

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”.

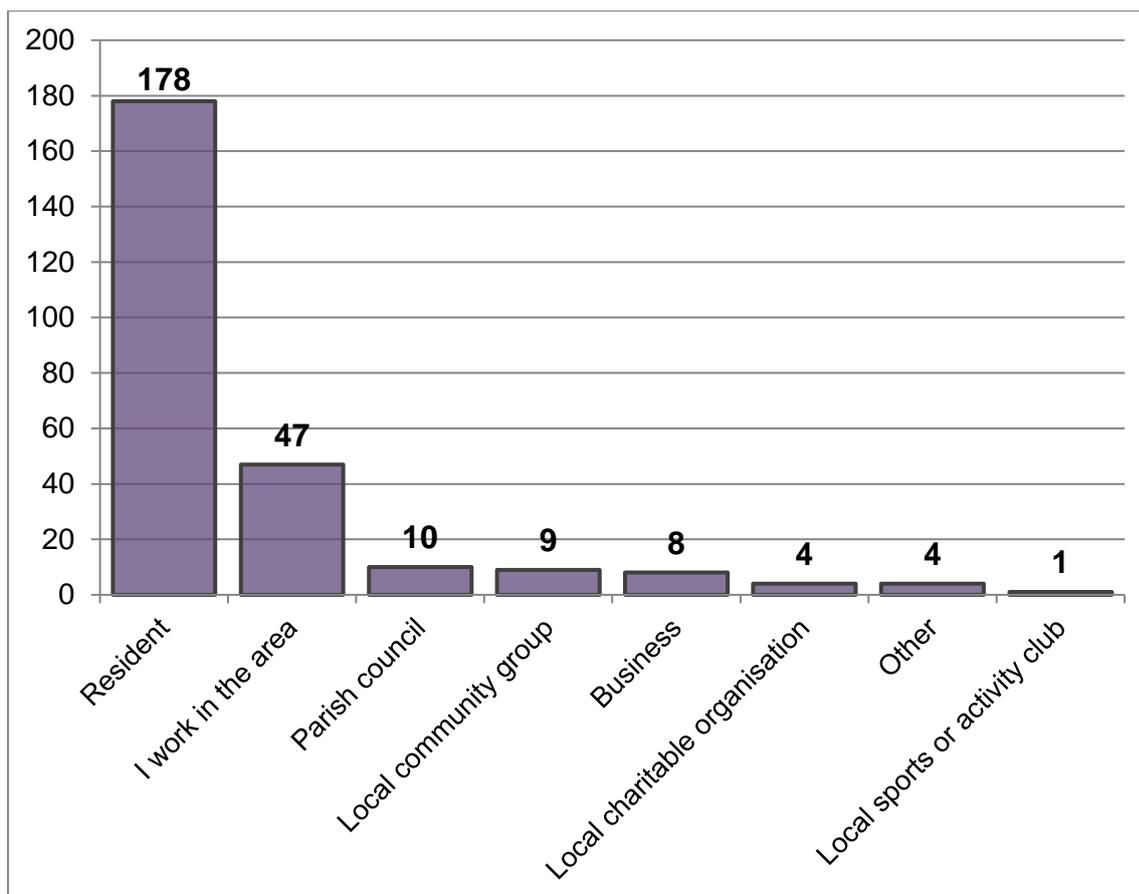
80 respondents joined the Let’s Talk Panel at the end of the survey, and 67 subscribed to the Council’s email newsletter.

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 |

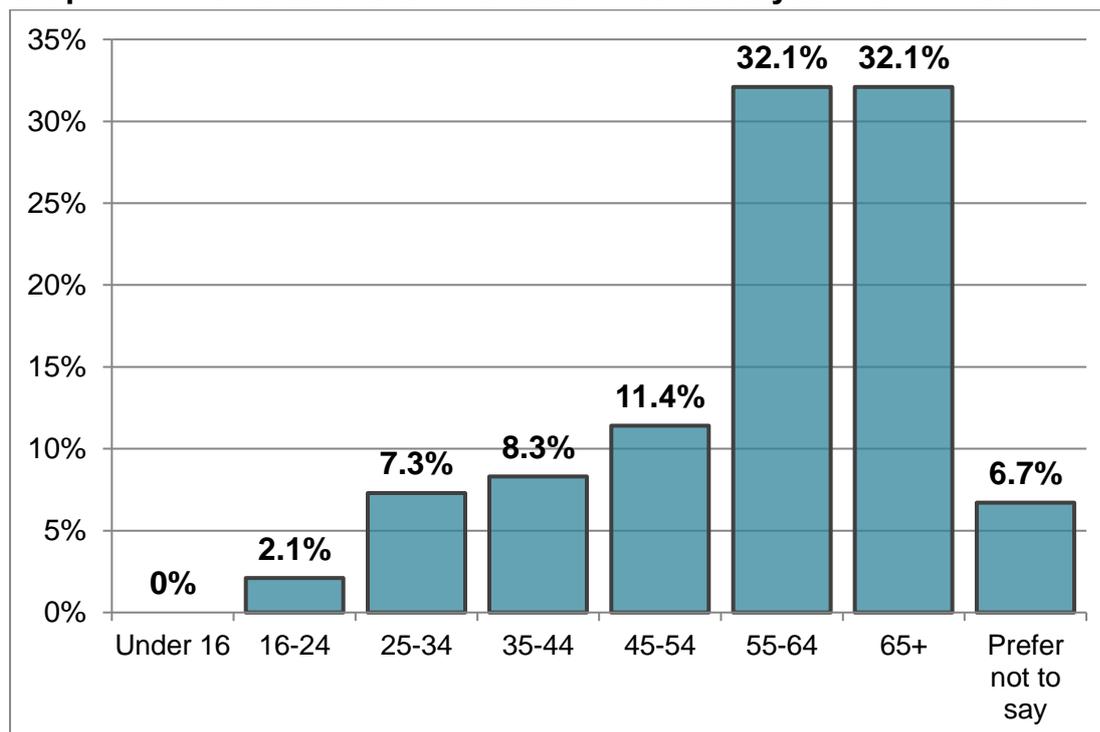
7 respondents ticked 'Other' and specified an area in the District, see below.

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).

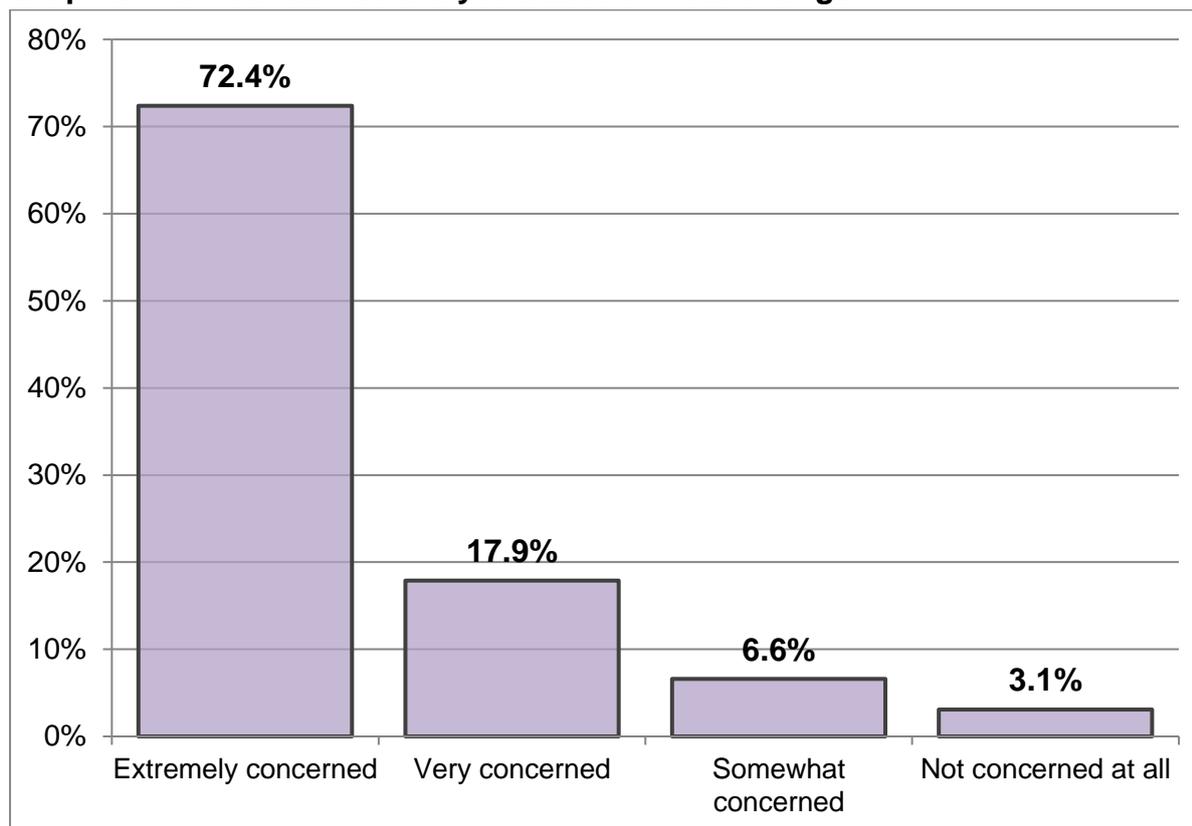
Council response:

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:**

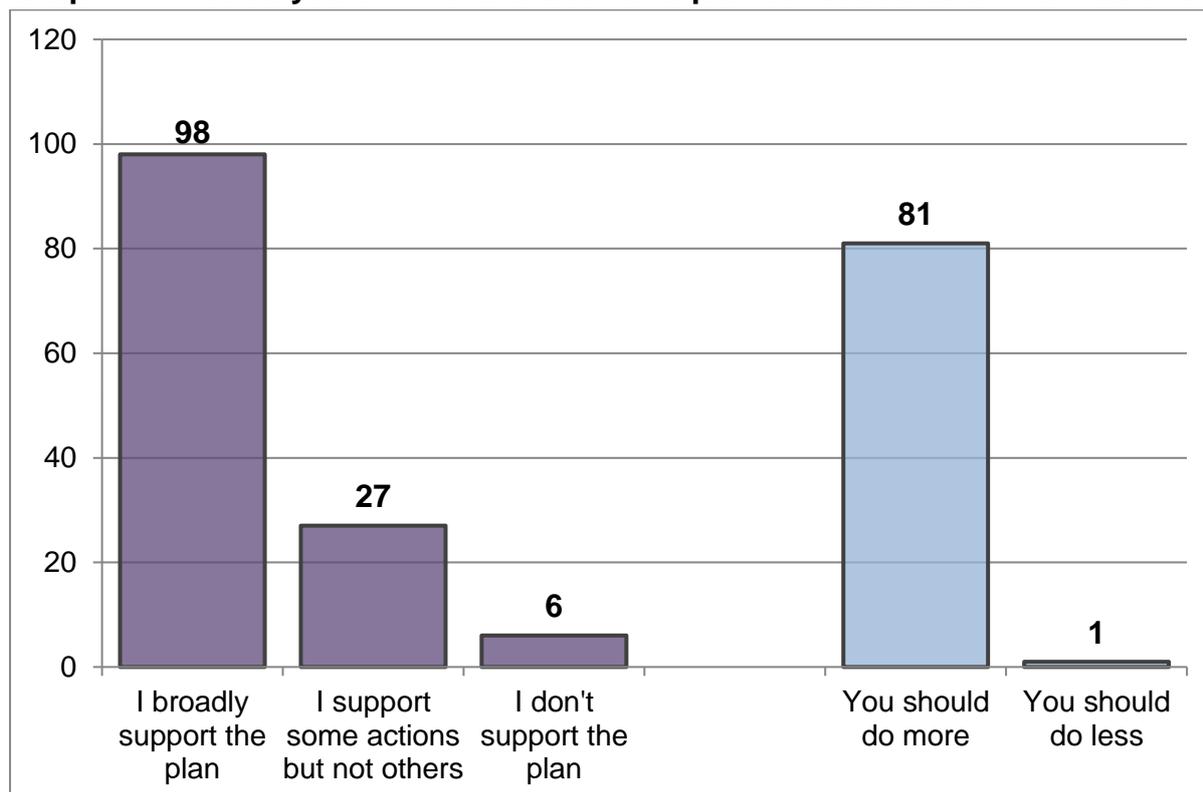
Arguably the people who responded to the climate change consultation are not likely to be representative of the entire population of the District. One might expect those who are concerned about climate change are more likely to respond. Nevertheless, it would only take a few minutes for someone to register 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.

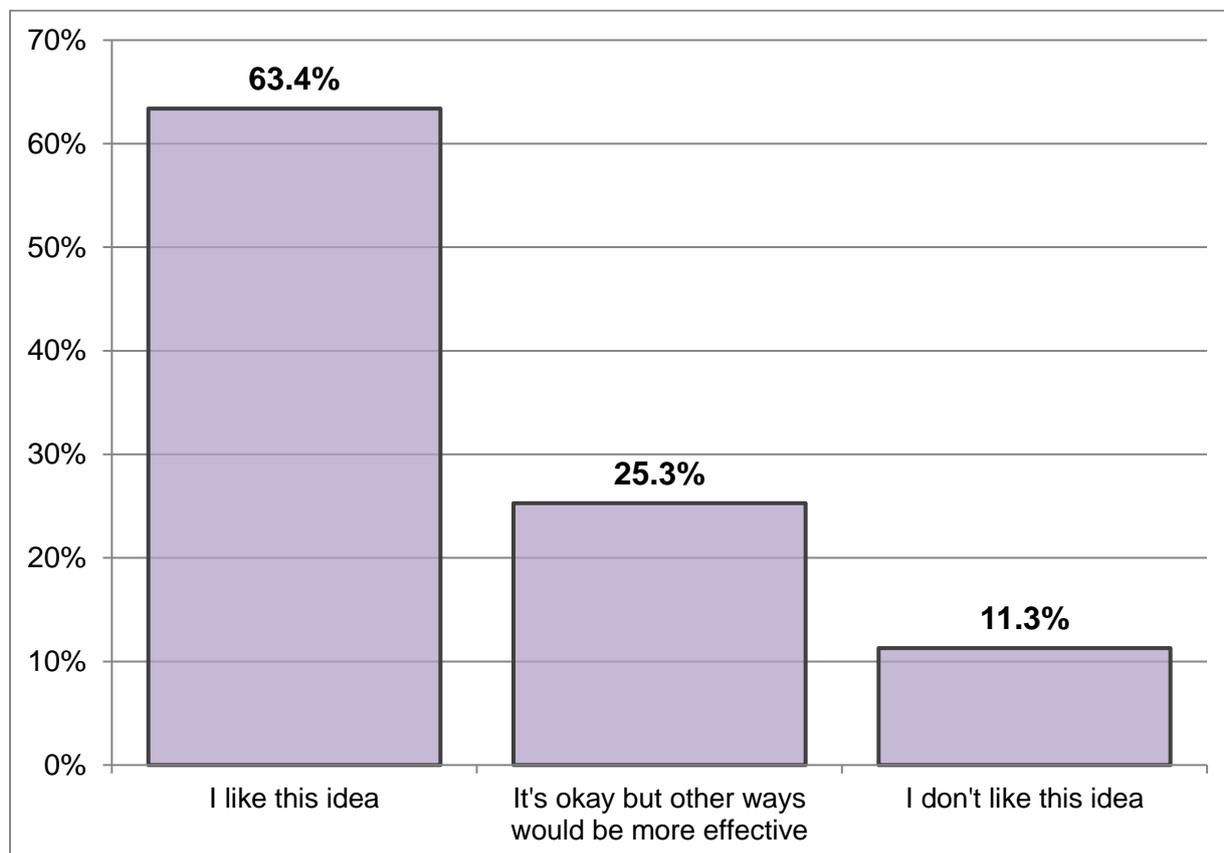
5.4 Citizens' Jury

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 |
|---------|----------|-------|
|---------|----------|-------|

| 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.

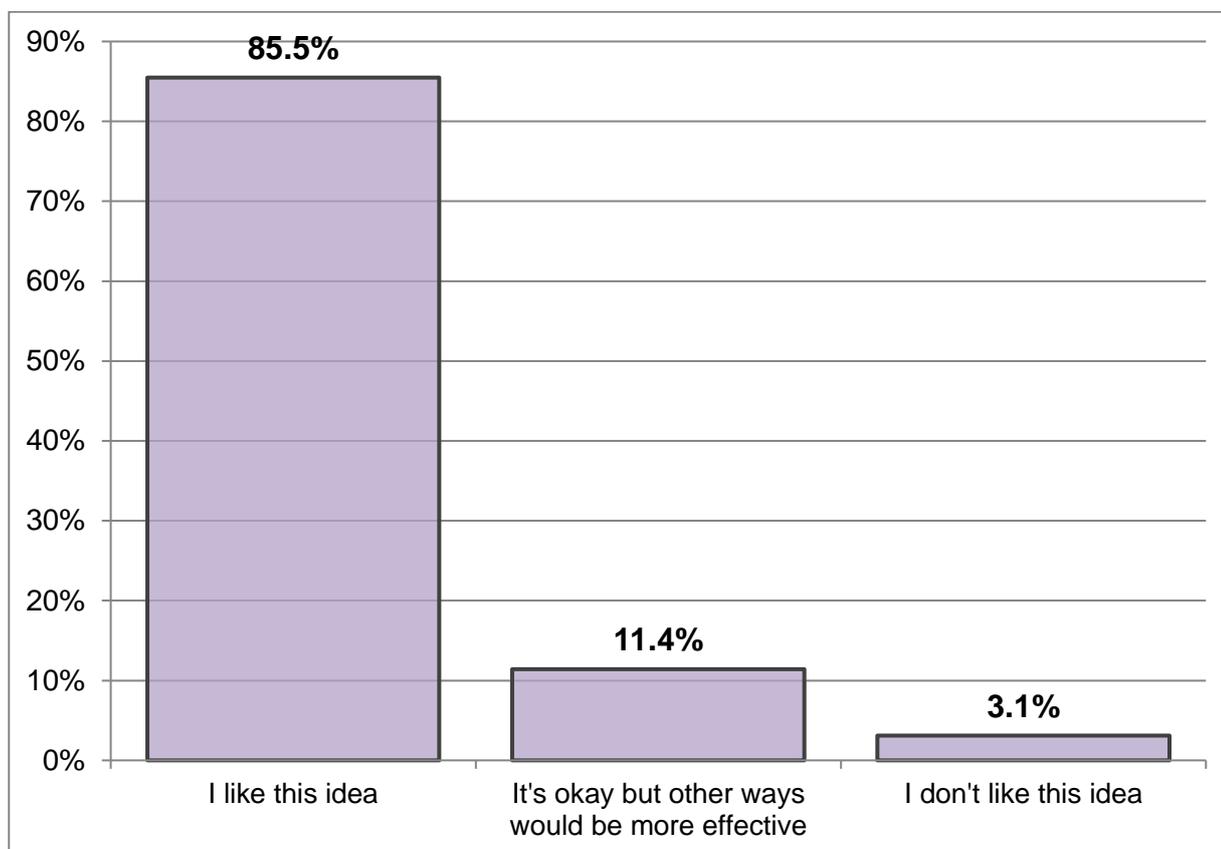
The Council intends to work with an organisation with experience of running similar events to select the participants and to ensure that the make-up is representative of the District. This touches on another fairly frequent concern: that 12 or so people would not be enough people to capture the range 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 |
|---------|---|-------|
| | Trees & hedges | |
| 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 |
| | Other habitats | |
| 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 |
| | Habitat management practices | |
| 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. 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 |
| | Financial measures | |
| 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 |
| | Planning measures | |
| 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 |
| | Electric / alternatively powered vehicles | |
| 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 |
| | Alternatives to car ownership | |
| 30 | Respondent supports car-sharing. | 3 |
| 31 | Promote car clubs (rural areas mentioned especially by 1 respondent). | 2 |
| | Buses & trains | |
| 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 |
| | Cycling & walking | |
| 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 |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | Action by businesses | |

| 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 |
| | Re-use & recycling | |
| 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 |
| | Garden waste | |
| 19 | Promote composting e.g. make composting most prominent item on Council waste & recycling webpages. Set up a program for public composting. | 5 |
| | Food waste | |

| 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 |
| | Comments on provision of services | |
| 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 |
| | Financial measures | |
| 28 | Increase landfill costs | 1 |
| 29 | Plastic and glass deposits | 1 |
| | Other | |
| 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 |
|---------|--|-------|
| | Number & type of homes being built & their drivers | |
| 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 |
| | Planning requirements on new build | |
| 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 |
| | Planning policies | |
| 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 (CO₂ 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/
Likewise, there is a Sussex wide organisation to promote local produce 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 |
|---------|---|-------|
| | The plan & its topics | |
| 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 |
| | Engagement process | |
| 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.