



Ward(s) Affected: All

## **Motion on Notice 1**

### **Report by the Director for Communities**

#### **Executive Summary**

##### **1. Purpose**

- 1.1. The report before Council sets out a motion received from Councillor Gabe Crisp.
- 1.2. Council is asked to deal with the motion under provisions set out in paragraph 14 of the Council Procedure Rules (under part 4 of the Council Constitution - Rules of Procedure).

##### **2. Recommendations**

- 2.1. The Council is asked to determine the motion as set out in Annex A to this report.

##### **3. Context**

- 3.1 A motion on notice has been received from Councillor Gabe Crisp, (attached as Annex A).
- 3.2 The content of the motion is relevant to a matter in relation to which the Council has powers or duties and which affects the District.

3.3 There is nothing substantive within the motion that would cause its rejection under the terms of the Constitution.

3.4 The motion before Council is declaratory in nature, as defined in para 14.4.4 of the Council's Procedure Rules. Therefore, it may be considered and debated by the Full Council without being automatically referred to a future meeting, as defined in para 14.4.5 of the Council's Procedure Rules, or, being referred to the Executive or Committee without debate, as defined in paragraphs 14.4.1, 14.4.2 and 14.4.3 of the Council's Procedure Rules.

#### **4. Issues for consideration**

4.1 Motions considered by Full Council are done so under part 14 of the Council's Procedure Rules and are debated under rules set out under part 16 of the Council procedure rules and the Council is asked to debate the motion under these rules accordingly.

#### **5. Financial Implications**

5.1 The motion is declaratory in nature and therefore there are no direct financial implications.

#### **6. Legal Implications**

6.1 As the motion is declaratory in nature, there are no direct legal implications arising from it.

#### **Background Papers**

None

#### **Officer Contact Details:-**

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## Motion to Adur Council to Note the Climate and Ecological Emergency Bill

### Preamble

Humans have already caused irreversible climate change, the impacts of which are being felt in the UK and around the world. Global temperatures have increased by 1.2°C from pre-industrial levels and the natural world has reached crisis point, with [28% of plants and animals](#) currently threatened with extinction.

Unless we drastically change course, the world is set to exceed the Paris Agreement's safe 1.5°C limit. Pledges like the Paris Agreement and updated emissions targets are not legally binding. The gap between pledges and policies leaves the world on course for catastrophic warming of [near 3%](#). As the [2018 report](#) by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) made clear, every half a degree makes a world of difference: severe climate impacts with 1.5°C of warming, such as extreme weather patterns causing flooding and heat waves, get *significantly* worse with 2°C. According to the IPCC, limiting heating to 1.5°C may still be possible with ambitious action from national and sub-national authorities, civil society, the private sector and local communities.

The UK is [one of the most nature-depleted countries in the world](#) and more than one in seven of our plants and animals face extinction and more than 40% are in decline. We have lost [95% of our hedgehogs](#). The UK needs a legally-enforceable nature target so that by 2030 nature is visibly and measurably on the path of recovery, in line with the [Global Goal for Nature](#) and the [Leaders' Pledge for Nature](#) .

Council notes that:

- I. Many local authorities are playing an important role in the UK taking action to achieve net zero carbon emissions, and to protect and revitalise local wildlife and natural habitats.
- II. Parliament in May 2019 declared an Environment and Climate Emergency and this Council declared a Climate Emergency in July 2019 after receiving a petition signed by more than 1000 local residents.
- III. Adur Council's Climate Emergency relates only to the 1% of Carbon emissions which result from council buildings and the actions of council staff and officers.

- IV. 99% of Carbon emissions in Adur are not under the direct control of ADC but ADC has a key role in leading the way by example, trialing new technologies and publicising it's work to raise awareness of what is possible locally.
- V. There is a Bill before Parliament—the [Climate and Ecological Emergency Bill](#) (published as the “Climate and Ecology Bill”), which, if it became law, would require the government to develop a strategy to address the emergency that would ensure:
  - A. the **ecological emergency is tackled shoulder to shoulder with the climate crisis** in a joined-up approach;
  - B. the **Paris Agreement** is enshrined into law to ensure that UK does its real fair share to limit global temperature rise to the most stringent end of the Paris agreement **-1.5°C**.
  - C. the **Leaders Pledge for Nature** is enshrined into law to ensure that the **UK's ecosystems are protected and restored** with a focus on biodiversity, soils and natural carbon sinks;
  - D. the UK takes **full responsibility for our entire greenhouse gas footprint** (ie consumption emissions plus shipping, flights and land-based transport) by accounting for all of the emissions that take place overseas to manufacture, transport and dispose of the goods and services we import and consume;
  - E. the UK takes **full responsibility for our ecological footprint** so that we protect health and resilience of ecosystems along both domestic and our global supply chains;
  - F. an **independent, temporary Climate and Nature Assembly** is set-up, representative of the UK's population, to engage with the UK Parliament and UK Government to help develop the **emergency strategy**.