Agenda Item 8

Leicestershire County Council

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE – 10 SEPTEMBER 2025

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE PERFORMANCE REPORT TO JUNE 2025

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 (KPIs) that the County Council is solely or partly responsible for within its Strategic Plan to June 2025 (Quarter One).

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 Council 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, primarily the Clean and Green outcome.

4. The performance dashboards, appended to this report as Appendix A, provides details of the performance of all the KPIs that support the Environment and Climate Change corporate aims. Definitions and data sources of these KPIs are included in Appendix B for reference. The dashboards include several indicators where the County Council does not have direct control of delivery, such as electric vehicle ownership and air quality. The latter examples are within the scope of the Environment Strategy, but they are not directly delivered by the County 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 will improve a number of these metrics over time. Internal indicators, where the County Council has the most control, are identified with an 'L' within the performance dashboards.

5. In order to review performance for each indicator reported, the performance dashboards show the latest data (if available), the previous update, the Direction of Travel (DOT), the target, the Red / Amber / Green rating (RAG) (if applicable) and the quartile position compared to other English county councils (where available). The dashboards also show trends over time.

6. Coloured DOT arrows (red, amber, green) show whether there has been an improvement or deterioration in performance compared to the previous result, for recently updated data, within the performance dashboards. Up arrows show an improvement in performance, whereas 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 taken to obtain data from third parties and calculate the results, or because many indicators are updated less frequently, such as annually.

7. The performance dashboards include information on the latest data against the target (where 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.

8. The Council assesses its comparative performance through a benchmarking process, where it benchmarks its performance against up to 32 English county authorities which cover large, principally non-urban geographical areas. Where it is available, the performance dashboards within Appendix A indicate which quartile Leicestershire's performance falls into. The first quartile is defined as performance that falls within the top 25% of county councils (highest performing). The fourth quartile is defined as performance that falls within the bottom 25% of county councils (lowest performing). The comparison quartiles are updated annually.

9. The frequency with which the indicators are reported 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 A. The quarterly performance dashboard shows Environment performance up to June 2025.

Performance Update – latest data to June 2025

10. Overall, there are 26 performance indicators included in this report which are aligned with the County Council's Strategic Plan outcomes. They are presented in the Environment performance dashboards within Appendix A. Where a DOT

is available for the indicators: 12 showed performance improvement, three had declined in performance and 11 remained the same as the previous update.

11. The latest position shows that of the indicators which have targets, seven KPIs are green (they have met the target or are on track), six are amber (performance is currently not meeting the target or is set to miss the target by a narrow margin) and one is rated red (where performance is currently not meeting the target or is set to miss the target).

12. When compared to other English county councils, out of all the Council's Clean and Green KPIs, there is one indicator in the top quartile, which is the 'Percentage of domestic properties with Energy Performance rating C+ (new homes)' indicator (listed in Appendix A with a green first quartile position). There are nine Clean and Green KPIs that perform below average, within the third and fourth quartiles, listed in Appendix A.

13. The following updates cover the latest performance for all the Environment and Climate Change indicators up to June 2025 (Quarter One).

Clean and Green

14. Following the Government's decision to ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars nationally by 2030, as part of its 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 electric vehicles. The 'Electric vehicle charging locations per 100,000 population' improved in performance by 2%, from 72 in Quarter Three 2024/25 to 74 in Quarter Four 2024/25. This represents a 23% increase since the same period last year, when the figure was 60 per 100,000 population, demonstrating significant improvement over the year. In terms of comparison with other counties, Leicestershire is in the third quartile for 2024.

15. More than £3m in funding from the Government has been provisionally allocated to install Electric Vehicle (EV) chargepoints across Leicestershire. Working with a number of other councils and Midlands Connect, the Council has been provisionally allocated funding through the Government's Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure scheme (LEVI), which is expected to help expand the number of charge points across Leicestershire from 2024/25 to 2030. The Leicestershire Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy (EVCS) is required by Government in order to obtain LEVI funding. This sets out the Authority's approach to public EV chargepoint delivery and its ongoing operation and management, which was approved by the Cabinet on 13 September 2024. The EVCS is an important first step in helping the Council to play its part in the roll out of EV charging infrastructure. It also describes the roles of other

organisations, partners, and stakeholders such as Chargepoint Operators (CPOs) and Electricity Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) who are key stakeholders. The EVCS actions will 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. The EV market is rapidly evolving and therefore, it is likely that the EVCS will need to be reviewed and refreshed after two years following a review of the Council's delivery projects delivery projects.

16. The 'Electric vehicle ownership – Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs) rate/10,000 population' improved in performance by 8% as ownership increased from 253/10,000 in Quarter Two 2024/25 to 273/10,000 in Quarter Three 2024/25. This has increased by 38% since the same period last year, which was 197/10,000. It continues to demonstrate a notable shift of people moving from fossil-fuelled vehicles to electric alternatives. In terms of comparative performance, Leicestershire is now in the second quartile (above average) when compared to other counties for 2024 (previously 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, the Council has 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 3.9% of all licensed vehicles in the County in Quarter Three 2024/25, which is just above the East Midlands rate of 3.7% for the same period.

17. The 'Renewable electricity generated in the area (MWh)' has increased by 12% from 355,263 MWh in 2022 to 398,399 MWh in 2023, demonstrating an improvement in performance since the previous year. When compared to other English county councils in 2023, this indicator remains in the third quartile. Renewable electricity generated includes wind, solar, tidal/wave, small scale hydro, bio energy and others, such as thermal exchange. The annual district level data is aggregated to provide a Leicestershire total. The data is sourced from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) and is over nine months in arears.

18. The 'Renewable electricity capacity in the area (MW)' has improved in performance by 27%, from 340 MW in 2022 to 433 MW in 2023. However, this indicator performs below average when compared to other English county councils (third quartile) in 2023. The Council has a limited influence over the countywide renewable energy capacity, which tends to change in response to incentive schemes from the Government and the wider energy market.

19. The Council monitors the energy efficiency of new and existing homes within the County in the 'Percentage of domestic properties with Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating C+' indicators. There are separate indicators for new build properties and existing properties. The latest data shows that 99% of new homes are relatively energy efficient, with a C+ EPC rating, compared to older

homes of which only 54% were energy efficient in Quarter Four 2024/25 (most recent). Both types had fairly static performance since the previous quarter. 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, however, 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.

20. Comparisons with other English county councils for 2024/25 show that the 'Percentage of domestic properties with Energy Performance certificate rating C+' for 'new homes' falls within the first (top) quartile in 2024/25. Energy efficiency of 'existing homes' are third quartile in 2024/25. Only new homes had above average comparative performance in 2024/25. The Authority does not have direct control over these indicators, but it does have some influence in terms of local initiatives. For example, the Home Energy Retrofit Offer supports residents with advice on what can be done to homes to keep them warm and cut energy bills, which is provided by the Warm Homes Service in the Public Health Department and the Green Living Leicestershire partnership. The Warm Homes Service ran a Home Energy Retrofit Offer project between 2024 and 2025, which aimed to offer personalised energy and retrofit advice to homeowners in hard-to-reach communities. An estimated maximum of 173 homes were supported by March 2025.

21. The Council's 'Amount of renewable energy generated as a percentage of consumption' increased to 21% in Quarter Four 2024/25, an improvement in performance of 3 percentage points since the previous update (18% in Quarter Three 2024/25). This internal KPI has not yet met its target of 34% which has resulted in a red RAG rating. Since the same time last year, performance has improved by nine percentage points (12% in Quarter Four 2023-24). The latest performance update is the highest that it has ever been, which is mainly due to a consistently high output from the County Hall biomass boiler over 12 months of 2024-25. The solar photovoltaic (PV) output was good but slightly lower than the previous year, most likely due to lower sunshine hours. The long term 50% target for this indicator, that is informed by the Strategic Property Energy Strategy 2020-30, is currently under review. The Council's Greenhouse Gas Report 2023-24, presented to the Committee in January 2025, provided a comprehensive update on this indicator for 2023-24.

22. Air quality performance improved slightly as PM2.5 (Population weighted annual mean PM2.5 data) declined from 8.9 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m3) in 2022 to 7.7µg/m3 in 2023 for Leicestershire (excluding Leicester). Compared to other English County Councils, Leicestershire remained in the 4th quartile in 2023 (lowest performance). The results would need to be approximately 6.4µg/m3 to achieve an average comparative position. PM2.5 within Leicestershire remains within the UK target of 10µg/m3. However, these latest results exceed the World Health Organisation's recommendations of 5 µg/m3. Inhalation of particulate pollution can have adverse health impacts. This

data describes the annual mean concentration of fine particulate matter at an area level, adjusted to account for population exposure, and it is measured in micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m3).

23. According to data from the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, 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 (waste and wood burning stoves) burning. The Council's Environment and Transport and Public Health Departments jointly lead on air quality work for the County Council, with wider partnership work with district councils and other stakeholders. The Leicestershire Air Quality and Health Partnership was formed in 2020 following recommendations from a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment on air quality and health in 2019. The Partnership 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 group 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. The Partnership has launched focused subgroups to deliver on the action plan, where progress will be monitored and reported back to the main Partnership.

24. Recent partnership activity focused on Clean Air Day in June, designed to encourage people to adopt fewer polluting forms of travel and more active travel alternatives, such as walking, cycling and scooting, and increase awareness of health impacts linked to air quality. Joint communications were delivered across the Council and its partners (such as the district councils) on social media platforms. The Council's social media engagement had a reach of 7,500, with 11,400 impressions and 41 engagements. The coverage was very positive, and it spanned multiple media outlets including the Harborough Mail newspaper, a radio interview and online articles**.** A coordinated event at Farndon Fields School was also delivered by the Council's Sustainable Travel Team, in collaboration with Harborough District Council and local services. Of the surveyed families, 70% used active travel modes to arrive at school on the day, 98% acknowledged the clear benefits to reducing car use for short journeys, and 80% indicated that they would be more likely to choose walking, cycling or scooting for future school journeys.

25. The 'Greenhouse gas emissions from all sources in Leicestershire (kt CO_2e)' improved in performance from the previous year, as results showed a 5% decline in emissions to 4,330 kt CO_2e in 2023 from 4,568 kt CO_2e in 2022. The latest result slightly missed its target of 4,253 kt CO_2e, resulting in an amber rating. In terms of comparison with other English county councils, Leicestershire is in the second quartile for 2023 (above average). Over the longer-term, the latest data is lower than the longer-term average of 4,766 kt CO_2e since 2017, showing a better performance. This data is published annually by the DESNZ, 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 CO_2e). 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 (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3).

26. The 'Greenhouse gas emissions from Leicestershire (all sources) per capita (tonnes CO_2e)' improved in performance from the previous year as emissions decreased by 6%. The latest result of 5.9 tCO_2e in 2023 improved in performance since the previous year of 6.3 tCO_2e in 2022 and met its 6.04 tCO_2e target. Compared to other English county councils, Leicestershire remained in the third quartile for 2023 (below average). Over the longer-term, the latest data is slightly lower, showing a better performance, than the longer-term average of 6.7 (per capita) tonnes since 2017. This data is published annually by the DESNZ, and it is two years in arrears. It includes greenhouse gas emissions estimates in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) 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 (as explained in paragraph 25).

27. The Council's gross 'greenhouse gas emissions' remained similar to the previous year at 9,351 tCO_2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) in 2023/24 (internal data). Emissions have decreased by 68% since 2014/15. The County Council's 'net' greenhouse gas emissions were 9,282 tCO_2e for this period. Emission reductions occurred across most sources. Direct emissions from buildings had the largest reduction (at 12%), with the majority of this decrease due to reduced gas use in corporate buildings, attributed in part to warmer weather and the increased use of the biomass boiler at County Hall. The Council's Greenhouse Gas Report 2023-24 provided a comprehensive update on emissions, progress against targets and identified positive actions to sustain improvements.

28. 'Total business miles claimed ('000s of miles)' improved in performance as miles claimed reduced from 4.7m miles in Quarter Three in 2024/25 to 4.6m miles in Quarter Four in 2024/25 (internal data). It is currently lower than its target (5.2m), resulting in a green RAG rating showing good performance. It also performed better than its long-term average of 5.2m 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.

29. The Council is working to provide better data on biodiversity in the County. Currently, the Council is monitoring the ecological status of Leicestershire's rivers (excluding Leicester) which provides an assessment of the quality of the structure and functioning of a river's ecosystems. The Environment Agency (EA) provides data on 'Leicestershire rivers (excluding Leicester) in good ecological status', which was 9.4% in 2019. The EA had changed their

methodology regarding how they assess river quality data in 2019. This resulted in the EA's adoption of more rigorous approach in surveying the status of rivers, covering new substances, new standards, and improved techniques and methods. It is therefore not possible to reliably compare the data from 2019 with the previous results. The EA is continuing to collect Water Framework Directive (WFD) data. The next full WFD classification will be undertaken in 2025, and it is expected to be available in 2026.

30. Similarly, the EA has also applied their new methodology to the reporting of 'Leicestershire rivers (excluding Leicester) in good chemical status' data. This has resulted in no rivers in Leicestershire having a good chemical status in 2019. In fact, no surface water bodies nationally have met the criteria for achieving good chemical status. The next update is due in 2026.

31. The 'Hectares of LCC land in better management for nature' indicator was updated for 2023/24, and it has declined by 3%, leaving 3,736 ha in better management for nature. Despite this slight decline in performance, it continues to have met its target (3,641 ha). The change is due to 118ha of land being disposed of by the Council. This internal data includes a combination of the Council's land, including country parks, rural and urban highway verges, County farms and playing fields. It is based on the best available data of the amount of Council land that is in better management for nature where there is a conscious decision to manage the land with nature in mind.

32. The 'percentage of suitable Council land in better management for nature' remained the same as the previous year at 97% for 2023/24 and it has met its target (95%), demonstrating very good performance (internal data) (this is calculated from the above figure in paragraph 31 presented as a percentage of the total amount of suitable Council land).

33. Leicestershire is one of the least wooded areas of the country, currently with only around 6% woodland (2016), which is well below the national average of 10% (2024) 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 Strategy and Planting Action Plan was updated in 2021 to ensure the delivery of the pledge over a 10-year period. The latest tree planting provisional update shows that 494,240 trees have been planted by the Council and its partners up to June 2025, since July 2021, and this has greatly exceeded its cumulative target of 280,000 for 2025/26 (the data is derived from the Council and its partners). The latest result is approximately 70% of its 2032 target, showing an excellent performance. A detailed Tree Management Strategy Annual Update was provided to the Committee on 2 November 2024.

34. The 'Percentage of household waste sent by local authorities across Leicestershire for reuse, recycling or composting (former NI 192)' remained similar to the previous quarter at 44% over a 12-month rolling period up to and

including Quarter Three 2024/25 (the data is two quarters in arrears) and narrowly missed its 45% target. It lies within the third quartile position using latest 2023/24 published data compared to other English county councils. This indicator has had relatively static performance over the past year ranging between 43% and 44%. It is anticipated that the Collection and Packaging Reforms will improve performance against this indicator in the coming years. The Reforms include the roll out of mandatory weekly food waste collections from all households and an extended producer responsibility scheme for packaging which, by making producers responsible for their packaging throughout its whole life cycle, will encourage the use of more easily recycled materials. The Council adopted the Leicestershire Resources and Waste Strategy in April 2023, which includes a pledge to put in place collection systems to contribute towards the future national target of 65% recycling by 2035 (Source: WasteDataFlow).

35. The 'Annual percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill (former NI 193)' remained similar to the previous quarter at 11%, in a 12-month rolling period up to and including Quarter Three 2024/25, and it slightly missed its more challenging refreshed target of 10%. Since the same time last year, waste landfilled has decreased by four percentage points (from 15% in Quarter Three 2023/24), showing a significant improvement in performance over the year. When compared to other English county councils, this indicator remained in the fourth (bottom) quartile in 2023/24. To achieve an average position when compared to the other English county councils, the performance would have to meet a more challenging 1.3% landfill rate. Through 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 2035. There has been a large improvement in performance over the recent years, and the Council will continue to improve performance where it is cost effective to do so. The energy from waste contract that commenced in April 2023 is expected to further reduce the amount of municipal waste being sent to landfill this year (Source: WasteDataFlow).

36. The 'Total household waste per household (kg)' remained relatively static in performance at 966 kg over the 12-month rolling period up to and including Quarter Three 2024/25 (the data is two quarters in arrears). In comparison to other English county councils, Leicestershire's performance was below average, as it is in the third quartile for 2023/24 (the same as the previous year's quartile) (Source: WasteDataFlow).

37. The 'Tonnes of waste produced from LCC sites' saw a 1% decline in performance as waste increased from 272 tonnes in Quarter Three 2023/24 to 275 tonnes in Quarter Four 2023/24. Despite this slight decline, this indicator has met its 376 tonnes target and performs better than its long-term average of 373 tonnes since 2015.

38. The 'Percentage of waste recycled from LCC sites (non-operational)' remained the same as the previous quarter at 62% in Quarter Four 2023/24 and missed its target of 70%. However, it remains at one of the highest levels (best) within

the past year and remains above its long-term average of 57% since 2015, showing a good performance over the long-term.

39. Total fly-tipping incidents per 1,000 population remained similar in performance to the previous annual update at 5.4 in 2023/24 up from 4.8 in 2022/23 (less than 1% change). This indicator performs in the second quartile when compared to other English county councils in 2023/24, better than average. The latest data is below the long-term average of 5.9 incidents in Leicestershire since 2015, showing a better than average long-term performance.

40. The results on the 'Percentage of staff who say LCC is doing enough to reduce its environmental impact (post training survey)' remained relatively static at 90% for Quarter Two 2024/25. It has met its target (90%), showing an overall good performance (internal data).

41. At the end of 2023-24, there were a total of two environmental risks. These environmental risks relate to areas where the Council is not meeting legal requirements, or the Council's policy is failing to address the Environment Strategy's objectives. These included the following:

    a) A biodiversity consideration was not sufficiently considered in the highways mowing regime. This risk will be reviewed to determine if sufficient progress has been made to reduce it.
    b) The matter of leaching from skips used to store dog waste at country parks has been raised with the relevant team to address.

42. Overall, the low number of risks demonstrates a good performance.

Strong Economy, Transport and Infrastructure

43. The 'NO_2 exceedances for Leicestershire' indicator shows the number of times nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) has exceeded the annual mean air quality objective of 40µg/m3. NO_2 is a gas that is mainly produced during the combustion of fossil fuels. In 2023, only one NO_2 exceedance was reported in Blaby, showing an improvement in performance since the previous year when three exceedances were reported across Leicestershire (since 2019, this indicator has ranged from 0-3). The data is sourced from the district councils Air Quality Annual Status Reports.

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

Environmental Performance Progress Annual Report 2023-24

https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s187765/01.%20Final%20Annual%20Environmental%20Performance%20and%20Progress%20Update%20Report%202023-24%20E%20Scrutiny%20220125.pdf (published January 2025).

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report 2023-24
https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s187768/Appendix%20B%20-%20Leicestershire%20County%20Council%20Greenhouse%20Gas%20Report%202023-2024%20-%20E%20Scrutiny%20220125.pdf (published November 2024).

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

Tree Management Strategy Annual Update 2024
https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s186296/Tree%20Management%20Strategy%20Annual%20Update.pdf (published November 2024).

Leicestershire Air Quality and Health partnership Action Plan 2024-2028
https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s187233/Air%20Quality%20FINAL.pdf

Leicestershire Air Quality and Health partnership Action Plan 2024-2028 Appendix
https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s187241/Appendix%20-%20AQ%20and%20Health%20Partnership%20Action%20Plan%20FINAL%20DRAFT%202024-28.pdf

Leicestershire's Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy
https://democracy.leics.gov.uk/documents/s185084/Appendix%20A%20-%20Electric%20Vehicle%20EV%20Charging%20Strategy.pdf

Leicestershire Resources and Waste Strategy 2022 – 2050
https://www.lesswaste.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Leicestershire-Resources-and-Waste-Strategy-2022-2050.pdf

Circulation under Local Issues Alert Procedure

44. None.

Equality Implications

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

Human Rights Implications

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

Appendix

Appendix A – Strategic Plan Performance Dashboards by Outcomes covering Environment and Climate Change Performance to June 2025.
Appendix B – Environment & Climate Change KPI Definitions.

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