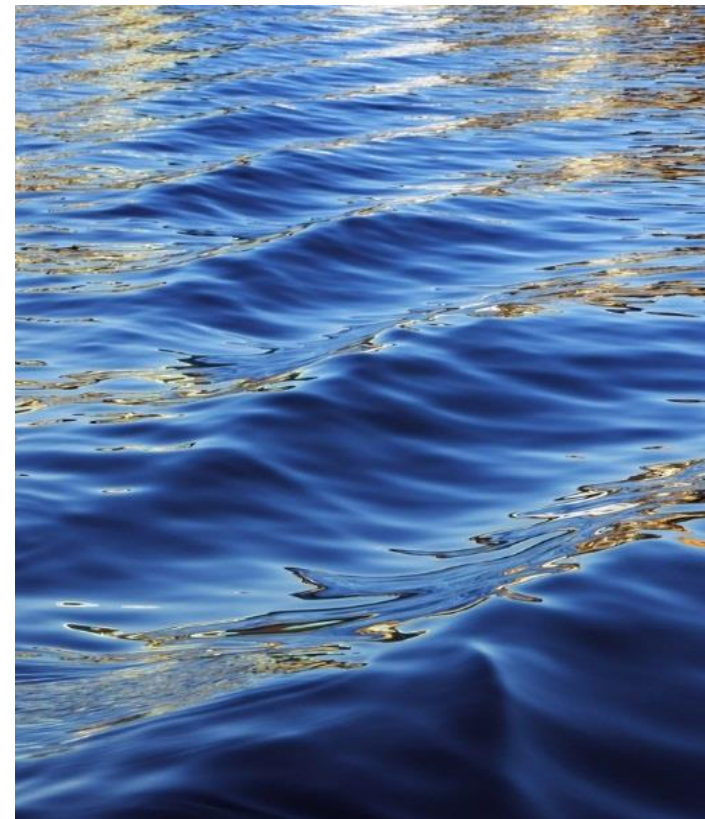**17 JULY 25 – 1PM**

YOUR VOICE HEARD – INCLUSIVE DECISION MAKING AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Welcome

We hope you enjoy the event

Event Schedule

1:30pm -   Environmental Justice Within a Transitioning UK Economy - Making Voices Heard.

Professor David Ong Khai Long, LJMU

1:45pm -   What is Environmental Justice?

Dr Eghosa Ekhator, University of Derby

2:00pm -   Introducing the Inclusive Environments Research and Framework.

Professor Chantal Davies, University of Chester

2:15pm -   Utilising the Local Voices Framework and Inclusive Environments

Dr Kim Ross, University of Chester

2:30pm -   Three Approaches to Enhancing the Environmental Assessment of Liverpool's Tidal Energy Plan

Dr Kenneth Kang, LJMU

Professor David M. Ong

Environmental Justice Within A Transitioning UK Economy - Making Voices Heard

Environmental Justice within a Transitioning Economy:

Making Voices Heard?

by

David M. Ong

Professor of International & Environmental Law,

Liverpool John Moores University, UK

THE LIVERPOOL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABILITY (LiRICS)

LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY

The Greening Economies Network (with Konstantina Skritsovali, Liverpool Business School)

Mersey Tidal Power (MTP) Project (with Kenneth Kang, School of Law, LJMU)

LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY

Word Cloud of Sustainability and Education Topics

Policy: **Key Drivers of UK Energy *Policy*: Energy Security & Net Zero:**

- UK *Policy* Decisions: 1) 'Electrification' of UK Economy, thru' 2) Major 'Clean' Energy Infrastructure Projects.

- 'Clean' Energy includes Renewable Energy & Nuclear Power;

- Great British Energy: A Publicly-Owned, Operationally Independent, Company to invest in 'Clean' Energy Projects, established by The Great British Energy Act 2025 (Royal Assent: 15 May 2025);

- UK 10-Year Industrial Strategy: Clean Energy Industries is one of Eight (8) designated growth-driving economic sectors (June, 2025);

- HM Treasury, UK Infrastructure 10-Year Strategy: Invest in Clean Energy Infrastructure Projects as an underpinning basis for rest of these sectors (June, 2025).

- *Legislation: Planning and Infrastructure Bill (amending 2008 Planning Act)*

- *Make provision about infrastructure; to make provision about town and country planning; to make provision for a scheme, administered by Natural England, for a nature restoration levy payable by developers; to make provision about development corporations; to make provision about the compulsory purchase of land; to make provision about environmental outcomes reports; …*

- *Judicial Review:* **Proposed changes due to (Lord) Banner review of legal challenges to Development Consent Orders (DCOs) granted for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) under the Planning Act 2008.**

- **The Planning & Infrastructure Bill makes provision for the removal of the paper permission stage for judicial reviews of National Policy Statements (NPSs) and Development Consent Orders (DCOs) so judicial review applications of NPSs and DCOs will proceed directly to the oral permission hearing stage.**

- **The Bill also proposes to remove the right to appeal for cases deemed totally without merit at the oral permission hearing stage.**

Environmental Justice within a Transitioning Economy

- *What are we sacrificing to reach Net Zero?* (Simon Jenkins, *The Guardian* newspaper, Tuesday, 15 July, 2025, at p.4)

- '… as soon as the general is reduced to the particular, judgments have to be made and compromises reached.'

- 'The government equates construction with (economic) growth, which takes precedence over net zero.'

- 'Unless we rediscover a language to discuss the beauty of place, we cannot conduct this debate. Money will always do the talking.'

- When town and country planning was formalized in the 1940s, it was on the basis of a consensus that certain landscapes were beautiful and should enjoy protection.'

- 'There was an assumption of aesthetic value that has obtained ever since. It is plain it no longer does so.'….

What about Nature?

- **Para. 6.4 of the UK Infrastructure, 10-Year Strategy (HM Treasury, UK Govt, CP1344, June 2025) states that: Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) requires developers to go further than just offsetting their impacts, mandating a 10% net gain in biodiversity when developing a site.**

- **From May 2026, BNG will also be required for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) although it will not apply to infrastructure development projects affecting irreplaceable habitats.**

- **Para. 6.5: The government's Nature Restoration Fund (NRF) in the Planning and Infrastructure Bill will enable infrastructure developers to meet some of their environmental obligations faster and at greater scale, by pooling contributions from developers to fund larger nature projects.**

- **The Bill also proposes that Natural England will assess proposed developments to identify any environmental features, that could be affected.**

- **For each identified feature, an Environmental Development Plan (EDP) will be created, outlining the potential impact of the development. Developers will have the option to pay a Nature Restoration Levy, the amount of which will be set by Natural England.**

Role of Natural England?

- *Dual Role:* Natural England's role as both a delivery body and a regulator could lead to a lack of accountability and transparency.

- *Capacity:* Ensuring Natural England has the capacity and resources to develop and implement EDPs effectively, including acquiring land rights and managing payments to landowners, is crucial.

- *Monitoring and Enforcement:* The success of the Nature Restoration Fund relies on robust monitoring and enforcement to ensure that the conservation measures are delivering the intended outcomes.

- *Potential Delays:* There are concerns that the process of establishing EDPs and securing funding could lead to delays in implementing conservation measures.

What about Local Nature?

- The government is introducing Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) first established by the Environment Act, 2021 across all 48 counties in England.

- The first of these county-scale, locally-led strategies have already been published, with the remainder expected by the end of 2025, covering the whole of England. (Para.6.14, of UK Infrastructure, 10-Year Strategy, HM Treasury, UK Govt, June 2025)

- There are two Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) currently being developed in the Merseyside and Cheshire region: one for the Liverpool City Region and one for Cheshire and Warrington.

- The Liverpool City Region LNRS is being led by Liverpool City Region Combined Authority, while the Cheshire West and Chester Council is the responsible authority for the Cheshire and Warrington LNRS, with support from Cheshire East Council, Warrington Borough Council, and the Peak District National Park Authority.

Questions Arising:

Will the new UK Government's combined push for major renewable energy infrastructure-building projects come at
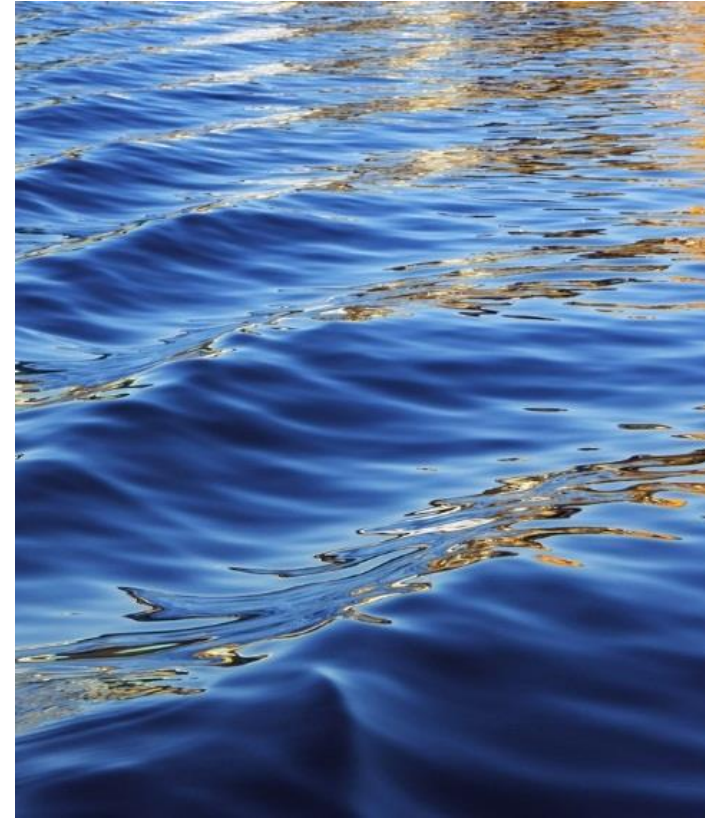
1) the expense of local community (environmental) rights?

2) jobs losses in 'traditional/legacy' hydrocarbon energy industries that may not be replaced by employment in new renewable energy industries?

3) preference for larger, consolidated nature conservation/protection sites that may fulfil Net Biodiversity Gain (NBG) targets but do not preserve local natural amenities?

ljmu.ac.uk

Dr Eghosa O. Ekhator

What is Environmental Justice?

What is Environmental Justice?

Dr Eghosa Ekhator

What is Environmental Justice?

In different parts of the world, some people enjoy prosperity, good life, well-being and a plethora of benefits accruing from living in a good environment.

On the other hand, 'while for others the environment is a source of threat and risk, and access to resources such as energy, water and greenspace is limited or curtailed.' (Walker 2012, p 1).

Environmental justice encapsulates the concerns around environmental inequality, environmental injustices and power dynamics in environmental decision-making amongst others.

Thus, environmental justice 'have been used in many different ways – as a campaigning slogan, as a description of a field of academic research, as a policy principle, as an agenda and as a name given to a political movement. ' (Walker 2012, p 1).

The earliest academic reflections on environmental justice originally focused on the existence of inequity in the distribution of environmental bads. The concept was used to illustrate that some communities received more environmental risks than others". (Schlosberg, p 38, 2013)

Environmental justice is a new paradigm for achieving healthy and sustainable environment or communities.

The usage of the term environmental justice can be traced to the USA in the 1980s. (Coolsaet 2021, p 2)

Defining Environmental Justice

🍃 Defining environmental justice is not a straightforward or an easy task. EJ means different things to different people.

🍃 There are multiple definitions of environmental justice

🍃 The significance of the doctrine varies depending on the context or the country in focus.

🍃 As highlighted in earlier slides, Environmental Justice originated from the movement to prevent people of colour in the United States from becoming victims of industrial pollution.

🍃 However, it is now applied to a widening spectrum of serious social concerns, particularly those related to communities that suffer from social inequity attributed to environmental inequalities. (Ako 2009, p 291).

Theoretical models of dimensions of environmental justice

There are different theoretical models or dimensions of environmental justice conceptualized by scholars and NGOs.

According to Walker (2012, p 10), the three recurrent themes consist of EJ consists of distributive, procedural, and recognition elements are referred as the "three concepts of justice".

Distributive justice is when 'justice is conceived in terms of the distribution or sharing out of goods (resources) and bads (harm and risk).' (Walker 2012, p 10).

Procedural justice is when 'justice is conceived in terms of the ways in which decisions are made, who is involved and has influence.' (Walker 2012, p 10).

Recognition justice is when 'justice is conceived in terms of who is given respect and who is and isn't valued. (Walker 2012, p 10).

On the other hand, Gonzalez (2012, p 78-79) adopts a four-part categorisation of 'environmental justice consisting of distributive justice, procedural justice, corrective and social justice. Distributive justice calls for the fair allocation of the benefits and burdens of natural resource exploitation among and within nations. Procedural justice requires open, informed, and inclusive decision-making processes. Corrective justice imposes an obligation to provide compensation for historic inequities and to refrain from repeating the conduct that caused harm. Social justice, the fourth and most nebulous aspect of environmental justice, recognises that environmental struggles are inextricably intertwined with struggles for social and economic justice.'

Environmental Justice in the UK

There have been numerous studies conducted showing the injustices that British citizens have to face, be that nationally with the stereotypical north-south divide' to the almost internal issues inside counties and even cities.

Environmental Justice in the United Kingdom is relatively new compared to the United States.

This trend has however changed in recent times as increasingly; environmental injustice has been shown to exist in Britain more deeply and frequently than previously assumed.

According to Agyeman, it has been shown to be happening in many different ways from disproportionate pollution loadings to fuel poverty from transportation inequalities to lack of countryside because of rural racism, in response to this, calls for greater environmental justice has become louder. This has led to greater policy awareness for environmental justice in the UK.

Environmental justice is a tool or framework that can used to mitigate injustices. Thus, the environmental justice toolkit we developed is can be tool to improve access to environmental justice in environmental impact assessment in the UK

Professor Chantal Davies

Introducing the Inclusive Environments Research and Framework

Introducing the Inclusive Environments Research and Framework

Professor Chantal Davies

INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENTS: THE RESEARCH

Why?

➤ Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Commission Report 2022 recommendations
➤ Embedded environmental inequalities
➤ Inconsistent approaches towards environmental sustainability decision making

Where?

➤ Cheshire and Warrington Subregion

Who for?

➤ Communities
➤ Public sector organisations
➤ Private sector organisations
➤ Community stakeholders

Who with?

➤ Marginalised community voices
➤ Public and private sector decision makers

RESEARCH FINDINGS

🔍 Challenges

- Environmental sustainability difficult to define clearly
- Limited media coverage & public awareness around local environmental challenges

⚠️ Impacts on Marginalised Communities

- Environmental inequalities difficult to define clearly
- Greater exposure to environmental risks
- Barriers to sustainable living (e.g. cost, access)

✅ What's Needed

- Localised, community-led solutions
- Treat communities as partners
- Invest in education, access & resilience
- Align sustainability with social equity

Inclusive Environments: core recommendations

Development of a community engagement hub to help facilitate better public/private sector engagement with community voices

Development of an accessible and interactive environmental impacts map to help raise awareness of environmental justice and related issues.

Use of findings to inform wider national policy.

Development of a range of resources that public and private sector organisations can use to help embed co-production in environmental decision making.

Inclusive Environments Framework: overriding purpose

To centre communities in providing expertise on environmental impacts and suggesting just solutions.

To ensure that environmental sustainability decisions and policy do not exacerbate existing inequalities.

Introducing the Inclusive Environments Framework and the Environmental Justice Cycle

The Lived Experience Lead

Environmental Justice Cycle

- **Role of a Lived Experience Lead**: A person with lived experience of social marginalisation and co-production, recommended to co-lead all stages of the Environmental Justice Framework for meaningful community involvement.

- **Value in Co-Production**: Lived Experience Leads bring unique insights and practical knowledge, enhancing co-production efforts across public, private, and community sectors.

- **Support and Resources**: Organisations like Cheshire West Voluntary Action offer access to Lived Experience Leads through initiatives like the Local Voices Network.
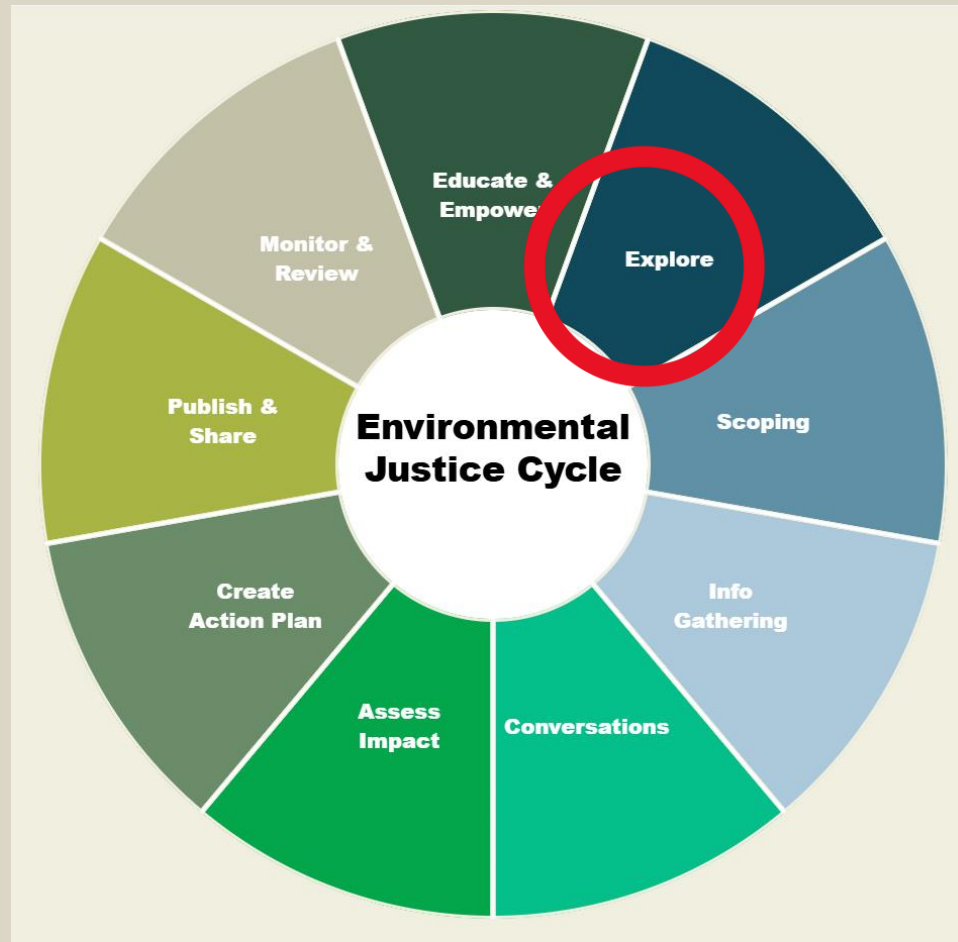
Educate & Empower

Environmental Justice Cycle

- **Community Collaboration**: Encourage organisations to partner with communities to build shared understanding of environmental sustainability, especially engaging those with lived experience of social vulnerabilities.

- **Mutual Learning & Trust**: Promote two-way knowledge exchange to foster trust, support fairer solutions, and enable transparent, just environmental decision-making.

- **Engagement Activities**: Use tools like workshops, school partnerships, community events, and social media to spread awareness and drive participation.

Explore

Environmental Justice Cycle

- **Foster Inclusive Collaboration**: Deepen partnerships with communities—especially marginalised groups—to understand environmental impacts and co-create sustainability solutions.

- **Centre Community Voices**: Use inclusive engagement methods (e.g., workshops, liaison groups, online hubs) to ensure community perspectives shape environmental decision-making.

- **Adopt Co-Production & Adaptation**: Build on existing networks and apply co-production principles to develop responsive initiatives, with ongoing review and community input.

Scoping

- **Early Impact Assessment**: Scoping is an initial review to evaluate the potential effects—positive or negative—of a proposed environmental sustainability measure.

- **Focus on Equity**: It ensures that the impact on marginalised communities is considered from the outset.

- **Decision-Making Tool**: Especially useful when multiple options are on the table, helping organisations choose the most effective and equitable path forward.

Information Gathering

- **Purpose of Information Gathering**: Conducted when initial scoping suggests potential impacts—positive or negative—on different community groups.

- **Focus on Inclusion**: Prioritises understanding effects on marginalised or underrepresented communities.

- **Supports Impact Assessment**: Provides essential insights to evaluate how proposed sustainability measures affect people.

Conversations

- **Inclusive Engagement**: Conversations are led by a Lived Experience Lead or organisation to involve marginalised communities in environmental sustainability planning.

- **Community-Centered Approach**: Focuses on listening to those most affected, especially underrepresented voices.

- **Informed Decision-Making**: Ensures real-world impacts are understood and no one is left behind in sustainability efforts.

Assess Impact

- **Collaborative Evaluation**: Involves joint assessment between the Lived Experience Lead and the organisation.

- **Impact Focus**: Determines whether the sustainability measure affects marginalised communities positively, negatively, or neutrally.

- **Informed Decision-Making**: Builds on prior research and conversations to guide inclusive and equitable outcomes.

Action Plan

- **Collaborative Planning**: The Lived Experience Lead and the organisation co-develop a clear and inclusive plan.

- **Accountability & Clarity**: The plan outlines specific steps to implement the proposed environmental change.

- **Informed by Impact Assessment**: Builds on insights from evaluating effects on marginalised communities.

Publish & Share

- **Final Approval & Communication**: Senior management approves the sustainability measure, followed by transparent communication with affected communities about its impacts.

- **Public Sharing & Trust Building**: The measure and its development process are shared publicly to foster trust, accountability, and promote best practices.

- **Reflection & Documentation**: Lessons learned are reviewed and all actions are recorded in the Environmental Justice Template for future reference.

Monitor & Review

- **Ensures Ongoing Effectiveness**: Continuously evaluates the relevance and impact of sustainability measures.

- **Adapts to Change**: Monitors evolving environmental and social impacts over time.

- **Promotes Continuous Improvement**: Emphasizes that monitoring is an ongoing process, not a final step.

THE INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENTS WEBSITE

www.inclusive-environments.org

Dr Kim Ross

Utilising the Local Voices Framework and Inclusive Environments
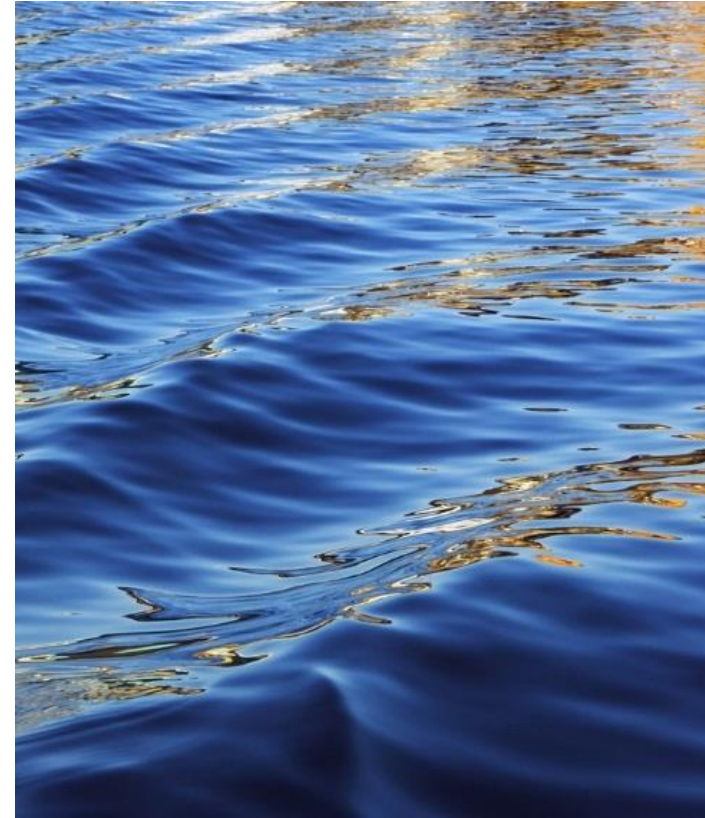
Utilising the Local Voices Framework for Inclusive Environments

Dr Kim Ross

Local Voices Framework: a research-informed framework for co-production
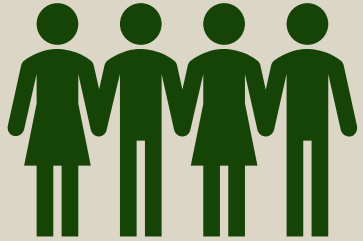
Systematic literature review of academic databases: clear logical stages with an emphasis on rigour.

Review of Local Voices Stakeholder Team Seminal Guides: drawing together existing knowledge and practice

15 x 1.5-hour semi-structured interviews – 9 with experts by experience and 6 with practitioners: detailed reflections on co-production experiences

2 x 2.5 hour workshops with experts by experience and practitioners: collective developments of key ideas and language around co-production

Local Voices Framework Co-production Definition

Co-production is the building of respectful and empowering relationships alongside the sharing of ideas between those with living or lived experience and other stakeholders.

Both contribute their knowledge, skills and experiences to co-create actionable change.

Power-Sharing

- Participation as a continuum

- Towards a movement of equal partners

Contributions of citizens to inclusive environments

"innovators"	"citizens know things that many professionals don't know"
"resources"	citizens "have time, information and financial resources that they are willing to invest to improve their own quality of life and into helping others"
"asset-holders"	citizens "have diverse capabilities and talents which they can share with professionals and other citizens"
"community-developers"	citizens "can engage in collaborative rather than paternalistic relationships with staff and can collaborate with other service users and with other members of the public to bring out the best in them"

(adapted from Boviard and Loeffler, 2013, p.23).

Aspirations

Co-production is a challenging process that requires reflection and dedication to ongoing collective learning.

"trying to maintain all principles of co-production within the real-world of structural inequalities and uneven distribution of resources is a constant challenge, often remaining for now in the realm of aspiration" (Farr et al, 2021, p. 1).

Principles of Co-production

- **Embed co-production –** *Co-production should be embedded from the beginning to the end of the project when possible.*

- • **Plan appropriate infrastructure and support** – coproduction needs to be rooted in the structure of organisations.

- **Promote equality, diversity and inclusion** – coproduction should be an accessible opportunity, where difference between people is valued and respected, and practices are inclusive.

- **Build empowering and equal relationships** – coproduction should be underpinned by trusting, respectful, and empowering relationships.

- **Foster open and transparent communication** – coproduction should be based on honesty and transparency.

- **Provide ongoing support** – support should be made available for those with lived experience and other stakeholders who are involved with coproduction.

- **Learn, reflect, adapt with partners** – coproduction should be an ongoing and collaborative learning process.

- **Share a vision of meaningful change** – coproduction should be recognised as a social movement

3. Promote Equality, Diversity & Inclusion

Co-production should be an accessible opportunity, where difference between people is valued and respected, and practices are inclusive.

- Community groups emphasised the need for diverse engagement opportunities.

- Some groups that are significantly impacted by environmental policy may find engagement challenging.

5. Foster Open & Transparent Communication

Co-production should be based on honesty and transparency.

- Community groups identified mistrust as a key issue to be overcome with regards to environmental policies.

- Education and co-production was seen as being crucial to this in order to help communities understand why certain actions may need to be taken.

7. Learn, Reflect & Adapt with Partners

Co-production should be an ongoing and collaborative learning process.

➢ Reflexivity was seen as a key in helping to ensure that communities understand how their feedback is being used.

➢ Setting up infrastructure that allows for ongoing collaboration was identified by the community groups as being a key priority.

Local Voices Framework Research Report I
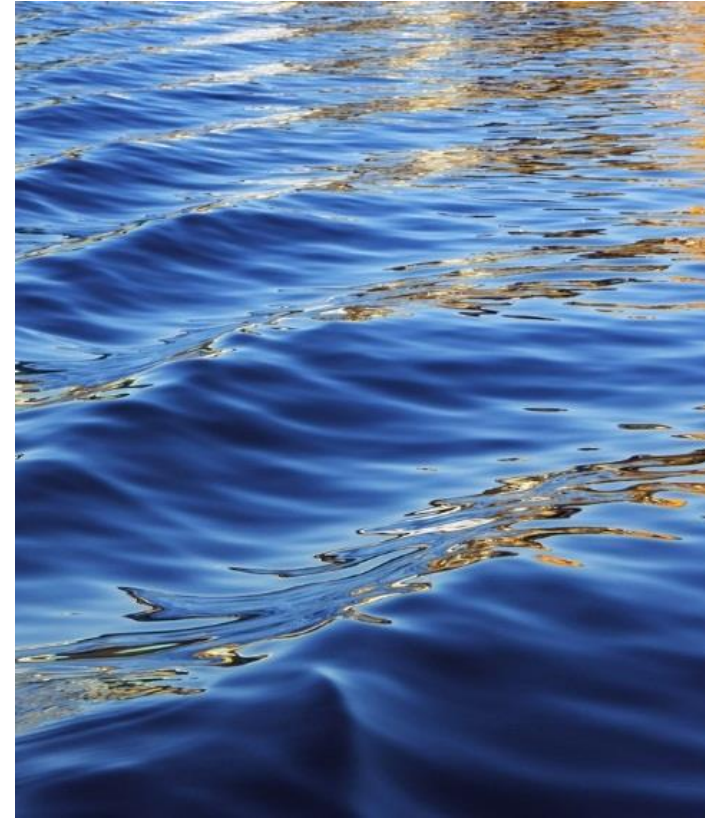
November 2023

Dr Holly White and Dr Kim Ross

Cheshire West Voluntary Action — Championing the community sector

University of Chester

Three Approaches to Enhancing the Environmental Impact Assessment of Liverpool's Tidal Plan

Dr Kenneth Kang

k.w.kang@ljmu.ac.uk

< Back to What we do

Mersey Tidal Power

A unique opportunity to harness the power of our greatest natural assets to deliver a cleaner, greener, more prosperous future for our children. It's time for tidal.

Leaders hope for 'good news soon' on landmark River Mersey tidal barrage

Energy minister in visit to see the work done in Liverpool City Region on multi-billion pound scheme

NEWS By **David Humphreys** Local Democracy Reporter
17:30, 02 Jul 2025

📷 **An artist's impression of what the Mersey Tidal Barrage could look like** (Image: Liverpool City Region Combined Authority)

Prime Minister Sir Keir Starmer 'supports' plans for huge Mersey tidal link project

Prime Minister told the ECHO his government is on board with Mayor Steve Rotheram's vision for a multi-billion pound barrage in the famous river

NEWS By **Liam Thorp** Political Editor
14:56, 04 Oct 2024

📷 **Artist's impressions of how the new Mersey Tidal project could look** (Image: Liverpool City Region Combined Authority)

Locals voice 'overwhelmingly positive' support for Mersey tidal power project

REGULATION & POLICY

January 30, 2025, by Zerina Maksumić

The first public engagement for the Mersey tidal power project saw that 84% of the respondents from the Liverpool City Region support the project.

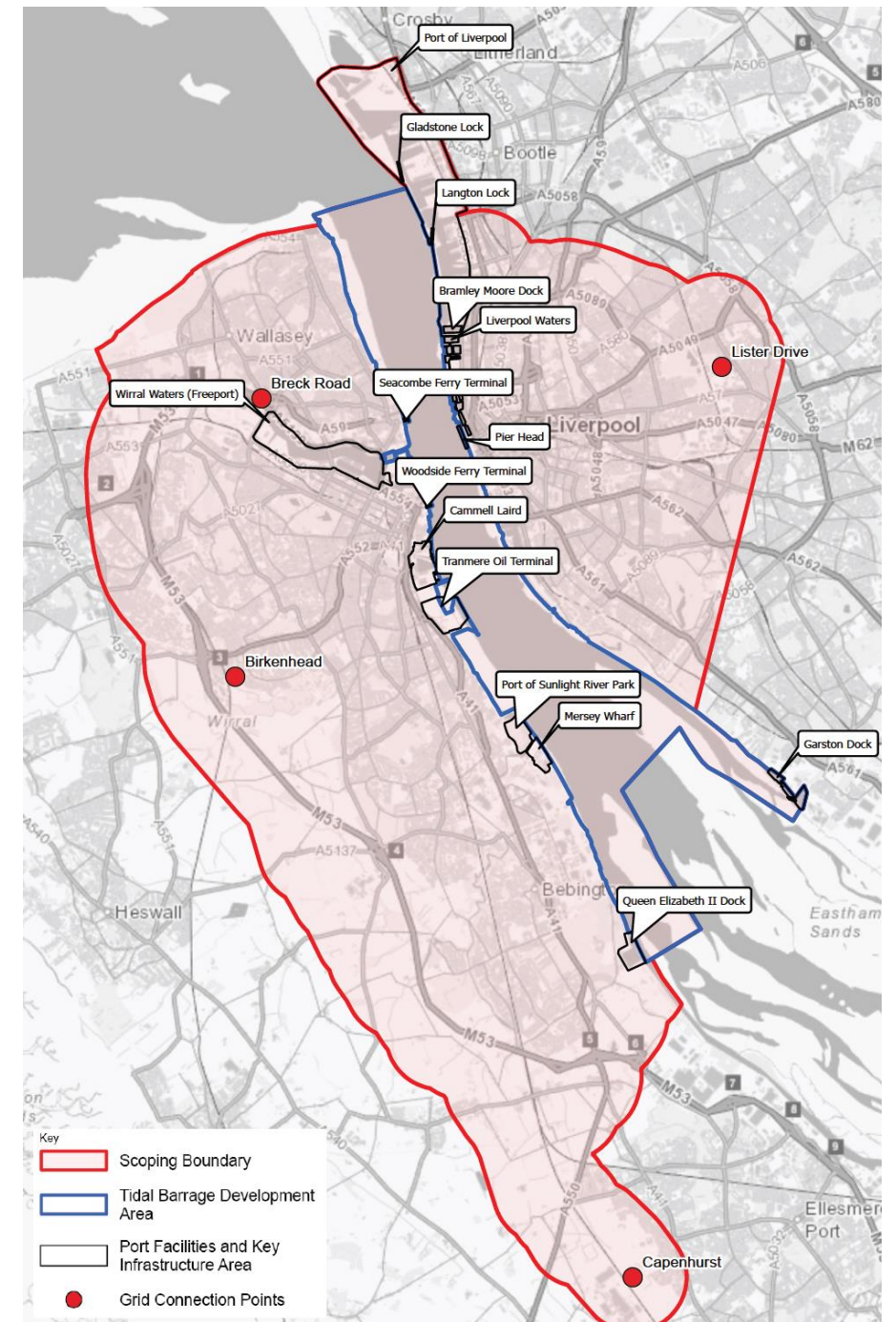*Source: Liverpool City Region Combined Authority*

MERSEY TIDAL POWER

Phase 1 Community Consultation
1 October 2024 – 15 November 2024

LJMU MTP Working Group (25+ researchers)
– Critical Friend?

Key
- Scoping Boundary
- Tidal Barrage Development Area
- Port Facilities and Key Infrastructure Area
- Grid Connection Points

Three Ways to Navigate the Mersey Tidal Power Environmental Assessment

The Map Follower: Following **standard protocols** for structured baseline mapping

The Explorer: Venturing beyond known boundaries to discover hidden risks

The Seasoned Navigator: Balancing precision demands with practical constraints

The Map Follower

The Problem: **Scientific models** highlight what's **missing**, undermining stakeholder confidence

The Solution: Embrace **honest cartography** - show blank spaces alongside known terrain

Key Insight: Transparent uncertainty builds more trust than false precision

The Explorer

The Problem: **Endless questions** create navigational fog, halting forward progress

The Solution: **Lighthouse protocols** - legal frameworks provide **guiding beacons**

Key Insight: Structure enables exploration, rather than constraining it

The Seasoned Navigator

The Problem: **Speed demands** vs **safety requirements** create operational paralysis

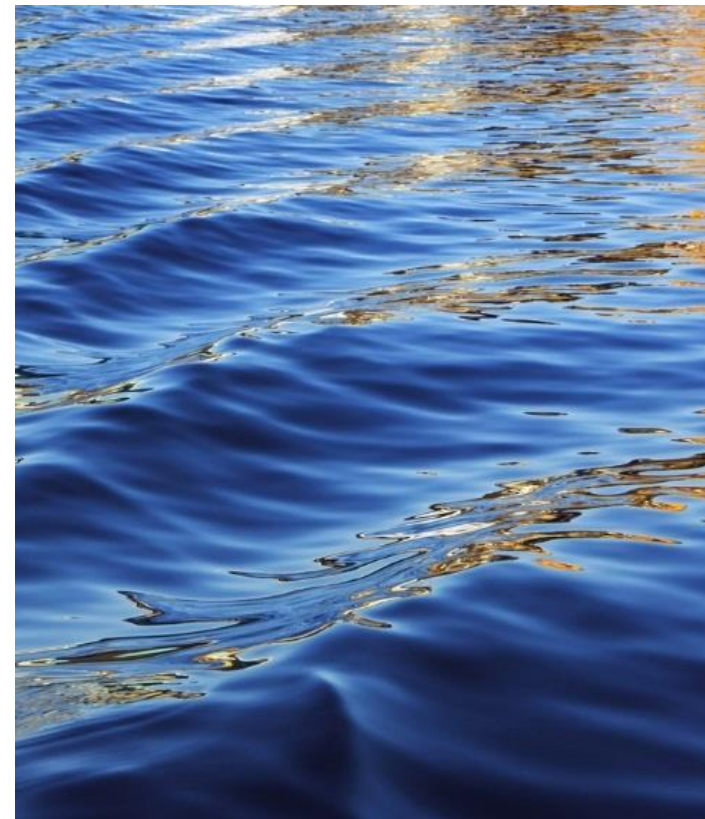**The Solution**: **Elevate the mission** + **Distribute the watches** across specialised crews

Key Insight: Strategic leadership manages paradox rather than solving it

Break

Enjoy the coffee (or tea) and cake

WORKSHOP

University of
Chester

UNIVERSITY OF
DERBY
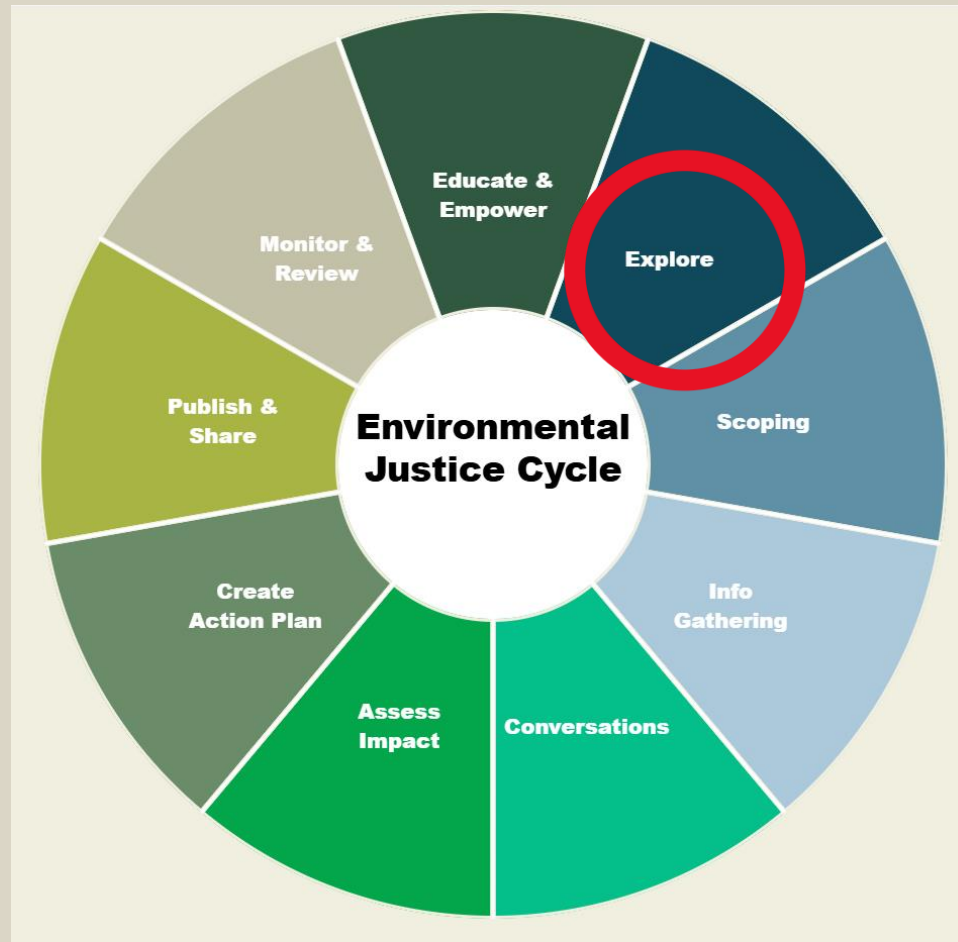
Applying the Environmental Justice Framework to hypothetical scenarios

Quick sharing of your group scenario

Educate & Empower

Environmental Justice Cycle

- **Community Collaboration**: Encourage organisations to partner with communities to build shared understanding of environmental sustainability, especially engaging those with lived experience of social vulnerabilities.

- **Mutual Learning & Trust**: Promote two-way knowledge exchange to foster trust, support fairer solutions, and enable transparent, just environmental decision-making.

- **Engagement Activities**: Use tools like workshops, school partnerships, community events, and social media to spread awareness and drive participation.

Explore

- **Foster Inclusive Collaboration**: Deepen partnerships with communities—especially marginalised groups—to understand environmental impacts and co-create sustainability solutions.

- **Centre Community Voices**: Use inclusive engagement methods (e.g., workshops, liaison groups, online hubs) to ensure community perspectives shape environmental decision-making.

- **Adopt Co-Production & Adaptation**: Build on existing networks and apply co-production principles to develop responsive initiatives, with ongoing review and community input.

EDUCATE AND EMPOWER

EXPLORE

✓What knowledge sharing and confidence building may have already happened around the issues underpinning your hypothetical scenario?

✓What topics may have already been explored with communities leading to this hypothetical initiative?

Scoping

- **Early Impact Assessment**: Scoping is an initial review to evaluate the potential effects—positive or negative—of a proposed environmental sustainability measure.

- **Focus on Equity**: It ensures that the impact on marginalised communities is considered from the outset.

- **Decision-Making Tool**: Especially useful when multiple options are on the table, helping organisations choose the most effective and equitable path forward.

Information Gathering

Environmental Justice Cycle

- **Purpose of Information Gathering**: Conducted when initial scoping suggests potential impacts—positive or negative—on different community groups.

- **Focus on Inclusion**: Prioritises understanding effects on marginalised or underrepresented communities.

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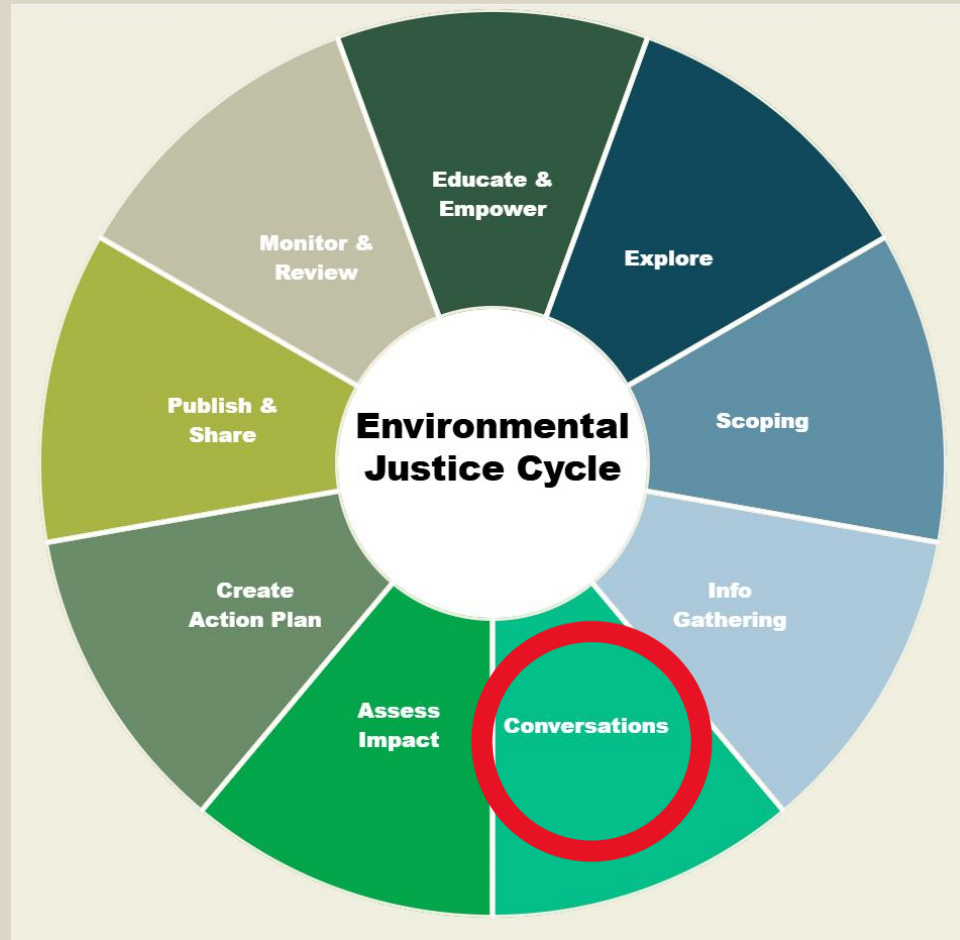
SCOPING

INFORMATION GATHERING

✓ Is there initial evidence of potential positive or negative impacts on specific groups?

✓ Who might benefit or be harmed?

✓ Do you need to consider the impacts of the initiative further?

✓ What do you already know?

✓ What do you need to find out?

✓ How can access further information?

Conversations

- **Inclusive Engagement**: Conversations are led by a Lived Experience Lead or organisation to involve marginalised communities in environmental sustainability planning.

- **Community-Centered Approach**: Focuses on listening to those most affected, especially underrepresented voices.

- **Informed Decision-Making**: Ensures real-world impacts are understood and no one is left behind in sustainability efforts.

CONVERSATIONS

- ✓ How will you ensure all impacted voices are heard?
- ✓ What methods will you use to hold these conversations?
- ✓ What do you need to be cautious about?

Assess Impact

- **Collaborative Evaluation**: Involves joint assessment between the Lived Experience Lead and the organisation.

- **Impact Focus**: Determines whether the sustainability measure affects marginalised communities positively, negatively, or neutrally.

- **Informed Decision-Making**: Builds on prior research and conversations to guide inclusive and equitable outcomes.

Action Plan

- **Collaborative Planning**: The Lived Experience Lead and the organisation co-develop a clear and inclusive plan.

- **Accountability & Clarity**: The plan outlines specific steps to implement the proposed environmental change.

- **Informed by Impact Assessment**: Builds on insights from evaluating effects on marginalised communities.

ASSESS IMPACT

✓ What are the likely effects of this initiative on different groups?

✓ Are the impacts positive, negative, or neutral?

✓ Might there be unintended consequences?

ACTION PLAN

✓ What adaptations might be needed to the initiative?

✓ How can you reduce harm and maximise benefits?

Publish & Share

- **Final Approval & Communication**: Senior management approves the sustainability measure, followed by transparent communication with affected communities about its impacts.

- **Public Sharing & Trust Building**: The measure and its development process are shared publicly to foster trust, accountability, and promote best practices.

- **Reflection & Documentation**: Lessons learned are reviewed and all actions are recorded in the Environmental Justice Template for future reference.

Monitor & Review

- **Ensures Ongoing Effectiveness**: Continuously evaluates the relevance and impact of sustainability measures.

- **Adapts to Change**: Monitors evolving environmental and social impacts over time.

- **Promotes Continuous Improvement**: Emphasizes that monitoring is an ongoing process, not a final step.

PUBLISH AND SHARE

MONITOR AND REVIEW

✓ How will you share the initiative and any impact assessment with the community?

✓ Can you foresee any difficulties with this?

✓ How will you track the impacts of the initiative over time?

✓ Who will be responsible for monitoring this?

Group Feedback

10 MINUTES

Hypothetical Scenario 1: Green Streets for All

The local council of a mid-sized town is planning to implement a **"Green Streets" initiative**. The project involves converting several car-dominated streets into pedestrian-friendly green corridors with trees, seating, bike lanes, and community gardens. The goal is to reduce air pollution, encourage active travel, and improve public health.

The proposed streets run through a **diverse, low-income neighbourhood** with a high proportion of elderly residents, disabled individuals, and ethnic minority communities.

HINT: Concerns have been raised about:
- Reduced car access for those with mobility issues
- Gentrification and rising rents
- Lack of consultation with local residents

Hypothetical Scenario 2: Solar for All – Rural Energy Equity Project

A regional energy provider is partnering with the local council to roll out a **"Solar for All"** initiative. The project aims to install solar panels on homes in rural communities to reduce carbon emissions and lower energy bills. The pilot area includes several villages with high fuel poverty rates, limited public transport, and aging populations.

HINT: Early feedback reveals concerns:

- Some residents fear the upfront costs or disruption during installation.

- There's limited digital access to apply for the scheme.

- Migrant agricultural workers and renters may be excluded.

- There's mistrust due to past infrastructure projects that didn't deliver promised benefits.

Hypothetical Scenario 3: Resilient Riverside – Flood Adaptation with Equity

A city council is launching the **"Resilient Riverside"** project to address increasing flood risks along a river that runs through a densely populated urban area. The plan includes constructing new flood barriers, creating green buffer zones, relocating some homes and businesses from high-risk zones.

The area includes:

- A large population of low-income renters
- Several small, family-run businesses
- A long-established immigrant community
- A public housing estate with limited mobility access

HINT: Concerns raised include:

- Displacement without adequate compensation
- Loss of cultural and community spaces
- Lack of accessible information about the project
- Fear of "green gentrification" pricing out current residents

FEEDBACK AND NEXT STEPS

Next steps

- The Inclusive Environments Framework in practice

- Sharing of Inclusive Environments Framework

- Follow up of impact

Useful links and contact

Inclusive Environments Website

Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Commission

Local Voices Framework

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- Dr Eghosa Ekhator (E.Ekhator@derby.ac.uk)

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All we are saying

Is give cake a chance!!!!