%20Action%20Plan.pdf>

Circulation under Local Issues Alert Procedure

None.

Equality Implications

28. There are no specific equality implications to note as part of this performance report.

Human Rights Implications

29. There are no human rights implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

Appendix

Strategic Plan Performance Dashboards by Outcomes covering Environment and Climate Change Performance to June 2023.

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Clean & Green

Environment & Transport KPI Performance Dashboard



Outcome All **Branch** Environment & Waste **Search Indicator** All
Sub Outcome People act now to tackle clima.. **Countywide/LCC** All

Indicator (* = Statutory Returns)	Latest Data	Period	Prev. Data	Perform. DOT	Target (Yearly)	RAG	Quartiles	Previous Updates	C/L
% domestic properties with Energy Performance Certificate rating C+ (new)	97.7	Q4 2022/23	97.5	→		NA	1st 2021/22		C
% domestic properties with Energy Performance Certificate rating C+ (existing)	52.6	Q4 2022/23	49.1	↑		NA	3rd 2021/22		C
% of LCC staff who say LCC is doing enough to reduce its environmental impact (post-training survey)	89.1	Q3 2022/23	90.6	↓	80	G	NA		L
% feel protecting the environment is important (Community Insight Survey)	94	Q4 2022/23	95.3	↓		NA	NA		C
% think the Council should do more to help protect the environment (Community Insight Survey)	67.3	Q4 2022/23	67.4	→		NA	NA		C

Environment & Transport KPI Performance Dashboard



DOT Arrow Summary		RAG Rating Summary		Quartile Summary
NO CHANGE	NO UPDATE	G	NA	NA
1	4	1	4	5

Outcome	All	Branch	Environment & Waste	Search Indicator All
Sub Outcome	Nature and local environment ..	Countywide/LCC	All	

Indicator (* = Statutory Returns)	Latest Data	Period	Prev. Data	Perform. DOT	Target (Yearly)	RAG	Quartiles	Previous Updates	C/L
Leicestershire rivers (excluding Leicester) are in good ecological status (%)	9.4	2019	0.67			NA	NA		C
Leicestershire rivers (excluding Leicester) are in good chemical status (%)	0	2019	99.6			NA	NA		C
Hectares of LCC land in better management for nature	3,844	2021/22				NA	NA		L
Percentage of suitable LCC land in better management for nature	97	2021/22				NA	NA		L
Tree planting	248,643	Up to Jun 2023	248,342		140,000	G	NA		L

Environment & Transport KPI Performance Dashboard



DOT Arrow Summary			RAG Rating Summary				Quartile Summary			
UP	NO CHANGE	NO UPDATE	G	A	R	NA	1st	3rd	4th	NA
1	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	3

Outcome	All	Branch	Environment & Waste	Search Indicator
Sub Outcome	Resources are used in an envir..	Countywide/LCC	All	All

Indicator (* = Statutory Returns)	Latest Data	Period	Prev. Data	Perform. DOT	Target (Yearly)	RAG	Quartiles	Previous Updates	C/L
* % of household waste sent by local authorities across Leicestershire for reuse, recycling, composting etc. (former NI192)	41.8	Q3 2022/23	42.1	➔	45	A	3rd 2021/22		C
* Annual percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill (former NI 193)	23.3	Q3 2022/23	23.8	➔	30	G	4th 2021/22		C
* Total household waste per household (kg)	948	Q3 2022/23	969	⬆		G	3rd 2021/22		C
Tonnes of waste produced from LCC sites	294.6	Q1 2022/23	263.2	○	387.3	G	NA		L
% waste recycled from LCC sites (non-operational)	60.7	Q1 2022/23	59.7	○	64	R	NA		L
Total fly-tipping incidents per 1,000 population	5.6	2021/22	8.6	○		NA	1st 2021/22		C
LCC Environmental risks managed	3	2021/22	5	○	0	A	NA		L

Environment & Transport KPI Performance Dashboard



DOT Arrow Summary			RAG Rating Summary			Quartile Summary		
UP	DOWN	NO UPDATE	G	R	NA	3rd	4th	NA
2	1	6	3	1	5	5	1	3

Outcome	All	Branch	Environment & Waste	Search Indicator
Sub Outcome	The economy and infrastrucur..	Countywide/LCC	All	All

Indicator (* = Statutory Returns)	Latest Data	Period	Prev. Data	Perform. DOT	Target (Yearly)	RAG	Quartiles	Previous Updates	C/L
Electric vehicle charging location per 100,000 population	40.1	Q3 2022/23	37.6	↑		NA	4th 2022		C
Electric vehicle ownership - Ultra low emission vehicles (ULEVs) rate/10,000 population	133.4	Q3 2022/23	120.5	↑		NA	3rd 2022		C
Renewable electricity generated in the area (MWh)	326,437	2021	365,411	○		NA	3rd 2021		C
Renewable electricity capacity in the area (MW)	333.4	2021	328.6	○		NA	3rd 2021		C
Amount of renewable energy generated as a % of consumption	10.7	Q1 2022/23	11.5	○	27.8	R	NA		L
PM2.5 Air pollution fine particulate matter (µg/m³)	7.7	2021	7	○		NA	3rd 2020		C
Carbon emissions per capita (in LA influence)	4.6	2021	4.3	↓	4.7	G	3rd 2020		C
Total LCC GHG emissions	10,152	2021/22	9,446	○	12,797	G	NA		L
Total Business miles claimed ('000s of miles)	3,962	Q2 2022/23	4,091	○	5,518	G	NA		L

Environment & Transport KPI Performance Dashboard



DOT Arrow Summary NO UPDATE 	RAG Rating Summary NA 	Quartile Summary NA
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Outcome	Strong Economy, Transport an..	Branch	Environment & Waste	Search Indicator All
Sub Outcome	All	Countywide/LCC	All	

Indicator (* = Statutory Returns)	Latest Data	Period	Prev. Data	Perform. DOT	Target (Yearly)	RAG	Quartiles	Previous Updates	C/L
NO2 exceedances for Leicestershire	0	2021	2						C

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