Cheshire East Council

Working for a brighter future together

Economy and Growth Committee

Date of Meeting:	14 March 2023
Report Title:	Carbon Neutral Update
Report of:	Jayne Traverse, Executive Director for Place
Report Reference No:	EG/24/22-23
Ward(s) Affected:	All

1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The Council has committed to being a carbon neutral council by 2025 and a carbon neutral borough by 2045. This report provides an update to committee of the progress the Council has made.

2. Executive Summary

2.1. In May 2019 Cheshire East Council committed to being a carbon neutral council by 2025 and to influence carbon reduction across the borough. In May 2020 we adopted our Carbon Action Plan which set out how we will achieve this. Following this the council adopted the UK100 pledge committing to the borough of Cheshire East being carbon neutral by 2045. This paper provides an update to Committee of the progress the council has made.

2.2. Carbon Neutral Council by 2025

2.3. The Council is on track to deliver carbon neutrality by 2025, however, there remain risks of time to deliver our second solar insetting scheme together with ongoing risk due to external factors of increase gas usage from covid ventilation measures and lack of availability of affordable electric vehicles.

2.4. Our action plan set a carbon reduction target of 46% and an insetting target of 60% by 2025 from 2019 baseline levels. To date the Council has achieved carbon reduction of 11% and delivered 30% of its insetting target. However, there

are a series of projects in development that are forecasting total carbon reduction of 37% and total insetting to net the residual carbon.

2.5. Wider Borough Progress

2.6. Following a full Council Notice of Motion in January 2022 the Environment and Communities Committee adopted the UK100 target for the borough to be carbon neutral by 2045.

2.7. In response to this the council has undertaken detailed study of the borough's current carbon footprint and sourced case studies of best practice to influence carbon reduction by comparable authorities to influence the reduction of carbon across different sector areas. (Appendix 1)

2.8. The report details the scale of the challenge to reduce carbon across the borough which would not be deliverable by any one organisation such as the Council. A high degree of partnership approach utilising existing and new regional and local sector groups will be required. The report concludes even with a high ambition pathway only 75% of reduction would be possible by 2045 without further insetting measures.

2.9. The paper seeks to authorise the production of prioritised proposals for the 2045 target based on best practice within the report. Proposals to influence carbon reduction by 2045 are not currently costed as part of the MTFS and once developed would be brought forward as part of a costed action plan for further approval.

3. Recommendations

3.1. That the Committee:

3.2. Note the progress made towards the Council's target to be carbon neutral for its own emissions by 2025 and the contents of the borough wide baseline report 2045 (Appendix 1).

3.3. That the Committee delegates the authority to the Executive Director for Place to take all necessary actions including without limitation contract award and the execution of all necessary agreements and ancillary documentation to implement solar projects on the land referenced in Appendix 2.

3.4. That the Committee delegates the authority to the Head of Environmental Services in conjunction with relevant council teams to investigate emerging opportunities for domestic retrofit options for the residents of Cheshire East and proceed to procurement of a suitable solution.

4. Reasons for Recommendations

4.1. At the meeting of the 17th March 2022 this committee previously considered a comprehensive Land Use Assessment which gave recommendations of areas of council owned land that were able to be used for energy insetting or biodiversity net gain projects. The land listed in Appendix 2 is consistent with that assessment.

4.2. Domestic retrofit is recognised as an area of need to achieve borough wide net zero targets. Among the challenges in this field are access to reputable suppliers and the costs involved. By procuring an option the council will provide a signpost to a provider which will give assurance to residents, additionally collective purchasing should provide pricing advantages.

4.3. Cheshire East Housing has provided and administered grant regimes to support low income households with energy efficiency retrofit measures. However these grants are not accessible for those households who do not fulfil the criteria so an alternative solution needs to be provided.

5. Other Options Considered

5.1. There is an option not to provide additional solar generation. This would make it almost impossible for the council to achieve carbon neutrality for its own operations by 2025.

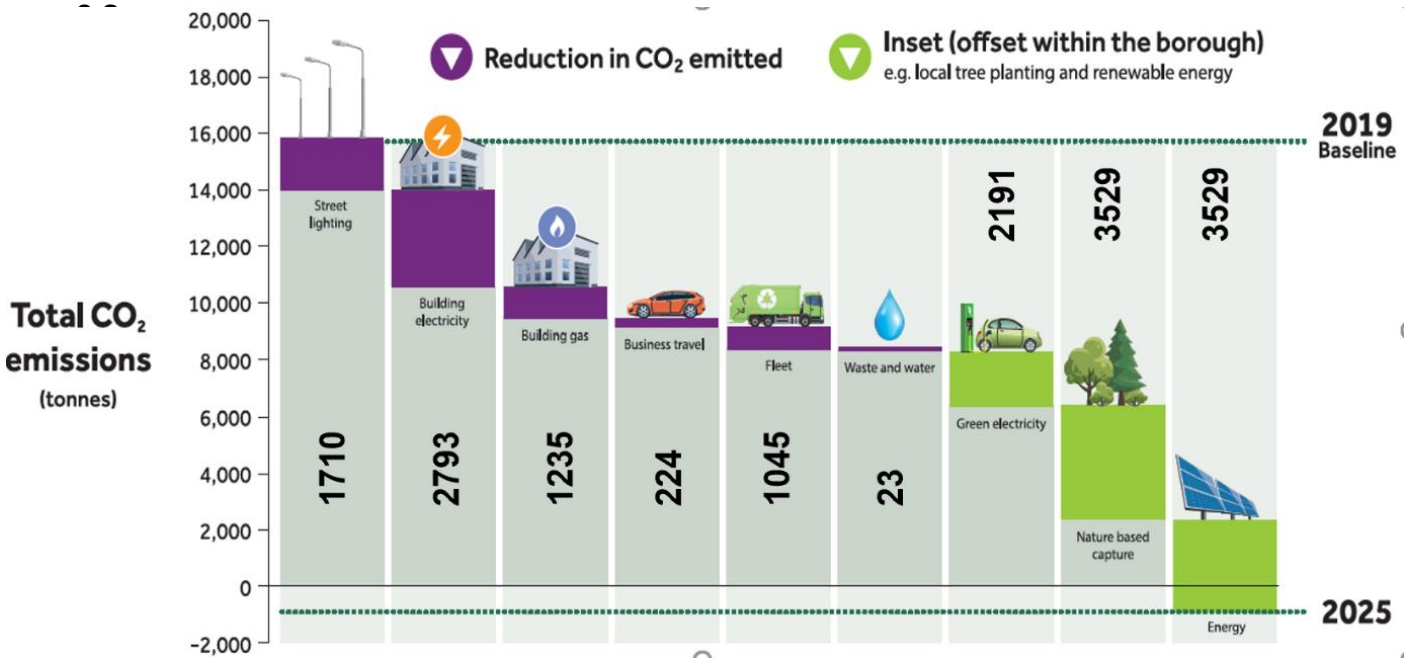
5.2. There is an option to purchase land for solar generation instead of using council owned land. This option would involve a significant time delay and additional costs, potentially rendering the project unviable.

5.3. There is an option not to provide a domestic retrofit option for residents of Cheshire East. This is likely to impact negatively the speed of homeowners retrofitting their homes.

Option	Impact	Risk
Do nothing	**Solar –** unable to build solar scheme **Retrofit Solution** – unable to procure a solution	Risk to achieving carbon neutrality target. Risk that the market may not provide a solution for residents
Purchase land for solar	Impact to timescales for solar project and costs	Risk to project timescales and viability

6. Background

6.1. The carbon neutral action plan set carbon budgets against different areas of the Council's operations, illustrated below. These were intended to outline the scale of the reduction required against each area and would be reviewed annually and as and when new opportunities or technologies emerge. Where targets were not being met it is intended that other areas may be able to compensate through additional action.



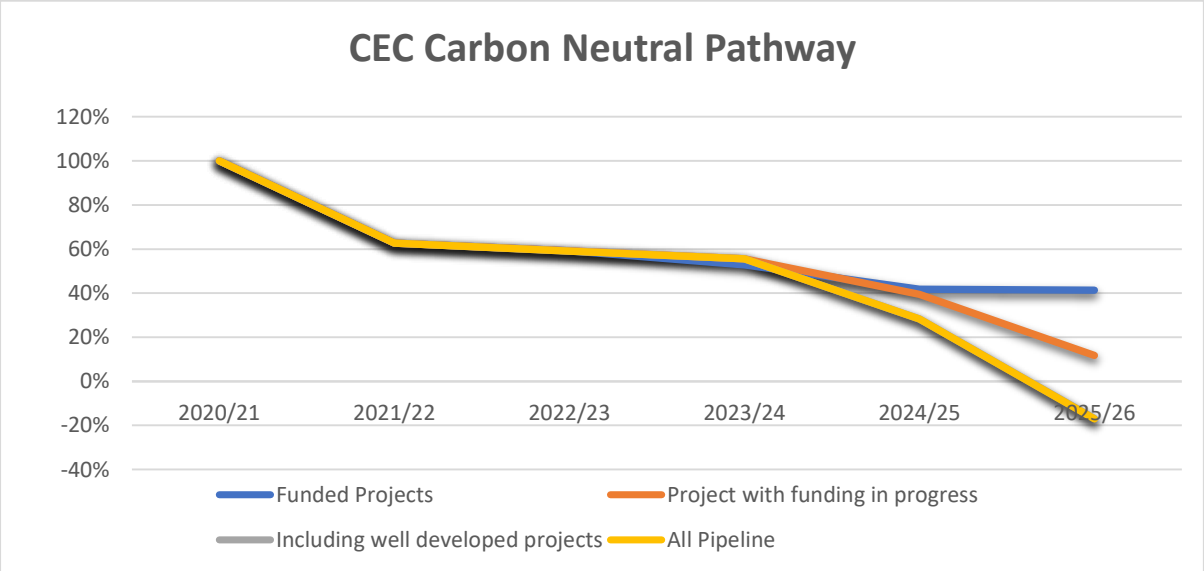
6.3. Carbon Neutral Progress Update

6.3.1. An assessment of progress against each area is summarised below. We have separated the forecasted impact of projects and polices which have been put in place and funded to date, and those projects which are at a high level of development and could be delivered by 2025, in some cases subject to funding through future business cases. There are also a number of projects which are at concept stage, and so there is a higher level of risk that these will not deliver the required carbon savings.

6.3.2. There is sufficient scope of projects to give confidence that Cheshire East Council will achieve its ambition to be carbon neutral by 2025. However, as mentioned previously, some of these projects remain in the development phase and are therefore subject to costs inflation and potential delays.

	Tonnes of CO_2	%
2019 Baseline CO_2	**15,447**	**100%**
2025 Reduction Target	**7,030**	**46%**
Current carbon reduction Achieved	1,640	11%
Estimated Carbon reduction	2,304	15%
Estimated carbon reduction (including developed)	4,080	26%
Estimated carbon reduction (including concepts)	4,181	27%
2025 Insetting Target	**9,268**	**60%**
Current Carbon Reduction Achieved	4,673*	30%*
Estimated Insetting	2,325	15%
Estimated Insetting (including developed)	9,533	62%
Estimated Insetting (including concepts)	9,533	62%

* This figure includes the purchase of green electricity, the impact of which will reduce as the grid continues to decarbonise.



6.3.3. In the following sections we have taken the elements of the waterfall diagram shown above and broken them down to show where progress has been made and where there are gaps on which we need to focus.

6.3.4. It should be noted the authority uses green electricity backed by the Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) scheme. In line with established good practice, however, it is still necessary to first look to

reduce electricity usage and to decarbonise though schemes such as solar before the remainder is then offset by the green electricity tariff.

6.4. Street Lighting

2019 Baseline (tCO2)	**2556**	**100%**
2025 Target (tCO2)	**846**	**33%**
Cumulative Change (tCO2)	-1710	-67%
Current reduction achieved	-1328	-48%
Estimated reduction – in progress (tCO2)	-2001	-78%
To be developed (tCO2)	-0	-0%

6.4.1. The carbon emitted from our streetlighting has reduced radically over the last few years through the installation of LED lanterns and more modern control equipment across most of the asset.

6.4.2. The replacement of over 4,000 illuminated signs and bollards to LED are being progressed to completion this year, with new sign lanterns produced from recycled materials and a tree planted for every one installed.

6.4.3. The reduction has also benefited from reductions in the carbon intensity of national grid which supplies our streetlighting.

6.5. Building Electricity

2019 Baseline (tCO2)	**3911**	**100%**
2025 Target (tCO2)	**1118**	**29%**
Cumulative Change (tCO2)	-2793	-71%
Current reduction achieved	-1118	-29%
Estimated reduction – in progress (tCO2)	-2443	-62%
To be developed (tCO2)	350	9

6.5.1. Cheshire East Council has been successful in securing funding from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme and has submitted applications for further funding to provide additional carbon reduction measures.

6.5.2. A programme of energy efficiency measures including LED light replacements across twelve buildings have provided a reduction in electricity usage.

6.5.3. The installation of building mounted solar arrays on Council buildings is providing self-generated green electricity, reducing the amount of grid electricity the Council is required to purchase. Seventeen solar PV installations have been completed to date, providing approximately 1GWh per year, and a further two are in plan.

6.6. Building Gas

2019 Baseline (tCO2)	**4410**	**100%**
2025 Target (tCO2)	**3175**	**72%**
Cumulative Change (tCO2)	-1235	-28%
Current reduction achieved	849	19%
Estimated reduction in progress (tCO2)	-44	-1%
To be developed (tCO2)	150	3%

6.6.1. The decarbonisation of our gas usage is one of the most challenging and expensive areas of our carbon reduction and requires investment in building fabric improvements and grid upgrades to fully decarbonise the heating of our buildings.

6.6.2. Following the Covid-19 pandemic there has been increased requirements for the circulation of fresh air and measures such as the opening of windows have become more common place.

6.6.3. This has resulted in an increase in the heating requirements for buildings, in particular leisure centres, and has therefore resulted in an increase in the gas consumed by Cheshire East Council.

6.6.4. Following the successful applications for Public Sector Decarbonisation Funding the Council has put in place a programme of replacing gas boilers with air source heat pumps where this is possible. As these replacements are completed we anticipate a reduction in gas use. To date three air source heat pump installations have been completed, a further twelve pumps are expected to be installed over the next 12 months.

6.7. Business Travel

2019 Baseline (tCO2)	**884**	**100%**
2025 Target (tCO2)	**660**	**75%**
Cumulative Change (tCO2)	-224	-25%
Current reduction achieved	-489	-55%
Estimated reduction – in progress (tCO2)	-567	-64%
To be developed (tCO2)	0	

6.7.1. The Council's business travel decreased substantially during the pandemic, however our mileage has started to increase again, so activity will need to be sustained to at least achieve the original 25% reduction target.

6.7.2. This will be achieved through the implementation of our Agile Working policy, allowing flexibility and encouraging the use of digital technology to reduce the need to travel. We have also introduced electric pool cars through a car club, to support those staff who are unable to work digitally, with the expectation to further roll-out the car club to high mileage services.

6.7.3. We are also reviewing travel policies within the Council and considering ways in which business travel can be further decarbonised without impacting on service levels.

6.8. Fleet

2019 Baseline (tCO2)	**3543**	**100%**
2025 Target (tCO2)	**2498**	**70%**
Cumulative Change (tCO2)	-1045	-30%
Current reduction achieved	511	14%
Estimated reduction – in progress (tCO2)	333	9%
Estimated reduction – developed projects (tCO2)	-396	-11%
To be developed (tCO2)	2102	59%

6.8.1. The decarbonisation of the Council's operational fleet has started but our carbon footprint has increased since the pre-pandemic baseline across most services, especially increased use of our waste collection vehicles to cope with increased volumes of waste.

6.8.2. Our ability to decarbonise the fleet has been impacted by a lack of suitable alternatives for our requirements, and delays in availability of electric vehicles.

6.8.3. There are currently no viable low carbon alternatives for almost half of our fleet emissions. This is especially true for our refuse collection vehicles, which due to the range needed are unlikely to be electrified. To

overcome this we are trialling the use of hydrogen for a couple of these vehicles, the only credible alternative in development.

6.8.4. To achieve the 30% reduction target we will need to electrify the vast majority of the non-refuse fleet. We have seen a number of vehicles electrified, including 9 of our highways fleet, and individual services are starting to order electric vehicles. We expect that the availability and utility of vehicles will increase over the next 24 months, so to facilitate adoption we are installing additional charging points at Council offices, depots and at other key locations across the borough.

6.8.5. Given the delays in this programme there is a risk to delivery of the 30% target, which will require additional activity elsewhere in the programme to mitigate this risk. This mitigation proposed to speed up the electrification of the Councils transit type flatbed vehicles and small vans used for collection of recycling and waste from street cleansing and by parks and grounds maintenance teams and to install the associated charging infrastructure required.

6.9. Waste and Water

2019 Baseline (tCO2)	**144**	**100%**
2025 Target (tCO2)	**121**	**84%**
Cumulative Change (tCO2)	-23	-16%
Current reduction achieved	95	66%
Estimated reduction in progress (tCO2)	89	62%
Estimated reduction – developed projects (tCO2)	83	58%
To be developed (tCO2)	106	74%

6.9.1. The Council continues to promote water efficiency and recycling by our staff and services.

6.9.2. There has been a significant decrease in water usage since the baseline of over 75%, due to agile working.

6.9.3. The carbon from our waste has remained relatively static since the baseline, but the headline totals are higher due to changes in the way it is measured through number of collections rather than weight.

6.10. Green Electricity

2025 Target (tCO2)	2191	100%
Estimated reduction – developed projects (tCO2)	Due to the purchase of green electricity this figure will equal the residual electricity use once all other measures are considered.	100%
To be developed (tCO2)	0	0

6.10.1. All council buildings are now being supplied with green electricity backed by the Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) scheme which offsets a significant proportion of the emissions meaning all assets at CEC under our financial control consume 100% green electricity. This includes Leisure centres and Streetlighting. Since 2019, Schools under CEC energy framework benefit also from 100% green electricity.

6.10.2. It is recognised that the purchase of green electricity, while important, should not negate the need to reduce consumption.

6.11. Nature Based Solutions

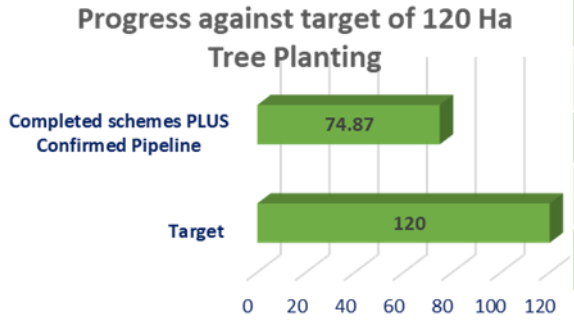
2025 Target (tCO2)	3529	100%
Estimated offset – Completed and funded projects (tCO2)	2007	57%
Estimated offset – developed projects (tCO2)	4214	119%
To be developed (tCO2)	0	0

6.11.1. Tree Planting

6.11.2. The nature-based sequestration element of the programme has been focussed on identifying suitable council-owned land for large-scale tree planting schemes. Whilst the Council has continued to plant trees in schools and community spaces, these sites are limited and will not be sufficient to meet the scale of planting required to achieve the required offset.

6.11.3. In March 2022 the Council's first large-scale planting scheme was completed at Leighton Grange, Crewe, adjacent to the site of the planned solar array. In partnership with the Mersey Forest and Green Task Force, a charity supporting military veterans, seven hectares of trees were planted, fully funded by DEFRA's Trees for Climate fund and with additional funds allocated for future maintenance of the trees. This is a model we would like to replicate for similar large-scale planting schemes going forward, subject to suitable land being made available.

6.11.4. The tree planting programme will remain on track to achieve the target of planting 120 hectares of trees by 2025 if the delivery of the schemes planned for the 2022/23 season, and future large-scale plantings are achieved. This is dependent on the availability of council owned land for planting and the capacity of the Council and its partners to deliver the schemes on site.



Season	Hectares
2019/20	3.5
2020/21	4.47
2021/22	13.03
2022/23 (Pipeline)	54.47
Total to date:	**74.87**

6.11.5. <u>Future Tree Planting</u>

6.11.6. The Council is supporting Cheshire Wildlife Trust to create a 6.5-hectare woodland at their site in Holmes Chapel, Saltersford Wood. Cheshire Wildlife Trust will create and maintain the woodland and in return for the financial contribution, the Council can claim the carbon sequestration towards its the carbon neutral target. It is expected that the woodland creation will be completed by April 2023.

6.11.7. In 2021, the Council undertook a high-level land use assessment through consultants RSK Environment Ltd. This identified sites of interest for nature-based solutions by considering what biodiversity net-gain and carbon savings and other benefits that could be achieved from the implementation of natural sequestration measures including public amenity, aesthetic, and flood mitigation. The majority of these sites are agricultural holdings and subject to surveys and assessments would provide sufficient land for the Council to achieve its natural offsetting targets.

6.11.8. Design and delivery support will be provided by Mersey Forest and costs are likely to be covered by Trees for Climate grant funding.

6.11.9. Peat restoration

6.11.10. In 2020 the Council undertook to restore a 1-hectare area of peat bog on agricultural holdings at Pastures Wood. The bog was drying out and starting to oxidise but by removing the birch scrub and raising the water levels the bog is beginning to regenerate, evident by the sphagnum moss regrowth that is already occurring.

6.11.11. The Council commissioned a report to evaluate the peatland and mosses within the borough and are in the process of identifying peat and moss land on Cheshire East owned sites that can be similarly restored or managed to prevent degeneration.

6.11.12. **Challenges**

6.11.13. The availability of sufficient council-owned land for tree planting has been the biggest challenge to date. The land identified as potentially suitable for planting is largely within the Council's farm estate. Removing this land from the agricultural holdings would enable the Council to achieve its carbon neutral ambition but would result in lost future income for the Council. The alternative to using council-owned land is to purchase land for offset or to purchase offset credits outside the borough.

6.11.14. The capacity of our delivery partners to continue to support delivery of the programme to the extent they have to date is a risk as their staff resources are limited. The project management and co-ordination resource required to deliver the tree planting programme will increase as the large-scale planting programme expands to meet the target of 2025. With conflicting demands on Council staff resources there is a risk that programme delivery will slip and that the tree planting programme will not be completed by 2025.

6.12. Energy Insetting

2025 Target (tCO2)	3529	100%
Estimated offset – Completed and funded projects (tCO2)	936	27%
Estimated offset – developed projects (tCO2)	5944	168%
To be developed (tCO2)	0	0

6.12.1. The solar array previously approved at Leighton Grange is now in development and is expected to be fully realised within the next year, with over 7,600 solar panels providing renewable energy to our composting plant.

6.12.2. Feasibilities are currently being finalised for additional solar capacity in the borough but realising these carbon reductions are subject to connection and planning risks.

6.12.3. We are also progressing a heat network for the Garden Village at Handforth, which could provide low carbon heat through ground source heat pumps to the proposed new development.

6.13. Solar

6.13.1. Following the council's decision to target climate neutrality for its own operations by 2025 an action plan was developed to provide a route to achieving this target.

6.13.2. It was recognised within the action plan that the council would be unable to completely eliminate its operation carbon within the time allotted, although significant reductions were targeted.

6.13.3. The approach taken has been to offset the residual emissions using energy projects within the borough to achieve this, we have termed this insetting.

6.13.4. A 5MW solar farm was approved in 2022, with construction commencing at Leighton Grange in April to provide green electricity to the Councils composting plant.

6.13.5. To achieve the requirements of the council's Carbon Action Plan a further 10MW of solar is required.

6.13.6. To facilitate the insetting requirements of the council a Land Use Assessment was carried out in 2021 received as a report by this committee 17 March 2022. The assessment provided detail of the

potential of various land assets owned by Cheshire East Council for natural and energy insetting.

6.13.7. Following this assessment initial feasibility has been carried out on two sites contained with-in that land use assessment that were shortlisted as most suitable for ground mounted PV. Initial feasibility would suggest that both sites have strong potential but there are areas still to be determined including grid connection costs, availability of private offtakers and planning considerations both sites will continue to detailed design with either or both sites to maximise the options for PV in the future.

6.13.8. The use of land that is currently part of the farms estate will need to be considered on its impact to the individual asset and to the farms estate in general, both the loss of income to the Farms service and the future viability of the asset. The intention is to replace lost income through the income generated by solar electricity and to retain the viability of the farm though careful siting of the solar at the design stage.

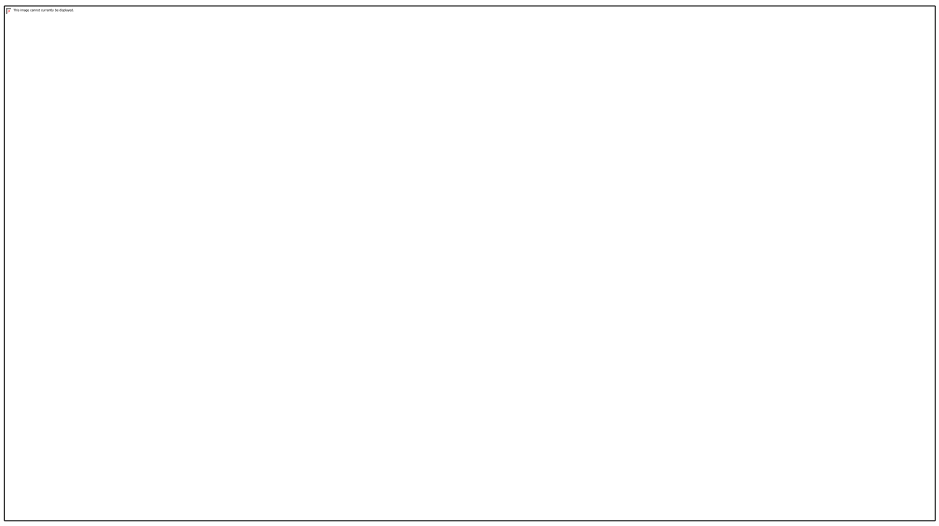
6.14. Wider Borough

6.14.1. In October 2021 Cheshire East Council passed a motion to make the UK100 pledge which included a commitment for the Council to recognise a target of 2045 for borough wide carbon neutrality. This commitment was re-affirmed at committee in January 2022 when a decision was taken for Cheshire East Council to join the UK100 Network.

6.14.2. To enable the Council to better quantify the scale of the challenge the Council commissioned Anthesis Consulting Group to produce a carbon baseline for the borough. Officer insights along with case studies showing carbon reduction activities undertaken in borough's with comparable emissions have been used to establish potential pathways.

6.14.3. The report provided by Anthesis is appended to this paper.

6.14.4. The carbon baselining assesses the carbon emitted across Cheshire East at 2,845ktCO2e (kilotonnes carbon dioxide equivalent).



6.14.5. Using current emissions reduction scenarios, using their Scatter tool, Anthesis project that it will be a challenge for Cheshire East to meet the 2045 target even following a high ambition pathway.

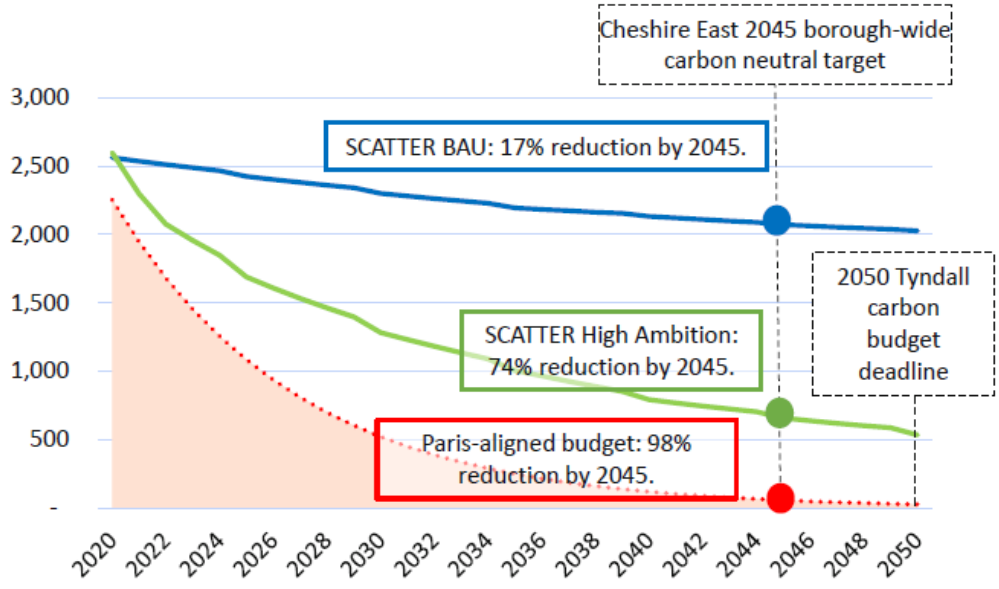


Figure 3.1: Future emissions pathway for Cheshire East (2020–2050).

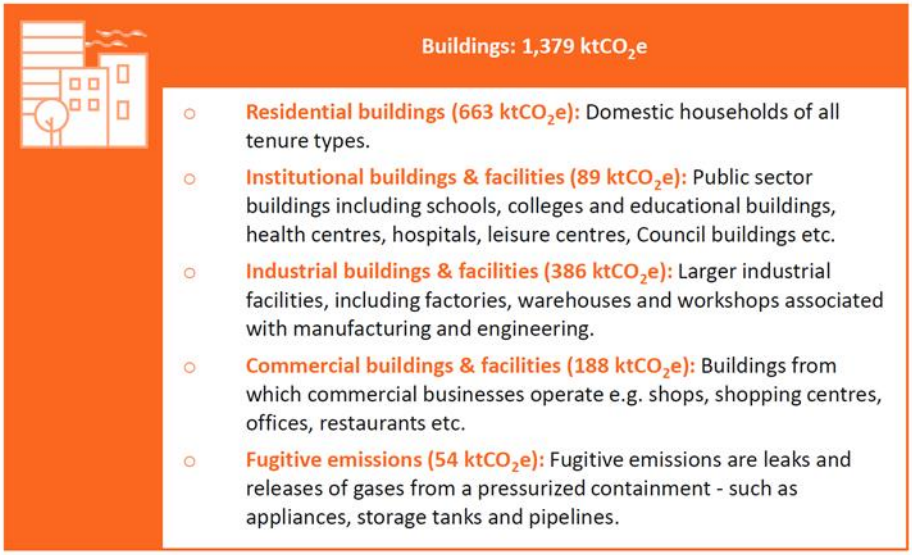
6.14.6. It remains important for Cheshire East to work towards the maximum possible reduction in emissions within the borough and would require going beyond the Scatter tool high ambition pathway and maximising our influence within the borough.

6.14.7. Other local bodies are working to reduce the carbon footprint of the local area, including the Local Enterprise partnership, the Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Commission and the Cheshire East Sustainability Network. Additionally there are many groups within the borough set up to reduce carbon, encourage sustainability and protect nature.

6.14.8. The next steps will be to draw out a number of priority actions that can be pursued by Cheshire East Council and local partners and bodies. It is not proposed to carry out a full action plan for the 23 years as national policy and technology will both change during this time.

6.14.9. One area particularly noted by the report is that of retrofitting existing domestic buildings representing 23% of the wider boroughs carbon emissions. This is an issue due to the expense, complexity of retrofit and the number of buildings requiring often bespoke solutions.

6.14.10. The report summarises buildings emissions:



6.14.11. Each type of building will require unique solutions, however all require retrofitting for improved insulation and moving away from natural gas for heating (the largest single source of emissions in the borough)

6.14.12. Domestic Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) vary, there currently is not a record for every property, however around 2/3 are thought to be of C/D rating with less than 1 in 5 AB. To reach full potential 14,250 households would require a medium retrofit, 114.050 households would require a deep retrofit. And all new household built would be required to be of passivhaus quality.

6.14.13. The estimated cost of retrofitting all the homes across the borough is £1.1 Billion with an additional 235 million investment required for replacing heating systems with heat pumps.

6.14.14. There are a number of opportunities and potential grant funding in this area that it would be timely to investigate now in conjunction with the Councils housing team ahead of wider action plan and engagement work.

6.14.15. In particular households who do not currently qualify for grant assistance need to be provided with an accessible solution to allow them to benefit

from energy efficiency and energy generation technologies. It is beneficial to begin to investigate this prior to a full wider borough action plan to accelerate the uptake of proven technologies throughout the borough.

6.14.16. Other local authorities and combined authorities such as Liverpool City Region, Norfolk County Council and Essex County Council have procured a solution to provide their residents with retrofit options. It is therefore our intention to investigate emerging opportunities for domestic retrofit options for the residents of Cheshire East and proceed to procurement of a suitable solution.

7. Consultation and Engagement

7.1 There has been regular consultation with Council members through the Carbon Members Advisory Panel and officers through the Carbon Board.

7.2. As the wider borough carbon reduction progresses there will be further consultation with council members and members of the public.

8. Implications

8.1 Legal

8.1.1 Recommendations 3.2 and 3.4 have no obvious legal implications for Members to consider at this time. However, as Recommendation 3.4 progresses legal advice will be required on procurement of a suitable solution for domestic retrofit.

8.1.2 Recommendation 3.3 will have legal implications as it progresses, and Members should ensure all potential legal issues arising are canvassed at each stage of the implementation of solar projects on our land.

8.2 Finance

8.2.1 The Council's current Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) includes a revenue budget to support the delivery of the Carbon Neutral programme. The MTFS also includes several carbon neutral related capital schemes.

8.2.2 Mitigation proposals to speed up fleet electrification are included in the current budget setting cycle with a capital project funded through existing revenue fleet budgets for the electrification of the Councils transit type flatbed vehicles and small vans used for collection of recycling and waste from street cleansing and by parks and grounds maintenance teams and to install the associated charging infrastructure required. The MTFS document is still out for consultation but if the proposal remains it will be approved at full Council on the 22nd February 2023.

8.2.3 The current MTFS has no allocation relating to the 2045 target for borough wide carbon neutrality. Requests for funding associated with this target will be presented when a more detailed action plan is brought to committee for decision.

8.3 Policy

8.3.1 The recommendations within this report are reflective of the priorities within the council's Corporate Plan 2021-25 and the vision for an open, fairer, greener Cheshire East. The plan includes the goal to be a carbon neutral Council by 2025 and carbon neutral as a borough by 2045.

8.4 Equality

8.4.1 An equality impact assessment was undertaken for the Environment Strategy, of which the Carbon Neutral Action Plan forms a key element and concluded there are no adverse impacts on any of the protected characteristics. All residents are expected to benefit from taking action on climate change. Further assessment will be needed to assess individual measures proposed in the action plan on a case-by-case basis.

8.5 Human Resources

8.5.1 Policy changes may have HR implications and will be consulted on before they are implemented.

8.6 Risk Management

8.6.1 A programme risk register has been developed and is actively maintained. Individual projects also maintain their own risk register and individual risks are managed or mitigated.

8.7 Rural Communities

8.7.1 Changes in land use to support the delivery of the carbon neutral goal may have an impact on rural communities. The land assessment has considered the competing priorities for different land parcels and given a rounded view.

8.7.2 The use of land that is currently part of the farms estate will need to be considered on its impact to the individual asset and to the farms estate in general, both the loss of income to the Farms service and the future viability of the asset. The intention is to replace lost income through the income generated by solar electricity and to retain the viability of the farm though careful siting of the solar at the design stage.

8.7.3 It is recognised that rural communities have different needs with regards to issues such as transport and may require particular solutions.

8.8 Children and Young People/Cared for Children

8.8.1 As part of the wider communications strategy plans are in place to engage with children and young people through various channels.

8.9 Public Health

8.9.1 It is expected that reductions in carbon emissions and associated pollutants will have a positive impact on public health.

8.10 Climate Change

8.10.1 The matters within this report are concerned with reducing the council's carbon footprint.

Access to Information	
Contact Officer:	Ralph Kemp, Head of Environmental Services Ralph.kemp@cheshireeast.gov.uk
Appendices:	Appendix 1 Cheshire East Borough Wide Carbon Baseline
Part 2 Item	Appendix 2 Solar Outline Feasibility
Background Papers:	Cheshire East Carbon Neutral Action Plan