

FOE	Greater Manchester 5 Year Plan Priorities	Trafford Position
<p>1. Stop promoting measures that increase greenhouse gases – for example, increasing road capacity as there is accepted evidence that doing so encourages increased journeys and therefore greenhouse gas emissions; also stop allowing for increased expansion of aviation within local plans or investing in airports.</p>		
<p>2. Introduce work-place parking charges and/or ultra-low emission zones and/or congestion charging area - recycle the funds to active travel and public transport. London pioneered congestion charging and is now exploring road charging by the mile. Nottingham City Council pioneered a work-place charging levy.</p>		
<p>3. Require all taxis to be EVs through licensing - London is aiming for all taxis to be zero carbon by 2033.</p>		
<p>4. Introduce differential charge for parking permits (lowest EV, highest high carbon and/or diesel) – potentially also higher charges for second and third cars at the same address.</p>		
<p>5. Support the development of car-sharing – for example through extensive parking for car clubs.</p>	<p>Travel and Transport – Priority 3 – Residents Where you need to use your car, consider car sharing options. Visit: https://www.carsharegm.com/register.aspx</p>	
<p>6. Ensure own fleet transition to EV asap – also the Energy Savings Trust can work with the council to undertake a ‘grey fleet’ review (e.g. vehicles that are required to be used by council staff but not owned by the council, such as social workers using their own cars)</p>	<p>Transport and Travel – Priority 2 – Local Authorities GMCA, LAs and TfGM will procure zero emission (tailpipe) cars/vans where suitable and cost effective when they come to replace existing fleet and will keep under review the options for other types of vehicles</p> <p>Residents If you buy a new car or replace your current car, buy an Electric Vehicle. Visit: http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/transport/electric-vehicles.</p>	
<p>7. Integrate the need to reduce car use into the local plan – this requires ensuring dense housing development with quality walking & cycling and restricted car parking provision; and for transport & delivery hubs to enable the use of cargo bikes and similar for deliveries. This also needs to protect, enhance and increase green space, plus should incorporate green architecture (roofs, walls, etc.).</p> <p>8. Invest in active travel infrastructure and quality public transport - London is aiming for 80% of journeys to be by foot, bike or public transport by 2041, up from 60% currently. Transport for Quality of Life has produced briefings on these issues for Friends of the Earth.</p> <p>9. Require the use of electric buses - on bus subsidised</p>	<p>Transport and Travel – Priority 1 – Local Policy GMCA, LA and TfGM will implement the 2040 Transport Strategy Delivery Plan.</p> <p>In the next five years this will include delivering the Mayor's Challenge Fund for walking and cycling, transforming cycling and walking infrastructure to encourage people to make walking and cycling their natural choice for short journeys. £160m will be invested between.</p> <p>2018/19 and 2021/22 over two tranches. To complement this, the GM Health and Social Care Partnership has invested further £2m over 3 years (to March 2021) to support population scale behaviour change to create a cultural norm for walking.</p>	

<p>routes require the use of electric buses or hydrogen buses, but only if the hydrogen has been made using electrolysis powered by renewable energy. In England local authorities can use the Buses Act to work in partnership with bus companies to move towards low carbon buses for all routes, although the powers to achieve this differ from area to area (combined authorities with a mayor are likely to have the greatest powers through franchising).</p>	<p>The Delivery Plan also includes implementing a "Streets for All" approach to street design and management, creating streets where the movement needs of all modes of transport are balanced with the need for safer walking and cycling facilities, better public transport and a more attractive and less polluted environment.</p> <p>Transport and Travel – Priority 4 - Local policy: As part of the development of its plan to tackle N02 exceedances, GMCA, LAs and TfGM are asking the government for a financial package of support to retrofit/renew existing buses by 2021, upgrading them to cleaner EURO 6 engines, reducing emissions.</p> <p>TfGM will assess and develop a roadmap to deliver a zero emission bus fleet, concluding this by 2025.</p> <p>Transport and Travel – Priority 1 - Residents Walk and cycle more for short journeys- half of trips within Greater Manchester are of 2km or less and 40% of these are made by car. Visit: https://my.tfgm.com/#/getactive/.</p> <p>Use public transport for longer journeys. Visit: https://my.tfgm.com/#/planner/.</p>	
<p>10. Put in place EV charging - at council owned locations and facilitate rapid rollout of private-charging facilities</p>	<p>Transport and Travel – Priority 2 – Local Policy GMCA, LA and TfGM will expand and promote the city region's EV charging network and aim to complete the business case for further expansion over the next 5 years. 48 new rapid charge points will be installed in addition to the city region's existing public charging points.</p> <p>Residents If you already have or buy an Electric Vehicle and charge it at home, make sure you are on the right electricity tariff: www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/transport/electricity-tariffs-electric-vehicles.</p>	
<p>11. Enforce minimum energy efficiency standards in private rented sector – Newham Council in London has pioneered the use of licencing to identify rented homes and ensure full cost recovery of proper regulation and enforcement.</p>	<p>Homes Workplaces and Public Buildings – Priority 1- Local policy As part of its development of a Housing Strategy, GMCA and LAs will launch a major new drive to raise standards in the private rented sector, including the development of a Greater Manchester Good Landlord standard.</p> <p>GMCA and LAs will investigate encouraging greater energy efficiency through (nudge) business rates and other financial vehicles.</p> <p>Homes Workplaces and Public Buildings – Priority 1 –</p>	

	<p>Residents Get the basics right- fit LED and low energy lighting, turn off appliances when not in use and draught proof your windows and doors (Visit: http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/home-energy-efficiency/energy-saving-quick-wins). You might be able to save up to 10% on your energy bills. Check if you are eligible for a visit by a trained Home Energy Adviser to help do this. (Visit: https://applyforleap.org.uk/apply)</p> <p>Upgrade your home insulation- check your loft insulation, replace any single glazed windows with double or triple glazing and fill cavity walls (if your property has them)</p> <p>If you're a home owner, think about whole home retrofit and the more advanced energy efficiency measures you can install, such as solid wall and floor insulation, particularly if you carry out building works. (Visit: http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/home-insulation)</p>	
<p>12. Use powers to require higher standards than current national standards – ideally all new homes and commercial properties should be zero carbon or even better built to Passivhaus standard. Local authorities are unable to mandate this standard, however following work by the Green Building Council and Core Cities the government has clarified that “local authorities are not restricted in their ability to require energy efficiency standards above Building Regulations. Ipswich and Cambridge councils have included a requirement for all new homes to meet up to the equivalent of ‘Code for Sustainable Homes’ level 4 standard, which is a 19% improvement on national standards. In London the Mayor’s powers are greater and the standard for new homes is zero carbon, although local authorities can use the offsetting approach used by Haringey for income generation).</p>	<p>Energy – Priority 1 - Local Policy As part of proposals in the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, GMCA and LA are consulting on a minimum 20% reduction in CO2 emissions in new buildings/dwellings through the use of on-site or nearby renewables and/or low carbon technologies.</p> <p>Homes Workplaces and Public Buildings – Priority 3 - GM Housing Providers: In support of this plan, GMHPs have committed to building all new homes to zero carbon in advance of 2028 target as set out in Greater Manchester Spatial Framework.</p>	
<p>13. Through the local plan identify sites for renewable energy and development opportunities for heat networks.</p>	<p>Energy - Priority 2 – Local Policy As part of proposals in the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, GMCA and LAs are consulting on proposals to identify "Heat and Energy Network Opportunity Areas" and require an assessment of the viability of connecting new developments to a heat network within them.</p>	
<p>14. Retrofit council-owned properties - deep retrofit of all council-owned social housing, schools and other council properties (to EPC c or higher and fitting eco-heating, including heat networks where appropriate). Local authorities own around 7% of housing in England.</p>	<p>Homes Workplaces and Public Buildings – Priority 1- Local policy GMCA and LAs will convene partners, including those delivering retrofit in Greater Manchester already and others in the construction and finance sectors, to develop a Greater Manchester retrofit partnership/accelerator. This would bring together the range of existing activity to focus collectively on tackling issues of demand, supply, skills and access to finance to develop delivery and business models for whole-house retrofit.</p>	

	<p>Energy – Priority 2 – Local Authorities When replacing heating systems in their buildings, GMCA and LAs will install low carbon alternatives where viable, rather than replacing with carbon intensive technologies.</p>	
<p>15. Enforce building standards - enforce planning/building conditions to ensure all new builds are meeting the targets they were granted permission for.</p>	<p>Homes Workplaces and Public Buildings – Priority 3 – Local Policy The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework sets out the proposal to <u>require all new development to be net zero carbon by 2018</u>. The GMCA and LAs will work with the UK Green Building Council (UKGBC) and other building environment professionals in Greater Manchester to test this date, including whether it can be brought forward, and the intervening steps required such as the balance between building efficiency, onsite energy generation and off-setting measures for remaining carbon emissions.</p>	
<p>16. Adopt circular economy waste policies – for example in local plans, minerals plans and waste management plans and contracts, as well as promoting community sharing, reuse and recycling</p>	<p>Sustainable Consumption and Production – Priority 1 – Local Policy GMCA and LA will explore ways to support innovation that will help us transition to a circular economy.</p>	
<p>17. Zero waste to landfill or incineration - in waste disposal contracts ensure biodegradable waste, such as food waste and paper/cardboard, is recycled, composted or used to generate biogas (see below). Note these tend to be long contracts so in many places the ability to influence these may be very low.</p>	<p>Sustainable Consumption and Production – Priority 3 – Local Policy GMCA and LAs will develop and consult on a Zero Waste Strategy to set out our approach to becoming a zero waste city region. Residents Recycle as much as you can - visit: https://recycleforgreatermanchester.com</p>	
<p>18. Identify areas suitable for renewable energy in the local plan - approve renewable energy applications (e.g. solar farms, and where possible on-shore wind).</p> <p>19. As above, require renewable energy in new build (solar, heat pumps, etc).</p> <p>24. Produce biogas - in the waste contract require the production of biogas from non-recyclable biodegradable waste. Biogas is an important contribution to decarbonising the gas grid. Heating of homes and commerce using gas is one of the largest sources of greenhouse gases in the UK.</p>	<p>Energy – Priority 1 Local Policy GMCA and LA will develop proposals for an investment vehicle, potentially via an Energy Innovation Company, to deliver renewable energy generation on their estate.</p> <p>With partners, GMCA and LA will examine the potential to establish a collective solar PV/battery purchase to drive up residential uptake of these technologies.</p> <p>VCSE We need to continue to realise and support the contribution and power of community energy groups to contribute to local electricity generation, including Generation Oldham and Greater Manchester Community Renewables. Community-led action can often tackle challenging issues around energy, with community groups well placed to understand their local areas and to bring people together with common purpose. Community groups have come together to develop a Community Energy Action Plan they will implement to support this.</p>	

	<p>Local Authority By June 2019, GMCA and LAs will have completed a full assessment of the potential of their assets for renewable energy. By the end of 2021, GMCA and LAs will have developed these assets (where financially viable) either themselves or in partnership with local communities.</p> <p>GMHSCP will work with partners to assess opportunities for generating onsite renewable or ultra-low carbon energy (e.g. solar PV, solar heating, heat pumps or biomass/biogas/fuel cell combined heat and power)</p> <p>Residents Generate their own energy by installing renewable generation technologies (e.g. solar PV) at your home. (Visit: https://www.simpleenergyadvice.org.uk/measures/meta solar photovoltaic panels).</p>	
<p>20. Switch street lighting to well-designed and directed LED lights – well-designed and directed LEDs can prevent urban sky-glare and other effects whereas dimming at certain times saves energy and is less harmful for nature. Investment in LED street lighting is expected to pay back with eight years. Solihull plans to have replaced all its 24,000 street lights by 2024 cutting its total energy costs in half to just £612,000 and reducing its own greenhouse gas emissions by 43 per cent</p>	<p>Homes Workplaces and Public Buildings – Priority 1 – Residents Get the basics right- fit LED and low energy lighting, turn off appliances when not in use and draught proof your windows and doors (Visit: http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/home-energy-efficiency/energy-saving-quick-wins). You might be eligible for a visit by a trained Home Energy Adviser to help do this. (Visit: https://applyforleap.org.uk/apply)</p>	<p>Trafford has updated all of its street lighting to LEDs. This was completed by Amey who are also responsible for the maintenance and eventual replacement of these lights.</p>
<p>21.Reduce energy use in own estate and add renewable energy - the Re-fit Framework supported by the Government and the Local Government Association and used by some local authorities, such as City of Cardiff Council, uses an Energy Performance Contracting approach to deliver guaranteed energy efficiency improvements and energy production for their own estate.</p>	<p>Energy - Priority 2 - Local Authorities - When replacing heating systems in their buildings, GMCA and LAs will install low carbon alternatives where viable, rather than replacing with carbon intensive technologies.</p> <p>Residents Think now about what you will do when you next need to replace your gas boiler or heating system and look at low carbon alternatives, such as a heat pump or solar thermal. (Visit: https://www.simpleenergyadvice.org.uk/pages/lowcarbon-heating-options.)</p>	
<p>22. Divest from fossil fuels and invest in renewable energy projects – many local authorities have now chosen to divest their investments from fossil fuels. Campaigners in Waltham Forest, Southwark, Haringey, Hackney, South Yorkshire and Merseyside have all persuaded their councils to move money out of the coal, oil and gas companies whose actions are fuelling climate change.</p>		
<p>23. Commit to opposing fracking and other fossil fuel extraction – both on council owned lands but also more widely. Greater Manchester local authorities have committed to oppose</p>		

any fracking and have embedded this opposition in their plans		
<p>25. Develop district heating - map out and develop district heating, as long as it's from low carbon sources. Enfield Council has formed a company that aims to provide lower carbon heat and hot water to around 15,000 residents with an explicit aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>Energy - Priority 2 – Local Policy GMCA and LAs will seek funding to roll out Local Area Energy Planning across the city region to identify which heating solutions are best suited to which areas. This will build on the work in the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework to identify Heat and Energy Network Opportunity Areas.</p>	
<p>26. Explore forming a non-profit green energy company - Bristol City Council has formed an energy company (Bristol Energy) which aims to be in profit in 2021 with those profits invested in the city for energy efficiency. In a fiercely competitive energy market it remains to be seen if this approach will succeed or not. Greater Manchester are considering forming an energy company. Nottingham City Council also has an energy company which only sells green energy. These examples have primarily been set-up to help residents reduce fuel bills, particularly those in fuel poverty. It is as yet uncertain if these have reduced greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>Energy Supply – Priority 3 – Electricity North West Providing a local electricity network that supports this shift is the responsibility of ENWL, working in partnership with local stakeholders. ENWL is the distribution network operator (DNO) in Greater Manchester, operating and maintaining the regional grid that takes power from the national grid and local generators to homes and industrial/commercial buildings and users. Over the coming years, ENWL will change to a Distribution 'System' Operator (DSO) model. The understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the DSO is still evolving, so ENWL will continue to work with local stakeholders and national bodies to develop the technical and regulatory framework to transition to this new model. The product of this transition will be a "Smart Grid", which will help optimise both the generation and usage of electricity in the region and facilitate the local trading of electricity.</p>	
<p>27. Buy green energy – Local authorities are major energy purchasers. According to the LGA local authorities spend more than three-quarters of a billion pounds on energy alone. Sheffield City Council has recently committed to only buying green electricity which it says will not cost much more than its existing source. However it is important that such a shift increases the amount of renewable energy produced, for example through a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). A PPA is a long-term purchasing contract with a developer which gives the developer the necessary confidence to build the renewable power plant. Power Purchase Agreements could also be used to support the development of community-owned energy schemes.</p>	<p>Energy – Priority 1 Local Authorities When procuring contracts for electricity supply in the future, GMCA and LAs will procure renewable energy tariffs (from Greater Manchester sources if possible).</p> <p>Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership (GMHSCP) GMHSCP will explore options to purchase green energy. GMHSCP will encourage innovation and support new technologies that help improve their usage and carbon performance related to energy and water usage.</p> <p>Residents Switch to a renewable energy supplier- through the Big Clean Switch which can save them on average £ 270 per year (Visit: http://www.gmgreen.energy).</p>	
<p>28. Aim to win on sustainability – Nottingham City Council was named as 'highly commended' in the category for sustainable procurement in 2018. Sheffield City Council was also short-listed. There is undoubtedly significant scope for local authorities across the UK to improve procurement processes to deliver on environmental and social goals.</p>	<p>Sustainable Consumption and Production – Priority 1 – Local Authorities GMCA and LAs will embed environmental sustainability criteria in social value procurement mechanisms and all staff involved in procuring activity will receive Carbon Literacy Training.</p>	

<p>29. Require deliveries to be by electric vehicles - use procurement powers to require council deliveries to use EVs, including where appropriate electric cargo bikes.</p>		
<p>30. Use council land to drawdown carbon (e.g. tree planting) - not all local authority land is registered but will be by 2025) but some local authorities will have sizable levels of land ownership (e.g. Hampshire has over 2000 hectares of land). This land could be managed to offset carbon (e.g. through tree planted, soil carbon management, etc.) as could manage green spaces alongside roads and in urban settings. This will make a tiny but positive difference in carbon terms. Green infrastructure in towns and cities could aid climate adaptation. Many local authorities now produce green infrastructure strategies.</p>	<p>Natural Environment – Priority 1 – City of Trees (CoT) CoT will continue to develop the Greater Manchester Tree and Woodland Strategy and work with partners to embed it at a local level in policy and to then support its delivery. This includes woodland management and widespread tree planting to contribute to Greater Manchester’s initial 3m target as part of the Northern Forrest; as well as tree planting in towns and cities to increase the resilience of our urban centres. The growing Citizen Forester programme will greatly increase volunteering and engagement opportunities in the natural environment for individuals, communities and businesses.</p> <p>Natural England (NE) NE will work with Partners to identify restoration opportunities for our upland and lowland peatlands including on-going support for the Greater Manchester Wetlands Nature Improvement Area and Carbon Landscape Programme. NE will also deliver a new scheme for Great Created Newt Licensing which will support pond restoration and creation across Greater Manchester.</p> <p>Local Policy GMCA and LAs will support peatland restoration approaches and provide a clear framework for approach and delivery as part of the development of a Resilience Strategy.</p>	
<p>31. Ensure the Sub-national Transport Body strategy is in-line with carbon budgets – These and other groupings of local authorities are important for setting an agreed strategic direction and it is important that the strategies they write are in-line with the carbon budgets set by the Committee on Climate Change. Transport is a particularly important area, but local authorities also come together in other areas, for example in purchasing of energy.</p>		
<p>32. Influence LEPS - Local authorities have a very important role in cajoling or convening others. This particularly includes through non-statutory Local Economic Partnerships in England (38 in total). These are “business-led” partnerships that include local authorities. They are focussed on economic growth and access government grants in a range of areas, including housing and transport. They do not need to address climate change, but some do so (for example the Leeds LEP commissioned a report from the Carbon Trust on how to support decarbonisation across the economy). Local authorities need to actively influence the development of LEP strategies and proposals to ensure they embed carbon reduction at the level necessary to comply with</p>	<p>Andy Burnham sits on the Greater Manchester LEP</p>	

<p>the Climate Change Act (and the future strengthening of these as a result of the international Paris Agreement), as well as other sustainable development goals.</p>		
<p>33. Provide advice - to individuals and businesses. Manchester City Council has supported a charity run 'Carbon Literacy Project' which aims to help individuals, businesses and other understand climate change and what can be done to tackle it. Local authorities can also help homes and businesses link-up with energy companies for grants (e.g. 'Warm Up Bristol' programme, 'Better Homes Yorkshire').</p>	<p>Travel and Transport – Priority 3 – Residents Switch off your engine when at a standstill and make sure your tyres are correctly inflated.</p> <p>Sustainable Consumption and Production – Priority 2 - Residents Reduce the amount of waste you produce and use reusable products wherever possible, rather than single-use products, visit: https://recycleforgreatermanchester.com/how-do-i-waste-less/</p> <p>Cut down the amount of plastics you use. Tips are available online from numerous sources, including: https://friendsoftheearth.uk/plastics/living-without-plastic.</p> <p>Buy sustainable products - such as Fairtrade products or those with higher recyclable content.</p> <p>Look at alternatives to purchasing large items such as lease agreements or take-back schemes.</p> <p>Natural Environment – Priority 1 – Residents If you have a garden or an allotment, manage this for wildlife. This includes avoiding the use of artificial grass and paving over your garden. Advice on how to make your garden wildlife friendly is available online, including from the Wildlife Trusts (https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/gardening), RHS (www.rhs.org.uk/get-involved/wild-about-gardens) and RSPB (https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/advice/gardening-for-wildlife) or if you are interested in tree planting from City of Trees (http://www.cityoftrees.org.uk/about-city-trees).</p> <p>Landowners and farmers: If you are a farmer, woodland owner, forester or land manager, funding is available to make environmental improvements on your land through the Countryside Stewardship Scheme (https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/countryside-stewardship-get-paid-for-environmental-land-management).</p> <p>Support and advice from conservation charities, such as RSPB and the Wildlife Trusts and from City of Trees on tree planting and woodland management (http://www.cityoftrees.org.uk).</p> <p>Additional funding will be available to landowners to create or restore ponds through new District Licencing scheme for great crested newts.</p>	

Priority 5 – Residents

Visit, spend time, and be active in our green and blue spaces. There are many parks, green spaces, riversides, and canals (see: <https://naturegreatermanchester.co.uk/discover>, as well as over 90 local nature reserves in Greater Manchester that you could visit (see: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/>)

Volunteer for projects that protect or improve the environment in your local area (see here for a list of organisations you could help: <https://naturegreatermanchester.co.uk/get-involved/>).