




The Green New Deal

- 🎬 Manage the rapid transition of the UK to become a sustainable economy, which is required if we are to stop an impending environmental crisis;
 - 🎬 Whilst seeking to achieve this aim it will:
 - Tackle the damage caused to the UK by austerity;
 - Provide a unifying social, economic and environmental strategy for post-Brexit Britain;
 - Seek to solve emerging crises in the UK, including on housing, education, training, security of earnings, gender equality and access to work.
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Firstly, new forms of local and more democratic ownership.

This includes the identification of renewable energy projects and providing funding for community energy schemes, and forming their own energy companies.

Secondly, financing a green new deal.

Local authority pension funds should be encouraged to redirect investment from global markets to local schemes. This activity must sit alongside supporting mutually owned banks and regional banking.

Thirdly, industrial strategies.

Local industrial strategies must be focused on producing the green workforce of the future.

Fourthly, progressive procurement of goods and services.

Including life-cycle costing in value for money assessments in tender opportunities, including the costs of externalities such as CO2.

Links: [CLEES Local Government Lawyer](#)



“These four activities are a good start, but the truth is that local authorities now need to view every single function through a climate emergency lens. From procurement to workforce strategies, the full force of the public sector must be mobilised. Crucially, this must go beyond simply ‘greening’ existing practice, but instead must be a full-scale democratic movement for environmental and economic justice. The scale of the challenge demands nothing less.”

CATALYSTS FOR CHANGE

- *Communication*
- *Behaviour Change and Education*

- *Partnership*
- *Supporting Community Action*


- *Procurement, suppliers & commissioning*
- *Service provision*

- *Policy: Planning, Transport, waste*
- *Investment, funding & subsidies*



The Problem for local government

Local authorities, as well as the devolved authorities of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, all face considerable funding constraints promoting a Green New Deal within the areas or countries for which they have responsibility. These arise because of:


- Funding constraints imposed by the structure of and its equivalents, where appropriate;
 - Restrictions on the capacity of devolved governments to vary taxation rates;
 - Limited borrowing powers, which are also constrained by ‘prudential borrowing’ rules;
 - The limited reserves of many of these authorities;
 - The restriction on many of these authorities engaging in trading-related activity where risk to authority funds might arise.
 - Restrictions imposed by national legislation (eg. Planning, OFGEM)
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Example Climate Emergency Action Plan



In simple terms, this document:

- Sets out what our current ‘baseline’ carbon emissions are (or ‘carbon footprint’), so we know where we are starting from and can set meaningful targets and milestones.
 - Sets out a set of projects we intend to deliver, to start to reduce our emissions.
 - Puts forward potential future projects, or ideas requiring further investigation before being committed to.
 - A series of options for how different projects may be funded.
 - The process by which this will be managed.
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Forming a Combined Authority

“Businesses across all sectors will need support. A huge part of this will be our Green New Deal, helping firms and workers transition to a green economy. Supporting innovation will create secure jobs for us, our kids, and our grandkids,” he said.

NTCA will use a major part of its £20 million a year investment fund to boost offshore green energy projects including cash for building wind farms, the creation of green jobs where carbon reduction is needed most, and training for workers moving from traditional to green industries.”


North of Tyne Mayor Jamie Driscoll [Read More](#)






Nottingham - Community Engagement

Effective engagement of organisations' workforces, partner agencies, sectors and all people who live and work in, or visit, the city is vital to making the ambition of being carbon neutral by 2028 possible. Innovative and effective ways of doing this will form part of a communications plan and include the following considerations:

- Undertake in-depth stakeholder mapping
 - Develop a competition to encourage and support new community carbon reduction ideas with a cash incentive/seed funding
 - Have a more open process on carbon plans, working with key partners and experts across the city
 - Rebuild the collective intelligence proposal for wider carbon work
 - Carry out actual community energy/sustainability mapping on a Google map layer (or new internal Geographic Information System [GIS] service)
 - Develop community carbon reduction champions
 - Engage and involve schools and colleges across the city.
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Housing

- Promote energy efficiency schemes and exploit other grant funding as if it is a local programme;
 - Promote new carbon neutral housing schemes either as authority owned projects or with partners, and emphasise this in local planning arrangements;
 - Transform its own properties to maximise their own potential for energy production and saving;
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Housing Examples



Nottingham: UK's first Energiesprong retrofit on 27 homes, upgrading them with new outside walls and windows, a solar roof, and a state of the art heating system extending the District Heating Scheme.

Lancaster: Supporting (with skills & finance) the setting up of a Community Land Trust to build 19 homes to Passivhaus standard.

Cornwall: The council is developing a Climate Change Development Plan Document, which will require future development to be more energy efficient, powered by renewables and mindful of the impact on coastal areas and floodplains. No new build council housing will be connected to fossil fuel power sources.

Guildford: The council owns around 5,000 social homes and is focusing on replacing heating systems at the 80% reliant on gas boilers to more sustainable systems such as air source heat pumps where possible and retrofitting homes which are less energy efficient. It is also reviewing its procurement policies to require suppliers to demonstrate their sustainability credentials.


Limitations: The National Planning Framework & forthcoming changes to planning policy & local plans.





Transport



- Promote energy efficiency in local transport;
 - Promote cycling;
 - Promote car sharing;
 - Consider car exclusion zones or access charges;
 - Promote the use of electric cars by providing charging points;
 - Consider innovative approaches to local transport and its licensing to overcome ‘the last mile problem’ that means so many commute by car when they would prefer to use other arrangements;
 - Improve public transport integration;
 - Consider how transport contracts can be used to promote green travel.
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Low Emissions Zones

There are currently low emission zones in the following UK cities:

- Brighton
- Glasgow
- London
- Norwich
- Oxford


Except for London, these low emissions zones currently only apply to buses. It is anticipated other vehicles will be charged to enter in the coming years.

The UK government have also asked five cities to introduce Clean Air Zones in 2020:

- Birmingham
 - Derby
 - Leeds
 - Nottingham
 - Southampton
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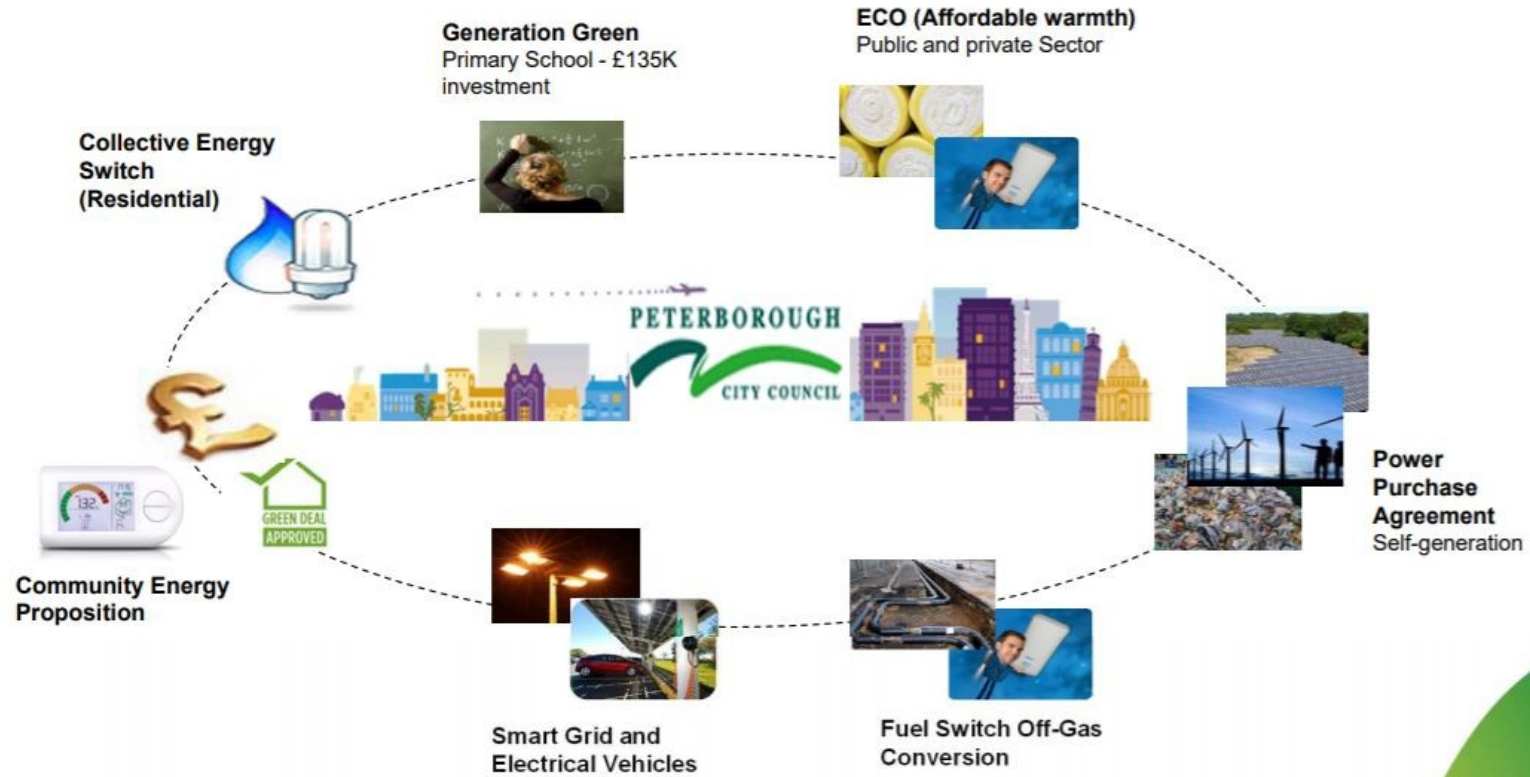
Energy Generation

- Expand local low carbon sources of energy within the area
 - Improve the capacity to store local low carbon energy
 - Have a stable and secure energy system that maximises energy from local diverse mix of low carbon sources
 - Promote low energy use;
 - Consider providing funding for renewable energy installations on the basis of shared returns;
 - Review the authority's own energy use;
 - Consider an ESCO.
 - Ba test bed for new energy generating technologies
 - Ensure low carbon energy is affordable and accessible to all
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Area-Based Energy Programme

INSIDE HOUSING.CO.UK
news, views and jobs in social housing


“LA residents gain from
£20m ECO deal”





Raw materials & water



- Reducing the total volume of waste and eliminating it from landfill
 - Reuse, reduce and recycle its waste, use it for energy and eliminate it from landfill
 - Have better waste management and ownership through effective regulations and policy
 - Improve the efficiency of the water supply and water treatment to reduce water demand
 - Improve behaviours to reduce water demand
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Milton Keynes Waste Recovery Park





Milton Keynes Waste Recovery Park



Milton Keynes Waste Recovery Park brings together state-of-the-art mechanical treatment and heat energy recovery technologies (Gasification, **mechanical treatment facility and anaerobic digestion**) to make the most of Milton Keynes' black sack waste rubbish in a sustainable way.

Waste which had previously been landfilled – what we know as “black sack” waste - is used to create enough energy to power the equivalent of 11,000 homes (and in turn reduce landfill to around 3% and provide Milton Keynes Council with a saving on its waste management bill over the coming years).

MKWPR has been operational since March 2018 on behalf of Milton Keynes Council.






Procurement



Lambeth Responsible Procurement Policy (applies to contracts of £100,000+)

- Good quality jobs with fair pay and decent working conditions
 - Quality apprenticeships accessed by Lambeth residents, particularly those from Lambeth priority groups
 - Quality and range of targeted employment opportunities for residents from Lambeth priority groups.
 - Reduce emissions with a focus on cutting our carbon footprint and improving air quality.
 - Reduce consumption of raw material, reuse materials and recycle – focus to reduce use of single use plastics.
 - **Reduce packaging and consumables** Maximise positive health and wellbeing - focus on supporting a healthy workforce and on provision of healthier, affordable and more sustainable food and drinks offer.
 - **Innovation:** Inviting proposals from suppliers on how they can support, develop and deliver the Councils Responsible Procurement outcomes.
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Shades of green: green credentials compared

To help you find a supplier whose approach to renewables suits you, we've divided the firms and tariffs we found into three broad categories:

KEY:



Those that consistently generate enough renewable electricity themselves to match customer use, or buy the equivalent directly from generators.



Those that generate some renewable electricity or buy directly from generators – but this only accounts for a proportion of the energy they supply, or they've only started doing this recently.




Those that don't exclusively offer 100% renewable tariffs or that neither generate renewable electricity nor buy any directly from generators. They buy electricity on the wholesale market and purchase REGO certificates.



Consumption



- Increase local and low-carbon food production
 - Reduce the consumption of high carbon foods
 - Reduce food waste and link all remaining food waste to energy, composting or other circular economy uses
 - Encourage more low carbon cooking and meals
 - Reduce the carbon emissions of city events and improve their sustainability
 - Develop sustainable tourism
 - Buy and procure sustainably, and maximise existing resources
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Consumption Examples




“Local authorities have a wide range of policy levers at their disposal that can be used to drive positive social, economic and environmental change related to food and to embed that change for the long term “ [Link](#)

Nottingham: Use of local suppliers by Catering Services to reduce food miles and reducing food waste in school kitchens.

Belfast City Council initially funded Belfast Food Network (BFN) recognising the role it could play in tackling food poverty. BFN subsequently set up the multi-agency Food Poverty Working Group, including the Council and other key stakeholders, to coordinate action locally.

Lambeth Council promotes food growing in its Local Plan (p9): ‘The use of land and buildings as new allotments, orchards and for local food growing spaces and production will be supported...The Council also provides small grants, tools, capital and officer mentoring in support of this





The Local Economy

- Promote a local currency;
 - Create effective ways to work at home; (Broadband improvement)
 - Support people who want to do so;
 - Promote support services for local businesses;
 - Provide training for GND related businesses;
 - There is a great deal of potential here.
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