

CCCRdg's Contribution to the UK's Voluntary National Review process and progress of the Sustainable Development Goals

To Department for International Development UK, Department for Digital for Culture Media, The Home Office, Commonwealth Heads of National Statistics, One Youth Ambassadors.

To the Rt Hon Lord Bates,
Lord Hunter, Lord Wilson

Reading, 11th January 2019

22 Whitehall
London
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United Kingdom

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Three years have gone since the globally binding commitment the SDGs was agreed by all member states. The first **TRUTHS** are:

To admit that the UK is one of the last nations to get on-board the SDG concept and valuable time has been lost. This should truthfully be proclaimed by the Govt and stated here, <https://www.gov.uk/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

To understand that everything is inter-connected all the development goals and everything else. All to be monitored and reviewed.

To prioritise the unexpected, the goals that are not covered in Agenda 2030, therefore preparedness for the unexpected, the unforeseen, the unanticipated and unpredicted.

Climate Change Centre Reading is a small NGO for disaster awareness.
(We are happy to consult the Government on all SDGs, a huge undertaking)

Global outreach and engagement:

"The UN's stark warning on the IPCC 1.5C degrees report that we have 12 years left to limit climate catastrophe was preceded by countless extreme weather events and swiftly followed by the worrying finding that over half of vertebrates species globally have been killed off in less than 50 years. The urgency of the crisis we are facing could not be clearer."

- A. Short term - Connect regional and local open city grids and networks to fulfil Agenda 2030 Global Goals. UK achieving the Goals**
- B. CASE STUDY SDGs 2, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17 and 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable for everyone**
- C. Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA)**
- D. 10 recommendations for Planning for the climate challenge**
- E. Glocal targets Goal 2, 4, 10, 13, 16, 17 and 11 (SDGs)**

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A. Short term - Connect regional and local open city grids and networks to fulfil Agenda 2030 Global Goals. UK achieving the Goals

Cities

SDG 2 and 11 Citywide approach to increase self-sufficiency from RENEWABLE energy generation, storage and energy efficiency that addresses the problem of fuel poverty in under-privileged households. (Social inclusion and access to water, sanitation or electricity in high-risk areas) and shared affordable development. Implement strategies to meet and monitor the Sustainable Development Goals: Substantially increase the number of towns and cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans. E.g. using of natural refrigerants in refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) sector. Weekly Car-Free Work-Day, instigated by the Govt. Introduce a series of lunch time walks with local ecologists. All children in to walk to school safely etc.

SDG 7, 8 and 11 Re-thinking housing (10 storeys or more, passive and modular), towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and mainstreaming **urban adaptation measures** to resilience. To deal with the scale of the disaster impacts anticipated in the UK, as identified by the scientific evidence." E.g. 70% of carbon emission come from cities, this requires adequate urban governance. Improve indoor/outdoor environment with noise assessment in residential and public buildings. All UK Councils need to fast track actions now towards a 100% sustainable development. The plotting System of land and all Planning Applications must have mitigation/adaptation and ecological consent. All new-build developments should come under passive (energy efficient modular houses) housing in the same area, diverse Eco-friendly light, heat reflective building materials and pillar construction, min. LEED Gold standard. All street lighting maximum 3000K CCT + switched off/dimmed after midnight (**BLACK NETWORK**) Downlighters - **ALL UK BOROUGHES TO COMMIT TO ECOLOGY** with three main criteria: low energy, real sustainability, urban resilience and aesthetics.

"The effort employed to effect change last year was far more than should have been necessary for the small steps that were taken. They included the UK Government committing to look into fast 10% net zero emissions targets, city mayors in London, Manchester and Bristol starting to step up to the climate emergency, renewables achieving a record share of our electricity supply, and the Government increasing funding to decarbonise heavy industry.

Dedication of city areas to carbon neutrality (district heating). Garden cities with walkable (modal access only) green city centres and water infiltrations areas. Geothermal energy/Heat pumps enough for all urban dwellers!

Indeed, governments across the world failed completely to act with the ambition, pace and vision so desperately required. We need only look at the frustrating outcome of the international climate conference in December as an example. Despite all the fanfare, little progress was made at COP24 to increase countries' commitments to cut emissions – and as a result, the world remains on track for 2-3C of warming.

SDG 4 and 11 No mention of the words of global teenage climate activist Greta Thunberg seem to ring true as a message to those in power: "Until you start focusing on what needs to be done, rather than what is politically possible, there is no hope. If Low-Emissions CO2lutions within the system are so impossible to find, then maybe we should change the system itself."

Greenpeace, however, is as focused as always on what needs to be done now and the measures against which we must unwaveringly judge our politicians to deliver this year.

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These are the policies the Government and all major UK political parties MUST commit to in 2019 – at a minimum – to stand a chance of a cleaner, fairer and more peaceful future.

SDG 16, 17 and 11 Address how existing armed forces and military reserves (civil) can become an urban stakeholder resource through sustainable and transformative partnership w/ the civil society and local authorities. Partner in “City Resilient” regional networks safeguarding every local resident from forthcoming hazards to become disasters - Urban resilience.

SDG 7, 8 and 11 Triple renewable energy generation in the 2020s from genuinely sustainable sources (wind, water, solar). This means increasing funding for renewables rather than taking it away, introducing more competitive auctions to distribute the funds, unblocking planning restrictions, and boosting skills training so workers in declining industries can move into cleaner jobs.

No new airport runways and introduce a frequent flyer levy – we need to face up to the fact that growing emissions from flying do not fit with our mid-term climate obligations. A frequent flyer levy would be a socially just system for curbing our aviation emissions. Third runways for e-aviation only (Future of Flight Challenge, through electrification and autonomy, and commits to increasing gender equality in the sector).

SDG 6, 13, 17 and 11 Ban and shale gas extraction – it pollutes our environment, it's incompatible with climate targets, and it's not necessary for energy security. UK to announce IMMEDIATE divestment from all fossil fuels. 50% Green public institutions that have divested/invested. The Borough Council's involved in own local divestment campaigns, pensions, UNI etc.

SDG 15 and 11 Monitoring UK SDG indicators and elements, a variety of sensors, e.g. to make sure toxic pollution from city growth activities does not increase. Protect the rural landscape and green space between settlements from large-scale development. Mixed land use e.g. incorporate parkland for biodiversity conservation in its overall climate change strategy.

SDG 3, 15 and 11 Properly protect the public from air pollution and significantly invest in public transport with shelters providing real-time information – restrict the most polluting diesels cars and vans from city centres, roll out a national scrappage scheme so drivers can swap to cleaner Low-Emissions CO2lutions. Introduce legal targets for air pollution in line with World Health Organisation standards, and redirect funds from HS2 and the new road building programme to expand and electrify the rail network and boost public transport in towns and cities, especially beyond the South East. Ban on wood-burning stoves in a bid to improve UK's Air Quality levels Chimneys Removal by Design Programme (Clean Air / Heat Efficiency). Comprehensive Cycle Network with ecological trails. Increase focus on Ride-Sharing, cities are getting increasingly congested due to single-occupancy car trips. Council-run cargo bike delivery services for transport of goods.

SDG 7, 13 and 11 Dramatically increase the roll-out of electric vehicles – bring forward the target for all new cars and vans to be fossil free from 2040 to 2030. Introduce a comprehensive package to retrain and reskill workers in the auto industry, increase leadership in expanding charging infrastructure, and increase public sector procurement of electric/hydrogen vehicles.

Boost energy efficiency and start decarbonising our heating – introduce a 10% net-zero carbon standard for all new buildings, make energy efficiency in existing buildings an infrastructure priority and provide funding to match, and increase investment in large scale heat trials over the next 6 months to test carbon free solutions - CO2lutions.

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SDG 6, 12, 14, 15 and 11 Waste collection system based on same county rules. Waterways collect the waste resources to value processing of organic waste. Increase landfill diversion with central public recycling facility/parks, points system linked > "library of things". Reduce waste from plastic and other materials, and promote a genuinely circular economy – introduce a UK-wide deposit return scheme for drinks containers of all materials and sizes, ban problem plastics, make corporate producers of waste pay for 100% of disposal costs and commit to eliminating single-use packaging in the 2020s - COPY IKEA

SDG 6 and 11 Protect and restore the health of our oceans, both within and beyond the UK's jurisdiction – implement a strongly protected Blue Belt in UK waters, natural resource water, urban underground/overground rivers and riverbanks for flood control (**BLUE NETWORK**).

Do not cave in to industry and instead stick to the science when it comes to setting sustainable fishing limits, lead in negotiating an ambitious UN Global Oceans Treaty and continue to fight to protect the Antarctic.

SDG 3, 9, 12, 15 and 11 Public Organic farming, Char grow, Hemp cultivation and biological corridors (**BROWN NETWORK**). Restore nature in our countryside and set up a sustainable, local food system. Food increase Vegan Self- Sufficiency. Meat free zones in the city centres (Vegan life style) with repair, second hand and eco-shops. Where residents can reduce, reuse, recycle or lease all their belongings. Rooftop farming. Install free tap water fountains across public space – legislate to reallocate agricultural payments to farmers who protect and enhance nature and use precautionary Sustainable principles, agroecological methods, return soils to healthy levels Permaculture only, NO GM products, NO chemical fertilisers, NO pesticides NOR Monteseano or any toxic carcinogenic weed killing glyphosate products. Improve the quality of all aqua habitats, and help struggling fishing communities by redistributing fishing quota to local, more sustainable fishers.

SDG 15, 16, 17 and 11 Legal guarantees that no gaps in green belts (**GREEN NETWORK**) and environmental protections are opened through Brexit – make the enforcement of the environmental principles legally binding for all future policies and set up a new green watchdog with enough funding and independence from government to robustly enforce environmental law."

To commit to a globally binding agreement three years after is unvital and almost an impossible task and has put the UK behind rest of the world, it's a pity. A massive SDGs public campaign should have been launched in 2016, it would have brought all Britons to collective awareness, before the reporting process via set SDG indicators and elements to identify priorities, it's a pity. This has been mismanaged and should be communicated to all stake holders and the volunteering people.

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B. CASE STUDY SDGs 2, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17 and 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable for everyone
Dear Facilitator of UK's Voluntary National Review process and progress;

Since the Government is in breach as it is not up-to-date with the reviewed Global Goals agenda, changes that came into force 2018 together with also globally binding agreement the reviewed New Urban Agenda (SDG11).

Globally binding agreements has come in place 2015/16 changing the world agenda delivering to the Agenda 2030, the Global Goals;

- 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#>

Please see attached **CASE STUDY SDGs 2, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17 and 11 UK's Voluntary National Review process and progress - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable for everyone: A Case Study of Safety Planning Intervention to Reading's draft New Local Plan (NLP) Consultation, Objection - Public Consultation ended 23rd November 2018**

This is a complaint with regards to the consent for CCCRdg's Voluntary National Review process and progress of the Sustainable Development Goals". A learning project showcasing a Case Study SDGs 2, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17 and 11 CCCRdg participated in success of rejecting the Reading Borough Council's planning application 182892.

Supporting long lasting campaigners 'Save Our Ancient Riverside' in campaign to Stop the East Reading Mass Rapid Transit (MRT)!

Benefits & Impact

Stopping the MRT is an urban happy scheme for people, plants and animals

- It won't increase congestion on the London Road
- It will increase air quality
- More than 766 trees will be saved
- Biodiversity at the riverside and Coal Woodland will not be significantly reduced
- It will not cost £24 million and less costly alternatives are available

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Result

Refuses Permission for carrying out the above Mass Rapid Transit (MRT scheme) riverside development for planning application No: 182892 Decision Notice.pdf #planning #UK

<https://planning.wokingham.gov.uk/FastWebPL/fulldetail.asp?AltRef=182892>

Climate Action, World class example of good governance and performance for climate change mitigation ruling. Reading's New Local Plan is appalling and very dangerous. It is also a good example of how shady town leadership is coping out and leaving behind the people of its constituency.

Evidence

Planning Application Number:	182892
Site Address:	Land Between Thames Valley Business Park and Napier Road Reading
Description:	Construction of a segregated fast-track public transport, pedestrian and cycle bridge and viaduct, comprising concrete bridge structure supported by concrete columns, steel beams and reinforced soil embankment, together with new footway links and existing footway alterations, junction improvements and landscaping.

I hope CCCRdg's input will lead to new discussion and action regarding fulfilling the UK Sustainable Development Goals. Putting a halt to unnecessary degrading development by our 'public garden' which is used for the purposes of public real, health, happiness and wellbeing.

Reading's New Local Plan missing a Model Risk-Impact Evaluation Plan, therefore is not legally compliant.

The purpose with the NLP recommendation is via Safety Planning Intervention, policy innovation and **risk/protection impact evaluation**, to improve UK's local urban development practices, planning and design to support the British realm and ambition to become a great global leader in the fight to achieve the Global Goals asap. Continue ongoing work into **innovative phosphorus treatment trials**, system for treating sewage effluent. **Assess innovation opportunities** that prevent, detect or improve our response to incidents, and build these into existing improvement projects or new research projects 2018 - 2020. Input into a review on **local innovative climate-Friendly construction materials** to assess whether they can improve the performance of assets, extend design life and reduce on-going maintenance costs. Update our sustainable procurement guidance and tools to incorporate the consideration of those category purchases which have a high vulnerability to climate related risks that may affect the goods, services and works we buy, seeking alternatives **through innovation** and market development where relevant. Also, that the whole UK councils and planners get involved with all documentation from the Ninth session of the World Urban Forum ***** that took place from 7 to 13 February 2018 at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Center - the best way to safeguard and secure sustainable development in all New Local Plans.

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Reading's New Local Plan - Appalling and very dangerous.

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 took place from 7 to 13 February 2018 at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Center** – <https://unhabitat.org/books/leading-change-delivering-the-new-urban-agenda-through-urban-and-territorial-planning> - the only way to safe secure Reading's New Local Plan.

Prosperity for a **healthy work and economic growth**. Looking at this globally, you might save £££ in any other cases, the point really is that investing in resilience always pays, a genuine risk assessment will half the costs instead of doing it after planning approval.

The Reading New Local Plan versus the revised NPPF2

The 24th July 2018, Govt publishes revised, the draft National Planning Policy Framework (#NPPF #NPPF2018).

Since beginning of this year, Reading Borough Council (RBC) has been aware of the review/consultation of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

RBC has pushed through it's 'New Local Plan' 2018-36 and submitted it to the Government for approval, simply to avoid being up-to-date in achieving sustainable development. The residents of Reading have been misled by the lead counsellor and the Strategic Environment, Planning and Transport Committee (SEPT). The poor incomprehensive planning will affect all Readinger's work/life balance for the next 18 years...

Reading's new sustainable development agenda (the NLP) will not be legally compliant with the national targets within the Paris Agreement, the Global Goals Illegal, non-inclusive, unsafe, un-resilient and unsustainable, 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 (to ignore, neglect, disrespect and avoid taking responsibility for adopting the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals is direct act of a criminal, even for a leader on a local level.)*

The Reading New Local plan doesn't even have a risk-impact assessment in place...

#nppf #nppf2018 #planning #sdgs #sdgdr #placemaking #gardencity #reading #uk

DIG IN DEEP;

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2018.pdf

Town and Country Planning Association - Will it pass the eight placemaking tests?

- 1 Does it restore a genuine commitment towards sustainable development and the welfare of future generations?
- 2 Does it reflect the Garden City Principles by committing to using part of the profits from development for the long-term benefit of the community?
- 3 Does it rewrite the viability test to ensure that policy which enhances people's lives and saves public money over the long term is equally as important as landowner and developer profit?
- 4 Does it prioritise good placemaking design and set out mandatory space standards for new homes?

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5 Does it re-prioritise action on climate change, making clear that planning must deliver the carbon reduction target stated in the Climate Act?

6 Does it prioritise the promotion of people's health, happiness and wellbeing in planning decisions?

7 Does it focus on a meaningful definition of housing affordability based on people's ability to pay, prioritising social rented homes?

8 Does it defend people's rights to participate in the planning process?

More here, <https://mainstreaminggreeninfrastructure.com/blog/posts.php?NPPF2-Hopes>

C. Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA) - SDGs 10, 13, 16, 17 and 11

UN-Habitat, in preparation of the Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA) is doing a review of the content of the New Urban Agenda (NUA), to facilitate the conversion of the NUA into a pragmatic and efficient framework of implementation. Because of the growing links between global and local challenges, **local and regional governments now play a greater role in the regulation of the urban fabric and territories, and the protection of the commons**. However, they often lack the resources to meet these new challenges, putting pressure on their ability to fulfil pre-existing responsibilities. To contribute to what in the SDGs is termed a 'transformed world', local and regional governments across all world regions must be proactive and commit the following skills /actions, for this purpose, the contents of the NUA have been analysed in fifteen categories, including the four cross cutting principles of the strategic plan of UN-Habitat, available in the UN Habitat website

Local and regional leaders must develop new capacities and modes of leadership to respond to and take advantage of new opportunities that are opening for the achievement of **the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda**.

Local and regional leaders should use participatory democracy, shared public services, **quality provision of public space**, social and cooperative housing (**shared outdoor space or shared amenities**) and collaborative- and solidarity-based economies contribute to a new innovative and democratic governance approach, aiming at the common good. To be driving force behind the eradication of inequalities.

Strategic planning is an essential component of management. It integrates spatial planning, proper plotting of land use, economic stability, infrastructures and other dimensions that are key responsibilities of local and regional government.

Access to basic services is a human right that should be guaranteed for all. Local and regional governments should expand services and, at the same time, reduce the environmental impact of urban infrastructures. To 'square the circle', they must be given powers to experiment with innovative approaches.

Local and regional governments should have the necessary policy powers and resources to control economic development levers and take advantage of an ongoing transformation of the global economy to boost endogenous economic development.

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Growing inequalities create new forms of poverty and exclusion. Local and regional governments face the daily responsibility of tackling socio-spatial exclusion and promoting social justice, integrating migrants, preventing discrimination and urban violence, and protecting social rights to ensure prosperity and well-being.

Greener cities and territories are the key to a sustainable future. Local and regional governments must move towards sustainable production and consumption patterns and act to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Culture is a vital element of citizenship, integration and co-existence. Culture should be the fourth pillar of sustainable development. All citizens have the right to culture. Cities and territories should promote active cultural policies.

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Principles and values2. Urbanization and Sustainable Development3. National Urban Policies4. Rules and Regulations5. Urban Planning and Design6. Financing Urbanization7. Urban Basic Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Housing and Slum upgrading9. Risk Reduction10. Research and Capacity Development11. Human rights12. Climate Change13. Gender14. Youth15. Local Implementation
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<http://nua.unhabitat.org/list1.htm#>

https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/bogota_commitment.pdf

D. 10 recommendations for Planning for the climate challenge

understanding the performance of British local plans SDGs 13, 16, 17 and 11

- 1: Re-prioritise climate change in the local plan system
- 2: Provide clarity on the legal requirements on climate change
- 3: Provide clarity in national policy
- 4: Define the scope of climate evidence in local plans
- 5: Deal clearly with risk
- 6: Reform the governance of the delivery of action on climate change
- 7: Review the scope of the British spatial planning system
- 8: Provide adequate resources to plan for climate change
- 9: Encourage spatial planning over the long term
- 10: Promote new forms of strategic co-operation

<https://www.tcpa.org.uk/planning-for-the-climate-challenge>

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E. Glocal targets Goal 4, 10, 13, 16, 17 and 11 (SDGs)

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all cities (hazard mapping)

Integrate disaster measures into local policies, strategies and planning

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning systems - give citizens access to disaster prevention and response information in real time. This shifting focus needs need to be reflected in the curriculum.

Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the 'United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of nationally mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized vulnerable communities

In everyone's interest

Kind regards

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Thanks, Carl

Climate Change Centre Reading (CCCRdg)

/Carl Emerson-Dam

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Climate Change Centre Reading is a small NGO for disaster awareness.

Advising stakeholders on SDG implementation, educating the public and raising awareness of the SDGs, and research to support rapid achievement of the goals.