Produced on: 20 November 2024

Performance Report

Quarter 2

2024/25 financial year

Environment and Green Investment Committee

Governance & Performance
Cambridgeshire County Council
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Key

Cambridgeshire County Council

Data Item	Explanation
Target / Pro Rata Target	The target that has been set for the indicator, relevant for the reporting period
Current Month / Current Period	The latest performance figure relevant to the reporting period
Previous Month / previous period	The previously reported performance figure
Direction for Improvement	Indicates whether 'good' performance is a higher or a lower figure
Change in Performance	Indicates whether performance is 'improving' or 'declining' by comparing the latest performance figure with that of the previous reporting period
Statistical Neighbours Mean	Provided as a point of comparison, based on the most recently available data from identified statistical neighbours.
England Mean	Provided as a point of comparison, based on the most recent nationally available data
RAG Rating	• **Red** – current performance is off target by more than 10% • **Amber** – current performance is off target by 10% or less • **Green** – current performance is on target by up to 5% over target • **Blue** – current performance exceeds target by more than 5% • **Baseline** – indicates performance is currently being tracked in order to inform the target setting process • **Contextual** – these measures track key activity being undertaken, to present a rounded view of information relevant to the service area, without a performance target. • **In Development** - measure has been agreed, but data collection and target setting are in development
Indicator Description	Provides an overview of how a measure is calculated. Where possible, this is based on a nationally agreed definition to assist benchmarking with statistically comparable authorities
Commentary	Provides a narrative to explain the changes in performance within the reporting period
Actions	Actions undertaken to address under-performance. Populated for 'red' indicators only
Useful Links	Provides links to relevant documentation, such as nationally available data and definitions

Indicator Number: Indicator Name

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Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Change in Performance
#N/A	↑	-	-	Unchanged

RAG Rating

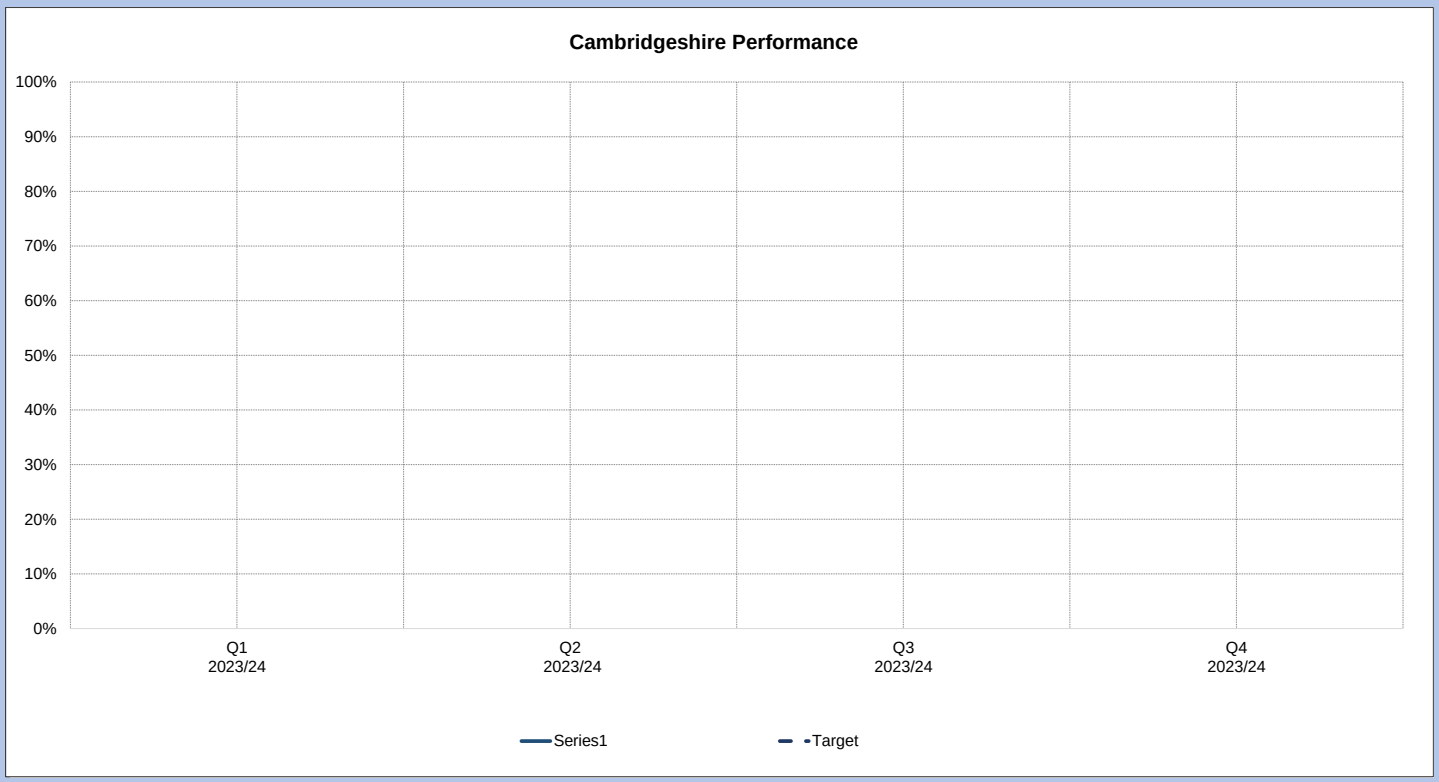
In Development

Indicator Description

Brief, simple description of what the KPI is trying to inform the public about.
What is the rationale for this KPI?
How is the data collected and calculated?
If there is a target, how did it get decided on? If there is not a target, we need to explain why.
If there is benchmarking data, brief explaination of what they're looking at.
All abbreviations must be fully expanded within their first use.

Useful Links

Any public facing data, policy or benchmarking that can give members of the public additional context outside of the KPI sheet.



Commentary

Review of what the service did over the last period. Explaining to the public what the data is showing them.
If percentages in the chart, please give the raw data.
If results are declining, give detailed context as to why this has happened. If results are improving, give any examples of best practices as to why this has occured/anything positive they would like to highlight.

Actions

Actions planned by the service to either maintain good performance or improve poor performance, preferably in a list format.
1
2
3

Indicator 24a: Percentage of premises in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough with access to at least superfast broadband

Return to Index November 2024

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Change in Performance
99.00%	↑	98.83%	98.73%	Improving

Statistical Neighbour Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating
N/A	98.6%	Amber

Indicator Description

This indicator shows the percentage of addresses with Superfast broadband (greater than 24mbps) availability across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
The data has been produced by Think Broadband. This is a nationally recognised source of digital infrastructure statistics.

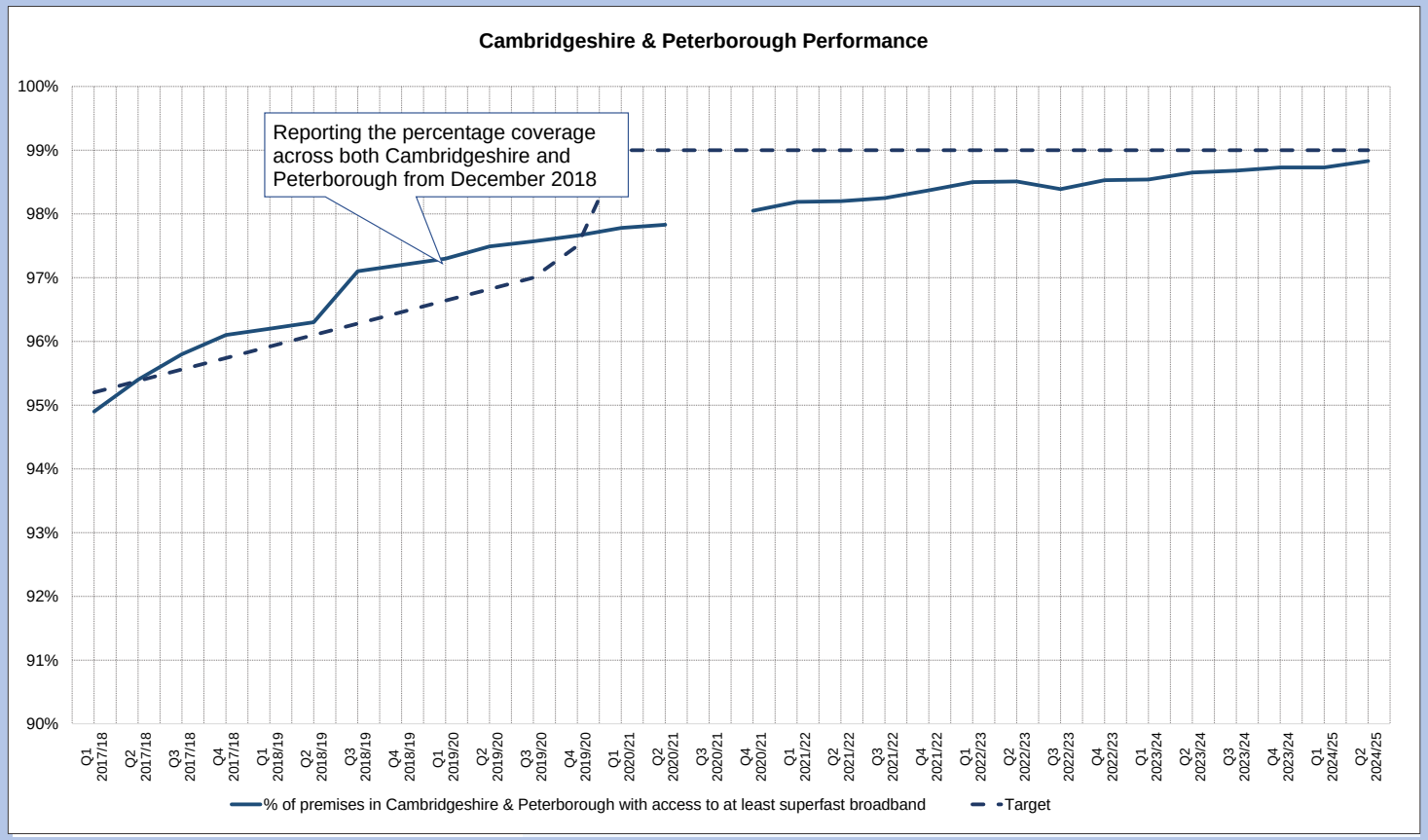
There was an interim target of 97% by end of 2019 and then 99% by 2020.

Source name: Think Broadband Collection name: Local Broadband Information

Polarity: High is good.

There is no statistical neighbour data.

Useful Links



Commentary

It is inevitable that as the focus of government and commercial suppliers is now on full fibre/gigabit broadband rollout, the growth of superfacst broaband availability, whilst still increasing, has slowed down.

Path to Green

Indicator 24b: The percentage of premises in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with access to Gigabit capable broadband

Return to Index November 2024

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Change in Performance
Above 85% by end of 2025	↑	88.82%	86.03%	Improving

Statistical Neighbour Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating
N/A	86.2%	Green

Indicator Description

This indicator shows the percentage of addresses with access to Gigabit capable broadband across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

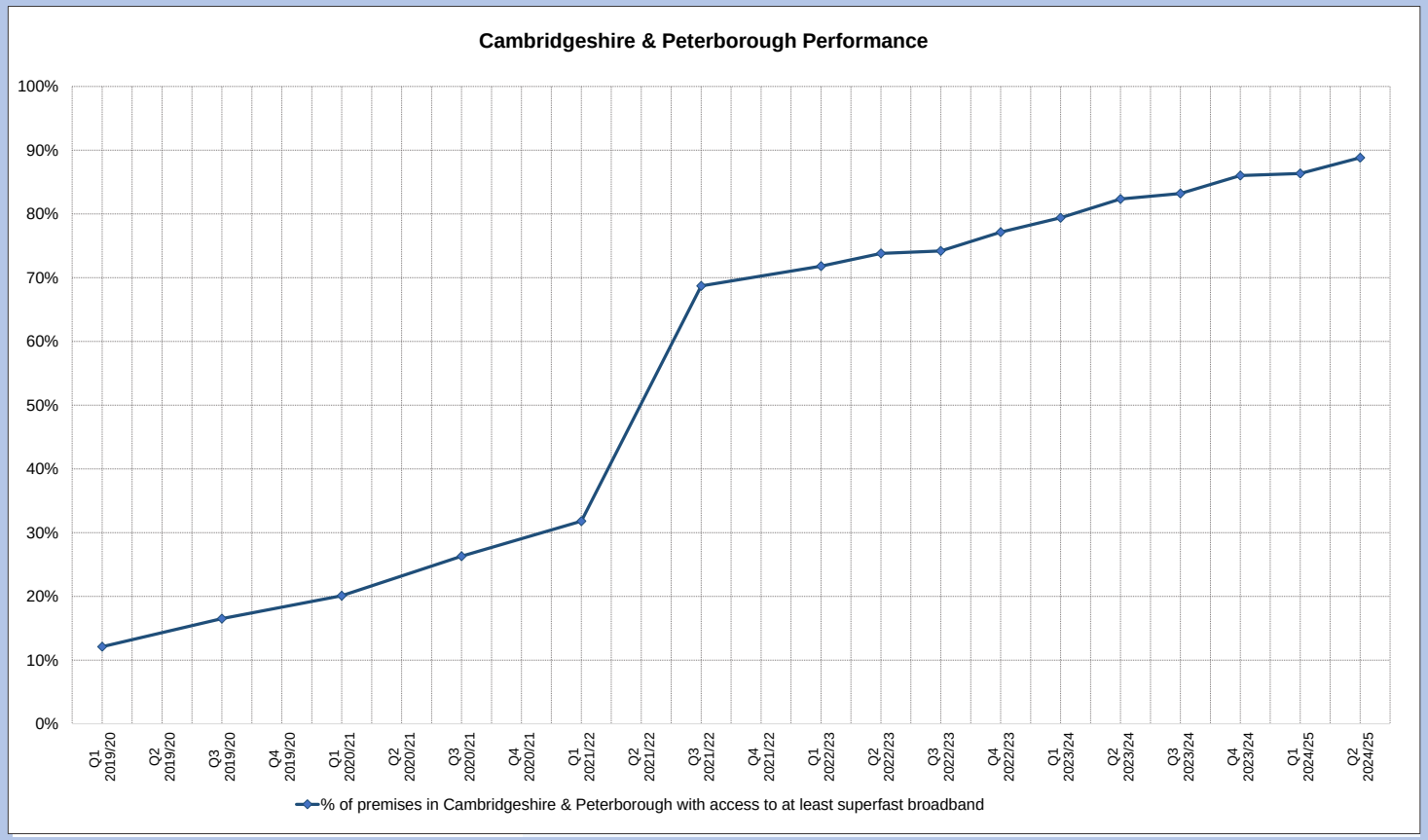
The data has been produced by Think Broadband. This is a nationally recognised source of digital infrastructure statistics.

Source name: Think Broadband Collection name: Local Broadband Information

Polarity: High is good.

There is no statistical neighbour data.

Useful Links



Commentary

Gigabit capable broadband availability continues to rise and is ahead of national averages and target. This is due to the Connecting Cambridgeshire innovative barrier busting approach to encouraging and facilitating Project Gigabit and commercial fibre rollout.

Actions

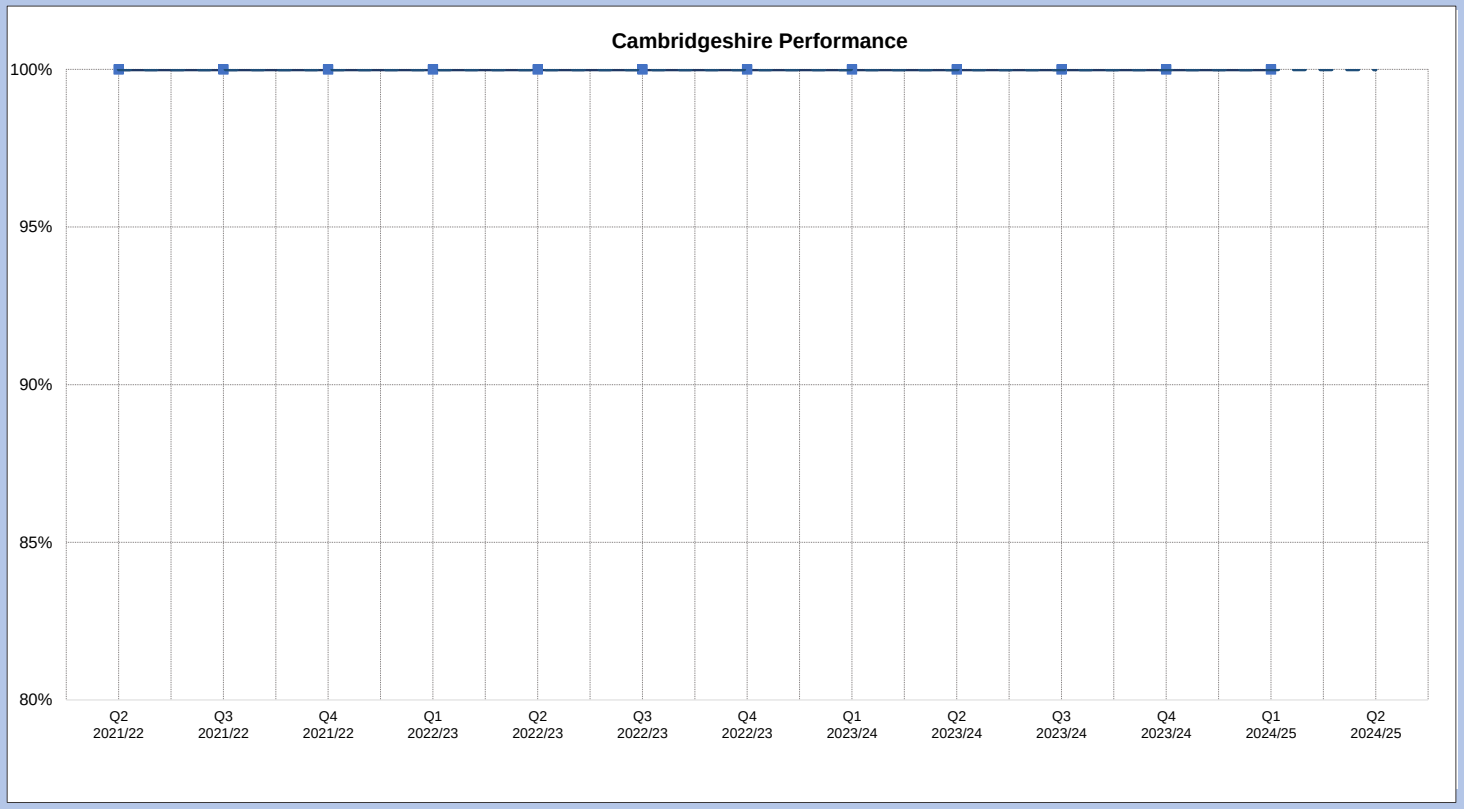
Indicator 31: The percentage of County Matter planning applications determined within 13 weeks or within a longer time period if agreed with the applicant

Return to Index November 2024

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Change in Performance
100.0%	↑	100.0%	100.0%	Unchanged

RAG Rating

Green



Indicator Description

This indicator is an important measure of success when the local authority determines planning applications.

This is shown by the average percentage of decisions on applications made within two years. This is up to and including the most recent financial quarter.

Applications must be made:
a. within the statutory period. Or:
b. within an extended period that has been agreed in writing between the applicant and the local planning authority.

We collect the data monthly and report quarterly.

The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities collect data recorded for major development.

If a Local Planning Authority often fails to make a decision on planning applications within the statutory period, without agreeing an extension of time, then the Secretary of State can label the Local Planning Authority as underperforming. If this happens, applicants have the option of submitting their applications to the Planning Inspectorate to make a decision.

If the Local Planning Authority is labelled as underperforming, then they will be expected to prepare an action plan to address areas of weakness that are leading to under performance.

Useful Links

Government publication service document on improving planning performance

Commentary

If a Local Planning Authority often fails to make a decision on planning applications within the statutory period, without agreeing an extension of time, then the Secretary of State can label the Local Planning Authority as underperforming. If this happens, applicants have the option of submitting their applications to the Planning Inspectorate to make a decision.

If the Local Planning Authority is labelled as underperforming, then they will be expected to prepare an action plan to address areas of weakness that are leading to under performance. Therefore, the percentage of applications that are determined within the agreed timescales is a key performance indicator for the County Planning, Minerals and Waste team. Performance remained at 100% through the whole 2023/24 financial year.

Q2 of 2024/25 continues to see performance remaining at 100%.

The County Planning, Minerals and Waste team manage this process through a number of checks and balances including: a formalised procedure for processing planning applications with regular checks against set timescales (e.g. deadline for consultee responses, securing delegated approval or reviewing the Planning Committee schedule); supervision by the Business Manager and Principal Planning Officers; requests for extensions of time (where appropriate) made to agent and full records kept; and, an electronic tracker which highlights upcoming dates for determination using the RAG classification.

Path to Green

Indicator 48: Municipal waste landfilled (12 month rolling average)

Return to Index November 2024

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Year	Change in Performance
Contextual	↓	39.5%	44.3%	Improving

RAG Rating

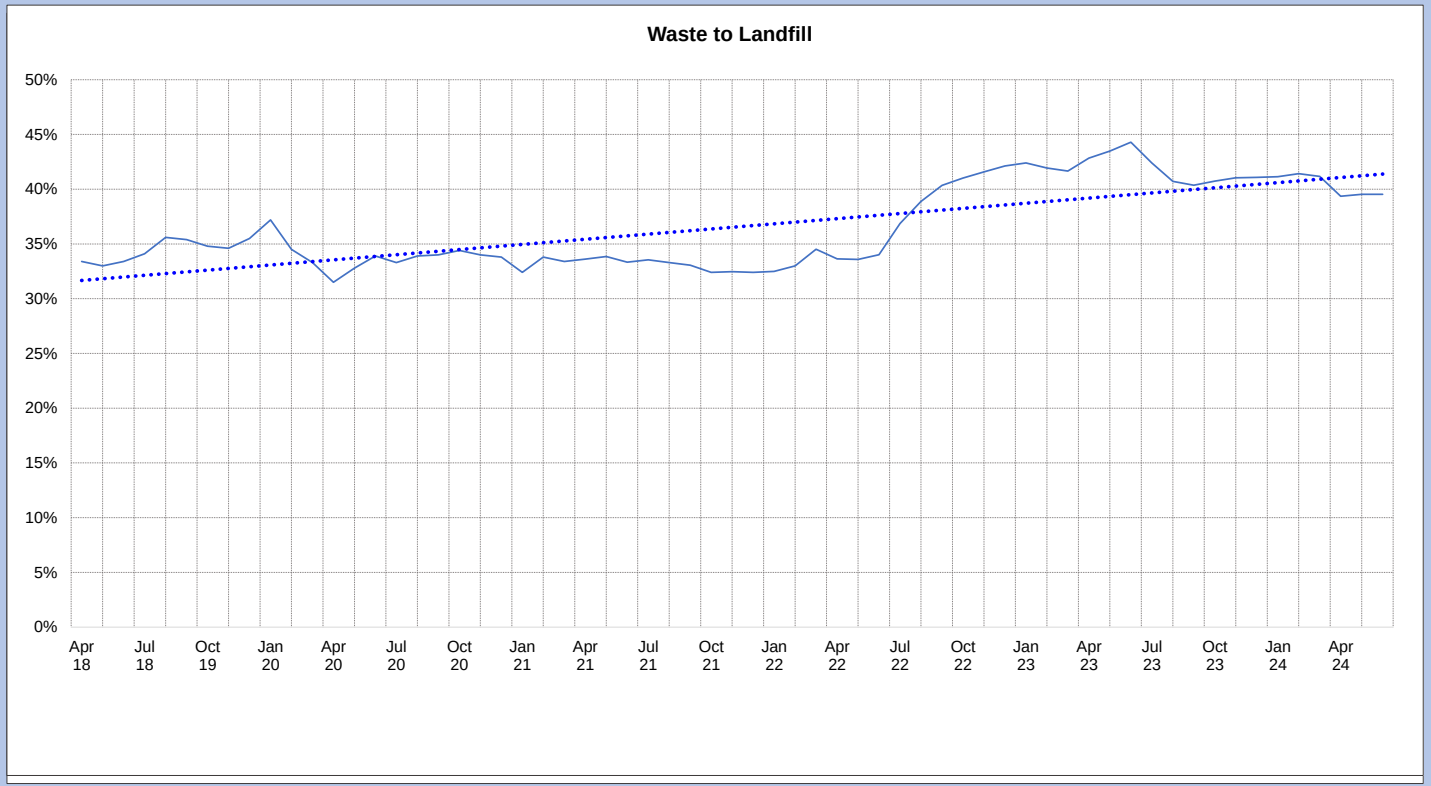
Contextual

Indicator Description

This indicator shows the proportion of waste sent to landfill, either directly or as an ouput from the Mechanical Biological Treatment facility (MBT). This is based on a 12 month rolling average. This has significant financial impact on the council.

Polarity: Low is good

Useful Links



Commentary

During the 12 months ending June 2024, 39.5% of waste was landfilled. From July 2022 onwards, residual waste is no longer being processed by the MBT (and instead being mostly sent directly to landfill), whilst the facility is being redeveloped.

Data from Q1 has been updated, but data from Q2 will not be available until the Q3 committee reporting cycle. This is because, whilst the service has all the data that relates to residual and green waste, the full set of recycling data (relating to district kerbside collections and bring banks) tends not to be available until around 6-8 weeks into the quarter. In the case of this quarter, our partners in the district councils have changed their recycling contracts, which has led to a further delay in the provision of the data.

Actions

Indicator 150a: Cambridgeshire recycling, reuse, composting and recovery rate (12 month rolling total)

Return to Index November 2024

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Year	Change in Performance
Contextual	↑	55.75%	52.47%	Improving

RAG rating

Contextual

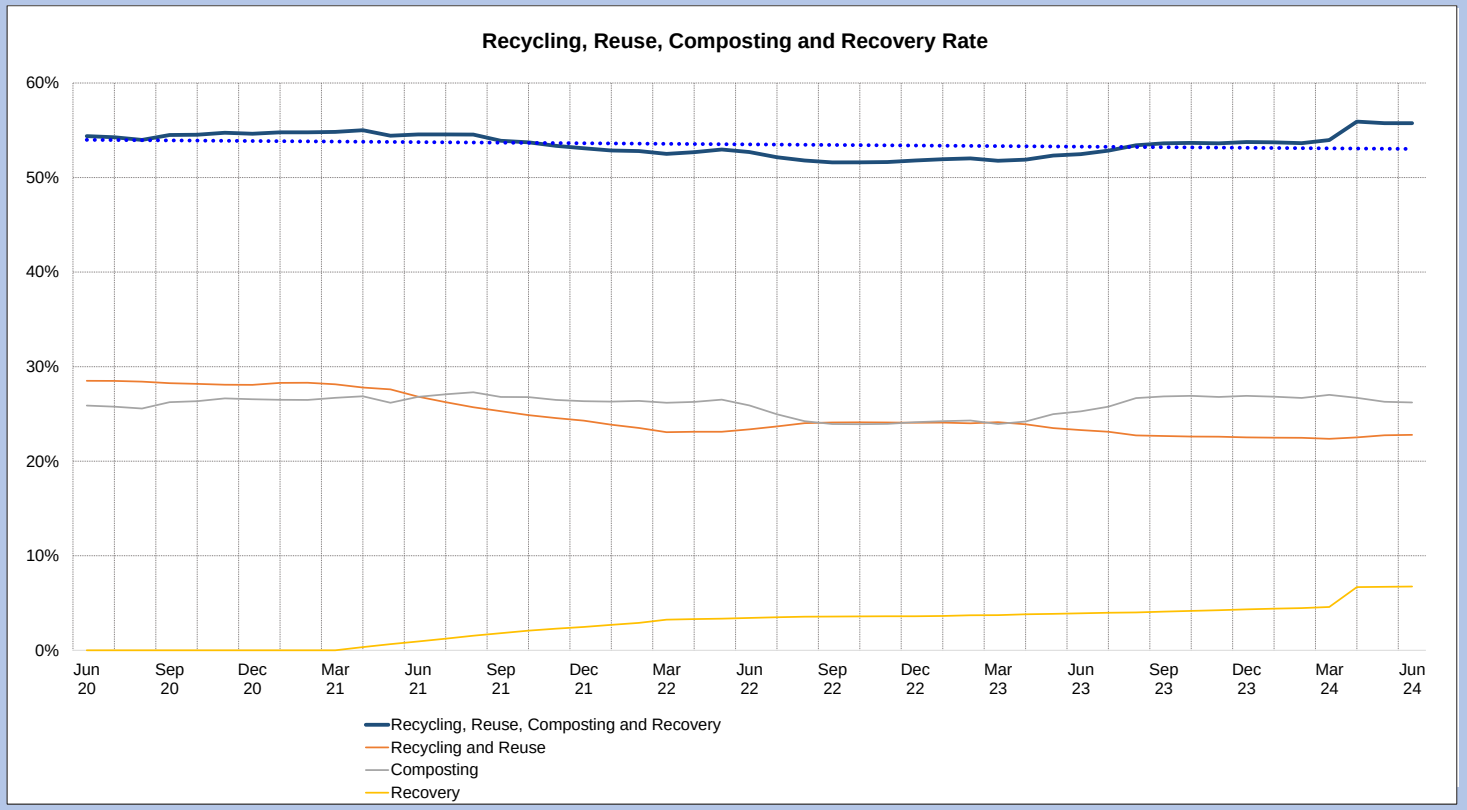
Indicator Description

This indicator shows the combined proportion of household waste that is recycled, reused, composted or sent for energy recovery. This includes all district and city partner's recycling performance as well as the performance of the County Council's Household Recycling Centres. This has significant financial impact on the council.

Polarity: High is good

Useful Links

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs Waste Statistics



Commentary

During the 12 months ending in March 2024, 53.8% of waste was recycled, reused, composted or sent for energy recovery. Performance has improved significantly over the last year, due to recovery in composting from the drought in 2022. However, recyclates are still no longer being recovered at the front end of the MBT (which is unavailable during BATc upgrade works), resulting in a drop from historic performance. The recovery rate has increased over the last year as soft furnishings that were previously sent to landfill, must now be sent to energy recovery, following guidance issued around Waste Upholstered Domestic Seating (WUDS) containing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). In addition, some waste that was previously diverted to landfill following the unavailability of the MBT, is now diverted to energy recovery.

Data from Q1 has been updated, but data from Q2 will not be available until the Q3 committee reporting cycle. This is because, whilst the service has all the data that relates to residual and green waste, the full set of recycling data (relating to district kerbside collections and bring banks) tends not to be available until around 6-8 weeks into the quarter. In the case of this quarter, our partners in the district councils have changed their recycling contracts, which has led to a further delay in the provision of the data

Actions

Indicator 150b: Cambridgeshire recycling, reuse, composting and recovery rate (12 month rolling total)

Return to Index November 2024

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Month	Change in Performance
Contextual	↑	54.11%	53.88%	Improving

RAG rating

Contextual

Indicator Description

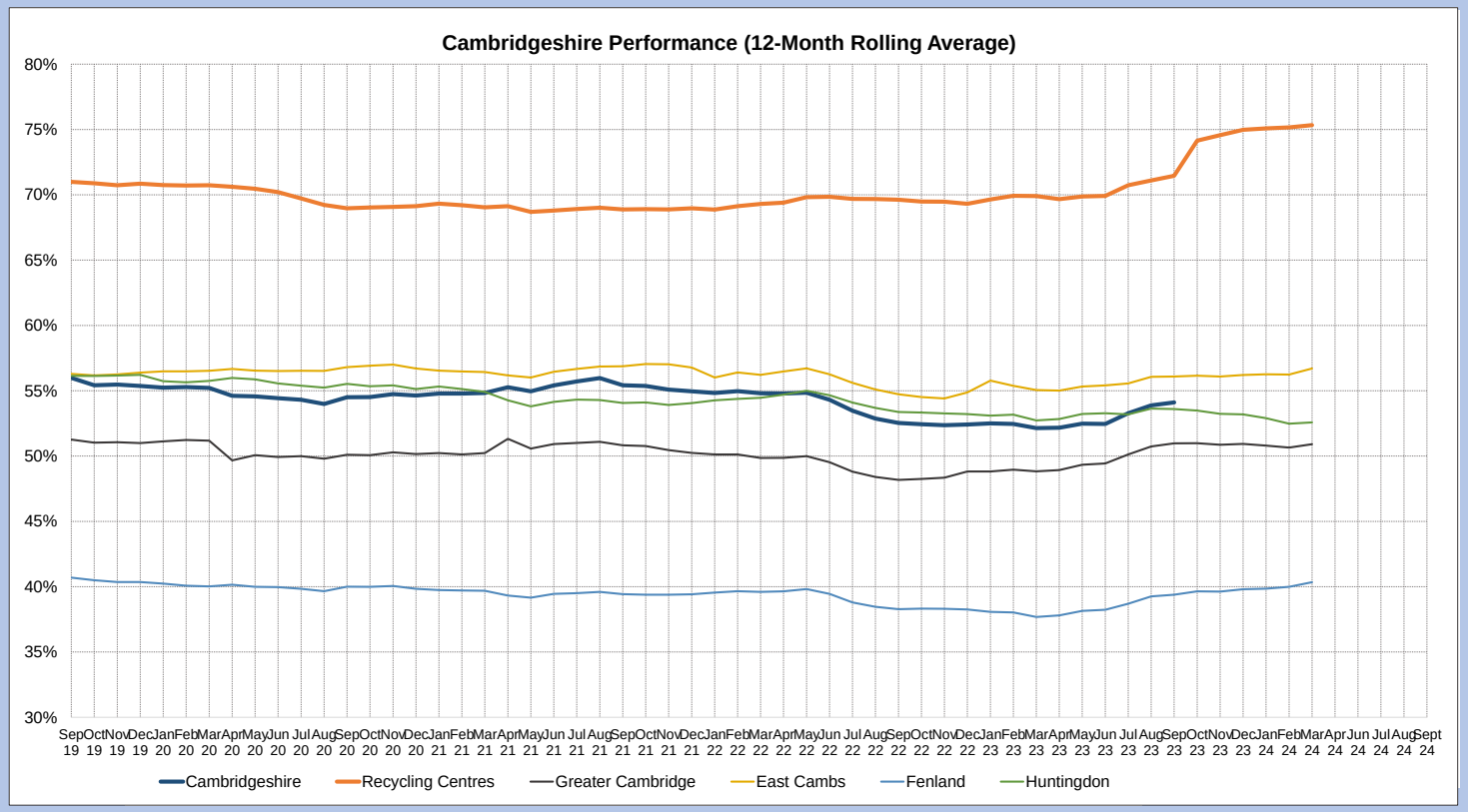
This indicator shows the combined proportion of household waste that is recycled, reused, composted or sent for energy recovery. This includes all district and city partner's recycling performance as well as the performance of the County Council's Household Recycling Centres. This has significant financial impact on the council.

The 'Cambridgeshire' line on this graph is the 12-month rolling average for Cambridgeshire, also shown in Indicator 150a.

Polarity: High is good

Useful Links

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs Waste Statistics



Commentary

Fenlands recycling rate is notably lower than the other districts, as they offer a paid garden waste collection, as opposed to the free garden and food waste collection offered by other districts. This results in them collecting proportionally less garden waste for composting. HDC introduced a similar chargeable garden waste collection in April 2024. The recovery rate for HRCs has increased over the last year as soft furnishings that were previously sent to landfill, must now be sent to energy recovery, following guidance issued around Waste Upholstered Domestic Seating (WUDS) containing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Data from Q1 has been updated, but data from Q2 will not be available until the Q3 committee reporting cycle. This is because, whilst the service has all the data that relates to residual and green waste, the full set of recycling data (relating to district kerbside collections and bring banks) tends not to be available until around 6-8 weeks into the quarter. In the case of this quarter, our partners in the district councils have changed their recycling contracts, which has led to a further delay in the provision of the data.

Actions

Indicator 223: Waste per Head (12 month rolling average)

Return to Index November 2024

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Year	Change in Performance
Contextual	↓	423.0	405.0	Declining

RAG Rating

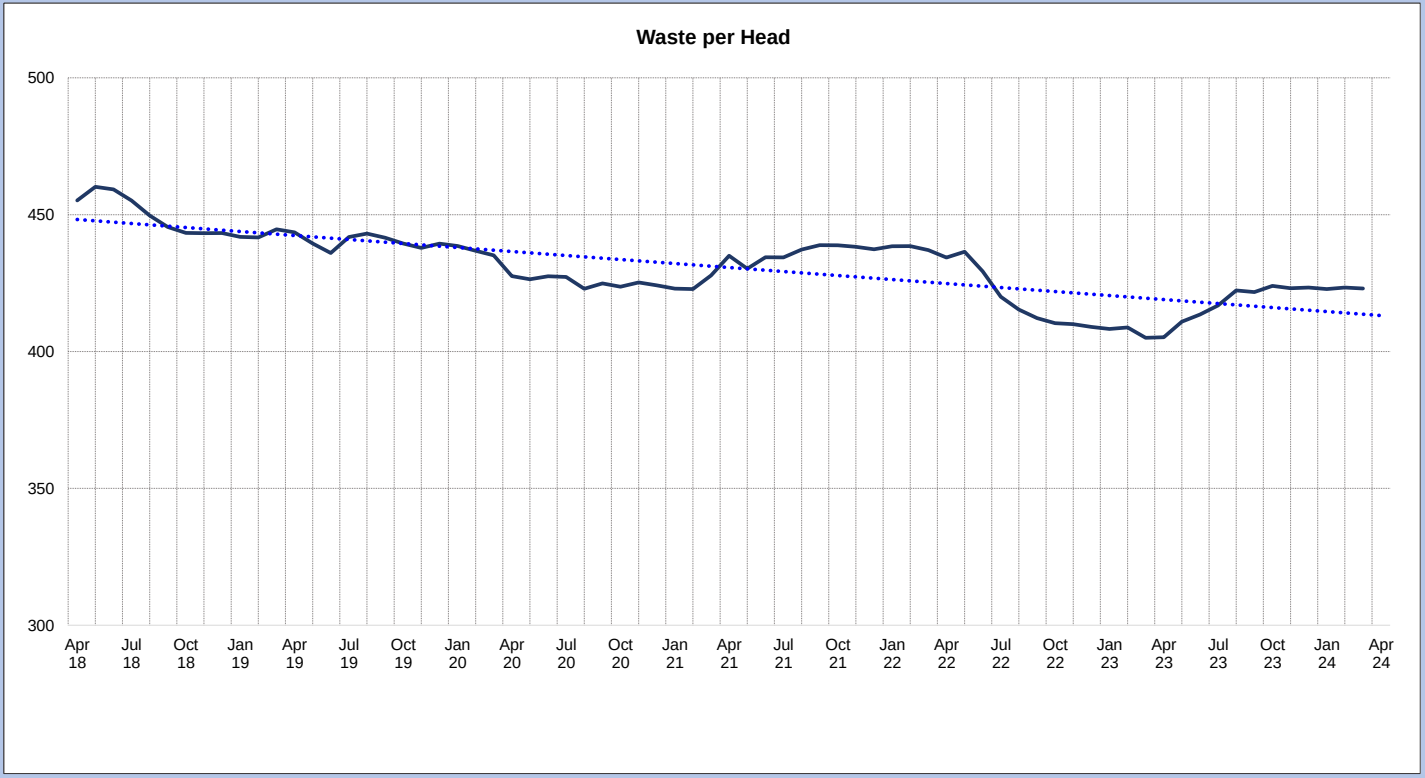
Contextual

Indicator Description

This indicator shows the amount of household waste generated per person within Cambridgeshire. This is based on a 12 month rolling average. This has significant financial impact on the council.

Polarity: Low is good

Useful Links



Commentary

During the 12 months ending July 2024, we collected 419.5kg/head of household waste across Cambridgeshire. The recent increase in this figure is largely due to increased green waste tonnages, in comparison to the drought in Summer 2022, but the general downwards trend is expected to continue.

Data from Q1 has been updated, but data from Q2 will not be available until the Q3 committee reporting cycle. This is because, whilst the service has all the data that relates to residual and green waste, the full set of recycling data (relating to district kerbside collections and bring banks) tends not to be available until around 6-8 weeks into the quarter. In the case of this quarter, our partners in the district councils have changed their recycling contracts, which has led to a further delay in the provision of the data.

Actions

Indicator 224: Energy usage at CCC sites (kWh per month)

Return to Index November 2024

Target	Direction for Improvement	Most recent 12 months	Rolling 12 months, previous month	Change in Performance
Contextual	↓	1,990,630	1,950,542	Declining

RAG Rating

Contextual

Indicator Description

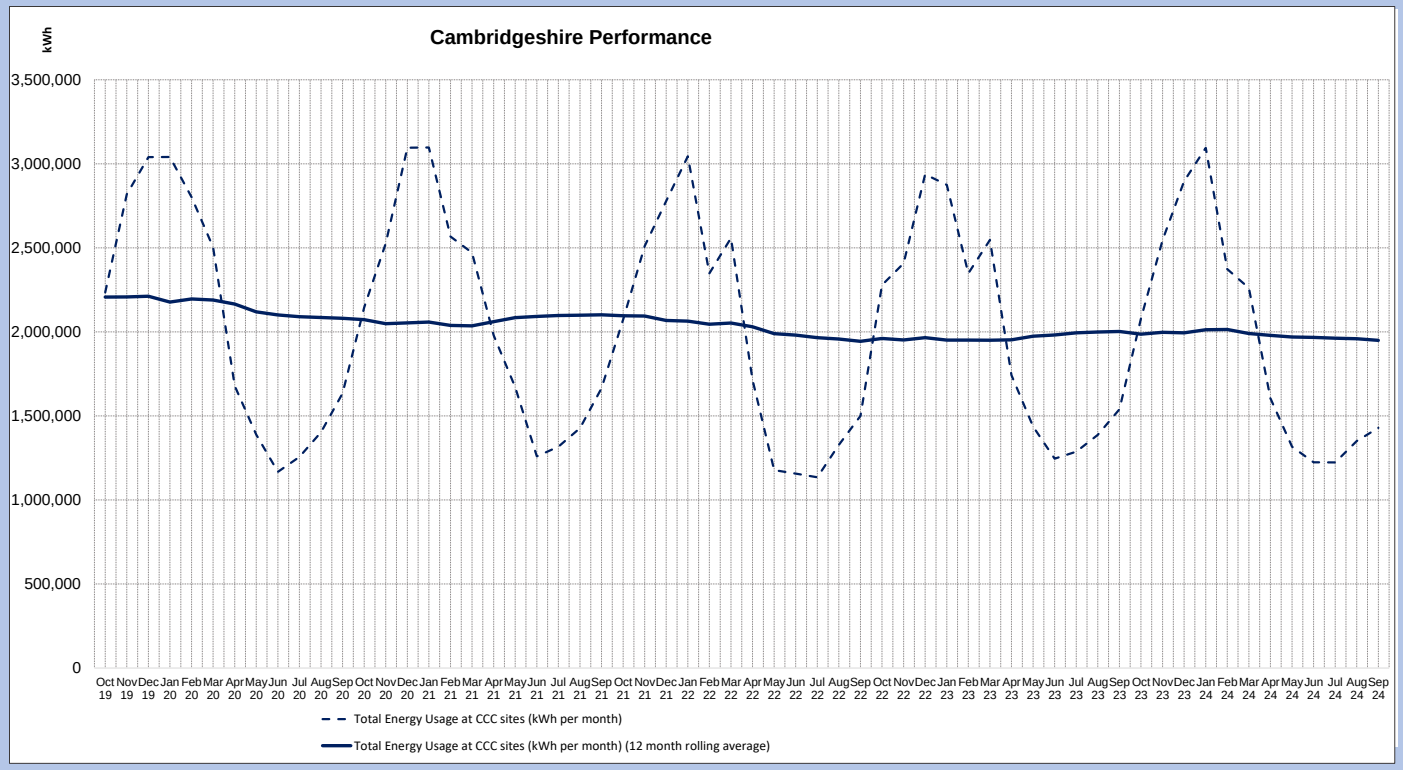
Energy is the biggest source of the Council's direct (scope 1 &2) emissions.
No target has been set for this indicator.

Energy use includes electricity, gas and oil.

Polarity: Low is good

This data is updated monthly, and energy data is received around 2 months after the month being reported.

Useful Links



Commentary

Energy usage is expected to be higher in winter, when there is more demand for heating and lighting.

Over half of the Council's electricity usage in the last 12 months was for streetlighting.

Some of the total energy use is due to the Swaffham Prior Community Heat Network energy centre coming online and ramping up in 2022-23. Usage at this site peaked in December 2023, and has been decreasing ever since.

Annual energy use (total across electricity, gas and oil) in the FY 2023-24 was up 2.1% from the previous year. Annual electricity use in the FY 2023-24 has increased by 6.8% compared to the previous financial year, this is because of an increase in electricity use in our buildings, a large portion of which is attributed to Swaffham Prior Community Heat Network.

The increase in electricity use is somewhat mitigated by our reduced gas usage, which in the FY 2023-24 is showing a reduction of 18.8% from previous year, primarily as a result of the low carbon heating programme. We have further reduced this in FY24-25 by 15.32% to date (September 2024).

Actions

Indicator 225: Council's carbon footprint, Scopes 1 and 2 (tonnes CO2e per year)

Return to Index November 2024

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Year	Previous Year	Change in Performance
Net zero by 2030	↓	940.5	1,054.6	Improving

RAG Rating

Contextual

Indicator Description

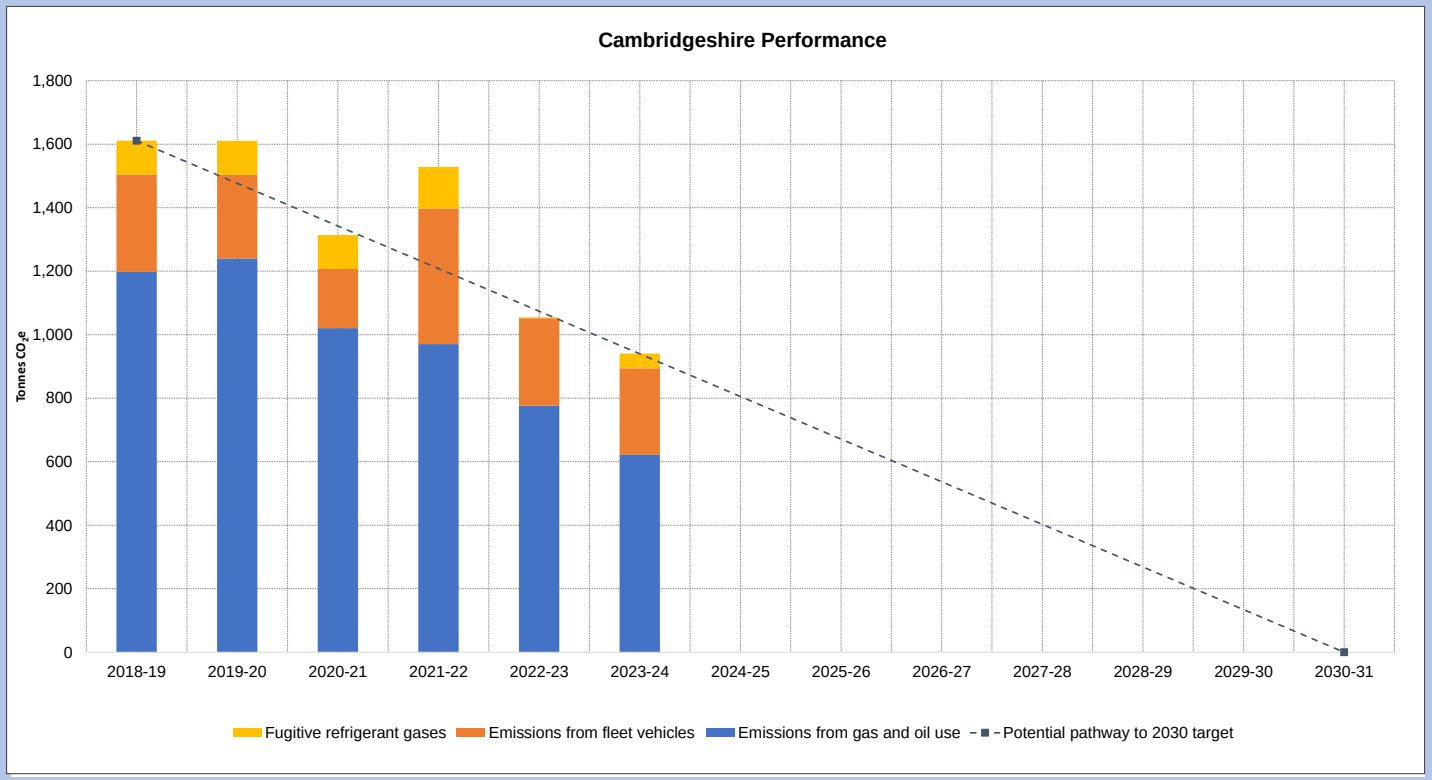
This indicator shows annual progress towards the Council's target set out in the Climate Change and Environment Strategy, of reducing scope 1&2 emissions to net zero by 2030.

Scope 1 means direct emissions from the Council's own assets.
Scope 2 means emissions from purchased electricity.

Polarity: Low is good

Useful Links

https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/climate-change-energy-and-environment/carbon-footprinting-how-big-is-the-problem
(See Downloads section at the end of that webpage)
https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/CCC-Carbon-Footprint-Report-2023-24.pdf



Commentary

Carbon footprint is measured retrospectively in FY increments. FY 2018-2019 is the baseline year which is used to compare all subsequent FYs since. 2018-19 has been selected as that is the first year that the service started carbon footprinting.

Gas and oil emissions have reduced every year since 2019-20 and reduced further in 2023-24, due to the low carbon heating programme.
Emissions from highways fleet have also reduced in 2022-23 due to the change to HVO biofuel for some large vehicles.

Scope 2 emissions from electricity are zero because the council purchases a zero carbon tariff through its supply contract.

The carbon footprint report for 23-24 was approved by E&GI Committee in October 2024.

Actions

Continue with the low carbon heating programme for Council buildings.
Further action will be needed in future to address the remaining emissions from fleet vehicles - either by electrification, biofuels or reduced miles travelled (or a combination of these).
See the Council's Climate Change and Environment Strategy Action Plan for further information on other planned actions.

Indicator 226: Council's carbon footprint, Scope 3 (tonnes CO2e per year)

Return to Index November 2024

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Year	Previous Year	Change in Performance
50.4% reduction from 2018 levels by 2030	↓	111,307	101,152	Declining

RAG Rating

Contextual

Indicator Description

This indicator shows annual progress towards the Council's target set out in the Climate Change and Environment Strategy, of reducing scope 3 emissions by 50% by 2030 (compared to 2018 levels).

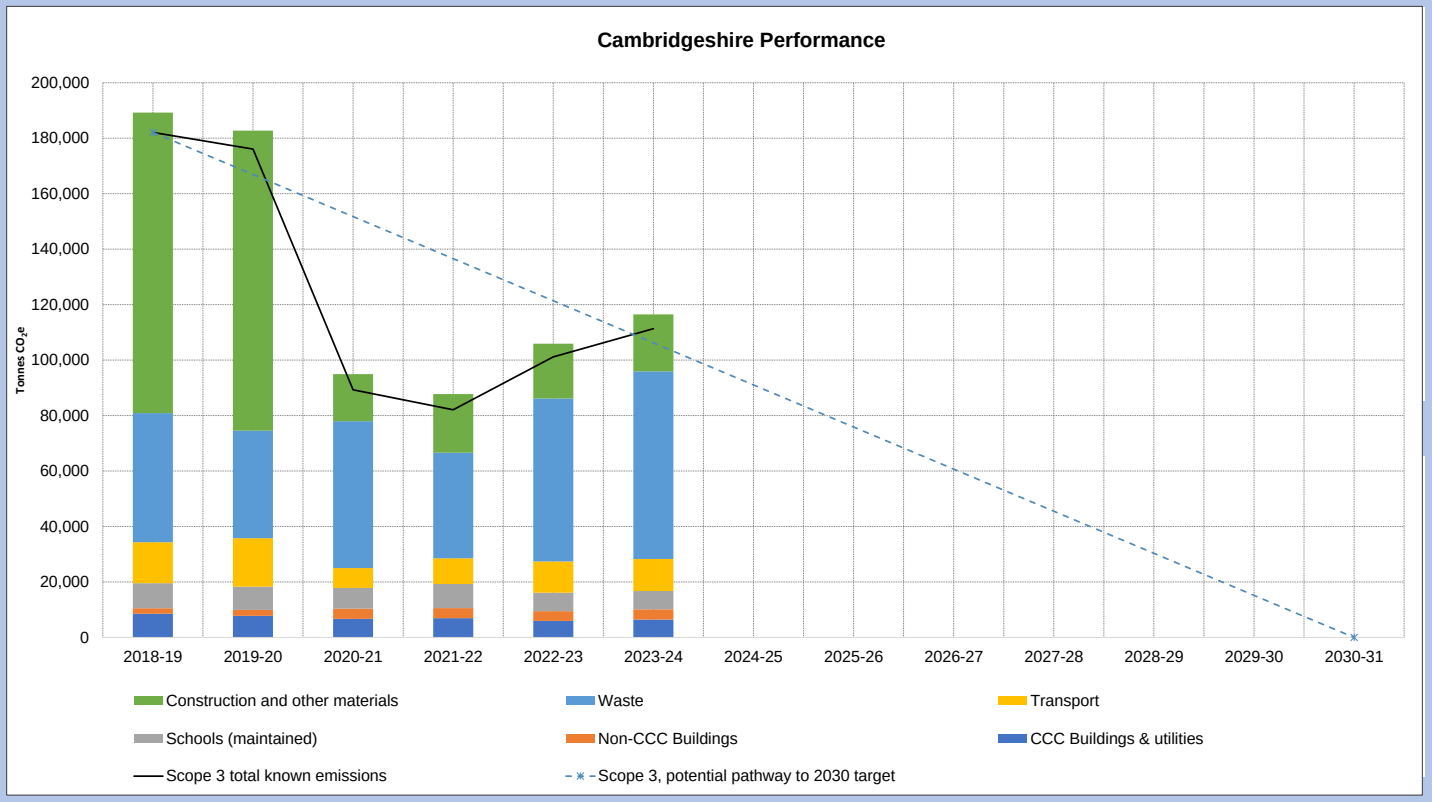
Scope 1 means direct emissions from the Council's own assets.
Scope 2 means emissions from purchased electricity.
Scope 3 means indirect emissions from assets outside the Council's control - for example, employee-owned vehicles, purchased goods and services, outsourced activities.

Polarity: Low is good

Useful Links

https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/climate-change-energy-and-environment/carbon-footprinting-how-big-is-the-problem

(See Downloads section at the end of that webpage)
https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/CCC-Carbon-Footprint-Report-2023-24.pdf



Commentary

The data shown in the chart is all known emissions. The bar chart includes scopes 1, 2 and 3. Scope 3 accounts for 99% of all known emissions.
There are likely to be further unknown emissions in the Council's supply chain that we do not have any data for.

Construction emissions remain low in 2023-24, compared to our baseline year.
Total emissions have increased in 2023-24 since the previous year but remain significantly below the baseline of 2018-19.
The largest increase is from waste, due to more waste going to landfill that year.

Emissions from agriculture and land use are currently not included in this data, but are reported elsewhere. See the 23-24 annual carbon footprint report for more details.

The carbon footprint report for 23-24 was approved by E&GI Committee in October 2024.

Actions

Note that scope 3 emissions may rise again in future years as the construction sector recovers pace and if further growth occurs in the region leading to more requirement for new schools and other infrastructure.
See the Council's Climate Change and Environment Strategy Action Plan for further information on other planned actions.

Indicator 227: Cambridgeshire county-wide carbon footprint (tonnes CO2e per year)

Return to Index November 2024

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Year	Previous Year	Change in Performance
Zero by 2045	↓	6,449	6,642	Improving

RAG Rating

Contextual

Indicator Description

This data is published annually by DESNZ with a two-year lag. E.g. data for 2020 was published in June 2022.
Now includes CO2, CH4 and N2O, which equates to approx. 97% of all greenhouse gas emissions.

This data includes greenhouse gas emissions from all sources in the geographical area of Cambridgeshire, irrespective of to what extent they are in the control or influence of the Council.

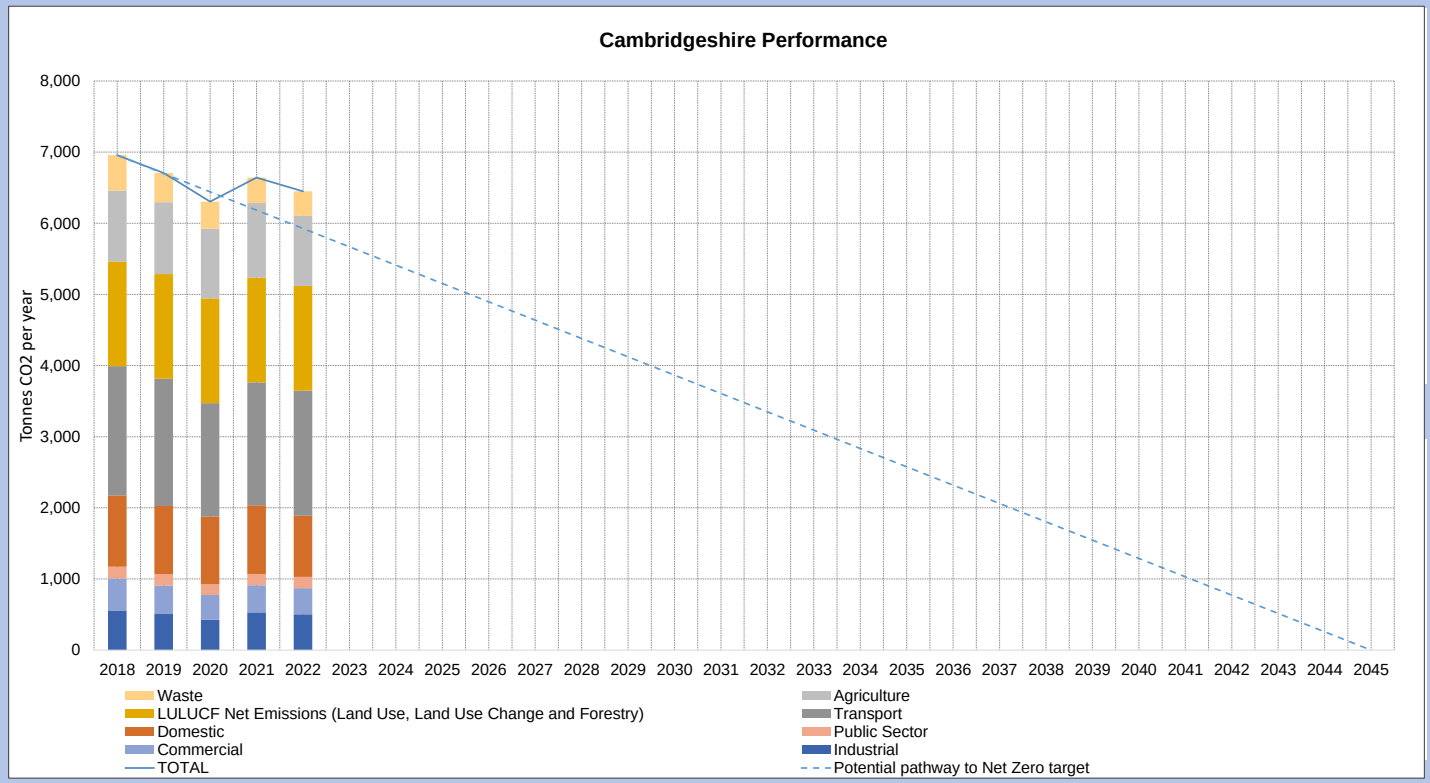
Polarity: Low is good

Useful Links

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics

https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/part-3-action-plan.pdf



Commentary

2022 data was published in June 2024. Data for all previous years has also been recalculated. 2023 data is expected to be available in summer 2025.

GHG emissions in the county have fallen 2.9% in 2022 compared to 2021.

This follows a dip in emissions in 2020 due to Covid-19 restrictions. Increases in 2021 are mostly due to easing of Covid-19 restrictions and colder temperatures.
This is the same in Cambridgeshire as the rest of the UK.

Transport is the highest emitting sector in the county (27%); most of that is from A roads. The highest transport emissions are in Huntingdonshire then South Cambridgeshire.
Land use, land use change (LULUCF) in second place (23%), mostly from cropland, particularly in Fenland and East Cambridgeshire, likely due to large areas of peatland.
Agriculture third (15%), mostly from soils.
Domestic fourth (13%), mostly from gas use for heating.

Actions

No additional actions required. See the Council's Climate Change and Environment Strategy Action Plan for information on planned actions.