JUST CENTRE FOR JOINED-UP SUSTAINABILITY TRANSFORMATIONS

JUST Futures

2050 visions of climate, nature and society

SAMANTHI THEMINIMULLE
NOVEMBER 2026



Contents

Introduction 3

Future 1: A well-adapted future 5

Future 2: The future of failed trade-offs 6

Future 3: The future of abrupt change 7

Future 4: A collectively owned, transformed future 8

How we get to more just futures 9

The critical junctures that shape whether we get there 14

References 17

The Centre for Joined-Up Sustainability Transformations (JUST) is funded by the UK Research and Innovation Building a Green Future strategic theme and the Economic and Social Research Council [Grant number ES/Z504130/1]

Citing this resource

When referencing this resource please cite as: Theminimulle, S. (2026). JUST Futures: 2050 Visions of Climate, Nature and Society. JUST Centre. Available at: https://www.just.ac.uk/assets/PDFs/JUST-Futures.pdf

Introduction

Alongside efforts to decarbonise physical infrastructure and transition high carbon industries and economies, there is a pressing opportunity to address deeply embedded and newly emerging inequalities experienced by places and communities in the UK.

We asked JUST Centre members to step into our possible futures, drawing on our deep knowledge across the JUST Centre's thematic and place-based focuses.

We asked them to think about what this transformation might look like in terms of our systems – democracy, policymaking and governance, economy, and the social contract – but also our spaces and places – the public realm and commons, neighbourhoods and local areas, social and cultural infrastructures where we encounter people and live, engage in paid and unpaid work and participate in society.

Taking us to 2050, we've conceptualised these outcomes as a series of future scenarios, asking questions like:

- Did we do it?
- What critical junctures did we face and how did it all unfold?
- What did it cost and who did it benefit?
- Where are you in 2050 and how does the transition feel?

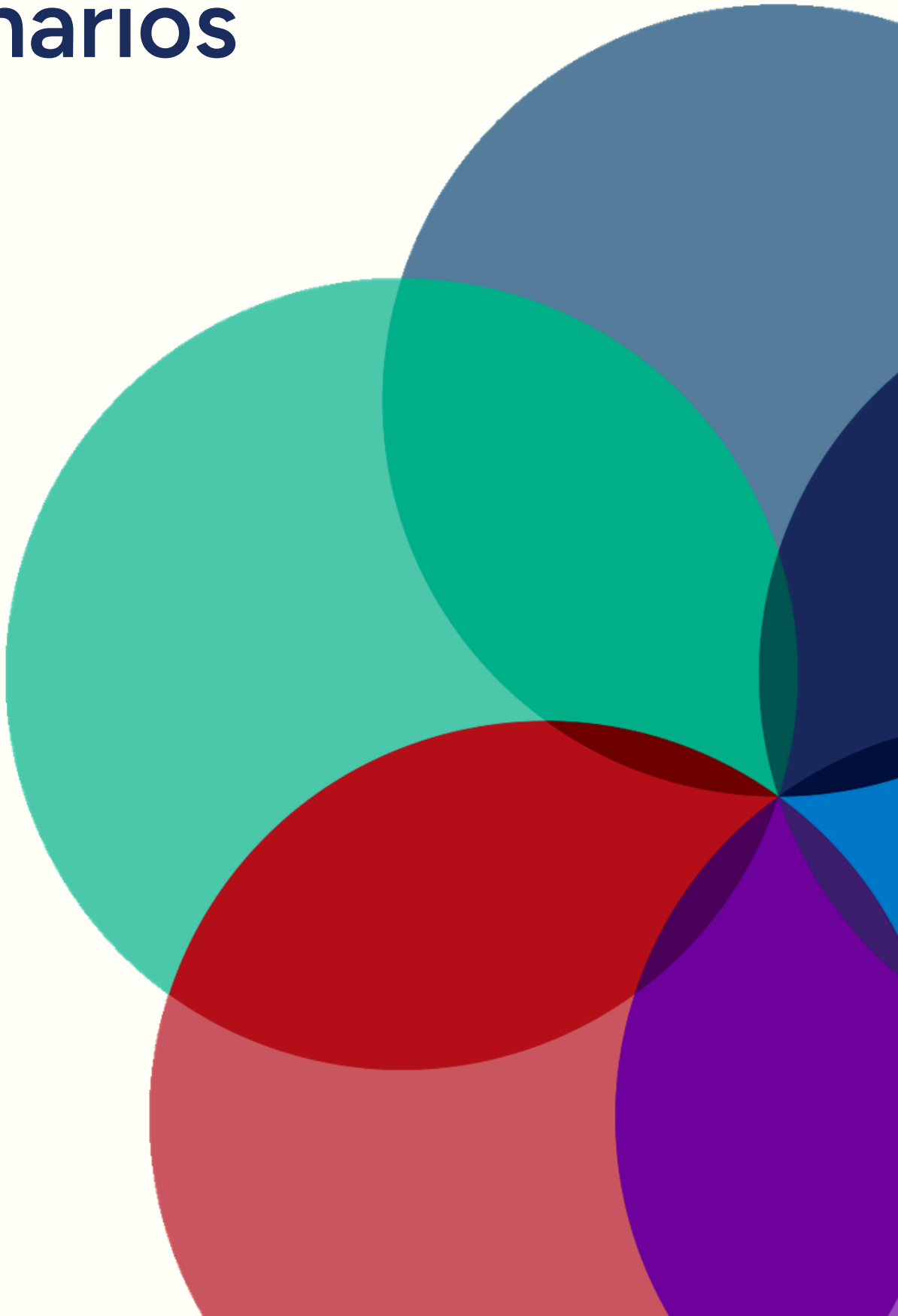
These future scenarios that focus on the systems and spaces where people participate, collaborate make decisions, and live their daily lives, are a critical complementary to other existing future scenarios that focus more on hard infrastructural transitions, like transforming the energy system, building large-scale climate adaptation measures, or retrofitting our housing stock.

In fact, these systems, spaces and places are where the public – ordinary people and communities – will most acutely feel the impacts of a successful and fair process, or experience the grave fallouts of unbridled climate impacts.

It is in these systems, spaces and places where the equity of the impact of transition will be negotiated, secured or lost.

JUST CENTRE FOR JOINED-UP SUSTAINABILITY TRANSFORMATIONS

Future climate scenarios



FUTURE 1:
A well-adapted future

The transition has offered a new deal to people.

Instead of pursuing a race to the bottom, the transition in the first instance has been leveraged to address inequalities and injustices.[1] We still face certain challenges as a society and there is still work to be done to adjust to new climate realities. But now, **everyday life is easier, fairer and more desirable** than the life we were living before. **Fundamental reforms** in housing, transport and energy infrastructure and governance, as well as greater investment in social infrastructures mean people live **healthier, more comfortable and more connected lives**.[2]

Life and work are lived closer to home, but electrification has transformed long-distance travel so **leisure, work and care can be carried out in less carbon-intensive and more resilient ways.**[3] Easy-to-transition sectors and industries have done so, creating a **newly skilled workforce and supply chain**. Where communities or places were dependent on high-carbon sectors and industries, a responsible phase-in of green industries and planned phase-out of high-carbon jobs is helping to **revitalise left-behind places** and create new pathways into high-quality work.[4]

Beyond this, local models of **social economies and alternative ownership** have developed to support livelihoods and increase food and energy security.[5] While pockets of resistance and misinformation still exist, **adaptation and community response has become a part of our everyday mindsets**.[6]

FUTURE 2:
The future of failed trade-offs

Adaptation is now mainstream macroeconomic policy where investment in climate adaptation and net zero infrastructure is considered a resilient investment.[7]

However, instead of being driven by inclusive or socially just outcomes, where they exist, social and environmental benefits are secondary and incidental. **The market has been largely left to drive net zero transition**, and focus on de-risking investment and prioritising profit means only certain households, places and sectors have been able to access certain products and technologies, whilst **others have been left highly vulnerable** to cycles of climate impacts and all of its consequences.[8]

Despite the democratic mandate for net zero, **unelected bodies** like the Treasury and the Climate Change Committee continue to play an influential role in decision making.[9] As long as decisions feel 'done to' and certain places benefit from public-private interest and investment more than others, a **small but vocal opposition exists to decarbonisation efforts**, and the political field feels fragmented.[10]

People and places experiencing marginalisation in its different forms have unfairly carried the cost of transition. **Those with power, money and privilege have disproportionately benefitted**, in ways that broadly reproduced existing social inequalities of the time.[11] Everyday **people feel increasingly disconnected** and excluded by exclusionary narratives and changes that become mainstreamed into everyday life.[12]

FUTURE 3:
The future of abrupt change

The political risk of supporting a transition in the context of widespread far-right politics meant decisions were kicked down the road, for politicians of today to worry about.[13]

We now live on the edge of climate catastrophe and because there is no choice but for change, it feels imposed, abrupt and hugely disruptive to our everyday lives.[14] The **significant costs to national and local budgets** of emergency responses to climate impacts has diminished what public services are available to the general public.[15]

Inequalities have not only widened, but the proportion of those experiencing **extreme day-to-day struggle has increased to more than half of the population**, and social relations are increasingly fraught. The urgency of the situation has flattened our ability to be imaginative and radical about change and **we cannot sustain the things that aren't critical to our survival** but make our lives more vibrant – like the different ways we engage socially and culturally.[16]

Life is more expensive, because of the direct implications of climate change,[17] but also because we are locked into carbon intensive technologies and privatised models.[18] We are **no longer able to effectively fulfil our different functions in society and our economy**, like engaging in paid work or providing care.[19]

FUTURE 4:
A collectively owned, transformed future

Our economic, social and political structures and systems behave differently, because they respond to widespread consensus for low-carbon and more just economies and societies.[20]

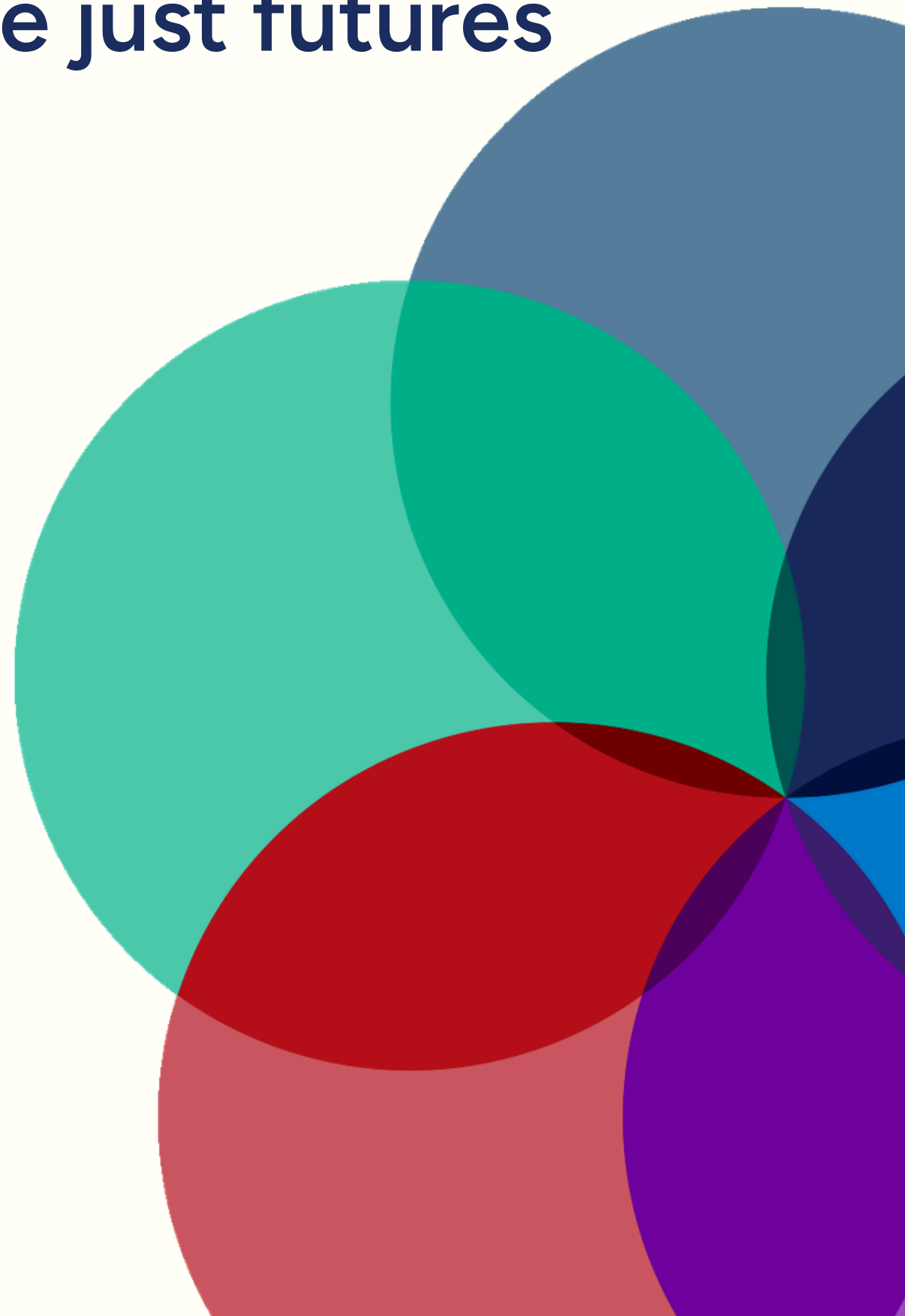
It is now a **priority agenda that transcends party politics and political timelines**. These broad transformations have enabled us to decouple harmful rhetorics and ideologies from climate transitions and work through them as separate issues, collectively as a society.[21]

There has been a **redistribution of political power and decision making**, and a proliferation of different **democratic and public ownership models and structures of our critical systems** including food, energy, transport and housing.[22] This means more people – be it the general public, grassroots movements, third sector organisations, businesses, or policymakers – feel **more agency and ownership over the transition** and what has unfolded from it.[23]

A **more democratic economy** has resulted in **less focus on short-term growth and competition**.[24] Instead, we're seeing an economy that is able to hold more diverse models of production, supply and employment. Longer-term social and economic policies **redistribute resources, build people's capabilities, and reduces the weight on marginalised and disadvantaged households and communities**.[25] Transformation has not always felt coherent, but it has been sustained through increased and distributed efforts and networks of local action and committed, devolved leadership.

JUST CENTRE FOR JOINED-UP SUSTAINABILITY TRANSFORMATIONS

How we get to more just futures



How we get to more just futures

At the heart of the JUST Centre's impact strategy is the focus on making a just transition feel tangible, real and accessible to all.

A significant proportion of the body of evidence, science and policy analysis in this space focuses on diagnosing the problem, or setting out mitigation as decarbonisation, or outlining the protective strategies, technologies and infrastructures we need to adapt. These, coupled with increasingly creative, trusted and accessible communication channels, as well as the public's own lived experience of increasingly extreme climate change, has done its work in building a strong public mandate for a just transition.

But to mobilise action and connection rather than just awareness, and to help transition be a priority formed on acceptance, rather than a punitive or enforced act, then we have to make the future we may experience feel real.

Below we invite you to engage with different mechanisms and enablers that we believe could move us towards our more JUST future scenarios (Futures 1 and 4), to reflect on how these different possibilities feel in the context of your own communities, networks and places.

1. We reframe what's important

Where right-wing populism risks alienating people from the transition, we use it to galvanise an even more progressive, relatable and ambitious vision.[26] Critical to this is the adoption of a new language and way of communicating about the transition, that makes it feel more meaningful to people's everyday lives and helps to reframe the transition as transformation and an opportunity to build a fairer future, rather than a sacrifice or a restriction.[27]

To get to that shared language means having hard conversations across political difference about centring justice, equity and accessibility,[28] but we make significant progress against harmful polarisation by creating accessible spaces for debate and deliberation.[29] This replaces the dominant narrative, and it shifts what both everyday citizens and decision makers see as important. Actions like the development of a

National Preparedness Strategy helps to guide decision makers, and supports households and communities to engage in alternative models and approaches for living that are resilient to complex shocks and risks including climate impacts.

Due to public demand, the government reevaluates economic decision making and reallocates significant budget and investment for equitably dealing with the climate crisis.[30] Policymakers take a joined-up approach to leverage the wide-ranging benefits of the transition. They treat social justice and decarbonisation as mutually reinforcing[31] and embed social justice into all policy areas responding to the transition.[32]

Investment goes beyond funding just infrastructure, to increasing investments in sectors such as health, care, education and culture, which are able to more meaningfully engage people in participating in change and introduce new ways of thinking about and practicing life in a low carbon society.[33] Significant public sector institutions like the National Wealth Fund are repurposed to finance responsible investments, signalling to others that socially and ecologically just outcomes are a non-negotiable priority.

2. We diversify and join up leadership

Devolution is slowly undoing the UK's centralising structures and cultures.[34] Acknowledging that places and the people living in them know what is best for themselves,[35] regional and local governments are given more decision-making power and funding to make changes at scale. We see politicians acting with conviction and staking their political reputations on the transition to make it happen, because we have a growing evidence base to suggest it will pay off. New, joined-up governance formations emerge from the street to city/region level, such as strategic energy partnerships.[36]

Socially and ecologically just considerations in the decarbonisation of infrastructure are enforced through clear national guidance, laws and minimum standards.[37] Through policy change, the government and financial sector lower the risk for sectors and companies to pursue more socially just technologies, infrastructures and arrangements,[38] and shift away from subsidies to carbon-intensive industries. People are much more willing and able to play an active role in shaping and sustaining this new way of life.[39]

There is a shift towards participatory and co-produced decision-making structures. We learn lessons from the various pilots and experiments for citizen participation and embed models that made a fair ask on citizens and lead to accountable outcomes.[40] After realising the transformative potential of community energy, a more diverse constellation of people are trusted and resourced to take action,[41] recognising the role that our historically active and well networked third sector and grassroots organisations have played in some of the major transition wins in the past.[42]

3. We make a different future feel real

We acknowledge that people's lives are all-consumed by the different perma/poly-crises we are experiencing.[43] As well as a new language for transition, we help to demonstrate and make feel real the benefits that come with a just transition. That means the state helping households and places to transition the most tangible areas of their lives, which in many cases are also the most carbon-intensive parts of their lives.[44] This is done in dialogue with people, learning lessons from the roll out of initiatives like smart meters and low emission zones which in the past caused backlash.[45]

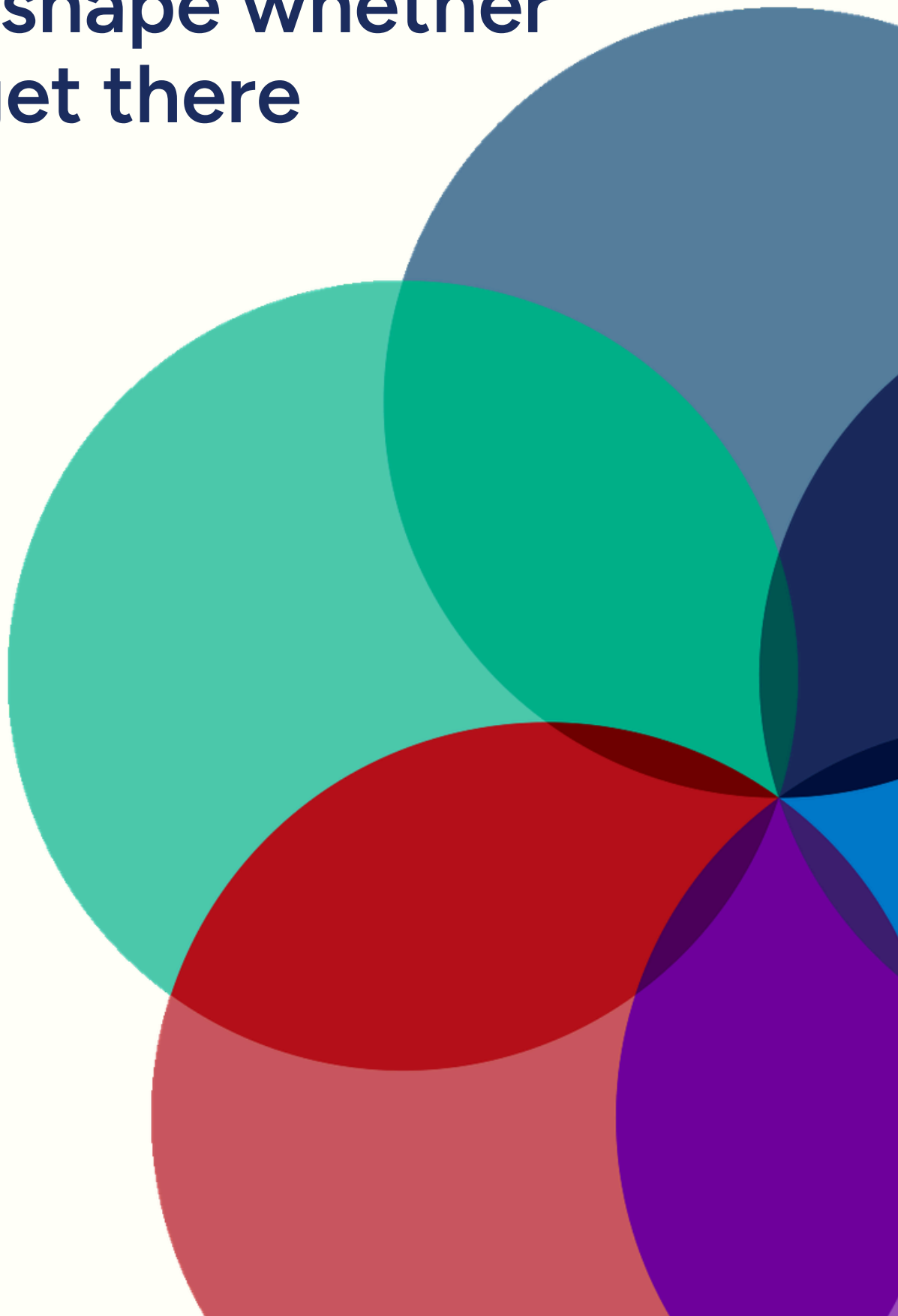
Many of these changes are funded by a restructuring of our economy, driven by radical wealth redistribution that ensures equitable outcomes.[46] At the household level, the government fund and roll-out a national project on deep retrofit. They put in place additional financial and practical support to those in the most marginalised positions[47] and resource the relational work that enables decision-making and buy-in.[48] This significantly reduces our carbon emissions and people immediately see improvements in their living conditions and more flexibility in their household budgets.[49]

Our renewable energy capacity is already growing rapidly, but the government take important decisions on how consumer energy bills are priced – like delinking gas and electricity prices and enabling local ownership – so that households feel the positive economic impacts sooner.[50] In turn, trust in government and the strength of cooperation increases, building a renewed social contract. At the place level, whole transport systems are reorientated around public and active transport. Devolved and democratised structures enabled decisions that are place-specific, accessible and met the needs of local communities.[51] This immediately improves air quality and road safety for adults and children,[52] as well as encourages more social interaction and cohesion within neighbourhoods.[53]

Places with a dependency on high carbon industries adopt fully funded transition programmes that created new work and educational pathways, and helped to reshape local economies and narratives.[54] Where progress is slow, alternative social security models like a basic minimum income is introduced to support livelihoods through the transition. Once people can see these tangible benefits, it made conversations about and actions to transition other critical systems like energy and food, much easier.

JUST CENTRE FOR JOINED-UP SUSTAINABILITY TRANSFORMATIONS

The critical junctures that shape whether we get there



The critical junctures that shape whether we get there

Today we face several critical junctures, that determine whether or not we can get to a more socially just and transition, if not transformation.

The JUST Centre will move beyond diagnosing the social and environmental problems, and towards restructuring the systems, infrastructures and decision frameworks that we need to act. Through its research, tools and resources, the JUST Centre hopes to support different actors to navigate some of these critical junctures, particularly where they concern democracy, policy, knowledge access, leadership and innovation.

We're at a time where transition to net zero and climate action risks being deprioritised, because it has become too politically divisive.[55] Even if it remains on the agenda, it remains as decarbonisation, approached through the lens of technical and behavioural change.[56] This encourages siloed and often exclusionary working.[57] Unless we shift towards efforts for just low carbon living, we risk locking ourselves into socially, economically and ecologically unsustainable futures.

Through an engaged research agenda, the JUST Centre is co-producing evidence with communities and places in the North of England, to build the case for joining-up climate/decarbonisation, and social justice agendas. We are exploring the Principles of Justice for transition and transformation, and what governance arrangements and institutional infrastructures need to be in place to facilitate this. The Good Futures Framework will provide resource holders and decision makers with tools that help them to navigate what are often presented as trade-offs. We'll collaborate with partners that work across different sectors, issues and places, to help shape and proliferate evidence-driven narratives that build consensus and help to define meaningful roles different people need to play.

Today structures and systems are constrained by narrow economic, technological and behavioural approaches that uphold injustices and inequalities.[58] But the transition is an opportunity for large-scale societal transformation. This requires unpicking what structural shifts are required in our existing institutions and systems, to help them evolve into new versions of themselves that can support just low carbon futures.

The JUST Centre is doing research on Social and Solidarity Economies to understand what innovations in socially just economic activity are emerging and what alternative economic forms can be seeded, scaled up and proliferated elsewhere. We are exploring Social and Built Infrastructures, to think about how we (re)design and govern physical infrastructures and the social relations of care to enable just sustainability practices to thrive. Our research on Policy, Governance and Change thinks about how resilient policies can be implemented by different actors at different levels.

The political structure of the UK is changing, and there is increasing recognition that transition plans need to be place-specific.[59] At the same time, while a majority of people are concerned about extreme climate change, there is decreasing collective efficacy.[60] Rather than one-size-fits-all approaches to transition interventions, there is an opportunity to leverage more devolved and democratic decision-making structures to take a place-based approach, to make changes sensitively, but at scale and pace.

The JUST Centre is doing deep and participatory research in five case study places to understand what works, where and for who, capturing and platforming initiatives working towards just low carbon futures. We are exploring what Democratic Innovations will allow different communities to shape the transition to low carbon living. We are developing practical tools that help people make place-specific decisions, like our JUST Readiness Tool. Our Practice-Builders' Network is convening spaces that enable the capacity of community-based practitioners in terms of knowledge, connections and resources, to build a stronger collective movement for just low carbon futures.

References

1. Snell, C., and Middlemiss, L. (2025) Just Climate Futures – Integrating Social Inclusion Into the Net Zero Transition. Bristol University Press. Available at: https://bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/just-climate-futures.
2. McShane, I., and Coffey, B. (2022) 'Rethinking community hubs: community facilities as critical infrastructure', Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, 54 (101149): 1877-3435. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2022.101149; Hall, S., Owen, A., Middlemiss, L., Davis, M. & Bookbinder, R. (2025) 'Mission Led government or Radical Incrementalism for electricity and Net Zero?', Journal of the British Academy, 13(1): a10. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5871/jba/013.a10; Ambrosio-Albala, P., Stevens, M., van Ooij, C. et al. (2026) 'Shivering, sweating and struggling: a qualitative study exploring the relationship between energy poverty and mental wellbeing across three European cities', BMC Public Health. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-026-28660-y.
3. Emden, J., and Murphy, L. (2019) A just transition: Realising the opportunities of decarbonisation in the north of England. IPPR. Available at: https://www.ippr.org/articles/a-just-transition.
4. Sovacool, B., Devine-Wright, P., Mander, S., Rowley, J., Ryder, S. (2025) 'Realising a locally-embedded just transition: Sense of place, lived experience, and social perceptions of industrial decarbonisation in the United Kingdom', Global Environmental Change, 94 (103051). Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2025.103051.
5. Blueprint Architecture Group. (2023) Recipes for Revolutions: Reclaiming our Food System For a Just Food And Climate Transition in Tower Hamlets and Beyond. Platform London. Available at: https://www.wen.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Recipes-for-Revolutions_FINAL_web_Spreads-1.pdf; Terry-Doyle, F., Palmer, J. and Nolden, C. (2025) 'From the "just transition" to the "trust transition": rethinking justice in community energy projects', Local Environment, 31 (6): 909-928. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2025.2540118.
6. Patterson, J., and Paterson, M. (2026) 'Embracing the politics of transformation: Policy action as "battle-settlement events"', Review of Policy Research, 43, e12627. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/ropr.12627.
7. Rising, J., et al. (2026) The macroeconomic case for investing in climate adaptation. Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment. Available at: https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/publication/the-macroeconomic-case-for-investing-in-climate-adaptation/.
8. Tallent, T. (2026) 'A green divide? Climate policy support and its rural geography in Europe', West European Politics, 49 (6): 1492-1522. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2025.2521589; Anguelovski, I., Connolly, J., and Brand, A. L. (2018) 'From landscapes of utopia to the margins of the green urban life: For whom is the new green city?', City, 22 (3): 417-436. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/13604813.2018.1473126.

9. UK Parliament. (2026) New inquiry: MPs explore Treasury's role in environment and climate policy. Available at: https://committees.parliament.uk/committee/62/environmental-audit-committee/news/213159/new-inquiry-mps-explore-treasurys-role-in-environment-and-climate-policy/.
10. Tobin, P., Paterson, M. and VanDeveer, S.D. (eds.) (2025) Stability and Politicization in Climate Governance. Cambridge University Press. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009352444.
11. Snell, C., and Middlemiss, L. (2025) Just Climate Futures – Integrating Social Inclusion Into the Net Zero Transition. Bristol University Press. Available at: https://bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/just-climate-futures.
12. Stewart, F. (2023) Power to (some of) the people: inequalities in the uptake of low-carbon energy technologies, and how to fix them at a local level. University of Strathclyde. Available at: https://doi.org/10.48730/91x9-dy68.
13. Paterson, M., Wilshire, S. and Tobin, P. (2024) 'The Rise of Anti-Net Zero Populism in the UK: Comparing Rhetorical Strategies for Climate Policy Dismantling', Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice, 26 (3-4): 332–350. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/13876988.2023.2242799.
14. CIVIC SQUARE. (2024) 3°C Neighbourhood. Neighbourhood Public Square Proposal. Available at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/11JLLVqvHeh1c4FULWTJqwjlc0qQ031XO/view.
15. Gabbatiss, J., Lempriere, M., Viglione, G. (2026) 'CCC: Investing in "urgent" UK adaptation action "cheaper than climate damages"'. Carbon Brief, 20 May. Available at: https://www.carbonbrief.org/ccc-investing-in-urgent-uk-adaptation-action-cheaper-than-climate-damages.
16. Theminimulle, S., Carregha, T., Morrison, E., et al. (2024) Our journey to net zero: Understanding household and community participation in the UK's transition to a greener future. Institute for Community Studies. Available at: https://yf-sz.b-cdn.net/2024/02/Our-journey-to-net-zero-full-report-February-2024.pdf.
17. Dunn, M. (2025) The impact of nature loss and climate change on the cost of living. Green Alliance. Available at: https://green-alliance.org.uk/briefing/the-impact-of-nature-loss-and-climate-change-on-the-cost-of-living/.
18. Stonehaven. (2023) Reinventing Retail Energy: Making the energy retail market fit for the next generation. Stonehaven Global. Available at: https://assets.nationbuilder.com/stonehaven/pages/177/attachments/original/1710279291/Stonehaven_Reinventing_Retail_Energy_2023_Report.pdf?1710279291.
19. MacGregor, S., Arora-Jonsson, S., Cohen, M. (2022) Caring in a changing climate: Centering care work in climate action. Oxfam Research. Available at: https://www.oxfamamerica.org/explore/research-publications/caring-in-a-changing-climate/.
20. Cohen, M., and MacGregor, S. Towards a Feminist Green New Deal for the UK. Women's Budget Group. Available at: https://wbg.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Feminist-Green-New-Deal.pdf.
21. 350.org, Climate and Migration Coalition, Climate Justice Coalition, et al. (2023) Climate justice and migrant justice: A guide to countering dangerous narratives. Available at: https://climatejustice.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Dangerous-Narratives-2.0.pdf.

22. Pearce, N. (2024) Plug-in Public Power: The Case for Community Energy Democracy. Common Wealth. Available at: https://www.common-wealth.org/publications/plug-in-public-power-the-case-for-commnunity-energy-democracy.
23. Theminimulle, S., Carregha, T., Morrison, E., et al. (2024) Our journey to net zero: Understanding household and community participation in the UK's transition to a greener future. Institute for Community Studies. Available at: https://yf-sz.b-cdn.net/2024/02/Our-journey-to-net-zero-full-report-February-2024.pdf.
24. Hall, S., Owen, A., Middlemiss, L., Davis, M. & Bookbinder, R. (2025) 'Mission Led government or Radical Incrementalism for electricity and Net Zero?', Journal of the British Academy, 13(1): a10. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5871/jba/013.a10.
25. Middlemiss, L., Snell, C., Morrison, E., Chzhen, Y. et al. (2023) 'Conceptualising socially inclusive environmental policy: a just transition to Net Zero', Social Policy and Society, 22 (4): 763-783. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S1474746423000180.
26. Paterson, M., Tobin, P., Brazier-Tope, H., Burns, C., et al. (2024) Navigating the Backlash: The Future of British Climate Strategy. University of Manchester. Available at: https://documents.manchester.ac.uk/display.aspx?DocID=72815.
27. Hannon, M., Cairns, I., Potts, T., Roberts J. (2026) Stick or twist? Why the UK's net-zero strategy is faltering and may need to change. JUST-Systems. Available at: https://pure.strath.ac.uk/ws/portalfiles/portal/339595372/Hannon-etal-2026-Stick-or-Twist-why-the-UKs-net-zero-strategy.pdf.
28. Tryl, L., Hodgson, E., Rajah, A., Stowers, S. (2025) Shattered Britain. Made in Common. Available at: https://www.moreincommon.org.uk/research/shattered-britain/.
29. Jayasuriya, U., and Watene, K. (2024) 'Just transitions as relationship-building', Journal of Global Ethics, 20 (2): 171-178. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/17449626.2024.2379329.
30. Climate Change Committee. (2026) Supplementary analysis of the Seventh Carbon Budget. Available at: https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/Supplementary-analysis-of-the-Seventh-Carbon-Budget-7439yr0294u43ur034r02i.pdf.
31. Drabble, D., Jenkins, K., Copeland, R., Horn, K. (2024) Measuring and Evaluating Success in the Scottish Just Transition. Just Transition Commission. Available at: https://www.justtransition.scot/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Measuring-and-evaluating-success-in-the-Scottish-Just-Transition-March-2025.pdf.
32. Middlemiss, L., Snell, C., Morrison, E., Chzhen, Y. et al. (2023) 'Conceptualising socially inclusive environmental policy: a just transition to Net Zero', Social Policy and Society, 22 (4): 763-783. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S1474746423000180.
33. Global Justice Project. (2026) Global Justice Report: A Plan for Equality & Prosperity Within Planetary Boundaries. World Economic Lab. Available at: https://globaljusticeproject.wid.world/www-site/uploads/2026/09/GlobalJusticeReport_WebsiteVersion.pdf.
34. Public Administration and Constitutional Affairs Committee. (2022) Governing England. Housing Committee. Available at: https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/31418/documents/176171/default/.
35. Marsden, G., Bouzarovski, S., Balani, K., Bodden, S., et al. (2025) '(Re-)locating "place" in energy demand: Implications for research and policy', Geoforum, 165: 104375. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2025.104375.

36. Nolden, C. (2026) Briefing Paper: A Strategic Energy Partnership: Lessons for Brighton and Hove from Bristol City Leap. University of Sheffield. Available at: https://doi.org/10.15131/shef.data.32687871.
37. Hatherley, S., Robertson, C., Burman, E., & Mumovic, D. (2026) 'A Review of Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Non-Regulatory Environmental Building Standards and Frameworks', Architecture, 6 (1): 19. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3390/architecture6010019.
38. Eadson, W., Hampton, S., Blundel, R., Apostolopoulou, E., et al. (2026) 'Just business? Rethinking the role of small and medium enterprise climate action through a just transition lens', Energy Research & Social Science, 131: 104480. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2025.104480.
39. Carr, C. (2023) 'Repair and care: Locating the work of climate crisis', Dialogues in Human Geography, 13 (2): 221-239. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/20438206221088381.
40. Lewis, P., Ainscough, J., Coxcoon, R. et al. (2023) 'The messy politics of local climate assemblies', Climatic Change, 176, 76. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-023-03555-8.
41. Koga, H., Petrova, S., & Bouzarovski, S. (2025) 'Community-based energy governance and the political: Towards a post-foundational energy democracy', Progress in Environmental Geography, 4 (1): 24-43. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/27539687241307955.
42. Friends of the Earth. (2024) Judgment on the Whitehaven coal mine: September 2024 legal briefing. 13 September. Available at: https://friendsoftheearth.uk/climate/judgment-whitehaven-coal-mine-september-2024-legal-briefing.
43. Climate Outreach. (2025) Britain Talks Climate & Nature 2025. Available at: https://climateoutreach.org/btc/2025/report/.
44. Wells, J., Trendl, A., Owen, A., Barrett, J., et al. (2025) 'Targeting carbon reduction in UK households: A new segmentation model using financial transaction data', Journal of Industrial Ecology, 29: 846-862. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/jiec.70020.
45. Paterson, M., Tobin, P., Brazier-Tope, H., Burns, C., et al. (2024) Navigating the Backlash: The Future of British Climate Strategy. University of Manchester. Available at: https://documents.manchester.ac.uk/display.aspx?DocID=72815.
46. Owen, A. and Barrett, J. (2020) 'Reducing inequality resulting from UK low-carbon policy', Climate Policy, 20 (10): 1193-1208. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2020.1773754.
47. Morrison, E., Carregha, T., Taylor, L., Coburn, J. (2025) A Just Transition in London's Retrofits. The Young Foundation. Available at: https://yf-sz.b-cdn.net/2025/05/A-just-transition-in-retrofits-FINAL-REPORT-V9.pdf.
48. Middlemiss, L., Davis, M., Brown, D., Bookbinder, R., et al. (2024) 'Developing a relational approach to energy demand: A methodological and conceptual guide', Energy Research & Social Science, 110, 103441. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2024.103441.
49. Garrett, H., Mackay, M., Margoles, S., and Nicol, S. (2023) The Cost of Ignoring Poor Housing. Building Research Establishment. Available at: https://files.bregroup.com/corporate/BRE_the_Cost_of_ignoring_Poor_Housing_Report_Web.pdf.

50. Brown, D. (2026) Crude Awakening: Averting the Unfolding Energy Crisis by Decoupling the Price of Electricity From Gas. Common Wealth. Available at: https://www.common-wealth.org/publications/crude-awakening-averting-the-unfolding-energy-crisis
51. Isaac, M., Shaw, H., Routley, S., Paun, A. (2026) Learning from the DevoLab #3: How devolution can improve transport connectivity. Institute for Government. Available at: https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/sites/default/files/2026-01/devo-lab-policy-briefing-transport.pdf.
52. Mihaylova, N. (2021) How transport offers a route to better health. The Health Foundation. Available at: https://www.health.org.uk/reports-and-analysis/briefings/how-transport-offers-a-route-to-better-health#lf-section-119096-anchor.
53. Aldred, R., Goodman, A. (2021) The Impact of Low Traffic Neighbourhoods on Active Travel, Car Use, and Perceptions of Local Environment during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Findings. Available at: https://findingspress.org/article/21390-the-impact-of-low-traffic-neighbourhoods-on-active-travel-car-use-and-perceptions-of-local-environment-during-the-covid-19-pandemic.
54. Sovacool, B., Devine-Wright, P., Mander, S., Rowley, J., Ryder, S. (2025) 'Realising a locally-embedded just transition: Sense of place, lived experience, and social perceptions of industrial decarbonisation in the United Kingdom', Global Environmental Change, 94 (103051). Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2025.103051.
55. Paterson, M., Wilshire, S. and Tobin, P. (2024) 'The Rise of Anti-Net Zero Populism in the UK: Comparing Rhetorical Strategies for Climate Policy Dismantling', Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice, 26 (3-4): 332–350. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/13876988.2023.2242799.
56. Snell, C., and Middlemiss, L. (2025) Just Climate Futures – Integrating Social Inclusion Into the Net Zero Transition. Bristol University Press. Available at: https://bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/just-climate-futures.
57. The British Academy. (2025) Governance to Accelerate Net Zero. Available at: https://www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/publications/governance-to-accelerate-net-zero/.
58. Snell, C., and Middlemiss, L. (2025) Just Climate Futures – Integrating Social Inclusion Into the Net Zero Transition. Bristol University Press. Available at: https://bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/just-climate-futures.
59. Middlemiss, L., Snell, C., Theminimulle, S. et al. (2024) 'Place-based and people-centred: Principles for a socially inclusive Net Zero transition', Geo: Geography and Environment, 11 (2): e00157. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1002/geo2.157.
60. Kavanagh, L. (2026) Mobilising Silent Majorities. Climate Majority Project. Available at: https://assets.climatemajorityproject.com/Mobilising%20Silent%20Majorities%20March%2026%20(2).pdf.

JUST CENTRE FOR JOINED-UP SUSTAINABILITY TRANSFORMATIONS

Connect with us

Website: just.ac.uk
Email: just@manchester.ac.uk
LinkedIn: /company/just-research-centre
Bluesky: @justcentre.bsky.social
YouTube: @JUSTCentre
Newsletter: eepurl.com/jo7-x-

