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Editorial

I have to apologise for this newsletter being late. There are two reasons for this.

I am sorry to have to tell you that Eric has been unwell, and so was not able to do the research he usually does or write anything for this newsletter, but he did help to edit it, so we hope that he will be able to contribute to the next newsletter.

The other reason is a combination of the Pandemic and climate change crisis. I have to admit that at first the sudden limitations to what we were allowed to do (especially if over-70) stunned me, particularly because as I have written several times, I am very aware that "climate change has not stopped during the Pandemic, just become less newsworthy, but more important..."

But it does seem that people are at last becoming more aware that climate change is accelerating, and we have to do something about it, the sooner the better, so I have pulled myself together and hope that I can give you something to think about in this newsletter. You will discover that although many of our larger SB activities have been curtailed, we are doing what we can and hope to do more soon!

Jo Lakeland

Blewbury activities

Postponed Sustainable Blewbury events and activities

Sustainable Blewbury's Annual General Meeting

This had to be postponed from its usual date in April, but at their July meeting the Core Group will consider the practical problems of either holding a Zoomed AGM or like many other organisations cancelling it and holding our next AGM in April 2021.

Repair Cafes

We are hoping that we can hold our long delayed second Repair café in September or October, but that is problematic because it will be held in a public building, and so it could be delayed by regulations on cleaning, social distancing, using loos, etc.

Blewbury Garden Market (BGM)

As we promised in the last newsletter, the group of volunteers who run the BGM discussed how they could possibly hold our usual Saturday morning market. We realised from the start that we would not be able to erect the gazebo while maintaining 2m distancing, which would mean we could only run the BGM in dry weather.

But we eventually decided that we can't run it with the current restrictions, as too many of our volunteers are shielding and therefore can't work the stall or supply produce to it. We're hopeful we may be able to restart, possibly in September, depending on government advice, but it may be that we have to sit this year out. Hugely disappointing, of course, but we want everyone to stay safe. If anything changes we'll keep you informed.

Apple Juicing

Apple juicing does not usually start until late August, so it is more likely that this will be possible, particularly if we can recruit more younger helpers (big hint here!). If the same restrictions still apply we could perhaps ask people to arrive with their fruit fully prepared, and to do their own juicing etc. on widely spaced equipment. And they could drop the correct fee for using the equipment (in coins) into a tin! Obviously it will depend on how the situation changes.



Photo: Bernard Mattimore

Sustainable Blewbury member numbers

Following an email sent round to everyone who receives our newsletter, 96 people have now signed up to be members of Sustainable Blewbury. This is great news for a small village. If you have been meaning to become a member but didn't get around to sending us an email, it is not too late. Send your request to secretary@sustainable-blewbury.org.uk including your name and email address. It's as easy as that, and free of charge.

We also need more people to join our committee (known as the Core Group). If you are interested you can find out more about our current events and projects from our web site sustainable-blewbury.org.uk We need more people to help with what we do, and we also need your enthusiasm and new ideas. If this is something you'd like to know more about, please email our secretary at the above address.

Jane Kinniburgh (SB Secretary)

Wildlife Corridor

The young Beeswax hedge and the copse above the Chalk Pit are benefitting from the work carried out by the hedge-laying group last winter, and competing grasses and "weeds" have been kept in check by hand-trimming. The hedge and trees will benefit from the rain we have just had, but it will also make the nettles grow. Unfortunately, although the early spring flowers like cowslips did well, there have been far fewer wild flowers than last year (see below).

Sean Morris

Tickers Folly Field

Wild flowers

The field is a huge asset to the village and over the years many individuals and organisations have contributed to making this a real pleasure for visitors. Sustainable Blewbury planted the first wild flowers as a meadow along the southern edge of the field in 2011 – it has taken a lot of effort to get it established, but last year there was a particularly fine display including some rare species. This year started well with a great display of cowslips in March, but then the April/May drought withered the late spring-flowering plants. But today the orchids and Ox Eye daisies are making a brave display.



Hedge Laying

SB's next significant activity on the field was to lay the hedges around the cemetery and car park. Hedge laying is a traditional craft that has huge benefits for the environment. When SB started a hedge laying group there were lots of volunteers, keen to learn the skills. If you look at the hedges that were laid you can see all the benefits that laying a hedge can bring – hedges which were leggy and feeble before laying are now vigorous and healthy, supporting a considerably increased and diversified wildlife. The hedge laying group are now starting to make plans for winter, and details will appear in the next newsletter.



Community Orchard

The Mike Edmunds Community Orchard is also on Tickers Folly. It was planted in 2016/17 in memory of Mike Edmunds, the founder of Sustainable Blewbury. The orchard is flourishing, and it has been wonderful and heart warming for all involved to see families now coming along to picnic and enjoy the orchard. We will soon be pruning the plums and cherries (lightly) so that they put on maximum foliage to feed back into root development.

John Ogden

News from Beeswax Farm

Stone-curlew nesting sites on Beeswax land

Stone-curlews are strange, rare summer visitors to the UK, and are one of our rarest breeding birds, with populations largely confined to Salisbury Plain and Breckland in East Anglia. They are not related to curlews, but get their name from their curlew-like call. Unfortunately their numbers had declined to 160 breeding pairs by 1985 due to intensive agricultural practices, but have now risen to 400 breeding pairs.



The Downs are a traditional habitat for these migratory birds, and in 2015 Beeswax set aside 16 acres as stone-curlew nesting sites, working closely with the RSPB to manage the sites. We cannot share the locations of the nesting sites due to the birds' sensitivity to disturbance, *so please keep dogs under control when you are out enjoying the Downs.*

There have been approximately two nesting pairs on Beeswax land each year, with three in 2019 but only one pair in 2020. This is possibly because of a large increase in corvids, particularly rooks, which may be eating the chicks, out-competing the stone-curlews for food or simply scaring them away from nesting sites. Beeswax estate manager Ed Hall plans to run a trial to keep rook numbers down by using local falconers and their hawks.

They are curious-looking birds with bright yellow eyes, yellow legs and long crooked wings. Having wintered in north Africa they migrate to Europe in the spring, where they nest on open, bare ground in short, semi-natural grass heath or downland, and on arable fields, typically associated with chalky and sandy soils. The south and east of the UK is the most northerly point of their range. Switch sound on before watching this excellent short RSPB video: vimeo.com/89121836. More RSPB stone-curlew information: bit.ly/2VeIAmR and more information at birdfieldguide.co.uk/Stone_Curlew.html.

Alex Musson



Blewbury Climate Action news

Possibilities

I hesitate to say this, but it is looking as if it might be possible to plan for a future after Coronavirus. The children in Elphin Lloyd Jones' cartoon could be heading off to school soon, and there are signs of the Pandemic restrictions being lifted. So it is important that we keep up with how climate change is affecting our environment so that we are able to protest at or encourage the things governments and big organisations are doing.

Sustainable Blewbury & the Churn Benefice Churches

This involvement started before Easter, when I was asked to join a group of Churn Benefice members who held five meetings during Lent to discuss "what they could do to care for God's planet?" I was there to tell them about the sort of things SB does for the environment and to provide them with practical suggestions. We ended up with lots of ideas, and the group is continuing with monthly online meetings.

Rev. Louise Butler also asked me to talk for five minutes about what SB does (with slides) during their on-line Rogation Service* at the end of May. This was received very well, so I was asked to do a similar presentation to the Churn Youth Group, who are youngsters aged between 12 and 17. We talked for over an hour about sustainability, the environment, climate change, wilding, reducing waste ... and it was so encouraging! They have lots of ideas about what they want to do, including tree planting, wilding, encouraging better recycling, improving local transport and a safe cycle path into Didcot. I hope we can help them to get going on some of their ideas during the summer.

* You may remember Rogation Service as Plough Sunday

Jo Lakeland

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Short articles and links

Climate Change has not stopped during this Pandemic, just become less newsworthy, but more important. This is why this newsletter contains links to several articles about climate change. Many of these articles originate from the Guardian newspaper or the BBC News website (and other major sources of *reliable news*).

Long-tailed tits video: bit.ly/2V5bGET

I have no real reason to include this video, except that the photography is superb and the birds are lovely. The Guardian sports photographer Tom Jenkins photographed the long-tailed tits in his garden during his enforced break from action photography. He talks in his photo essay about how photographing a pair of tits nesting in his front garden helped him through a difficult spring!

Tiny plankton tell the ocean's story – this vast marine mission has been listening

Since 1931 'citizen scientists' on ships have enabled data collection on these tiny building blocks of the sea. Now this research could shape how we tackle the climate crisis, as habitats move to regions that have been warming. The device shown on the next page is a Continuous Plankton Recorder (CPR), one metre long, with a small aperture at the front for seawater to pass through.

These CPRs are sent out to "ships of opportunity" – ferries, cargo or container vessels that have agreed to volunteer for the mission. Once a ship leaves port, the crew attach the device to the stern using steel wire, then toss it overboard to trail along behind the ship to collect plankton, the tiny organisms that drift around the oceans.





Continuous Plankton Recorder
Photo: Marine Biological Association

Plankton are the organisms that are at the base of every marine food chain and that make half the oxygen we breathe. The CPR survey began in 1931, and is the longest-running marine science project of its kind and also “one of the oldest citizen science projects in the world”. So far a quarter of a million samples have been analysed, and by June the distance surveyed had reached an impressive 7 million nautical miles, equivalent to 320 circumnavigations of the Earth.

While the Pandemic has scuttled much biological research, once the CPRs have

reached the volunteer ships the plankton survey has been able to continue on essential shipping routes, because no special scientific knowledge is required of the crew volunteers. Plankton are defined as organisms that drift in the ocean, unable to swim against the current, so they are completely dependent on ocean patterns. Studying them can teach us about the health of not just the seas, but of the planet itself. The longer the research continues, the greater its value for predicting future trends – and confronted with a climate crisis, that predictive power has never been more valuable as habitats change.

This is part of a long and fascinating article about plankton research. Read more at bit.ly/37W1ALT

Greta Thunberg: Climate change 'as urgent' as coronavirus”

Greta has been out of the news for a while, but I am sure younger readers (and older ones) would like to read about what she has been doing (while in lockdown at home in Sweden) and what she is saying. She gave an interview to Justin Rowlett, BBC Chief environment correspondent, on 20 June. She said that “the world needs to learn the lessons of coronavirus and treat climate change with similar urgency,”... and also “the world is now passing a ‘social tipping point’ on climate.”



Greta is sceptical of some world leaders’ motives.
Photo: BBC

“The level of knowledge and understanding even among people in power is very, very low, much lower than you would think”, she told the BBC. ... “the only way to reduce emissions on the scale that is necessary is to make fundamental changes to our lifestyles, starting in developed countries.” But she doesn't believe “any leaders have the nerve to do that: “... the whole language of debate has been degraded.”

“Words like green, sustainable, ‘net-zero’, ‘environmentally friendly’, ‘organic’, ‘climate-neutral’ and ‘fossil-free’ are today so misused and watered down that they have pretty much lost all their meaning. They can imply everything from deforestation to aviation, meat and car industries.”

You can read more from this BBC News interview at bbc.in/2Zj2tdF

You can listen to a 75 minute *English language version* of the personal diary Greta recorded for Swedish Radio about her experiences as a climate change activist by scrolling down the BBC page to the words ***became one of the world's most high-profile celebrities***. They form the link to the Swedish radio programme “Summer on P1”. Choose to listen to it in English, then the play triangle is just before  **Greta Thunberg: Humanity has not yet failed**

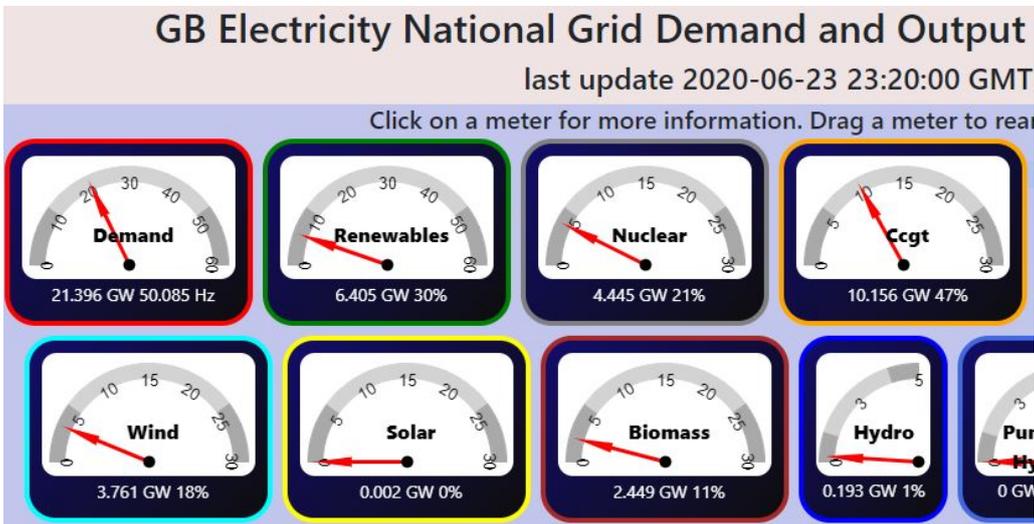
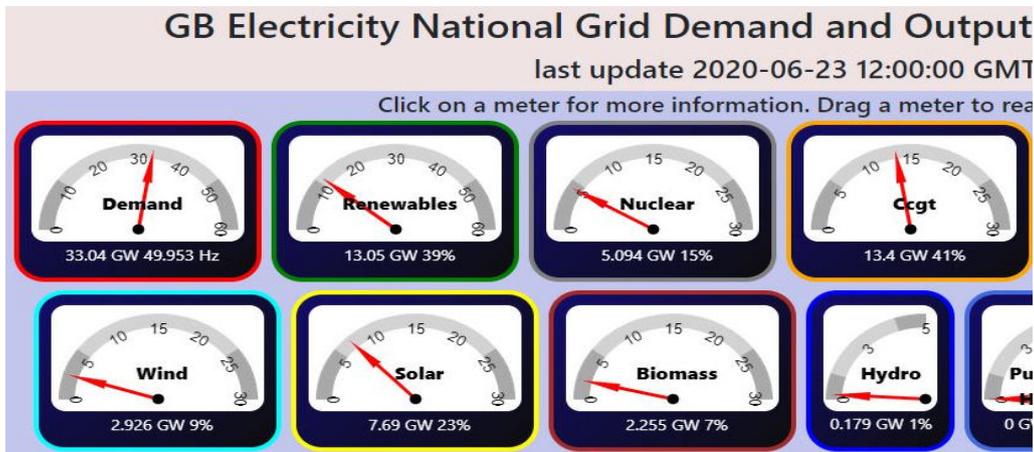
Greta is wearing a rather odd wreath of summer flowers in the picture under these words because she is guest-hosting “Summer on P1” and if you scroll down you see all the guest-hosts are similarly wreathed!

Great Britain heads for record coal-free period during lockdown: bit.ly/2YbJJ04

This was the headline in the news on 9th June, when the National Grid announced that Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland; Northern Ireland gets some of its power from the Republic so is not included) could celebrate not having generated any coal-powered electricity for two months – the longest period since the 1880s.

True, Britain is rapidly phasing-out coal, but nowhere in this statement (which attracted a lot of press interest) is the large contribution by gas to generation of electricity mentioned, nor is nuclear generation, which contributes a fairly constant 5 GW day and night. (In fact the National Grid did mention gas in an article of 2nd June). And it has been a record spring for sunshine, which of course boosted solar power quite a lot. (My own solar panels generated far more than in any other spring in the past 10 years, since they were installed – Eric.)

It is very good news that coal is being phased out, because it emits approximately twice as much CO₂ as gas, but we do need to reduce gas use drastically if we are to come anywhere near net-zero. And of course it is much easier to cut out coal when the industrial demand is low because of lockdown.



The first set of meters are from Gridwatch at 12.00 GMT on June 22nd. gridwatch.co.uk provides live figures for every part of our energy generation mix, including a breakdown of most types of renewables (bottom row), which should sum to the single renewables meter on the top row. Ccgt is generation of electricity from gas. It is a slow process to shut down or start up a nuclear power station (unless in an emergency), and we still rely on our old nuclear power stations for a fairly constant 5 GW day and night. We also import some of our electricity via interconnections with France and other countries, and we do not agree that all biomass is truly renewable (e.g. if it uses wood shipped in from the US, as at the huge Drax power station in Yorkshire). If you go to the Gridwatch website you will see even more meters, mainly displaying import and output from other countries.

The second set of meters is from 2320 GMT on the same day. The demand has dropped to about 60% of the noon demand, but obviously solar is now zero (energy storage, e.g. batteries, could help with that in the future). So the renewables contribution is now much less than gas.

If you click on any of the Gridwatch meters in the lower left hand side panel of the SB website's home page, sustainable-blewbury.org.uk, they will take you to all the live meters.

Check the meters at different times of day and in different weather. Although the renewable contribution is substantial and growing, we have a long way to go before we can say goodbye to all fossil fuels at all times.

Church investments in major oil companies: Paris compliant or Paris defiant?

This is the title of a report by Operation Noah about whether UK Churches should withdraw their investments from major fossil fuel companies. Or should they continue to invest in these companies, so that they continue to influence what these companies do to meet their COP 25 Paris pledges? A major feeling of the report and a webinar discussing the report is that they should lead by example. And why am I including this in the newsletter? Because what applies to churches applies to *everyone: every pension fund, bank and government still investing in fossil fuels*. So do find out what companies your pension fund or bank invests in. bit.ly/2Y9TnQX

Why you should go meat-free: 18 arguments for eating meat debunked

Whether you are concerned about your health, the environment or animal welfare, scientific evidence is piling up that meat-free diets are best. But there are so many different theories: are avocados really worse than beef? What about bee-massacring almond production?

The coronavirus Pandemic has added another ingredient to that mix. The rampant destruction of the natural world is seen as the root cause of diseases leaping into humans and this is largely driven by farming expansion.



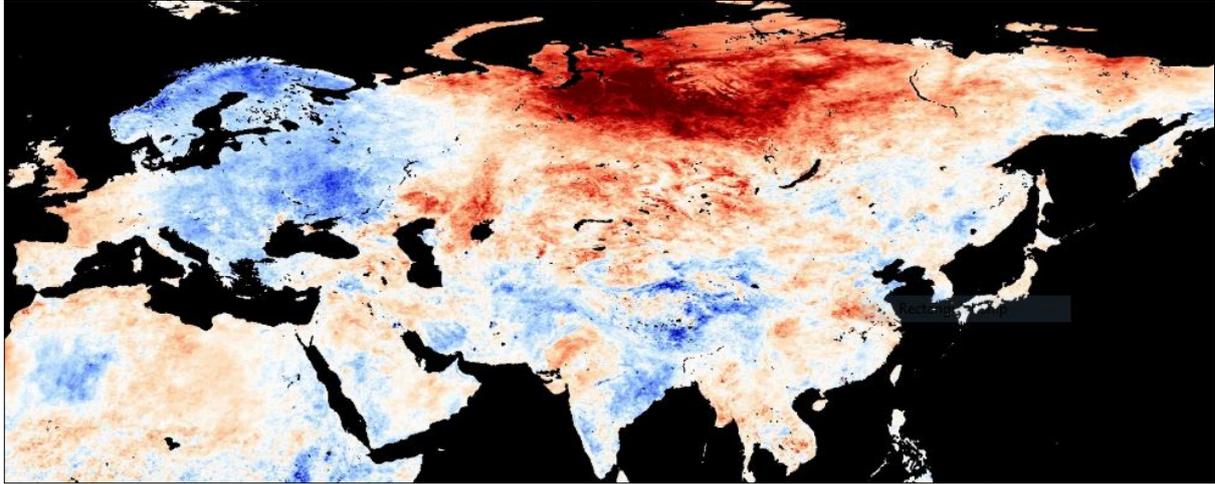
The evidence is clear: whichever healthy and sustainable diet you choose, it is going to have much less red meat and dairy than today's standard western diets, and quite possibly none, for two basic reasons. First, the over-consumption of meat is causing an epidemic of disease caused by eating red meat. Second, eating plants is simply a far more efficient use of the planet's stretched resources than feeding the plants to animals and then eating them. The global livestock herd and the grain it consumes takes up 83% of global farmland, but produces just 18% of food calories.

Go to the Guardian online: bit.ly/31DHEw9 to read about 18 claims in favour of eating meat debunked! You may find that it includes some surprises.

Record-breaking temperatures in Siberia

The map (below) is from an article in the Guardian on June 17th, bit.ly/2No3VFV, but on 22nd June temperatures were still higher. Verkhoyansk in Eastern Siberia recorded a temperature of 38°C, the highest ever recorded there. This small town is just north of the Arctic circle, and the temperature range there is huge even in normal times, ranging from -42°C in mid-winter to an average of 20°C in mid-June. *So 38°C is 18°C above average.*

But meteorologists have been concerned that temperatures in the arctic have been around 10°C above normal in March, April and May, and average winter temperatures were also 6°C above average. The polar regions are warming twice as fast as the rest of the planet, Ocean currents carry heat towards the poles and reflective ice and snow is melting away.



The map shows places warmer (red) or cooler (blue) in May than the long-term average.

Photograph: Modis/NEO/Nasa

A second Guardian article on 25th June: “The Arctic heatwave: here’s what we know” by Dr.Tamsin Edwards of King’s College London, goes into details in a careful unsensational way:

tinyurl.com/yasrjd9m



A beach on the bank of the Yana river in the Sakha Republic, Russia.

Siberia has seen ‘zombie fires’ reignited from deep smouldering embers in peatland.’

There’s an Arctic heatwave: it’s 38°C in Siberia. Arctic sea ice coverage is the second lowest on record, and 2020 may be on course to be the hottest year since records began.

For many people, such news induces a lurch of fear, or avoidance – closing the web page because they don’t want to hear yet more bad news. A few might think “It’s just

weather”, and roll their eyes. How can we make sense of such an event? Climate is subtle and shifting, with many drivers and timescales. But we can use this northern heatwave to illuminate the complexity of our planet. We can break this question into parts, from fast to slow(er).

Fast: the immediate effect is to increase wildfires.

Slow(er): the real fear around the Arctic for the longer term comes from the idea of ‘runaway’ warming from methane release. Warming could release stores of methane – a strong greenhouse gas – from permafrost or frozen sediments at the bottom of the ocean, which would add to the warming from our own activities. There is more than twice the amount of carbon in the permafrost as in the atmosphere, and thawing has already begun.

Every tonne of CO₂ released from permafrost means one tonne fewer we can emit if we are to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. Every year’s equivalent of our emissions brings our deadline closer. Every 0.1 degree of warming brings us closer to our target of 1.5°C and makes more permafrost thaw, and the impacts of climate change worse for the most vulnerable people and species of the world.

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Climate Change Meteorology

Why 2020 saw a record-breaking dry and sunny spring across the UK: bit.ly/2C8I587

Why the UK saw record-breaking rainfall in February 2020: bit.ly/3fz3FQB

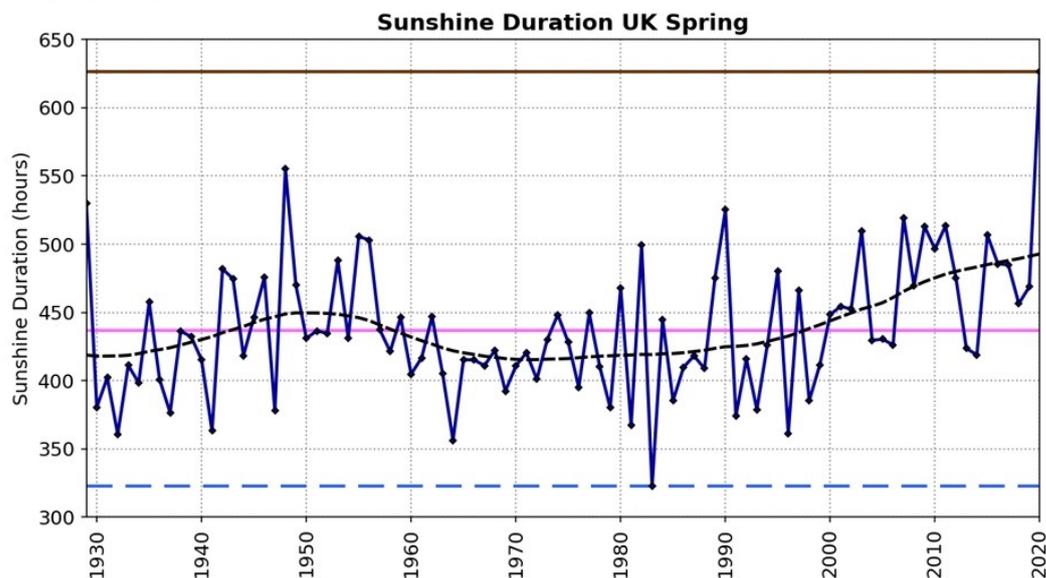
This spring was the sunniest for the UK since records began in 1929, according to the Met Office, and the driest May for 124 years. The Met Office recorded more than 626 hours of sunshine for the UK between 1st March and 27th May, beating the previous record of 555 hours in 1948. If you consider *England alone*, there were 694 hours of sunshine, which was over 100 hours higher than the previous maximum of 594 hours.

The UK had the wettest February on record (209 mm) in 2020, followed by the driest May (zero mm at Benson in Oxfordshire) on record. The previous maximum was 193 mm in 1862, which is not much less, but February 2020 included three individual days of extreme high rainfall, the highest being storm Dennis on February 15th, when 27 mm of rain fell in 24 hours, the second highest UK daily rainfall since 1891. We all experienced this weather, and now you can discover why in two 2020 reports written by the Met. Office for CarbonBrief. They are well explained and not overly scientific, the sunny spring article even providing a well-illustrated video explanation of the jet stream!



Source: HadUK-Grid 01/06/2020 15:05

© Crown copyright



This graph showing UK sunshine is from the first report.

This graph shows what an extreme spring 2020 was. The pink line shows the average (mean) hours of sunshine for the period 1981—2010, the dotted blue line is through the minimum (spring 1983) and the brown line goes through the maximum (this year) which beats the previous record (spring 1948) by 71 hours! Spring 2020 is an extreme, way above the trend line, which shows a steady increase over the past 30 years. (spring 1948) by 71 hours! Spring 2020 is an extreme, way above the trend line, which shows a steady increase over the past 30 years.

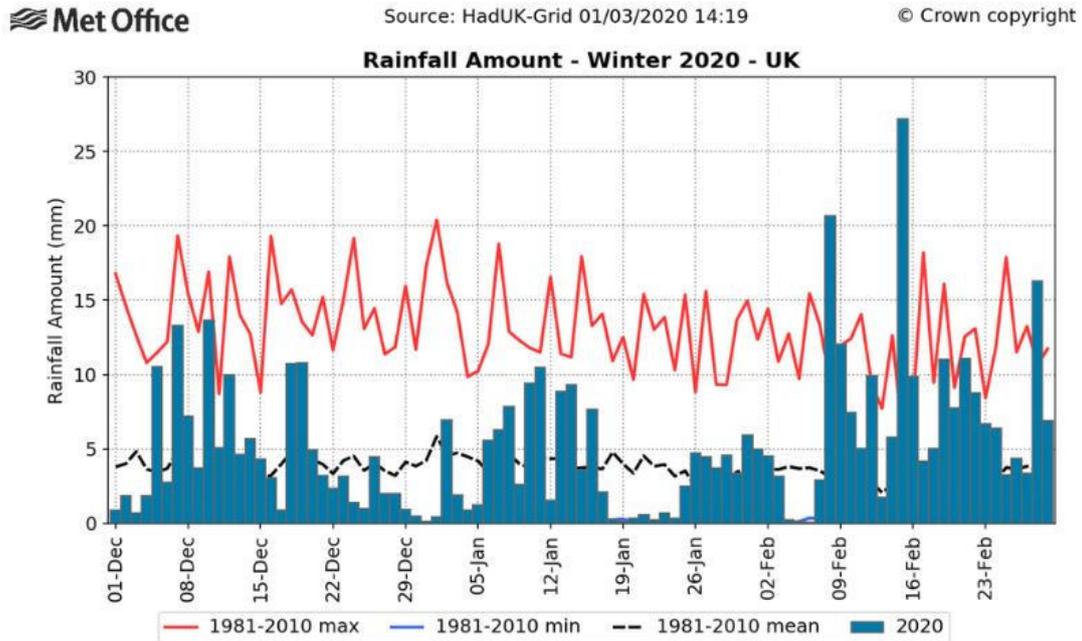
And the graph of UK rainfall on the following page is from the second report. It shows UK daily rainfall totals (blue bars), which highlight the particularly extreme peaks associated with the named storms Ciara (8–9 February), Dennis (15–16 February) and Jorge (28th February).

The average rainfall of 27 mm across the UK on 15th February (Dennis) was the second highest UK daily rainfall total in a Met Office series dating back as far as 1891, while the 21 mm on 8th February (Ciara) was 31st highest (in more than 47,176 days of data).

Having three such widespread extreme rainfall events in the same calendar month is very rare. Storms Ciara, Dennis and Jorge account for just over 44% of the total rainfall during February 2020.

Our rainfall also depends on the position of the North Atlantic jet stream, because it influences the position and strength of the north Atlantic storm track. It has been much stronger than usual in 2020,

with a more southerly track, directing the north Atlantic storm track towards the UK and northern Europe.



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Conclusions taken from the two reports:

Report 1 Sunshine: “The contrast between a notably wet winter of 2019–20 and the dry spring of 2020 is striking and unprecedented. This is in line with [UK Climate Projections 2018](#) (UKCP18) – the latest set of dedicated climate change projections for the UK, produced by the Met Office. UKCP18 suggests that future winters are likely to become wetter and warmer, and summers hotter and drier.

However, the remarkable statistics from spring 2020 are not necessarily a sign of things to come. UKCP18 suggests that although spring is likely to become sunnier in the future, “a spring like 2020 is still likely to be considered extreme even by 2100”.

Report 2 Rainfall: The conclusion to a 2017 simulation said: “There is a 34% probability of an unprecedented winter monthly rainfall total in at least one month in at least one region [of the UK] — it is, therefore, likely that we will see unprecedented winter rainfall within the UK in the next few years.”

and: “... extreme wet winters are expected to increase in severity in the future. This means that winters comparable to present-day extremes, such as February 2020, are expected to become more common in the future. But dry winters will also still occur and so this means that the UK will need to adapt to a wider range of climate conditions in the future” [i.e. flooding and droughts].

If you, like me, you are a weather geek do read the reports. They contain lots of maps showing extreme differences of sunshine duration and rainfall totals in different parts of the country and lots of graphs for those who love statistics, and do not *include too much technical language*.

If you really want to binge on weather, you can also read a Carbon Brief report from 2017 on: **Why scientists think 100% of global warming is due to humans.** [bit.ly/2YbJJ04](https://www.carbonbrief.org/why-scientists-think-100-of-global-warming-is-due-to-humans)

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The Time is Now ... for a green and fair recovery

This time last year history was made with The Time Is Now: the biggest ever mass lobby for climate, nature and people. 12,000 people travelled to Westminster to talk to their MPs about how the UK needed to tackle climate change ... The Climate Coalition realised that this could not happen in 2020, so they invited people to come together on 30th June for a virtual lobby to ask their MPs to put people, climate and nature at the heart of our nation's recovery from the coronavirus pandemic.



I joined 50 other constituents in one of 221 Zoom meetings on 30th June, to talk to our MP, David Johnston, about the need to include climate change and biodiversity in the recovery process. We realise that we cannot expect to return to life exactly as it was before, but we have to do our best for future generations. (I have just read that in total 13,000 people lobbied 200 MPs in 221 Zoom meetings on 30 June, and there are still 65 Zoom meetings to go!).

Questions and comments from constituents

The meeting started with comments about some of the developers building estates around Harwell and Didcot who are not providing the social housing, sustainable housing and green spaces as they were required to do, and a demand that they do what they had promised to do.

Many people agreed that one positive thing Covid-19 had done was to show that people can cope well when they have to, and that they help others to manage. Government must realise that they need to get everyone on their side, regardless of party, ethnicity, etc. if their plans are to work.

I said that our local issues centre on housing and transportation and the need to decarbonise them. Although there is a need for new houses built to high standards, there must also be higher priority given to the refurbishment (retrofitting) of the millions of existing buildings. And although we see lots in the press about providing cycle tracks and two-way walking paths in Central Oxford, will the promised government funding be sufficient to extend this to rural areas? Like many other villages in Oxfordshire we do not have a cycle track to the nearest town, only a winding and dangerous road. And we are in danger of losing the few buses that we still have, which will leave older people unable to leave the village.

And there was much more, including an interesting comment that given Brexit has happened, we must capitalise on our new position of no longer being restricted by EU rules: we need to make new sustainable trade links; a real POSITIVE change is needed.

From Mr Johnston's answering comments

It is vital that developers fulfil their promises on new housing.

On refurbishment of existing housing stock, he said that a green recovery was important – we must not waste the opportunity – retrofitting must happen. The problem is that there is a skills shortage.

He had voted for the recent Agriculture bill, which included that farmers could be paid to protect the environment (better soil, air, water quality).

He agreed that no coal should be used to generate electricity by 2024. Our government should no longer invest in coal mines, etc., overseas, and there should be a local electricity bill: communities should be encouraged to generate their own electricity.

There must be a strong emphasis on peoples' livelihoods. He gets a lot of mail saying aviation should not be given money to rebuild their businesses, but they have many employees with modest incomes working for them. If they have no job to go to, they will not support green policies. So they need to be provided with alternatives.

The most important outcome of the virtual climate lobby

It must be that thousands of citizens have had the opportunity to make their MPs aware of how they feel about the importance and urgency of the climate crisis, and people and climate change **must** be at the centre of plans for our recovery from the Pandemic. *Jo Lakeland*

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The Sustainable Blewbury newsletter is produced and edited by Jo Lakeland and Eric Eisenhandler

In more normal times we have a wide-ranging programme of activities in and around the village. Participating is fun and can make a positive contribution to village life and the local environment.

If you'd like to get involved, or to receive our free bimonthly Newsletter, email us at info@sustainable-blewbury.org.uk or phone Eric at 01235 850558 or Jo at 01235 850490.