

(B) QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

1. Tony Warrell to ask the Lead Councillor for Housing:  
Housing Shortages

The whole country is affected by the current housing shortage especially the younger generation and the homeless, which applies to Reading especially.

Could the Council confirm the number of homeless in Reading in 2018 and in particular the number of children - giving the age groups and what improvements is the Council considering in the next five year period to resolve the situation?

Because Reading is not converting a large enough number of building sites for housing the value of homes increases disproportionately. Whereas other more rural councils like Wokingham use the green belt sites producing high value properties and miss what is considered affordability. Nevertheless, Frank Knight claims the figures are flat lining nationally and new builds nationally missed the 2018 target by 39%.

Would the Council Planning department consider a change in the type of construction methods available to reduce building costs and help hasten construction ?

It's apparent the country suffers from some materials shortage, necessitating the importation of bricks, cement and tiles etc; and the availability of the skilled tradesmen.

If so; I feel there are realistic opportunities open to a change to the planning norm.

If you analyse the large areas of commercial properties that have been developed over decades the 'grounded car parking' has taken over on a large scale. These properties have by design all the necessary attributes connected with housing needs also.

As an example, there is a large range of adaptable properties; retail and commercial in Reading that might be consulted, like the substantial supermarkets, car sales, even the college or hospital and schools. They have one thing in common; they languish in car parking facilities that are essential to their existence.

Increase and build - extend the parking; sub ground level or- up another level, adding further 50, 100 or 150.....homes. Constructing modern apartments above the parking, providing the essentials for 20 century living - I think is reasonable?

The expectation is the homes & apartments need to be 'modular' for expediency and probably imported; due to availability in the short term.

I suggest affordable rental property on a five year lease basis.

I quote from the Reading 'Banner', there has been a concerted effort by the Council during the local election period to stress the - 'Labour Council investing in Housing' but not enough.

In addition Cllr. Page on the 25.4.19 on Radio Berkshire stated that 'affordable housing was needed as much as possible in keeping with the extra need brought about by X Rail and a new School and the Council is looking for private enterprise to work with the Council'.

I realise the matter raises many questions as to the \*viability of these ideas coming from a different aspect.

Could I ask the Council to give their considered thoughts on these proposals so that for many unfortunate people it may have hope for a better future ?

**REPLY** by Councillor Ennis Lead Councillor for Housing.

As a snapshot at the end of 2018/19 there were 200 homeless households living in temporary accommodation provided by the Council. 142 of these households were families including 289 children under the age of 18. All of the families were accommodated in self-contained accommodation. None were in bed and breakfast accommodation. A snapshot of the number of people sleeping rough in the borough as verified by the annual official headcount in November 2018 was 25.

The Council has a focused approach towards homelessness and assists people in a variety of ways which includes providing a wide range of advice and information to enable people to make informed decisions about their housing situation; preventing homelessness by supporting people to access housing and sustain their accommodation; improving the use and accessibility of the private rented sector and building new Council homes to help meet our local needs. In addition, following a local and national best practice review last year, the Council redesigned its single homelessness service provision and commissioned a new range of accommodation and support services with targeted interventions for people sleeping rough in the borough.

Homelessness is a complex area and the Council is always seeking to improve its response and as such will shortly be launching a consultation on priorities for a new Homelessness Strategy and an action plan for its Rough Sleeping Strategy.

In terms of delivery of all types and tenures of housing, whilst the number of new homes delivered nationally may fall well short of targets, this has not been the case in Reading in recent years. Reading's need for new homes has been assessed as 699 per annum up to 2036, but the number delivered has been in excess of this for each of the last four years, and for 2018-19 the total was 910.

The Council is at an advanced stage in producing its new Local Plan, which provides for 689 homes each year between 2013 and 2036. There is a small shortfall against the assessed need (totalling 230 homes over the entire period, arising in the second half of that period), which reflects the fact that Reading is a constrained, urban authority where land for new homes is limited. This shortfall is expected to be made up within neighbouring authorities, and the Council has signed a memorandum of understanding with West Berkshire District Council, Wokingham Borough Council and Bracknell Forest Borough Council which reflects this.

In producing the Local Plan, the Council considered a very extensive list of possible sites for new housing. This included development within Reading's commercial and industrial estates along with a wide variety of other sites. Some of those opportunities were considered appropriate for identification within the plan, and count towards the numbers we are planning for. Around 60 ha of current commercial land is identified for housing, or for mixed use developments including housing in the Local Plan. However, this must also be balanced against need for additional employment premises. Other sites were not considered suitable, or would not have been available or achievable within the plan period. Throughout this process, the Council needed to consider the effect on Reading's economy of any loss of commercial space, whether new residents would have satisfactory living conditions and whether private landowners would make a site available for development, along with a wide range of other factors.

For private developments, it is not appropriate for the Council's policies to be overly specific on construction methods and materials, as best practice will change over time, including as new technologies become available. Policies within the emerging Local Plan seek to ensure that construction methods and the design of the building achieve high levels of sustainability across the board, including expecting major new build housing developments of ten homes or more to meet 'zero carbon' standards. This is a vital part of the Council's response to the recently declared Climate Emergency, and forms part of delivering the Climate Change Strategy. The Council will be consulting on a Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document in the summer to help achieve this.

2. Philip Allen to ask the Lead Councillor for Strategic Environment, Planning and Transport:  
Climate Crisis

Now the Council has declared we are in a Climate Crisis (after 300 years of boosting the profit for a few at the expense of the majority" by failing to apply "True Costings" or "the Polluter Pays" Principle) When will it begin to take Action to Stop Making the Crisis Worse? Creating taxi ranks; helping the DoT decrease air quality further below legal limits and to decrease Health & Safety by cutting verges more than once or twice a year in August or October; tarmacking over verges and building more roads or subsidizing the wasteful economy with rubbish collection & storage in landfill or dumping in the sea via "recycling as exports" instead of making the producers/sellers responsible are some of the ways the Council/its departments have made the climate worse in the 27 years since Councils were required to make up the shortfall in action from Governments. I know it is not easy for you as party politicians to solve problems especially when you choose to be dependent for funding on the whims of a bunch of crooks in London however you can always ask for help from schools; the public & those that are prepared to use evidence; logic; wisdom or principles to make good decisions.

REPLY by Councillor Page Lead Councillor for Strategic Environment Planning and Transport.

I thank Mr Allen for his question. Leaving aside the offensive descriptions towards the end of his question I will pick up on his more serious points.

While it is always the case that more can be done, and our efforts to improve performance will continue, it is important to note that Reading has led the way and performed well above average in the local government sector.

The Council launched its first climate change strategy in 2008/9 and since this time carbon dioxide emissions for services within its direct control have fallen by 53% and the wider borough's emissions, as reported in the government's latest statistics, have fallen by 42% between 2005 and 2016. Working closely with the Reading Climate Change Partnership the Council has ensured Reading continues to be amongst the best performers in reducing year-on-year green-house gas emissions in the UK.

The Council is proud of its record in this area but has showed further ambition this year by declaring a 'Climate Emergency' committing the Council to playing its full part in achieving a zero carbon Reading by 2030, some twenty years earlier than envisaged.

With respect to air quality, the Council's Air Quality Action Plan and Local Transport Plans have focussed on modal shift by supporting public transport services cycling and pedestrian travel over the private car usage. The Council's pollution monitoring network shows that nitrogen dioxide levels have been falling steadily over the last few years. Current projects to

further improve this include a £1.5 m investment in retrofitting 97 Reading Buses vehicles to meet the latest Euro 6 emissions standards.

The Council promotes re-use as the first priority, working with Sue Ryder, who sell unwanted items to help those in need. The Climate Change Partnership has also supported repair cafes and other community initiatives aimed at avoiding the disposal and replacement of products.

The Council has a statutory obligation to collect household waste and provide for its recycling. The waste management function is delivered through the re3 partnership between Bracknell Forest, Reading and Wokingham Boroughs. Re3 provides recycling and reuse facilities for a wide range of materials and, over the last year, re3 residents have increased the amount of plastic they recycle by 50% and composted over 20,000 tonnes of garden waste (some of which is turned into a peat-free compost).

The use of landfill is of particular concern in relation to the generation of greenhouse gases and the re3 contract has reduced the use of landfill from over 70% at commencement to less than 20% now.

There remains a global market in secondary materials (for recycling) and while the UK has insufficient manufacturing capacity to utilise all the recyclable material in the UK, there will need to be some exports. However, from the perspective of climate change, it is good news that over 90% of recycling from re3 is undertaken in the UK. Re3 publishes an Annual Environment Report every July and it lists the recycling suppliers we work with, and their locations. This can be obtained via <https://re3.fccenvironment.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/re3-AER-17-18-Single-Pages.pdf>

The Parks Team currently manages approximately 36 hectares of conservation grassland and the Council is working with the Reading Climate Action Network and the University of Reading to plant verges and strips for pollinators. Other parkland areas are actively managed as wildlife corridors.

### 3. Jennifer Leach to ask the Lead Councillor for Neighbourhoods and Communities: Reading Festival

Taking into account the fact that Reading Borough Council has declared a Climate Emergency, what stringent action is the Council taking to ensure that Festival Republic and festival goers themselves clean up their act at Reading Festival this year? In particular, what action is being taken to ensure that tens of thousands of abandoned tents, sleeping bags, chairs, camping detritus and uneaten food from Reading Festival 2019 will not end up in landfill?

**REPLY** by Councillor James Lead Councillor for Neighbourhoods and Communities.

I would like to thank you for your question.

Festival Republic, who run Reading Festival, won the Outstanding Achievement prize at the Creative Green Awards last year and Reading Festival won the Best Festival award for its work around biofuels, tent salvaging and environmental communications. It's extremely welcome to have a festival on our doorsteps which is so focused on lowering its impact on the environment. It also, due to location and efforts around river, bus and rail transport, is one of the greener festivals for transportation.

A similar question was raised with the organisers of Reading Festival, Festival Republic in March. Festival Republic has been contacted for their comments on your question and has provided a detailed response. In summary:

- Festival Republic has signed the Festival Vision Pledge aiming for a 50% reduction in carbon emissions by 2025 and eliminating single use plastic by 2021.
- In 2018, the Festival recorded a recycling rate of 67%.
- Five material separation bins are being provided to promote Zero Waste campsites. Volunteers will encourage campers to become recycling champions and this is incentivised. A three bin system is being used elsewhere within the site, providing for recycling, compostable and general waste. The number of recycling points is being doubled for 2019.
- Changes are also being made to the standards required by onsite traders and catering, including soft drinks now being served from cans rather than plastic and decanted into paper cups in the arena.
- Greenpeace volunteers will be talking to festival goers about their plastic rivers campaign and encouraging action to reduce their own single use plastic use.
- As well as asking the festival goers to take their tent home on the website, ticket wallets, posters around the festival site and the big screens between the acts, the festival are running a 'Zero Waste Festival Goer' campaign giving festival goers the chance to feature on the main stage TV screens.
- This year the festival are supporting a new start up tent and camping equipment post back service called '[Festival Bag](#)'
- The festival run a salvaging operation post show and give access to charities and local organisations to rescue what they can. They welcomed 200 organisations last year from the local Scouts and Girl Guides, Sea Cadets, Help for Refugees, Lombok Earthquake Relief and Residents Associations such as WADRA. Previous years saved approximately 30 tonnes from going to landfill or incineration.

The Council will continue to support Festival Republic's messaging and education programme and work closely with them to assist in delivering their sustainability ambitions.

#### 4. Jennifer Leach to ask the Lead Councillor for Strategic Environment, Planning and Transport:

##### Caversham Flood Alleviation Scheme

The Environment Agency is currently costing the proposed Flood Alleviation Scheme for Caversham at a cautious £35m, of which they will pay 'around £11m'. At a local meeting between the Environment Agency and concerned residents, the question was asked whether RBC would be expected to contribute to the cost of the scheme. The answer was 'most likely, yes'. Is RBC intending to contribute financially to the scheme if it goes ahead? If so, how much? And why? And if not, why is the scheme still being driven forward? Will RBC encourage the Environment Agency to drop the scheme if it is generally acknowledged to be a misguided concept taken too far?

**REPLY** by Councillor Page Lead Councillor for Strategic Environment, Planning and Transport:

I thank Ms Leach for her question.

The proposed Caversham Flood Alleviation Scheme is an Environment Agency (EA) led scheme that is seeking to reduce the impact of flooding to properties and infrastructure in Reading during any severe flood situation.

The Council is a consultee in the process and the final design proposals have not yet been submitted to the Council for formal response.

The Council is working with the EA and will continue to raise concerns that need to be addressed as part of the design process.

I am advised that the EA met with members of the public and CABFAS on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2019. During that meeting the EA discussed funding for this project and they explained that they currently have a funding allocation of £11M towards the project. This is a combination of Government Grant in Aid and Local Levy through the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee. It should be noted that the estimated £35M figure is for the full flood reduction scheme should it be brought forward in its entirety.

Funding for the remainder would still need to be secured and, as of yet, has not been determined. In relation to any financial contribution from Reading Borough Council the EA explained that the Council would be just one of the groups with whom they would discuss the funding requirements. Exactly what, if any, form the contribution would take has still to be agreed.

**I should emphasise that the Council has not agreed any funding for this project in our current capital or revenue programmes.**

The EA has already provided a presentation to the Strategic Environment, Planning & Transport Committee on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2019 outlining the scope of the scheme. The EA has been invited back to a future meeting to discuss the outcome of their consultations.

Any scheme will also require planning consent and a full consultation process will follow when the scheme is ready for submission.

It should be noted that the intention of the project is to deliver a reduced level of flood risk to residents of the Borough. I would also reiterate that the Council is committed to reducing the risk from flooding in Reading, as per our responsibilities under the Flood & Water Management Act 2010.

**5. Eloise Jones to ask the Lead Councillor for Strategic Environment, Planning and Transport:**

### **Climate Change**

In 2013 Reading Borough Council produced its Climate Change Strategy of 2013 to 2020 in which it talks of the need to communicate to the public about climate change using '*positive framing*' and a range of '*long-term*' communication methods. Our knowledge of climate and ecological science has significantly changed since 2013 and we now know that we face a more imminent and dangerous situation than we had previously thought, and one which has been

described as an '*existential threat*'. We know that switching to energy saving light bulbs and changing our cotton buds is no longer going to cut the mustard.

On the 8th October 2018 we moved into a new era in our understanding of climate change following the IPCC report, in which scientists warned we have 12 years (now 11 years) to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees. They highlighted in this report that an overall 2 degree temperature rise, the previous limit identified under the Paris agreement 2015, would significantly worsen the risks of drought, floods, extreme heat and poverty for hundreds of millions of people. This isn't 12 years to work out what we need to change, or 12 years to implement policies, it is 12 years to limit temperature rise and those that are aware of the science will understand that some temperature rise is already '*locked-in*'. This report stated that there is no ambiguity over the scientific research. The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program said '*It is like a deafening piercing smoke alarm going off in the kitchen, we have to put out the fire.*'

On February 26<sup>th</sup> of this year Reading Borough Council quite rightly declared a '*Climate Emergency*.' The nature of the climate and ecological crisis however is that it does not fit with what most of us would normally think of as an '*emergency situation*'. This is because it is not something we have become aware of overnight; we have learned more about the seriousness of our situation over a matter of decades.

I feel it is relevant to mention here the analogy of the boiling frog. When a frog is tipped into boiling water its reaction is immediately to jump out - but when a frog is put in lukewarm water which is gradually heated to boiling point, it has no idea what is going on and will sit in the water; the reflexes won't kick in until it is too late and it is then boiled to death. My point is the second situation is no less of an emergency situation for the frog.

According to the Reading Borough Council Emergency Plan Policy, an '*emergency*' is defined as '*events or situations which threaten serious damage to human welfare and/ or the environment*'. And an extract from the Cabinet office guidelines set out in this document states '*Local Authorities play a critical role in civil protection and must exercise a crucial community leadership role*'.

The objectives of the local authority as laid out in the emergency plan are, amongst others, to:-

- Prevent the escalation of an emergency
- Safeguard the environment
- Inform the public.

Further to this, the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 states the local authority has a duty to '*put in place arrangements to make information available to the public about civil protection matters and maintain arrangements to warn, inform and advise the public in the event of an emergency.*'

I therefore wish to ask the council what it has done since February 26<sup>th</sup> to communicate the climate emergency to members of the public across the borough, particularly to hard to reach groups, and to many who are still unknowingly sleepwalking into a nightmare in just the next decade or two if we do not all act both collectively and individually to prevent this crisis?

If nothing has been done to communicate this emergency to our residents, how do the council intend to rectify this?

**REPLY** by Councillor Page Lead Councillor for Strategic Environment, Planning & Transport:

I thank Ms Jones for her question.

The Council's Emergency Plan is a "response" Plan. It sets out in detail how the Council will provide an immediate response to real time or imminent emergencies or major incidents such as flooding, fires, vehicle collisions, terrorism etc. By their nature these emergencies provide little or no warning.

A Climate Emergency is different and is the term which is associated with local, national and international campaigns to urgently tackle climate change. The Climate Emergency Declaration describes the urgent action needed to mitigate this process by reducing our emissions of greenhouse gases to zero as quickly as possible.

Bearing in mind the distinctions between "preparation" and "response" the mechanisms you outline within the Councils Emergency Response Plan for warning and informing the public have not been activated, however the Council will activate it if specific events warrant it. These events might be related to climate change.

I would bring your attention to the fact that the Council launched its first climate change strategy in 2008/9. Since then carbon dioxide emissions for services within its direct control have fallen by 53% and the wider borough's emissions, according to latest Government statistics, have fallen by 42% between 2005 and 2016. Working closely with the Reading Climate Change Partnership the Council has ensured Reading continues to be amongst the best performers in reducing year-on-year green-house gas emissions in the UK.

The Council is proud of its record in this area but has showed further ambition this year by declaring a 'Climate Emergency' committing the Council to playing its full part in achieving a zero carbon Reading by 2030, some twenty years earlier than envisaged. However, the Council is only one organisation - albeit an important one - in communicating the message about the need for action and change. Local businesses, the voluntary sector and concerned individuals all have a role.

The Council is already part of the Reading Climate Change Partnership, which is long established and wider than the Council. The partnership has representation from public sector organisations, businesses and community organisations. Whilst the members of the board of the Reading Climate Change Partnership are representative of their wider sectors, there is also a wider membership known as the Reading Climate Action Network (RCAN). To find out more about the partnership please visit: [www.readingCAN.org.uk](http://www.readingCAN.org.uk)

You are probably aware that the Council hosted the Reading Climate Change Partnership event on June 13<sup>th</sup> and this was the launching point for the third Reading Climate Change Strategy (CCS). The Strategy will contain actions from the Councils' own action framework for Climate Emergency and this will include direct integration with a number of other Council strategies, policies and partnerships.

The Reading Climate Change Partnership has chosen a very interactive model to develop and deliver the CCS which is based on building 'communities of action' across each of the 6 themes of the strategy:

- 1) Energy and Low Carbon Development
- 2) Natural Environment
- 3) Sustainable Transport
- 4) Resources

- 5) Health
- 6) Water Supply and Flooding

These six groups will meet regularly to develop in the first instance the theme action plan for the strategy, and thereafter to discuss and report on its progress.

6. Michael Sage to ask the Lead Councillor for Strategic Environment, Planning and Transport:  
Reading Climate Change Strategy 3

We support Reading Borough Council's (RBC's) commitment to ensure that Reading is carbon neutral by 2030. We are pleased that Reading Climate Change Strategy 3 (RCCS 3) will help to meet this objective and RBC policies are to be revised accordingly. Will intermediate targets be set, the policies revised and their effect monitored and audited using RCCS 3?

We are pleased that individuals and experts are being encouraged to contribute to the process of compiling RCCS 3. However, we would like to see what action will be taken to gain commitment and action from all citizens, companies and organisations of the town and we advocate the use of Citizen's Assemblies as a way of doing this. Will RBC establish a Citizens' Assembly (CA) to consider the elements of RCCS 3 and most importantly how it is to be implemented?

The CA must be properly resourced, follow best practice and its final report and recommendations published along with comments and commitments by RBC. We note that there are a number of CAs that have been set up in the UK in recent years, Oxford City Council's CA to help address the issue of climate change and consider the measures that should be taken in Oxford being an example.

REPLY by Councillor Page (Lead Councillor for Strategic Environment, Planning & Transport):

I thank Mr Sage for his question and for his support for the action that the Council has resolved to take to bring forward a more urgent response to climate change across Reading.

The Council is already part of the Reading Climate Change Partnership, which is long established and wider than the Council. The partnership has representation from public sector organisations, businesses and community organisations. Whilst the members of the board of the Reading Climate Change Partnership are representative of their wider sectors, there is also a wider membership known as the Reading Climate Action Network (RCAN). To find out more about the partnership please visit: [www.readingCAN.org.uk](http://www.readingCAN.org.uk)

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4. Resources
5. Health
6. Water Supply and Flooding

These six groups will meet regularly to develop in the first instance the theme action plan for the strategy and thereafter to discuss and report on its progress.

We recognise that Citizens Assemblies are being adopted by a number of local authorities and we will keep this option under review. However, we feel that the structure which has already been established by the Reading Climate Change Partnership enables a greater level of engagement with the specific elements of climate change action that citizens might be interested in, whilst also providing a platform to keep them informed of overall progress and/or local events and activities.

We would welcome more residents and businesses in Reading participating in the RCAN.

7. Sigrid Teer to ask the Lead Councillor for Lead Councillor for Strategic Environment, Planning and Transport:  
Air Quality in Caversham

In February 2019 Caversham Globe published an article "The silent killer on Caversham's busy roads-2018". At four different locations special test tubes were installed in Caversham to measure nitrogen dioxide levels and the results showed that the mean annual limit for nitrogen dioxide was exceeded regularly.

Furthermore RBC collected air quality measurements showing that three Caversham locations have exceeded the mean limit for the past **NINE YEARS**.

Air pollution is a serious concern in and around Reading and as a result Reading declared a climate emergency.

The traffic situation around Caversham has significantly worsened over the last few years and is not helped by housing developments in South Oxfordshire, in places such as Sonning Common, whose residents use their cars to get to Reading via Emmer Green and Caversham.

Could you please explain the exact measures the Council intends to take to reduce air pollution north of Reading?

**REPLY** by Councillor Page Lead Councillor for Strategic Environment, Planning & Transport:

I thank Ms Teer for her question on the important issue of improving air quality which, as you rightly state, is an issue without boundaries and which needs local and national action to be successful.

As part of the Council's commitment to tackling the Climate Change emergency, we identified a number of actions which required significant policy change by Government, including:

- more support for electric vehicle infrastructure and ownership, whilst incentivising the scrappage of older polluting vehicles and
- more national investment in cycling and walking policies and the expansion of public transport and car clubs using the latest zero carbon technology.

In your question, you note the significant contribution to the increase in traffic in Caversham of out of Borough housing developments. The Council continues to try and work with South Oxfordshire District Council and Oxfordshire County Council to persuade them of the importance of developing plans for park and ride sites to the north of Caversham and a third Thames Crossing between the A3290 Thames Valley Park Drive and the A4155 Henley Road. These schemes, along with appropriate traffic and environmental mitigation measures, would provide alternative travel options which would help to manage and reduce congestion and thereby result in improved air quality in Caversham, central Reading and the two existing river crossings.

The Council continues to work closely with undertakers of road works and with developers so that these necessary works can be conducted in such a way to minimise their impact.

Last year the Council carried out a feasibility study across the Borough which identified 4 road links that were predicted to exceed nationally set nitrogen dioxide values after 2020. As a result of this study the Council was awarded a grant of £1.5m to retrofit all the buses using those links (a total of 97) to EURO6, this work will be completed by the end of 2019. This is the measure that was predicted to have the biggest impact at reducing NO<sub>2</sub> levels. Although none of the road links predicted to exceed target values after 2020 fall within Caversham, the retrofitted buses travel throughout the borough, consequently this measure will have a positive impact in reducing air pollution in Caversham.

Another albeit longer term project which will help to improve air quality in Caversham involves installing electric vehicle charge points to serve residential areas without off street parking. The purpose of the project is to encourage the uptake of electric vehicles and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Caversham is one of the areas that fits the brief of the project and officers are examining the suitability of locations which I have detailed in response to another question this evening.

The Council are in the process of renewing the Local Transport Plan and will be reviewing the Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) later this year. The two documents will be closely linked, both will look to introduce measures to improve air quality through reducing congestion and in the case of the action plan, other non-transport related measures. Both plans will be open for public consultation which I would encourage you to get involved with so that any ideas can be considered for inclusion in them.