

# Public Document Pack

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A meeting of the **Cabinet** will be held in Virtual on **Tuesday 5 January 2021** at **9.30 am**

MEMBERS: Mrs E Lintill (Chairman), Mrs S Taylor (Vice-Chairman), Mr R Briscoe, Mr A Dignum, Mrs P Plant, Mr A Sutton and Mr P Wilding

## SUPPLEMENT TO AGENDA

### 5 **Climate Emergency Detailed Action Plan** (Pages 1 - 116)

Appendix 2 and 3 to agenda item 5 – online only.

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## Appendix 2

## CLIMATE EMERGENCY DETAILED ACTION PLAN CONSULTATION ANALYSIS REPORT — NOVEMBER 2020

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### 1. Introduction

The Council's Environmental Strategy Unit has drafted a Climate Emergency Detailed Action Plan. The plan identifies ways in which we, as a Council, can continue to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the work that we do, and how we can help residents and organisations within the District to reduce their emissions too.

Chichester District residents, businesses, community groups, environmental groups and other relevant stakeholders were invited to share their views on this proposal in a public consultation via an online and paper survey. This document analyses this feedback and gives the Council's responses to the comments made. These responses indicate current and planned actions and represent the starting point for further work to address the points raised by stakeholders.

## 2. Executive Summary

- **200 responses** were received for the survey, which was live from 25 September to 6 November 2020.
- **18 respondents** said their response represented more than one person. In total, these organisations represent more than **9,000 individuals**.
- Responses were fairly evenly split between female (**49.5%** or 95) and male (**43.2%** or 83). The majority of respondents were residents of the District (**178**), and most were aged 55-64 (**32.1%** or 62) or 65 years and over (**32.1%** or 62).
- Most respondents said they were ‘extremely concerned’ about climate change (**72.4%** or 142).
- When asked what people thought of the Council’s plan to reduce its own emissions, most respondents (**98**) broadly supported the plan, while **27** supported some actions but not all, and **6** said that they didn’t support the plan. **81** respondents felt that the Council should do more.
- Respondents gave their views on the best ways to engage people in the fight against climate change. The three most popular responses were given as: through the Council’s magazine ‘initiatives’ (**142**); through the media (**141**); and via Facebook (**132**).
- When asked their views on setting up a Citizens’ Jury, the majority of respondents liked this idea (**63.4%** or 123 respondents), **25.3%** (49) thought it was okay but felt other ways of involving individuals would be more effective, and **11.3%** (22) said they did not like the idea.
- The majority of respondents liked the idea of the Council working with community groups and organisations to progress projects that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (**85.5%** or 165 respondents), **11.4%** (22) thought it was okay but felt other ways of involving community groups and organisations would be more effective, and **3.1%** (6) said they did not like the idea.
- **489** comments were received and these are given in full in Appendix 3 “Climate Emergency Action Plan Collated Consultation Responses”.

## 3. Methodology

To understand people’s thoughts on the draft plan, an online survey was created. This enabled respondents to comment specifically on some of the key proposals, as well as give their views on the plan as a whole. Paper copies of the survey were available on request.

To help people get involved in the consultation, a range of Frequently Asked Questions were developed and included on the consultation web page to provide background, context and a glossary of terms used. Here, respondents could also find a link to the survey in which they could share their views on the plan, and appendices. The consultation page was described as “excellent” by South-East Climate Action in their overview of councils’ climate action.

**200 responses** were received for this survey, which was live between 25 September and 6 November 2020.

**18 respondents** said their response represented more than one person. These organisations represent **9,369 individuals**.

Branding for the consultation — ‘Let’s Talk: Climate Change’ — was created and used to promote the consultation in a variety of ways, including:

- Promotional posters given to partners, such as parish, town and the city council, and displayed in the District’s leisure centres.
- Social media platforms, such as Facebook, Twitter, Nextdoor, LinkedIn and Instagram, were used to promote the consultation and invite people to take part (a full social media reach breakdown is included in section 7.2).
- On the Council’s website, a campaign banner was developed for the homepage and an advertising banner was displayed at the top of each web page.
- 635 Let’s Talk Panel members, who have all signed up for consultation updates, were notified of the consultation and given details on how to participate.
- A media release was distributed to announce the start of the consultation and another reminder release was sent out nearer the consultation deadline.
- The consultation was promoted in the Council’s general email newsletter, business email newsletter, Sussex Police’s Neighbourhood Watch bulletins for the area, and in WSCC’s Your Voice consultation newsletter.

A full list of promotions is available in the section 7.3 “Consultation Promotion”.

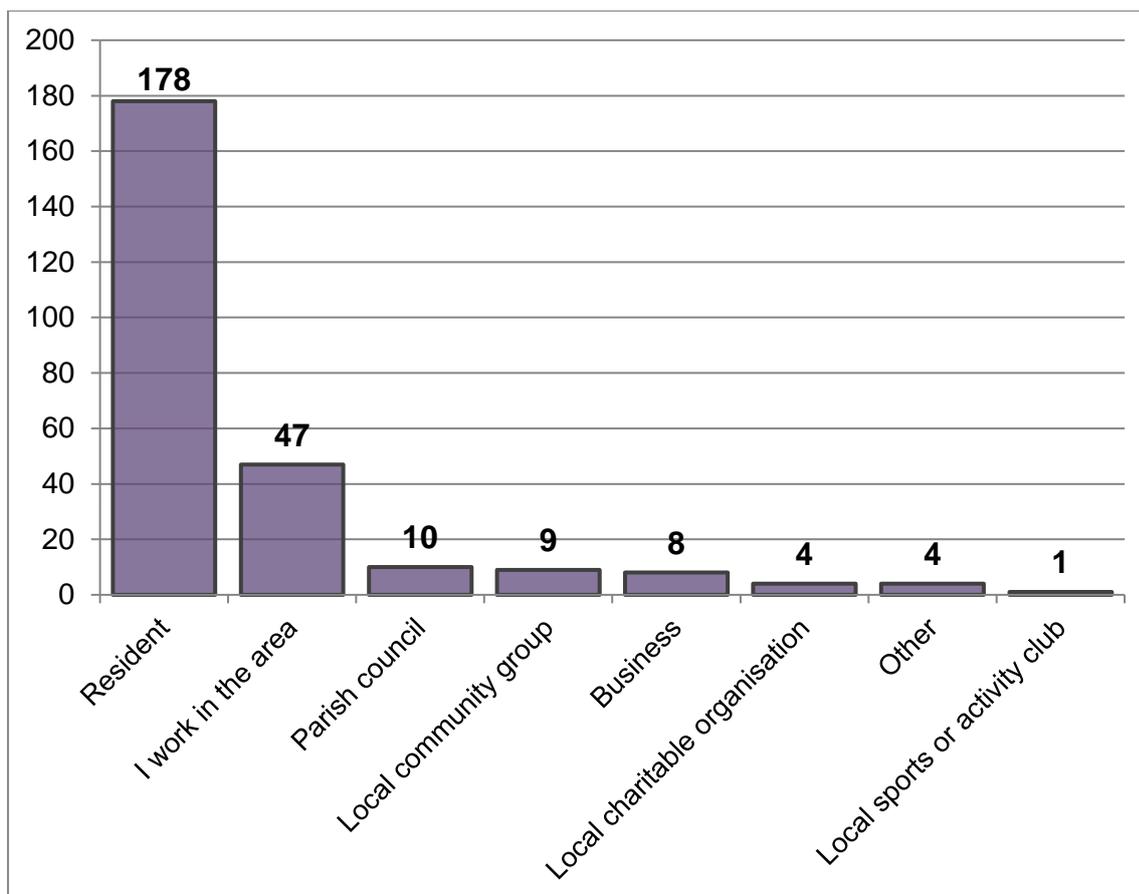
80 respondents joined the Let’s Talk Panel at the end of the survey, and 67 subscribed to the Council’s email newsletter.

## 4. Respondent Profile

Respondents were asked to select which answer best represents them from a list of options. The majority of respondents (178) told us they are District residents.

The graph below breaks down the full results. As respondents could select more than one choice, percentages have not been included.

### Graph 1: Which answer best represents you?



4 respondents selected 'Other' and 4 specified: Worthing resident active in Coastal West Sussex (1); I live in a village outside of Chichester (1); I am a resident of Horsham (1); I represent the Manhood Wildlife and Heritage Group (1).

Of those who live in the District, **35.1%** (66 respondents) said they live in Chichester City. The Table 1 shows the number and percentage of respondents from different areas across the District, from the most responses to the least.

**Table 1: Which area of the Chichester District do you live in?**

Row Number	Area	Percent	Count
1	Chichester City	35.1%	66
2	The Witterings	12.2%	23
3	Midhurst	6.9%	13
4	Bosham	5.3%	10
5	Sidlesham	3.7%	7
6	Westbourne	3.7%	7
7	Birdham	3.2%	6
8	Selsey	3.2%	6
9	Boxgrove	2.1%	4
10	Fishbourne	2.1%	4

Row Number	Area	Percent	Count
11	Lavant	2.1%	4
12	Petworth	2.1%	4
13	Harting	1.6%	3
14	Southbourne	1.6%	3
15	Donnington	1.1%	2
16	Rogate	1.1%	2
17	Stedham	1.1%	2
18	Westhampnett	1.1%	2
19	Bury	0.5%	1
20	Chidham and Hanbrook	0.5%	1
21	Fernhurst	0.5%	1
22	Funtington	0.5%	1
23	Nutbourne	0.5%	1
24	Oving	0.5%	1
25	Plaistow	0.5%	1
26	Tangmere	0.5%	1
27	Wisborough Green	0.5%	1

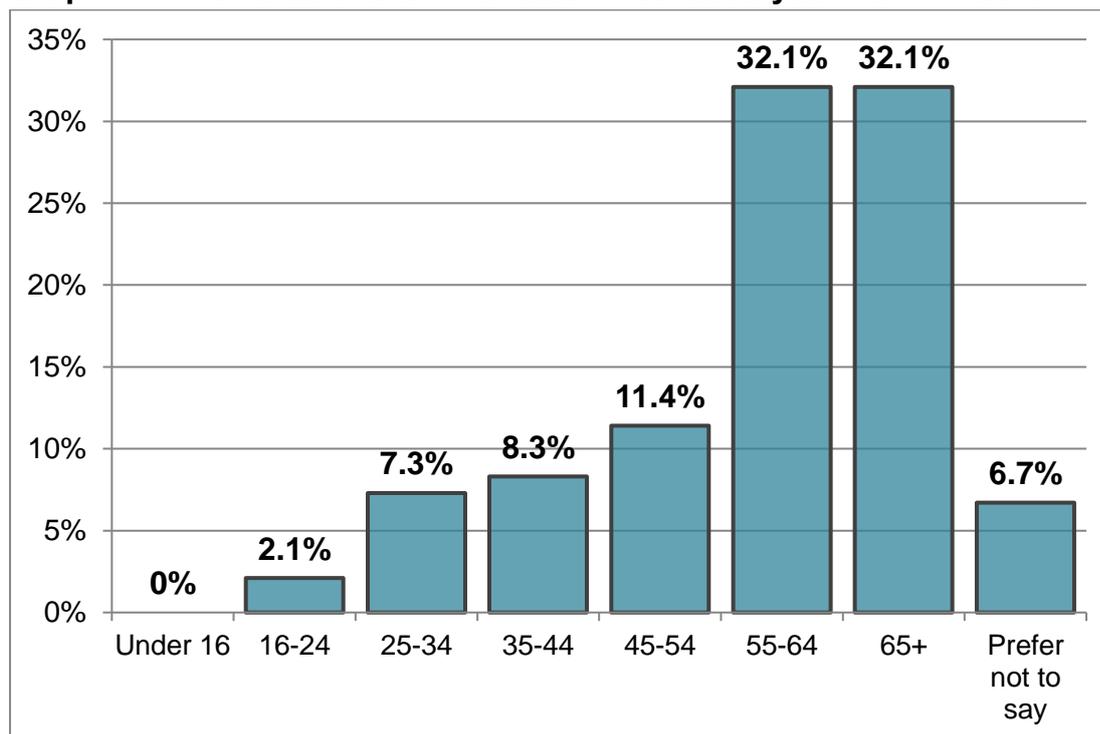
7 respondents ticked 'Other' and specified an area in the District, see below.

**Table 2: Which area of the Chichester District do you live in? "Other"**

Row number	Area	Count
1	Wittering	1
2	Hunston	1
3	Earnley	1
4	Lynchmere	1
5	Our members live in various parts of the district	1
6	Our organisation covers the whole of Sussex and we own nature reserve within the district.	1
7	Westergate	1

Of the 4 respondents who don't live in the Chichester District, most said they regularly visit (1.6% or 3) the District and 0.5% (1) work in the District.

Most responses came from those aged between 55 and 64 (32.1% or 62) and those aged over 65 years (32.1% or 62). The fewest responses came from those aged 16-24 (2.1% or 4) and no responses were received from respondents under 16 years of age. The graph below details the distribution of age groups across respondents.

**Graph 2: Which area of the Chichester District do you live in? “Other”**

There were slightly more female respondents (**49.5%** or 95) than male (**43.2%** or 83) in this consultation. **5.7%** (11) did not wish to disclose their gender. **1.6%** (or 3 respondents) selected 'Other' and specified: None (1); all Westbourne parishioners (1); we have a diverse group in age and gender (1).

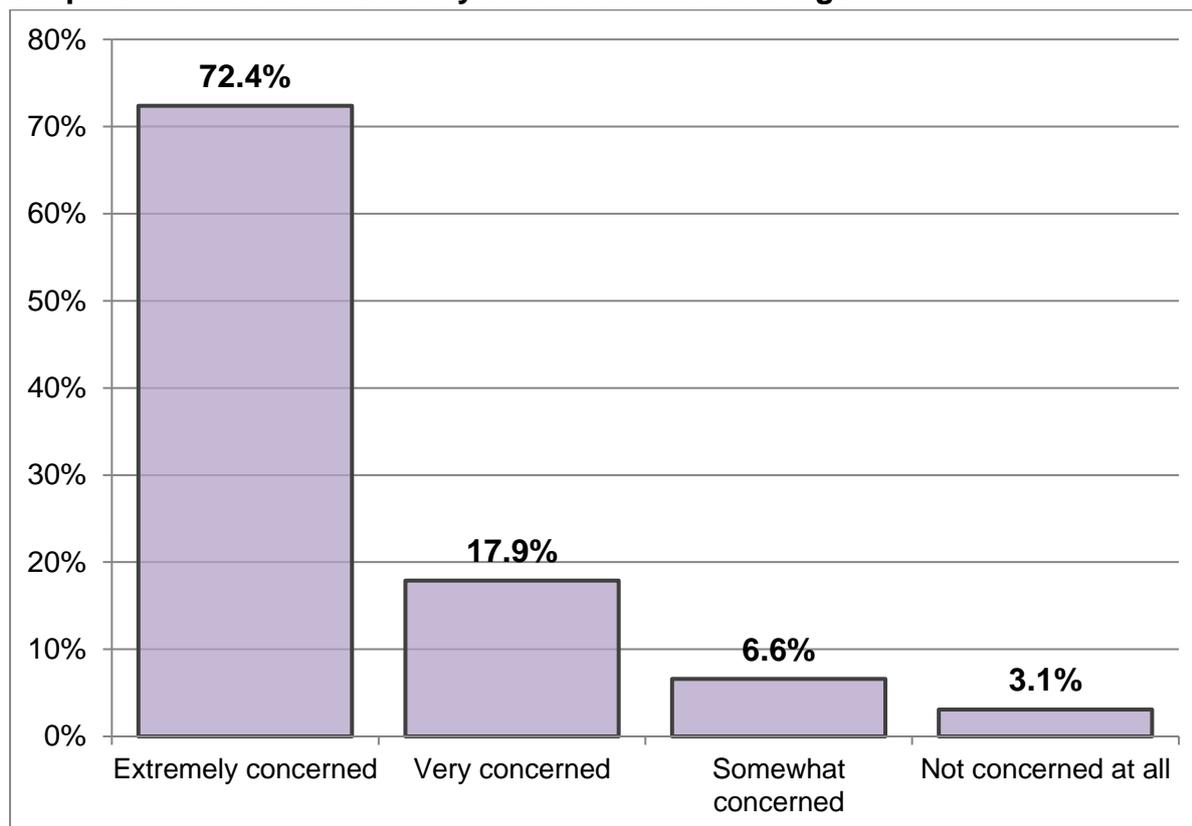
**Council response:**

There were no responses from Easebourne, Ifold and North Mundham. However, the results are fairly representative in terms of the distribution of respondents across the District and the proportion of responses from each area. Based on previous consultations we have conducted, the split of responses by both gender and age is fairly typical. A variety of communication tools were used to engage as many different groups of people as possible, including social media channels, which helped us to reach a younger audience. We hope that next year when we run our public behaviour campaign, we may be able to engage with young people more through use of software to help people estimate and reduce their carbon footprints.

## 5. Our Climate Emergency Detailed Action Plan

### 5.1 Concern about climate change

We asked respondents how concerned they are about climate change. Most respondents told us they were 'extremely concerned' (**72.4%** or 142 respondents). **17.9%** (35) said they were 'very concerned'; **6.6%** (13) said they were 'somewhat concerned'; and **3.1%** (6) said they were not concerned at all.

**Graph 3: How concerned are you about climate change?****Council response:**

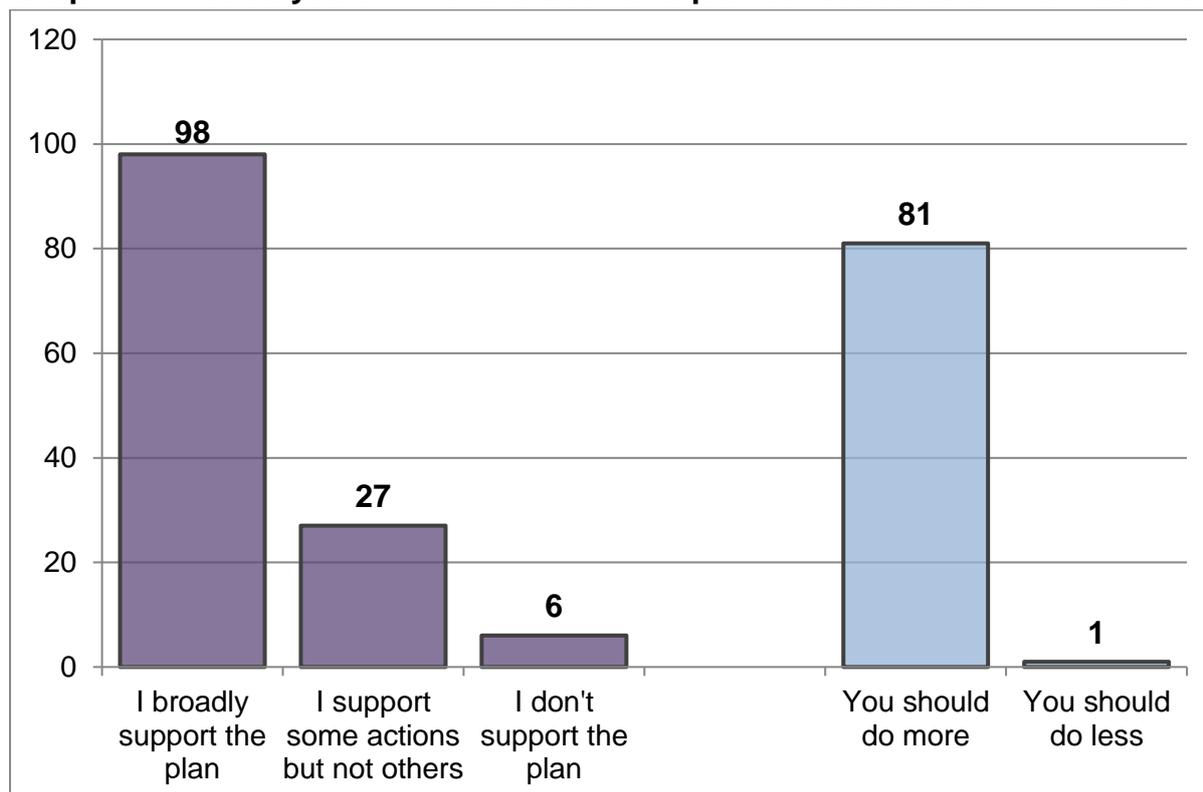
Arguably the people who responded to the climate change consultation are not likely to be representative of the entire population of the District. One might expect those who are concerned about climate change are more likely to respond. Nevertheless, it would only take a few minutes for someone to register that they are not concerned and yet very few people did. This therefore is the best data that we have to go on and overwhelmingly shows a District concerned about the issue.

**5.2 Plans to reduce the Council's own emissions**

When asked what people thought of the Council's plan to reduce its own emissions, most respondents (**98**) broadly supported the plan, while **27** supported some actions but not all, and **6** said that they don't support the plan.

The majority (**81**) felt that the Council should do more.

The graph below breaks down the full results. As respondents could select more than one choice, percentages have not been included.

**Graph 4: What do you think of the Council's plan to reduce its own emissions?****Council response:**

The responses indicate that broadly we are going in the right direction but need to raise our level of ambition. The text boxes in which people could say whatever they wanted have been studied to understand less popular aspects of the plan.

**5.3 Engaging with people about climate change action**

Respondents were then asked how the Council should engage with people about climate change. The responses were given as follows. Please note that respondents could choose more than one answer.

**Table 3: How do you think we should engage with people about climate change and let them know about ways in which they can play their part?**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	The Council's magazine, 'initiatives'	142
2	The media	141
3	Facebook	132
4	Email	126
5	The community social media channel, 'Nextdoor'	111
6	Twitter	97

Row no.	Comments	Count
7	Post or leaflet	97
8	Instagram	96

36 respondents ticked 'Other' and specified as below.

**Table 4: Other engagement routes**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Meetings & debates in schools/colleges/workplaces/community groups/public events	14
2	Engaging with people in person in the local area. Weekly presence in public spaces e.g. market stall / bus to communicate, engage, highlight urgency.	5
3	Posters in town, roads, housing areas	4
4	Radio and TV	2
5	Protests	1
6	Invitation via the Council's website	1
7	LinkedIn	1
8	On Council Tax Bill	1
9	Involve people in projects like tree planting and wildflower planting.	1
10	Citizens' Assembly	1
11	Council to openly show support and encourage communities to switch to renewable energies.	1

**Council response:**

Details of the climate change consultation could not be featured in the Council's residents' magazine, *initiatives*, because the dates of the consultation did not allow for this. However, *initiatives* will be used in future. Other favoured methods of communication were used, with the exception of printed leaflets due to Covid. The pandemic also meant that in-person engagement was not conducted, which was preferred by 19 people, although five online meetings were held.

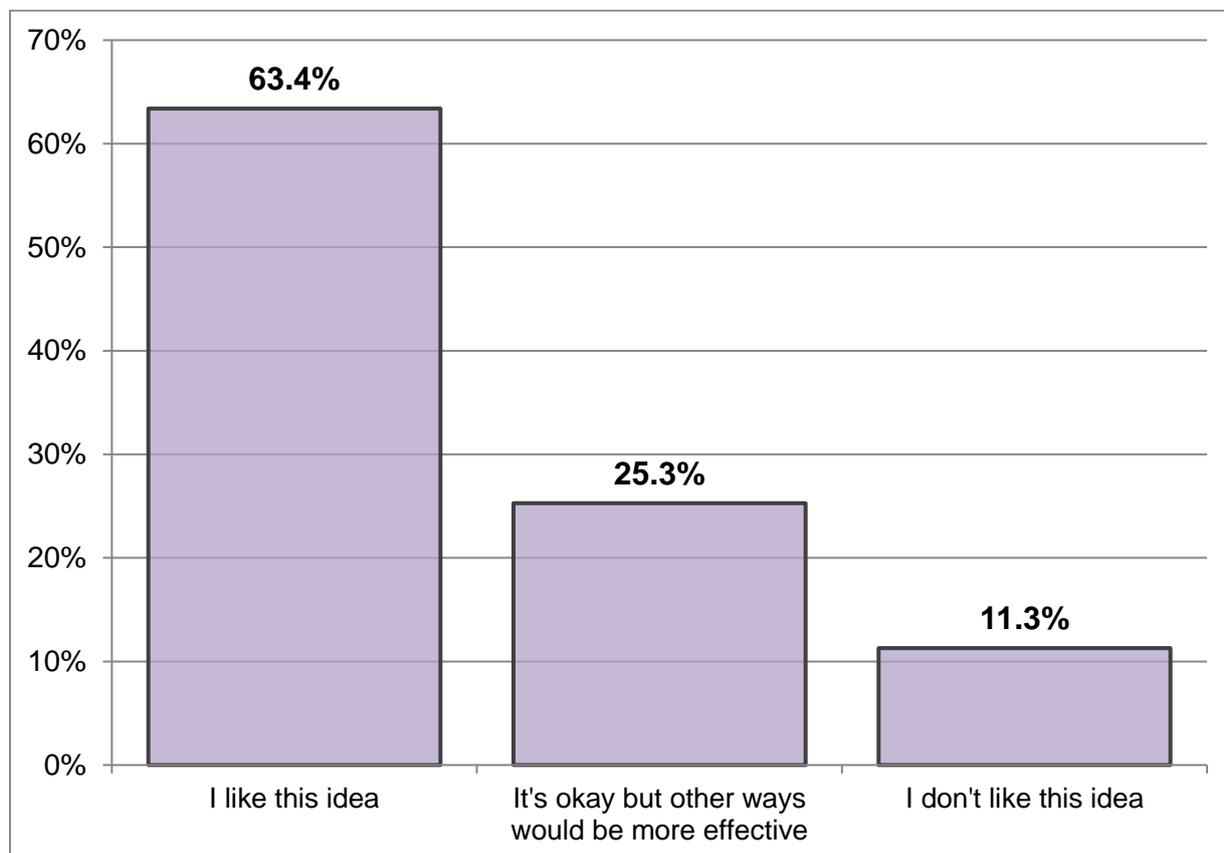
#### 5.4 Citizens' Jury

We next asked for people's views on one of the action plan's key proposals: a Citizens' Jury, which would be made up of members of the public with a broad range of experiences and backgrounds who closely reflect the demographics of the District.

The group would come together to learn about climate change from experts and would then make recommendations to the Council to help inform decision making.

The majority of respondents liked this idea (**63.4%** or 123 respondents); **25.3%** (49) thought it was okay but felt other ways of involving individuals would be more effective; and **11.3%** (22) said they did not like the idea.

**Graph 5: What do you think of the idea of a Citizens' Jury on climate change action in the District?**



**104** respondents provided comment on why they liked the idea of a Citizens' Jury; **43** provided comments with suggestions on other ways individuals could be involved in the subject; and **22** explained why they did not like the idea.

**Table 5: Comments in support of a Citizens' Jury**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Gives people a direct say.	27
2	Increases number/quality of ideas & uses local expertise.	17
3	Respondent likes attempt to make representative/diversity of participants.	17
4	Make sure jury representative.	14
5	Approve of involvement of experts.	10
6	People take ownership of issue.	10

Row no.	Comments	Count
7	Should be a Citizens' Assembly. Involve a bigger number of participants.	10
8	Proven effective method of decision-making.	5
9	Educational (1 respondent said make presentations, etc. from the jury available to public).	5
10	Respondent likes the in-depth nature of process. Make sure there is enough time to consider issues.	5
11	Increases level of public involvement, including those who do not usually participate in local decision-making.	5
12	Jury's recommendations should be binding on Council.	4
13	Could drive faster action which is vital.	3
14	Involve businesses. Citizens should have some input, but you need to engage with other local partners e.g. NHS, large businesses, supermarkets, bus companies, rail operators as well.	3
15	Respondent likes the consensus decision-making. Process needs to be robust so everyone has a say.	3
16	Broadcast assemblies. Disseminate findings of jury. Members could be ambassadors (not essential for the role of course) in their communities.	3
17	Respondent likes innovation.	2
18	Supplement with surveys to widen inclusion.	1
19	Excuse for inaction.	1
20	Should be start of steering group using local expertise.	1
21	Approve of idea but not name.	1
22	More representative than open meeting.	1
23	Use different methods to relay info to jury members.	1
24	Concerned about cost.	1
25	Puts a lot of responsibility on participants.	1
26	Authorities need to be held to account.	1
27	Jury should be able to see views from organisations and people across district.	1
28	Who selects the participants?	1
29	Have regular & different assemblies.	1
30	Have a weekly presence in public space. Information should include all the existing solutions and innovations in other countries more advanced than us, e.g. see World Economic Forum.	1
31	How the Council will consider and act on the jury's recommendations needs to be defined before the jury commences.	1
32	A steering group is essential for this. There are so many organizations that can offer solutions. As long as the receiving party are open to the recommendations.	1

**Table 6: Alternatives to a Citizens' Jury**

Row no.	Comments	Count
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Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Community groups of all types who can consult their members.	8
2	Broaden involvement through surveys (online & paper).	5
3	Involve more people by having a bigger group. 1 respondent said they will feedback to their networks, increasing spread of knowledge.	4
4	Jury selection should be transparent, fair, non-party political. Must be representative.	3
5	In favour of a Citizens' Assembly.	3
6	Respondent is concerned jurors may not want to act on climate change.	2
7	Respondent is concerned only retired will have time to participate in jury/ not everyone who wanted to be involved could be.	2
8	Jurors should be balanced in views – not just extreme environmentalists.	2
9	Concerned about jurors being able to assimilate so much technical/scientific info.	2
10	Involvement must not be limited to jury members.	1
11	Council newsletter	1
12	Emails	1
13	Involve organisations such as NHS, transport providers.	1
14	Roadshows	1
15	Events at school for whole families.	1
16	Learn best practice from other countries.	1
17	Excuse for inaction – we know what has to be done.	1
18	Involve parish councils	1
19	Use local newspaper	1
20	Focus groups	1
21	Big task – share load by involving more people.	1
22	Citizen's Jury unnecessary. Lay person's view is represented by District Councillors. Technical expertise provided by officers or external contractors.	1
23	Factor climate change mitigation in all CDC policies.	1
24	Statistically will need more than 12 participants to represent Chichester District population.	1
25	Jury's recommendations should except in exceptional circumstances be binding on CDC.	1
26	Process must be carefully though through & robust.	1
27	Talk to local people at the forefront of the actions put forward by out of touch councillors.	1

**Table 7: Comments against a Citizens' Jury**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Concerned jury will be filled with environmentalists.	7
2	Concerned about jury being representative.	5

Row no.	Comments	Count
3	More bureaucracy	3
4	Councillors are elected to take these decisions.	3
5	How will jury reach people uninterested in environment?	2
6	Council officers are already employed to do this.	2
7	Concerned jurors will not have sufficient time/knowledge to master issues.	2
8	Respondent wants more people involved - a Citizens' Assembly - to better reflect diversity of the District and strengthen decision-making.	2
9	Don't like name.	1
10	Jury members need to be interested in environment.	1
11	Climate change is not a human influenced phenomenon.	1
12	Not concerned about climate change.	1
13	Use existing local organisations.	1
14	Decrease the population to address climate change.	1
15	No confidence it will lead to better plans. Expect it will lead to fashionable proposals.	1
16	Recommendations from a Citizen's Jury/Assembly need to be legally binding on the Council.	1

#### **Council's response:**

This was a popular idea. The involvement of members of the public appealed to people. People liked that the group would represent a cross-section of the public, but people were also concerned that this would not be achieved, in particular that it would be packed with environmental activists.

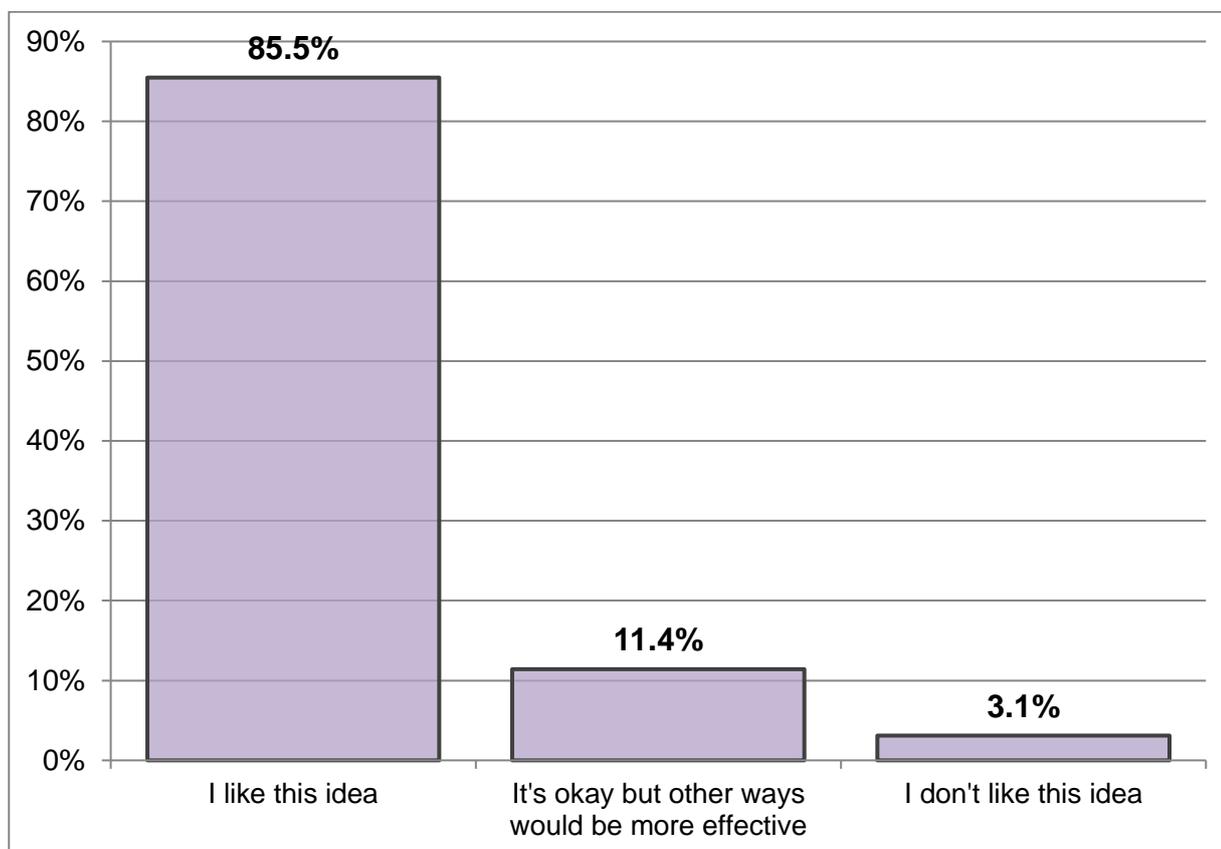
The Council intends to work with an organisation with experience of running similar events to select the participants and to ensure that the make-up is representative of the District. This touches on another fairly frequent concern: that 12 or so people would not be enough people to capture the range of people in the District. So, we will explicitly commit to being guided by the outside organisation on a suitable number. To lose the association between jury and the number 12, we will call it a Citizens' Assembly rather than a jury.

### **5.5 Working groups**

We also asked for people's views on another of the action plan's key proposals: supporting working groups of organisations including businesses and community groups to help them progress projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The proposal is to use existing groups and to establish new ones where gaps exist. The groups would be autonomous from the Council, but the Council would support to the groups as best it could through technical input, networking connections and advice on funding sources.

The majority of respondents liked this idea (**85.5%** or 165 respondents); **11.4%** (22) thought it was okay but felt other ways of involving community groups and organisations would be more effective; and **3.1%** (6) said they did not like the idea.

**Graph 6: What do you think of the idea of the Council working with community groups and organisations to progress projects that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?**



**129** respondents provided comment on why they liked this idea; **16** provided comment with suggestions on other ways community groups and organisations could be involved in the subject; and **6** explained why they didn't like the idea.

**Table 8: Comments in support of working groups**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Will encourage greater participation/action.	29
2	Community groups can be effective/more effective to work in partnership. 1 respondent mentioned efficiency of using existing networks.	26
3	Brings more ideas/expertise/local knowledge.	21
4	People take ownership of climate change issue.	12
5	Ensure broad involvement (not just eco groups).	7
6	Work with environmental groups/those groups with expertise.	5
7	A more democratic way of working.	5
8	Support idea but don't think community groups should have to fund projects. Groups should be funded to take action.	4

Row no.	Comments	Count
9	CDC must take responsibility for coordinating/supporting/involving all key stakeholders/residents in the District.	4
10	Must result in action.	2
11	Work with county and parish councils. Support parish councils to develop plans.	2
12	More bureaucracy. Action needed. Embed in decision-making.	2
13	Groups should be empowered to liaise with their local communities.	2
14	The Council can't do what's needed on its own.	2
15	CDC must be clear about which projects and actions being progressed are actually reducing emissions and which are increasing sequestration, with the focus being on dramatic reductions. It must flesh out the detail of how this will work in terms of genuine engagement, informing, the process of working through the issues and the action that is really required to meet our targets.	2
16	Must be genuine partnership with groups.	1
17	Publicise about what is being done.	1
18	Shows commitment to climate change mitigation & community.	1
19	Easier to work with groups than individual members of community.	1
20	Will increase understanding of greenhouse gas mitigation.	1
21	Climate and ecological emergency should be considered as a single issue. Otherwise climate mitigation measures could in advertently harm biodiversity.	1
22	Regular communication & engagement with groups needed.	1
23	We would welcome help to progress our projects.	1
24	Plan needs to address climate change adaptation.	1
25	Target the wealthy groups not the poorer ones who are producing very little CO2.	1
26	Respondent recommends close working with the Chichester Harbour Conservancy given the huge sequestration potential of coastal and marine habitats.	1
27	Individuals can make changes but ultimately it is the corporations, especially fossil fuel industries, that must be forced to divest.	1
28	Proposed working groups are ad-hoc, unrelated, unaccountable and unsustainable.	1
29	All local companies including Chi Council should all use small electric vehicles. Too many vehicles are driven with just one person inside. Smaller vehicles, less parking space needed.	1

**Table 9: Alternatives to working groups**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Involve community groups in development/implementation of mitigation measures.	2

Row no.	Comments	Count
2	Cater for people who are not members of any community groups e.g. through surveys. Actively seek responses from people who do not usually voice an opinion.	2
3	Community groups may seek to further their own agendas.	2
4	It is a good idea to engage existing groups but in terms of setting up new ones there isn't very much detail about how these would work, how they would be funded, how they would be governed, how to ensure they aren't hijacked by powerful interests. Much greater clarity is needed on their relationship with the CDC, including how the CDC will support them, how WGs will contribute to shaping CDC policy and action, and whether WGs can implement actions without seeking Council approval.	2
5	Provide a range of experts views for groups.	1
6	Ask university students to gather info from businesses.	1
7	Difficult to persuade people to act if they are unconvinced of need/uninterested.	1
8	More constructive news and ideas in the papers and on TV and radio.	1
9	Need more focus on organisations that could exist or businesses who sole aim isn't profits (for example community interest companies).	1
10	It's great, but you need to do so much more! We need to decentralise power and put the power back into the hands of the people.	1
11	We need to be self-sufficient in food. Food needs to be grown in our local area in community gardens and orchards and back gardens.	1
12	CDC must empower local activist groups, environmental groups and other community groups.	1
13	CDC must reimburse community groups for the massive input into progress within our society that they have done for years for free.	1
14	New groups should be formed from all age groups and interests, on a local level, using important local issues such as flooding and traffic pollution, greening etc.	1
15	Give them an opportunity to make a difference with achievable targets e.g. greening, recycling, green transport, growing local food, making allotment space - none in Bosham.	

**Table 10: Comments against working groups**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Community groups too narrow in agenda.	2
2	Councillors should make decisions.	1
3	Doubtful community groups will have time to master scientific & technical information.	1
4	Reduce the population.	1

**Council's response to Tables 8, 9 and 10:**

There was very strong support for this proposal because it would involve more people in tackling climate change and draw in a diversity of expertise and local knowledge. The effectiveness of community groups was a frequent comment. Some people were concerned that community groups would just pursue projects that interested them. However, people will be motivated to implement projects that they feel passionate about and have devised themselves, based on their knowledge of their areas.

The Council will do its best to support external working groups, provided proposals from the working groups do not run counter to the Council's other responsibilities and its action plan.

Where there are gaps in existing groups and this means opportunities to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions may be missed, the Council can start up or seed groups. It will need to be made clear at the outset what support these new groups can expect from the Council and this will be developed.

The Environment Panel of the Council will monitor progress of the action plan every three months and assess how plans are unfolding.

**5.6 Other comments**

162 respondents provided further thoughts on the draft Climate Emergency Detailed Action Plan in answer to the question "Would you like to add any further thoughts that you have about the Climate Change Detailed Action Plan?" These have been categorised below.

**Table 11: Land use including tree- and hedge-planting**

Row no.	Comments	Count
	<b>Trees &amp; hedges</b>	
1	Respondent supports more tree/hedge planting.	33
2	Concern about planning permission being given to fell trees/damage wildlife habitats/build on valuable farmland. 1 respondent said Tree Preservation Orders were difficult to obtain.	17
3	Use local seed for planting trees, shrubs, hedges and grasslands too – then let nature take its course (rewilding).	7
4	Trees needs to be selected for resistance to drought, flood and disease & maintained.	4
5	Plant trees along roadways/in car parks.	3
6	Ash die-back will lead to death of huge number of trees that will need to be compensated for.	2
7	More tree planting especially on Florence Park.	1
8	Plant whips not standard trees as cheaper.	1
9	Existing hedges laid in the traditional way.	1

Row no.	Comments	Count
10	Have CDC officer available to advise householders on trees to plant in their gardens.	1
11	Respondent supports grants for landowners laying hedges according to best practice.	1
12	Trees will only capture carbon long-term if wood is not burnt.	1
13	Publicly owned / managed land should be used as local demonstration projects.	1
14	Identification of areas for tree- & hedge- planting - often re-establishment- needs incentive and possibly compulsion.	1
15	CDC's focus needs to be primarily on drastically reducing emissions as increasing sequestration alone will get us nowhere near net zero emissions.	1
16	Too much focus in plan on tree-planting – not enough on other habitats that act as carbon sinks.	1
17	Trees being planted in inappropriate locations can harm biodiversity and reduce the natural functioning of the ecosystem.	1
	<b>Other habitats</b>	
18	Support & increase marine and coastal habitats that act as carbon sinks. Suggestions include kelp and seagrass beds.	4
19	Unused land should be planted with meadow flowers.	1
20	Medmerry Harbour should be treated in the same manner as Chichester and Pagham Harbours regarding nutrient and other policies. (Re Action 17)	1
	<b>Habitat management practices</b>	
21	Working with individuals/volunteer groups/businesses to clear areas/increase wild areas\greenery in town/water and care for trees.	7
22	Stop/reduce strimming roadside verges.	4
23	Better regulations on agriculture. CDC to promote regenerative agricultural practices to restore soil health.	2
24	Regular litter picking prior to cutting of roadside verges and stricter CCTV enforcement of littering generally, maybe with the threat of car removal if it is from a vehicle.	1
25	Respondent supports wildlife corridors e.g. retrofit roads with tunnels & bridges to permit wildlife movement.	1
26	Ban flail cutting of hedges.	1
27	Tackle cutting of hedges in nesting season.	1
28	Land use cooperation with stakeholders, Environment Agency, housing organisations, Goodwood, South Downs to pursue sustainable development of trees, hedges and encourage biodiversity.	1
29	Biggest issue in terms of land use is soil erosion through agriculture and deforestation. Keeping as much land as possible in its natural state allows nitrogen fixing plants to grow and improve the environment whilst keeping the water table more	1

Row no.	Comments	Count
	stable.	

**Council response:**

CDC recognises the very valuable role that trees and other habitats such as wetlands, play in both mitigating and adapting to climate change. The Council's existing Local Biodiversity Action Plan commits the Council to various actions which will have benefits for wildlife and climate change mitigation including "Naturalising Chichester's Green Spaces" which will include rewilding spaces within Chichester's Parks; continuing to support the "Fixing and Linking Our Wetlands" Project which restores and enhances the wetland habitat on the Manhood Peninsula and supporting the resilience of the District's ecological networks through the "Strategic Wildlife Corridors" Project which will safeguard and enhance (through habitat improvements and planting) major strategic wildlife corridors which connect Chichester and Pagham Harbours with the South Downs National Park.

The Climate Emergency Detailed Action Plan further commits the Council to increase tree planting on both CDC-owned land and non CDC-owned land. CDC have recently joined a project, coordinated by Defra and funded by the Treasury which will investigate ways to increase the numbers of trees outside woodlands. The Trees Outside Woodland Project is likely to involve a new subsidised tree scheme within the District, leading to the planting of tens of thousands of trees. The project will also investigate how different management techniques impact on the numbers and survival of trees within hedgerows. The project involves the recruitment of a new Project Officer. It is hoped that the project will officially launch December 2020/January 2021.

The Council recognises that it is important to consider the appropriateness of the location of new planting schemes, i.e. ensure that it is the right tree for the right location and depending on the location, alternative habitats to trees or woodlands may be more beneficial for wildlife or carbon sequestration. The Council also recognises the need to develop the supply of locally sourced trees which are more resilient to local conditions and ensure greater biosecurity and recently supported through grant funding, the development of a local native tree nursery within the District.

**Table 12: Existing homes**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	More grants/incentives/support for energy efficiency & renewable energy generation e.g. free retrofit surveys, one-stop shop for advice. Reduce Council Tax for householders installing energy efficiency measures.	30
2	Address how to install energy efficiency measures in listed buildings/conservation areas.	2
3	Respondent concerned about effectiveness of energy efficiency	2

Row no.	Comments	Count
	measures. Traditional pitch roofs in the District often don't have insulation in the roof that slopes down into the first floor. This cold gap is missed from insulating a loft conversion and the loft.	
4	Emphasis should be on benefitting the poorest, and with worst EPCs, with help on improving insulation, PV etc.	2
5	Focus incentives for home energy efficiency/ renewable energy generation on established residents, excluding newcomers to area.	1
6	Publish figures of the number of people considered to be in fuel poverty and the numbers of homes that have been retrofitted.	1
7	Do not let landlords make tenants pay for improved energy efficiency & renewable heat.	1
8	Make it compulsory to retrofit homes with energy efficiency/renewable energy technologies.	1
9	Incentivise loft conversions to reduce need to extend or move house.	1
10	Home energy efficiency: leave to home-owners.	1
11	End use of smart meters that do not work.	1
12	Encourage/mandate landlords to install PV panels	1
13	Respondent concerned that householders are not allowed to install solar panels at Graylingwell.	1

**Council response:**

The most frequent comment by far in this table is a call for more incentives to decarbonise homes in the District. The Council has taken part in the Solar Together scheme for installing solar electric (PV) panels on the roofs of homes and small businesses. CDC is working with energy providers to address fuel poverty and those at risk of cold homes. There is the Chichester Warm Homes initiative with specialist home energy advisors to help householders on low incomes or with disabilities to navigate the schemes available. Warmer Sussex is an ongoing scheme to help householders improve the energy efficiency of their homes.

CDC is also part of the West Sussex Affordable Warmth Partnership. The partnership includes all the district and borough councils of West Sussex and sets the aims and objectives for tackling fuel poverty across the county. The role of the partnership involves jointly bidding for funding, outlining local plans of action, intervention and governance structures that contribute to positive partnership working across West Sussex.

In September 2020 the Council successfully bid with other local authorities in the region for government money to boost the energy efficiency of homes in the District with low Energy Performance Certificate ratings occupied by households with incomes of less than £30,000. This money from Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery Phase 1a is part of the Government's Covid economic stimulus programme and has to be spent in a short timescale. Therefore, the number of homes that will be improved in the District is unlikely to be far into double figures.

However, the Council has also applied for funds from a second phase of this funding scheme in collaboration with other local authorities in the region. There is expected to be a further phase and the Council is looking into applying to it, either on its own or as part of a group of local authorities.

Furthermore the Council has just finished a consultation on the administration on its own fund of money via its Housing Standards Financial Assistance and Enforcement Policy [chichester.gov.uk/letstalkhousingstandards](http://chichester.gov.uk/letstalkhousingstandards). This is designed to give more households the chance to live in a warm, energy-efficient home.

**Table 13: Organisations incl. businesses**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Incentivise businesses to reduce energy consumption/use renewable heat. Reduce/increase Council Tax for businesses meeting/not meeting energy efficiency targets. Help rather than hinder businesses in listed buildings to improve energy efficiency.	11
2	Council should encourage home-working e.g. improve broadband to facilitate home working.	6
3	Make energy efficiency/renewable energy generation mandatory on new buildings.	3
4	Make energy efficiency/renewable energy generation mandatory on all buildings (new & existing).	3

Row no.	Comments	Count
5	Respondent supports cutting industrial & commercial emissions.	2
6	Encourage businesses to be more locally based.	2
7	Can those businesses that are more financially stable be incentivised to support schemes in smaller companies?	2
8	Increase Landfill Tax for businesses	1
9	Businesses should supply waste heat to heat grids.	1
10	Maintain high levels of working from home.	1
11	Leave energy efficiency to businesses.	1

**Council response:**

Details of Government financial incentives for decarbonisation activities are circulated to businesses via the Council's eBiz newsletter. Further work will be progressed through our continued support of the Sustainable Business Partnership. See the Council's response to Table 17 on Development and Planning for comments on building energy efficiency standards. Landfill tax is set by central government.

**Table 14: Renewable energy generation**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Respondent supports more renewable energy generation. Examples given: biofuels, floating solar panels, wave motion energy generation, tidal power in Chichester harbour, river hydropower, windmills, heat recover from sewage waste, anaerobic digesters for food and farming waste.	21
2	More grants, financial incentives, information & research into renewable generation.	13
3	Address RE generation measures in listed buildings/conservation areas.	2
4	Respondent support renewable energy generation but it should not be at expense of energy efficiency.	2
5	Solar panels connected in network as cooperative for all users with smart meters sharing surplus.	2
6	Large scale PV generation on all public buildings.	2
7	Subsidise/encourage local solar/wind farms. 1 respondent specified especially on low quality farmland.	6
8	Respondent supports community & school schemes.	1
9	Do if profitable.	1
10	Farmers to use electric vehicles powered by PV panels on their land.	1
11	Biomass generation using anaerobic digestion is preferable to biomass generation using wood burners.	1
12	There should be clarification on any planning constraints that might be introduced on small scale on-shore wind production.	1
13	Remove ban on onshore wind farms.	1

Row no.	Comments	Count
14	A target for 2025 should be adopted based on the current (2019) in District renewable energy generation of 81GWh, e.g. 450GWh for a linear increase between 2019 and 2030.	1

**Council response:**

We intend to progress renewable energy generation on Council properties and to support others to do so e.g. through Solar Together, which aims to help householders and small businesses buy quality solar electric (PV) systems at a good price.

We also intend setting up a working group of organisations that want to progress larger scale renewable energy generation projects. This group would be autonomous from the Council and become self-sustaining, but the Council could support it by convening initial meetings, helping with networking and relaying information about funding.

The Council also anticipates that the Low Carbon Chichester Fund will be open for applications next year. Although the scope of the fund has yet to be set by the governance body. It may well cover assistance to renewable energy projects.

**Table 15: Transport**

Row no.	Traffic & transport emissions	Count
1	Too many cars/no more road-building/discourage private vehicles in town centre.	13
2	Alternatives to the car need to be integrated & as convenient as a car.	10
3	Reduce vehicle emissions at by-pass, train gates, outside schools.	4
4	Roads need major repair. 1 respondent specified Bell Road and Ferndown Lane.	2
5	Prioritise dealing with transport emissions as they are the biggest source of emissions.	2
6	Respondent states the car is important to businesses and people, the Council should not discourage their usage.	2
7	Speed limits reduced.	2
8	Keep local schools open to avoid transport usage.	1
9	Car tyre pollutants will continue to pollute our air even when we have electric cars.	1
10	Respondent concerned about high levels of holiday-maker/day-tripper traffic on Manhood peninsula. Emissions need to be offset by tree-planting.	1
11	Concern about use of highly polluting, powerful tractors.	1
12	Can we be like Holland where the hierarchy of responsibility makes everyone responsible for pedestrians first, then the cyclists and cars last. Could be a theme of publicity and public	1

Row no.	Traffic & transport emissions	Count
	engagement.	
13	Chichester should significantly limit emissions growth from aviation and shipping.	1
14	Bring transport initiatives together in a single framework with input from key stakeholders, based on understanding of transport needs and what currently prevents people from walking, cycling, using public transport etc.	1
15	All reps cars should be small and electric.	1
	<b>Financial measures</b>	
16	Introduce congestion charging as incentive to switch to other transport means – use to improve roads elsewhere. (A respondent uses A27 as an example for congestion charge.)	4
17	Make parking more expensive.	2
18	Respondent supports a carbon tax based on mileage driven in Chichester.	1
19	Focus on innovative ideas such as workplace parking levies.	1
	<b>Planning measures</b>	
20	Support for park-and-rides in Chichester and to servicing coast.	4
21	Car free zones	2
22	Have Dutch-style roundabouts (priority to pedestrians and cyclists)	3
23	Build a road taking a northerly route around Chichester.	2
24	Set up an ultra-low emissions zone.	1
25	Drop idea of park and ride.	1
26	Bypass needs to be improved. In current state is cause of emissions.	1
27	A27 proposals will only add more traffic and therefore pollution to the local area.	1
	<b>Electric / alternatively powered vehicles</b>	
28	More on-road & in car park electric vehicle charge points. Incentives for electric vehicle use.	6
29	Grants for taxi firms to purchase and run electric and hydrogen vehicles. Support for e-car rentals.	2
	<b>Alternatives to car ownership</b>	
30	Respondent supports car-sharing.	3
31	Promote car clubs (rural areas mentioned especially by 1 respondent).	2
	<b>Buses &amp; trains</b>	
32	Experiment with making public transport free or cheaper.	17
33	Expand electric public transport.	12
34	Improve public transport. Tangmere & White House Farm	11

Row no.	Traffic & transport emissions	Count
	mentioned specifically by 1 respondent each.	
35	Improve rural public transport/no alternative to car in rural areas.	8
36	Smaller buses.	3
37	Have hydrogen-powered buses.	3
38	Nationalise railways/ influence rail more & subsidise to compete with car travel.	3
39	Extend the operating times of public transport.	2
40	Build Metro to coast.	2
41	Incentivisation of school bus usage - fine the use of private transport to get to school.	1
42	Bus lanes need to be installed especial on the main routes from Bognor and Selsey.	1
	<b>Cycling &amp; walking</b>	
43	Improve cycle routes. Comments from some respondents: some are indirect & give priority to other road users – against Highway Code; cycle routes should be established between main centres of population/between schools & housing estates; cycle routes need to be well-lit/safe at night/ segregated from traffic.	26
44	Remove pop-up/Covid cycle lanes – causing emissions as led to traffic queues.	9
45	Focus on walking as it is the easiest way to get about. Widen footpaths. Open disused railways as walking paths.	5
46	Promote electric bike usage across the community. Install e-bike charging points. Chichester DC staff to use e-bikes for local trips.	4
47	Improve walking/cycling facilities: showers, changing facilities, cycle racks, repair town centre pavements.	3
48	Improve walking/cycling facilities: showers, changing facilities, cycle racks.	3
49	Pedestrian access into places is secondary to car access – e.g. the sports centre, Waitrose, Tesco, Lidl.	2
50	Electric scooters should be allowed on cycle routes.	1
51	Bike lanes in Chichester should only be in place in spring and summer time. A good idea but they are not used properly and youngsters just use the pavement near the theatre.	1
52	Northern gyratory is awful to cycle around.	1
53	Cycle target uses wrong metric – should be about usage/number of accidents involving cyclists – not length of cycleway.	1
54	Footpath signs need to say where footpath goes to.	1

**Council response:**

In the main transport related issues are not within the remit of Chichester District Council though we are highly aware of their importance in tackling climate change. West Sussex County Council is the Highway Authority and as such is responsible for local roads, footways and many cycle paths; Highways England is the responsible authority for the A27. As such it is generally not within CDC's gift to design and deliver highways related schemes. Likewise WSCC is the relevant authority for bus services and WSCC also designed and installed the recent pop-up cycle lanes. Nevertheless we will share the comments that we have received with WSCC and HE such that they are aware. Similarly CDC has no influence over shipping or aviation.

CDC has the opportunity to influence aspects of transport and transport infrastructure where they relate to new developments through the land-use planning system. To this end CDC is seeking to make strong and robust sustainable transport related policy in the emerging revised Local Plan (LP). Likewise the authority is seeking to include air quality policy in the revised LP in a robust and proportionate policy. CDC is in the process of delivering a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP). This document, due for adoption in early 2021, details preferred improvements to Chichester's roads and footways that have been worked up by a consultant. WSCC also have a number of cycling schemes proposed for Chichester in their Local Transport Improvement Plan and Sustainable Transport Package. All of these documents should be read together in order to understand what is proposed to improve cycling and walking in Chichester. As such it is intended to associate the schemes in these documents with a policy in the revised LP to give clarity to the policy.

Under the existing 2015 Air Quality Action Plan CDC has adopted policies such that when CDC cars and vans are replaced then the default option is an electric vehicle unless there's a robust operational reason as to why not. Under this policy the Council has procured two electric vehicles and Chichester Commercial Services is currently trialling and researching what zero and low emission vehicles fit their business need. Relatedly the Council has installed a network of electric vehicle charging points across the district and has a watching brief prior to the delivery of an expanded network of charging posts.

CDC's Air Quality Action Plan is also due for renewal and re-adoption in mid-2021. The revised document will include policies relating to electric vehicles and electric vehicle charging and a wide range of measures which are also likely to be of benefit to tackling climate change from a transport perspective.

Further transport-related actions can be supported through the provision of information on options and funding opportunities to existing partnerships.

**Table 16: Waste & recycling**

Row no.	Comments	Count
	<b>Action by businesses</b>	

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Ask companies to reduce amount of packaging that cannot be recycled. Aid this by standardizing materials used. Reduce use of single use plastic/plastic in general. Get supermarkets to write on all packaging in big letters if recyclable or not. Have a bar code on plastics that an app on a phone can scan & provide info on if recyclable.	8
2	Impose fines to reduce plastic use and single use non-recyclable plastic packaging.	2
3	Concerned about electronic goods becoming obsolete so quickly due to spurious software upgrades.	1
4	Investigate using plastic waste as insulation.	1
5	Ensure all materials can be re-used at end of life.	1
6	A recycling bin outside shops could stop the accumulation of waste in rubbish bags outside retailers.	1
7	Reinstate micro recycling sites or work with private partners to provide them.	1
	<b>Re-use &amp; recycling</b>	
8	More education about what happens to waste. Encourage people to buy what they need and use and look after what they have. Make college courses and evening classes on the subject available to all. Promote re-use of items e.g. charity shopping and auctions. Educate people on recycling via street stalls and visits to recycling centres to see problem of contamination or show videos. Have displays giving performance on recycling in public places.	12
9	Expand the types of materials collected for recycling.	4
10	More accessible recycling bins across the area	4
11	Kerbside collection of bulky items that could be re-used/recycled. Make free for all/ two free bulky waste collections a year for pensioners on a pension credit.	3
12	Enforce penalties for misuse of recycling.	2
13	Stop charging businesses for having recycle bins.	1
14	Why is there a charge on recycling bins, if the Council wants people to recycle more?	1
15	Stop closing recycling centres.	1
16	Schools chuck things that could be re-used due to lack of storage.	1
17	Do skip hire companies recycle waste?	1
18	More investment into recycling.	1
	<b>Garden waste</b>	
19	Promote composting e.g. make composting most prominent item on Council waste & recycling webpages. Set up a program for public composting.	5
	<b>Food waste</b>	

Row no.	Comments	Count
20	All food waste should be collected and composted or anaerobically digested to make energy.	9
21	Promote use of green cones for meat & cooked food waste.	1
	<b>Comments on provision of services</b>	
22	Supply smaller black bins. Charge for larger black bins. Green and red bins free. Larger bins send message it is OK to have waste.	3
23	Refuse vehicles should be electric.	1
24	Respondent states that garden bins are too expensive - could use a garden sack for waste and offer a smaller fee for the collection of the sacks.	1
25	Respondent calls for green bins to be provided and a central green bin for use on allotments.	1
26	Remove barriers e.g. Westhampnett.	1
27	Investment in local waste stream improvements.	1
	<b>Financial measures</b>	
28	Increase landfill costs	1
29	Plastic and glass deposits	1
	<b>Other</b>	
30	Why is waste just dumped?	1
31	Why does WSCC export plastic waste to the Netherlands and Germany to burn and send back into the grid? - Respondent wants a local option.	1

**Council response:**

CDC is watching with very close interest and welcomes the progress of the new Environment Act that is currently passing through Parliament. This new legislation will target improvements in key environmental areas including waste (resource) collections and disposal, air and water quality and biodiversity. We hope these new measures will support us with the introduction of new and the improvement in existing services.

Specific to waste collection services, we are anticipating there will be legislation that will help us minimise the amount of residual waste that is generated by the introduction of a deposit return scheme for plastic bottles, the introduction of a plastic tax to encourage manufacturers to use more recycled plastic in their products and the introduction of kerbside food waste collections. Furthermore autumn 2020 we launched a kerbside food waste collection service for businesses.

CDC has committed to reduce the use of Single Use Plastics across the Council and to promote a reduction in their use across the District. It has an 11-page strategy that includes actions by the council and within the wider community.

Responsibility for waste and recycling is split between CDC and West Sussex County Council. CDC is responsible for waste and recycling collections and WSCC is responsible for waste and recycling disposal including civic amenity sites. Therefore, some comments fall under WSCC. We do work closely with WSCC and will be mindful of the concerns of residents in discussion with our county council partners. A final point to add is that Landfill Tax is set by central government.

**Table 17: Development & planning**

Row no.	Comments	Count
	<b>Number &amp; type of homes being built &amp; their drivers</b>	
1	Too many homes being built.	15
2	Reduce number of expensive/large homes being built.	4
3	Climate Emergency Action Plan incompatible with proposed level of house-building.	1
4	Restrict new homes to permanent residents (not holiday lets).	1
5	Support for higher density housing.	1
	<b>Planning requirements on new build</b>	
6	New build should be required to have renewable electricity & heat/high energy efficiency standards/be future-proofed for new low-carbon technologies. Other suggestions: grey-water harvesting systems, permeable driveways, use of Passivhaus standard.	39
7	House-building must come with water, sewage, play, green infrastructure.	12
8	New build should have EV charging and hence parking outside home.	4

Row no.	Comments	Count
9	Respondent supports higher standards of energy efficiency in new build.	3
10	Compulsory hedges along new estate roads.	3
11	Planning permissions should contribute towards active travel initiatives. End building out of town estates that rely on car use.	2
12	Respondent supports community based new builds e.g. promoting car sharing.	1
13	Design of housing should have built in resilience such as sacrificial ground floor areas that can withstand a degree of flooding.	1
14	More offsite construction methods that have high levels of insulation and avoid use of high CO2 producing materials such as concrete.	1
15	Hydrogen should not be considered as a heating fuel.	1
	<b>Planning policies</b>	
16	Do not allow building on land at risk of flooding.	14
17	Limit housebuilding outside of brownfield sites. Aid use of brownfield & derelict building.	7
18	Improve local amenities to reduce need to travel.	6
19	Building the local economy - bringing jobs closer to encourage walking and cycling.	5
20	Wildlife corridors need to be embedded in the new Local Plan. Corridors of hedgerows & ditches need to be established & managed. 1 respondent specified Medmerry & Chichester Harbour.	4
	Respondent against fossil fuel development at Singleton (WSSC- Broadford Bridge, Lidsey and Balcombe).	3
21	Tax people with second homes and those with large homes with unused bedroom severely.	2
22	Local Plan should ensure there is sufficient farmland so area can be self-sufficient in food to reduce food miles.	2
23	Expand land for allotment & smallholdings.	1
24	Restricting permanent development in the Environment Agency's Flood Zones 2&3. Land unsuitable for building & needed for wildlife to adapt to flooding.	1
25	Instigate planning permission requirements for back gardens to promote sustainable drainage.	1
26	Relax planning restrictions for rooftop wind generators.	1
27	Concerned at prospect of centralisation of building standards by central government.	1
28	Revise planning policies to align with climate change requirements, including conservation areas.	1
29	Include after-planting system of care for trees in the planning of developments.	1
30	Enforcement of building regulations is weakened by the appointment by volume builders of their in-house inspectors.	1

Row no.	Comments	Count
31	Local Plan should commit CDC to a nature recovery network to address biodiversity & climate crisis in tandem.	1
32	CDC urged to produce strong baseline evidence for Local Plan on the District's natural capital assets and green infrastructure network against which growth scenarios and potential allocations can be assessed.	1
33	Respondent strongly encourages CDC officers to start with a strong and ambitious draft Local Plan regarding climate change & biodiversity & only weaken policies if forced to do so by the Planning Inspector. In SWT's experience, if the evidence base is strong, Inspectors are reluctant to change policy at the examination and when they do, there is good discussion and collaboration between parties.	1

**Council response:**

The Local Plan Review is a key document in helping to address the climate emergency. We intend to find a way of meeting our housing and employment needs that works within a pathway to Net Zero Carbon.

Planning policy has to be in conformity with national policy, be evidence based and undergoes testing through independent examination. In addition major changes are proposed by the Government both to the planning system in its entirety and to energy efficiency standards through the proposed Future Homes Standard (FHS).

The FHS proposes switching to national standards that are implemented through Building Regulations with little consideration of local development viability.

The Local Plan Review will aim to set the highest possible standards for energy efficiency, on-site use of renewable energy, and water efficiency that are achievable without impacting on the commercial viability of development and ensuring appropriate infrastructure, including affordable housing, is secured. Such standards are usually set in terms of performance to be achieved (CO<sub>2</sub> emitted, water used) rather than prescribing particular technologies which may or may not suit individual developments. If the proposed changes are implemented nationally that take such considerations outside of the planning system, then the plan has to conform to these national minimum standards which would replace locally determined policy.

Locating development is the heart of the plan making process. The following are all top priorities in plan making;

- Reducing the need to travel to access shops, employment and facilities.
- Providing development in locations where there are ample opportunities to walk, cycle and use public transport, rather than car use being the only reasonable option.
- Locating development where the long term risk of flooding is very low. This goes further than just the existing flood zones 2 and 3 and looks ahead to the predicted situation up to 2115.

Electric vehicle charging points are required in new development in accordance with West Sussex County Council standards.

The Local Plan Review will seek to locate development outside predicted flood zones taking climate change into account. Resilient development or the use of sacrificial areas on lower floors will be avoided wherever possible but may be suitable for replacement dwellings in existing flood risk areas.

**Table 18: Economy & jobs**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Help farmers move away from meat production.	7
2	Re-focus regional economy on eco-tourism. Reward holidaying locally. Discourage flying.	3
3	Support for more locally-sourced food - production, sale and consumption.	3
4	Goodwood has festival of speed and revival; how will they be	2

Row no.	Comments	Count
	low carbon? Sponsor hydro or electric racing at Goodwood.	
5	Collaborate with University, Chichester college, and local MP to create skills development and availability in energy efficiency jobs.	2
6	More green jobs to be available.	1
7	Stop Range Rover making luxury cars and yachts.	1
8	Promotion of sustainable rural communities, based on regenerative agriculture and low carbon industries is key for CDC.	1

**Council response:**

Moving farmers away from meat production is outside the Council's remit.

Turning to eco-tourism, Visit Chichester is the Destination Management Organisation for the Chichester area and receives funding from CDC. Visit Chichester is committed to supporting green tourism across the entire District. It seeks to ensure that tourism does not have an adverse effect on the local environment, especially the protected landscapes around Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the South Downs National Park. It aims to ensure that tourism is welcomed by, and acceptable to, the host communities across the entire district, and that it is profitable to the many businesses which support the visitor economy, which in 2019 was worth £458.9m. It is also committed to helping ensure the highest quality experience for visitors.

Visit Chichester encourages visitors to try to reduce their impact on the area by supporting local businesses during their stay, by utilising public transport where possible, or exploring by bicycle, on foot, or even horseback, and it will be supporting opportunities to increase car-free movement around the district for visitors once they are here. It also supports messages around taking litter home and reusing/recycling where possible, to help reduce footprint.

In 2021, Visit Chichester will relaunch as The Great Sussex Way – a new more encompassing brand which represents the entire district. The objectives will remain to increase the time visitors spend in the area, therefore increasing the amount of spend, and to promote The Great Sussex Way as a year-round destination. In 2021, as the UK hopefully begins to emerge from the pandemic, the focus will be on attracting visitors from key target areas of Surrey and London. It is hoped that domestic holidays will remain a priority in 2021, and the aim is to maximise this opportunity.

An important aim is to relieve visitor pressure on the Manhood Peninsula by extending the visitor season outside the usual summer months, prolonging opportunities for taking part in low-impact activities such as cycling, walking and bird watching. Destination Management Plans (DMPs) for the peninsula were produced in 2010 and 2018 emphasising the importance of creating walking and cycling links across the peninsula in addition to the existing north/south links, and identified ways to enhance the visitor experience.

Currently there are good north/south links with Chichester and the wider Chichester District, but very poor east/west links. The intention is to help revitalise the peninsula economy by providing off road links between Medmerry and the two harbours, using them as a catalyst for creating interest in the area. This approach is supported by the RSPB who manage the Pagham and Medmerry reserves, and have constructed a cycle way linking Pagham with Medmerry. Bikes can be hired at RSPB Pagham and Chichester Marina.

The Manhood Peninsula Partnership has been working to progress ideas about tourism and visitors to the peninsula with the Green Links across the Manhood (GLaM) group, a subgroup of the MPP.

There is no local incentive scheme for the peninsula yet, but individual B&Bs are members of various national organisations and promote green tourism using their promotional material. Visit Chichester is proving instrumental in giving a green tourist product for the area a national profile.

On local food production, the Selsey fishery catches the best crab and lobster on the south coast. The Seas the Day project promoted locally caught crab, fish and lobster through recipe cards distributed to the restaurants taking part in the project.

The Vision projects work with parishes to identify the special features that make them desirable places to live in or visit, and can be promoted as such. In the Visions this revolved round the rural character and the abundance of local produce special to the area.

The Chichester District Council's Farmers Market makes local produce available on a monthly basis in central Chichester. The South Downs National Park Authority supports the promotion of local food and drink through its Food and Drink Portal. Where we have contact with businesses based in the National Park, they are made aware of this support. [southdowns.gov.uk/food-drink/](http://southdowns.gov.uk/food-drink/)  
Likewise, there is a Sussex wide organisation to promote local produce [sussexfoodanddrink.org/](http://sussexfoodanddrink.org/)

Our Business Contact Programme ensures that businesses in this sector are made aware of any support that is available, whether this is networking or financial.

Skills delivery is not the responsibility of CDC but we are members of the Coastal West Sussex Partnership which includes representation from West Sussex County Council, Chichester College Group and Chichester University. Meetings include regular discussion on the skills agenda and how to meet businesses' needs.

**Table 19: Council processes**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	CDC should take the lead and lobby upwards for policy, funding and other measures for District-level carbon reduction targets to be met.	6
2	Respondent believes the Council should switch to renewable energy/ generate more energy renewably.	2
3	Plan should reflect Covid and how it has shown CDC staff can work from home.	2
4	CDC should explicitly commit to ensure that all strategic decisions, budgets and approaches to planning decisions are in line with ensuring the District does not exceed its carbon budget, with immediate effect.	1
5	Check other Councils' practices re recycling of finances to find best ideas.	1
6	Concern that financial pressures mean CDC and West Sussex County Council do not always recognise the impact of their	1

Row no.	Comments	Count
	decisions on the other. For example, restrictions on neighbourhood recycling centres might save WSCC money but create an increase in fly tipping which CDC has to clear up. There should be more joined up thinking.	
7	More general point about engaging with WSCC as it is responsible for Gatwick, road building, minerals planning.	1
8	Use Carbon Literacy Trust for officer training and involve local groups too.	1
9	There needs to be a Councillor who believes in real change heading this plan not a Council group – group system too slow.	1
10	What support can CDC give to parishes to assist them in achieving the CDC plan?	1
11	Looking for ways CDC can help support local communities in rural areas.	1
12	Remove existing councillors as they are not fit for purpose.	1
13	Climate crisis goes hand in hand with the collapse in biodiversity, inequality and poverty so I would like to see all these issues addressed with each decision made.	1
14	Increase reporting of Scope 3 emissions. Scope 3 emissions need to form part of the Council's baseline and need to be reduced as much as possible before there is any consideration of offsetting.	1
15	CDC can control its Scope 3 in areas of procurement choices, where money is banked and invested and how much water is used and waste created.	1
16	Some target dates in action plan have slipped. This is understandable given the health crisis, however, CDC should be mindful of this.	1
17	Council policies that are incompatible with carbon reduction targets, such as income generation from parking i.e. effectively encouraging use of private vehicles, need to be rethought and consideration given to innovative (and revenue generating) ideas such as workplace parking levies.	1

**Council response:**

The most common comment in this section called for the Council to lobby central government and national public sector bodies. We can confirm that the Council does argue for particular steps to be taken by other public sector bodies. For example, the Council leader wrote in support of the Energy Savings Trust's initiative "If not now, then when?' Make warm homes by 2030 an engine for a green recovery." It also responds to national and regional consultations.

The Council does work closely with other local authorities, including West Sussex County Council. For example, the county council was the lead authority on the Solar Together solar electric (PV) panel scheme, which Chichester District Council supported and promoted. The scheme was organised through a standing group of Sussex officers working on sustainability issues. There is also a West Sussex group of officers working on fuel poverty. This group was instrumental in a successful application to central government for money to improve energy inefficient dwellings in the region that are homes to low income households.

In terms of its own actions, the Council commenced a new electricity and gas supply contract in October 2020. Its electricity use will be covered by certificates that certify that amounts of (a) electricity and (b) bio-methane gas equivalent to the amounts of electricity and natural gas consumed by CDC have been inserted into the electricity and gas networks.

We will certainly follow up on the suggestion about using the training produced by the Carbon Literacy Trust.

We hope this shows that the Council is mindful of many of the points made.

However, we accept we need to go further and faster in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, a Climate Emergency Officer Group headed by one of the directors (the most senior officers after the chief executive) is proposed to co-ordinate and drive the Council's actions on climate change in support of both its own internal target and the area-wide target.

**Table 20: Water conservation & pollution**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Hold Southern Water to account to stop all sewage dumping within 24 months. Better regulations on water companies - no permitted release of human waste into the Solent.	2
2	Concern for water shortage and local damage by extraction has been underestimated and is degrading eco cycles, creating long term desertification.	2
3	Respondent is concerned about sewerage issues, lack of facilities and the pollution that building causes plus run off from all that additional concrete and hard surfaces.	1
4	More education on water, more campaigns on water conservation.	1

**Council response:**

These issues fall within the remit of the Environment Agency.

**Table 21: The plan – presentation, topics & process**

Row no.	Comments	Count
	<b>The plan &amp; its topics</b>	
1	Plan lacks urgency, ambition and vision.	9
2	CDC needs a climate change adaptation plan – e.g. build resilience to flooding, droughts and other impacts of climate change.	8
3	10% year on year emissions reduction target needs to be more ambitious. 3 respondents argued for the target from the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research of 13.7% year-on-year.	6
4	No mention that the real culprits: the government, big corporations, big business and mega rich. We MUST hold them to account FIRST and not the general public.	5
5	Consider biodiversity/ecological emergency in tandem with climate change in action plan.	4
6	CDC to commit to a fair, equitable and socially just plan, and ensure that actions target the most vulnerable and that their voices are represented in Council decision-making.	4
7	There should be a commitment to ensure all decisions are in line with the District carbon budget. 1 respondent said all CDC policies and actions that are inconsistent with this aim should be urgently reviewed / rethought.	3
8	A breakdown of emissions per sector to identify locally relevant goals – e.g. how will these initiatives achieve the desired goals?	3
9	There needs to be a clear mechanism for regular review of streams of activity and milestones leading to additional resources to exploit successes or to correct missteps.	2
10	A framework to include all plans/strategies for effective joint-up policy and action.	2
11	Respondent believes the document is too long and a smaller concise document would benefit organisations and the public.	1
12	Plan is uninspiring & hard to read. Needs to have more modest, measurable, achievable objectives.	1
13	Plan has missing aspects. Should reflect impact of Brexit & national park. Needs to consider strategic road network, rail and general aviation. Offsetting seems light. Not much on water use.	1
14	Chichester District Council must learn about global geoengineering agenda and must lobby our MP to raise this subject in parliament.	1
15	Council should create a carbon audit and roadmap to achieving environmental goals - include environmental implications on recommendations in Council reports.	1
16	Plan lacks a vision or any clear commitment to leadership by the CDC.	1
17	Implement a Doughnut Economic Model for Chichester as coined by Kate Raworth.	1

18	More funding for climate change action.	1
19	Incentivise the public to go vegan.	1
20	Have school lessons on cooking vegetarian foods.	1
21	Need more focus on what YOU can do instead of what WE can do. Make it cheaper to think greener. Lower cost of mass produced and/or imported meat, recycling charges, increasingly expensive public transport.	1
	<b>Engagement process</b>	
22	A Citizens' Assembly is favoured over a Citizens' Jury. It allows for the participation of a greater number and generates a broader range of responses & recommendations.	10
23	Education on sustainability. There needs to be an adult learning e.g. if you have an online lesson and you pass, CDC gives out supermarket points.	8
24	Strategy must be based on understanding of why/what is preventing people from making low-carbon choices. 1 respondent said CDC's Wellbeing initiative could be utilised to encourage people to think about their energy use, consumption and travel.	6
25	Council should declare the Citizens' Jury/Assembly recommendations will be binding on it.	6
26	CDC should adopt both stakeholder and public engagement that is ongoing, mutually reinforcing and truly participatory.	4
27	Work with Extinction Rebellion and Friends of the Earth – use their good ideas.	2
29	Proposed working groups seem ad-hoc, unrelated, unaccountable and unsustainable. This needs serious work.	2
30	Obtain the support of key organisations and input from star names to assist.	1
31	Facilitate and encourage the community to directly or indirectly reduce carbon emissions and become resilient to changes due to climate.	1
32	Focus on commonalities between groups of people – not the differences. A problem or a prejudice comes into being when it is highlighted.	1
33	Engage citizens and gives them a sense of social cohesion. If people feel they have a role in protecting their community they will not be so prone to demoralisation or panic.	1
34	Too many consultations and not enough action.	1
35	'Working groups' is a great idea, but could be more successful if supported, promoted and co-ordinated. They need to be given credibility by CDC support, otherwise they will not attract the appropriate constituents	1
36	Clarity is needed on working groups' relationship with the CDC, including how the CDC will support them, how WGs will contribute to shaping CDC policy and action, and whether WGs can implement	1

	actions without seeking Council approval.	
37	Citizens' Jury needs to be constituted to closely resemble the demographic of Chichester District. Number in the Jury should be dictated by this requirement, rather than strictly a dozen members.	1
38	Engagement has to be more than just online and leaflets/newsletters. The Council needs to get out there and engage directly with the public.	1
39	Those who cause the climate emergency must change through legally binding laws.	1
40	Top wealthiest 10% emit 50% of carbon greenhouse gas emissions; the lowest 50% emit 10%. If this is replicated in Chichester District, then much more attention should be focussed on the wealthiest 10%!	1
41	Have an annual celebration of outcomes to encourage focus on emission reduction targets.	1
42	CDC is the ONLY body in a position to convene, coordinate and inspire key stakeholders and residents in the District.	1

**Council response:**

As a Council, we are seeking to embed thinking on climate change mitigation into our decisions across the board. To drive action, a Climate Emergency Officer Group will co-ordinate and drive greenhouse gas mitigation actions across the Council in support of the Council's own target and the area-wide target. The officer group will be chaired by a director, the most senior level of officer after the chief executive of the Council. It will complement the leadership and monitoring role of the Environment Panel and full Council.

To get emission reduction actions off the ground quickly, we propose supporting existing networks of groups to develop and implement projects. Some have said that this is too unstructured an approach and only the pet projects of these working groups will go ahead. We accept that the relationship between the Council and these groups needs to be clarified and this will be done in the coming weeks. However, this approach has its strengths. It is fast and flexible. It does not seek to impose a top-down solution from the Council onto local businesses and community organisations. Indeed the Council has no legal powers to do this anyway.

Instead it grows a plan from the bottom up. It seeks to build on ideas, knowledge and motivation that already exist in our communities. Rather than demand that people do X, Y or Z, we want to try to support people in projects that they have identified for their area.

The Council's Environment Panel will receive quarterly reports on the progress of the action plan. It will monitor the progress towards the target for the Council's own operations and the area-wide target.

We will also have recommendations for action from the Citizens' Jury. We will replace the term "jury" with "assembly" to lose the association with 12 people and we will be guided by an external specialist organisation contracted to run a Citizens' Assembly. We hope that the information that will be put together for this event can be shared so that people across the District can make use of it.

When we come to running our public information campaign, we intend to use research on what helps people to change their behaviour to lead a low-carbon lifestyle and the experience of own Wellbeing team in helping people to make lifestyle choices.

Turning to adaptation, this is a plan to mitigate climate change, not to adapt to its effects such as sea level rise. Flooding is the issue that has concerned respondents to this consultation the most. The Council as the Coast Defence Authority is a member of the Surface Water Issues and Solutions (SWISH) group, a sub-group of the Manhood Peninsula Partnership. SWISH is essentially a working group whose membership is comprised of Local Flood Action Groups on the Manhood Peninsula and organisations that have a direct responsibility for drainage and flood defence. It includes West Sussex County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority and manager of Operation Watershed, a programme to reduce flooding, Southern Water, parish flood groups, the Fixing and Linking Our Woodlands project coordinated by the Manhood Wildlife & Heritage Group.

SWISH is working toward the overall aim of exploring the potential and the form of a scheme of local management of surface water drainage and flood risk within the Manhood Peninsula. The work of the group is based on the findings of the Defra Flood Resilience Community Pathfinder Scheme, the Manhood Peninsula Surface Water Management Plan and the core of local knowledge

**Table 22: Other**

Row no.	Comments	Count
1	Actions by individuals in reducing their own carbon footprint are good, but are not enough without structural change driven by national and local government.	3
2	Stop all bonfires / raise awareness on carbon emissions from burning garden waste and wood fires in the home.	2
3	Environmental issues driven by over-population.	2
4	Tackle consumerism.	1
5	Address social inequality & social mobility.	1
6	Promote active lifestyles – reduces need for heating.	1
7	Carbon dioxide is not pollution.	1
8	Disinvestment of fossil fuel funds	1

## 6. Summary of consultation responses

### 6.1 Respondent profile:

- The majority of respondents are **residents** of the District (**178**), and most (**35.1%** or 66) live in **Chichester City**. The results are fairly representative in terms of the distribution of respondents across the District and the proportion of responses from each area.
- Most are aged between 55 and 64 (**32.1%** or 62) and those over 65 years (**32.1%** or 62). The fewest responses came from those aged 16-24 (**2.1%** or 4) and no responses were received from respondents under 16 years of age.
- There were slightly more female respondents (**49.5%** or 95) than male (**43.2%** or 83) in this consultation.

### 6.2 Attitudes to climate change:

- Most respondents told us they were ‘extremely concerned’ about climate change (**72.4%** or 142 respondents); **17.9%** (35) said they were ‘very concerned’; **6.6%** (13) said they were ‘somewhat concerned’; and **3.1%** (6) said they were not concerned at all.

### 6.3 Reducing Council emissions:

- When asked what people thought of the Council’s plan to reduce its own emissions, most respondents (**98**) broadly supported the plan, while **27**

supported some actions but not all, and **6** said that they don't support the plan.

- **81** respondents felt that the Council should do more.

#### **6.4 Engaging people about climate change action:**

- Respondents gave their views on the best ways to engage people in the fight against climate change. The three most popular responses were given as: through the Council's magazine 'initiatives' (**142**); through the media (**141**); and via Facebook (**132**).
- When asked their views on setting up a Citizens' Jury, the majority of respondents liked this idea (**63.4%** or 123 respondents); **25.3%** (49) thought it was okay but felt other ways of involving individuals would be more effective; and **11.3%** (22) said they did not like the idea. **169 comments** were received about this idea and these have been given to the service area for analysis.
- The majority of respondents liked the idea of the Council working with community groups and organisations to progress projects to tackle greenhouse gas emissions (**85.5%** or 165 respondents); **11.4%** (22) thought it was okay but felt other ways of involving community groups and organisations would be more effective; and **3.1%** (6) said they did not like the idea. **151 comments** were received about this idea and these have been given to the service area for analysis.
- It is worth noting that this consultation received fewer responses than previous recent consultations. This may be due in part to a series of consultations that have needed to take place in quick succession, resulting in consultation fatigue amongst potential participants.

## **7. Background Information**

### **7.1 Sign up for updates**

Respondents were given the opportunity to be kept updated on the Council's Climate Emergency Detailed Action Plan and work relating to this.

**162** respondents confirmed that they would like to receive updates and these details have been given to the service area.

## 7.2 Social Media Reach

Social media campaign results:

- **100** total clicks (73 Facebook and 27 on Twitter)
- **67,007** total reach (37,124 on Twitter; 6,801 on Facebook; 11,541 on Nextdoor)
- **18** retweets / shares on Facebook and Twitter
- Positive engagement rate of **4%** on Facebook and Twitter

**20%** of households in the Chichester District are on Nextdoor. This is a very high engagement figure– most authorities can only reach around 5% of their population.

## 7.3 Consultation promotion

- The consultation was also promoted within the Leader's column, District Dispatch, in the Chichester Observer and the Midhurst and Petworth Observer.
- Local partners and organisations (such as, Parish Councils, leisure centres, hospitals, WSCC etc.) were contacted and asked to support promotion of the consultation.
- The consultation was promoted in the Council's general email newsletter, business email newsletter, Sussex Police's Neighbourhood Watch bulletins for the area, and in WSCC's Your Voice consultation newsletter.
- WSCC also promoted the consultation on their Consultations Hub web page.
- Members were provided with posters and link to the consultation page for promotion in their areas.
- Posters were displayed in areas such as the entrances to East Pallant House, in District leisure centres and in the Little London public conveniences.
- A digital screen advert was displayed in the reception at The Novium Museum.
- An email was sent to **635** Let's Talk Panel members.
- The consultation was promoted on social media –see section 7.2.
- A campaign banner promoting the consultation was displayed on the homepage of the Council website. An advertising banner was also displayed

at the top of every web page. This was viewed **43,786** times with **27** click throughs.

- The survey was sent to all CDC staff and placed on the intranet and Workplace. A desktop advert was also created and displayed as background on staff laptops.

## Consultation comments in full

In the online consultation, respondents could select answers from a menu of responses and were then asked to provide more detail on their views in free text boxes for the following questions. These comments are shown in full below. Each comment is assigned a number in the first column for ease of reference.

**Table 9: How do you think we should engage with people about climate change and let them know about ways in which they can play their part? If the respondents selected “other” they were asked to specify.**

No.	Comments
1	protests
2	Everything, cover all platforms
3	Posters in town and on roads
4	Public debate
5	Reps to visit schools/colleges/workplaces
6	meetings, work parties
7	Invitation via the Council's website
8	Via Community groups that support residents who may not use computers
9	None
10	Community advertising. Ads where people live, rather than where they go to shop/socialise
11	Not at all
12	LinkedIn
13	Local group talks
14	On Council Tax Bill
15	Involve people in projects like tree planting and wildflower planting.
16	Every way possible including radio and TV
17	Events
18	Talks/debates in public venues
19	Engaging with people in person in the local area
20	Public presentation / discussion group
21	See comments
22	Citizens assembly
23	Posters on lampposts and buildings, etc.
24	Proactive outreach such as town hall meetings, school visits, stakeholder meetings etc.
25	All these should be used.
26	Weekly presence in public spaces e.g. market stall / bus to communicate, engage, highlight urgency
27	The council could openly show support and encourage communities to switch

No.	Comments
	to renewable energies.
28	As many accessible channels of communication as possible including public meetings when possible
29	Public meetings
30	Spirit FM, Stand used n Chichester and all surrounding larger populated areas, banners
31	Market stalls, schools, colleges, universities, community groups, television. EVERYWHERE.
32	Community engagement events
33	Local radio and TV
34	Live talks in the community
35	The Council needs to get out to meet the people.
36	Interactive engagement and discussion is key - egg community meetings in towns and villages

**Table 10: What do you think of the idea of a Citizens' Jury on climate change action in the district? Respondents that selected "I like it" were asked "Please tell us why you like this idea."**

No.	Comments
1	the communities having a say
2	Along as the Group is representative I think it is good way forward.
3	It is important that a cross-section of the public should have an ongoing opportunity to input ideas / opinions
4	We need to do something now. Because if we don't the doomsday glacier will melt, the anchey will come in.
5	The more ideas the better!
6	It seems to be a democratic idea and could bring together people with innovative ideas, as well as experts.
7	Great group decision
8	This is the best way to get meaningful action. Elected bodies will not go far enough in case they don't get re-elected as the measures needed are not going to be popular with some even though they are necessary. People are far more likely to support difficult decisions if they feel they have been represented by a cross section of the 'themselves'
9	I like that it means individual voices in the community will be heard.
10	It is important to get the input of the general public in the action that are implemented, and this is one of the most efficient ways of doing so. However, it is probably rather narrow in it's scope and the limited number of members will likely have their own views they wish to further, which may not represent the views of the section of the community they are nominated to represent. I would be happier if this solution could be expanded by additional use of surveys of the different sections of the local community / residents.
11	The citizens will in the end foot the bill. They should have a say, but must be

No.	Comments
	guided by experts.
12	It gets local residents involved in decisions which affect them.
13	The action plan needs a shake up. There is a lot of reporting, setting targets, very little action. A citizens jury might change this.
14	It will involve a group of people being able to communicate directly with the Council hopefully, rather than ticking boxes and filling in questionnaires. I find that the box I would like to tick is never there!
15	Allows people to make informed decisions
17	I trust that the 'jury' would be unbiased and not motivated by the opportunity to further their career within the public service. I.e. apolitical. The selection of the jury would be critical to it's success.
18	Depending on the selection process, this seems to allow representation across all local communities.
19	will provide a forum for local motivated passionate people to express their opinions
20	Anything that gets people involved, and the council appear less remote will be beneficial
22	Another reason to put off actions (recruiting, learning about things, making recommendations) One person per background type is not statistically representative If they are only making recommendations and the council decide not to implement, then it's a complete waste Better to have a panel of experts from the start (experts do not necessarily always agree as the SAGE/Alternative SAGE example shows)
23	I think normal people need to be involved and feel some ownership
24	CDC cannot make a difference on its own. It is well placed to engage with those who live, work and visit our district in order to encourage community action with the potential for greater impact. The Citizen's Jury will also enable CDC to tap into local knowledge and initiatives which it may be unaware of. After all, 1 climate change officer cannot be expected to know everything. It should ensure that changes are widely welcomed by flagging up potential areas of concern that citizens may have. For example, tree planting on parks is very welcome but not to an extent that there is no open space for families and others to play ball games. I only use this as an example; the current proposal looks well balanced.
25	This means the public can have access to wide ranging views rather than those promoted by the council. There is a lot of expertise that could be tapped into.
26	When so much influence is being removed from local people moves such as this are welcome
27	I'd see this as a kind of start steering group and choose people who have deep connections into all kinds of groups that already exist in the community (i) those already environmentally aware/active and (ii) those who would benefit from education/awareness raising. So the Jury can be the start of an ambassador activity after first year. There is a great deal of expertise in Chichester. It would hopefully bring in a more holistic approach, lots of different specialisms - green infrastructure, resilience (flooding) and availability of water, liveability, environmental stewardship, local food, improving attitude to waste (Repair Cafe is a start) but more needed to be done on separating out waste

No.	Comments
	and for those without cars therefore without access to tip. Circular Economy ideas are needed. Radical ideas needed, reaching higher and wider are needed - get some urgency into the plan and help people to think about liveability, help them to see they can decide how clean an environment they want for the next generation. Maybe a few citizen juries - high schoolers and apprentices and Chi College. It's not just about the council activities (vehicles, buildings) - it needs to be about more than that. With huge building plans and road plans imminent including green thinking in these is paramount. Public transport needs thinking about, currently it's difficult to choose not to drive as public transport stops in the evening. What about the canal - lots of opportunity for another form of transport perhaps.
28	But I would not call it a Jury
29	The group will provide a range of different perspectives, ideas and suggestions. Their knowledge and understanding of their local community will ensure that the agreed actions are meaningful for the local community as well as the wider population.
30	Ordinary citizens should be able to give their ideas and opinions to the Council, as climate change affects us all. The more opinions and ideas you consider, the more likely you are to get things right!
31	The Jury (maybe limited to 30 people) will be selected to represent ordinary residents across the geographical and age and background spectrum. If an open-house type Assembly was offered, then it would be biased towards people who are very familiar with Climate Change issues and who are not representative of everyone in society.
32	I think it would be good to have interest in this issue across all ages and demographics. It needs to be made accessible and real to each demographic, and that will take different methods.
33	Juries are the thing at the moment. Worth a try.
34	Helps accountability Brings fresh ideas Stops group think in a bubble
35	Direct (randomly selected) citizen input A chance to quiz the experts and scrutinise the evidence Highly focussed discussion Delivery of a verdict. BUT, the sample size may be too small, and there is the cost implication.
36	Because the aim is to have members who reflect demographics and interests in the district -
38	It's innovative, so try it, it places a lot on few people which is a risk. How will businesses be involved
39	yes this a good idea most Boris's war chest was supplied by fossil fuel companies.
40	People and businesses have been asking our councillors for a wittering commuter cycle path for years but we are just ignored, a citizens jury might listen to us. We cannot reduce our commuting emissions if we do not have the necessary infrastructure. A citizens jury should create the momentum to look at ideas like this.
41	Because it is a range of people involved
42	Diversity of jurors will provide highly diverse viewpoints Non-partisan Can think and discuss outside the box to provide innovative initiatives Fresh thinking Proven effective in other towns
43	Engaging and involving local people will have better results than just telling

No.	Comments
	people what to do
44	It allows the residents to be involved in the actions that affect them
45	It seems to be a sensible way to get a cross section of the community to make decisions.
46	It gives the opportunity for many voices to be heard and can really give an opportunity for
47	ideas and networking to occur.
48	It involves all members of the public being involved in such crucial decision making in the district and all opinions can be heard.
49	Authorities need to be held to account. Potential for additional perspectives, ideas and approaches that have not been considered. Offers a pool of experience and expertise to draw upon.
50	Citizens are the community, the council is there to serve the citizens! You can't make decisions that affect all our lives without involving citizens in the decision.
51	Broad range of opinions. The Govt Citizen's Jury worked very well and the results need to be implemented.
52	I'm sure there are lot of great brains we could make use of - especially amongst the retired, who are likely to have more time to contribute. And of course where they have relevant skills and/or experience.
53	I like the idea of a direct democracy approach.
54	It is engaging the community
55	Sounds good to me
56	It could promote real action if the right people are elected.
57	They could look at ways to help climate change, maybe even do a twice yearly bulky waste removal for people on benefits and pension credit, which would stop people disposing of rubbish elsewhere
58	I think it is a start I agree having a group of informed people is helpful but it is not representative of the district particularly as many younger people and those with families will not probably have the time to be on such groups from which you will select representatives for the Citizens Jury. If we take this seriously it could impact on peoples freedom to do just what they want, as the restrictions needed with Covid are, and I think the consequences on peoples lifestyles would require everyone to be on board. There need to be financial incentives for people to change behaviour. Also I think local businesses could have a place. Using local resources and encouraging local food production , market gardening
59	Will give a voice to the residents of Manhood Peninsula who are horrified at the thought of housing developers ( Miller Homes, Seaward Homes etc etc ) building yet ever more housing on a very sensitive flood plain/climatic area. A report backed by the United Nations revealing sea levels are rising rapidly and faster than was believed the ocean is expected to rise between 60cm and 110cm, about 10cm more than the earlier estimate by the year 2100.
60	This is allowing members of public to put their point of view across and will represent a wide range of people in society.
61	I like this idea because it will bring together a group of people of various ages and backgrounds with skills and experience to contribute to a local plan. As residents they will have a vested interest in its success. This is more helpful than central government initiatives which are also essential of course. but not

No.	Comments
	tailored to a specific area.
62	It would allow in depth consideration of issues and for difficult trade offs to be thought through, but it would need to be selected to be representative and have specific powers attached to it to ensure that the recommendations were adopted via full council
63	Inclusivity will increase the take up and build resiliency in the community. Its win win. Community members get involved, take responsibility, share the burden, spread the word. Saves Council time and money and gets the job done better.
64	I think not enough attention is given to citizen opinion, particularly when it comes to green field infrastructure and housing development which I notice isn't one of the items in your check list and most certainly be so, if you are serious about this issue.
65	Brings more people into direct involvement with the issue
66	People's should always be able to get involved with their own ideas for which you may have over looked.
67	You will have more chance of soliciting differing views and creating opportunity to change minds.
68	An excellent idea, provided that the Citizen's Jury (CJ) accurately represent the demographic breakdown within the CDC area and are able to seek views from organisations and people across the district.
69	A good idea for the public to meet and learn more about climate change.
70	Citizens are the reason CDC exist and your "customer" and owners. We have a wealth of expertise in the district. Let's use it.
71	I think if the group is diverse and decisions are made throughout the community it could help
72	This is an integral part of the process. You have to engage with representatives from varying demographics both to hear views from those groups and to communicate the council's response to the ongoing emergency of climate breakdown.
73	If we don't take responsible stand and pressure the government /local government etc. we will leave the world in a poorer place for our children and grandchildren.
74	The principle is good, but it should be a citizen's assembly (see comments) which are proven to be effective ways of engaging and soliciting ideas and recommendations from a broad cross section of the public. The CDC should commit to acting on any recommendations produced by it.
75	A broad spectrum of people I asked can you get a broad view then people can look at the issues and discuss them between themselves coming out with better ideas
76	Enables a more in depth discussions that would arrive at a consensus and objective evidence that would give decisions that cross the political boundaries and easier to implement.
77	Because we need to get the whole community, every household, involved in at the very least thinking about what they can individually and collectively do.
78	I am in favour of all attempts too involve as many as possible in the debates and think they will encourage people to get involved in action
79	Because it takes a snapshot of people's opinions from all backgrounds rather

No.	Comments
	than those who are politically, financially or otherwise motivated.
80	It suggests a continuing flow of information and ideas centred on a group committed to a very focussed aim, seeking specialist advice and enabling both councils and constituents to make smarter, relevant decisions. It should welcome, rather than shun, those involved in the energy industries.
81	It is a great idea to bring together a group of people from all walks of life in our community. Going information and education to a large group of people as well as getting their feed back, would equip them to take what they learn back out into their homes, workplaces, colleges, schools etc. A citizens assembly comprising a greater number of people than a jury, and therefore a wider range of experience, knowledge, age range and so on would be much more impactful and useful.
82	To allow local residents active participation in the process.
83	Citizen's assemblies seem to be a proven way of bringing together diverse members of the population to reach a consensus on important issues
84	Proven way of engaging/informing/generating recommendations from people who would not necessarily know about or otherwise engage with climate issues/council action. But it must be a citizen's assembly allow for the participation of a greater number, and far more representative section of the population and thereby generate a broader range of responses and recommendations,.
85	There has been/is a lot of centralisation of policy/control and I believe a citizens jury with associated publicity will encourage residents to become informed/aware and even get involved!
86	Citizens of Chichester need to take ownership of tackling climate change
87	Citizens' juries have the potential to deliver acceptable solutions to difficult problems providing that they are well run. The GIGO (gargage in garbage out) principle still applies so it is imperative that the jury reflects the diversity of the local population, that the right question(s) is / are asked, that the jury has access to experts and has sufficient time to deliberate. It also needs to have facilitators to ensure that everyone has a fair say and needs oversight to ensure that the process is carried out correctly. For the exercise to be a meaningful one the presumption should be that the recommendations of the jury will be accepted and not just optional for local councillors to consider. A recommendation should only be rejected if it is considered that the citizens' jury process was flawed or if detailed reasons can be given as to why a particular recommendation of the jury is flawed.
88	But it needs to be more than 12 , and who selects? Should be more like citizens assembly .. selected at random to represent population, given time to investigate interrogate discuss.. so a series of meetings. Given value . Wide Public engagement v important, so regular and different assemblies, and why not broadcast, make widely available the experts inputs ..including via weekly presence in public space Information should include all the existing solutions and innovations in other countries more advanced than us, eg see world economic forum .
89	I like the idea but I'd prefer a Citizen's assembly involving more people.
90	I like the idea that a representative could speak on behalf of others, who may not be able to go to meetings themselves because of work commitments etc

No.	Comments
91	Residents rarely get to have their say & when they do rarely are we listened to. As residents we know more than anyone how our areas are affected.
92	They will have Direct knowledge of the area and the current risks associated with it. From Flooding, overdevelopment and traffic issues that are a huge and pressing concern.
93	Citizens should have some input, but you need to engage with other local partners eg NHs, large businesses, supermarkets, bus companies, rail operators as well
94	I think people should be more involved and aware of the climate crisis to shape a fossil fuel-free future
95	Everybody potentially gets to be represented within a inclusive community
96	I think it's a good idea because when people are more involved on the ground their voice has more weight and like minds make an impact for the wellbeing of all.
97	A representative group could give more understanding of the issues and help get issues out to public if findings used properly. 12 people not enough- should be nearer 30
98	Citizen Juries seem to have been successful in other places and is a positive mechanism of gaining the opinions of those less actively involved in the subject. The Sussex Wildlife Trust strongly recommend communicating with Adur & Worthing Councils on best practice for this, as their citizens assembly has been very successful so far.
99	The more people involved the better. People need to know what to do. We all don't like climate change but we need guidance on how to help or how the government should help.
100	Imperative to have broad viewpoints and experience and life skills. But also needs many more than 12 and reach a far wider set of skills. Also imperative that all decisions are legally binding. This is not a dress rehearsal, scientists from around the world are shouting from the rooftops that the world is in denial of the REALITY of not just climate change and the extinction of species but more importantly the MASSIVE and real threat to the human species as well. Wake up people. This is not a problem of the future , it is now and requires a completely different way of not only doing but of thinking. I am so exhausted by the inability of people to come out of denial and see and hear what scientists ( not crackpots) have been telling us for 30 years and still we IGNORE the science.
101	Twelve people is not enough. There should be a broad base of 100 with experts brought in to explain and expand to help dialogue and understanding of these critical issues.
102	The more you involve the community, the word spreads
103	The Citizens' Jury will be able to focus on the issues intently, undistracted by political considerations and pre-conceived ideas of what they feel is tenable to an electorate. The process to consider and act on its recommendations needs to be defined before the Jury commences. The composition of the Jury needs to accurately reflect the demographic of Chichester, so the number in the Jury should be based on this rather than a simple pre-determined number, e.g. a dozen! The concept of a Jury needs to be understood by the Council members to allay any pre-conceived ideas, e.g. that it will be stuffed full of vegan

No.	Comments
	greenies!
104	I think a steering group is essential for this. There are so many organizations that can offer solutions. As long as the receiving party are open to the recommendations.
105	People from different backgrounds contributing different ideas can only mean development through diversity. I think there are more ways to engage with people but this would be at least something.
106	We need broad views and expertise in particular areas
107	A Jury is a really great start to get people properly involved in recommending the way forward and helping community buy in and council action. However, a Citizens Assembly (larger than a Jury so that the whole of society is genuinely represented) is required - they are proven to have worked in dealing with hugely difficult issues eg in Ireland and abortion. They are independent, fully transparent, well informed by experts, well funded and organised bodies that work over a period of time to engage on and discuss key themes and put forward solid recommendations. Their recommendations are well accepted by communities as all can feel represented and can see how the process works; an Assembly may (should) have some political bite and give elected representatives confidence to act decisively as 'the people have spoken.' I would hugely encourage the Council to be braver and go for the full Assembly process - you would get massive support and Assembly members could be ambassadors (not essential for the role of course) in their communities.

**Table 11: What do you think of the idea of a Citizens' Jury on climate change action in the district? Respondents who answered "It's okay but other ways of involving individuals would be more effective" were asked "Please give some suggestions of how you think individuals could be involved."**

No.	Comments
1	Contact through newsletter, emails and local residents associations.
2	Involving local community groups, organisations, and self advocacy groups, which can get a broader view from their membership.
3	Roadshows. Education within schools aimed at parents grandparents as well as pupils. Anything where people can see for themselves how it might work . Giving people personal ownership in a community is always a better way that a small group of people deciding for the majority. Anything to bring communities to work together helps
4	I believe we must gather best practice data from wherever it comes from, on the continent many EU countries seem to be taking Climate Change far more seriously than in the UK - what can we learn from our near neighbours?
5	I don't like the idea of the council selecting the people who will make recommendations to the council. Better to work with existing community groups
6	The recommendations are known. Less discussion more practical implementation. All new housing insulated to zero carbon standard, all fitted solar panels, water recycling, old properties retrofitted where possible to same

No.	Comments
	standards. Segregated cycle routes established between main centres of population Chichester, Bognor, Selsey, Witterings, Birdham, Bosham, Emsworth. Manhood Peninsula flat coastal terrain lends itself to commuting by cycle, walking. Improve broadband to assist working from home
7	You need a larger group as you need representatives from all the residents associations (look at how the voices of those to the south of the city were ignored by the council's determination to preserve the 'nice part' of Chichester when discussing the A27 options) medical representatives who will see our people's lives might be adversely affected if they have disabilities etc, and citizens advice who can see how decisions that appear good to those comfortably off might impact people with low incomes. The bus and train operators should be involved as better transport (and in more fuel efficient vehicles) is needed to encourage more usage.
8	Jury is only a limited number of people. I would happily give my views in a focus group or online/postal surveys
9	Through parish councils and local newspapers. Don't forget schoolchildren and young people's groups.
10	The problem with selecting around 12 who are representative of the overall demographic is that it creates opportunity to pick a person who is not representative of their age group, or is extreme in their views, with no balance. Either a larger panels with several representatives from each age group is needed, or the jury needs to be supplemented by polls (and not just online - older persons are less likely to engage that way, while younger people will engage enthusiastically) to provide some validation of the views expressed by members of the citizens jury. The challenge is to provide that those selected to represent citizens are indeed truly representative of the majority, not just the most popular view but representing less than 50% off the population.
11	Ask for ideas from the community as a whole. Introduce food waste buckets for collection for bio fuel.
12	It is a tremendous ask to pull together 12 individuals for 3 days with no climate change background to assimilate information in a discriminating way to make recommendations for members on how CDC will move forwards
13	Targeted surveys
14	Local focus groups, attendance at existing groups, leaflets seeking responses
15	I find it interesting that you are not using people with an interest in climate change. I'm a little concerned that they may just reject all ideas.
16	Use less plastic. Dispose of plastic and other rubbish more carefully area needs more dog poop bins. Reduce speed on roads would be great help. Less traffic.
17	Include more people in the Citizens' Jury who are both residents etc, but also have some scientific or other relevant background.
18	If jury selection criteria were published, and demonstrated to be fair, then their opinions might be valid. At the moment, they are just nameless and faceless. Why are their opinions more valid than anyone else's?
19	I don't see the point of a Citizen's Jury. The lay person's view is already represented by the District Councillors, and the technical expertise is either provided by officers or by using external contractors. I don't see why more people are needed to make recommendations to the Council. It sounds like a way of involving people that doesn't really need to happen! I think reaching out

No.	Comments
	to groups like the WI, the U3A, the Probus, friends of Parklands, Whyke etc all those kind of existing groups, would be more effective - as well as the converted eco-groups e.g. Transition Chichester.
20	You need a balanced group, not just the die-hard 'ban all cars' brigade. Source your panel from a broad demographic and have debates and discussions that take all vows into account.
21	Ask climate change mitigation should feature in all aspects of local government regulation including development control and environmental performance of new developments including carbon neutrality standards and flood risk.
22	A larger citizens' assembly would be more effective. A jury of 12 looks elitist and there is a strong probability it will be made up of too many of the 'usual suspects'.
23	The Jury idea, while getting 'customer' views will more than likely rely on those with spare time to get involved - i.e. pretty sure this will be populated by retired people and so miss the majority of the working age people affected by plans
24	I wonder if twelve people are enough for what is likely to be a big task. I also think that expertise is an issue - I am concerned about climate change, and I know something about cycling and solar panels in particular, but in other aspects I do not know enough to discuss in more than general terms. I suspect that many of my fellow citizens would find themselves in a similar position. I also, despite being a member of a political party myself, do not want this issue to be handled in a party political way.
25	I do like the idea but it is important that all members of the community are encouraged to play a part. There is a tendency for people to think there is nothing they can do or it is somebody else's problem and leaving responsibility to a jury tends to reinforce this. As with these surveys they do not reach enough people... I am invested in trying to support these initiatives (as with transport etc.) but find the surveys really hard to complete and often end up losing my efforts and having to restart. Please can the system be made easier to access - I am reasonably computer savvy, how are others supposed to make their views felt?
26	Because the Citizen's Jury is made of people who are not necessarily very worried about climate change - as I understand it a cross section of people are chosen - I think this waters down the effectiveness. I think people should be chosen who ARE definitely worried about climate change, and then filtered into groups.
27	To all of whom this may concern, I would be grateful if you would include my feedback as part of the consultation process for the Chichester District Council's Climate Emergency Action Plan (hereafter I'll call it the Plan). Thank you. My feedback focuses on the process by which we go forward with our decision-making regarding how we will continue to respond to the climate emergency. Given that this is an issue that will be with us for decades to come, I feel it is crucial to ensure from the outset that this process is designed to be as effective as possible. For this reason, I have serious misgivings about the proposal of a 'citizens' jury' of just twelve individuals to help steer us through. I am a statistician by training and understand the skewing power of anomalies: the chances of disruptive anomalies, in terms of personal attitudes, incentives or misunderstanding of the issues, is far too high with such a small group. I would be deeply concerned that this could actually prove dangerous, because

No.	Comments
	we are facing a climate emergency. Clearly, the larger a citizens' jury/assembly is, the more representative it will be of the whole population. I would question by what algorithm the authors of the draft Plan arrived at a jury of twelve to represent the whole district of 120,000 people. So, once a citizens' assembly (CA) of a safe and adequate size has been established, the question of its reach of authority arises. I would recommend that the CA is of a robust enough constitution that the council can confidently take on board its recommendations. Can there be a declaration within the Plan that these recommendations will be taken on board both in spirit and in practice as far as is humanly possible? I fear that morale and commitment among members of the CA may wane otherwise. If we can establish a transparent process that truly engages and upskills the local community from the outset, we stand a far greater chance of actually achieving the aims of the Plan. If the CA is to be an important vehicle for this engagement, it needs more serious consideration than it has currently been given within the draft Plan.
29	A citizen assembly
30	A Citizen's Assembly is a better democratic solution - with decisions made by a diverse group, representative of the population, bringing a broader range of responses.
31	We make this point in our overall comments at the end but our preference would be for a larger consultation group and call for a Citizen's Assembly.
32	A Citizen's Assembly is a better solution
33	Talk to local people at the forefront of the actions put forward by out of touch councillors.
34	Information should be made available to all and be given the opportunity to make there opinion via a voting system. Not everyone who wanted to ,would be able to commit to be part of an exclusive group.
35	I think that the more people you can get to take ownership of the climate emergency plan the better. A Citizens Assembly would be better than the jury because you would increase the spread of local people making decisions about the climate emergency. Everyone needs to be involved and play their part. Involving more people in decision making spreads the word to more local communities.

**Table 12: What do you think of the idea of a Citizens' Jury on climate change action in the district? Those respondents who selected "I don't like it" were asked "Please tell us why you don't like the idea."**

No.	Comments
1	Each individual needs consultation and participation. With a 'select' jury it is difficult to know about true representation.
2	1) How is it proposed to make the jury members "representative"? That alone will be a challenge... 2) Will the "Jury" include people who are not eco-types? 3) The title is awful - sounds like they will be sitting in judgement.... 4) Sounds like yet more bureaucracy

No.	Comments
3	Councillors should just take responsibility rather than passing the buck. If they are not there for the big decisions then they are pointless.
4	Certain people will put themselves forward for the glory supported by their cronies. The jury would be powerful and members would need to have a genuine interest in the environment.
5	You should be employing people who are qualified to do this, rather than passing the buck onto the people who are already paying for you to do this via council tax
6	The climate is always changing. It is a natural phenomenon. Human influence especially through carbon emissions is negligible compared to natural forces. Nothing that humans do can effect the changes in any significant way. There is no climate emergency. The Green Energy plan is fraudulent. Solar panels and windmills will never provide the stable energy supplies that our current society needs to function. Do you think that solar and wind can run hospital ventilators reliably without interruption? We will simply have to pay more for less and and unreliable energy supply. And the climate will carry on as it always has.
7	It will be only the select minority that would be on this jury as other people with real lives are not bothered about petty issues there are more important things that need to be sorted right at this present time. Nature has always sorted itself out it is called evolution!,
8	The jury will be full of the usual local do-gooders
9	It will be the usual 'players' with their usual unrealistic ideas
10	The CDC Draft Plan notes a number of local organisations already have great expertise and experience. Use these groups rather than create more bureaucracy. CDC councillors should take responsibility for engaging more actively on climate change topics with local people, explaining, listening and consulting.
11	A citizens jury would need to be fully aware of the global geoengineering agenda, I doubt very much that this could be achieved in a short space of time under the current restrictive environment
12	This will only mean reaching people who are already committed to making a change in their habits and lifestyles, it's those who ignore the issues like recycling, stopping waste and adopting a greener way of working and living that we need to make a change so how would a Citizens Jury help with that?
13	I believe that there will be the usual suspects who are happy to active members of a (form of) committee as that is what this Jury sounds like it will be. I think that whilst such a group is ideal from a management/ comms perspective it will alienate more of the population who will see it as yet another instance of some telling others what to do. We should aim for a greater sense of inclusivity because that is the way to get people to own their actions, to achieve this they need to be part of the framework.
14	Too much bureaucracy. The council should come up with a plan, why, how and when and communicate that short, clear and often. Keep it simple. Who is reading this plan now? I wonder..... There will always be people who are against it, you cannot keep everybody happy.
15	I would be suspicious of the selection process - I am not convinced there would be a balanced jury
16	How will it be known if the people making up the jury will have the scientific

No.	Comments
	knowledge to understand what the experts are telling them in order to formulate their recommendations?
18	<p>Hi To who it may concern How does this area ( Chichester) justify its stance on C.C. or G.W. when it is and has plans to build thousands of houses .Which can only exasperate the C.C and G. W .. problem in every way possible .There is only ONE way to reduce C.C and G.W. and that is not Population increase it is population DECREASE but of course you do not want to hear that.When I was born in 1943 there was about 2.5 billion people in the world now there are 7 to 8 billion and set to increase exponentially . This country had about 50 million now nearly 70 million and increasing. You just keep pushing the envelope one day you will wake up and smell the coffee as they say but it will be WAY TO LATE.. Just imagine a scenario if the ships and planes stop .arriving. You witnessed what happened with the latest pandemic the supermarkets would be empty within a day and the army would have to guard the wholesale out lets. If you have watched the news and have seen what happened in Nigera where the population sacked the food warehouses .Still you keep building houses.and letting the population increase by what ever means..My great grand children will have to deal with the situation.I dread to think how that will be done .So what ever I say will just fall on deaf ears you will just go your stupid way with no regard to what this country will be like in 2030,2040 or 2050. In the 1960 an Australian Uni under took a thesis to work out the exact population of each country the criteria was it had to be completely self supporting the figure they arrived at for ENGLAND was 15 million YES 15 MILLION This is why I say I am not interested what ever conclusions or action you come to because until someone has the where with all to address the situation I have mentioned above you are just wasting your time and flogging a dead horse.Even if every one went over to electric cars you still have to supply all the amenities. Food,Power,waste and most of all WORK. these thousands of people will need .Which adds up to more and more C.C &amp; G.W. .Get real you people. it`s a simple argument to which you have no answer.</p>
19	Biased people often do these
20	Small minded people often on these.. make sure it's not just the green lobby
21	I don't have any confidence that it will lead to any improvement in the Council's plans. I expect it will lead to "fashionable" proposals, regardless of cost or benefit.
22	<p>Because it is selling us short. We need a full Citizens Assembly. A jury has too few people. An assembly has more people, which crucially means better decisions are made, more informed decisions are made and the participants and decisions better reflect the many intersects in our diverse society. Don't compromise, because the natural world and climate collapse will not compromise for us. Neighbouring Adur and Arun are holding a Citizens Assembly. Why can't you? Check out <a href="http://climateassembly.uk">climateassembly.uk</a> for an example of the immense power or a Citizens Assembly.</p>
23	<p>We need a FULL Citizens' Assembly like neighbouring Adur and Arun Council are holding. More participants better reflect the diversity in society and they propose better, more informed decisions. The CA must be legally binding, not just advisory.</p>

**Table 13: What do you think of the idea of the council working with community groups and organisations to progress projects that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Respondents who answered “I like it” were asked “Please tell us why you like the idea?”**

No.	Comments
1	This will encourage greater participation.
2	Community groups have the potential (often without undue time commitment) to work towards the end goal - eg through tree planting schemes
3	in 2050 the doomsday glacier will melt
4	The more heads the better. All ideas should be considered
5	Neat idea
6	It is important to involve all age groups and education happens too when you involve and inform all the community.
7	See me previous answer. it is always better to see and participate in how something will work, rather than be told.
8	This affects everyone and no one person or body has all there answers or can achieve what we need. Everyone needs to play their part - Businesses, community groups, interest groups. If we all work together much more can be achieved.
9	It's a very important cause.
10	It broadens the scope of the input so better decisions can be made. However, I would like to see quite broad inclusions when it comes to deciding which community groups will be consulted.
11	Ditto previous.
12	Again, it involves local people.
13	Need to work with Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth and other organisations that really know what counts and what does not.
14	A good idea as long as it is isn't just a way of making people feel involved but without any action resulting from their opinions.
15	Encourages new perspectives for future projects.
16	Engagement and ownership increased enthusiasm
17	It is essential that Communities and organisations feel they are able to influence the results of the work to reduce greenhouse emissions. Otherwise there will be commitment from them to support this work.
18	There are many local community organisations such as Rotary clubs who would be keen to become more involved
19	Relatively easy to reach individuals.
20	Reducing green house emissions is vital and you need advice from these groups
21	You need to gauge ideas from cross section of people in different parts of Chichester as we will have different issues depending where we live
22	Very good as these groups have people who are passionate about energy saving and cutting back on pollution.
23	Working alongside groups will be class. You should definitely not be charging extra for shops to have their recycling taken away.

No.	Comments
24	I will motivate groups that hadn't thought about the climate emergency
25	It is necessary to get community buy in to help progress elements of the proposed plans.
26	See my reply to the previous section
27	Because organisations will be working together on this rather than independently
28	It gives ownership and helps people to invest in change
30	I covered this to some extent in my answer to the previous question on Citizen's Jury.
31	Because those groups are the ones that hold the expertise and the knowledge. This shouldn't even be debated it's a given and should be happening already. This is all a bit late.
32	Working with communities gives an opportunity to influence behaviour and understand the actual situation.
33	Same as previous reason
34	It will build on expertise and utilise expertise from all areas of the community and achieve buy in from different groups.
35	There is a great deal of expertise in local groups. There's an opportunity to see liveability and resilience in terms of urban sustainability from the perspective of cyclists, activists, older people, school children, young parents, business people etc etc.
36	Ensure local people take more responsibility for their own area
37	Develops local involvement.
38	Engaging as many people as possible will ensure that the actions have the biggest impact.
39	The same answer! The more ideas and opinions you consider, the more likely you are to get things right!
40	Detailed involvement with local groups will bring results but must be followed up with adequate publicity, so that others get to hear about it.
41	There is a lot of goodwill and resource in community groups, especially volunteers. Harnessing that resource for climate change is a great idea.
42	Best way to put faces to names and inspire action.
43	Sometimes councils (acting alone) are too bureaucratic, although can provide funding and support. Community groups understand their local area and can encourage local initiatives. They can be quite enthusiastic and inspirational.
44	targeting public to change behaviours
45	Is an essential element. Need to engage neighbouring partners. As a scout leader, how will you engage with scouting. - an example
46	yes very important
47	Surely this is a no-brainer.
48	I think it's really sensible - it spreads the work and helps everyone to see that we all have a role to play and can take actions to make a difference. I think it should be done in conjunction with other local councils - County and parishes particularly (inc Town Councils). It helps people to see it's not the councils job to make a difference, it's down to all of us helping each other
50	Because it's democratic and considers the needs of groups. So long as you don't just engage those with an exclusively eco agenda- some people can't

No.	Comments
	ditch the car or cycle everywhere.
51	Extends the reach of council These groups are likely to be super-committed to achieving effective actions
52	Listening to the views of people/groups that decisions will effect, will have a better chance of people changing their habits
53	It shows the willingness to step up for the climate and shows an interest in the community
54	This is a good way to involve the community to work together
55	It is only by changing individual and group behaviour that we will tackle climate change
56	I work at Western Sussex Hospitals and we have a responsibility to ensure the local environment is protected as well as our staff travelling from within and outside of the county.
57	The authority should only sanction activities and developments that assist future proofing.
58	see previous response. Why create more bureaucracy? If CDC genuinely judges there is an emergency, the focus should be on delivering change not talking about it.
59	This way good local knowledge can be acquired to see the areas where changes can be made.
60	A number of community groups are specifically set up to address climate change and/or related environment issues. They will be able to provide local expertise and knowledge and communication with or through, say, 20 or 30 groups will be a lot easier than with all residents on all issues.
61	Climate change will affect everyone and therefore the sooner community groups are engaged in the battle plan the sooner people will feel empowered to make greater efforts to spread the word and create a groundswell of effort to cope with the worst case scenario. Preparation is vital if a solution is not immediately available!
62	The CEO of the Environment Agency, Sir James Bevan pointed out that we know what's happening but what we need to do is to reduce emissions. More needs to be done and to be embedded in decision making in Sussex.
63	Involving them will bring greater local ownership of the problem/opportunities
64	Although I am all for the local people helping with local issues there is a concern that the local people will be left to fund local initiatives
65	I like the idea because "everybody" needs to be involved. Not just CDC
66	It can only help, especially if those groups etc can see that the council are themselves making changes to reduce the emissions.
67	BECAUSE THE EXPERTISE ALREADY EXISTS FOR THE COUNCIL TO HARNESS. AND EMPOWERING GRASSROOTS GROUPS CAN MAKE THE BIGGEST DIFFERENCE.
68	Greater inclusivity and pushing ownership outwards. Each local group should be empowered to liaise with their own communities too.
69	Community groups and organisations have local knowledge and resources, they can help voluntarily, spread the word and know the local area where projects may benefit.
70	Any kind of power sharing from local government has to be a good idea. We all need to be involved because climate change affects us all. This is about

No.	Comments
	taking responsibility. It is democracy in action from the grass roots upwards rather than the other way round.
71	Many parish councils have declared climate emergencies over the past 12 months or so, but need help in developing tangible action plans. Support to allow this to happen would be greatly welcomed, as would access to pooled information and data, funding opportunities and project development.
72	Absolutely think this is the way forward. Community groups are already networking and working within those groups AS WELL AS working with individuals who may not yet be in a group is important.
73	I am on the steering group of Eco Rother Action, a community climate response group in the Rother valley (between Midhurst and Petersfield). We would be very interested in remaining fully informed about this initiative and playing whatever role we can. We can be found on Facebook.
74	You are elected by the community you serve, you should of course include them in major initiatives such as this
75	I like it in theory, but would want all view points considered
76	I believe that community groups have the opportunity to better relay information into their communities more efficiently that a more central system
77	Widens involvement
78	You rely on people to help you put into practice what is agreed.
79	This will work if you can find and motivate suitable qualified people.
80	Community groups hopefully know what they are talking about. I know, for instance, that the Chichester Cycling Forum knows its stuff on cycling issues and would be very happy to contribute. I also think that it would be helpful to consult local residents' associations, such as my local one in Summersdale.
81	There is a clear benefit to this approach as it will increase group and organisational understanding of the impact of greenhouse gas emissions.
82	Community groups are very important and a strong link with the council is necessary.
83	It involves more people and will be more effective
84	Every one of us is part of the problem and therefore part of the solution. Green initiatives can help us all with lower energy costs / losses.
85	You have to engage with all levels (from the individual up) to carry this policy forward. Full engagement with all community groups/organisations will be foundational to achieving change both personally and organisationally.
86	When the Council works with the community, more can be achieved.
87	The same as the previous question
88	The climate emergency will impact everyone and everyone needs to be involved in responding to it. Community groups and others therefore need to be mobilised and supported in designing and implementing projects that contribute towards reducing GHG, as well as respond to the parallel ecological emergency and which help build resilient communities (see comments).
89	A lot of community groups have a lot of knowledge about local areas and what's going on on the ground this can be used for the council to make good judgements on what's going on and community groups are already trying to raise issues and use eco-things and ways of making the climate better
90	Many of the community groups have an intimate knowledge and understanding of the issues such that this would raise the quality of the debate

No.	Comments
	and solutions.
91	Again they will widen the opportunities for debate and hopefully lead to more concerted action
92	The council is making itself a centre for this effort and so should seek all the advice it can get. However, these groups should not just be "green" groups but also groups concerned with users with high fuel costs, poor transport links and so on. It should be a broad church of links.
93	I have already responded to this survey, but can't retrieve it. Would it be possible to returned it to me. I need to circulate it - happy with what I have said.
94	Already in this area there are many people, individuals and groups, who are committed to acting to prevent and survive the huge crisis that faces us all. Many local people have 10 to 15 years or more of experience developing projects and activities in the community with the intention of bringing awareness on these crucial issues to a wider audience. What has been missing to some degree has been the sort of backing from the local authorities that would facilitate the funding necessary to carry these projects forward. Providing spaces free of charge for learning and information sharing, for example . There is lots of expertise out there in the areas of energy, biodiversity, local food growing and wellbeing. The big question is now to enable, encourage, the majority of citizens to take on board the changes in lifestyle that are essential if we are to succeed in halting, or even slowing climate change.
95	A plurality of opinions is important
96	The more people working towards change the better, and that residents here the message from different voices/people they can identify with
97	As long as the council don't use this as a 'get out' clause and leave community groups and organizations to do all the work!
98	Great. There is tremendous expertise among the local community and, particularly in Chichester, through Transition Chichester and XR Chi, for example, some very strong networks of friends and colleagues. Community engagement will foster goodwill and cooperation, both of which will be useful tools in handling this emergency.
99	It is not possible to achieve district-wide targets without such engagement, but supporting ad hoc projects alone is not enough and should not mean that the CDC does not take responsibility for coordinating/supporting/involving all key stakeholders/residents in the district. The CDC needs a coherent plan on engagement
100	Where there are groups eg Greening Westbourne, of which I am a member, you will be pushing at an opening door so it should be effective in developing change.
101	There is a lot of expert knowledge within community groups and organisations. My concern is that the plan seems heavily skewed towards viewing addressing the climate emergency largely as a matter of reducing carbon emissions. While it is the case that some measures to reduce carbon emissions can also help to increase biodiversity some badly thought out measure to reduce carbon emissions can harm natural habitats and biodiversity. To militate against this the climate and ecological emergency should be considered as a

No.	Comments
	single issue and therefore conservation groups, both local and where necessary national, should be involved to ensure, for example, that managed tree planting does not occur on sensitive grassland sites and, where possible, more natural approaches to habitat regeneration is allowed to occur.
102	It's important to involve as many people as possible and, ideally, take them with you.
103	Has to be wide range of groups and regular, communicating and engaging.
104	All progression towards reduction is good. Working with community groups will entice more to get involved. For the council to be openly seen doing this will help, and if there are other ways, the council could be doing them too.
105	It is an excellent idea to build on what is already being done and different groups may have innovative ideas. Also local community groups may well have a better of idea what will work in their area.
106	Getting more people involved will help things to move quicker and will allow the message to reach more parts of the district. We would welcome help to progress our projects.
107	Once again, it's crucial for residents to have their input.
108	Hands on direct local input
109	Working with is a bit feeble. How about empowering local groups to act on projects such as rewilding, with financial support
110	We need as many people as possible to push the new ideas forward
111	All opportunities to communicate ideas should be taken
112	Community groups would be more representative of the areas they live in
113	Community groups and organisations will have expertise they can share, they feel strongly about the climate emergency so can perhaps be more effective as eliciting changes in behaviour.
114	The council could be important as the catalyst to convert community intent into action and sustaining it - quite often "an event - for me its flooding- draws people together - but once gone the community enthusiasm can easily dissipate- the council can provide the glue that holds the community initiative together and from a position of expertise take communities onto a higher or more influential levels. Whilst greenhouse gases are central to the issue we should also look to cope with where we are now and immediate issues by building resilient communities and creating an understanding of what that really means. It's a realisation that for instance 'the weather' is not a topic of polite conversation but something that will materially influence how we live our lives in the future.
115	Building a coalition of groups will be helpful.
116	It's essential to bring together all our community groups then we can all work together for the greater good.
117	Finding a way to get those who producing considerably more CO2 to change their ways. Those who fly frequently, SUV drivers, large houses, Chichester has a large number of wealthy people who don't seem to care, just want to retire in the style that they believe is due to them - feels very selfish to me - and what about their children and grandchildren! Target the wealthy groups not the poorer ones who are producing very little CO2
118	Sussex Wildlife Trust supports this action because it is much more efficient to use existing network to progress projects then setting new ones up. However,

No.	Comments
	CDC must be clear about which projects and actions being progressed are actually reducing emissions and which are increasing sequestration, with the focus being on dramatic reductions. CDC acknowledge that it can only influence a relatively small proportion of the district's emissions, therefore working with partners such as the county council and the LEP to reach other sectors must be a priority. We'd also recommend close working with the Chichester Harbour Conservancy given the huge sequestration potential of coastal and marine habitats.
119	There is a huge amount to do and the council just doesn't have the resources to do it all. The groups will have some knowledge and they will have enthusiasm. It will be important that the groups have real support from the CDC and that their initiatives are not sidelined. It will also be important that the groups actually deliver practical changes. They will also need some financial support
120	The more people involved the better. And in schools too.
121	Imperative to involve the whole community. This will not affect some, it is an emergency that threatens to make life on Earth impossible. Every single person on this planet needs to be aware and make changes but also stand up against the corporations who have caused this. Individuals can make changes but ultimately it is the corporations, especially fossil fuel industries, that must be forced to divest.
122	Proposed working groups are ad-hoc, unrelated, unaccountable and unsustainable. These are tremendously serious issues. We have so little time to react and respond intelligently and effectively. Time is running out and we need our best minds working together.
123	getting people involved encourages the public to buy in to the proposals
124	The Council can't do what's needed on its own.
125	I think it's imperative that the council work with community groups.
126	Many organisations want to be more environmentally friendly but don't know how or don't have the right support. This might encourage more existing groups to think more about the environment in their administration.
127	Any ways of raising awareness should be used
128	Again a huge plus to work with these groups but I would encourage the council to flesh out the detail of how this will really work in terms of genuine engagement, informing, the process of working through the issues and the action that is really required to meet our targets. It requires a coherent strategy to get groups to work together towards common, clearly identified goals. The groups will need strong leadership from CDC to embrace the vision and work together. Great but it will require courage and strong community engagement skills to reap the potentially huge benefits.
129	Any project that reduces emissions is a great idea. All local companies including Chi Council should all use small electric vehicles. Too many vehicles are driven with just one person inside. Smaller vehicles, less parking space needed.

**Table 14: What do you think of the idea of the council working with community groups and organisations to progress projects that aim to reduce greenhouse**

**gas emissions? Respondents who selected “It’s okay but other ways of involving individuals would be more effective” were asked “Please give some suggestions of how you think community groups and organisations could be involved.”**

No.	Comments
1	Council needs to come up with innovative and challenging proposals and then create a community consensus as to how these ideas can be implemented - for example, set the target to electrify all city and District public transport (including taxis) by 2025?
2	Each group should be fully equipped with facts and not reliant on just one source of facts
3	Not everyone is in a “Community Group” (in fact I’m not even sure what one is)
4	These groups are motivated and organised but may not have an open mind And may use their involvement to further their other agendas.
5	Community groups are a cheap approach, but not demonstrably a valid representation of the area's population - the question becomes what % of the citizens are actually part of the groups. There challenge is to get the views of everyone, not just those vocal enough to ensure they are heard. Citizen's polls with responses actively elicited (not just a bunch who are vocal enough to respond) returning statistically significant results are needed if the council is to truly gain the necessary feedback and buy-in. Projects with community groups will only affect that group, and while useful to a point, will not benefit the greater part of those living and working in the city.
6	I suggest you get chi University students to go and meet local businesses and groups and gather their ideas
7	Preaching to the converted is OK, but how are you going to persuade and involve climate- change -deniers, the misinformed/ uninformed, the deluded, at more primitive stages of moral/cultural development or those that don't WANT even to think about it? Any behaviour/ moral norm, pro- social behaviour intervention needs to be facilitated in the environment in which it is to happen, must be easier to do than not do. Adaptation to environment is prompted by need, must be made relevant, made proximal and immediate to the individual if you want compliance. How are you going to prevent Reactance? What message- framing are you going to use?
8	give these groups a real voice
9	More constructive news and ideas in the papers and on TV and Radio.
10	I like this idea but there is too much focus on existing community groups and little focus on ones that could exist or businesses who sole aim isn't profits (for example community interest companies).
11	It’s great, but you need to do so much more! We need to decentralise power and put the power back into the hands of the people. Decisions in local areas need to be made in local areas. Food needs to be grown in our local area in community gardens and orchards and back gardens. We need to stop relying on big agriculture and supermarkets for our food. Covid has shown how reliant on a centralised source of food we are. We must learn from this

No.	Comments
	mistake and educate people on how to regain food sovereignty. You must empower local activist groups, environmental groups and other community groups. You must reimburse them for the massive input into progress within our society that they have done for years for free. You must listen to them and stop compromising.
12	I think it is a good idea to engage existing groups but in terms of setting up new ones there isn't very much detail about how these would work, how they would be funded, how they would be governed, how to ensure they aren't hijacked by powerful interests. If they aren't driven from the centre to meet the objectives you set they will end up becoming pet projects that only work where there is a particular community interest and the difficult stuff won't get dealt with.
13	Give them an opportunity to make a difference with achievable targets eg greening, recycling, green transport, growing local food, making allotment space - none in Bosham
14	New groups should be formed from all age groups and interests, on a local level, using important local issues such as flooding and traffic pollution, greening etc
15	These have the potential to be really effective mechanisms for driving change, but to be so they need to be mandated and supported to design and implement strategies, plans and actions; their impact monitored; and sustainability ensured. Much greater clarity is needed on their relationship with the CDC, including how the CDC will support them, how WGs will contribute to shaping CDC policy and action, and whether WGs can implement actions without seeking council approval.

**Table 15: What do you think of the idea of the council working with community groups and organisations to progress projects that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Respondents who selected “I don’t like the idea” were asked “Please tell us why you don’t like this idea.”**

No.	Comments
1	Community groups are too esoteric and partisan. Councillors should make decisions and either deliver in-house or out source project delivery.
2	See my previous comment.
3	They will always make sure the fir own agendas are worked to.
4	Same reason.
5	community groups and organisations would need to be fully aware of the global geoengineering agenda, I doubt very much that this could be achieved in a short space of time under the current restrictive environment

6	As I have already explained in my last statement a complete waste of time and money. Until you and the Government are prepared to address the points I mentioned then God help you because I am facing down the end of my life and it is my great grand children will be dealing with this situation that you are creating long after I am gone. After the war people had to get by with nothing now people are not contented unless they have everything. Good luck the future generation are going to need it by the bucket full.
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**Table 16: Would you like to add any further thoughts that you have about the Climate Change Detailed Action Plan?**

Land use including tree and hedge planting  
 Energy efficiency in homes  
 Energy efficiency in organisations incl. businesses  
 Generating renewable energy  
 Transport  
 Waste & recycling  
 Other

No.	Comments
1	1 Tree planting causes its own problems by disturbing the soil etc. Management of land would work better and to help tree cover gathering local seed from native trees and scattering where needed will make the introduced trees hardier and cause far fewer emissions than growing /sourcing/transporting and planting them, with stakes, guards etc. 2. more grants 3. encourage business to be more local and less nationalised 4. more research and grants 5. greener transport, smaller buses 6. no more major road building. keep improving local amenities 7. research
2	5. Should be much more emphasis on encouraging active travel modes, and discourage use of private vehicles to use town centre car parks.
3	All targets seem to be aimed at new builds, older properties which are generally privately owned are far more difficult and expensive to bring up to standard. When I replaced my Gas boiler 10 years ago, I really wanted an air/ground source heat pump, but at eleven times the cost it was not and is still not a viable option. There are Statistics for emissions from heating/vehicles etc some that we can affect directly as individuals and others that we can not. Like most things Education and Funding are key factors. It is obvious that we must make a move away from all powered vehicles for shorter journeys yet there is still a totally inadequate infrastructure to support this, right down to basic provision of secure cycle storage at work/shops, no showers/changing facilities/lockers for wet gear, indirect cycle routes that give priority to other road users, in defiance of normal Highway code regulations. People still sit at railway crossings/in immobile traffic/school waiting zones etc with their engines running. We talk about fuel poverty, yet generations of people survived very well without central heating in every or indeed any rooms. Why is it that people think it is ok to turn their heating up, instead of putting on a

No.	Comments
	<p>jumper? For recycling I would love to know that everything is recycled where possible, I know that this varies from council to council. I work in school(s) and the waste is shocking because I have no storage facilities and will dump timber/folders/ books/tables/chairs etc and then a few weeks later will have to order some in, total madness. Do skip hire companies recycle all the 'rubbish' from companies that should be better at recycling in the first place. I would love to see the Council send Recycle training teams to schools/colleges/companies to educate the staff in what they should be doing. Just a few off the cuff thoughts, I know that they are generalisations, but are mainly fairly common problems.</p>
4	yes we should all be reduceing our carbon footprint
5	<p>Everyone should be entitled to solar panel energy. I live at graylingwell which was an eco village but I believe it lost its title due to parking spaces. I applied for solar panels and was willing to pay for the installation but told I'm not allowed as it does not suit the area and the developers Linden Homes do not want it. If the build comes with solar panels it's allowed but you can't add later. This is disgraceful! Snobbery at its worst. I'm a home owner but time off I go ahead and it's picked up at an audit /survey I will be forced to have it removed as its in the small print. All houses should be built facing the right direction and have solar panels installed so you benefit maximum efficiency from free energy. All houses/flats should be built so they can update to car charging which means car parking should be directly outside your property! Looking at new homes recently some of the allocated parking spaces are in ridiculous locations preventing you from having an electronic car.</p>
6	<p>1.I understand that trees and hedges play a great part in reducing toxins from the atmosphere, as well as being beneficial to mental wellness, and to making the earth more secure from rainfall flash floods. More planting would be fantastic! Looking around this area, I note there are many places that could have trees planted or hedging introduced. I note from planning permission requests there are more than a few requests to cut down existing trees, which worries me. I note too that ancient hedgerows &amp; wind breaker trees are removed as soon as ground is prepared for all this new build housing. Mandatory hedging, using coastal type bushes, along the road sides of new build estates would prevent not only car fume poisons but damaging salty winds being such a problem. 2. Solar Panels.....all new builds and as many homes as possible should have them. So much sunshine in the Chichester area - wasted! Our solar panels generate an amazing amount of energy.</p>
7	Excellent move
9	<p>We need to do so much more to reduce the excessive number of cars in and around Chichester. Far more of the roads should be improved for cycling. The pop up cycle lanes have helped at roundabouts but far more cycling infrastructure is required to also help make up for all the out of town house building in the area.</p>
10	<p>How areas of unused land can be planted with meadow flowers. Stop strimming whole roadsides, plant more trees. Check how local businesses are protecting local communities with regard to local pollution eg use of transport and types of vehicles they use. Industrial emissions should be prevented. Persuading parents/careers to walk their children to school so that they do not</p>

No.	Comments
	pollute residential areas by running of their engines at school pick up and delivery times. Persuading drivers to turn off their engines at rail crossing gates.
11	I am concerned that not much seems to be done to mitigate the increased costs this could cause on vulnerable and disabled people, from areas such as taxi fare rises it could cause. I think some effort should be made to encourage or mandate landlords, especially housing associations, to install photovoltaic panels on their properties. The cycling plan needs to include increased security for bicycles racks (such as security cameras), and more provision of good quality bike racks. More provision is needed for electric bicycles, such as charging points near bicycle racks. Planning needs to be relaxed for rooftop wind generators.
12	A BIG problem with the emissions in the Chichester area is the problem with the Bypass and the train gates. Getting into Chichester is very difficult without hitting stand still traffic and the possibilities of using public transport from rural areas is not affordable.
13	Transport Until there is an integrated plan that includes the public transport companies as well as car parking, bicycle groups etc. the plan won't work. Assuming people won't use cars and limiting parking spaces in homes or making it so expensive people don't use the car parks just pushes the problems out further. It doesn't solve them or encourage people to use alternatives unless those alternatives are every bit as convenient as getting in ones own car. Waste and Recycling: Tackle the problem at source i.e. the companies that generate the waste that cannot be recycled. Make them part of the solution. Educate people about what can be recycled - have a stall in the town and show them Other: Stop building new houses for people that can't afford them - and really consider what we need. Before the houses are built can the infrastructure stand it? How many more houses will there be water available for. Can our sewage systems cope, where are the cars going to go? Make housing estates with plenty of green spaces where children can play
14	1Land Use. more rewilding of areas would save money rather than spend on maintenance. incentivise hedge and tree planting. expand land use for allotments or small holdings to encourage locally grown food. 2 expand grants for energy efficiency eg raise incentives for solar/heat pumps. All NEW building should be fitted with heat pumps and solar. this could be done by chichester. the govt targets are inadequate. There is absolutely NO reason to fit gas in new houses. 3 Businesses could be incentivised for reducing oil and gas consumption and fitting green energy, increase tax on landfill waste. Big users of heat generating processes could provide local heating grids to use waste heat. Stop using lighting 24/7. work from home (as per current covid0 can reduce traffic spend less on roads and carbon rich fuel. 4 Local grids can produce green energy, remove ban on onshore wind farms. STOP licensing oil and gas exploration isn west sussex. This makes a mockery of what you are trying to do and is driven by greed. We do need any more oil or gas. The 'local' oil and gas argument is technically flawed. 5 transport. Expand electric public transport and encourage use by driving cars out of town centres. Stop building new roads/bypasses that we will eventually realise we don't need. Govt need to publicly own railways and subsidise to compete with and reduce car travel. Other European countries have done this. The UK is stuck in a groove of

No.	Comments
	<p>privatisation which doesn't work for essential utilities like energy water and transport. 6 Increase landfill costs, even recycling is not good enough (good though it is in W sussex)we need to stop using the plastic and cardboard packaging in the first place. recycle bottles by re-use not recycling. Put pressure on supermarkets to stop single use plastic. Ban the use of plastic wrapping on fresh vegetables/fruit. 7 Clean up our open spaces,(in towns as well) rivers, coastline. make use of interest /volunteer groups to help. Work with national groups like Greenpeace Friends of the Earth, Extinction rebellion. they all have good ideas and plenty of people supporting them and want action. Don't regard them as 'enemies' or trouble-makers. They want a better place to live just like you.</p>
15	<p>Under section 2, I would like to see consideration on what energy efficient measures can be put in place within listed buildings, with conservation rules being re-considered in respect of their energy efficiency. The standards for listed buildings are understandably high, but if energy savings are to be achieved, some relaxation of the rules must be considered. An example of this would be to authorise the replacement of drafty inefficient windows with thermally efficient UPVC glazing. Whilst wooden windows of equivalent efficiency standards are available, the cost of this type of replacements prohibit the use by people without very deep pockets. In addition, these also require much more maintenance on a regular basis, often requiring the use of scaffolding. Secondary double glazing, whilst better than nothing, is nowhere near as efficient. An alternative, if standards cannot be amended, could be to implement some form of cost subsidy to residents of listed buildings, to meet the additional cost. I would also like to add that the proposed installation of Roof Panels for electricity generation would not normally be allowed in listed properties unless standards are revised, thereby limiting the amount of efficiency that can be obtained in this type of property. (although as I personally hate the appearance of these, it does not bother me that they are not allowed.</p>
16	<p>See my comment about public transport - Chichester set to become an national example of forward thinking and outstanding best practice in sustainability particularly with respect to transport...this is NOT a subject for politicking - this is a question of existentialism...!!!</p>
17	<p>2. Energy efficiency in homes. This is a difficult one. Many of the efforts to improve housing have suffered from lack of interest and money and in the end not produced a worthwhile outcome. Double glazing has too long a payback period for the average household and degrades too quickly. We now have a stock of housing with retro-fitted double glazing 10 to 20 years old that already needs replacing. Is this environmentally friendly? Loft and cavity wall insulation is better, but the returns are not that great. I have had two houses insulated in the past 20 years. Neither showed any saving in gas central heating consumption. Why are heat pumps ignored? They have much greater efficiency than conventional water boilers. 6/7. The other area of concern is the never ending consumption of electronic goods. The market is geared to making phones, tablets and PCs redundant in under 3 or 4 years. This must stop. Much of the serious software we use hasn't actually improved since the early 90's so why "upgrade" it. Upgrading leads to equipment being dumped.</p>
18	<p>Waste and recycling: Council could make composting as an alternative to</p>

No.	Comments
	using council services a bit more prominent on garden waste section of Council web site - Should be at the top of the page, not the last thing you see
19	Transport - cancel new cycling lanes - they cause more dangerous emissions because of queues and obstructions to emergency transport. Previous cycle lanes were sufficient. Visible speed indicators for traffic to remind them if they exceed. More tree and hedge planting essential. Incentives to business to be involved in nature regrowth and more greenery in town Parks are not as well looked after as they were. Create an area where people could come along with plants and help build up a garden or area! It could become an attraction feature - a mini Wisley!!
20	No further thoughts. The proposals look sensible and workable.
21	Here is the target for Cycling: "Contribute to WSCC's target of increasing the length of the cycle network by 15% a year compared to a 5km base (across the County). Delivery of targets in LCWIP." Sounds a noble aim, but dare I say that the measure is the wrong performance indicator. You could achieve this and not reduce carbon emissions by a single Kg if they were inconvenient and not used. A much better target is to set targets for each cycle route: For example on the stretch from Chichester to Emsworth the target could be: Increase the percentage of all journeys done by bike from 2% to 10% over the next 5 years Reduce the percentage of all vehicle accidents involving cyclists from 40% to 20% over the next 5 years These targets are measurable, time-defined and result in the right behaviour. Another example: Suppose you improved the Northgate gyratory in Chichester so cyclists felt safe in using it and this led to a dramatic increase in journeys done by bike. To do this, you might need only say 20m of new cycle lanes by converting it to a 'Dutch style' roundabout Under the key performance indicator of km of cycle lanes built, this is a complete failure. You have only increased the km of cycle lanes by 0.02km! However, if you measured the % of journeys done by bike round the inner ring road, you might have increased bike journeys from 2% to 10% of all journeys, an amazing success. This would also have saved a lot of emissions as people start to ditch their cars in favour of bikes for short journeys.
22	7. Extra housing and resulting increase in cars. The above list is good, but while you are prepared to allow many more thousands of houses to be built in the area you are thereby increasing the greenhouse gases emitted by the extra traffic. Most houses generate at least two cars. As it is, the B2145 is very busy with a lot of accidents (I believe not recorded unless there is a death) and very difficult for we residents to cross safely. 4. Why not give subsidies to landowners to increase the number of solar farms.
23	Some good ideas in amongst the hot air and stating the obvious (and easy steps that should have just been done, not included in a "Plan"). Transport is a big issue - walking and cycling networks might be fine if you live in or close to Chichester; for residents who live outside the city with NO public transport, we rely on our cars (albeit we walk and cycle in and around our own community). Please stop vilifying car drivers - we need to drive and we need to park. From what I've seen of the cycle initiative around Chichester it is awful - it's ruined the feel of the City and is not well received.
24	There is a lot of focus on taxis. They are driving people who would otherwise be driving or be driven by a friend. Encouraging more environmentally friendly vehicles in general makes sense though. The train bridge causes a lot of

No.	Comments
	queues with cars standing still with engines running for far longer than is needed. This really needs changing and upgrading.
25	2,4,6 All new housing insulated to zero carbon standard, all fitted solar panels, water recycling, old properties retrofitted where possible to same standards. 5 Segregated cycle routes established between main centres of population Chichester, Bognor, Selsey, Witterings, Birdham, Bosham, Emsworth to encourage commuting by low carbon transport. Manhood Peninsula flat coastal terrain lends itself to commuting by cycle, walking. 7 Improve broadband to assist working from home
26	1. This is the most important area of influence. 2. Leave to homeowners 3. Leave to businesses 4. If it's profitable. 5. Encourage public transport: exert more influence on the railway 6. no comment 7. no comment
27	All new houses in Chichester should have solar panels installed in order to gain planning permission.
28	Make bus travel cheap. Wittering/Chichester bus fare too expensive so drive my car like everyone else. Try an experiment of free bus travel and see how many people leave their cars at home.
29	There needs to be a review of the cycle lane layout that has caused a significant increase in greenhouse gases (exhaust emissions) due to reducing the road space available for cars at a time when we are encouraged to avoid public transport. I think the majority of people support cycle lanes in principle but they need to be well thought through and not a politically motivated 'statement' that damage the environment. - hence the need for a jury.
30	Not at this stage
31	More housing planned in Selsey on flood plain approved by Chichester Council- how does that help combat climate change? Another firm is applying to build on an area grazed by sheep and used by wildlife, again on the flood plain. How does this help? Plant more trees and hedgerows BUT stop permitting the destruction of existing wildlife habitat! 5. Transport - more housing planned for Selsey means more cars and more congestion on the only road to Chichester. 7. Words are cheap. Rather than spouting slogans and jumping on the Climate Change Bandwagon the council needs to stop approving new housing on areas used by wildlife. There are brownfield sites and areas with empty buildings which SHOULD be redeveloped for sale or rental to PERMENANT residents not as more holiday homes or holiday lets. Leave areas used by wildlife alone.
32	Organising a good (regular - every 5 mins- and on time) free bus service from the appalling White House Farm area would reduce the very bad effects that will result from this travesty of a planning decision. Further attention needs to be paid to the fact that NO controls are in place over back gardens in this construction nightmare - yes there are rules about turning the front of the house into additional parking but nothing about patios etc and the supposed drainage system is not one that can be trusted with climate change that cannot be ignored. Obviously the builders need to be forced to build the homes to much higher standards than the council originally held them to - this was a missed opportunity to insist on really eco friendly work (I wonder who in the council stopped that happening?) Now if you really care and are not just paying lip service then you need to get this altered and altered now!

No.	Comments
33	<p>Transport: This is the area that needs by far the most attention. Building in the area of housing and the pressure this is going to put on an already severely congested road system needs to be a priority. Building new roads won't help. We need novel and modern ways to travel to our coast and across the region. We need people in the future to put much less reliance on any form of car and more on walking/cycling and public transport. Car tyre pollutants will continue to pollute our air even when we have electric cars. We need a major shift in behaviour change and this needs to be supported in our infrastructure. Why can't we consider a Metro out to the coastal areas? We should not be allowed thousands of cars to pollute our peninsula and our protected habitats. A park and ride to the coast so that we significantly reduce the cars in the area? If public transport was cheaper or free it would change how people feel about using it.</p>
34	<p>I think that all new buildings should have solar panels and other energy efficient equipment installed, starting now!</p>
35	<p>5. Focus on investment to provide great cycle routes (on road and off road) in local areas to connect for commerce/commuting and to refocus regional economy towards ecotourism (bringing in tourism and spending into the region promoting local wealth generation). Cycling is massively growing - covid is stopping people going abroad - people are wanting places to be able to cycle to/from in safety with family. Move focus away from car driving. rebrand roads as routes for all (not just car and van drivers) and push for dedicated cycle routes.</p>
36	<p>STOP CHARGING BUSINESSES FOR HAVING RECYCLING BINS!!!!!!!!!!!! So much that could be recycled is just being binned because smaller businesses can't afford to pay extra, and bigger businesses just don't care. Also, if you want people to use public transport, lower the cost. I don't see how it costs me £1.50 to get from one side of London to the other, but it costs £5+ to get from chichester to West Dean. Sort it out!</p>
37	<p>Land use etc For any change of use of land, require that a minimum standard of carbon and methane neutral by the new use is a requirement to be verifiably implemented, with failure to meet that treated as a planning violation that cannot be retrospectively relaxed. Energy efficiency in homes Address with ever increasing standards of efficiency with new builds, including requirements for new builds to include resources for renewables accounting for an ever increasing (over 10 years) part of the anticipated energy use of the homes - e.g. through mandating solar arrays and / or ground source heat pumps (where viable) as a requirement of the planning approval. In businesses New office / business space, same as above for homes. For farmland, a drive to encourage use of electric machinery powered by renewables - e.g. large farms to derive part of their power requirement from solar arrays on their own land. Renewable energy - see above. Waste and recycling Look to continue expansion of the materials that can be collected for recycling, including by specific collections where necessary. The world in general, and the west in particular, needs to learn it has to pay the real cost of disposing of what it throws away. Other At district council level there are limits. A local council can however lobby higher tiers of authorities and government to strengthen policy, and in particular to address the root cause of the changes - the rapidly and ever increasing human population of the planet. There is no</p>

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	easy fix for this, but if the human race doesn't, then I suspect climate change and disease will fix it for us in a very unpleasant way. At district council level, we need to promote respect for the planet and the ecosystem on which the human race depends for its survival.
38	The only action plan I support is to clean up pollution on land and in the water. Note: CO2 emissions are not pollution!
39	4) solar panels and wind turbines could be more generally available. 6) Bio waste collection as opposed to compost bins to generate energy
40	Under items 2,3 and 5 above, I think there is a need to think laterally also. One of the issues where I live concerns very poor broadband provision. Because of this I will tend to use mail, hard copies and visits to places by car. Investment in adequate broadband provision through the rural elements of the District could give considerable cuts in carbon emissions. Under 6, for food waste domestically, I have used something called a green cone and a plastic compost bin for many years to deal with respectively, meat waste and raw fruit/vegetable waste. Very little food waste goes into my domestic refuse stream. Under all the streams, I like the idea of savings being accrued to develop further measures and savings, like a virtuous circle. I presume it already occurs but I would advocate looking at what other councils and companies are doing to ensure that best practice and best ideas are being picked up. My old employer, Aylesbury Vale District Council was very involved since Kyoto and we were using chilled beam air conditioning, electric vehicles, installing charging points etc probably 5-10 years ago.
41	Transport Reduce the use of cars in the city centre by encouraging cycling and walking and more car free zones. Start installing charge points for electric cars: people will not switch to electric cars if they are worried about lack of charge points. Charge points should be on-road and in car parks.
42	Energy efficiency in homes Make it a legal requirement (by-law??) that all homes have to be insulated to a certain minimal standard within 10 years OR prioritise the change that would make the most difference to climate emissions - I think this might be a move from gas heating. For private homes, the responsibility and financial cost would be borne by the owner (I'm a home owner), perhaps with some carrot incentives. This may need to be national government decision of course. For Landlord/tenants there would need to be some device for ensuring that Landlords don't overcharge tenants for the changes Energy efficiency in organisations including businesses Same as the above. For Landlord/tenants there would need to be some device for ensuring that Landlords don't overcharge tenants for the changes Transport We have got to get out of our cars. Introduce congestion charges in all town/city centres - so that there is a financial incentive to use other forms of transport. Money raised to be ringfenced for improving roads elsewhere (to head off criticism) Improved cycling infrastructure...as a regular cyclist, the pop-up lanes a disastrous waste of money
43	My Parish have engaged in a tree planting project with the Woodland Trust. Offering individuals native trees to plant on their own property. It is free and easy to organise. All areas should be encouraged to do similar to increase trees in our area. There should be free energy efficiency surveys so people can know how to improve their homes and get information from an advisor in person as to costs and grants etc. People do not like logging onto websites

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	and working it out. No new build should be allowed in this area without solar panelling on the roof. We have the highest sunshine hours in the country and could potentially generate massive amounts of energy. Covering fields with solar farms is a waste of agricultural land when rooftops everywhere can accry the burden. WE need to encourage use of buses and introduce cheaper fares and electric buses. Make parking in town less available. The waste system is quite good but it is not transparent enough. People don't understand what happens to their waste or how to make the best of things they throw away. More could avoid landfill by being reused or sent to charity. Cycling and walking is not encouraged enough we need a proper joined up cycling network and cycle paths that are not across fields and dark at night. SWe are still awaiting a Chichester Selsey Cycle path that is comprehensive and safe. LOts of talking no firm action.
44	No
45	You can plant 10 whips for the cost of 1 standard tree and they establish quicker and easier. Group planting of whips is the way forward on tree planting. 2. Solar panels and similar energy efficiencies should be obligatory with all new build houses. 3. I would like to see the action plan updated to take account of the impact of Covid 19 on social behaviours. For example, businesses are realising the benefits of home working in reduced office space and reduced commuting. This is a win-win for employers and employees. Not only can CDC reduce its carbon footprint through this but the plan can recognise the reduction in emissions by others in the district. 6. I worry that financial pressures mean CDC and WSCC do not always recognise the impact of their decisions on the other. For example, restrictions on neighbourhood recycling centres might save WSCC money but create an increase in fly tipping which CDC has to clear up. There should be more joined up thinking.
46	Developers seem to be cutting down trees indiscriminately and then you are promoting tree planting via. charities. TPOs are difficult to lto obtain as your Tree Officer seems to have zero interest in preserving them and it is tied up in red tape. Any new developments MUST demonstrate how they are future proofing houses with e.g. boilers that can be retrofitted for hydrogen, rain water harvesting, sufficient car charging points, Many developments now being built are not going to be compliant by 2035. Alternative forms of transport need to be centre stage to avoid the use of the car and keep our city centres and countryside free of pollution, This can only happen if it is cheaper and accessible. There would need to be large subsidies to encourage people to use it. Currently any bus service is priced so that no one would use it, unless they had to or we're over 65. Having a flat rate for all users would go some way to achieve this. Public transport must be considered in an integrated approach to travel plans. Public transport needs to be a public service a sit used to be before it was privatised. Cycling need some to be encouraged by the fit for purpose creation of segregated cycle ways. Food waste needs to be collected to be composted. Refuse vehicles need to be all electric. Wild Life corridors need to be embedded in the new Local Plan, whenever that will be completed. Green space needs to be at the heart of any developments. The environment we have now has to be conserved at all costs or we will lose it.
47	2. The traditional pitch roofs in the district often don't have insulation in the

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	roof that slopes down into the first floor. This cold gap is missed from insulating a loft conversion and the loft. 2. Incentive to convert lofts into conversions reduces the building needs as people don't extend or move. 5. Incentive to holiday in the local region without air travel. Discounts for locals. "Stay local to save the planet "
48	Land use including tree and hedge planting. It makes no sense at all to produce and execute a good Climate Change Action Plan and at the same time build thousands of new houses along the coast. CDC HAVE TO GO BACK TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND RE-ITERATE THAT WE ONLY HAVE 25% OF OUR FOOTPRINT TO BUILD ON AND MUCH OF THAT WILL FIGHT THE ABOVE PLAN. It's no good just saying that there is nothing we can do. Show some leadership - follow the example set by Andrew Griffiths. Do not allow any more building on the peninsular except for a sensible number of affordable homes.
49	2. Needs more work on helping, poor, low income, new home owners, new projects owners, and existing home owners in helping them want to change their houses to become more energy efficient and also make them more environmentally friendly. 3. Feel like it will be a slow step maybe increase targets to make businesses want to switch and maybe tax them less if they are more efficient. 5. Needs a lot more work to push people into cycling to work if they are with in a certain mile range of the city, help reduce the work of cars and increase public transport. If electric cars are to become popular the charging points need to be increased otherwise people will feel worried that they are unable to charge their cars and will resort to using petrol or diesel. Have a lower charge for this 'green' cars to make people want to switch.
51	It's not very easy to follow. Some of the actions are a little "wishy washy".
52	2. Energy efficiency in homes - if there were templates for using ground source heating, heat exchange for multiple occupancy buildings this would reduce the dependency on fossil fuels - a bigger reduction in GHG - both social housing and private builds. Thermal property of windows and doors is also a way to reduce need for more fuel. In fact, encouraging active lifestyles often leads to less need for heated homes. 4. Generating renewable - above idea on ground source and heat exchange - ideal too for council and other commercial operations. 5. Public transport is poor in Chichester in that it stops too early at night and is reduced on Sundays when getting out to countryside would be nice but for limited timetable. Good to see some experimentation with cycle lanes - Chichester being so flat lends itself to cycling - looking to the future, do we think e-scooters will become part of the mix - so plan ahead. Often pedestrian access into places is secondary to car access - e.g. the sports centre, e.g. Waitrose and Tesco. I can't make out how to get into Tesco as a pedestrian - I'll work it out eventually but signage for pedestrian access is poor. The countryside signage often consists of a wooden signpost with three arrows and each one says 'footpath' - they need to indicate where to. We have lots of tourists and other new residents who don't know places and what is the use if a sign isn't a sign. 6. Waste - I've asked about disposing of old duvets in M&S where I bought a new one - they don't take them. There is a problem for those of us without cars in disposing of textiles, small electrical items. The council website brushes over this and this presumably leads to everyone having to dispose in the Black Bin waste which is leads to more landfill - not

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	great for your targets, and worse as far as I'm considered leading to much more landfill than needs be and waste of materials that could be re-used, re-processed.
53	On the councils part stop allowing any more houses to be built on land that we know will flood. There is not enough work or info structure to support it.
54	Trees are very important for processing carbon, and should be planted where ever possible, so long as they do not affect existing buildings. All new homes should be as energy efficient as possible. Steps should also be taken to make existing homes and businesses as energy efficient as possible. Renewable energy must be used from now on, whether it be solar, wind, water or biomass. Using fossil fuel is criminal. All areas should have a bus network that is reliable and meets the needs of the local population. Sadly, I do not think most of our roads in Sussex are suitable for cycle lanes. Steps should be taken to recycle as much as possible. We need to recycle all plastics, and also food waste as is done by Guildford council for example.
55	Forgive me if this is included in the plan but I didn't see it. I think the council needs to incorporate climate change into the local development plan and it should be taken into account when making a decision about building on farming land. I think every area should be self sufficient to a certain degree (I'm not sure what that should be) in terms of producing food, as this results in fewer greenhouse gases due to transport etc. Obviously building more houses where there weren't any before also increases greenhouse gases. My area (the Witterings and particularly Bracklesham Bay) was a seaside farming community, but so many fields are being developed on and especially in an area where we may be subject to sea level rises becoming an issue in the future. As an area, surely the amount of farming offsets against the emissions created - in my view this is how it should be done anyway, we can't rely on other areas to offset our carbon footprint, we must ensure we keep it under control, if every council does the same the system should work. Failure to incorporate the above, in my opinion, makes the Action Plan pointless.
56	The Action Plan should start at the top with the local sectors that generate the most CO2 and the most pollution, which I believe is Transport. followed by Homes. In reality, the only sector that has made any significant reduction is the Energy Generating sector and for the very reason that it has not affected our lifestyles at all, except to those people who live near land-based wind turbines or fields of PV cells. I wish that this Council would get on with collecting food. I wish that planting trees did have the practical immediate reduction of CO2 by photosynthesis, that the population mistakenly think that it does.
57	Save the money and put it towards a northern route for Chichester which would cut out most of the traffics emissions through the city if this is causing so much concern.
58	1 Ash die-back is currently removing a huge number of trees. I trust you have allowed for that in your calculations. In Hunston and N Mundham there has been two takeovers of fields that have seen an enormous amount of hedging removed. When I make a planning application my client and I have to bend over backwards to show how we are protecting hedges and trees that we actually want to retain, yet these guys can grub out without any compunction it would seem. How come? 2 a) Jenrick's forthcoming deregulation of the

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	<p>planning system will put all the cards into developers' hands (or should I say Tory-donors' hands) which will mean everything about good sustainable design will be subject to maximising profits - which means they will do as little as possible and as cheaply as possible. Meaning 'sub-standard buildings in terms of the needs of today. b) On a personal level, I've worked in designing and altering houses most of my life, most of which I have been an environmentalist, and I have a few worthwhile notes on housing which have been put down in a short document which I think is worth considering in the context of 'energy efficiency in homes'. But your survey format doesn't accept separate additional information and there is therefore no opportunity to try and influence things at a more meaningful, technical level. Having said that, I am not sure how much say you have in influencing a developer's design or nudging them in a certain direction. 4 My son has run a local business supplying and installing photo-voltaics solar panels in the area (and beyond, including other countries) through these last 12 turbulent years and he tells me CDC are setting up and promoting a list of 'preferred installers' which do not include his or similar sized businesses because the criteria to be considered requires a ludicrously large capacity for installation, even though he does some pretty big stuff. It is likely therefore that most of those qualifying will be outside the area! So, a long-standing local business is subject to unfair competition from its own local council - that does not seem right to me, regardless of him being my son. We should no longer see climate change in isolation, it is totally entwined with the loss of biodiversity, so you should rename your action plan, and thereby shift its perspective, by calling it a Climate and Biodiversity Action Plan Other than that I'm impressed, good luck. No endeavour is more important at this time.</p>
59	<p>Land use including tree and hedge planting Plant trees along roads. Limit house building outside brownfield sites Carefully manage wildlife corridors 2. Energy efficiency in homes Subsidise insulation efficient heating and solar power 3. Energy efficiency in organisations including businesses Compulsory solar installations on all business roofs 4. Generating renewable energy As above. Compulsory solar installations on all business roofs 5. Transport Safe cycle routes from all surrounding villages into Chichester 6. Waste and recycling Hold southern water to account to stop ALL sewage dumping within 24 months ( NOT years) Stop ALL major housebuilding projects until southern water prove they have stopped dumping sewage AND can cope with more capacity. Stop building inland lower than 50 m above sea level Stop building on areas on or near flood planes. Supply smaller black bins charge for larger black bins Free green and red bins 7. Other</p>
60	<p>1). Have an CDC contact for residents with small/medium/large gardens who could be contacted for advice on tree planting on. small scale in their own garden - advice on species appropriate for their location with regard to soil, wind, disease, size etc 2) Raise problem of Listed Buildings which are unable to have energy efficient measures - ie double glazing 6) Care needed in supplying homes with recycling bins - large wheelie or food waste bins - sends the message that it is ok to have waste -whereas the message should be REDUCE waste</p>
61	<p>This is not written with the energy of an emergency planner. It lacks scenario analysis It's in a silo - we have a Covid emergency, we are about to have a</p>

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	brexit emergency as we don't have enough detail on it yet and we don't know how the global economy will be recapitalised to pay for Covid. No mention of the national park, riding sunbeams missing re solar. Seems to ignore strategic road network, rail and general aviation (good wood) Chichester has two massive events - festival of speed and revival, how will they be low carbon. Offsetting seems light, what about the kelp project No much on water use
62	The doomsday glacier is due to melt in the next 35 years.
63	Land use: how are you going to balance the urgent needs of a Climate Change Action Plan with all the new housing developments? 2). Energy efficiency in homes: all new new-build homes should be compelled to incorporate solar panels, battery storage, EV charging points, low carbon heating, access to cycle routes before planning permission is granted. All existing homes should be given council tax reductions for fitting equivalent features. 3) Energy efficiency in businesses: all businesses should be given annual energy reduction targets. Those beating their targets should be given business rate reductions, those missing their targets should have business rate rises. 4) Generating renewable energy: we need more solar and wind generation capacity. Biomass generation using anaerobic digestion is preferable to biomass generation using wood burners. 5) Transport: set up an ULEZ within the city. This will accelerate adoption of EV usage. Expand the number of public EV charging points to suit.
64	To help businesses reduce their emissions you need to tackle things like commuting and general driving, the answer on the manhood is cycle commuter paths.
65	I think land use is critical and would like to see an emphasis beyond tree and hedge planting to the opportunities provided along the coastal area e.g. kelp restoration and sea-grass restoration, amongst others. Is this in action 17 - if so it needs to be better articulated as it is lost. Other - training on climate change for officers could be delivered through the Carbon Literacy Trust, which could also involve local groups too. Action 9 - minimising emissions from new housing. This seems like a really small action but deserves to be very much larger as it has such a huge implication - in terms of land benefit lost from the housing being built, houses being built which really are less than adequate in terms of efficiency, opportunities lost for better travel links (e.g. those houses being built at Madgewick Park don't seem to have any decent transport links and the ease of getting to the new Lidl by bicycle or on foot is a joke) - there is nothing identified in Planning yet this is critical in terms of land use and future development. Could we stop building 4 and 5 bed executive houses and build like the Germans or the Dutch, high density high quality smaller dwellings? Action 12d - low carbon work travel - as this is quite a dense area, could staff be given electric bicycles? They would seem quite helpful if people don't need to travel far. More importantly, there doesn't seem to be anything about staff not needing to travel and actually continuing to work flexibly and from home. Where's the Covid-learning? Action 19 - walking and cycling. Please please focus on walking as the easiest cheapest way for people to get around. Cycling is still hard work in Chichester - and I cycle regularly including around the awful gyratory at Northgate. Can you work with other councils to widen footpath space to make more space for pedestrians. Examples are in North Street - it's a wide street at the top (by Jack Wills) but

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	there's more space for cars than there is for people on foot. Similarly in East Street by Next and TKMaxx. Make the pavements wider and the roads narrower. Action 22 - please drop the park and ride idea, and go for more focus on reducing private car ownership and promotion of the car clubs. Don't know how car sharing works. But people need to drop the idea of car ownership and get used to sharing. Although my husband doesn't like that idea!!
66	make it very simple and easy and more will get involved
67	Please invest in local public transport. I want to shop local, but I need to get my shopping home. If I can't drive then I need a cost effective and efficient park and ride. The Covid cycle lane is awful. Get rid and think again.
68	Tree Planting. There is a need to ensure not just planting, but that the saplings survive & grow. Suggest 'adopt a tree' program. 2. Energy Efficiency. There needs to be much more accurate and impartial information about the various ways in which homeowners can improve home energy efficiency. Most of the info at present comes from organisations trying to sell something. I recently extended my home. I was eager to install a heat pump to heat the extension. I found it impossible to find good information on how to do this. I now which to insulate. Which method is best? What gains can I expect? 5. Transport. I would hope the Plan will commit the Council to buy no more petrol or diesel vehicles. All new vehicles must be electric.
70	plant more trees - particularly in carparks STOP BUILDING HOUSES !!!!! get rid of the stupid pop-up cycle lanes that are causing congestion and hence more pollution. The sentiment was correct but the execution is unforgivably inept wholeheartedly support the Northern Bypass for the A27 to remove traffic and hance pollution from the city. Flowing traffic causes much less pollution/greenhouse gases than traffic jams
71	Do not allow developments that compromise wildlife corridors and valuable agricultural land.
73	You have asked for comments under headings. 7. OTHER Quality of the Draft Plan. I find the Draft Plan disappointing. It is dull, uninspiring, and hard to read . For example, Action 10 Local Plan "Furtherance of this action point is contingent on the completion of the viability study into the financial "health" of developments in the District, taking into account the proposed CDC policies which developments would be expected to meet as well as regular development costs and national polices. Affordable housing levels, energy efficiency and biodiversity policies are examples of policies that would impact the financial outcome of developments and would be considered by the viability study". What does this mean in plain English? There are no visuals, charts, graphs. The Draft Plan is therefore largely inaccessible to people who need or prefer information presented in other ways. The Draft Plan looks like a cut and paste or template rather than a Chichester - specific document: very disappointing and highly unlikely to engage local people. Too many of the deadlines are already slipping. If there is a climate emergency, urgent action is needed. A Draft Plan which is already missing deadlines before it is finalised or adopted lacks credibility. Too many of the proposals rely on action elsewhere at other levels of government, or national legislation and standards. Others are described as challenging, probably a euphemism for impossible. Others appear not to apply to Chichester. Why adopt objectives and targets

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	<p>knowing they are unachievable? This sets the Draft Plan up to fail. Better to have more modest, measurable, achievable objectives. How will these targets and proposals feed into the planning process, especially now there is no Local Plan? What powers does CDC have under the present planning rules, which clearly remove a number of constraints on developers, to insist Draft Action Plan objectives and targets on land use, energy efficiency, waste and recycling are met? It seems perverse and totally inconsistent to talk about carbon sinks, wetlands, tree and hedge planting and sustainable transport when greenfield sites on rural roads with no public transport are earmarked for housing development to meet national quotas.</p>
74	<p>1. The planting of additional trees and hedges, where pragmatic and suitable, will be of great benefit; this needs to be tied in with point 4, where more renewable energy generation (not nuclear) as use of less or no fossil fuels will see less pollution. With additional foliage and greenery to remove harmful pollutants, this will see less pollution from both generation and as a result of increased trees and foliage. Effective energy efficiency in both homes (2) and businesses (3) will have both a financial and health benefit through less energy being used entailing less pollution and both people and firms having to pay less for their energy. Provision of greener transport (5) such as hydrogen buses and development of better cycle lanes (not the arguably bizarre Covid lanes) will see an improvement in people's lives through, again, less pollution. Improved waste and recycling (6) through the ability to recycle more items (for example, Pringles tubes) will help reduce use of new materials and keep people aware of what is disposable and what isn't. Regarding point 7, continued education is the best 'other' way to keep people up to date on what developments and initiatives there are.</p>
75	<p>Land Use/Tree and hedges: Allowing wildlife and flora to migrate must be top priority. Roads must be retrofitted with tunnels and bridges. Fences required in law to have gaps to allow migration, seek mates with sufficient genetic diversity and foraging for hedgehogs, frogs and toads. Tree planting to take account of species resistance to drought, flood and disease. New planting to have a maintenance plan in place - gapping-up, disease monitoring and watering tubes and education of staff not to trim and kill off new planting as I have seen so often Grrrrr an end to flails that destroy hedges and introduce disease. A Grant for landowners who lay their hedges and can demonstrate best practice. Not routinely cutting verges where visibility is not an issue. Regular litter picking prior to cutting of roadside verges and stricter CCTV enforcement of littering generally, maybe with the threat of car removal if it is from a vehicle. Energy efficiency in homes: an end to Smart meters. Ludicrously costly, demonstrably, they do NOT WORK. Money would be far better spent on retrograde insulation maybe using recycled plastics. All new builds only given planning approval if they are carbon neutral. No more building on flood plains. worst-m case scenario planning. Renewable energy: Local Community and school schemes. Transport: Cars are here to stay whether they be hydrogen powered or electric. But, we could reduce3 usage by decentralising everyday activities - hospital and medical visits, working from home or working from a community hub would avoid the commute/need to travel. Waste and recycling: Plastic must have a value. Recycling is not the way to go for various practical, logistical and health reasons. Plastic is toxic</p>

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	waste and should be regarded as such. Plastic is a public health issue as much as an environmental one and you are going to have to figure out a way of mining historic landfill sites, look at enzyme digestion, look at alternatives to plastic, close the manufacturing/ end of life loops for all consumables. Emphasis should be on minimalism and quality of life not consuming things and stuff. Other: There are too many people on the planet for the resources available to meet everyone's needs (Maslow) for shelter, food, clean water, sanitation, healthcare, welfare, transport, safety and education. Read Living Danishly if you want a model society to aspire to. Addressing social inequality and low levels of social mobility are crucial. Focus should be shifted AWAY from 'isms', away from meeting minority group needs and focussed on the needs of the many, not the few. a problem or a prejudice comes into being when it is highlighted. Instead we should be focussing on similarities - things we share as members of the same species, not our differences.
76	No 7 Other Circumstances will change, some initiatives will work well, some may turn out to be ineffective and need to be modified or abandoned. There needs to be a clear mechanism for regular review of streams of activity and milestones leading to additional resources to exploit successes or to correct missteps.
77	I think it is important to have a plan of action that engages the citizens and gives them a sense of social cohesion in a time that may cause great social upheaval and despondency. If people feel they have a role in protecting their community they will not be so prone to demoralisation or panic. We all need to face up to the threat and not sweep it under the carpet!
78	Members of Chichester District Council must educate themselves on the global geoengineering agenda and must lobby our MP to raise this subject in parliament
79	YES to all of those aspects. It is the URGENCY which needs to be stressed. Obtain the support of key organisations and input from star names to assist.
80	1. Land use including tree and hedge planting - Need to review the maintenance of green spaces. I often see verges being trimmed when there is no need and hedges being cut back during the nesting season (I have reported this and never even had an acknowledgement) 5. Transport - EV charging needs to be massively increased as without the infrastructure people will not move to electric cars - not everyone has a drive/garage for home charging and while walking and cycling are admirable goals, travelling to work will never be possible for all using these methods (trains are already too expensive to cost them out of the picture)
81	Land Use Including Tree and Hedge Planting The trees that are planted will only be carbon capture if the wood after life is kept too. Harvesting pine trees and burning the old stumps does not help. There needs to be a true cycle from selecting a species to what happens when the tree dies. 2) Energy Efficient Homes. Every planning permission needs to list all the efficiencies and the applicant must say in detail why they are not planning to use features that create energy efficient homes. e.g. Why is there not a heat pump? 3)Energy Efficiencies in organization & business. All organizations and businesses need to be held accountable too, especially supermarkets because if they lead the public will follow. 4) Generating Renewable Energy This is positive but don't let it be the excuse not to build energy efficiency into society 5) Transport - This

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	will only work if there are options. e.g. Gatwick Airport are going to add a £5 to drop offs to increase use of public transport. Fine but only charge vehicles that number plates show owners that had a bus or train route available to the airport. Car sharing is good and apps that show best times to travel in reduced traffic. Lower speed limits and enforce. 6) Waste and Recycling Stop closing any recycling centres. There needs to be a national effort to standardize waste. Get supermarkets to write on all packaging in big letters recyclable or not. Have a bar code on plastics that an app on a phone can scan to assist selection. 7) Climate change needs to be taught in schools and there needs to be an adult learning. e.g. If you have an online learning lesson and you pass, CDC gives out supermarket points.
82	I have seen no evidence of the Council trying to stop most of our green fields from being turned into massive housing projects so tree and hedge planting is great but we should be leaving more open spaces of fields between the villages. 4. Renewable energy should be promoted at every possible opportunity, especially via grants to homeowners if fitting things like solar panels and landowners installing wind turbines.
83	You talk about climate change yet the main cause of environmental damage in this area is the state of the bypass and nothing seems to be done about it
84	Chichester needs: MORE HEDGEROWS AND TREES REWILDING TO ALLOW NATURE AND WILDLIFE ECO SYSTEM TO FLOURISH WHICH IN TURN COMBATS CLIMATE CHANGE; A BIO FUEL PLANT, CREATING GREEN JOBS MORE PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE RECYCLING BINS AROUND THE AREA BETTER TRANSPORT - MORE GREEN BUSES, MORE OFTEN. LESS ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSUSTAINABLE CAR USAGE. MORE CAR SHARING. A FREE COLLECTION SERVICE FOR LARGE AMOUNTS OF RECYCLABLE WASTE. NOT EVERYONE DRIVES.
85	There is an increasing number of housing developments still working off original blueprints. By that I mean that they do not appear to have solar/ wind energy or community spaces for home workers, links to cycle paths that are co-developed as part of the planning or indeed the provision of electric charging points or electric public transport. People's 'habits' will not change whilst it is either inconvenient/unsafe (for them or their children) or more expensive for them to seek an alternative. The natural habitat of much of our district is under attack. Many of us are now squashed between a national park and the ANOB, our MP states that there is an algorithm (!) but that does not appear to be fit for our carbon agenda purpose. I would like to see more land set aside for carbon sinks and wetland, obviously on the Manhood that means lots of opportunity before it all disappears under concrete.
86	6 Waste and recycling Have a twice yearly free bulky waste removal for pensioners on pension credit, and possibly for those on other benefits, especially as I have just paid £60 out just to have two fence panels and a small roll of carpeting moved, this could be done like a lot of other councils with two free collections in a year. Also garden waste bins, are rather expensive for everyone, especially when on benefits, so why not do as some councils have and have garden waste sacks that can be used and people would book it in for collection, and charge say £3 for the collection
87	Why are houses still being built on land on the Manhood peninsula that is likely to flood in the next 50 years? More creative, affordable, environmentally

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	sustainable living solutions should be sort. Co-Housing, sharing resources, building communities and homes not just houses Severely tax 2nd homes, large houses with unused bedrooms, 2. Support for people to invest in homes. 3. Higher business rates for poorer energy efficiency use. Consulting with businesses. Encouraging more of a local economy and community resilience 4. Subsidize local solar installation 5. Encourage more cycling and more cycle paths. Congestion charge for using the A27. Supporting infrastructure for people to car share locally. Stop endless unsightly development especially on A27 which will cause more congestion. Carbon tax based on mileage driven in Chichester
88	Manhood Peninsula is already throttled by ever increasing traffic on and off , do not allow further housing to exasperate this problem
89	The whole document is extremely detailed and long, it may benefit member of the public and other organisations to produce a smaller concise version. The only other comments i have is regarding electric vehicles, this is fine if everyone is using sustainable energy sources and not fossil fuel based electricity, it would be beneficial to look into biofuels more for large vehicles.
91	5.I am a recent resident in XXX having moved from a farm in XXX. I am enjoying access to amenities and walks in our beautiful countryside. I appreciate access to a good bus service (free as a pensioner) but feel it is too expensive to encourage people out of their cars. To reduce carbon emissions we all need to walk & cycle more. I would support pedestrians only in the city centre & a park & ride scheme (works well in Oxford) 2 & 3 I definitely support energy efficiency in businesses as well as homes. I have signed up for the installation of solar panels on my roof. I believe councils should switch to renewable energy & lead by example. 4. More renewable energy should be generated locally. Wind & off shore as well as solar. 6. I compost my food waste for my garden and this should be encouraged. Green bins could be provided or a central bin for use on allotments. Supermarkets should be abandoning plastic for fruit & vegetables & making labelling clearer. Maybe fines or incentives could be introduced - targets for supermarkets which would act as motivation. 7. Communication & education
92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East Wittering &amp; Bracklesham Parish Council acknowledges the urgent need for global society to reduce carbon emissions. We recognise the part which we have to play and commit to taking an active role in achieving this, by:</li> <li>• Pro-actively reducing our CO2 emissions as an organisation</li> <li>• Seeking to encourage and enable our community to decrease their emissions and improve their resilience to climate change</li> <li>• Seeking to influence the policies of other organisations to encourage them to reduce their emissions.</li> <li>• The council acknowledges that ‘business as usual’ is not an option in the face of the climate emergency, and that society in its current form is unsustainable. Therefore, to meet our obligations below, we may need to strategically reassess and adjust the scope of our current activities. In September 2019 we resolved to I. Aim to become a carbon-neutral organisation by 2030, to include scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions 2. Create a carbon audit and roadmap for achieving this aim by the end of 2020. II. Include environmental implications of recommendations in council reports alongside legal, financial and equality implications. These will include the impact of recommendations on CO2 emissions as well as any other relevant environmental factors. III. Seek ways</li> </ul>

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	to facilitate and encourage our community in reducing direct and indirect CO2 emissions and to become resilient to changes caused by the changing climate. We will take active steps where possible to encourage: a) More sustainable transport b) Reductions in energy use in homes, businesses and elsewhere c) Use and development of renewable energy sources d) Production, sale and consumption of locally sourced food e) Reduction in consumption of animal products f) Include an informative on all planning applications for new developments that new buildings must incorporate grey water harvesting systems, permeable driveways, solar panels and fast-fibre connections to encourage home-working.” g) Any other methods of achieving the aims above We would like to see these resolutions adopted in any climate plan pursued by CDC and in addition would like to see an additional commitment to ensure that all new developments are built to be adaptable to the move away from carbon based and fossil fuels as renewable energy becomes the standard for heating and powering our homes.
93	2. Solar energy or wind energy should be easy to install, not having to deal with planning permission. 5. Make cycling more attractive, good cyclepaths, make parking more expensive. Busses into town maybe for free?! 6. Cannot believe the amount of waste just dumped. Why is that? 7. Make supermarkets get rid of their plastic bags. Pay for crates.
94	We have an opportunity to Build Back Better and stronger post Covid. 1. Better land use--rewilding agriculture land, hedge planting, community woodland management, coppice crews. Less hedge trimming and rewilding verges. There is a lot of unnecessary strimming beside roads where grasses and wildflowers are not in the way of signage. 2. Energy efficiency in homes could be tackled though a citizen's brigade. There should be subsidized job training and volunteer training to go door to door. Also continued subsidies such as the Green Homes Grant beyond November. More education about the RHI. 3. We should reward businesses for efficiency 4. Community Energy generation--solar projects such as is happening already in West Sussex. More support for solar projects by planning. 5. Better public transport, electric buses, better cycle lanes, electric bikes, free parking for carpooling, more frequent buses from rural areas Education and incentivisation about school bus use in private and public--fine for using private transport to schools. 6. Waste and Recycling--better, more. Why does WSCC export plastic waste to Netherlands and Germany for them to burn and feed back to their grid. Crazy! We need our own solutions. Deposit on plastic / glass would be helpful. Works in US and Canada. 7. WSCC needs to say no to further fossil fuel development Why has the council agreed to and extended planning permission at Singleton, Broadford Bridge, Lidsey and Balcombe? It's contrary to our climate change ambitions/ agreements. Singleton emits the most emissions in Chichester District and yet the CDC claims it would like to REDUCE emissions. There is also a huge risk that these companies (such as iGAS who are financially very compromised) will not be able to cap their wells and restore the sites as per their obligations. <a href="https://drillordrop.com/2020/09/22/igas-reveals-impact-of-covid-19/">https://drillordrop.com/2020/09/22/igas-reveals-impact-of-covid-19/</a> 8. Water--we need more education, campaigns about water conservation 9. We need better regulations around agriculture--polluter pays, no use of imported human waste for use on farmland 10. Better regulations on water companies such as Southern water --no permitted release of human

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	waste into the Solent 11. Food waste--we could set up a good program for recycling food waste--public composting
95	I note that your plans for increasing forest cover do not mention Ash Dieback - there are so many trees that currently need replacing to maintain the same tree cover as we previously had. Do your figures presume this replacement planting will already have happened and that your increase is above and beyond this? Eco Rother Action (ERA) does have one project currently running which needs 3 fruit trees and 2 specimen trees - very interested in any initiatives that arise from this Action of yours. 2. You have SCATTER. Eco Rother Action has been searching for something similar to use at household level and not found anything. Help with this would be much appreciated. 4. I note your Supporting Technical Information document speaks of small scale on shore wind energy production. Any time this has been raised at our meetings the assumption amongst members has been that it would never get planning permission within the national park, likewise wrt energy from the River Rother. There is a job to be done to ascertain what planning constraints might be enforced and if the generally accepted viewpoint is, in fact, wrong, and planning permission might be forthcoming, then this needs communicating far and wide. 5. Action 20 reads as if you plan to wait until there is a clear need for charging points and then provide them. We would argue that this is the wrong way around - 'build it and they will come', needs to be the philosophy. When discussing electric vehicles many people feed back to us that they still hesitate to make the change because the charging points are not in place yet at a level that will be needed. Put the infrastructure in place and the desired change is more likely to occur. Overall this is a good, and hopeful document - although we remain unclear as to quite how so much will be achieved in the desired timescale. As an organisation ERA is very keen to be as fully involved as possible. Covid has set us back some, but hopefully we will find a way to function moving forwards. Thank you for all your hard work in this area.
96	In light of Covid 19 and the dramatic changes it has brought to working practices and the collapse of the high street, it would be refreshing to see a change of tack on the councils approach to housing and road development, forcing developers to use every bit of brown field land before ever releasing green fields for development and putting money into increasing broadband speeds, solar panelling, ground sources heat pumps, covered all weather cycle ways instead of being slaves to building more and more roads and encouraging more people to use their cars
97	No more money wasted on l'll thought out schemes like the cycle lane
98	5. Transport, insist that all planning permissions contribute towards active travel initiatives.
99	Stop all bonfire 🔥 there is no need these days with dust bin collections the council tip etc: They are dangerous to your health let alone the invisible gas that are let out into the air?
100	Land use and tree planting must be considered as low hanging fruit. 4. Opportunities to explore greater use of renewable energy especially solar power and possible use of "floating solar panels on the sea and wave motion energy generation.

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101	I would make solar panels mandatory on any new buildings - I know, for instance, that mine provide at least 60% of my electricity, and I can see a greater potential were the cost of installation to be acceptable. I think that Chichester City is a natural for cycling, most of us being within fifteen minutes of the centre. But cycling has to be safe for this to happen, and many more cycling routes are needed. And there are danger spots that have to be resolved, eg Northgate and the junction of The Hornet, Market Avenue, and St Pancras. Bike parking is good at the moment, but would need to be kept under review if there were to be a significant expansion of cycling. I would think about switching to an electric car, but the cost is prohibitive, and charging would be an issue. Should cars be mainly prohibited from the city centre before too long? I would have better car parks allied to park and ride. Better bus provision would help too. Financial incentives are needed for both solar panels and better insulation, as so many will otherwise not be able to afford it. I am encouraged by progress in waste and recycling, and would welcome any more that can be achieved - but why do you charge for recycling bins if you really want recycling?
102	NO as I have already said I believe it is a waste of time and money.the way things are going as explained you will not change the inevitable. Just go your merry way build thousands of houses import thousands of people .What happens when all these houses are filled will you start on another community plan and build more and more when will it STOP. Try to think of the LONG TERM FUTURE. Or is that beyond your over educated capabilities.
103	Land use planting trees and hedges is essential particularly because of the large number of houses being built. 6. Enforcement of penalties for misuse of recycling should be introduced.
104	Tree and hedge planting must be strategic and not just a numbers exercise - the trees we plant must be appropriate and well managed. Ripping up the countryside to build and then planting more trees and hedges is not the answer. I live on the edge of Parklands and am watching 'mission creep' on a daily basis - we were told 3 trees would be cut down for the build and this seems to change daily, there is no regard for the natural environment and trees that are planted are allowed to die. 2. New build homes must go beyond the current regulations. 3. There should be business incentives for those organisations who work to improve efficiency. 4. Generating our own renewable supply is a great initiative - there is no excuse for not using renewables now. Allowing new houses to be built with gas boilers is a travesty when the council has declared a climate emergency. All developers must be made to install non fossil fuel systems. 5. Local cycling and walking must be encouraged and facilitated more. There is no reason why Chichester cannot be a car free city centre and we should be making ourselves a model for other areas. We have to change the mindset of residents and look at the current road network. Making changes to a failed design is not the answer, radical redesign is paramount, incorporating car free areas, Dutch style roundabouts and dedicated cycle paths. 6. Making recycling as easy as possible is key and Chichester has a great record on this.
105	Land use including tree and hedge planting Trees are key to carbon capture and also to people friendly and clean environments. More trees and hedges! Please also implement stronger protection of hedges and trees 2. Energy

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	<p>efficiency in homes Homes utilise a lot of our personal energy quota. Improving insulation is a lifetime investment for every property delivering benefit from day 1 and keeping the vulnerable warm - Do it! Add Solar to ALL new build and extension applications. Ban gas heating in new and phase out in old properties ESPECIALLY CDC owned. DON'T burn anything to heat property! 3. Energy efficiency in organisations including businesses -Add Solar to ALL new build and extension applications. Ban gas heating in new and phase out in old properties ESPECIALLY CDC owned. DON'T burn anything to heat property! 4. Generating renewable energy - Solar , Wind first 5. Transport - Zero emissions a must within City and residential. Upgrade the awful bus fleet. 6. Waste and recycling - More investment. Wider acceptance of all recyclable material. Find a way 7. Other Sort out pedestrian and bike access. Make it easier and better to walk and cycle by re balancing priority away from cars.</p>
106	<p>Stop building on greenfield sites. We should be investing in any new build homes with renewable energy, grey water recycling and sustainable housing on brownfield sites. Stop building where the infrastructure cannot take it, no jobs, no schools no GPS and the road are impassable eg: Birdham and Witterings/Bracklesham stop BUILDING on green coastal plain!!!!</p>
107	<p>I think much more funding and focus should be given towards climate change. 2. More to be done by large businesses to reduce impact with plastic use. 3. More education in schools regarding climate change 4. Much more awareness and encouragement to lower meat intake in diet. 5. Most importantly stop building houses and reducing green space!! No more new builds!! Keep our green spaces throughout West Sussex and plant more trees avoiding overcrowding and less natural landscape for trees and wildlife!</p>
108	<p>The car is very important for people and businesses so do not stop people using them</p>
109	<p>We think SDNP energy efficiency standards for new homes whilst meeting Government requirements should go beyond this and set higher standards to assist in meeting the Council action plan objectives. We need to build to carbon neutral standards now, people are less likely to fit retrofit systems and this would be highly inefficient. What support (information, expertise, financial) can CDC give to parishes to assist them in playing their part in achieving the CDC plan</p>
110	<p>Energy efficiency in homes and in businesses is key, goes hand in hand with increasing capacity of renewable energy Land use and planning are key aspects, unfortunately planning is in danger of going backwards with the utterly lunatic planning White Paper (out for consultation) that has nothing constructive or forward looking about building energy efficient homes in the right places! Transport - the usual! Encourage walking, cycling, properly funded, efficient, convenient, (probably electric/hydrogen powered?) public transport. Waste and recycling - why do we still have no food waste collection system in place? Other authorities have managed this. We're still 'thinking' about introducing a system for restaurant/catering outlets! Lovely, lovely trees - of course many more of them. They take time to mature (to fully reach their carbon capture potential) and need nurturing whilst they get there! In terms of encouraging change in personal behaviour. There is a well used and funded (at present) personal health and wellbeing system in place. The 'Wellbeing'</p>

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	initiative could be utilised to encourage people to think about their own behaviours around energy use, travel, consumption patterns etc. It meshes closely with encouraging individuals to change their own behaviour with regard to their own health and wellbeing. As this framework is in place, thinking about a personal 'environmental footprint' could be 'bolted on'.
111	I could not see any plan to align the Climate Change Plan with planning policies, and specifically the heavy restrictions on improving property energy usage and wastage within conservation areas. As a district, we are very fortunate to have a large number of areas worthy of conservation protection, but the current rules mean that most improvements are impossibly expensive. For example, I received a letter about "Solar Together" - but to take advantage of this, I would need planning permission. The planning application fees amount to hundreds of pounds, and I understand I would be required to commission full architectural drawings (not photographs) of my house, costing presumably hundreds of pounds more. I do not foresee paying CDC about £1000 only for the Planning Department to refuse the application! The timeliness of any planning application process also means I would not expect to hear a result of the application until 2021, but I had to make an initial decision about the "Solar Together" scheme by 6 October, and a final decision by 11 December. As another example, this house was built in 2007, and I believe planning permission was granted in 2005. The windows are as specified by the Planning Department. They are draughty and noisy, with performance similar to what we used to experience in the 1970s, and certainly not what I would have expected in 2005. Yes they look good, which is quite right, but they perform poorly, and this poor performance is specified by CDC through its planning policies for conservation areas. Please revise planning policies to align with Climate Change requirements, including in conservation areas.
112	Comments from Extinction Rebellion Chichester i. Scope: The plan addresses the climate emergency but not the ecological emergency (beyond references to bio-diversity restoration projects). It also does not address the need to build community resilience to extreme temperatures, flooding, droughts and other negative impacts of climate breakdown. An overarching framework, rather than a silo approach, that includes all relevant plans/strategies is essential for effective, joined-up policy and action. ii. Vision and leadership: The plan lacks a vision or any clear commitment to leadership by the CDC. Although many elements of the district-wide targets are not within direct council control, it has a pivotal role in raising awareness, educating, inspiring, mobilising, coordinating and enabling others to act. As part of its leadership role, the CDC should not wait on national policy developments to see what/whether actions are possible. Rather it should take the lead from other councils and commit to proactively lobby upwards (WSSC and government) for policy changes, funding streams and other measures needed to enable district-level carbon-reduction targets to be met. iii. Decision making: We welcome the action to institute a system for identifying CDC decisions with impacts on GHG emissions. However, we believe there should be an explicit commitment to ensure that all strategic decisions, budgets and approaches to planning decisions are in line with ensuring the district does not exceed its carbon budget, with immediate effect. iv. Climate justice: Climate change increases

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	<p>vulnerability to and is likely to compound poverty other forms of disadvantage. There is also evidence that some adaptation and mitigation policies can deepen inequity. Yet the plan makes no reference to ensuring socially just responses. We urge the CDC to explicitly commit to a fair, equitable and socially just plan, and ensure that actions target the most vulnerable and that their voices are represented in council decision-making and council-citizen deliberations.</p> <p>iv. Targets: The 10 per cent year on year targets are a welcome start, as is the acknowledgment that these significantly under achieve the Tyndall Centre's carbon budget of 14% per year annual reduction in emissions in the district. However, we strongly disagree with the argument that targets should reflect what is possible rather than what is needed.</p> <p>v. Sectors: A detailed breakdown of emissions per sector is needed to identify locally relevant goals and pathways to achieving them. This should include identification of obstacles including national policy or funding constraints that should feedback into upward pressure for change. All sectors need to reduce its emissions in line with the Tyndall carbon budget; no sector would be able to 'carry' the others. For example, regarding energy efficient homes, based on Government data there are approximately 40,000 houses in the district on the gas network. If 70% replaced gas heating systems with ASHPs by 2025, the 14% annual reduction for this sector could be achieved. However, subsidies or other financial support would be needed to make this a reality. The CDC could also, for example, show real leadership by introducing higher than current national standards for privately built new homes. On renewable energy, the SCATTER allocation of 752GWh renewable electricity generation is not based on the resources available in the district (excellent solar and good wind resources) which, with current technologies, would allow the entire district's energy demand to be met from renewable sources from within the district, if that demand is electrified. Sector plans also need to be based on joined up thinking and an understanding of needs. For example, on transport, the plan includes many different initiatives. These need to be brought together in a single framework with input from key stakeholders, and be based on understanding of transport needs and what currently prevents people from walking, cycling, using public transport etc. Council policies that are incompatible with carbon reduction targets, such as income generation from parking i.e. effectively encouraging use of private vehicles, need to be rethought and consideration given to innovative (and revenue generating) ideas such as workplace parking levies.</p> <p>vi. Public/stakeholder engagement plans: We broadly support the proposed approaches, although with significant reservations. Most fundamentally, in the absence of a theory of change and a clear commitment to council leadership and coordination, it is unclear how the proposed elements either individually or collectively will contribute to achieving targets. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thematic working groups: These have the potential to be effective mechanisms for driving change, but would need to be mandated and supported to design and implement strategies, plans and actions; their impact monitored; and sustainability ensured. Much greater clarity is needed on their relationship with the CDC, including how the CDC will support them, how WGs will contribute to shaping CDC policy and action, and whether WGs can implement actions without seeking council approval.</li> <li>• Behaviour change: The proposed actions are based on false premises including that people</li> </ul>

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	change behaviour if told what to do, and that high-carbon lifestyles are always a matter of personal choice. To be successful the strategy must be based on understanding of why/what is preventing people from making low-carbon choices. It is also far more likely to be successful if it is designed around ideas and input from residents (think community shaping and co-creation of plans). • Citizen's Jury: We welcome the inclusion of a CJ, but it should be a Citizen's Assembly to allow for the participation of a greater number, and far more representative section, of the population and thereby generate a broader range of responses and recommendations.
113	I like all of the above but I just think we should get on with it but wasting a lot of time talking about it or not actually doing any actions were still building ridiculously stupid buildings houses that little red boxes everywhere we're not building cycle lanes we're not doing anything about public transport the car rules as far as I can see there is area and then it doesn't seem to be any room or any understanding about stain ability anything
114	1 land use cooperation between all stakeholders, environment agency, highways, house building organisations, harbour, South Downs, Goodwood, property owners to pursue sustainable development with hedges, tree planting and biodiversity goals. Also to develop brown sites, city streets, shopping malls, Fraser, John Lewis, Ex Lidl, Southern Gate, to allow housing development. 2. In same way as Solar Together establish task force contractor to attack house insulation avoiding cold calling cowboys. Also find task force contractor for gas boiler replacement with air source heat pump solution. Collaborate with University and Chichester college and local MP to create explosion in skills development and availability in energy efficiency jobs. 3 energy efficiency in organisations and local businesses means installation of solar panels on roofs and heat pumps for heating as well as insulation and using electric vehicles. 4 further initiatives in development of council initiative but with local shareholders solar farms. Also insist on development of new housing all with solar panels connected in network as cooperative for all users with smart meters sharing surplus. . 5 reevaluate public transport concession system and see if more flexible system feasible like in Preston where locals took over bus routes Also consult study Comparative Analysis of Bus Public Transport Concession Models by GlobalGreen Growth institute. Establish permanent cycle routes In a spider network from all schools across and to all housing local villages and allow electric scooters on these routes 6 Waste and recycling. Stricter control of recycling to minimise wastage and introduction of food waste collection for council composting. Heavy handed approach to reduce plastic use and single use non recyclable packaging by information campaign, obligatory schools campaign heavy fines for rule breakers. Placard with performance status in public place. Public shaming of worst offenders: Coca Cola/Costa. 7 Pandemic creates many school and university leavers that could be visible task force to Develop information campaign and climate change strategy to help people change habits. Using govt schemes these could be recruited as trainees and sent round to help as alternative to some cowboys already doing this by phone or door knocking
116	Letting nature take over is better and less CO2 effective than planting. However planting bareroot hedges in winter would be very cost-effective, and would help people to get involved and would also protect areas that are being

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	left to rewild. Much of our farmland only pays due to massive subsidies and it would make much more sense to let it rewild. 2. Get a system of grants to make converting electrical heating more cost-effective, and for insulation as well as double glazing. 3. Get as many involved as possible. 4. Yes of course, it's a no-brainer. 5.1 Use smaller non-diesel busses, most drive around half empty. 5.2 Reopen the old closed railways as walking cycle routes. 6. Keep improving it. 7. Encourage car-sharing, in rural areas especially. Try to discourage flying for holidays. Encourage reusables like charity shops and auctions. Get roads recovered in waste materials that are more climate-friendly. Keep the small local schools open to reduce transport. Scrap the daft new cycle lanes on city roads, they just cause more emissions.
117	We are looking at ways the District can support small rural. Communities in deciding on priorities for action
118	Land use etc. the local area is awash with dilapidated horticultural sites that are too small to be profitable. There is huge amounts of glass which without effective management has already ended up in the ground or is likely to do so. These sites are currently classified as 'agricultural' yet we are handing out permission for commercial or residential development on pure greenfield sites. This doesn't make sense. Propose grants for viability studies for smallholders in ownership of these previously productive horticultural sites. It would be useful if you actually followed NPPF guidelines regarding Classification of Soil types when considering development proposals. There is plenty of grade 3 soil around and development on grade 1 should be expressly forbidden. 2. Please be wary of blindly promoting heat pumps when you should be pushing for hydrogen in the current mains supplied gas mix. This applies to 3. as well and could be done locally. It would be useful to identify and educate whether it is more efficient to keep a home at a constant temperature which I have found to save money rather than letting it cool down and heat up as many people do - this is especially true of more modern homes. The council should re-align Council tax with energy efficiency of properties, so an A rated EPC would attract low council tax. This would incentivise homeowners and developers. 3. The council should incentivise rather than make it difficult for listed buildings and other commercial properties that house businesses to upgrade those properties (double glazing for example). 4. Incentivise farms, estates and smallholdings to create smaller solar parks in a form of co-operative and facilitate this. At the moment 10acres is considered the Minimum but with many farm buildings up to an acre in size and much land often unusable for agriculture and co-operative of small solar parks renting space from local businesses would seem to make sense. 5. Chichester has to a have park and ride as a matter of urgency combined with a low car policy. The A27 proposals will only add more traffic and therefore pollution to the local area as satnavs promote the 'fastest route'. The slow A27 currently limits East West traffic which is a good thing for the local environment. If you were proactive and forward thinking you would explore reopening a tram/train to Selsey as well as a public transport link for Tangmere. I can't fathom why the only proposed development site in the district that is next to a railway station (Bosham) is the only site along the railway line that hasn't been marked as developable by the HEELAA assessment. 6. Re-instate micro recycling sites or work with private partners to provide them

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119	2 and 3: Energy efficiency in homes and organisations: People need an objective source of good advice, access to well-informed specialists and a clear view of costs and saving of various energy options. 4. Generating renewable energy: We're privileged, plenty of energy consumption, no power generation. Apart from private and corporate energy generating - notably solar - the council area has no significant energy generation. Consideration should be given to windmills (or are we going to be too protective of our scenery); solar farms; run of river hydro generation for micro-generating units; tidal power in Chichester Harbour. Probably the new generation of small nuclear units could also be accommodated. We cannot just be a leech on other energy-generating areas. Carbon capture? Probably not relevant for this area since we haven't the volume of carbon captured to make sense. 5. Transport: Migrating to electric and, more importantly, hydrogen-powered vehicles: notably buses in conjunction with the county council and bus companies. How about grants for taxi firms to purchase and run electric and hydrogen vehicles. Continued investment in cycle routes. Sponsoring hydro or electric, or both, racing at Goodwood.
120	Joined up thinking across the board, all areas of life that are connected with the issue in question. As well as planting trees and hedges wherever space allows, not cutting down existing trees. This means not cutting down woodland for road building. We have to think differently about what we need. I have been to council meetings and have seen how excruciatingly slowly things seem to move both within the meetings and around them. Of course things need to be considered and plans carefully made, however this is An EMERGENCY - lives are being impacted already, and I would like to see a shift into a more appropriate gear, and progress made, and action taken without any more delay.
121	This is a crisis and actions should be taken accordingly. As a minimum cycling must be prioritized to the point where it is quicker, more convenient and safer by bike than by car. We should seek to plant large native trees wherever we can rather than token ornamental trees such as dwarf cherries.
122	What is lacking is systemic change. These changes, while practical, are tinkering around the edges rather than tackling the root causes. There are no initiatives to fundamentally question or change the make-up of our community to make our lives sustainable in the medium- to long-term. 1/ Rather than building on farmland/countryside that could be used for planting trees has enough thought been given to re-purposing old buildings/office blocks. Make new developments more community based, less individual to promote sharing e.g., car sharing I didn't see anything on helping farmers move away from meat production (where relevant). 2/ Awareness on carbon-emissions from wood fires in homes and burning garden waste. 4/ Support schemes for private/industrial wind farms and continue focus on solar. 5/ Widespread speed reduction to make cycling safer. Congestion charge for Chichester (non-residents) for polluting vehicles. Expand Co-wheels car club to outer villages. 6/ Separate bin collection for bio-fuel?
123	2. Energy efficiency in homes Retrofitting can be difficult and not everyone can afford it, and some people may fall through the cracks if they do not qualify for help. Households emit more CO2 than any other sector - this needs to be the priority. Grants need to be made available for things such as double glazing

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	<p>which are unavailable through the Govt scheme unless you fit some sort of energy generating technology. I am amazed how many houses are being built in this area with little to no energy generating technology - this should be a condition of planning permission. Some new houses do not even have solar panels. 4. Generating renewable energy - solar farms should be further encouraged, and see above for increasing domestic generation. 5. Transport. Of course cycling and walking are very important, but there are many people who are unable to use these forms of transport for many reasons. Bus and train use should be encouraged - cheaper fares (for adults), more frequent buses and new routes. Bus fares are ridiculously expensive once you travel outside the city limits - it costs my daughter 100 pounds a month just to get to her job in Birdham Business Park from Chichester Centre - she is on a low wage so it is a substantial amount. She cannot cycle because it is too dangerous. The bus is often late and sometimes does not turn up at all. Electric buses should be trialled. 6. A food waste caddy collection should be set up.</p>
124	<p>Just to repeat... To all of whom this may concern, I would be grateful if you would include my feedback as part of the consultation process for the Chichester District Council's Climate Emergency Action Plan (hereafter I'll call it the Plan). Thank you. My feedback focuses on the process by which we go forward with our decision-making regarding how we will continue to respond to the climate emergency. Given that this is an issue that will be with us for decades to come, I feel it is crucial to ensure from the outset that this process is designed to be as effective as possible. For this reason, I have serious misgivings about the proposal of a 'citizens' jury' of just twelve individuals to help steer us through. I am a statistician by training and understand the skewing power of anomalies: the chances of disruptive anomalies, in terms of personal attitudes, incentives or misunderstanding of the issues, is far too high with such a small group. I would be deeply concerned that this could actually prove dangerous, because we are facing a climate emergency. Clearly, the larger a citizens' jury/assembly is, the more representative it will be of the whole population. I would question by what algorithm the authors of the draft Plan arrived at a jury of twelve to represent the whole district of 120,000 people. So, once a citizens' assembly (CA) of a safe and adequate size has been established, the question of its reach of authority arises. I would recommend that the CA is of a robust enough constitution that the council can confidently take on board its recommendations. Can there be a declaration within the Plan that these recommendations will be taken on board both in spirit and in practice as far as is humanly possible? I fear that morale and commitment among members of the CA may wane otherwise. If we can establish a transparent process that truly engages and upskills the local community from the outset, we stand a far greater chance of actually achieving the aims of the Plan. If the CA is to be an important vehicle for this engagement, it needs more serious consideration than it has currently been given within the draft Plan. Yours sincerely,</p>
125	<p>1. The plan should address the ecological emergency and building community resilience to the negative impacts of climate breakdown and loss of biodiversity which are already beginning to be experienced and will only get worse. Really important to have an overarching framework/comprehensive</p>

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	<p>strategy rather than a silo approach. 2. There is no vision! The plan should clearly communicate the vision for the district and the CDC role in leading the change processes. Although the CDC does not have direct control over much of the district-wide emissions, it is the only body in a position to convene, coordinate, inspire, motivate, cajole etc stakeholders and residents. It must commit to this leadership in the plan and, as part of this, must use its influence to lobby upwards for policy and other changes need at county and national level in order that district-level targets can be achieved. 3. The CDC must commit in the plan to ensuring that all council decisions are consistent with, and in no way undermine, the achievement of carbon reduction targets. All CDC policies and actions that are inconsistent with this aim should be urgently reviewed/rethought. 4. The plan should include an explicit commitment to climate justice. It should be designed to ensure that actions target the most vulnerable and that their voices are represented in council decision-making and council-citizen deliberations in order that policies and actions do not reinforce or deepen existing inequalities. 5. The 10 per cent year on year targets is a good start, but if it is the case that the Tyndall Centre's carbon budget of 14% per year annual reduction in emissions is a more accurate reflection of what is actually needed, they must be adopted. It would be irresponsible to base a plan around only what is possible/politically acceptable, rather than what is needed to avoid/mitigate the worst effects of the crisis. 6. The right sectors are covered, but a detailed breakdown of emissions per sector is needed to identify locally relevant goals and pathways to achieving them - then invite ideas/set up joint planning events to come up with the solutions! 7. The engagement approaches are a start but do not represent a strategy and lack any theory of change i.e. how will these initiatives achieve the desired goals? Behaviour change is particularly problematic, because it is all one way (council sending messages) and unlikely to reach much beyond the usual suspects. The CDC needs to understand what is preventing people from living lower carbon lives and develop a shared plan with residents that makes sense to and is owned by them. This should be linked into the Climate Assembly (not jury) as part of on-going engagement, co-planning, and joint implementation rather than one off events or other top-down ad hoc initiatives. A final plea - for the CDC to treat the climate crisis as the emergency that it is!</p>
126	<p>tree planting, fine if it does not cause carbon release ! 2- has to be affordable and realistic in terms of the upheaval, eg retrofit total insulation. 3- must happen, use every means possible, enables spreading of cost, as in cost shared with customers. 4- needs to be affordable, nb pv panels, figures still dont stack up. 5- realistic, until consumption is significantly reduced not possible to rely on public transport to carry people and purchases, particularly in rural/non urban areas. 6- yes ++++++, get rid of barriers i.e. vetting at Westhampnett!!! 7- stop making Range Rovers, and other luxury, fast ostentatious vehicles, super yachts etc.</p>
127	<p>Land use. The saying 'the right tree in the right place' is important. While managed tree planting may be appropriate at some sites at other sites a more hands off approach can be taken which allows natural regeneration of trees and shrubs. Also, some sites are more valuable as other habitats such as scrub, natural grassland etc. 2. Energy efficiency in homes. The retrofitting of</p>

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	<p>energy efficient heating and cooling in homes will always be expensive if done effectively or not very effective if done cheaply. It is therefore imperative that effective measures are built into new homes - any additional costs translate to running cost savings. While district councils are constrained by national policy they should ensure that new builds fully meet national standards and lobby central government to improve those standards (in line with the recommendations of the Committee for Climate Change) 3. Energy efficiency in organisations. Organisations should be encouraged to give serious consideration to low carbon heating and cooling solutions such as ground and air source heat pumps for any new builds and major refurbishments of existing buildings. 5. Transport. More attention needs to be given to shorter cycle routes. Many dedicated cycle routes seem to be relatively long distance and do not cater for persons who currently use a motor vehicle for relative short distances e.g. for local shopping, who could switch to using a cycle (or electric cycle) if they felt that there was a safe route.</p>
128	<p>Westbourne Parish Council commends CDC on having declared a climate emergency and on making progress towards developing an action plan which goes some way to responding to it. It is good to see that that Plan commits CDC to both council operations and district-wide targets for carbon reduction. However, we are neither confident that the targets are sufficiently ambitious to address the scale of the crisis nor that they will be actually achieved. We would like to make the following contributions to help CDC think about how some of the initiatives in the plan can be implemented or improved on. 1. Land use: We are, of course, very supportive of tree and hedge planting but feel that priority should be given to initiatives such as energy efficiency and transport, which will bring in quicker gains. 2. Energy efficiency in homes: We are very supportive of this and suggest that CDC consider signposting people to resources that help them understand what they can do themselves that is low cost and provides quick wins. While all new houses should be built to Passivhaus standard, it must be borne in mind that, for many, retrofitting will be financially prohibitive. Financial incentives should therefore be made available. Many houses in the district are on the gas network and, if subsidies could be found to enable people to switch to Air Source Heat Pumps, it would have a much larger impact on carbon reduction. 3. Energy efficiency in businesses: Again we are supportive but suggest CDC give careful consideration to the need for incentives such as rent rebates, or, alternatively, fines if organisations do not take sufficient action. With many businesses struggling and losing trade through COVID this needs careful thought. Can those who are more financially stable be incentivised to support schemes in smaller companies? There is a need to draw on creative thinking to enable massive cross subsidies and to invest in areas where the differences will be quick and effective. 4. Generating renewable energy: We very much support the generation of renewable energy. Of concern in the south east is water shortage and, without sufficient cheap chalk-sourced water, costs of additional processing will rise. Local damage by extraction has been underestimated and is degrading eco cycles, creating long term desertification. 5. Transport: Many different, good initiatives but they need bringing together with an understanding of what the local transport needs actually are. Shortage of public transport in rural areas prevents people from using anything other than</p>

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	<p>cars – how can that be changed? Town infrastructures encourage people to drive from miles around to shop. Building local economies should be a priority both for bringing jobs closer to home so people have more choice to walk or cycle to work and for building community resilience as the effects of climate change increase. 6. Waste and Recycling: This is something that we in Westbourne are working on locally to encourage people to think about what they waste and how they recycle. A mix of education and easy access to places for recycling is required. Lots of waste in the form of rubbish can accumulate outside food retailers, the simple act of placing a recycling bin in line of sight outside shops would be helpful for example. A campaign and plan of action are required. 7. Other: We welcome the idea of a Citizen’s Jury but believe twelve is too few a number to be truly representative of the District. The more diverse the group, the more different ideas will be generated. We call for a Citizen’s Assembly. To be successful, the strategy must be based on understanding of why/what is preventing people from making low-carbon choices (this may be lack of awareness/information, but could also be financial or other practical constraints). It is also far more likely to be successful if it is designed around ideas and input from residents (think community shaping and co-creation of plans). The 10 per cent year-on-year target is a welcome start, but it is questionable as to whether targets should be based on what is believed to be achievable rather than what is actually needed. It is, therefore, hoped, that there is adequate flexibility if ton increase the target as the need to do so become more apparent. CDC needs to think beyond apparently unrelated elements and adopt an approach of both stakeholder and public engagement that is ongoing, mutually reinforcing and truly participatory. Other councils are already doing this through calls for evidence and ideas from the public, youth engagement events, thematic hearings, climate assemblies and other initiatives. The task ahead is daunting, but it can and has to be done. We urge CDC to demonstrate real leadership and adopt the radically participatory ways of working that are needed to achieve the change needed to meet the crisis we are facing. The current Covid crisis has shown that, in an emergency, the economy needs to take a back seat. This is an emergency and the Council needs to be bold and innovative.</p>
129	<p>Emphasis on benefitting the poorest, and with worst EPCs, with help on improving insulation, pv etc Not allowing new homes to be built without highest standards of insulation and non fossil fuel heating Community heating / energy projects including promoting energy suppliers that focus on renewables, large scale pv generation on all public buildings Expansion of e charging points in car parks, support for community e car rentals scheme, pushing for e bus transport Dis investment of fossil fuel funds</p>
130	<p>1. Land use including tree and hedge planting Every roadside and council space should be planted up by default with trees, hedges or shrubs unless there is a reason not to have them. Include after-planting system of care in the planning. Encourage tree planting on private land. 2. Energy efficiency in homes Only giving building permission where renewable energy is included in the plans with immediate effect. Grants easily available for existing houses. 3. Energy efficiency in organisations including businesses All new businesses to include renewable energy. Grants available for existing businesses. 4. Generating renewable energy 5. Transport To encourage low carbon transport</p>

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	<p>we need a decent network of EV Public transport that is free for all. This will reduce traffic, parking, road accidents, road wear and tear, air pollution and unnecessary road building. A decent, well-thought-out network of direct, safe cycle lanes and footpaths is desperately needed from outlying villages. 6. Waste and recycling Encourage people to buy what they need and use and look after what they have. Make college courses and evening classes on the subject available to all. Encourage people to visit the recycling sites to show them how important it is to get it right - no contamination. 7. Other We have very little time to implement an Action Plan. We really have to act now, knowing that a lot of these lifestyle changes will be unfavourable to most. The thing is, to make change, it has to be an easy choice; the easiest choice. That is the problem - making these actions the easiest choice, this is where we need strong leadership, transparency and total commitment from the CDC.</p>
131	<p>Overall I support and welcome the plan but I feel that it lacks urgency, vision and a truly joined up approach. I would like to have seen the need to address the biodiversity loss emergency interwoven within the plan. Regarding vision, I would like to have seen a desire to lobby upwards to influence central government in order to achieve Chichester District plan and to aim higher generally - this is a crisis after all, bigger than Covid! There is a danger that targets will not be met for transport because of a lack of joined up thinking and approaches. Everything that relates to transport should be viewed through the prism of reducing carbon emissions. Standards for new houses could be higher than national standards - comes back to vision and the Council taking a leadership role. The engagement plans need to be developed in order to achieve a comprehensive dialogue with a whole cross-section of residents. There is a crucial need to find out what is stopping people making the changes that are required.</p>
132	<p>Greening Westbourne welcomes the opportunity to provide feedback on the CDC draft Climate Emergency Action Plan and commends the CDC on having declared a climate emergency. Greening Westbourne was set up with the objective of carbon reduction and very much welcomes the thought that has gone into this plan. We would like to make the following contributions to help CDC think about how some of the initiatives in the plan can be implemented or improved on. 1. Land use: we are of course very supportive of tree and hedge planting but feel that time and money would be better spent on other initiatives such as energy efficiency and transport that will bring in quicker gains. Use of land needs to be thought of in terms of food security through growing more plant food rather than used for housing. The biggest issue in terms of land use is actually soil erosion through agriculture and deforestation. If nature is left to its own devices the ground is largely covered by perennial vegetation. These provide deep, established root systems that protect and open up the soil for water flow, allowing water to get down into the water table. Human activity changes this natural system. The more we dig up our fields the more water flows across the land, taking the soil with it. Keeping as much land as possible in its natural state allows nitrogen fixing plants to grow and improve the environment whilst keeping the water table more stable. The pressure for local and district councils to build more houses cannot be overlooked but the more land that is used for construction the more the problem of soil erosion is compounded. 2. Energy efficiency in homes: very supportive of this. Suggest</p>

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	<p>the need for a one-stop shop of sign posting for people to understand what they can do themselves that is low cost and provides quick wins. For many, retrofitting will be financially prohibitive. Think about offering financial incentives. Many houses in the district are on the gas network and if subsidies could be found to enable people to switch to Air Source Heat Pumps it would have a much larger impact on carbon reduction. 3. Energy efficiency in businesses: supportive but again suggest the need for incentives such as rent rebates, or, alternatively, fines if organisations do not take sufficient action. With many businesses struggling and losing trade through COVID this needs careful thought. Can those who are more financially stable be incentivised to support schemes in smaller companies? Need to draw on creative thinking to enable massive cross subsidy and invest soon in areas where the differences will be quick and effective. 4. Generating renewable energy: supportive without a doubt but can this work fast enough? Of more immediate concern in the south east is water shortage and without sufficient cheap chalk sourced water, costs of additional processing will rise. Local damage by extraction has been underestimated and is degrading eco cycles, creating long term desertification. Water is a life force and not a commodity. This is an urgent problem that needs addressing. 5. Transport: many different, good initiatives but they need bringing together with an understanding of what the local transport needs actually are. Shortage of public transport in rural areas prevents people from using anything other than cars – how can that be changed? Town infrastructures encourage people to drive from miles around to shop. Building local economies should be a priority both for bringing jobs closer to home so people have more choice to walk or cycle to work, and for building community resilience as the effects of climate change increase. 6. Waste and Recycling: This is something that GW are working on locally to encourage people to think about what they waste and how they recycle. A mix of education and easy access to places for recycling is required. Lots of waste in the form of rubbish can accumulate outside food retailers, the simple act of placing a recycling bin in line of sight outside shops would be helpful for example. Needs a campaign and plan of action. 7. Other: We welcome the idea of a Citizen’s Jury but believe this is too few a number to be truly representative of the District. The more diverse the group, the more different ideas will be generated. We call for a Citizen’s Assembly.</p>
133	<p>I am very concerned about the level of planning applications being considering in the Witterings area. There has already been building on flood plains which has led to flooding in the local area. I believe there is nothing in the current plan about mitigating any flood risk or preventing the building of new homes in areas likely to be impacted by climate change. The Witterings is a low lying coastal village which is at risk of rising sea levels.</p>
134	<p>With the obscene amount of developments being approved on The Manhood Peninsula it will certainly impact climate change. There are already flood risks to this area &amp; given we are a low lying coastal district on the frontline of rising sea levels it seems extraordinary that this is not a huge concern &amp; taken in to consideration when approving these concrete jungles. Not to mention the already excessive volume of traffic, particularly in the summer months causing pollution.</p>
135	<p>Excessive development plans in the area with over 11,000 new homes being</p>

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	proposed will cause serious environmental damage to the area and be a massive generator of waste/pollution from enormous increase in vehicles in the area not to mention building on flood plains that are in place to protect the community with rising sea levels .
136	1. Not building on green fields should obviously be the no 1 objective for preventing climate change, this would far out weigh a few solar panels and electric cars. The council council's climate reducing credentials will not be taken seriously whilst it builds on green field sites and in flood plains. 2 Planning should not be approved unless houses and offices have sustainable energy sourced such as heat pumps and renewables. Gas boilers should be banned on all new builds. The other items above pale into insignificance W compared to the above.
137	1. Land use : there needs to be an end to building out of town estates that rely on car use. Housing should be built with walking and cycling in mind and convenient for bus routes. Obviously hedges and trees should be preserved and extra ones added. 2. All new housing should have to comply with the latest standards of insulation. Permission should not be given for developments that do not guarantee this. Older homes should be retrofitted with energy saving measures. 3. Businesses too should have a limited period in which ti install energy saving features. After that, they should not be able to operate until they put such measures to control energy use, pollution and air quality in place. 4. Renewable energy generation is important. CDC should enable solar panels to be fitted above car parks and on all buildings it controls. 5. Transport is a key issue in reducing carbon emissions. No new road building should be allowed and the present roads should have speed limits reduced. Cycle lanes should be installed as soon as possible, working on the current temporary ones, n but improving them with input from users. Bus lanes need to be installed especial on the main routes from Bognor and Selsey. People should be encouraged to use public transport ( much more so after the Covid risk has diminished ) by incentives, eg discounts on admissions , special offers,. Car use by one person alone should be discouraged by making parking more difficult. Electric cars alone are not the solution; there will still be congestion unless reduce the numbers of vehicles on the roads. Make rail and bus travel more affordable and more attractive by showing that journeys can be quicker by those means. 6. Waste and recycling is an area where CDC is doing quite well. How about collecting food waste from the inner city area where people do not have gardens ? 7. The main thing is to take climate change seriously and do something. Too many consultations and not enough action. Tell people about the real threats to their lives and well being and educate them about the need to limit car use, for example.
138	1. Stop building new homes on green fields, taking away hedges and established trees.. Results in devastation and pollution whilst being built (roadworks diggers etc), excess pollution and waste when residents move in These have become excessive and reduced the environmental footprint of the area. Built in flood plains that will be reclaimed by the sea in forthcoming years. All of the districts greenery is being replaced with unwanted new builds. Road structure is becoming overcrowded. UghgyRemove multiple home owners from the areas will give local people chance to gain a foothold.( increased taxes..). 2.,Make energy efficient items subsidised for residents -

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	<p>starting with those that have been in the area for a time period ( say 5 years+) , so they get some payback on their taxes paid - not just giving everything to those just moved in and paid nothing who expect everything. Putting solar panels in a field would be better environmentally than new houses, they would create energy instead of causing pollution issues and be less destructive to the environment .3. It's no good trying to get everyone on bikes -,as it's not always suitable for all. Improvements to public transport is the better option...! 5.improvements to local public transport are needed - subsidise their running cost and fares would encourage people back. 6.Investment in local waste stream improvements will help, but only if done correctly - ie will require cash investment not done on the cheap as per normal. 7.Remove existing councillors as they are not fit for purpose, are not interested in what the local communities want - only greedy developers who grease their palms, they don't see what is going on environmentally ,WHAT the local people want, and who do nothing to help move things further - being overpaid jobsworths who do their own thing. The road structure is vastly underdeveloped- being under repaired, but you know all this.... I could go on but don't feel our views are being listened to. What was a nice area to live in is quickly becoming a not so nice area to live in and hope the next few years improve.</p>
139	<p>Tree planting is an excellent way of absorbing excess Co2 in the atmosphere. Every new house should be supplied with solar panels. EV busses a must</p>
140	<p>7. Other , The council say they have green credentials yet more homes are being built on green fields. A large part of Chichester sits on a coastal plain, and yet nothing is being done to prevent homes being built in areas predicted to be under Sea water in the not so distant future.</p>
141	<p>More new park spaces with wild areas left. Existing hedges laid in the traditional way. No more Barrat style developments on green fields where we could actually grow food for Chichester</p>
142	<p>Why are we still building houses in areas that are designated flood plains? There are already significant problems in our area in terms of flooding, sewerage issues, lack of facilities and the pollution that building causes plus run off from all that additional concrete and hard surfaces. These issues also affect climate change but aren't being addressed. And why not subsidise solar and domestic wind power?</p>
143	<p>Preventing hedge destruction is better than new hedge planting. There should be strict rules in place that are enforced when it comes to new builds and destruction of established habitats. When are the new target of energy standards to that of Passihouses being introduced. How effectively will you be able to enforce these? You need some sticks as well as carrots, although with the economic downturn due to Covid, probably more carrots.</p>
144	<p>1. Tree and hedge planting - for my local area this is a key action but it's about land assembly, land owner and manager co- operation.Publicly owned / managed land should be used as local demonstration projects but identification of other key areas for tree planting and hedge row - often re-establishment- needs incentive and possibly compulsion. Provisions of the Agriculture and Environment Bills may incentivise individuals but a statutory designation of small woodland / copse development and compulsory acquisition for instance may be require on the Manhood Peninsula - equally re- establishing hedgerow / new hedgerow will need to overcome the</p>

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	<p>practicalities for farming of the use of large machinery needing large field ie hedgerow less. At the MPP we have been promoting green and blue corridors and trying to re establish the historic interconnectivity of hedgerow, ditch systems. The impact of a “ strategic scale ‘ tree planting programme in reducing ground water levels and the flooding this causes is a significant gain.</p> <p>2. Resilient and energy efficient homes.Its disappointing that very little of the available evidence , the new materials and innovative methods of construction have not found their way into how particular the volume builder construct the average house. Much of the problem is that the revision of the building regulations lag behind what is needed and enforcement itself is weakened by the appointment by volume builders of their in-house inspectors Design of housing should have built in resilience such as sacrificial ground floor areas that can withstand a degree of for instance flooding. More offsite construction methods that has high levels of insulation and avoids use of high co2 producing materials such as concrete. 4.Generating Renewable Energy- whilst wind and solar are gaining the impact needed the use of wave generation and the recovery of energy from waste needs greater development - for instance head recover from sewage waste - bio digesters for food and farming waste. 5.Transport- a massive contributor to warming but locally for instance planning consents that create commuting, extended journeys from A27 to the tip of the Peninsula by artics as coastal communities and businesses grow just accelerates the scale of emissions. There seems little direct tie in of climate change issues epithet the planning system - not plannings fault however. Initiatives such the Greenway cycle route Chichester to Selsey need more support if any impact on car usage is to be made. There is a chronic imbalance on the Peninsula caused by travel through it to coastal commutes and the ever growing tourist/ holiday accommodation. Added to this is the immense increase in day tripper use of the coast. If these uses are to continue there must be an offset of their carbon footprint by for instance tree planting as a minimum. A move to electric buses on the Peninsula bus routes would be a significant illustration to road users/ passengers that change is happening and a reduction in the use of the public highway by farm vehicles moving produce but using highly polluting powerful tractors for instance. 7.At present there is only a single direct policy about climate change in the preferred version of the Local Plan - Integrated Coastal Zone Management- the position of the plan and the impact of the Planning White Paper are unknowns but we need recognition of the current and relatively short term impacts of climate change by restricting permanent development in the EAs Flood Zones 2&amp;3 , in areas that will be subject to sea inundation / erosion and areas of importance to protect wildlife and biodiversity that themselves with be threatened as the climate alters.</p>
145	<p>Energy efficiency in homes, with good insulation, is vital to combating global heating. Replacing gas heating boilers with electric heat pumps can make a big contribution to carbon reduction. Planners should impose high standards for new homes and lobby central government to tighten standards rather than allowing a building free for all, which could be disastrous. Generating renewable energy should be a priority, with lower quality farmland used for solar farms. Offshore and possibly onshore wind farms are vital, although onshore may be constrained by the national park. Local energy schemes, with</p>

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	rooftop solar panels and battery storage should be promoted and enabled. Transport is a large contributor to greenhouse emissions, and other air pollution. Better cycling infrastructure and integrated cheap public transport are needed to reduce the need for car use. Better internet connectivity in rural areas will help working from home to reduce car use. Other; There needs to be great ambition and urgency in driving this forward as so much time has been wasted by governments in beginning to address the emergency. It is vital that central government provides the economic and regulatory conditions to promote these policies. Actions by individuals in reducing their own carbon footprint are good, but are not enough without structural change driven by national and local government.
146	I would love to see more tree planting especially on Florence Park. Trees in planters in some areas of town centre. Electric buses. Better use of funds including repairs to paving in the Town Centre.
147	First if all, congratulations on getting this far. There are many other councils who have already done so much but at least the wheels are rolling now There needs to be real leadership and a Councillor heading this plan not a Council group. Someone who believes in real change. The Group system is too slow How to change peoples attitudes is the key. When I talk with people about the climate crisis I am constantly amazed by their me me me attitudes. We need to foster an attitude of we must do this together for the future. Once this achieved anything is possible. It must not be a top down approach - we can all see how the this country's government approach to covid does not have the support of vast numbers of people Of course the climate crisis goes hand in hand with the collapse in biodiversity, inequality and poverty so I would like to see all these issues addressed with each decision made
148	This plan sells us short. There is no sense of urgency. This is a climate and ecological EMERGENCY. Treat it like one. Having said that, here are just some of the many improvements that need making to this plan: 1. There is no sense of urgency. When we tackled the covid crisis, we treated it like a real emergency. The climate crisis threatens so much more than covid but you are treating it like a slow burning political game. If we fail, we face the greatest and most terrifying crisis our species will have ever seen. You need to treat this crisis with even greater urgency than covid, especially when covid is a symptom of the bigger climate and ecological crisis. 2. The 10% year on year emissions reduction target is ambitious for Chi, but still falls short of what is needed to save us from complete societal collapse. Stop selling us short. Aim high. 3. The proposed working groups seem ad-hoc, unrelated, unaccountable and unsustainable. This needs serious work. 4. Behaviour changes are very limited and there is no emphasis on educating the public on the scale of the crisis. (1st demand of Extinction Rebellion - TELL THE TRUTH). No mention that the real criminals in all of this are the govt, big Corps, big business and mega rich. We MUST hold them to account FIRST and not the general public. 5. No mention of the reduction and abolishment of animal agriculture - the world's leading emitter of GHGs and leading cause of biodiversity loss. We must incentivise the public to go vegan, stop subsidising animal ag altogether, incentivise businesses to sell vegan food, tax animal products, liberate enslaved animals to sanctuaries, stop breeding more animals, rewild farms, reintroduce native species and retrain farmers into plant based agriculture or

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	<p>other green jobs using the animal ag subsidies. It's not difficult. It just needs willpower and pressure from local and national govts. Without a 'Just Transition' to a plant based food system, we will never meet our emissions targets. 6. MOST IMPORTANTLY, hold a Citizens' Assembly, not just a Jury. An Assembly is much larger and better reflects the many intersects in our society. They make better informed decisions that hold more clout in government. The decisions made at an Assembly need to be legally binding not just advisory. The power needs be with the people, as it should be in a healthy, thriving, localised democracy. Examples are the Assembly proposed for neighbouring Adur and Arun Council and <a href="http://climateassembly.uk">climateassembly.uk</a>. Don't sell us short and compromise - the natural world will not compromise. 7. Implement a Doughnut Economic model for Chichester as coined by Kate Raworth and demonstrated in the film '2040'. Amsterdam have taken in this groundbreaking model in April (<a href="https://www.kateraworth.com/2020/04/08/amsterdam-city-doughnut/">https://www.kateraworth.com/2020/04/08/amsterdam-city-doughnut/</a>). The model properly addresses social, racial and gender inequality. It sets environmental and financial boundaries that should not be exceeded so that this most poor and vulnerable in society, and the natural world, are not left behind. It is the way societies and economies should and MUST be run if we have any hope of solving this crisis. To believe we can solve this crisis in capitalism as it stands is insanity. This system is broken and has failed. We must think differently, think radically and dream big. Anything short will kill us. Act now.</p>
149	<p>1. Land use including tree and hedge planting Overall, Sussex Wildlife Trust (SWT) is supportive of the action plan and the progress that has been made on it. Whilst restoring nature is mentioned in the action plan we would support a more explicit commitment the ecological emergency and particularly to nature based solutions as a method of both restoring nature and mitigating climate change. Whilst reduction in emissions is referenced a lot through the plan, it is not always clear if actions relate to true reductions in emissions or an increase in sequestration? This needs to be made clear at all points, with CDC's primary focus on drastically reducing emission. Natural England has already demonstrated that increasing sequestration alone will get us nowhere near net zero emissions. SWT is slightly concerned about the focus on tree planting (actions 15 – 18). There are many habitats that actively sequester carbon as well as providing multiple other benefits, particularly coastal and marine habitats. SWT would like to see CDC commit to restoring nature and using nature based solutions, rather than only focusing on tree cover. Any tree planting should be in line with a policy of the right tree in the right place. Without this more harm could be done with trees being planted in inappropriate locations that harm biodiversity and reduce the natural functioning of the ecosystem. We would also encourage a focus on natural regeneration. For further information on this we recommend the following blogs: <a href="https://sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/news/the-trouble-with-trees">https://sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/news/the-trouble-with-trees</a> and <a href="https://sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/news/tree-to-plant-or-not-to-plant-that-is-the-question">https://sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/news/tree-to-plant-or-not-to-plant-that-is-the-question</a> SWT is concerned that there is no mention within the plan of agriculture or food production. CDC has some very rural areas and therefore promotion of sustainable rural communities, based on regenerative agriculture and low carbon industries is key for CDC. We believe that CDC should specifically include actions in relation to regenerative agriculture that doesn't</p>

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	<p>just reduce harm, but actively works to make things better though for example, recovering soil health. SWT very much support any initiative to connect people with local food growers, so that there is a better understanding of who is growing food and how they are doing this. SWT feels that Action 10 should also relate to achieving biodiversity enhancements via the Local Plan Review. The consensus is that in order to tackle the climate and biodiversity emergencies, we need to protect and restore our wild places. There is a huge variety of potential actions that can restore biodiversity and help to mitigate and adapt to climate change, ranging from restoring a whole river catchment to installing a single rain garden. We therefore urge CDC to commit to a nature recovery network in order to prioritise and focus activity. SWT agrees that the Local Plan Review offers a big opportunity to encourage greener development. We urge CDC to produce strong baseline evidence on the District's natural capital assets and green infrastructure network against which growth scenarios and potential allocations can be assessed. Avoidance of impacts should be the priority, along with a commitment to a measurable net gains to biodiversity. We understand that planning policy decisions can be restricted by national policy and guidance. However, SWT would like CDC to be ambitious in its target for low carbon and energy efficient development and biodiversity net gain. In SWT's experience, if the evidence base is strong, Inspectors are reluctant to change policy at the examination and when they do, there is good discussion and collaboration between parties. We strongly encourage CDC officers to start with a strong and ambitious draft plan and only weaken policies if forced to do so by the Planning Inspector. 7. Other SWT supports action 4b and CDCs desire to increase the recording of Scope 3 emissions, we feel that CDC could be more ambitious in this. Scope 3 emissions need to form part of the council's baseline and need to be reduced as much as possible before there is any consideration of offsetting. It is true that controlling Scope 3 emissions can be difficult, but this is not a uniform rule across Scope 3, some emissions are easier to control than others. For example, CDC's procurement choices, where money is banked and invested and how much water is used and waste created can all be controlled by CDC to some extent. We note in the action plan that some target dates have slipped. This is understandable given the health crisis, however, CDC should be mindful of this.</p>
150	<p>Congratulations on this action plan. It has considered most of the important areas. Also, I recognise that the CDC is limited in the areas they are responsible for and where they can make changes. The WSCC is responsible for major sectors with large sources emissions, eg. Gatwick, road building, minerals planning etc. Please do all you can to engage and co ordinate with them so that they also make the changes we so urgently need. 1. I would always want you to plant more trees and hedges, but the plan seems to say nothing about protecting the trees we have already. Mature trees are a big carbon sink and provide many ecological services. Newly planted trees will take decades to do the same. Action 15 quotes a maximum of 400 trees. Why so little? Surely that can't be right. Can tree planting and tree protection be a condition of all new housing developments. 2. I applaud the emphasis on retrofitting homes and the need to address fuel poverty. I can't gauge how many people will actually be helped by the schemes that are in place. I think</p>

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	<p>this is one of the key areas where money should be spent and as soon as possible. The fact that it addresses two problems, climate change and poverty makes this a win win. I would like to see published figures of the number of people considered to be in fuel poverty and the numbers of homes that have been retrofitted. The increased insulation of homes is probably the priority. BUT why did the solar together scheme last only a month? Will this be repeated? 4. Excellent that schemes already exist but I suspect not widely known. What scope is there to increase these. Why doesn't the CDC use its own renewable electricity in its own buildings, or does it? 5. Transport causes over a quarter of the UK emissions. Many of Chichester's mature and affluent residents are dedicated to their cars and have a sense of entitlement. That is going to make change difficult, but it is a nettle that must be grasped. Any changes, like improving walking and cycling infrastructure must be well thought out, properly planned and properly funded. It has to work smoothly or it will be drowned in criticism. My one trip in the city since lockdown I questioned a cyclist who was using the underpass near the theatre. He was not using the pop up cycle lane because he still felt it was too dangerous. I don't even consider cycling in the countryside where I live because of the dangerous state of the roads, potholes etc, and the speed of the traffic in these windy roads. I just don't feel safe. Would reductions in speed limits make a difference? Younger people and families with young children drive less. The numerous new housing estates all around the area must have cycling, walking and public transport in place from the very start. New home owners must not be driven into car ownership and even multiple car ownership because they have no alternative. They won't let their children cycle if they are not safe. Can we be like Holland where the hierarchy of responsibility makes everyone responsible for pedestrians first, then the cyclists and cars last. This could be a theme of publicity and public engagement. 6. Life style changes. This can be a bit of a red herring. Lifetime changes are good because they are the right thing to do, but the big change still has to come from national and regional policies. People will use cars less if there are safe, convenient and affordable alternatives. Drivers will use less fuel and drive more safely at slower speed limits. They will use less heating if their homes are well insulated. Good planning and design will channel people into sustainable options and behaviours. I did sign the WSCC climate pledges, but then I did most of the things already. I have heard nothing of it since. Please don't waste too much time and energy on this.</p>
151	<p>The plan categorically FAILS to save us from climate breakdown. 1. The plan is business-as-usual. No sense of urgency, no obvious vision. Compare this to their response to Covid-19. 2. 10% year on year emissions reduction is ambitious, but still TOO LITTLE to save us. 3. Proposed working groups are ad-hoc, unrelated, unaccountable and unsustainable. 4. Behaviour changes are very limited and no emphasis on educating the public on the crisis. No mention that the real culprits are the govt, mega rich and corporations. 5. No mention of reducing animal agriculture - the single largest contributor to GHGs and biodiversity loss worldwide. We need a 'Just Transition' to a wholefoods, plant-based food system. And * MOST IMPORTANTLY * 6. The plan only proposes a Citizens' Jury of 12 people. This is selling us short. We need a FULL Citizens' Assembly like neighbouring Adur and Arun Council are holding.</p>

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	More participants better reflect the diversity in society and they propose better, more informed decisions. The CA must be legally binding, not just advisory. There can be no compromises when it comes to the climate crisis
152	1. We should encourage more tree planting in every available space , 2. Make it mandatory for every new house built to have solar panels on rooves. Grants for other houses to have this. 3. All new businesses to include renewable energy. Grants available for existing businesses. 4. More grants to be made available. 5. More electric charge areas for electric cars. The more they are seen. the more normal it becomes to aim for an electric car.. More bicycle lanes. Free local public transport . 6. Videos of what goes on at recycle plants - shown in schools. Give people the idea of what to recycle and how not to contaminate the recycling. 7. Cooking lessons in schools: David Attenborough said we should eat more vegetarian meals to help save the planet. School children and adults should be educated on how to cook cheap but nutritious meals.
153	This plan is bland and hardly begins to address the monumental task of tackling climate change. The changes are too small and too limited and do not convey the urgency of what faces this planet. The citizens assembly needs to be much bigger and have much more power to make real change. I believe that human beings are far too complacent and will often avoid change, preferring to remain in their comfort zone. It is only when change is mandated that people comply( seatbelts, not smoking in public places etc) . Therefore, any real change proposed by thoughtful , intelligent and science based citizens assemblies must be legally binding. My observation over a long lifetime of studying human behaviours at a professional level is that we are guilty of thinking that we are immune and that “ others” will somehow sort things out. Lack of personal responsibility has brought us here so the message had to be that we are all responsible and that we all need not only to change but demand those who cause the emergency must change through legally binding laws
154	Land use including tree and hedge planting - needs to follow latest advise around the best approach to create carbon sinks and consider where tree planting is best and where rewilding would be better. Also need to take advise around the mix of native tree planting not just trying to wrack up as many numbers. Also seen many planting initiatives that are neglected and then the saplings die off. Do it thoughtfully and with advise from experts, there's plenty of them. Also don't plant trees with one hand and chop them down with the other. See Transport below. Generating renewable energy - it would be great to see you tackling licencing of fossil fuel companies such as Singleton Oil Well. UK has extracted 5X more oil than the equivalent to the Paris Agreement. Oil companies are struggling and we should capitalise or the down trend for dirty businesses and make it more difficult (preferably impossible) for them to continue their operations. 5. Transport - Reconsider road projects, all of them. It will be the greatest waste of money as we continue to adapt our lifestyles in a post covid world to be ripping up our countryside, peeing off numerous villages, burning masses of carbon in the development, promoting greater car use and increasing air pollution. Take the opportunity to drive forwards progress in low carbon transport, preserve the wild places and homes that are being threatened by some of these projects,

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	reduce air pollution and get the health benefits of more cycling and walking, and improve the lives of those who don't drive by improving public transport networks. Its an absolute no brainer. All you have to do is, pause the funding and call for a review of them. It will be utterly regrettable if they are allowed to continue.
155	This plan is no where near ambitious enough. It is basically business-as-usual. There is scant evidence of urgency and it lacks clarity and vision. We now know how authorities and the general public are capable of responding to an EMERGENCY as with Covid-19. This crisis will pan out to be far worse than a single pandemic. We should be thinking with energy and courage to make sweeping changes now before it is too late. 10% year on year emissions reduction is ambitious, but still TOO LITTLE to save us. Think bigger. Think bolder. Behaviour changes are very limited and no emphasis on educating the public on the crisis. No mention that the real culprits are the govt, mega rich and corporations. There is no mention of reducing animal agriculture - the single largest contributor to GHGs and biodiversity loss worldwide. We need a 'Just Transition' to a wholefoods, plant-based food system. And I repeat we need a bigger, stronger Citizen's Assembly which must be legally binding and not just advisory. The plan only proposes a Citizens' Jury of 12 people. This is no where near good enough. We need a FULL Citizens' Assembly like neighbouring Adur and Arun Council are holding. More participants better reflect the diversity in society and they propose better, more informed decisions. There can be no compromises when it comes to the climate crisis. This is the crisis of our lives and if we don't pull together, if we don't find a way to be non-partisan, to really sit down and listen to each other then we don't stand a chance.
156	Action 17. Medmerry Harbour should be treated in the same manner as Chichester and Paghham Harbours regarding nutrient and other policies. Action 18. Opportunities for tree planting should also include the Manhood and a strategic corridors should be included to connect Chichester Harbour and Medmerry Harbour. More effort should be made to prevent felling of existing trees. It is disappointing to see no mention in the plan of the flood/climate change risks faced by Chichester District particularly on the coastal plain and nothing in the plan to ensure inappropriate development in areas that will be subject to flood risk now and looking further ahead. Compared to many districts Chichester is very much on the front line as far as climate change is concerned. It is all very well looking to reduce CO2 levels but many parts of the district, particularly areas lower than 7m above sea level or close to the coast or harbours, will be impacted by rising sea levels/increased rainfall etc by the end of the century even if CO2 levels remained at current levels. CDC needs to prepare a climate change mitigation plan that examines and prepares for the likely impact of climate change on the low lying coastal plain. Table A. 5a Training needs to be developed for planning officers in order to ensure future development does not expose new residents and existing residents to future flood risk and that development does not compromise flood risk mitigation options going forward. The vulnerability of the coastal plain means that CDC should be preparing Local Plans that look at possible climate change scenarios two or three generations ahead.
157	Waste and Recycling I was appalled with the amount of plastic bags my food

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	shopping was delivered in during lockdown. Now they have returned to crates. Big supermarkets need to cut out the plastic wrappings of produce. Some supermarkets offer cupboard boxes to pack your produce in which is good.
158	Please work with XR, look at their ideas, please stop building new roads!!
159	<p>I feel that the 10% year-on-year GHG reduction target is not based on any science. I prefer to have the science based target specified by the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research which is a Carbon Budget for 2018-2100 of 6.2 MtCO<sub>2</sub> with an implication of a 13.7% reduction year-on-year. Note that this target is for energy only emissions and does not include the reduction caused by Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). I also like these statements from the Tyndall report: • ‘Chichester should increase sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub> through LULUCF in the future, aligned with Committee on Climate Change's high level ambition of tree planting, forestry yield improvements and forestry management’ • ‘We recommend therefore that Chichester seriously consider strategies for significantly limiting emissions growth from aviation and shipping.’ • ‘It is recommended however that Chichester promote the deployment of low carbon electricity generation within the region and where possible influence national policy on this issue.’</p> <p>Regarding the energy sectors listed in this survey and Action Plan, they all need to observe the year-on-year target as there is no sector that can ‘carry’ the others. Regarding the Domestic sector, in order to achieve the required reduction in emissions by 2025, 70% of properties that currently use gas for heat needs to be electrified, particularly using Heat Pumps. An ASHP that replaces a gas central heating system in an average Chichester home will reduce that home’s heating CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 71%. Based on BEIS predicted carbon intensity of electricity in 2050, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be reduced by 96%. Gas heating should be actively discouraged in new homes before the 2025 Government policy that new homes will not be able to be connected to the gas network. Also, gas should be discouraged from use in any district heating scheme, or property retrofit. Hydrogen should not be considered as a heating fuel. Regarding Transport, much better use of Town Planning should be used to minimise the need for using a car to achieve residents’ requirements. Also, ‘You can’t justify a bridge by counting the number of people swimming across a river’ (Brent Toderian). So, understand the requirements, and then plan the infrastructure focussed on reducing the use of fossil fuelled vehicles.</p> <p>Regarding agriculture and land use, rewilding should be promoted because as creating natural habitat, this also sequesters carbon. I believe that the crude allocation of renewable energy technologies to the Chichester District based on divvying up national targets is inappropriate. The overall target for renewable energy generation from the SCATTER model of 752GWh in 2030 and 1058GWh in 2050 should be adopted as the absolute minimum. A target for 2025 should be adopted based on the current (2019) in district renewable energy generation of 81GWh, e.g. 450GWh for a linear increase between 2019 and 2030. From this target an analysis of the most appropriate technologies to achieve it should be developed based on the District’s excellent solar resource and good wind resource. Note wind generation is a good complement to electrically generated heat due to the close correlation of seasonal wind turbine electricity generation and heat demand. It has been recently reported that internationally, the top wealthiest 10% emit 50% of</p>

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	<p>carbon greenhouse gas emissions; the lowest 50% emit 10%. If this is replicated in Chichester District, then much more attention should be focussed on the wealthiest 10%! They are probably more able to pay for measures to reduce their emissions, which would subsequently make it cheaper for the rest of the community. Need to understand demographic and target with appropriate messages. But emphasise that we are all in this together. 'Working groups' is a great idea, but could be more successful if supported, promoted and co-ordinated. They need to be given credibility by CDC support, otherwise they will not attract the appropriate constituents. For example, business leaders with their obvious skills and knowledge will not be attracted if they perceive a working group as a talking shop. Perhaps there could be an annual celebration of outcomes to encourage focus on the targets. Ultimately, this plan needs to be wholly adopted by CDC and it needs to lead the community in achieving its targets. The Citizens' Jury needs to be constituted to closely resemble the demographic of Chichester District. Hence, the number in the Jury should be dictated by this requirement, rather than strictly a dozen members. The Citizens' Jury should not be considered an end, but part of a comprehensive engagement strategy that targets all demographic sectors, including children. The engagement has to be more than just online and leaflets/newsletters. The Council needs to get out there and engage directly with the public.</p>
160	<p>The most important action is to stop all this house building that is going on in the Manhood Peninsula. It is surely so detrimental to the climate change with most households running two lots of cars, the effect on traffic travelling into the major towns. It has to stop. This area is not sustainable for all this development.</p>
161	<p>This is the single most important thing the council should be working towards, forget faster roads!</p>
162	<p>i. Scope: The plan addresses the climate emergency but not the equally important/intricately related ecological emergency (beyond references to bio-diversity restoration projects). It also does not address, or even acknowledge, the pressing need to build community resilience to extreme temperatures, flooding, droughts and other negative impacts of climate breakdown. While other plans may address bio-diversity decline and resilience, an overarching framework, rather than a silo approach, that includes all relevant plans/strategies is essential for effective, joined-up policy and action. ii. Vision and leadership: The plan lacks a vision or any clear commitment to leadership by the CDC. Although many elements of the district-wide targets are not within direct council control, it has a pivotal role in raising awareness, educating, inspiring, mobilising, coordinating and enabling others to act. As part of its leadership role, it is essential that the CDC does not wait on national policy developments to see what/whether actions are possible. Rather it should take the lead from other councils and commit to proactively lobby upwards (WSCC and government) for policy changes, funding streams and other measures needed to enable district-level carbon-reduction targets to be met. iii. Decision making: We welcome the action to institute a system for identifying CDC decisions with impacts on GHG emissions. However, we believe there should be an explicit commitment to ensure that all strategic decisions, budgets and approaches to planning decisions are in line with ensuring the district does not</p>

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	<p>exceed its carbon budget, with immediate effect. iv. Climate justice: Climate change increases vulnerability to and is likely to compound poverty other forms of disadvantage. There is also evidence that some adaptation and mitigation policies can deepen inequity. Yet the plan makes no reference to ensuring socially just responses. We urge the CDC to explicitly commit to a fair, equitable and socially just plan, and ensure that actions target the most vulnerable and that their voices are represented in council decision-making and council-citizen deliberations. iv. Targets: The 10 per cent year on year targets are a welcome start, as is the acknowledgment that these significantly under achieve the Tyndall Centre's carbon budget of 14% per year annual reduction in emissions in the district. However, we strongly disagree with the argument that targets should reflect what is possible rather than what is needed. v. Sectors: A detailed breakdown of emissions per sector is needed to identify locally relevant goals and pathways to achieving them. This should include identification of obstacles including national policy or funding constraints that should feedback into upward pressure for change. All sectors need to reduce its emissions in line with the Tyndall carbon budget; no sector would be able to 'carry' the others. For example, regarding energy efficient homes, based on Government data there are approximately 40,000 houses in the district on the gas network. If 70% replaced gas heating systems with ASHPs by 2025, the 14% annual reduction for this sector could be achieved. However, subsidies or other financial support would be needed to make this a reality. The CDC could also, for example, show real leadership by introducing higher than current national standards for privately built new homes. On renewable energy, the SCATTER allocation of 752GWh renewable electricity generation is not based on the resources available in the district (excellent solar and good wind resources) which, with current technologies, would allow the entire district's energy demand to be met from renewable sources from within the district, if that demand is electrified. Sector plans also need to be based on joined up thinking and an understanding of needs. For example, on transport, for example, the plan includes many different initiatives. These need to be brought together in a single framework with input from key stakeholders, and be based on understanding of transport needs and what currently prevents people from walking, cycling, using public transport etc. Council policies that are incompatible with carbon reduction targets, such as income generation from parking i.e. effectively encouraging use of private vehicles, need to be rethought and consideration given to innovative (and revenue generating) ideas such as workplace parking levies. vi. Public/stakeholder engagement plans: We broadly support the proposed approaches, although with significant reservations. Most fundamentally, in the absence of a theory of change and a clear commitment to council leadership and coordination, it is unclear how the proposed elements either individually or collectively will contribute to achieving targets. Specifically: - Behaviour change: The proposed actions are based on false premises including that people change behaviour if told what to do, and that high-carbon lifestyles are always a matter of personal choice. To be successful the strategy must be based on understanding of why/what is preventing people from making low-carbon choices (this may be lack of awareness/information, but could also be financial or other practical constraints). It is also far more likely to be successful if it is</p>

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	designed around ideas and input from residents (think community shaping and co-creation of plans). But the CDC needs to think beyond these apparently unrelated elements and adopt an approach of both stakeholder and public engagement that is on-going, mutually reinforcing and truly participatory. Other councils are already doing this through calls for evidence and ideas from the public, youth engagement events, thematic hearings, climate assemblies and other initiatives. The task ahead is daunting, but it can and has to be done. We urge the CDC to demonstrate real leadership and adopt the radically participatory ways of working that are needed to achieve the change
163	More urgency needed, this needs to be a priority and not an afterthought. Change needs to come from the top down. There is only so much Bill in his house can do without the big corporations making significant changes to the way they operate. Need more focus on what YOU can do instead of what WE can do. Reduction in animal agriculture; one of the biggest contributors to climate change is meat production. Make it easier to be nice to the environment. Currently it is economically beneficial to disregard the environment (lower cost of mass produced and/or imported meat, recycling charges, increasingly expensive public transport). Make it cheaper to think greener,
164	All needs addressing urgently
165	There seems to be No sense of urgency. 10% year on year emissions reduction is ambitious, but still TOO LITTLE to save us. Behaviour changes are very limited so there needs to be more emphasis on educating the public on the crisis. The plan only proposes a Citizens' Jury of 12 people. We need a FULL Citizens' Assembly like neighbouring Adur and Arun Council are holding. More participants better reflect the diversity in society and they propose better, more representative ideas. There can be no compromises when it comes to the climate crisis. We have very little time left to act and councils really do have a citizen level responsibility and power that is invaluable to educating and reaching people who can make significant change. Please please we should be doing all we can to protect our future generations. Don't be left behind.
166	The plan is a good start and I applaud CDC for moving forward with this. My key comments: 1. The plan should address the climate AND ecological emergency please - the piece that is missing currently is fully informing communities. Many people really do not know about the issues and how significant the impacts will be unless we act right now. In this process the potential solutions (renewables, land use, coastal initiatives etc) should be addressed so that they are understood and the process of buy-in begins ie not just 'we need to reduce CO2 levels.' Sadly we need, as part of this process, to build community resilience to the negative impacts of climate breakdown and loss of biodiversity which are already beginning to be experienced and will only get worse given where we are now. 2. The plan could more clearly communicate the vision for the district and critically, the CDC role in leading the change processes. Although of course the CDC does not have direct control over much of the district-wide emissions, it is the ONLY body in a position to convene, coordinate and inspire key stakeholders and residents. I strongly encourage CDC to use its undoubted influence to lobby upwards for

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	<p>policy and other changes need at county and national level in order that district-level targets can be achieved. 3. The CDC should please commit in the plan to ensuring that all council decisions are consistent with, and in no way undermine, the achievement of carbon reduction targets. All CDC policies and actions that are inconsistent with this aim should be urgently reviewed/rethought. 4. Please could the plan be sure to include an explicit commitment to climate justice and be designed to ensure that actions clearly support the most vulnerable who must be represented in council decision-making and council-citizen deliberations in order that policies and actions do not reinforce or deepen existing inequalities. 5. The engagement approaches are a great start but do not represent a strategy - they are tactics which need to sit under a strategic umbrella.. Behaviour change is particularly problematic because of the currently largely one way, passive (ie not interactive) council communications which only reach a few already engaged residents/organizations. The CDC needs to understand what is preventing people from living lower carbon lives - knowledge, finance, practicalities, access etc. This should be linked into the Climate Assembly as part of on-going engagement, co-planning, and joint implementation (see earlier comments on an Assembly). 6. I would like to see more detail on how the CDC will monitor progress on the processes and ensuing actions and be held accountable to the communities that it serves in a transparent way. 7. I really hope that CDC members will all treat this as an emergency and act now. - individual actions will not solve this issue and we are now dependent on strong leadership at local and national levels. Thank you for the opportunity to input at this stage and I look forward to hearing more soon!</p>
167	<p>1 - Land use - All I see when driving are trees being cut down. More trees need to be planted. 2 - All new homes should have solar panels. 3 - All new cars should be small and electric. 4 - All buses in our area etc should be small as they are not used. 5 - All rubbish bins should be smaller, recycle bins bigger, as where we live recycle is put into rubbish bins. Having lived in this area for 8 years it's sad to see how the elderly and roads for e.g have been neglected. The council and Parish Council especially do not work in this region. I have regularly reported the state of the roads e.g Bell Road and Ferndown Lane which is a disgrace and still nothing done - still ongoing for over a year. One of your West Sussex Highways Staff drives around in a 4x4 and this should be a small electric vehicle. If you had a small local team in these areas, perhaps progress could be made. Finally your bike lanes in Chichester should only be in place in spring and summer time. A good idea but they are not used properly and youngsters just use the pavement near the theatre.</p>