

Climate Emergency Advisory Committee

Report of Head of Acting Deputy Chief Executive- Place

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To: Climate Emergency Advisory Committee

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AGENDA ITEM

The ten-point plan for a green industrial revolution

Recommendation(s)

(a) Committee to note HM Government's policy thinking on implementing the ten-point plan for a green industrial revolution principles and how this can support climate change action.

Purpose of Report

1. This report provides an overview of HM Government's ten-point plan for a green industrial revolution.

2. Strategic Objectives

This report aligns to the Vale of White Horse District Council Corporate Plan 2020-24 and the theme Tackling the Climate Emergency.

Background

3. On 18 November 2020, the Prime Minister set out his ten-point plan for a green industrial revolution. In addition to helping create and support up to 250,000 jobs, it is also intended to act as a blueprint for the UK to achieve net-zero by 2050.

The Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution

4. HM Government's ten-point plan covers several interconnected areas ranging from clean energy through to innovative technologies. It will mobilise £12 billion of HM

Government investment and it is envisioned that it will spur over three times as much private sector investment by 2030.

5. In addition to providing a guide to how the UK aims to eradicate its contribution to climate change by 2050, the plan is also seen as forming a key part of HM Government's plans to level up the country through a green industrial revolution which will create the jobs and industries of the future.

THE TEN POINT PLAN

- i. Offshore Wind – The UK should produce enough offshore wind to power every home in the country. In order to achieve this, the amount of offshore wind produced will be quadrupled to 40GW by 2030. This will support up to 60,000 jobs.
- ii. Hydrogen – Working in conjunction with industry, it is HM Government's ambition that the UK should generate 5GW of low carbon hydrogen production capacity by 2030 for businesses, transport, power and homes. In addition, HM Government are looking to develop the first town heated entirely by hydrogen by the end of the decade.
- iii. Nuclear – HM Government will look to advance nuclear as a clean energy source. This will be achieved not only through large scale nuclear projects, but also through the development of a new generation of small and advanced reactors. This could support up to 10,000 jobs.
- iv. Electric Vehicles – HM Government will support car manufacturers to accelerate the transition to electric vehicles. In addition, major improvements to the existing electric vehicle infrastructure will be made to reinforce and quicken this shift.
- v. Public Transport, Cycling and Walking – HM Government will look to make cycling and walking more attractive ways to travel. They will also invest in zero-emission public transport.
- vi. Jet Zero and Green Maritime – HM Government will support the greening of difficult-to-decarbonise industries through research projects for zero-emission planes and ships.
- vii. Homes and Public Buildings – It is HM Government's intention to make the UK's homes, schools and hospitals greener, warmer and more energy efficient. This programme of work will help create 50,000 jobs by 2030. A target has also been set for 600,000 heat pumps to be installed every year by 2028.
- viii. Carbon Capture – The UK should become a world-leader in technology to capture and store harmful emissions. A target has been set to remove 10MT of carbon dioxide by 2030.
- ix. Nature – It is HM Government's intention to protect and restore our natural environment. This work will include the planting of 30,000 hectares of trees every year.

- x. Innovation and Finance – HM Government will support the development of the cutting-edge technologies needed to achieve these environmental goals. Further, they will aim to ensure that the City of London is recognised as the global centre of green finance.

Progressing the Plan

6. To deliver on the plan, further announcements have been made impacting on six of the ten points.

CARBON CAPTURE

7. HM Government have committed an extra £200 million of funding to create two carbon capture clusters by the mid-2020s, with another two set to be created by 2030. This has increased the total invested to £1 billion.

HYDROGEN

8. Up to £500 million will be invested to further work in this area. This will include trialling homes using hydrogen for heating and cooking (this will start with a Hydrogen Neighbourhood in 2023, moving to a Hydrogen Village by 2025 and aiming for a Hydrogen Town by the end of the decade). £240 million of the available funding will go into new hydrogen production facilities.

NUCLEAR

9. £525 million will be provided to help in the development of large and small-scale nuclear plant and the creation of new advanced modular reactors.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES

10. The UK will end the sale of new petrol and diesel cars by 2030 – ten years earlier than planned. Hybrid cars and vans will still be available for sale until 2035. To support the, therefore, necessary transition to electric vehicles, HM Government will:

- Invest £1.3 billion to accelerate the rollout of charge points for electric vehicles.
- Make available £582 million in grants for those buying zero or ultra-low emission vehicles.
- Provide nearly £500 million to be spent in the next four years for the development and mass-scale production of electric vehicle batteries. This is part of a wider commitment to deliver up to £1 billion in this area.

11. HM Government will also be launching a consultation on the phasing out of new diesel HGVs – no date has yet been set.

HOMES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

12. £1 billion will be provided next year for making new and existing homes and public buildings more efficient. The Green Homes Grant will be extended, and public

sector buildings will be made greener as part of the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme.

GREENER MARITIME

13. £20 million for a competition to develop clean maritime technology.

PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

14. Other key parts of the plan will be driven forward by investment set out over the last year. This includes:

- The £1 billion Energy Innovation Fund.
- £5 billion on alternative greener ways of travel including cycling, walking, and buses.
- £5.2 billion to create for new flood and coastal defences in England by 2027.

Conclusion

19. Committee to note HM Government's policy thinking on implementing the ten-point plan for a green industrial revolution

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