



The Lancaster district Climate Change People's Jury, 2020



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Acknowledgements

Thank you to the members of the People’s Jury, who placed their trust in the process and us as facilitators. This diverse, inspiring group of local people came together week after week to share their opinions and experiences with each other and us in the hope that their efforts, openness and commitment might make a difference to their own communities. We would also like to acknowledge the work of the [Citizens Foundation](#) and their open source [Your Priorities platform](#) which we used as part of the process.

About the authors

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About Shared Future

We are a community interest company working across the UK. Our aim is to provide an excellent service that makes a difference to communities and individuals and works towards a fairer, more equal society. Our mission is to move those we engage with towards greater individual and collective authority and autonomy, by supporting their ability to act wisely, confidently and in community with others. Since setting up Shared Future in 2009, we’ve built a team of experienced practitioners with a diverse range of skills. We work together on worthwhile and stimulating projects that reflect our personal values.

www.sharedfuturecic.org.uk

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Introduction

Between February and October 2020, thirty residents from across the Lancaster district were recruited to take part in the first Lancaster District Climate Change People's Jury.

The thirty were recruited through the delivery of four thousand letters across the district. The profile of the jury membership reflected the diversity of our population and can be seen as a mini version of the Lancaster district. The group met for some thirty-five hours of deliberation over the course of sixteen sessions to answer the question 'what do we need to do in our homes, neighbourhoods and districts to respond to the emergency of climate change?'

The jury worked hard to listen to each other and to share experiences and opinions. Challenging each other and learning from each other.

To help them, with their task, the jury received presentations from thirty-four 'commentators' (similar to expert witnesses in a legal jury), who they questioned or cross examined.

In order to ensure the process was robust, fair and unbiased an Oversight Panel was formed to agree the recruitment methodology, the overarching question and the identity of the commentators. This panel met parallel to the jury and was made up of some twelve key local stakeholders (including the public, private and community sector), from the City Council to Extinction Rebellion.

The People's Jury is an example of a deliberative process, similar to a Citizens' Assembly, but smaller. It was commissioned by Lancaster City Council and designed and facilitated by the social enterprise Shared Future.

The first six sessions of the jury were held in person. After COVID-19 had struck the process moved online and met every two weeks on ten different occasions

This report explains the process followed and in their own words the conclusion of the jury in the form of a statement and recommendations.



Background

On January 30, 2019 at a meeting of full council, Lancaster City Council declared a climate emergency. The [motion](#) included the following *'Lancaster City Council has already committed to reducing carbon emissions to zero by 2050, but the recent IPCC Report shows it is imperative that this target is reached much sooner. Lancaster City Council can play its role. Business as usual is clearly no longer an option. We need local wisdom to increase our resilience and to prepare for the climate changes already in the system'*.

The declaration included a commitment to *'convene a citizens' assembly to help identify how our activities can be made net-zero carbon by 2030'*.

Nationwide there is increasing interest in the use of such processes, for example at a national level, 2020 saw six Select Committees of the House of Commons establish a national deliberative process; the [Climate Assembly UK](#) mirroring a similar process in [France](#), as well as local processes in [Oxford](#), [Camden](#), [Newham](#) and two others (organised by Shared Future) in [Leeds](#) and [Kendal](#).

The guide ['Climate assemblies and juries: a people powered response to the climate emergency'](#),

attempts to bring together some of the learning from processes at a local level.

What is a People's Jury?

Responding to the climate emergency is the biggest challenge for policymakers in modern times. Designing processes to ensure that citizen voice is at the centre of such policies is equally daunting. All too often the role of the citizen is at best relegated to that of the respondent, responding to a narrowly framed set of options decided upon by others. Such an approach fails to recognise the ability of citizens, when given time, space and information, to be able to reach sensible and often bold policy suggestions.

It is the democratic right of citizens to participate in decisions that affect their lives. Designing processes that allow this to happen can increase trust in public policy decisions leading to greater public buy in and resulting in better quality decisions that have articulated a diversity of opinions, values and needs. Deliberation is at the centre of the People's Jury process and is crucial to its success.



‘Deliberation includes exchanges between two or more people around a common topic with back and forth reactions to each other’s views, puzzling over an issue to work something out collectively, the sharing of reactions, trying to understand the position of others, a willingness to be persuaded by another’s position. There is the possibility of disagreement, conflict and argument and discussion of that disagreement. Ideally all this discussion should lead to a consensual resolution or of conclusion to the question being explored’ (Davies et al 2006).

There are many different types of processes that put such a definition of deliberation at the heart of attempts to bring citizens together to make recommendations on a particular topic.

The best-known of these are Citizens’ Juries and Assemblies, both examples of mini publics. The People’s Jury is the same as a Citizens’ Jury and is smaller in size than a Citizens’ Assembly.

The Lancaster district Climate Change People’s Jury attempted to put citizens at the centre of designing a response to the climate emergency. Thirty residents from across the city region were recruited to answer the question:

‘What do we need to do in our homes, neighbourhoods and districts to respond to the emergency of climate change?’

Over sixteen sessions between February and October participants heard from a range of commentators (‘expert witnesses’) as well as sharing opinions, experiences and ideas with each other. During the sessions, participants had the opportunity to question the commentators, to deliberate, challenge each other and ultimately reach a set of recommendations on how the Lancaster district can best address the climate emergency. The process was led by a team of independent facilitators with extensive experience in People’s Jury facilitation from the social enterprise Shared Future (a Community Interest Company).

Oversight Panel

In keeping with best practice for deliberative processes such as this, a project Oversight Panel was recruited to work parallel to the jury. The oversight panel, made up of a diversity of local stakeholders, checked to make sure that the process followed was fair and unbiased.



The role of the Oversight Panel was to:

1. Ensure that the project design is fair and rigorous,
2. Agree upon and monitor the process of citizen recruitment
3. Suggest topics to be considered by citizens in the jury
4. Identify ‘commentators’/‘witnesses’ best able to present on these topics
5. Push for implementation of the Jury’s recommendations.

Who attended the oversight panel meetings?

The following people/representatives from organisations attended at least one meeting:

- Councillor Erica Lewis (Leader Lancaster City Council, (Chair)
- Professor Mike Berners-Lee, Lancaster Environment Centre: Lancaster University/Small World Consulting.
- Professor Sue Black, Pro Vice Chancellor, Lancaster University.
- Professor Brian Webster- Henderson, Pro Vice Chancellor, University of Cumbria.
- Claire Niebieski, Bay Health and Care Partners,
- Yak Patel, Chief Officer, Lancaster District Community and Voluntary Solutions,
- Adam Briggs, North West Environment Advisor: National Farmers’ Union of England and Wales.
- Councillor J Greenwell (Lancaster City Council/Silverdale Parish Council),
- R Johnston/C Johnston, Extinction Rebellion.
- T. Fish, Lancaster Youth for Environment
- Councillor Kevin Frea, Deputy Leader, Lancaster City Council.
- Chris Shaw, Climate Outreach
- Mark Whitelocks, Stagecoach
- Nick Wilkinson, Lancaster BID

The Question

Part of the role of the oversight panel was to decide upon the overarching question which the jury would consider. After much discussion the panel decided upon **‘what do we need to do in our homes, neighbourhoods and district to respond to the emergency of climate change?’**

Members of the oversight panel favoured this broad question over more targeted wording. Central to this decision was the desire to enable jury members to consider issues outside of the boundaries of discussion set by professionals and academics and to also encourage neglected issues or marginalised perspectives to be articulated.

It was hoped that such an open framing would enable participants to consider the role of many diverse organisations in the district rather than only referring to local government and that such a question would enable participants to use their own creativity and unique expertise to its full.

Members of the Jury: Recruitment

One of the defining features of the Citizens’ or People’s Jury process is the way that participants are chosen. Many practitioners and academics argue that a People’s Jury gains its legitimacy through random selection and the notion that everyone has an equal opportunity to participate.

In reality, most mini publics, such as Lancaster’s People’s Jury and Citizens’ Assemblies more widely use ‘near random selection’. Juries typically employ a stratified sampling whereby the population is divided into a number of separate social groups. A random sample is then drawn from each group.

The oversight panel agreed that the profile of the 30 people selected should reflect local diversity in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, disability,

geography, attitude to climate change and how deprived (or not) was the neighbourhood within which they lived.

Shared Future worked with the [Sortition Foundation](#) (an independent, not-for-profit organisation that are experts in the use of stratified, random selection in decision-making) to design the recruitment process.

In January 2020, four thousand households across the Lancaster district received a recruitment letter explaining the People’s Jury and inviting those who are interested to either complete a very simple online form or use a free-phone number to register their interest. The Sortition Foundation randomly selected the four thousand addresses from the Royal Mail’s address database. The letters were sent to a selection of different geographies across the district, including Lancaster 44.31%, Morecambe 35.72%, Rural 19.96%

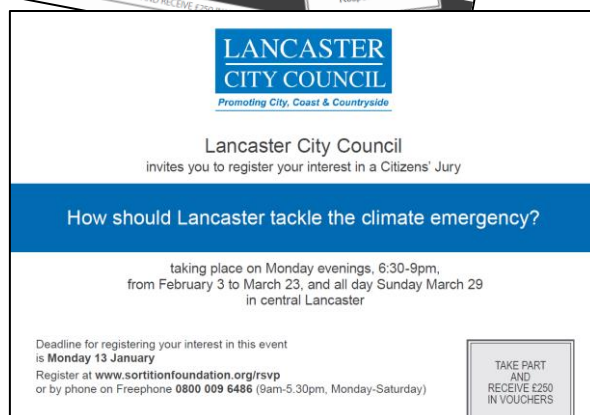
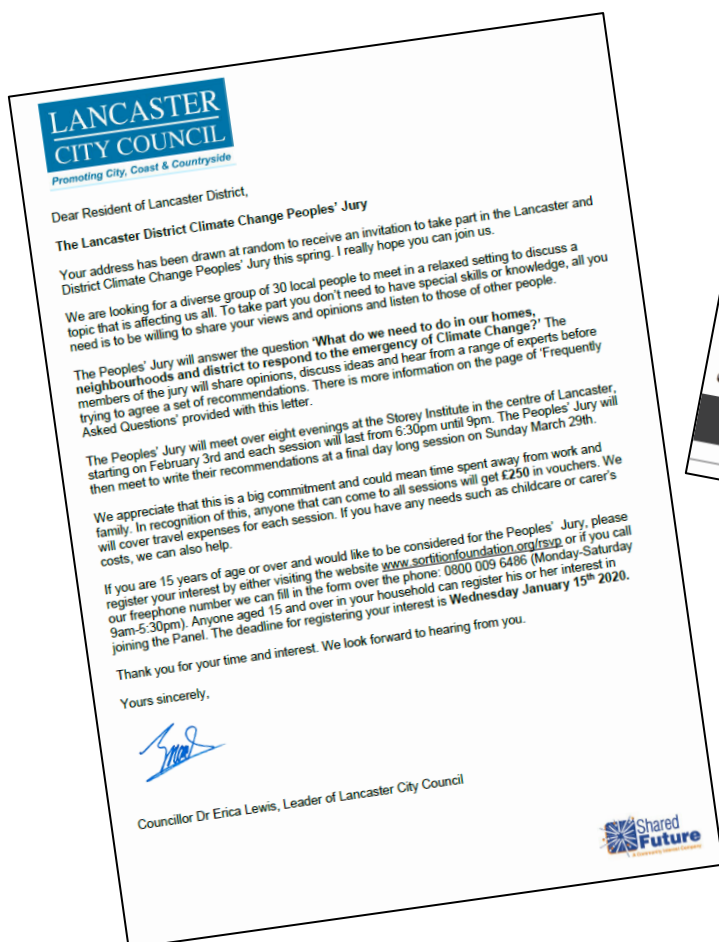
237 people applied to join the jury. Thirty people were selected by the Sortition Foundation based on the agreed profile. In session 1, twenty-eight people attended and in session 2 and 3, twenty-seven and

twenty-nine people attended. Average attendance over the first six sessions was 27.5. Once the process moved online regular attendance settled on 27 participants.

In order to ensure that the profile of jury participants reflected the different levels of deprivation experienced across neighbourhoods in the district, the indices of deprivation were used to recruit to. Participants were recruited across the 10 different categories of multiple deprivation.

The oversight panel felt it was important to make sure that Jury membership reflected different attitudes to climate change. The Government’s [BEIS public attitudes tracker](#) from March 2019 asked the question ‘how concerned, if at all, are you about climate change?’ Recruitment to the People’s Jury reflected the different categories of answer to this question (i.e. very concerned, fairly concerned or not concerned.)

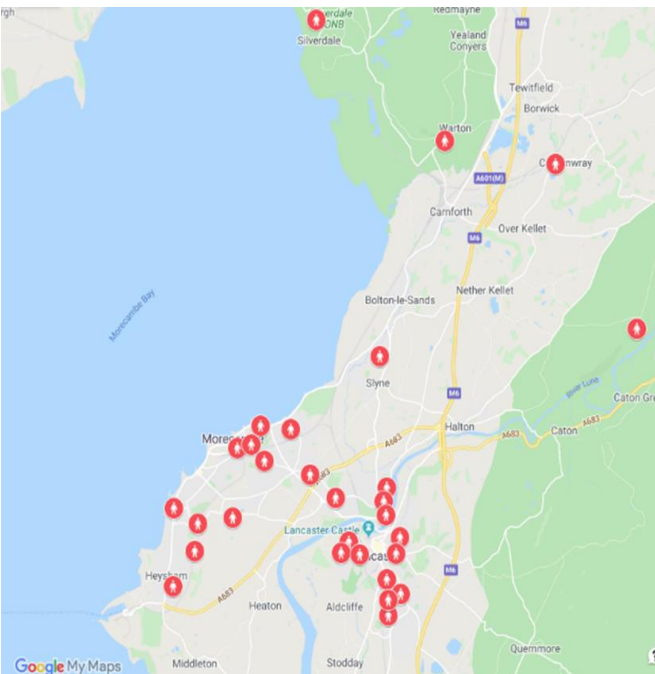
Data for the BEIS Public Attitudes Tracker referred to (Wave 29: March 2019) was collected between 13 March and 24 March using face-to-face in-home interviews with a representative sample of 4,224 households in the UK.



The tables on the following page show, in the first column, the percentage breakdowns of the wider population according to age, ethnicity etc. (wherever possible based on statistics for Lancaster district in each category). The second column shows statistics for those who were invited to attend the first session.

The Oversight Panel discussed at length the importance of ensuring traditionally marginalised voices are not lost. They concluded that many groups have been and continue to be marginalised from decision making processes and initiatives such as these. As a result, their voices are seldom heard. Inevitably such groups will and are already bearing the brunt of the effects of climate change.

Having more traditionally marginalised voices present in the room will reduce the chances of such voices being drowned out by others. Thereby increasing the legitimacy of the process to many, especially those who are from marginalised communities.



The Oversight Panel agreed that in terms of ethnicity the jury should over-recruit so that 3 people on the jury were Asian/Black. (Local demographics are as follows:

White: (96.02%)=29, Mixed: (0.9%)=0 (0.27), Asian (2.7%)=1 (0.81), Black (0.5%)=0 (0.15). Total = 30 (The figure after the percentage is the number of jury members that would be recruited based upon these statistics, based on a sample of 30). (Source: Census 2011)

The profile of the 27 regular attendees of the Lancaster district jury was as follows (Bold number of attendees in brackets)

Age group

15 to 18: 4% (1) 19 to 24: 15% (4)
 25 to 34: 15% (4) 35 to 44: 15% (4)
 45 to 54: 18% (5) 55 to 64: 11% (3)
 Age 65+: 22% (6)

Gender

Males: 52% (14) Females: 48% (13)

Ethnicity

White: 89% (24)
 Asian or Asian British: 7% (2),
 Black or African or Caribbean or Black British: 4% (1)

Indices of deprivation (based on deciles 1-10):

1 - 2:30% (8) 3 - 4: 18% (5) 5 - 6: 15% (4)
 7 - 8: 30% (8) 9 - 10: 7%(2).

Disability

Yes: 22% (6) No: 78% (21).

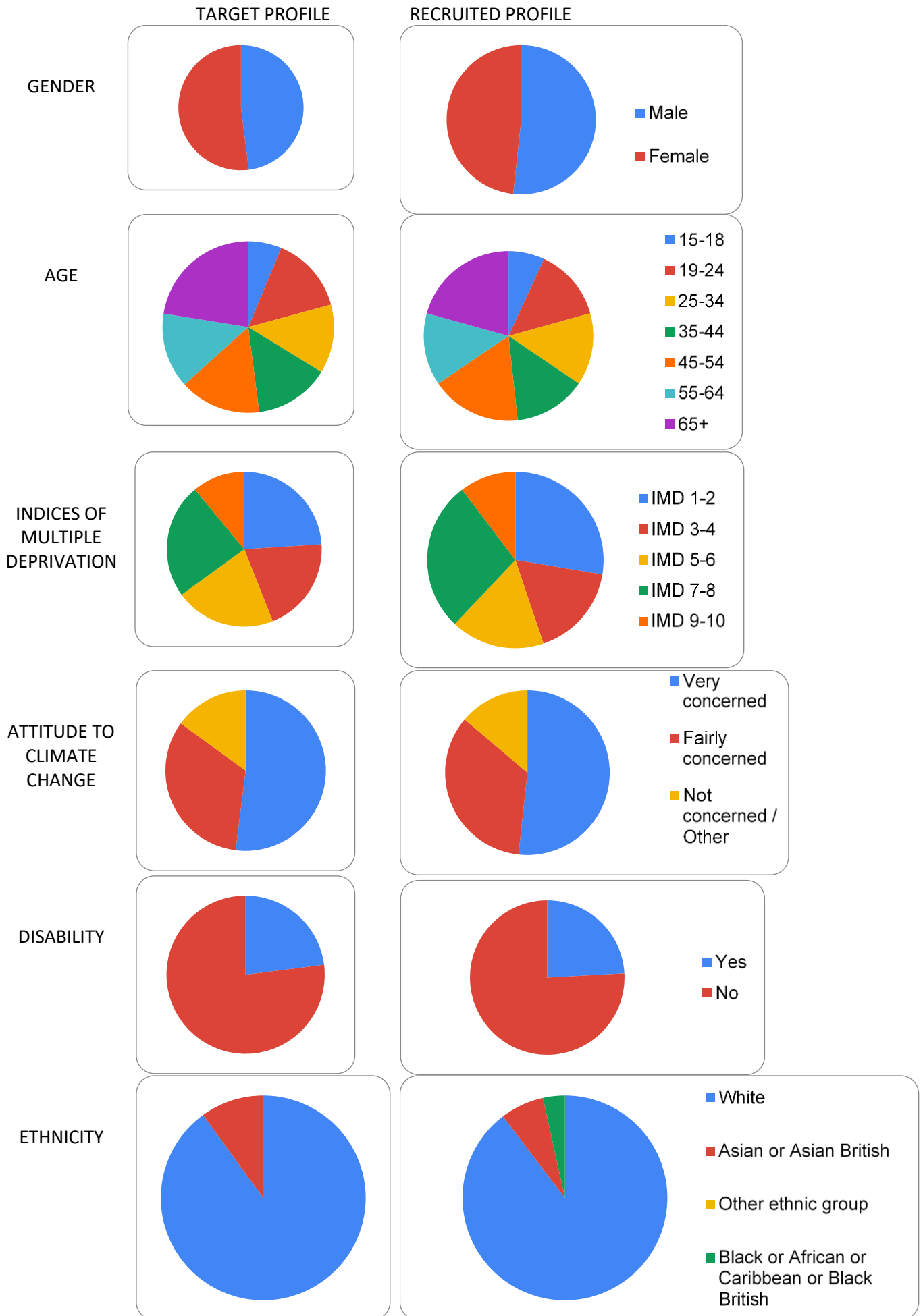
Attitude to climate change:

Very concerned: 52% (14)
 Fairly concerned: 33% (9)
 Not concerned: 15% (4)

Geography

Lancaster: 44% (12).
 Morecambe: 37% (10).
 Rural: 19% (5).

In keeping with similar processes each member of the jury was paid to attend. A £25 gift voucher per session was paid to each participant. There was also a budget available for participants to claim travel expenses or any support needs (e.g. childcare or other support costs).



The Sessions

Commentators

Another key feature of deliberative processes such as the People's Jury is the 'commentator' or 'expert witness'. Their role is to offer participants a particular perspective or perspectives on the issue before being cross-examined by the Jury. It is through this aspect that the People's Jury model draws most heavily from the features of the legalistic jury. The identity of the commentators was decided upon by members of the oversight panel.

Each commentator was briefed in advance of their appearance at the jury. They were given the following guidance:

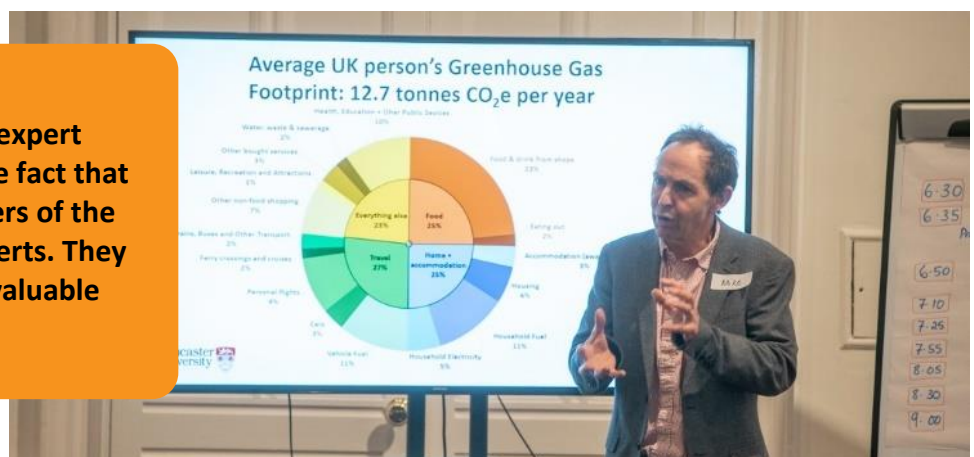
1. It is essential that you use clear, simple, easy to understand language. We are all guilty of slipping into professional language (acronyms, jargon etc) but this is something that we must avoid if we want people to get the most out of the session.
2. We use a red card system where people are encouraged to show the red card if they are having difficulty understanding what is being said! Try to make your talk as stimulating as possible. You may want to show some pictures, but this is not essential. Lengthy PowerPoint presentations with lots of text should be avoided - we would much rather people did not use these.

3. After you have made your presentation (usually 15 minutes) we will ask you to leave the room to allow participants the space to talk with each other about their learning. We will ask them to think of any questions they would like to ask you. They will do this for about 25 minutes.
4. You will then be asked back into the room and asked the questions identified during the previous activity. Participants will decide if the questions are asked by the facilitators or by themselves. This should last approximately 30 minutes.
5. We will then once again ask you to leave the room, at this point you are free to leave. During this slot participants are asked to reflect on their learning. We have found in the past that this helps ensure that the conclusions that they reach are their own and that they feel ownership over any actions that they decide upon.

It was stressed to the commentators that this format is flexible and that it may change in response to the needs of the jury members.

A record of the questions asked during the commentator sessions is included in appendix 1. Please note that in some of the later commentator sessions small group conversations with commentators meant it was often difficult to record the questions asked.

We prefer to use the term 'commentator' rather than 'expert witness' in recognition of the fact that as local residents, all members of the jury can be described as experts. They have their own unique and valuable expertise.



Process

In the first two meetings of the oversight panel the following broad structure for the jury was agreed:

Session 1: Welcome and setting the scene

Session 2: An introduction to climate change (the science and impacts)

Session 3: The contribution of Lancaster district to climate change

Session 4: How do we effect change?

Oversight panel members were invited to make suggestions for who may be best placed to act as commentators for these sessions. Potential commentators on a long list were then approached to check their availability.

Inevitably any deliberative process that works on the topic of climate change needs to deal with the challenge of how to best structure the sessions to do justice to the immense complexity of the issue.

This means difficult decisions must be made about which issues are considered and which are not. For the Lancaster district Climate Change People's Jury it was decided that the jury members themselves should be involved in making this decision. At the end of session 4 participants were invited to consider

which three topics they would like to investigate in more depth in sessions 5, 6 and 7.

Each of the sessions were facilitated by Peter Bryant and Jenny Willis of Shared Future.

Up to 3 spaces for people wishing to observe the process were allocated. These opportunities were taken up by a number of people who were briefed in advance of each session.

All of the face-to-face sessions of the jury were held in the [Storey Institute](#). This council owned performing arts venue was chosen due to its central location and its suitable access.

Covid-19: moving the jury online

As People's Jury members started to gather at the Storey Institute for session 6 on March 16, the government announced that all unnecessary social contacts should cease. As a result, the jury process was stopped with immediate effect.

Shared Future facilitators kept contact with jury members over the next few months and spoke regularly with city council personnel in the hope that the process would resume when appropriate. In April a number of different options were explored. It was agreed that the jury could resume in June with participants meeting every two weeks online via



Zoom. The plan was for this arrangement to be reviewed at the end of September to see whether or not face-to-face contact could be resumed or that the process should finish online.

Ahead of moving the process online Shared Future's Jayne McFadyen spoke to each jury member individually to find out their digital skill and confidence levels as well as their ability to access the necessary hardware, Wi-Fi etc.

It became apparent that 50% of participants were already using zoom and felt confident with a move online. An additional 25% had not used to zoom but felt that with our assistance they could learn. For the final 25% a move online was daunting. Some lacked access to the necessary equipment whilst others had either limited or no experience of using the Internet. For these seven, a programme of targeted 1:1 support was necessary. Interestingly six out of these seven were from IMD 1-2 and from a wide range of age groups.

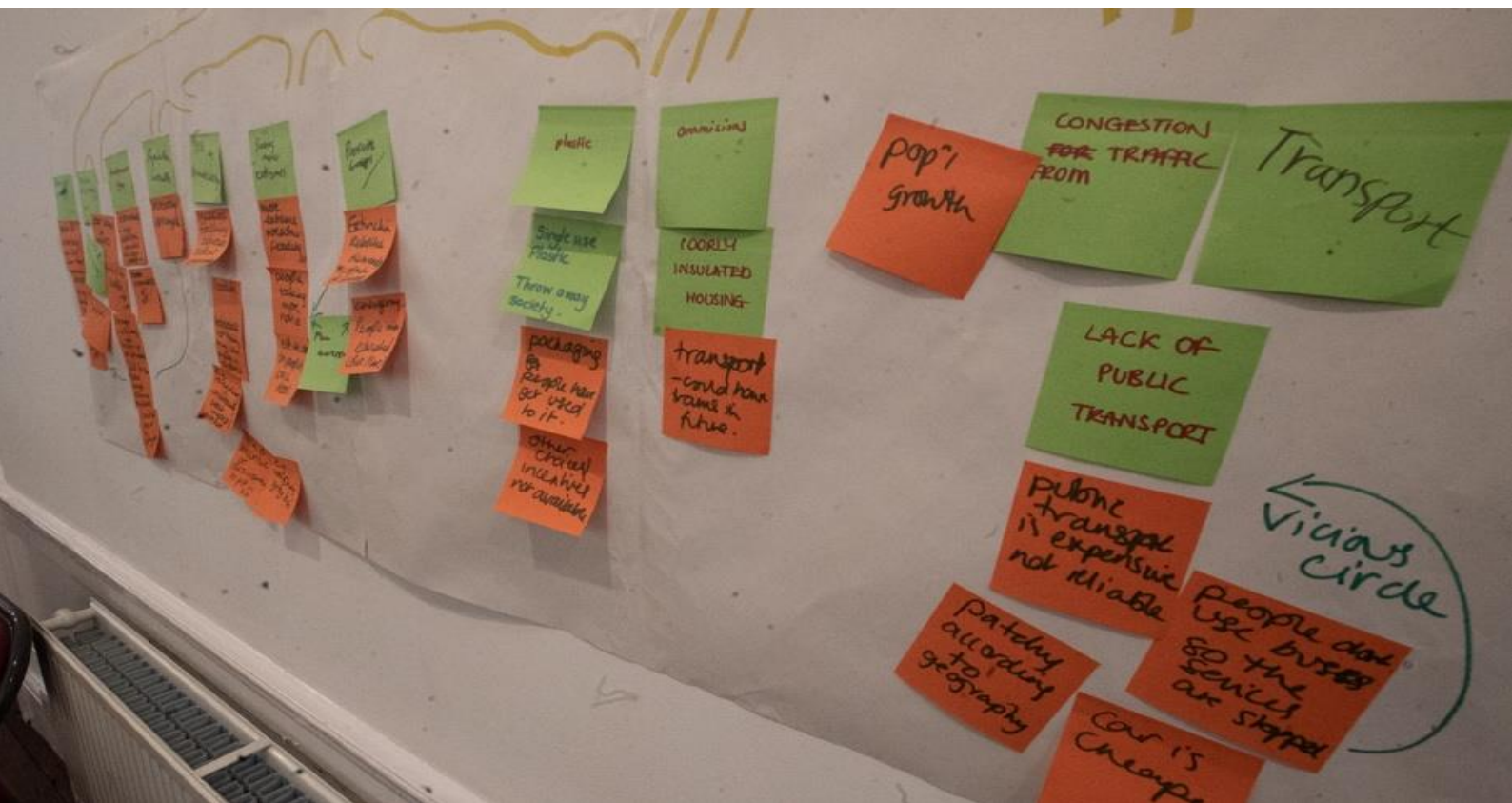
In a partnership with Lancaster University, seven laptops were made available to loan to jury members who were unable to access equipment. Two specially tailored guides were produced for jury members 'zoom for beginners' and 'zoom steps for confident folk'. The seven jury members who required assistance received 1:1 coaching on the

phone and eventually online. Prior to the first online session all participants were offered the chance to join a large group practice zoom call. Prior to each session, two of the participants needed support getting online. Jayne acted as a dedicated technical support person throughout all the online sessions.

In order to properly support the jury in its work, two additional Shared Future facilitators were brought into the process; Sally Bloomer and Caroline Tosal Suprun, as well as the dedicated technical lead.

Session 1 (in person): Welcome

The first session (February 3rd, 6:30-9pm) gave jury members an opportunity to better understand the process and to start to get to know each other. Deputy leader of the council, Councillor Kevin Frea explained why the People's Jury was being organised and went on to answer questions. An informal 'getting to know you' activity (people bingo) was followed by a mapping activity designed to encourage people to start thinking about the topic and to recognise the value of their own expertise. Participants were divided into four small groups and given large maps of different parts of the district. Using the map each group was asked to identify (with post its) what is helpful in trying to tackle climate change? (green post its) and what is not



helpful in trying to tackle climate change? (red post its)

Session members then took part in a problem tree activity designed to encourage deeper thinking around the topic. Two groups worked on large tree shapes hung in different parts of the room.

Each group was asked to consider the problem '*climate change has become an emergency*', written on the trunk of the tree. Participants were invited to consider what the root causes of the problem may be. These were written on the roots on [post](#) notes.

Each group was encouraged to dig deeper and consider what factors may lay at the bottom of the roots. Plenty of time was allocated during the session for participants to ask questions about the process and what lay ahead.

other and start to build trust, secondly, start to share with each other the reality of their lives and recognise the expertise they hold and thirdly to start to produce a vision for the district which they could refer back to later when discussing a vision for tackling climate change. The jury were offered the chance to either work in pairs to discuss and share their visions or to take part in a 'closed eye activity' followed by an opportunity to list or draw elements of their vision. A series of prompt questions were shared with the groups including '*What kind of place do we want to live in?*' and '*What will our neighbourhoods and communities look like and feel like?*'.

Session 2 (in person): An introduction to climate change

Commentators:

[Professor Julia Steinberger](#), Professor of Social Ecology and Ecological Economics, University of Leeds

[Dr. Paul Young](#), Atmospheric and Climate Scientist and Lecturer, Lancaster University.

See [Video footage of their presentation](#)

The first commentator slot of the People's Jury saw Professor Julia Steinberger and Dr. Paul Young speak for 25 minutes to cover the following sub themes: What is climate change? (a basic introduction to the science). What are and will be the impacts of climate change? Why is the Earth warming? (an explanation of greenhouse gases and their emission sources). How much has it warmed and is it likely to warm in the future? What are the impacts of this warming?

Session 2 (in person): Visioning

The second session started with a visioning activity. Members of the jury were encouraged to work in small groups and pairs to consider and articulate their visions for the Lancaster district for thirty years' time.

Facilitators hoped that this activity would enable participants to firstly, build relationships with each



Members of the jury were then divided into small groups to discuss what they'd heard and to write any questions they would like the commentators to consider (20 minutes). After a short break the commentators were invited back into the room for a 25-minute question and answer session.

Session 3 (in person): Contribution of the Lancaster district to climate change.

Commentator:

[Professor Mike Berners-Lee](#),

Professor and fellow of the Institute for Social Futures at Lancaster University.

See [Video footage of their presentation](#).

After a 20-minute presentation from the commentator, participants were divided up into small groups to discuss what they had heard and to write any questions for the commentator. Everybody gathered back in the main room for a 30-minute question and answer session.

After a short break, participants took part in a 'speed dating' activity. Jury members sat in two rows of

chairs, each person facing one other. All the people sat in row A were asked to talk to the person opposite them (row B), uninterrupted, for 1.5 minutes. Each person was asked to share their answer to the question '*what has grabbed your attention so far and what do you think we need to talk more about?*' Row B was then asked to do the same. After the next 1.5 minutes, all in row A shifted one place to the right, so that all participants faced a new jury member.

This activity gave participants a chance to articulate, without interruption, their personal priorities. It also gave everyone an opportunity to spend time with others who up until this point they may not have had the opportunity to spend time with.

For the final activity of the evening members of the jury were divided into groups of five and asked to share with each other what topics/thoughts/issues they had come up with and to start to consolidate some of those ideas and write any new ones if necessary.

Jury members reach consensus on the third topic



Session 4 (in person): How do we effect change? Climate change communication

Commentator:

[Professor Rebecca Willis](#),

Professor in Practice: Lancaster University.

See [Video footage of their presentation](#)

It was hoped that after having had an opportunity to discuss the science of climate change and its impacts now and in the future and to have considered the context in the Lancaster district, it would be useful for jury members to think about some of the ways change can happen.

In this fourth session Rebecca Willis spoke on the different roles of central and local government businesses, communities and individuals.

Commentator:

[Christopher Shaw](#),

Senior Researcher with Climate Outreach.

In his 15 minute slot Chris presented insights from the social sciences on how to communicate climate change to non-scientific audiences in a way that can build understanding and engagement with the behavioural changes needed in the Lancaster district. As usual participants were given the opportunity to write questions in small groups before a 25 minute question and answer session.

Between sessions three and four, jury members were asked to reflect upon what themes they would like to explore in more depth in sessions 5, 6 and 7.

This information was collated by the facilitators and fed back to the group in session 4. The jury swiftly agreed that the first two themes should be transport and housing. In order to decide the third theme the jury members looked at each other's suggestions for a third theme (displayed on flipcharts, see photo on previous page). The session concluded with a

large group conversation aimed at reaching consensus around a third theme. They finally agreed that food and farming should be the other focus of the jury's work.

Session 5 (in person): Transport

In the fifth session of the jury participants heard from a range of commentators on the first of their chosen themes; transport.

Commentators:

[Councillor John Fillis](#), Lancashire County Council (former Cabinet Member for Transport).

[Professor Jillian Anable](#), Professor of Transport and Energy, Leeds University.

[Tom Waterhouse](#), Operations Director for [Stagecoach](#).

[Brian Cookson OBE](#), Board member Active Lancashire, (former president of British Cycling).

[Sandra Cottam-Shea](#), Managing Director [SCS Logistics](#) (haulage services).

[Councillor June Greenwell](#), Lancaster City Council and Silverdale Parish Council.

See [Video footage of their presentations](#).

The task for each commentator was to present from their organisation's perspective, what they are already doing and what needs to be done, under the heading of transport, in order to respond to the jury's question: 'What do we need to do in our homes, neighbourhoods and district to respond to the emergency of climate change?' In addition, as part of the conversations in the previous two weeks of the jury, the jury decided that each commentator should include within their presentation what they



believe the role of the Council (Lancaster City and Lancashire County Council) should be in terms of this topic.

For sessions 5,6 and 7, the oversight panel was keen on making sure that members of the jury heard from a range of perspectives. As a result, facilitators decided it was best to change the format of the commentator's sessions depending upon how many were present.

For the transport session, after their initial presentations (of between five and 10 minutes in length), each commentator was asked to sit in a different part of the room. All jury members were then invited to visit whichever commentator they would like to spend more time with and to ask questions of. They were free to move between commentator tables. After 30 minutes commentators were then asked to leave the room whilst participants were divided up into small groups to discuss what they'd heard and to write any further questions. Or commentators were invited back into the room for a final 25 minute question-and-answer session.

Session 6 (in person): Housing

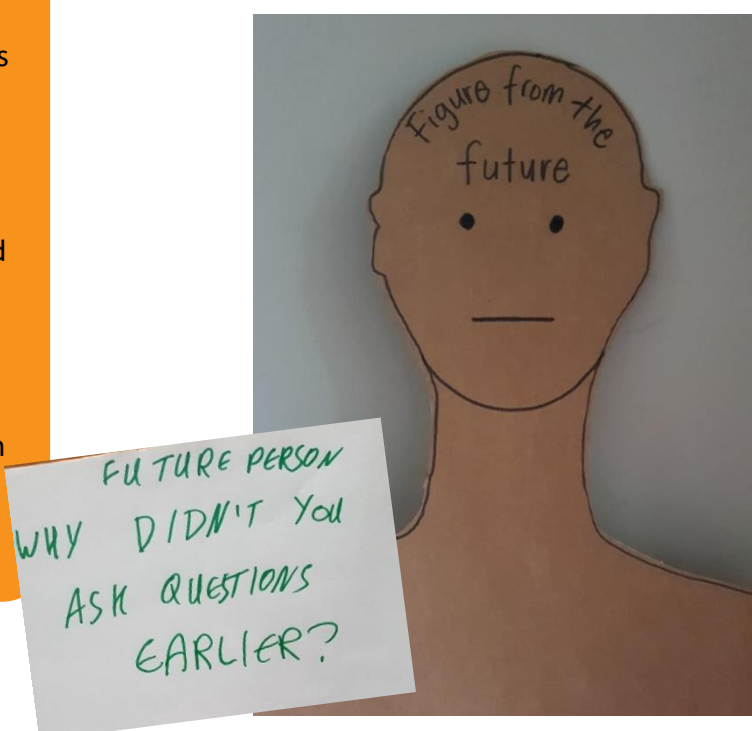
Commentators: Diane Neville, Principal Planning Officer, Lancaster City Council. [Pooran Desai, OBE](#), Chief Executive Officer [Oneplanet.com](#). Nick Rogers: Design Director, Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd. Chris Coates: Director [Co-housing project at Halton](#). Nick Wilkinson: Managing Director - [Lune Properties](#)
See [Video footage of their presentations](#).

Repeating a similar format to the previous session, commentators presented to the whole group in either ten or five minute blocks. The oversight panel felt it important that jury members heard from a range of perspectives and so the principal planning officer from the city council, the designer of the innovative BedZED project, a large-scale housing builder, a local co-housing project and a local landlord were all invited to take part.

A week later jury members and commentators started to gather for session 7 to explore in more depth the theme of food and farming. However with the government announcement of the need to cease unnecessary social contact the session was cancelled. It was some four months later when the process resumed, but this time online, using ZOOM.

The People's Jury process brings together people from a diversity of backgrounds, experiences and identities. Many organisers of such processes have thought how can we best try to include **voices from the future**? How do we connect with future generations whose lives will be impacted by our actions today?

The team at Shared Future briefly experimented with this during the People's Jury. Some small group discussions included a 'figure from the future', in the form of a cardboard cut-out human outline. Jury members were encouraged to see them as a seated participant in the small group discussions and to consider, 'What question might they ask, what might they feel about your conversations?'



'I am Lancaster, born and bred now living in Morecambe. In 2014, I had to take early retirement due to ill health, this had a massive impact on my mental health. In January 2020, I decided this was the year to take myself out of my comfort zone, and try new things. Alas, not many new things tried due to the pandemic/lockdown! When I received the information about the People's Jury, I thought "why not, I won't get picked.

Lo and behold I got picked! I was tempted to turn it down, but didn't. I am so glad that I didn't turn it down, as I have learnt so much from these sessions. I thought climate change, was something to just deal with, not the emergency it clearly is! I have been privileged to listen to some very good speakers, some I may not necessarily agree whole heartedly with, but respect their opinion and passion, and have learnt a great deal from them. I look forward to following the council on our recommendations'.

Maureen, People's Jury member.

Restarting the jury: Session 7 (online):

After securing the necessary equipment and an intense period of coaching the process moved online and started again on June 15.

For this first session facilitators hoped to help people feel comfortable with using zoom, to rebuild relationships between participants (and also between participants and new facilitators) and to start to develop effective ways of working in zoom enabled board to be heard and involved.

The session started with each participant invited to write down 'one thing that you want others to do to make it easier for you to be able to take in zoom and for this to work'. Jury members were then randomly assigned to a small group with facilitator to share with each other their thoughts. These findings eventually became a set of agreed guidelines for the work of the jury.

Another round of randomly selected small groups enabled people to talk about how they were and 'what's been going on for you since we last met?'

Further rounds of small group discussions took place to encourage jury members to reflect on the question '*we spent sessions talking about climate change generally and some specific aspects of it like*



housing and transport. Since the experience of COVID has any of your thinking on these things changed? Each facilitator then fed back one thing from each of the small groups in a final large group session.

Session 8 (online): Food and Farming I

Commentators:

Professor Sarah Bridle: Manchester University, (Author Food and Climate Change: Without the hot air).

See [Video footage of their presentation](#).

Rachel Marshall: Senior Research Associate/ Knowledge Exchange Fellow of N8 AgriFood Research Partnership: Lancaster University.

See [Video footage of their presentation](#)

Anna Clayton: Food Futures coordinator, [Lancaster LESS](#)

See [Video footage of their presentation](#)

After a 10 minute presentation from Professor Bridle, Rachel Marshall and Anna Clayton shared a 10 minute slot. Jury members were then randomly assigned to small groups with a facilitator. Jury members reflected on the commentator session before suggesting questions which the facilitator recorded in a Google document.

After a short break commentators and jury members gathered in the main room for a virtual question-and-answer session where participants asked the questions directly to the commentators. After another break jury members were placed in new randomly selected groups and asked to share reflections on the following question 'what are your thoughts after hearing from our commentators? Is there anything you've heard tonight that we might need to think about when writing recommendations?

Each small group facilitator attempted to take brief notes of what was said. The evening finished with each group feeding back the main things they wanted to share with others.

Session 9 (online): Food and Farming II

Commentators:

Adam Briggs, NW Environment advisor, National Farmers Union.

See [Video footage of the presentation](#)

Melanie Fryer, Land workers Alliance North.

See [Video footage of their presentation](#)

In session nine jury members heard from two additional commentators on the theme of food and farming. Various supermarkets and representatives from the Duchy of Lancaster and the Duke of Westminster (local landowners) were invited to act as commentators but failed to respond.

After the commentator slots and question-and-answer session jury members gathered as a large group and were asked to work on their own (individual reflection) to think about the conversations during the evening and to write down two things they felt the need to remember from the session. Participants were asked to take a photo of these or text them to a facilitator for compilation.

Session 10 (online): reflection

After the intensity of two zoom sessions with commentators, session ten was dedicated to reflection and a chance for jury members to pause.

During the week leading up to session 10, participants were asked to prepare for a practical activity; 'bring an item'. All jury members were asked to 'bring to the session an item (thing, photograph etc.) that will help you to explain to others one thing you want others on the jury to think about'. Items included photos of grandchildren, a butterfly, money, oat milk, a map of flooding in Lancashire, a picture of a kiss, a plastic container, a facemask and others.

For the next activity participants were invited to use an illustration of various weather symbols (sent in the previous week in the post), to describe 'which

weather symbol best sums up how you feel at this point in the process?’ This activity enabled facilitators to better understand how jury members felt about the process, at the same time as giving participants an opportunity to introduce emotion into their conversations.

Jury members were then asked to choose which group they would like to join for the next activity. The group’s themes were based on those previously identified and prioritised by the jury, i.e. housing, transport, food and farming, as well as a fourth ‘others’ group. Each group was invited to discuss the following question ‘you will soon be starting to think about writing recommendations. What important questions do you have that are unresolved in your topic? What extra information do we need to be able to write a set of effective recommendations? Who else should we hear from? Is there anything else you want to talk about that is outside of the theme of this group?’

Facilitators then took away this information and compiled a series of questions which were then shared back with jury members for their approval. These questions (listed in the table opposite) were then taken to the oversight panel who were tasked with identifying commentators that could answer them.



After a week on zoom all participants were sent a handful of Heroes chocolates

Housing:

City council power is limited. Have other similar councils managed to address this lack of power and push for energy-efficient housing in both the present and future? The possibility of a program of work that makes existing houses more energy efficient (retro fitting) that encourages people to take part through council tax discounts?

Food and Farming.

How can we better release local land for local growing? (What green space does the council have that could be used for growing? Land owned by the Duchy etc)?

What could a local sustainable food system look like? What examples are there that could inspire us? What is the council doing to support local producers?

Transport:

How can we achieve an integrated transport system?

How can we better use existing infrastructure for example making the canal a more attractive multipurpose route?

Education

What is happening locally in primary and secondary schools in terms of education for young people on climate change and how best to address it e.g. growing food, understanding where food comes from etc?

Lancaster City Council

What are the council plans to address climate change, what commitment (resources and budgets) and timescales etc?

Pension funds

Which large local employers have pension funds invested in fossil fuels? Can we ask for investment in green energy projects instead?

Cooperation and communication

Many organisations and institutions are not talking or listening to each other. How can this be changed? What examples are there of this working well?

Session 11 (online): Lancaster City Council

Commentators

[Councillor Dr Erica Lewis](#), Leader of Lancaster City Council).

See [Video footage of their presentation](#).

Mark Davies, Director for communities and the environment, Lancaster City Council

See [Video footage of their presentation](#).

In response to some of the conversations in the previous sessions, the City Council was invited to offer jury members a clear understanding of the council's plans to address climate change, commitments made (resources and budgets) and timescales for action.

The second half of the session jury members were invited to start gathering ideas for recommendations. Each facilitator in their small groups stressed the need for people not to limit their conversations. These ideas were recorded by the small group facilitators.

Session 12 (online): various commentators

Commentators:

Theme: Transport. Cooperation and communication:

[Professor Paul Chatterton](#), Leeds University.

Theme: Housing.

Andy Walker, retrofitter, [Sure Insulation](#).

Theme: Food and Farming.

Ian Pye, Lancaster farmer.

Theme: Transport.

Paul Holdsworth, Transport campaigner.

See [Video footage of their presentation](#)

In response to the questions generated during session 10 the oversight panel identified four facilitators for this session. After an initial five-minute presentation to the entire jury, participants were asked to rename themselves in zoom, (A-D) in order to identify which commentator they would like

to spend more time with. Everybody took part in two rounds of 15 minutes of small group conversations with their chosen commentator. Once again the session finished with an opportunity for people to start to share ideas for recommendations.

Session 13 (online): various commentators

Commentators:

Theme: Cooperation and communication:

John Barry: Co-chair [Belfast Climate Commission](#)

and **Henrik Johannson**: Environmental coordinator, [Vaxjo City Council Sweden](#).

Theme: Pension funds:

[Councillor Lizzi Collinge](#), Lancashire County

Council Pension Fund Committee and Ben

Lennon: [Divest / Invest Campaigner: Platform](#).

See [Video footage of their presentations](#)

Theme: Food and Farming,

[Tom Andrews](#): Sustainable Food Places.

Theme: Education:

Professor Robert Barratt: Lancaster University.

Theme: Housing:

James Sommerville: Head of business

development- [Agility Eco](#).

See [Video footage of their presentations](#)

After hearing a five-minute presentation from each of the commentators participants once again chose which commentators they would like to spend more time with in two rounds of small group conversations. Afterwards each group was asked to discuss and record *'one thing that struck you we should take forward as it could lead to a recommendation?'*

Session 14 (online): recommendation writing

The first session of recommendation writing started with an individual reflection. Each member of the jury was invited to reflect on their own for three minutes on their answer to the question *'if you had only one recommendation or idea for a recommendation what would it be?'* Each person

then read out their idea and anything else they wanted to say to the whole group. These thoughts were recorded by facilitators.

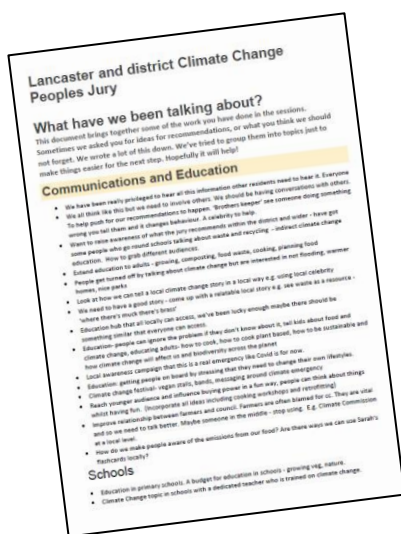
Jury members then went on to develop their thinking on ideas for possible recommendations by considering the different elements described in the jury's overarching question i.e. homes, neighbourhoods, district and beyond as well as thinking about ideas that are either 'very feasible, relatively easy to do', and 'out there' ideas.

Online deliberation

Facilitators compiled all the information gathered from some of the previous sessions when jury members had been invited to reflect, choose things not to be forgotten, identify session 'takeaways' and start to identify ideas for recommendations. This information was compiled into a 12 page 'what have we been talking about?' hardcopy document. To make it easier for jury members to make their way round the document their input was ordered under eight themes.

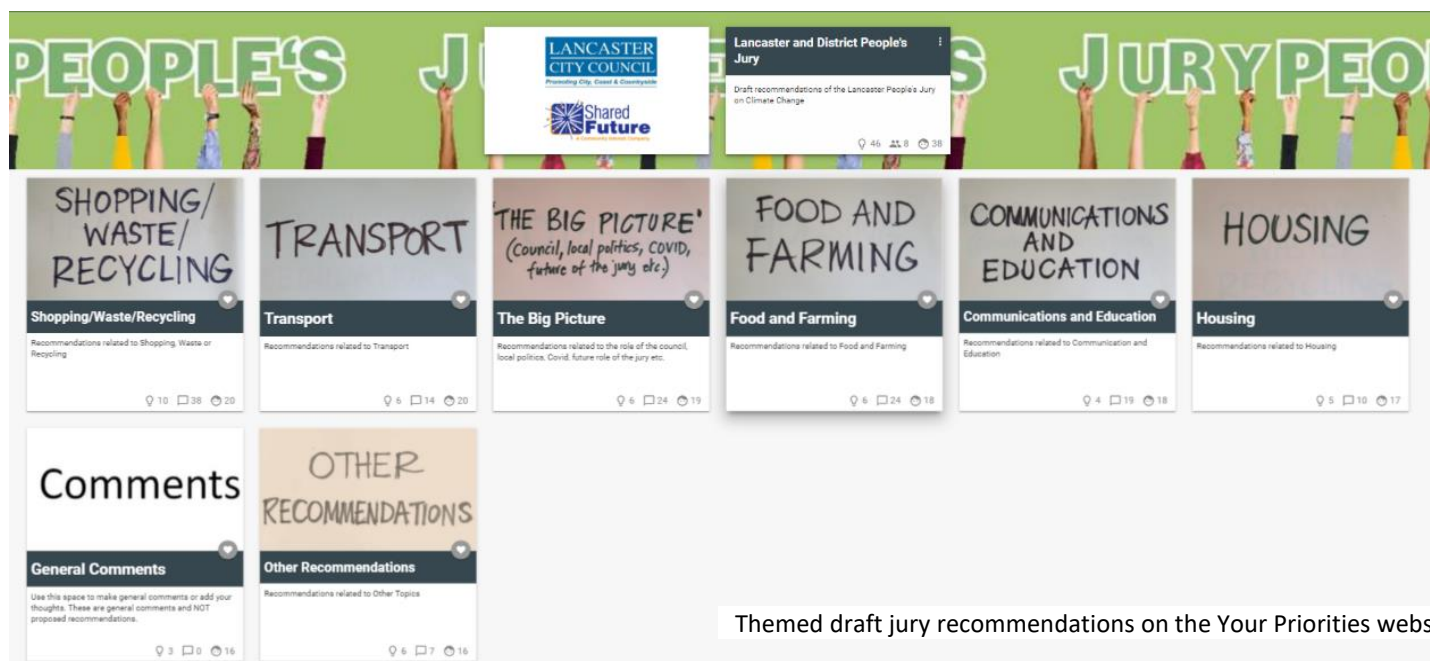
These were: communications and education (schools), coordination and cooperation, food and

farming (labelling, local produce, land use, growing space, reducing the consumption, other), housing (energy efficiency, housing and transport, council power, new housing, other), shopping/waste/recycling (food waste, recycling, reuse, reduce, local shopping, food/cooking skills/knowledge, supermarkets, other), transport (alternative to cars, managing traffic, integrated transport, electric vehicles, other), other (work, pension funds, other) and the big picture (Covid, the People's Jury, council and local politics).



The jury moved into its final phase of activity with its members experimenting with the use of the [Your Priorities platform](#) (from [The Citizens Foundation](#)) as a means for jury members to share thoughts, with each other on their set of draft recommendations.

The platform was chosen by jury organisers due to its simplicity, ease of access and open source nature. In advance of its use jury members were offered coaching sessions (over the phone) and supplied with a hardcopy simple step-by-step guide to using the website. Participants were able to use a dummy version of the website for a week ahead of the next session.



Themed draft jury recommendations on the Your Priorities website

Session 15 (online) recommendation writing

The vast majority of jury members joined the next session having used the previous week to experiment online with the Your Priorities website. Jury members chose three topics to work on in small groups drawing on the information in the 'what have we been talking about?' document to start to write some draft recommendations.

Any of the jury members were also invited to join a small group to write a statement from the jury. In this group participants were asked to share ideas/words/thoughts that could be included in a draft statement that would accompany the recommendations.

The draft recommendations were then added to the Your Priorities website where jury members could read through them write (audio, or video record) points for or points against each recommendation. New recommendations could be also added to the website.

After a week, facilitators sorted through the comments and made an updated set of recommendations including suggestions made on the Your Priorities website. Jury members received a copy of these updated recommendations through the post.

During session 15, participants worked in a series of small groups to check with facilitators if they had any objections to the changes suggested and to talk through any new suggestions for recommendations. Facilitators used a set of prompt questions to help the conversation: 'does it make sense, is it clear? Will it have an impact on carbon emissions? Why do we need this recommendation?' The draft jury statement was also shared with the wider group for approval.

'I'm 69, retired, born and bred in Lancaster. I have lived here all my life and don't expect this to change. My initial interest in climate change was as a sceptic. Choosing to be a sceptic is probably taking the easy option.

You don't imagine there being a price to pay for not meeting the targets that are set so far in the future. I was your typical meat eating, car driving, international holidaymaker that did not realise what effect my actions were having.

With a diverse selection of presenters that pointed out what will have to alter to safeguard the future my opinion has changed.

COVID 19 has shown what can be achieved if the will is there and the same resolve will be needed for climate change action.

Listening to the presenters I have become aware that there is a major problem looming and that this will probably come at a cost personally and financially to myself. The saying 'it's difficult to teach an old dog new tricks' is true, what it does not say is, it's possible.

After many sessions, presentations and discussions with fellow members of the jury I now believe we have a major problem. This will not be sorted by one person but will need a collective effort. I will be interested to see what Lancaster City Council do with our suggestions. My hope is they will either adopt or adapt some of them for the benefit of the district'

Malcolm, People's Jury member.

Voting

Over the next week jury members received the final set of recommendations ready for voting. The voting instructions reminded everybody of the jury's question and then asked them to indicate their level of support for each recommendation. Rating the recommendations as either:

strongly support / support / neither support nor oppose / oppose / strongly oppose.

A space at the bottom of each recommendation was left for participants to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'.

Twenty-six jury members voted on the final recommendations.

The recommendations in rank order can be found on the next few pages followed by a list of each recommendation accompanied by the comments from jury members explaining their choices.



Jury Statement

The following statement was written by a group of jury members and then edited and discussed by the rest of the jury. All of the 26 jury members who voted on the recommendations either 'strongly support' or 'support' the statement:

'We are facing a climate emergency which makes us concerned and worried about the future.

We have heard from a range of experts and we now believe that if we take immediate action, we have the tools and the hope that we can address this emergency.

We believe that the only suitable response will be one that brings many organisations and individuals together to work collectively and not separately. This is bigger than Lancaster.

We recognise that many difficult decisions lie ahead but that we must act immediately and not allow a quest for perfection to get in the way of making progress. We need to take action today, not in 30 years time. A journey starts with a small step which all of us can achieve.

The people of the Lancaster district need to see confident leadership, positive changes made and a clear plan for the future.

Our City and County Councils must accept that progressive change to fight the climate change emergency will have financial implications. Not being able to fund the recommendations we have listed here is no reason for inaction as money won't matter in a world that won't exist as we know it.

The response to the climate emergency needs to be one that moves away from politicians making all the decisions but instead reaches out to the wider public and communities for ideas of how to achieve our recommendations. It's time for our councils to listen to the people of Lancaster and district and take action now, leading the way to make changes in response to this emergency'.

Recommendations

The number of votes prioritising the recommendations were calculated as follows: each time a recommendation was marked as 'strongly support' it received two points and when marked as 'support' it received one point. The total votes are listed below plus a ranking based on these numbers. All recommendations are arranged in themes.

	Votes	Rank
<p>COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION AND COUNCIL LEADERSHIP</p> <p>1) Local schools must educate young people about climate change / emission reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Climate change must become part of the national curriculum, from reception upwards. b) At least 1 teacher in each setting (inc. infants, juniors) accredited to teach climate change c) Opportunities should be available for children and teachers to explore together the carbon footprint of their school and how to reduce it. d) Basic skills taught weekly - food growing; seasonal, local foods, meal planning, preparation and storage; cooking from scratch, reducing waste; make do and mend, repurposing and gaining a better understanding of where their food comes from (e.g. visits to farms) etc. e) All schools having allotments which encourage bug houses/habitats (insects or beehives or butterflies), growing pollinating plants and composting and an area of water. f) Organising intergenerational community projects e.g. litter picking and using junk to create something. <p>Extend above learning opportunities to further education providers and prisons.</p>	44	1st
<p>COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION AND COUNCIL LEADERSHIP</p> <p>2) The council should frame all of their work in the context of the climate emergency, and act accordingly as it has done in response to COVID 19. There must be a stronger recognition of the problem at government level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Climate change should be a permanent agenda item at every council meeting. b) All councillors should take part in a climate change training programme so they have the knowledge needed to address the issue. c) We must ensure that action on climate change is not disrupted by party politics. The council should investigate how we can ensure that action on climate change happens irrespective of changes at elections. A long term plan (initially for 10 years to 2030) should be agreed with cross party support to ensure continuity of action <p>As a jury we feel people care about the climate change emergency but it seems many of those in power don't care enough (e.g. the new coal mine opening in Cumbria). We need to educate influential people in the way the jury have been educated - show them, don't tell them.</p>	40	=2nd

FOOD/FARMING AND WASTE/RECYCLING	40	=2 nd
<p>3) Council to work with local partners to reduce waste from households and businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Commit to zero single plastic use in any council premises e.g. schools, Salt Ayre Leisure Centre (lead by example) and encourage local businesses to do the same e.g. takeaways, encourage hotels /catering establishments, to only use biodegradable waste bags, use wooden cutlery b) Support and promote reuse and encourage a make and mend approach - i.e. a) promote and support Freecycle, Olio, Community Swaps. b) establish a space at a local recycling depot for the public to reuse c) encourage DIY stores to introduce a paint tin return facility. c) Promote and commission community leadership initiatives that encourage the sharing of resources such as goods libraries e.g. tool pools, toy libraries etc. d) Deliver community education initiatives for cooking, upcycling, repurposing, e) Give households composting bins and make recycling easier for example having one collection point or by enabling all recycling to be in one household bin (like Cheshire West and East) f) Investigate and invest in local technology to turn methane from waste into energy. This could be self-sustaining through selling the energy and the by-product (compost). g) Ban all plastic bags with only reusable options available 		
FOOD/FARMING AND WASTE/RECYCLING	38	=4 th
<p>4) The council should fully support the sustainable food place partnership and sign up to the global declaration i.e. the C40 Good Food Cities declaration which includes a range of commitments including ensuring that when governments or other public institutions directly purchase food that is served in schools, hospitals etc. those meals must be healthy and sustainable and supporting an overall increase of healthy plant-based food consumption.</p>		
COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION AND COUNCIL LEADERSHIP	38	=4 th
<p>5) There should be a strong campaign to convince people to take action - this should not be based upon shocking people into changing their ways, but instead should be community led, regular, empowering, positive and focus on the positive effects of such changes on the community as well as climate, so giving people some control back in our changing world. This should include visual representations to show people what's happening and could happen in future depending on what progress is made. Such a campaign should find ways for residents to see the link with local flooding as a hook to encourage people to take action.</p>		

<p>FOOD/FARMING AND WASTE/RECYCLING</p> <p>6) Introduce incentives to local producers and growers so that their produce is easily available and well promoted through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) free market stalls, grants/subsidies, free advertising, supermarkets having a local produce aisle/section, a council website/app (which would allow you for example to find your local milkman) etc. b) establish a “proper” market - which assembles all the local producers under one roof to make it easier for people to buy locally in an affordable and accessible way. c) Efforts should be made to enable people to buy from local producers and growers outside of 9-to-5 working hours. 	37	=6th
<p>FOOD/FARMING AND WASTE/RECYCLING</p> <p>7) Tackle food waste: One third of all food produced goes to waste. Households are responsible for around 53%. We should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Restart food waste collections for all local households. (Council to confirm the reason why this was stopped in the City Council area) b) Incentivise supermarkets and local food shops/outlets including fast food takeaways to donate surplus food to customers/local food banks/community initiatives and reduce consumer waste by reducing special offers which encourages bulk buying of short shelf life goods. Encourage businesses to use existing systems like apps such as ‘Too good to go’ and Eggcup, the local business addressing food waste. c) Investigate ways that retailers can be made responsible for the cost of dumping the food waste they create so encouraging them to waste less. 	37	=6th
<p>FOOD/FARMING AND WASTE/RECYCLING</p> <p>8) Make it easier for people to grow their own food. Allotments and food growing spaces serve to both address climate change, promote sustainable living and many other issues faced by our community i.e. growing as a tool for community based improvements - social cohesion, mental and physical wellbeing as well as using allotment/growing to address food waste through composting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conduct a survey/audit of land which is suitable for crops, vegetables, fruit growing and for small mixed farms. Also identify land available for tree planting, hedge rows and wild meadows. b) The council should firstly, open more allotments and growing space and secondly raise awareness that residents can request more allotments. c) Additional land for allotments/community growing areas should be identified and large private landowners encouraged or incentivised to release such land. 	36	=8th

HOUSING	36	=8th
<p>9) All new housing must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Have at least one of the following as a green energy supply, direct to the property: a) Ground or air source heat pump or b) solar panels. Roofs should be constructed so they are suitable for solar panels b) Have adequate drainage so there is no additional flood risk c) Have hedges instead of fences (e.g. Halton co-housing) and green spaces d) Be built to A/B energy performance rating. e) Be constructed with more sustainable materials f) Any developer building new homes in the area should pay towards the retrofit of existing local properties, allocated for example, by a community lottery (a target could be applied to this to ensure consistent investment across developers). g) Green belt development should be avoided. Any houses built on green belt must be passive house standard. 		
TRANSPORT	35	10th
<p>10) We must make it easier for people to not use cars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Make it easier to cycle: a) set up a simple to use, easy access ebike / electric scooter rental scheme (including the University) b) provide more places to lock your bike c) the provision of a network of clearly demarcated, safe cycle lanes d) Encourage cyclists to use high vis clothing, lights, helmets. b) Encourage people to walk: make pavements wider, smoother and more accessible. Experiment with dropped kerbs that mean the pavement road transition is less defined, making the town more pedestrian friendly. 		
COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION AND COUNCIL LEADERSHIP	34	=11th
<p>11) Lancaster City Council need to invest in good quality messaging and marketing using a range of mediums to promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The reality and urgency of the climate emergency b) Information on food planning, batch cooking, eating seasonally, reducing waste c) Recycling and composting <p>Council to regularly publish statistics on the amount of a) household materials recycled b) recycled materials from households sent to landfill c) sent abroad to be 'recycled' (and to which country). A council committee should be accountable and responsible for acting on these findings</p>		
COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION AND COUNCIL LEADERSHIP	34	=11th
<p>12) Lancaster Council should commit to a yearly climate emergency action event such as a festival to educate the public about their role in reducing the carbon footprint and share messages around sustainability, whilst promoting local and</p>		

<p>ethical producers, sellers and community initiatives as well as celebrate the achievements in reducing emissions year on year. Such an event could be combined with an existing event/s/festival/s to be a fun and informal way for people to learn about all aspects of climate change. Ideas for the event include: food from local producers/farmers, sustainable drinks, stalls for companies, competitions for the best revamped outfit or piece of furniture, best community project, best grown vegetable, retrofitting initiatives etc.</p>		
<p>COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION AND COUNCIL LEADERSHIP</p> <p>13) The Council should further develop its existing proposals in response to the climate change emergency declaration and create a climate change department reporting to the Deputy Leader of the council with portfolio role for climate change and the existing Cabinet Advisory Group. This department should have clear deliverables which can be transparently monitored and have a budget to implement activities.</p>	<p>34</p>	<p>=11th</p>
<p>FOOD/FARMING AND WASTE/RECYCLING</p> <p>14) Make it easier for people to choose foods that have a lower carbon footprint by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) introducing a traffic light system on foods, a carbon footprint indicator. Including a simple marketing campaign to educate public and producers on its meaning and penalties for those that score high (e.g. higher tax) b) promoting plant-based foods and introducing measures to reduce meat consumption e.g. councils, caterers etc. to include more plant-based foods in their menus. c) Encouraging and supporting local restaurants and cafes to display the carbon footprint of the different choices on their menus and advertise support for the scheme in the windows of their premises to help educate the wider public. 	<p>33</p>	<p>=14th</p>
<p>COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION AND COUNCIL LEADERSHIP</p> <p>15) Members of the Lancaster District Climate Change People’s Jury should be appointed as an implementation steering group. Council should report to them on action taken as a result of recommendations. The group would provide a) continuous scrutiny on actions taken about climate change, so ensuring there are deliverables and b) a source of advice and support. The Council reporting to the implementation steering group should be based upon key milestones and the identification of key individuals who hold responsibility for ensuring actions are completed</p>	<p>33</p>	<p>=14th</p>

HOUSING	33	=14th
<p>16) The Council should expand on existing plans (e.g. solar farms) to prioritise and invest in green energy sector industry and employment and encourage and incentivise (e.g. through planning) others to do so.</p>		
HOUSING	32	=17th
<p>17) The council should design and deliver a process to ensure that every house in Lancaster and district is assessed for energy performance, whether rented or privately owned. The assessment process should include information and advice about what can be done to improve the energy performance of the house and signpost where people can go for financial and/or technical or other support in order to make improvements. The council should investigate what incentives would best encourage people to take up this offer and make improvements e.g. reclaim VAT on the cost of materials, lower energy bills.</p>		
TRANSPORT	32	=17th
<p>18) We must make it as easy as possible for people to take up the use of electric vehicles. The infrastructure must be in place so that as the cost of cars comes down people can switch easily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Subsidise members of the public / residents of a street to fit their own EV charging points. b) Encouraging businesses and other large employers that have car parks at their places of work to install charging points. c) Offering free licenses/reduced taxes to taxi companies using electric or hybrid vehicles. d) Once a public bus has been decommissioned it should be replaced by an electric bus. 		
COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION AND COUNCIL LEADERSHIP	31	19th
<p>19) Pensions and fossil fuel investments. The jury recommends that the Council should inform its pension stakeholders about the link between pension investments, fossil fuels and climate change and run a consultation with options as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Do nothing b) Divest c) Use the influence with companies with fossil fuel investments to promote strategies to mitigate climate change <p>This consultation process would give pension fund trustees a mandate to make change based on stakeholder feedback.</p> <p>The jury would like all organisations represented on the Climate Change Jury Oversight Panel to do the same (e.g. Lancaster University) and encourage other local businesses to take similar action</p>		

<p>TRANSPORT etc</p> <p>20) We must increase the local population's digital literacy and access to technology and equipment so that we make the digital world accessible and encourage more flexible and home working so reducing emissions from transport caused by journeys to work. Covid has started to make this possible we need to make sure it continues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Council should take steps itself and support businesses to promote working from home/flexible working. As a People's Jury we have demonstrated how easy it is to run meetings remotely for most occasions b) Widely available lessons on how to use zoom / virtual meetings, the use of devices, connecting to the internet. A team of volunteer tutors (like Silver Surfers in the library) could visit people in their homes c) A laptop rental scheme 	30	20 th
<p>COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION AND COUNCIL LEADERSHIP</p> <p>21) The council needs to invest in an Education Centre that is open to all, accessible (in terms of cost, physical access and transport) linked with the Eden project that educates adults and children about food production; drivers of climate change, possible solutions and shares the learning of the citizen's jury. It must be fun. The power station had a similar learning centre, this could be done through the network of libraries and collections and be offered online too.</p>	29	21 st
<p>TRANSPORT</p> <p>22) We must make it easier for people to use public transport through an adequate, regular bus service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There should be a commissioned piece of research reviewing levels of bus use at peak times and analysing how to reduce traffic in the centre of Lancaster and how this links with the current provision of public transport (buses and trains). Prior to COVID buses were always too full which discouraged many to use the bus, this must be addressed. This research should consider the possibility of non privatised council run services on busier routes. b) All buses should be free for students, children and over 60s c) We need an integrated travel system, that is coordinated (for trains, buses and e bike hire), fare capped and uses a one ticket system, like Transport for London (a Shrimp Card?) We recognise the logistics for this would be very complicated, so the sooner this is looked at the better. 	27	=22 nd

<p>FOOD/FARMING AND WASTE/RECYCLING</p> <p>23) Create a working group made up of people that can influence change, encouraging mutual responsibility, shared vision & mutual action towards carbon neutral farms.</p> <p>This working group could include local producers, farmers, representatives of existing groups such as the NFU, Soil Association, academics, climate change campaign groups, large corporates (e.g. supermarkets).</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>=22nd</p>
<p>FOOD/FARMING AND WASTE/RECYCLING</p> <p>24) At present the subscription fee for the garden waste collection service is £40, this should be reduced.</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>24th</p>
<p>FOOD/FARMING AND WASTE/RECYCLING</p> <p>25) The Council should introduce a local Green Reward scheme, where individuals earn points to exchange for discounts on goods or services by reducing their carbon footprint. For example, by demonstrating using a renewable energy supplier, reducing yearly mileage (proven by MOT certificate), electric car charge points. Points to be redeemed at local businesses and services therefore reinvesting in the local economy.</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>25th</p>

Recommendations in depth

- 1) Local schools must **educate young people about climate change** / emission reduction:
- Climate change must become part of the national curriculum, from reception upwards.
 - At least 1 teacher in each setting (inc. infants, juniors) accredited to teach climate change
 - Opportunities should be available for children and teachers to explore together the carbon footprint of their school and how to reduce it.
 - Basic skills taught weekly - food growing; seasonal, local foods, meal planning, preparation and storage; cooking from scratch, reducing waste; make do and mend, repurposing and gaining a better understanding of where their food comes from (e.g. visits to farms) etc.
 - All schools having allotments which encourage bug houses/habitats (insects or beehives or butterflies), growing pollinating plants and composting and an area of water.
 - Organising intergenerational community projects e.g. litter picking and using junk to create something.

Extend above learning opportunities to further education providers and prisons.

Number of votes: 44 Rank: 1st

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
20	4	1	1	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- Absolutely, it's their climate to inherit
- As a society we must shift our mindset towards one of sustainability, and the raising of the younger generations – who are much more receptive to changes in perspective – with this mindset will ensure that this movement is long-term and our momentum in tackling the climate emergency maintained.
- Children are the future of our world. We must educate them about their choices, lifestyle and the effects on the planet should we continue to ignore the problem. This must be made a part of the national curriculum. Children study history, however never consider the future of the planet.
- Children need to be educated as they are the future
- Children need to be educated on climate change so that it is in their minds and they become part of the solution
- Educating the wider public begins in school, children absorb knowledge, they can easily be trained to follow a carbon neutral lifestyle and hopefully will take the ideas back home to influence their family. It is essential that the learning is ongoing not just a one off project. However it does involve the school's ethos to be climate change aware, thus the staff need re-educating in advance so that as an entity they promote this lifestyle throughout the entire school curriculum and all daily activities within the school. Can we reasonably expect all teachers to embrace climate change awareness – because I don't see how it will work otherwise.
- Education is key to the problem of climate change, we have shown that in the jury. This will create a generation of passionate, empowered people who can drive the changes we need forward - pester power!

- I don't believe there will be many younger people growing up without concern or education for climate change, the issue lies with the majority of the population that is out of school and uneducated on the matter.
- I participated in this process having a passing concern about climate change. As I've seen the evidence and critically reviewed it, it became more apparent to me that a) there was an urgency to act and b) there are actions that can make a difference. My view and actions have shifted as I've become more educated so any education is a positive.
- I think starting young is the key if the message is there from day one about climate change we stand a better chance of making a real difference.
- I think that education is key and the earlier the better for learning about life skills whilst at the same time reducing carbon footprint
- If improved education were available this would highly impact the outcome of any intervention put into place in our community, with emphasis on the 'prevention over cure' attitude and a move towards positive behaviour change.
- Learning must start from an early age so that recycling becomes the norm. Not sure about a specific teacher though, climate change can be incorporated into lots of subjects making it more relevant, ie geography, sciences, domestic science etc
- Love most of the points, don't think you need a specific climate change teacher but could train existing ones to do this also. Schools would be more open to that.
- Much is already being done in this area but much more remains to be done.
- My school food green experience was growing cress. As nice as cress is, a modern day education needs to be more involved than that.
- Primary school teaching should be made fun, when the 2030 target is reached those that are presently in secondary education will either be in further education, working, married, or making some form of contribution to society. We must educate them as soon as possible to have the greatest effect.
- Teach old skills again
- The teachings should include the failings of governments and industries.
- This makes excellent sense.
- We know enough about climate change already it's a no brainer to make it a compulsory GCSE or A level. Tony Blair Quote: Education, Education, Education.

2) The **council** should **frame all** of their **work in** the **context of the climate emergency**, and act accordingly as it has done in response to COVID 19. There must be a stronger recognition of the problem at government level.

- a) Climate change should be a permanent agenda item at every council meeting.
- b) All councillors should take part in a climate change training programme so they have the knowledge needed to address the issue.
- c) We must ensure that action on climate change is not disrupted by party politics. The council should investigate how we can ensure that action on climate change happens irrespective of changes at elections. A long term plan (initially for 10 years to 2030) should be agreed with cross party support to ensure continuity of action

As a jury we feel people care about the climate change emergency but it seems many of those in power don't care enough (e.g. the new coal mine opening in Cumbria). We need to educate influential people in the way the jury have been educated - show them, don't tell them.

Number of votes: 40 Rank:=2nd

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
17	6	3	0	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- Anyone who has followed the new coal mine opening in Cumbria saga will know that even amongst environmentalists and climate change experts, there continues to be a considerable range and variety of opinions, both for and against. To say that people don't care enough because they have come to a decision you don't agree with, hardly seems objective and is likely to divert attention from the actions the recommendation seeks to make.
- Changes need to be implemented by climate change focused council members to ensure they're not half-baked. And they need to be bi-partisan as the issue of climate change is bigger than any politics.
- Every 4 years some councillors stand down or loose seats, so unsure about training, or how well this would go down.
- Having a specific department is ok but the details as outlined in (*this*) recommendation are more for reacting and spell it out much more coherently. Our implementation steering group when formed should be made fully aware of the deliverables and the amount of capital in the budget. Without sufficient finances being made available, there will be very little from our plans that can be achieved. Almost everything relies on expenditure to some extent. Up to now we have never been informed as to what money there is available to implement any of our proposed activities.
- I believe the government and parties should be investigated to ensure no monies are being exchanged to set up businesses that effect climate change e.g. coal mines and politicians should be held accountable and prosecuted if found to be making money from such businesses.
- I particularly agree with part b) that councillors should have a good knowledge of how decisions can affect the local carbon emissions.
- It should be an induction course for all new councillors too. They need the knowledge to make informed decisions with respect to climate change.

- Realistic there are ‘hidden agendas’ even when one party has a strong overall majority, which is not case in Lancaster.
- Set an example and lead from the front, keep party politics out of it and work as a united group
- the climate change emergency is a real emergency and it is about ours and our children’s future and saving our planet.
- The climate emergency is urgent and must be prioritised – this remains true regardless of party politics, and its prioritisation must remain. In order for this priority to be acted on effectively by the council, councillors must have a solid understanding of the various parts of the issue, how they relate and what potential solutions exist.
- The council now need to “talk the talk”
- They cannot lecture the public if they are not qualified or have proven knowledgeable in the climate subject themselves.
- This is a better version of the above recommendation about the Dept. (*i.e. No. 13*)
- This must be taken seriously and not seen as a tick box exercise. This may help to encourage the County Council and other Councils to focus on the real world problem that we are currently facing.
- Whilst I strongly agree with the sentiment of this recommendation, I feel that the last paragraph is more likely to alienate people than enlist their support. How do we know that “many of the people in power don’t care enough?”
- Yes. Definitely. I feel strongly that there is public will to make changes to help us all and our children. Those in power need to make this a priority, profits and political parties won’t matter if the planet is too hot to live on. We have all made sacrifices for the emergency of Covid, we need to start doing the same for the climate.
- You have to be educated about the problem before you can find a solution.

3) Council to work with local partners to reduce waste from households and businesses:

- a) Commit to zero single plastic use in any council premises e.g. schools, Salt Ayre Leisure Centre (lead by example) and encourage local businesses to do the same e.g. takeaways, encourage hotels /catering establishments, to only use biodegradable waste bags, use wooden cutlery
- b) Support and promote reuse and encourage a make and mend approach - i.e. a) promote and support Freecycle, Olio, Community Swaps. b) establish a space at a local recycling depot for the public to reuse c) encourage DIY stores to introduce a paint tin return facility.
- c) Promote and commission community leadership initiatives that encourage the sharing of resources such as goods libraries e.g. tool pools, toy libraries etc.
- d) Deliver community education initiatives for cooking, upcycling, repurposing,
- e) Give households composting bins and make recycling easier for example having one collection point or by enabling all recycling to be in one household bin (like Cheshire West and East)
- f) Investigate and invest in local technology to turn methane from waste into energy. This could be self-sustaining through selling the energy and the by-product (compost).
- g) Ban all plastic bags with only reusable options available

Number of votes: 40 Rank:=2nd

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
15	10	1	0	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- An excellent idea to swap / exchange unwanted items. Having a recognized outlet for this purpose is vital. It needs to be considered as an acceptable method of passing items on, need to educate the public that 'second hand goods' no longer have a stigma attached to them, that it contributes to the future wellbeing

of the planet – therefore is ‘cool’. Luckily retro and vintage have become positive concepts, actually desirable!

- Great examples of how the council can do this. Don't understand why f is in there, it doesn't seem to link up for me.
- I think all these points are important in their own way.
- I think this will have a big impact on recycling, especially using 1 bin for all recycling as many people cannot be bothered to separate their waste.
- Promote, educate and simplify if you want people on board.
- The council can set an example here to all other businesses through the experience gained who then can assist others to take this approach up in reducing waste.
- The jury heard that 11% of carbon emissions come from waste. There could be some substantial gains here without local people having to make big lifestyle changes
- The recycling of methane from waste into energy is to be encouraged. Since we are all guilty of creating waste on a massive scale – we may as well let it work for us in a positive manner
- There are a lot of pro-active suggestions here, some of which may already be in operation but there is no harm in them being improved upon either
- This focuses on the biggest problem that I feel has been highlighted throughout our learning; that we as humans are extremely wasteful.
- This has so many benefits on lots of things, environment, community well being.
- This is such a holistic recommendation and everything listed would have a positive impact.
- This will provide cost effective and practical solutions to the issue of waste which citizens, the council and organisations can all directly engage with, allowing the entire community to reduce its wastage. Reduction of waste plays an important part in tackling climate change as both the necessary extra production and the disposal methods cause carbon emissions
- This would make a huge difference to the waste produced and how this is dealt with in the local area
- Waste is large part of our carbon footprint and something the council can very much influence through policy.
- We all waste too much, this recommendation would have a big impact. Many people are committed to reducing their plastic use and this would build on that.
- we all waste way too much the bamboo cutlery is a great idea for takeaways, we need to get food waste out of landfill and used

4) The council should fully support the **sustainable food place partnership and sign up to the global declaration** i.e. the C40 Good Food Cities declaration which includes a range of commitments including ensuring that when governments or other public institutions directly purchase food that is served in schools, hospitals etc. those meals must be healthy and sustainable and supporting an overall increase of healthy plant-based food consumption.

Number of votes: 38 Rank: =4th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
14	10	2	0	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- Again, I think this is key. The council should lead from the top on this issue so signing up to the above declaration would give a good framework and measurable outcomes.
- Certainly I support a healthy menu in hospitals which really should be common sense as such food products must surely aid the patients overall wellbeing – we are what we eat!
- Children can be easily influenced from an early age, so it makes sense to train them towards healthy food products including those from plant-based origin throughout their early years when taste choices are formulated.
- Everybody at some stage of their life encounters spending time in school and hospital. It is important for such places to promote plant-based diets and show how easy it can be to reduce meat consumption. It is equally as important in promoting healthier lifestyles.
- For our future health and wellbeing
- Good start for the council to show a good example, make people in Lancaster proud to be part of the battle
- I believe LCC already support or are involved with the sustainable food partnership which is linked to Food Futures in our area but I do support LCC signing up the C40 Good Food Cities Declaration
- I feel this would be great if we could support these establishments in providing healthy and sustainable food.
- It's an ideal venue from which to promote healthier eating and I am amazed at what poor food choices are on offer for hospital patients. Much of it is fat and sugar laden which defeats the objective of trying to get better. Whenever I have had to stay in hospital I have struggled to find anything acceptable to eat. I am an advocate of healthy eating and usually have to request deviations from the norm. I have argued on occasions that the poor diets they offer is hardly likely to promote healthier people, but apparently it's what the general population actually want.
- Local councils should set the standard, by serving well balanced meals (plant based) on council premises and council run events
- Local grown food purchased locally feeding local people, this is an easy change that will reduce the carbon footprint and support local growers. But is the Achilles heel the increase in cost I hope not.

- The council must continue to work with experts in sustainable food to ensure the implementation of effective and sustainable solutions that will successfully reduce the contribution of food-growing to climate change. Signing up the global declaration will further this and hold the council to account.
- The council should lead by example and this is an effective way to employ more sustainable cooking.
- The emphasis on plant-based food does nothing to encourage meat producers to change to carbon neutral production methods.
- The government should lead by example.
- This dovetails with the recommendation on identifying sustainable food and procurement of by public services.
- This recommendation would ensure sustainable food is made a priority and ensuring that institutions with bigger purchasing power than individuals are doing this in a sustainable way
- This shows universal commitment to the climate change emergency supports in our homes, neighbourhoods and district and a shared vision on the pathway to change.
- With the council's support this will ensure the sustainable foods will be introduced to schools etc. as they have the authority to ensure this happens.
- Working in this partnership means the council can make meaningful change to our districts food systems without starting from the ground up – climate change isn't a problem to be solved alone, and this partnership exemplifies that.

5) There should be a strong **campaign to convince people to take action** - this should not be based upon shocking people into changing their ways, but instead should be community led, regular, empowering, positive and focus on the positive effects of such changes on the community as well as climate, so giving people some control back in our changing world. This should include visual representations to show people what's happening and could happen in future depending on what progress is made. Such a campaign should find ways for residents to see the link with local flooding as a hook to encourage people to take action.

Number of votes: 38 Rank: =4th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
15	8	3	0	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- Again, education is really important, this could be linked with the events and Eden Project.
- As previously mentioned, education is critical. The implications of inaction are quite severe. Well presented demonstrations of the consequences such as flooding will strike a chord with some
- Everyone needs to be made aware of the climate emergency, that it needs to be tackled and how to tackle it – a campaign that achieves all of these things will be an immense asset in moving towards a sustainable future.
- Exactly the kind of public awareness campaign needed to get the whole district on the same page, acting as a unit to make effective change.
- Getting the message across is v important otherwise no one will see the need for any other of the recommendations.
- I think it is of vital importance to the success of the council's response to climate change to ensure a strong campaign to encourage that the community participates in these changes
- I think people need to be shocked into seeing what will happen if we do not change our ways. Also people would rather the government take control and deal with situations i.e. flooding
- I think this is a good idea I think the council could help influence the public in a good way.
- It's ok agreeing to it, but somebody has to lead it, people of importance to whom others will listen and more importantly take notice.
- Obviously the (annual?) festival would create an ideal platform for providing relevant information. Local libraries are an ideal venue for informative displays. Who would initiate this the newly formed climate change dept at the council? They are going to be very busy! A portable display could be taken round local schools, but how to attract the attention of the general public – not many people use the libraries- better to get their attention via on-line services with which they identify in greater numbers – that is their link with the world.
- Positivity has the feel good factor which in turn is beneficial to people's well being too

- The campaign should be in conjunction with all other recommendations and efforts to raise public awareness of the pressing issue of the Climate Emergency. This will improve social attitudes and hopefully cause a chain-reaction effect bringing about action.
- the council are our leaders and need to be held responsible for flooding, once people see them take action they will do so themselves, when gutters aren't cleared and staff are made redundant but they are taking high salaries this isn't right.
- This brings everybody within the community together, and gives people understanding of the huge crisis that we face. We have managed to get through COVID-19 so far with so many unknowns, however with everybody having the right education and information and campaigns regularly taking place everybody will have the knowledge they need to be able to make changes to their daily lives.
- This is a very important need.
- This is back to EDUCATION – once again in an attempt to help more local residents to gain the knowledge we have had, and definitely of initial importance. As we have proved, knowledge is power whereas ignorance leads to apathy, not sure who is going to lead the community endeavour – is this to be the duty of the aforementioned City Council department for climate change, if & when it is instigated?
- We can all make a change independently that can change climate change in a small but significant way that doesn't involve rules regulation or money and this should be actively encouraged.
- We have to motivate the masses to see large scale change.

6) Introduce incentives to local producers and growers so that their produce is easily available and well promoted through:

- a) free market stalls, grants/subsidies, free advertising, supermarkets having a local produce aisle/section, a council website/app (which would allow you for example to find your local milkman) etc.
- b) establish a “proper” market - which assembles all the local producers under one roof to make it easier for people to buy locally in an affordable and accessible way.
- c) Efforts should be made to enable people to buy from local producers and growers outside of 9-to-5 working hours.

Number of votes: 37 Rank: =6th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
16	5	5	0	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to ‘write a sentence or two explaining your choice’. All comments made are listed below:

- Allows people not only to fight the climate emergency through what they buy, but connects them with their food network, making it more likely they’ll be conscious of their future food choices.
- Could be awkward defining who gets a free market stall.
- Excellent idea. Healthier, fresher fresh veg and fruit
- Food Futures already have a website and presence in this field and liaise with the Council. If another separate website is created it dilutes the impact needed and makes it more complicated for people to find out information. The Council in their campaigns and literature could promote/highlight Food Futures.
- Having a local produce aisle in supermarkets will appeal to customers as majority of people shop only under one roof for food.
- Local produce has to be more desirable and accessible to compete with supermarkets and the council should be footing the bill not the public
- Love this recommendation as it not only helps promote produce with a lower carbon footprint but also supports local businesses and keeps money circulating within the local economy.
- Not sure how easily local council could influence major supermarkets to include a local produce aisle. Surely such decisions for say Asda need to be made nationwide. The council website / app however would be a good idea, perhaps the same website could include information about recycling and other aspects of info that we want to pass on.
- Not viable to have part market still open. Folk won’t come into Lancaster at night just for this.
- Obviously it is preferential to support local businesses and reduce food miles. However we have also heard that local producers would struggle to produce in scale to make a significant difference.
- Staying open after 5 pm - will add to individual shop overheads. Could go with Friday late night opening ?
- Support and encourage local growers to attend Farmers markets or People markets

- The greater the opportunity to source eco-friendly, carbon neutral produce the better the likelihood of positive change toward a sustainable future.
- This promotes much more local buying by the community and promotes supporting local businesses.
- This would affect me personally the most. I have the motivation but not the time to be more socially responsible.
- This would be a really good way of ensuring more people, especially those without a vehicle and who work during the day can have access to locally produced goods.
- Using local produce reduces the carbon emissions of transporting and storing food, so lowering the currently substantial barriers in the way of people buying it and local producers selling it will allow this to happen
- We need to get more local produce more freely available to help lower the carbon footprint of food available in Lancaster, this should be seasonable and sustainable.
- We need to support the people who are trying to make a difference we need to support farmers to help make a difference and supermarkets have lots of money but waste a lot and use lots of plastic
- We used to have such a 'proper' market in Lancaster which did exactly that – assembled local producers of cheese / veg / locally grown meat etc in one large venue. So really we are merely revisiting the past and reclaiming that which got lost along the way. There similarly was an open market in Morecambe for many decades now defunct also. The larger supermarkets take over. We need to go backwards
- Whilst I like the idea, I struggle with the practicalities of how this would work. Would a cabbage grown in Kendal be regarded as local?

7) Tackle food waste: One third of all food produced goes to waste. Households are responsible for around 53%. We should:

- a) Restart food waste collections for all local households. (Council to confirm the reason why this was stopped in the City Council area)
- b) Incentivise supermarkets and local food shops/outlets including fast food takeaways to donate surplus food to customers/local food banks/community initiatives and reduce consumer waste by reducing special offers which encourages bulk buying of short shelf life goods. Encourage businesses to use existing systems like apps such as 'Too good to go' and Eggcup, the local business addressing food waste.

Investigate ways that retailers can be made responsible for the cost of dumping the food waste they create so encouraging them to waste less

Number of votes: 37 Rank: =6th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
15	7	2	1	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- 50p fruit and veg box – a new scheme to pass on slightly imperfect selection of goods for a very reduced price – a great scheme
- All really good points, should be linked with the information given out about cooking/seasonality etc.
- Also educating people about not overbuying and using food wisely.
- The jury heard that 11% of carbon emissions come from waste. There could be some substantial gains here without local people having to make big lifestyle changes
- Food waste collection will reduce methane from land fill.
- Food waste is a crime there are so many needy people one third of all food is being wasted its shocking
- Food waste needs to be better dealt with.
- Food waste should be prevented at source. Collecting it is all very well but shouldn't we concentrate on minimizing the problem. The solution lies in education yet again – public awareness or just how much is actually being wasted and offering ways to waste less. Food waste bins would have to be very large for some household. Lets encourage supermarkets to sell off less than perfect produce – like Lidl, the £1
- I support this recommendation as I don't feel that good food should go to waste when so many are living in poverty and will create less waste.
- I think it's about time the council addressed this.
- I think there are two, quite separate issues here. One relates to food in shops which is past its sell-by date, best before date or is just surplus to requirements and therefore can be passed on to foodbanks etc. The other relates to stale, prepared or partially eaten food from cafes, restaurants, private homes etc which needs some form of treatment. Covering both in the same recommendation could cause confusion.

- I think this is a really important recommendation. Reducing waste seems like a relatively easy way we could make a big difference.
- Restarting food waste collections and making this the norm across the district will go a great way to reducing waste and thereby reducing our climate footprint. Particularly if good is done with the compost produced.
- Retailers dump food because of best before / use by and no ones bought it in time, then too late to give away perishables.
- The growing of food is a major contributor to carbon emissions, so the additional food that must be grown to account for the huge and unnecessary level of wasted food contributes substantially to the climate emergency; these clear strategies for reducing this will significantly aid us in tackling climate change. Incorrect food waste disposal also directly contributes to emissions, so the council providing the ability to properly dispose of food waste is an important step.
- The public need to be aware of the amount of waste that comes from households, so that they are able to consider their own waste and their responsibility within this. It also further strengthens the community within the area as it promotes coming together to share what would have been wasted, and also helps supermarkets to think about the waste they create.
- This is a no brainer how this has not been done sooner beggars belief, I find dumping edible food a terrible waste.
- We have enough separate bins and 3 different bin days every fortnight already, don't want more, want less!
- Why not one standard recycling bin for all like other North West unitary areas: Liverpool, Wirral, Cheshire West & East ?
- Working in the food industry I see so much food wasted knowing 200 yards down the road is a homeless shelter crying out for food donations.

8) Make it easier for people to grow their own food. Allotments and food growing spaces serve to both address climate change, promote sustainable living and many other issues faced by our community i.e. growing as a tool for community based improvements - social cohesion, mental and physical wellbeing as well as using allotment/growing to address food waste through composting.

- a) Conduct a survey/audit of land which is suitable for crops, vegetables, fruit growing and for small mixed farms. Also identify land available for tree planting, hedge rows and wild meadows.
- b) The council should firstly, open more allotments and growing space and secondly raise awareness that residents can request more allotments.

Additional land for allotments/community growing areas should be identified and large private landowners encouraged or incentivised to release such land.

Number of votes: 36 Rank: =8th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
15	6	5	0	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- A great idea to use waste land to generate food supplies – a double bonus just as we recognize the need to eliminate waste in other areas of life, the same principle should be applied to land – it forms a valuable source of potential produce growing space and must not be allowed to be fallow whilst the public are on waiting lists for allotments. Whether there will be enough space available to fulfil demand is debateable. So many areas in Lancaster particularly are terraced properties without any garden spaces and demand could outweigh supply. Everyone I know who has an allotment agree without exception that the benefits are many far reaching – the pleasure of eating one’s own produce is beyond compare not to mention the exceptional flavour
- Add Parish Councils to item b) as they often control land either owned by them or managed by them on behalf of the City Council.
- Allocation of land for allotments and farmland for smaller growers
- Allotments are good for people and more people need to be aware of this. They are good for the soul and the environment.
- Citizens are currently not familiar enough with sustainable living; the implementation of this recommendation will allow citizens to better understand and have a deeper connection with sustainability, and as a united people has great potential for causing change, this will enable great progress to be made on tackling climate change. Citizens need to know more than just how do grow and deal with food waste though, so this should be paired with other things.
- Connecting people to their food sources could influence those people to make informed choices regarding climate change. However, the impact isn’t guaranteed
- From past experience elsewhere, ask LCC is there already a waiting list for an allotment ? If so have council looked into LCC owned land nearby suitable for conversion into more allotments.

- I like this idea but this is not always going to be accessible for all people - elderly/physically disabled might find this harder.
- I think that if there was more awareness of community growing areas and the benefits then more people would make use of them.
- I would love to be able to go to an allotment. There are so many benefits to this.
- Large private landowners – persuasion or compulsory purchase is an expensive way to acquire it.
- More allotments should be identified and made available to residents outside of the bigger towns and city's smaller villages don't seem to have the same support that cities have in allotment availability. Maybe the local parish councils can organise in their local area?
- Need to have any new site fairly central to where demand / waiting list is.
- People will get satisfaction growing their own food and eating it, also encourages family time if they have children and will encourage children to be aware of their carbon footprint
- Supports local growing and reduces food miles.
- The calculated, organized design of land use favours the pursuit of a carbon-neutral environment. A survey of the land available facilitates this.
- The more greenery in the area the better and it is great to be able to grow your own produce, is good for mental health. Growing stuff is wonderful it nurtures love.
- This gives people the tools to be able to grow their own food, as well as learn about seasonal fruit and vegetables. It brings communities together and promotes families spending time with each other.
- This is a nice idea but I think the other recommendations are more important. The strengths of this recommendation are in social mixing and mental well being and not with climate change. I like the tree planting, hedgerows and wild meadows as this would promote biodiversity.
- This is another way of allowing more control for individuals to increase the sustainability of their food choices
- To get people involved in growing their own food will give them a better understanding of what it entails and may encourage them to be more appreciative and less wasteful
- What better way to encourage people to eat healthily and sustainably than making it easier to grow their own!
- Working as a Nurse I greatly support this recommendation for all the benefits that can be reaped from a Public Health perspective: Open space, fresh air, and socially-distanced collaboration with others maintains physical, spiritual, and general wellbeing.

9) All new housing must:

- a) Have at least one of the following as a green energy supply, direct to the property: a) Ground or air source heat pump or b) solar panels. Roofs should be constructed so they are suitable for solar panels
- b) Have adequate drainage so there is no additional flood risk
- c) have hedges instead of fences (e.g. Halton co-housing) and green spaces
- d) Be built to A/B energy performance rating.
- e) Be constructed with more sustainable materials
- f) Any developer building new homes in the area should pay towards the retrofit of existing local properties, allocated for example, by a community lottery (a target could be applied to this to ensure consistent investment across developers).

Green belt development should be avoided. Any houses built on green belt must be passive house standard.

Number of votes: 36 Rank: =8th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
11	14	2	0	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to ‘write a sentence or two explaining your choice’. All comments made are listed below:

- Excellent with lots of detail.
- Heat pump and solar panels, you’re looking at £10,000 to install which the developer would naturally pass on within the purchase price. Similarly retrofit costs would be added in.
- I feel that with the current emergency then certainly new houses should be built to as higher standard a possible to be more energy efficient whilst using sustainable areas.
- I have reservations about c). Closely clipped hedges such as privet, yew, box etc have no benefit to pollinators or nesting birds and produce a lot of polluting emissions during their regular manicures.
- I support some of the concepts more than others. Obviously it’s easier to install these facilities at the point of construction rather than retrospectively, but building firms are out for maximum profit and it seems that eco-friendly houses are more expensive than those built without such benefits, clearly it narrows who can afford them. Dictating that these options must be essential doesn’t seem likely in the remit of LCC, as many developers are nationwide and ruling must presumably come from above our level.
- I think it’s important that more new houses are built green it’s easier than going back to retrofit.
- If a new house is built in an environmentally unfriendly way, its effective permanency will cause irreversible damage to our progress in tackling climate change – it is deeply important that all new housing must help rather than hinder this progress. Further, the development of sustainable housing will generate new understanding and familiarity with it, enabling even greater progress towards carbon neutral living.
- If these are already in place people will automatically be being more green even if they do not care for the environment or do not understand the consequences.

- It's easier to make new builds green than to wait until they are built to do something about it
- Makes sense to ensure new builds are energy efficient and retro fitting where practical. Slight concern this could conflict with the need for affordable housing in the area.
- Shouldn't be building on a flood plain anyway.
- There is no reason that modern builds should not be to the best standard achievable at reasonable cost.
- They might have some extra sway over local building companies but shouldn't all these requirements be made across the entire country? The council could add their support to a nationwide scheme
- This promotes all housing being specially considered and constructed to cause less damage to the planet in the future, and potentially an equal consistency throughout the country of the level of standard of homes. Although we are only Lancaster, the Council could promote what they are doing to show other Councils / County Council what we are achieving.
- To have hedges not fences can be written into the planning restrictions or covenants of a new estate.
- Very good recommendations but the feasibility of this recommendation push me away from strongly recommending.
- We have found in the Jury sessions that passive housing is possible. This recommendation is a start!
- With the difficulty of making older houses more energy efficient at the very least new housing should be built to a better specification
- If green belt development is passed the housing is to be of only the most efficient passive housing buildings on the site and to include a % for allotments and green space for recreation.
- No green belt development, unless this is put to local area for a public vote in the area where the potential green belt construction is being undertaken.

10) We must make it easier for people to not use cars:

- a) Make it easier to cycle: a) set up a simple to use, easy access ebike / electric scooter rental scheme (including the University) b) provide more places to lock your bike c) the provision of a network of clearly demarcated, safe cycle lanes d) Encourage cyclists to use high vis clothing, lights, helmets.
- b) Encourage people to walk: make pavements wider, smoother and more accessible. Experiment with dropped kerbs that mean the pavement/road transition is less defined, so making the town more pedestrian friendly.

Number of votes: 35 Rank: 10th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
13	9	4	0	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- Agree in principal, but remember Georgian towns and cities like Lancaster were deliberately built with narrow and higher pavements in those days. Yes, more dropped kerb ends required.
- As a wheelchair user this would help me use my car less. Some of the pavements (e.g. Westbourne Road going out past the station) are an absolute nightmare for wheelchairs. Can we flatten the hills while we're at it? ;)
- I think the Council already have a strategy in place for encouraging more cycling but anything to make it easier not to use cars will help
- Lancaster town centre is clearly a once pedestrian-centric town that has been adapted to cars. Ideally this can be reverted and encourage more to use the park and ride.
- Being a non-driving, non-cycling pedestrian I am deeply committed to this recommendation. Initially we need to look at areas where there are no actual pavements at all. I can name 3 specific areas needing attention and am interested in having this deficiency resolved. Pedestrians are still considered second class citizens in a world where speed seems essential
- Encouraging better provision for disabled people using mobility scooters etc would also be beneficial.
- I am not sure how many elderly people will be encouraged to get a bike!
- This should extend to the whole of the Lancaster City Council area, including the rural villages, and not just the Lancaster and Morecambe urban areas.
- This could be linked into the green scheme. It is important for people to feel able to take public transport, walk and bike easily so that they feel this is a better choice than always using a car. This encourages people to think about their lifestyles, promotes health, and aims to decrease the use of cars.
- Anything to help get more cars off the road, as populations increase so will cars
- As a local cyclist I don't think this would work given the local terrain for people who don't cycle often. Police don't prosecute rule braking cyclists even now.

- Cars are a major direct contributor to carbon emissions and thus the climate emergency; their usage must be urgently reduced. Providing people with the means to safely and practically use alternatives will greatly aid in this effort.
- We can't force people to drive less, but by making other options available/better, combined with education, I could see people shifting to driving less on their own accord.
- Safer cycling would definitely encourage usage. Separate cycling lines would be part of this. Not sure that improving pavements, though desirable, wouldn't necessarily increase walking.
- Working towards positive behaviour change, incorporating the health benefits that can be gained as a bonus; and promoting cycling through exercise brings low/zero emissions from the transport sector which contributes to The Climate Change Emergency.
- Good mix of easier and more expensive goals.

11) Lancaster City Council need to invest in good quality messaging and marketing using a range of mediums to promote:

- d) The reality and urgency of the climate emergency
- e) Information on food planning, batch cooking, eating seasonally, reducing waste
- f) Recycling and composting

Council to regularly publish statistics on the amount of a) household materials recycled b) recycled materials from households sent to landfill c) sent abroad to be 'recycled' (and to which country).

A council committee should be accountable and responsible for acting on these findings

Number of votes: 34 Rank: 11th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
12	10	4	0	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- A trustworthy source of consistent, unified and clear information on actions they can to tackle climate change will give people the confidence to take such actions. Council transparency regarding recycling will also increase citizens' trust of the council and thus the importance of both their and the council's actions.
- Any means of educating the wider public is to be followed up, publishing statistics should help to bring home the message that this is indeed a severe problem. Seeing positive results from recycling schemes will create further incentives to contribute and do better. People like to know that their efforts have gone to a good cause – feedback is always welcomed.
- I do not think the majority of people will read or pay attention to advertising sent by the council as there is already awareness to the issues and people do not appear to be paying attention to what they know already. I feel this money could be better spent
- I have been educated throughout this process, with many issues regarding Climate Change I have found surprising. Information should be available for public interest about what is taking place in Lancaster to support the Climate Change Emergency. Investment in strong educating messages is in the best interest of the public to make environmentally-friendly informed choices. This will lead to an empowered community to bring about the Changes in behaviour needed.
- I participated in this process having a passing concern about climate change. As I've seen the evidence and critically reviewed it, it became more apparent to me that a) there was an urgency to act and b) there are actions that can make a difference. My view and actions have shifted as I've become more educated so any education is a positive.
- I think this overlaps with a lot of other recommendations but still has a place by saying the council needs to open and transparent.
- Informing residents in the local area can help them to make more of a difference in on an individual basis
- Knowledge can transform the public as it has this climate jury to be considerate of their individual and societal impacts.

- People need to know simple and easy to understand information so that they are able to make informed choices about their lifestyles.
- Some of this information is posted at LCC recycling centres but need to reach wider public.
- The council committee in question – is this part of the councils designated group responsible for investigating means or addressing climate change – or is it a different group altogether. Too many sub groups could lead to confusion. Best if one all encompassing dept collaborates all relevant tasks, everyone should be working towards a common and agreed aim.
- The Council need to be more up-to-date with issues and more upfront with the public.
- The council needs to promote what the People's Jury have concluded that we are in a Climate change emergency to change thoughts and behaviour
- The leaflet/magazine "Your Council Matters" contains a lot of information about what is being done by the Council but anything extra to help get the message across is a bonus
- The mediums in question need to be visual. People in general don't read, so distributing leaflets for instance is a waste of time, besides being a waste of paper watching screens – TV, mobile phones, laptops etc has taken over from reading
- To justify why they have dumped perfectly good recycled material in landfill.
- Transparency is needed however I'm not sure how far this goes to responding to the climate emergency.
- We all waste way too much the bamboo cutlery is a great idea for takeaways, we need to get food waste out of landfill and used.
- We have discovered that education & information is key to tackling the emergency of climate change, but I wonder how much reach this would have.
- What the point of recycling if it's being dumped in landfill because the council don't make any financial benefit from it.

12) Lancaster Council should commit to a **yearly climate emergency action event** such as a festival to educate the public about their role in reducing the carbon footprint and share messages around sustainability, whilst promoting local and ethical producers, sellers and community initiatives as well as celebrate the achievements in reducing emissions year on year. Such an event could be combined with an existing event/s/festival/s to be a fun and informal way for people to learn about all aspects of climate change. Ideas for the event include: food from local producers/farmers, sustainable drinks, stalls for companies, competitions for the best revamped outfit or piece of furniture, best community project, best grown vegetable, retrofitting initiatives etc.

Number of votes: 34 Rank: 11th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
11	12	2	1	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- A council not for profit and free for all persons and businesses contributing in this action event
- Although action against climate change should be celebrated, a large event might produce a lot of waste and encourage people to drive to the event.
- Council to get green companies to sponsor
- Education for all, not just school age, is equally important. But are there existing events which could be promoted instead?
- I think this is a great idea and don't understand why the council haven't thought of it themselves.
- If it could be run in conjunction with other events like the Fairfield Millennium Orchard and the Great Harvest Feast it will help to get the message across and generate more publicity for other groups with the same mindset
- In addition to raising awareness, this can promote public engagement, educate and begin a movement that induces change in our communities toward joint effort in the climate change emergency.
- In theory agree although over the years it might just become a festival with the origins lost.
- Instead of a International Food and Drink Festival the council could promote a Lancaster District Food and Drink Festival
- It is a good way to promote the climate change emergency and get the public involved and show them what is already being done and what they can do.
- It's a great idea, the possibilities for promoting the message at such an event are endless. It would take some in depth organising and inevitably there would be costs involved. But perhaps if the initial event was successful it could thereafter be self financing. A wonderful way of educating people en masse on so many aspects. Lets hope someone comes forward to mastermind the operation!
- One of my favourite ones as it is a celebration rather than a task.
- The more that can be done to raise public awareness of climate change and engage them with doing something about it, can only be beneficial.

- This continues promotion of the issue and encourages the community to come together and discuss the topic and ongoing problem. It will show positivity also at the changes businesses, communities, schools and others are making to do their bit.
- This will be a great way to raise awareness of the climate emergency and how people can work to tackle it. It must be ensured however that it does not act as a substitute for the continual raising of such awareness.
- Will educate and notify everyone in the area of the issue of climate change and what they can do/support. Also has many co-benefits for the district e.g. tourism, economic inflows etc.

13) The Council **should further develop its existing proposals in response to the climate change emergency declaration and create a climate change department** reporting to the Deputy Leader of the council with portfolio role for climate change and the existing Cabinet Advisory Group. This department should have clear deliverables which can be transparently monitored and have a budget to implement activities.

Number of votes: 34 Rank: =11th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
13	8	2	2	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to ‘write a sentence or two explaining your choice’. All comments made are listed below:

- An independent, voluntary “Action Group” could monitor the Council’s actions from Council minutes etc and make public comment through the press, on-line media etc, as it thought appropriate.
- Climate change needs to be at the top of agenda
- Future on going accountability aspect
- I feel it’s more important that all departments within the council should make decisions through the prism of sustainability. I’m unsure whether a specific climate change department helps supplement this or takes responsibility away from other departments.
- I think diet change is easier to achieve as it is at the level of the consumer. By making the info readily available, it is easy for people to make the right choice. Don’t know how the higher tax thing works.
- I think this would show the public that the council is serious about their commitment to climate change.
- I’m not sure if these functions are already happening somehow in the council so this could be duplicating some work.
- Independent of any political party and is ring fenced and secure of cost cutting measures.
- It would certainly be interesting to receive feedback and follow-up. Whether this needs to be as described would be debatable.
- Once installed and brought into public awareness, there will be a maintained motivation to focus on addressing the climate emergency regardless of any future changes in the political situation – we cannot afford to have the climate emergency lowered as a priority in the Council.
- Reportable to the climate change jury also.
- This could help the Council remain focussed regardless of leadership changes and continue longevity of a long-term plan combatting the emergency of Climate Change.
- This encourages the Council to promote it as a very important topic that is continuously considered.
- This proposal seems to duplicate the one which implies that all of the council members should be involved. Using a specific department is ok but the details as outlined in recommendation (no 2) which implies that all of the council members should be involved. Having a specific department is ok but the details as outlined in recommendation (no 2) are more for reacting and spell it out much more coherently. Our implementation steering group when formed should be made fully aware of

the deliverables and the amount of capital in the budget. Without sufficient finances being made available, there will be very little from our plans that can be achieved. Almost everything relies on expenditure to some extent. Up to now we have never been informed as to what money there is available to implement any of our proposed activities.

- This will ensure climate change stays relevant with the council and action will be taken.
- Useful the implementation of other recommendations but not too impactful as a lone action.
- We definitely need this and people working on it full time
- You don't need this and (*recommendation 15*). Climate change needs to be considered in ALL decisions so by making it a dept it may be pushed aside.

14) Make it easier for people to choose foods that have a lower carbon footprint by:

- a) introducing a traffic light system on foods, a carbon footprint indicator. Including a simple marketing campaign to educate public and producers on its meaning and penalties for those that score high (e.g. higher tax)
- b) promoting plant-based foods and introducing measures to reduce meat consumption e.g. councils, caterers etc. to include more plant-based foods in their menus.

Encouraging and supporting local restaurants and cafes to display the carbon footprint of the different choices on their menus and advertise support for the scheme in the windows of their premises to help educate the wider public.

Number of votes: 33 Rank: =14th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
13	7	4	2	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to ‘write a sentence or two explaining your choice’. All comments made are listed below:

- A traffic light system on food and catering is a quick and easy reference without making it over complicated
- All for the labelling idea to show the carbon footprint of foods. I do feel it may be too much extra work to put on cafe and restaurant establishments.
- As far as I am aware, there is currently no widely accepted methodology for calculating single substance carbon footprints. How could it be applied to prepared foodstuffs using a variety of substances with different carbon footprints?
- But most people won’t notice or it will confuse them
- Clear and simple and eco friendly packaging
- Easier for customers to understand
- Giving people the resources and tools to be able to reduce their carbon footprint is important.
- Help people to make an informed choice
- I am a supporter of public education on their food choice impacts and the promotion of a plant-based diet as well. However, food packaging regulation i.e. a traffic light system is well out of county or local council remit so may not be the best ways to do so.
- I feel that this may too complex for a lot of businesses and I’m not confident that displaying carbon footprint will influence a customer's buying decision.
- I strongly agree. This recommendation delivers a more conscious community effort to reduce carbon emissions. This recommendation hopes to achieve this by a raised awareness, enhanced understanding and knowledge of the environmental impact of the food that is grown, purchased, stocked, consumed and occasionally discarded by the public. The increased availability of a plant-based diet upon emphasis that this is an ‘eco-friendly option’ will reduce the carbon-footprint.
- I think people can understand a traffic light system easier than converting grams to pounds or working out percentages when looking to choose what food to buy.

- I think that this is really important. I believe that one of the main things individuals can do to reduce their carbon footprint is to lower their meat and dairy intake.
- I work in a local café and can assure you the owner would not be amenable to anything which causes him more hassle. He isn't interested in preventing the adverse effects of climate change. Our customers just want to eat, not interested in any detail about where the food actually comes from.
- Is this not an easy fix it's already used for calorie control on food packaging and food hygiene ratings in local cafes?
- It's so much easier to include plant based foods these days, they are now widely available and much cheaper than say a few years ago
- The traffic light system will really help individuals make informed choices, something that is very difficult as it stands. It would also assist organisations buying larger volumes/procuring contracts. Marketing campaign behind this is essential – the traffic lights must be a selling point. Might be too complicated from cafes to implement.
- There are elements of this statement that I believe would be possible to implement,
- There is already a confusing array of information on packaging and I am not convinced that adding more will help.
- This gives more information and transparency to the consumers, allowing them to make a more informed decision, which is a way to pressure supermarkets into promoting climate friendlier foods.
- This might seem like a useful suggestion but how can this be implemented at local council level? Supermarkets are led from a higher power. Also all major retailers would need to be using a consistent and recognizable labelling system. That implies communications and co-operation between them all at a national level
- This would be a good way to allow members of the community to make more informed choices
- When they started putting calories and sodium content on packaging people took notice, putting carbon footprint will help people to make better choices.
- Would this system not be regarded as prejudicial to ethnic restaurants (Indian, Thai, Chinese etc)?
- Yet others that would be difficult to police.

15) Members of the Lancaster District Climate Change People’s Jury should be appointed as an **implementation steering group**. Council should report to them on action taken as a result of recommendations. The group would provide a) continuous scrutiny on actions taken about climate change, so ensuring there are deliverables and b) a source of advice and support. The Council reporting to the implementation steering group should be based upon key milestones and the identification of key individuals who hold responsibility for ensuring actions are completed

Number of votes: 33 Rank: =14th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
14	5	5	2	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to ‘write a sentence or two explaining your choice’. All comments made are listed below:

- As members of the People’s Jury we will have already been exposed to relevant information and know the intentions and context of the recommendations, thus be able to properly ensure that the recommendations are followed in the ways intended.
- I like the idea of continuing the jury to keep pressure up but I would worry that we might not be qualified enough to do this. It would need careful planning.
- I think this would be a great follow-on for members of the jury.
- It would be great to be kept updated on any recommendations which are implemented, and also the Jury to ask why any recommendations have not been implemented (give them a boot!)
- Keep the Lancaster Climate 30!! (if needed as people drop out draw in independent support as we did via the original recruitment drive)
- The Council have formed a Cabinet Advisory Group to cover different aspects of Climate Change and the Environment so maybe some volunteers from the Peoples Jury could give their input too
- The Council is elected by the people at large and I cannot see them feeling that they need to report to anybody not set up by a higher level of government.
- This ensures that responsibility is taken by the Council to update the public about steps they have taken towards the recommendations. It also makes them aware that we take our recommendations seriously and want to be involved throughout the process.
- This is the most important recommendation of all to be put to the council. When they are in the process of allocating funding, they should allow this group – or however many wish to remain involved – to continue being able to meet (on a regular basis) to constantly monitor and review progress on the proposals put forward. This would give us involvement and means of chivvying up the relevant authorities until they actually achieve positive results otherwise I feel that all our efforts so far will have been in vain, the impetus will be lost and we might potentially be left with no satisfaction. Very frustrating and a waste of all our time so far. The council should finish what they have started – if they are serious about effecting change in the way we live locally in order to help offset climate change they should allow our role to continue. We want to see ongoing positive results. I would like to be considered for involvement in this group.

- Too many questions about this, such as who should appoint the members of the People's Jury and if it is the Council, would it be independent? If not the Council, would it be representative?
- V important to ensure that this change actually occurs.
- Very good since it holds the council accountable however there need to be experts on involved with the group who can assess the actions of the council with us.
- We need a group to check up on the council and make them accountable
- We need to keep in touch with progress
- We were on its inception so vital that we keep it rolling, also we the jury decided what to recommend.

16) The Council should expand on existing plans (e.g. solar farms) to prioritise and invest in **green energy sector** industry and employment and encourage and incentivise (e.g. through planning) others to do so.

Number of votes: 33 Rank: =14th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
12	9	5	0	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- Accord on the serious nature of the climate change situation. What are the existing plans particularly on solar farms in the Lancaster district? The green energy sector might not reap the best rewards on investment – if the council are only looking to make money this may well not be a viable option. First they need to be made aware how serious the solution is, as stated in the previous recommendation(s).
- Energy from fossil fuels is an immense source of climate change, and as we cannot eliminate our energy usage, it is imperative that we move towards renewable energy as a society. This can only happen if sufficient investment is made into
- I've long thought that Morecambe Bay and the Cumbrian coast has great potential to be the 'energy coast'. We already have nuclear power and substantial wind farms off the coast of Barrow. There is potential for tidal power too. This could be a great opportunity for Morecambe in particular to evolve away from it's old fashioned tourist image and provide well paid jobs in sustainable energy sectors.
- Investing in green energy is going to be a very important aspect of our futures.
- Lot of our local solar farms are in foreign ownership though?
- Need to support the district and the country in general in the needed shift to cleaner energy production.
- Priority to be given to solar farms on potential green development sites.
- The Council must do more in the green energy sector.
- The Council said that they need to be able to balance their finances, but it is supposed to be an emergency. I do not think they would take the same mentality if it was a war!
- The local public to be given the vote on whether to develop green belt for housing or use it for green energy that combats climate change.
- There are jobs and investments to be made which can help us all and create much needed work opportunities.
- To a certain extent I think this is already happening, e.g. energy comparison sites show which suppliers use green energy.
- We definitely need more solar and wind farms, we live in a windy part of the country and the sea for hydro schemes.
- We should perhaps express a note of caution in that solar farms and other green energy initiatives can have a negative environmental impact and need to be managed appropriately.

17) The council should design and deliver a process to ensure that **every house** in Lancaster and district is **assessed for energy performance**, whether rented or privately owned. The assessment process should include information and advice about what can be done to improve the energy performance of the house and signpost where people can go for financial and/or technical or other support in order to make improvements. The council should investigate what incentives would best encourage people to take up this offer and make improvements e.g. reclaim VAT on the cost of materials, lower energy bills.

Number of votes: 32 Rank: =17th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
12	8	5	1	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- Assessment could allow people to understand exactly what will work best in terms of reducing their house's carbon footprint and so act on this understanding – and each improvement is long-term. This may be a costly and lengthy process however
- But a big outlay at a bad time for public finances, when most folk will ignore it / can't afford any highlighted points.
- Even the present national Green Grants initiative is in the end very restrictive.
- Here local people can access an area that has normally cost money to find out how to personally reduce their energy consumption. Where they can look to identify and save on the cost of household energy so eventually reducing their carbon foot print and the effect on the climate. An independent service away from greedy salesmen who only advice is based on commission.
- How to ensure it's independent and professional. Could use it if about to improve or sell house in next 3 years.
- I personally would like to know what I could do to make my home more sustainable. I am not entitled to any grants or benefits and couldn't afford lots of work but this idea would help me get the most 'bang for my buck'
- I think it would be very useful and make people more aware of their own homes performance
- Not only would this benefit the environment it will reduce costs for the homeowners / renters
- Not sure if the cost to the ratepayer to implement and police it will outweigh the gain as a lot of people might not want to bother to improve their homes efficiency however, Estate agents do this which helps with the value and saleability of a property
- Old homes need to be bought up to a high standard alongside new builds.
- Perhaps it would be more effective to provide this information for those households keen to improve their properties. If they are showing interest its presumably because they would actually be prepared to make the necessary improvements. So initially, at least, I suggest that this effort be directed at those willing to improve rather than every single property. Much of that info would fall on deaf ears. There isn't money in the budget to waste and the incentives offered would have to be substantial. It takes years to recoup the cost of say installing double glazing by paying less for heating bills, so it needs to be made worth their while.
- Priority to privately owned dwellings.
- Realistic approach to the housing issue.

- Really good. If you make information easily available to people, they are much more likely to make positive choices.
- This gives people the tools to be able to make better choices about their homes.
- This would be such a massive project to undertake and I'm not convinced about whether it would be cost effective. So much of Lancaster housing stock is committed to student rental market with prolific landlords primarily concerned with making maximum income for minimum effort. I doubt these landlords would even be concerned with improving energy performance.
- This would cut a lot of people's energy costs.
- This would give us all a good benchmark for how we can improve the carbon footprint of our houses.
- This would not address the issue at hand as landlords may then do some improvement work, but up the rent.
- Who would pay for this mass assessment, at say £75+ each, ultimately LCC ratepayers ?
- Would allow for older builds to be informed of where they need to be making changes and directing them to support which could make a big impact in the local area
- You need someone to come behind the assessor to check for corruption, back handers etc and quoting for unnecessary work

18) We must make it as easy as possible for people to take up the use of **electric vehicles**. The infrastructure must be in place so that as the cost of cars comes down people can switch easily:

- Subsidise members of the public / residents of a street to fit their own EV charging points.
- Encouraging businesses and other large employers that have car parks at their places of work to install charging points.
- Offering free licenses/reduced taxes to taxi companies using electric or hybrid vehicles.

Once a public bus has been decommissioned it should be replaced by an electric bus

Number of votes: 32 Rank: =17th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
11	10	3	2	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to ‘write a sentence or two explaining your choice’. All comments made are listed below:

- Although “flavour of the month” it is far from clear from reading all the independent research that there is actually a net carbon reduction in the use of electric vehicles or whether this just changes where the polluting emissions and environmental impact takes place.
- Although we know how bad petrol and diesel is, we cannot discriminate people who cannot afford or are unable to run an electric car. Combustion engine users cannot be classed wholly as the society’s environmental polluters.
- Electric car market is the way forward but it’s still a luxury market.
- Electric car use needs to be promoted now and not in 30 years-time.
- Electric cars are the future so councils need to start working on the infrastructure and the council need to make it more attractive for people to use them. They did it with fibre optic so why can’t they do it for this?
- Electric vehicles have a much reduced carbon footprint compared to non-electric vehicles, so increasing the practicality of their use will lead to reduced carbon emissions. Electric vehicles, especially electric cars, do still have a significant carbon footprint though, so this must not be viewed as a substitute for public transport, cycling or walking.
- Extremely important as the easiest step for the public will be switching to an electric car. These are very reasonable goals to achieve.
- I think all of these measures would encourage electrical vehicle use.
- I think this is a brilliant idea. More people would get electric cars if the infrastructure was readily available all over the city (eg for terraces).
- I think this proposal hinges on the fact that we need the cost of electric vehicles to be reduced dramatically. All very well setting the infrastructure in place but currently I can’t think there is sufficient incentive to spend vital resources in doing that whilst for so many, the price of the vehicle is beyond their means. It will be important eventually – when we hope the electric vehicle is within everyone’s means, but so many of us can only afford 2nd hand vehicles – it will be some time before electric cars become 2nd hand. So unless you can afford to buy new you won’t be getting one anytime soon. We will only need the charging points when sufficient numbers of the public need to use them – still the prerogative of the more affluent
- I’m all for electric cars, but I feel that the automobile market will move there anyway. We should instead focus on getting people out of cars and using alternate modes of transport.

- If electric cars are here to stay then the infrastructure should be in place
- In a row of terraces it's the logistics of a parking space outside own house in the first place. Some dealers will install onto your house within the sale package.
- In support of technologically advancing the community as an investment in a sustainable future of reduced emissions contributing to the emergency of Global Warming in our neighbourhood.
- This is the future for most people. Electric cars will become cheaper over the next five years as a second hand market develops and batteries get more efficient/better ranges. As the cost reduces we must ensure the lack of charging infrastructure could be the barrier. The key point here is to increase charging infrastructure and provide innovative solutions to everyone ie terraced streets
- We definitely need to decrease emissions

19) Pensions and fossil fuel investments. The jury recommends that the Council should inform its pension stakeholders about the link between pension investments, fossil fuels and climate change and run a consultation with options as follows

- a) Do nothing
- b) Divest
- c) Use the influence with companies with fossil fuel investments to promote strategies to mitigate climate change

This consultation process would give pension fund trustees a mandate to make change based on stakeholder feedback.

The jury would like all organisations represented on the Climate Change Jury Oversight Panel to do the same (e.g. Lancaster University) and encourage other local businesses to take similar action

Number of votes: 31 Rank: 19th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
11	9	6	0	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to ‘write a sentence or two explaining your choice’. All comments made are listed below:

- Although an interesting concept, I wouldn’t place this highly with regard to the here and now in Lancaster & District. Yes, it could warrant investigation, but personally I think that educating the population of all the varied issues of climate change setting them to be more aware of wastage, recycling etc. Everything else mentioned so far is a more valuable use of our time and resources initially. We must focus on things that individuals can practically put into effect, sooner rather than later. As you say in the jury statement lets focus on small steps which all of us can achieve, look at the wider implications when time permits at a later date
- For 40 or more years people in positions of power have been investing in fossil fuels as it is a safe and financially sound decision for them personally, at some point we need to hold them accountable for their selfishness and think about the planet before profits.
- I think these employers should be doing this, it will make a statement that they value these issues.
- I think this could make a big difference especially if taken up nationally.
- If it reduces a person’s pension future income I find it hard to imagine that this will be changed or approved unfortunately.
- Important to be green in as many ways as possible
- Inform yes but ultimately, it’s their head office in ivory towers investment managers who decide. Yield % is king.
- It gives investors the chance to choose so if they wish.
- It needs to be made easier for people to make this choice and currently very few people know anything about it.
- its very important putting your money where your mouth is, it may be difficult though as pensions need to make money.
- Strongly support this proposal. This is about starting a discussion with pension stakeholders to apply the power they have to push for more sustainable action in larger companies. By structuring the proposal as described means that stakeholders have choice rather than enforcing green options (and potentially less attractive, lower returns which would also be legally difficult)

- The use of fossil fuels must be immensely reduced in order for the climate emergency to be properly tackled, thus any investment related to them which is not supporting the transition away from them are damaging our progress; this recommendation will ensure that all investment is done with an appreciation of this, and thus should result in a shifting in investment strategies.
- This gives pension stakeholders the choice in where their pension investments go. This shows stakeholders that they have choice in where they would like their pensions to be invested in and gives them the information that they need to be able to make an informed decision about this.
- This has the potential to make a long lasting impact and allows the control to be in the pension holder's hands as to how their investment is being used
- This would seem to be a very positive action to take.
- We strongly need investment funds out of fossil fuel investment and into sustainable industries, and this kind of process needs to take place.

20) We must increase the local population’s **digital literacy and access to technology** and equipment so that we make the digital world accessible and encourage more flexible and home working so reducing emissions from transport caused by journeys to work. Covid has started to make this possible we need to make sure it continues

- a) The Council should take steps itself and support businesses to promote working from home/flexible working. As a People’s Jury we have demonstrated how easy it is to run meetings remotely for most occasions
- b) Widely available lessons on how to use zoom / virtual meetings, the use of devices, connecting to the internet. A team of volunteer tutors (like Silver Surfers in the library) could visit people in their homes
- c) A laptop rental scheme

Number of votes: 30 Rank: 20th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
10	10	4	2	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to ‘write a sentence or two explaining your choice’. All comments made are listed below:

- Covid 19 has proved we can make a change to climate change and the way we go about our daily lives.
- Covid has shown us that large change is possible, it just requires the government to have access to the knowledge to be able to enforce a change that protects the population.
- Covid lockdowns have dramatically demonstrated that travel emissions can be reduced significantly by reducing traffic levels. Clearly we cannot lock down in such a dramatic fashion permanently. However many businesses (I work in one) have evolved to allow people to work at home and be just as productive. This reduces travel and has also allowed some people to better connect with their families/work more flexibly. However not all businesses may not have access to technology or knowledge to allow this to happen – the council could support this.
- I do think the council could help with this.
- I support that part of the recommendation that seeks to increase the local population’s digital literacy and access to technology and equipment in order to improve communications and make home and flexible working practical, where appropriate. I do not support this Jury actively promoting home working at this point.
- I think being more flexible about working from home is important but I do think the social aspect of work & meetings is lost a bit over Zoom.
- I’m not sure working entirely from home is such a good idea. I think it leads to an existence of virtual isolation which can exacerbate mental problems. Engaging face to face with colleagues is stimulating and healthy. Also, venturing into the high street whilst in a working day encourages local retail, helps the economy tick over – cafes and shops need custom or we will lose our high street further. It might mean less fuel emissions but at what cost? The word REMOTE says it all. We are not meant to live in isolation. What we must encourage is other means of transport for commuting to work – the bus / train service and better pedestrian access, cycle lanes etc. So I query quite a bit about this particular recommendation, remote is ok for emergencies only!
- Needs to be done

- Not many people now without access to technology, the greater percentage of any community are now internet savvy – in fact they can't seemingly live without it – and this sector of the population form the majority of those we seek to convert.
- Not sure how knowledge of computers helps people to become more aware of how much food they are wasting, how to conserve energy etc
- Should be encouraged and pushed but the issue isn't necessarily access/digital literacy and more businesses unwilling to make change that is costly/stressful in the short-term.
- Small personal individual changes to reduce climate change is possible and achievable within our personal lifetime.
- The IOD, CMI, CIPD, IC. CinstM and several University Business Schools amongst others, all have working parties currently assessing the pros and cons of home working but as far as I am aware, the Jury has never heard evidence from any of them. Whilst there is no doubt emissions have reduced as a result of home working, there is substantial evidence to show that creativity and productivity have, in most instances, significantly reduced. The long term impact of this on climate change has yet to be assessed.
- the libraries are a very good place for this but the council seem to be closing lots of them down, the library was a great social hub
- This would help get climate change emergency message across to a wider audience.
- Transport is a large contributor to the levels of emissions that contribute to the Climate Change Emergency. This proposal would help to combat this.
- Travelling to and from work – which is typically done by car – substantially contributes to carbon emissions, and thus where it is not necessary, should be minimised. This recommendation will provide people with the tools to move in this direction.
- V good as this takes advantage of something that will be around for a while due to covid.
- Working from home during the national lockdown, hugely reduced the amount of pollution we produce within the UK. This needs to be actively encouraged to continue and the public need to know the best ways that they can do this and the support that they can be given to achieve this.
- Working from home will help reduce traffic and emissions

21) The council needs to invest in **an Education Centre** that is open to all, accessible (in terms of cost, physical access and transport) linked with the Eden project that educates adults and children about food production; drivers of climate change, possible solutions and shares the learning of the citizen's jury. It must be fun. The power station had a similar learning centre, this could be done through the network of libraries and collections and be offered online too

Number of votes: 29 Rank: 21st

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
10	9	6	1	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- A little often!
- An online format would be helpful too, for those who would prefer to learn from their home.
- Bring back more adult night school courses via LMC and other collages that can actually teach and help the average person to help them reduce their own individual climate change foot print.
- Could this not be done online more effectively?
- I feel that I have enormously benefitted from the knowledge gained through the privilege of being a Citizens Jury member. An education centre with good access can reach out to the wider public. Utilising the Eden project could be a good anchor to support the local community with education about the national emergency.
- I think the council is going to have a lot to do to work towards the climate emergency and I don't think this is as important, there are bigger priorities
- It is important to help educate everyone on the sustainability so that we can all work together to tackle the climate emergency, and this will provide an engaging opportunity for such education. This is a positive step, though it is unclear how much impact this particular action will have.
- Lancaster district needs to capitalise on the Eden Project and use its expertise to help spread the message and learning to all.
- Link with other community incentives
- Not a bad idea but how many people will voluntarily go to educate themselves? Public awareness campaigns need to be direct.
- Not sure how successful this would be. I think the aforementioned annual festival would be a better way of passing on the message. Can't imagine such a venue being continually busy enough to warrant being staffed. Having an educator going round to schools, colleges and other venues as a speaker might be more effective. Obviously once the Eden Project is successfully up and running, an information centre would be required and this could then become dual purpose
- So long it's gets the footfall this could be very beneficial. To make it worthwhile it would need to be very interactive and well marketed, to draw people in.
- The more that can be done to raise public awareness of climate change and engage them with doing something about it, can only be beneficial.
- This should be made a school trip for each year group.
- This widens discussion with the local community and gives a place for people to learn about changes that they must make. It encourages a positive place to learn and shows that this is something which needs to be continuously discussed and promoted for good changes to be made.
- This will be a great way of getting many local people involved.
- Utilising an existing building would be eco-friendly too
- Why not implement this via LMC and use this as an adult learning qualification.

22) We must make it easier for people to use public transport through an adequate, regular bus service.

- a) There should be a commissioned piece of research reviewing levels of bus use at peak times and analysing how to reduce traffic in the centre of Lancaster and how this links with the current provision of public transport (buses and trains). Prior to COVID buses were always too full which discouraged many to use the bus, this must be addressed. This research should consider the possibility of non privatised council run services on busier routes.
- b) All buses should be free for students, children and over 60s
- c) We need an integrated travel system, that is coordinated (for trains, buses and e bike hire), fare capped and uses a one ticket system, like Transport for London (a Shrimp Card?) We recognise the logistics for this would be very complicated, so the sooner this is looked at the better.

Number of votes: 27 Rank: 22nd

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
9	9	8	0	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- A lot of traffic in centre of Lancaster doesn't want to go all the way round in the first place. Everyone has to go up to the hospital corner from 'the bottom' even if you just want railway station = creates traffic.
- As a local cyclist I don't think would work given the local terrain for people who don't cycle often. Police don't prosecute rule braking cyclists even now.
- Bus privatisation was a national decision not LCC. Yes, private operators will cherry pick where and when to run.
- Buses need to be made more attractive to a wider range of users to help reduce car traffic. Most people I know don't use the bus (myself included).
- Free travel is a great incentive to leave the car at home. I sincerely hope that when we have to pay back the Covid expenditure that such privileges are not abandoned in a cost cutting exercise.
- I fully support making use of public transport easier and I think an integrated travel system is something that is long overdue. These recommendations I feel would help to reduce car use and increase use of public transport.
- I strongly support an integrated TFL-style transport system with a capped fair across all types of public transport. (Train, all buses, e-bike/scooter hire)
- I think it's important to have more ambitious goals but this is one of the most complicated goals. The non privatised services would be an easier starting point I think.
- If the public are aware that they are able to use public transport with ease, this will increase the use. Having a system which spreads across all public transport will be far more convenient than the systems currently in place.

- Lancaster has a fantastic bus service and people need to be encouraged to use it, it can be time consuming for people to buy multiple tickets / have to travel by train and bus to get to work.
- Off peak over 65s on bus are free in Lancaster already. Over 60s in metro cities only, as bus and trains are integrated.
- Post Covid-19 and with the increase in on-line shopping and home-working, will the amount of traffic not significantly reduce anyway?
- Provision of regular and reliable public transport for the rural villages – a monorail along the Lune Valley perhaps – would also have a material impact on the traffic flow in the City centre.
- Strongly support public transport but making the bus free for students in particular is counterproductive. The bus companies need money to make positive, incentivized change.
- The bus should be the same price for all.
- The current buses are operated by private businesses who ultimately work to make a profit plus the Council have no control over them. If the Council consider running an additional bus service it will cost the taxpayer and it would have to be an electric vehicle for example otherwise it will be contributing to emissions. If students, children and OAPs were lucky enough to get free travel would this not make the demand rise which in turn would require more buses to be on the road thus increasing traffic?
- The usage of public transport produces substantially less carbon emissions than cars, so removing obstacles to their usage will aid in tackling the climate emergency. This will indeed be very complicated and expensive to implement though.
- We must also consider rail travel with more importance, aim to improve that service and reduce costs of rail travel.
- While people are driving they won't use buses, also I think students should pay for transport as they already have great discounts
- Whilst I agree that something needs to be done to make it easier for people to use public transport, the recommendation is too simplistic. The building of a southern link road with a bridge over the river onto the west of the City would, according to most studies, significantly reduce the amount of traffic in the City centre.
- Why no way through for cars half way up, at top end of the main shops?

23) Create a working group made up of people that can influence change, encouraging mutual responsibility, shared vision & mutual action towards **carbon neutral farms**.

This working group could include local producers, farmers, representatives of existing groups such as the NFU, Soil Association, academics, climate change campaign groups, large corporates (e.g. supermarkets).

Number of votes: 27 Rank: =22nd

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
9	9	6	1	1

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below:

- A working group needs to be created of groups who know what they are doing, the council then can get funding from government
- A working group would be beneficial as this would put the control back in those who run businesses to create change.
- Another group that cannot communicate between others effectively we have heard this throughout the climate change
- For real progress to be made in tackling the climate emergency, all relevant parties need to work together to reach effective and comprehensive solutions. Food production is a major contributor to climate change, and as such the move towards carbon neutral farms is highly important.
- From the conversations we have heard there would seem to be something of a breakdown in communication between different factions of those involved in the move towards carbon neutral farms and those running the farms itself. This working group could be a way of bridging that gap.
- I feel that there are already dialogues between these groups (for instance farmers & NFU, suppliers & supermarkets). Sustainable food needs to be demand led and suppliers/supermarkets will follow.
- I strongly support this as it will get different influential groups communicating to works towards a common goal, which is required in order to make real change.
- I think this is a good idea all these people need to work together
- It is important to promote communication with farmers and the difficulties they face.
- It's a good idea in theory but we are constantly told that farmers are traditionally opposed to climate change issues because they feel their outlines will be adversely affected. Consequently perhaps they need to be re-educated to become more aware of the global issues before we can expect them to co-operate. Not certain what influence we can bring to bear at such a local level as we are concerned with nationally based enterprises – the large corporates can hardly be influenced by LCC.
- Keeping a support group active ensures these matters are not forgotten about
- Need something like this to get such an initiative off the ground.
- Not another committee!

- The new agriculture bill is currently wending its way through Parliament which, amongst other things, will change the way subsidies are paid to farmers. Ensuring that subsidies are aimed at encouraging carbon neutral farming would have much greater and quicker effects.
- This needs to be made up of people prepared to work together, for the benefit of the planet and the community
- This sounds good in theory; I worry that there will be a lot of people and voices which will need structure and support to ensure that positive discussions can be held. I feel that the council should already fill this role of bridging the gap between various groups and be able to influence change.
- This will keep a strong focus on the future, ensuring that the viewpoints of all invested associates will enforce the best impact and spearhead our way into positive change.
- To make substantial progress on the climate emergency we need to bring all stakeholders to the table and discuss viable solutions that don't deep tensions.
- We can encourage our local representatives to go and join such organisations but that's about all.
- We have discovered a lack of communication between these stakeholders as part of the Jury, with different groups feeling that they were blamed by others. I think promoting communication between these groups will help find more solutions to our jury question.
- We need people with influence and the average person won't have enough clout

24) At present the subscription fee for the **garden waste** collection service is £40, this should be reduced

Number of votes: 23 Rank: 24th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
8	7	6	3	1

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to ‘write a sentence or two explaining your choice’. All comments made are listed below:

- £40 p a compares ok with other ‘pay extra for green bin’ councils e.g. Wirral.
- A possible exception would be “hard” waste such as hedge clippings which really need chipping rather than composting.
- A reduction in fee could encourage more people to use the service.
- Food waste is on a huge scale and there is no need for it, we have an abundance of food and it should not be taken for granted
- I agree it needs to be as little barriers as possible to making the correct choice, however the council is already short on funding, and I worry taking funding away may be counterproductive.
- I strongly support this as not sure why there is a charge for this in the 1st place and would imagine that many would just mix this waste in with the other waste anyway rather than pay the fee.
- I think it is very expensive and encourages people to dump green waste in the grey bin.
- I think it should be free like normal waste is.
- if it’s not reduced people may just concrete over their gardens and flowerbeds, we need more not less gardens
- If you’ve only a postage stamp amount of lawn, put in black sack in black bin, quite legal.
- It’s as broad as it’s long. But higher rate payers would subsidise the lower ones.
- Landfill disposal of garden waste is unsustainable and causes emissions, thus reducing the barrier for this will help tackle the climate emergency. Some alternative source to fund the cost of waste collection must be found however.
- Pay less or ‘first green free’= pay more rates instead e.g. Cheshire West and East.
- People with gardens should make provision for composting their own waste.
- Reducing the subscription of the green bin would allow more access to the service and ultimately reduce people who cannot afford or who will not pay the current £40 subscription charge. This will then potentially reduce those unnecessary and polluting journeys driving to the tip in their cars just to dump green waste when I could have been collected in a nice electric green refuge vehicle.
- Regular free collection is less damaging to the environment than hundreds of vehicles driving to the tip to dispose of their garden waste. It will also stop some people from placing their green waste in their grey bins and fly tipping
- The garden waste should be sent to a council composting site or for bio-fuel.
- This isn’t such a large amount to charge, I am sure that houses having a big enough garden to warrant a green bin can afford to pay the subscription fee. Otherwise I think the cost would be added to the

general council tax and therefore funded by those who live in terraced houses and don't have the privilege of a garden. Over the course of a year it is actually quite good value if filled completely every time it is collected.

- This will encourage more people to consider having a garden waste bin.
- Very easy way of reducing landfill.

25) The Council should introduce a local **Green Reward scheme**, where individuals earn points to exchange for discounts on goods or services by reducing their carbon footprint. For example by demonstrating using a renewable energy supplier, reducing yearly mileage (proven by MOT certificate), electric car charge points. Points to be redeemed at local businesses and services therefore reinvesting in the local economy.

Number of votes:17 Rank: 25th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
4	9	11	2	0

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice'. All comments made are listed below

- An incentive program like this could help engage people who may not currently be thinking about reducing their carbon footprint
- Financial incentives are always attractive but the council (or specific dept within the council) are going to be very busy. All these recommendations appear to be heaping extra duties on them, when you read through the whole list here. Implementing this proposal will involve a great deal of effort and time. It will be very involved. I support the concept but can't see it being easy to put into practice. There are other proposals which will be easier to implement at least initially
- Great concept although I think it will need some explaining to the Council.
- I fear that the costs of setting up and administrating such a scheme would increase the overall carbon footprint rather than reduce it, especially if a major effort were needed to ensure buy-in.
- I have no particular evidence regarding the level of effectiveness of such schemes, but it does provide an incentive for sustainable living and thus is likely worth trying.
- I like the idea of rewarding people for making greener choices.
- I think educating the public on the climate emergency and nudging their actions via other recommendations will be more effective. I have concerns a scheme like this would be ignored or seem like a gimmick.
- Incentives and rewards are a great way of driving better behaviour.
- it is an incentive for people to make a difference, people like incentives
- People are attracted to discount cards as long as the discounts are for realistic items such as food and insurance
- The concept sounds good but it could be costly and it would have to be run in conjunction with businesses. Who would foot the bill for the discounts given by the businesses? I cannot see many businesses offering a discount without an incentive or reimbursement.
- This incentivises making good choices. It may also help to improve mental health, educate people and bring people within the community together to discuss the importance of good choices.
- This may be difficulty to undertake locally, however if this is taken up by supermarkets this may be easier to implement as they have the structure already in place IE Nectar cards.

Appendix 1: commentator sessions

The following is a list of questions asked at the commentator sessions and where available video footage of presentations.

An introduction to climate change:

[Professor Julia Steinberger](#), Professor of Social Ecology and Ecological Economics, University of Leeds and [Dr. Paul Young](#), Atmospheric and Climate Scientist and Lecturer, Lancaster University. [Video](#)

1. Since the signing of the Paris agreement, how have changes (if any) being measured? Has there been a review?
2. How can we collect new information that is more relevant to the time we live in, that just anyone can understand?
3. Are you pessimistic or optimistic about the future?
4. If we did zero emissions how long would it take to get back to 1900 levels?
5. Do we still have a hole in the ozone layer and what are the implications?
6. Warning slide: can you explain a bit more about the red areas?
7. Do you think a large part of tackling this issue is helping less-developed parts of the world?
8. Can we use the ocean space to capture CO2 for example with algae/seaweed farms?
9. Can we tackle climate change while still protecting jobs?
10. Should the countries and governments of the highest emissions stick to the Paris agreement and start to do what they have agreed?
11. Where can I look for balanced, unbiased information on what's happening with climate change?
12. Have we passed the point of no return?
13. Can you tell us more about carbon capture technologies please?
14. Can you break down your Lego town please? Not literally. Transport – are the biggest contributors cars, lorries or other? Energy – I thought the UK was quite clean (no coal). Where

do these emissions come from? Industry – which industries are the biggest contributors?

Additional questions asked of the two commentators after the session by email:

15. how do you organise global cooperation and ensure countries are made accountable?
16. How is the temperature measured worldwide?
17. What are easy, small changes everyone could do to collectively make a large impact?
18. How can we shock people to understand?
19. Can the 1° plus be reversed?
20. How much replanting of rainforests are needed?
21. What significant or small changes to individuals need to make?
22. What is the likely sea level rise for Morecambe under the various scenarios?
23. Are there any natural events that can alter the Earth's axis which can affect warming?
24. How is nitrous oxide produced?
25. NASA study on effect of climate change on rotation and axis of rotation. Will this affect areas at danger and how?
26. Are there any cost estimations attached to predicted routes to zero emissions (costs to governments and businesses) can this be compared to any cost estimations of damage/impact of climate change/global warming?
27. While are we only acting now when the information on such apocalyptic impacts have been known for so long?
28. Unintended consequences – to achieve zero emissions changes need to be made but what are these changes? Can we recommend drastic changes and adequately model long-term affects to ensure they're not causing more damage i.e. unintended consequences?
29. Would it be a positive reaction, instead of import-based economy become more of the export-based economy. Improve our own manufacturing?

30. Will anything change until we run out of fossil fuels and are companies holding back on green and carbon capture ideas until it is profitable?
31. How can we ever have the change we need when some people and companies are so dependent on the existing system?
32. Corporate reluctance: how do you persuade/force big business to reduce emissions as for now their first duty is there shareholders?
33. Has the hole in the ozone layer ceased to be a factor. If not how important and can it be reversed?

The contribution of the Lancaster district to climate change:

Prof. Mike Berners-Lee, Professor and fellow of the Institute for Social Futures at Lancaster University. [Video](#)

34. Is it UK farmers that produce the most methane?
35. What will the impact of switching to electricity in terms of producing it/the carbon footprint this would involve?
36. Why is it taking so long to introduce electric vehicles into the public sector?
37. Why do we not include visitors footprint in our own?
38. Are/should the damage potential of the different greenhouse gases be weighted by how long-term the effects of them are and should we focus our efforts based on this?
39. Carbon footprint of plant-based foods versus meat?
40. What percentage difference is a vegan/vegetarian lifestyle? And meat-eating.
41. What changes can be made to houses to improve efficiency? Can existing houses be improved?
42. What would be the cheapest/or easiest thing to change for anyone?

43. I often see almost empty buses. At what point is it worth running a bus instead of a car? How many passengers does a bus need?
44. What impact is population growth, people living longer?
45. How much food waste is straight from supermarkets? Could this be used locally by food banks etc?
46. Do you think we will ever be gas free?
47. How can hospitals be persuaded to reduce carbon footprint?
48. Best way of tackling food waste? To improve carbon footprint in Lancaster and Morecambe?
49. What can be done to ensure houses are built to a high energy efficiency standard?
50. What will local farmers do if they are expected to lessen livestock? (There is a reason for the amount of animals in this area i.e. location, particular soil/terrain).
51. Is recycling being done effectively? Business shouldn't be charged to recycle. NHS don't recycle.
52. Public transport needs to improve; fares, reliability, more free transport for schoolchildren?

How do we effect change?

[Prof. Rebecca Willis](#), Professor in Practice: Lancaster University. [Video](#)

53. Is it necessary to cut down on meat?
54. What processes do things have to go through for governments to enact change?
55. How much can local government influence the 'how'?
56. When we still have things like Formula One as entertainment how do we get people serious about changing?
57. More incentives for hybrid vehicles?
58. What other government doing about climate change?
59. Is it possible the media is a fourth factor on the triangle to influence society and culture?

60. Why haven't the governments recognised the problem sooner?
61. Could we have a simplified list of what the carrots are at this point in time?
62. What if the government take carrots away e.g. when we all have electric cars will they put tax on them again?
63. You mention at the end of your presentation that there are other ways of managing change. Briefly what are they?
64. What changes or recommendations need to be made by the largest local contributors in Lancaster and who are they?
65. What is the most viable way to affect change within Lancaster City Council's jurisdiction?
66. What can the council do to reduce our reliability on fossil fuels?
67. How plausible is it to expect the council to electrify public transport?
68. What is the government doing to put pressure on other governments?

Climate change and communication:
[Christopher Shaw](#), Senior Researcher with Climate Outreach

69. while it is important to create a story and convey information in a way that aligns with people's values, do you not think it does a disservice or patronises people to be dismissive of the science?
70. How do we go about getting local high profile person on board to promote the message? And how would it be funded?
71. Outside of schools and other educational establishments how can we educate adults?
72. Trusting sources of information, e.g. diesel cars, wood burners. Loss of public trust?
73. How could one go about trying to change the mind of a hard climate change denier?
74. How could we hold the media to account for spreading lies that go against climate change facts?
75. How to turn scientific papers into stories and how to publish them?

76. What is the most effective ways of getting information across?
77. The message needs to target all individuals..... Different messages the different groups?
78. How do you effectively appeal/communicate to each category of people's values? (Hedonist /party animal. Nature lover/green. Traditional/straitlaced. Power/ambition first).
79. How do we communicate stories (often personal) to different value sets?
80. Get sports, music, fashion, TV reporters etc. behind change to target all individuals (providing the messages trusted). Could this be possible?
81. Would a local committee offshoot with support of the local council be a good change mover? Or a good starting point?

Transport:

[Councillor John Fillis](#), Lancashire County Council (former Cabinet Member for Transport).

[Professor Jillian Anable](#) - Professor of Transport and Energy, Leeds University. Tom Waterhouse

- Operations Director for [Stagecoach](#). [Brian Cookson OBE](#), Board member Active Lancashire,

(former president of British Cycling). [Sandra Cottam-Shea](#), Managing Director [SCS Logistics](#)

(haulage services). [Councillor June Greenwell](#), Lancaster City Council and Silverdale Parish Council. [Video](#)

82. Are the council ready to subsidise public transport to bring down price and increase transport in rural areas?
83. What are the best/easiest businesses organisations to set up a subsidised bus scheme?
84. where does the £700 million come from to subsidise the London transport system (which kind of tax?).
85. Why can we not widen existing tracks instead of HS2?
86. In your opinion what is the best way of encouraging people to car pool?
87. Why is the Wi-Fi not reliable on the buses especially when it can attract people on?

88. What needs to happen so that bus operators can operate a free bus service?
89. At a local level here in the Lancaster district, how can we make motoring more expensive to encourage people to use public transport?
90. What alternatives from bus/train travel do you see?
91. Which countries are at the forefront of modern/futuristic public transport systems?
92. What needs to happen to make a truly integrated transport system locally?
93. Can Stagecoach afford to take an initial 'loss' to be able to subsidise bus travel/improve bus links to rural areas?
94. What is meant by a futuristic transport system? Where has one as an example?

Housing:

Diane Neville, Principal Planning Officer, Lancaster City Council. [Pooran Desai, OBE](#), Chief Executive Officer [Oneplanet.com](#). **Nick Rogers: Design Director, Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd.** **Chris Coates: Director** [Co-housing project at Halton](#). **Nick Wilkinson: Managing Director -** [Lune Properties](#)

95. how can you help landlords like Nick develop green initiatives in his housing stock? Likewise private individuals like me to retrofit?
96. Do you think it would be possible to lobby for more power within local councils for town planning and permission?
97. If you want to make changes to your house to make it more sustainable – improvements, do you have to pay for it yourself or could you be subsidised?
98. Are there any other ways of raising money to address climate change in housing etc?
99. Why are you installing new gas heating when that is not low carbon?
100. How would we get central government to implement stricter building regulations in line with the Paris agreement?

101. Would the council and housing developers be able to lobby central government to increase building regulations/incentives?
102. Do you think passive houses should be phased in as the houses for the future?
103. Why aren't the council working alongside 'community led housing'?
104. Can a cap on utilities of be applied to any house? What could be targeted to make houses existing and new more energy efficient?
105. Are housing regulations passive in relation to businesses?
106. Additional questions answered by Diane Neville by email after the session
107. is there any way to encourage or incentivise more sustainable applications to be submitted?
108. How closely does the planning department work with the transport area?
109. Why allow planning applications on a) green belt land b) low-lying land (floodplains)?
110. Does every council property (homes) have an energy performance certificate?

Food and farming I.

Professor Sarah Bridle: Manchester University, (Author Food and Climate Change: Without the hot air). [Video](#).

[Rachel Marshall: Senior Research Associate/ Knowledge Exchange Fellow of N8 AgriFood Research Partnership: Lancaster University.](#)

[Video](#)

Anna Clayton: Food Futures coordinator, [Lancaster LESS](#) [Video](#)

111. How do we shift a mindset for those who will always want to eat meat? How do we make meat farming more sustainable to mitigate the fact that people will want to continue eating meat?
112. Do you have a cost comparison for different sources of protein per 100g- eg soya, tofu, beef

and could cost possibly exclude people from changing their habits?

113. How does the point system reflect emissions from locally vs nationally farmed foods? Where do the figures come from?
114. Given local climatic and soil conditions is it realistic to think we can grow sufficient vegetables in this part of the world to feed this part of the world?
115. Why is local produce a lot more expensive than imported produce?
116. Could you tell us a bit more about the systems approach you mentioned?
117. Do you think local and sustainable food can be priced so it is accessible for all? Could the council do anything to support this?
118. Could you go into a bit more detail about how meats can be produced better?
119. Which food is most wasted? Could there be food waste advice/support from the council? Could the council be supporting composting more?
120. Packaging: do the emissions you describe include the packaging of products?
121. Food waste: how do we reduce this? What can we do locally especially the council? Food waste collections: this used to happen why does it not happen any more?
122. Local farmers – what are the profitable alternatives that are less harmful to the environment?
123. Your information on what products have what emissions, why isn't this information more widely available? How can we make this more common knowledge? What can be done about this at a local level?
124. Skills for cooking – how can the council help make more people aware?
125. What can be grown has a positive effect on climate change?
126. Where can we buy local food at affordable prices? Price and access could be a barrier.
127. How could the big supermarkets help give a platform to local producers? And who could influence that?

128. What can we offer to farmers and producers to help change their behaviour?

Food and farming II (online session)

Adam Briggs, NW Environment advisor, National Farmers Union. [Video](#) Melanie Fryer, Land workers Alliance North. [Video](#)

129. What is the easiest change for farmers to implement to reduce their impact if the govt could introduce a small scheme?
130. Last week we heard that 25% of all farmers live in poverty, can you tell us a bit more about it?
131. Are we able to produce enough veg locally to sustain a predominantly vegetarian diet as it seems from the map that a lot of the local land is not suitable for crops?
132. Do the large commercial enterprises need planning permission for large herds?
133. How is learning from new effective methods- like the farm in Hornby using garlic and lemon to reduce methane shared amongst other farming networks?
134. Is it really the case that the vast majority of land in the NW is only fit for grazing. What would it take to make land fit for growing other crops? What is the practical difference between the different grades of land?
135. You have a small scale mixed farm - how many people can be supplied through this method of food production in terms of quantity and also affordability?
136. Farmers markets, independent food shops tend to be during working hours, can these be made more accessible (supermarkets have long opening hours). More weekend opening? More targeted at retired people, not working families?
137. Did you start off as a small scale farmer or did you start off as dairy or beef, in which case how did you diversify into it? What did it take to do that, did you have any help? Do you make a profit?
138. Selling direct to the consumer is this cheaper for you as the producer? And what about for us as the consumer?

139. Planting trees: what incentives could there be for people to grow trees, and how can people get the information to better understand the process?
140. Where can you buy directly from farmers in the Lancaster district?
141. There is little land to grow on, a) what does that mean for encouraging small scale farmers? b) so should we be encouraging more farmers to use solar panels and produce energy etc? c) how do we improve the land we have?
142. Would farmers change animal feeds to reduce methane if there was a financial incentive to do so? (E.g. subsidy, reduce costs)
143. Are the small scale farms making a profit?
144. Why are farmers not succeeding (e.g. 25% live in poverty) - why not? And why do they still do it?
145. Why aren't the key bodies working together?
146. Allow farmers in poverty to change land to carbon capture - could this be implemented?
147. Speakers - one said only grass, other said can grow anything - who is right?
148. What sort of money is available to put our recommendations in motion things like education or awareness raising or anything else we might come up with?
149. Lancaster flooded again on Tuesday, what will Lancaster do for areas like Burrowbeck and Hala? Climate change is already here so what are we doing?
150. Great to hear about the bin wagons, but we are still limited to what we can recycle, are there any plans to improve this?
151. Salt Ayre recycling plant is a gas producing area, can anything be done with the gas?
152. Education - taking people with us - please can you tell us what your plans are around educating people locally given you can't convince the County Council?
153. You've told us about what you are doing about your direct environmental impact, but a lot of our ideas are about wider issues e.g. housing and transport networks - we need to know whether these are within your remit to affect worthwhile change
154. If we suggest increased housing regulation to ensure energy efficiency what powers do you have to lobby to bring this change about?
155. Integrated transport system - can you have an influence on developing this?
156. You talked about the 0.4%, but what about the 99.6% of emissions locally, has this got a budget?
157. Do we have any illegal levels of air pollution - in our district?
158. How do we make sure that tackling cc continues irrespective who is in power locally?
159. What percentage of your expenditure is on addressing the climate emergency? Does this figure tally with the fact we are facing an emergency?
160. Solar farm at Salt Ayre - who is paying for this?
161. Are you interested in investing in land to become community farms/allotments?
162. What is the County Council's role? And commitment to addressing climate change?
163. What do you think that we can achieve that experts have not done already?
164. If the County Council are not on board, how can we be sure any meaningful change will be made?
165. How can we make the impact that we want to make if the main consideration is about money?

Lancaster City Council

[Councillor Dr Erica Lewis](#), Leader of Lancaster City Council). [Video](#).

Mark Davies, Director for communities and the environment, Lancaster City Council [Video](#)

166. Why have you spent all this money when the County Council are not even on board? Group all feels frustrated and like this may be a pointless exercise!

Various commentators

Theme: Transport. Cooperation and communication: [Professor Paul Chatterton](#), Leeds University.

Theme: Housing. Andy Walker, retrofitter, [Sure Insulation](#).

Theme: Food and Farming. Ian Pye, Lancaster farmer.

Theme: Transport. Paul Holdsworth, Transport campaigner. [Video](#)

Small group questions for Ian Pye: local farmer

167. We heard from the NFU that land was classified as not suitable for growing local produce. Can you clarify?

168. What can encourage other farmers to follow suit?

169. Why doesn't everybody jump on that?

170. What about small-scale farmers?

171. What about local food production?

172. What do you think would be good recommendations?

Small group questions for Paul Holdsworth

173. Do you think electric vehicles are the way forward?

174. What chance is there of a local council doing anything about roads which don't have any pavement? Is there potential if roads were more pedestrian friendly, they would be used?

175. Could we pedestrianise more areas of Lancaster?

Small group questions for Andy Walker.

176. The trouble is cost, if the council comes and says a property is an energy rating F with help if that could go to C with energy-saving measures, then could the person get that council tax reduction because they have made an effort and get VAT back for the products they have bought?

177. What could you tell the council about what they could help us do?

178. Investment bonds and pensions, you could get them investing in green stuff but if it doesn't perform wouldn't that provide problems?

Unfortunately, there was no facilitator in the Paul Chatterton group able to record the questions asked

Various commentators

Theme: Cooperation and communication: John Barry: Co-chair [Belfast Climate Commission](#) and Henrik Johansson: Environmental coordinator, [Vaxjo City Council Sweden](#).

Theme: Pension funds: [Councillor Lizzi Collinge](#), Lancashire County Council Pension Fund Committee and Ben Lennon: [Divest / Invest Campaigner: Platform](#).

[Video](#)

Theme: Food and Farming, [Tom Andrews](#): Sustainable Food Places

Theme: Education: Professor Robert Barratt: Lancaster University.

Theme: Housing: James Sommerville: Head of business development- [Agility Eco](#).

[Video](#)

No notes were taken of questions asked during the session.

**Lancaster district
Climate Change
People's Jury 2020**

