

## APPENDIX 1

### PARTICIPANTS AND CONTRIBUTORS DETAILS

**Alan Budge** worked in voluntary sector community development for several years, before joining Bradford Vision, the Local Strategic Partnership, where he played a key role in the development of the LSP's pioneering participatory grant-making programme. He is currently working as an Associate with Participatory Budgeting (PB) Partners, offering training and delivery support to Local Authority areas nationally, and to other organisations developing PB initiatives.

**Ian Wood** has been "a barrister for ten years, journalist for twenty, politician (floating) for thirty". He joined the Liberals at university and stood for the SDP in a parliamentary by-election in the Nineties, but joined the Green Party earlier this year and is an advisor to the East Midlands Greens and their European candidates. He believes that an international approach to democracy and finance in the developed world is essential for the future health of the planet's vulnerable populations, and says that the Green Party is the only party that understands this.

**Mike Riddell** is a community currency practitioner and has been developing engagement platforms to deliver them since 2009. The original "WiganPlus" used smartcard technology to enable people and businesses in Wigan to connect, share and trade. It's replacement - "PlusMe" - is currently in development and will enable people, brands and organisations to generate mutual credit by recording the positive impact they make, and provide a clearing and settlement service aimed at making local exchange easier and cheaper. Mike insists that he is "not an expert" in community currency - he has "learned by doing" and wants to help others avoid his mistakes.

**Robert Brown** is a practising litigation lawyer based in Manchester City Centre. He is a core member of Steady State Manchester, having previously contributed to a proposal on working hours submitted to Manchester City Council. After doing a degree in Law with Politics at the University of Manchester, he completed a Masters in European Parliamentary Studies at Leeds University, and has worked as a lobbyist in Brussels for the now obsolete Northwest Regional Assembly and Northwest Development Agency.

**Tony Bradley** is Director of the Social & Ethical Enterprise Development (SEED) Centre within Liverpool Hope University Business School. He also runs his own Business and Media consulting company; publishes regularly on social enterprise, ethical business and integral economics; is on the UK Executive of Trust & Integrity in the Global Economy, a member of Initiatives of Change UK, a Fellow of the University of Gloucestershire and a Founder of The New Wilberforce Alliance.

### List of participants

Alan Budge	Jean Todd	Mike Shipley
Alex Wood	Jilla Burgess-Allen	Neil Scowcroft
Anthony Floyd	Joe Dugdale	Nicky Kieron
Charles Jolly	Judith Milling	Pete Burgess-Allen
Clare Pavitt	Julian Ashworth	Peter Allen
David Harold	Julie Batten	Peter Milway
Iain Hawthorn	Keith Savage	Richard Kieron
Ian Webb	Liz Honeybell	Robert Brown
Jane Ayres	Mary Anderson	Roger Floyd
Janet Miller	Mike W???	Steve Hennessy
Janet Oliver	Mike Monaghan	Veronica Hawthorn
Jean Ball	Mike Riddell	William Gunter

## APPENDIX 2

### THE CLIFF TOP BECKONS

#### Full text of the talk by Ian Wood

Whatever brings you here today - and it could be curiosity, a concern for ethical business practice, fear for the economic future of this town, or a desire to retain more wealth in the independent and local economic activity of Buxton - it is unlikely to be for my analysis of the currency-related reasons for the rapid turnover of emperors in third century Rome. Which I propose shortly to provide. Unless I start receiving high-speed and airborne, if locally sourced, vegetables.

Towards the end of my remarks I shall be outlining the varied efforts being made, in cities so far, but all around the country, and often by distinct economic entities which started off as movements like Transition Buxton. You're all here to understand a bit better what can actually be done by civic-minded folk off their own bats, and there are speakers much better placed to deal with this in the detail you require than I am. Later on workshops will help you work things through in detail.

My role today is not so much to put the case for sustainability, which increasingly is being taken as read as a good thing, even if little or nothing is done about it at government level when the going gets tough. What I would like to do is explain why sustainability is not so much as inevitable. I'm here to provide good news. If ever there was a time in our national life when local enthusiasts, socially concerned businesses, amateur politicians like me, professional politicians, councillors, housing associations, credit unions, faith groups and community activists could wholeheartedly and easily coalesce around a single, strikingly good idea, it is now. The idea, it seems to me, would be sustainability, because sustainability is an idea whose time has come.

Local initiatives, especially the almost heroic ones like Transition Buxton, are no longer the work of pathfinders. A lot of what we are talking about today has already been tried and done elsewhere. I shall be mentioning the work of Localise West Midlands, which was set up in 2002, and which has an instructive track record. But a new feature of life is that sustainability generally, and a sustainable approach to finance and growth, has some highly-placed and powerful friends.

There are an increasing number of knowledgeable workers in the financial world, many in traditional investment jobs, who increasingly think that a terrible reckoning is already on its way. They don't say things for no reason. They are, for the most part, people who analyse economic developments along traditional, neo-classical lines. So listen to this rather remarkable despatch from the antennae of a City analyst:

"At its most fundamental level, economic activity is no more than an exchange between strangers. It depends, therefore, on a degree of trust between strangers. Since money is the agent of exchange, it is the agent of trust. Debasing money therefore debases trust. Further debasement of money will cause further debasement of society. I fear a Great Disorder."

That's from a bulletin published by Societe Generale, a multi-national bank, just a year ago, and the author was writing about the activity of the Bank of England and its quantitative easing programme.

Apologies to those who have already read Nassim Nicholas Taleb's *The Black Swan*, and who are therefore familiar with the metaphor of the turkey surprise. This book was published in the same year as the Lehman Brothers crash. It pointed out how western banks are configured on historical lines using systems that are designed to cope with shocks which can be forecast using knowledge of shocks that have been encountered before. Banks aren't good at dealing with events that are left-field and genuinely novel.

The turkey surprise was an illustration used by Taleb to point out how surprises are merely a question of how much knowledge and insight you have. Christmas will be a surprise for a turkey, because a turkey has had hundreds of days of being well fed and watered by his kind and supportive owner. The turkey has no knowledge of Christmas, and no insight into many people's idea of a perfect Christmas dinner. The turkey thinks he's just been very lucky, and will live to a ripe old age. By contrast, the fate of the turkey is no surprise at all to the kind and supportive owner in question. He's seen it coming all along.

It is still astonishing to me how anyone could have thought that lumbering, in the first place, first-time and inexperienced buyers with loans they could barely afford to repay and which they couldn't afford once interest rates went up could have been a good idea. But on the other hand it is not astonishing to me, at all, that, in the second place, banks could have thought it a good idea to dice and slice such secured loans as an

investment bundle and sell them on to people prepared to take their valuation as triple-A products at face value. Yet the pressures that made it seem a good idea are still present.

Societe Generale is right. For money to function well, and to serve all the people, there needs to be trust. And it's not just the assertion of an important bank that leads me to believe there is a crisis of trust amongst the ordinary people of the world. For most of this year something funny has been happening in the world of high finance. The owners of money no longer are trusting their own money. Not quite so much. They are looking at each other and acting accordingly on the basis of group-think, fear and instinct. It's not so much a looking-glass world as a meerkat world. Some, not all, are doing the same things. Meerkats are clever, can distinguish one voice from another, and assess danger carefully. They stand tall, compute the facts, and decide on an individual response.

Right now the meerkats are looking at bond prices, which are rising all over the western world. Since April, bond prices, basically the interest rate on pieces of paper governments issue when they need to raise money from banks, have risen by almost five percentage points in America. This is an almost unprecedented rise. And it's because America is printing money to stimulate the economy, she hopes, and to fund its social programmes. America is engaging in quantitative easing, just as we're doing, and after recent confusing indications the Federal Reserve, America's central bank, has declared that it is to continue unabated.

Unabated is almost an inadequate word for what America is doing - she's buying bonds at the rate of a trillion dollars a year. No wonder bond prices are going up. And yet nobody would think America was in as bad a position as Greece. Which of course she isn't. Yet during the last twelve months Greek bonds have been almost as popular. Investors are piling into Greek debt purchases. Traditional thinking leads to the conclusion that investors are more confident that the Greek debt will be repaid, even as they add to it. Less traditional thinking suggests that investors are desperate for a payday and are increasingly looking for riskier investments. The decline in yield doesn't necessarily mean Greece is looking good - perversely, it might mean Greece is not looking good. Incidentally, deposits in Greek banks have declined materially in each of the last four months. Greeks are using their savings to live on.

The funny thing I mentioned, though, is that the stock market is not behaving in a traditional fashion. Historically, when investors have fled into government bonds, they have deserted the stock markets. Yet this year, and for the previous two years, the stock markets have been racing away. In America, the Standard & Poor Index, at the time of writing, is more than fifteen times the value of the earnings investors expect to receive in the whole of this year. That's not far off an all-time high. Yet the American economy is being sustained by a trillion dollars of invented money every year. That's NOT sustainable.

Somewhat miraculously, all this printing of money in the west has not yet produced gigantic rates of inflation, although there are plenty of people who believe that it's in the pipeline and has just not yet been observed. Many, though, believe that those closest to the creation of this money are using it to buy assets which thereby become overvalued. This would certainly include the stocks and shares of lucky and unworthy corporations. It would also include housing in central London.

I'm going to turn away from the unknown future and look at the past. I am here indebted to Dylan Grice, an analyst with Edelweiss Capital. And with his guidance I'm going to go back, just briefly, to a world in which stock and bond markets were absent. This is the world of Ancient Rome and the Holy Roman Empire, which in the fifty years to 300AD was crumbling.

"Rome's borders were under threat. But the money required to fund defence wasn't there. Successive emperors therefore reached the same conclusions that kings, princes, tyrants and democratically elected governments would later reach down the ages when faced with a perceived 'shortage of money': they created more by debasing the existing stock. In the second half of the third century, the silver content of a denarius had shrunk to zero. Copper coins disappeared altogether."

In this fifty-year period of money debasement there were thirty-one Emperors. In the fifty years before that period, and in the half-century afterwards, there were only half that number. In the same period in which the Romans were getting rid of their Emperors, they were also turning on the Christians, who rejected Roman Gods. The Romans were angry, and took it out on foreigners.

So did we, in the mid-Seventeenth Century, when European wars and English civil strife were pushing up UK prices of everyday necessities. There was a sharp spike in the numbers of witchcraft trials. We sought out the alien and different. The correlation is exact with the civil war. England turned in on itself, and sought out the enemies within, real or imagined. So did the French, courtesy of Robespierre and his Committee For Public Safety, when the gold in the golden franc disappeared.

Or how about the hyper-inflation in Germany after the Kaiser's defeat in 1918? Not even the Germans believed in their own currency. So the authorities in the Twenties changed its name for a while to the Rentenmark, worth a trillion of the old Marks. It was linked to the German stock of land by mortgages entered into by the issuing authority. Ownership of a Rentenmark gave the bearer the rights to a defined, if non-specific, piece of German national territory. This was all an elaborate fantasy, but it was necessary to encourage public trust in the nation's money.

And the social debasement follows the money debasement. I would suggest that it's becoming clear for all to see. The 99% blame the elite rich 1%, the 1% blame Mitt Romney's famous 47%, which is the proportion of the American population dependent in one way or another on the state, the private sector blames the public sector, the public sector returns the sentiment and the young blame the old.

So my central thesis is that money is being debased in order to sustain a system that needs the continuing support of those least likely to benefit from it. According to traditional thinking, the only way out is to achieve economic growth. This plan is dependent on ordinary people spending money they don't have. UK individuals this year owe one and a quarter trillion pounds - as much as the entire country's gross national product last year. If we include the private borrowing of businesses, the amount is equivalent to 450 per cent of last year's GNP. This borrowing is not normal, and is not being repaid. Official forecasts are for the debt to keep on getting bigger for at least the next five years.

In April 1990 I was a young lawyer and I stood for Dr David Owen's Social Democratic Party in the parliamentary by-election in Mid-Staffordshire, a constituency in which I was virtually the only member. It was not quite the last parliamentary contest fought by the party, but it was one of the last. During the hustings I was speaking alongside most of the other candidates at a local school at an event attended by pupils, teachers, press, and party officials. In the front row, beady eyeing me, was none other than David Icke, who was there in support of the Green Party candidate. I earnestly spoke of the need for economic growth, and how any nation could only ever become richer if it made things the rest of the world wanted to buy. And David Icke, in those days still a sports journalist, hissed at me that ~~we don't~~ need growth

I'm not saying he was right then. I'm not saying he's right now. I'm not saying growth wouldn't ease our predicament, because of course it would. And I'm not saying I have recanted all my youthful views, because I still believe growth is a good thing, provided it's done well, through innovation and the exercise of skill, and executed sustainably. David Icke could well have been familiar with the report of the Brundtland Commission, set up by the United Nations in the 1980s. This said that sustainable development can be consistent with economic growth, provided the content of growth reflects the broad principles of sustainability and non-exploitation of others. But growth by itself is not enough. High levels of productive activity and widespread poverty can co-exist, and can endanger the environment.

In the last month we have been told that our country has returned to growth. We are now sixty-six months past the most recent crash, and our economy is still at least two per cent smaller than it was immediately beforehand. Sixty-six months after the Great Crash of 1929, our economy was at least five per cent bigger, and in some sectors eight per cent bigger, than immediately beforehand. I'm not trying to be party political here. What I'm saying is that if we're not getting growth, perhaps we need to think about ways of keeping more wealth local. People need to have access to money, and if it's kept local, they might have a chance of getting hold of it, and spending it locally. And if we're not getting much growth, well, perhaps we should think about how to live without it, because, in the future, we might have to.

There are millions of people around the world who have got here first, it will not surprise you to hear. One of them is a remarkable woman in the States called Jill Stein, who, two years ago, stood almost unnoticed for President in the colour of the Greens in the most capitalist country in the world. And she boldly declared that the roots of inequality had to be pulled up. There would be an Economic Bill of Rights, she said, which first and foremost would provide a right to employment at a living wage. Then a Green Transition Program would convert the present economy into a new, sustainable economy in which green business would receive grants and especially favoured would be small, locally-based companies that would keep local the wealth created by local labour. Sixteen million jobs, said Jill Stein, would be created by investment in sustainable energy and energy-efficient retrofitting, transforming mass transport, and instituting regional food systems based on organic agriculture.

Debts would be partially forgiven. Money creation would be done democratically if at all. Big banks would be broken up. Investment banks would stand alone. Credit and finance would serve the needs of the real economy and not what she called the phony economy of high finance, because they would be subject to democratic scrutiny.

And there would consequently be democratic reform, including a requirement, bizarrely, in the richest nation in the world, that all votes would be counted, that nobody be barred from the polls, and that all candidates have access to debates. She would - the maddest idea of the lot! - bring in proportional representation!

This is a bolder version of the Green Deal originally proposed by the New Economics Foundation five long years ago. It laid particular emphasis on a low carbon economy, hitting corporate tax avoiders, closing down tax havens, breaking up the Euro so nations could make their own decisions about exchange rates and interest rates and taxation and spending, and reordering the financial system to ensure that there were permanently low rates of interest.

There's no doubt that this outpouring of policy suggestions with a distinctly greenish tinge was influenced by the issues that were raised in global finance following the crash of 2007. Anyone who announced that all that was necessary was a good dose of real capitalism to cure the whole situation, the insolvent banks going consequently bust, was shouted down. State aid was the order of the day, and right-wing ideology, when it came to the crunch, was barely considered. The banks were saved and the cost became apparent. The later, widespread cries for a sustainable approach to economic affairs was primarily a response to the massive amounts of money which ordinary people found was being put at the disposal of the banks, and the realisation that if there were going to be repeated booms and busts that this was not sustainable.

No, the majority view was that, if the bust banks were allowed to disappear, the whole banking system would crash beyond recovery. There would then have to have been a world without finance-led growth, was the received opinion. I don't know if that's really what would have happened, but George W Bush very nearly gave us all the chance to find out. He wanted bust banks to stay that way, and the healthy ones to stick around. But in the end he was persuaded, I think by Hank Paulson, the Treasury Secretary, on bended knee, that there would have been very few of those. Incidentally, Hank Paulson is now chairman of the Paulson Institute, which promotes sustainable development around the world, especially in the United States and China.

And so we've had hundreds of billions of pounds put in jeopardy to support some of our financial institutions, and hundreds of billions of pounds created out of thin air in the shape of quantitative easing to shore up the balance sheets of banks and in an effort to promote growth, but at the cost of devaluing pensions and risking inflation and asset bubbles.

There is a how to put this nicely? a quite a bit of dissatisfaction at this state of affairs. My own view is that there won't be real reform until there absolutely has to be reform, and that won't be until the next crash, which, in my opinion, will be profound and catastrophic. It will have to be that way for the traditional way of pursuing economic activity to be put behind us forever. Until then, I am fairly sure, growth will not be impressive. Credit cards and loans are not going to be the solution. They are going to be the problem, because they will depress consumer demand, in my view, for decades.

Meanwhile living standards are still declining, because they're not improved by the low rates of growth that now seem to be achievable. Workers in Grangemouth are pathetically celebrating the fact that they have priced themselves back into their old jobs and the consequent humiliation of their union, and Royal Mail has been sold off cheaply, partly to its own workers. Meanwhile, the UK gets on with the printing of money, because nothing is happening, growth-wise. The last time quantitative easing was attempted on the current scale, in what were called open-market operations in the late 1940s, when the nation was being rebuilt and the National Health Service was being constructed, the banks eventually refused to play ball, to preserve trust in the pound. But now the survival of the banks themselves is at stake, and consequently they can be relied upon. The government cracks down on claimants with spare rooms, on welfare cheats, and on immigrant health tourists, while UKIP rides high and warns about the imminent invasion of Romanians and Bulgarians.

There is at least one heartening thing about all of this, which is that a lot is being done at a local level. Nationally, virtually nothing is being done, because the great delusional game is still being played by people who don't have to suffer the consequences. But in cities around the country, and now, in towns like this one, economic balm is being applied.

Let me tell you about the work of Localise West Midlands. They describe themselves as a regional, not-for-profit think tank, campaign group and consultancy which aims to promote the social, environmental and economic benefits of local trade, money flows and decision-making.

They point out that: The UK economy is one of the most centralised in Europe. Localise West Midlands's experience of working with local economies led us to believe that in a more localised, place-based economy,

more people have more of a stake, which redistributes economic power, reducing disconnection, inequality, and vulnerability to economic failure. Their vision was that smaller businesses answerable to local demands, and not being run from London or America, would take decisions that would keep them popular with their local communities. It would also mean that competition would be more effective and more sensitive. It's one thing to take on Mrs Smith and her Copper Kettle café, and quite another to take on Costa Coffee.

The other main thing they've realised is that Costa Coffee won't be spending money in the town where they are. It all goes back to head office. In Bristol, the promoters of a credit union that runs the Bristol Pound, which is a paper currency that's equivalent to sterling and fully capable of being spent over the internet or by mobile phone, realised that only around 12 pence of every pound sterling spent in Bristol was staying in the city. So they brought in the Bristol Pound, of which 100 pence stays in Bristol. In Bakewell, where I live, we haven't yet brought in the Bakewell Pound, and we do indeed have a relatively new Costa Coffee, which is very popular, but on the other hand we now have Keep-It-Local independent retailers entering their customers in a raffle as a reward for shopping with them. Very slowly local businesspeople are realising that decisions made amongst numerous, individually defenceless, businesses can indeed make the retail weather.

Localise West Midlands has been here too: The evidence suggests that a community economic development approach is most effective where it is integrated into strategy and decision-making. In Italy and Spain the lead comes from networks of workers cooperatives, in Canada and the US from third sector organisations (which are charities and voluntary organisations) with public sector support - and in Germany, Scandinavia, Scotland and Greece from public sector-led networks that work effectively with the local private sector and where the public sector has considerable decentralised power. I think this probably means Blairite partnerships, amongst other things, but I'm sure it means that widespread consultation and a network of informal agreements is a good place to start. Perhaps this is where local authorities could step in too.

Small and medium enterprises in Buxton will know all about bank lending. Financial institutions in the West Midlands were seen to serve local economies poorly; and to have a structural bias towards large organisations, with borrowing difficult for small and new businesses in particular. The community banking sector appeared to be greatly underused, despite statistics and overseas good practice showing its great potential; but changes to mainstream banking are also required.

Like most things in life, sustainable development comes down to money. In the end, it's why most people do things in the first place. But it seems to me that, just now, sustainable development is becoming more than a matter of good intentions and a degree of social concern. I started these remarks by suggesting that it was an idea whose time has come, but as I have worked through my thoughts on this topic, I think I should perhaps go further. At a time when customers have less money and more insecurity, and at a time when unaccountable public authorities are taking more and more risks with the nation's finances, and at a time when growth is harder to achieve, and at a time when international investors are inducing panicky decisions by national governments which often impoverish their own peoples, and at a time when civil disorder is breaking out in countries in Europe afflicted by mass unemployment, and at a time when the continent's banks are on compendious life support and have never looked nearer to wholesale collapse, well, what a time it must be for keeping your money local, for looking after local producers and retailers, for being more careful than ever about what you consume and where it's come from, doing without commercial finance, and rejecting credit-driven growth.

I will leave you with another wildlife metaphor. Fishes rot from the head. Capitalism has pulled off a lot of impressive tricks, but one of the most impressive is being utterly rotten up top, yet capable of preserving honesty, decency and idealism in its tail. If and when the banking system crashes and burns, I think it will be quite hard to find anyone who was in favour of the old way of doing things. In the meantime, there's lots we can do to make things easier, simpler, and better for local communities.

# APPENDIX 3

## STEADY STATE ECONOMICS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE Slides from the presentation by Robert Brown



Practical steps to a Manchester where people thrive without harming the planet.

Three per cent growth for ever is running into serious constraints. There are environmental constraints, market constraints, profitability constraints, spatial constraints.

David Harvey.

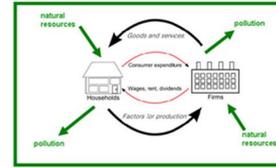
### The standard economic model

The circular flow of money and goods

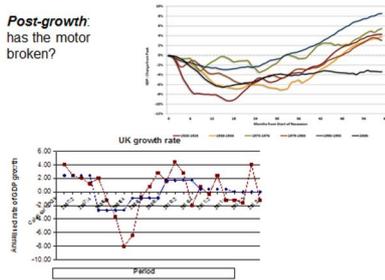


### Economy does not exist in a vacuum

Oops it's not really circular



Post-growth has the motor broken?



### Four Principles

- 1 Maintain health of ecosystems
- 2 Extract renewables no quicker than they can be replaced
- 3 Extract non renewables at rate no faster than be replaced by substitutes
- 4 Deposit waste no faster than it can be assimilated

### Steady Local State

- Much of the work on the Steady State Economy deals with rather abstract ideas at the national and international levels.
- But it is possible to identify concretely what a Steady State approach would mean more locally. And taking these steps locally can influence policies elsewhere.

### Recommendations

#### Equality

Publish data on wage differentials in the workforces of local employers. Promote an initiative to combat the long hours culture in many of our employing organisations.

A city sponsored initiative on salary deflation at the higher echelons. More workers for the same hours: a 10 out 12 in policy.

#### Re-localisation

Investigate and shorten the supply chains for our foodstuffs and other necessities of life.

Reduce Manchester's dependence on Imported Food.

Establish food gardens on public land.

Increase our Energy Self-Sufficiency, based on renewables – and power down.

Repair workshops / sharing schemes for domestic and business 'durables'.

Consider options for local re-industrialisation.

#### Measurement

'Dashboard of the city's social, economic and ecological health' - publish it widely.

Attain the widest possible, and growing public understanding and participation in strategies to secure more of this 'genuine prosperity'.

### Recommendations 2

#### Debt, money, savings and investment

Promote alternatives to financialised credit. Clean up our investments. Establish a local currency.

Alternative savings vehicles for sustainable developments, services and amenities: Manchester Green Investment Bond (pump primed with sale of 20% of the city's interest in the airport).

Help people escape housing-related debt through sharing.

Establish a Manchester fund for co-operative development.

#### Replacement Economy

Job creation incentives for SMEs/co-ops etc with green and social products / services.

Facilitate the use of non-market capital to build the third sector.

Get serious about climate change adaptation to create jobs.

#### Consumption and culture

Start a conversation in the city about how people view satisfaction with materialistic lifestyles.

Reduce and counter the propaganda of advertising.

Campaign for the re-taking of social urban space.

Active promotion of sharing.

Obtain accreditation as a 'slow city'.

#### Monitor and learn

Map and log the benefits that occur, by sector, to build our understanding of how Steady State Manchester is working.

### The Four Proposals

Proposal #1 A DASHBOARD OF THE CITY'S SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

Proposal #2 RETROFIT SKILLS AND YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Proposal #3 FOOD AS AN ECONOMIC ISSUE: INCREASE LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING

Proposal #4 WORKING HOURS

### Overview and Scrutiny Environmental Sustainability Sub Group

#### AIMS

1. To monitor the outcomes from the meetings held by the Economy Scrutiny Committee on the impact that Manchester's economy has on the environment. To ensure that the recommendations made by the Committee are being progressed.
2. To investigate best practice and successes in the city, to determine what has worked and how to spread this knowledge and learning.
3. To investigate the Council's approach to supporting the development of an environmentally sustainable economy.
4. To ensure that the recommendations from the Subgroup do not involve expenditure from the Council greater than the cost of time spent by staff in existing posts.

Thank you !

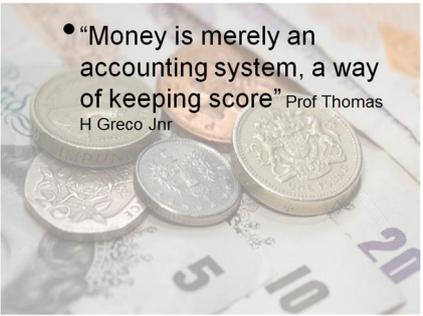
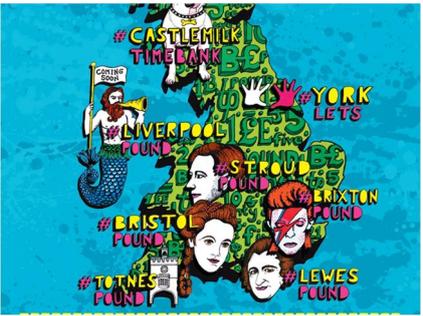
<http://steadystatemanchester.net>

[steadystatemanchester@gmail.com](mailto:steadystatemanchester@gmail.com)

[robert.j.brown82@gmail.com](mailto:robert.j.brown82@gmail.com)

APPENDIX 4

LOCAL CURRENCIES AND ALTERNATIVES TO MONEY  
Slides from the presentation by Mike Riddell



# APPENDIX 5

## WORKSHOP ON LOCAL CURRENCIES Slides used



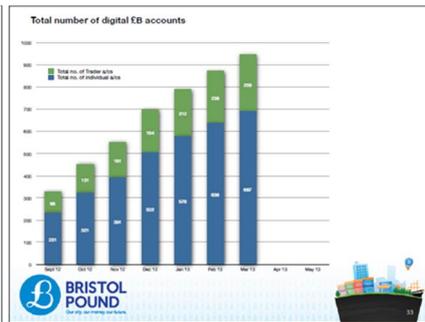
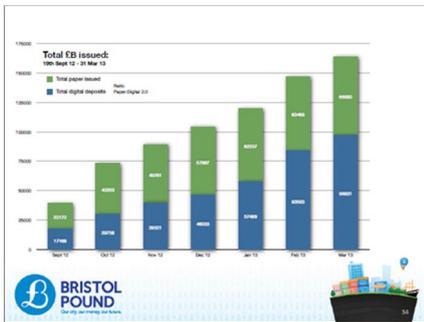
ALTERNATIVE ECONOMICS SEMINAR  
9th November 2013

Local Currency Workshop

Transition Buxton Local Currency 9 Nov 2013

### WHAT'S OUT THERE ALREADY?

UK LOCAL CURRENCIES							
	Start Date	Circulation	Outlets	How used	Used for	Wages	Other
Totnes	May-07	£6,500	70	cash	retail	no	
Lewes	Sep-08		130	cash	retail	no	Sp to 'Live Lewes' fund
Stroud	Sep-09			cash	retail	no	
Brixton	Sep-09		260	cash, elec. text	retail, services, business rates	Payroll (over 50%)	
Bristol	Sep-12	£250,000	600	cash, elec. text	retail, business rates, council tax, bus fares	Manages via Credit Union	



**TXT2PAY**  
in 3 easy steps:

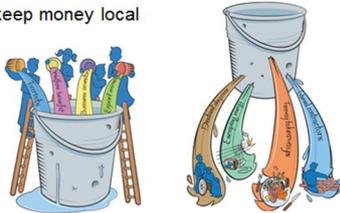
- 1 Compose text: pay 1234 tradename 999
- 2 Send your text to 07938 884882
- 3 Receive text confirmation YOU'VE PAID!

SIMPLE. FAST. SECURE.

Transition Buxton Local Currency 9 Nov 2013

### WHY?

To keep money local



Transition Buxton Local Currency 9 Nov 2013

### WHY?

To keep money re-circulating



Transition Buxton Local Currency 9 Nov 2013

### WHO?

POPULATION DATA	
Totnes Town	25,137
Lewes Parish	under 20,000
Lewes District	97,502
Stroud	112,800
Brixton	66,300
Borough of Lambeth	266,000
City of Bristol	428,200
Buxton (resident all year)	22,115
Buxton (term time)	c 25,000
High Peak	90,900
Staffordshire Moorlands	97,100
Derbyshire Dales	71,100

Transition Buxton Local Currency 9 Nov 2013

### WHO?

BUSINESS OUTLETS					
	Retail	Eating	Business	Pub	Total
Buxton	189	46	54	16	305
Glossop	165	34	30	12	241
New Mills	60	12	11	3	86
Chapel	50	15	13	5	83
Whaley Bridge	32	12	11	5	60
Hadfield	28	7	4	1	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>815</b>
Currently Vacant	45				60

Transition Buxton Local Currency 9 Nov 2013

### WHERE?



Transition Buxton Local Currency 9 Nov 2013

### WHAT?

- Notes?
- Coins?
- Electronic £?
- Payment by Phone?
- Text Payments?
- Other?

Transition Buxton Local Currency 9 Nov 2013

### HOW?

- Getting people to use it:
- Advertising - promote the benefits or buying local
  - Novelty - Totnes notes sell on ebay for higher than face value
  - Charity - 5p in every Lewes £ goes to 'Live Lewes' Fund
  - Discounts - some Bristol shops offer discounts
  - Other - Bristol council staff get 10% extra on salary paid in BE

Transition Buxton Local Currency 9 Nov 2013

### WHAT NEXT?

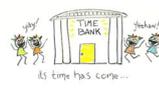
- NB Bristol Story:
- 2009 - First meeting
  - Groundwork - consultation, stakeholder engagement, feasibility
  - September 2011 - member recruitment
  - February 2012 - media launch & design comp
  - September 2012 - Launch



- <http://bristolpound.org/video>
- <http://brixtonpound.org/what/>
- <http://www.totnespound.org/>
- <http://www.thelewespond.org/>

# APPENDIX 6

## WORKSHOP ON EXPLORING ALTERNATIVES TO MONEY Slides used

<h3>Alternatives to Money</h3> <p>LETS Schemes, Time Banking, Barter and Value in Kind</p> 	<h3>Exploring Alternatives to Money</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Introductions - Jean Ball &amp; Mark Riddell</li><li>▪ Barter</li><li>▪ LETS Schemes</li><li>▪ Time Banking</li><li>▪ Value In Kind</li><li>▪ Conclusions / Group Discussion</li></ul>	<h3>Barter</h3> <p>Oldest form of Trade Difficult to measure / ensure fairness Resurging in popularity Un-taxable</p> 
<h3>LETS Schemes</h3> <p>Local Exchange Trading System Can be low or high tech Fairly simple to operate / keep records Keeps it local Critical mass rarely achieved Need champions to sustain activity Lets have a go</p> 	<h3>LETS Exercise</h3> <p>Spend on at least 3 different things in 8 minutes E.G. Gardening, ironing, baby sitting, sewing, admin, DIY, repairs, allotment produce, tool loan, lift home, etc.</p>	<h3>Time Banking</h3> <p>Time as Money Human value Reward for good deeds Measurable &amp; Fair Use new technology No bankers, just admin</p> 
<h3>Time Banking Example</h3> <p>PlusMe is in development, please provide feedback</p>	<p>Plus Me video 2min 39 seconds</p>	<h3>Value In Kind</h3> <p>Goods &amp; Services without money</p>
<h3>Value in Kind</h3> <p>Some things more valuable than money Easier &amp; cheaper for businesses than contributing money Measurable No geographic restrictions Tax efficient for contributors</p> 	<h3>Group Discussion / Conclusions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Is using less money more socially responsible?</li><li>▪ Is measurability important?</li><li>▪ Do you value things you get 'for nothing'?</li><li>▪ How business friendly are these alternatives?</li><li>▪ What could you do differently?</li></ul> 	

# APPENDIX 7

## WORKSHOP ON participatory budgeting Slides used

### Participatory Budgeting - An Introduction



### What is Participatory Budgeting (PB)?

Local people decide how to allocate part of a public budget

*'If it feels like **we** have decided ---- it's PB.  
If it feels like someone else has decided, it isn't.'*  
Brazilian resident involved in PB

### ORIGINS OF PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING

Began in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 1980s – city of 1.5m people

End of military dictatorship and election of Workers' Party

### DEVELOPMENT OF PB

Now in 300+ cities worldwide, including Latin America, Canada, USA and over 25 in Europe

150 + UK pilots: Local Authorities, Police Authorities, National Health, Housing providers, Town Councils.

### Possible PB Models

1. **Small grants allocation:** residents vote on which projects will be supported from a designated pot of money
2. **Mainstream Investment:** Residents contribute to decision making around a percentage of a mainstream budget

Amounts of money distributed via PB in the UK to date range from **£500 to £4.8m** and many points in between.

### PB – Increasing involvement:

In two consecutive events in County Durham, 800 and 1400 people participated:

At the most recent PB programme in Manton, 1500 out of 6000 residents voted – 25%

In Dulverton, a town council in Somerset, eight different public authorities have been involved in the local PB initiative. Funding has been contributed by the Town Council, the Primary Care Trust, the District Council, the local housing association and the regional fire and rescue service.

### PB - increasing capacity/skills/confidence

A community group of young Asian women was awarded £3k by residents, at a PB event in Keighley, West Yorks, and went on to receive £60k of Big Lottery funding on the back of their PB bid.

The residents Association in Eastfield, North Yorks, received substantial support from the PB Unit, the Local Authority and the Police Authority to deliver their first year's PB programme. In the subsequent 3 years, they have delivered it on their own.

### PB - Increasing trust/identification

The level of identification with the political party supporting PB in Porto Alegre (the 'birthplace' of PB, in Brazil) increased from **less than 5% to 46%**.

(Elected Members - and other fundholders - please note! )

### Increasing influence

(From a survey of Nottinghamshire residents: Manton has had a PB programme for 6 years)

- Do you think that you influence what is happening?

	Yes	No
• In Manton	30	10
• Bassetlaw Local District Council	14	20
• Nottinghamshire County Council	8	27

*'I feel I am somebody'*

- Manton resident involved in PB

### PB – improved relationships

*'I approached this as a local officer would, who thought I was in charge and I knew best. I was very firmly told by the residents that I wasn't in charge and I didn't know best – and they were absolutely right.'*

Stuart Pudney: Deputy Chief Executive,  
Yorks Police Authority

*'The PB process has changed (for the better) out of all recognition our relationship with local officers and members'*

Chris Parsons: local resident

### The Participatory Budgeting Unit

[www.participatorybudgeting.org.uk](http://www.participatorybudgeting.org.uk)

## APPENDIX 8

### SONG LYRICS

#### WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT GLOBAL WARMING?

*(to the tune of 'What can we do with the drunken sailor?')*

Chorus: What can we do about global warming?  
What can we do about global warming?  
What can we do about global warming?  
Shrink our carbon footprint!

1. Walk, cycle, bus and train  
Car share, avoid the plane  
Holiday at home, learn to love the rain  
Shrink our carbon footprint!

2. Insulate homes and get them lined  
Stop oil, gas and coal being mined  
Use tidal, solar, wind and find weel  
Shrink our carbon footprint!

Chorus: What can we do about global warming?  
What can we do about global warming?  
What can we do about global warming?  
Shrink our carbon footprint!

3. Organic, local, seasonal eating  
Recycle, mend, turn down the heating  
Share, cooperate, stop competing  
Shrink our carbon footprint!

Chorus: Watch out! The seas are rising  
Cry out! The seas are rising  
Bale out! The seas are rising  
Save our lovely planet!

4. Don't believe the greenwash, keep on prying  
Tax millionaires, stop envy buying  
Climate change deniers, they're all lying  
Shrink our carbon footprint!

Chorus: We can do a lot about global warming  
We can do a lot about global warming  
We can do a lot about global warming  
Save our lovely planet!

#### RESILIENCE!

*To be sung to the tune of Jerusalem*

Oh will these feet in future times,  
Walk over High Peak's mountains green?  
And will electric bikes and cars  
On Buxton's Market Place be seen?

And will we have a hydro plant,  
Wind turbines on our clouded hills?  
And will a bio-mass heating scheme  
Be built behind Spring Gardens walls?

Bring me my insulated roof  
Bring me my home grown fruit and veg!  
Bring me my photovoltaic cells  
Bring me my chariot and horse

We will not cease from mental fight;  
Nor shall we slow our efforts down  
Til we have built Resilience  
In Buxton's green and pleasant town