

# The Nationally Agreed Target for Carbon Emissions and the Implications Arising

Exeter Diocesan Synod, 9<sup>th</sup> October 2021

## 1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. Synod has previously been briefed on General Synod's resolution<sup>1</sup> in February 2020: *"...that this Synod, recognising that the global climate emergency is a crisis for God's creation, and a fundamental injustice... call upon all parts of the Church of England, including parishes, Bishop Mission Orders,<sup>2</sup> education institutions, dioceses, cathedrals, and the National Church Institutions, to work to achieve year-on-year reductions in emissions and urgently examine what would be required to reach net zero emissions by 2030 in order that a plan of action can be drawn up to achieve that target..."*
- 1.2. Tragic floods, heatwaves, and famines continue to increase in frequency and devastating impact, especially for the poorest who are hit 'first and worst'. The 'Climate Emergency' is now. In the Appendix of quotations below, a range of voices, old and young, secular and religious, international and local, urge us all to take climate change as seriously as possible, to act urgently. From our Christian context, we must play our part in mitigating this 'greatest threat': for the love of our neighbours around the world; and also for love of God, creator of all. In addition, as Bishop Robert, Tearfund, and our young Companion of St Boniface all suggest, if we do not act decisively and clearly ourselves in caring for creation, the church's wider mission will "lack credibility", not least with younger generations.
- 1.3. Much work has been done on defining the complex detail of 'carbon net zero' in our context, both nationally and within the diocese. We can and must influence widely, but have direct control over only limited areas. We have a plan, with defined cost implications. This paper will set out:
  - **Section 2:** Clarifications about limitations to scope (p1)
  - **Section 3:** Proposed direction of travel and costings for:
    - 3.1: Actions in areas under direct control of EDBF (p3)
    - 3.2: Actions in other areas to be influenced by EDBF (p5)
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## 2. Clarifications about limitations to scope

- 2.1 Without "making excuses" [cf Appendix], we are very conscious of the challenges of the net zero 2030 ambition, including of course, limited **financial resources** of both the diocese and

individual churches, etc; ongoing uncertainty about any national church and/or government funding subsidies; and the potential psychological barriers to action for these reasons.

2.2 Some dioceses have already declared climate emergency, and created action plans, but explicitly without attempting any costing; a rare exception, Oxford<sup>3</sup>, estimates total costs for planned 70% reduction by 2030 would total over £53m! By contrast, we have decided in this diocese to be clear about our financial limitations and uncertainty, and thus not to commit to specific absolute reduction targets; whilst agreeing whole-heartedly with the net zero ambition, and to make realistic costings accordingly. We hope that the following points in this section are useful clarifications to enable Synod's support, as well as the cost estimates throughout section 3, and summarised in section 4.

2.3 '**Carbon net zero**' is not absolute zero! The latter simply would not be viable despite best efforts or even unlimited finances! Eliminating non-EV travel, replacing all oil boilers, and/or significantly insulating ancient buildings will clearly not all be achievable by 2030.

2.3.1 Rather, 'Net Zero' can be summarised as 'reduce what you can and offset the rest'<sup>4</sup>. Whilst '**offsetting** the rest' is emphatically secondary to reducing our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (and thus should not be confused with medieval guilt 'indulgences'), offsetting is an important part of the equation which makes the 2030 target more practically and financially viable. Organisations such as [Climate Stewards](#)<sup>5</sup> have accountable and verifiable carbon sequestration methods; plus secondary benefits to local biodiversity, and the livelihoods of poor people in developing countries. In addition to their existing global projects, they have begun working with the Church of England to explore the possibility of creating certified schemes in tropical (ie best-sequestering) partner dioceses, which could include Thika, Kenya, for example.

2.3.2 Offsetting can also include new carbon sequestration projects on church land (methodology in development) with additional biodiversity and missional benefits. It also includes use of fully electric vehicles, and export of renewable electricity generation.

2.3.3 Most simply and quickly, however, switching to approved green electricity and heating tariffs can easily make the majority of our buildings carbon neutral. 100% renewable electricity tariffs are readily available and many will qualify as net zero (given national criteria tbc – see 2.3.4). In addition, General Synod agreed later last year<sup>6</sup> that 'green gas' supplies can also qualify as net zero (i.e. 100% biomethane that is intrinsically carbon neutral<sup>7</sup>; or an agreed\* tariff with very high proportion of biomethane with some offsetting built into the tariff).

2.3.4 The Church of England Environment team and Research & Statistics teams will soon publish annually reviewed lists of approved suppliers of both green electricity and green gas, based on detailed criteria including proportion of offsetting in tariff (for gas), proportion of renewable tariffs in company, etc. It is important to reiterate that reduction of any carbon emissions is the fundamental goal we should all have ('reduce what you can'), with offsetting (either through approved supplier tariff, or paid for separately) only as a next-best solution. 100% biomethane gas suppliers are very likely to continue to increase, as also 'green hydrogen' technology; but whilst this happens, green gas with in-built offset options are legitimate alternatives to help enable the 2030 net zero target.

2.4 The Church of England Environment Working Group's updated [definition](#) of the **scope**<sup>8</sup> of carbon net zero was agreed by General Synod in Nov 2020 (following detailed consultation with dioceses).

2.4.1 Many activities are only 'in-scope' *after* 2030, such as carbon emissions from new building projects and contractors; church land; procurement; up/downstream water, drainage and waste processing; internet use; and investments.

2.4.2 Other activities are entirely out of scope, including "travel of staff and clergy to their usual place of work or ministry; travel of the public to and from church, school, and church events; clergy family's & residents' GHG emissions (consumer goods, travel, holidays), and the energy used to heat and light their housing, if over the average reasonable use above; personal GHG emissions from the lives of worshippers attending church, other church users (such as people attending a choir or playgroup), and overseas visitors; schools over which we have very limited influence (generally Voluntary Controlled Schools which are fully controlled by Local Authorities)."

2.4.3 These are all important areas which we will seek to influence as far as possible (often pending development of measurement methodologies), but are not within current 2030 targets.

2.5 **Churches, the cathedral, and their buildings** are all included in the national scope for 2030 – we agree with this. Churches are of course controlled by PCCs and generally cannot be mandated to follow diocesan or national resolutions; yet (unlike schools) their representation on Diocesan Synod increases the influence of its decisions; similarly with the cathedral.

2.5.1 That said, churches and the cathedral are in distinct categories to clergy housing, diocesan offices and staff travel, all of which are clearly *directly* under the control of EDBF. Following national guidance, the diocese will increasingly continue to encourage and advise churches regarding reduction of carbon emissions and offsets, but will not be able to pay for these vital measures. Infrastructure and offset costs will be the responsibility of individual churches and the cathedral.

2.6 **Schools** are also included in national scope for 2030, "where the DBE has a significant degree of influence (generally Voluntary Aided & Diocesan Academy Trusts)". In Exeter, we do not have diocesan MATs; and, as we stated in the diocesan environment group's response<sup>9</sup> to the scoping consultation, "*Dioceses do not control budgets of even Voluntary Aided schools – whilst we may seek to influence governors' decisions, we can only support them to adhere to processes: we cannot create or change decision-making processes. We therefore feel that there is no significant difference between Voluntary Aided and Voluntary Controlled schools. We are aware of the very significant percentage of schools' emissions, and would want to influence governors, teachers, and students through SIAMS and 'Courageous Advocacy' standards, etc; but think this influence is limited and a long way from control, and so schools should be entirely out of scope.*" Again, whilst relevant diocesan officers will of course continue to try to influence positive change, the diocese will not fund carbon reduction or offsetting costs, or the direct administration of monitoring returns.

2.7 Similarly, **Theological Educational Institutes** and the **Bishop's Palace** are within 2030 scope, but outside of diocesan control; we will advise, encourage and liaise with SWMTC, St

Mellitus and the Bishop's office, but they will be responsible for any costs and monitoring returns.

### **3. Proposed direction of travel and costings**

Given section 2 above, the focus for direction of travel leading to 2030 is quite clear: 3.1) to reduce carbon emissions as far and quickly as possible, within financial constraints, for the areas the diocese controls; and 3.2) to influence, encourage, advise, and signpost other elements within the national scope: churches and cathedral, schools, TEIs, Bishop's housing, and peculiars. Costs will be mentioned throughout where appropriate, and then summarised in section 4.

**3.1 Reduce carbon emissions as far and quickly as possible, within financial constraints, for the areas the diocese controls**: diocesan offices, clergy housing and other owned property (at EPC rates based on average use), and diocesan reimbursable work-related travel; and then to pay for best-practice residual offset costs by 2030. The Church of England's Environment and Research & Statistics teams are currently developing extension of the Energy Footprint Tool (launched last year for churches only, but soon to incorporate diocesan housing, offices, schools et al), and annual guidance on accepted 'green electricity' and 'green gas' suppliers.

3.1.1 Diocesan **offices** are currently powered by 100% green electricity and 'green gas' (ie a mix of biomethane + off-set) tariffs, so are already strictly carbon net-zero. We will switch to a 100% biomethane green gas supplier (or possibly green hydrogen as this technology develops), guided by the Church of England Environment team's annual review of green gas providers (currently being developed). We will also regularly review potential energy reduction measures (eg improved insulation) or renewable generation to offset wider emissions, dependent on finances and grants. Offices cost: staff time only.

#### **3.1.2 Clergy housing: electricity**

3.1.2.1 Staff to promote completion of the Energy Footprint Toolkit, then contact clergy to encourage and support (if needed) switch to 'green' tariffs. Housing electricity cost: staff time only.

#### **3.1.3 Clergy housing: heating**

3.1.3.1 The 320 properties owned by EDBF are heated by mains gas (73%), oil (24%) and electric (2%) and LPG (1%). Clergy with electric and gas boilers will be encouraged and supported to switch to green tariffs (as with electricity above, support limited to staff time only).

3.1.3.2 We will attempt to replace the remaining oil boilers with alternatives (such as air/ground source heating) when replacements are needed, and as far as normal Property budgets, and external funding, allow. It is extremely difficult to predict our future financial capacity to invest in significant infrastructure replacement (eg of oil boilers especially). The uncertainties include 1) the extent of any financial assistance from Church Commissioners, government, local grants etc; 2) the future costs of evolving technologies; and 3) the likelihood of relevant properties to be vacant (when needed for certain installations) before 2030.

- 3.1.3.3 Given our current financial challenges, we do not propose the allocation of *extra* budget for green technology replacement, and improved insulation, at this time. The maximum *extra* cost that we should currently provide for, however, is the cost of offsetting to meet the carbon net zero 2030 target for this significant area within our responsibility ('maximum' assuming that no green replacements are installed - some undoubtedly will be). Whilst we reiterate the primary drive to reduce carbon emissions as much as possible, as it happens offsetting is significantly cheaper than replacing a functioning boiler.
- 3.1.3.4 Based on current sampling of the latest EPC assessments, the total carbon emissions for all EDBF's 320 properties is c. 2,500 tonnes p.a. *Climate Stewards*<sup>10</sup> (a UK Christian charity supported by the Church of England to create its 360 degree church carbon calculator), for example, currently charges £20/tonne for certified offsetting (some organisations charge less, some more) – reduced to £17.50 for dioceses and other large organisations. Inflation will of course impact future cost, but their managing director confirms it would not be more than £22/tonne for us in 2030.
- 3.1.3.5 The General Synod resolution is to be net zero *by 2030*. Whilst we could choose to offset sooner, we support the approach that dioceses should focus budget resources on making fabric changes to reduce emissions as far as possible in the years leading up to 2030 (as well as beyond to 2050); and only to pay to 'offset the rest' from the 2030 net zero target based on annual balance calculations from that year. On that basis, we should factor in £55,000 extra cost per annum for this area, from 2030 (but noting that this is likely to be lower because of switches to green gas tariffs, replacement of oil boilers, and increased insulation etc).
- 3.1.3.6 We reiterate, however, that this is a climate *emergency*; and the principle to "reduce what you can, offset the rest". Conversion of the 80 oil boilers in clergy housing to carbon neutral air source heat pumps or other solutions where air source heat pumps are not appropriate, for example, could cost c£4m including associated alterations and improvements necessary to render such heating suitable – for which we might assume 50% external funding. Given the reality of our current serious financial position and thus the need to minimise cost implications, whilst we will offset from 2030, we might aim for a target date of 2050 (rather than 2030) to complete replacements of these oil boilers: ie an additional budget requirement of c£70k per year from 2022 to 2050. These indicative costings, and associated plan, will be presented in a subsequent synod, once costs and external funding possibilities become clearer.

### 3.1.4 **Work-related travel**

- 3.1.4.1 "All work-related travel (eg the petrol / diesel used by archdeacons on visitations, CBC / DAC members on visits to discuss projects, reimbursable clergy and ordinand travel, reimbursable staff and volunteer travel, reimbursable train journeys, staff and clergy making reimbursable flights for work or ministry...)" is also within scope<sup>11</sup>.
- 3.1.4.2 The EDBF Finance team does not currently record total annual mileage, vehicle breakdown, or details of public transport travel claims, so calculation of travel-related emissions is not currently possible. Once the monitoring requirements of the Energy

Footprint Toolkit become clear, relevant data will be asked of staff, and recorded in detail by the Finance team.

- 3.1.4.3 EDBF already has a green energy transport policy, which encourages use of carbon neutral *CoCars*<sup>12</sup> electric cars and bikes (when viable), public transport and use of office bicycles, etc. Evolving post-covid use of online or hybrid meetings, as appropriate, should also continue to help reduce travel emissions to an extent. These policies will be regularly reviewed.
- 3.1.4.4 We will explore the benefits and viability of installing charging points for electric vehicles at our diocesan offices in Exeter and Plymouth, and then potentially in clergy housing, church carparks, etc. As with housing heating systems, above, we cannot commit additional capital resources for this component, but will actively explore government grant schemes<sup>13</sup> and other opportunities.
- 3.1.4.5 To give a sense of offset costs for remaining emissions, based on 2030 £22/tonne rates from Carbon Stewards<sup>14</sup> (cf 3.1.3.4), 1000 miles in a medium hybrid car would cost £3.34, a small diesel car £6.05, a large petrol car £12.65 for; and £1.55 for a train (nb based on 2021 average car/train efficiencies!) Staff travel costs: offset amount tbc following data capture, but not significant; plus embedded staff admin time (finance team).

3.2 **To influence, encourage, advise, and signpost other elements** within the national scope: churches and cathedral, schools, TEIs, Bishop's housing, and peculiars. Again, these are hugely important areas, both as we play part in urgently reducing global emissions for global neighbours in our institutions, in our message to congregations and students, and to be clearly missionally relevant more broadly. However, these are all areas with costs limited to staff time only: EDBF will not be able to spend on fabric change or offsetting for these organisations.

- 3.2.1 **Churches** will continue to be encouraged and supported to engage in creation care (theology, worship, practical steps etc) through increasing talks to individual PCCs, deanery chapters, Readers' conference, CMD training, etc: by the Climate Justice and Social Responsibility Officer, Grow courses, the Comms team, volunteer champions, etc, as appropriate. This will include promotion of many excellent, and ever-developing free national resources, such as A Rocha's [EcoChurch](#)<sup>15</sup> accreditation scheme and resources; [Climate Sunday](#)<sup>16</sup> and other worship materials; Church of England net zero [webinars](#)<sup>17</sup>; Climate Stewards' [360° carbon footprint tool](#)<sup>18</sup> for churches; the Parish Buying Green [Energy Basket](#)<sup>19</sup> (which should include 'Green Gas' suppliers from October 2021 and will soon further expand to include other discounted bulk buy and approved green products); evolving [funding](#)<sup>20</sup> opportunities; etc.
- 3.2.2 Bespoke events will also continue to be organised by diocesan staff and volunteers, such as 2020's [Big Green Event](#)<sup>21</sup> in the cathedral, or our 2021 Young Christian Climate Network<sup>22</sup> residency (see range of [talks](#)).
- 3.2.3 Churches will also be directed to the Church of England's brilliantly concise but comprehensive [Practical Pathway To Net Zero](#)<sup>23</sup> (starting with easy, cheap, 'quick wins') – both proactively, and by the Churches & Buildings team responding to queries. This team will also provide specific advice (by phone, and on-site dependent on need, stage of exploration, and capacity of staff or volunteer DAC specialists) with regard to renewable heating replacements or efficiency measures. The Diocesan Environment Group will also

work with the DAC to develop a new DAC policy to incorporate guidance relating to our carbon net zero ambition.

- 3.2.4 Church treasurers will be encouraged to complete the annual [Energy Footprint Tool](#)<sup>24</sup>, adding previous year's energy bill details to pre-populated size dimensions etc to benchmark current usage. This will enable review of progress and steps needed: for both individual churches, and for wider awareness of the social justice and creation care officer, mission development team, rural deans, archdeacons, etc, as appropriate.
- 3.2.4.1 In Exeter diocese last year, 36% of churches engaged with the inaugural Energy Footprint Tool survey (for 2019 data), with 27% making full submissions – both just under national averages of 38% / 28%, (although the diocese has a higher number of churches than average).
- 3.2.4.2 We hope that these returns will increase as the process becomes more familiar, and the 2020 preoccupations of Covid-19 diminish; but clearly, significant push is needed from the social justice and creation care officer, finance and comms teams, etc, to promote the need for this benchmarking: a) to enable our 2022 overall return to Church House (as expected by General Synod), and b) to inform local understanding and action, as above.
- 3.2.4.3 From the 2019 data (submitted in 2020), Exeter diocese's estimated average carbon emission / church is 7.29 tonnes p.a. This is relatively encouraging: a) it's lower than the national average (10.23 tonnes p.a.); b) even if these rates stay constant (i.e. assuming static level of usage, no investment in any efficiency measures, and no switch to renewable energy), the average church would need to pay 2030 tonnage offset rates of £22 x 7.29 = £160 p.a [see 4.1.3.4 above], arguably feasible payments for most churches. Again, clearly the ethical and missional imperative to *reduce* all we can is paramount, and the early steps of the '[Practical Pathway To Net Zero](#)' are really achievable; but these offsetting costs (as absolute minimum) indicate the viability of all churches to achieve net zero by 2030.
- 3.2.5 **Other facets** of the church: ie VA/VC schools, the cathedral, bishop's housing, TEI's, will also be expected to make annual returns in similar, partly pre-populated national recording mechanisms: to be added into a wider 'Energy Footprint Toolkit', to be released later this year or in 2022.
- 3.2.5.1 As with churches, above, financial decisions and responsibility to make infrastructure and supplier changes, and/or to offset, will lie with each of these other autonomous organisations rather than EDBF; but as with churches, the social justice and creation care officer and other officers (eg from Education, Finance, Church Buildings, and Comms teams) will need to promote and encourage annual monitoring, and to enable initial advice and signposting as far as possible.

#### 4. Costs

As above, cost projections are extremely hard to predict because of many variables. However, we can reiterate that:

- 4.1 EDBF will only commit to fund the areas of scope and control detailed in section 3.1;
- 4.2 Changes to fabric (eg replacement of boilers or improved insulation) to reduce emissions will only be done from existing Property budget setting and therefore currently will be limited;

given current financial constraints, we are not proposing additional budgets for these measures at this time but will come back with proposals in due course;

#### 4.3 Additional (maximum) expenditure proposed:

- 4.3.1 Having 'reduced what we can', 'offsetting the rest' will commence from 2030, and then henceforth each year. Based on projected 2030 offsetting rates, and current emissions (which should decrease), the only additional *extra* costs that EDBF should anticipate are £55k p.a. max [3.1.3.5] + offsetting costs for staff reimbursable travel [tbc following new monitoring next year].
- 4.3.2 In addition, we anticipate significant additional work for the social justice and creation care officer (until recently called 'Church & Society Officer / Diocesan Environment Officer): to promote the need for, and understanding of, this ambition; to liaise with the range of reporting organisations, and ensure overall annual responses; and to lead on development and reviews of SMART plans across the diocese, for both 2030 scope, and, later post-2030 'amber scope' [see 2.4.1]; and to add capacity to the influencing and support measures [see 3.1.3.1 and 3.2]. Because of this, we recommend the need for an additional part-time officer to be recruited in 2022, to be supervised by the part-time Social Justice & Creation Care Officer. This new 0.5FTE post @ £30,000 pro rata would cost £18,700 p.a. (as set out in the Director of Finance's report earlier in this Synod's agenda).
- 4.3.3 As the national Energy Footprint Toolkit and other full reporting mechanisms evolve over the next year, we will be better able to establish a) response rates of churches and clergy (for housing), etc; and b) resultant need for diocesan follow-up contact to seek missing data. It may be that additional administrative resource will be needed; any additional staffing requirement will be requested in a subsequent synod if needed.
- 4.3.4 Any significant future investment requirements will be presented to future Synod meetings when we have detailed costings and proposed action plan [see 3.1.3.6 above].

## 5. **Recommendations**

We therefore ask Synod:

- 5.1 To affirm that we are in a 'climate emergency', and that we all have an ethical and missional imperative to reduce and offset our carbon emissions as quickly and widely as possible;
- 5.2 To adopt General Synod's ambition for all parts of our diocese to become carbon net zero by 2030 (within the parameters outlined in sections 2 and 3, above);
- 5.3 To support use of existing budgets and resources to bring about carbon-reducing change to fabric in areas within direct control of EDBF as soon as possible in the years leading up to 2030, and beyond; and to commit in principle to a budget for 2030 to ensure residual offsetting to enable carbon net zero, from 2030 onwards, for these specified areas of control [see sections 3.1 above];
- 5.4 To support increased financial resourcing of an additional part-time carbon net zero officer from 2022 to promote and oversee completion of all benchmarking and ongoing monitoring returns to central church (starting in 2022); to oversee and review action plans based on these evolving data; and to encourage this ambition and promote a range of resources and activities to churches and all parts of the diocese [see sections 3, and 4.3.2, above];
- 5.5 To continue to receive updates on this subject through BDC and Synod meetings in 2022 and in the years leading up to the 2030 target.



### Appendix – Recent Quotes on the Climate Emergency

*“We are facing a man-made disaster on a global scale. Our greatest threat in thousands of years. Climate Change. If we don’t take action the collapse of our civilisations and the extinction of much of the natural world is on the horizon”*

- Sir David Attenborough, UN Climate Talks, 2018<sup>25</sup>

*“The climate crisis is the greatest ever threat to human rights. The economies of all nations, the institutional, political, social and cultural fabric of every state, and the rights of all your people, and future generations, will be impacted.”*

- Michelle Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2019<sup>26</sup>

*“Climate change is a challenge far worse, far more destructive, even than coronavirus”*

- Boris Johnson, Prime Minister, Dec 2020<sup>27</sup>

*“Today’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report is a code red for humanity... If we combine forces now, we can avert climate catastrophe. But...there is no time for delay, and no room for excuses”.*

- Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary-General, August 2021<sup>28</sup>

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*“It’s our sacred duty to protect the natural world we’ve so generously been given, as well as our neighbours around the world who will be first and worst affected. Without swift decisive action the consequences of climate change will be devastating.”*

- ++Justin Welby, Archbishop of Canterbury, 2019<sup>29</sup>

*“‘To strive to safeguard the integrity of creation, and sustain and renew the life of the earth,’ is one of the Five Marks of Mission. If it is not embraced wholeheartedly and with determination, the other four marks of mission lack credibility. The stewardship of creation is integral to our evangelism and mission.”*

- +Robert Atwell, Bishop of Exeter, 2020<sup>30</sup>

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*“The UN Rapporteur for the Environment has said that a ‘climate apartheid’ is around the corner, because climate change disproportionately affects the poorest – from flooding and death, to where people can live, to education and healthcare...”*

*“There are over 2000 verses in the bible relating to poverty and injustice, and we all need to reflect God in what we do. And yet we don’t see that happening. Last year, Tearfund released a survey that said that 9 out of 10 young Christians care passionately about climate change, and yet only 1 out of 10 of those felt that the church was doing enough to combat the problem. As*

*Mahatma Gandhi put it well, 'I like your Christ, I do not like your Christians. Your Christians are so unlike your Christ'...*

*"I'll leave you with a quote from an absolute legend, William Wilberforce: 'We are too young to realise that certain things are impossible, so we will do them anyway.'"*

- Toby Grier (aged 17, Companion of St Boniface), speaking at Young Christian Climate Network's *Relay*<sup>31</sup> To COP26, Exeter Residency: streamed from St Matt's, Exeter, July 2021<sup>32</sup>

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*"Caring for God's creation is a spiritual commission requiring a response of commitment. This is a critical moment. Our children's future and the future of our common home depend on it".*

- Pope Francis, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew and the Archbishop of Canterbury – Joint Message For The Protection Of Creation", September 2021<sup>33</sup>

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- <sup>24</sup> <https://www.churchofengland.org/about/policy-and-thinking/our-views/environment-and-climate-change/about-our-environment/energy-footprint-tool>
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- <sup>26</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/law/2019/sep/09/climate-crisis-human-rights-un-michelle-bachelet-united-nations>

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<sup>27</sup> Climate Ambition Summit, December 2020 <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-climate-ambition-summit-opening-remarks-12-december-2020>

<sup>28</sup> IPCC Working Group 1 Report, August 2021 <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-58130705> and [www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1](http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1)

<sup>29</sup> In Church of England Environment Working Group's 'Call To Action' 2019 [https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2019-10/EWG\\_call\\_to\\_action\\_on\\_the\\_climate\\_crisis\\_Oct\\_2019.pdf](https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2019-10/EWG_call_to_action_on_the_climate_crisis_Oct_2019.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> Introduction to 'A Time For Creation', Liturgical Commission, 2020 <https://www.chpublishing.co.uk/books/9781781401859/a-time-for-creation>

<sup>31</sup> <https://yccn.uk>

<sup>32</sup> <https://vimeo.com/showcase/yccnrelayexeter> - for video of Toby Grier's talk, plus other Young Christian Climate Network Relay - Exeter Residency talks (June-July 2021): including Ben Bradshaw (MP for Exeter, previous Environment Minister), Prof Chris Southgate (Professor of Theodicy, University of Exeter), Katie Drew (Director, Melanesian Mission), Liz Dunbar (Christian Climate Action), Jack Alderson (Just Love), and a panel discussion chaired by Revd Hannah Alderson (Chaplain, University of Exeter).

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.archbishopofcanterbury.org/sites/abc/files/2021-09/Joint%20Statement%20on%20the%20Environment.pdf> 1<sup>st</sup> September 2021

- Chris Keppie, on behalf of Diocesan Environment Group (Diocese of Exeter), September 2021