

EUXTON PARISH COUNCIL



Meeting arrangements: Full Council Meeting

Thursday, 21 April 2022, 7.15 pm start

Annexe, Euxton PC Community Centre, Wigan Road, Euxton

A G E N D A

Doc. Ref

1. Apologies

2. Declarations of Interest and Dispensation Considerations

Members are reminded of their responsibility to declare any interest in respect of any matters contained or brought up at any point in this meeting, in accordance with the current Code of Conduct. Council will consider dispensation requests.

3. Minutes of Council Meetings

Approve the signing as a correct record, Full Council of 17 March 2022

4. Public Participation

Matters brought to the Parish Council by residents. The Chair may limit a member of the public to 3 minutes of speaking in order to ensure the smooth running of the meeting. Overall this section will typically be limited to 20 minutes although the Chair may, at their discretion, extend this.

5. Statutory Business

5.1 Elections - to receive information of the Parish Council elections Item 5.1

5.2 Planning - Consider planning report from Lead Member for Planning, approve responses and ratify responses made between meetings or to meet deadlines Item 5.2

6. Financial Items

6.1 Approve Expenditures for this month, and any submitted after the agenda Item 6.1

6.2 Receive financial reports Item 6.2

6.3 Receive information of the receipt of the Precept (verbal)

6.4 Approve the year-end figures to 31 March 2022 Item 6.4

7. Lancashire County Council Spid Policy, Procedure & Questionnaire – Consultation, distributed to Cllrs emails 13/04/22 Item 7

8. Chorley Council Climate Change Strategy – Consultation, distributed to Cllrs emails 09/04/22 or linked here: [Climate Change Strategy Consultation - Your Say - Citizen Space Site - Citizen Space](#) Item 8

9. Matters for information

Notify the Chair prior to the meeting starts of any item to be brought up under this section. Only items of information, referral to another authority, or matters offered for consideration at a future meeting can be raised. No legal decisions can be taken.

D. Platt
CLERK

Published: 12/04/22

Full Council meetings 2021: Annual Meeting 19 May, 16 June, 21 July, 15 September, 20 October, 17 November

Newsletter deadlines: 08/05/22 for June issue; 07/09/22 for September issue; 09/11/22 for December issue; 07/02/23 for March issue;

**Chorley Borough Council
Election of Parish Councillors
for the
EUXTON SOUTH Parish Ward**

STATEMENT OF PERSONS NOMINATED

The following is a statement as to the persons nominated for the election of TWO Parish Councillors on Thursday, 5th May 2022 for the EUXTON SOUTH Parish Ward.

PERSONS NOMINATED				5. REASONS FOR WHICH THE RETURNING OFFICER HAS DECLARED A NOMINATION INVALID
1. SURNAME, OTHER NAMES IN FULL	2. HOME ADDRESS	3. DESCRIPTION (if any)	4. PROPOSER'S NAME SECONDER'S NAME	
Hoyle Sam	38 Anderton Rd, Euxton, Chorley, PR7 6JA		Lindsey C Heaton(P), Martin Francis Bashforth(S)	
Thornhill George Mervyn	14 Dunrobin Drive, Euxton, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 6NE		Ian L Dickson(P), Elaine S Dickson(S)	

The persons opposite whose names no entry is made in column 5 have been and stand validly nominated

Dated: Tuesday, 05 April 2022

Gary Hall
Returning Officer

Chorley Borough Council
Town Hall
Market Street
CHORLEY
Lancashire
PR7 1DP

**Chorley Borough Council
Election of Parish Councillors
for the
EUXTON BUCKSHAW VILLAGE Parish Ward**

STATEMENT OF PERSONS NOMINATED

The following is a statement as to the persons nominated for the election of FIVE Parish Councillors on Thursday, 5th May 2022 for the EUXTON BUCKSHAW VILLAGE Parish Ward.

PERSONS NOMINATED				5. REASONS FOR WHICH THE RETURNING OFFICER HAS DECLARED A NOMINATION INVALID
1. SURNAME, OTHER NAMES IN FULL	2. HOME ADDRESS	3. DESCRIPTION (if any)	4. PROPOSER'S NAME SECONDER'S NAME	
Hall Neil William	41 Dunnerholme Ave, Buckshaw Village, PR7 7HJ		Adrian Riggott(P), Sarah Jane Riggott(S)	
Reed Katrina	38 School Lane, Euxton, PR7 6JL		Adrian Riggott(P), Sarah Jane Riggott(S)	
Riggott Aidy	9 Seaforth Crescent, Buckshaw Village, Chorley, PR7 7HL		Christine Turner(P), Sarah Jane Riggott(S)	

The persons opposite whose names no entry is made in column 5 have been and stand validly nominated

Dated: Tuesday, 05 April 2022

Gary Hall
Returning Officer

Chorley Borough Council
Town Hall
Market Street
CHORLEY
Lancashire
PR7 1DP

Chorley Borough Council Election of Parish Councillors for the EUXTON NORTH & EAST Parish Ward

STATEMENT OF PERSONS NOMINATED

The following is a statement as to the persons nominated for the election of ELEVEN Parish Councillors on Thursday, 5th May 2022 for the EUXTON NORTH & EAST Parish Ward.

PERSONS NOMINATED				5. REASONS FOR WHICH THE RETURNING OFFICER HAS DECLARED A NOMINATION INVALID
1. SURNAME, OTHER NAMES IN FULL	2. HOME ADDRESS	3. DESCRIPTION (if any)	4. PROPOSER'S NAME SECONDER'S NAME	
Fellows Marty Patricia	54 Kingsway, Euxton, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 6PP		David A Fellows(P), Sydney Hodkinson(S)	
Hamer Ian Andrew	2 Columbine Close, Euxton, Chorley, PR7 1BX		Lisa M Hamer(P), Emily Jane Hamer(S)	
Jones Eric Thomas	12 Cotswold Ave, Euxton, Chorley, PR7 6NR		Emma Kate Whitney(P), Kathleen A Langston(S)	
Oddy Andrew	(address in Chorley)	Independent	Emily Anne Oddy(P), Lewis Joseph Agius(S)	
Patterson Diane	(address in Chorley)		Christopher D Jones(P), Judith A Jones(S)	
Peers Rebecca Jane	(address in Chorley)		Nicola J Morton(P), Ian A Peers(S)	
Rigg Dez	(address in Chorley)		Daniel P Gee(P), Thomas Gray(S)	
Tune Helen Julie	28 Kingsway, Euxton, PR7 6PP		Michelle Knowles(P), Timothy John Akeroyd(S)	
Walker Steve	(address in Chorley)		Susan Faith Walker(P), Daniel P Gee(S)	
Williamson Barry	34 Runshaw Lane, Euxton, Chorley, PR7 6AU		Joan Williamson(P), Elizabeth Gore(S)	
Williamson Joan	34 Runshaw Lane, Euxton, Chorley, PR7 6AU		Barry Williamson(P), Elizabeth Gore(S)	

The persons opposite whose names no entry is made in column 5 have been and stand validly nominated

Dated: Tuesday, 05 April 2022

Gary Hall
Returning Officer

Chorley Borough Council
Town Hall
Market Street
CHORLEY
Lancashire
PR7 1DP

Date, Valid, Ref	Description/Location (click to be directed to www)	Comment/Recommendation
ref: 19/00654/OUTMAJ / appeal ref: APP/D2320/W/20/3247136	Application to discharge condition no. 17 (surface water regulation system and means of disposal) of planning permission ref: 19/00654/OUTMAJ / appeal ref: APP/D2320/W/20/3247136 (Outline planning application for the erection of up to 180 dwellings including 30% affordable housing, with public open space, structural planting and landscaping, surface water flood mitigation and attenuation and vehicular access points from School Lane. All matters reserved except for means of vehicular access) Land Between Pear Tree Lane And School Lane Pear Tree Lane Euxton	
Application no. 22/00212/FULHH	Conversion of integral garage to habitable accommodation 17 Stansfield Drive Euxton Chorley PR7 6QH	The loss of the garage will still leave two off-road parking spaces
Application no. 22/00286/FULHH	Conversion of integral garage to habitable accommodation 6 Horrokey Close Buckshaw Village Chorley PR7 7GR	Three car off-road car parking spaces are indicated on the submitted plan
Application no. 22/00342/TPO	Application for works to a protected tree - Chorley BC TPO 1 (Euxton) 1996: T1 Oak - Prune crown on southern side. 31 Gleneagles Drive Euxton Chorley PR7 6FZ	Std. A1
Application no. 22/00315/ADV	Application for advertisement consent for the display of 2no. non-illuminated pole mounted signs and 4no. non-illuminated signs to be mounted on camera columns Knight Avenue Buckshaw Village	ANPR poles and cameras and poles with indication notices at existing car park to exert increased control of car parking. No observations
Application no. 22/00313/FULHH	Single storey rear extension, replacement garage with pitched roof and porch to front elevation 20 Fieldside Avenue Euxton Chorley PR7 6JF	No observations
Application no. 22/00354/FUL	S73 application of planning permission 20/00510/FUL (Erection of detached dwelling, following the demolition of the existing dwelling) to vary condition 3 (the approved plans). 9 Washington Lane Euxton Chorley PR7 6DE	Change of materials for roof construction for previously approved plans

**Bank Reconciliation Statement as at 11/04/2022
for Cashbook 1 - Current Bank A/c**

<u>Bank Statement Account Name (s)</u>	<u>Statement Date</u>	<u>Page No</u>	<u>Balances</u>
RBS Current Account	31/03/2022	200	515.23
RBS High Interest	31/03/2022	125	1,086.42
RBS Debit Card	31/03/2022	105	4,000.00
Public Sector Deposit Fund	31/03/2022	47	132,311.13
Unity Trust (Current)	31/03/2022	44	4,156.14
Unity Trust (Saver)	31/03/2022	33	147.61
			142,216.53
<u>Unpresented Cheques (Minus)</u>		<u>Amount</u>	
28/03/2022 318 LM Plumbing Services		691.80	
			691.80
			141,524.73
<u>Receipts not Banked/Cleared (Plus)</u>			
		0.00	
			0.00
			141,524.73
		Balance per Cash Book is :-	141,524.73
		Difference Excluding Adjustments is :-	0.00
<u>Adjustments to Reconciliation</u>			
17/09/2020 112 TESCO		0.00	
			0.00
		Unreconciled Difference is :-	0.00

Working details for ANNUAL RETURN - Year ended 31 March 2022

		<u>Last Year £</u>	<u>This Year £</u>	<u>Code and Centre</u>		<u>Code Description</u>
1		94,394	118,974	310	0	General Reserve
1		22,564	22,564	320	0	EMR Emergency Fund
1		0	11,758	321	0	EMR Grants In
1		65,000	64,419	330	0	EMR Land Fund
1		4,000	4,000	340	0	EMR Street Machines
1		279	279	350	0	EMR Ransnap Brook
1		0	3,500	360	0	EMR Elections Fund
1		201,973	207,063	370	0	EMR CIL
1		6,522	6,132	380	0	EMR Balshaw Villa
1		0	1,800	390	0	EMR Greenside Pkg Fund
1	Balances brought forward	394,732	440,488	Total balances and reserves at the beginning of the year as recorded in the financial records. Value must agree to Box 7 of previous year.		
2		164,142	165,411	1076	220	Precept
2	(+) Precept or Rates and Levies	164,142	165,411	Total amount of precept (or for IDBs rates and levies) received or receivable in the year. Exclude any grants received.		
3		830	158	1080	220	Bank Interest Received
3		530	300	1090	120	Income Publicity
3		0	1,709	1100	140	Grants and Donations RCVD
3		0	900	1100	160	Grants and Donations RCVD
3		12,300	0	1100	200	Grants and Donations RCVD
3		1,709	0	1100	220	Grants and Donations RCVD
3		300	597	1510	200	Income Gardens/planting
3		0	12,387	1550	200	Income Allotments
3		0	6,363	1570	200	Income RRM
3		12,770	16,607	1620	220	Income CIL
3	(+) Total other receipts	28,439	39,021	Total income or receipts as recorded in the cashbook less the precept or rates/levies received (line 2). Include any grants received.		
4		79,619	86,939	4000	100	Employees
4	(-) Staff costs	79,619	86,939	Total expenditure or payments made to and on behalf of all employees. Include gross salaries and wages, employers NI contributions, employers pension contributions, gratuities and severance payments.		
5	(-) Loan interest/capital repayments	0	0	Total expenditure or payments of capital and interest made during the year on the authority's borrowings (if any).		
6		365	700	4010	120	Payroll Services
6		1,911	2,208	4070	120	Mileage
6		208	542	4075	120	Employee Training
6		5,140	5,391	4080	120	General Office
6		75	229	4081	120	Covid Response
6		4,796	5,788	4090	120	Communications
6		3,115	5,403	4100	120	Insurance
6		389	831	4120	120	Audit
6		1,651	1,115	4130	120	Legal Fees/Planning Investig
6		0	170	4211	140	Councillor Training
6		2,600	43,065	4250	160	Grants

Continued over page

Working details for ANNUAL RETURN - Year ended 31 March 2022

		<u>Last Year £</u>	<u>This Year £</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>and Centre</u>	<u>Code Description</u>
6		1,732	2,100	4260	160	Christmas Celebrations
6		0	9,097	4310	180	Road Safety/SPID
6		9	47	4340	180	Community Engagement
6		180	512	4350	180	ECO Projects
6		2,314	3,000	4380	180	Heritage Projects
6		2,368	0	4390	180	Defibrillator Project
6		169	64	4410	180	Monarch Passing
6		734	1,585	4500	200	Utilities
6		5,533	4,956	4510	200	Gardens/Planting/Competitions
6		7,832	200,361	4520	200	Allotments
6		1,604	6,309	4530	200	Millennium Green
6		893	2,443	4540	200	All Purpose Committee
6		290	0	4550	200	Balshaw Villa Gardens
6		22,682	55,387	4570	200	Amenity/Open Space RRM
6		316	0	4581	180	War Memorial
6		0	3,242	4585	200	Street Sweeping Machine Fund
6		300	0	9330	300	EMR Land Fund
6	(-) All other payments	67,206	354,549	Total expenditure or payments as recorded in the cashbook less staff costs (line 4) and loan interest/capital repayments (line 5).		
7	(=) Balances carried forward	440,488	203,432	Total balances and reserves at the end of the year. [Must equal (1+2+3)-(4+5+6)]		
8		419,991	141,525	200	0	Current Bank A/c
8	Total value of cash and short term investments	419,991	141,525	The sum of all current and deposit bank accounts, cash holdings and short term investments held as at 31 March – To agree with bank reconciliation.		
9		928,853	939,597	9	0	Total Fixed Assets
9	Total fixed assets plus long term investments and assets	928,853	939,597	The value of all the property the authority owns – it is made up of all its fixed assets and long term investments as at 31 March.		
10	Total Borrowings	0	0	The outstanding capital balance as at 31 March of all loans from third parties (including PWLB).		

13/04/2022

Euxton Parish Council

16:35

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

31st March 2021

31st March 2022

31st March 2021				31st March 2022			
Current Assets							
11,719	Debtors	16,607					
9,259	VAT Control	51,653					
419,991	Current Bank A/c	141,525					
440,968						209,785	
440,968	Total Assets					209,785	
Current Liabilities							
480	Creditors	600					
0	Salaries Control Account	5,752					
480						6,352	
440,488	Total Assets Less Current Liabilities					203,432	
Represented By							
118,974	General Reserve					137,712	
22,564	EMR Emergency Fund					12,564	
11,758	EMR Grants In					5,367	
64,419	EMR Land Fund					33,167	
4,000	EMR Street Machines					(687)	
279	EMR Ransnap Brook					279	
3,500	EMR Elections Fund					3,500	
207,063	EMR CIL					0	
6,132	EMR Balshaw Villa					6,132	
1,800	EMR Greenside Pkg Fund					5,400	
440,488						203,432	

The above statement represents fairly the financial position of the authority as at 31st March 2022 and reflects its Income and Expenditure during the year.

Signed :

Chairman

Date : _____

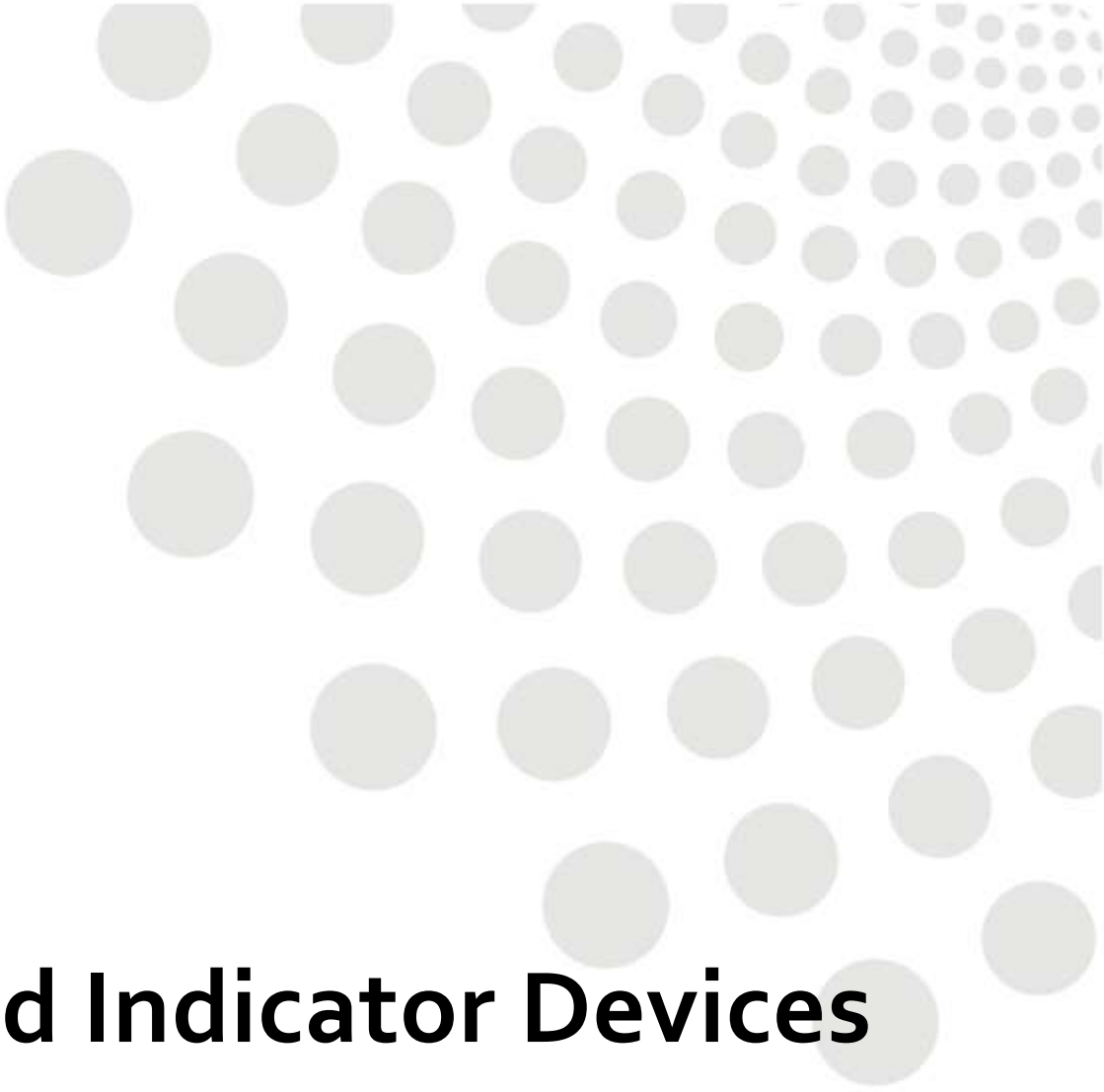
Signed :

Responsible

Financial

Officer

Date : _____



Speed Indicator Devices (SpIDs)

- The rules to be applied with regards to duration when placing on the highway
- The procedural steps required for approval and installation

Draft copy for consultation & feedback.

Feedback required by 22nd April 2022 to [SpeedManagement.gov.uk](https://www.speedmanagement.gov.uk)

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to set out the County Council's procedure for the procurement and installation of SpIDS funded by Parish and Town Councils, and to clarify how long a Speed Indication Device (SpID) can be left in one position.

Rules to be applied with regards to duration when placing a SpID on the highway

Technically a SpID can only be used as a temporary sign and cannot therefore be left in place indefinitely at a single location. In addition, these types of signs can lose their effectiveness after they have been in place for some time and need to be moved or taken down periodically to maximise the impact that they can have.

Background

SpIDs are used throughout the county as a safety or speed calming solution. The vast majority of them have been purchased and are deployed by Parish and Town Councils. A SpID sign can be an effective tool to tackle perceived or actual speeding on the network. However, the longer a sign stays in one location the more likely that over time it could lose its effectiveness.

SpIDs should not be confused with Vehicle Activated Signs (VAS) which provide an illuminated version of a prescribed traffic sign when triggered by a vehicle (although often linked to speed they can be activated by the height of a vehicle for example).



SpID



VAS

Legislation

SpIDs are not specifically prescribed in the Traffic Signs Regulations & General Directions (TSRGD) but are widely used and accepted across the UK. The most relevant section of the TSRGD that could be considered for prescribing these signs is Schedule 13, Part 9 of the TSRGD 2016. This Schedule provides a raft of regulations that allow councils to place "Other temporary signs" on the network.

Whereas VAS signs are prescribed in the regulations and can be installed as permanent fixtures, signs that are introduced under schedule 13 part 9 are

"Temporary" and have a 6-month limit when placed on the network. The 6-month limit was a new introduction as part of the latest TSRGD and it was not prescribed in the 2004 version of the statutory instrument.

Moving forward

To ensure compliance with Regulations and maintain effectiveness we will be applying the following requirements:

Signs installed after 1st Jan 2022

Any SpID introduced after this date will be treated as a temporary sign in line with the rules set out under Schedule 13 part 9 of the TSRGD. Therefore, the SpID must either be moved to a different point or location or taken down completely if no other site or location is available. This should be between 3 and 6 months of when it was placed at a given point or location. There then must be a break of at least 1 month before the sign can be returned to the same point or location it was moved or taken down from.

This will ensure compliance with Regulations and help to maintain the effectiveness of the signs.

Signs Installed between 2016 – 31st December 2021

SpIDs that were installed during this period should be subject to the temporary 6-month limit rules. However, it is accepted that there could be an unexpected financial burden if the council retrospectively applied the requirements set out above. It is therefore expected that SpIDs which were purchased for a sole location will be allowed to remain until it reaches its end of life. However, when a replacement is sought the requirement set out above will be applied i.e., the SpID must either be moved to a different point or location or taken down completely if no other site or location is available. This should be between 3 and 6 months of when it was placed at a given point or location. There then must be a break of at least 1 month before the sign can be returned to the same point or location it was moved or taken down from.

Signs installed pre-2016

The regulation prior to 2016 did not place a time limit on the duration of a temporary sign. Signs installed prior to this date will be permitted to remain in a single location (if that is how they were installed) until the end of its operational life. When a replacement sign is sought the new requirements will be applied and further locations will need to be sought.

Procedure for the procurement and installation of SpIDs – funded by Parish & Town Councils

1. The Parish/Town Council must confirm that funding has been identified and approved, and that there is a firm commitment to purchase a SpID, prior to involving LCC in any assessment / approval process.
2. The type of SpID intended must be communicated to LCC Speed Management Team, as there is a weight limit restriction if mounting to an LCC lighting column. If mounting to a lighting column is intended, the unit should be no more than 0.3m² in size and no more than 20kg in total weight including the SpID unit, mounting bracket, batteries and solar panels.

If the Parish/Town Council wish to purchase a battery powered SpID exceeding these limits, or a solar powered SpID, they must be mounted on a bespoke post to the correct specification.

3. A list of potential locations, where speeding is perceived to be a problem, should be compiled, specifying street lighting columns if possible, or alternatively grid reference co-ordinates.

Note: Parish/Town Councils are responsible for consulting with any residents within the vicinity of the proposed sign, to ensure that they have no objections to the planned installation.

- a. The radar range on SpIDs between manufacturers may differ, this must be considered when identifying potential locations.
 - b. Consider how close the SpID is located to a speed limit change.
4. A Lancashire County Council representative will conduct a risk assessment on the intended locations, considering the following:
 - a. Visibility of SpID to drivers
 - b. Length and layout of approaching highway
 - c. Safe and legal parking needed for deployment of sign
 - d. Suitability of lighting columns

5. For battery powered SpIDs meeting the criteria, once the intended lighting column locations have been approved, they each require a structural assessment to be carried out by the Street Lighting Team. In this case the Parish Council must provide a purchase order to LCC Street Lighting.

For solar powered or battery powered SpIDs exceeding the size and weight limit, requiring a bespoke post, there are two options for installation.

Option 1

Posts may be installed by the sign supplier or a contractor. In this case the Parish/Town Council will need to contact lhsstreetworks@lancashire.gov.uk to request an S50 license (there is a license application fee for this), and the work must not commence until the license has been obtained.

Option 2

Posts may be installed by the LCC Street Lighting Team.

In this case the Parish Council must provide a purchase order to LCC Street Lighting for the installation of the bespoke post (and SpID unit if required).

6. Upon completion of the lighting column structural assessment, or the approved installation of the bespoke post, the Parish/Town Council can proceed with the purchase of the mounting plates / brackets.
7. LCC will then arrange for the mounting plates / brackets to be installed at the approved sites.

The point at which the installation of the plates / brackets is being organised and carried out, is an ideal time to order the SpID unit, to optimise the warranty period.

8. The initial installation of the SpID, and future movement between locations, must only be carried out by a competent person who has received appropriate training for the correct installation of the equipment, working at height and working within the highway.

It is the Parish/Town Council's responsibility to confirm that the person has received the appropriate training.

They must also be provided with a suitable platform stepladder, high visibility jacket, hard hat, and steel toe-capped footwear, for their personal safety.

9. The personnel being used by the Parish/Town Council for the initial installation and future movement of the SpID must be fully insured, and this must include public liability insurance, provided by the insurance policy belonging to the SpID owner.
10. Once the SpID equipment is installed and operational, as these devices are deemed temporary, you must follow the guidance outlined in the policy document for duration of period at the same location.
11. The Parish/Town Council is responsible for any maintenance or repairs to signs, and bespoke posts that they own.
12. Please note that any costs incurred by Lancashire County Council for site inspections and installations will be rechargeable to the Parish/Town Council.

Racing limit required to avoid unintended consequences:

Unfortunately, some reckless and irresponsible drivers see SpIDs as a challenge to try and achieve a display of the highest speed possible, and a SpID installed without a display limit can inadvertently encourage racing at very high speeds.

It is therefore a requirement that SpIDs are purchased with an 'anti-race' facility (maximum display speed cut-off), with the cut-off limit being set at a maximum of 15mph above the posted speed limit.

If you have purchased a SpID prior to the issuing of this guidance, and you do not have a racing limit set, please contact your SpID supplier for further advice.

Contact us:

For further information on SpID purchase & installation in Lancashire, please contact SpeedManagement@lancashire.gov.uk

NOTE: The above email address is not to be used for reporting issues with speeding vehicles which may need to be addressed with further action by Lancashire County Council and/or Lancashire Constabulary. Please report these concerns using: [Lancashire Road Safety Partnership website](#)

If residents witness regular incidents of nuisance or dangerous driving, they can contact the police directly either by the non-emergency telephone number: 101, or on the Lancashire Constabulary '[Do It Online](#)' webpage, with a record of the registration numbers of the vehicles (along with dashcam footage if you have this to assist in prosecution).

Appendix A: Survey of SpID sign- owners in the Lancashire County Council Area

Section 1.

Name of organisation:			
Does your organisation own a SpID sign?	Yes		If "yes" please complete the questionnaire below.
	No		If "no" please return this form to us with just your organisation name filled in above
	No, but we are looking into buying one		If "no" please return this form to us with just your organisation name filled in above

Please return all questionnaires to SpeedManagement@lancashire.gov.uk by 22nd April 2022.

Section 2. Sign-owner details

Name of body that owns the sign:	
Name of person responsible for the sign:	
*Please provide details of further persons in the "Additional Information" section at the end if relevant	
Position in organisation:	
Address:	
Telephone number (whichever is best)	Mobile
Home	Work
E-mail address:	
If any of your SpID signs are jointly owned please indicate here the other organisations involved:	

Section 3. Details of SpID sign(s). Please give separate details of all the SpID signs you have.

"Simple" or "Clever" sign	Approx. date acquired	If a "Clever" SpID do you download the speed data?

If you have previously owned and used a SpID sign but no longer do so please indicate below when you stopped using it and why. If you still have it and need some assistance to start using it again please indicate what help is required.

Section 4. Details of SpID sign deployment

Who deploys your SpID sign? Please tick	Volunteers		Contractor		Police		Other	
--	-------------------	--	-------------------	--	---------------	--	--------------	--

Do you have an insurance policy in place to cover all risks associated with SpID sign deployment?	Yes		No	
--	------------	--	-----------	--

Do have a rota in place for the deployment of your sign?	Yes		No		Not applicable		
How often do you move your SpID sign?	Weekly		Fortnightly		Monthly		Other
Do you deploy your SpID sign at all your mounting plate locations?	Yes		No		Favour some sites more than others Please give details in "Additional Information" below		

SpID Plate locations (either on Lighting Columns or Bespoke Posts)

SpID Plates	Road Name / No	Lighting Column Number	Bespoke Post Number	Date Erected / Mounted	Grid Reference
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

Additional information:

Signature.....

Date.....



Climate Change Strategy

2022-2024

Our goal as a Council is for the Borough to be net zero by 2030



Climate Action for **Chorley's Future**

chorley.gov.uk/climatechange

Foreword

As the Portfolio Holder for Climate Change, I am pleased to present this Climate Change Strategy on behalf of Chorley Council which will drive forward our work to deliver net zero for the Borough.



For many years, our teams have delivered projects and services which have positively contributed to the mitigation of climate change.

We have improved the biodiversity in our green spaces with our wildflower meadows, differential mowing of our verges, the annual management of our large meadows and the inclusion of bird boxes, bat boxes and hibernacula and wildlife only spaces.



We have also improved the quality of our wetlands across the Borough with new pond creation, existing pond improvements and a new reed beds in Astley Park and Yarrow Meadows to clean up the water which flows into the River Yarrow. Our woodlands have been proactively managed to eradicate non-native species and to enhance the age and variety of trees found within them.

Chorley Council has a proven track record of working in collaboration with stakeholders, partners, funding bodies, customers, and parish Council's. We have delivered schemes to provide natural flood management working with the Environment Agency, on the river Yarrow to 'slow the flow' of river water providing resilience upstream.

We have also delivered projects to promote sustainable energy and we have taken steps to drive up the levels of recycling we achieve as a Borough. In 2019 we committed to significantly increasing our tree cover and we embarked on a tree planting programme involving our communities which will deliver a tree for every resident of our Borough by 2025.

This strategy brings all of this work together and sets out our ambitious vision, priorities and action plan which will help us all to achieve a greener, carbon neutral Chorley which is well placed to meet the needs of our future generations.

Our comprehensive programme of activity will deliver real, tangible change such as converting our Council vehicles to electric powered, decarbonisation of our buildings, requiring our suppliers to demonstrate their goods and services are carbon neutral, and also investing in the improvement of our canal towpaths and enabling improvements in cycle provision and bus stops.

There are things we can deliver as a Council and there are many, we will need your help with, from all walks of life- our local residents, our partners, our young people, and our businesses. Climate Change affects us all and together we can make a contribution and protect our Chorley for future generations.

Councillor Peter Wilson,
Executive Member Climate Change

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter Wilson'.

The Council's Vision for The Future

Our goal as a Council is for the Borough to be net zero by 2030

In 2019 Chorley Council declared a climate emergency and set the ambitious target of becoming net zero by 2030.

This strategy sets out Chorley Council's vision for the future as a net zero carbon Borough and our priorities and programme for action during the period January 2022 to December 2024 to achieve that goal.

We must all act now to ensure we are able to cope with and recover from the physical risks that are happening as a result of changes in the climate. These include floods, droughts and heatwaves as well as rises in global temperatures and sea level rise and take steps to reduce the carbon we produce.

What is Net Zero?

Being a net zero Borough means that there will be a flat balance between the amount of carbon emitted into the atmosphere and the amount of carbon removed. This needs a joined up effort from across a number of areas of our lives and the businesses we have in our Borough and includes transport, energy, and waste.

There are also many ways we can use nature to deliver carbon reductions and build our resilience to changes in the environment, such as natural flood defences and helping biodiversity to thrive.



What is Our Carbon Footprint in Chorley?

Carbon footprints have been calculated for both Council assets and the Borough as a whole (for further information, a detailed report of the carbon footprint for the Council and the Borough has been published on our website).

The carbon footprint baseline for Council assets has been classified as the year 2019. This year was used as opposed to 2020 because of the significant changes in behaviour and lifestyle, including reductions in personal travel, working from home and leisure observed during 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Council's total emissions for 2019 were 1568.03 tCO₂e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions), of which the largest contributor was the Council's use of mains gas.

The emissions of Chorley Borough are provided by The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and we have detailed data records which date back to 2005, however the 2020 data has still been omitted as only provisional data has been published for that year. The Borough's total emissions for 2019 were 651900 tCO₂e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions), of which the largest contributor was transport.

We will track our progress towards the goal of net zero by 2030 on an annual basis both as a Council and as a Borough.

Changes in total emissions and emission type will show the success of previous decarbonisation efforts and inform decisions of future actions which must be taken to meet the Council net zero goal.

Policy Context

The Climate Change Act 2008 introduced the UK's first legally binding target to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions by 2050 to at least 80% of levels in 1990. Progress has been made between 1990 and 2017 with the UK reducing its emissions by 42% whilst the economy has grown by more than two thirds.

Government has recognised the need to go further and on 27 June 2019, the UK government amended the Climate Change Act to set a legally binding target to achieve net zero Greenhouse Gas emissions from across the UK economy by 2050.

Climate change has dominated the headlines in recent times and there has been a notable shift in public concern over the environment, accelerated by the COP26 hosted by Glasgow in October 2021.



The establishment of impartial committees such as the United Nations (UN) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the UK's Committee on Climate Change (CCC) play a key role in publishing data on Climate Change and the environmental impacts and the forecast for carbon budget expenditure and progress against national and global targets and commitments.

The Council's Climate Change Programme is supported nationally through different legislation and national strategies including:

- A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment
- The Clean Growth Strategy
- The Clean Air Strategy
- The Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution
- Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener
- The Environment Act 2021

Following the UK's re-emergence from the coronavirus (covid-19) lockdowns, the government has published new policies to not only Build Back Better but also to Build Back Greener for the economy and the environment.

The Environment Act 2021 which received Royal Assent on the 9th November 2021, introduces new legally binding targets, many of which will come through secondary legislation to follow in due course. The Act is expected to be enforced through within the next 2-5 years.

Our Climate Change Strategy fully takes account of the emerging national policy and legal context.

Timescales

This Chorley Climate Change Strategy covers the period 2022-2024. It is accompanied by an action plan which contains short, medium and longer term actions, and it will be reviewed bi-annually to ensure the aim of the strategy and its actions are compliant with changes in national and international agreements/legislation in this area.

Links to other strategies and plans

This strategy is aligned with a number of other strategies and plans not least the Chorley Council Corporate Strategy which includes the following objectives:

- Involving residents in improving their local area
- Equality of access for all
- A strong local economy
- Clean, safe, and healthy homes and communities
- An ambitious Council that does more to meet the needs of residents and the local area.

There are also links to others which include the Chorley Local Plan (2015), the Central Lancashire Core Strategy (2012), The Chorley Clean Air Strategy (2021), Emergency Tree Action Plan (2021) and the Douglas Catchment Partnership Management Plan (2019).

Our Strategic Objectives for Climate Change

Radical changes are needed to address climate change and Chorley Council recognise that we are facing two unprecedented challenges:

- We must dramatically reduce our carbon emissions
- We must prepare for unavoidable environmental impacts by building climate resilience into our systems and services.

As a Council we directly emit a small percentage of the UK's carbon emissions, but we influence around 40% of emissions through our roles as community leaders and via the services we deliver such as planning, streetscene services and waste collection.

We are working with partners including Lancashire County Council and local community groups and businesses to progress the goals and aims of the Climate Change Programme.



Strategic Objectives for Climate Change

There are five strategic objectives for climate change which shape our priorities and actions as a Council to deliver our goal for net zero.

Our five Strategic Objectives for Climate Change provide an overarching framework for our priorities for actions and guide what we plan to deliver to achieve our goal of a net zero Borough. Everything we do falls within a number of identified themes which are interlinked.

SUMMARY	
Climate Change Objective 1	To understand the carbon footprint of both the Council's activities and the Borough as a whole, now and in the future, so we can develop robust plans and track our progress
Climate Change Objective 2	To dramatically reduce our carbon emissions as a Council and be an ambassador for change
Climate Change Objective 3	Work with our residents, partners, and local businesses to influence behaviour and deliver local projects to drive down the carbon footprint of our Borough
Climate Change Objective 4	To significantly increase the tree coverage across the Borough and promote nature recovery
Climate Change Objective 5	Enable Chorley to be climate resilient and better equipped to cope with changes in the natural environment including extreme weather events

Priorities

The Council has identified nine priorities for action to tackle climate change. Under each of these we have a number of projects or activities which will all help us to deliver our strategic objectives for climate change and the end goal to be a net zero Borough.

These are cross cutting priorities which include a programme of activity across a broad range of themes including the environment, air quality and nature recovery, transport, waste and recycling, policy, behaviour change and the built environment.

The following are an overview of each of our priorities.

Priority One: Embed climate change in everything the Council does from policy to decision making

Chorley Council is committed to understanding and assessing the impacts for climate change in every decision we take and that for all of our activities (eg. development and waste collection) and to our events, we maximise opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint.

Priority Two: Deliver the decarbonisation of Council owned assets and improve the sustainability of the Council's fleet

It is crucial that as a community leader and asset manager of a portfolio of buildings and areas of land across the Borough, we are an exemplar for the greening of our buildings and the vehicles we use, ensuring our open spaces and natural habitats are managed to promote nature recovery and biodiversity.

Priority Three: Develop robust planning policies to deliver adaption and mitigation

The future of our built environment is shaped by our Planning Policies, from the location of future growth to the design, materials and impact assessments and more than ever, these policies will enable us to future proof development creating spaces which enhance nature and add resilience to the environment.

The National planning policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the process for decision making and plan-making and we must comply with this when preparing our local policies and making decisions about planning applications.

Our current policies are included within the Central Lancashire Core Strategy (2012) and the Chorley Local Plan (2015). Work is well underway to produce a new Central Lancashire Local Plan for 2023-2038. This will be a single plan for Central Lancashire which will seek to ensure that all future development is:

- Sustainable
- Benefits nature and our biodiversity
- Carbon neutral (or delivers equivalent in carbon off-setting)
- Promotes new forms of energy for heating homes and for transport
- Does not worsen our air quality
- Reduces the need to travel by private car and promotes active travel and also our health and wellbeing
- Ensure new developments are well designed and 'future proofed'

Through the development of this plan, we will have a suite of policies which help us mitigate and to adapt to changes which are already happening and cannot be reversed, such as rising sea levels and changes in extreme weather events.

Priority Four: Provide safe spaces for walking and cycling, promote sustainable public transport and greener private and commercial vehicles.

The largest sector of fossil fuel use and carbon emission is transport. Vehicles emit gases and substances which not only have a considerable greenhouse gas effect, but also impact on human health and wellbeing. These air pollutants include nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, and methane.

Sustainable transport options include private motor cars which are electric or hybrid but also includes sustainable public transport as well as more active modes such as cycling or walking. By enabling the change to alternative modes of transport including enabling and or provision of infrastructure for electric vehicle charging, buses, trains, cycling, and walking, coupled with communications to

raise awareness and promote behaviour change, we can relieve traffic congestion, reduce air pollution and bring added benefits to physical health and wellbeing.

Priority Five: Work with housing providers, landlords, developers, and businesses to promote and encourage energy efficiency and decarbonisation of buildings.

The heating of private homes produces a significant amount of carbon emissions and many of our older properties are inefficient to heat which can impact on health, particularly in the colder months and cause fuel poverty. We need to find ways to bring our existing homes up to a standard of energy efficiency including delivery of a programme of switching to more sustainable methods of energy such as air source heat pumps and away from gas or oil, improving the insulation of our homes to prevent heat loss and encouraging higher sustainable standards in new homes such as BREAM.

Priority Six: Promote low carbon incentives and enable access to government funding within the Borough for low carbon technology.

There are increasingly more opportunities for grant funding for Council's to access to deliver decarbonisation of homes, business, and transport and its vital the Council maximises these opportunities in what is a growing an emerging sector.

Priority Seven: Improve the Borough's recycling rates and work with partners, residents, businesses, schools, community groups and internally to reduce the volume of landfill waste produced in the Borough

Reducing waste is an important factor with regard to climate change and sustainability and promoting the ideals of a circular economy. The advantages of recycling and reuse compared to producing new materials and objects from natural resources can result in lower demand for virgin material meaning, fewer quarries and mines are needed to extract finite reserves of metal ores, and less energy is needed for recycling, resulting in a reduction of GHG emissions, and the amount of waste that is disposed of to landfill is minimised. Recycling is easy and has a huge impact in the fight against climate change:

- Recycling 1 tonne of paper saves 19 trees from being cut down, which helps capture carbon dioxide.
- Aluminium can be recycled repeatedly, saving around 95% of the GHG emissions compared to extraction.
- Recycling in the UK saves around 18 million tonnes of CO² a year, which is the same as almost 17 million of us switching from petrol to electric cars.

The new Resources and Waste Strategy for England has set a much higher national recycling rate of 65%. Chorley Council provides a waste and recycling collection service to 53,000 households with a recycling rate of 46.6% and we know we can do better together.

Priority Eight: Influence behaviour change by sharing knowledge, best practice and promoting debate around climate change across all groups and ages.

Human behaviour is a significant contributor to climate change and we need to win the hearts and minds of our residents, businesses and visitors to encourage more sustainable ways to go about our daily lives which cumulatively will drive down carbon emissions and have the biggest impact.

Effective communication between the Council and our local residents, businesses and other organisations is essential to raise awareness and share ideas for change, which can be big or small.

We have a variety of communication channels available to us that allow us to reach different audiences with messages about climate action, which maximise the use of digital channels and social media platforms, as well as physical events such as youth debate events and business summits.

Regular communication has provided opportunities to inform residents of the Council's ongoing climate change initiatives, to gather residents' feedback (e.g. through public consultations), to get residents involved and share tips and advice regarding sustainability.

Priority Nine: Deliver investment and improvements in the natural environment including waterways, areas of open space, natural habitats to deliver an increase in the biodiversity of Chorley.

Chorley is a semi-rural Borough with a wealth of habitats, from public parks to waterways and the highest % of ancient woodland in Lancashire. For future generations to be able to enjoy the benefits of wild animals and plants, we must safeguard their habitats and the natural environment as a whole.

The environment provides for our educational, recreational, mental wellbeing and cultural activities as well as material needs such as water, fuel, air, and food. Nature and biodiversity have become a major focus of attention for all sectors of our community. As trends in data show a reduction in the diversity of our species and loss of natural habitats, rising temperatures and sea levels, and carbon emission levels, a joined-up effort is required to take steps now to protect and nurture the natural environment.

Chorley Council have a track record of working with our partners such as the Environment Agency, Lancashire Wildlife Trust, the Canal and River Trust and United Utilities to deliver environmental projects which include;

the creation of wildlife areas in many of our parks and open spaces, the establishment of mini meadows and wildlife corridors along our roads, the creation of a tree nursery and the planting of sapling trees, the creation of ponds for great crested newts and new wetland areas, achieving green flag status for seven of our parks and the management of nature reserves across the Borough.

The Council will continue to co-ordinate action to conserve, manage, and enhance Chorley's wildlife and habitats ensuring an increase in the quality of biodiversity.

Chorley Council works towards creating an inclusive community between the Council, partners, and the residents of the Borough.

Effects of climate change are expected to impact all of Chorley's residents in different aspects of life and it is essential that they are factored into, considered, and involved during decision making and supported where necessary. Work with the community regarding the natural environment is already taking place within the Council.

Work has included: community education regarding climate change, support regarding environmental action, free community use of litter pickers and equipment and includes free collection of waste, community clean up days, environmental community grant scheme, providing grants and support to businesses which are working towards becoming more sustainable and ecological, and a school uniform swap scheme.

The residents of Chorley have shown passion and commitment to helping the mitigation of climate change and supporting nature and the biodiversity of the Borough. With community support and engagement it will further the joint goals of a healthy and sustainable environment and community.

A great example of this collaborative approach to tackling climate change is the Borough's tree planting programme. The Council committed to planting 116,875 trees in 2019 and the Local Community have embraced the opportunity to help grow saplings and participate in tree giveaways, a programme which is estimated to capture approximately 38,000 tonnes of CO₂ over the next 100 years as well as promoting biodiversity and visual benefits to our places.



Action Plan

This Climate Change Strategy Action Plan sets out the programme of activity which is a mix of schemes delivered across the Council with many supported by our partners and involving engagement with our residents, schools, voluntary organisations, and businesses.

Chorley Council cannot deliver our vision and priorities alone and we need the support of our residents, businesses, partners, and visitors to help us to make Chorley a greener, cleaner, and more sustainable place to live, work and relax.

All of our actions fall within our nine identified priorities and will contribute to at least one of our Strategic Objectives for climate change and ultimately, our vision of a net zero Borough.

How We Will Monitor our Performance

Performance against the actions within this strategy will be reported to the Climate Change Working Group each quarter and also as part of general service performance reporting to Executive Cabinet and the Executive Member for Climate Change.

Climate Change Strategy Action Plan 2022/2024			
PRIORITY	ACTION	LEAD	COMPLETION DATE
Embed climate change in everything the Council does from policy to decision making	Refresh the Corporate Integrated Impact Assessment to ensure robust and transparent evaluation of environmental implications of new policies, strategies, and services.	Performance and Partnerships	Dec 2024
	Objectives and measures to mitigate climate change where feasible are included in any new and refreshed Council policy including the Corporate Strategy	Performance and Partnerships	Annually
	Explore ways to introduce mechanisms to introduce into the procurement process the evaluation and assessment of environmental impact	Procurement	Dec 2024
Deliver the decarbonisation of Council owned assets and improve the sustainability of the Council's fleet	Develop a plan to progress the Council's conversion to electric vehicles	Streetscene, Spatial Planning (Climate Change Team)	Dec 2024
	Undertake an annual carbon footprint audit of the Council and report progress	Spatial Planning (Climate Change Team)	Annually
	Develop and implement a Sustainable Policy for Council Buildings to ensure that all future development the Council undertakes meets sustainability and net zero targets and there is a clear action plan for existing buildings to be decarbonised.	Spatial Planning (Climate Change Team) Property Services Commercial Services	Aug 2022
	Complete and evaluate the trial use of hydrogenated vegetable oil (HVO) fuel to determine its safety and carbon saving throughout the fleet	Streetscene	Dec 2022
	Complete the programme replacement of spent bulbs with energy efficient LED lights where feasible across all council assets	Property Services	Dec 2024
	Develop a roadmap for Council asset retrofitting and decarbonisation work. Feasibility studies will provide cost estimations, priorities, and carbon savings	Spatial Planning (Climate Change Team) Property Services	July 2022
Develop robust planning policies to deliver adaptation and mitigation of climate change	Develop & adopt Local Plan policies for climate change including flood risk & sustainable drainage, biodiversity net gain, green and blue infrastructure, open space, clean energy, and sustainable transport.	Spatial Planning (supported by Climate Change Team)	Dec 2023
	Support local communities in the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans and incorporation of policies for Climate Change	Spatial Planning (Supported by Climate Change Team)	Dec 2024

PRIORITY	ACTION	LEAD	COMPLETION DATE
Provide safe spaces for walking and cycling, promote sustainable public transport and greener private and commercial vehicles.	Produce an Infrastructure Delivery Plan which includes new schemes for cycling, walking and improved public transport.	Spatial Planning	Dec 2023
	Deliver the recommendations of the Sustainable Public Transport Overview and Scrutiny Task Group.	Spatial Planning	Dec 2022
	In Partnership with LCC, develop a Highways and Transport Masterplan for Central Lancashire include a stand- alone Transport Strategy for Chorley to support delivery of the new Local Plan.	Spatial Planning	Dec 2022
	Produce an Options Paper of sustainable transport initiatives for the town centre such as electric bike schemes, park and ride schemes, car sharing schemes and enhancement of public transport.	Spatial Planning	Aug 2022
	Complete an assessment of the feasibility and demand for electric vehicle charge points within the Borough including community facilities and land owned not only by the Council and produce a report with options and recommendations.	Spatial Planning (Climate Change Team) Property Services Commercial Services	Dec 2022
	Investigate the feasibility and business case for the Council to establish a service to offer HVO fuel for residents to use in own private vehicles, include safety, financial, legal and demand.	Spatial Planning (Climate Change Team)	Dec 2022
	Investigate the feasibility, benefits, and costs of delivery of green bus stops.	Spatial Planning (Climate Change Team and Open Space Strategy)	June 2022
	Working with the Canal and Rivers Trust develop a programme of potential investment in the network in Chorley.	Spatial Planning (Climate Change Team and Open Space Strategy)	Aug 2022
Work with housing providers, landlords, developers, and businesses to promote and encourage energy efficiency and decarbonisation of buildings.	Using existing channels such as the Developers Forum and RP Framework, cascade and promote new policy such as Future Homes Standard and showcase best practices of high-quality low carbon opportunities.	Spatial Planning (Climate Change Team)	Dec 2023
	Support residents to make their properties more energy efficient and affordably warm including practical help and advice.	Communities	Dec 2023
	Promote opportunities in access to grant funding for low carbon heating and energy.	Communities	Dec 2023
	Produce an options paper to explore all current and emerging low carbon technology, potential energy savings, costings, limitations, and identify options for the Council.	Spatial Planning (Climate Change Team)	Sept 2022



PRIORITY	ACTION	LEAD	COMPLETION DATE
Promote low carbon incentives and enable access to government funding within the Borough for low carbon technology	Lobby National Government in writing to ensure low carbon energy, EV charging points and increased insulation is available for everyone within housing developments. Enabling powers through planning and the white paper.	Spatial Planning (Carbon Change Team)	Feb 2022
Improve the Borough's recycling rates and work with partners, residents, businesses, schools, community groups and internally to reduce the volume of landfill waste produced in the Borough	Publish a waste and recycling strategy for Chorley & South Ribble which will guide the Council towards the UK recycling target of 65%	Waste Services Streetscene	Dec 2022
	Increase the number of recycling bins in public spaces based off demand and ensure it is recycled effectively	Waste Services Streetscene	Apr 2023
	Determine the use of single use plastics within Council assets and level of waste generated to identify potential areas of improvement to limit plastic waste in the Borough	Waste Services Streetscene	Dec 2022
	Maximise the reuse and recovery of household bulky waste by investigating the donation of white goods and furniture	Waste Services Streetscene	Oct 2022
	Support community groups to coordinate an annual school uniform swap schemes for local families	Spatial Planning (Carbon Change Team)	Aug 2022 Aug 2023
Influence behaviour change by sharing knowledge, best practice and promoting debate around climate change across all groups and ages.	Undertake a baseline audit of the current CO ² emissions from our waste collections fleet and compile recommendations to lower footprint	Waste Services Streetscene	April 2022
	Develop a communications plan to deliver to promote behavioral change, and climate change work and events including dissemination of this strategy and the actions within it.	Spatial Planning (Carbon Change Team) Communications	April 2022
	Develop an online 'Climate Change Handbook'. A collection of information for sustainability, detailing organisations and local businesses who can support climate change initiatives, recycling, and decarbonisation initiatives	Spatial Planning (Carbon Change Team) Communications Business Engagement Team	July 2022
	Deliver staff and Elected member training sessions on Climate Change as part of roll out of this strategy.	Spatial Planning (Carbon Change Team)	July 2022
	Coordinate and enable community-based and online events, campaigns, and training opportunities on a number of topics relating to climate change.	Spatial Planning (Carbon Change Team) Communications	Dec 2024
	Work with partners such as Inspire Youth Zone and the Schools to develop a programme of learning for young people on climate change.	Spatial Planning (Carbon Change Team) Communications	Dec 2022
	Develop a 'green accreditation' system for Chorley businesses including buildings, which will be universal for all businesses within the Borough. This will be a check list system with an overall rating	Spatial Planning (Carbon Change Team) Business Engagement Team	Dec 2022
Deliver investment and improvements in the natural environment including waterways, areas of open space, natural habitats to deliver an increase in the biodiversity of Chorley.	Deliver the Air Quality Strategy Action plan	Communities Spatial Planning Planning Services	Dec 2024
	Continue to source available space for wildflower and wildlife corridors and ensure these spaces are optimised and maintained	Spatial Planning (Open Space Strategy Team)	Dec 2024
	Deliver the Emergency Tree Action Plan including the target to plant 116, 875 trees by 2025	Spatial Planning (Open Space Strategy Team)	Dec 2024
	Deliver a comprehensive system to record the baseline of canopy tree cover and spatial distribution of the ongoing planting	Spatial Planning (Open Space Strategy Team & Climate Change)	Dec 2022
	Identify opportunities to work with partners to enhance our rivers, improve biodiversity and prevent flood risk	Spatial Planning (Open Space Strategy Team)	July 2021

Climate Change Glossary

Adaptation/Adaption Action that helps cope with the effects of climate change - for example construction of barriers to protect against rising sea levels, or conversion to crops capable of surviving high temperatures and drought.

Biodiversity The diversity of life on earth, from genes to species to ecosystems.

Biofuel A fuel derived from renewable, biological sources, including crops such as maize and sugar cane, and some forms of waste.

Carbon capture and storage the collection and transport of concentrated carbon dioxide gas from large emission sources, such as power plants. The gases are then injected into deep underground reservoirs. Carbon capture is sometimes referred to as geological sequestration.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Carbon dioxide is a gas in the Earth's atmosphere which occurs naturally and is also a by-product of human activities such as burning fossil fuels. It is the principal greenhouse gas produced by human activity.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent Six greenhouse gases are limited by the Kyoto Protocol and each has a different global warming potential. The overall warming effect of this cocktail of gases is often expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent - the amount of CO₂ that would cause the same amount of warming.

Carbon footprint the amount of carbon emitted by an individual or organisation in a given period of time, or the amount of carbon emitted during the manufacture of a product.

Carbon neutral A process where there is no net release of CO₂. For example, growing biomass takes CO₂ out of the atmosphere, while burning it releases the gas again. The process would be carbon neutral if the amount taken out and the amount released were identical. A company or country can also achieve carbon neutrality by means of carbon offsetting.

Carbon offsetting A way of compensating for emissions of CO₂ by participating in, or funding, efforts to take CO₂ out of the atmosphere. Offsetting often involves paying another party, somewhere else, to save emissions equivalent to those produced by your activity.

Carbon sequestration the process of storing carbon dioxide. This can happen naturally, as growing trees and plants turn CO₂ into biomass (wood, leaves, and so on). It can also refer to the capture and storage of CO₂ produced by industry.

Climate change Changes in average weather conditions that persist over multiple decades affecting global or regional climate, as measured by yardsticks such as average temperature and rainfall, or an alteration in frequency of extreme weather conditions. This variation may be caused by both natural processes

and human activity. Global warming is one aspect of climate change.

CO₂ See carbon dioxide.

Deforestation The permanent removal of standing forests that can lead to significant levels of carbon dioxide emissions.

Fossil fuels Natural resources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, containing hydrocarbons. These fuels are formed in the Earth over millions of years and produce carbon dioxide when burnt.

Global average temperature The mean surface temperature of the Earth measured from three main sources: satellites, monthly readings from a network of over 3,000 surface temperature observation stations and sea surface temperature measurements taken mainly from the fleet of merchant ships, naval ships and data buoys.

Global energy budget the balance between the Earth's incoming and outgoing energy. The current global climate system must adjust to rising greenhouse gas levels and, in the very long term, the Earth must get rid of energy at the same rate at which it receives energy from the sun.

Global warming the steady rise in global average temperature in recent decades, which experts believe is largely caused by man-made greenhouse gas emissions. The long-term trend continues upwards, they suggest, even though the warmest year on record, according to the UK's Met Office, is 1998.

Global warming the observed increase in average temperature near the Earth's surface and in the lowest layer of the atmosphere. In common usage, "global warming" often refers to the warming that has occurred as a result of increased emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities. Global warming is a type of climate change; it can also lead to other changes in climate conditions, such as changes in precipitation patterns.

Green Bus Stops Green bus stops are specifically designed to alleviate the heat intensity and improve the air quality at a bus stop. Features can include a layer of plants which act as a shade for the bus stop's roof and will absorb the heat for evapotranspiration, thus reducing the ambient temperature and the amount of heat radiated to commuters. They provide a habitat for many small pollinating creatures, and improving biodiversity. They also provide visual amenity and can include solar powered lighting.

Greenhouse gases that absorb heat in the atmosphere near the Earth's surface, preventing it from escaping into space. If the atmospheric concentrations of these gases rise, the average temperature of the lower atmosphere will gradually increase, a phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect. Greenhouse gases include, for example, carbon dioxide, water vapor, and methane.

Greenhouses effect the insulating effect of certain gases in the atmosphere, which allow solar radiation to warm the earth and then prevent some of the heat from escaping.

HVO Hydrogenated vegetable oil, a biofuel derived from used cooking oils, residual fats from food processing and non-food grade crops. Used as an alternative to conventional diesel.

Invasive species A non-native organism whose introduction within a particular ecosystem causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm, or harm to human, animal, or plant health.

IPCC The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is a scientific body established by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization. It reviews and assesses the most recent scientific, technical, and socio-economic work relevant to climate change, but does not carry out its own research.

Kyoto Protocol A protocol attached to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which sets legally binding commitments on greenhouse gas emissions.

Methane Methane is the second most important man-made greenhouse gas. Sources include both the natural world (wetlands, termites, wildfires) and

human activity (agriculture, waste dumps, leaks from coal mining).

Mitigation Action that will reduce man-made climate change. This includes action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or absorb greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Ozone Layer A colourless gas consisting of three atoms of oxygen, readily reacting with many other substances. Ozone in the upper atmosphere protects the Earth from harmful levels of ultraviolet radiation from the Sun. In the lower atmosphere ozone is an air pollutant with harmful effects on human health.

Resilience A capability to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from significant multi-hazard threats with minimum damage to social well-being, the economy, and the environment

Risk Risks are threats to life, health and safety, the environment, economic well-being, and other things of value. Risks are often evaluated in terms of how likely they are to occur (probability) and the damages that would result if they did happen (consequences).

Renewable energy Renewable energy is energy created from sources that can be replenished in a short period of time. The five renewable sources used most often are: biomass (such as wood and biogas), the movement of water, geothermal (heat from within the earth), wind, and solar.

Resources

Chorley Council Carbon Footprint Report 2021

Add link when published

Chorley Council Clean Air Strategy

<https://democracy.chorley.gov.uk/documents/s122081/Appendix%201%20for%20Clean%20Air%20Strategy.pdf>

The 25-year environment plan

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

The Clean Growth Strategy Leading the way to a low carbon future

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/700496/clean-growth-strategy-correction-april-2018.pdf

The Clean Air Strategy

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-air-strategy-2019/clean-air-strategy-2019-executive-summary>

The ten point plan for a green industrial revolution

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-ten-point-plan-for-a-green-industrial-revolution>

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Reports — IPCC