

sustainable

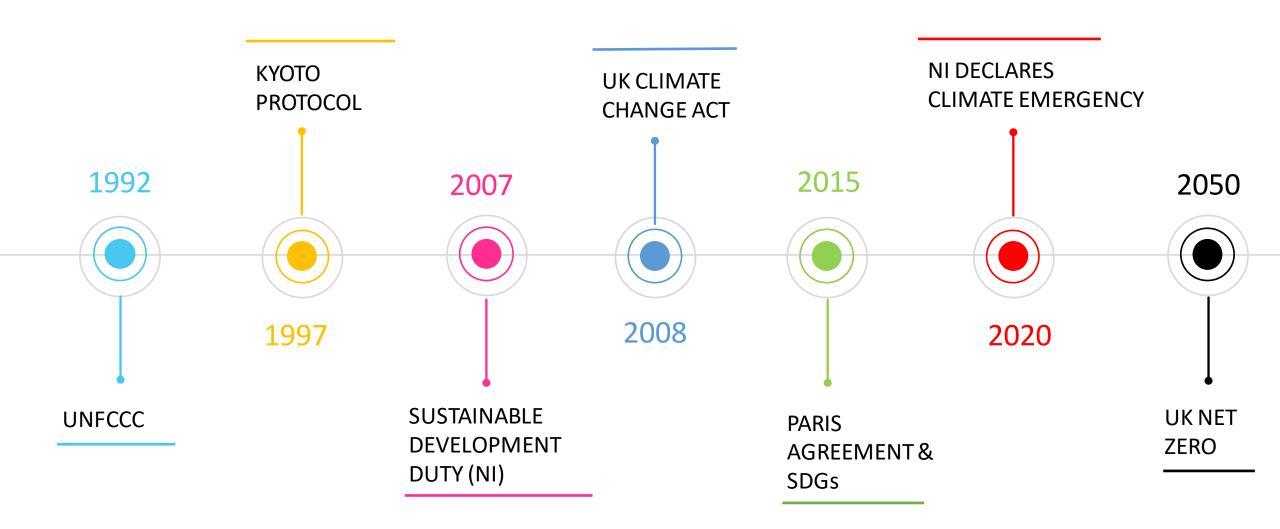
Nichola Hughes

Building a sustainable future – the role of local government

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Driving change – milestone timeline



"Climate change is the symptom, not the disease"

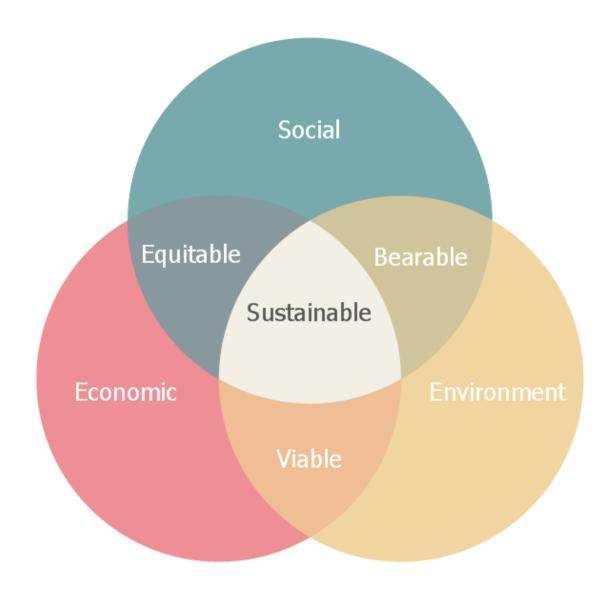
The disease is:

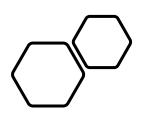
- The rapid loss of biodiversity
- The way we have polluted the atmosphere
- The way we have reduced the fertility of soil
- The greed with which we have used resources





Growing the economy in a way that is equitable and not at the expense of the planet





What does a sustainable future look like?





Surface travel

We have access to safe, integrated walking and cycling routes as well as cheap, efficient and reliable public transport.

There is a reliable network of rapid EV charge-points and all HGVs are electric or hydrogen.



Air travel

We **fly less** with taxes on air travel that increase as people fly more often and as they fly further.

We have **decarbonised air travel** through investment in new, cleaner aviation technologies.



In the home

Our homes and buildings are built (or retrofitted) to the highest **energy efficiency and resilience standards.**

We no longer build on floodplains.

We have a more decentralised energy system with most households meeting their energy needs on site or locally e.g. through solar, wind, geothermal, heat pumps or heat networks.

Green infrastructure, sustainable drainage and rainwater harvesting is mandatory in all new buildings.



What we eat and how we use land

We support local food production by **buying local produce.** We eat **less meat** and **dairy.**

Farmers are incentivised to manage land in ways that enhances carbon storage in soil and have been given support to diversify land-use and protect the environment by adopting nature-friendly farming methods.



Where our electricity comes from

Fossil fuels, and nuclear power have been replaced by 100% green renewable energy e.g. off-shore wind, solar and geothermal energy.



How we remove greenhouse gases

Large scale **forestation schemes** have restored lost native woodlands and increased biodiversity.

Forests are managed to maximise carbon sequestration and biodiversity. We promote the use of sustainably sourced wood in construction.

We have restored and are managing our peatlands and wetlands turning them into carbon sinks and have made them protected sites.

We do not need to use carbon capture and storage methods as we achieved our net-zero target through a combination of behaviour change, green technologies and nature-based solutions.



What we do with waste

All waste has an economic value and the majority of waste is recovered and repurposed.

Citizens are incentivised to recycle and use **deposit return mechanisms** to return household waste.

People do not litter because of a shift in public attitudes and stricter enforcement. There is a ban on unnecessary single-use plastic items and all packaging is reusable or recyclable.

Landfill sites are closed. There are a limited number of **energy from** waste facilities and anaerobic digestors which provide energy to local communities.



Our public realm

Stricter planning rules mean climate resilience measures are included in all new development so that assets can withstand extreme weather.

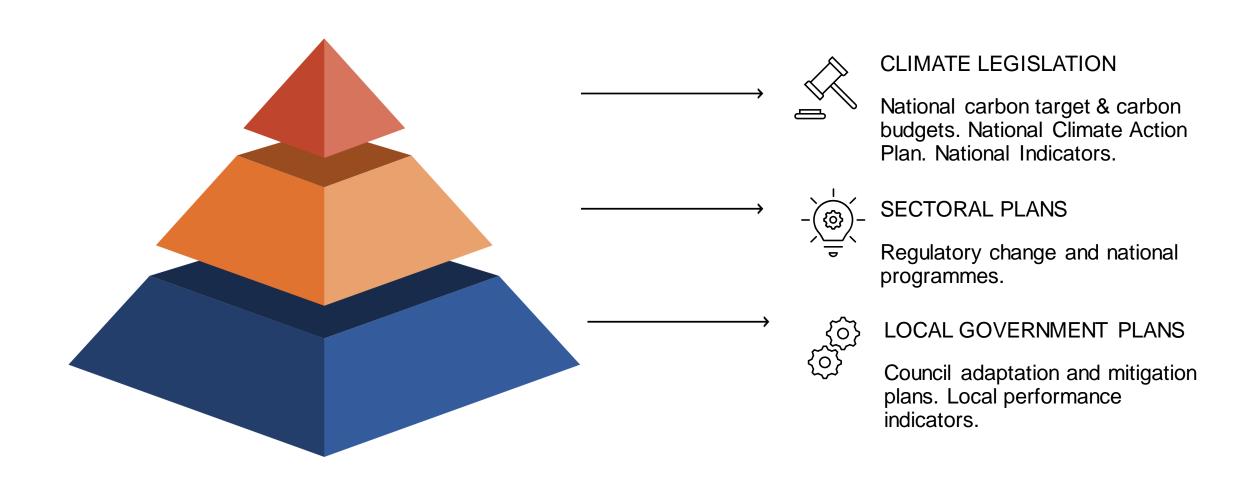
Green roofs, urban greening, flood resistant road surfaces, and adaptable planting regimes are the norm.

There is **less risk of flooding** due to

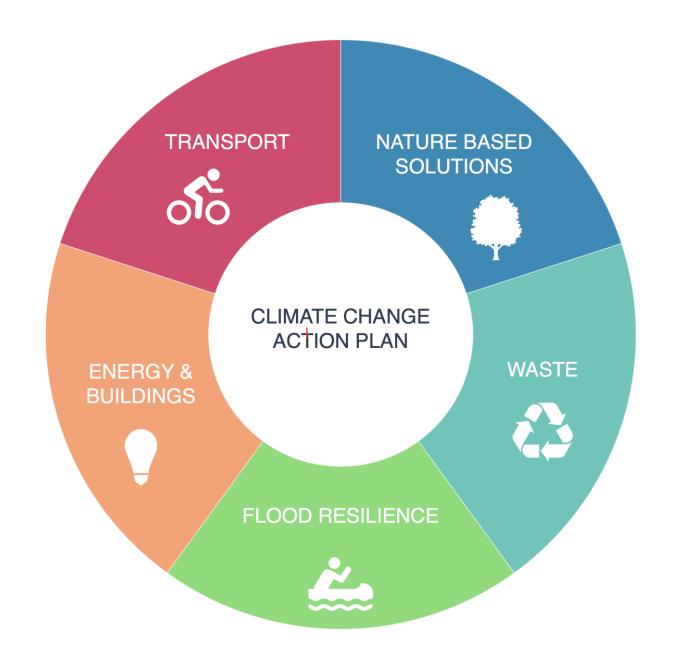
a connected system of water recycling, **sustainable urban draining** and **rainwater management measures**.

Road and rail infrastructure is constructed using heat resistant materials.

A policy framework conducive to change



Councils have a critical role to play





Sustainable Council

- Improve energy efficiency on corporate estate
- Produce or buy 100% renewable energy
- Align investments with Paris Agreement
- Enhance carbon removal in open spaces
- Drive net-zero through your supply chain
- Integrate climate considerations into all council decisions



Sustainable Community

- Cycle lanes / schemes, EV charge points, green car clubs, low emission zones, parking incentives
- Stricter planning requirements for new development
- Community energy co-ops
- Energy audits for local businesses
- 'Cosy homes' schemes (retrofit)
- Green loans





KGCO2E/YEAR

15,935 kgCO2e

15,9 tCO2e

			/ Y		

3,773 kgCO2e

3,8 tCO2e

Drink only tap water	9	0	234		Drink only bottled water
A weekend newspaper - recycled		94	213		A weekend newspaper - to landfil
Buy produce - local + seasonal	©	2	42		Buy produce - air-freight long-hau
Take a shower		183	949	<u></u>	Take a bath
Dishwasher at 55°C	7	80	103	7	Dishwasher at 65°C
Take a train or bus		1′800	8′520		Drive by car
Wash at 30°C - dry on the line		62	250	O	Wash at 40°C - tumble dry
Low energy bulb	-; <u>Ö</u> :-	90	500	<u> </u>	100 watt incandescent bulb
Plant-based diet		1′391	2'624		High meat diet >100g/day
om UK to South of France by train		72	2500	450	From UK to New York by plane

The solutions already exist



More information

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What other councils are doing:

https://carboncopy.eco/local-climate-action