



Meeting: Environment, Flooding, Climate Change and Waste Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Date/Time: Wednesday, 2 September 2026 at 2.00 pm

Location: Sparkenhoe Committee Room, County Hall, Glenfield

Contact: Mr. A. Sarang (0116 3056844)

Email: aqil.sarang@leics.gov.uk

Membership

Mr. K. Robinson CC (Chairman)

Mr. J. Boam CC	Dr. S. Hill CC
Mrs. N. Bottomley CC	Mr. J. McDonald CC
Mr. S. Bradshaw CC	Mr. P. Morris CC
Mr. N. Chapman CC	Dr. D. North CC
Mr. G. Cooke CC	Ms. A. Pendlebury CC
Ms. B. Gray CC	Mr. C. A. Smith CC

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AGENDA

Item

Report by

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Minutes of the meeting held on 8 June 2026. | (Pages 5 - 8) |
| 2. Question Time | |
| 3. Questions asked by Members under Standing | |

Democratic Services ◦ Department of Public Health, Communities, Law and Governance
Leicestershire County Council ◦ County Hall
Glenfield ◦ Leicestershire ◦ LE3 8RA ◦ Tel: 0116 232 3232 ◦ Email: democracy@leics.gov.uk



Order 32 (1).

4. To advise of any 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. Presentations of petitions under Standing Order 33.

8. Water Quality in Leicestershire.

Representatives from the Environment Agency, Severn Trent Water and Anglian Water will be in attendance to provide a presentation.

Director of
Growth,
Environment and
Transport

9. Environment, Flooding, Climate Change and Waste Performance Report to June 2026

Director of
Corporate
Resources and
Director of Growth,
Environment and
Transport

(Pages 9 - 34)

10. Date of future meetings.

Future meetings of the Committee are scheduled to take place on the following dates, all at 2.00pm:

Monday 9 November 2026

Monday 25 January 2027

Monday 8 March 2027

Monday 14 June 2027

Monday 13 September 2027

Monday 1 November 2027

11. Any other item 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, Flooding, Climate Change and Waste Overview and Scrutiny Committee held at County Hall, Glenfield on Monday, 8 June 2026.

PRESENT

Mr. K. Robinson CC (in the Chair)	
Mr. J. Boam CC	Ms. B. Gray CC
Mrs. N. Bottomley CC	Dr. S. Hill CC
Mr. S. Bradshaw CC	Mr. P. Morris CC
Mr. N. Chapman CC	Ms. A. Pendlebury CC
Mr. G. Cooke CC	Mr. C. A. Smith CC

In attendance

Mr. A. Tilbury CC – Lead Member for Environment, Flooding and Waste
Mr. P. Harrison CC – Lead Member for Public Health

1. Appointment of Chairman.

RESOLVED:

That Committee Members be asked to note that Mr. Kim Robinson CC be appointed Chairman of the Environment and Climate Change Overview and Scrutiny Committee in accordance with Rule 6(a) of the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rule (Part 4E of the County Council's Constitution).

1. Election of Vice Chairman.

It was moved by Mr. K. Robinson CC and seconded by Mr. P. Morris CC:

“That Mr. G. Cooke be appointed Deputy Chairman for the period until the next Annual Meeting of the Council.”

It was moved by Mr. S. Bradshaw CC and seconded by Mr. C. Smith CC:

“That Mr. N. Chapman be appointed Deputy Chairman for the period until the next Annual Meeting of the Council.”

The Chairman informed Members that both candidates have been duly proposed and seconded. In accordance with item 4 of Standing Order 25 (13) a secret ballot would therefore take place.

The Chief Executive announced the results of the ballot, as follows:

Three votes for Mr. G. Cooke CC, eight votes for Mr. N. Chapman CC and zero abstentions.

The motion that “Mr. N. Chapman be appointed Deputy Chairman for the period until the next Annual Meeting of the Council” was therefore carried.

3. Minutes of the meeting held on 9 March 2026.

The minutes of the meeting held on 9 March 2026 were taken as read, confirmed and signed.

4. Question Time

The Chief Executive reported that no questions had been received under Standing Order 7 (1).

5. Questions asked by Members under Standing Order 32 (1).

The Chief Executive reported that no questions had been received under Standing Order 32(1).

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.

No declarations were made.

8. Declarations of the party whip in accordance with Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rule 16.

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

9. Presentations of petitions under Standing Order 33.

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

10. Air Quality and Health Partnership Action Plan update.

The Committee considered a joint report of the Director of Public Health, Communities, Law and Governance and the Director of Growth, Environment and Transport the purpose of which was to update the Committee on the progress to date made against actions within the Air Quality and Health Partnership Action Plan 2024-28. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 10', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussion, the following points were raised:

- (i) Members requested clarification regarding what relevance population-weighted air quality data has and how mortality statistics were derived. Officers explained that population weighted data was relevant to understanding the impacts of an air quality issue not just the presence of poor air quality. The impact of poor air quality will be higher in populated areas. It was explained that mortality figures were based on robust modelled data rather than death certificates, representing a probability-based estimate of health impacts rather than the actual number of individuals affected.

- (ii) The Committee raised concerns about physical barriers which discouraged active travel, such as difficult-to-cross roundabouts. It was noted that the Local Highways Authority was reluctant to intervene and alter Highways infrastructure where there was no record of any accidents taking place at a particular site. It was explained that in the circumstances where resources are limited investment in infrastructure has to be prioritised and safety is the top priority. This is why requests have often been refused in the past where there is limited funding for highways infrastructure. However, officers confirmed that in light of the recent award of Local Transport Grant, the Council was in the process of being able to include a more diverse programme of activities. This includes intervention strategies that supported safer routes, particularly for school children.
- (iii) The Committee discussed the role of schools in changing travel behaviours and the challenges schools faced with resourcing and whether this could impact on making the changes suggested, leading to a focus on a smaller number of active pilot projects. The Committee requested specific information regarding the number of participating schools and details on air quality objectives in line with World Health Organisation targets. It was agreed that further information would be circulated to Members after the meeting.
- (iv) Members queried whether existing school bus eligibility criteria contributed to increased traffic by forcing parents to drive children who lived just outside the transport threshold. It was noted that current budget pressures limited changes to such policies, though the Authority remained open to exploring commercially viable or coordinated solutions in response to local demand.
- (v) Members of the Committee highlighted the impacts of major housing and industrial developments on air quality across communities in Leicestershire. Members expressed concern about dust and HGV movements near residential areas and schools. It was confirmed that while construction management plans were required during the planning phase, enforcement largely rested with district authorities.
- (vi) Concerns were raised about the amount of new housing estates that were being constructed, particularly in the North West Leicestershire area, which was leading to an increase in air pollution. A Member suggested that air quality monitoring should be required at the access points of large new housing estates. In response it was explained that although this would not be the best place to do such measurements, there were restrictions on the types of planning conditions that could be imposed and they had to be proportionate to the development, there could be potential to explore how such data could be captured and used to track cumulative impacts on the highways network.

The Lead Member for Environment and Transport highlighted that to have lasting change, it was important to address children walking to and from school and making this accessible for parents and families from new developments.

RESOLVED:

That the report be noted.

11. Date of next meeting.

The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled to take place on Wednesday 2 September 2026 at 2.00pm.

2.00pm – 2.47pm
08 June 2026

CHAIRMAN



**ENVIRONMENT, FLOODING, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WASTE
OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE – 2 SEPTEMBER 2026**

**ENVIRONMENT, FLOODING, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WASTE
PERFORMANCE REPORT TO JUNE 2026**

**JOINT REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE RESOURCES
AND THE DIRECTOR OF GROWTH, ENVIRONMENT AND
TRANSPORT**

Purpose of the Report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Environment, Flooding, Climate Change and Waste Overview and Scrutiny Committee with the latest performance update on the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that the County Council is solely or partly responsible for within its Strategic Plan to June 2026 (Quarter One).

Policy Framework and Previous Decisions

2. The updates in this report reflect the progress against the Council's Strategic Outcomes Framework within the Strategic Plan, as well as the Environment performance framework and related high-level plans and strategies across the Council which inform the current performance framework and indicators in this report. In addition to this, the Council has included the Government's new Local Outcomes Framework (LOF) indicators for its 'Environment, circular economy and climate change' priority outcome (see further LOF details in paragraphs 3-5).

Background

3. The LOF for 2026 is a new approach aimed at improving outcomes for communities in England. It establishes a shared focus on the outcomes that local government aims to achieve, emphasising the importance of a range of outcomes including 'Environment, circular economy and climate change'. The framework includes 16 priority outcomes that are aligned with national priorities, allowing for better accountability and collaboration between central and local government. The Government has selected metrics that use data that already exists and is publicly available (or has already been announced as in development); has data reported down to the local authority area level; has data that is from official statistics where possible, or of comparable quality; data that is reported frequently enough to understand trends, ideally at least

annually; and, the data is, or can be, standardised in some way (e.g. against population) to allow for meaningful comparisons.

4. The results and measurements for every local authority area will be made available on LG Inform, the Local Government Association's online benchmarking service, as well as in the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committees. By publishing outcomes data, it promotes transparency and measurement of progress through shared metrics, ensuring that local leaders can take informed decisions to enhance the quality of life for their communities.
5. The new LOF indicators (aligned with the Government's 'Environment, circular economy and climate change' outcome) are being integrated into the Council's existing performance framework and are included in this report. The performance dashboards are updated to reflect the new reporting requirements and internal governance processes strengthened to support effective monitoring and challenge. Appendix C covers the indicator definitions that support the Government's new 'Environment, circular economy and climate change' LOF outcome, where data is currently available, alongside the Department's existing KPIs.
6. This report highlights how a variety of Environment, Flooding, Climate Change and Waste (EFCCW) KPIs are performing up to June 2026. Appendix A includes a performance summary chart of all the EFCCW KPIs. These are covered in more detail in the performance dashboards provided in Appendix B, which is the main focus of this report.
7. The performance dashboards include several indicators where the Council has limited influence or control over delivery, such as electric vehicle (EV) ownership and air quality. The latter examples are within the scope of the Environment Strategy, but they are not directly delivered by the Council. They have been included to provide a greater oversight of the environment, to inform policy making and to help to 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 policy and funding from the Government. It is expected that action by a range of agencies (such as the Environment Agency) 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 in Appendix B.
8. In order to review the performance for each indicator reported, the performance dashboards in Appendix B show the latest data (if it is available), the Direction of Travel (DOT, the performance since the previous update), the target, the Red / Amber / Green rating (RAG) (if applicable), and the comparative quartile position. These dashboards also show trends over time.
9. Coloured DOT arrows (red, amber, green) in the dashboards show whether there has been an improvement or a deterioration in performance when compared to the previous result, for recently updated data, within the performance dashboards. The up arrows show an improvement in

performance, whereas the down arrows show a decline in performance, and horizontal arrows show no change. Grey DOTs mean that there is no recent update available. This may be due to the time that is taken to obtain data from third parties and calculate the results, or because many indicators are updated less frequently, such as annually.

10. The performance dashboards include information on the latest data against the target (where it is relevant) which generates a RAG rating, if it is 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 the performance is currently not meeting the target or it is set to miss the target by a narrow margin. Green indicates that no additional action is required as the indicator is currently meeting the target, or it is on track to meet the target.
11. The Council assesses its comparative performance through a benchmarking process, where it benchmarks its performance against up to 31 English authorities (referred to as comparator authorities) made up of 21 county councils and ten unitary authorities which cover large, principally non-urban geographical areas. Where it is available, the performance dashboards within Appendix B indicate which quartile Leicestershire's performance falls into. The first quartile is defined as performance that falls within the top 25% of comparator councils (highest performing). The fourth quartile is defined as performance that falls within the bottom 25% of comparator councils (lowest performing). The comparison quartiles are updated annually.
12. The frequency with which the indicators are updated varies as some are quarterly, many are annual, and some data is reported even less frequently. Most of the quarterly data is at least one quarter in arrears. For clarity, the time-periods that the data covers are contained in the performance dashboards in Appendix B.
13. To fully assess progress, EFCCW KPIs are reviewed against comparative performance, the previous update and performance against target as previously described. In summary, compared to other English comparator authorities, Leicestershire has one indicator in the top quartile, three in the second quartile, eight in the third quartile and four in the fourth quartile. Since the previous quarterly performance update, 11 showed performance improvement, three had declined in performance and 15 remained the same as the previous update. Of the indicators assigned a target (15), nine KPIs are green, four are amber and two are rated red. These summary results are displayed in Appendix A (which also details those KPIs that are in the fourth quartile (bottom), those that have seen a decline in performance since the previous update or those that have missed its target).

EFCCW KPIs Updated – Latest Data to June 2026

14. The following performance updates cover EFCCW KPIs that have been updated up to June 2026 (Quarter One), which are displayed in Appendix B.

Green Electricity and Infrastructure

15. As part of the Government's UK Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy (published in March 2022), the Government predicts that a minimum of 300,000 public charging points will be needed nationally by 2030 to meet expected demand. In order to help decarbonise transport and contribute to the Council's own commitments for the County, the Council continues to support residents in switching to EVs. The 'Publicly available electric vehicle charging devices at all speeds per 100,000 population' improved slightly in performance by 4%, from 76% in Quarter Three 2025/26 to 80% in Quarter Four 2025/26. This represents a 16% increase since the same period last year, when the figure was 70 locations per 100,000 population, demonstrating notable improvement over the year. In terms of comparison with other comparator councils, Leicestershire is in the fourth quartile for 2025 (compared to third quartile for 2024).
16. More than £3m in funding from the Government has been provisionally allocated to install EV Chargepoints across Leicestershire. Working with a number of other councils and Midlands Connect, the Council has received approximately £220,000 of the first portion of the Government's Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Scheme (LEVI) funding to deliver approximately 45 public EV Chargepoints across Leicestershire as part of the 'LEVI Pilot' Project. The Leicestershire Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy (EVCS) sets out the Authority's approach to public EV Chargepoint delivery and its ongoing operation and management. The EVCS actions focus on the delivery of public on-street Chargepoints in residential areas, which will be available to all, particularly those households with no or limited off-street parking. This indicator is expected to improve as the LEVI programme is delivered across Leicestershire. Supported by the Government's LEVI funding and managed by the Transport Projects and Programmes Team, the programme is delivering publicly accessible EV Chargepoints at no capital cost to the Council through appointed Charge Point Operators (CPOs) Wenea (LEVI Pilot) and Connected Kerb and EZO (LEVI Full). As delivery of the LEVI Full programme commences, the number of publicly available Chargepoints across the County is expected to increase steadily from the next reporting period through to 2031, supporting continued improvement in this indicator.
17. The 'Electric vehicle ownership – Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs) rate/10,000 population' improved in performance as ownership increased by 6% from 351/10,000 in Quarter Two 2025/26 to 370/10,000 in Quarter Three 2025/26. This has increased by 36% since the same period last year, which was 273/10,000. It continues to demonstrate a notable shift of people moving from fossil-fuelled vehicles to electric alternatives. In terms of the comparative performance, Leicestershire is in the second quartile (above average) when compared to other counties for 2024 (an improvement on third quartile in 2023). EV ownership is heavily influenced by the EV market in terms of vehicle costs and vehicle range, which have been cited as barriers to adoption. The Council has no influence on the market; however, it does have some influence over EV charging locations that are installed on the public highway, which can

encourage the uptake of EV ownership to some degree. ULEVs make up approximately 4.9% of all licensed vehicles in the County in Quarter Two 2026/27, which is slightly above the East Midlands rate of 4.7% for the same period.

18. The Council monitors the energy efficiency of new and existing homes within the County in 'Percentage of domestic properties with Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating C+' indicators. These are separate indicators for new build properties and existing properties. The latest data shows that 97% of new homes are relatively energy efficient, with a C+ EPC rating, compared to older homes which are only 56% energy efficient in Quarter Four 2025/26 (most recent). Data for both new and existing homes had remained static since the previous update, with new homes performing well. The EPC register does not hold data for every domestic and non-domestic building, or every building occupied by public authorities. Buildings only require an EPC when they are sold, let or constructed. These statistics should, therefore, not be interpreted as a true representation of the whole of the building stock. They should be viewed as part of a wider package of the Government's provision of information on the energy efficiency of buildings. The data is updated quarterly and sourced from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
19. Comparisons with other English comparator councils for 2025/26 show that the 'Percentage of domestic properties with Energy Performance certificate rating C+' for 'new homes' and 'existing homes' are both in the third quartile in 2025/26, below average comparative performance, which is a decline since the previous update. The Authority does not have direct control over these indicators, but it does have some influence in terms of the local initiatives. For example, the Council's Warm Home Service is delivered by the Council's Public Health, Communities, Law and Governance Department and the Green Living Leicestershire (GLL) partnership signposts residents on low incomes to access advice on keeping warm and cutting energy bills as well as local offers available via district and borough councils, the Lightbulb Housing Service or other third-party charitable organisations. Variations in the proportions of existing homes with lower EPC ratings may be the result of sustained activity to deliver grants targeting energy inefficient and low-income homes. Part of the initial assessment process generates a new and often first EPC for these homes; however properties naturally drop out of the process for a range of reasons, and this may mean that the data pool of properties with an EPC has gained more lower rated EPCs than the rate of uplift. In reality, homes are being improved and the Warm Homes Service has approved thousands of Energy Company Obligation (ECO) funding applications via the flexible eligibility route in the period it has operated for ECO phase 4 since August 2024, in addition to signposting residents eligible through means tested routes. There is a lag in improvements being reflected since the flagship ECO scheme has not required post EPCs to be published to reflect the improvements made, whereas this is the case for Local Authority led delivery through schemes such as Warm Homes Local Grant and similar prior iterations.
20. The 'Amount of renewable energy generated as a percentage of consumption' by the Authority remained the same as the previous update at 20% in Quarter

Three 2025/26. This internal KPI has not yet met its target of 37%. Since the same time last year, performance has improved by 2% points (18% in Quarter Three 2024-25). The target is currently under review by the Property Energy Team.

Air Quality

21. The Authority monitors the impact of PM2.5 on residents' health, deaths in particular, in the form of 'Air pollution: estimated fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter (PM2.5))'. This is a new indicator which forms part of the Government's LOF reporting arrangements. It is the fraction of the annual all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM2.5). This indicator is calculated as the mortality burden associated with long-term exposure to anthropogenic particulate air pollution at current levels, expressed as the percentage of annual deaths from all causes in those aged 30 plus. In 2024, this was 5.3% for Leicestershire. Air Quality research suggests that every 10µg/m³ increase in long-term PM2.5 exposure increases the risk of mortality by 8%. This is applied to local air pollution levels to estimate a local risk. This local risk is used, in an attributable fraction formula, to estimate the percentage of deaths that could be attributed to long-term exposure to particulate air pollution. The value of 5.3% means that it is estimated that about 5.3% of deaths in Leicestershire in 2024 were associated with long-term exposure to PM2.5 air pollution. However, this does not mean that 5.3% of people were directly killed by pollution alone. Instead, it is a population-level statistical estimate of the contribution that air pollution makes to mortality. The higher PM2.5 levels are, the greater the risk that deaths are attributed to it. In terms of comparison with other comparator councils, Leicestershire is in the fourth quartile for 2024 (bottom quartile). This indicator is monitored in addition to reporting on actual PM2.5 levels. This data is updated annually and sourced from the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities.
22. According to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), the major sources of primary PM2.5 are combustion in the energy industries, road transport (both exhaust and non-exhaust emissions), rail and air transport, residential sources, and small-scale burning (waste and wood burning stoves). The Council's Departments of Growth, Environment and Transport and Public Health, Communities, Law and Governance jointly lead on air quality work for the County Council, along with wider partnership work with district councils and other stakeholders. The Leicestershire Air Quality and Health Partnership (AQHP), formed in 2020, consists of officers from the County Council and all the local district councils (which have a statutory duty to monitor air quality), the Integrated Care Board, and representatives from the University of Leicester. The partnership has an Air Quality and Health Action Plan for 2024-28, which will enable, facilitate and monitor collective action on air quality and health across the County Council, the district councils and other partners. It has focused subgroups to deliver on its action plan, where progress is monitored and reported to the main partnership. There are a wide range of projects identified across the partnership that support action around vulnerable health

groups; working with schools; active and sustainable travel; and mapping air quality data with agriculture and other industries across Leicestershire that had improved the evidence base which informs decision making. The AQHP provided an update to this Committee on 8 June 2026.

Emissions

23. The 'Greenhouse gas emissions from all sources in Leicestershire (ktonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)' was 4,349 kt CO₂e in 2024 which was very similar to the previous update (4,382 kt CO₂e in 2023). The latest result missed its target of 4,157 (kt CO₂e), resulting in an amber rating. In comparison with other English comparator councils, Leicestershire is in the second quartile for 2024 (above average). Over the longer-term, the latest data is lower than the longer-term average of 4,776 kt since 2017 (earliest data available), showing better performance over the long-term. This data is published annually by the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero, and it is two years in arrears. It includes estimated territorial greenhouse gas emissions arising within the area of Leicestershire, excluding Leicester City, 2005-2022 (kt CO₂e). These cover emissions from the industrial, commercial, public sector, domestic transport, land use and forestry, agriculture, and waste management sectors. As territorial estimates, they include emissions linked to energy consumed within the County but exclude the impact of imported goods. These estimates cover the Kyoto "basket" of seven gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).
24. The 'Greenhouse gas emissions from Leicestershire (all sources) per capita (tonnes CO₂e)' was 5.8 in 2024 and showed a very slight improvement in performance since the previous year of 6. It met its 5.93 target demonstrating good performance. Compared to other English comparator councils, Leicestershire remained in the third quartile for 2024 (below average). In order to achieve average comparative performance this result would need to be either 5.4 or below (based on 2024 data). Over the longer-term, the latest data is lower than the longer-term average of 6.7 (per capita) tonnes since 2017 (latest data is better than long-term average, therefore better performance). This data is published annually by the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero, and it is two years in arrears. It includes greenhouse gas emissions estimates in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂e) per head of population for all sectors in Leicestershire, excluding Leicester City. These cover emissions from the industrial, commercial, public sector, domestic transport, land use and forestry, agriculture, and waste management sectors. As territorial estimates, they include emissions linked to energy consumed within the County but exclude the impact of imported goods. They also cover the Kyoto "basket" of greenhouse gases.
25. The 'Total business miles claimed' remained similar to the previous quarter at 4.7m miles in Quarter Four 2025/26 (internal data). It remains much lower than its target (5.1m), resulting in a green RAG rating, showing overall on track performance. It also performed better than its long-term average of 5m miles since 2015. Business mileage claims do not include commuting to and from

work and only include mileage claimed by staff in carrying out Council business.

Conservation and Nature

26. Leicestershire is one of the least wooded areas of the country, with approximately only 6% woodland coverage currently, which is well below the national average of 10% for England (2024). 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 and to work in partnership (with the National Forest, Woodland Trust, district councils and community groups) to encourage greater tree planting generally across the County. The latest tree planting provisional update shows 538,900 trees have been planted by the Council and its partners between July 2021 and June 2026, and that has greatly exceeded its cumulative new target of 350,000 for 2026/27 (the data is derived from the Council and its partners). This is approximately 50% of its refreshed 2032 one million target, showing excellent performance. A detailed Tree Management Strategy Annual Update was provided to the Committee on 11 November 2025.

Waste

27. The 'Total household waste per household (kg)' remained relatively static in performance at 935kg in Quarter Three 2025/26 (this is the 12-month rolling period up to and including Quarter Three 2025/26, data is two quarters in arrears). This was a slight increase from 928kg in Quarter Two 2025/26. Since the same time last year, there had been a 2.4% decline in waste, which met the Council's aim in seeing a year-on-year decrease. This data is sourced from the DEFRA data collection system 'WasteDataFlow'. When benchmarked against other English comparator councils, Leicestershire's performance was slightly below average as it was in the third quartile for 2024/25 (the same as the previous year's quartile). The recent update performs better than the long-term average of 1,019kg since 2015/16.
28. In Quarter Three 2025/26, the 'Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting' in Leicestershire was 41% and had remained similar to the previous update (42%), although it had missed its 45% target. This is the percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion. This data is sourced from the DEFRA data collection system 'WasteDataFlow'. When benchmarked against other English comparator councils, Leicestershire's performance was above average as it was in the second quartile for 2024/25 (same as the previous year's quartile). This indicator is also now part of the Government's LOF indicators.
29. The 'Residual household waste per household (kg/per household)' is a new indicator which forms part of the Government's new LOF arrangements. This is the number of kilograms of residual household waste collected per household and is reported quarterly. Residual waste is any collected household waste that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting. In Quarter Three 2025/26,

residual household waste per household in Leicestershire was 551kg per household. This was a 2% increase on the previous quarter showing a slight decline in performance since then. In terms of comparison with other comparator councils, Leicestershire is in the third quartile for 2024/25, below average (source: WasteDataFlow).

30. The 'Percentage of total household waste that is collected separately as food waste' is also a new indicator which forms part of the Government's new LOF arrangements. In 2024/25, the percentage of household waste collected separately as food waste that had been sent by the Authority for anaerobic digestion in Leicestershire was 0.07%. This data is sourced annually from DEFRA. In terms of comparison with other comparator councils, Leicestershire is in the third quartile for 2024/25 and the Authority would need to achieve a level of 2.5% in order to achieve an average comparison position. This annual data reflects pre-food collecting arrangements for most of Leicestershire. From March 2026, local district councils began to roll out food waste collections as part of the Government's Simpler Recycling regulations. Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, Blaby District Council, and Oadby and Wigston Borough Council had started collections by April 2026 and now send this waste to anaerobic digestion plants. Charnwood Borough Council and North West Leicestershire District Council are expected to start collections later this year, Harborough District Council in April 2027 and Melton Borough Council is to start it in April 2028.
31. The 'Annual percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill' remained similar to the previous update at 7%, which is a monthly rolling figure up to and including Quarter Three 2025/26. Although this indicator has not met the local target from the Leicestershire Resources and Waste Strategy of less than 5% by 2025, performance is significantly ahead of the national target of 10% by 2035. Since the same time last year, waste landfilled has decreased by 3% points (from 10.4% in Quarter Three 2024/25), showing a significant improvement in performance over the year as more waste is diverted to treatment facilities. When compared to other English comparator councils, this indicator remained in the fourth (bottom) quartile in 2024/25. In order to achieve an average position when compared to the other English comparator councils, performance would have to meet a more challenging 1.7% landfill rate (2024/25) (source: WasteDataFlow).

Conclusion

32. The Committee is asked to note and comment on the performance data detailed in this report.

Background Papers

Leicestershire County Council's Strategic Outcomes Framework and Strategic Plan 2024-2026

<https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2025-01/LCC-Strategic-Plan.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>

Leicestershire Resources and Waste Strategy 2022 – 2050

<https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2025-02/Leicestershire-Resources-and-Waste-Strategy-2022-2050.pdf>

Environmental Performance Progress Annual Report 2024-25

<https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s194153/Appendix%20-%20Environmental%20Performance%20and%20Progress%20Report%202024-25%20-EFCC%20Scrutiny%20260126.pdf> (published January 2025).

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report 2024-25

<https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2026-01/LCC-Greenhouse-Gas-Report-2024-2025.pdf> (published December 2025)

Tree Management Strategy 2025-2030

<https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s192783/Draft%20Tree%20Management%20Strategy%202025%20appendix.pdf>

Tree Management Strategy Annual Update was - 11th November 2025.

<https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s192774/ECCSCTree%20Management%20Strategy%20-%20Nov%202025.pdf>

Leicestershire Air Quality and Health partnership report & Action Plan 2024-2028 – 17 December 2024

<https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s187233/Air%20Quality%20FINAL.pdf>

<https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s187241/Appendix%20-%20AQ%20and%20Health%20Partnership%20Action%20Plan%20FINAL%20DRAFT%202024-28.pdf>

Leicestershire Air quality and Health partnership action plan update, 8 June 2026.

<https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s196541/Scrutiny%20Report%20June%202026.pdf>

Leicestershire's Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy

<https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s185084/Appendix%20A%20-%20Electric%20Vehicle%20EV%20Charging%20Strategy.pdf> (published September 2024)

The Long Term EFCC KPI performance dashboards up to 2025 are also available for reference.

<https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s195061/Appendix%20C%20-%20Long-term%20KPI%20Performance%20Dashboards%20-%20EFCC%20Scrutiny%20090326.pdf>

Local Outcomes Framework <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-outcomes-framework/local-outcomes-framework#foreword-by-the-minister-of-state-for-local-government-and-homelessness>

LG Inform – LOF metrics

https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/view/lga-research/local-outcomes-framework-priority-outcomes-and-metrics?mod-area=E10000018&mod-group=AllCountiesInCountry_England&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup#text-51

EFCCW KPIs definitions (pre-LOF)

Environment, Flooding & Climate Change KPI definitions

<https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s191471/Appendix%20B%20-%20ECC%20KPI%20Definitions%202025%20-%20E%20Scrutiny%20100925.pdf>

For the new LOF KPI definitions, see appendix C of this report.

Circulation under Local Issues Alert Procedure

33. None.

Equality Implications

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

Human Rights Implications

35. There are no human rights implications arising from this performance report.

Appendices

Appendix A – EFCCW KPI Performance Summary Charts to June 2026

Appendix B – EFCCW KPI Performance Dashboards to June 2026

Appendix C – LOF EFCCW indicator definitions (compiled June 2026)

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Environment, Flooding, Climate Change & Waste (EFCCW) KPI Performance Summary Charts to June 2026

1. Comparative performance

Environment & Transport Performance Summary

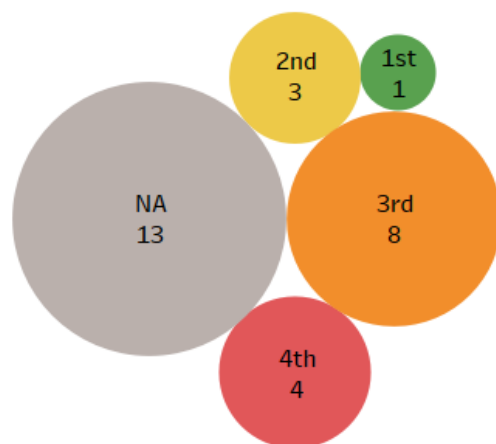


E&W/H&T
All

OSC PROFILE
Environment, Flooding, Cli..

UPDATED
All

Comparative Performance - Quartile



Quartile Indicators - 4th

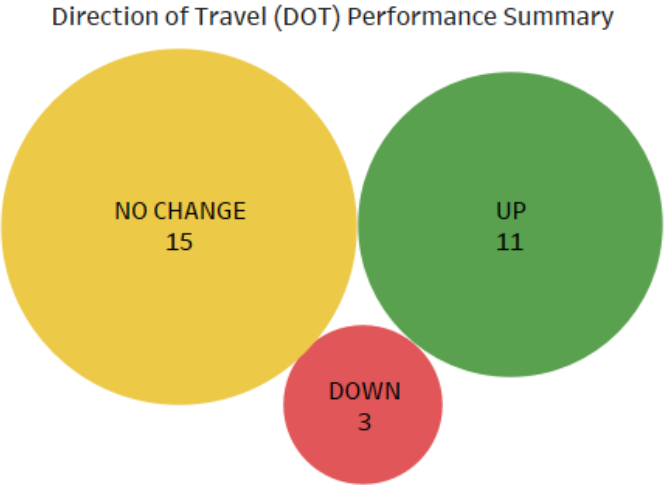
* Air pollution: estimated fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter (PM2.5))

* Publicly available electric vehicle charging devices at all speeds per 100,000 population

† Annual percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill

PM2.5 Air pollution fine particulate matter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

2. Direction of Travel



DOT Indicators - DOWN

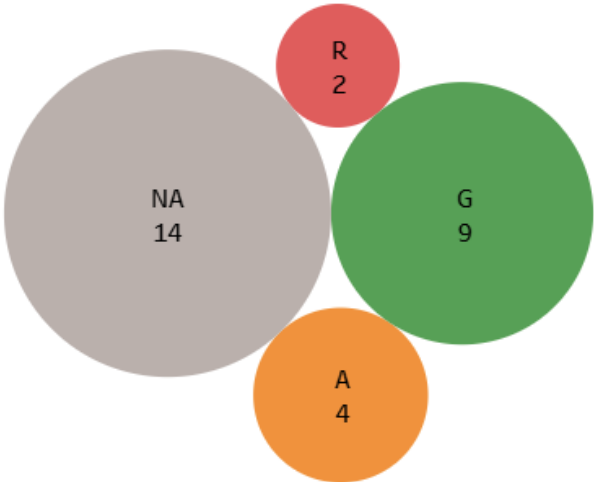
* Residual household waste per household (kg/per houshold)

% waste recycled from LCC sites (non-operational)

Renewable electricity generated in the area (MWh)

3. Performance against Target (RAG)

Performance Against Target (Red, Amber, Green (RAG)) Summary



RAG Rating Indicators - RED

% waste recycled from LCC sites (non-operational)

Amount of renewable energy generated as a % of consumption

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Environment, Flooding, Climate Change & Waste (EFCCW) KPI Performance Dashboards to June 2026

1. EFCCW KPIs updated to June 2026

Indicator (* = LOF Indicators) († = Statutory Returns)	Latest Data	Period	Perform. DOT	Target (Yearly)	RAG	Quartiles	Previous Updates	Improved Performance Decline in Performance	No Change	C/L
* Publicly available electric vehicle charging devices at all speeds per 100,000 population	79.9	Q4 2025/26	↑		NA	4th 2025	64.4 69.9 71.6 73.5 80.5 81.4 76.3 79.9			C
Electric vehicle ownership - Ultra low emission vehicles (ULEVs) rate/10,000 population	370.3	Q3 2025/26	↑		NA	2nd 2024	216.5 230.4 252.6 272.7 297 325.3 350.7 370.3			C
% domestic properties with Energy Performance Certificate rating C+ (new)	97.1	Q4 2025/26	→		NA	3rd 2025/26	98.6 98.9 98.3 99.2 99.4 97.9 97.7 97.1			C
% domestic properties with Energy Performance Certificate rating C+ (existing)	56.1	Q4 2025/26	→		NA	3rd 2025/26	51.7 55.5 54.7 54 56 49.5 55.9 56.1			C
Amount of renewable energy generated as a % of consumption	20.1	Q3 2025/26	→	37.1	R	NA	13.3 14.8 15 18.1 20.7 20.5 19.9 20.1			L
* Air pollution: estimated fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter (PM2.5))	5.3	2024	↑		NA	4th 2024	5.3 5.8 6.6 5.7 5.3			C
Greenhouse gas emissions from all sources in Leicestershire (ktonnes CO2e)	4,348.5	2024	→	4,157	A	2nd 2024	4,562.7 4,803.5 4,624.4 4,382.4 4,348.5			C
Greenhouse gas emissions from Leicestershire (all sources) per capita (tonnes CO2e)	5.8	2024	↑	5.93	G	3rd 2024	6.5 6.7 6.4 6 5.8			C

Continued

Total Business miles claimed ('000s of miles)	4,705	Q4 2025/26	→	5,178	G	NA	4,810 4,804 4,742 4,686 4,665 4,613 4,692 4,705	L
Tree planting	538,900	Up to Jun 2026	↑	350,000	G	NA	437,220 494,240 494,240 538,900	L
† Total household waste per household (kg)	935	Q3 2025/26	→		G	3rd 2024/25	960.15 961 956 958 952 937 928 935	C
* † Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	41.1	Q3 2025/26	→	45	A	2nd 2024/25	43.57 43.68 43.52 44.18 44.75 43.45 41.93 41.1	C
* Residual household waste per household (kg/per household)	550.7	Q3 2025/26	↓		NA	3rd 2024/25	541.8 541.2 540 535.1 526 529.9 539 550.7	C
* Percentage of total household waste that is collected separately as food waste	0.07	2024/25	→		NA	3rd 2024/25	12.6 11.5 11.12 10.4 10.3 9 7.5 7	C
† Annual percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill	7	Q3 2025/26	→	5	A	4th 2024/25		

2. EFCCW KPIs with older data that has been previously reported (Not recently updated)

Indicator (* = LOF Indicators) († = Statutory Returns)	Latest Data	Period	Perform. DOT	Target (Yearly)	RAG	Quartiles	Previous Updates	Improved Performance Decline in Performance	C/L
Renewable electricity generated in the area (MWh)	378,213	2024	↓		NA	3rd 2024		357,098 360,831 378,213	C
Renewable electricity capacity in the area (MW)	461.6	2024	↑		NA	3rd 2024		328.5 333.4 341.5 436.9 461.6	C
PM2.5 Air pollution fine particulate matter (µg/m³)	7.1	2024	↑		NA	4th 2024		7 7.7 8.9 7.7 7.1	C
NO2 exceedances for Leicestershire	0	2024	↑		NA	NA		2 0 3 1 0	C
Total LCC GHG emissions	8,404	2024/25	↑	11,810	G	NA		9,434 10,127 9,395 9,282 8,404	L
Hectares of LCC land in better management for nature	3,729	2024/25	→	3,625	G	NA		3,844 3,854 3,736 3,729	L
Percentage of suitable LCC land in better management for nature	97	2024/25	→	95	G	NA		97 97 97.5 97	L
Leicestershire rivers (excluding Leicester) are in good ecological status (%)	1.06	2022	→		NA	NA		1.06 1.06	C
Leicestershire rivers (excluding Leicester) are in good chemical status (%)	0	2022	→		NA	NA		0 0	C
Tonnes of waste produced from LCC sites	183.5	Q4 2025/26	↑	353.1	G	NA		240.4 235 243.2 281.9 277.9 264.6 234.5 183.5	L
% waste recycled from LCC sites (non-operational)	49.7	Q4 2025/26	↓	66.6	R	NA		55 54.5 52.8 53.6 53.2 51.2 50.8 49.7	L
Total fly-tipping incidents per 1,000 population	5.4	2024/25	→		NA	1st 2024/25		8.6 5.6 4.8 5.4 5.4	C
LCC Environmental risks managed	1	2025/26	↑	0	A	NA		3 2 2 2 1	L
% of LCC staff who say LCC is doing enough to reduce its environmental impact (post-training survey)	92.8	Q4 2025/26	→	90	G	NA		89.1 89.5 88.2 89 92.6 92.9 92.3 92.8	L

Data notes

C = Countywide Indicator, where the Council has less influence.

L = Local internal indicator, where the Council has more influence.

In the 'previous updates' column covering the historical data: the quarterly data covers two years, and the annual data covers five years.

In order to ensure comparisons are unbiased and insightful the following indicators are used in deriving annual quartile positions as part of the Council's corporate benchmarking approach. These indicators use published statistics from the relevant government departmental (e.g. Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) and the Office of National Statistics population data.

Publicly available electric vehicle charging devices per 100,000 population

Electric Vehicle ownership – Ultra low emissions vehicles (ULEV) rate/10,000 population

Renewable electricity generated within LA area (MWh per 1,000 households)

Renewable electricity capacity within LA area (MW per 10,000 households)

Fly tipping incidents per 1,000 population

LOF EFCCW Indicator Definitions

New Local Outcomes Framework (LOF) indicators supporting the Environment, Flooding, Climate Change and Waste (June 2026)

LOF Indicator	Definition
1. Publicly available electric vehicle (EV) charging devices at all speeds per 100,000 population	This shows the number of publicly available EV charging devices per 100,000 population. This figure is based on charging devices at all speeds. Rapid Charging Devices are those whose fastest connector is rated at 50 kilowatt (kW) or above. Previously, this was 25kW or above. A device can have a number of connectors of varying speeds. They are now: 3kW to less than 8kW: standard 8kW to less than 50kW: standard plus 50kW to less than 150kW: rapid 150kW and above: ultra-rapid Public location classifications are: Destination - EV chargers are located at the end of a journey or where a driver may stop for an extended period. This includes chargers in car parks and standard or standard plus chargers at hospitality premises. On street - EV chargers are typically located on residential streets and provide local public charging infrastructure. En route - EV chargers provide charging to continue journeys. This includes chargers at motorway service areas and rapid or above chargers at hospitality premises. Other - Charging devices which are semi-public with some level of access restrictions such as workplace car parks and dealership forecourts. Location data is sourced from the EV charging platform Zapmap. Charging devices not open to the public, such as private or domestic chargers, are excluded. It represents devices reported as operational at midnight on the first working day of the next quarter. Devices available in the previous quarters may have been decommissioned or become temporarily unavailable. Rates are sourced from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-year population estimates.

LOF Indicator	Definition
	Source name: Department for Transport Collection name: Electric vehicle charging infrastructure statistics, https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/electric-vehicle-charging-infrastructure-statistics EVCIO102 Rates are sourced from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-year population estimates. https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualmidyearpopulationestimates/mid2024 Polarity: High is good Frequency of reporting: Quarterly and Annually.
2. Air pollution: estimated fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter (PM2.5))	Fraction of annual all cause adult mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM_{2.5}*). * PM_{2.5} means the mass (in micrograms) per cubic metre of air of individual particles with an aerodynamic diameter generally less than 2.5 micrometers. PM_{2.5} is also known as fine particulate matter. Mortality burden associated with long term exposure to particulate air pollution at current levels, expressed as the percentage of annual deaths from all causes in those aged 30 and older. Caveats There is no accepted way of fully quantifying the uncertainty associated with modelled concentrations of PM_{2.5}. The modelling used in calculating the indicator meets the requirements of the Air Quality Standards Regulation 2010 on Ambient Air Quality that the uncertainty in modelled annual average PM_{2.5} concentrations should be no more than 50 percent in the region of the Limit Value (20 µg/m³). Caution is needed when considering apparent trends over time. Trend data should not be overinterpreted for a number of reasons: • Concentrations of PM_{2.5} vary from year to year due to the weather. This variation due to weather is generally greater than the year-to-year variation from changes in emissions. • The methods and data inputs for the pollution modelling are continually updated and improved.

LOF Indicator	Definition
	Source name: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and Department of Health and Social Care Collection name: Public Health Profiles - (Fingertips) https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/air%20quality#page/4/gid/1/pat/15/ati/502/are/E10000018/iid/93861/age/230/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1 Indicator ID 93861 https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/air%20pollution#page/6/gid/1000043/pat/159/par/K02000001/ati/15/are/E92000001/iid/93861/age/230/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1 Polarity: Low is good Frequency of reporting: Annual Measure type: Proportion
3. Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (annual) - This is the percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion. This was previously collected as BVPI 82a and 82b. The numerator is the total tonnage of household waste collected which is sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion. The denominator is the total tonnage of household waste collected. 'Household waste' means those types of waste which are to be treated as household waste for the purposes of Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 by reason of the provisions of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992. Source name: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, WasteDataFlow Collection name: Local authority collected waste management - https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-collected-waste-management-annual-results Polarity: High is good Frequency of reporting: Quarterly and Annually

LOF Indicator	Definition
4. Residual household waste per household (kg/per household)	This is the proportion of total household waste that is annually collected separately as food waste, submitted quarterly through WasteDataFlow. This metric is only reported for those local authorities who collect food waste separately from garden waste (Some authorities may collect food waste and garden waste together (comingled), these will be displayed as zero). Source name: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Collection name: WasteDataFlow, http://www.wastedataflow.org/htm/datasets.aspx#NI Percentage of total household waste that is collected separately as food waste https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/waste-and-recycling-statistics and https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=27771&mod-area=E10000018&mod-group=defaultGroup&mod-type=special Polarity: Low is good Frequency of reporting: Quarterly and Annually
5. Percentage of total household waste that is collected separately as food waste	This is the proportion of total household waste that is annually collected separately as food waste, submitted quarterly through WasteDataFlow. This metric is only reported for those local authorities who collect food waste separately from garden waste. (Some authorities may collect food waste and garden waste together (comingled), these will be displayed as zero.) Household waste includes the tonnes of material collected through kerbside schemes from household sources by a LA or its contractors, tonnes of material collected through kerbside schemes by non contracted voluntary/community sector from household sources, and tonnes of material collected for recycling/reuse at Civic Amenity (CA) sites operated by LA or its contractors. It excludes material collected from commercial, industrial or other non-household sources by LA or its contractors. Separate food waste collection is a key requirement under the Simpler Recycling policy, which aims to reduce contamination and improve recycling efficiency. Source name: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Collection name: <u>WasteDataFlow</u> , https://www.wastedataflow.org/ Polarity: High is good

LOF Indicator	Definition
	Frequency of reporting: Annual

GHT has been reporting on indicator 1 and 3 since 2020.

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