



**friends of
the earth
Bromley**



October 2014

No. 322

ewsletter

Bromley FoE: enquiries:

email: bromleyfoe@gmail.com, website: www.bromleyfoe.co.uk

October Meeting

Friends Meeting House, Ravensbourne Road, Bromley

History of Beckenham Place Park

Mal Mitchell, former Chairman of Beckenham Place Park

Tuesday 7th October - 7.30pm

Everyone welcome – bring a friend

In this Issue:

Diary Dates	2	September mtg report	6-11
October mtg	2	FoE on nuclear	11
Apologies to Foggies	2	Campaigns info	12,13
FoE Bee Cause award	3	Gardening tips	13
Energy Usage	3	After the NO vote	14
Waste4Fuel	4,5	Bromley Contacts	15
Ivy's letter in NS	5	Non-members section	16

Copy for the next Newsletter must be with the Editor by

***** SUNDAY 19TH OCTOBER *****

Contact details inside front cover.

Report on September's meeting on Fracking, pages 6,7,8,9,10,&11

Diary dates:

- Oct 7th (Tues)** **Bromley FoE's October meeting:** Beckenham Place Park – Mal Mitchell
- Oct 11th (Sat)** **Fungi walk** at Beckenham Place Park – meet at the Mansion in the Park at 11am
- Oct 16th (Thu)** **Beckenham Place Park** – Tour of the Mansion, including buffet lunch. Meet at the Mansion in the Park at 11am
- Oct 25th (Sat)** **Anti-Fracking stall**, The Mall, Bromley: 2.30-4.30pm
- Nov 4th (Tues)** **Bromley FoE's November meeting:** No to Waste for Fuel – Jan Watkins

October meeting – The History of Beckenham Place Park

Mal Mitchell, is a former Chairman of the Friends of Beckenham Place Park. Now, with his wife Margaret, both are volunteers there, he is well placed to tell us something of the history, the Visitor centre, the Wildlife and the sensory garden at Beckenham Place Park.

October 16th – Tour of Beckenham Place Park Mansion

Meet at 11am at the Mansion for a visit to include a walk and tour of the downstairs rooms (not usually accessible to the general public) and a buffet lunch. A suggested donation of £6.50 per person will cover the cost of the meal.

Apology to Fans of George (Foggies)

Some of you may have hoped for further news of the adventures of George, our Rainforest Campaigner introduced in the last newsletter. It is even rumoured that he has acquired an inamorata. George has, however, been trumped by the Fracking Report and has been held over. Over what, and until when, remains to be seen.

Disclaimer: *Please note that any opinions expressed in this Newsletter are not necessarily those of Bromley Friends of the Earth or of Friends of the Earth*

Next Newsletter - copy details:

Any news, articles, poems, questions, views etc for the next Newsletter must be with the editor by ***** SUNDAY 19TH OCTOBER*****:

by post to John Street, 82 Babbacombe Road, Bromley, BR1 3LS

by phone to: 020-8460-1078, **by email** to: johnstreet@gn.apc.org.

The editor reserves the right to shorten contributions for space, or other, reasons

FoE collects award for Bee Cause

Friends of the Earth and the National Federation of Women's Institutes (NFWI) win prestigious award for their joint effort in saving Britain's bees.

They collected the Charity Partnership Award at the Third Sector Awards ceremony.

It was hosted by comedian Marcus Brigstocke who helped with the success of the Bee Cause and The Big Laugh comedy night at the Hammersmith Apollo in May.

Friends of the Earth were humbled to be shortlisted alongside many other excellent examples of the charity sector's work.

"Winning the partnership award with the NFWI shows the success of our joint effort to save our bees... By working together we were able to persuade the Government to introduce a National Bee Action Plan. Friends of the Earth and the NFWI are continuing to collaborate to ensure that this will be fit for purpose... By doing so we can be the generation that saves our British bees." commented Paul de Zylva, Senior Nature Campaigner.

Working together to tackle bee decline

The NFWI and Friends of the Earth have worked together to highlight Britain's bee decline to the Government.

In June 2013 we staged a historic Bee Summit to decide on actions needed to save bees and other pollinators, where

the Government agreed to draw up a Bee Action Plan.

We will continue to work together to make sure the Government saves British bees, as promised.

Keeping an eye on our energy usage

Peter Gandolfi writes: For those of you that are interested in where our electricity comes from, may be interested in this internet link: <http://www.gridwatch.templar.co.uk/>

This site gives a display of how much electricity we are using nationally, minute to minute and how this is being produced, i.e.: coal, gas, wind solar, nuclear etc. It is interesting to see how this mix fluctuates.

One can also display the French electricity generation which is revealing. Much of the time it is generation well over what it needs for itself, presumably exporting it to counties such as the UK.

Editor's Note – A large proportion of this newsletter (the middle six pages) is devoted to a lengthy report of the September meeting on Fracking. In addition to the report on what the two speakers said, there's also extensive reporting of the Q and A session.

Thanks to Peter for the report.

Correspondence regarding Waste4Fuel

Letter from Bromley FoE to the Environment Agency

I am writing on behalf of Bromley Friends of the Earth to inquire as to whether the Environment Agency has taken all suitable precautions to stop any leaching into the groundwater system under / adjacent to the Waste4Fuel site in Orpington, Kent.

We were pleased to learn that the Agency had taken steps to secure the site, which will be of great relief to the local residents, especially regarding the quality of the air pollution they have been suffering.

Due to the proximity of the site to the River Cray, and therefore the SSSI of Ruxley Gravel Pits, we would welcome the Agency's assurances that it will do all that is possible to ensure leaching does not occur.

We would therefore be grateful to learn which measures the Agency, and partners, will undertake to stop any leaching; with a controlled removal of the waste being the priority?

Reply from Environment Agency

Thank you for your enquiry which was received on 08 August. I'm sorry for the delay in responding to you.

We respond to requests under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and Environmental Information Regulations 2004.

So far we have removed approximately 1,000 tonnes of waste

from the site but we are only removing enough waste to allow London Fire Brigade (LFB) safer access.

We are inspecting the site daily and one of the things we are looking for during these visits is water run-off. LFB sometimes need to use large volumes of water to tackle the smouldering pile which is leading to pooling on site. This water drains, albeit slowly, to the southern boundary and off site.

We have evidence of small amounts of run off entering the lake but this is not having an effect on the water quality of the lake, River Cray or ground. If this were the case we would make sure Thames Water and others were informed so they could take any necessary action to protect the public supply. We are also working with LFB and our contractors on site, Acumen, to ensure that as much fire fighting water can be stored on site and reused to dampen down the smouldering stockpile.

I have attached a copy our Standard Notice or licence which explains how you can use this information. Please get in touch if you have any further queries or contact us within two months if you would like us to review the information we have sent.

We would be really grateful if you could spare five minutes to provide us with feedback about our service. Please click on the link below and fill in our survey – we use every piece of feedback we receive:
<http://feedback1.environmentagency.uk.com/s3/2c86c06aa213>

Waste4Fuel *continued*, plus Ivy's letter in the News Shopper

Also from the Environment Agency

Dear Cllr/Sir/Madam,

We are continuing to work with London Fire Brigade (LFB) at the Waste4Fuel (W4F) site to reduce the immediate risk of a significant fire and improve access for firefighting purposes.

Acumen are continuing to remove and re-profile the main waste pile which is reducing any smouldering or steam coming from the Western and Southern boundaries of the site. So far approximately 1,600 tonnes of waste have been removed from the site. We estimate that this work will continue for a further 2 weeks.

Additionally, on 9 September 2014 we served a revocation notice for the Environmental Permit on W4F under Regulation 22 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010. The revocation of the permit takes effect on 8 October 2014, subject to any appeal being lodged by W4F.

In the meantime please contact us on 03708 506 506 if you have any questions during office hours. You can report environmental incidents at any time on 0800 807060.

Ivy Smith's letter, *cont'd from NEXT column*

Why was the waste put there in the first place? What was the contract made with this firm?

The problem will never go away until every last bit is removed and never allowed to be put there again.

WASTE SITE: Rubbish mountain should be used for incineration

The solution is very simple

Bromley FoE member Ivy Smith's letter was published in the News Shopper

I wish to join the debate about the ongoing problem of the Waste4Fuel site at St Paul's Cray.

I have long been puzzled by this business. We have at last reached a statement that the plan is to "reduce the waste to safe levels". What does that mean and what good will that do?

I have never found an answer to what was supposed to happen to all this waste. The title of the operators indicates that it was meant to produce fuel from the waste.

The only place for that must surely be SELCHP at New Cross. I have been there and was very impressed. It is very clean, well run, produces energy and is also producing hot water for much of the housing at New Cross.

Bromley Council has confirmed that our non-recyclable waste goes there. So why has the heap at St Paul's Cray not been going straight there?

Incidentally, I think there is another incinerator at Belvedere, but I do not know much about that.

/continued in PREVIOUS column

Peter Gandolfi writes: Ann Garrett introduced the debate; she announced that no one from the council had agreed to attend, Colin Smith had given his apologies, but did say that at a later date he would speak at a meeting and give the council's view on fracking. Ann said that this would be pursued. The debate was to be chaired by Michael Payne, who then introduced the two speakers:

- Professor John Sharpley a retired geologist and petroleum engineer, and
- Roisin Robertson, Co-ordinator of Bromley Greenpeace

each of whom would speak for 10 minutes, followed by a question and answer session.

John Sharpley said he would talk on the implications of fracking, rather than the technicalities of it. He said that fracking was heavily in the news at the moment and how emotional the issue was. He was also a member of Greenpeace and so thought that he could see both sides of the argument. The problem is not new and at least 40 years old, but has only taken off in the US over the last 10 years.

He spoke of how this compared with normal drilling. In shale, which is silt or clay that has been pressurized, there is little space to hold oil or gas, this would not normally flow out into a normal small bore drill hole.

Recent technology of horizontal drilling, allows a larger area for collection. This is helped by using high pressure to fracture the shale to allow greater flow. There were areas of potentially oil/gas bearing shale in

many areas of the UK, apart from those areas with hard rock such as Wales, Cornwall etc.

In the US gas fracking has been very successful. Most of the land used has been 'scrub' land with low population, with little ability to object and with a need for jobs. So much gas has now been produced that the price of gas in the US has now been reduced considerably. In Europe it is somewhat different. The population density is higher, with most land being productive.

One difference between the US and the UK is that in the US, the owner of the land used, benefits from the oil/gas extraction, which is not the case in the UK, where the land owner gets just a royalty. This has been a crucial difference, and an economic reason for the great expansion of fracking in the US.

Fracking may well not take off in Europe, due to many shales not being economical to frack. An example was Poland, where only 10% of the expected resources have been found.

A recent geological survey was looking at the Weald, an area between Salisbury to Ashford, and going north to Sevenoaks but not up to Bromley. This showed that it would contain small oil fields, but without much gas.

He said that he shares the concerns of many, but we do need to take the risks into consideration. One concern is the possibility of flow back and how you either get rid of the water coming out of the well, or how it is treated.

Leakage can also occur through the casing when it is put under pressure. If the casing is cemented in properly this should not happen, and normally should not be a problem as the shale is usually found at 6 to 7 thousand feet, where the aquifers usually at less than a thousand feet, and far removed from the shale.

The fracking fluids can contain harmful chemicals, and as these are often given a trade name, it is not always known what their contents are. The contents of these should always be known. Regulation needs to be strict. Here in the UK we do have national control, and are more strict than in the US. His view is that in the US in areas of no or little population, regulations do not appear to be as rigid as in the UK.

Roisin Robertson displayed slides that showed that we in Bromley were in a licensing area block and showed a simple diagram of the fracking process. The fluid used can contain a fine silica and can only get back 40% of the fluids pumped down.

Concerns were:

- Breaking through the water table, and that fluids used in the process, need to be cleaned and can include radioactive material gets picked up.
- Each frack well can need 19 million gallons of water.
- The wells do not last for ever, and after a few years the drillers will move on, leaving unstabilised ground.

- There have been many occasions of contamination of aquifers, in the US. Silicosis can also be a problem from the fine silica particles used in the fracking fluids, where this has been allowed to blow around.

Here in the UK, the only recourse we have in law is at the planning stage. Once the plans have been agreed by local mineral authorities, the only thing that people can take organizations to court for, is the planning process.

There are other ramifications. Roisin used the local example of the 'waste for fuel' site in St Paul's Cray, a licensed disposal site, with the environmental agency looking after the environmental aspects. The environmental agency took 'waste for fuel' to court and lost their injunction. The original company has now ceased trading, and the environmental agency has had to go in to clean up and to make it safe.

If Bromley says to go ahead with fracking, we cannot take any fracking company to court, because the environmental agency should be dealing with it.

Roisin mentioned the organisations that are opposing fracking, and suggested that in her view, Bromley council is likely to be attracted to fracking because of its economic benefit.

Following the official guidelines from the government, Bromley council has to consider: Is this site suitable for this development, does it have access, does it have space for storage etc, and

will this be of economic benefit to the country. They must not look at the environment or wider implications. She did not think this procedure appropriate for such an important development. Roisin finished by going through a list of opposing organizations.

The chairman then gave John Sharpley the opportunity to question the last presentation.

John said that he agreed with much of what Roisin had said. He pointed out using one of the slides that the water table is in fact a long way away from the shale. In Poland the gas shale layers were 15,000 feet down with the water table a few hundred feet down.

Cementing the casing seldom fails if done properly, but then with all these things, is this run by qualified people? This comes back to Bromley - who in Bromley council is qualified to make these decisions?

These are important points, we need to know that the people making these decisions have the necessary experience and qualifications. We have heard that a lot of water is used in this process. Looking at other industries such as mining, quarrying, processing plants etc, these also use lots and lots of water. The amount of water used in an area for fracking is about 1% of that used for other purposes including domestic, street cleaning etc. This needs to be taken into consideration.

Regarding the flowback water, this can be treated on site, collected for treating elsewhere, or re-injected into the ground to any suitable strata that will

take it, well away from any aquifer used for drinking.

The Chairman also opened up questions from the audience. These included:

Why not frack under the sea to avoid the water contamination issues?

Roisin - Her ultimate objection to fracking, is that at the moment we seem to have a pause in global warming, and the government seems to think of gas from fracking being the interim fuel before we get low carbon and nuclear.

She did not believe in this rational and thought that we need to develop power from solar and wind sources as the only true way forward. Fracking will use large amounts of water, destroy a big environmental area.

We cannot afford to dispose of that much methane in the atmosphere at this point in time, better to put all our energies into something that is cleaner and greener.

John – Said he understood what she was saying, but there was a need for a mix of energy, wind, nuclear, gas, wave, solar etc.

If you want to keep the lights on, if you want to drive a motor car then you need energy for it. If you don't like that you will be back to cooking over a wood fire. We all crave energy, and if the power stations weren't working then we would be in the dark.

We cannot say that we can do without that or that, and that renewables will

replace it, as work on these is rapidly growing but has started from such small levels that for the rest of your lifetimes you will be relying on at least a third of your energy coming from petroleum products.

At present 40% of our power comes from coal burning power stations, which is the dirtiest form of fuel. You cannot replace this with renewables at the moment, but you could with gas. Gas is not wonderful – it is still a hydrocarbon, but its Carbon footprint is much lower than coal. This is a problem that many countries have. France has decided to go nuclear, we might disagree with this, but it is their chosen solution.

Fracking under the sea would not be economic.

Concern about the water table, even though it was a long way down?

John pointed out that the Shale not only was thousands of feet lower down than the water, but also separated by impermeable strata.

Concern about Chislehurst caves network, and possible earthquakes.

John – Stated that Chislehurst caves are at the surface, like going down to your basement, fracks would not come anywhere near these, and are separated from the surface with impermeable layers. If you don't want fracking, you will have to go to either France or Bulgaria as fracking has been banned in these countries. Don't need to concern yourself about these very shallow layers.

Roisin – Although this may be so in the UK, there have been instances in the US where the aquifer and shale have been much closer together, causing contamination. Picking up John's point about the lights going out, if anyone has been abroad out of the holiday season, it is quite common for the lights to go out for a few hours at a time to save electricity. It's a scare tactic used to frighten us that our lights may go out.

John – Coming back to regulations. When you are early in the development of any technique, you get refinements over time, which strengthen the regulations. This is better in Europe where you have central government and tight regulations. The US is a different situation. Water often has methane in it naturally, and it does not have to be a contaminate to occur.

Mineral rights and that we in UK don't have any. The questioner's property register states that her land has mineral rights. Why would Church and crown estates insist on registering, as presumably they don't have rights either.

John: He said that he could not comment, not being a lawyer, but he understood that in the US, and it is the only place this happens, everything below is yours. After you have paid for the drilling etc, the oil is yours. Here and in every European country it is not so, it belongs to the crown or the government.

Concerned that the water from the fissures will not find its way up to the water table, and that the casing/concrete seal won't leak.

John: Said that the flowback water has to be treated on site or shipped to a processing plant. No straight answer as it depends on the contents of the drilling fluid used. Open pools should not be used. The flowback water can be kept in tanks, and protected from leaks with liners to insure integrity.

The questioner suggested that one could still get leakage.

John – It's a chance you take. You cannot avoid this if you want to keep your lights on.

If you want lights, electricity etc, where does it come from - coal, oil, gas, nuclear, sun, wind, waves etc, it comes from a combination of these. You have to take a small relative risk, like is full of risk.

The questioner said that the difference here is the large quantities of flowback water to deal with that one does not get with normal oil wells.

John – Water based drilling 'muds' are a normal part of a drilling process and can be of large volume if drilling is undertaken for a long period. A member of the audience added that dealing with the integrity of tanks is straight forward and is normal in other industries.

At this point the Chairman moved the debate on.

Earthquakes in the north of England, could this happen here.

This was answered by a member of the audience who was a geologist. In all the fracking wells in Utah, only two were found to be attributed to fracking. We have thousands of tremors over here, these are tremors rather than earthquakes.

Roisin – Said that the risk does seem to depend on the pressure put down the well to cause the fracking, and it was this that caused the Blackpool tremor.

John – Stated that not enough tests have been done to see if this is the case, it depends on individual conditions and formations.

Is there a danger that once you start up in a residential area, you will end up with an area covered with fracked wells.

Roisin – Used one of her geological slides to show that we were within a licence area.

John - According to a British geo survey, the likelihood of gas in this area is small, this was by a specialist geologist as well as an academic. Whether there is oil or gas depends on the amount of 'cooking' that occurred in the formation. More cooking forms gas, less cooking produces oil.

Has there been research done, if all the UK was fracked, how much energy could be extracted and for how long – what do we do in 50 years time?

Extended report from the September meeting on Fracking – page 6 of 6

John – Difficult to give an answer, as it's a long way down and you cannot see it. Only certain areas are likely to have productive shale.

Roisin – Is this worth doing to keep the lights on, With a climate view, she would prefer the money to go towards given everyone a solar panel, or insulation on their home, lots of alternate ways of using this money.

John – This isn't the way that capitalism works.

In March last year, Bromley did not oppose an application for a drilling licence that had been made by Sevenoaks District Council. Do we have any further evidence on what Bromley Councils policy is.

Roisin – There was an application by Kent CC to Bromley CC on January

29th that was approved by Bromley CC without comment. This was not a drilling licence but a seismic survey.

John – A seismic survey is how one sees the underlying strata. If it does not look likely to be oil/gas bearing then nothing else may happen.

Would you allow a fracking site to be on your back garden?

John - Yes I would, the point is we get excited about fracking, but seem happy about other industries such as quarries, mining, refineries, chemical plants etc. We don't like fracking because we don't understand it. All we can do is to ensure that the correct precautions are put in place.

The Chairman then thanked the speakers and brought the meeting to a close.

FoE have not changed their position on nuclear power

FoE press release - Radio 4 report on nuclear power

In response to a news report on the Today programme on 10th September 2014 that stated that Friends of the Earth had changed its position on nuclear power, Executive Director Andy Atkins said:

"Friends of the Earth has not changed its position on nuclear power. We remain firmly opposed to it and continue to strongly promote a transition to an energy system based on energy efficiency and our abundant resource of renewable energy, which

is getting cheaper to exploit by the day.

"We have always been an evidence-based organisation and we commission independent reports to ensure our policy positions are robust, and we will continue to do so in the future.

"Our review showed that the non-nuclear energy pathway we support is credible and therefore we have not changed our position of opposing new nuclear plants."

Campaigns, Climate and Energy – Ann Garrett

Campaigns

Our Bromley FoE banner was on the Climate Change March on Sept 21st which was part of a global day of climate marches, during the period of the important New York summit climate conference. We marched from Temple Gardens to a rally in Parliament Green and Square. Many different groups and over 20,000 people. (Will report in more detail next month.)

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon is urging world leaders to support an ambitious agreement to reduce global warming pollution, and for them and corporates to become more responsible in taking initiatives.

A reminder we have a stall in The Mall precinct Bromley on Oct 25th from 2.30pm - 4.00 pm. Many thanks to all those who have signed up to help. We will have Fracking, Run on Sun and Bees campaign materials on the stall.

Climate and Energy

Fracking

Celtique Energie have been refused planning permission by the South Downs National Park Authority to drill a temporary vertical well for shale gas in the Fernhurst area in West Sussex. This is due to a strong campaign by Frack Free Fernhurst. who collected 5,500 objections on their petition.

Despite assurances of rigorous risk assessments by Celtique Energie, residents are still worried about potential unmeasurable risk factors in the use of chemicals and rock-splitting hazards caused by drilling.

Bromley Against Fracking are leafleting at Locksbottom on Oct 2nd from 3.00-5.00pm and still hold regular monthly meetings in The Greyhound, Bromley High Street which I aim to attend on behalf of FoE.

I have also made contact with LUSH in Intu who are willing to put materials on their counter and display posters in the window.

Woodland and Rainforest Restoration

At the UN Climate Summit countries are expected to pledge to restore between 10 and 15 million hectares of woodland and to safeguard significant areas of the Amazon rainforest. Several of the world's biggest food firms have already made no- deforestation pledges that could also substantially reduce clear felling in South East Asian for palm-oil plantations.

Tim Christophersen of the UN Environmental Programme has expressed 'cautious optimism', but said 'I think we are seeing a real sea change in the way deforestation is being addressed'.

Sellafield Nuclear Clean-up

The cost of cleaning up this site has shot up £6 billion, with the Government and regulators being accused of incompetence in their efforts to manage the country's legacy of nuclear waste.

Anti-nuclear campaigners and unions are incensed by a report by the Office for Budget Responsibility highlighted by Labour.

A few words on composting

Bill Priestley, Bromley FoE's very own Gardening Correspondent, writes:

Composting is a bit like making a cake. Mix the ingredients well and get the moisture level right.

Where possible put alternate layers of different things, grass cuttings, leaves, prunings and weeds. If the Autumn leaves are not too thick a rotary lawn mower is the best way to get them up. It chops them up and mixes them with any grass cuttings. Thick layers will need raking and large amounts of oak leaves may want composting separately into leaf mould as they take a long while to decompose.

Using a rotary lawn mower to chop up the prunings and weeds help them to rot down better. Remove any larger woody bits that might damage the lawn mower. Throw the prunings and weeds on the lawn (an out of the way spot) and Hoover them up while cutting the lawn.

Any raw veg waste can go onto the compost heap such as peelings including orange peel. Don't put meat fish or dairy as these can attract rats. Cooked food is also not recommended.

If the stuff going onto the heap looks dry use a watering can with a rose to dampen it.

Turning a heap over once in its life is worthwhile. So have at least two heaps-one building up, and one breaking down. Having space for a third ready to use pile is also useful.

I generally let a heap build up for a year, turn it and leave for another year. Longer or shorter cycles can be used.

After this you should have good compost which is very good for the environment, bringing life to your garden, locking in carbon and with no carbon footprint transporting it.

There is masses written about composting. You can google 'RHS Masterclass composting' or there are entire books on composting available.

Campaigns, Climate and Energy - continued

While on nuclear power issues, Andy Atkins has made it clear that FoE are thoroughly opposed to nuclear power, after some confused reporting in a recent radio broadcast.

Coffee Grounds to Power Buses

London buses could one day be fuelled by leftovers after a project to turn grounds into biofuel won a European environmental prize.

Eco-entrepreneur Arthur Kay said that the £400,000 prize money would enable his start-up bio-bean company to revolutionise transport. The firm based at Tower Bridge uses a patented process to turn the coffee grounds into bio-diesel and fuel pellets at a factory in Sussex.

It's great to see such an initiative and meets all the criteria of investing in small businesses !

After the Scottish independence vote

Building a greener, fairer Scotland within the UK

Commenting on the No vote in the Scottish Independence Referendum Friends of the Earth Scotland Director, Dr Richard Dixon, said:

“We hope that many of the huge numbers of people who have been engaged on both sides of the referendum campaign will continue to take part in the discussion about the type of country we want Scotland to be.

“The No vote means the start of a lively debate about what more powers might come to the Scottish Parliament. Something missing from the promises so far is full control of energy policy in Scotland. This would greatly help us on the way to 100% renewable energy. Friends of the Earth Scotland will be pressing for this and other measures that would help Scotland become a greener, fairer place. We will continue to hold all our political parties to account for the environmental promises made to the Scottish people.”

Friends of the Earth Scotland was neutral in the Referendum debate and pledged to continue to work to protect the Scottish environment and fight for climate justice irrespective of the outcome.

“The Scottish Government should redouble its effort at the UK and EU level to encourage far greater action on climate. The UK Government must play a leading role in producing a just

and ambitious international agreement on tackling climate change beginning next week with Ban Ki-Moon summit in New York, including promoting Scotland’s good example on climate and renewable energy targets.”

“There has been much said about oil in the last few weeks of the referendum debate but little mention of the most important point, which is that we can’t possibly afford to burn it all. Climate science and justice demands that much of the oil left in the North Sea will have to stay where it is or be used in ways that don’t release the carbon it contains. Scotland needs a mature discussion of what being serious about climate change means for an oil producing country.

“Even within its current powers the Scottish Government should seek to challenge the power of the big banks, continue to develop a low carbon, fairer economy which tackles inequality and sets world leading standards for environmental and climate protection”

“We are delighted at the reinvigoration of Scottish political discussion and political engagement across a broad section of our community. We hope that these groups and individuals continue to participate fully in political processes both nationally and locally to work towards a fairer, greener Scotland.”

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Reuser Column
Don't throw It away - Reuse It!

If you have any items to sell, or anything that you require, please send details to the Editor. Items will be displayed for three months, the number in brackets after an item indicating for how long it has appeared. Could you please contact us if an item has been sold/obtained, so that it can be removed from the newsletter.

Any donations to Bromley FoE generated from this column gratefully received!

Non-members' Section

If you are not a member of Bromley Friends of the Earth, BFoE, then hello. We are an active local group affiliated to national Friends of the Earth concerned with promoting the understanding of environmental issues. We also campaign on these issues at a local, national and international level.

If you would like to know more about who we are and what we do please contact either of our co-ordinators, Sheila Brown (01689-851605) or Ann Garrett (020-8460-1295); their email addresses are on the previous page. Alternatively, you can come along to one of our free monthly meetings held on the first Tuesday of every month at the Friends Meeting House, Ravensbourne Road, Bromley (that's towards the bottom of the High Street and on the right going south). If you would like to join us then please fill in and send us the form below.

Membership Application/Renewal* Form (*please delete as appropriate.)

Please return this form to: **Bromley FoE, 2 Bucks Cross Cottages, Chelsfield Village, Orpington, Kent, BR6 7RN**. Other enquiries regarding the group: may be sent by email to *bromleyfoe@gmail.com*, or telephone our co-ordinators at the telephone numbers above.

I wish to support Bromley Friends of the Earth and enclose my £8 annual subscription. I also enclose a donation (optional) of To help towards the cost of producing and distributing the monthly Newsletter.

Name.....

Address.....

..... Postcode.....

Email Address.....

Do you have any hobbies or interests that may be of use to the group?

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