



The Leeds Climate Change Citizens' Jury

September - November 2019



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Acknowledgements

Thank you to the members of the Citizens' 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.

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 September and November 2019, twenty-five randomly selected residents from across the Leeds city region were recruited to take part in the first Leeds Climate Change Citizens' Jury.

The twenty-five were recruited through the delivery of four thousand letters across the city region. The profile of the jury membership reflected the diversity of our population and can be seen as a mini version of Leeds. The group met for nearly thirty hours of deliberation over the course of eight weeks to answer the question 'What should Leeds do about 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 twenty-two '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 Citizens' Jury is an example of a deliberative process, similar to a Citizens' Assembly, but smaller. It was commissioned by the Leeds Climate Commission and designed and facilitated by the social enterprise Shared Future.

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



Andy Gouldson: Chairperson Leeds Climate Commission

“Recent opinion polls in the UK suggest that levels of public concern about climate change have reached an historic high. This public concern seems to be leading to action, notably through the rapid spread of climate emergency declarations and the wider adoption of ambitious plans to reduce carbon emissions rapidly in the coming decade. Delivering on these commitments could require changes that could transform the city that we live in.

Although many people in the climate world see this as progress, we need to be careful in assuming that everyone buys into what this could mean. Here in Leeds we often talk about the need for a ‘social licence’ for transformative change, and for the low carbon transition to be something that is not done to the people of the city, but something that is done by them and for them.

To secure permission for transformative change, we’ve long needed to hear more from all sections of the city, especially those that may be sceptical about climate change and those whose voices have not been heard clearly enough in the debate on climate change so far. The Leeds Climate Change Citizens’ Jury was set up to enable those voices to be heard.

Guided by an oversight panel (see page 10) with representatives from key groups across the city, we selected a jury of 25 people that is fully reflective of the broader population in the city. Members of the jury were selected to reflect the city by age, gender, ethnicity, area, ability and, crucially, also attitudes to climate change. Details of the extent to which the jury reflects the broader population of the city are all available through the [Leeds Climate Commission](#) website.

The jury then spent nearly 30 hours deliberating on climate change. After the first sessions reviewed the science and what could be done to address carbon emissions, the jury drove the process, selecting the topics that they wanted to explore and calling different speakers to give presentations to them on the key themes they had selected. The presentations from those speakers were all filmed and are publicly available, again through the [Leeds Climate Commission](#) website.

Guided by independent facilitators, the jury then discussed and voted on their recommendations, and these are set out in this report. The oversight panel is here to vouch for the independence of the jury, the integrity of the process and the accuracy of the recommendations that they set out. Although the jury is a small sample of the public of Leeds, it is a representative sample, and the results can be relied upon to give crucial insights into the way that people in Leeds think about climate change and what we should do about it.

As an independent voice in the city, the Leeds Climate Commission has agreed that its activities will be guided by these recommendations in the years to come, and Leeds City Council has agreed to formally respond to the recommendations. Some of the recommendations are undoubtedly challenging – but responding to climate change is a massive challenge, and our response has to be actively guided by the people of the city”.



Cllr Lisa Mulherin: Executive Board Member for Climate Change, Transport and Sustainable Development, Leeds City Council



“I would like to thank everyone involved in the Citizens’ Jury, the jurors themselves, all those who have given evidence to them and those who have made this process possible. It has been extremely heartening to see people from across Leeds give up their time to debate and discuss this most important issue. I was personally pleased to see, even when restricted by the Jury’s size, the effort that was put into ensuring the Jury was representative of the population of Leeds.

As a council, we understand the importance of working with Leeds residents to influence change, not simply doing things to or for them. I have looked forward to receiving the Citizens Jury’s recommendations after 9 weeks of awareness raising, information gathering and challenge by the Jurors and I now look forward to these recommendations being considered by the Council and our public, private and third sector partners in the city. These recommendations, alongside the responses to the Big Leeds Climate Conversation and the other engagement work we are doing, will help to shape our local action plan to tackle the climate emergency.”

Background

On March 27th 2019, Leeds City Council declared a Climate Emergency. The motion passed by Council stated *'it is important for the residents of Leeds and the UK that cities commit to carbon neutrality as quickly as possible'*. This development came on the back of the formation of the [Leeds Climate Commission](#) (2017), informed by the work of the [UK Committee on Climate Change](#), the Commission is *'an independent voice in the city, providing authoritative advice on steps towards a low carbon, climate resilient future so as to inform policies and shape the actions of local stakeholders and decision makers'*.

Central to any vision for achieving zero carbon must be the opinions of local residents. In recognition of this the Leeds Climate Commission in the summer of 2019 established the Leeds Climate Change Citizens' Jury.

Nationwide there is increasing interest in the use of such processes, for example at a national level Parliament has announced the formation of a national deliberative process the [National Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change](#) in early 2020 –as well as processes in [Oxford](#), [Camden](#) and elsewhere.

The Leeds Climate Change Citizens' Jury aims to complement the work of Leeds City Council's [Big Leeds Climate Conversation](#).

What is a Citizens' 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 Citizens' 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.

'While consultation is a way of collecting inputs from the public, the actual process of weighing those inputs and making a decision is handled by public officials behind closed doors. Deliberation opens those doors'.

(Deliberation: Getting Policy-Making out from behind Closed Doors. OGP Practice Group on Open Dialogue and Deliberation. May 2019

The best-known of these are Citizens' Juries and Citizens' Assemblies, both examples of mini publics. The Citizens' Jury is smaller in number than a Citizens' Assembly.

The Leeds Climate Change Citizens' Jury attempted to put citizens at the centre of designing a response to the climate emergency. Twenty-five randomly selected residents from across the city region were recruited to answer the question

'What should Leeds do about the emergency of climate change?'

Over eight evening sessions and a Sunday between September and November, participants heard from a range of 'witnesses' as well as sharing opinions, experiences and ideas with each other. During the sessions, participants had the opportunity to question the witnesses, to deliberate, challenge each other and ultimately reach a set of recommendations on how Leeds can best reach zero emissions. The process was led by a team of independent facilitators with extensive experience in Citizens' 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 Oversight Panel in turn was supported by a small project team who worked on the day-to-day organisation of the process.

The project team's remit was to action tasks identified by the oversight panel. **Peter Bryant** had overall responsibility for running the jury process; **Paul Chatterton** had overall responsibility for day to day project management, working closely with **Andy Gouldson** as Chair of the Oversight Panel; **Kate Lock** led on communication and **Margo Hanson** provided administrative and logistical support.

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.

The project team reflected upon which local stakeholders are able to influence the issue under consideration and who may be best placed to ensure that the jury process was rigorous and robust.

The following representatives from across the public, private and voluntary sectors were members of the oversight panel and attended at least one

Who attended the oversight panel meetings?

- Prof. Andy Gouldson (Chair of Leeds Climate Commission. Professor of Environmental Policy, University of Leeds)
- Robbie Strathdee (Youth Strike 4 Climate),
- Lydia Dibben (Extinction Rebellion),
- Prof. Paul Chatterton (Professor of Urban Futures: University of Leeds. Our Future Leeds)
- Simon Bowens (Friends of the Earth),
- Sai Murray (West Yorkshire Racial Justice Network)
- Mark Goldstone (Head of Policy and Representation: W and N Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce)
- Polly Cook (Chief Officer, Sustainable Energy and Air Quality Leeds City Council).
- Councillor Lisa Mulherin (Executive Member for Climate Change, Transport and Sustainable Development, Leeds City Council)
- Cllr Barry Andersen (Chair of Scrutiny Board; Environment, Housing and Communities: Leeds City Council)
- Claire Brightley (Lead Carbon Advisor: Yorkshire Water)
- Hannah Bailey (Manager – Sector Support: Voluntary Action Leeds)
- Simon Pringle (Managing Director: Project Rome)

meeting (in alphabetical order): Extinction Rebellion, Friends of the Earth, Leeds Chamber of Commerce, Leeds City Council, The Madina Town Movement, Our Future Leeds, Project Rome, West Yorkshire Racial Justice Network, The University of Leeds, Yorkshire Water, Youth Strike for Climate.

The following people also attended the panel meetings: Pete Bryant: Shared Future, Kathryn Lock: Communications and Policy Officer, Leeds Climate Commission. Margo Hanson (Research Manager: Energy, Climate Change and Sustainability, University of Leeds).

Rachel Reeves MP (Leeds West) agreed to join the oversight panel but was unable to attend any meetings.

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 ***'How should Leeds do about the emergency of climate change?'***

Members of the oversight panel favoured this broad question over more targeted wording in the hope that it would enable jury members to consider issues outside of the boundaries of discussion set by professionals and academics and also encourage neglected issues and marginalised perspectives to be articulated.

It was hoped that such an open framing would enable participants to consider the role of a diversity of organisations in Leeds 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' Jury process is the way that participants are chosen. Some practitioners and academics argue that the Citizens' 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 Citizens' Juries and Citizens' Assemblies use a process of 'near random selection'. Citizens' Juries typically employ a form of 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 25 people selected should reflect local diversity in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography, attitude to climate change and how deprived or not the neighbourhood is in which people live.

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

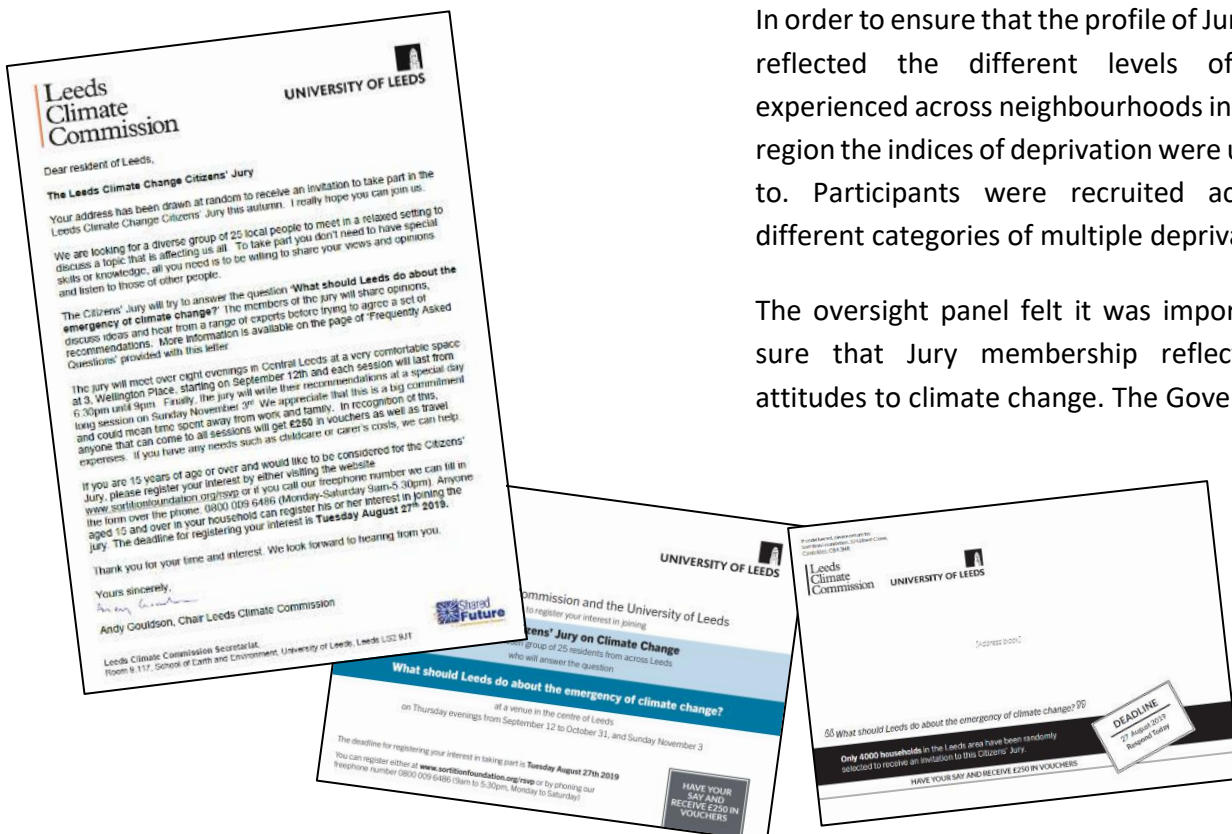
Statistics from the Leeds Observatory (Leeds City Council) were used to calculate the numbers of people needed to produce a profile of participants that broadly reflects the diversity of the population in the Leeds City region.

In mid-August, four thousand households across Leeds received a recruitment letter explaining the Citizens' 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 Leeds, namely; the city core, inner urban, outer urban, non-urban and market town.

123 people applied to join the jury, a typical response rate for such processes. 25 people were selected by the Sortition Foundation based on the agreed profile with the expectation that numbers might drop to closer to 20 due to non-attendance. In session 1 twenty-three people attended and in session 2 and 3, twenty one people attended. Average attendance over the nine sessions was twenty-one.

In order to ensure that the profile of Jury participants reflected the different levels of deprivation experienced across neighbourhoods in the Leeds city region 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 Leeds Climate Change Citizens’ 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) were 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 Leeds in each category) in the second column the percentage breakdown of those that applied to join the jury and in the third column statistics for those who were invited to attend the first session.

The Oversight Panel discussed at length the importance of ensuring 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 marginalised voices present in the room will reduce the chances of such voices being drowned out by others. Increased legitimacy of the process by many, especially those who are from marginalised communities.

The oversight panel agreed to recruit additional members of the following groups of people (one more than the numbers that reflect the local population): young people, women, all the main

ethnic groups except White British people and residents from deciles 1 and 2 of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (i.e. those neighbourhoods with higher levels of multiple deprivation).

The profile of the 21 regular attendees of the Leeds climate change citizens Jury was as follows (number of attendees in brackets)

Age group

15-19 years old (6), 30-44 (5), 45-59 (6), 60+ (4)

Gender

Males (11)/Females (10)

Ethnicity

White (16), Asian, Black (5)

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

1-2 (7), 3-4 (2), 5-6 (4), 7-8 (5), 9/10 (3)

Disability

Yes (6), No (15)

Attitude to climate change:

Very concerned: (6), fairly concerned (10), not concerned (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).

	CENSUS	RESPONDENTS	SELECTED (ORIGINAL)
GENDER	<p>Female 50.8% Male 49.2%</p>	<p>Other 0.8% Female 45.9% Male 53.3%</p>	<p>Female 52.0% Male 48.0%</p>
AGE	<p>60+ 27.1% 15-29 24.3% 45-59 23.5% 30-44 25.1%</p>	<p>60+ 23.8% 15-29 23.0% 45-59 27.0% 30-44 26.2%</p>	<p>60+ 24.0% 15-29 28.0% 45-59 24.0% 30-44 24.0%</p>
GEOGRAPHY	<p>IMD 9-10 16.8% IMD 1-2 30.7% IMD 7-8 19.9% IMD 3-4 16.4% IMD 5-6 16.2%</p>	<p>IMD 9-10 17.2% IMD 1-2 27.0% IMD 7-8 23.0% IMD 3-4 13.9% IMD 5-6 18.9%</p>	<p>IMD 9-10 16.0% IMD 1-2 32.0% IMD 7-8 20.0% IMD 3-4 16.0% IMD 5-6 16.0%</p>
CLIMATE CONCERN LEVEL	<p>Not 25.3% Very 27.3% Fairly 47.5%</p>	<p>Not 4.9% Very 61.5% Fairly 33.6%</p>	<p>Not 24.0% Very 28.0% Fairly 48.0%</p>
DISABILITY	<p>Yes 23.0% No 77.0%</p>	<p>Yes 9.8% No 90.2%</p>	<p>Yes 28.0% No 72.0%</p>
ETHNICITY	<p>BAME 21.6% White 78.4%</p>	<p>BAME 22.1% White 77.9%</p>	<p>BAME 24.0% White 76.0%</p>

Commentators

Another key feature of deliberative processes such as the Citizens' 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 Citizens' 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 do 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.



The Sessions

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 Leeds 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 Leeds Climate Change Citizens' 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.

Sessions 8 and 9 focused on participants writing their own recommendations.

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 researchers (Dr James van Alstine: Associate Professor of Environmental Policy, University of Leeds and Amy Ross a PhD student at the School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds),

oversight panel members and on one occasion a councillor (from a nearby local authority) with an interest in the process.

All sessions of the jury were held in the offices of BuroHappold, an engineering firm based on Wellington Street. This facility was offered free of charge and was chosen due to its central location and its suitable access.

Session 1: Welcome

The first session (September 12th, 6:30-9pm) gave jury members an opportunity to better understand the process and to start to get to know each other. An informal 'getting to know you' activity 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 city region. 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.

Session 2: An introduction to climate change

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 Leeds region for thirty years' time.

Facilitators hoped that this activity would enable participants to firstly, build relationships with each 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 city region 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.'

The first commentator slot of the Citizens' Jury saw Dr Cat Scott and Prof Julia Steinberger 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?

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.



Commentators: An introduction to climate change: Dr. Cat Scott (University of Leeds) and Professor Julia Steinberger (University of Leeds).

Session 3: Leeds

The oversight panel discussed the importance of using a variety of sources and forms of information for the jury members to consider. In addition to the commentators in session two the panel decided jury members should also watch 'Greta Thunberg and The 1975', a five-minute spoken word video accompanied by music. After watching this participants were asked to reflect on the video in pairs.

Commentators: The contribution of Leeds to climate change: Professor Andy Gouldson (Leeds Climate Commission and University of Leeds), Professor Paul Chatterton (University of Leeds and Our Future Leeds)

Each commentator was given a 15-minute slot to present to the group. Sub themes covered by the commentators included: How have our carbon emissions changed in the last 30 years? Where do we think our emissions are heading in the next 30 years? What are our current city emissions and who is responsible? What carbon targets has the city adopted and why? What are the options for meeting these targets?



Commentators: The contribution of Leeds to climate change: Professor Andy Gouldson (Leeds Climate Commission and University of Leeds), Professor Paul Chatterton (University of Leeds and Our Future Leeds)

Session 4: How do we effect change? An international perspective

Commentators: How do we effect change? Andrew Simms (New Weather Institute; Rapid Transition Alliance).

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 Leeds it would be useful for jury members to better understand a basic introduction to theories of change.

In this fourth session Andrew Simms was asked to talk for 15 minutes about how change can be achieved, the different aspects of change (techno, organisational, cultural), obstacles and challenges to change, the role of power and the tools that can be used to reduce emissions.

Commentators: An international perspective: Penny Wangari Jones and Sai Murray (West Yorkshire Racial Justice Network).

In their 15-minute slot Penny and Sai explored: How is climate change currently affecting people in other countries and what will happen in the future? The climate crisis: a social justice issue. The need to look

beyond Leeds borders and at who the climate crisis is affecting the most.

Between sessions, 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 at the start of session 4. The jury discussed the themes and reached consensus that 'Transport' and 'Communication/Community Involvement' should be a focus.

They asked the Oversight Panel to offer them some advice on whether to choose Housing, Energy (generation and consumption) or Waste and 'stuff' as their third theme. This was considered by the Oversight panel at their meeting on Friday October 4th, when they recommended housing should become the third theme.

In addition, members of the jury requested that future commentators should consider:

1. What can the individual do? What can governments do? What can business do?
2. What could motivate government /individuals/business to take action and what are the barriers?
3. Giving examples, costs, and to explain how much this would contribute to reducing carbon as well as explaining other impacts, for example jobs.



Commentators: Penny Wangari Jones and Sai Murray (West Yorkshire Racial Justice Network).

Session 5: Transport

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

Commentators:

Paul Foster: (Leeds City Council, Transport Projects Manager).

Mark Goldstone: (Head of Policy and Representation: W and N Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce).

Millie Duncan: Leeds Climate Commission (on the airport)

The task for each commentator was to present from their organisation's perspective what needs to be done, under the heading of transport, in order to respond to the jury's question: 'What should Leeds do about the emergency of climate change?'

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 all jury members were divided into three groups of approximately 7 people. One commentator visited each group at a time and spoke to the group for a maximum of 10 minutes, before a further 10-minute question and answer session. This was repeated three times so that each commentator visited each of the groups.

After a short break, commentators were asked to leave before jury members took part in a small group reflection activity where they considered 'What do you think needs to be remembered from today's transport session?' and 'What are your takeaways?'



Session 6: Housing

Commentators:

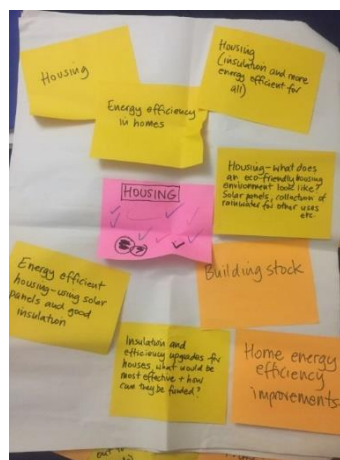
Neil Evans: (Director of Resources and Housing, Leeds City Council).

Steve Batty (Head of Sustainability Places & Communities UK & Ireland. Engie).

Andy Walker (Sure Insulation).

Steve Rowley: (Leeds Property Association).

Cindy Readman: (Save our Homes LS26).



Neil Evans used his 10-minute slot to set the context on housing in Leeds. The facilitators then experimented with another commentator format by asking each commentator to present to the whole group for five minutes.

After each presentation there was a one-minute silent reflection time. Each of the five commentators then sat in separate spaces and jury members decided which commentators they would like to sit with and ask questions of for the remaining 25 minutes.

The oversight panel decided that it would be useful for jury members to hear from a range of stakeholders in the housing session namely a senior City Council representative (Neil Evans), a large-scale developer and retrofitter, a retrofit specialist, a representative of private landlords and a resident voice.

After the small group commentator/jury discussions had finished one facilitator led the jury members in a large group discussion reflecting on what were the most significant things that they had heard and to decide whether or not there were any additional key questions that need to be posed to the commentators in the next question and answer session. In the meantime the other facilitator took

the five commentators into a separate space and asked them to take part in a power mapping activity. They were asked to consider the question: 'who has the power to ensure housing in Leeds addresses the emergency of climate change? This question was written in the centre of a sheet of flipchart paper.

Commentators were then asked to write on different coloured circular piece of paper the different stakeholders relevant to the question. Finally commentators were asked to discuss and arrange the stakeholders according to how much power they have; the closer to the question the more power.

The evening session finished with a large group question and answer session with the commentators. As part of this discussion the power map (as completed by the commentators) was displayed on the floor and a facilitated discussion allowed jury members to reflect on any learning from this.



Session 7: Communication and Community Involvement

Commentators:

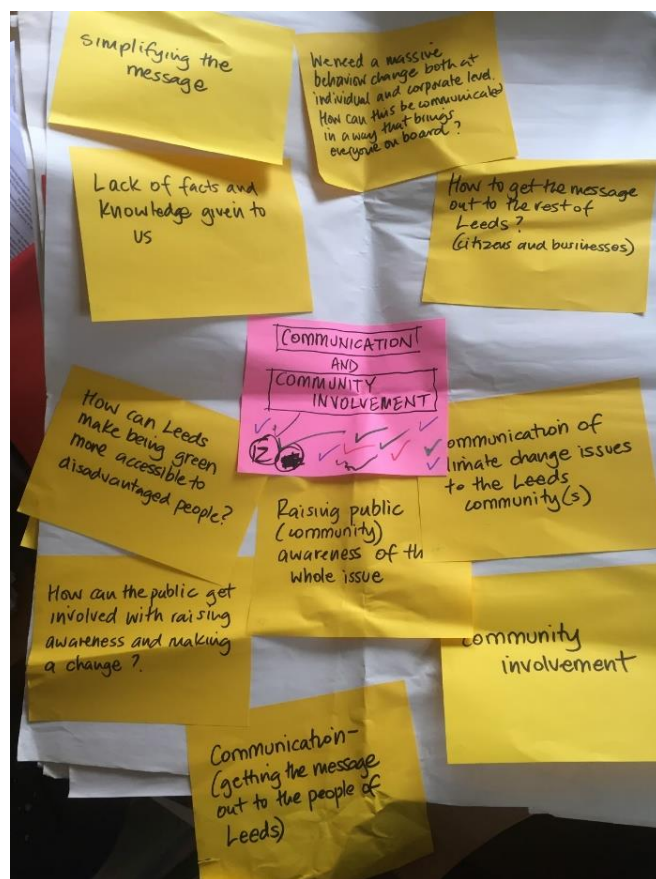
Jamie Clarke: (Executive Director: Climate Outreach) via video link.

Rob Greenland: (Social Business Brokers CIC).

Lydia Dibben: (Extinction Rebellion Leeds).

Julian Pearce: (Senior Consultant, Social Communications).

Alexis Percival: (Trustee of Roundhay Environmental Action Project).



Using the same process as the previous session, jury members heard from each of the five commentators before deciding which they would like to speak to in more depth.

Earlier in the process each jury member was asked to consider what they would like to hear more about in future sessions. Under the heading of communication/community involvement, participants mentioned the following:

Getting the message across:

We need a massive behaviour change both at individual and corporate level. How can this be communicated in a way that brings everyone on board?

How do we get the message out to the rest of Leeds? (Citizens and businesses)

Simplifying the message

The lack of facts and knowledge that is given to us (the public).

Raising public (community) awareness of the whole issue.

*Communication of climate change issues to the Leeds community(s)'.
Community involvement*

'How can the public get involved with raising awareness and making a change?

How can Leeds make being green more accessible to disadvantaged people?'

As in session 6 the evening finished with a large group question and answer session with all five commentators at which there was a brief discussion about the power map produced by the commentators.

Session 8: Leeds City Council. Finance

Commentators:

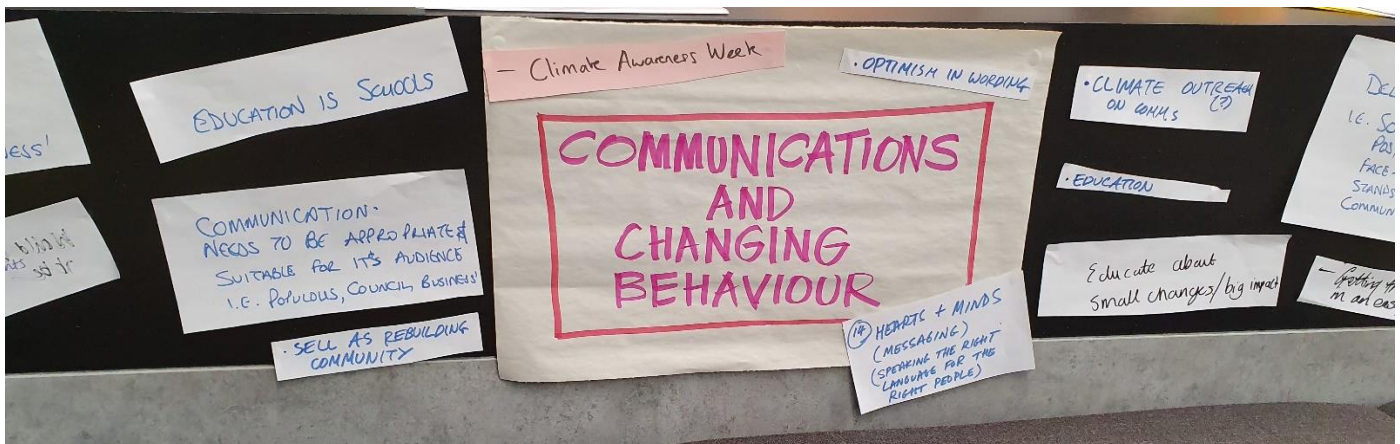
Councillor Lisa Mulherin: (Executive Board Member for Climate Change, Transport and Sustainable Development, Leeds City Council).

Andrew Sudmant: (Research Fellow: School of Earth and Environment: Leeds University)

In the fourth meeting of the oversight panel, members of the panel considered what format the recommendations should take in order for them to be of optimal use for the relevant stakeholders. It was felt that if possible an indication from jury members on how changes might be financed would be useful.

This had been touched upon by some of the commentators in previous sessions however oversight panel members felt it useful to have a dedicated session on models of finance. Andrew Sudmant was asked to present on the following: How do we pay for all the changes that are necessary to respond to the emergency of climate change? and models of finance.





Councillor Lisa Mulherin was invited to present on 'How is and will the City Council respond to the emergency of climate change?'

Each commentator was given a 10-minute slot before participants were divided into small groups to discuss what they'd heard and to write any questions for the commentators (20 minutes). The commentators slot finished with a 30-minute question-and-answer session with the two commentators.

Recommendation writing: sessions 8 and 9

In session 8, members of the jury were asked to go into small groups and to write down themes or ideas for draft recommendations. Participants made notes on paper as the facilitators toured the groups to support them.

Session 9 was the last meeting of the jury. A full day of deliberation and recommendation writing started at 10 on the Sunday morning.

To start the day 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,

uninterrupted, for 1.5 minutes about what they felt were the most important issues that need to be included within the recommendations. 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.

Prior to the start of session 9, the facilitators took all the ideas for recommendations generated in the



previous session and identified themes under which all the ideas could fall. These were then presented back to jury members to check if they were happy with the attempted classification. It was stressed that new themes could be added at any time during the day.

Participants were then asked to decide which themed table they would like to go to – *'where does your interest particularly lie?'* Once in the themed group, jury members were invited to sort through the information under the theme and start to write recommendations.

If during any of these discussions participants felt they had a burning question that they needed an answer to or if they felt stuck in their recommendation writing, they could request to speak to any of the previous commentators.

In advance of the session all previous twenty-two commentators were contacted to ask if they would be available to be 'on call' for part of the final day. Thirteen commentators were available. Requests were made for conversations with three commentators.

Jury members took part in three rounds of recommendation writing based on the themed tables. In the second round each themed table nominated an 'anchor person' who remained at the table as everyone else toured the other themed tables.

At each table participants discussed the draft recommendations already produced. New people were encouraged to make suggestions to edit any of the recommendations. Any significant changes were made on post-it notes and stuck onto the draft recommendation. If any suggested changes directly contradicted a recommendation then an additional opposing recommendation could be written.

Facilitators invited the jury to consider the various *'groups/organisations who you think may have a role in making a recommendation a reality'* and whether or not any of this could be incorporated into some of the recommendations.

As draft recommendations emerged participants were asked to consider whether or not some may be merged.

As the recommendations were being refined any participants were invited to join one of the facilitators in a separate space to attempt to write a statement from the Citizens' Jury that would act as an introduction to the recommendations. This group of ten started by listing keywords that they felt should be in a statement. As understanding and consensus evolved these keywords were transferred into a document on a screen to form a statement. This statement was then shared with the larger group for a final discussion and edit before the whole group agreed its content.

The draft recommendations were displayed around the workshop space and participants were asked to read them and check that they understood what each one meant. Facilitators then read all of the twelve recommendations out. Anonymous voting slips were given to each jury member and participants instructed to vote for the top seven recommendations (not ranked) they felt best addressed the jury's question

'What should Leeds do about the emergency of climate change'



Recommendations

Jury statement

The following statement was written by a group of ten jury members and then edited and approved by the whole jury within a large group discussion:

‘Climate change is not someone else’s problem. It won’t go away or get better if we ignore it. We are facing a climate change emergency - immediate and urgent action is required.

Everyone – from Leeds City Council, individuals, politicians, businesses, community groups, and other organisations - has their part to play.

Every action counts.

We are a diverse group, unified in our passion to resolve this issue. We have had the opportunity to challenge our own and each other’s preconceptions. We have concluded that we are at a crisis point.

We believe our recommendations can make Leeds a better place to live as well as addressing climate change.

We don’t have all the answers but we hope that our recommendations will go some way towards tackling the problem.

Leeds led the world in the industrial revolution - we believe the city can now lead an environmental revolution’

Recommendations

		Votes	Rank
A	<p>We recommend that extensive positive action is taken to make the use of private cars a last resort for transportation. As a priority, bus provision (starting with First Bus) should be taken back within public control¹.</p> <p>Other measures may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Safe cycle lanes and cycle storage. b) Park and Ride. c) Increased and improved pedestrian areas. d) A united public transport fare system e.g. Oyster card. e) Framework to help car sharing (including taxis). f) Congestion charge 	20	1st

¹ the suggestion that 'bus provision (starting with First Bus) should be taken back within public control', was approved by 100% of the members of the Citizens' Jury.

B	All existing housing must be made energy efficient – housing must be retrofitted. We recommend that Leeds City Council enables communities to come together and insulate their homes and transition to greener energy sources via locally organised social enterprises. This would encourage sharing skills and teaching people to be more green.	17	=2nd
C	Leeds act together: there needs to be a large-scale communication drive in Leeds delivered through social media, face-to-face events, community groups, company advertising, screens in the city and other methods. Education in schools is central to this. We believe this needs clear, positive and practical messages which emphasise the necessity for individuals, community and organisational action at all levels.	17	=2nd
D	Funding/finance. We recommend exploring a variety of funding sources so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we are not over reliant on any single one. • We can access finance readily and cheaply, and • each source has a positive effect on people’s behaviour. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) An Investment Fund that: investors (anybody) buy shares in. The fund invests in projects, the projects make money. The money goes back into new projects and to pay investors a return on their investment. b) A Local Government/Green Bond: Council identifies projects, batches them together, asks investors to buy a bond. Investors money funds the projects. Council pays interest to investors who hold the bonds c) A Carbon Budget for every individual so that: you can choose lower carbon products with smart labelling. You can change your behaviour by avoiding high carbon activities e.g. flying. d) Pension Funds: encourage pension fund managers to invest in green bonds and green investment fund and cleaner greener companies. e) Crowdfunding: a website of accredited schemes for would-be investors f) Business case support: to help communities identify and develop proposals that could be invested in by the investment fund or as part of a green bond or for crowdfunding 	15	4th
E	We recommend that there should be more locally devolved power to ensure and enable action on climate change. We recommend that the political groups in Leeds and the Yorkshire regions should work together to get more decision-making power locally (like Manchester).	14	5th
F	Create more green spaces in Leeds (parks, trees, community gardens etc.) and reclaim abandoned spaces	13	6th
G	All new housing must be as future proofed as possible i.e. A or B energy rating, and include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) green spaces. b) shared facilities and communal areas. c) new technology e.g. smart homes 	12	7th
H	Call for a ‘Leeds Green New Deal’. A Green New Deal is a set of social and economic policies to stimulate the development of low carbon solutions, creating new jobs, boosting the economy and improving people’s lives. This could include a citywide housing retrofit program creating jobs and reducing energy bills. Also investing in green public transport improving air quality etc. This would attract ‘green’ businesses to Leeds and buy/promote green energy.	11	8th

I	<p>We recommend stopping Leeds Bradford airport expansion – it is not compatible with zero carbon targets. To make this recommendation happen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leeds City Council should not approve new road building or selling land to develop. Residents should block expansion and be educated about the impact on the carbon footprint. <p><i>18 out of the 21 citizens Jury members (86%) believe that it is the wrong decision to expand Leeds Bradford airport (two abstained).</i></p> <p>We also believe flying must be discouraged by for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a frequent-flyer tax (based on income and number of flights and location i.e. domestic.) Advertising holidays in the UK rather than abroad. 	9	9th
J	<p>Ask companies and organisations in Leeds to pledge to become carbon neutral by 2030. A Leeds First scheme, kitemark/badge scheme, (a bit like Fairtrade) for Leeds businesses that are actively investing in/supporting climate change action.</p>	8	=10th
K	<p>We recommend that more extensive recycling opportunities are made available and accessible to all (e.g. disabled people and nondrivers).</p>	8	=10th
L	<p>We recommend that no one in Leeds accepts single-use plastic and no businesses in Leeds offers it. We recommend that all food and drink outlets in Leeds provide refundable deposit cups in place of disposables.</p>	3	=11th

Progress Report

(The jury also wrote and agreed the following text regarding a progress report of the jury recommendation implementation).

(There should be a) ‘progress report from Leeds Climate Commission, Leeds City Council and any other stakeholders.

- Update report on all recommendations with details on why/why not taken on.
- Progress report on any ongoing project from our recommendations at the following intervals: 3 / 6/ 9 / 12 months from launch date.
- Review of rejected recommendations to see if now relevant.
- Investigate the idea of a repeat process with this group and maybe some new recruits’.

Evaluation

Members of the Citizens' Jury were asked to complete a brief questionnaire at the end of the last session. Here are some of the findings:

1. How much did you enjoy being part of the Citizens' Jury?

Participants were asked to offer a score between one (not at all) to seven (enjoyed every part of it). 71% scored 7, 24% scored 6 and 5% (1 person) scored 5.

2. How helpful did you feel the commentator's talks were for developing your understanding of Leeds climate change response?

Participants were asked to offer a score between one (not useful) to seven (very useful). 71% scored 7, 19% scored 6, 5% scored 5 and a further 5% scored 4.

3. How much did you feel the facilitation (by Pete and Jenny) helped the group to achieve its goals?

Participants were invited to offer a score between one (it hindered rather than helped) and seven (they were extremely helpful). 95% scored 7 and 5% (one person) scored 6.

4. Did your opinion change throughout the process regarding how you thought Leeds should respond to the emergency of climate change? If so, was there a particular point at which this happened (and when was this)?

Of the 19 people that answered this question, nine people answered either yes or described their opinion shifting 'a little'. Some of the responses included:

- *'Yes, as I learned more (e.g. airport expansion).'*
- *'Yes, no particular point. More of a gradual process.'*
- *'Yes. From the start - I hadn't realised how serious the problem was.'*
- *'My views changed a little as I learned that a lot of the power lies with central government.'*
- *My opinion grew and grew on the seriousness of the situation more and more until now I am very annoyed.*

Six out of the 19 people answered 'no' to the question or said their opinion 'was the same'. Some of the responses included:

- *'No – I thought housing and transport would be the main topics and finance would be the major sticking point. However, it was good to get the views of insiders (LCC etc) and experts to get a handle on exact nature of the problem.'*
- *'It didn't change, I just learned new information which gave me a better understanding of the wider problem.'*
- *'I feel the same but am a lot more informed. I can make changes and I will.'*

The remaining participants commented as follows:

- *'Halfway through felt task was insurmountable but the more focused theme sessions began to build up knowledge on what we could do instead of things we couldn't.'*
- *'I just got more informed with each session.'*
- *'Relatively stable, but the decision to expand the airport is very disappointing as if it goes ahead recommendations will be cancelled out.'*
- *'I thought Leeds City Council had more control over what happens with transport, felt that their hands are tied by central government.'*

Further evaluation information will be available on the Leeds Climate Commission website at a future date

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:

Dr. [Cat Scott](#) (University of Leeds),
[Professor Julia Steinberger](#)
(University of Leeds). [video](#)

1. Who is in the top 10%? (Graph J6).
2. If energy generation is the biggest contributor what immediate action should we take to make the most impact?
3. Has India got low emissions because of poverty?
4. Are emissions calculated by territory?
5. Which industries/technologies are the worst offenders?
6. Are countries low down in the graph on per person emissions inaccurate because countries with a large population would have higher emissions overall?
7. What examples do you have of everyday life activities being affected?
8. What, as individuals or households, will make the most difference?
9. Is the power in the hands of the consumer?
10. Why is it a bad thing to be warmer? Warmer equals less need to generate power for heating.
11. Would an 'ice age' be better or worse than 'warming'?
12. How much will change cost?
13. Why are the top 10% of countries more accountable?
14. Which crops and farmed animals will go and which will become more important?
15. What can we do on an individual level?

The following questions were answered online after the session:

16. How much can we do without/despite our government support?
17. Why is this not discussed more?
18. How do you become carbon neutral?
19. How do you get everyone to stand up and listen?
20. What should we focus on to get the most impact (specifics)?
21. How can we change people's behaviour?
22. Is there a specific area of the energy sector we should focus on?
23. What incentives to energy companies have to reduce emissions?
24. Generation of power is the biggest polluter – what impact will an influx of electric cars have on this?
25. What can we do to convince climate change deniers?
26. Could nuclear power be a good solution?
27. How feasible is it to extract some of the greenhouse gases from the atmosphere?
28. If we reduce car use public transport is not accessible for disabled people?
29. Can we go to negative emissions?
30. What training do people need in the future to deal with climate change?

The contribution of Leeds to climate change:

[Professor Paul Chatterton](#) (University of Leeds and Our Future Leeds),
[Professor Andy Gouldson](#) (Leeds Climate Commission and University of Leeds). [Video](#)

1. How can the existing transport network be updated to help create a suitably cost-effective efficient and modern transport system?
2. What one achievable policy would you most like to see implemented right now?
3. Is the split 'fair'? Should we aim higher?

4. Packaging is more waste – how could Leeds convince companies to use less packaging?
5. Can we legalise cannabis and tax sales?
6. Are straw/wood homes efficient and good for the UK (e.g. weather)?
7. Will it help if we make our own clothes for example, locally? Or does it make sense to make something elsewhere but then transport them efficiently?
8. Why aim for net zero why not better?
9. How are they going to get shops to produce less i.e. Primark, Aldi etc?
10. If we all stop buying stuff, what happens to the jobs of the people who make, sell and deliver it?
11. Are free buses actually possible? Has it been done elsewhere, (successfully)?
12. Leaking homes, back to back, more details on how to fix them?
13. Less stuff. Great idea but how do we do it?
14. Are there studies showing what the impact on use of private cars would be if the airport didn't expand?
15. Is airport expansion the only option? What about links to the airport?
16. Can existing older housing be upgraded to modern requirements in carbon terms? At what cost? Expertise (who can do this)?

The following questions were answered online after the session:

1. What if taxpayers are not willing to pay enough?
2. Personal investment. More details on how this would benefit the investor?
3. How do we get pension funds etc to invest in Leeds low carbon?
4. Are there high-tech alternatives for heating? (i.e. waste heat used for homes)
5. Does the incinerator 'over there', recover energy? If not why not?
6. If we make more of our own stuff, we will keep our own money and reduce emissions. How do we change this?
7. How are we going to get people on board with this?
8. Should we force people to change?

9. how can we get a clear and positive message out – people get confused by contradictory messages?

How do we effect change?

Andrew Simms (New Weather Institute; Rapid Transition Alliance).

1. Please clarify what you mean about the predicted date 29th of July 2019 and the world living beyond its means?
2. When infrastructure e.g. airports is cut what happens to people who cannot be retrained? Pace and scale of change?
3. Can we effect change in a capitalist system?
4. How would a personal carbon budget work, so it feels like cash in your pocket?
5. How do we get a shift without a shock?
6. Is belief in change enough to make it happen?
7. Does change need to be enforced?
8. How do we up skill people to open up enough of these repair cafes?
9. To get the majority of people to change does it mean charging more, i.e. carrier bags?
10. How can we encourage a more simple lifestyle when global companies push ever more sophisticated 'stuff' at us?
11. How can we build basic life skills in this and future generations, food/shelter (knowing what is seasonal)?

An international perspective:

Penny Wangari Jones, and **Sai Murray** (Racial Justice Network).

1. How could we enable people in Kenya to teach us more about their way of life?
2. How do we balance an increasing life expectancy with going back to how we were 100 years ago? (Life expectancy higher in 'civilised' countries?) Why?
3. Why is nuclear power bad for climate change? (I accept that nuclear weapons are bad!)
4. How do we keep things local and grow our own and eat seasonal produce?

5. From an international perspective what are your views on what we can do?
6. You mentioned you went to Brazil, presumably you flew. Are you entitled to more carbon than others? Because of your intentions?
7. Is all this doable? At the moment we want to see our friends/families in different parts of the world, because we are multicultural and need to learn from others in other parts of the world.
8. How do we up skill people, clothing, growing food?
9. How are the experiences of indigenous people applicable to Leeds?

Transport:

Paul Foster (Leeds City Council, Transport Projects Manager),

Mark Goldstone Head of Policy and Representation: W and N Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce,

Millie Duncan: Leeds Climate Commission (on the airport).

Millie Duncan: Leeds Climate Commission (on the airport).

1. Leeds Bradford airport. What is Bradford doing do they have their own Climate Commission and plan?
2. Is it only worth doing if other places in the UK do it too? We need to push nationally otherwise it's not fair?
3. What form of protest do you think is acceptable? For example protesters at City airport?
4. What can we do to target the airlines? Can't we stop them bringing x number of flights in for example? How can we control their actions?
5. You say we have to take responsibility. How are we going to tell people to fly less?
6. Electric planes: could you do 15 minute flights for example and then recharge?

7. We are an island so should this be taken into account when allocating allowances for us?
8. Is there such a thing as a low emission flight?
9. Who has the authority over the airport? What control does the City Council have? Who has responsibility for the number of flights?
10. Technology, biofuels, e.g. bio kerosene. How would this work?
11. Would it not be better to target businesses/private jets etc. rather than us taking holidays?
12. If the airport doesn't expand won't planes just fly from somewhere else?
13. Wouldn't people have to travel further to another airport?
14. Most people drive to Leeds airport have you looked at transport links being improved to reduce the number of cars? Has this been looked at?
15. Who is picking up the rest of the carbon budget if it's not Leeds residents?
16. With the frequent flyer 'tax' be applicable at all airports i.e. national policy?
17. Is it jet engines or propeller planes as well, that are the worst polluters?
18. Do you think transport is the biggest issue in emissions?
19. Is there anything in the pipeline for connecting flights? I.e. discouraging internal flights?
20. Should we be looking at improving the infrastructure and making cheaper trains etc to offset the price of cheap flights?
21. How do you think restricting people's holidays will be received?
22. How do you persuade people to make changes, they want to do what they want to do?
23. If you don't fly would people travel further in cars and adds to emissions?
24. Are the 15% who are frequent flyers part of the highest earners?
25. How do you offset carbon if flights aren't full? Is that taken into account?

26. Could there be a ban on empty flights?
27. The reforestation, could this take place anywhere in the world doesn't have to be the UK?
28. Are you looking at taxing businesses on the cargo that is carried as well as passengers?
29. Are the airlines sympathetic to the work you are doing?
30. Why are they getting the go-ahead to expand the airport if we are trying to reduce emissions? Too much money supporting it? It's going to be expanded regardless of the climate emergency right?
31. Will Leeds see the economic growth from airport expansion?
32. Won't people just go to Manchester to fly?
33. Can we impose a frequent-flier levy just in Leeds or is that out of our control?
34. If airlines charge £1 for flights why can't trains or buses?
35. What is the council doing about airport expansion? Is it going ahead? Can we not retract permission?
36. How will roads cope with the expansion?
37. Wouldn't a flying levy impact the poorest hardest? Can you charge/tax the wealthiest more?
38. What can we do to stop people flying?
39. Wont many people see airport expansion as a good thing for Leeds?
40. Is expanding the airport going to help the Leeds economy? Would more direct flights help?
3. Car sharing, how successful has it been? How do we get more people to do it?
4. Fuel price increase? Won't that money go to the oil companies? How could we get it in Leeds?
5. Buses: if I want to get a bus to one destination it takes an hour rather than 20 minutes in the car. I'm not going to use that bus am I?
6. Transition for example in Holland, part-time signals i.e. off-peak hours with a flashing amber light. In the US a four way stop system. Can this be implemented in Leeds so it saves fuel by improving the traffic flow?
7. Bike superhighway: a lot of time the cycle lanes just stop or it takes you into live traffic, they can be dangerous.
8. Cycle lanes aren't maintained.
9. Should you force change, pedestrianise the city centre?
10. First bus: is it a possibility to buy the bus company (it's up for sale)?
11. Whose legislation stops councils buying bus companies?
12. Would trams be efficient/good?
13. Can't you use the money from the frequent-flier tax to improve public transport/trams?
14. Could we not just cancel HS2 and use the money for trams?
15. What about school buses rather than cars driving to schools?
16. Is home delivery shopping more environmentally friendly?
17. Are Leeds thinking about the congestion charge?
18. Can we get free buses? Can City Council buy the bus company?
19. Have you considered shared bike schemes like Santander bikes in London?
20. How does council get private companies on board without alienating them or costing them money?
21. What do you think is the best thing we can recommend to the council and why?
22. Do you think London managed okay – the people – with a paid congestion charge for vehicles?

Paul Foster (Leeds City Council, Transport Projects Manager)

1. Leeds City Council gets funding from business rates, people coming to Leeds to work and shop. Therefore is there a conflict of interest of encouraging people into Leeds to work/shop and the Leeds City Council model of funding?
2. Council can allocate road space and owns it. If a vendor wants to hire a space it would cost a lot, therefore can we apply the same principle to vehicles and road ownership?

23. The state of electric car charging points is very slow isn't it?

Mark Goldstone: Head of Policy and Representation: W and N Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce,

1. Wouldn't expanding the airport stop our efforts to reduce emissions elsewhere in the city?
2. Why do you say economic growth doesn't need to stop to tackle climate change?
3. Is it fair to put costs on frequent flyers who are visiting family abroad?
4. Do you think we need to fly more to get prices down on green airline fuel?
5. What is green bio kerosene made of (for green airline fuel)?
6. Who do you represent?
7. What's the issue with Leeds not getting a tram or trolley bus, why can't we get one?
8. Why can't Leeds do what Manchester, Sheffield and Newcastle have done?
9. Can't Leeds have an underground?
10. So, how do we get more money? How do we get more from government?
11. Will the congestion charge in Leeds for buses and taxis be passed on to the customers?
12. Why would you build a new station you have to drive to (new Pudsey)?
13. What is the timescale for the new railway stations?
14. Are the new stations being planned so the linkup with HS2?
15. Doesn't business rely on consumerism? How do you address that conflict?
16. Are businesses investing in schemes to encourage staff to not bring cars/what would make businesses do that?
17. Cycle to work scheme. What are the benefits to business?
18. Does charging points in new houses apply to apartments as well as houses?
19. If there was a free, or heavily subsidised, public transport system people would travel. Not-for-profit bus companies, is that possible?
20. What do you think of the idea of taxing frequent flyers?
21. Building development. Is there any way you can push developers to build more eco-friendly houses i.e. solar panels etc?
22. The European clean-air regulation, how will Brexit affect this?
23. Car charging points, could the National Grid handle this amount of use?
24. When you talk to members of the Chamber is there a desire/willingness to adapt work practices?
25. Why doesn't Leeds have an underground/or overground system (like New York)?
26. Why don't you take kids to school on buses? Specific buses to take children to school?
27. Frequent-flier taxes, a good idea? Short haul flights can we discourage them e.g. flying Leeds to London?
28. Leeds equals poor public transport. Where is a good example?
29. How can we arrange schooling and housing to fit together better to encourage more people to walk?
30. Part of your answer regarding the airport is future technology. How could this happen and how in sufficient time?
31. Can we not just improve our transport links to Manchester airport rather than expand our airport?

Communication and Community

Involvement:

Jamie Clarke: Executive Director: Climate Outreach,

Rob Greenland: [Social Business Brokers CIC](#),

Lydia Dibben: [Extinction Rebellion Leeds](#),

Julian Pearce: Senior Consultant, [Social Communications](#),

Alexis Percival: Member of Leeds Climate Commission, trustee of [Roundhay Environment Action Project](#)

Not all questions that were asked during the session were recorded by participants. The following are just a selection:

1. Why is a local radio station (Radio Aire) broadcasting adverts all day every day from airlines (KLM for example) encouraging flying to Leeds audience when there is a climate change emergency in Leeds? Can pressure be put on Radio Aire to stop?
2. How do you persuade/motivate the 22% regarding the 2050 target?
3. How do we bridge the gap between mass recognition of the climate change emergency and mass action?
4. The 22% how do we reach them?

Leeds City Council. Finance:

Councillor Lisa Mulherin: (Executive Board Member for Climate Change, Transport and Sustainable Development, Leeds City Council).

Andrew Sudmant: (Research Fellow: School of Earth and Environment: Leeds University)

1. Bonds – how could they work in Leeds?
2. How can we set up Council bonds?
3. Climate investment bonds what are they and could they work in Leeds?
4. What community-based projects do you recommend for Leeds?
5. Community-based projects, how much do they cost? Compared to the benefit?
6. Could the council facilitate a Leeds social investment fund?

7. A carbon tax: what would it look like and can we have it?
8. Does the council have a budget just for climate change?
9. Can the council remove fines for children wanting to take part in school strikes?
10. Can we have a copy of the transport strategy before our recommendations are written?
11. What are incentives for social workers etc to switch vehicles?
12. When do the bus franchises end?
13. What happens if central government is dominated by climate change sceptics?
14. How do we go about educating and involving the general public that we all need to do something and what that something is?
15. Should buses be taken back under council control/ownership?
16. Is it likely that council taxes will increase substantially to pay for changes?
17. Do we need to start cutting back on/getting rid of public extravagances such as Christmas lights and firework displays?
18. What is the size of the budget for climate change?
19. Is it feasible for us to get an elected mayor?
20. How can we bring people together if there is a lack of community spirit?
21. What is the best thing we could recommend?

Leeds Climate Change Citizens' Jury 2019

