Please ask for: Matt Berry
Extension No: 4589
E-mail: mattberry@cannockchasedc.gov.uk

12 December 2022

Dear Councillor,

Cabinet

6:00pm on Tuesday 20 December 2022

Meeting to be held in the Esperance Room, Civic Centre, Cannock

You are invited to attend this meeting for consideration of the matters itemised in the following Agenda.

Yours sincerely,

T. Clegg

Chief Executive

To: Councillors:

Lyons, O	Leader of the Council
Jones, B.	Deputy Leader of the Council and Community Safety & Partnerships Portfolio Leader
Sutherland, M.	District and High Street Development Portfolio Leader
Johnson, J.P.	Environment and Climate Change Portfolio Leader
Jones, V.	Health, Wellbeing, and Community Engagement Portfolio Leader
Fitzgerald, A.A.	Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader
Hughes, R.J.	Innovation and Resources Portfolio Leader

Agenda

Part 1

1. Apologies

2. Declarations of Interests of Members in Contracts and Other Matters and Restriction on Voting by Members

To declare any personal, pecuniary, or disclosable pecuniary interests in accordance with the Code of Conduct and any possible contraventions under Section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

3. Updates from Portfolio Leaders

To receive and consider oral updates (if any), from the Leader of the Council, the Deputy Leader, and Portfolio Leaders.

4. Minutes

To approve the Minutes of the Meetings held on 10 and 24 November 2022 (enclosed).

5. Forward Plan

Forward Plan of Decisions for December 2022 to January 2023 (Item 5.1 - 5.3).

6. Climate Emergency - Costed Action Plan and Update Briefing

Report of the Head of Environment and Healthy Lifestyles (Item 6.1 - 6.65).

7. 2021/22 Infrastructure Funding Statement

Report of the Head of Economic Prosperity (Item 7.1 - 7.29).

8. Permission to Spend Housing Revenue Account Capital Funds for Passive Fire Protection to Communal Areas within Cannock Chase Council-owned Residential Blocks and Sheltered Schemes

Report of the Head of Housing and Partnerships (Item 8.1 - 8.3).

9. Exclusion of the Public

The Leader to move:

That the public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting because of the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraphs 1, and 2, Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

Agenda
Part 2

10. Former Tenant Arrears Debt Recommended for Write-Off

Not for Publication Report of the Head of Housing and Partnerships (Item 10.1 - 10.5).

The Report is confidential due to the inclusion of:

- Information relating to any individual, and
- Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.

No representations have been received in respect of this matter.

Minutes Published:	16 November 2022
Call-In Expires:	23 November 2022

Cannock Chase Council

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Cabinet

Held on Thursday 10 November 2022 at 6:00 p.m.

In the Esperance Room, Civic Centre, Cannock

Part 1

Present:

Councillors:

Lyons, O.	Leader of the Council
Jones, B.	Deputy Leader of the Council and Community Safety & Partnerships Portfolio Leader
Sutherland, M.	District and High Street Development Portfolio Leader
Johnson, J.P.	Environment and Climate Change Portfolio Leader
Jones, V.	Health, Wellbeing, and Community Engagement Portfolio Leader
Fitzgerald, A.A.	Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader
Hughes, R.J.	Innovation and Resources Portfolio Leader

50. Apologies

None received.

51. Declarations of Interests of Members in Contracts and Other Matters and Restriction on Voting by Members

No other Declarations of Interest were made in addition to those already confirmed by Members in the Register of Members' Interests.

52. Updates from Portfolio Leaders

(i) Leader of the Council

The Leader updated in respect of the following:

- **Tribute to Former Councillor Frank Allen**

  It was noted with great sadness that former Councillor Frank Allen had passed away last weekend. He had served on the Council for a total of 45 years, holding positions in the Shadow Cabinet and Cabinet, as well as being Deputy Leader and Chairman. He would be very much missed, and the Cabinet's thoughts were with his family at this incredibly difficult time.

  A minute silence was then held as a mark of respect.

- **Cannock Town Centre Consultation**

  Officers were thanked for enabling the recent consultation on the 'Levelling Up' project, and residents were also thanked for providing brilliant support and feedback.

  The drop-in sessions took place at the lower band stand in Cannock town centre across several days in October and all were well attended.

- **Rugeley Indoor Market Hall**

  Despite the Council offering rent reductions and incentives to encourage new traders, there were now very few traders left in Rugeley market hall, and those already in place were considering other options. This was a difficult issue for the Council as there was not the flexibility to change the site given the long-term lease in place with the owners. To help the Council in determining the future of the market hall, a four-week public consultation was proposed, starting next week.

  Officers would hold face-to-face meetings with affected parties to seek their views, as well as a survey being available to complete online, or in paper copy (available from the Rugeley market hall or the Civic Centre in Cannock).

  At the end of the consultation period, the feedback received would be used to produce a report setting out options for consideration by Cabinet.

- **Cannock Chase Mountain Biking Trails**

  Following the success of the Commonwealth Games mountain biking event and the opening of the 'Perry Trail' on Cannock Chase, there had been an expected increase in people cycling on the Chase using the new and existing bike trails.

  Unfortunately, a small number of cyclists had not been using the designated trails. A campaign had therefore been established to encourage responsible cycling on the Chase, and Members were asked to promote and highlight this more widely.

(ii) Community Safety and Partnerships

The Portfolio Leader updated in respect of the following:

- **Meetings Attendance**

  Since Cabinet last met, numerous meetings had been attended that were commensurate with the portfolio role. These included two Police, Fire & Crime Panels, a Staffordshire Prevent Board, a Safe and Stronger Communities Strategy Group, a Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent Strategic Community Safety Forum, and the regular bi-monthly police meeting with the local policing commander, her deputy, and the Council's Chief Executive.

  All meetings centred on keeping residents, businesses, and visitors to Cannock Chase safe and well. Indeed, the majority had a Staffordshire wide focus. It was pleasing to report that all the meetings were well run and attended and had a strong focus on delivery.

- **Community Safety During the Hallowe'en and Bonfire Night Period**

  The period leading up to Hallowe'en and Bonfire Night always saw a rise in anti-social behaviour (ASB). It was pleasing to report that the Council's Community Safety & Partnerships team had been working very closely with local police who had put out increased patrols during this period. This had resulted in a number

of arrests for ASB offences, and the Council's CCTV operators had been key to identifying several known offenders. Joint work was ongoing to take some offenders to court, where appropriate, and other being made subject to the raft of ASB legislation at the Council's disposal.

- **'Darker Night' Project**

  A darker night project had launched in Rugeley yesterday that aimed to help victims of ASB through the winter months up to the end of March. Those involved in the project would be engaging with the public and business owners to understand if they were experiencing any ASB related issues.

  The project would be focused on Rugeley up to Christmas with three more events planned, and then expanded to other parts of the District in the new year.

(iii) District and High Street Development

The Portfolio Leader updated in respect of the following:

- **Cannock Town Centre Regeneration**

  The consultation events referred to earlier by the Leader had been well attended, with over 700 people going along. Thanks were given to the Economic Development team for organising the sessions. Separately, over 100 surveys had been returned, the results of which were being analysed and would be used as a reference point going forward.

- **McArthurGlen Designer Outlet West Midlands**

  Along with the Leader and Chief Executive, a meeting was recently held with the Managing Director and Development Director at the Designer Outlet, who had provided positive feedback about service received from the Council's Planning team. The Managing Director had been very pleased with the sales revenue generated at the Outlet to date, and the planning application for phase two of the development had recently been submitted to the Council.

- **South Staffordshire College - Cannock Campus**

  A meeting had been held with the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive of the College, which included a tour of the building in Cannock town centre. For the first time, all the available floorspace had been fully developed, and new facilities would be up and running within the next six to nine months.

- **Cannock Shopping Centre**

  A meeting was held earlier today with the new owner of Cannock Shopping Centre. They had been very complimentary about their dealings with the Council to date and why they had chosen to invest in the Centre.

(iv) Environment and Climate Change

The Portfolio Leader updated in respect of the following:

- **Recycling Collections**

  It was pleasing to report than there had been another month of no dry recycling collections being rejected. Dual stream rates were increasing week on week and the number of complaints received about this service had reduced dramatically.

- **'Binworld'**

  The 'Binworld' environmental engagement project theatre performances were due to commence at the Prince of Wales theatre from next week. They had been put together by children from schools in Hednesford with a focus on environmental issues.

53. Minutes

Resolved:

That the Minutes of the meeting held on 15 September 2022 be approved.

54. Forward Plan

The Forward Plan of Decisions for the period November 2022 to January 2023 (Item 5.1 – 5.3) was considered.

Resolved

That the Forward Plan of Decisions for the period November 2022 to January 2023 be noted.

55. Quarters 1 & 2 Performance Report 2022-23

Consideration was given to the Report of the Head of Governance and Corporate Services (Item 6.1 - 6.34).

Resolved:

That progress at the end of the second quarter related to the delivery of the Council's priorities as detailed in report Appendices 1A-1D, the performance information set out in report Appendix 2, and the additional duties carried out (as referenced in report paragraphs 5.7 to 5.10), be noted.

Reasons for Decision

The performance information allowed Cabinet to monitor progress in delivery of the Council's corporate priorities and operational services.

56. Strategic Risk Register

Consideration was given to the Report of the Head of Governance and Corporate Services (Item 7.1 - 7.24).

Resolved:

That the Strategic Risk Register (as set out in report Appendix 2) be approved, and progress made in the identification and management of the strategic risks be noted.

Reason for Decision

Cabinet was required to approve the Strategic Risk Register.

57. Review of Tennis Provision - Cannock Chase Council

Consideration was given to the Report of the Head of Environment and Healthy Lifestyles (Item 8.1 - 8.7).

The Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader advised that references in the report to 'Great Wryley and Cheslyn Hay Tennis Club' / 'Great Wyrley Community Tennis Club' should read 'Cheslyn Hay and Cannock Chase Tennis Club'.

Resolved:

That:

(A) The contents of the report be noted.

(B) Authority be delegated to the Parks and Open Spaces Manager to start the process of the bid application to the Lawn Tennis Association.

(C) The current arrangements between Cheslyn Hay and Cannock Chase Tennis Club and the Council, in the provision of coaching, be noted.

(D) The Council's use of the Lawn Tennis Association's ClubSpark booking platform be approved, including the installation of digital gates, allowing access to players at specific times following an online booking (should the Council's bid be successful).

(E) The policy change from free to chargeable tennis provision, in accordance with the Lawn Tennis Association's proposal, be approved (should the Council's bid be successful).

Reasons for Decisions

The Council's tennis courts needed significant investment. Partnering with the Lawn Tennis Association on their ClubSpark programme was a way of achieving that with a minimum of capital requirement from the Council, allowing capital funds to be spent elsewhere. Introducing the ClubSpark system and electronic gating would improve the Council's tennis provision and accessibility for residents across the District.

58. Revenues and Benefits Collection Report - Quarter 1

Consideration was given to the Report of the Head of Finance (Item 9.1 - 9.5 + Confidential Appendices 9.6 - 9.40).

Resolved:

That:

(A) The information regarding collections be noted.

(B) The arrears listed in the Confidential Appendices to the report be written off.

Reasons for Decisions

Whilst the Council's collection rates were traditionally good, regrettably not all the monies owed to the Council could be collected, and so the report recommended the write-off of bad debts that could not be recovered.

The meeting closed at 6:35 p.m.

Leader

Minutes Published:	22 November 2022
Call-In Expires:	N/A

Cannock Chase Council

Minutes of the Meeting of the

Cabinet

Held on Thursday 24 November 2022 at 5:00 p.m.

In the Esperance Room, Civic Centre, Cannock

Part 1

Present:

Councillors:

Lyons, O.	Leader of the Council
Jones, B.	Deputy Leader of the Council and Community Safety & Partnerships Portfolio Leader
Sutherland, M.	District and High Street Development Portfolio Leader
Johnson, J.P.	Environment and Climate Change Portfolio Leader
Jones, V.	Health, Wellbeing, and Community Engagement Portfolio Leader
Fitzgerald, A.A.	Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader
Hughes, R.J.	Innovation and Resources Portfolio Leader

59. Apologies

None received.

60. Declarations of Interests of Members in Contracts and Other Matters and Restriction on Voting by Members

No other Declarations of Interest were made in addition to those already confirmed by Members in the Register of Members' Interests.

61. Business Case for Shared Services

Consideration was given to the Report of the Chief Executive (Item 3.1 - 3.82).

Resolved:

That

(A) Council, at its Extraordinary Meeting to be held on 7 December 2022, be recommended to approve the wider sharing of services including a shared Chief Executive and Leadership Team, i.e., option 1 as set out in the business case (attached as Appendix 1 to the Report). All services to be shared, with the exception of:

- Housing services that are funded by the Housing Revenue Account at Cannock Chase Council.
- The management of the Housing Registers for both Councils; and

- The management and delivery of Elections (a collaborative model would be developed, with consideration given to sharing at a later date).

(B) Subject to (A), above, being approved, Council is also asked to approve:

(i) The Senior Management Structure set out at section 9 of the business case that comprises:

- 1x Chief Executive (Head of Paid Service)
- 2x Deputy Chief Executives (one of which to be the s151 Officer), and
- 7x Heads of Service (one of which to be the Monitoring Officer).

This would give rise to a financial saving of £88,000 (6.7%) at current salary rates.

The shared senior management structure should be put into place as quickly as possible with a target start date of 1 April 2023.

(ii) The delegation of authority to the Chief Executive in consultation with the Leaders of Cannock Chase District Council and Stafford Borough Council to finalise the terms and conditions of employment for the Chief Officers comprising the senior management structure.

(iii) The creation of a joint appointments committee for elected members of Cannock Chase District Council and Stafford Borough Council to make appointments to vacant posts on the shared management team.

(iv) The commencement of the recruitment process for the new Deputy Chief Executive - Place.

(v) The governance arrangements for overseeing the implementation and ongoing oversight of shared services set out in section 11 of the business case. This includes establishing:

- A Joint Strategic Shared Services Board, and
- A Joint Operational Shared Services Board.

(C) For the transitional period from the date of the Council decision until the new shared services arrangements come into effect, Council is asked to approve:

(i) The ongoing sharing of the Chief Executive.

(ii) The continuation of the interim Deputy Chief Executive arrangements at Cannock Chase District Council and Stafford Borough Council in order to provide adequate cover and a mechanism in relation to conflicts of interests whilst the arrangements for sharing services are put into place.

(iii) That Judith Aupers, Interim Deputy Chief Executive, remain as the Returning Officer for the May 2023 elections.

(iv) That the non-decision-making Shared Services Board continue to consider any matters that arise in the interim.

(v) That the Head of Law and Administration, together with the interim Head of Human Resources, in consultation with the Leaders of Cannock Chase District Council and Stafford Borough Council, are authorised to finalise the necessary legal and HR arrangements in relation to the above recommendations.

(D) If Council determines to reject the business case for shared services, Council is asked to approve the ongoing sharing of the Chief Executive for a period to be agreed by the Leaders of Cannock Chase District Council and Stafford Borough Council, to support Cannock Chase Council in putting interim arrangements in place pending the recruitment of a new Chief Executive.

Reasons for Decisions

Over the past few years both authorities had seen a reduction in the funding received from central government, and this was a trend that was likely to continue. There was also uncertainty in respect of the review of business rates and the formula for new homes bonus. This meant that the financial pressures facing both authorities was likely to become more acute over the coming months and this was further compounded by the level of inflation being experienced at this time. This situation could only be mitigated by ensuring that both Councils reduce costs and create capacity and resilience to face the challenges ahead.

Both Councils were currently facing deficits in their budgets for 2023/24 onwards; Cannock Chase Council had an estimated deficit of £2.8m and Stafford Borough Council had an estimated deficit of £2m. Whilst other savings options were being identified as part of the budget process, savings from Shared Services beyond the senior management structure were estimated to be £1.1m for both Councils combined and this would make a significant contribution towards the deficits. If the Shared Services proposals were not agreed these savings would need to be found from other cost reductions in each authority.

There were also issues with capacity, resilience, recruitment, and retention that could be addressed through the further sharing of services across the two authorities. Currently both Councils had flat management structures and had experienced issues with long terms sickness and retirement of senior managers. This had impacted on the work of the Chief Executive and service managers and highlighted the need to create greater strategic capacity at a senior level in both authorities. This would provide an additional resource for the strategic development of the Councils and to influence decisions on resources and infrastructure at a county, regional and national level as well as decisions on the levelling up and devolution agendas.

The second stage of the development of the business case to consider extending the sharing of services between the two Councils had been completed and concluded that the benefits of sharing services outweighed the risks. It was considered that a full sharing arrangement between both Councils, with a shared Chief Executive and Leadership Team afforded the best opportunity to maximise the benefits from the wider sharing of services. The business case set out how this could be taken forward with proposals for the governance arrangements, a new senior management structure, the necessary legal, financial and HR arrangements and indicative timeline.

The meeting closed at 5:21 p.m.

Leader

Item No. 5.1

Forward Plan of Decisions to be taken by the Cabinet: December 2022 to January 2023

For Cannock Chase Council, a key decision is as an Executive decision that is likely to:

- Result in the Council incurring expenditure or making savings at or above a threshold of 0.5% of the gross turnover of the Council.
- Affect communities living or working in two or more Council Wards.

Representations in respect of any of matters detailed below should be sent in writing to the contact officer indicated alongside each item via email to membersservices@cannockchasedc.gov.uk

Copies of non-confidential items will be published on the Council's website 5 clear working days prior to the relevant meeting date.

Item	Contact Officer / Cabinet Member	Date of Cabinet	Key Decision	Confidential Item	Reasons for Confidentiality	Representation Received
December 2022						
Climate Emergency - Costed Action Plan and Update Briefing	Head of Environment and Healthy Lifestyles / Environment and Climate Change Portfolio Leader	20/12/22	Yes	No		N/A
2021/22 Infrastructure Funding Statement	Head of Economic Prosperity / District and High Street Development Portfolio Leader	20/12/22	No	No		N/A
Permission to Spend HRA Capital Funds for Passive Fire Protection to Communal Areas within Cannock Chase Council Owned Residential Blocks and Sheltered Schemes	Head of Housing & Partnerships / Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader	20/12/22	Yes	No		N/A
Former Tenant Arrears Debt Recommended for Write-Off	Head of Housing & Partnerships / Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader	20/12/22	No	Yes	Information relating to any individual. Information likely to reveal the identity of an individual.	

Item	Contact Officer / Cabinet Member	Date of Cabinet	Key Decision	Confidential Item	Reasons for Confidentiality	Representation Received
January 2023						
Housing Services 2021-22 Annual Report	Head of Housing & Partnerships / Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	No	No		N/A
Housing, Homelessness, and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2022-23	Head of Housing & Partnerships / Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	No	No		N/A
General Fund Revenue Budget and Capital Programme 2023-2026	Head of Finance / Innovation and Resources Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	No	No		N/A
Rent Setting Policy - April 2023	Head of Housing & Partnerships / Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	No	No		N/A
Housing Revenue Account Budgets 2022-23 to 2025-26	Head of Finance and Head of Housing & Partnerships / Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	No	No		N/A
Housing Revenue Account Capital Programmes 2022-23 to 2025-26	Head of Finance and Head of Housing & Partnerships / Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	No	No		N/A
Treasury Management Strategy, Minimum Revenue Provision Policy, and Annual Investment Strategy 2023/24	Head of Finance / Innovation and Resources Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	No	No		N/A
Non-Residential Property - Maintenance Strategy and Plan	Head of Economic Prosperity / Innovation and Resources Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	No	No		N/A

Item No. 5.3

Item	Contact Officer / Cabinet Member	Date of Cabinet	Key Decision	Confidential Item	Reasons for Confidentiality	Representation Received
UK Shared Prosperity Fund - Governance Arrangements	Head of Economic Prosperity / District and High Street Development Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	No	No		N/A
IHL Management Fee 2023/24	Head of Environment and Healthy Lifestyles / Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	Yes	No		N/A
Stadium Phase 2 Development	Head of Environment and Healthy Lifestyles / Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	No	No		N/A
Proposed Improvements to Barnard Way Play Area	Head of Environment and Healthy Lifestyles / Housing, Heritage, and Leisure Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	No	No		N/A
Rugeley Indoor Market Hall	Head of Economic Prosperity / Innovation and Resources Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	No	Yes	Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council).	N/A
Boardwalk and Bridges	Head of Economic Prosperity / Innovation and Resources Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	Yes	Yes	Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council).	
Levelling Up Fund - Permission to Spend	Head of Economic Prosperity / District and High Street Development Portfolio Leader	26/01/23	Yes	Yes	Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council).	

Item No. 6.1

Report of:	**Head of Environment and Healthy Lifestyles**
Contact Officer:	**Joss Presland**
Contact Number:	**01543 456 822**
Portfolio Leader:	**Environment and Climate Change**
Key Decision:	**Yes**
Report Track:	**Cabinet: 20/12/22**

Cabinet

20 December 2022

Climate Emergency - Costed Action Plan and Update Briefing

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 This report sets out a summary of the outcomes of the Council's climate emergency costed action plan, with the full plan being given at Appendix 2, and recommends options for consideration.

1.2 The report focuses on the action plan and its possible delivery and presents recommendations on the Council's net carbon zero ambition.

1.3 The report also sets out key UK dates, updates on the progress the Council has made over the last 18 months and gives the position of the other Staffordshire Council's around climate emergency target dates and status.

2 Recommendation(s)

2.1 That Cabinet notes the content of the report and the costed action plan.

2.2 That Cabinet recommends that Council agrees:

(i) to revise the Council's district wide carbon neutral target and looks to align with other Staffordshire Council's or regional bodies, in a single (existing or new) countywide target, for the reasons detailed within this report

(ii) to revise the 2030 net carbon neutral target to become an organisational target only

(iii) the principle that, to move forward with the reduction in CO2e emissions, a dedicated budget is established during the 2022/23 budget setting process.

(iv) that a strategy for the organisation to reach net carbon zero by 2030, is prepared, costed, and bought back to Cabinet.

3 Key Issues and Reasons for Recommendations

Key Issues

3.1 Cabinet, in September 2019, approved a range of actions associated with the July 2019 Council Climate Emergency Motion, that Cannock Chase district becomes carbon neutral by 2030, as part of efforts to combat the global challenge of climate change. One of the key actions was for the Council to prepare a costed action plan.

3.2 Cannock Chase district produces an estimated 361.2 kilo tonnes of CO^2e per annum (2019), with the Council producing 2,521 tCO^2e of that. The Council's activities (including waste collection) only contribute approximately **0.7**% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (CO^2e) for the entire district.

3.3 The costed action plan states that of the 361.2$ktCO^2e$, 40% is associated with gas/oil/LPG etc (space and water heating), 28% petrol and diesel (road transport) and 20% with electricity (power).

3.4 The Government has set a UK wide date for carbon neutrality of 2050, which is 20-years later than Cannock Chase Council's 2030 target.

3.5 The costed action plan has highlighted the following six themes that need to be addressed across the district; Energy; Natural capital and nature-based solutions; Non-residential; Residential; Transport; and Cross-cutting.

3.6 The costed action plan also highlights three main blockers to the Council's 2030 district wide ambition, those of; Finance (Public and Private); Manufacturing, Supply Chains and Technology; and Scale and Pace.

3.7 The prudent estimate, based around the capital investment required to make the entire district carbon neutral by 2030 is given in the action plan as approximately **£4.7 billion.** It also estimates that **£21m** of investment would be required in the work areas across the district, between 2022/23 and 2030/31. Of the £21m the approximate breakdown is, **£10m** from the private sector and **£11.3m** from the public sector. Given the total cost of the above (£21m), it is considered that it would not be possible to achieve this level of investment. It is also considered that it would be better strategically to change the 2030 target to a more achievable 2030 organisational one and look to align the district to a singular county or regional target.

3.8 While the costed action plan was being prepared Council officers have been working on a number of other climate related projects with the aim of reducing both the organisations and districts $CO2^e$ emissions. Details of the main areas of work that have been undertaken during the period are given in the main body of the report at Table 2.

3.9 Since the original commissioning of the Council's costed action plan, Staffordshire Councils' have come together to create a Staffordshire wide Sustainability Board which is working cross county with all councils on climate change issues. This board is supported by relevant elected portfolio holders and senior climate change officers from within each of its member Councils'. The Sustainability Board has set out its terms of reference, created a baseline pledge for each of its member

Councils', and a work programme for the next municipal year. All but one of the councils across Staffordshire have set a net carbon zero target date, for either their organisation or entire district / borough; details of which are given in Table 3 of the report.

3.10 The plan also considers recommended options for moving forward with the Council's net carbon zero ambition and recognises the need for strong leadership and continued engagement with residents, partners, and stakeholders.

Reasons for Recommendations

3.11 The Council is committed to climate change which features in its Priority Delivery Plan 2022-2026. The costed action plan gives a comprehensive list of approximately 119 projects that are recommended to be given consideration to achieve the Council's ambition for the entire district to become carbon neutral by 2030. It is estimated that a £21m investment will be required over the 9 years of the report, £10m from the public sector and £11m from the private sector. This will be required for mobilising, enabling, feasibility and commissioning works to be undertaken. The report estimates that the total capital cost of decarbonising the entire district is in the region of circa £4.7b during that time.

3.12 The report identifies several barriers to achieving the target set in the original Council motion. Given the huge financial resource burden placed upon both the public and private sectors within the district by the ambition over the next decade, there is a requirement to consider what is realistic. The report also highlights that the impact on manufacturing and supply chains of the covid pandemic, resource scarcity and the race to net zero, along with delays and development of emergent technology will severely hamper the Council in achieving its net zero ambition. The scale and pace required, and remaining timeframe, are also not considered achievable for the Council, its partners, or its stakeholders. In summary, it is considered that it would be better strategically to change the 2030 target to a more achievable 2030 organisational one and look to align the district to a singular county or regional target.

3.13 Agreeing 2030 as an organisational target date retains the emphasis on climate change and gives the Council an aspirational target to work towards, while also continuing to work towards its wider district net carbon zero ambition. Even as an organisational target only, it is recognised that 2030 may be difficult to achieve and will require additional resourcing, along with a revised funding strategy.

3.14 In order to make progress towards either an organisational or district wide target, it is recognised that it will require the allocation of additional resources, without which progress will be severely hampered or may not occur, furthermore, external funding options may be missed.

4 Relationship to Corporate Priorities

4.1 This report supports the Council's Corporate Priorities as follows:

(i) **Health and Wellbeing** - To encourage and support residents to lead healthy and independent lives.

The lowering of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide and equivalent emissions (CO^2e)) is seen as crucial in ensuring that residents and later generations can lead healthy lifestyles with high levels of wellbeing, by helping to reduce the impact of climate change on their lives.

(ii) **The Community** - To ensure Cannock Chase is a place that residents are proud to call home.

Encouraging residents to live a sustainable lifestyle.

The principles and processes of lowering greenhouse gas emissions makes areas much more pleasant to live and work in, with initiatives such as the 'greening' of urban spaces, and the reduction in transport and other emissions. The greening of urban spaces allows nature to thrive. The reduction of emissions has a noticeable impact on the aesthetics and air quality of an area, which is evidenced in the improved street scene.

(iii) **Responsible Council** - To be a modern, forward thinking, and responsible Council.

Identify opportunities for funding for green initiatives to improve energy efficiency of our buildings.

Throughout the world it has been recognised that the planet is in the midst of a climate emergency, which, if greenhouse gases are not significantly reduced will impact massively on nature and future generations. As community leaders, responsible councils' must be involved in the work to reduce emissions across their areas (not just their own), especially given their sphere of influence.

5 Report Detail

Background

5.1 Council, on 19 September 2019, approved a range of actions associated with 17 July 2019 Council motion, that Cannock Chase District becomes carbon neutral by 2030, as part of efforts to address the international challenge of climate change. It was originally proposed that a 10-year costed action plan be prepared and put before a citizen's assembly, commissioned as part of the process.

5.2 The technical work on the costed action plan was significantly delayed due to the Covid pandemic, and most of the meetings and workshops had to be conducted online. The work has now been completed. The full Costed Action Plan can be found at Appendix 2 of this report.

5.3 Cannock Chase district produces an estimated 361.2 kilo tonnes of CO^2e per annum (2019), with the Council producing 2,521 tCO^2e of that. The Council's activities (including waste collection) only contribute approximately **0.7**% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (CO^2e) for the entire district, however, it takes its role as an influencer, exemplar, and advisor very seriously. It has been suggested that local authorities can have up to a 70% stake as an influencer of local activities and investment within their area, which makes a councils role extremely important.

5.4 The importance of the matter to the Council was evident when it passed its Climate Emergency motion, in 2019, which called for the entire district to become carbon neutral by 2030. This was an ambitious target for such a small district, many local authorities chose only to tackle their own emissions, while the more ambitious, like Cannock Chase, chose to look at a broader district/area wide target.

Key UK Dates

5.5 The Government has set a UK wide date for carbon neutrality of 2050, which is 20-years later than Cannock Chase Council's 2030 target.

5.6 The UK Government has set a number of key milestone dates into legislation and its agenda, to help achieve its ambitions, which include the following:

2025	Heating - No new gas boilers to be fitted in new build properties
	Nature - 30,000 hectares of tree planting required per year
2026	Heating - Decision on the role of hydrogen in buildings
2030	Transport - Ban on the sale of brand-new petrol and diesel cars
2035	Transport - All new cars and vans to have zero tail pipe emissions
	Heating - Ban on the installation of gas boilers to new properties
	Power - Requirement for the full decarbonisation of power

Table 1 - Key UK Dates

Cannock Chase District CO^2e Emissions Breakdown

5.7 The Costed Action Plan states that of the 361.2ktCO^2e, 40% is associated with gas (space and water heating), 28% petrol and diesel (road transport) and 20% with electricity (power). The UK electricity generation grid is decarbonising rapidly without the need for high levels of intervention, other than the ongoing promotion of energy efficiency in homes and businesses. Given the above, the statistics suggest that the Council's initial focus would be best placed around assisting with the decarbonisation of space and water heating and road transport across the district. The largest emitters of CO^2e across the district in order are, domestic, transport, industry, commercial, and finally the public sector.

Costed Action Plan

5.8 Following the climate emergency motion, officers where tasked with looking at how the Council could achieve the extremely ambitious target that had been set, given the lack of in-house capacity and expertise. The Council was keen to understand the costs associated with reaching its target, before publishing an unfunded climate action plan / environmental strategy. It was decided that work would require input from an established environmental consultant.

5.9 The Council commissioned AECOM in 2020, to carry out the consultancy work and create its costed action plan. AECOM had previously been commissioned by Staffordshire Councils' to carry out a baseline study establishing each authority's

carbon footprint (Appendix 1). Following that work they had a unique understanding of both Cannock Chase District and Staffordshire, which it was considered would be beneficial to the costed action plan project.

5.10 Early in the process, it became apparent that the Council would only play an extremely small part in realising its ambitions, and that most of the costs would fall onto the private sector, and residents. It was also apparent that districtwide emissions could not be controlled by the Council, with any great impact; the real control was dependent largely upon changes to, national and international government legislation, supply chains, industry, consumer behaviour, and how people live.

5.11 A Climate Change Officers Group was established to support the Council's work, with membership from within each of the Council's main related areas, such as, planning, building control, communications, environmental protection, housing, waste etc. The group has met regularly since 2020, having paused during the Covid pandemic, and is chaired by one of the three Heads of Service that attend the meeting on a regular basis, thus is the importance placed upon the subject.

5.12 The Costed Action Plan has highlighted the following six themes that need to be addressed across the district and wider across the country.

- Energy
- Natural capital and nature-based solutions
- Non-residential
- Residential
- Transport
- Cross-cutting

5.13 Each of the above themes have a number of costed actions set against them and were debated, reviewed, and ranked by the consultant, officers, and key partners, at a series of workshops and meetings held throughout the process.

5.14 The Costed Action Plan has also highlighted three main blockers to the Council's 2030 district wide ambition, those of:

- Finance (Public and Private)
- Manufacturing, Supply Chains and Technology
- Scale and Pace

5.15 In addition to the above, it is considered by officers that two more factors will impact upon the Council's target, that were not accounted for in the costed action plan, those of:

- Covid pandemic recovery
- Current cost of living and energy crisis

Finance (Public and Private)

5.16 The costed action plan was commissioned to identify the costs associated with the Council's ambition for the district to become carbon neutral by 2030. It identifies, ranks, and costs, the estimated capital requirement (at the time of writing), of approximately 119 actions across the six themes given above.

5.17 The prudent estimate, based around the capital investment requirement to make the entire district carbon neutral by 2030 is given in the action plan as around **£4.7 billion**, and this figure is prior to the impacts of item 5.15 above.

5.18 The plan breaks down, year on year, the mobilising, enabling, feasibility and commissioning costs to both the public and private sector within the district, of working toward the 2030 carbon neutral target. It estimates that **£21m** of investment would be required in these work areas across the district, between 2022/23 and 2030/31. Of the £21m the approximate breakdown is, **£10m** from the private sector and **£11.3m** from the public sector. Private sector investment is at its highest in the first year, predicted at £3.2m, dropping to £0.3m by 2030/31. Public sector investment is relatively stable throughout the period at between £1.6m to £1.1m over the 9-years that the report covers, averaging at £1.3m.

5.19 Clearly, the average £1.3m additional financial burden per annum, would not be possible for the Council to allocate from within existing resources. It is considered that while some external funding may be available to plug the gap in part, it would not be spread sufficiently over the remaining 8-year period to ensure adequate resourcing is maintained. Additional external funding streams also often only come following complex bidding processes from their providers, which need resourcing to complete, and remove resourcing from existing and other tasks.

5.20 Similar to the public sector picture, the private sector within the district is also required to make a significant financial and resource contribution to the Council's net carbon neutral target. This burden is currently unknown to the sector and would have to come without a high level of prior consultation from the Council if it intends to push forward with its ambitions. As detailed above the private sector will be required to invest approximately £10m over the period, in mobilising, enabling, feasibility and commissioning works alone. Given the current financial position of markets, businesses and customers at this time, this level of investment may be completely unpalatable or unachievable for many in the private sector. It is also considered that the collection, coordination, control, and adequate accounting of private sector funding would require significant additional resourcing from within the Council.

5.21 Given the huge financial resource burden placed upon both the public and private sectors within the district by the Council's ambition over the next decade, it is not considered realistic.

Manufacturing, Supply Chains and Technology

5.22 Manufacturing and supply chains for general and green products, and technology are an issue as the world continues to recover from the covid pandemic, and as organisations strive towards net zero emissions. Manufacturing across the globe is still struggling following successive lock downs over the last 2-years, along with the raw material supply industry. The lack of precious raw minerals and metals

for integrated circuit boards, electronic components and electric vehicle batteries has been well reported over the past 18-months. It has been said that the current international market requirement for precious metals for the construction of electric vehicle batteries outstrips the planets resources many times over.

5.23 Currently within the UK many manufacturers are reporting 18 to 24-month lead times on several their new electric vehicles. It is considered highly likely that the decarbonisation and other industries will continue to suffer from delays to manufacture, due to product and parts scarcity, and increasing demand outstripping resource and manufacturing capacity in the post pandemic world.

5.24 The report also highlights that much of the technology is still in its early iterations and subject to further development or may not yet even exist. Early adoption of new technologies can often mean that the advantages of post launch and early life development, and cost reductions following premium pricing are missed.

5.25 Local, regional, and national infrastructure requires significant investment / improvement before it will be ready for net carbon zero, such as the electricity distribution network to support the largescale move to the use of private and commercial electric vehicles. Additionally, there are currently few economical alternatives to natural gas for heating and hot water in domestic and commercial settings, and the use of hydrogen technology, as a heat and energy source, is in its infancy.

5.26 Given the above, it is considered that the impact on manufacturing and supply chains of the covid pandemic, resource scarcity and the race to net zero, along with delays and development of emergent technology will severely hamper the Council in achieving its net zero ambition of 2030.

Scale and Pace

5.27 The Costed Action Plan was delayed due to its complexity and the Covid pandemic. It comes at the end of 2022, which now only leaves 8-years to achieve the Council's 2030 districtwide target. The report was written allowing a 9-year spending programme, with year 1 being this year, 2022/23 and the final year being 2030/31. The report suggests that in order for the district to achieve net-carbon neutrality by 2030, work would have had to begin some time ago and be carried out at a significant scale and pace. The costed action plan highlights approximately 119 project areas / actions that will be required in some part to achieve the Council's ambition, none of which it is currently resourced to deliver at scale or pace, no doubt along with its other essential public and private sector partners.

5.28 Given the scale and pace required, and remaining timeframe, the Council's ambition is not considered achievable for either the Council, it's partners, or it's stakeholders.

Impact of Covid and the cost-of-living and energy crisis

5.29 The impact of the covid pandemic continues to be felt and it has changed the way we live, work and travel. It has impacted on all walks of life and while its greatest impact, it can be argued, was on a social / humanitarian scale, it also has had a significant impact on the world's economy and manufacturing and supply chains

(as detailed above). While overall considered negatively, it did have some positive outcomes across the globe in relation to reducing emissions, with one of the main ones being that it facilitated the acceleration of technology development, to allow remote working and improved teleconferencing facilities. This allowed businesses to allow its employees to work from home and not have to travel into offices each day, and to and from meetings, thus reducing unnecessary transport related emissions. Many organisations, including the Council, have introduced, and further developed hybrid-working models, allowing employees more flexibility around home working and thus continuing with some of the reduction of emissions, as seen in the early part of the pandemic.

5.30 The cost-of-living crisis which has arisen following the pandemic and the war in Ukraine is set to have a major impact upon the public and private sector's ability to borrow money to fund climate change initiatives with increases in inflation rates and costs. Unstable markets and reductions in consumer spending can lead to uncertainty in businesses and can stifle innovative thinking and investment. The cost-of-living crisis will also have a major impact upon residents' lives, including their ability to invest in the sustainability of their homes and vehicles to improve their carbon emissions, such as in the purchase of solar panels, air source heat pumps and electric vehicles etc.

5.31 As with the covid pandemic, there is one climate related positive that is coming out from it. As energy and food bills rise, people are far more focused on their energy and food consumption and travel, with a view to cutting it back and reducing waste to avoid the increased costs. This will ultimately reduce energy and food production and consumption which will in turn reduce associated CO^2e emissions.

5.32 Given all the above, the Council's ambition is not considered to be achievable. In addition, it is also considered that it would be preferable to change the 2030 target to a more achievable 2030 organisational one and look to align the district to a singular county or regional target.

5.33 The full costed action plan can be found in Appendix 2 of this report.

Other Progress to Date

5.34 While the costed action plan was being prepared, Council officers have been working on several other climate related projects, with the aim of reducing both the organisations and districts CO^2e emissions. Table 2 below, gives some of the main areas of work that have been undertaken during the period.

5.35 Council officers have been working on the following climate related projects over the last 18 months:

	Community	**Detail**
1	Nature / Urban Forest	Creation of the Council's 1st Urban Forest, at Bradbury Lane, Pye Green
2	Transport / EV Charging Strategy	Working on the creation of a local Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy to sit alongside the County Council's

	Community	**Detail**
3	Transport / Low Emission Fleets	Working with the Energy Saving Trust on public electric vehicle charging infrastructure, and low emission taxis.
4	Community Engagement / Woodland Wonder	Commonwealth Games Legacy - Schools and Young Peoples' Environmental Engagement - Woodland Wonder Festival
5	Community Engagement / Bin World	Schools and Young Peoples' Environmental Awareness Campaign - Bin World
6	Community Engagement / Small Change - Big Difference	Primary and Secondary Schools Climate Change Awareness Campaign following on from the Bin World campaign
7	Community Engagement / Climate Awareness	Social Media Climate Change Awareness Campaign
8	Community Engagement / Climate & Green Travel Consultations	Separate Climate Change and Green Travel Consultations
9	Housing / Zero Carbon Rugeley	Continued to work alongside ENGIE formerly EQUANS on the Zero Carbon Rugeley project
10	Housing / Hawks Green Housing Development	Mixed tenure new build properties completed and occupied, at the former Hawks Green depot site, with photo voltaic cells, EV charge points and other sustainability measures.
11	Housing / Aelfgar Housing Development	Development of plans for mixed tenure low energy high efficiency homes for residents
12	Housing / Solar Batteries	Installation of residential battery units to 75 Council social housing bungalows, to improve the use of the power produced from their existing solar panels
13	District - General / Staffordshire Sustainability Board	Council has become an active part of the Staffordshire Sustainability Board (SSB)

14	District - General / SSB Baseline Pledge	Signed up to Staffordshire Sustainability Board's Sustainability Pledge
15	District - Energy / Local Area Energy Planning Networks	Worked with Energy Catapult and Buro Happold on Local Area Energy Planning network project, alongside Stafford Borough and Lichfield District Councils'
16	District - Levelling Up Fund Development	Working on the sustainable development of Cannock Town Centre based around the Prince of Wales Theatre
17	Nature / Nature Recovery Declaration	Working on a Nature Recovery Declaration with Staffordshire Wildlife Trust
	Organisational	**Detail**
1	Organisational / Carbon Literacy Training	Completed Year 2 round of Carbon Literacy Training for elected members, senior and associated officers
2	Organisational / Hawks Green Depot EV Charging	Working on installation of 3 electric vehicle charging points at the Council's Hawks Green Depot
3	Organisational / CCDC Vehicle and Refuse Fleet	Working with the Energy Saving Trust on low emission fleet vehicles
4	Organisation / Asset Sustainability Management	Commissioned AECOM to survey and report on the Council's asset sustainability options and costs
5	Organisation / Asset Sustainability - Solar Power for Leisure Centres	Reviewing options around the installation of solar panels to the Council's 2 leisure centres to offset electricity usage
6	Organisation / Social Housing Sustainability	Commissioned AECOM to survey and report on the Council's Housing stock sustainability options and costs
7	Organisation / Accommodation Review / New Civic Office Development	Accommodation review begun, to reduce the organisations footprint and energy consumption in its current or any future buildings and improve its efficiency

	Organisational	Detail
8	Organisation / Hybrid Working Model	Moved to hybrid working model across the Council allowing employees to work from home more, and reduce their travel requirements and therefore emissions

Table 2 - CCDC Climate Change Community & Organisational Projects

5.36 It is important to note that the above has all been achieved without any additional resource and in addition to officers' normal roles and work commitments.

5.37 At present there is no dedicated revenue budget established for sustainability, either for within the organisation or the wider district. Any budget set will be an additional cost pressure to the Council; however, it is considered that going forward, a budget should be set as part of the Councils annual budget setting process.

5.38 One of the areas / projects above with the greatest impact potential across the county and district, is the coming together of all the Staffordshire Councils' as the Staffordshire Sustainability Board (as detailed below).

Staffordshire Councils'

Staffordshire Sustainability Board (SSB)

5.39 Since the commissioning of the Council's costed action plan, Staffordshire Councils' have come together to create a Staffordshire wide Sustainability Board, which is working cross county with all councils on climate change issues. This board is supported by relevant elected portfolio holders and senior climate change officers from within each of its member councils'.

5.40 The Sustainability Board has set out its terms of reference, created a baseline pledge for each of its member councils', and a work programme for the next municipal year. It has also commissioned the employment of a shared sustainability officer's post and a countywide sustainability communications plan.

5.41 It has been agreed that the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Sustainability Board represents the Board at the newly established Staffordshire Climate Commission, which is being initially hosted / facilitated by Keele University.

5.42 One of the many benefits of the Sustainability Board is that best practice, innovation, and ideas can be shared across the county. Councils across Staffordshire, and in other areas are looking to replicate the work carried out by Cannock Chase, in identifying the costs associated with their action plans, however, due to market saturation several of them are struggling to engage suitable consultants.

5.43 Sustainability officers across Staffordshire are currently considering a Staffordshire countywide aspirational target that all councils could sign up to, ensuring that we all work as affectively as possible towards one net carbon zero goal for the entire county.

Staffordshire's Net Carbon Zero Targets

5.44 The table below details Staffordshire Councils' targets and whether they are organisational or district / borough wide.

Staffordshire - Council	Net Zero Target Date (if declared)	Status - Districtwide / Organisational
Staffordshire County	2050	Organisational
Cannock Chase District	2030	Organisational & District
East Staffordshire Borough	2040	Organisational
Lichfield District	2035 / 2050	Organisational / District
Tamworth Borough	2050	Organisational
South Staffordshire District	2050	Organisational & District
Stafford Borough	2040	Organisational
Newcastle Borough	2030 / 2050	Organisational / Borough
Staffordshire Moorlands District	2030	Organisational & District
Stoke-On-Trent City	Undeclared	Undeclared

Table 3 - Staffordshire Councils' Climate Change Targets / Ambitions

5.45 As can be seen in the above, only 5 Staffordshire Councils' have set joint district / borough wide and organisational targets, which range from 2030 to 2050. Only 2, including Cannock Chase, have a 2030 district / borough wide target. While 4 have only set organisational targets, with 1 not yet declaring.

Consultation and Engagement

5.46 As highlighted in the report to Cabinet on 14 October 2021 (Climate Emergency – Consultation and Community Engagement), the Council sees appropriate consultation and engagement as a key to maximising the potential to influence climate change in a more effective way. The Council will work on a principle of broad stakeholder engagement, including with residents, young people, schools, local businesses, interest groups, public sector organisations, and the newly formed Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Climate Commission.

5.47 The Council's network will include:

- Residents
- Young people – schools, colleges, youth, and uniformed groups
- District, Town, Parish, and County Councillors

- Community and third sector organisations
- Businesses / their representatives (Chamber of Commerce, LEPs etc.)
- Partners – e.g., NHS, Fire and Police
- Employees

5.48 It will continue to positively engage with residents and businesses on climate change and CO2e reductions with its communication campaigns around sustainability, with the intension of sharing relevant climate change information, to enable residents, businesses, and others, to make more informed decisions around their own energy consumption, efficiency, and CO^2e emissions.

5.49 Some of this work has already begun with schools' engagement programs, such as the Commonwealth Games Woodland Wonder Festival, Bin World, Small Change - Big Difference and social media campaigns. In addition, the Council has started its resident consultation, with consultations on general climate change and green travel.

5.50 Should the Council's 2030 target be changed to an organisational one, consideration could be given to using part of the £30k set aside for consultation and engagement in the above report (14 Oct 2021) for wider climate change projects, thus reducing the 2023/24 cost burden.

Moving Forward

5.51 While it is accepted that given the current financial situation it is impossible to allocate the full amount required per annum to resource the costed action plan fully, to move the reduction of CO^2e emissions forward at a faster pace than without any intervention, the Council will be required to allocate resource to it. That resource, in whatever form, will be an additional cost burden to the Council that it has not budgeted for until this point.

5.52 It is widely considered that local authorities, although generally not producing high levels of emissions themselves, have a significant part to play in CO^2e reductions within their areas, being responsible as an influencer of up to 70% of key decisions. It can therefore be argued that the Council has a responsibility to champion emission reductions towards net carbon zero at every opportunity, across all sectors, and to its residents.

5.53 The Council will continue to work with its partners and key suppliers, including Staffordshire Sustainability Board and Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Climate Commission, to maximise opportunities for innovation, green growth, and external funding for the district and the organisation.

5.54 The Council will continue to demonstrate leadership, and if agreed will work on decarbonising the whole organisation to become carbon neutral by 2030, while still working towards a district wide target. It will work alongside Staffordshire Sustainability Board and/or other regional bodies to arrive at an achievable, district, county, or regional carbon neutral target.

5.55 The Council will use the costed action plan as an ongoing project reference document / catalogue and as a monitoring tool. It will work on developing a

pipeline of climate related projects, where resources allow, that are at a 'bid-stage ready-state,' for if or when external funding becomes available.

5.56 In addition to the above, the Council will seek positive investment in green jobs, training, skills, and infrastructure and will work with partners on decarbonizing the districts transport network and requirements by encouraging the use of alternative fuels and green travel. It will work with its own supply chains to decarbonize their operations, as it is aware of their huge (up to 90%) impact on its own Scope 3 CO^2e emissions, and it will lobby central government.

6 Implications

6.1 Financial

There is currently no dedicated revenue budget set aside for climate change.

Based on the Action Plan, the Council's current carbon neutral policy requires substantial investment. Even if external capital funding was forthcoming to assist with this, there is very little headroom in the Council's current capital investment plans to make a meaningful contribution. Additionally, to achieve the current district-wide target would require ongoing revenue funding for revenue projects and staffing. Staff would need to provide overall district leadership, close partnership working and ongoing work to co-ordinate, specify, commission, and monitor the projects and overall programme. This could amount to hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum.

An organisational carbon neutral target would be more realistic to achieve within existing resources, although as the report highlights, 2030 is only eight years away and the estimates in the costed action plan will already have risen, due to inflation. Even this target is therefore ambitious, given the current financial situation of the Council and the prospect of severe budgetary constraints over the medium term.

6.2 Legal

There are no direct legal implications at this stage.

6.3 Human Resources

There are no direct HR implications at this stage.

6.4 Risk Management

As set out throughout this report the key risks in progressing this agenda are, insufficient resource capacity and expertise, funding, and the securing of organisational and wide scale behavioural change across the district.

6.5 Equality & Diversity

An equality impact assessment on the overall climate change programme will be required. As climate change is currently happening, it will have a disproportionate effect on younger people and future generations, due to them having a longer timeframe to live with the impact of it.

The Council will ensure that all parts of the community are targeted, as part of any consultation and engagement on the matter.

6.6 **Climate Change**

The report and the costed action plan are both intended to have a positive impact upon climate change, along with other associated activities, including all forms of consultation / engagement, and should underpin the Council's commitment to achieving carbon neutrality.

7 Appendices to the Report

Appendix 1 - Cannock Chase CO2e Emissions

Appendix 2 - Costed Net Zero Action Plan - AECOM

Previous Consideration

None

Background Papers

- Report to Cabinet 19 September 2019 – Implications of the Council Motion on Climate Emergency.
- Report to Cabinet 14 October 2021 - Climate Emergency – Consultation and Community Engagement.

Item No. 6.17

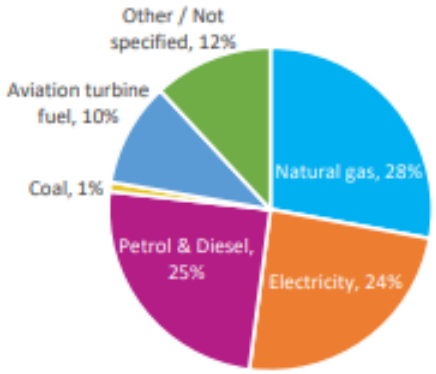
Appendix 1

Cannock Chase CO2e Emissions

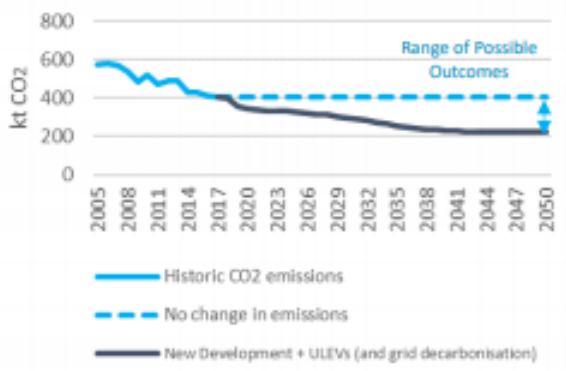
Cannock Chase Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation Report

AECOM has been commissioned to contribute towards a technical evidence base for new energy and sustainability policies for Staffordshire County Council and its eight constituent Local Authorities. This note summarises key issues for Cannock Chase.

Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG Emissions



Illustrative Scope 1 & 2 CO_2 emissions scenario



Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions are c.501,000 tonnes CO_2 per annum and per capita emissions are 5.1 tonnes CO_2 per annum. On a per capita basis, this is lower than the average for Staffordshire county and the UK as a whole (7.4 and 5.4 tCO_2 p.a. respectively). The largest single source of emissions in Cannock Chase is from the burning of natural gas, mainly for domestic use, followed by emissions from petrol and diesel (mainly used in road transport) and electricity. For further details, please see the Baseline Report.

The above figure shows that, even when accounting for new development, the decarbonisation of grid electricity and switching to Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs) in Cannock Chase could result in up to a 45% decrease in emissions by 2050 compared with 2017 levels. However, this outcome is highly uncertain which means it is important to take local action. Other emissions would have to be eliminated through energy demand reduction, building fabric improvements, renewable energy generation, switching to low carbon heating and offsetting remaining emissions.

Cannock Chase's Illustrative Path to Net Zero

	2020	2030	2050
Sustainable Transport	354 ULEVs 9 EV Charge-Points	30% of vehicles are ULEVs	100% of vehicles are ULEVs
	ULEV projections are based on the National Grid's Future Energy Scenarios.		
Renewables	6 MW of Solar PV 15 MW of Bioenergy	→	100% of energy demands met with renewables
Built Environment	35,400 Gas boilers 2,800 Electric Boilers	16% of heating systems are served by Heat Pumps	57% of heating systems are served by Heat Pumps
	Note: 2020 data is from 2011 census. *Heating technology projections are based on the National Grid's Future Energy Scenarios.*		
Natural Capital	Net 14,500 tCO_2 Sequestered Annually	→	+500 tCO_2 Sequestered Annually
	Carbon sequestration projections are illustrative, based on 100% conversion of SCC landholdings in Cannock Chase to woodland.		

Policy Options

Reducing CO_2 Emissions in the Built Environment

- Require all proposals to meet or exceed Building Regulations through energy efficiency alone
- New proposals should be 'futureproofed' to facilitate uptake of low-carbon heating, onsite energy generation and energy storage.
- Aim to achieve Net Zero regulated & unregulated emissions.
- Consider requiring developers to conduct Lifecycle Carbon Assessments (LCA) and monitor & report on operational energy use and CO_2 emissions.
- Set high standards for water efficiency and conservation including rainwater collection.

Holistic Interventions in Development

- Incorporate circular economy principles such as designing out waste, adaptability, reusability etc.
- Consider requiring applicants to undertake a BREEAM or HQM assessment (or similar) with a minimum target for relevant credits achieved.
- Integrate and co-locate green and blue infrastructure with pedestrian and cycle routes and sustainable drainage systems (SuDs).
- Integrate LZC technologies into the built environment.
- Specify locally sourced materials with a low environmental impact.

Low & Zero Carbon (LZC) Technologies

- Require developments to demonstrate how layout, orientation and massing has been designed to maximise opportunities for on-site renewables.
- Set a target for the proportion of energy demands to be met from on-site renewables.
- Increase support for LZC energy developments that meet local criteria for acceptability and seek to broaden those criteria.
- Encourage the development of heat networks where appropriate.

Climate Risks & Adaptation

- Direct / restrict future development to areas with lower flood risk.
- Require planning applications to consider long term flood risk projections in assessing flood risk and SuDS design.
- Ensure all future development considers the urban heat island effect in its design.
- Require planning applications for future developments to consider thermal comfort, e.g. through a dedicated overheating assessment (in line with CIBSE TM52 or equivalent) that considers high-emission climate projections.

Carbon Sequestration & Natural Capital

- Mitigate against the loss of green spaces and habitats, and seek to improve woodland, heathland and other habitats.
- Identify ways to ensure that biodiversity, carbon sequestration and amenity are all considered as part of land management strategies.
- Ensure ecological experts are involved in the writing of planning conditions (where relevant).
- Increase sequestration on Council-owned land (e.g. areas of greenspace including parks and gardens; linear parcels and green infrastructure such as verges and green spaces alongside roads; and the 'greening' of grey infrastructure in urban settings).

Sustainable Transport

- Enhance the provision of EV charge points.
- Collaborate with key market participants (e.g. WPD and the Government's Office for Low Emission Vehicles) to facilitate the transition to EVs.
- Keep informed of significant changes in hydrogen vehicle markets as they continue to develop.
- Co-locate PV canopies with existing or future parking provision.
- Ensure that the design and layout of developments will reduce reliance on private vehicles while promoting walking, cycling and public transport.

Additional Considerations for Cannock Chase

The Council has declared a Climate Emergency and set a target date for Net Zero emissions of 2030, which is in advance of the UK-wide 2050 target. This is an ambitious target that will require strong and immediate actions if it is to be met. One key challenge will be that, due to the short timescales, the CO_2 savings from national electricity grid decarbonisation are likely to be lower than if the Cannock Chase target was set for 2050. Additionally, although there is expected to be a significant shift towards ultra low emissions transport, this transition is not likely to be complete by 2030, meaning that transport will continue to be a significant source of emissions for some time.

In practical terms this means that Cannock Chase will need to (a) reduce energy demands from transport and buildings much faster than were it to align with the UK 2050 target; (b) seek to increase the provision of local

renewable energy as much as possible; and (c) take actions to increase carbon removals from the atmosphere. Because carbon removal technologies have not yet been widely adopted or demonstrated at commercial scales, tree planting and other 'natural climate solutions' are likely to be the preferred option, although these take up to a decade before they begin to sequester significant amounts of CO_2 and therefore would need to be introduced quickly in order to deliver a meaningful impact by 2030.

The majority of land in Cannock Chase lies within the Green Belt, and to the north of the District is the nationally significant Cannock Chase AONB, areas which could offer opportunities to deliver environmental benefits via natural climate solutions and other changes in land use / management. Although these areas could potentially accommodate sensitively-designed renewable energy installations, the biggest opportunity for renewable electricity generation in the District will probably be building-mounted PV or SHW installations, combined with battery storage. (We note that there is a large 'grid-scale' battery proposed at the former Rugeley Power Station site.)

The use of natural gas and electricity in buildings accounts for the majority of GHG emissions in Cannock Chase, which means that reducing energy demand in the existing building stock will be a key priority. Efforts to retrofit buildings will need to carefully consider how to avoid unintended consequences such as damp issues. However, if carried out correctly, such initiatives deliver a range of social co-benefits such as reducing fuel poverty and improving air quality and health.

Item No. 6.20

AECOM

Appendix 2

Costed Net Zero Action Plan

Cannock Chase District Council

Project number: 60664099

Delivering a better world

Photograph provided by Cannock Chase District Council, courtesy of Jessups

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS)	UK Government ministerial department responsible for leading economy-wide transformation by backing enterprise and long-term growth, generating cheaper, cleaner, homegrown energy and unleashing the UK as a science superpower through innovation.
Carbon	Carbon is used as a shorthand expression for carbon dioxide (CO_2). This is the most common greenhouse gas emitted by human activities in terms of the quantity released and the total impact on global warming. As a result, the term “carbon” is often used as an expression for all greenhouse gases. *Source: Ecometrica*
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e)	Carbon dioxide equivalent or CO_2e is used to describe different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO_2e signifies the amount of CO_2 which would have the equivalent global warming impact. A quantity of greenhouse gases can be expressed as CO_2e by multiplying the amount of the greenhouse gas by its Global Warming Potential. For example, if 1kg of methane is emitted, this can be expressed as 25kg of CO_2e (1kg methane * 25 Global Warming Potential = 25kg CO_2e). *Source: Ecometrica*
Circular economy	A circular economy is a systems solution framework that tackles global challenges like climate change, biodiversity loss, waste, and pollution. In our current economy, we take materials from the Earth, make products from them, and eventually throw them away as waste – the process is linear. In a circular economy, by contrast, we stop waste being produced in the first place. The circular economy is based on three principles, driven by design: • Eliminate waste and pollution • Circulate products and materials (at their highest value) • Regenerate nature It is underpinned by a transition to renewable energy and materials. A circular economy decouples economic activity from the consumption of finite resources. It is a resilient system that is good for business, people and the environment. *Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation*
Global warming potential (GWP)	Indicates the amount of warming a gas causes over a given period of time. The GWP is an index, with CO_2 having the index value of 1, and the GWP for all other greenhouse gases is the number of times more warming they cause compared to CO_2. For example, 1kg of methane causes 25 times more warming over a 100 year period compared to 1kg of CO_2, and so methane has a GWP of 25. *Source: Ecometrica*

Term	Definition
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	A greenhouse gas is any gas in the atmosphere which absorbs and re-emits heat and thereby keeps the planet's atmosphere warmer than it otherwise would be. GHGs occur naturally in the Earth's atmosphere, but human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels, are increasing the levels of GHG's in the atmosphere, causing global warming and climate change. The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty for controlling the release of GHGs from human activities. The GHGs controlled under the treaty are as follows: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), F-gases (hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6).
Grey fleet	Describes the use of personal vehicles for business purposes.
Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) activities are both a source and sink for greenhouse gases. In the UK, generally emissions are produced from the conversion of land to cropland and settlements and are removed through forest growth and conversion of cropland to grassland. Currently in the UK, LULUCF activities are a net sink, resulting in the removal of emissions from the atmosphere. *Source: Local Authority CO_2 emissions technical report 2019*
Nature based solutions	Nature-based Solutions are "actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits". *Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).*
Natural capital	Natural capital is the part of nature which directly or indirectly underpins value to people, including ecosystems, species, freshwater, soils, minerals, the air and oceans, as well as natural processes and functions. In combination with other types of capital (manufactured, financial, human and social), natural capital forms part of our wealth, that is, our ability to produce actual or potential goods and services into the future to support our wellbeing. *Source: Natural Capital Committee*
Net zero	Net zero refers to achieving a balance between the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere over a given time period. When the amount of carbon emissions produced within a defined boundary are cancelled out by the amount removed, this results in net zero emissions. Net zero recognises that there will be some emissions, i.e. it is not gross zero which would mean reducing all emissions to zero, but that emissions need to be fully offset, predominantly through natural carbon sinks such as oceans and forests.
Non-combustion greenhouse gas emissions	Non-combustion greenhouse gas emissions are those not associated with energy production and transport. Examples include fluorinated gases (F-gases) used as refrigerants, methane emissions from a variety of sources (including manure, waste water treatment facilities, landfill, enteric fermentation in livestock, and methane leakage from natural gas extraction, storage and pipelines), as well as carbon dioxide emissions from the chemical conversion process for making cement and nitrogen oxide emissions from fertilizer applications.
Renewable technologies	Technologies that produce energy through a natural resource or source that is not depleted by use. This includes water, wind or solar power.
Sequestration (Carbon Sequestration)	Carbon sequestration is the capturing, removal and storage of carbon dioxide from the Earth's atmosphere. It's recognised as a key method for removing carbon from the earth's atmosphere. Carbon sequestration can happen in two basic forms: biologically or geologically. Biological carbon sequestration happens when carbon is stored in the natural environment. This includes what are known as 'carbon sinks', such as forests, grasslands, soil, oceans and other bodies of water. This is also known as an 'indirect' or passive form of sequestration. Geological carbon sequestration happens when carbon is stored in places such as underground geological formations or rocks. This process is largely artificial or 'direct', representing a way of neutralising emissions put into human practices, such as manufacturing or construction. *Source: National Grid*
Ultra Low Emissions Vehicle (ULEVs)	An Ultra Low Emissions Vehicle are currently defined as a vehicle that emits less than 75g of carbon dioxide per km travelled as measured by the World-Harmonised Light-Vehicle Test Procedure (WLTP). *Source: Vehicle Certification Agency*

1. Executive summary

In 2019 Cannock Chase District Council (the Council) declared a climate emergency. This committed to a vision for the district to become net zero by 2030.

Whilst the Council is directly responsible for a small percentage of total greenhouse gas emissions (estimated at circa. 0.7% of total emissions), the scope of this commitment includes emissions from all sources within the geographic boundary of the district. This includes the residential, transport, industrial, commercial and wider public sectors, highlighting that the Council understands it has a key role to play in the drive to net zero through demonstrating leadership, developing a pipeline of projects, jobs and skills to scale-up delivery and leveraging change through the services it delivers, its regulatory and strategic functions and its roles as major employer, large-scale procurer and social landlord.

Given the Council has 8 years to achieve its net zero target, activities will need to be undertaken at scale and pace. Trajectories developed as part of this Net Zero Action Plan show that in order to achieve a rapid decarbonisation scenario, rates of changes in the building stock and vehicle fleets will need to occur at the rate of half of the stock / fleet every four years.

Furthermore, as the target is 20 years ahead of the UK Climate Change Act target of net zero by 2050, the Council will have to:

- reduce energy demands from transport and buildings much faster
- increase the provision of local renewable energy as much as possible
- take immediate actions to increase carbon removals from the atmosphere
- ensure a robust supply chain is in place to deliver activities at the scale required

This presents a number of challenges; particularly with how the Council can influence areas outside of its direct control. This includes factors such as the rate of decarbonisation of the national electricity grid, development of national and regional policy, supply chain capacity and capability building, technological maturity and funding availability.

Recognising these challenges, this Net Action Plan has been developed to address a number of key considerations:

- **Scale and pace** - focusing on action that can be undertaken quickly and at sufficient scale to make meaningful reductions in district-wide carbon emissions
- **Public sector leadership** – leveraging Council buildings to support the development of markets and supply chains for wider sectors
- **Avoiding delays** – completing mobilising, enabling and feasibility works early in the programme to enable focused delivery in the medium and longer term
- **Council control** – recognising the influence of the Council and where it can meaningfully enable carbon reductions
- **Collaborative working** – action is already underway in Cannock Chase to support delivery of net zero ambitions, working collaboratively with external stakeholders will allow the Council to align efforts and maximise impact

Based on the activities in this plan, total resources costs are estimated at circa. £21 million between financial years 2022/23 and 2030/31.

Capital costs are expected to far exceed this, with a minimum indicative high-level estimate of £4.7 billion. However, at this stage capital costs are extremely difficult to ascertain as this requires the completion of mobilising and enabling works including energy audits and feasibility studies. Recognising that this plan is also currently unfunded, and external funding would be required to ensure its success, this would also require the Council to identify and consider how to account for external funding as well as any wider industry, regional or UK Government programmes outside of its direct control.

2. Introduction

In 2019 Cannock Chase District Council (the Council) declared a climate emergency. This committed to a vision for the district to become net zero by 2030. This commitment also recognised that whilst the Council is directly responsible for a small percentage of the total greenhouse gas emissions produced in the district (see Section 3), it has an important role to play in encouraging and supporting residents, businesses, and local organisations to take action.

Against this backdrop, AECOM has been commissioned to develop a Net Zero Action Plan. The intention of this document is to identify the actions that the Council could implement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in line with its net zero target. This includes tackling both the Council's own emissions as well as those generated within the geographic boundary of the Local Authority area.

The resulting output incorporates the Council's initial plans for tackling climate change, including identifying costs for taking action aligned against six key strategic themes:

Energy

Comprising GHG emissions directly produced within the district associated with the generation, transmission and distribution of energy. This includes activities such as increasing the use of renewable and low carbon technologies to generate electricity, heat and cooling, as well as opportunities around demand response and energy storage.

Natural capital and nature based solutions

Recognising that we rely on nature and the power of healthy ecosystems to protect people, optimise infrastructure and safeguard a stable and biodiverse future. These actions seek to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, addressing societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits (definition by the IUCN).

Non-residential

GHG emissions associated with agriculture, commercial, industrial and public sector buildings and processes undertaken within Cannock Chase district.

Residential

GHG emissions associated with residential buildings in the district. This includes social housing, private rented accommodation and owner occupier.

Transport

This comprises actions to reduce transport emissions as accounted for in the UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics. The scope of this covers all road, railway and other (inland waterways, combustion of lubricants and LPG) transportation but excludes emissions associated with aviation.

Cross-cutting

This theme recognises and incorporates actions that are relevant to more than one of the five themes. This includes the predicted electrification of the energy system, the role of the hydrogen economy, circular economy principles and accounting for non-combustion greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. refrigerants).

3. Policy background

In 2008 the UK Government was the first government to create a legally binding decarbonisation target, with a target 80% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, from 1990 levels by 2050. Following increased scientific evidence, public pressure and analysis, consultation, and consideration undertaken by the UK Climate Change Committee (CCC), the UK Government has since committed to reducing net GHG emissions by 100% relative to 1990 levels by 2050 - the Climate Change Act (June 2019).

The CCC's Sixth Carbon Budget, issued in 2020, provided ministers with advice on the volume of GHGs that the UK can emit during the period 2033-2037. The recommended pathway requires a 78% reduction in UK territorial emissions between 1990 and 2035. In effect, this brings the UK's previous 80% target forward by nearly 15 years since the original Climate Change Act committed the UK to an 80% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050.

In the CCC's opinion, the Sixth Carbon Budget can be met through four key steps:

1. **Uptake up of low-carbon solutions** - people and businesses choose to adopt low-carbon solutions, as high carbon options are progressively phased out. UK industry shifts to using renewable electricity or hydrogen instead of fossil fuels or captures its carbon emissions.
2. **Expansion of low-carbon energy supplies** - electricity production is zero carbon by 2035. There are new uses for clean electricity in transport, heating and industry, and electricity demand doubles or even trebles by 2050. Low-carbon hydrogen scales-up to be almost as large, in 2050, as electricity production in 2020; hydrogen is used as a shipping and transport fuel and in industry, and potentially in some buildings, as a replacement for natural gas for heating.
3. **Reducing demand for carbon-intensive activities** - the UK wastes fewer resources and reduces its reliance on high-carbon goods. Buildings lose less energy through a national programme to improve insulation across the UK. Diets change, there are fewer car miles travelled and demand for flights grows more slowly.
4. **Land and greenhouse gas removals** - there is a transformation in agriculture and the use of farmland while maintaining the same levels of food per head produced today. By 2035, 460,000 hectares of new mixed woodland are planted to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and deliver wider environmental benefits. 260,000 hectares of farmland shifts to producing energy crops. Woodland rises from 13% of UK land in 2020 to 15% by 2035 and 18% by 2050. Peatlands are widely restored and managed sustainably.

Providing further detail on how this will be achieved, in October 2021, the UK Government published its Net Zero Strategy and the Heat & Buildings Strategy. In addition, Part L of the Building Regulations (relating to the conservation of fuel and power) was updated in December 2021, incorporating updated carbon factors reflecting a change in the sources for electricity generation, and higher minimum performance standards.

Across the UK many regional, city and local authorities have declared climate emergencies. This means that they will take action to reduce their impact on climate change through their own operations and through the activities they can influence. This includes Staffordshire County Council who have committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050, West Midlands Combined Authority who have a 2041 net zero target and Cannock Chase District Council which has the vision for the district to be net zero by 2030.

4. Baseline

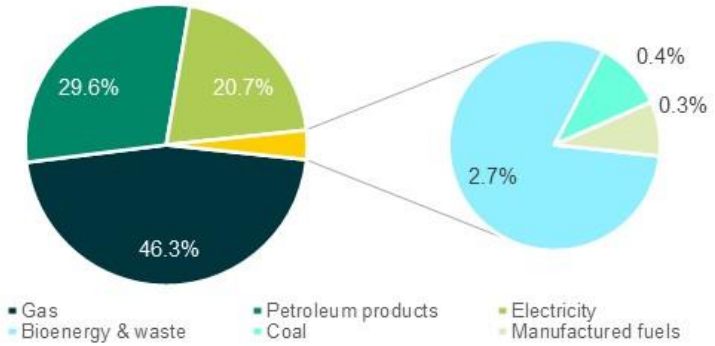
4.1 Energy consumption

In 2019 (the last year for which the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) has published data), total fuel consumption in Cannock Chase was approximately 1,642 GWh. This equates to 7% of all fuel consumption in Staffordshire. As illustrated in Table 1, the largest proportion of fuel consumed was gas (46%), with petroleum products and electricity accounting for 30% and 21%, respectively. Other fuels, including bioenergy & waste, coal, and manufactured fuels make up the remaining 3%.

Table 1 - Fuel consumption (GWh) by sector and fuel type, Cannock Chase2019

	Industrial & Commercial	Domestic	Road transport	Other[1]	Total
Gas	193	567	0	0	**761**
Electricity	184	156	0	0	**339**
Coal	0	6	0	0	**6**
Petroleum products	97	4	374	12	**487**
Manufactured fuels	0	4	0	0	**5**
Bioenergy & waste	0	27	17	0	**45**
Total by sector	**475**	**764**	**391**	**12**	**1,642**

Figure 1 – Percentage fuel consumption by fuel type, Cannock Chase 2019



[1] Comprising agriculture, public sector and rail energy consumption

Figure 2 - Fuel consumption (GWh) by sector and fuel type, Cannock Chase 2019

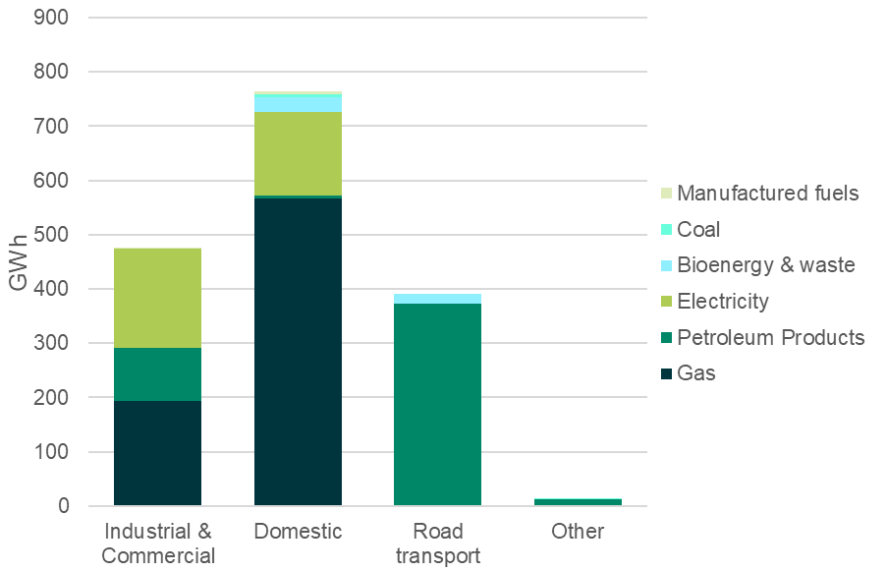


Figure 2 shows that the domestic sector accounts for the highest proportion of energy consumption, followed by industrial and commercial and then road transport. Within the domestic sector, approximately 74% of fuel consumed is gas and 20% is electricity. In the non-domestic sector (industrial and commercial), approximately 41% of fuel consumed is gas and 39% is electricity.

4.2 Carbon emissions

4.2.1 Scope

A baseline for Cannock Chase district has been ascertained using the UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics which have been produced annually by BEIS since 2005. This provides estimated emissions, by sector, for each local authority in the UK allowing changes to be monitored over time and supports the targeting of mitigation actions.

Statistics cover territorial emissions, meaning those that occur within the UK's borders (in this case those within Cannock Chase) and are based on an "end user" basis. This means that emissions from energy use at the local level can be accounted for and does not penalise local areas for emissions from the production of energy which is then exported to and used in other areas.

4.2.2 Emissions

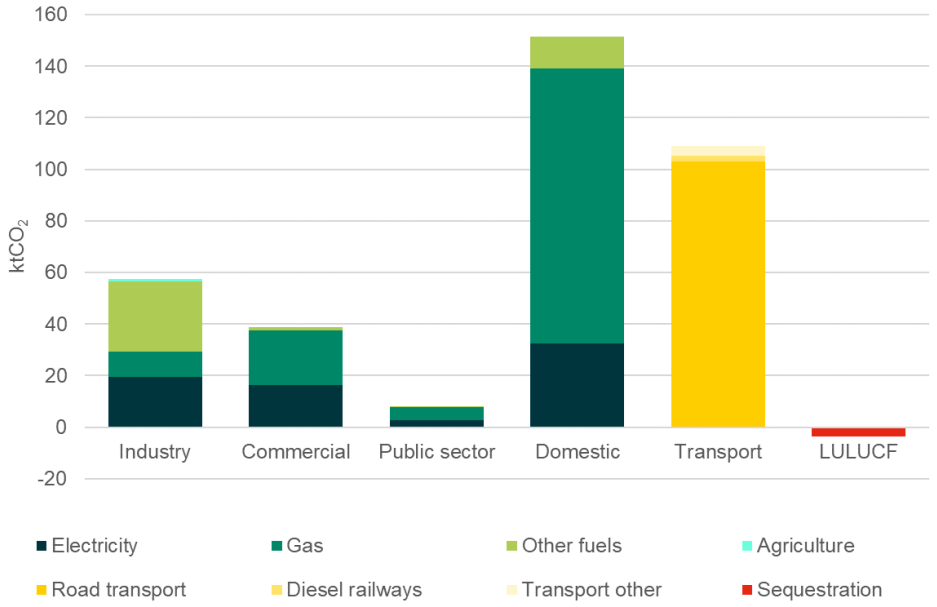
2019 baseline emissions in Cannock Chase are estimated to be 361.2 $ktCO_2$. Of this, emissions associated with gas (40%), road transport (28%) and electricity (20%) are the largest sources by fuel type. This illustrates that decarbonising heat, particularly in the domestic sector, will be a significant area of focus.

In terms of sectors, Table 2 and Figure 3 illustrate that the domestic and transport sectors are the largest contributors to Cannock Chase district's greenhouse gas emissions. This is reflected in the actions and subsequent costs in this action plan. Public sector emissions are a relatively small proportion of total emissions, responsible for 7.9 $ktCO_2e$, or 2%, of total emissions in 2019 (the last year for which BEIS have published data). Therefore, in order to achieve its net zero target, the Council will need to focus on emissions reductions outside of its immediate control.

Table 2 - GHG emissions ($ktCO_2e$) by sector and fuel type, Cannock Chase 2019

	Industry	Commercial	Public sector	Domestic	Transport	LULUCF	Total
Electricity	20	16	3	33	-	-	**71**
Gas	10	21	5	107	-	-	**143**
Other fuels[2]	27	1	0	12	-	-	**41**
Agriculture	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Road transport	-	-	-	-	103	-	**103**
Diesel railways	-	-	-	-	2	-	**2**
Transport other	-	-	-	-	4	-	**4**
Sequestration	-	-	-	-	-	-4	**-4**
Total	**58**	**39**	**8**	**154**	**109**	**-4**	**361**

Figure 3 - GHG emissions by sector and fuel type, Cannock Chase 2019

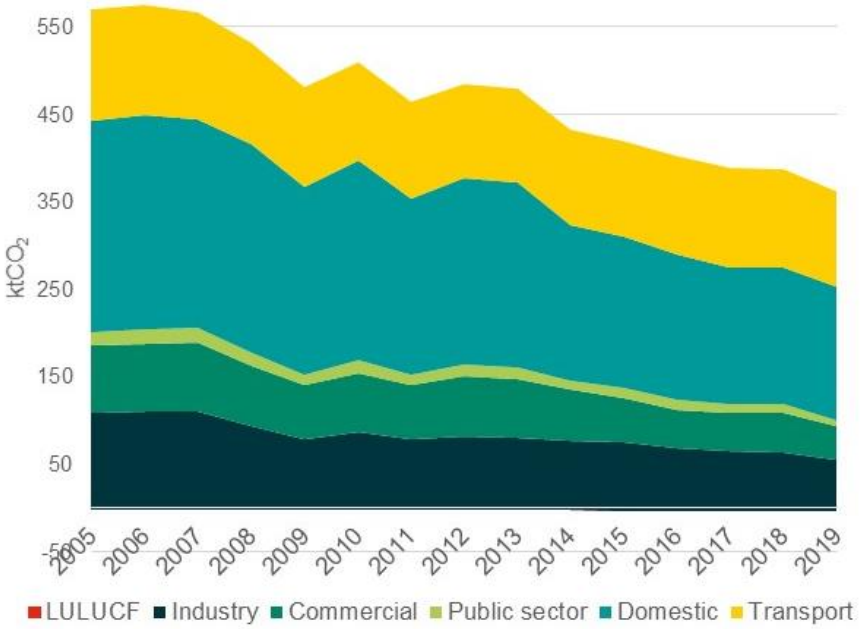


[2] Comprising coal, fuel oil and gas oil as explained in the UK Local and Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions Estimates for 2005-2019 Technical Report (page 41)

Figure 4 illustrates that emissions since 2005 have reduced by 37% from 569 $ktCO_2$ to 361$ktCO_2$. However, when interpreting this it is important to note:

- Changes in carbon emissions do not necessarily reflect changes in fuel consumption or increased energy efficiency. For instance, an increase in electricity use could be offset by a decrease in electricity grid emissions (see risks in Section 8).
- Year-to-year changes in fuel consumption relate to factors such as weather and should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Figure 4 – Historic emissions, Cannock Chase 2005-2019



4.2.3 Cannock Chase District Council emissions

The BEIS UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics encompass all public sector emissions within a Local Authority's geographic boundary as defined by subsections 84-87 of the UK Standard Industrial Classification. This encompasses:

- 84 – Public administration and defence, compulsory social security
- 85 – Education
- 86 - Human health activities
- 87: Residential care activities

In order to ascertain emissions resulting from the Council's activities in 2019, AECOM has completed a high level estimation based on information provided by the Council. This is shown below and illustrates that in 2019, for the areas covered in Table 3, total emissions were estimated at 2,521 tCO_2e. This represents 0.7% of total emissions for the district in 2019 or 32% of the total public sector emissions.

It is important to note that, at present, the Council does not have a formal reporting procedure to calculate emissions as the result of Council operations and activities. The Council may wish to undertake this annually as part of wider activities driven by Staffordshire County Council if resources and budget can be made available.

Table 3 – Estimated Council emissions, 2019

Emissions type	Emissions source	Number	GHG scope	tCO_2e	Source
Buildings	Council buildings - heating fuels	10	1	890	AECOM, Desktop energy audit of ten buildings, Mar 2022
	Council buildings - electricity	10	2	845	
	Council buildings - Other	Unknown	N/A	0	Not currently recorded by the Council
	Council commercial buildings	Unknown	N/A	0	
	Council housing - Landlord areas	Unknown	N/A	0	
Transport	Refuse collection vehicles	12	1	466	Energy Saving Trust, Vehicle Fleet Report, Aug 2020
	Heavy commercial vehicle	5	1	26	
	Light commercial vehicles	77	1	185	
	Car derived vans	8	1	8	
	Plant - tractors/mowers etc.	25	1	48	
	Unknown	5	1	5	
	Grey fleet	162	3	48	
Total				**2,521**	

5. Addressing the gap

5.1 Carbon reduction trajectories

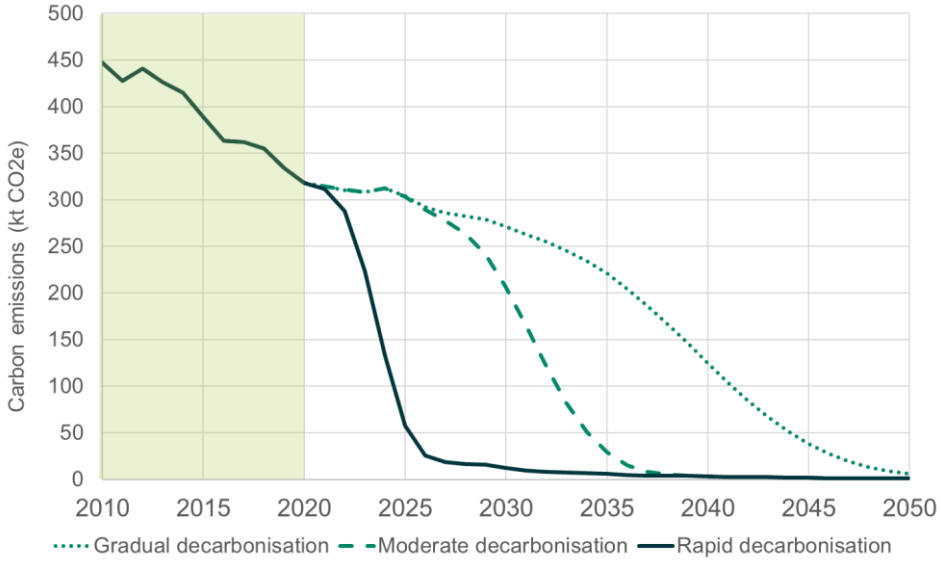
To understand how future carbon emissions could change, AECOM has developed three emissions trajectories for Cannock Chase district based on key external impacts:

1. **National electricity grid decarbonisation** – *based on the BEIS future grid emissions factors projections*
2. **Large scale uptake of Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs)** - *based on the BEIS future grid emissions factors projections*
3. **Large scale uptake of heat pumps in buildings** - *based on the BEIS future grid emissions factors projections*
4. **Large scale deployment of renewable energy generation** - *based on possible local PV power generation for direct use on site*
5. **Small scale deployment of carbon sequestration** - *based on possible available land for tree planting*

The three trajectories have been based on analysis of historic energy use taking into account the above anticipated future external impacts. The trajectories are presented in Figure 5, along with historic emissions. Note these trajectories are based on assumed rates of changes in the building stock and vehicle fleets (i.e. these have not been modelled), with “rapid”, “moderate”, or “gradual” decarbonisation of about half of the stock / fleet within 4, 12 or 20 years respectively. Appendix D contains other key assumptions about how these trajectories were derived.

As Figure 5 shows, the total emissions would reduce by approximately 97% from 447 $ktCO_2e$ in 2010 to 12 $ktCO_2e$ by 2030 under a rapid decarbonisation scenario, or by 54% to 207 $ktCO_2e$ by 2030 under a moderate decarbonisation scenario. This represents the estimated total emissions that would need to be mitigated by 2030 to meet the net zero target.

Figure 5 – Cannock Chase District carbon emissions: historic emissions for 2010-2020 and future projections for 2020-2050 for three trajectories



5.2 Scale of activities required to achieve net zero

Based on analysis completed as part of the Staffordshire climate change adaptation mitigation study (2020), a high-level net zero pathway was developed for Cannock Chase in order to achieve net zero by 2050 (the UK Government net zero target date). This is present in Table 4 which provides an indication of the level of activity required to achieve net zero by 2050 (UK target) and what would be expected to be implemented by 2030 to support achievement of this.

Table 4 – Pathway to net zero by 2050, Cannock Chase

	Activity to achieve net zero by 2050
Built environment *(residential and non-residential)*	+32,300 heat pumps +9,400 homes served by district heating *Heating technology projections are based on the National Grid's FESs, where Heat Pumps make up 16% of all heating systems by 2030 and 57% by 2050.*
Energy	+17 MW of solar PV +2 MW of onshore wind[3] *Maximum unconstrained solar and wind capacities in the area, within SCC landholdings were estimated using the DECC (2010) methodology.*
Natural capital	+500 tCO2 sequestered annually *Carbon sequestration projections were estimated by assuming 100% conversion of SCC landholdings in Cannock Chase to woodland.*
Transport	+86,000 ULEVs *ULEV projections are based on the National Grid's FESs (Future Energy Scenarios) where ULEVs make up 30% of all vehicles by 2030 and 100% by 2050*

5.2.1 Scale of activities to achieve net zero by 2030

It is important to recognise that the Council has set a net zero target date of 2030, which is 20 years in advance of the UK target as set out in Table 4. This is ambitious and will require strong and immediate actions if the target is to be met.

One key challenge will be that, due to the short timescales, carbon savings from national electricity grid decarbonisation are likely to be lower than if the target was set for 2050. As per the "rapid" decarbonisation trajectory in Figure 5, even if half of the entire building and fleet stock in Cannock Chase were decarbonised every four years, residual emissions would be 12 $ktCO_2e$ in 2030 and would therefore require the implementation of additional renewables and more carbon sequestration within the district.

Additionally, although there is expected to be a significant shift towards ULEVs, this transition is not likely to be complete by 2030. The Council will therefore need to accelerate the rate of uptake of ULEVs within the district to achieve its net zero target, including the associated charging infrastructure and local grid upgrades.

Finally, because carbon removal technologies have not yet been widely adopted at scale, additional tree planting and other nature based solutions are likely to be required, although it should be noted that these take up to a decade before they begin to sequester significant amounts of carbon and therefore would need to be introduced quickly. The majority of land in Cannock Chase lies within the green belt, and to the north of the district is the nationally significant Cannock Chase AONB which could offer opportunities to deliver environmental benefits. In addition, although these areas could potentially accommodate sensitively-designed renewable energy installations, the biggest opportunity for renewable electricity generation will be the provision of building-integrated solar PV, combined with battery storage as these are not accounted for in grid decarbonisation and therefore the figures produced by BEIS on which progress is measured.

In summary, in order to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030, the Council will need to:

- reduce energy demands from transport and buildings much faster
- seek to increase the provision of local renewable energy as much as possible
- take immediate actions to increase carbon removals from the atmosphere
- ensure a robust supply chain is in place to deliver activities at the scale required

Recognising that to achieve its net zero target the Council will have to accelerate action ahead of the UK-wide plans, this Net Zero Action Plan has been developed to identify how the "rapid" decarbonisation trajectory could be implemented.

[3] Appendix A – includes a note on dealing with renewables. Figures represent excess generation required over demand to ensure carbon reductions are reflected at the Cannock Chase level.

6. Indicative costs

The Net Zero Action Plan detailed in Section 7 provides the indicative estimated resource costs associated with actions that will support the Council to achieve its net zero target by 2030. In total this is expected to amount to approximately **£21.3 million**. This total does not include any of the expenditure identified in Section 6.4 (Indicative capital costs) which is expected to be the vast majority of costs, amounting to at least **£4.7 billion** between now and 2030. This is clearly shown in Figure 6.

The table below provides a breakdown of both estimated resource and capital costs, by year. As this shows, resources costs are broadly split in half in terms of internal (CDDC) and external resource. Information on the approach used to estimate resource costs is provided in Section 6.3.

Table 5 – Indicative cost breakdown by strategic theme and staff resource type by financial year (£ million)[4] [5] [6]

			22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	Total
Grand totals	**Resource**	CCDC	£1.50	£1.58	£1.39	£1.26	£1.20	£1.11	£1.10	£1.09	£1.09	**£11.30**
		External	£3.19	£2.65	£1.04	£0.76	£0.80	£0.55	£0.35	£0.32	£0.32	**£10.00**
		Total	£4.69	£4.23	£2.42	£2.02	£2.00	£1.66	£1.45	£1.41	£1.41	**£21.30**
	Capital costs	**Total**	£0.15	£6.16	£100.07	£635.49	£1,596.13	£1,596.13	£635.49	£100.07	£6.31	**£4,676.00**
	Grand total		**£4.84**	**£10.40**	**£102.49**	**£637.51**	**£1,598.13**	**£1,597.79**	**£636.95**	**£101.48**	**£7.73**	**£4,697.30**
Energy		CCDC	£0.25	£0.23	£0.13	£0.09	£0.06	£0.03	£0.03	£0.03	£0.03	**£0.88**
		External	£0.34	£0.35	£0.19	£0.11	£0.04	£0.01	£0.01	£0.01	£0.01	**£1.07**
		Total	**£0.58**	**£0.58**	**£0.32**	**£0.20**	**£0.10**	**£0.04**	**£0.04**	**£0.04**	**£0.04**	**£1.95**
NaturalCapital & Nature Based Solutions		CCDC	£0.27	£0.17	£0.16	£0.14	£0.17	£0.15	£0.15	£0.14	£0.14	**£1.47**
		External	£0.43	£0.11	£0.07	£0.04	£0.09	£0.07	£0.05	£0.02	£0.02	**£0.89**
		Total	**£0.70**	**£0.28**	**£0.23**	**£0.18**	**£0.26**	**£0.21**	**£0.19**	**£0.15**	**£0.15**	**£2.36**
Non-Residential		CCDC	£0.15	£0.16	£0.19	£0.15	£0.13	£0.13	£0.13	£0.13	£0.13	**£1.28**
		External	£0.20	£0.22	£0.40	£0.37	£0.23	£0.23	£0.23	£0.23	£0.23	**£2.33**
		Total	**£0.35**	**£0.38**	**£0.58**	**£0.52**	**£0.36**	**£0.35**	**£0.35**	**£0.35**	**£0.35**	**£3.60**
Residential		CCDC	£0.37	£0.45	£0.44	£0.45	£0.44	£0.44	£0.44	£0.44	£0.44	**£3.90**
		External	£1.48	£1.33	£0.13	£0.08	£0.08	£0.02	£0.02	£0.02	£0.02	**£3.16**
		Total	**£1.84**	**£1.77**	**£0.57**	**£0.53**	**£0.52**	**£0.46**	**£0.46**	**£0.46**	**£0.46**	**£7.06**
Transport		CCDC	£0.44	£0.51	£0.46	£0.40	£0.37	£0.36	£0.36	£0.36	£0.36	**£3.59**
		External	£0.74	£0.50	£0.20	£0.10	£0.25	£0.17	£0.05	£0.05	£0.05	**£2.11**
		Total	**£1.18**	**£1.01**	**£0.65**	**£0.50**	**£0.62**	**£0.52**	**£0.40**	**£0.40**	**£0.40**	**£5.70**
Cross-cutting		CCDC	£0.03	£0.07	£0.02	£0.03	£0.03	£0.02	£0.01	£0.01	£0.01	**£0.19**
		External	£0.00	£0.15	£0.06	£0.06	£0.12	£0.06	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	**£0.45**
		Total	**£0.03**	**£0.22**	**£0.08**	**£0.09**	**£0.15**	**£0.08**	**£0.01**	**£0.01**	**£0.01**	**£0.64**

[4] Figures have been rounded to the nearest ten thousand for ease of presentation. Further detail on costs can be found in Appendix A.
[5] Estimated capital costs are based on the figures as per Section 6.4.1 and profiled in line with the "rapid" decarbonisation trajectory.
[6] Prices as per 2022 and excluding VAT

Figure 6 – Indicative costs split by resource and capital costs

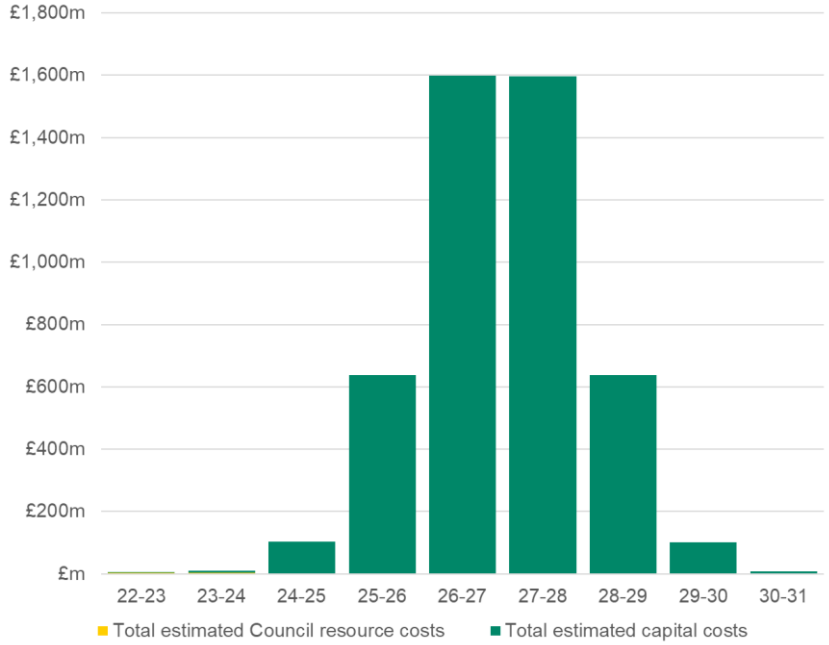
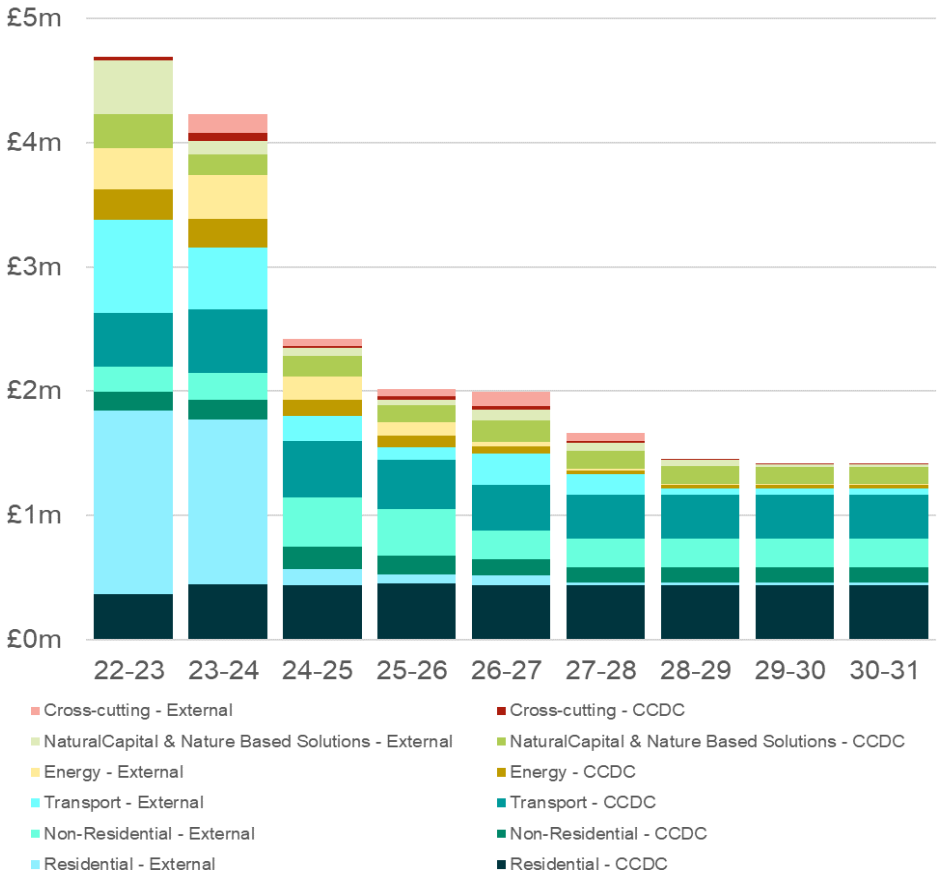


Figure 7 – Indicative resource costs breakdown by strategic theme and staff resource type



It should be noted that staff resource costs are highest in the first two years of the programme. This is when the Council will focus on mobilising, enabling and feasibility works, which completed early in the programme, will enable focused delivery in the medium and longer term. This is particularly relevant for the residential sector (40% of total year 1 and 2 costs), where early action on social housing will develop the market and supply chain for addressing the wider sector.

6.1 Prioritising action

All actions considered for inclusion in this action plan (see Section 7.1) have been prioritised by considering three key metrics:

- **Carbon** – *Does the intervention significantly reduce emissions as accounted for in the Government's UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics?*
- **Cost** – *How large is the scale of investment required? Is external funding available? Are commercial outcomes within Council investment norms?*
- **Achievability** – *Are technological solutions viable? Have they been implemented elsewhere? Can benefits can be clearly measured? Is a procurement route available and mature supply chain in place?*

Actions have been scored against each of the metrics from 1 (lowest) to 3 (highest) using criteria as shown in Table 6. A final score for each action was then calculated by multiplying the three criterion scores together, meaning that the worst score was '1', '8' is the centre point and '27' is the best score.

In order to prioritise actions, all those with a total score of 8 or higher have been carried forward into this plan. There are some instances where scores of less than 8 have been included, these are enabling actions that will allow delivery of an action scoring 8 or more. For example, NR21 in Table 18 is to engage with the Stoke and Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce Climate Change Advisor to identify opportunities for joint working. This will help enable the objective to support local private businesses to meet the net zero target.

Table 6 – Scoring criteria

		Criterion score		
		1	2	3
Criterion	Carbon	Does not reduce emissions as accounted for in BEIS "UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics". Carbon emissions reductions likely to be low or this is an enabling action that will facilitate future carbon reductions.	Reduces emissions as accounted for in BEIS "UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics". Carbon emissions reductions likely to be moderate.	Reduces emissions as accounted for in BEIS "UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics". Carbon emissions reductions likely to be significant.
	Cost	The scale of investment requirement is very significant, is not currently available or understood and commercial outcomes are well outside Council investment norms.	The scale of investment requirement is large, may be available with additional funding, a procurement route may be available and commercial outcomes are outside The Corporation investment norms.	The scale of investment required is modest, is available and the commercial outcomes are within Council investment norms.
	Achievability	Technological solutions are novel/ have not been identified elsewhere. Benefits cannot be measured. No procurement route available.	Technological solutions are viable and have been implemented elsewhere. Benefits can be measured. A procurement route can be identified.	Technological solutions are viable and have been implemented elsewhere. Benefits can be clearly measured. A procurement route is available and mature supply chain in place.

6.2 Indicative cost breakdown

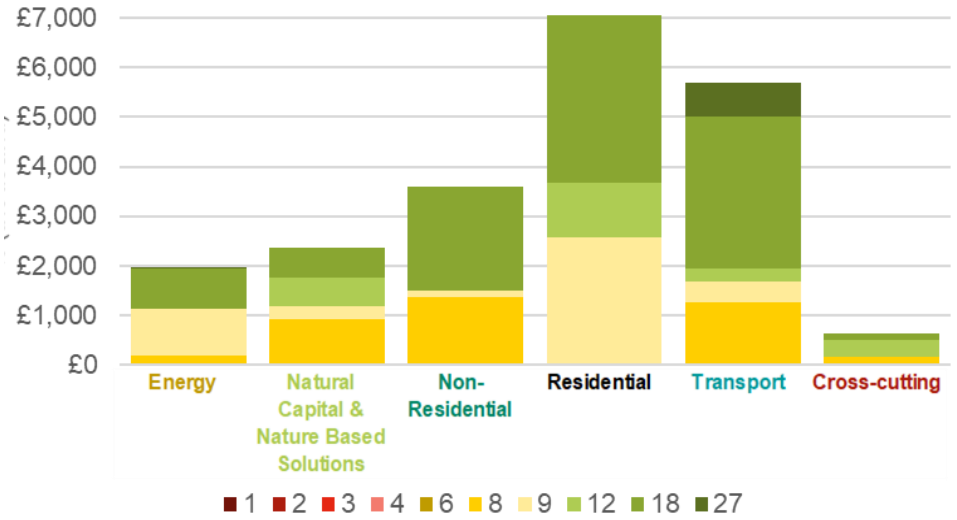
Figure 8 and Table 7 highlight resource costs by priority for each of the six strategic themes. As these demonstrate, the highest proportion of expected costs are associated with residential and transport decarbonisation activities. This is in line with significant areas of carbon emissions as highlighted in Section 4.

Figure 9 and Table 8 (next page) highlight costs by priority and year. Recognising that the Council may have budgetary restrictions that could limit the amount of activity that can be undertaken, this will enable financial planning for priority areas only if the whole plan cannot be funded.

61% of costs are associated with high priority actions (those scoring 12 or more). If only these actions were implemented, total costs would amount to ~£13.1 million up to financial year 2030/31 (based on 2022 prices).

It should be noted that a significant proportion of costs in financial years 2022/23 and 2023/24 have a priority score of 9. This reflects that a high proportion of mobilising, enabling and feasibility works are to be completed early in the programme to enable focused delivery in the medium and longer term (see Section 7.1). Therefore, it is recommended that if funding for the Net Zero Action Plan is limited, careful consideration is given to selecting which actions are taken forward as this may lead to unintended barriers to delivery in the future which could hinder achievement of the net zero target.

Figure 8 – Indicative resource cost breakdown by priority and strategic theme

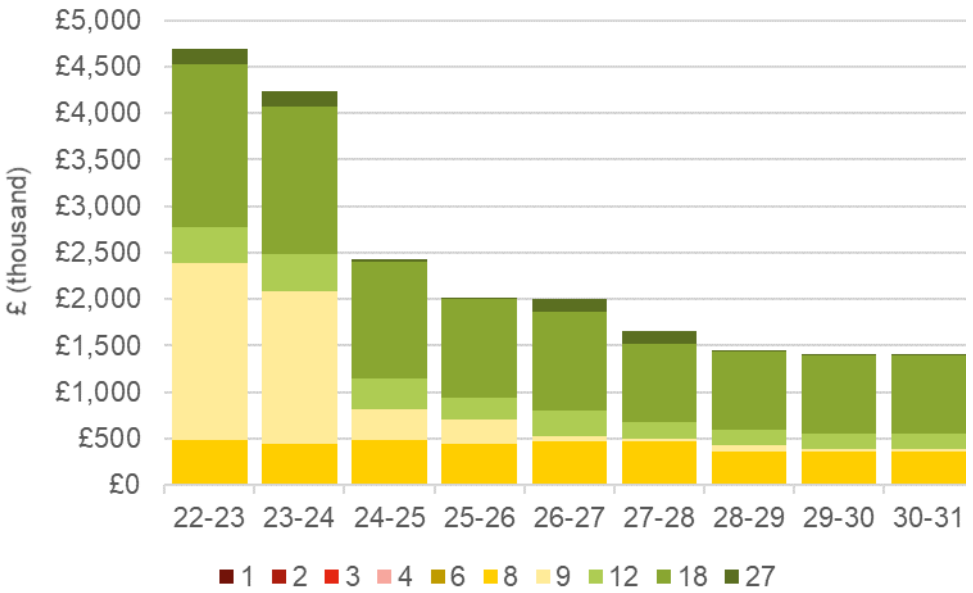


Action priority score levels (see Section 6.1)

Table 7 – Indicative resource cost breakdown by priority and strategic theme (£k)

Priority score levels	Energy	Natural Capital & Nature Based Solutions	Non-Residential	Residential	Transport	Cross-cutting	Grand total
1-4	£0	£0	£5	£0	£0	£0	**£5**
6	£0	£0	£30	£0	£0	£0	**£30**
8	£182	£924	£1,325	£0	£1,254	£150	**£3,835**
9	£960	£259	£144	£2,574	£432	£0	**£4,369**
12	£0	£589	£0	£1,103	£261	£355	**£2,308**
18	£797	£586	£2,099	£3,382	£3,059	£135	**£10,058**
27	£10	£0	£0	£0	£690	£0	**£700**
Total	**£1,949**	**£2,358**	**£3,603**	**£7,059**	**£5,696**	**£640**	**£21,305**

Figure 9 – Indicative resource cost breakdown by priority and year



Action priority score levels (see Section 6.1)

Table 8 – Indicative resource cost breakdown by priority and year (£ thousand)

Priority score levels	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
1-4	£5	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
6	£0	£10	£10	£10	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
8	£485	£429	£477	£434	£470	£466	£362	£356	£356
9	£1,897	£1,643	£333	£262	£52	£37	£71	£37	£37
12	£385	£398	£326	£236	£287	£178	£166	£166	£166
18	£1,753	£1,597	£1,257	£1,055	£1,050	£841	£835	£835	£835
27	£165	£155	£20	£20	£140	£140	£20	£20	£20
Total	**£4,690**	**£4,232**	**£2,423**	**£2,017**	**£1,999**	**£1,662**	**£1,454**	**£1,414**	**£1,414**

6.3 Approach to costing

As agreed with Cannock Chase District Council, detailed costs presented in this action plan are resource costs only. This has been agreed as many of the early actions identified in this plan are to complete audits, feasibility and enabling works etc. that would inform the capital costs for future works. In addition, at present there is no indication of external funding approaches the Council may wish to use for individual delivery activities and how the Council would plan to account for these in any costing approach. Costs are based on 2022 prices with no inflation rates included.

The general labour costing approach was conservative based on AECOM's assessment of the 'minimum meaningful effort' likely to be required to complete tasks. Based on previous project experience and with input from Cannock Chase District Council, the number of days required to complete an action was identified and multiplied by agreed day cost rates. It should be noted that all costs are indicative and may be subject to change depending on any specifications and scopes of work produced by the Council as well as any opportunities brought about from working in partnership with other organisations. Double counting between some actions is possible, although this should be mitigated by the conservative pricing approach.

6.4 Indicative capital costs

AECOM recognise that the Council may require an indication of the likely capital costs resulting from future actions in this plan to support future budgetary planning. A high level indication of which was provided previously in Table 5 and Figure 6. At this stage capital costs are extremely difficult to ascertain as this requires the completion of enabling works including energy audits and feasibility studies. Recognising that this plan is currently unfunded, and external funding (or project finance) would be required to ensure its success, this would also require the Council to identify and consider how they want to account for external funding approaches for individual activities.

6.4.1 Capital costs for net zero pathway

Table 4 (page 14) provides a high level, indicative pathway for achieving net zero in Cannock Chase district. Based on this, Table 9 (see next page) provides an estimate of the minimum capital costs required to achieve net zero in the district. As this shows, this could amount to **at least £4.7 billion**. This figure has been used as the basis for illustrating total capital costs in Table 5 and Figure 6.

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Table 9 – Minimum cost estimate to achieve Cannock Chase' net zero pathway

	Pathway to net zero	Indicative cost (£ million)	Commentary of cost build up
Built environment	+32,300 heat pumps	**£323.0**	Based on a domestic air source heat pump solution costing £10,000 per heat pump. Cost includes capital costs for the air source heat pump only as taken from the Energy Savings Trust website (accessed 01/04/2022) where the cost of a domestic air source heat pump is approximately £7,000 – £13,000 (median average taken).
	+9,400 homes served by district heating	**£77.7**	Cost based on district heating costs per dwelling type for a semi-detached, less dense home (£8,217) as identified in Table 35 of The potential and costs of district heating networks, Faber Maunsell, AECOM and Poyry, 2009
Energy	+17 MW of solar PV	**£10.2**	Based on a ground mounted solar solution costing £600,000 per MW installed as per Table 12
	+2 MW of onshore wind	**£1.2**	Based on a cost of £1,000,000 per MW installed as per Table 12
Natural capital	+500 tCO_2 sequestered annually	**£0.1**	Based on sequestration via planting of broadleaf woodland for timber and carbon in England, using the median average between £140-245/tCO_2e^{-1} cost-effectiveness to 2200. Taken from Forestry Commission, Comparing the cost-effectiveness of forestry options for climate change mitigation, Table 5
Transport	+86,000 ULEVs	**£4,263.3**	Based on average cost of £49,573 per vehicle. Taken from Electric Vehicle database, Price of electric vehicles accessed (01/04/2022). Excludes charging infrastructure.
Total		**£4,676**	

6.4.2 Council buildings

AECOM have completed desktop energy audits on nine Council buildings. The detailed results of these are provided in an accompanying report included in Appendix C. As Table 10 below shows, the identified energy efficiency and carbon reduction measures may reduce total emissions from these buildings by **77%** in 2030 for a cost of between **£5.63 million** (low benchmark cost scenario) and **£7.47 million** (high benchmark cost scenario).

Table 10 – Capital costs - Council buildings

Building name	GHG emissions (tCO_2e) Baseline	2030	Costs (£ million) Low scenario	High scenario
Chase Leisure Centre	729	138 *(-81%)*	£2.02	£2.85
Rugeley Leisure Centre	546	110 *(-80%)*	£1.27	£1.58
Civic Centre	344	143 *(-58%)*	£0.62	£0.79
Hawks Green Depot	102	4 *(-96%)*	£0.68	£0.85
Prince of Wales Theatre	67	14 *(-79%)*	£0.35	£0.37
Museum of Cannock Chase	47	13 *(-72%)*	£0.36	£0.54
Rugeley Indoor Market	19	5 *(-74%)*	£0.22	£0.27
New Cemetery Building	3	1 *(-71%)*	£0.09	£0.20
5's Building	3	-2 *(-183%)*	£0.01	£0.02
Total	**1,860**	**426** *(-77%)*	**£5.63**	**£7.47**

6.4.3 Council social housing

For domestic buildings, the cost of installing energy efficiency measures can be three to five times higher if they are retrofitted, compared with installing them in new homes. In addition, the cost depends on which measures are installed but can range from around £16,000 per home (Committee on Climate Change, 2019) to upwards of £75,000 per home, as in the case of Energiesprong whole house, deep energy retrofitting projects where a wide range of measures are implemented alongside each other e.g. wall, loft and floor insulation, new double glazing, doors and draughtproofing, heating system replacements and renewables.

Based on Government statistics, the Council has 5,118 social homes (68% of total social housing stock in the district). Therefore, the capital cost of retrofitting all social homes in the district could range between **£82 - 384 million**. Action R1 below will address providing more accuracy on this wide range, helping the Council to understand the range of work and delivery standards required.

As stated above, capital costs depend on which measures are being installed. Table 11 provides indicative capital costs for a range of domestic retrofit measures for reference.

Table 11 – Capital costs, domestic retrofit

	Installation cost (£)	Annual carbon savings[7] ($kgCO_2$)	
Individual measures			
Cavity Wall Insulation	£2,733		
External Solid Wall Insulation	£12,379	277	
Internal Solid Wall Insulation	£7,500		
Loft Insulation	£1,124	95	
Flat Roof Insulation	£10,636		
Suspended Floor Insulation	£3,766	154	[a]
Air Source Heat Pump	£11,120	1,234	
Solar Thermal	£6,535	103	
Heating Controls	£637	103	
Double or Triple Glazing	£4,399	86	
Draught Proofing	£401		
Energy Efficient Windows and Doors	£2,239	86	
Solar PV	£5,902	173	
Energy Efficient Lighting	£377	31	
Whole house retrofit options			
Whole house refurbishment (see notes below)	£6,895-£14,400	1,215	[b]
Whole house refurbishment (Energiesprong)	£35,000-£75,000	-	[c]
Whole house refurbishment (CCC, 2019)	£16,000-£25,000	-	[d]
Whole house refurbishment (EnerPHit case study)	Approx. £39,000	-	[e]

References:

[a] Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery statistics, 21st August 2022
[b] AECOM, 'London Carbon Offset Price' (2017). Figures are based on the Green Deal impact assessment carried out by the Department of Energy and Climate Change in 2012. In this instance, 'Whole house refurbishment' includes wall, loft and floor insulation, new double glazing, doors and draughtproofing.
[c] Green Alliance, 'Reinventing Retrofit: How to scale up home energy efficiency in the UK' (2019)
[d] Committee on Climate Change, 'Costs and benefits of tighter standards for new buildings' (2019)
[e] Based on a case study reported by Passivhaus Trust, 'UK's first pre-certified step-by-step EnerPHit' (2018)

[7] Based on the year in which data was sourced

6.4.4 Renewable energy technologies

Actions in Table 16 – Energy (page 25) identify that area mapping is required to identify opportunities for renewable technologies across the district. This would then require subsequent feasibility studies in order to identify capital costs for specific renewable technologies at specific locations. Whilst capital costs would be subject to these feasibility studies, indicative figures are for common renewable energy technologies are provided in Table 12

Table 12 – Capital costs, renewable energy technologies

	Installation cost (£)	Annual carbon savings ($kgCO_2$)	
1MW wind turbine	£1,000,000	317,355	[f]
1MW ground-mounted solar	£600,000	117,283	[f]
1MW roof-mounted solar	£1,000,000	117,283	[g]
Domestic solar water heating (approx. 3kW)	£4,615	289	[a]
Switch to individual ASHP (per kW)	£1,004	-	[h]
Switch to shared loop GSHP (per kW)	£980	-	[h]

References

[f] AECOM estimate 2020
[g] BEIS, 'MCS Installation Database - Small scale solar PV cost data' (2019)
[h] Element Energy, Assumptions Log for the Development of Trajectories for Residential Heat Decarbonisation to Inform the Sixth Carbon Budget (2020)

6.4.5 Fleet vehicle decarbonisation

As highlighted in the Vehicle Fleet Report completed by the Energy Saving Trust for the Council, when assessing the operation of ULEVs it is important to use a whole life cost (WLC) model which includes both the cost of purchasing and operating the vehicle. This is because ULEVs are more often more expensive to buy in the first instance, but cheaper to fuel and maintain. Therefore, a WLC model is the only way to compare them with the diesel equivalents.

Table 13 and Table 14[8] below illustrate the capital and WLC costs from switch existing diesel fleet vans and refuse collection vehicles to electric (eRCV) alternatives.

It is important to note that Table 13 does not include for charging infrastructure. This would also need to be considered as part of any project before switching Council fleet to ULEVs.

Table 13 - Cost and GHG comparison, diesel and electric 3.2t vans at 6,000 miles per annum (fleet average)

Vehicle type	Capital cost	WLC	£/mile	Whole life tCO_2e
Diesel van	£15,004	£21,565	£0.90	7.2
Electric van 100kW/50kWh	£34,390	£25,638	£1.07	1.3
Electric van 100kW/75kWh	£43,480	£34,726	£1.45	1.4

Table 14 - Comparative whole life costs of an eRCV fleet (10 years eRCV, 7+3 diesel RCV)

Cost summary	Electric	Diesel	EV cost/saving
Total vehicle cost	£2,856,000	£2,057,143	£798,857
Total energy cost	£338,053	£1,452,433	-£1,114,380
AdBlue cost	£0	£15,839	-£15,839
SMR cost	£360,000	£600,000	-£240,000
VED + road user levy	£0	£49,200	-£49,200
Euro VI Diesel CAZ levy	£0	£0	£0
Total cost	£3,554,053	£4,174,615	-£620,562
Charging infrastructure	£96,000	N/A	£96,000

[8] Source: Energy Saving Trust - Vehicle Fleet Report, Cannock Chase DC, 30 August 2020

7. Net zero action plan

7.1 Development of the net zero action plan

Recognising its net zero commitments, and historic and forecast carbon emissions, AECOM have worked with the Council to develop this net zero action plan.

Central to the development of this were the following key considerations:

- **Scale and pace** - focusing on action that can be undertaken quickly and at sufficient scale to make meaningful reductions in district-wide carbon emissions
- **Public sector leadership** – leveraging Council buildings to support the development of markets and supply chains for wider sectors *e.g. focusing on social housing early to activate decarbonisation of the wider domestic sector*
- **Avoiding delays** – completing mobilising, enabling and feasibility works early in the programme to enable focused delivery in the medium and longer term
- **Council control** – recognising the influence of the Council and where it can meaningfully enable carbon reductions
- **Collaborative working** – action is already underway in Cannock Chase to support delivery of net zero ambitions, working collaboratively with external stakeholders will allow the Council to align efforts and maximise impact *e.g. Staffordshire County Council's Climate Change Action Plan - 2021/22, Zero Carbon Rugeley Project and Local Area Energy Planning*
- **Funding** - external funding will be required to deliver this plan

7.1.1 Stakeholder engagement

Achieving net zero will require collective effort from across Cannock Chase and beyond. Therefore, as part of the action plan development, stakeholders were identified and engaged to provide an opportunity to input into this plan, securing their buy-in and feedback for actions and identifying where existing action is being undertaken and what resources are being used.

To support this, AECOM completed an interactive workshop for the strategic themes, engaging 35 internal and external stakeholders, to identify a whole range of potential carbon reduction interventions whether technical, operational, behavioural or nature based that could be implemented across the district.

For transparency, all ideas and their assessment are included in the spreadsheet in Appendix A. It is recommended that these should be revisited and added to at regular intervals as the Council progresses towards net zero. This will allow the Council to reflect changes in technology, funding approaches, costs, commercial models and wider stakeholder action.

In addition, whilst they may not have scored highly in the assessment, we recognise that enabling and feasibility works are required to unlock delivery of some interventions. Where required, these have also been included in the action plan.

7.1.2 Start and end dates for action

In order to meet the Council's target of net zero by 2030, start and end dates have been assigned to each action. These are for guidance and intended to identify early projects that may inform other future actions and / or identify commitments that will require resourcing for a significant length of time.

Table 15 shows the general approach that has been applied to the majority of actions.

Table 15 – Approach to ascertaining start and end dates

Action type	Start and end date comments
Obtaining external funding	Immediate start and resourced until 2030 as it is anticipated that funding initiatives will change, and new funding streams will be regularly created. It is also possible that funding will be available for short periods of time only and an agile approach will be required to capitalise on these.
Feasibility studies	Programmed early so that they can inform later work, with time to implement recommendations.
Engaging with stakeholders and creating working partnerships	Immediate start and resourced until 2030 as this will provide an opportunity to share good practice, understand policy changes, likely changes to funding and provide time for partnerships to develop.
Changes to planning and setting performance parameters	Takes place early as changes need to be in place prior to any major undertaking of projects at scale so that there is time to incorporate changes within projects.

Action type	Start and end date comments
'One Stop' advice	Created following the results of initial feasibility studies and changes to planning and performance parameters so that advice will be current and will support new projects at conception stage through to site installation that may benefit from the Council project work already done.
Case studies	Case studies should be undertaken early as they are likely to take time to complete and are required to inform later work and to demonstrate to others what is possible.
Council projects	Major Council projects have been scheduled to start in the middle of the decade, to give time for feasibility work to be completed, but still acknowledging that significant time will be required to complete major work at scale.
Private sector projects	Private sector works have been scheduled to start following the completion of feasibility studies, changes to planning and guidance and once 'One Stop' advice centres have been set up.

7.2 Action plan

The following pages detail the actions that have been prioritised for implementation to achieve the Council's net zero vision. For each strategic theme the following is provided:

- **Activity area** – high-level areas of concern that group together Objectives
- **Objective** – the result that groups of actions are intending to achieve
- **Key performance indicator (KPI)** – the quantifiable measure of performance for specific objectives
- **Action** – the activity that will be undertaken
- **Action owner** - the organisation, person or team responsible for completing a particular action
- **Resource type** – divided into two categories:
  - Internal – internal staff resource provided by Cannock Chase District Council employees
  - External – external staff resource provided by an organisation other than the Council
- **Estimated indicative staff resource cost per year** – provisional costs to deliver individual actions. These are subject to agreeing project scope, tender specifications, procurement routes and general prevailing market conditions. These have been agreed in consultation with the Council. Further information on the costing approach is provided in Section 6.3.

Table 16 – Energy

Activity area	Objective	KPIs	Ref	Action	Action owner	Prioritisation (Score 1-27)	Resource type	Total cost	Estimated indicative cost per year									
									21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
Battery storage	Identify and implement opportunities for battery storage technologies	• MWh installed storage capacity • tCO_2e/year saved compared to grid electricity • Delivery in line with action plan timescales	En1	Identify opportunities linked to solar pv to implement battery storage options (linked to solar photovoltaic and EV charging activities) (link to XC1)		**8**	Internal	**40k**			20k	10k	10k					
							External	**36k**			36k							
	Total							**76k**	**0k**	**0k**	**56k**	**10k**	**10k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**
District heating	Identify and implement opportunities for district heat networks	• MWh heat delivered through heat network • Number of buildings connected to heat network • tCO_2e saved by heat networks • Delivery in line with action plan timescales	En2	Update heat mapping and feasibility study for Cannock Town heat network using Government available funding such as Heat Networks Delivery Unit		**18**	Internal	**30k**		20k	10k							
							External	**60k**		60k								
			En3	Progress Rugeley heat network		**18**	Internal	**50k**		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k				
							External	**120k**		24k	24k	24k	24k	24k				
			En4	Engage with Severn Trent to identify heat opportunities from sewage works		**8**	Internal	**60k**		20k	10k	10k	10k	10k				
							External	**36k**		24k	12k							
			En5	Identify opportunities for additional heat networks (including anaerobic digestion, biogas, biomass, mine water heat, waste from heat, water heat sources)		**9**	Internal	**40k**		20k	20k							
							External	**72k**		36k	36k							
	Total							**468k**	**0k**	**214k**	**122k**	**44k**	**44k**	**44k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**
Hydrogen	Identify opportunities for hydrogen production		En6	*To be progressed after Government decision on hydrogen use in buildings after 2026*			Internal	**0k**										
							External	**0k**										
	Total							**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**
Renewables	Identify and implement community renewable schemes	• Total kilowatts peak (kWp) installed • tCO_2e/year saved compared to grid electricity • MWh of renewable heat installed • Number of installations • Delivery in line with action plan timescales	En7	Complete area mapping to identify opportunities for renewable technologies including both Council and non-Council owned buildings and land		**9**	Internal	**80k**		10k	20k	20k	20k	10k				
							External	**108k**			60k	36k	12k					
			En8	Complete feasibility studies based on the results of area mapping		**9**	Internal	**30k**			10k	10k	10k					
							External	**180k**			60k	60k	60k					
			En9	Engage with the local community to identify and gauge appetite for renewable installations		**9**	Internal	**90k**		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
							External	**108k**		12k	12k	12k	12k	12k	12k	12k	12k	12k
	Enabling actions	• £ funding secured • Delivery in line with action plan timescales	En10	Address planning requirements that may present a barrier to implementation e.g. in relation to Development Consent Orders to allow mass retrofit where planning consent may be needed for certain measures		**9**	Internal	**30k**		10k	10k	10k						
							External	**24k**		12k	12k							
			En11	Identify funding and financing options including crowdfunding and community energy funds		**18**	Internal	**60k**		20k	20k	20k						
							External	**108k**		36k	36k	36k						
			En12	Liaise with the District Network Operator (DNO) to understand local grid capacity (link with XC1)		**9**	Internal	**10k**		5k	5k							
							External	**0k**										
	Total							**828k**	**0k**	**115k**	**255k**	**214k**	**124k**	**32k**	**22k**	**22k**	**22k**	**22k**
Solar photovoltaics (PV)	Solar PV installations on buildings across the district	• Total kilowatts peak (kWp) installed • Number of installations • Delivery in line with action plan timescales	En13	Feasibility study to identify solar PV potential		**9**	Internal	**20k**		20k								
							External	**36k**		36k								
			En14	Investigate options to promote and increase uptake of solar schemes to the public and local businesses e.g. Solar Together		**18**	Internal	**30k**		10k	10k	10k						
							External	**72k**		24k	24k	24k						
	Council car park solar PV installations	• Total kilowatts peak (kWp) installed • Number of installations	En15	Feasibility study to identify solar PV potential		**9**	Internal	**10k**		10k								
							External	**24k**		24k								

Activity area		Objective	KPIs	Ref	Action	Action owner	Prioritisation (Score 1-27)	Resource type	Total cost	Estimated indicative cost per year									
										21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
			• Delivery in line with action plan timescales	En16	Investigate options to promote and increase uptake of solar schemes to the public and local businesses e.g. Solar Together		**18**	Internal	**20k**		10k	10k							
								External	**24k**		12k	12k							
		Enabling actions	• Delivery in line with action plan timescales	En17	Liaise with the District Network Operator (DNO) to understand local grid capacity (link with XC1)		**9**	Internal	**10k**		5k	5k							
								External	**0k**										
				En18	Address planning requirements that may present a barrier to implementation e.g. in relation to Development Consent Orders to allow mass retrofit where planning consent may be needed for certain measures		**9**	Internal	**40k**		20k	20k							
								External	**48k**		24k	24k							
				En19	Identify funding and financing options		**18**	Internal	**90k**		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
								External	**0k**										
		Total							**424k**	**0k**	**205k**	**115k**	**44k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**
	Zero Carbon Rugeley	Fully exploit Zero Carbon Rugeley (ZCR) outcomes	• Delivery in line with action plan timescales	En20	The Council to continue to support Zero Carbon Rugeley		**8**	Internal	**10k**		5k	5k							
								External	**0k**										
				En21	Identify how outputs from Zero Carbon Rugeley can be used at other locations in the district – Cross cutting action linked to Residential, Non-Residential, Transport and Natural Solutions		**18**	Internal	**10k**		5k	5k							
								External	**12k**		6k	6k							
				En22	Ensure Natural Capital and Nature Based Solutions thinking is incorporated within Zero Carbon Rugeley. This includes consideration on land use e.g. installation of renewables vs sequestration/natural capital opportunities		**18**	Internal	**5k**		5k								
								External	**6k**		6k								
		Total							**43k**	**0k**	**27k**	**16k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**
	Partnership working	Engage with key stakeholders	• Number of stakeholders engaged • Number of engagement events • Number of partnership projects completed	En23	Engage with Energy Innovation Zones to gain lessons learnt and identify opportunities for joint working		**18**	Internal	**10k**		5k	5k							
								External	**0k**										
				En25	Engage with Staffordshire County Council with establishment of their Sustainability Board.		**18**	Internal	**45k**		5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
								External	**0k**										
				En26	Engage Stakeholder Panel and incorporate identified actions in this action plan (applies to all Sections of the Action Plan)		**18**	Internal	**45k**		5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
								External	**0k**										
				En27	Complete Local Area Energy Planning via Energy Systems Catapult to develop a holistic approach to energy system decarbonisation		**27**	Internal	**10k**		5k	5k							
								External	**0k**										
		Total							**110k**	**0k**	**20k**	**20k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**
Theme total									**1,949k**	**0k**	**581k**	**584k**	**322k**	**198k**	**96k**	**42k**	**42k**	**42k**	**42k**

Table 17 – Natural capital and nature based solutions

Activity area	Objective	KPIs	Ref	Action	Action owner	Prioritisation (Score 1-27)	Resource type	Total cost	Estimated indicative cost per year									
									21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
Partnership working	Support people to understand the value of the natural environment	• Number of meetings attended with partners • Number of partnership projects	Na1	Develop and implement a public awareness campaign, linked with key stakeholders (e.g. AONB, Staffordshire Wildlife Trust, Forestry Commission)		**9**	Internal	**120k**		20k	10k	10k	20k	10k	10k	20k	10k	10k
							External	**84k**		36k			24k			24k		
			Na2	Engage and collaborate with existing community groups to identity opportunities for joint working		**9**	Internal	**45k**		5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
							External	**0k**										
			Na3	Engage Stakeholder Panel and incorporate identified actions in this action plan (applies to all Sections of the Action Plan)		**18**	Internal	**45k**		5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
							External	**0k**										
	Total							**294k**	**0k**	**66k**	**20k**	**20k**	**54k**	**20k**	**20k**	**54k**	**20k**	**20k**
Heat islands	Use Nature Based Solutions to reduce heat islands	• % of roof area covered by green roofs	Na5	Establish a requirement on all public buildings for a percentage of green roof provision and implement a green roof programme. This includes looking at how this can be included via the Local Plan e.g. urban greening factors		**8**	Internal	**60k**		20k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
							External	**36k**		36k								
	Total							**96k**	**0k**	**56k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**
Local Plan	Increase natural capital and nature based solutions for new Council and private developments	• Defined green infrastructure metrics • Operational Carbon Offset Fund • Updated Local Plan • Number of green corridors • Delivery in line with action plan timescales	Na6	Develop and enforce natural capital and nature based solution standards for all new developments (linked to net zero standards) including setting metrics for green infrastructure and linked to urban greening		**18**	Internal	**110k**		20k	10k	10k	10k	20k	10k	10k	10k	10k
							External	**84k**		36k	12k	6k		24k	6k			
			Na7	Oblige developers to plant more trees through planning policy - revise tree policy and tree strategy		**12**	Internal	**55k**		10k	5k	5k	5k	10k	5k	5k	5k	5k
							External	**0k**										
			Na8	Establish a Carbon Offset Fund that developers can contribute to in lieu of on-site CO2 savings to deliver carbon offsetting and reduction projects such as afforestation and peatland restoration with a preferred for action in Cannock Chase district		**8**	Internal	**200k**		30k	20k	20k	20k	20k	30k	20k	20k	20k
							External	**168k**		72k	24k	12k	6k	6k	24k	12k	6k	6k
			Na9	Ensure all requirements of the new Environment Act are embedded in the Local Plan including biodiversity net gain		**18**	Internal	**40k**		20k	10k	10k						
							External	**36k**		36k								
			Na10	Integrate natural based solutions in tandem with planned infrastructure works (e.g. road developments) to develop green corridors, design requirements/active travel corridors (reference other actions in this spreadsheet), supplementary planning documents		**8**	Internal	**110k**		20k	20k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
							External	**144k**		36k	24k	12k	12k	12k	12k	12k	12k	12k
	Total							**947k**	**0k**	**280k**	**125k**	**85k**	**63k**	**102k**	**97k**	**69k**	**63k**	**63k**
Woodlands	Increase woodland planting in the District	• % increase in green space • Number of trees planted • Investment in UK offset schemes • £ million funding secured	Na11	Identify sites with low development value for tree planting/woodland allocation and plant trees via accredited UK offset schemes		**18**	Internal	**95k**		20k	10k	10k	5k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
							External	**36k**		36k								
			Na12	Target wards with lower green space provision/tree canopy cover for tree planting projects and plant trees via accredited UK offset schemes		**12**	Internal	**100k**		20k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
							External	**36k**		36k								
			Na14	Expand the Urban Forest project at Pye Green		**18**	Internal	**50k**		10k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
							External	**0k**										
			Na15	Utilise Government/charity funding e.g. Woodland Trust, Tree Council, Urban Tree Challenge Fund etc.		**18**	Internal	**90k**		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
							External	**0k**										
			Na17	Investigate using the Cannock Heritage Trail to develop connectivity of green spaces		**9**	Internal	**10k**			5k	5k						
							External	**0k**										

Activity area		Objective	KPIs	Ref	Action	Action owner	Prioritisation (Score 1-27)	Resource type	Total cost	Estimated indicative cost per year									
										21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
		Total							**417k**	**0k**	**132k**	**40k**	**40k**	**30k**	**35k**	**35k**	**35k**	**35k**	**35k**
	Heathland	Heathland restoration at Cannock Chase	• Area of heathland restored	Na18	Increase and expand heathland restoration project at Cannock Chase		**12**	Internal	**120k**		20k	20k	20k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
								External	**72k**		36k	24k	12k						
		Total							**192k**	**0k**	**56k**	**44k**	**32k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**
	Street trees	Increase the number of street trees in the District	• Number of trees planted	Na19	Implement a street tree planting programme (links with Na7, Na10, Na11, Na12 and Na14)		**12**	Internal	**110k**		20k	10k	10k	10k	20k	10k	10k	10k	10k
								External	**96k**		36k	12k	12k		24k	12k			
		Total							**206k**	**0k**	**56k**	**22k**	**22k**	**10k**	**44k**	**22k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**
	Council owned land	Carbon sequestration	• tCO_2e/year sequestered	Na21	Increase sequestration on Council-owned land (e.g. areas of greenspace including parks and gardens, linear parcels and green infrastructure such as verges and green spaces alongside roads)		**8**	Internal	**110k**		20k	10k	10k	10k	20k	10k	10k	10k	10k
								External	**96k**		36k	12k	12k		24k	12k			
		Total							**206k**	**0k**	**56k**	**22k**	**22k**	**10k**	**44k**	**22k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**
Theme total									**2,358k**	**0k**	**702k**	**278k**	**226k**	**182k**	**260k**	**211k**	**193k**	**153k**	**153k**

Table 18 - Non-residential actions

Activity area	Objective	KPIs	Ref	Action	Action owner	Prioritisation (Score 1-27)	Resource type	Total cost	Estimated indicative cost per year									
									21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
Council owned buildings	Decarbonise Cannock Chase District Council existing buildings	• kWh/m^2/year energy consumption of Council buildings • tCO$_2$e/year from Council buildings • £ million Government funding secured • Number of completed feasibility studies • % of staff trained • Delivery in line with action plan timescales • % of total energy consumption covered by green tariffs	NR1	Complete net zero audits of Council owned and operated buildings (including commercial properties)		**9**	Internal	**10k**		10k								
							External	**24k**		24k								
			NR2	Following the retrofit of a Council owned and operated building, use this as a showcase to demonstrate leadership to local businesses/stakeholders		**9**	Internal	**25k**				10k	10k	5k				
							External	**36k**				36k						
			NR3	Following net zero audits, develop a strategy for hard to treat buildings		**9**	Internal	**10k**		5k	5k							
							External	**24k**		24k								
			NR4	Explore the impact of flexible working and the opportunity to reduce occupied space (linked to T4)		**9**	Internal	**0k**										
							External	**0k**										
			NR5	Identify opportunities to link upgrade works with wider public sector retrofits including social housing and one public estate to achieve economies of scale (linked with XC1)		**18**	Internal	**30k**		10k	10k	10k						
							External	**0k**										
			NR6	Identify “trigger points” when the retrofit of commercial properties can take place e.g. at lease breaks/planned refurbishments and develop decarbonisation plan		**9**	Internal	**5k**		5k								
							External	**0k**										
			NR7	Engage with commercial tenants to identify and bring forward net zero retrofits e.g. through incentives, sharing energy savings etc (linked with XC1)		**18**	Internal	**145k**		30k	30k	30k	30k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
							External	**600k**		120k	120k	120k	120k	24k	24k	24k	24k	24k
			NR8	Identify opportunities for Council buildings to connect to heat networks		**18**	Internal	**20k**		10k	10k							
							External	**48k**		24k	24k							
			NR9	Implement programme of building retrofits including a focus on decarbonisation of building heat (linked with XC1)		**18**	Internal	**250k**		10k	30k	30k	30k	30k	30k	30k	30k	30k
							External	**480k**			60k	60k	60k	60k	60k	60k	60k	60k
			NR10	Utilise Government grant funding including the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme		**18**	Internal	**270k**		30k	30k	30k	30k	30k	30k	30k	30k	30k
							External	**0k**										
			NR11	Align Council Estates Strategy to net zero ambitions		**18**	Internal	**20k**		20k								
							External	**0k**										
			NR12	Deliver net zero and energy management training to key Council staff and contractors		**18**	Internal	**0k**										
							External	**24k**		12k	12k							
			NR14	Move Council energy supplies to 100% green tariffs		**9**	Internal	**10k**		10k								
							External	**0k**										
	Decarbonise Cannock Chase District Council new buildings	• % of new developments achieving net zero standards	NR15	Develop and enforce net zero design standards for all new Council developments that go beyond current Building Regulations		**18**	Internal	**35k**				5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
							External	**132k**				60k	12k	12k	12k	12k	12k	12k
	Total							**2,198k**	**0k**	**344k**	**331k**	**391k**	**297k**	**171k**	**166k**	**166k**	**166k**	**166k**
Commercial and industry	Support local private businesses to meet the net zero target	• Number of engagement events • Number of attendees at engagement events • Number of businesses participating • Delivery in line with action plan timescales • Number of partnership projects completed • % of new developments achieving net zero standards	NR16	Building on the Sustainability Masterclasses, Zellar project and Low Carbon Business Evolution Programme (LCBEP), increase climate change and net zero advice (including help with submitting funding applications) to support SMEs		**8**	Internal	**35k**			10k	25k						
							External	**840k**				120k	120k	120k	120k	120k	120k	120k
			NR17	Investigate how business rates reductions can be implemented for low carbon buildings		**6** (enabling action)	Internal	**30k**			10k	10k	10k					
							External	**0k**										
			NR19	Develop strategic links with local businesses to identify opportunities for joint working e.g. through connections to heat networks, land use for renewables etc.		**8**	Internal	**60k**			20k	20k	20k					
							External	**0k**										

Activity area	Objective	KPIs	Ref	Action	Action owner	Prioritisation (Score 1-27)	Resource type	Total cost	Estimated indicative cost per year									
									21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
			NR20	Develop and enforce net zero design standards for all new private developments that go beyond current Building Regulations		**8**	Internal	**270k**				10k	10k	50k	50k	50k	50k	50k
							External	**120k**					60k	12k	12k	12k	12k	12k
			NR21	Engage with Stoke and Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce Climate Change Advisor to identify opportunities for joint working		**4** (enabling action)	Internal	**5k**		5k								
							External	**0k**										
	Total							**1,360k**	**0k**	**5k**	**40k**	**185k**	**220k**	**182k**	**182k**	**182k**	**182k**	**182k**
Partnership working	Engage with partners to overcome current barriers	• Number of stakeholders engaged • Number of engagement events	NR22	Engage Stakeholder Panel and incorporate identified actions in this action plan (applies to all Sections of the Action Plan)		**18**	Internal	**45k**		5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
							External	**0k**										
	Total							**45k**	**0k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**
Theme total								**3,603k**	**0k**	**354k**	**376k**	**581k**	**522k**	**358k**	**353k**	**353k**	**353k**	**353k**

Table 19 – Residential actions

Activity area	Objective	KPIs	Ref	Action	Action owner	Prioritisation (Score 1-27)	Resource type	Total cost	Estimated indicative cost per year									
									21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
Social housing	Decarbonise Cannock Chase District Council existing social housing	• Number of homes retrofitted • Number of homes in each EPC band • Tonnes of carbon saved • £ million Government funding secured • Number of completed feasibility studies • Delivery in line with action plan timescales	R1	Complete energy audits and stock condition surveys of social housing to identify decarbonisation opportunities		**9**	Internal	**40k**		20k	20k							
							External	**2,400k**		1,200k	1,200k							
			R2	Assess and update social housing 30 year plan to plan for social housing retrofit works (linked with XC1)		**18**	Internal	**5k**		5k								
							External	**30k**		30k								
			R3	Develop tenant communications plan and develop a brand (like Zero Carbon Rugeley) to support retrofit activities		**18**	Internal	**5k**		5k								
							External	**30k**		30k								
			R5	Identify opportunities to link upgrade works with wider public sector retrofits including one public estate to achieve economies of scale (linked with XC1)		**18**	Internal	**20k**		10k	10k							
							External	**0k**										
			R6	Complete retrofit of social housing via. a whole house approach where possible to use this sector as the market maker for wider domestic works in the district		**18**	Internal	**850k**		50k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k
							External	**420k**		120k	120k	60k	60k	60k				
			R7	Utilise Government grant funding including the Green Homes Grant, Local Authority Delivery, Home Upgrade Grants and Social Housing Decarbonisation Scheme		**18**	Internal	**180k**		20k	20k	20k	20k	20k	20k	20k	20k	20k
							External	**0k**										
			R8	Increase Council staff resources to support social housing decarbonisation		**18**	Internal	**410k**		10k	50k	50k	50k	50k	50k	50k	50k	50k
							External	**0k**										
			R9	Investigate the option to implement "warm rents"/heat as a service in social homes to help address the landlord/tenant split incentive		**9**	Internal	**50k**			10k	30k	10k					
							External	**0k**										
	Decarbonise Cannock Chase District Council new social housing	• % of new homes achieving net zero standards	R10	Develop and enforce net zero design standards for all new social housing developments that go beyond current Building Regulations		**12**	Internal	**90k**		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
							External	**108k**		60k	6k	6k	6k	6k	6k	6k	6k	6k
	Enabling actions	• Delivery in line with action plan timescales	R11	Address planning requirements that may present a barrier to implementation		**9**	Internal	**30k**		10k	10k	10k						
							External	**0k**										
			R12	Liaise with the District Network Operator (DNO) to understand local grid capacity (links with XC1)		**9**	Internal	**10k**		5k	5k							
							External	**0k**										
	Total							**4,678k**	**0k**	**1,585k**	**1,561k**	**286k**	**256k**	**246k**	**186k**	**186k**	**186k**	**186k**
Owner-occupier and private rented	Decarbonise existing housing	• % compliance amongst landlords reviewed • Number of homes retrofitted • Number of homes in each EPC band • Delivery in line with action plan timescales • Number of stakeholders engaged • Number of partnership projects completed	R13	Enforce Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards for domestic private rented properties		**12**	Internal	**900k**		100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k
							External	**0k**										
			R14	Complete area analysis of EPCs to identify target communities for improvement		**9**	Internal	**8k**		8k								
							External	**36k**		36k								
			R15	Provide “One Stop Shop” advice to owner-occupiers and private renters including promotion of Government funding incentives		**18**	Internal	**900k**		100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k
							External	**0k**										
			R16	Investigate opportunity to join up works with Staffordshire County Council and other Districts		**12**	Internal	**5k**		5k								
							External	**0k**										
	Decarbonise new housing	• % of new homes achieving net zero standards	R18	Capacity building and enforcement for net zero design standards for all new housing developments in Cannock Chase		**18**	Internal	**310k**				10k	50k	50k	50k	50k	50k	50k
							External	**132k**				60k	12k	12k	12k	12k	12k	12k
	Total							**2,291k**	**0k**	**249k**	**200k**	**270k**	**262k**	**262k**	**262k**	**262k**	**262k**	**262k**
Partnership working	Engage with partners to	• Delivery in line with action plan timescales • Number of	R19	Engage and lobby Government to change Council tax to reflect a dwellings energy efficiency		**18**	Internal	**45k**		5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
							External	**0k**										

Activity area	Objective	KPIs	Ref	Action	Action owner	Prioritisation (Score 1-27)	Resource type	Total cost	Estimated indicative cost per year									
									21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
	overcome current barriers	stakeholders engaged • Number of engagement events	R21	Engage Stakeholder Panel and incorporate identified actions in this action plan (applies to all Sections of the Action Plan)		**18**	Internal	**45k**		5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
							External	**0k**										
	Total							**90k**	**0k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**
Theme total								**7,059k**	**0k**	**1,844k**	**1,771k**	**566k**	**528k**	**518k**	**458k**	**458k**	**458k**	**458k**

Table 20 – Transport actions

Activity area		Objective	KPIs	Ref	Action	Action owner	Prioritisation (Score 1-27)	Resource type	Total cost	Estimated indicative cost per year									
										21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
	**Council business travel**	Reduce Council emissions from business travel	• % total electric/low carbon vehicles • % of total journeys completed by green travel • Delivery in line with action plan timescales	T1	Replace internal combustion engine (ICE) van and pool vehicles with electric/low carbon alternatives as part of fleet replacement cycle		**12**	Internal	**45k**		5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
								External	**24k**		12k				12k				
				T2	Develop and implement a Staff Travel Plan - including fleet and taxi use		**18**	Internal	**50k**		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k				
								External	**24k**		24k								
				T3	Implement a cycle hire/cycle to work scheme		**18**	Internal	**30k**		10k	10k	10k						
								External	**24k**		24k								
				T4	Investigate and implement policies to reduce grey fleet emissions e.g. through travelling for work policy and expenses processes		**18**	Internal	**30k**		10k	10k	10k						
								External	**24k**		24k								
				T5	Explore the impact of flexible working and the opportunity to reduce transport emissions (linked to NR4)		**9**	Internal	**10k**		10k								
								External	**0k**										
		Total							**261k**	**0k**	**129k**	**35k**	**35k**	**15k**	**27k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**
	**Council fleet**	Improve capacity of electric vehicle (EV) charging	• Number of chargers installed by type (e.g. ultra-rapid, rapid, fast etc.) • Area coverage of charging points • % total electric/low carbon vehicles • Delivery in line with action plan timescales	T6	Increase EV charging at Council sites, particularly depots (linked with XC1)		**18**	Internal	**60k**		10k	10k	5k	5k	10k	5k	5k	5k	5k
								External	**48k**		24k				24k				
				T7	Investigate how Council chargers can be used by the public		**18**	Internal	**10k**			5k	5k						
								External	**12k**			12k							
		Total							**130k**	**0k**	**34k**	**27k**	**10k**	**5k**	**34k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**
	**Electric vehicles**	Improve capacity of electric vehicle (EV) charging	• £ million Government funding secured • Delivery in line with action plan timescales • Number of chargers installed by type (e.g. ultra-rapid, rapid, fast etc.) • Area coverage of charging points • % total electric/low carbon vehicles	T9	Undertake feasibility studies for electric vehicle charging points within Cannock Chase District - includes for taxis		**9**	Internal	**25k**		10k	5k	5k	5k					
								External	**210k**		120k	30k	30k	30k					
				T10	Engage Staffordshire County Council to influence the development of their EV Infrastructure Strategy and Low Emissions Vehicle Infrastructure Action Plan		**18**	Internal	**5k**		5k								
								External	**0k**										
				T11	Enable/vision a programme for installation of district-wide EV charging infrastructure (linked with XC1)		**27**	Internal	**190k**		30k	20k	20k	20k	20k	20k	20k	20k	20k
								External	**480k**		120k	120k			120k	120k			
				T12	Utilise Government, Office for Zero Emission Vehicles funding e.g. On-street Residential Chargepoint Scheme		**18**	Internal	**90k**		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
								External	**0k**										
		Enabling actions	• Delivery in line with action plan timescales	T13	Liaise with the District Network Operator (DNO) to understand local grid capacity (linked to XC1)		**9**	Internal	**5k**		5k								
								External	**0k**										
		Total							**1,005k**	**0k**	**300k**	**185k**	**65k**	**65k**	**150k**	**150k**	**30k**	**30k**	**30k**
	**Green travel**	Support local people to make green travel choices	• Number of people engaged • Delivery in line with action plan timescales • £ incentives administered	T14	Complete feasibility study in to local travel schemes including e-cargo bikes and cycle hire (conventional and e-bike mix scheme)		**18**	Internal	**40k**		20k	20k							
								External	**120k**		60k	60k							
				T15	Plan for and provide “One Stop Shop or Community/Mobility Hubs” advice and actively promote green transport options including promotion of Government funding incentives.		**18**	Internal	**850k**		50k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k
								External	**312k**		120k	60k	12k	12k	60k	12k	12k	12k	12k
				T16	Identify opportunities to incentivise local people and business to make sustainable and active travel choices (linked to T15) e.g. Coventry car scrappage scheme.		**8**	Internal	**120k**		20k	20k	20k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
								External	**180k**		60k	60k	60k						

Activity area		Objective	KPIs	Ref	Action	Action owner	Prioritisation (Score 1-27)	Resource type	Total cost	Estimated indicative cost per year									
										21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
				T18	Increase Council staff resources to support transport decarbonisation		18	Internal	900k		100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k	100k
								External	0k										
		Reduce emissions relating to school transport	• Number of partnership projects completed • Delivery in line with action plan timescales	T20	Engage Staffordshire County Council on workstream to ensure effective vehicle utilisation for entitled home to school transport pupils		8	Internal	90k		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
								External	0k										
				T21	Engage Staffordshire County Council to investigate the potential of using pick up points for Home to School transport and Special Educational Needs (SEN) pupils		8	Internal	90k		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
								External	0k										
				T22	Link with Staffordshire County Council to investigate the impact of introducing a standard requirement for Euro5 or better for home to school transport contracts.		8	Internal	50k		10k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
								External	0k										
		Support the implementation of low carbon transport	• Delivery in line with action plan timescales	T23	Undertake an initial feasibility study to investigate how very light rail may improve low carbon mobility with the district, including how the ongoing research and development work in Coventry may be leveraged (linked with XC1)		12	Internal	40k			20k	20k						
								External	72k			36k	36k						
		Total							**2,864k**	**0k**	**460k**	**501k**	**373k**	**247k**	**295k**	**247k**	**247k**	**247k**	**247k**
	Local Plan update	Utilise the Local Plan update to support green travel objectives	• Inclusion in Local Plan • Number of chargers installed by type (e.g. ultra-rapid, rapid, fast etc.) • Area coverage of charging points • Delivery in line with action plan timescales	T24	Implement policies requiring landowners and developers to allocate land for walking, cycling and EV charging infrastructure (linked with XC1)		18	Internal	40k		20k	20k							
								External	120k		60k	60k							
				T25	Identify opportunities to streamline Section 106 contributions to enable sustainable and active travel projects		8	Internal	90k		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
								External	0k										
				T26	Seek to ensure new/additional settlements allow/design in active and low carbon travel e.g. 15 min neighbourhood concept		8	Internal	110k			20k	20k	20k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
								External	0k										
				T27	Make development rule changes to trigger actions relating to air quality improvements / transport decarbonisation as part of new developments. This includes Government requirements for EV charging.		8	Internal	110k			20k	20k	20k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
								External	0k										
		Total							**470k**	**0k**	**90k**	**130k**	**50k**	**50k**	**30k**	**30k**	**30k**	**30k**	**30k**
	Partnership working	Engage with key stakeholders	• Number of stakeholders engaged • Number of engagement events • Number of partnership projects completed	T28	Engage and collaborate with Staffordshire County Council to ensure action is aligned with Local Transport Plan		27	Internal	10k		5k	5k							
								External	0k										
				T29	Engage and collaborate with existing community walking and cycling groups to identity opportunities for joint working		18	Internal	45k		5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
								External	0k										
				T30	Engage Stakeholder Panel and incorporate identified actions in this action plan (applies to all Sections of the Action Plan)		18	Internal	45k		5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
								External	0k										
		Total							**100k**	**0k**	**15k**	**15k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**	**10k**
	Walking and cycling	Encourage district residents to shift from cars to walking and cycling	• £ invested in walking and cycling projects • Number of meetings attended with partners • Number of joint projects implemented • Number of people completing training	T31	Building on the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP), complete further network mapping and planning to identify additional cycle network improvements/segregation		9	Internal	50k		20k	10k	10k	10k					
								External	132k		60k	24k	24k	24k					
				T32	Invest in cycling infrastructure including segregation of bikes and cars		12	Internal	80k			10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
								External	0k										

Activity area	Objective	KPIs	Ref	Action	Action owner	Prioritisation (Score 1-27)	Resource type	Total cost	Estimated indicative cost per year									
									21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
			T33	Utilise Government funding from Department for Transport e.g. linked to Gear Change strategy		**18**	Internal	**90k**		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
							External	**0k**										
			T34	Engage and collaborate with Staffordshire County Council to ensure action is aligned with LCWIP		**27**	Internal	**10k**		5k	5k							
							External	**0k**										
			T35	Engage and collaborate with local partners including Canal and River Trust, Historic England, Sustrans and Wildlife Trust to identify potential cycling and walking routes		**18**	Internal	**90k**		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
							External	**0k**										
			T36	Build on training provided by Staffordshire County Council to provide cycle training to residents (adult and children)		**8**	Internal	**90k**		10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k	10k
							External	**324k**		36k	36k	36k	36k	36k	36k	36k	36k	36k
	Total							**866k**	**0k**	**151k**	**115k**	**110k**	**110k**	**76k**	**76k**	**76k**	**76k**	**76k**
Theme total								**5,696k**	**0k**	**1,179k**	**1,008k**	**653k**	**502k**	**622k**	**523k**	**403k**	**403k**	**403k**

Table 21 – Cross-cutting themes

Activity area	Objective	KPIs	Ref	Action	Action owner	Prioritisation (Score 1-27)	Resource type	Total cost	Estimated indicative cost per year									
									21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
Energy system electrification	Implications of electrification of buildings, transport, and industry, coupled with smart energy systems and storage	• Delivery in line with action plan timescales	XC1	Undertake district-level technical analysis to improve understanding of how increased electrification may impact on infrastructure in the district including the electricity distribution network, and to then make recommendations on further actions		**18**	Internal	**30k**		10k	20k							
							External	**60k**			60k							
	Total							**90k**	**0k**	**10k**	**80k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**
Hydrogen economy	Implications of the emerging hydrogen economy for buildings, transport, and industry, including identification of high priority applications that need to be supported, e.g. within industry	• Delivery in line with action plan timescales	XC2	Undertake high-level technical analysis to improve understanding of how the emerging hydrogen economy may impact on buildings, transport and industry within the district, and to then make recommendations on further actions		**8**	Internal	**30k**					10k	10k	10k			
							External	**120k**						60k	60k			
	Total							**150k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**10k**	**70k**	**70k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**
Circular economy	Soft market testing and pilot studies to stimulate the local circular economy	• Delivery in line with action plan timescales	XC3	Stimulate the growth of the circular economy to avoid waste and unnecessary use of resources by improving the Council's in-house procurement processes, promoting opportunities in the local economy to improve exploitation of existing waste streams across the district, and encouraging design for repair and re-use. e.g. initial focus on reducing single use plastics.		**12**	Internal	**55k**		5k	20k	10k	10k	10k				
							External	**210k**			30k	60k	60k	60k				
	Total							**265k**	**0k**	**5k**	**50k**	**70k**	**70k**	**70k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**
Non-combustion greenhouse gas emissions	Baseline and mitigation feasibility study concerning non-combustion related greenhouse gas emissions	• Delivery in line with action plan timescales	XC4	Undertake district level techno-economic analysis to improve understanding of current non-combustion greenhouse emissions, and to then make recommendations for mitigating actions		**12**	Internal	**30k**		10k	20k							
							External	**60k**			60k							
	Total							**90k**	**0k**	**10k**	**80k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**	**0k**
Partnership working	Engage with partners to overcome current barriers	• Number of stakeholders engaged • Number of engagement events	XC5	Engage Stakeholder Panel and incorporate identified actions in this action plan (applies to all Sections of the Action Plan)		**18**	Internal	**45k**		5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k	5k
							External	**0k**										
	Total							**45k**	**0k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**
Theme total								**640k**	**0k**	**30k**	**215k**	**75k**	**85k**	**145k**	**75k**	**5k**	**5k**	**5k**

8. Challenges and risks

Delivery of this Net Zero Action Plan, and subsequent achievement of the net zero target by 2030 will be subject to numerous challenges and risks. Whilst it is expected individual project risks will be identified, analysed, mitigated and monitored as part of project delivery, the table below sets out a summary of some of the key challenges and risks that may seriously impact on the goal of achieving net zero or be inadvertently caused by the drive to do so.

Risk type	Risk	Description	Proposed mitigations
External	**Grid decarbonisation does not occur at sufficient pace**	National activities to decarbonise the UK electricity grid are key to supporting local decarbonisation. For example, decreasing the carbon intensity of electricity will support the move to zero/low carbon heating technologies such as heat pumps and/or will potentially require less renewables to be installed within the district. This is subject to activities largely outside of the Council's direct control.	Action plan includes objectives focused on reducing primary energy demand as well as installing renewables within the district.
External	**Uptake of ULEVs does not occur at sufficient pace**	National and county-level activities to support the uptake of ULEVs are key to support local decarbonisation.	Action plan includes objectives focused on: • Encouraging modal shift away from vehicle use (see green travel and walking and cycling objectives) • Supporting electric charging infrastructure • Engaging with partners to collaborate and leverage action • Using the Local Plan to support sustainable transport
Deliverability	**Finance**	At present this Net Zero Action Plan is unfunded and the scale of investment needed is not available from the Council. External funding from regional and national government will be identified and secured (see proposed mitigations) but this is unlikely to bridge the funding gap. The potential for increased costs from procuring zero carbon goods and services may also result in increased running costs for the Council which at present could not be justified through the business case process.	Every strategic theme includes partnership working activities to support the sharing of resources, collaboration and alignment of efforts to maximise impact. Actions to identify and secure external funding (where available) are included in the action plan.
Deliverability	**Timescales**	The Council's target means that there are 8 years/Council budget rounds to achieve a net zero district. This is 20 years ahead of both the UK and Staffordshire County Council target. Such timescales risk that there is not enough time for technical viability, funding approaches, costs, commercial models and wider stakeholder action to develop to support deliverability in the district.	Three decarbonisation trajectories to 2050 have been developed as part of this action plan – see Section 3.2.4.
Deliverability	**Staff resource**	At present this Net Zero Action Plan is not fully resourced. In addition, to support the scale of net zero activities required, the Council will need additional internal and external staff at a time when the Council's budget is still shrinking due to Government cuts.	Action plan includes activities to increase staff resource. Furthermore, the scoring of actions and identification of internal/external resource splits will allow the Council to prioritise limited resources if all activities cannot be undertaken.
External	**Influence and control**	The Council have committed to net zero targets for whole borough. With the public sector accounting for 2% of total emissions across the district this requires engagement and action on areas that are outside of the Council's immediate influence and control.	This action plan incorporates considerations from the Climate Change Committee's six 'spheres of influence': 1. **Direct control** – action plan objectives focus on Council buildings, social housing and fleet 2. **Procurement and commissioning** – delivery of this action plan will support development of new supply chains and markets in the district

Risk type	Risk	Description	Proposed mitigations
			3. **Place shaping** – Local Plan actions will leverage the Council's powers to control development 4. **Showcasing -** activity NR2, social housing actions and "One Stop Shop" advice share good practice and innovation as well as scaling up activities towards net zero 5. **Partnerships** – each strategic theme has objectives around partnership working 6. **Involving, engaging and communicating** – see Section 9 and actions relating to Stakeholder Panel
Economic	**Just transition**	Some changes to achieve net zero, particularly in the area of transport and electrification, risk affecting vulnerable groups. For example, electrification of heat risks putting people into fuel poverty and low carbon transport options such as e-scooters or bicycles may not be appropriate for the elderly or disabled. Consideration around equity and fairness need to be embedded to ensure a just transition to net zero.	The Stakeholder Panels will seek to gain stakeholder approval and support for actions, minimise opposition and satisfy needs as far as possible, anticipate what risks and opportunities might arise from actions and enable plans to be laid and managed successfully.
Deliverability	**Regional and national policies**	Many of the policies required to help the Council to achieve net zero are set at the regional (county) or national level. These are outside of the Council's immediate control. For example, a relaxation of energy efficiency standards for new buildings, Minimum Energy Efficiency Standard or the withdrawal of support for electric vehicles or heat pumps would adversely impact net zero carbon efforts.	Each strategic theme has objectives around partnership working to help identify, influence and address any barriers relating to regional and national policies.
Technical	**Mobilising and enabling actions**	This is the Council's first plan to support achievement of its net zero vision. As such much of the early action is focused on mobilising, enabling and feasibility works, which will support future informed decision making and enable focused delivery in the medium and longer term. The result of these activities may identify current "unknown, unknowns" which will incur further costs.	Ongoing management of action plan included in Section 10.
Technical	**Supply chain capacity and capability**	This Net Zero Action Plan requires rapid delivery over the next 8 years. For example, just to retrofit all 5,118 social homes between now and the end of the FY 2030/31, would require two homes a day to achieve net zero standards. At present it is unclear whether the supply chain has capability and capacity to deliver actions at the scale, pace and quality required to achieve Council's net zero target.	The Council's leadership in addressing the climate emergency will leveraging assets to support the development of markets and supply chains for wider sectors e.g. focusing on social housing early to activate decarbonisation of the wider domestic sector. Furthermore, "One Stop Shop" provision will support training and education to support supply chain development.

9. Communication and engagement

9.1 Communications

To support delivery of the Net Zero Action Plan, the Council has created a marketing and communications strategy (Appendix D), the aim of this is to promote the work being undertaken by the Council and to encourage residents, businesses, organisations, and visitors to get involved and help towards reducing carbon emissions across the district. Other community initiatives will also help raise awareness of the local climate emergency and messages will be embedded into future work. Examples of this include the Council's district-wide health improvement programme "Cannock Chase Can" being launched in September 2021.

The objectives of the marketing and communications strategy are:

- To promote the positive 'net zero carbon work' being undertaken by the Council and wider district
- To raise awareness of the importance of reducing carbon emissions across Cannock Chase district
- To inform and educate people and local businesses about the local climate emergency and its associated actions - within the context of the global climate emergency and that what we do as a district will feed into this
- To change attitudes and behaviour towards carbon neutrality
- To encourage people to take practical steps towards reducing their own carbon footprint
- To promote specific actions that are proven to work that can be taken by residents, businesses, and organisations to reduce their carbon footprint

9.2 Engagement

One of the key considerations of developing this Net Zero Action Plan was collaborative working to promote the sharing of knowledge and resources and align effort to maximise impact. As previously mentioned, each strategic theme has identified partnership working activities to support and promote stakeholder engagement.

Furthermore, the Council will establish a number of Stakeholder Panels to provide a platform for engaging on the climate emergency agenda with wider stakeholder groups across the district. In the format of a mini-Assembly, five panels will be set up, each aligned with one of the following strategic themes from this action plan: Energy, Nature, Non-residential, Residential and Transport.

Each panel is proposed to have two engagement sessions. The first will feature an expert presenting the Net Zero Action Plan and allow for panel members to ask questions and gain knowledge. Panel members would then be asked a series of questions to take home with them in preparation for the next meeting. The second session will be for feedback and discussion on questions from session one. A report would then be produced and fed back to each panel showing how their comments will be incorporated into the plan.

Once this focused engagement has been completed, panel members will be asked if they would like to continue engagement in order to work with Council through the implementation in future years.

10. Ongoing management of action plan

10.1 Annual review

This Net Zero Action Plan provides a list of the actions and indicative costs needed to achieve the Council's net zero vision by 2030. Recognising that this is the first such plan for the Council, it is focused on implementing actions that are ready to be advanced now whilst progressing feasibility and enabling actions to unlock future actions.

It is recommended that this plan should be reviewed at least annually to ensure that it remains fit for purpose. This should include:

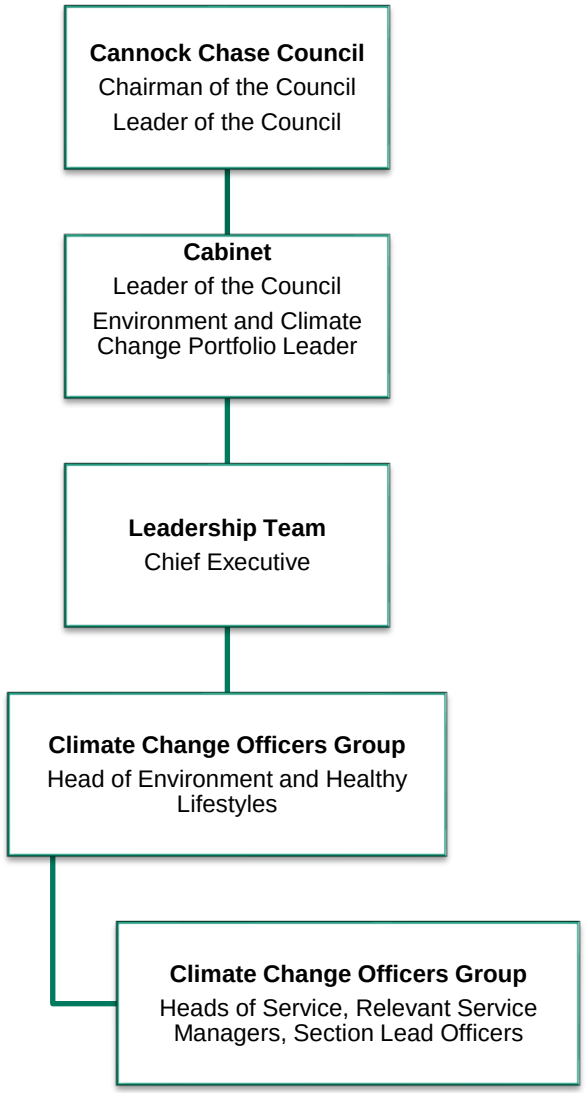
- Measuring and reporting against action plan KPIs and district carbon emissions as reported in UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics
- Comparing estimated time to complete actions against actual time spent
- Re-assessing action timescales
- Reviewing actions against strategic goals to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness
- Identifying opportunities for continued improvement including new actions due to changes in technologies, funding approaches, costs, commercial models and wider stakeholder actions
- Identifying additional actions that become apparent following outputs of audits, feasibility and enabling actions

10.2 Governance

Embedding governance and strategic ownership of the Net Zero Action Plan into existing structure and reporting arrangements of the Council will be crucial to its success. It is also essential that Councillors and senior management continue to have an overview of the programme in order to encourage successful delivery and to identify and remove any blockages hindering progression and implementation. To support this the following reporting structure has been established to support delivery of the Net Zero Action Plan.

The Climate Change Officers Group will be central to activities, providing oversight and coordination of actions presented in this plan.

Table 22 – Climate emergency reporting structure



Appendix A – Dealing with renewables

For renewable heat and building integrated renewables (such as photovoltaic panels on the roofs of buildings), these will indirectly reduce the consumption of grid electricity and combustion of fossil fuels for heat, and therefore any carbon reduction from these forms of renewables will be reflected in the emissions data recorded at the Cannock Chase level.

For any grid connected renewables (such as on-shore wind), the output from these schemes would be accounted for in the carbon data for Cannock Chase if generation is higher than demand. As the calculation uses the average UK electricity grid emissions factor for any given year, any generation from schemes in Cannock Chase would of course play its part in reducing the overall UK grid average emissions factor over time and in the future; notwithstanding this, for the purposes of this study only, the excess renewable electricity generated in any given year is presented. This approach is used for illustrative purposes only and does not form part of any more widely accepted carbon accounting methodology.

Appendix B Long list actions and workshop outputs

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ctionPlan-Actions&Cc

Appendix C – Desktop building energy audits, Cannock Chase District Council buildings

CCDC -
Non-domestic Buildin

Appendix D - Marketing and communications plan

Marketing and Communications Stra

Appendix E – Key assumptions for decarbonisation trajectories

The decarbonisation trajectories presented in 5.1 have been based on a number of key assumptions as follows:

1. The national electricity grid for the UK will decarbonise according to the projections published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).
2. Historic energy end use data for Cannock Chase District published by BEIS have been used as the basis for the trajectories.
3. The trajectories are based on assumed rates of changes in the building stock and vehicle fleets (i.e. these have not been modelled), with 'rapid', 'moderate', or 'gradual' decarbonisation of about half of the stock / fleet within 4, 12 or 20 years respectively.
4. The historic trends in energy use since 2010 by the vehicle fleet continue to 2050.
5. All road vehicles are eventually replaced with EVs.
6. For the purposed of this analysis, total energy demands for domestic and non-domestic buildings are assumed to remain constant at the 2010-2020 average values. This may lead to an overstatement of predicted energy consumption as total energy demand will decrease by replacing gas boilers with heat pumps.
7. Over time, all gas space heating and domestic hot water production in domestic and non-domestic buildings is replaced by heat pumps.
8. Over time, all direct electric space heating and domestic hot water production in domestic and non-domestic buildings is replaced by heat pumps.
9. 100 trees are planted per year until 2050, eventually each removing 250 kgCO_2e per year from the atmosphere.
10. Over time, one half of petroleum use by industry is replaced by direct electric heating, and the other half by heat pumps.
11. Every dwelling in the district is eventually installed with 2 kW_p of PV, of which half of the energy output is used directly without being supplied to the national grid, with adjustment for non-optimal locations.
12. Emissions from agriculture have been excluded.

Item No. 6.65

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Item No. 7.1

Report of:	**Head of Economic Prosperity**
Contact Officer:	**Amy Jackson**
Telephone No:	**01543 464 577**
Portfolio Leader:	**District & High Street Development**
Key Decision:	**No**
Report Track:	**Cabinet: 20/12/22**

Cabinet

20 December 2022

2021/22 Infrastructure Funding Statement

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 To approve Cannock Chase District Council's third annual infrastructure funding statement relating to the 2021/22 financial year and approve for publication on the Council's website.

2 Recommendation(s)

2.1 That Cabinet approve the annual infrastructure funding statement for the financial year 2021/22, attached as Appendix 1, and approve for publication on the Council's website.

3 Key Issues and Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 Government made amendments to the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (the CIL Regulations) to improve transparency regarding developer contributions paid under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) (Section 106 Agreements). To support this, councils are required to produce and publish an annual infrastructure funding statement.

This statement must include details of developer contributions collected and spent both historically and for the reported year and a statement of infrastructure projects which the Council, as charging authority, will be, or may be, wholly or partly funding from CIL.

3.2 Since Cannock Chase District Council adopted their CIL Charging Schedule in June 2015, details of receipts and spending of CIL have been published each year. However, the requirement to have Section 106 information publicly available is a fairly new requirement (except when this has been requested via the Freedom of Information Act 2000).

4 Relationship to Corporate Priorities

4.1 As the reports relates to the 2021/22 financial year, it supported the Council's previous Corporate Priorities as follows:

(i) **Supporting Economic Recovery** – Developer contributions support investment in infrastructure which in turn encourages investment in housing, town centres and employment opportunities and skills in the District.

(ii) **Supporting Health and Wellbeing** – Developer contributions support investment which in turn can help encourage healthier living opportunities and safer, more attractive environments in the District. For example, successfully delivering infrastructure such as parks encourage healthier living opportunities as well as providing opportunities for social inclusion.

(iii) **Financially Resilient Council** – Developer contributions provide funding for infrastructure meaning the Council can divert other resources to support other projects and needs.

5 Report Detail

Infrastructure Funding Statement Requirements

5.1 As of 1st September 2019, amendments made to the CIL Regulations require local authorities to produce annual infrastructure funding statements (IFS), these must be published by 31st December following the reported year. The IFS must set out, in respect of both CIL and Section 106 Agreements:

- How much funding has been received;
- How much of these receipts have been spent and allocated and;
- What the receipts have been spent on or allocated to.

5.2 The IFS must also report on non-monetary contributions received (i.e., affordable housing units) and list the infrastructure projects which the charging authority intends to be wholly or partly funded by CIL.

5.3 This statement supersedes the requirements for an annual CIL financial report and a CIL infrastructure list (previously Regulation 123 list – please see Cabinet report 17/10/19 that details changes to regulations, which required the Regulation 123 list to be renamed).

5.4 Staffordshire County Council are required to publish their own IFS which details educational and highway contributions and projects which have been delivered in the District.

Community Infrastructure Levy Matters Included

5.5 The CIL financial year report outlines that CIL Receipts of £239,959 were collected in 2021/22. Of the £239,959 received in the reported year the Council has retained £187,966 for future expenditure on infrastructure (this totals £199,094 when neighbourhood funds applicable to the non-parish areas are included).

5.6 CIL expenditure on infrastructure totals £374,790 in 2021/22. £29,006 has been transferred to the Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mitigation Measures - a project identified on the CIL Infrastructure list.

The Cannock Chase SAC is an internationally protected ecological site and the approach to 'top slicing' of CIL funds to contribute towards projects that ensure no harm arises to this protected site as a result of additional housing development has been previously agreed by Cabinet (see 25/07/13 and 20/11/14). As this project is managed by Stafford Borough Council (SBC) these funds are passed to SBC and will be reflected in their IFS.

5.7 £35,784 has been allocated to CIL administrative expenses in this financial year (representing 5% of the total CIL receipts as permitted in the CIL Regulations) as per Cabinet Report 08/11/2018.

5.8 £310,000 has been spent on Rugeley Leisure Centre ATP Extension. This project was allocated CIL funding in February 2020.

5.9 A total of £54,031 has been passed to Parish Council's in 2021/22, representing 15% of the CIL receipts received in those Parishes (Rugeley Town Council - £7,429.92; Hednesford Town Council - £18,000.61; Heath Hayes & Wimblebury Parish Council - £7,527.84; Bridgtown Parish Council - £21,027.50).

This is required under Regulation 59A of the CIL Regulations. The transfer of neighbourhood funds to Parishes from the second half of the 2021/22 financial year occurs post 31 March 2022. Therefore, these transfers are not included in the 2021/22 IFS.

5.10 A total of £16,023.27 of CIL receipts were transferred in April 2022 to Local Councils (Rugeley Town Council - £1,480.26; Hednesford Town Council - £10,834.78; Norton Canes Parish Council - £3,708.23) The total CIL receipts retained will therefore be less following the transfer of these funds. This will be reflected in the IFS for 2022/23.

5.11 On 28th November 2018 Hednesford Neighbourhood Plan was adopted by the Council as part of the Cannock Chase District development plan (Council 28/11/18). Therefore, Hednesford Town Council will receive 25% of CIL funds received from CIL liable developments granted planning permission after 28/11/2018 within Hednesford Town Neighbourhood Area.

5.12 £11,127.78 has been retained as neighbourhood funds for non-parish areas in 2021/22 pending further consultation with the local community and relevant ward members to identify spending priorities (Cannock East Ward- £5,797.89; Cannock West Ward - £1,776.32, Cannock North Ward - £2,956.27 and Rawnsley Ward - £597.30).

This represents 15% of CIL receipts received within those Wards. This is in accordance with Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations and the Council's approved CIL allocations process (see Cabinet Report 23/07/15).

5.13 The following projects were allocated CIL funding in February 2022 as part of the 2021/22 CIL allocations process:

Chadsmoor Infant & Nursery School - Replacement of temporary modular building	Up to £162,314.50
Five Ways Primary School – Replacement of temporary modular building	Up to £159,374.50
Etching Hill CE Primary Academy - Replacement of temporary modular building	Up to £393,289,00
The John Bamford Primary School - Replacement of temporary modular building	Up to £172,799.00
TOTAL	**£887,777.00**

5.14 Recommendations were made by the CIL Member/Officer Working Group and approved by Council along with the annual Council Budget Report.

5.15 Taking into account receipts retained from previous years, the total CIL receipts held by the Council at the end of 2021/22 for future expenditure on infrastructure is £2,436,427 (note this figure is £2,698,878 if the neighbourhood funds for the non-parish areas retained at present are included).

5.16 The CIL allocations process for 2022/23 has commenced, details of which and recommendations made will be reported to Council alongside the Annual Budget Report in 2023.

5.17 The below table shows the status of projects that have been allocated CIL funding in previous years:

Project	**Status**
Rugeley Leisure Centre ATP Extension	Project has been completed. CIL funds have been spent.
Rugeley Town Train Station Access	Project has not yet commenced therefore no CIL monies have been released.
Chadsmoor Infant & Nursey School – Replacement of temporary modular building	Grant agreement being finalised with SCC.
Five Ways Primary School – Replacement of temporary modular building	Grant agreement being finalised with SCC.
Etching Hill CE Primary Academy - Replacement of temporary modular building	Grant agreement being finalised with SCC.
The John Bamford Primary School - Replacement of temporary modular building	Grant agreement being finalised with SCC.

Section 106 Matters Included

5.18 At the end of the reported year (2021/22) the Council has retained £4,176,662 of S106 receipts including commuted sums (where retained money has been allocated for the purposes of longer-term maintenance).

5.19 The Section 106 report shows that Cannock Chase Council retained a total of £2,176,401 prior to the 2021/22 financial year from Section 106 agreements that have yet to be allocated. An additional £695,266 was received during the 2021/22 financial year. A further £630,090 is secured through Section 106 Agreements however receipt of these funds is dependent on development being implemented.

5.20 The Council has allocated £855,957 during the reported year; however, this has not been spent. £412,613 of S106 receipts have been spent in the reported year. The IFS lists the projects that funds have been allocated to and where spend has occurred.

5.21 In relation to non-monetary contributions, no affordable housing units have been secured via S106 agreements during the reported year. Staffordshire County Council's IFS will provide details of educational contributions received.

5.22 S106 contributions are required to alleviate the negative impact of development and reduce the impact on the community. Unlike CIL, monetary contributions received from S106 agreements are geographically restricted and confined to a specific project that is identified within the legal agreement. In many cases, S106 contributions would not provide 100% of project funding and would require additional funding in order to deliver the project. For this reason, S106 funds are held until all match funding has been secured.

CIL Infrastructure List Update

5.23 In June 2022, as part of the CIL allocations process, stakeholders delivering projects identified on the CIL infrastructure list were asked for updates on these in order to assist with the production of the Council's infrastructure funding statement and inform the allocations process. No new project bids were invited at this time.

5.24 The following updates were received:

Cannock Stadium	**Project scope update:** Phase 2 improvements to include but not limited to: • Design, consultation, and installation of a wheeled sports area • Design and installation of a fully accessible bike and play cycling hub **Project cost/funding update:** Total cost for Phase 2: £412,922 Completed works: £137,922 **Funding outstanding: £275,000**

Laburnum Avenue Recreation Ground	**Project scope update:** Phase 2 & 3 improvements to include but not limited to: • Fencing and barriers • Pathways • Woodland management • Green gym apparatus • Football pitch drainage improvements • Landscaping • Site furniture **Project cost/funding update:** Phase 2: £190,402 Phase 3: £49,560 **Total cost: £239,962**

5.25 Following the amendment to the costing of these projects the total project cost of the CIL infrastructure list is £5,497,243.

6 Implications

6.1 **Financial**

The CIL and Section 106 receipts referred to in the body of the report are held in Council reserves pending future allocation to infrastructure projects.

6.2 **Legal**

The Council is required by regulation 121A of the CIL Regulations to publish an annual Infrastructure Funding Statement no later than the 31 December in each calendar year.

6.3 **Human Resources**

None.

6.4 **Risk Management**

None.

6.5 **Equality & Diversity**

None.

6.6 **Climate Change**

None.

7 Appendices to the Report

Appendix 1: 2021/22 Infrastructure Funding Statement

Previous Consideration

General Fund Revenue Budget and Capital Programme 2019-20 to 2022-23	Cabinet	31/01/20
Updated Community Infrastructure Levy Infrastructure List (Former Regulation 123 List)	Cabinet	17/10/19
Hednesford Neighbourhood Plan Adoption	Council	28/11/18
Cannock Chase Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Financial Year Report & CIL Guidance for Parish and Town Councils	Cabinet	08/11/18
Cannock Chase Community Infrastructure Levy Funding Decisions Protocol	Cabinet	23/07/15
Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation Partnership Memorandum of Understanding and Permission to Spend on Mitigation Projects	Cabinet	20/11/14

Background Papers

- Planning Act 2018.
- Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010, as amended in 2011, 2012, 2015, 2016 and 2019.
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

Appendix 1

Cannock Chase District Council

2021/22 Infrastructure Funding Statement

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1. Introduction

In 2019. Government made amendments to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010. To increase transparency, the Government has set out new requirements under these Regulations for Councils to publish an annual 'infrastructure funding statement' (IFS). This must set out CIL and Section 106 (S106) contribution receipts and what they have been spent on.

Infrastructure can be funded in the following ways in Cannock Chase District:

- Government Grants – Local Authority grants or Local Enterprise Partnership grants.
- Section 106 agreement – Legal agreements with developers on specific sites.
- Community Infrastructure Levy – a levy on certain types of developments (charged per net m^2). At Cannock Chase Council CIL funds are allocated to infrastructure projects after a competitive bidding process.

These can be combined to deliver the same piece of infrastructure.

Table 1 identifies examples of different types of infrastructure.

Table 1

Infrastructure Categories	Project Examples
Green Infrastructure	Landscape; scale mitigation; access land; informal open space; managed space; village greens; allotments; green roofs; parks; micro-generation energy schemes; flood management and climate change mitigation; Habitats Regulation Assessment Compliance; and tree planting.
Social & Leisure	Cultural heritage; enhancement to historic urban fabric; public realm improvements; added value to hard surfacing; sports facilities and pavilion improvements; green gyms; playing fields; playgrounds; recreation grounds.
Services & Facilities	Community buildings; libraries; support services and care; village halls; expanding emergency services capacity; car parking; insulation and other improvements to public buildings.
Transport	Public rights of way improvements; walking and cycling infrastructure; bus and rail network improvements; traffic calming; improved signage; highway works.
Education	State-funded primary and secondary school.
Health & Wellbeing	GP surgeries; Hospitals; Mental health provision; adult social care.
Utility Services	Utilities supply added value flood schemes, waste management and disposal.
Digital	Fixed broadband provision; mobile telecommunications;

1. Introduction

Definitions

Agreed/secured – Contributions that have been agreed within a signed legal document. These contributions have not been collected/delivered and if the planning permissions are not implemented, they will never be received.

Received – Contributions received, either non-monetary or monetary have been transferred to Cannock Chase District Council.

Allocated – Contributions that have been assigned to specific projects.

Spent/delivered – Monetary or non-monetary contributions that have been used as intended, by spending the allocated funding are completing the contribution as agreed.

2. Community Infrastructure Levy Report 2021/22

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a tax that local authorities can charge on types of development in their area to fund infrastructure required to support the housing and commercial growth proposals identified. Cannock Chase District Council adopted its CIL Charging Schedule in June 2015. The charge only applies to new floorspace and is a set rate per net square metre. If the relevant planning permission is not implemented the CIL charge is not payable.

CIL receipts can be used for the provision, improvement, replacement, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure. Unlike Section 106 agreement contributions, CIL receipts are not site specific and can be spent anywhere within the District regardless of what developments the funds have been a result of.

Table 2 sets out the amount of CIL receipts received; spending of CIL receipts; and the amount of CIL retained by the Council for future spend from 1st April 2021 - 31st March 2022. *Note- amounts are rounded to the nearest £1.*

Table 2

REGULATION		AMOUNT	EXPLANATORY NOTE
	RECEIPTS		
121A(1)(a)	The total value of CIL set out in all demand notices issued in the reported year	**£218,003**	
121A(1)(b)	The total amount of CIL receipts for the reported year	**£239,959**	CIL receipts for 2021/22 total £239,959. Of this, £10,533 were receipts from surcharges (where CIL procedures have not been followed, the Council can apply surcharges). The Council did not receive any CIL payments in land this year.
	ALLOCATIONS & EXPENDITURE		
121A(1)(c)	The total amount of CIL receipts, collected before the reported year but which have not been allocated	**£1,158,434**	**2019/20 Allocations - £472,500** **2021/22 Allocations - £887,777**
121A(1)(d)	The total amount of CIL receipts collected by the authority before the reported year, but which have been allocated in the reported year	**£887,777**	

2. Community Infrastructure Levy Report 2021/22

121A(1)(e)	The total amount of CIL expenditure for the reported year	**£374,790**	**SAC - £29,006** **Admin - £35,784** **Rugeley Leisure Centre ATP - £310,000**	
121A(1)(f)	The total of CIL receipts, whenever collected, which were allocated but not spent during the reported year	**£887,777**		
121A(1)(g)	In relation to CIL expenditure for the reported year, summary details of:			
i)	○ The items of infrastructure on which CIL has been spent and amount of CIL spent on each item	**Special Area of Conservation (SAC) £29,006**	To mitigate the impact development has on Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation. The SAC is managed by Stafford Borough Council, therefore receipts from CCDC and expenditure will be reflected in their IFS.	
		Rugeley Leisure Centre ATP £310,000	CIL receipts were allocated to the Rugeley ATP project as part of the 2019/20 CIL allocations process. This project has now been delivered the CIL funding has been spent.	
ii)	○ The amount of CIL spent on repaying money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the items of infrastructure which that money was used to provide	**£0**		
iii)	○ The amount of CIL spent on administrative expenses pursuant to regulation 61, and that amount expressed as a percentage of CIL collected in that in accordance with that regulation	**£35,784**	5% of CIL receipts	
121A(1)(h)	In relation to CIL receipts, whenever collected, which were allocated but not spent during the reported year, summary details of the items of infrastructure on which CIL (including land payments) has been allocated and the amount of CIL allocated to each item	**£887,777**	Chadsmoor Infant & Nursery School - Replacement of temporary modular building	£162,314.50
			Five Ways Primary School -	£159,374.50

2. Community Infrastructure Levy Report 2021/22

				Replacement of temporary modular building
				Etching Hill CE Primary Academy - Replacement of temporary modular building £393,289.00
				The John Bamford Primary School - Replacement of temporary modular building £172,799.00
	PARISH & NON-PARISH PAYMENTS			
121A(1)(i)	The amount of CIL passed to-			
i)	○ Any parish council under regulations 59A or 59B	**£54,031**	**Bridgtown Parish** April 2021 - £20,333.89 October 2021 - £693.61 **Heath Hayes & Wimblebury Parish** April 2021 - £5,495.41 October 2021 - £2,077.43 **Hednesford Town** April 2021 - £11,289.16 October 2021 - £6,711.45 **Rugeley Town** April 2021 - £2,631.04 October 2021 - £4,798.88	
ii)	○ Any person under regulation 59(4)	**£0**		

2. Community Infrastructure Levy Report 2021/22

121A(1)(j)	Summary details of the receipt and expenditure of CIL to which regulation 59E or 59F applied during the reported year:		
i)	○ The total CIL receipts that regulations 59E and 59F applied to	**£11,128**	Cannock East Ward - £5,797.89 Cannock West Ward - £1,776.32 Cannock North Ward - £2,956.27 Rawnsley - £597.30
ii)	○ The items of infrastructure to which the CIL receipts to which regulations 59E and 59F applied have been allocated or spent, and the amount of expenditure allocated or spent on each item	**£0**	
121A(1)(k)	Summary details of any notices served in accordance with regulation 59E including -		
i)	○ The total value of CIL receipts requested from each parish council	**£0**	
ii)	○ Any funds not yet recovered from each parish council at the end of the reported year	**£0**	
121A(1)(l)	The total amount of -		
i)	○ CIL receipts for the reported year retained at the end of the reported year other than those of which regulation 59E and 59F applied	**£187,966**	£16,023 of these receipts were transferred to the Parish Councils in April 2022. As this occurred post end of year, this will be reflected in the 2022/23 IFS.
ii)	○ CIL receipts from previous years retained at the end of the reported year other than those to which regulation 59E or 59F applied	**£2,248,461**	
iii)	○ CIL receipts for the reported year to which regulation 59E or 59F applied retained at the end of the reported year	**£11,128**	
iv)	○ CIL receipts from previous years to which regulations 59E or 59F applied retained at the end of the reported year	**£251,323**	

2. Community Infrastructure Levy Report 2021/22

CIL Regulations Explained

Regulation 59A

This regulation applies to that part of a chargeable development within the area of a local council. If a chargeable development falls within a local council area, the district council must pass on 15% of this receipt to the relevant local council (this is 25% if a neighbourhood plan has been adopted for that area). These receipts are transferred to local councils twice a year, in April and October. The following local councils fall within Cannock Chase District:

- Rugeley Town Parish
- Hednesford Town Parish
- Bridgtown Parish
- Norton Canes Parish
- Cannock Wood Parish
- Brindley Heath Parish
- Brereton & Ravenhill Parish

Regulation 59B

This regulation applies when a charging authority has accepted a payment in kind. Any payments to a local council relating to a land or infrastructure payment must be paid to the local council as a monetary payment.

Regulation 59(4)

For the proposes of this regulation, any reference to applying CIL includes a reference to causing it to be applied, and incudes passing CIL to another person to apply to funding the provision, improvement, replacement, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure.

Regulation 59E

This regulation applies for when a charging authority has served a notice on a local council to repay some or all CIL receipts for one of the following reasons:

The local council has: -

2. Community Infrastructure Levy Report 2021/22

a) Not applied CIL funds to support the development of its area within 5 years of receipt (this is down to the collecting authority's discretion; local councils can bank receipts towards bigger projects)
b) Has used CIL receipts for purposes that do not fit in with the following definition *'the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure or anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.'*

Regulation 59F

This regulation applies where a chargeable development does not fall in a parished area. The charging authority may use 15% of this CIL to support the relevant area by funding –

a) The provision, improvement, replacement, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure or;
b) Anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area

The following areas in Cannock Chase District are unparished:

- Cannock East Ward
- Cannock North Ward
- Cannock South Ward
- Cannock West Ward
- Rawnsley Ward

The 15% neighbourhood portion for these areas will be allocated in consultation with the relevant ward members and delivered dependant on the relevant team's capacity and resources.

Regulation 61

A charging authority may apply CIL to administrative expenses incurred in connection with CIL. This shall not exceed 5% of the CIL receipts received.

3. Section 106 Agreements Report 2021/22

Under section 106 (s106) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 a Local Planning Authority (LPA) can seek obligations, both physically on-site and contributions for off-site, when it is considered that a development will have negative impacts that cannot be dealt with through conditions in the planning permission. These planning obligations can be monetary or non-monetary. As with CIL, if the relevant planning permission is not implemented the contribution is not required,

The contributions received under these agreements can only be spent for the purpose identified in the legal agreement.

Table 3 sets out how much S106 has been collected, where it has been allocated and how it was spent during the 2021/22 financial year. *Note- amounts are rounded to the nearest £1.*

Table 3

	AMOUNT	EXPLANATORY NOTE
The total amount of money to be provided under any planning obligations which were entered into during the reported year	**£630,090**	
The total amount of money under any planning obligations which was received during the reported year	**£695,266**	
The total amount of money under any planning obligations which was received before the reported year which has not been allocated by the authority	**£2,176,401**	
Summary details of any non-monetary contributions to be provided under planning obligations which were entered into during the reported year, including details of—		
○ In relation to affordable housing, the total number of units which will be provided	**0**	
○ In relation to educational facilities, the number of school places for pupils which will be provided, and the category of school at which they will be provided		**This information will be revealed in Staffordshire County Council's IFS.**
The total amount of money (received under any planning obligations) which was allocated but not spent during the reported year for funding infrastructure	**£855,957**	

3. Section 106 Agreements Report 2021/22

The total amount of money (received under any planning obligations) which was spent by the authority (including transferring it to another person to spend)	**£412,613**	
In relation to money (received under planning obligations) which was allocated by the authority but not spent during the reported year, summary details of the items of infrastructure on which the money has been allocated, and the amount of money allocated to each item	**Amount Allocated**	**Infrastructure Project**
	£2,670	**Reallocation Arthur Street play area**
	£121,290	**MUGA Laburnum Avenue**
	£114,890	**Heath Hayes Park/Pitch refurbishment**
	£84,394	**Bridges & boardwalks**
	£6,003	**CCTV & cycle**
	£34,346	**Penny Cress Green play area**
	£18,476	**Hednesford Park improvements**
	£71,652	**Rugeley ATP**
	£124,570	**Stadium Development Phase 2**
	£2,900	**Fortescue Lane**
	£80,770	**Town Centre Enhancements**
	£13,000	**Nature Park Scheme**
	£16,068	**Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation**
	£164,927	**Project Manager**
In relation to money (received under planning obligations) which was spent by the authority during the reported year (including transferring it to another person to spend), summary details of—		
○ The items of infrastructure on which that money (received under planning obligations) was spent, and the amount spent on each item	**Expenditure**	**Infrastructure Project**
	£40,348	**Rugeley ATP**
	£45,440	**Fortescue Lane**
	£9,068	**Stadium Phase 2**
	£166,743	**Penny Cress Lane**
	£32,500	**Walsall College contribution**
	£16,997	**CCTV & cycle storage**
	£7,595	**Town Centre enhancements**

3. Section 106 Agreements Report 2021/22

		£71,665	**Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation**
		£31,257	**Maintenance**
○ The amount of money (received under planning obligations) spent on repaying money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the items of infrastructure which that money was used to provide (wholly or in part)	**£0.00**		
○ The amount of money (received under planning obligations) spent in respect of monitoring (including reporting under regulation 121A) in relation to the delivery of planning obligations	**£4,308**		
The total amount of money (received under any planning obligations) during any year which was retained at the end of the reported year, and where any of the retained money has been allocated for the purposes of longer-term maintenance ("commuted sums"), also identify separately the total amount of commuted sums held	**£4,176,662**		**S106 Allocated to Maintenance - £507,633** **Commuted Sums retained end of - £507,633**

3. Section 106 Agreements Report 2021/22

Section 106 Agreements entered into in 2021/22

Table 4 shows Section 106 agreements entered into from 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022. Although these contributions have been secured, the Council may not necessary receive these if development does not commence within three years of permission being granted.

Table 4

PLANNING REFERENCE	DATE SIGNED	SITE LOCATION	CONTRIBUTIONS/OBLIGATIONS
CH/19/053	30/01/2021	Aldene, 7 Stafford Brook Road, Rugeley	Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation contribution - £221.00
CH/19/403	25/05/2021	55 Huntington Terrace Road, Cannock	Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation contribution - £221.00
CH/17/279	16/06/2021	Land at Mill Green, Eastern Way, Cannock	Amendment to Section 106 agreement to vary provisions in Schedule 7 relating to the Chase Heritage Trail - Second DOV
CH/21/0022	06/07/2021	Former Aelfgar School, Taylors Lane/Church Street, Rugeley	Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation contribution - £3,757.00 Education contribution - £95,192.00
CH/21/0266	08/09/2021	443 Cannock Road, Cannock, WS12 4AE	Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation contribution - £221.00
CH/17/458	21/09/2021	Land at former Parker Hannifin site, Walkmill Lane, Bridgtown	DOV Schedule 7: 10 First Homes
CH/21/0095	26/10/2021	Stumble Inn, 264 Walsall Road, Cannock, WS11 0JL	Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation contribution - £221.00
CH/20/166	26/10/2021	Land rear of 94 Wolverhampton Road, Cannock	Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation contribution - £442.00
CH/21/0198	04/11/2021	6 Mill Street, Cannock	Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation contribution - £442.00
CH/21/0411	17/03/2022	Thatch Cottage, 93 Bower Lane, Rugeley	Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation contribution - £221.00
CH/21/0451	23/03/2022	53 Litchfield Street, Rugeley, WS15 2EH	Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation contribution - £221.00
CH/21/0259	17/03/2022	The Central Store, 1 Huntington Terrace Road, Cannock	Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation contribution - £221.00

3. Section 106 Agreements Report 2021/22

CH/22/0039	31/03/2022	264 Walsall Road, Bridgtown, Cannock	Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation contribution - £221.00
CH/19/201	07/04/2021	Rugeley Power Station, Power Station Road, Rugeley	**Schedule 2: Affordable Housing Units - 17.6%**
			Schedule 3: Sports Facilities Provision
			Part 1: Sports facilities for Primary School option - Bowls Green, other sports provision, changing facilities for multi-use games area
			Community Cricket contribution - £120,000
			Part 2: Sports Facilities for All Through School (ATS) option - Bowls green and other sports provision
			Schedule 4: On Site Open Space Provision
			Allotments
			On site open space (incl. NEAPS & LEAPS)
			Public Art
			Schedule 5: Education
			Part 1: Primary School option - Secondary School contribution - to be spent on the provision of additional secondary school places in Rugeley - £8,000,000
			Primary Education contribution - provision of new primary school - £7,902.200
			Part 2: All Through School Option
			Schedule 6: Highways and Transport Contributions
			Part 1: Off-site Highways Improvements • *A51/Wheelhouse roundabout highways works contribution - £54,351.79* • *A51/A513 Roundabout Capacity Works contribution - £1,521,506.95* • *A51/A513 Pedestrian and Cycle Improvement Works contribution - £702,813.60*

3. Section 106 Agreements Report 2021/22

			• *A512 Crossing and Canal Towpath Improvement Works contribution - £379,681.28* • *A51/RWE Access Highway Works contribution - £38,209.43* • *Armitage Road and Rugeley Town Station Improvement contribution - £45,462.46* • *Brereton Hill Roundabout Improvement contribution - £34,797.83* • *Horse Fair Roundabout Highway Works contribution - £698,887.33* • *North Site Access Improvements contribution - £531,669.10* • *Power Station Road link improvement contribution - £94,356.04* • *RTV approach improvement contribution - £513,026.21*
			Part 2: Additional Canal Towpath Improvement Works
			Part 3: Transport Services Enhancements • *Transport Service Contribution - £2,676,054.00*
			Part 4: Travel Plan Framework • *Additional travel sum - £50,000.00* • *Travel Plan Sum - £50,000.00* • *Cycle Parking Contribution - Rugeley Trent Valley Station - £50,000.00*
			Schedule 7: Cannock Chase SAC Air Quality Impacts on Mitigation Measures Contribution
			Schedule 8: The Community Centre & Health Care
			Part 1: Community Centre - Notification of Option 1 or 2

3. Section 106 Agreements Report 2021/22

			Part 2: Community Centre Option 1 *Part 4: Healthcare Contribution - £501,029.00*

4. CIL Infrastructure List

Table 5 identifies the list of projects intended to be funded by CIL receipts. When CCDC's CIL Charging Schedule was adopted the regulations prohibited CIL and S106 contributions being used for the same piece of infrastructure, however as of 1st September 2019 this is no longer the case. The amended regulations now allow Councils to use CIL and S106 receipts for the same piece of infrastructure, as well as removing the limit on how many S106 contributions are used for a single infrastructure project (previously five S106 agreements per project).

In June 2022, stakeholders with projects identified on the CIL infrastructure list were asked to provide an update on their projects, in preparation for the production of the IFS in order to ensure we had up to date information.

Table 5

Site	***Ward/Parish***	***Description of works***	***Evidence base -reference numbers from Local Plan (Part 1) list of evidence documents (full document titles at the end of this table).***	***Costs***
Conduit Road to Albutts Road mineral line	Norton Canes	Upgrade stoned path to cycleway to connect existing cycleway routes	Cannock Chase Integrated Transport Strategy -99a	£48,000
Norton Canes Community Centre	Norton Canes	Pitch Improvements	PPG17 Open Space Sport & Recreation Facilities Studies-129, 129a, 129b	£98,000
Heath Hayes Park	Heath Hayes East & Wimblebury	Pitch Improvements	129, 129a 129b	£300,000
		Ancillary Facilities - Changing Rooms	129, 129a, 129b	£700,000
		Car Parking	129, 129a 129b	£200,000
		Refurbish Tennis Courts/Fencing	129, 129a, 129b	£90,000
Hednesford Park	Hednesford	Pitch Improvements	129,129a, 129b	£200,000

4. CIL Infrastructure List

Site	*Ward/Parish*	*Description of works*	*Evidence base -reference numbers from Local Plan (Part 1) list of evidence documents (full document titles at the end of this table).*	*Costs*
Hednesford-Rawnsley mineral line	Hednesford/Rawnsley	Create cycleway on former mineral line to provide off road safe route from Rawnsley to Hednesford and linking into the Chase.	99a	£100,000
Cannock Park	Cannock West/South	Replace 2 space nets, 2 multi units and resurface wet pour.	129, 129a, 129b	£120,000
		Refurbish heating system for showers, re-tile showers and refit changing rooms	129,129a, 129b	£40,000
Avon Road (former MEB substation)	Cannock South	Install new Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP) area	129, 129a, 129b	£100,000
Laburnum Avenue Recreation Ground	Cannock South	Improvements to fencing and barriers, pathways, woodland management, green gym apparatus, football pitch drainage, landscaping and site furniture	129, 129a ,129b	£239,962
Green Lane	Western Springs	Pitch Improvements	129, 129a, 129b	£150,000
Former Cannock Stadium	Cannock North	Elements of Phase 2 of Site Redevelopment - Fencing, Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP), Access, Social Picnic Areas, Wheeled sports area, and fully accessible bike and play cycling hub	129, 129a 129b	£275,000

4. CIL Infrastructure List

Site	***Ward/Parish***	***Description of works***	***Evidence base -reference numbers from Local Plan (Part 1) list of evidence documents (full document titles at the end of this table).***	***Costs***
Old Fallow Road	Cannock North	Pitch Improvements	129, 129a, 129b	£98,000
Elmore Park	Western Springs	Dredge lake and stabilise banks	Rugeley Town Centre Strategic Flood Risk Assessment-117	£500,000
Brereton mineral line	Brereton and Ravenhill/Rugeley Town	Create cycleway on the Brereton and Ravenhill Way from Rugeley Town station car park to the Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	99a	£50,000
Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mitigation Measures excluding review of access network, signage, and path repairs	Whole District	Measures to mitigate impacts of increased recreational pressure upon the Cannock Chase SAC arising from new housing developments within the District. Costs for CCDC currently approx. 1/5 of £2m for entire SAC partnership area.	145-149 (inclusive)	£400,000
Heath Hayes and Wimblebury Parish	Heath Hayes and Wimblebury	Expansion of existing primary school provision by up to 210 additional places in the Heath Hayes and Wimblebury Parish.	Planning of School Places and Education Planning Obligations Policy-88, 89	

4. CIL Infrastructure List

Site	*Ward/Parish*	*Description of works*	*Evidence base -reference numbers from Local Plan (Part 1) list of evidence documents (full document titles at the end of this table).*	*Costs*
Rugeley and Brereton	Rugeley/Brereton	Land acquisition and associated costs to provide additional primary school places in Rugeley (in addition to the proposed primary education infrastructure to be located within the Rugeley Power Station site)	88,89	
•Hednesford (Town) •Rugeley (Town)	•Hednesford •Rugeley	Replacement of temporary accommodation with permanent accommodation	88, 89	
TOTAL COST OF EDUCATION ITEMS				**£1,367,281**
Cannock Train Station	Cannock South	The station is in need of a transformational upgrade and associated investment to provide a modern and inviting facility for rail passengers and visitors to the area, and to complement the new and exciting nearby McArthurGlen Designer Outlet Village (MGDOV).	99a	TBC
Rugeley and Hednesford town train stations	Rugeley and Hednesford	Upgrades to Cannock, Rugeley and Hednesford train stations to support Chase Line improvements.	99a	TBC

4. CIL Infrastructure List

Site	*Ward/Parish*	*Description of works*	*Evidence base -reference numbers from Local Plan (Part 1) list of evidence documents (full document titles at the end of this table).*	*Costs*
Five Ways Island	Heath Hayes East and Wimblebury	Delivery of Five Ways Junction Improvement (part of Local Pinch Point Package Programme)	99a	£300,000
Hednesford, Rugeley, Brereton and Norton Canes	Hednesford, Rugeley, Brereton and Norton Canes	Initial programme to replace bus shelters (15), bins (15), benches (15) and provide cycle racks (3)	Internally generated evidence of need for upgrades.	£121,000
			TOTAL PROJECT COST	**£5,497,243**

Details of evidence referenced

Reference 88: Planning of School Places (SCC annual)
Reference 89: Education Planning Obligations Policy (SCC 2008/9)
Reference 99: A Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (SCC 2011)
Reference 117: Rugeley Town Centre Flood Risk Assessment (Halcrow 2009)
Reference 129: PPG17 Open Space Sport and Recreation Facilities Audit Incorporating 129a and b as below
Reference 129a: Indoor and Outdoor Sport facilities study (CCC 2010)
Reference 129b: Open Spaces Assessment (CCC 2009)
Reference 145: Evidence base relating to the Cannock Chase SAC and the Appropriate Assessment of Local Authority Core Strategies (November 2010)
Reference 146: Cannock Chase SAC Visitors Survey (2012)

Item No. 8.1

Report of:	**Head of Housing & Partnerships**
Contact Officer:	**Christian Hawkins**
Telephone No:	**01543 456 805**
Portfolio Leader:	**Housing, Heritage, & Leisure**
Key Decision:	**Yes**
Report Track:	**Cabinet: 20/12/22**

Cabinet

20 December 2022

HRA Capital Funds for Passive Fire Protection to Communal Areas Within Cannock Chase Council Owned Residential Blocks and Sheltered Schemes

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 To advise Cabinet of the outcome of an intrusive fire risk assessment of communal areas in blocks of flats within the HRA stock.

1.2 To seek approval to conduct remedial work following intrusive fire risk assessments.

2 Recommendation(s)

2.1 That the urgency that remedial works are carried out be noted.

2.2 That authority to increase the HRA Communal Block Fire Risk Actions capital budget is given to implement the remedial work in the form of passive fire protection in communal blocks within the HRA stock.

3 Key Issues and Reasons for Recommendations

Key Issues

3.1 To reduce the risk of spread in a fire it is important that the work is carried out as soon as possible.

3.2 Following procurement regulations it is estimated to take a minimum of 6 months and a maximum of 15 months to secure a contractor to commence the passive fire protection work.

3.3 It is estimated that the work will cost the Council £500k.

Reasons for Recommendations

3.4 Conducting the work to effective timescales ensures that the risk to residents' safety is reduced.

3.5 £277k capital budget was allocated at the time of the annual HRA Capital Programme 2021-2025 Report, the extent of works was unknown until the intrusive fire risk assessment was complete. A further £223k capital budget is required.

4 Relationship to Corporate Priorities

4.1 The proposed recommendations support the Council's Corporate Priorities to:

(i) be a responsible Council that lives within its means and is accountable for its actions.

5 Report Detail

5.1 As a landlord, Cannock Chase Council has a statutory duty under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005) to ensure the safety of occupants within the building and to carry out fire risk assessments in all common areas of properties.

5.2 The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005) and Housing Act 2004 require a landlord to carry out a risk assessment where the current fire risk assessment is not valid or there has been a change that impacts the common area of the block.

5.3 Visual fire risk assessments were carried out to blocks in 2017 and a number of remedial works carried out to flat doors at that time. Further fire risk assessments were carried out in Q2, 2022-23 following the identification of breeches in the compartmentation of flats and communal areas within the blocks by works contractors. The extent of these breeches was not identified in the initial fire risk assessments. Following recommendations from the contractor, the housing department commissioned complete 'intrusive' fire risk assessments to 36 general needs blocks and 4 sheltered scheme blocks, in line with its legal obligations, and to ensure the safety of the occupants in a fire. The outcome of those surveys provided a number of remedial works to ensure passive fire protection within the communal areas.

5.4 The cost of remedial work is estimated at circa £500k. The cost will be non-recurring.

5.5 Underspends within the HRA capital budget have been identified, through both Kitchen and Bathroom programmes starting later than anticipated in 2022-23, which could be used to fund the passive fire protection works.

5.6 Staffordshire County Council provided procurement advice around timescales to carry out an open procurement exercise of between 6 and 15 months.

5.7 Following fire risk assessments to corporate buildings including the civic centre, in 2020 corporate property services procured Neo Property Solutions to undertake passive fire protection to the civic centre. The housing department have obtained

a waiver to the procurement regulations to direct award the passive fire protection to the communal blocks and sheltered schemes to Neo Property Solutions.

5.8 The estimated timescale to carry out the work to all 40 blocks is estimates at 6 months. All blocks require works to remedy high risk passive fire protection; no priority will be given to individual blocks.

6 Implications

6.1 Financial

The cost of the passive fire protection remedial works is estimated at £500k. The cost will be non-recurring.

There is currently a £277k Communal Block Fire Actions capital budget. The additional £233k works create an unexpected cost under the HRA capital programme that was not anticipate at the time of the annual HRA Capital Programme 2021-2025 Report.

Forecasted HRA Capital underspends in 2022-23 have been identified to be reallocated to fund the additional £233k passive fire protection works, mainly due to the Kitchen and Bathroom programmes starting later than anticipated. If approved, a virement from the Kitchens and Bathrooms Capital Budget would be transferred to the Communal Block Fire Actions capital budget for 2022-23.

6.2 Legal

None

6.3 Human Resources

None

6.4 Risk Management

The risk to the health of the occupants is reduced the sooner the remedial work is carried out.

6.5 Equality & Diversity

None

6.6 Climate Change

None

7 Appendices to the Report

None

Background Papers

None