

## Appendix B - Environment & Climate Change KPI definitions

Indicator Title	Definition	Source	Frequency	Branch	Sub outcome	Polarity
<b>Electric vehicle charging location per 100,000 population</b>	The National ChargePoint Registry (NCR) was established by the UK Government in 2011 to provide a public database of publicly funded charge points across the UK in support of the Government's objective to promote the use and sales of Ultra Low Emission vehicles (ULEVs). This data covers Leicestershire locations only. This data uses the latest population statistics to determine locations per 100,000 people. Polarity: high.	Source: Department for Transport & ONS (population data)	Quarterly	Environment & waste	The economy & infrastructure are low carbon and environmentally friendly	High
<b>Electric vehicle ownership - Ultra low emission vehicles (ULEVs) rate/10,000 population</b>	An Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV) is defined as vehicles that emit less than 75g of carbon dioxide (CO2) for every kilometre travelled, based on the NEDC test. ULEVs include pure electric vehicles, electric range-extender vehicles, and plug-in hybrids (PHEVs). Source data: Ultra-low emission vehicles (ULEVs) licensed at the end of the quarter by upper and lower tier local authority, United Kingdom from 2011 Q4 (VEH0132). ( <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport/about/statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport/about/statistics</a> ). Polarity: High.	Source: Department for Transport & ONS (population data).	Quarterly	Environment & waste	The economy & infrastructure are low carbon and environmentally friendly	High
<b>Renewable electricity generated in the area (MWh)</b>	The data presented includes renewable electricity generation for the local authority in the UK. Renewable electricity generated in the LA (Megawatt hours) Since 1989, renewable electricity data have been collated in RESTATS, the UK's Renewable Energy Statistics database, and is the primary source of accurate, timely statistics for UK renewable energy sources. Renewable electricity generated includes wind, solar, tidal/wave, small scale hydro, bio energy and others e.g. thermal exchange. The annual districts data available is aggregated to provide a Leicestershire total. This is produced by the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ). It is published alongside a feature article 'Renewable Electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England in 2022'. The data is 9 months in arrears, due final Thursday in September. Polarity: High.	Source: Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.	Annually	Environment & Waste	The economy & infrastructure are low carbon and environmentally friendly	High

Indicator Title	Definition	Source	Frequency	Branch	Sub outcome	Polarity
<b>Renewable electricity capacity in the area (MW)</b>	The data presented includes renewable electricity capacity for the local authority in the UK. Renewable electricity generated in the LA (Megawatt hours) Since 1989, renewable electricity data have been collated in RESTATS, the UK's Renewable Energy Statistics database, and is the primary source of accurate, timely statistics for UK renewable energy sources. Renewable electricity generated includes wind, solar, tidal/wave, small scale hydro, bio energy and others e.g. thermal exchange. The annual district data available is aggregated to provide a Leicestershire total. This is produced by the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ). It is published alongside a feature article 'Renewable Electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England in 2022'. The data is 9 months in arrears, due final Thursday in September. Polarity: High.	Source: Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.	Annually	Environment & Waste	The economy & infrastructure are low carbon and environmentally friendly	High
<b>% domestic properties with Energy Performance Certificate rating C+ (new)</b>	% of domestic properties with Energy Performance certificate rating C+ (new). This data is derived from the government's Energy performance building certificates for England and Wales tables. These include data from certificates lodged on the Energy Performance of Buildings Registers since 2008. It covers the 'Number of Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register by Region and Energy Efficiency Rating.' District numbers rating C and above are aggregated and divided by the total to gain a percentage figure for Leicestershire. The EPC register does not hold data for every domestic and non-domestic building, or every building occupied by public authorities in England and Wales. Buildings only require an EPC when, sold, let or constructed. EPCs are valid for 10 years. These statistics should, therefore, not be interpreted as a true representation of the whole of the building stock in England and Wales but viewed as part of a wider package of Government's provision of information on the energy efficiency of buildings. Display Energy Certificates (DECs) are designed to show annual energy use of a building based on actual energy consumption taken for the previous 12 months and must therefore be renewed annually. Figures published on the government website do get revised historically. Polarity: High.	Source: The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.	Quarterly.	Environment & Waste	People act now to tackle climate change	High

Indicator Title	Definition	Source	Frequency	Branch	Sub outcome	Polarity
<b>% domestic properties with Energy Performance Certificate rating C+ (existing)</b>	% of domestic properties with Energy Performance certificate rating C+ (existing). This data is derived from the government's Energy performance building certificates for England and Wales tables. These include data from certificates lodged on the Energy Performance of Buildings Registers since 2008. It covers the 'Number of Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register by Region and Energy Efficiency Rating.' District numbers rating C and above are aggregated and divided by the total to gain a percentage figure for Leicestershire. The EPC register does not hold data for every domestic and non-domestic building, or every building occupied by public authorities in England and Wales. Buildings only require an EPC when, sold, let or constructed. EPCs are valid for 10 years. These statistics should, therefore, not be interpreted as a true representation of the whole of the building stock in England and Wales but viewed as part of a wider package of Government's provision of information on the energy efficiency of buildings. Figures published on the government website do get revised historically. Display Energy Certificates (DECs) are designed to show annual energy use of a building based on actual energy consumption taken for the previous 12 months and must therefore be renewed annually. Polarity: High.	Source: The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.	Quarterly.	Environment & Waste	People act now to tackle climate change	High
<b>Amount of renewable energy generated as a % of consumption</b>	Renewable energy generated on County Council land and properties as % of total energy consumed. Introduced 2013. The purpose of this local indicator is to monitor and report on progress towards achieving the Environment Strategy and Energy Strategy targets. The total energy generated on LCC land is recorded quarterly as kWh and includes both heat (from the biomass boiler) and electricity (from photo-voltaic solar panels). Generated energy is recorded for each renewable energy installation where LCC receives the FIT payments. The KPI expresses the 12-month rolling total as a percentage of the total energy (gas, electricity and other fuels) used to heat and power LCC buildings over the same period. It is a key element of the Council's Environment Strategy and Energy Strategy. Recorded in percentage to one decimal place. Polarity: High is good. Reported quarterly, two quarters in arrears.	Source: LCC Environment Team.	Quarterly (reviewing)	Environment & Waste	The economy & infrastructure are low carbon and environmentally friendly	High

Indicator Title	Definition	Source	Frequency	Branch	Sub outcome	Polarity
<b>PM2.5 Air pollution fine particulate matter (<math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math>)</b>	<p>Annual concentration of PM2.5 (fine particulate matter) at an area level, adjusted to account for population exposure.</p> <p>PM2.5 means the mass (in micrograms) per cubic metre of air of individual particles with an aerodynamic diameter generally less than 2.5 micrometres. PM2.5 is also known as fine particulate matter. Particulate matter (PM) is the term used to describe condensed phase (solid or liquid) particles suspended in the atmosphere.</p> <p>Their potential for causing health problems is directly linked to the size of the particles. Due to the small size of many of the particles that form PM, some of these toxic compounds may enter the bloodstream and be transported around the body, entering the heart, brain and other organs. Therefore, exposure to PM can result in serious health effects and is associated with respiratory conditions (such as asthma), cardiovascular disease (CVD), and lung cancer, and there is emerging evidence for associations with dementia, low birth weight and Type 2 diabetes. People such as the young, elderly and those with respiratory problems are most vulnerable to these effects. The inclusion of this indicator aims to support local areas to prioritise action on air quality to help reduce the health burden from air pollution.</p> <p>Around half of the concentrations of PM that people in the UK are exposed to come from either naturally occurring sources, such as pollen and sea spray, or are transported to the UK from international shipping and other countries. The remaining PM in UK air results from human activities in the UK, such as wood burning, various industrial processes (e.g. quarrying activities) and emissions from vehicles (mainly from tyre and brake wear).</p> <p>Polarity. Low. Caution is needed when considering apparent trends over time. Trend data should not be overinterpreted for a number of reasons: Concentrations of PM2.5 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.</p>	Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).	Annual	Environment & Waste	Clean & Green	Low

Indicator Title	Definition	Source	Frequency	Branch	Sub outcome	Polarity
<b>Greenhouse gas emissions from all sources in Leicestershire (kilo tonnes CO2e)</b>	<p>Estimated territorial greenhouse gas emissions arising within the area of Leicestershire, excluding Leicester City, (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.</p> <p>This is the greenhouse gas emissions estimate in kilo tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (kt CO2e) emissions for all sectors in Leicestershire. This is the grand total of industry, commercial, public sector, domestic, transport, land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), agriculture, and waste management. 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). The last four gases are collectively referred to as fluorinated gases or F gases.</p> <p>The purpose of these estimates is to assist those using local emissions accounting as a tool in developing emissions reduction strategies. It should be noted that circumstances vary enormously between authorities, and local authorities have relatively little influence over some types of emissions, and for these reasons these statistics should be interpreted with caution.</p> <p>Except for the energy industry, emissions from the production of goods are assigned to where the production takes place. Therefore, emissions from the production of goods which are exported will be included, and emissions from the production of goods which are imported are excluded.</p> <p>Data range: Annual Jan - Dec. Published in June.</p>	Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. Published annually around June. Two years in arrears.	Annual	Environment & Waste	Clean & Green	Low

Indicator Title	Definition	Source	Frequency	Branch	Sub outcome	Polarity
<b>Greenhouse gas emissions from Leicestershire (all sources) per capita (tonnes CO2e)</b>	<p>Estimated territorial greenhouse gas emissions arising within the area of Leicestershire, excluding Leicester City, per capita of mid-year population, (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.</p> <p>This is the greenhouse gas emissions estimate in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) emissions per head of population for all sectors in Leicestershire. This is the grand total of industry, commercial, public sector, domestic, transport, land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), agriculture, and waste management. 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). The last four gases are collectively referred to as fluorinated gases or F gases. The purpose of these estimates is to assist those using local emissions accounting as a tool in developing emissions reduction strategies. It should be noted that circumstances vary enormously between authorities, and local authorities have relatively little influence over some types of emissions, and for these reasons these statistics should be interpreted with caution.</p> <p>Except for the energy industry, emissions from the production of goods are assigned to where the production takes place. Therefore, emissions from the production of goods which are exported will be included, and emissions from the production of goods which are imported are excluded.</p> <p>Data range: Annual Jan - Dec. Published in June. Published annually around June, two years in arrears.</p>	<p>Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. UK Local Authority and Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions National Statistics &amp; ONS population statistics. Two years in arrears.</p>	Annual	Environment & Waste	Clean & Green	Low

Indicator Title	Definition	Source	Frequency	Branch	Sub outcome	Polarity
<b>Total LCC GHG emissions</b>	Total GHG emissions from Leicestershire County Council sites (excluding schools) is monitored to ensure LCC can account for its environmental impact and performance and to support development of the environment strategy. This indicator is an aggregated figure of a number of other elements. These are: emissions from gas use in LCC buildings, emissions from electricity use in LCC buildings, emissions from other fuel use in LCC buildings, emissions from street lighting & traffic signs, emissions from traffic signals, emissions LCC fleet vehicles and plant, and from LCC business mileage. Emissions factors are released annually during the Summer by DEFRA. Polarity Low.	Source: LCC Environment Team	Annual	Environment & Waste	The economy & infrastructure are low carbon and environmentally friendly	Low
<b>Total Business miles claimed ('000s of miles)</b>	Total business miles claimed. The number of business miles claimed by staff. The sum of all business mileage claimed by each staff member during the last 12 months. Polarity: Low is good. Reported quarterly (two quarters in arrears).	Source: LCC Environment Team	Quarterly (reviewing)	Environment & Waste	People act now to tackle climate change	Low
<b>Leicestershire rivers (excluding Leicester) are in good ecological status (%)</b>	The Environment Agency along with a UK Technical Advisory Group have devised measurements for understanding the condition of our water. Ecological and chemical indicators are used by the Environment Agency to measure the condition of 'Waterbodies' in terms of whether the waterbody is doing well for nature (Ecological status) and for drinking and bathing (chemical status). This data is the percentage of Leicestershire rivers (excluding Leicester) that has been assessed by the Environment Agency to be in good ecological condition. (Whilst they have extracted the overall performance for rivers in Leicestershire based on a percentage, for both key areas of measurement (Ecology and Chemical indicators), some rivers perform better or worse and others have localities that have a negative impact on quality.) Polarity: High. Data 5 years in arrears. The EA is continuing to collect Water Framework Directive (WFD) data. The 2022 classification was an interim data set and WFD classifications were only reported where data was available. Where this data was not collected, the previous classifications were rolled forward from 2019. The next full WFD classification will be undertaken in 2025, expected to be available in 2026.	Source: Environment Agency.	Five yearly	Environment & Waste	Nature and the local environment are valued, protected and enhanced	High

Indicator Title	Definition	Source	Frequency	Branch	Sub outcome	Polarity
<b>Leicestershire rivers (excluding Leicester) are in good chemical status (%)</b>	<p>The Environment Agency along with a UK Technical Advisory Group have devised measurements for understanding the condition of our water. Ecological and chemical indicators are used by the Environment Agency to measure the condition of 'Waterbodies' in terms of whether the waterbody is doing well for nature (Ecological status) and for drinking and bathing (chemical status). This data is the percentage of Leicestershire rivers (excluding Leicester) that has been assessed by the Environment Agency to be in good chemical condition. (Whilst they have extracted the overall performance for rivers in Leicestershire based on a percentage, for both key areas of measurement (Ecology and Chemical indicators), some rivers perform better or worse and others have localities that have a negative impact on quality).</p> <p>The 2022 classification was an interim data set and WFD classifications were only reported where data was available. Where this data was not collected, the previous classifications were rolled forward from 2019. The next full WFD classification will be undertaken in 2025, expected to be available in 2026. Polarity: High.</p>	Source: Environment Agency.	Five yearly	Environment & Waste	Nature and the local environment are valued, protected and enhanced	High
<b>Hectares of LCC land in better management for nature</b>	This indicator includes available data on LCC sites that the Council considers suitable to be managed to improve nature. It covers land managed for nature (in hectares) by the authority such as County Parks, County owned farms and on suitable highway verges. Better management means the Authority has made a conscious choice to consider nature in its design and maintenance and implemented best practice where possible.	Source: LCC Environment Team	Annual	Environment & Waste	Nature and the local environment are valued, protected and enhanced	High
<b>Percentage of suitable LCC land in better management for nature</b>	This indicator covers the percentage of suitable LCC land in better management for nature, that the Authority considers suitable. It covers the land managed for nature (in hectares) by the authority such as County Parks, County owned farms and on suitable highway verges. Better management means the Authority has made a conscious choice to consider nature in its design and maintenance and implemented best practice where possible.	Source: LCC Environment Team	Annual	Environment & Waste	Nature and the local environment are valued, protected and enhanced	High



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<b>Tree planting</b>	This data includes trees planted in Leicestershire since July 2021 by Leicestershire County Council and partners. The Council aims to plant 700,000 trees in Leicestershire by 2032, 70,000 each year. It excludes Leicester. Source: Tree planting Tableau dashboard. Data is cumulative (starting July 2021).	LCC Forestry Team.	Quarterly	Environment & Waste - property	Nature and the local environment are valued, protected and enhanced	High
<b>% of household waste sent by local authorities across Leicestershire for reuse, recycling, composting etc. (former NI192)</b>	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (quarterly). Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (quarterly) - 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 in 2007/08. 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. This was previously reported as NI 192. Polarity: High is good.	Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Collection name: WasteDataFlow.	Quarterly.	Environment & Waste	Resources are used in an environmentally sustainable way	High
<b>Annual percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill (former NI 193)</b>	The percentage of municipal waste which is sent to landfill. This is a 12-month rolling period up to and including the latest quarter. Denominator (Y): Total tonnage of municipal waste collected by the authority (or on behalf of the authority). The scope of municipal waste is the same as the European Union Landfill Directive and Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS). Defra's view is that the definition of municipal waste in the Landfill Directive and LATS encompasses all waste in the possession or under the control of a waste disposal authority or a waste collection authority, or agents acting on their behalf. Numerator (X): Municipal waste to landfill includes residual waste sent directly to landfill and that which was collected for other management routes (e.g. recycling, composting, reuse, Mechanical Biological Treatment) but subsequently sent to landfill. Polarity: Low value is good. Unit of measure: Percent.	Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).	Quarterly.	Environment & Waste	Resources are used in an environmentally sustainable way	Low

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<b>Total household waste per household (kg)</b>	Residual household waste per household. This is the number of kilograms of residual household waste collected per household. Residual waste is any collected household waste that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting. This is a 12-month rolling period up to and including the latest quarter. This was previously reported as NI 191. For further information on the definition of this indicator please visit: <a href="http://www.wastedataflow.org/htm/datasets.aspx#NI">http://www.wastedataflow.org/htm/datasets.aspx#NI</a> . Polarity: Low value is good. Unit of measure: Kg per household.	Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.	Quarterly.	Environment & Waste	Resources are used in an environmentally sustainable way	Low
<b>Tonnes of waste produced from LCC sites</b>	Tonnes of all office waste produced from LCC properties (excludes schools). Polarity: Low is good. Reported quarterly (two quarters in arrears).	Source: LCC Environment Team.	Quarterly (reviewing)	Environment & Waste	Resources are used in an environmentally sustainable way	Low
<b>% waste recycled from LCC sites (non-operational)</b>	LCC Waste and Recycling (non-operational waste). The data is derived from the Council's waste, recycling and confidential paper collections by the Council's contractor(s), and all other known recycling and reuse streams, including compost collections. The waste contractor (New Star/Bakers Waste) records all bin weights when collected but bags are given an estimated weight. The data reflects corporate/office waste. Operational waste streams are monitored separately. (12 months rolling totals provided). Polarity: High is good. Reported quarterly (two quarters in arrears). Source: LCC Environment Team.	The data is derived from the Council's waste, recycling and confidential paper collections by the Council's contractor	Quarterly (reviewing)	Environment & Waste	Resources are used in an environmentally sustainable way	High

Indicator Title	Definition	Source	Frequency	Branch	Sub outcome	Polarity
<b>Total fly-tipping incidents per 1,000 population</b>	<p>This is the total number of fly-tipping incidents. Fly-tipping statistics are taken from the WasteDataFlow database. Fly-tipping is the illegal deposit of waste on land, contrary to Section 33(1)(a) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Local authorities and the Environment Agency both have a responsibility in respect of illegally deposited waste. This includes local authorities and the Environment Agency collecting and reporting data on fly-tipping in their area, this dataset however, only includes LA collected data.</p> <p>Due to varying levels of estimation between councils and years, some caution is needed in the interpretation of the trends. Direct comparison between local authorities may also not be appropriate as there can be some differences in approach, where there is a level of discretion in using the guidance on reporting. The situation is complex and can be influenced by population density, housing stock, demographics, commuter routes, the rigour with which local authorities identify incidents or encourage the public to report incidents, training of street crews, and increased used of more sophisticated methods for capturing and reporting incidents. Therefore, in assessing the figures local authorities should not be classified as good or poor performers based purely on numbers of fly-tips. Collection Name: Fly-tipping incidents and actions taken. Unit: Fly-tipping incidents, Polarity: Low.</p>	Source Name: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and population data from ONS.	Annual	Environment & Waste	Resources are used in an environmentally sustainable way	Low
<b>% of staff who say LCC is doing enough to reduce its environmental impact (post-training survey)</b>	<p>Staff % - LCC doing enough to reduce its environmental impacts. This question was added as part of the online Environmental Awareness training for LCC staff. Polarity: High. Reported quarterly (two quarters in arrears).</p>	Source: LCC Environment Team.	Quarterly (reviewing)	Environment & Waste	People act now to tackle climate change	High
<b>LCC Environmental risks managed</b>	<p>Environmental risks refer to the total number of known environmental risks regarding the authority's operations. E.g. Environmental compliance of depots. Polarity: Low.</p>	Source: LCC Environment Team.	Annual	Environment & Waste	Resources are used in an environmentally sustainable way	Low

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<b>NO2 exceedances for Leicestershire</b>	The number of times NO2 has exceeded 40µg (micrograms). NO2 is the chemical formula for Nitrogen Dioxide. This KPI is a sum of all the districts NO2 exceedances annually, as published in the Districts Air Quality Annual Status Report. For the public, the most prominent sources of NO2 are internal combustion engines burning fossil fuels. Outdoors, NO2 can be a result of traffic from motor vehicles. Indoors, exposure arises from cigarette smoke and butane and kerosene heaters and stoves. For the public, chronic exposure to NO2 can cause respiratory effects including airway inflammation in healthy people and increased respiratory symptoms in people with asthma. NO2 creates ozone which causes eye irritation and exacerbates respiratory conditions, leading to increased visits to emergency departments and hospital admissions for respiratory issues, especially asthma. Polarity: Low.	Source: Districts Air Quality Management Plans.	Annually	Environment & waste	Leicestershire has the infrastructure for sustainable growth	Low