



HOW TO RESET

**Policies to deliver on the public desire
for a fairer, greener Britain after Covid**

Recommendations at a glance

A report by the All Party
Parliamentary Group
on the Green New Deal

RESET

About RESET

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Reset is an inquiry by the All Party Parliamentary Group on the Green New Deal, which set out to work with the public to shape the future of Britain. Through surveys, workshops, discussion groups, evidence sessions and other online events exploring how life in the UK could change after the coronavirus crisis, Reset hoped to engage as many different voices as possible, deliberately reaching out to those communities which are often overlooked. It went beyond consultation and aimed to start the process of putting power back into communities, using people's experience and expertise to decide next steps and create the connections and structures that will underpin a better future.

The All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on the Green New Deal

The All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on the Green New Deal exists to provide a cross-party platform for the development of a transformative Green New Deal for the UK. Its members are: Caroline Lucas MP, co-chair (Green Party); Clive Lewis MP, co-chair (Labour); Lord Randall, vice-chair, (Conservative); Liz Saville Roberts MP, vice-chair (Plaid Cymru); Debbie Abrahams MP, vice-chair (Labour); Claire Hanna MP, vice-chair (SDLP); Stephen Farry MP, Treasurer (Alliance Party); Wera Hobhouse MP (Liberal Democrat); Alan Brown MP (SNP); Nadia Whittome MP (Labour); Baroness Bennett (Green Party); Baroness Lister (Labour); Baroness Jones (Green Party); Lloyd Russell-Moyle MP (Labour); Feryal Clark MP (Labour); Sam Tarry MP (Labour); James Murray MP (Labour Co-operative); Alex Sobel MP (Labour Co-operative); Wes Streeting MP (Labour); Rachel Maskell MP (York Central); Beth Winter MP (Labour).

Time to Reset – the first report of the Reset inquiry

Time to Reset, the first report of the Reset inquiry was published on 17 September 2020 and set out the findings of the workshops and polls. It found a public overwhelmingly united behind a desire for a fairer, greener, kinder Britain after Covid and the belief that the Government should take bold action to make that happen. The full report is available at: www.reset-uk.org

How to Reset – the second report of the Reset inquiry

This report presents some of the policies that could deliver the kind of Britain the public told us they wanted to build. It draws on evidence from almost 40 civil society organisations, from the NFU to Nesta, and the evidence of 17 expert witnesses who presented their evidence to us in four online evidence sessions.

The Advisory Group for the APPG on the Green New Deal

The Advisory Group on the Green New Deal helped to shape the Reset Inquiry. They are: Professor Kevin Anderson, Tyndall Centre; Fernanda Balata, New Economics Foundation; Adrienne Buller, Common Wealth; Mel Evans, Senior Climate Campaigner, Greenpeace UK; Tony Greenham, South West Mutual; Professor Andy Gouldson, University of Leeds, Place Based Climate Action Network; Colin Hines, Convenor, Green New Deal Group; Fatima Ibrahim, Co-Executive Director, Green New Deal UK; Professor Richard Murphy, Corporate Accountability Network; Ann Pettifor, Prime Economics; Asad Rehman, Executive Director, War on Want; Professor Nick Robins, LSE/Grantham Institute; Andrew Simms, Rapid Transition Alliance; Professor Lorraine Whitmarsh, Director of the Centre for Climate Change and Social Transformations; Professor Rebecca Willis, Lancaster University.

The Reset Research Team

We brought together a specialist research team to deliver the Reset inquiry, each of whom has specific expertise in engaging different groups and all of whom gave their time to the project for free. We are very grateful to Nadya Powell, co-founder of Utopia; Steven Lacey, ethnographic researcher and founder of the Outsiders; Fern Miller, a senior qualitative researcher; Shazia Ali, a senior qualitative researcher; Will Oshiro De Groot, a cultural insights practitioner and founder at MEND and Dr. Leili Sreberny-Mohammadi, a Digital Ethnographer. Additional research support was provided by Annayah Prosser, a PhD candidate at the University of Bath, and Martin Preston, a PhD candidate at the University of Bristol through the South West Doctoral Training partnership. Adam Chmielowski of Starling analysed the Bulbshare data. Ruth Potts, a researcher for the Green New Deal Group, managed the Reset project for the APPG.

Reset Opinion Polling and Surveys

We used a combination of opinion polls and surveys for Reset. The support of a number of organisations made that possible.

The insight agency, Opinium, hosted our public survey and conducted three opinion polls of 2,000 adults for the project in July, September and October 2020. We recruited a nationally representative sample of people for our public workshops through Opinium, increasing the proportion of people of colour, and working-class people, to account for imbalances in conventional polling. We worked with specialist recruitment agencies in London and Manchester, financed by the Outsiders, to make sure our sample was diverse. A small grant from ECF allowed us to pay members of the public for their time to help increase inclusivity.

The online campaign group, 38 degrees, sent a shortened version of our survey to their email list and received just over 50,000 responses. While not a representative group, this nonetheless gave us responses from significant numbers of people in every constituency in the country.

The written evidence we received

In all we received evidence from almost 40 organisations and individuals: Adblock; Alan Simpson; C40 Cities; CAFOD; Campaign for Better Transport; Chris Roffley; The Climate Coalition; Crisis; Duncan Nimmo; The East End Trades Guilds; Empowering Places (Co-ops UK, CLES, the New Economics Foundation); The Federation of Small Businesses; Finance for the Future; The Food and Farming Commission; Green Alliance; Green New Deal UK; Green Party Councillors; Greenpeace; The Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR); Local Government Association; Localis; National Farmers Union; Nesta; New Economics Foundation; Positive Money; Quakers in Britain; Rapid Transition Alliance; The Soil Association; Sustain; Tax Justice UK; Tipping Point North South; Tony Greenham and Frances Northrop; Transition Economics; Tyndall Centre Manchester; Wellbeing Economy Alliance; Wildlife and Countryside Link; Women's Budget Group and Women's Environmental Network.

The evidence we heard

We heard expert evidence from 17 witnesses in four online evidence sessions. The expert witnesses we heard from were (in the order that they gave evidence): Nigel Topping, High Level Climate Action Champion, COP26; Professor Sir Michael Marmot; Dr Rita Issa, Bromley by Bow Centre; Hilary Cottam OBE, social entrepreneur; Brian O'Callaghan, the Smith School, Oxford University; Emily Shukburgh, Director, Cambridge Zero; Mika Minio-Paluelo, Transition Economics; Chaitanya Kumar, The New Economics Foundation; Professor Susan Himmelweit, The Women's Budget Group; Frances Northrop, Associate fellow, The New Economics Foundation; Tony Greenham, South West Mutual; Nick Robins, Grantham Institute; Jesse Griffiths, Finance Lab; Stewart Wallis, Wellbeing Economies Alliance; Kate Raworth, Economist and author of 'Doughnut Economics'; Jason Hickel, economic anthropologist and author, and Jayati Ghosh, Professor of Economics.

The Reset Delivery Team

A range of people made the Reset project possible, all of whom gave their time to the project for free. We are very grateful to Ian Fooks, Simon Wellings, Pete Lewis and David Flindall at Curious Ways who created the identity for the project, designed and built the website, designed and laid out both reports, and to Tanya Squires who managed the recruitment process for the workshops.

Editing: This report was edited by Joanna Jones.

Foreword

As we move into a second wave of the Covid pandemic, it is clear that the virus will be with us for some time to come. At least 47,000 people have tragically lost their lives from coronavirus, and we are facing a growing jobs crisis in the UK with almost 700,000 people falling off UK payrolls between March and August, and unemployment projected to rise to as high as 12 per cent over the winter¹. That's more than one in 10 of the working age population of the UK.

Looking back now, early assertions that the pandemic was some kind of leveller, affecting Prime Ministers and princes as much as plumbers and plasterers seem almost callous. What is clear is that the Covid pandemic has emphasised and exacerbated shocking levels of inequality. It exposed the harsh impacts of 10 years of austerity on public services and local authorities, and the corrosive impact of marketisation on many of our essential services. As Sir Michael Marmot told the Reset inquiry: "I'm looking at the evidence, and my evidence in 2020 was that we lost a decade."²

Meanwhile, the climate crisis is intensifying. In the summer wildfires in the US burned so intensely that they were visible from space, just this month scientists have found evidence that frozen methane deposits in the Arctic Ocean – known as the "sleeping giants of the carbon cycle" – have started to be released, and the United Nations warned that the world has failed to meet a single target to stem the destruction of wildlife over the past decade.

In the midst of the second wave of the pandemic, we are clearly not through yet, but the measures we implement now can stave off the worst economic impacts and begin to deliver a future that is greener and fairer. So, how do we seize this moment in history, and rebuild life in the UK in ways that not only enable us to move past this pandemic, but learn from it and build back better?

In the summer of 2020, as he announced what he framed as a significant new investment package, the Prime Minister chose to evoke the spirit of the American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In his inaugural address to the nation, in the midst of the Great Depression, the American President famously stated that: "we have nothing to fear but fear itself." Significantly, however, Roosevelt didn't shy away from the harsh conditions the nation faced: "a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return."

Recognising the scale of the unemployment crisis, the President set out his plans for a New Deal: “Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the Government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war, but at the same time, through this employment, accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources.”³ Almost 100 years later, with unemployment rising in response to a very different crisis, Government investment in urgently needed projects could reset life in the UK if Ministers recognise, as Roosevelt did, the overwhelming need for far-reaching and transformative government action.

The nation is willing. Our first Reset report showed that this Government has a far greater popular mandate for much bolder action to achieve fairness and sustainability than it imagines. There is widespread support in all nations and regions of the UK for ambitious change – this report shows some of the changes that could deliver the kind of Britain people told the Reset inquiry they wanted to see.

From the small businesses that adapted their business models quickly to the new reality of life with Covid, to the manufacturers that rapidly repurposed to produce hand sanitiser or ventilators, to the extensive mutual aid networks that sprung up across the country, it is clear that a dynamic reset of life in Britain is possible by working with the skills, talent and potential of the people who live here.

The task of Government, then, is to unleash those skills, and allow the creativity and the untapped potential of people across the country to flourish. We urge Ministers and our fellow parliamentarians to take note of this report, and to work with the people of Britain on a Green New Deal that can deliver a greener, fairer, more resilient Britain.

**Caroline Lucas MP, Clive Lewis MP, Lord Randall, Liz Saville Roberts MP,
Wera Hobhouse MP, Debbie Abrahams MP, Claire Hanna MP
and Stephen Farry MP.**

The Officers of the All Party Parliamentary Group on the Green New Deal.

Key recommendations at a glance: A policy package to Reset Britain

MPs and peers from the All Party Parliamentary Group on the Green New Deal, who spent the summer engaging with people across the country on what a post-Covid society and economy should look like, have now presented a package of policy measures to deliver the kind of changes the public said that they wanted.

The APPG's first report, *Time to Reset*, revealed that the public are way ahead of ministers in the boldness, scope and scale of change they want to see. Participants in nationally representative workshops and surveys had ambitious ideas about the future of work, public services, community, nature and local life. Two thirds of respondents wanted the Government to intervene to make society fairer and the same proportion believe that health and wellbeing should be prioritised over GDP growth. This popular mandate goes beyond investment in green energy, endorsing a deep-rooted transformation to the way the nations of the UK live and work – laying the foundations for a fairer, greener Britain after Covid.

Developing a society that nurtures the aspects of life people value has implications for every branch of government: national, devolved, regional and local and for every aspect of civil society. It calls for a politics where many more people are actively engaged, and decision making and resources are devolved to the local level, reducing crippling inequalities in power and enabling many more people to contribute to their communities. It requires a welfare system fit for twenty first century challenges, with a National Care Service at its heart, and where everyone is guaranteed an income that enables them to live with dignity.

An economy designed to meet people's needs and enhance the health and wellbeing of people and the ecosystem we depend on, rather than accrue yet more profits for the wealthy, would be one based on principles of fairness, compassion and community. It calls for a shift away from the political status quo based on competition, self-interest and individualism to a politics that is based on collaboration, collective-interest and mutualism.

Drawing on evidence from almost 40 organisations ranging from the National Farmers Union to Nesta, and expert evidence from 17 witnesses, the APPG's report, *How to Reset*, sets out the kind of changes needed to deliver the kind of post-Covid society and economy the public told the inquiry they would like to see.

Delivering on this public mandate would create a job-rich recovery, radically transforming the landscape of the UK and delivering on the Government's promise to 'level-up' the nation. The pandemic is far from over, but it is vital that the Government sets its sights on the future, harnessing this moment to build back better, while protecting people from the economic impacts of Covid.

Protect incomes with some form of universal basic income:

Too many people are still falling through the gaps in government provision. A minimum income guarantee, as proposed by the New Economics Foundation, or some form of universal basic income – a pilot of which was recently backed by more than 500 UK politicians⁴ - would ensure that no-one is made destitute by the pandemic⁵.

Ensure jobs for everyone with a good jobs guarantee:

Two thirds of the public support a jobs guarantee where the Government creates the opportunity for everyone to access a fairly paid job, with wide support across political affiliation, region and class⁶. This would make sure that enough fairly paid jobs are available for everyone in work that is socially useful, organised around community need. Jobs created under the scheme would pay at least a national living wage, be voluntary and not replace existing welfare. As the economics anthropologist Jason Hickel pointed out in evidence, this may be vital to support the wider economic changes needed to set us on course for emissions reductions consistent with 1.5 or 2 degrees.

Embark on a green infrastructure transformation:

With unemployment set to rise into the winter, there is a clear case for government investment in the physical and social infrastructure that will make life in Britain greener and fairer. Installing green energy, transforming food and farming, planting trees and rewilding spaces, insulating homes and buildings, building new transport infrastructure and creating a National Care Service will require the creation of many new jobs, and in some cases new skills: providing employment and training opportunities for significant numbers of people across the UK. There is clear consensus that the investment needed to transform the UK economy and infrastructure to meet the UK's emissions targets and reduce inequality could create over a million well-paid jobs offsetting many of the jobs lost as a result of the economic shock of Covid. Transition Economics propose, for example, that investment of £85 billion in a range of social and environmental infrastructure could create over a million jobs over the next two years⁷.

Create a National Nature Service:

Proposed by Wildlife and Countryside Link and supported by a coalition of over 50 organisations, a National Nature Service would employ and train thousands of people in environmental work across the UK, from habitat creation to controlling invasive species⁸. As well as restoring ecosystems, addressing climate change and increasing access to nature, the new service would provide employment, particularly for young people and disadvantaged communities in both urban and rural areas, and provide new practical skills and training opportunities. There are particular benefits from investment in nature, where according to the Smith School jobs can be created quickly and respect social distancing.⁹

Invest in a National Care Service:

The Women's Budget Group propose a National Care Service to significantly increase the number of people working in the care sector. Reaching 10% of the population employed in the combined care sectors (roughly the proportions in Denmark and Sweden) would need a 4.3 % increase in the numbers of people currently employed.¹⁰

Support a worker-led transition to a zero-carbon economy:

When industries need to change and convert to a new purpose, some of the most innovative and effective ideas can come from the communities and work forces affected. The Public and Commercial Services Union (PCS) have mapped out a framework for a worker-led just transition, while Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth Scotland and Platform are planning to work with oil workers to develop policy.¹¹

As well as addressing the need to respond to rising unemployment while transforming the infrastructure of the UK to better meet future challenges, a green and fair recovery could also deliver on Government promises to level up the nation, reducing inequalities in power and resources.

Devolve power and resources to the local level:

Local councils have developed support hubs for care homes, while volunteer groups, existing charities and council staff have worked together in rapidly established new partnerships. These distributed responses, and the unparalleled knowledge local people have about their own area, were both quicker and more effective than Westminster Government in many areas. As the Local Government Association argue: "Councils should have a lead role in post-Covid recovery plans. The economic, social and environmental recovery our communities need will look different in different areas of the country and only a locally coordinated response will be effective."¹²

Enable 15-minute neighbourhoods and a new right to green space:

Reform of the planning system, already underway, should be used to empower local authorities to develop 15-minute neighbourhoods designed to ensure that people's needs for shops, entertainment, education, healthcare and green spaces can all be met within a short walk or cycle of their home – supporting the strong public desire for a more localised, greener economy. Changes to planning law should also include an obligation to incorporate green spaces, play space and nature into new housing developments.¹³ Taken together with investment in nature-rich green space, these changes would ensure that everyone in the UK can access a good quality green space within a short walk of their home.

Support a new local banking infrastructure:

Many small businesses experienced difficulties accessing government schemes, in part because the UK no longer has a local banking service able to meet local needs. Banking expert Tony Greenham and community development expert Frances Northrop propose remedying this by supporting and strengthening the Community Development Finance (CDFI) sector, establishing new community venture funds to link local capital to local projects and establishing a capitalisation fund for regional mutual banks using dormant assets to match fund regional private, social and public investment.¹⁴

Create a National Investment Bank:

A number of the organisations who submitted evidence to the Reset inquiry propose some kind of National Investment Bank to channel resources effectively into the recovery. A public investment bank would be able to leverage and de-risk more green investment, with the application of strict criteria such as ruling out fossil fuels in their entirety.

As we show in this report, there are a range of ways that the Government could finance the investment needed to prevent unemployment rising to catastrophic levels while transforming the economy to meet future challenges.

Government should investment in a downturn:

At a time of economic downturn or great danger such as a pandemic, the national government remains the only institution that is large enough to lead a programme of economic transformation. By borrowing to invest in the economy at a time of high unemployment and low interest rates, Government can create jobs, stimulate economic activity and restore business confidence – particularly when there is work that needs to be done to decarbonise the economy.

‘Crowd in’ private investment:

Using public investment to create jobs can reduce business uncertainty, crowd-in private investment and support the private sector in generating high quality jobs. As the Grantham Institute point out, many investors are already committed to the idea of a ‘just transition’; a green recovery would give a new structure, and a new certainty, to those investments.¹⁵

Redirect existing spending:

There are a range of existing allocations of funding that could be redirected towards a job-rich zero carbon transformation of the UK’s infrastructure. For example, the Reset poll found very little support for government investment in road building, with fewer than one in seven people backing it, and three times as many supporting investments in cycle networks and local buses.¹⁶

We are at a critical juncture, and the decisions that this Government makes in the coming months will lock us into one of two alternative routes. Ministers can either rebuild the existing system with a small amount of green gloss, locking in unacceptable levels of inequality and setting us on a collision course with climate catastrophe, or they can use this moment to lay the foundations for a greener, fairer Britain and set the economy on a path to a modern, post-carbon future. If they are to do the latter, new measures of progress will be needed to set out this new way forward.

Chart a new course with new measures of progress:

There is growing public support for a different basis to economic policy making. Two thirds of people think that the Government should prioritise health and wellbeing above economic growth, while just one in five think that the Government should prioritise GDP growth¹⁷. Government should replace GDP growth with a broader set of human and ecological health and wellbeing objectives and use them as benchmarks for success, including for current recovery plans.

Taken together with the findings of the UK Climate Assembly, Reset shows that this Government has a popular mandate to use this moment to transform Britain that should be acted on before it is too late.

Introduction

“If politicians and others involved in planning for the future sought a wide range of people’s opinions it would benefit everyone.

Reset workshop participant ¹⁸

At the end of June 2020, the All Party Parliamentary Group on the Green New Deal set out to create space for a public conversation about what people in the United Kingdom were experiencing during the national lockdown that began on 23 March 2020. We wanted to find out what, if anything, people were learning from the experience, and how they might want life in the UK to change in the context of pursuing a greener, fairer, future.

Through surveys, online workshops, digital ethnographic surveys, snap polls, special parliamentary evidence sessions and by inviting people and organisations to send responses to questions, we hoped to engage as many different voices as possible and worked particularly hard to involve people who don’t normally engage in these processes. We aimed, in the words of the entrepreneur Margaret Heffernan: “to start thinking proactively instead of defensively about the future” and to do it together because in Margaret’s words “it is a better way to think.” ¹⁹

Our first report, published on 17 September 2020, detailed how people told the Reset inquiry they would like life in Britain to change, and demonstrated the surprisingly high level of common ground across political and regional divides. It revealed a clear mandate for the Government to be far more bold, ambitious and creative about plans for post-Covid Britain than they have been to date.

While other research focused on how very real divisions and differences have been exacerbated by the pandemic ²⁰, our approach, which sought to identify outcomes people wanted to see looking ahead, found significant commonality. People wanted a Britain that is greener, fairer and kinder and they wanted to be more involved in shaping it.

This, our second report, shows how this Government could begin to deliver on the public mandate set out in our first report. Drawing on evidence submitted to the inquiry from almost 40 organisations and individuals, together with expert evidence from 17 witnesses, we set out how the Government could begin to build back the kind of United Kingdom people told the Reset inquiry that they wanted.

We have grouped our findings around key areas of everyday life and the ways people want them to change, the themes that emerged from the evidence from the public and civil society organisations, and the broader policy changes that would be needed to deliver the kind of life in the UK that people aspire to.

Taken together, the priorities set out in the public consultation phase of Reset and the policy proposals submitted to the inquiry show what elements of a comprehensive Green New Deal for the UK could look like – a national action plan to tackle climate breakdown and nature depletion in a way that improves people’s lives and builds a fairer, more democratic society and economy. This vision goes far beyond a narrow focus on energy, encompassing a more far-reaching transformation of life in the UK.

The volume of detailed evidence we received across a range of policy areas means that this report focuses on headline policy changes. More detail on many of the broad proposals can be found in the evidence submitted to us, available on the Reset website at: www.reset-uk.org.

Summary of the changes the public told us they want

The APPG on the Green New Deal spent the summer of 2020 engaging with people across the country on what a post-Covid society and economy should look like. In total we heard from over 57,000 people, including two nationally representative polls of 2,000 people²¹, in-depth workshops with 108 people, and interviews with people who are digitally excluded.

In a challenge to the perception of population of the UK as riven, we found common aspirations in all of the communities with whom we engaged, marked by an overwhelming public appetite for a fairer, greener, kinder Britain after Covid.

We found that the public are way ahead of ministers in the boldness, scope and scale of change they want, with ambitious ideas about the future of work, public services, community, nature and local life. The Government has a stronger popular mandate than it imagines to use this moment to transform Britain into a fairer, greener and kinder country.

In the first Reset report, we found:

Fairness is a top priority for the public, with two thirds of people saying government should intervene to make society fairer wherever possible, with those living in the North most likely to agree (71%).²²

Housing is a key area where people want government intervention to make society fairer. We found strong support for rent controls, investment in social housing, and ending homelessness.²³ 68% of people think that government should introduce a rent cap to make housing more affordable and 81% of people think that landlords should be regulated to make sure that rental properties are good quality. Only 18% of people think that current housing policy is adequate.²⁴

Better pay and conditions for NHS staff and care workers, supermarket staff and delivery drivers were strongly supported.²⁵ This was the case regardless of political affiliation or preference, and across the country.

Guaranteed employment and a universal basic income also received strong support. Two thirds of people are in favour of a jobs guarantee, with only 9% completely opposed. 57% support some form of monthly guaranteed income.²⁶

Working life should be reshaped, with more flexible working patterns, greater flexibility to work from home where that's safe and possible, and a broader definition of work adopted, so that domestic and other caring work and volunteering are equally valued.

Time to give back - people want to be more involved in their communities and identified time as the main barrier. With more time, most would volunteer or contribute to their local community in some way, as 79% of the population did during lockdown according to the Reset poll.^{27 28}

Health and wellbeing should be a higher government priority than GDP growth, according to two thirds of UK adults. Only one in five people think that GDP growth should continue to be prioritised as the Government's main economic goal.²⁹

Environment and nature featured strongly in many of the changes that people want, including more green spaces and food grown closer to home. Whilst lockdown revealed a nation of nature lovers, action is needed to create more green spaces, especially in areas where access is poor.

Less traffic was a recurring theme for improving people's quality of life, with people noticing reduced traffic and cleaner air during the lockdown and wanting them to be permanent.³⁰

Relocalising Britain - people want changes that make their local high streets more varied and welcoming, such as car-free zones and mixed high streets with green spaces, community hubs, residential spaces and cultural venues alongside shops.³¹

Footnotes

- ¹ See, [Office of Budget Responsibility](#). Accessed 3rd November 2020.
- ² Sir Michael Marmot. Parliamentary Evidence Session 1: Covid Lessons & Climate Crisis, 21st July 2020
- ³ The Avalon Project, [First Inaugural Address of Franklin D. Roosevelt](#), Accessed 3rd November 2020.
- ⁴ Partington, R, [Covid job losses lead MPs to call for trials of universal basic income](#), 31 October 2020, Accessed 3rd November 2020
- ⁵ Sterling, S and Arnold, S, [A Minimum Income Guarantee for the UK](#), The New Economics Foundation, March 2020
- ⁶ Opinium Poll, 12-15 July 2020, Q7 A3.
- ⁷ Transition Economics. Evidence Submitted to the Reset inquiry. Available at: <https://reset-uk.org>
- ⁸ Wildlife and Countryside Link. Evidence Submitted to the Reset inquiry. Available at: <https://reset-uk.org>
- ⁹ Smith School. Evidence Submitted to the Reset inquiry. Available at: <https://reset-uk.org>
- ¹⁰ Women's Budget Group. Evidence Submitted to the Reset inquiry. Available at: <https://reset-uk.org>
- ¹¹ Platform, Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth Scotland, [Offshore: oil and gas workers' views on industry conditions and the energy transition](#). Accessed 2nd November 2020.
- ¹² Local Governments Association. Evidence Submitted to the Reset inquiry. Available at: <https://reset-uk.org>
- ¹³ Food, Farming and Countryside Commission. Page 32. Evidence Submitted to the Reset inquiry. Available at: <https://reset-uk.org>
- ¹⁴ Tony Greenham. Parliamentary Evidence Session 3: The future of business and banking, 28th July 2020.
- ¹⁵ The Grantham Institute. [Investing in a Just Transition](#). Accessed, 3rd November 2020.
- ¹⁶ Opinium Poll, 12-15 July 2020 Q9
- ¹⁷ Opinium Poll, 8-11 September 2020, Q4
- ¹⁸ Email correspondence with workshop participant.
- ¹⁹ Margaret Heffernan, [RSA Bridges to the Future](#), Accessed 2nd November 2020.
- ²⁰ For example, the think-tank Demos' [New Normal](#) surveyed over 10,000 people and found deep divisions on mask wearing and lockdown rules. Many of the other priorities identified by the project: community networks and volunteering, green spaces and local environment, national resilience and self-sufficiency, working life, reducing inequalities and the role of low paid workers overlap with Reset.
- ²¹ The Reset process included two nationally representative polls of 2,000 people, a survey completed by over 3,000 members of the public and a survey sent to members of the campaign group 38 Degrees completed by just over 50,000 people.
- ²² Opinium Poll, 8-11 September 2020, Q3
- ²³ Opinium Poll, 8-11 September 2020, Q7
- ²⁴ Opinium Poll, 8-11 September 2020, Q7

²⁵ Opinium Poll, 12-15 July 2020, Q5

²⁶ Opinium Poll, 8-11 September 2020, Q6

²⁷ Opinium Poll, 12-15 July 2020, Q8

²⁸ Work Life and Travel Workshop, 8th August 2020; Homes and Community Workshop, 8th August 2020

²⁹ Opinium Poll, 8-11 September 2020, Q4

³⁰ Findings from: Shopping and Consumerism Workshop 7th August 2020; Work Life and Travel Workshop, 8th August 2020; Homes and Community Workshop 8th August 2020

³¹ Findings from: Shopping and Consumerism Workshop 7th August 2020; Work Life and



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