

Is this happening?

A representation from Climate Change Centre Reading
to RBC Planning Policy Team about the New Local Plan



From One Page to Ten Pages and Ten proposed changes

To save lives and reduce impact, we have no choice but to reject Reading Borough Council's draft **New Local Plan** setting out how Reading will develop over the next 18 years... for the following reasons: The plan is not adequate or thorough enough to meet immediate and near future requirements for urban development planning; There is no risk evaluation; There is no consideration of the design-life of the new housing stock with regards to our changing climate.

The key elements of what protects a City in Development is the Health of its Citizens and the Natural Environment. With a Risk/Protection Impact Evaluation, the social/economic effects enter automatically!

Ecopreneurs for the Climate in Reading Climate Innovation +Jobs Strategy 2.5,

<https://tvb-climatechallenge.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Eco4ClimRD-Climate-Innovation-Jobs-Strategy-Outcome-Document-12-December-2017.pdf>



Climate Change Centre Reading, Ecopreneurs for the Climate in Reading
18th January 2018 - "Better City - Better Life" ~Shanghai Expo 2010 →

Preamble: Reading residents together towards #Reading2026

C40 Cities / Covenant of Mayors (Compact of Mayors) / WRI / ICLEI / Eurocities / UCLG and many more open city organisations have acted since the **Paris Agreement** to advance mitigation objectives [#OnePlanet](#) 

- Carbon policy options are available for countries to implement even relatively ambitious mitigation targets
- There is potential for open cities to go beyond their government's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets
- Local open governance and institutional arrangements must be significantly innovative for countries to achieve their goals – **Leave No One Behind**
- We “glocally” have an urgent duty to adopt the Sust. Development Goals,
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal 11: Make cities open, inclusive, resilient and sustainable
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition - Kindly see;
<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2016/12/city-mayors-strengthen-efforts-to-tackle-climate-change>

Shape Reading by 2018

The Paris Agreement was formalised on the 12th December 2015. It has entered force on the 4th November 2016 and is now bound into Law of Treaty. However, it has been said; “England’s planning system is not effectively engaging with current risks and is simply disengaged from its core task of addressing long-term future change. The system remains critically unprepared to deliver both carbon dioxide emissions reduction and the **urban resilience measures** needed to deal with the scale of the climate change impacts anticipated in the UK, as identified by the scientific evidence.” 70% of carbon emission come from cities, this require adequate and open urban governance.”

Reading Borough Council (RBC) needs to fast track actions now towards a 100% sustainable Reading. The plotting System of land and Planning Applications must have mitigation/adaptation (M,A) and ecological consent. All new-build developments should be passive housing in the same area, min. **LEED Gold standard - OBJECTIVE 2020: READING BOROUGH TO COMMIT TO ECOLOGY**

A. Climate change: Mitigation & Adaptation, L. Integrated Environmental Management

Complete decarbonisation of the local economy (Zero-Carbon) 2026-50, which is necessary to avoid the gravest climate risks, can only be achieved by profoundly - transforming energy systems and other high-emissions infrastructures. This transformation could inspire **Innovation** and channel **Investment** into sustainability and risk/impact protection, and into the kinds of sustainable **Infrastructure** (accessibility)* that need to be established and expanded. At the same time, the transformation could combat inequality and promote **Inclusion** within societies and “globally”, thus becoming an equity project. Search the Action Framework for Implementation of the **New Urban Agenda** (AFINUA) [#WUF9](#)



New Local Plan 2018-36

Open Governments should ensure all regulations (e.g. building codes, public health regulations) are climate-proofed. Thus, Reading's New Local Plan must also do this. The SEPT of Reading Borough Council is trying to fast-track the "New Local Plan" (NLP) by referring to a Sustainability Appraisal of the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan dated 2014 and to:

Reading's Climate Change Strategy (Reading Means Business on Climate Change 2013-2020) and although it says it sets challenging targets for tackling the **Borough's contribution to climate change – THE TARGETS ARE VERY VAGUE!** ☹

4.1.2 The future growth of Reading in terms of the amount of new development taking place has the potential to impose a large environmental footprint in terms of consumption of resources and materials, the use of energy and the associated emission of greenhouse gases that contribute towards climate change. As such, the incorporation of sustainable design and construction techniques are essential to minimise this impact in the context of Reading. Reading's Climate Change Strategy¹⁴ (Reading Means Business on Climate Change 2013-2020) seeks to tackle **the Borough's contribution to climate change by reducing Reading's carbon footprint by 34% by 2020 in comparison to 2005 levels** (Strategy outsourced to Reading Climate Change Partnership (RCCP)). New development has a role to play in achieving these aims.

Index/Acknowledgements

0. Preamble, Reading residents together towards #Reading2026

1. Representation/Objection - Urban Resilience p. 1-2

2. Planning Rules please p. 3

3. Sustainability Objectives (2014) p. 4-5

4. The Solution – Change proposed to improve the New Local plan: We recommend making it legally compliant:

The Reading Model Risk-Impact Evaluation Plan (Protection of People and Assets in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire) p. 5-7

N.B.

A Risk/Protection Impact Evaluation MUST be carried out before the launch of the New Local Plan, Not after!! (It can take up to one year)

One year ago, the SEPT was strongly advised to revise and provide adequate resources to plan for urban action adapting to our changing climate. This plan shows climate ignorance without any future ambition or vision.

If non-ambitious climate risk/impact action is taken in response to our representation to Reading's Town Plan, Reading's new urban development agenda (the NLP) will not be legally compliant with the national targets within the Paris Agreement, Climate-Illegal* etc.

**To actively promote the continuing emission of carbon gasses into the atmosphere with full knowledge of the consequences, including the breakdown of the large ice sheets, sea level rise and intensification of extreme weather events such as hurricanes and fires around the world.*

Community Groups Obligations Fulfilled, but Local Political Leadership Lacking

Negotiations at the 23rd World Climate Conference outcomes and analysis report:

Initial at-a-glance findings show that although COP23 in Bonn fulfilled its diplomatic obligations. Among the key issues addressed at the conference were defining implementation rules for the Paris Agreement, support for countries in the Global South in dealing with the effects of climate change and preparation of the first global review of climate action in time for COP24 in Katowice, Poland.

Poor long-term environment decisions are already affecting the Reading people's health. They will continue to will lead to more human suffering if nothing is changed in plan they will bring higher costs to the near future. Two years ago, Change proposed to improve the New Local plan: **We advise policy coherence with the New Urban Agenda**, <http://nua.unhabitat.org/list1.htm#> a clear change to moving toward a Zero-Carbon Society via some basic acknowledgements.

The Reading Climate Change Strategy is out-dated sub-documentation supporting the Strategic Environment, Planning and Transport Committee's (SEPT) draft New Local Plan" are simply illegal acts and needs to be revised.

The Town and Country Planning Association said, *"The local planning system must deliver the homes and communities that our nation needs, but it must do so within the context of one of the greatest challenges ever to face our society: climate change. It remains unclear whether the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement resulting from the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) held in December 2015 can deliver long-term climate stabilisation, but this report highlights that **England's planning system is not effectively engaging with current risks and is simply disengaged from its core task of addressing long-term future change. The system remains critically unprepared to deliver both carbon dioxide emissions reduction and the kind of resilience measures needed to deal with the scale of the climate change impacts anticipated in the UK, as identified by the scientific evidence.**"*

Find evidence here, page 59-61: <https://www.tcpa.org.uk/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=7d92ec4c-09f7-4b21-9d22-b1aad77fd062>"

The planning policy team of Reading should not propose a plan for the next 18 years based on inconclusive sub-documentation, out-of-date sustainability appraisals dated 2014 and lack of sustainable urban vision.

Change proposed to improve the New Local plan: We advise the Sustainability Objectives should be aligned with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda (2015-30) to support targets in the New Local Plan.

Top economists show that the decline of nature poses severe threats to continued national and global prosperity.

Oxford economists have raised alarm at vanishing wealth of nature

Ministries of Finance and Treasuries are often blind to how dependent economies are on nature, which is declining at a dangerous rate. As a result, businesses and politicians are failing to register the systemic risk building up as the natural world fails. Read report here <https://www.greeneconomycoalition.org/assets/reports/webWealthofNature.pdf>

Professor Cameron Hepburn, who led the research at the University of Oxford's Institute for New Economic Thinking at the Oxford Martin School, says that flawed economic and political institutions are to blame. "Much of the value that economies create is built upon a natural foundation – the air, water, food, energy and raw materials that the planet provides. Without nature, no other value is possible."

It's called *natural capital*, and it's the basis for all human prosperity. But because most economies fail to account for this dependency, "business as usual" is driving a dangerous trend of environmental decline.

Urban Resilience

Representation/Objection

Open Governments should ensure all regulations (e.g. building codes, public health regulations) are climate-proofed. **Thus, Reading's New Local Plan must** also do this. The SEPT of Reading Borough Council is trying to fast-track the "New Local Plan" (NLP) by referring to a Sustainability Appraisal of the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan dated 2014 and to:

Reading's Climate Change Strategy (Reading Means Business on Climate Change 2013-2020) and although it says it **sets challenging targets for tackling the Borough's contribution** to climate change – **THE TARGETS ARE VERY VAGUE!** ☹

4.1.2 The future growth of Reading in terms of the amount of new development taking place has the potential to impose a large environmental footprint in terms of consumption of resources and materials, the use of energy and the associated emission of greenhouse gases that contribute towards climate change. As such, the incorporation of sustainable design and construction techniques are essential to minimise this **impact in the context of Reading**. Reading's Climate Change Strategy¹⁴ (Reading Means Business on Climate Change 2013-2020) seeks to tackle **the Borough's contribution to climate change by reducing Reading's carbon footprint by 34% by 2020 in comparison to 2005 levels** (Strategy outsourced to Reading Climate Change Partnership (RCCP)). New development has a role to play in achieving these aims.

All councillors, planners and developers, in local government policy for implementation, ECOLOGY and restoring the nature are the critical elements to protecting and sustaining development: They should also repeatedly refer to: the only five global binding frameworks that protect and safeguard humans and the planet from our changing climate are:

- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) - June 2015
- The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) of the agreement Financing for Development. A global framework for financing development – July 2015
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – September 2015
- The Paris climate agreement (PA) is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – December 2015
- The New Urban Agenda (NUA), which will serve as a guideline for sustainable urban development for the next eighteen years – October 2016 <http://nua.unhabitat.org/list1.htm#>

Out-dated and incomprehensive planning framework and sub-documentation

Therefore, we have to say no to Reading Borough Council's whole New Local Plan, it is based on relying to planning rules and regulations that have not been updated according to national and global development.

Immediately adopting the five binding framework agendas is the one way to safeguard Reading's New Local Plan (the Supplementary planning documentation)

The planning policy team of Reading should not propose a plan for the next 18 years based on inconclusive sub-documentation, out-of-date sustainability appraisals dated 2014 and lack of sustainable urban vision.

Change proposed to improve the **Reading's Development Control Plan**, See above.

Referring to current form; Urban Extension Form for site planning approval in the draft New Local Plan, see - Appendix p.8

Is insufficient and not fit for purpose under current legislation. It does not fit with the national plan for the environment.: A Green Future: “Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment”?

Change proposed to improve the NLP: We recommend these questions added to make the “Urban Extension Form” fit with current legislation.

A Are there concerns the function/policy is legally compliant **with** “Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment”?

B What climate change local-government adaptation outcome/concerns are wanted from this function/policy?

C What risk/impact outcome/concerns are wanted from this function/policy?

D How does this urban extension affect or constitute site destruction on this land in relation to this function/policy?

E Are there concerns that the function/policy does or have a differential impact due to restoring/improving the natural environment?

G **Are there concerns that the function/policy does or have a differential impact due to people’s livelihood?**

F Are there concerns that the function/policy does or have a differential impact due to inequality?

...

Innovation key messages to the Strategic Environment, Planning & Transport Committee (SEPT) of Reading Borough Council

Highlights to Parties (multi-stakeholders and non-state-actors) that the implementation of industrial energy efficiency, including material efficiency, measures in emission-intensive sectors can update the work carried out in 2017, Industrial energy and material efficiency in emission-intensive sectors.

Ecopreneurs for the Climate in Reading wishes to deliver the following key messages,

Innovation (to channel Investment into urban resilience and (climate) hazards protection

To achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, there is a pressing need to accelerate and strengthen technological innovation so that it can deliver environmentally and socially sound, cost-effective and better-**performing climate technologies on a larger and more widespread scale. But there is no ‘one size fits all’** approach. Different innovation approaches are needed.

On a local level represent and enhance the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and mid-century strategies, Change proposed to improve the NLP: We recommend that the SEPT encourage Parties:

(a) To prioritize resources (human, institutional and financial) for such innovation efforts, in accordance with their needs, priorities and capacities;

(b) To enhance public and private partnership in the RD&D of climate technologies by increasing expenditure for it and providing a clear policy signal of a long-term commitment to act on climate change;

(c) To strengthen open governance systems of innovation and enabling environments, including through market creation and expansion and capacity- building;

(d) To enhance existing and build new collaborative initiatives for climate technology innovation, including for sharing expertise, good practices and lessons learned;

(e) To create an inclusive innovation process that involves all key stakeholders, facilitating the incorporation of diverse and relevant expertise, knowledge and views and generating awareness of the benefits and impacts;

(f) To acknowledge and protect indigenous and local knowledge and technologies and incorporate them in their local and regional innovation systems.

Planning Rules

Open Governments should ensure all regulations (e.g. building codes, public health regulations) are climate-proofed. **Thus, Reading's New Local Plan must also do this.**

Land use planning

The Planning team / experts needs a wide range of special expertise (ex. land evaluation specialists, economists and sociologists).

The Land users, these are people living in the planning area whose livelihood depends wholly or partly on the public land. The involvement of all land users in planning is essential as they must put the plan into effect and must therefore believe in its potential benefits as well as in their fairness on the planning process.

The purpose is to select and put into practise those land uses that will best meet the need of the people

Two conditions must be met if planning is to be useful:

- the need for changes in land use, or action to prevent some unwanted change, must be accepted by the people involved;
- there must be the political will and ability to put the plan into effect.

Comprehensive Planning is a “big picture” look at the community today and where the community envisions future development. It generally includes the community's goal and objectives along with its principles and policies

- Risk-based land use plans must inform all urban infrastructure projects and incorporated in all phases of the urban project's cycle.
- Develop model plans that incorporate risk evaluation, safe construction techniques and building maintenance that integrate maintenance.

In risk-impact assessing and modelling their new local plan, RBC should ask:

- Has a legal framework for effective land use planning been put in place?
- Has a Strong Partnerships Among Community orgs been established?
- Land use planning require a multi-stake holder participation. Can be done through:
- Involving relevant Ministries/Departments, Technical Experts and ensuring Communities Participation
- Establishing a multi-stakeholder committee

Appendixes giving supporting data, Change proposed to improve the NLP: Reading Town Plan should include open mapping;

- physical environment, planning units, agro-climate and soil data
- population, settlement, infrastructure, tenure
- present land use
- land-use types and land requirements; land suitability
- economic projections, etc.

Sustainability Objectives (2014)

RBC has for years failed to address development risk and sound assessment to the impact of (climate) hazards in line with the Sendai Framework, arguing;

“4.1.2 It is not considered that there is any reason to make amendments to the Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the purposes of undertaking this appraisal. The Framework was produced very recently, in 2014, and is therefore reasonably up-to-date. The Local Plan is concerned with strategic issues, and does not have a limited scope that might necessitate amending the Framework. Whilst there may be plans and documents to consider that were published more recently than the Framework, or new information that has become available, these will be highlighted where relevant.”

4.1 Sustainability Objectives

4.1.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework (found in the 2014 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, Appendix 3) sets out the sustainability objectives against which the effects of the plan will be assessed. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework contains 20 environmental, social and economic objectives, which are set out below. The Framework also lists sub-questions to allow the effects to be considered, and contains baseline indicators and an overall aim for each objective.

Table 2: Sustainability Objectives (2014)	
Living within Environmental Limits (Environmental Objectives)	
1	To limit the impact of climate change through minimising CO2 emissions and other greenhouse gases.
2	Adapt to inevitable climate change in terms of preparedness for extreme weather events, including avoiding and managing the risk of flooding, heat wave, drought and storm damage.
3	Ensure appropriate, efficient, reliable and careful use and supply of energy, water, minerals, food and other natural resources.
4	Minimise the consumption of, and reduce damage to, undeveloped land.
5	Minimise the generation of waste and promote more sustainable approaches to waste management.
6	Minimise air, water, soil/ ground and noise pollution, and improve existing areas of contaminated land and poor air and water quality.
7	Value, protect and enhance the amount and diversity of wildlife, habitat and geology, and other contributors to natural diversity, including establishing/enhancing ecological networks, including watercourses and surrounding corridors.
8	Avoid contributing towards a likely significant effect, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects that could lead to an adverse effect on the integrity of internationally-designated wildlife sites.
9	Create, enhance and maintain attractive and clean environments including protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing landscape and townscape character.
10	Value, protect and, where possible, enhance the historic environment and the heritage assets therein and the contribution that they make to society and the environment.
Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society (Social & Economic Objectives)	
11	Protect, promote and improve human health, safety and well-being including through healthy lifestyles.
12	Promote strong and vibrant communities through reduction in crime and the fear of crime and enhanced community cohesion.
13	Ensure high quality housing of a type and cost appropriate to the needs of the area.
14	Reduce the need for travel and transport particularly by car or lorry and facilitate sustainable travel choices.
15	Ensure good physical access for all to essential services and facilities, including healthcare.
16	Avoid significant negative effects on groups or individuals with regard to race, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation.
17	Value, protect and enhance opportunities for all to engage in culture, leisure, and physical and recreational activity, particularly in areas of open space and waterspace.
18	Facilitate sustainable economic growth and regeneration that provides employment opportunities for all and supports a successful, competitive, and balanced local economy that meets the needs of the area.
19	Reduce deprivation and inequality within and between communities.
20	Maximise access for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society and support the sustainable growth of the local economy.

4.0 FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL, page 12

2.2.2 The 20 Sustainability Objectives for the Local Plan are as follows:

“(3. Improve the quality of life for those living, working, studying in and visiting the Borough, creating inclusive, sustainable communities with good access to employment, open space and water-space, transport, education, services and facilities (such as sustainable water supplies and wastewater treatment, healthcare services, social and community facilities, sport and recreation, etc.) to meet identified needs;”

Open Governance and institutional arrangements must be significantly innovative for local authorities to achieve their targets. We have an urgent duty to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (the SDGs). They should shape the approach to delivering growth and sustainable development until 2030.

Change proposed to improve the NLP: We recommend the 20 Sustainability Objectives should be aligned with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda (2015-30) to support targets in the New Local Plan,

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/603500/Agenda-2030-Report4.pdf

The Solution - Change proposed to improve the New Local Plan: We recommend making it legally compliant:

There should be a consultation on risk-impact with Climate Change Centre Reading (protection of People and Assets)

There should be an indication of Reading Model Risk-Impact Evaluation Plan (Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire) would look like.

Before a development plan can be launched the following questions should be asked,

- Is this strategy developed through inclusive, participatory multi-stakeholder consultation?
- Is participation and coordination of all relevant organizations defined?
- Is the strategic plan reviewed on a regular basis? This is defined as at least once every 5 years or as circumstances change (whichever is sooner). Years since the city strategy was reviewed and/or revised.
- What kind of authority does the lead agencies or institutions have?
- Does co-ordination of all relevant pre-event planning and preparation activities in the municipality/city exist, with clarity of roles and accountability across all relevant organizations?
- Etc., etc.

Urban essential Effective, inclusive organisational structure to identify necessary processes to Organise understand and act on reducing exposure, it's impact and vulnerability to (climate) hazards.

Collaboration Practical solutions - Single point coordinator

It is very urgent to build risk knowledge of existing capacities and gaps, overlaps and bottlenecks. The New Local plan doesn't have an outline and scope for this. It is therefore insufficient, incomplete and not legally compliant - **The New Local Plan must protect all Reading's livelihoods through Inclusive Leadership.**

There is a dilemma about housing in Berkshire. We need Resilient Housing.

Not everyone can live in a house with a door, front garden and a back garden any longer, society is entering in the paradigm of a sharing economy, this might very well include housing. Change proposed to improve the New Local Plan, for consideration with regards to energy, mobility, security, healthcare and community”

Ecopreneurs for the Climate in Reading with regards to the New Local Plan 2018-36 agree;

That there is needs to be a re-thinking on the national/local housing plan., because this area is in danger of saturation. With Reading and Wokingham not having enough land to fulfil its national housing requirement. It doesn't mean we are against housing, but it can no longer be built at the nationally imposed and standard rate without serious damage to character of the area which has attracted both employers and residents in recent times. Despite this, RBC is having to consider where it can build its allocation of homes if its appeals to central government fail, and to this end it is evaluating all sites put forward. There were a considerable number of possible sites put forward, which is why RBC is having to spend a serious amount of time considering these areas - otherwise, if these sites are simply rejected and then questioned by an inspector, RBC may not be able to defend the decisions from accusations of not looking at all sites equally...

While efforts will be made to develop brown field sites and re-develop Reading town centre, there will be inevitably be greenfield development as well. Planners try to choose sites which have boundaries, like motorways, railways etc., and some sites put forward are unpopular because they could lead to merging of settlements...

Ecopreneurs for the Climate in Reading fully support Campaign To Protect Rural England

Government failing to protect England's celebrated landscapes from mass urban development, Cities react

We strongly advise a one-year consultation on risk-impact with Climate Change Centre Reading and that the whole RBC get involved with the **Ninth session of the World Urban Forum that will take place from 7 to 13 February 2018 at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Center - <http://wuf9.org>** - the only way to safe secure Reading's New Local Plan.

We are concerned that soon RBC could be the effect of the following:

EU Environmental principles, which include:

- (a) the precautionary principle;
- (b) the principle that preventive action should be taken to avert environmental damage;
- (c) the principle that environmental damage should as a priority be rectified at source;
- (d) the polluter pays principle;
- (e) the principle that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of policies and activities, with a view to promoting sustainable development.

**** Reading REbuilding for a better future ****

Green Infrastructure in cities includes: greening streets, squares and roadsides; greening roofs and facades save energy, attenuate (trap) rain and storm water, and provide cooling, developing urban agriculture; create urban green corridors; replace impermeable surfaces; natural water filtration; phyto-purification; daylighting urban rivers and restoring embankments, etc. Blue Infrastructure in cities includes: river corridors, wetlands and other waterways...

...leading to carbon neutral districts, an EV charging grid, and enough renewable energy to power the city for five days off-grid. A solar panel microgrid that can power the city for 72 hours in the event of a manmade major incident. A transit-oriented city with streets lights consist of power-saving LEDs and return of 30 percent back to the grid.

There still is a little time left to make the right decisions and take correct resilient urban measurements. We hope and believe with open governance innovation... one brave cross-party council collaboration would dare to work on an ambitious resilience urban agenda... also working progressively increasing responsibility and duty, well... in the end saving lives & assets.

It's important an urban development plan has a positive tone on improving the environment not just holding it steady. This include among others more wild flowers, improving forests, rivers and bringing more greenery into people's life. To value, protect and enhance natural diversity is weak and insufficient wording.

We wish to see wording in the New Local Plan of Reading Borough Council to act as the body to hold all local stakeholders to account and give the environment a voice.

**** Reading REbuilding for a better future ****



Climate Change Centre Reading

18th January 2018 - "Better City - Better Life" ~Shanghai Expo 2010 →

ABOUT US:

Climate Change Centre Reading looking to unlock Reading's green infrastructure potential – Driving Reading's REsilience bid for the 2019-26 European Green Capital Award. Risk/Protection leadership and advocacy with Climate Change Centre Reading (NGO) aims to create a multilateral partnership between the Reading area and the active companies working it. Our mission is for Reading and its businesses to join forces to reduce its emissions and other environmental risk-impacts of we who live and work in the area, as in Reading over 40% of our carbon output comes from local business. We understand every business is different and must work within its own financial constraints, but the common goal is a clear focus to reduce climate risk-impact, and not by 2050... ASAP!

The main purpose with this Representation/Objection is via policy innovation and risk/protection impact evaluation improve local urban development practices and planning, to support the British realm and ambitions to become a great global leader in the fight against global warming.

Appendix: Urban Extension Form for site planning approval in the draft New Local Plan - Sustainability Appraisal of the Presubmission Local Plan 1117.pdf

E.g. Urban Extension: Southeast of Reading Borough, page 924

1. Briefly describe the aims, objectives and purpose of the function/policy The Draft Local Plan omits support for an urban extension at land Southeast of the Borough. The aim is to ensure sustainable economic, environmental and social development.			
2. Who is intended to benefit from the function/policy and in what way? The wider community would benefit from avoiding large scale environmental, economic and social effects, particularly with regard to transport and landscape.			
3. What outcomes are wanted from this function/policy? The outcome would be avoiding negative effects landscape, transport and the environment.			
4. Who are the main stakeholders in relation to the function/policy? Landowner, developer, future neighbours and occupants, infrastructure providers and the wider community			
5. Are there concerns that the function/policy does or could have a differential impact on racial groups?	Y	N✓	
6. What existing evidence (either presumed or otherwise) do you have for this? This is not expected to have a differential impact in relation to race.			
7. Are there concerns that the function/policy does or could have a differential impact due to gender?	Y	N✓	
8. What existing evidence (either presumed or otherwise) do you have for this? This is not expected to have a differential impact in relation to gender.			
9. Are there concerns that the function/policy does or could have a differential impact due to disability?	Y	N✓	
10. What existing evidence (either presumed or otherwise) do you have for this? This is not expected to have a differential impact in relation to disability.			
11. Are there concerns that the function/policy does or could have a differential impact due to sexual orientation?	Y	N✓	
12. What existing evidence (either presumed or otherwise) do you have for this? This is not expected to have a differential impact in relation to sexual orientation.			
13. Are there concerns that the function/policy does or could have a differential impact due to their age?	Y	N✓	
14. What existing evidence (either presumed or otherwise) do you have for this? This is not expected to have a differential impact in relation to age.			
15. Are there concerns that the function/policy does or could have a differential impact due to their religious belief?	Y	N✓	
16. What existing evidence (either presumed or otherwise) do you have for this? This is not expected to have a differential impact in relation to religion.			
17. Based on the answers given in 5-16 is there potential for adverse impact in this function/policy?	Y	N✓	Please explain No, there is no reason to believe that this will have an adverse effect on any groups due to the matters set out above.
18. Can this adverse impact be justified?	Y	N	Please explain