



The Kendal Climate Change Citizens' Jury 2020



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. 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 and Land and Sky Media for a selection of photos.

About the authors

The recommendations produced by the members of the Citizens' Jury are reproduced here in their own words. The remaining content was written by Peter Bryant of Shared Future. No legal responsibility can be accepted for any loss or damage resultant from the contents of this document. It does not necessarily represent the view of Shared Future in relation to particular policy or projects.

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

Produced February 2021



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Contents

Introduction	3
A word from Kendal Town councillors	4
Background	5
The Sessions	13
Jury Statement	25
Recommendations	26
Recommendations in depth	33
Appendix 1: commentator sessions	66



Introduction

Between July and October 2020, twenty residents from across Kendal town were recruited to take part in the Kendal Climate Change Citizens' Jury.

The twenty were recruited through the delivery in June of four thousand letters across the town. The profile of the jury membership reflected the diversity of the local population and can be seen as a mini version of Kendal town. The group met for some twenty-six hours of deliberation over the course of ten sessions to answer the question '*What should Kendal do about 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 seventeen '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 nineteen key local stakeholders (including the public, private and community sector), from the Town 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 Kendal Town Council, with additional funding from Cumbria County Council, South Lakeland District Council and a crowd funding scheme. The process was designed and facilitated by the social enterprise Shared Future.

The Kendal Climate Change Citizens' Jury was the UK's first Jury or Assembly to be completed entirely online.

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



Councillor Giles Archibald

Councillor Giles Archibald is the leader of South Lakeland District Council and a member of Kendal Town Council (Lib Dems)

'SLDC was delighted to be one of the sponsors for the Kendal Climate Jury. We are very pleased that the Jury could be held online in spite of the pandemic. We are also very grateful to the Jury organisers and the Members of the Jury for their time on this highly important subject, and for the terrific set of recommendations. We look forward to working on the Jury's report with Kendal Town Council, the Jury, the community and other key partners'.



Councillor Jon Owen

Councillor Jon Owen is the Chair of the Environment Committee of Kendal Town Council (Lib Dems)

'Don't let anyone tell you otherwise: there is a climate crisis, and it's happening on our watch. But, just as we shouldn't fall for the misinformation spun by those who deny man-made climate change, neither should we fall prey to the understandable sense of helplessness that's becoming known as 'climate doomism'.

The world's best and most independent minds are clear that, although it will take some significant structural and behavioural changes, it's not too late to avert catastrophic, irreversible climate change. And, to use one last piece of jargon, here's the good news: when we act to get emissions under control, we get what climate experts - experts like our advisors Professors Becky Willis and Mike Berners-Lee - call 'co-benefits'.

In working together to implement the jurors' recommendations, not only will we in Kendal be doing our bit in the efforts to tackle the climate crisis, but we will also have an opportunity to improve our already fantastic town on a range of other fronts, which might include: quality of life; public health and wellbeing; air quality; walkable streets; and a thriving local economy. You're probably reading this document to see what the jurors had to say. If so, head to page 25 for their statement and their recommendations, and then please talk to someone about how we get it done'.



Councillor Chris Rowley

Councillor Chris Rowley is a member of Kendal Town Council (Green Party)

'If we are to tackle climate change we have to do so together. Whilst there will always be divergence of views as to how we can best do this, the Jury demonstrates that a group of people with divergent views can, when provided with the knowledge and understanding to make recommendations, find common ways forward. Throughout the process there has been meticulous attention to ensuring that the process is inclusive, representative and fair. This report gives the detail that we need to understand that process and as such enables us, as representatives of a wider public to feel confident that the recommendations reflect a view that would be replicated if all were offered the opportunity of a similar process'.



Background

In April 2019 Kendal Town Council declared a Climate Emergency. The motion passed by Council included a pledge to ‘make Kendal carbon neutral by 2030’ and also to ‘commission a Citizen’s Jury to provide insights from residents on how to reach net-zero by 2030; with the outcomes of the Jury forming the basis of a detailed action plan’. Furthermore, the Town Council also committed to ensuring that the Carbon Neutral sub-group ‘would report back in six months with an update on the actions being taken to address this emergency’.

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](#) and [Scotland](#) as well as local processes in [Oxford](#), [Camden](#), [Newham](#), [Adur and Worthing](#), and others (organised by Shared Future) in [Leeds](#) [Lancaster](#) and [Warwick](#).

The Shared Future guide ‘[Climate assemblies and juries: a people powered response to the climate emergency](#)’ (2020), attempts to bring together some of the learning from processes at a local level.

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.

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

The Kendal Climate Change Citizens’ Jury attempted to put citizens at the centre of designing a response to the climate emergency. Twenty residents from across the town were recruited to answer the question:

‘What should Kendal do about the emergency of Climate Change?’

Over ten sessions between July and October 2020 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 Kendal town can best address the climate emergency. 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 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

Who attended the oversight panel meetings?

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

- Adam Briggs: National Farmers Union, NFU North West Environment Adviser
- Andrew Thomas (PR consultant)
- Celia Forsyth, [Extinction Rebellion South Lakes](#)
- Councillor Chris Rowley (Green Party), Kendal Town Council. Kendal Town Council Environment and Highways Committee
- [Councillor Dyan Jones](#) (Lib Dem), [South Lakeland District Council](#), Portfolio holder for climate emergency and localism.
- [Councillor Jon Owen](#) (Lib Dem), (Chair), Kendal Town Council, Kendal Town Council Environment & Highways Committee.
- [Councillor Peter Thornton](#) (LibDem), [South Lakeland District Council](#)/Deputy Leader [Cumbria County Council](#)
- Dan Hudson, South Lakeland District Council, Strategy Lead Specialist.
- Dr Virginia Branney, [Westmorland and Lonsdale Constituency Labour Party](#), Policy Officer
- Jemima Longcake, [KASTLE](#) (Kendal Activists Saving the Little Earth) and local School strikes representative.
- Karen Mitchell, [Cumbria Action for Sustainability](#) Chief Executive Officer.
- Lyn Richardson, [South Lakes Housing](#)
- Maggie Mason, South Cumbria Flood Partnership.
- Mark Cropper, [Kendal Futures](#) Chairman, [James Cropper PLC](#), Chairman.
- Paul Haggin, Cumbria County Council, Manager, Development Control.
- [Professor Becky Willis](#), Lancaster University, Lancaster Environment Centre
- Rory Black, [Kendal Business Improvement District](#), [Design Works](#), Director
- [Tim Farron MP](#) (for Westmorland and Lonsdale)

4. Identify 'commentators'/'witnesses' best able to present on these topics
5. Push for implementation of the Jury's recommendations.

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 should Kendal do about 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 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 Citizens' Jury process is the way that participants are chosen. Many practitioners and academics argue that a 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 Kendal's Citizens' Jury and Citizens' Assemblies more widely use 'near random selection'. Juries typically use 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 20 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.

'The great thing about this process is that this throws light on where there is willingness to do things at a local level. It also gives me a much better understanding of where public preference lies, to stitch together these actions at regional and local level to put together a national outcome. What we will get from Kendal and indeed from UK wide efforts with the climate assembly is much better data on what people themselves would like to do and where the public support lies. That is something we can use in the Committee on Climate Change in our analysis and then we can use that as a basis to give better advice to government and a better assessment to Parliament'

Chris Stark: Chief Executive of the UK Committee on Climate Change

In June 2020, four thousand households across the Kendal town 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.

250 people applied to join the jury. Twenty people were selected by the Sortition Foundation based on the agreed profile. For the sessions in week 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 10 there was 100% attendance. Total attendance over all ten sessions was 97%.

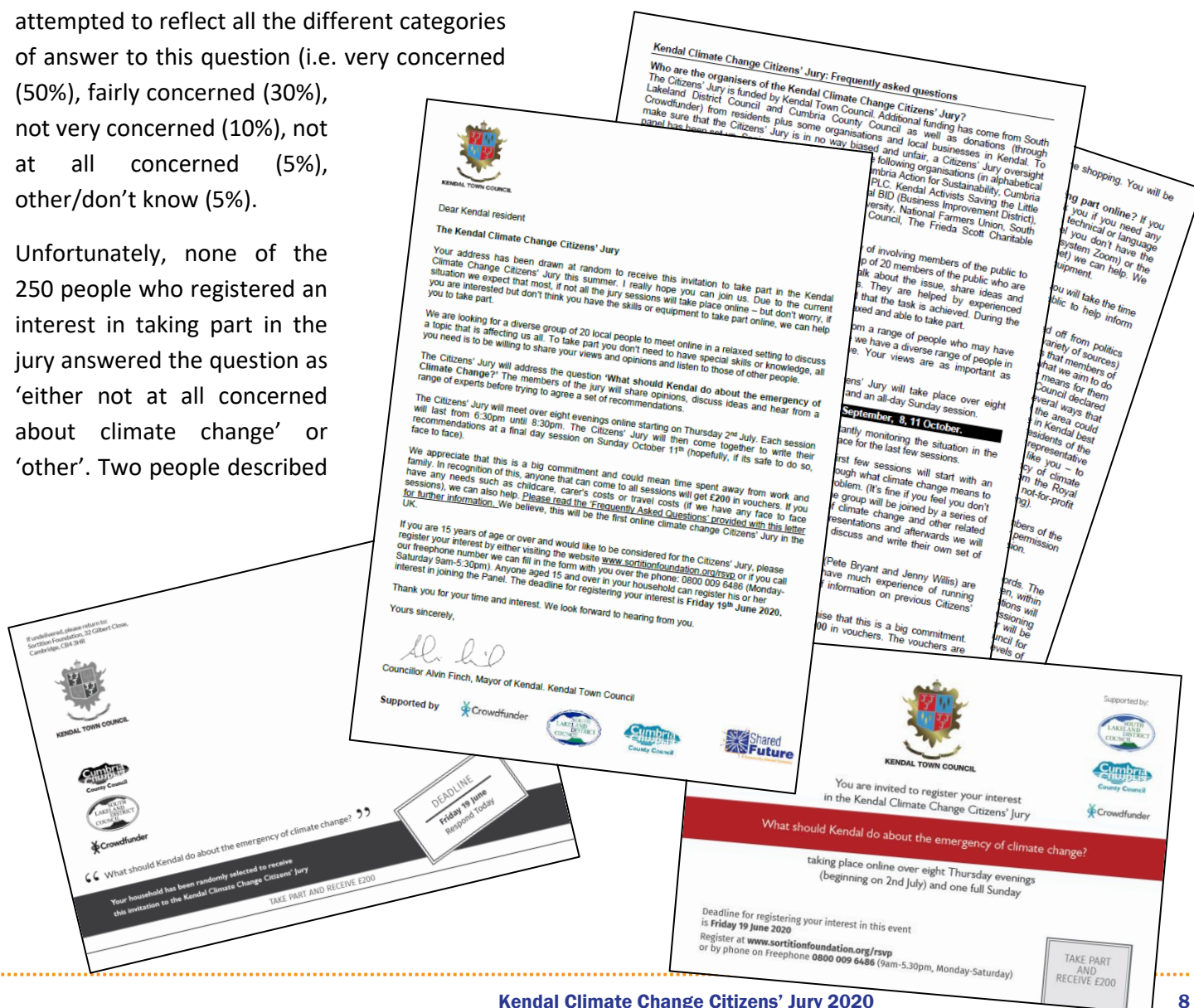
In order to ensure that the profile of jury participants reflected the different levels of deprivation experienced across neighbourhoods in the district, the indices of deprivation were used to recruit to. Participants were recruited across all categories of multiple deprivation present in Kendal town i.e. 4-10.

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 Citizens' Jury attempted to reflect all the different categories of answer to this question (i.e. very concerned (50%), fairly concerned (30%), not very concerned (10%), not at all concerned (5%), other/don't know (5%).

Unfortunately, none of the 250 people who registered an interest in taking part in the jury answered the question as 'either not at all concerned about climate change' or 'other'. Two people described

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.

themselves as 'not very concerned', both were invited to join the process. One became a regular participant the other person, despite two phone conversations with the lead facilitator, in advance of the first session, failed to be convinced that the process would be an unbiased one. To compensate, the oversight panel decided to increase the number of people from the 'fairly concerned' set of respondents, So giving the following breakdown of participants: very concerned (50%), fairly concerned (45%) and not very concerned (5%).



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 Kendal town in each category). The second column shows statistics for those who attended 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 2 people on the jury were not white. The local ethnicity demographics are white: (98%) whilst the membership of the jury was 90% white.

In keeping with similar processes each member of the jury was paid to attend. A £20 gift voucher per session was paid to each participant.

‘The Citizens’ Jury is a wonderful outfit made up of a whole range of diverse and excellent people, it’s been great to be working with them these last few months’.

Tim Farron MP

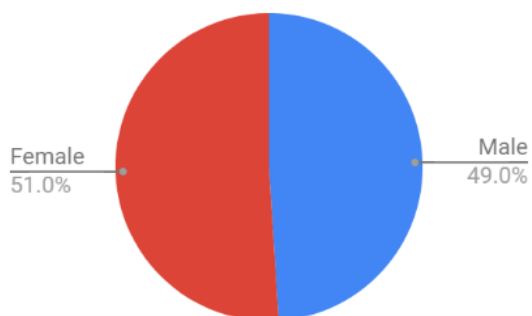
‘Some global problems require local solutions. Cumbria has the opportunity to help achieve the U.K.’s climate change goals, and indeed could provide leadership in tackling the crisis. I hope the jury’s recommendations will provide guidance to our community both in understanding the urgency, but also how we address the problem together’

Giles Archibald, Kendal Town Councillor and Leader
South Lakeland District Council, August 2020

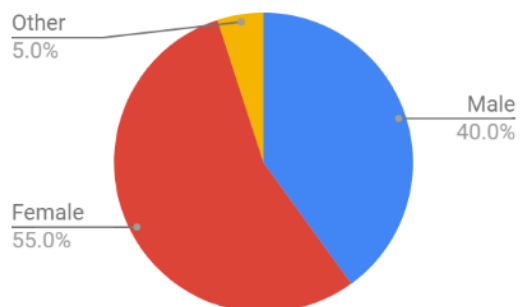


GENDER

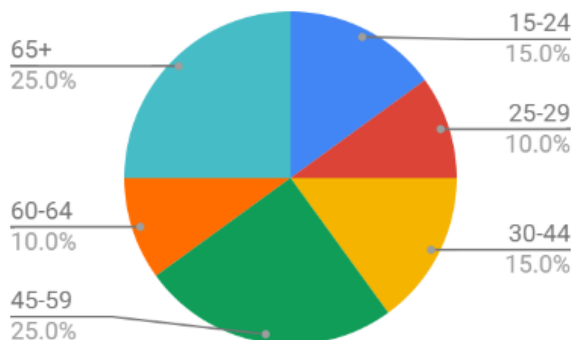
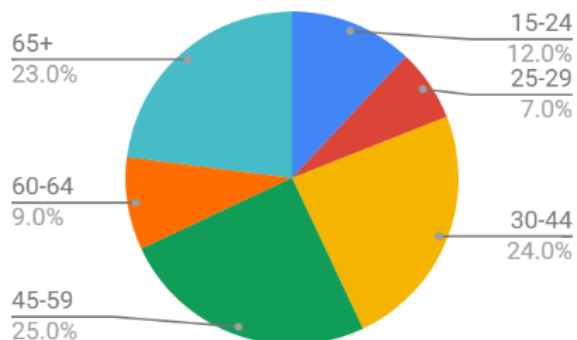
TARGET RECRUITMENT STATS



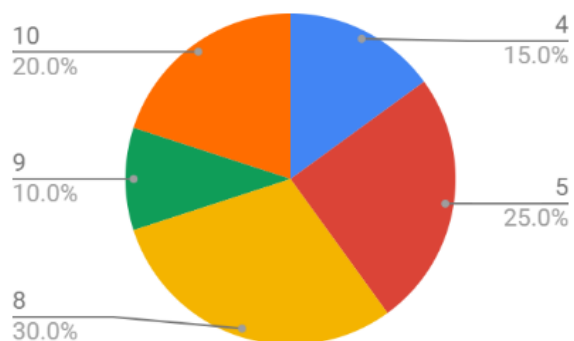
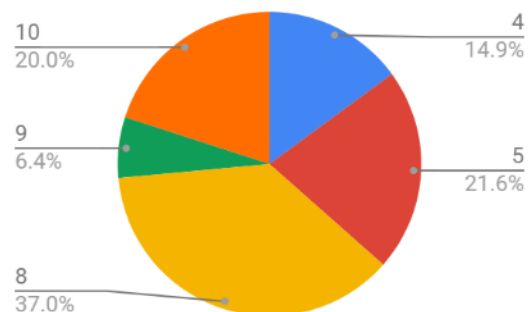
ACTUAL STATS FROM SESSION 1



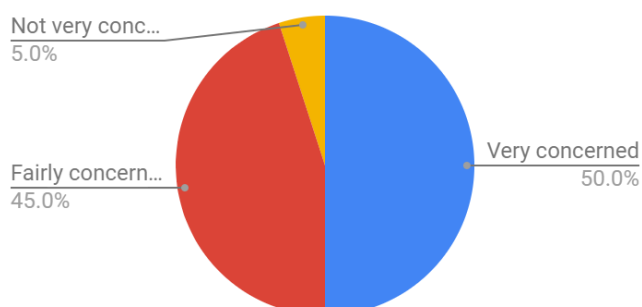
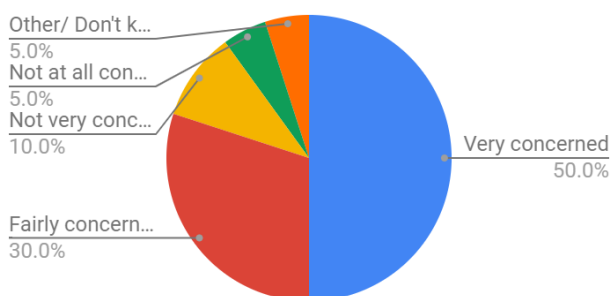
AGE



INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION



CLIMATE CONCERN LEVEL



ETHNICITY

White: **98%**
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups, Asian or Asian British, Black or African or Caribbean or Black British. Other ethnic group: **2%**

White: **90%**
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups, Asian or Asian British, Black or African or Caribbean or Black British. Other ethnic group: **10%**

Organising the jury: a community effort

From initial conversations between members of the Town Council, South Lakeland District Council and local experts; Mike Berners-Lee and Rebecca Willis it was apparent that limited resources were available for running a Citizens Jury. As a result, it was decided to seek funding from a number of sources. After over a year of fundraising, grants were secured from Kendal Town Council, South Lakeland District Council and Cumbria County Council. Shared Future agreed to take on a significant amount of work for free and a significant amount of Town Council officer time was dedicated to the process.

An organising group was formed to work on the day-to-day organisation of the process. Their role was to put in place all the essential elements of the jury and to action tasks identified by the oversight panel.

The organising group led the final element of fundraising through the establishment of a [CrowdFunder campaign](#). £6000 was raised from 181 donations from individuals, businesses and others. This served to raise vital funds, but arguably, also insured further local accountability with 181 local people and organisations anxious to see the outcomes of the process.

The jury organisers from an early stage, recognised the huge amount of expertise and enthusiasm which exist in every community including Kendal. Members of the oversight panel and organising group decided that many of the tasks necessary for a high-quality jury process could be carried out by volunteers. Potential volunteers were invited to attend a zoom call where the process was discussed in more detail and small groups were formed to agree possible areas of responsibility. As a result four volunteer subgroups were formed:

- Communications.
- Creative.
- Evaluation.
- Information technology support

The project team was made up of:
Peter Bryant: overall responsibility for running the jury process.
Councillor Chris Rowley: Kendal Town Council.
Councillor Jon Owen: Kendal Town Council.
Councillor Eamon Hennessy: Kendal Town Council.
Helen Moriarty / Stacey Hurley: Project Officer.
Kendal Town Council.

further support was given by young volunteer students from Lancaster University's Environment Centre.

Communications work was coordinated by Town Council officers, who as well as writing regular press releases, maintained a [dedicated jury website](#), (and Facebook [page](#)) which included full information on the jury recruitment methodology and oversight panel, as well as video clips of all [commentator presentations](#), blogs and a page where local organisations were encouraged to state their [commitment](#) to act upon the jury recommendations.



The Creative subgroup included members who gave their own time to design the Jury logo and artwork for the website (Lucy Gallagher) and to develop the partnership with [Kendal Torchlight Carnival](#). In its 50th year the Torchlight, showcases the town's skills, talents and capabilities and builds Kendal's community spirit. As part of its partnership eight

banners were displayed around the town for four months encouraging members of the public to think about the jury's question 'what should Kendal do about the emergency climate change?'

The Evaluation group volunteered many hours to develop appropriate research methods to assess the effectiveness of the Jury. The group interviewed Jury members and oversight panel members and co-ordinated a community survey. A summary of their findings is available on the Kendal Jury website.

The information technology support group included members who gave their own time to design and establish the jury website (Rory Black of local creative agency [Design Works](#)) and if required support any jury members with their use of the zoom platform, laptops or access to the internet.

A huge thanks goes out to all the members of the volunteer sub groups who put so much effort into their attempts to make the jury a success.



The Sessions

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 did not use these.

3. After you have made your presentation (usually 15 minutes) we will ask you to leave the call 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 main 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.

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.



Local farmer, Richard Geldard on zoom in session 7

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 Kendal 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 Kendal 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.

Each of the sessions were led by a [team of facilitators](#) from Shared Future; Peter Bryant, and Jenny Willis, Claire Mellier-Wilson, Liz Goold and for two sessions Mara Livermore.

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.

Covid-19: the online jury

The first Covid-19 lockdown in the UK started in late March. In April commissioners of the Kendal Climate Change Citizens Jury decided that despite the challenges of running an online process, the jury should be organised as soon as possible.

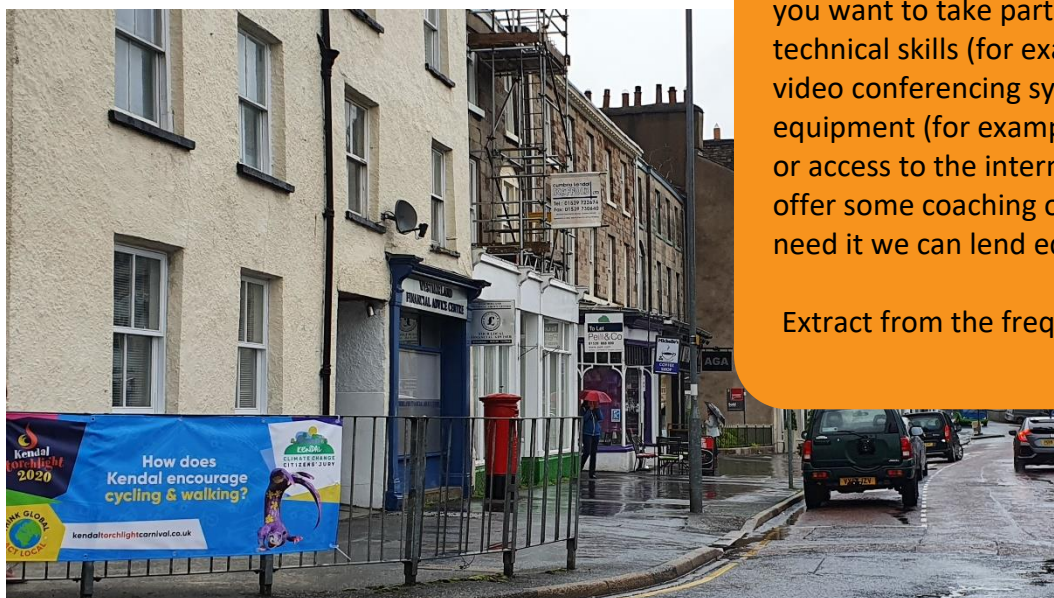
It was agreed that the jury would meet every two weeks online via Zoom.

The jury recruitment letter stressed that anybody irrespective of how confident or able they felt with the idea of taking part online, would be supported to join the jury.

How accessible will the Citizens' Jury be, I'm worried about taking part online?

If you are selected to be on the Citizens' Jury we will contact you and ask you if you need any support to help you take part (for example covering any childcare costs, technical or language support or any other support needs). If you want to take part but feel you don't have the technical skills (for example being able to use the video conferencing system Zoom) or the equipment (for example you don't have a laptop or access to the internet) we can help. We can offer some coaching over the phone and if you need it we can lend equipment.

Extract from the frequently asked questions page of the recruitment letter.



Media work also aimed to amplify this message. As part of the recruitment process each person that registered their interest in taking part was asked about how comfortable they felt taking part online of the 251 who registered:

- 7% said 'I am worried about taking part online and will need some support',
- 26% said 'I feel fairly comfortable about taking part online' and
- 71% said 'I feel very comfortable about taking part online'

The final jury membership included two people (10%) who describe themselves as 'worried about taking part online', seven people (35%) who felt 'comfortable about taking part online' and the remaining 11 people (55%) felt 'very comfortable about taking part online'.

Shared Future's technical lead Jayne McFadyen and lead facilitator Peter Bryant spoke to each jury member individually to further clarify their digital skill and confidence levels as well as their ability to access the necessary hardware, Wi-Fi etc.

This revealed that one person lacked access to the necessary equipment (laptop and headset). A programme of targeted 1:1 support was for those that wanted to build their confidence with zoom.

Specially tailored guides were produced for jury members 'zoom for beginners' and 'zoom steps for confident folk'. 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.

Session 1: Welcome

The first session (Thursday, July 2nd: 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.) gave jury members an opportunity to better understand the process and to start

to get to know each other. Councillor Chris Rowley explained why the Citizens' Jury was being organised and went on to answer questions.

Jury members were then placed randomly into four breakout groups with a facilitator and invited to introduce themselves and answer the following questions:

- What are you most looking forward to about taking part?
- What are you least looking forward to about taking part?

After a break during members were invited to reflect on their own about what they might want us all to do to make it easier for them to be able to take part in the jury sessions. Participants were then invited to share their thoughts in a new small group.

The final activity of the session was a gentle attempt to encourage the sharing of thoughts on climate change. Participants received in advance a paper copy of a set of photos taken in different parts of the town. In new groups jury members were encouraged to use the photos to help identify:

- what is helpful in trying to tackle climate change locally?
- What is not helpful in trying to tackle climate change locally



Session 2: An introduction to climate change

In the previous session jury members were asked to think about 'how we make sure the jury sessions work for us all', as well as reflecting on what they are most and least looking forward to in the process. At the start of session facilitators shared with participants in small groups some suggestions for how the process could respond to these thoughts and sought their approval.

Commentator:

[Chris Stark](#) Chief Executive of the UK Committee on Climate Change (CCC)

See [Video footage of their presentation](#)



The first commentator slot of the Citizens' Jury saw Chris Stark speak for 20 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?

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 Chris was invited back into the room for a 30-minute question and answer session.

The session finished with jury members given a couple of minutes to write on their own two things

that struck them from the session and that they felt they might need to remember.

Session 3: Contribution of the Kendal to climate change.

At the start of session 3 participants were randomly placed into small groups and asked to share any reflections from since the last meeting and to think about anything they'd like to learn more about in this session.

Commentator:

[Professor Mike Berners-Lee](#),

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

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

In Mike's 20 minute presentation explained what a carbon footprint is and the role of Kendal in the production of carbon emissions.

After the presentation participants were divided up into small groups to discuss what they had heard and to write any questions for the commentator (recorded by the facilitator in an online Google doc). Everybody gathered back in the main room

for a 30-minute question and answer session.



In the final activity of the session participants were placed into small groups and asked to use a 'mood tree' diagram to reflect on how they were feeling.

The activity was chosen in the hope that facilitators might better understand how jury members felt about the process, at the same time as giving participants an opportunity to introduce emotion into their conversations.

Session 4: How do we effect change?

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 Kendal, 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. Employing the use of props, she then shared five different ways these groups can drive change.

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. Jury members were then placed in small groups to reflect on the

information. They were then asked if any of the evening's conversations had made them think anything different from the information presented to them.

The jury swiftly agreed that the next two themes should be:

- **Energy: how can Kendal generate its own green/renewable energy?**
- **Transport: how do we reduce car usage, encourage cycling and walking and have an affordable public transport system?**

They agreed that the third topic should be decided upon at a later stage. In advance of the fourth session participants were made aware of the opportunity to stay an extra 30 minutes at the end to discuss whether or not they might be interested in trying to get the message out on the work of the jury.

Thirteen people stayed on to discuss 'how do we communicate with the rest of Kendal (and further afield) about the Citizens' Jury? Jury members discussed ways that they might want to be voluntarily involved for example committing to talk to family or friends, writing something long or short to go on the jury website (anonymously if you want), voice recording some of your thoughts (anonymously), being interviewed (audio or film), talking to a journalist about the process or taking part in a radio chat show.

Session 5: Energy production: how can Kendal generate its own green/renewable energy?

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?.'

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

Commentators:

Gill Fenna: Director of [Quantum Strategy and Technology](#) and [Morecambe Bay Community Renewables](#).

Kevin Frea Director of [Halton Lune Hydro](#) and [LESS \(Lancaster\) CIC](#). Deputy Leader, Lancaster City Council.

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

Building on the conversation from the previous session commentators were asked to include in their presentation:

- practical examples of other towns/cities that are relevant to Kendal.
- Reference to efforts to improve energy efficiency as well as energy production (including the recently announced government scheme).

After the question-and-answer session all participants were placed randomly into small groups. It was explained that each group would be without a facilitator and that participants would have 20 minutes to have a break but then talked through what struck them from the commentator presentations. (Any group that had a person under 18 years old included a facilitator who switch their camera off and muted themselves).

The final small group activity encouraged participants to think 'is there anything from tonight session (both the commentator slots and the discussions you've just had) that we need to remember, as they could form the basis of a recommendation?'

In the final two minutes participants gathered in a large group and were invited to write one word about how they were feeling on a piece of A4 paper and hold it up to the camera.

The following words were shared:

- Overwhelmed.
- Hopeful.
- Cataclysm.
- Interested.
- Overwhelmed.
- Hopeful.
- Fired up.
- Curious.
- Hungry.
- Interested.
- Encouraged.
- Overwhelmed.
- Interested.
- Motivated.
- Uncertain.
- Floundering
- Overwhelmed



Session 6: Transport: how do we reduce car usage, encourage cycling and walking and have an affordable public transport system?

After an initial small group check in activity jury members heard from the following commentators:

Commentators:

Alistair Kirkbride : Sustainable Transport consultant (locally based)

Lisa Hopkinson: [Transport for Quality of Life](#)

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



After the transport commentators finished their presentation, small group discussions and question-and-answer session jury members picked up an earlier conversation to consider what should be their third prioritised theme for further investigation. After much discussion it was decided the third theme should be:

- **Food and farming: how do we make sure locally produced food is available, that we use waste food well and that food is grown locally?**

Session 7: Food and farming: how do we make sure locally produced food is available, that we use waste food well and that food is grown locally?

Commentators:

Tim Lang: [Professor of Food Policy](#), City University of London (author of 'Feeding Britain: Our Food Problems and How to Fix Them')

Adam Briggs: NW Environment Advisor: [National Farmers Union](#)

Richard Geldard, farmer from Low Foulshaw at Levens.

Amy Hardy: South Lakes Action on Climate Change project: [Waste into Wellbeing](#)

Paul Allen: [Centre for Alternative Technology](#) (project coordinator/author: [Zero Carbon Britain](#))

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



The Oversight Panel asked that this session have a large number of commentators to reflect the need to hear from a variety of perspectives. Each commentator presented to the large group for between 5 and 10 minutes. Participants were then asked to decide which commentator they would like to spend some more time with and to join a facilitated small group with them. Jury members took part in two rounds of 20 minutes with a commentator of their choice.

Throughout the later sessions of the jury some jury members talked about a need to better understand the roles and future plans of different levels of local government. In response to this it was agreed that some of session 8 should be dedicated to hearing from representatives of the three tiers of local government operating locally. In order to make the most out of this session facilitators agreed to ask jury members themselves in advance of the session what they would like to hear from the next commentators. The questions they came up with are listed in the box below:

Questions to put to local government representatives as agreed by jury members in the previous session

Who does what? 'What is the scope of the different Council's work, we need to know so that we can tailor our recommendations? Scope for implementation of climate change measures?'

What are you doing already? 'Do you have a climate change strategy, what is it and what are the priorities? We would like to know in each of our (three chosen) topics - energy, transport and food & farming - on each level i.e. town, district, council - what are the three top things that each level is already doing (we don't want the jury to suggest things that are already being done, we want our recommendations to be additional/complementary). At the moment the councils are just about to start cutting down all the trees along the river, and there's the new coal mine in West Cumbria - how does this all fit in with any climate change policies? How are the councils making sure that one policy doesn't cancel out another? This whole process has been highly educational. What education on climate change do town, district and county councillors have? What would help the council to be more educated?'

Specific topics: a) Transport: 'Free Public transport? Who is responsible for this (decision)? Who is responsible for cycle lanes? Not only in Kendal, around the County? b) Local businesses: 'What are the ways the different councils can influence local businesses? Could the councils set up an organization to promote businesses who are operating in a climate friendly way? How do we market the local producers to raise awareness about carbon footprints, especially in the food sector and agriculture'. c) Energy: 'How could they help people to use solar panels, discounts etc?'

At the end of the session jury members were once again asked if anyone was interested in helping get the message out about the work of the jury.

Session 8: Local Government

Commentators

Elisabeth Skinner MBE: Academic Leader, [Society of Local Council Clerks](#).

Councillor Jon Owen: [Kendal Town Council](#)

Councillor Dyan Jones: Climate Emergency and Localism Portfolio Holder. South Lakeland District Council

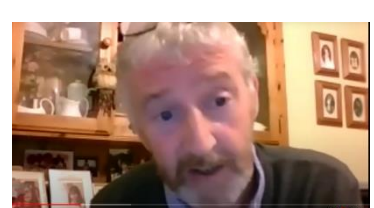
Paul Haggin: Manager, Development Control and

Tim Gale: Senior Policy & Scrutiny Project Officer: Cumbria County Council.

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

Elizabeth Skinner provided an introduction to local government, (e.g. the three levels, the difference between officers and members, duties, powers, taxes etc.)

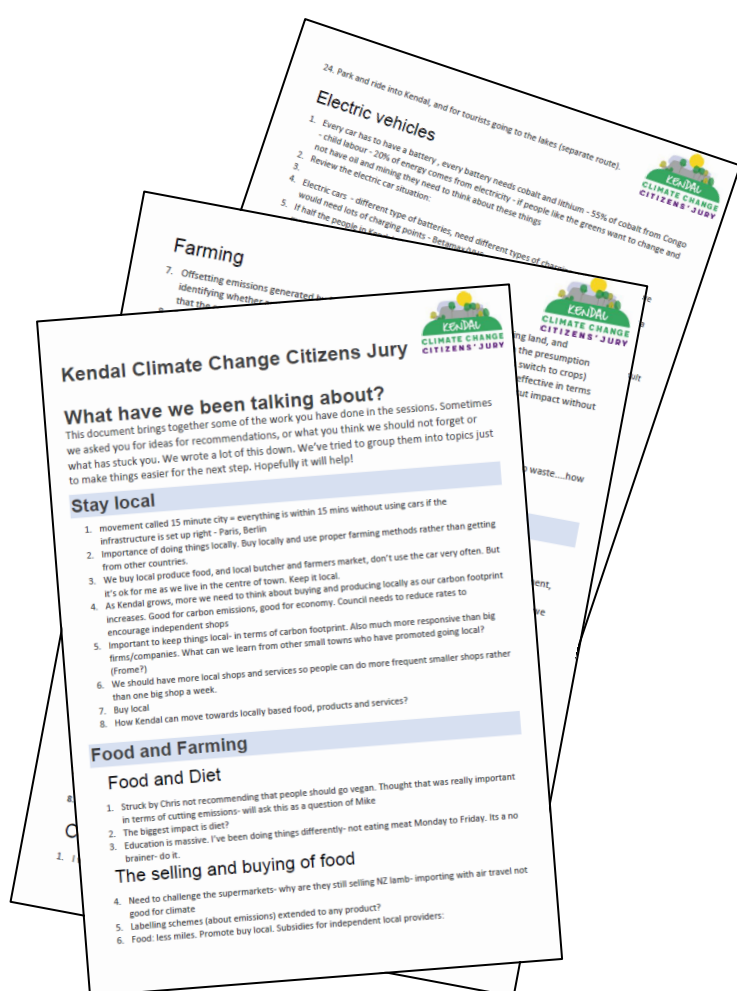
All remaining commentators were given 5 minutes each. Randomly selected small groups then wrote questions which were shared in the large group question and answer for half an hour.



The local government commentators were the last commentators of the jury process. The end of session 8 gave jury members an opportunity to reflect and record ideas for recommendations

Session 9: reflection and recommendation writing

Throughout the process facilitators had been regularly asking jury members to share their ideas for recommendations of things 'that have struck you'. All this information was put together by facilitators into one document ('What have we been talking about?') which was shared ahead of session nine, a full day session on a Sunday.



To make it easier for jury members to work through the nine pages of information all ideas and comments were organised under some six themes. However, during the session and in advance of the session it was stressed that it is not too late to add additional themes or ideas.

Also ahead of session 9, 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'.

The Sunday session started with this activity, as jury members were asked to show their item and then to explain why they had chosen it. The items brought to the session included jigsaw pieces, a photograph of a retrofitted house, a leaf, an acorn, a model of a sheep, carrot, twigs, a photograph of a jury member with their dad, radishes, a photograph of a bike, a photo of a sailing ship in Antarctica, a government report on climate change from 2010, an apple and others.

Jury members then took part in a discussion to start thinking about 'what values should we think about when we decide how we respond to climate change?' Facilitators talked about values as being 'underlying principles that deeply inform our decisions about how to live and how to live together. It is something we care about/matters to us and guides us in the choices and decisions we make. Some of these values may conflict with each other. We now need to think of what values we should consider when trying to answer our climate change question'. Participants were encouraged to think back to some of the values they had discussed whilst thinking of and building their draft recommendations.

Participants then chose two of the themed groups from the following list for two rounds of discussion:

1. Food and Farming
2. Promoting action
3. Transport
4. Stay local
5. Housing and energy
6. Others

In these small groups jury members were asked to list ideas for recommendations, referring to the 'What have we been talking about?' document if they found it useful.

Facilitators drew, when appropriate to a set of prompt questions, in supporting jury members to write their draft recommendations:

- Does it make sense, is it clear?
- Will it have an impact on carbon emissions?
- What do you want to get out of this recommendation? Why do we need it?
- How does your recommendation relate to the triangle we saw in session 4?
individuals/government (local/national, business)
- Is it specific?

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. This draft statement was then shared with the entire jury for their comments with the hope that eventually consensus might be reached on the wording.

Online deliberation

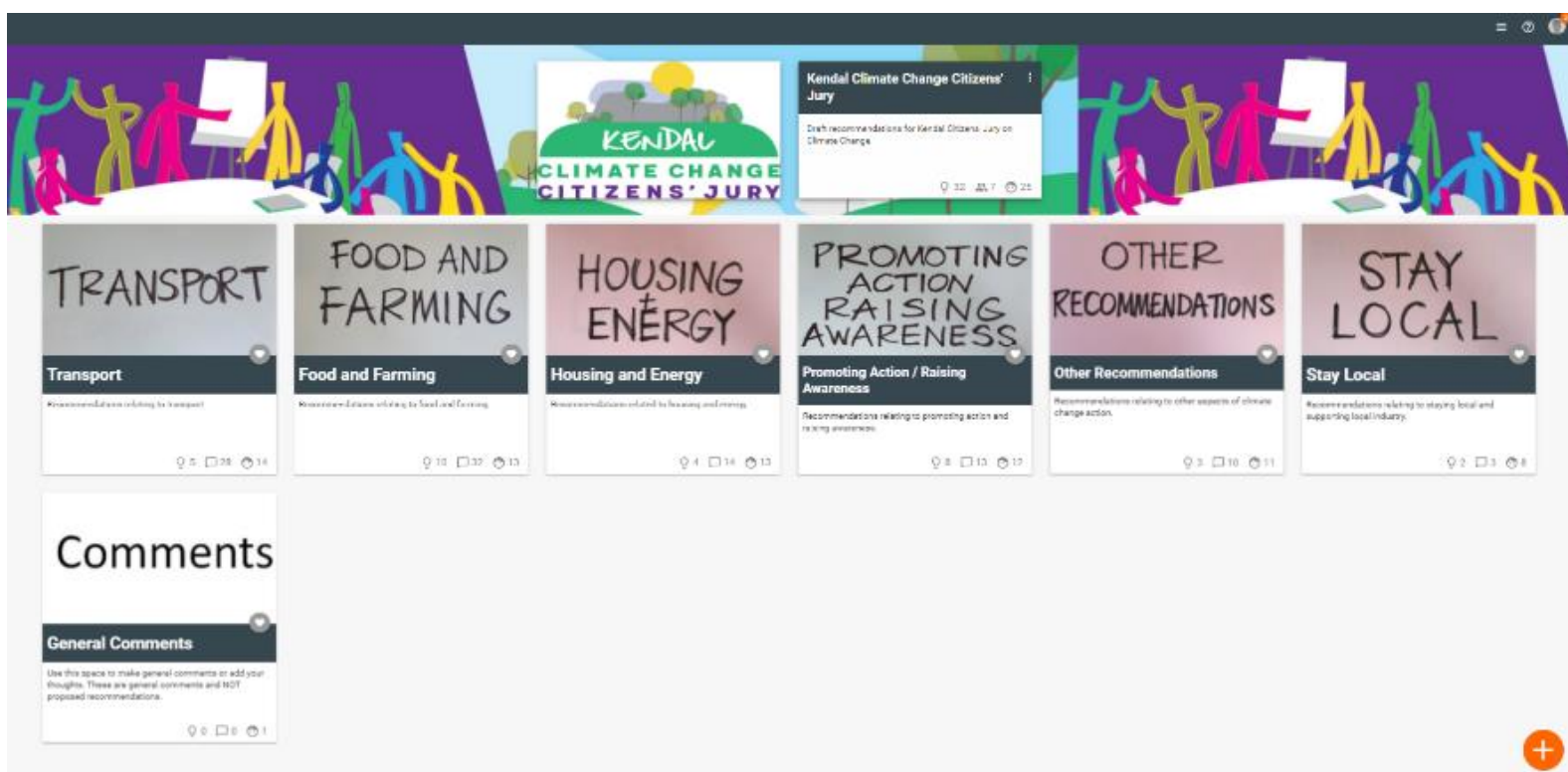
The jury moved into its final phase of activity with its members experimenting with the use of the [Your Priorities platform](#) (from [The Citizens Foundation](#)) as

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.

Jury members had six days to visit the Your Priorities website to read through their draft recommendations, write (audio, or video record) points for or points against each recommendation and if appropriate add any new recommendations.

Facilitators then looked through the comments made on the Your Priorities website and where necessary edited some of the recommendations to reflect any conversation themes. This next draft of the recommendations was then recirculated to the jury members two days ahead of the final session (hard copies were hand delivered to those participants unable to print their own copies). At this point there were 24 recommendations plus an additional four new suggestions made through the website.



Session 10: recommendation writing

During session 10, participants three rounds of small group discussions to check with facilitators if they had any objections to the changes suggested and to talk through any new suggestions for recommendations.

A final large group discussion enabled facilitators or participants to bring anything that was discussed in the small groups that participants felt needed to be taken back to the big group. The draft jury statement was also shared with the wider group for approval.

An additional 15 minutes was added to the session to 'celebrate' the jury. Those that stayed were asked to share a) 'one thing you appreciated about the journey we have been on together and b) one thing you'd like to say to the rest of the group'. During this discussion members of the group decided to form a WhatsApp group so they could keep in touch with each other.

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.

Participants were also asked to rank each recommendation (except 'other recommendations') within its theme.

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

Eighteen 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 18 jury members who voted on the final recommendations strongly supported the statement:

‘We are a diverse group of twenty Kendal residents who reflect our community in terms of age, disability, gender and attitude to climate change. We hold a wide range of opinions. Over four months, in the summer of 2020, we listened to a wide range of outside experts and considered relevant information. We questioned these ideas and worked together to come to a set of recommendations.

We are in a climate crisis and believe we must all change our priorities as a matter of urgency. Climate change is a strand that runs through everyone’s lives and it must become a principle that governs all decisions made. All decisions must be measured against it and money must no longer be the most important decision influencing what action is taken. This is a problem that belongs to us all and we all have a collective responsibility to question our everyday decisions and take action both as individuals and as a town.

We share both a deep concern that our recommendations will not be acted upon until it’s too late and a belief that this is Kendal’s opportunity to be a beacon and an example for all to follow’.

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. Jury members were also asked to rank each recommendation within its theme. These results are recorded in the middle column

	Rank within the theme and number of points	Overall Rank
FOOD AND FARMING 1) Allotments: we need more space for people to grow their own food: a) We must develop more allotments. The council must identify more land suitable for use as allotments. b) It should be a requirement of new housing developments that allotments be created as part of that development (not necessarily located at the same site) c) To satisfy demand the dividing of plots into smaller sections or the sharing of plots should be made possible. d) New allotment holders should be given the opportunity to join a free introductory course on growing your own.	1 st (99)	=8th
FOOD AND FARMING 2) Reducing Food Waste: Kendal Town Council to provide extra funding for "Waste into Wellbeing" to enable them to develop their educational work aimed at enabling their clients to make good food choices, teach cookery skills and how to avoid food waste.	2 nd (96)	=8th
FOOD AND FARMING 3) Increase the opportunities for local farmers/producers to sell their products: a) Investigate possibility of providing an outlet/shop for individual farmers/producers in town. b) Local section for local produce in local supermarkets.	3 rd (87)	=13 th
FOOD AND FARMING 4) Work with local farmers to look at land use and involve local farmers in the decision-making process to ensure that land is put to the best use from a climate and biodiversity perspective and identify ways to: a) Support organic farming (linked to biodiversity priorities and climate change) b) Further off set any emissions generated by farming (e.g. tree planting, integrated wind turbines on farms, solar panels on chicken sheds etc.) c) Incentivise a reduction in the carbon footprint of cattle farming.	4 th (85)	=13th

FOOD AND FARMING 5) Implement a new labelling system for UK produced food: Work with local/national government to introduce this system, similar to a food hygiene rating (food miles), so that consumers can make informed choices when seeking to buy more climate friendly food. This should include local restaurants and hotels (for example the carbon footprint labelling on menus at the National Trust's Sticklebarn in Langdale)..	5 th (66)	=18th
FOOD AND FARMING 6) Encourage the sale of loose products to prevent packaging and food waste	6 th (58)	=13th
FOOD/FARMING 7) Lobby for the development of a country wide food and farming strategy to make the UK more self-sufficient, so reducing the need for imports.	7 th (42)	25th
FOOD/FARMING 8) Promote a plant-based diet, to include: a) A programme of education so that people better understand low carbon footprint diets. Part of this work should include an investigation into which methods of education are most effective. b) Local celebrity chefs should be encouraged to suggest seasonal meals c) Tips on how to get the correct nutrients from a plant-based diet	8 th (32)	27th
HOUSING AND ENERGY 9) New housing: We must insist on high energy efficiency in all new housing. There must be: a) strict energy efficiency measures applied to all new housing. All three of our councils should join with other local authorities nationwide to lobby central government to change current rules on planning to ensure higher energy efficiency standards. b) High energy efficiency on new homes must be a mandatory condition of planning permission. Companies competing for new developments must adhere to this and make it their utmost priority.	=1 st (33)	=1st
HOUSING AND ENERGY 10) Energy efficiency: We must waste less energy through heat loss from existing homes and other buildings. a) Higher energy efficiency standards are needed. In other countries they are much higher (e.g. Germany, Poland). Local Councils must lobby at a national level for better standards. Retrofitting homes: b) Local councils to work with Cumbria Action for Sustainability (CAfS) and Kendal College to produce a training and accreditation scheme to enable local builders/trades people to gain the necessary skills for retrofitting homes. c) All tiers of local government and Tim Farron MP to find ways of funding a workable long-term grant scheme to enable local homeowners to retrofit their homes. Such grants must be easier to access than the current one (i.e. the current government green energy scheme). The current scheme should be extended as it is presently unworkable due to a lack of qualified tradesmen. d) Local councils to work with local hotels/guest houses to produce a scheme whereby local people needing somewhere to stay while work is undertaken to retrofit their homes can access low/reduced rate accommodation.	=2 nd (32)	=1st

<p>e) Local councils to work with CAFS, and fund them if needed, to provide an ongoing awareness campaign to every home in Kendal informing owners of the steps they can take to retrofit homes, the benefits this brings (e.g. lower heating bills, more marketable property), the help available (e.g. grants / relevant information) and a list of accredited companies.</p> <p>Retrofitting other buildings</p> <p>f) Strict energy efficiency measures should be applied to all existing non-residential buildings. Local councils should work with Kendal Futures and other local businesses groups to determine how local businesses can best be supported to enable them to adhere to this.</p> <p>Kendal Town Council to provide:</p> <p>g) independent advice and guidance on energy efficiency and retrofitting</p> <p>h) Manage a list of contractors with accreditation for retrofitting (in partnership with other organisations - Cumbria Action for Sustainability)</p>		
<p>HOUSING AND ENERGY</p> <p>11) Energy production: We ask that local councils (i.e. Kendal Town Council, SLDC, Cumbria County Council) do an assessment of the resources available in the area to generate our own renewable energy. (including: solar power, hydro power, wind power).</p> <p>a) For the solar option: identify how many buildings with suitable large roofs are available in Kendal (e.g. supermarkets)</p> <p>b) Kendal Town Council should identify land which could have ground mounted solar panels installed with the investment opportunity offered to people who don't have houses or land suitable for solar panels.</p>	=2 nd (32)	=1 st
<p>PROMOTING ACTION AND RAISING AWARENESS</p> <p>12) All levels of local government (Kendal Town Council, South Lakeland District Council and Cumbria County Council) must:</p> <p>a) do a follow-up to our recommendations every 6 months for the next three years to report back to this jury and the town on what has been completed to sustain momentum and to keep pressure on. After this time a body should be established that continues placing Kendal residents at the centre of a vision for the town. We believe the town council should engage the wider public in scrutinising our recommendations so building wider accountability and ownership (including through existing community groups/climate change action groups).</p> <p>b) Kendal Town Council must: make sure an annual budget is allocated to take forward the jury recommendations.</p>	1 st (71)	=1 st
<p>PROMOTING ACTION AND RAISING AWARENESS</p> <p>13) We need clear political leadership from our local councils with a coordinated and consistent approach. Such leadership must ensure we have accountable strategic planning on climate change across every level of local government. Such planning must recognise the role of a) individuals b) businesses/community organisations and c) local government. We are concerned that while making statements about climate change there are actions such as the decision on the coal mine or the Kendal flood defence scheme which are not compatible with the fight against climate change. We believe that climate change should be</p>	2 nd (69)	7 th

<p>considered the most important factor in decision making above economic impact.</p> <p>a) The climate change impacts of any council policies/action must be transparent and publicly available for scrutiny. Every Council report must clearly state the climate change impacts of any policy/action and all decisions be transparently measured in terms of their positive or negative impact. Every council should have a regular climate change audit that offers an overview and scrutiny of how their actions/plans (internal/external) have a negative/positive impact on climate change. This audit needs to involve a wide range of stakeholders. Kendal Town Council, South Lakes District Council and Cumbria County Council should use a tool such as the Climate Change Decision Wheel to inform all decisions.</p> <p>b) We recommend a Climate change lead councillor and officer with clout as a focal point/convenor across every level of local govt.</p> <p>c) All 3 local councils should form a dedicated committee (of councillors) to discuss and implement climate change policies.</p> <p>d) The setting up of a wider permanent public group to involve a wide range of stakeholders and members of this jury. As well as an opportunity for local businesses to come together on this topic.</p> <p>e) Councillors must be equipped to take the action necessary:</p> <p>f) We strongly encourage councillors (at all levels from all parties) to talk to and learn from other councils. We have much to learn from others who are ahead of the game for example Town Councillors learning from other Town Councils such as Stroud and Frome (e.g. Frome's decision-making processes) and others such as Clitheroe (with their Park and Ride scheme)</p> <p>g) All councillors must take part in a suitable climate change education programme so they are better able to make the informed decisions required. This should be part of each newly elected councillor induction.</p>		
<p>PROMOTING ACTION AND RAISING AWARENESS</p> <p>14) Provide accessible information to make it easier for individuals to make informed decisions.</p> <p>a) Every level of government should provide access to information so people are able to make informed decisions on how best to reduce their carbon emissions for example how to compare the carbon footprint of purchases e.g. new or existing cars, qualified tradespeople, where to shop locally, what trees to plant, where to get an e-bike. Such a service should be well promoted and link directly with Cumbrian Action for Sustainability (CAFS).</p> <p>b) Create a 'one stop shop/climate change hub/info centre' using one of Kendal's shop fronts as an information centre for climate change that can give people/businesses access to the above.</p>	3 rd (62)	=13th
<p>PROMOTING ACTION AND RAISING AWARENESS</p> <p>15) Educate/raise awareness at community level about future consequences to motivate individuals, schools and businesses to act- through a pledge/commitment to take climate action. Such an awareness campaign-should include simple steps that individuals and schools can take with a balance of what is positive, not just negative</p>	4 th (56)	=8th
<p>PROMOTING ACTION AND RAISING AWARENESS</p> <p>16) The public and other stakeholders need to have the opportunity to build a collective vision of what the future might look like and develop a strategy that will continue to engage the public and individuals. Such a vision</p>	5 th (46)	=21st

<p>should bring alive not only the consequences of failing to act but also the wider health and community benefits from lifestyle changes, to help people feel motivated to act.</p> <p>a) Tools are available to enable the public to comment on the recommendations already made and should be used.</p> <p>b) The vision should build on what is already happening by making an audit of what activities/groups are already taking action to address climate change and then create a strategy involving citizens jury members, stakeholders, councillors. The Citizens Jury could help promote this act as a resource and keep momentum up.</p>		
<p>PROMOTING ACTION AND RAISING AWARENESS</p> <p>17) Educate and influence local business and their consumers through: a local kitemark scheme which rates local companies according to their local carbon footprint, similar to the hygiene rating. Advice should be made available on how to use the scheme through a central point.</p>	6 th (42)	23rd
<p>TRANSPORT</p> <p>18) Local public transport system</p> <p>We must improve the local public transport system in particular – buses, ensuring bus travel is affordable, frequent and reliable for all users. This could be achieved by:</p> <p>a) Taking all bus routes back into public ownership. Bus routes must not be at the mercy of whether or not they are profitable.</p> <p>b) Providing subsidised bus routes</p> <p>c) bus passes for young people being much more widely publicised to encourage young people to use the buses.</p> <p>d) Improving the provision of bus shelters on Kendal town bus routes to encourage year-round use of buses for short distance trips. Where possible, rural bus shelters should have provision for secure bicycle parking allowing users to cycle to the bus stop.</p>	1 st (56)	=1st
<p>TRANSPORT</p> <p>19) Improved cycling provision</p> <p>We must shift the priority from cars to an infrastructure that prioritises pedestrians and cyclists. This will reduce car usage so reducing emissions and congestion To achieve this we must think imaginatively: we must make it easier for more people to take up cycling as a form of transport. We must increase opportunities for those who cycle, or those who could be encouraged to cycle, by:</p> <p>a) Greatly improving and extending cycleways in town (and through connections with other towns). People don't feel confident to use the existing cycle routes. People must feel safe to be able to take up cycling and free up the roads from cars.</p> <p>b) Investigating the feasibility of an ebike hire scheme.</p> <p>c) Providing more secure, sheltered storage for bicycles in Kendal.</p> <p>d) Examining where it might be possible to give cyclists priority over motor vehicles.</p> <p>e) Making sure such changes include a comprehensive awareness raising and promotional campaign</p>	2 nd (51)	=18th

There needs to be a practical vision for cycling in Kendal guided by Kendal residents and local business and organisations. Local councils must commit to work with this vision to make it a reality. They must draw on other examples from around the world to make sure that increased cycle provision does not discourage people who choose to walk as a form of transport by segregating motorists, cyclists and pedestrians wherever possible.		
TRANSPORT 20) Traffic reduction We must further reduce the volume of traffic in town and the surrounding area through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Encouraging car sharing - Kendal Town Council should facilitate a car sharing website with appropriate security to enable commuters or people travelling for shopping or leisure in and out of Kendal to connect and reduce individual car journeys. b) Investigate a feasibility study for a Park and Ride scheme for Kendal town centre and for the Lakes. 	3 rd (29)	24th
TRANSPORT 21) Electric Cars Kendal should promote the use of electric cars by facilitating the installation of more charging points on street, in public car parks and car parks owned by local businesses. Local councils should lobby government to provide incentives for people to change to electric vehicles and disincentivise the use of petrol and diesel vehicles.	4 th (24)	26th
OTHER ACTIONS 22) We must protect existing trees and plant more. This should be achieved through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A Kendal Community Forest: Kendal Town Council should undertake an audit to identify new areas for tree planting (with input from the residents of Kendal - including residents groups, flood action groups, upstream communities, land owners and others). Trees planted should be decided based on biodiversity, carbon capture and food potential e.g. fruit trees for community harvest. b) An annual community tree count (like the RSPB bird count) to map the number, species, and condition of trees kept on a database for the whole of Kendal. Community tree groups should be established to cover each area of Kendal to give a sense of ownership and value to this data gathering. These groups should be consulted if there are any proposed changes to trees in their area (e.g. Sunnyside residents have responsibility for trees in Fletcher Park) c) Sponsored trees - establish a tree sponsorship scheme open to individuals or businesses to support new tree planting and on-going tree maintenance. New developments (housing or commercial) should be required to sponsor trees under this scheme. d) Schools should be encouraged to adopt an area of the Kendal Community Forest, and manage their area, including harvesting any produce e.g. fruit - apples, pears, damsons. This would also have significant health and well-being benefits. e) We recognise forestry management needs to be in place and there are times that trees have to be felled e.g. disease, over-crowding, these can be used for firewood or straight mature trees used for construction with new trees being planted at every stage. 		6th

<p>OTHER ACTIONS</p> <p>23) This jury recommends that Kendal is promoted as a single-use plastic free town and works towards ways of achieving that. For example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Shops/ cafes be incentivised to use recyclable and re-usable take-away materials. b) Publicity campaigns surrounding Kendal being advertised as a single use plastic free zone c) Work with and learn from other towns that have done this, e.g. Penzance with 'SAS' (Surfers Against Sewage). 		8th
<p>OTHER ACTIONS</p> <p>24) Promote and support local independent businesses so offering Kendal residents the chance to support local supply chains with a lower carbon footprint and so reduce food miles. This could be done by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Financial incentives: reduced business rates for independent local shops and businesses using local suppliers. b) Publicity/marketing incentives: system for rating businesses based on local and low carbon criteria (similar to hygiene 'star' rating). Promote awareness of the rating system so local residents use it as a decision making factor in their purchasing. Support businesses to make changes to increase their rating. 		12th
<p>OTHER ACTIONS</p> <p>25) This jury recommends that Local and district planning departments refuse planning permission for building on any land that forms part of a flood plain or could form part of the flood defences (by diverting excess river water on to it).</p>		13th
<p>OTHER ACTIONS</p> <p>26) We recognise these are ambitious recommendations and suggest there should be an investigation into sources of funding including the role of a tourist tax (e.g. a bed tax) / increased council funding / or an extra council tax charge, a road tax (similar to a congestion charge) or council car park charging ring fenced for funds to address climate change</p>		=18th
<p>OTHER ACTIONS</p> <p>27) This citizens' jury rejects the coal mine decision. The decision made by Cumbria County council to approve mining for coal undermines the integrity and principles of this citizens jury. The County Council must make public the rationale of this decision. We dispute the claim that the benefits of jobs/economics/overall economy outweigh the impact on climate. It undermines the positive effects of this jury and all those trying to reduce carbon emissions and the principles of international agreements like the Paris Accord and the CoP 26 (the UN Climate Change Conference) coming up in Glasgow in 2021.</p>		=21st

Recommendations in depth

FOOD AND FARMING

28) Allotments: we need more space for people to grow their own food:

- e) We must develop more allotments. The council must identify more land suitable for use as allotments.
 - f) It should be a requirement of new housing developments that allotments be created as part of that development (not necessarily located at the same site)
 - g) To satisfy demand the dividing of plots into smaller sections or the sharing of plots should be made possible.
- New allotment holders should be given the opportunity to join a free introductory course on growing your own.

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: 1st		Overall rank: 8th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
11	4	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:

- Now that we can't go abroad, allotments are a great way to spend your time. I wish I could still dig!
- Not sure about the requirement for builders to provide allotments. It would result in housing being more expensive as land would have to be set aside for this, so fewer houses to be built.
- Good local recommendation for reducing local impact on climate change.
- This is a very easy and quick thing to do and makes a big impact in people's lives.
- Kendal seems to have a lot of allotments already.
- Allotments are a great incentive to encourage people to grow their own food thus reducing food miles and are something the Town Council has responsibility for. Surplus produce could be donated to 'Waste into Wellbeing' thus reducing any waste.
- Provision of land for allotments is a good idea because it gives people a direct opportunity to eliminate "food miles" by growing some of their own food. At this current time demand for allotments is probably at a higher level than normal due to the effects of COVID 19. The very least that should be done is for the authorities to assess the medium to long term requirements against the amount of land/number of plots currently available.
- Less carbon footprint, food miles. Quality of life. Easy local thing to do.
- A good simple idea that should lead to more locally produced food thus reducing the food miles, traffic etc. It will also increase the fitness and wellbeing of those who take on an allotment a win win situation.
- Would be good to have more allotments and people to be able to grow their own food.
- Growing food locally reduces food miles. Allotments enable people to do this., especially if it also provides the knowledge and skills needed to grow successfully.
- This can have a huge impact on food miles, cutting to zero for all allotment grown food (provided there is safe cycle storage at the allotments). Also, physical (digging and weeding) and emotional

(gardening, being outdoors) health benefits. The more we do this, the more people will want to do it.

- During lockdown earlier in the year, I enjoyed creating an allotment in my garden. I'm lucky in that I have the space to do this. Creating more allotments for those who want them, (I believe there is a waiting list) will enable people to grow their own fruit and vegetables.... Creating less air miles for food and giving people the opportunity to use gardening as a strategy to support positive mental health. Creating more community gardens would also help those people who have less time and commitment to having their own allotment, but they would still benefit from the above points.
- Please write a sentence or two explaining your choice - Following Covid there may well be a suppressed demand to take advantage of this type of initiative, and there seems potential for a good take-up. In addition to improved food-miles and increased food production with local and global benefits, there are potential health and community benefits to be gained from exercise, improved mental well-being, fresh food diet and social interaction. As regards new developments, this could be a sensible use of land that would otherwise be allocated to public open space that would require 3rd party maintenance and service charges.
- Very good for both the environment and community and would work well in tandem with recommendation for increased opportunities for local individuals to sell their produce.
- I believe there is potential land available in Kendal for this proposal and feel it will contribute towards a reduction in food miles of some of the food consumed in the town whilst having the added benefit of education.

FOOD AND FARMING

2) Reducing Food Waste: Kendal Town Council to provide extra funding for "Waste into Wellbeing" to enable them to develop their educational work aimed at enabling their clients to make good food choices, teach cookery skills and how to avoid food waste.

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: 2 nd		Overall rank: 8th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
10	6	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:

- Buy loose food where possible or take your own plastic bag. I hope the refuse collectors keep the plastic separate when emptying bins.
- Reducing food waste is always a good idea.
- Food waste reduction is essential for providing more efficient farming with the land available and reducing food poverty across the world population.
- We seriously need to cut out single use plastic.
- This is our only recommendation tackling food waste. Kendal Town Council is already supporting 'Waste into Wellbeing' financially and further grants would enable 'Waste into Wellbeing' to

continue and also develop their work as described above which not only contributes to Climate Change by reducing emissions through wasted food but also provides food and food education to those in need. Hence, I strongly support this initiative.

- Food waste must be reduced.
- This would engage and educate individuals. Would be good to be part of a Climate Change hub in town.
- All sorts of “pluses” here and healthy food = healthier population less burden on the NHS, increased awareness of healthy lifestyle.
- This would be good and would help people learn how to make the most out of the leftovers which they may have just thrown away.
- This is an excellent charity, reducing food waste, and food poverty, this needs more help by publicity, space to work, and finance. It is also possible that council assets, such as vans could be used outside normal office hours, if they are available. By educating people into good food habits, the population can be encouraged into reduced reliance on cheap, poor quality food, by properly cooking nutritious meals.
- There is so much food waste, in shops, but more in our homes. I have become much more careful with trying to avoid waste- I have already seen a saving in my food bills! Educating people on this would support people purses and create less waste.
- Though this may be an initiative which would be more appropriate for CCC as a public health and/or adult/children’s service initiatives
- Nice idea but limited efficacy given that Waste into Wellbeing only caters for a small amount of residents.
- This will also hopefully help improve the diets and reduce the food wasted by the people of Kendal

FOOD AND FARMING

3) Increase the opportunities for local farmers/producers to sell their products:

- c) Investigate possibility of providing an outlet/shop for individual farmers/producers in town.
- d) Local section for local produce in local supermarkets.

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: 3 rd		Overall rank: 13th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
9	6	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:

- A shop where only local food can be bought would jolt the supermarkets to do the same!
- Very good idea, although my experience of farmers markets has been that they are very expensive.
- A good local based action that strongly contributes Kendal’s response to taking action on climate change.
- Local farmers stalls could easily be incorporated into the weekly markets. Zero cost and a good development of existing system.
- Would cut down on emissions from transporting produce.

- I strongly support this because as well as helping individuals to reduce their carbon footprint by making locally produced goods easily available it will also benefit our local economy.
- I think “Local” is quite difficult to define. Having said that, local produce, if available, is an obvious way to reduce food miles. I believe Kendal already has a farmer’s market from time to time and local produce is available on the regular market and in local supermarkets.
- Good idea. Would help change people’s mindset if hand in hand with labelling.
- This is already happening to some extent e.g., Farmers markets and in the local supermarkets – unfortunately price comparison shows that local = more expensive.
- I think a lot of local farmers would put their foods into supermarkets and if people saw it, they may buy something from there.
- The availability of locally grown food needs to be increased both in town and in the supermarkets and the benefits of buying locally sourced foods for the environment needs to be promoted.
- Kendal farmer’s market is a good start here, but it is only monthly, on a Friday. Only farmers who want to directly sell their product attend. We can address this by setting up a shop selling exclusively local farm produce. This would reduce food miles, encourage consumption of seasonal veg too.
- The local farmers market that is in the market on Friday’s- I think once a month? Although this is a good opportunity for local farmers to sell their products, having a shop/ outlet open more often would give people a more of chance to buy products.
- Worth putting to local NFU or similar, but I think this might be difficult for a local council to take forward. If farmers wanted to do (a) I suspect, there would be opportunities to discuss and combine through farming networks. Local supermarkets are tending to go this way anyway and publicity on allotments, go-local etc might drive shops further down that route.
- Fantastic way of ensuring food is locally produced (as well as being positive for local economy) without having to lobby national government for new labelling system.
- I think there is more scope for selling local produce in supermarkets and like the idea of a shop in the town centre where only local produce could be sold.

FOOD AND FARMING

4) Work with local farmers to look at land use and involve local farmers in the decision-making process to ensure that land is put to the best use from a climate and biodiversity perspective and identify ways to:

- d) Support organic farming (linked to biodiversity priorities and climate change)
- e) Further offset any emissions generated by farming (e.g., tree planting, integrated wind turbines on farms, solar panels on chicken sheds etc.)
- e) Incentivise a reduction in the carbon footprint of cattle farming.

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: 4 th		Overall rank: 13 th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
9	6	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:

- Keep hedges for wildlife, plant trees on unused land (e.g., hillsides), have a wind turbine.
- A good idea but would end up in good food becoming horrendously expensive.
- In my view this for me is the best recommendation in this section for getting all local parties, government, businesses (farmers) and communities together with respect to influencing measures to combat and reduce the effects of climate change.
- I don't support cattle farming; therefore I can't support this proposal
- I strongly support involving local farmers in the decision process regarding the best use for land because farmers have the 'expert' knowledge in this area and have often tried alternatives so know what is viable or not viable. This will help to ensure that time, effort and money is not wasted on schemes that look good on paper but fail in practice due to climatic or environmental aspects. Farmers are already looking at ways of reducing carbon emissions and have suggestions to make in this area but would be greatly helped by further financial support such as incentives.
- Another aspect which I feel will be best addressed at a National level.
- All good ideas
- I suspect much of this is already happening through the Environment Land Management (ELMS) which is about to be introduced so our recommendations could be lost in this radical change in farming subsidies.
- It's important to involve farmers in the decisions made.
- As most of the land surrounding Kendal is privately owned, we need to support Farmers to make positive changes to reduce carbon emissions and increase bio diversity. Farmers are custodians of the land and will play a vital role in helping Kendal respond to the climate change emergency.
- WE need to plant many many trees to absorb carbon and must find the space to plant and nurture these trees. Kendal folk can do this, given education and space. We also need to identify many sites for solar PV, on farm buildings, or on less productive farmland. Education and incentives about methods of feeding cattle to reduce methane production will reduce greenhouse gas production.
- I think that it is important to see how land could be used better- famers working with experts in land use alongside incentives for reducing their carbon footprint would benefit both farmers and the climate.
- emphasis should be on a collaborative approach, but this involves a large land area which presumably could make a substantial difference. Complementary to probable government change of approach on targeting of farm subsidies following Brexit.
- Animal agriculture is responsible for a huge percentage of admissions but recognise the economic importance of farming locally and the fact that in Cumbria the land is not suited to growing crops. Offsetting emissions in more creative ways would be excellent.
- I think it is important to involve local farmers in all decisions made by the council associated with climate change that will affect them.

FOOD AND FARMING

5) Implement a new labelling system for UK produced food: Work with local/ national government to introduce this system, similar to a food hygiene rating (food miles), so that consumers can make

informed choices when seeking to buy more climate friendly food. This should include local restaurants and hotels (for example the carbon footprint labelling on menus at the National Trust's Sticklebarn in Langdale).

Number of votes: ??		Rank within theme: 5 th		Overall rank: 18 th	
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	
7	8	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:

- I cannot find local lamb in the supermarket, only at the farmers market (last Sat in the month)
- It is a good idea, but ultimately, I, and I imagine other people, will in the end choose what they fancy eating, not where it came from. But it is a good guideline and may make some people stop and think.
- This for me would have a large impact by educating people about how they can make a difference and change mindsets with respect to where our food comes from and the effects of climate change and food transportation.
- It's a familiar system so people already understand it.
- I think that it is important to have the opportunity to make an informed choice.
- A food labelling system indicating food miles would be an easy way for individuals to determine the impact of their food choices on their carbon footprint making it easier to reduce one's carbon footprint. However, it needs to be done at a national level but would be worth lobbying parliament for.
- This could be a very effective way for people to see the how their choices can relate to carbon footprint. I feel that many people need to know more about what their options are to achieve reductions.
- Should include local, food miles, carbon footprint.
- Food labelling is already complex I am concerned this will just add another level of complexity and increase the likelihood that it won't be read or understood.
- Due to the extra work which will be put onto restaurants to label the food miles.
- Without clear, simple information which is uniform for all it is difficult for individual consumers to make an informed decision to help then reduce their impact on the environment. If Kendal became a trail blazer town for this it could then be adopted by other places across the country.
- Currently it is difficult to understand food miles within a shop. Food miles add to carbon footprint. Knowing what is air freighted, or surface transported, and the distance involved enables informed choice. One must consider the carbon production cost too since unheated greenhouse in Spain + road freight to UK might have a lower footprint than heated greenhouse in Kent and road freight....
- Low priority for Kendal since this will need UK legislation.
- When I buy food, I always look at the colour chart on it indicating fats, saturates, salt and sugar content by colour. I try to stay clear of red ones – the ones not good for you. By having some kind

of indication of food miles on items of food, like the charts on content I think it give consumers a really clear idea on the foods impact on the climate.

- Improved information about personal decisions will support the behaviour change that is needed to achieve a sustainable future. But I do have concerns that this will not be as effective as some other measures which are more assertive i.e., the carrot & stick approach.
- This may work at a local level quite well, however, do not see it being a priority for national government. By focusing on lobbying for this we may miss opportunities to introduce more effective, local changes.
- As a consumer I would like to be informed of the food miles of food when I eat out. I feel that this is more of a recommendation for the country rather than what Kendal can do specifically; however, I still support Kendal lobbying for this proposal.

FOOD AND FARMING

6) Encourage the sale of loose products to prevent packaging and food waste

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: 6 th		Overall rank: 13 th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
10	4	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:

- Encourage shoppers to take their own containers when shopping and look for loose produce.
- A difficult one. Basically, a good idea, but it means people are constantly handling the items before choosing and buying.
- Try to influence people and businesses, targeting supermarkets in particular, to reduce or get rid of the need for single use plastic waste.
- This is something which if the local branch of a national supermarket implemented, could be rolled out and have a bigger impact.
- Packaging and food waste is an important topic to address.
- I would support this because it means you can just buy as many as you want of an item rather than having to buy family packs when there are only one or two of you.
- Any reduction of waste is a good thing.
- This could be changed at a local level (expansion of Another Weigh: maybe within the climate change hub) and at a wider level: supermarkets.
- Should be a simple job but the supply chain to supermarkets is probably very much geared to everything being packaged so we need to educate shoppers to only pick loose items.
- This would reduce the amount of plastic waste it would also mean people can buy the amount that they need and not over buy items.
- The continued move away from plastic packaging can be expanded to remove unnecessary wrappings from food. Some packaging may be needed to preserve the life of the food and prevent increased food wastage.

- Packaging around food products is wasteful of itself and causes people to over purchase for their needs. Packaging contributes to the climate crisis and should be avoided. Given low priority as it is a national issue.
- There is so much plastic packaging that is unnecessary. I have tried to buy more loose products – but find that sometimes there is no alternative. If people can buy loose items – it enables them to buy just what they need.
- National supermarket chains are already being driven this way by public opinion. So Local authority efforts might be better directed elsewhere. If there is an ongoing role for the Jury and/or local climate change forums, the forums could engage with local shops to push for bottom-up change.
- Highly important and would be an accolade if Kendal could become well known for refusing plastic packaging on items which do not need it.
- Fruit and veg in particular should not have to be sold in plastic bags anymore.

FOOD/FARMING

7) Lobby for the development of a country wide food and farming strategy to make the UK more self-sufficient, so reducing the need for imports.

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: 7 th		Overall rank: 25 th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
5	7	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:

- Even a small reduction in imports is good – fewer air miles needed.
- Yes, to cut down on emissions
- I strongly support this because reducing the amount of food we import and increasing the amount of food that can be grown/produced in this country would help reduce food miles, be good for our economy, and enable us to be more self-sufficient and less reliant on other countries for our basic needs.
- This another aspect which I feel will be best addressed at National level.
- Strongly agree but I’m not well-informed on this one. Don’t know whether we should put local practical things higher up on the recommendations.
- If some of our other (local) recommendations are adopted this will happen as a by-product.
- It’s important for the whole of the UK to be doing the same thing.
- Reducing food miles is necessary to help reduce climate change. A national strategy to help us grow more of our own food and become more self-sufficient would benefit the environment.
- This requirement is self-evident, given the risks of Brexit. Non the less this is an issue for government, to encourage the entire population to act on the climate emergency by reducing food miles wherever possible.

- By producing more food produce in the UK, it would reduce food miles. There are obviously foods that cannot be made or grown in the UK but producing more food would increase jobs and support local communities.
- Please write a sentence or two explaining your choice – critical for long-term sustainability and UK resilience to the impacts of “locked-in” global climate change. Not sure KTC on its own could make much of a difference but potentially effective through local council associations. Equally an issue for CCC/SLDC.
- An important issue, particularly longer-term, but not necessarily the role of the Citizen’s Jury or local council to lobby for a national strategy that would take many years to implement.
- I like the idea but am sceptical about the impact the councils could really have on national policy.

FOOD/FARMING

8) Promote a plant-based diet, to include:

- d) A programme of education so that people better understand low carbon footprint diets. Part of this work should include an investigation into which methods of education are most effective.
- e) Local celebrity chefs should be encouraged to suggest seasonal meals
- f) Tips on how to get the correct nutrients from a plant-based diet

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: 8 th		Overall rank: 27 th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
2	4	9	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:

- If going vegetarian, remember to include nuts and pulses which will help your protein level.
- Eating less meat is always a good thing.
- Our local farmers are mainly dependent upon meat production rather than plant based due to the land and environment we have around Kendal. The farmers we spoke to indicated that by modifying the feed of livestock, this can drastically reduce their emissions. That being the case, this could be a way of balancing meat and plant-based diets to reduce carbon emissions, without putting local farmers out of business.
- Moving towards a plant-based diet would help to counter climate change by making the best use of crops grown instead of feeding them to animals. Plus, the environmental cost of transporting the animals to be killed and the process of turning their bodies into something edible
- I feel that the only reason we are being asked to change our diets is because targeting animals is seen as an easy solution to a man-made problem. I don’t believe it’s right to blame animals or view them as part of the problem when Climate Change is something humans have done; especially as if we weren’t in this crisis their methane emissions probably wouldn’t be thought problematic.
I am in favour of points (b) and (c). I don’t mind people being educated about plant-based diets as long as the diet includes some meat and dairy, and meat and dairy are not promoted as something ‘bad’. Small amounts of meat provide just as much nutrients as a large plate of vegetables and are easier on the digestive system.
- I think diet is a very personal choice. There is a danger that people could be put off if they feel they are being told what they can or can’t eat. Education and information is certainly the key and I feel that most of this should come from national government rather than local. It is important but to me this is not a very high priority for what Kendal should.

- (Find the wording) A bit pushy. Need to be sensitive on this one. Maybe 'Encourage people to consider a more plant-based diet' would be more balanced. We should give people information and let them decide.
- The media is awash with foody programs I just feel this might be seen as preaching. A tax on unhealthy foods, we already have a sugar tax, perhaps is the way forward or a subsidy for "healthy" food.
- It is up to person whether they want to be a vegan/vegetarian or not it should not be forced upon people.
- Eating more plant-based foods should be encouraged as it is good for our health and for the planet.
- Some meat production contributes to greenhouse gases (methane from beef and lamb) this can be reduced by dietary changes in the animal feed, and further reduced by reduced consumption, where other viable farming options are available. We also have no data reflecting methane emissions for less intensive farming methods usually used locally. This should be produced and labelled on the meat in shops.
- This is essential in that by educating people on the consequences of action – people are much more informed about the effect they have on climate change. I have learnt a lot about this during the jury sessions and have been talking to friends and relatives about the things discussed and shared with jury members. Educating people gives them the opportunity to make more informed decisions about how to live their lives with a lower carbon footprint.
- Improved information about personal decisions will support the behaviour change that is needed to achieve a sustainable future. But I do have concerns that this will not be as effective as some other measures which are more assertive i.e. the carrot & stick approach.
- Whilst I am personally in favour of a plant-based diet (and adopt one myself), I'm uncertain as to how effective such promotional campaigns are. There is already increased promotion of a vegan diet, but this remains unconvincing for many.
- I feel that while the encouragement of a reduced meat diet would be useful, encouraging a plant-based diet ignores the dietary requirements and variations amongst the population of Kendal.

HOUSING AND ENERGY

9) New housing: We must insist on high energy efficiency in all new housing.

There must be:

- c) strict energy efficiency measures applied to all new housing. All three of our councils should join with other local authorities nationwide to lobby central government to change current rules on planning to ensure higher energy efficiency standards.
- d) High energy efficiency on new homes must be a mandatory condition of planning permission. Companies competing for new developments must adhere to this and make it their utmost priority.

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: 1 st		Overall rank: 1 st
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
13	3	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:

- High level of insulation in walls and loft. Triple glazed windows.
- A good energy saving project.
- Something that central government should be doing. Public lobbying may push this in the right direction.
- It's a no brainer to ensure all new houses are very energy efficient
- I feel that it's important that new builds are as energy efficient as possible so that homes can be warm and comfortable without wasting heat.
- I believe it is very important to get things right from the very beginning. Trying to improve at a later stage is always more difficult.
- Again, really important
- Very much a National recommendation and increased efficiency must not = increased cost.
- It's important for people who are building houses to make them as energy efficient as possible so having them to put these in at the planning stage the houses will be more energy efficient to start off with.
- Undoubtably Kendal needs more affordable and social housing. But we also need to change the culture so that housing becomes carbon neutral. Maybe this could become part of Kendal's eco credentials?
- This requirement is self-evident, cutting building cost by failing to insulate, or cater for PV should not be permitted. Some minor changes to plans submitted, such as aligning a roof line southward to maximise PV potential have no cost impact.
- I think it is essential that any new building – houses or others – should be much more energy efficient- it would be awesome if they could also have solar panels or other ways of generating their own power. Local council / planning office could absolutely insist on these measures when building new houses-
- A laudable aspiration and happy for it to go forward, but I heard no clear evidence during discussion of recommendations as to why existing Building Regulations / planning policies were considered inadequate. So, I'm not sure I had enough information to confirm an opinion as to importance.
- Important issue but not sure how much scope local council have to implement this, or how willing central government would be to take a stand on this.

- Houses in Kendal must be built looking to the future and improved energy efficiency.

HOUSING AND ENERGY

10) Energy efficiency: We must waste less energy through heat loss from existing homes and other buildings.

- Higher energy efficiency standards are needed. In other countries they are much higher (e.g. Germany, Poland). Local Councils must lobby at a national level for better standards.

Retrofitting homes:

- Local councils to work with Cumbria Action for Sustainability (CAfS) and Kendal College to produce a training and accreditation scheme to enable local builders/trades people to gain the necessary skills for retrofitting homes.
- All tiers of local government and Tim Farron MP to find ways of funding a workable long-term grant scheme to enable local homeowners to retrofit their homes. Such grants must be easier to access than the current one (i.e. the current government green energy scheme). The current scheme should be extended as it is presently unworkable due to a lack of qualified tradesmen.
- Local councils to work with local hotels/guest houses to produce a scheme whereby local people needing somewhere to stay while work is undertaken to retrofit their homes can access low/reduced rate accommodation.
- Local councils to work with CAfS, and fund them if needed, to provide an ongoing awareness campaign to every home in Kendal informing owners of the steps they can take to retrofit homes, the benefits this brings (e.g. lower heating bills, more marketable property), the help available (e.g. grants / relevant information) and a list of accredited companies.

Retrofitting other buildings:

- Strict energy efficiency measures should be applied to all existing non-residential buildings. Local councils should work with Kendal Futures and other local businesses groups to determine how local businesses can best be supported to enable them to adhere to this.

Kendal Town Council to provide:

- independent advice and guidance on energy efficiency and retrofitting
- Manage a list of contractors with accreditation for retrofitting (in partnership with other organisations - Cumbria Action for Sustainability)

Number of votes: 16		Rank within theme: 2 nd	Overall rank: 1 st	
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
12	3	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:

- This is a very good idea. Why not encourage house owner to do the same? You do not necessarily need sunshine; daylight works very well.
- A lot of older housing is not energy efficient – urgent action and finance needed to bring them up to scratch.
- The most effective recommendation of the three in this section.
- Even though I feel this is one of the most difficult recommendations to implement, hence ranking it as third, I believe our lovely stone buildings waste a lot of heat and it would be great if they could be made more energy efficient without losing their character, not only for reducing carbon emissions but also for warm, damp free homes. Hence, I strongly support this. I see this

recommendation as a long-term project being done in stages, with perhaps training and accreditation schemes being undertaken first, followed by making available grants, and then encouraging homeowners, local businesses premises to get on board.

- This would seem to be relevant for all the people of Kendal. Another example of the value of reducing or cutting out waste.
- Should go first as its existing housing. This sort of education/ information would sit well with a Climate Change Hub.
- Local Council control planning so if this is to happen, we need the Council “on board”
- These are expensive things to add to a house and they cost a lot of money. People may not have the financial means to be able to do this even if they would like to.
- Whilst new builds can easily be designed to be low carbon in build and occupancy, we have many older buildings built to lower standards. We preserve and love many of these older buildings, and will not replace them for many years, therefore is it clear we must improve the existing building stock as soon as we can, expecting them to be in use for many decades to come.
- There are so many old inefficient houses in Kendal – my parents’ house is one and their energy bills are massive. It is a big old house, but they have struggled to make it better due to conservation planning restrictions in place. Giving people grants to help homes become more efficient would be an incentive, it would help me greatly in changing my old gas boiler – I have been investigating more efficient one. I know that changing it would hugely reduce my carbon footprint and make my house warmer too!
- Targets most if not all of the barriers to improving energy efficiency of existing housing stock – with potential to make a difference locally and set an example for others to follow.
- Seems more important than the issue of new homes given that there are a greater number of existing buildings that need to be improved insofar as energy efficiency. Also, more scope for local organisations to be involved.
- I believe education is an important part of this proposal.

HOUSING AND ENERGY

11) Energy production: We ask that local councils (i.e. Kendal Town Council, SLDC, Cumbria County Council) do an assessment of the resources available in the area to generate our own renewable energy. (including: solar power, hydro power, wind power).

- c) For the solar option: identify how many buildings with suitable large roofs are available in Kendal (e.g. supermarkets)
- f) Kendal Town Council should identify land which could have ground mounted solar panels installed with the investment opportunity offered to people who don’t have houses or land suitable for solar panels.

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: 2 nd		Overall rank: 1 st
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
12	5	0	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:

- Encourage people to fit solar panels.
- Always a good idea to generate as much power as possible.

- This could show Kendal as a good example that other areas and towns may follow.
- I feel that Kendal as a community needs to investigate ways of producing our own energy and an assessment of the resources, we have that would enable us to produce our own renewable energy will enable Kendal to decide on the best way of achieving this.
- Whatever energy we can get from sustainable/renewable sources is going to benefit our effort to limit climate change.
- All seem achievable and important.
- There is an investment platform (Abundance Energy) that supports this type of development perhaps the Council should involve them.
- This would help to reduce the amount of energy that has to be taken of the national grid. Would also save some money.
- In order for Kendal to generate its own energy from renewable sources we need to do an audit of suitable land, water and wind sites. Once the audit is complete actions need to be taken to enable Kendal to generate some of its own energy from renewable sources, like the hydro scheme in Burneside.
- We must reduce carbon produced in energy production, locally we can do this quite effectively with solar PV, wherever possible. Many residents cannot fit solar PV to their dwelling (renters, apartment dwellers, those in 'sensitive' buildings and those without a suitable roof), but who would otherwise wish to invest in solar PV. By providing space (suitable roofs or land space) the council could facilitate local investment in solar PV.
- Generating power- through the different means – creates the opportunity to be more green and climate friendly.
- Increasing renewable energy supply is crucial. A local initiative can set an example for others to follow, and identifying opportunities invariably leads to actions to realise some of the opportunities.
- Very important that if we are to produce any kind of renewable energy that it is the right fit for the local area and makes optimal use of local resources.
- I don't know fully how permission would work in terms of who would own and benefit from the energy, but I think it is a really good thing to look **in to**.

PROMOTING ACTION AND RAISING AWARENESS

12) All levels of local government (Kendal Town Council, South Lakeland District Council and Cumbria County Council) must:

- c) do a follow-up to our recommendations every 6 months for the next three years to report back to this jury and the town on what has been completed to sustain momentum and to keep pressure on. After this time a body should be established that continues placing Kendal residents at the centre of a vision for the town. We believe the town council should engage the wider public in scrutinising our recommendations so building wider accountability and ownership (including through existing community groups/climate change action groups).
- g) Kendal Town Council must: make sure an annual budget is allocated to take forward the jury recommendations.

Number of votes: 16		Rank within theme: 1 st		Overall rank: 1 st
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
13	3	0	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:

- Ongoing monitoring necessary to keep up momentum.
- There needs to be local government accountability for responding to the recommendations within this report. This is it.
- I strongly support this recommendation because without a budget nothing will get done due to lack of finances and without accountability nothing will be achieved due to lack of incentive.
- Perhaps any working groups or committees formed as in Section c of Theme 5 above, could do this.
- Without an allocated budget it will be easy for recommendations to be dropped.
- So, we can see how they are getting on with implementing some of the recommendations and what they are planning to do with the recommendations.
- The Jury recommendations are only the start. For Kendal to meet the demands of the climate change emergency we all need to work together to achieve a common vision. For this to happen money is required over a considerable period of time and sustained effort from all involved.
- This is a clear demonstration of accountability. Without a follow up and challenge, nothing will be achieved.
- This is an area essential to continue the work we have done so far. It needs to have a budget and a follow up to ensure accountability and to motions put forward are successful.
- Without this probably nothing will happen
- I like the idea of accountability to the Citizen's Jury and ensuring that there is an ongoing budget to dedicate to the recommendations.
- The jury will have been useless unless the councils are held accountable with carrying out the recommendations.

PROMOTING ACTION AND RAISING AWARENESS

13) We need clear political leadership from our local councils with a coordinated and consistent

approach. Such leadership must ensure we have accountable strategic planning on climate change across every level of local government. Such planning must recognise the role of a) individuals b) businesses/community organisations and c) local government. We are concerned that while making statements about climate change there are actions such as the decision on the coal mine or the Kendal flood defence scheme which are not compatible with the fight against climate change. We believe that climate change should be considered the most important factor in decision making above economic impact.

- h) The climate change impacts of any council policies/action must be transparent and publicly available for scrutiny. Every Council report must clearly state the climate change impacts of any policy/action and all decisions be transparently measured in terms of their positive or negative impact. Every council should have a regular climate change audit that offers an overview and scrutiny of how their actions/plans (internal/external) have a negative/positive impact on climate change. This audit needs to involve a wide range of stakeholders. Kendal Town Council, South Lakes District Council and Cumbria County Council should use a tool such as the Climate Change Decision Wheel to inform all decisions.
- i) We recommend a Climate change lead councillor and officer with clout as a focal point/convenor across every level of local govt.
- j) All 3 local councils should form a dedicated committee (of councillors) to discuss and implement climate change policies.
- k) The setting up of a wider permanent public group to involve a wide range of stakeholders and members of this jury. As well as an opportunity for local businesses to come together on this topic.
- l) Councillors must be equipped to take the action necessary:
- m) We strongly encourage councillors (at all levels from all parties) to talk to and learn from other councils. We have much to learn from others who are ahead of the game for example Town Councillors learning from other Town Councils such as Stroud and Frome (e.g. Frome's decision-making processes) and others such as Clitheroe (with their Park and Ride scheme)
- h) All councillors must take part in a suitable climate change education programme so they are better able to make the informed decisions required. This should be part of each newly elected councillor induction.

Number of votes: 16		Rank within theme: 2 nd		Overall rank: 7 th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
12	3	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:

- Of course, it is necessary that our elected Councillors (the people with clout) should be aware of what actions should be taken to help with various projects.
- The most important recommendation in this section. Our local government must be prepared to take proper leadership of the issues that affect our local impact on climate change and lobby central government on our behalf to do the same nationally.
- I strongly support this recommendation as it will provide a means of accountability and ensure Climate Change is an important part of the council's work. I am in favour of educating councillors on

Climate Change so that they understand the complexity involved and are better placed to make informed choices which hopefully will lead to wise policy decisions.

- Decisions taken by government at all levels affects all our lives. Climate change implications have got to be automatically taken into account.
- It felt like the councillors who came to the jury were crying out for this. Really important
- All great ideas and having a lead councillor/group is the way forward to ensure recommendations are actioned in a timely fashion.
- If the council are educated, they will help make informed decisions about climate change.
- We need the political will at all levels of government to help put climate change at the heart of all leadership decisions. For Kendal to meet the demands of responding to the climate change emergency we need governance and leadership to put this at the heart of all that they make decisions on.
- Politicians must be brave to ask people to do things differently, and that are not easy, however we must act now, and it is time for politicians to understand that the need to lead as well as support the changes needed. The council needs a clear policy to drive all council activity to be beneficial for the climate, even if this is not the cheapest option. Politicians need the education to understand that we will vote for them, if they support climate action, and not if they support the status quo.
- From the discussions given to us as jury members it seems clear that we need leaders in our town who are educated in the positive and negative impacts Kendal has on climate change - Having strong leaders would enable them to take what we have started further and work with the ideas put forward to ensure Kendal becomes a beacon for climate change.
- Without this, probably nothing else will happen.
- I agree with the underlying points made, but feel the message gets lost in this overly wordy recommendation.
- Anyone making decisions on the topic of climate change must be at least as informed as the jury process has made its members.

PROMOTING ACTION AND RAISING AWARENESS

14) Provide accessible information to make it easier for individuals to make informed decisions.

- c) Every level of government should provide access to information so people are able to make informed decisions on how best to reduce their carbon emissions for example how to compare the carbon footprint of purchases e.g. new or existing cars, qualified tradespeople, where to shop locally, what trees to plant, where to get an e-bike. Such a service should be well promoted and link directly with Cumbrian Action for Sustainability (CAFS).
- i) Create a 'one stop shop/climate change hub/info centre' using one of Kendal's shop fronts as an information centre for climate change that can give people/businesses access to the above.

Number of votes: 15

Rank within theme: 3rd

Overall rank: 13th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
10	3	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:

- Every new idea needs advertising.

- This recommendation will help local people to understand and raise their awareness of climate change and how they can take easy steps to personally affect it.
- Local businesses cannot identify possible local suppliers by themselves, its time consuming and much duplication of effort, whilst a central point of information, with outreach, will assist a great deal.
- I strongly support this recommendation because it will greatly help individuals to make informed decisions on how best to reduce their carbon footprint. Using one of Kendal's town centre shop fronts to promote this will make it very visible to the community and may encourage people to come in and see what it's all about.
- The more information the better and as much of that information as possible should be provided locally.
- The more I've been thinking about it, the more I like the idea of a visible presence in town as a one-stop shop. There are so many empty buildings, eg Beales, which could house an information point and also Waste into Wellbeing, Another Weigh, local council info, cycling courses etc.
- Plenty of empty shops so this does provide a readymade location for climate change "hub".
- I think that on paper this is a good idea but don't think that it would be that successful. People would maybe use it once and never again.
- People need reliable, accurate information to help them make informed decisions. For Kendal to respond successfully to the climate emergency then all members of the community need to be encouraged to become involved and make changes to help the environment.
- It is essential that public awareness is raised, particularly relating to simple changes that require some effort, but little cost, in order to encourage the changes, we all need. Impartial advice relating to expensive changes (electric car, solar PV and battery storage, heat pumps etc will also encourage people to invest in the future.
- This in place would enable people to make decisions to help with climate change – having the information in a central place e.g., when buying something like a car – makes it easier for people to find out what they need.
- Improved information about personal decisions will support the behaviour change that is needed to achieve a sustainable future.
- Particularly like the idea of tailoring this locally (providing information on local producers/businesses/tradespeople etc).
- I think that education is very important in combatting the effects of climate change.

PROMOTING ACTION AND RAISING AWARENESS

15) Educate/raise awareness at community level about future consequences to motivate individuals, schools and businesses to act- through a pledge/commitment to take climate action. Such an awareness campaign- should include simple steps that individuals and schools can take with a balance of what is positive, not just negative

Number of votes: 16		Rank within theme: 4 th	Overall rank: 8 th	
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
11	5	0	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:

- It is good to educate young people, raising their awareness.
- The other recommendations are more practical and force more ownership of the current issues and actions that need to be taken.
- Raising awareness is always important.
- I feel it's important to promote the positive small steps that individuals can take to help reduce carbon emissions rather than focusing on some of the fear generated by Climate Change activists. Hence, I support this recommendation.
- I am a strong believer in the idea that children often take what they have learned at school back home to parents and grandparents.
- This is really important too! Struggling to prioritise all of these as I think they're all essential.
- Action in schools will ensure future generations understand the priorities.
- By providing people with the resources and raise awareness in schools will help and children will go home and talk to their parents about it and what they could chain in their household.
- People probably already think they know what climate change means – but do we really know what life will be like for us in Kendal if we do nothing? What will it be like for our grandchildren and their children?
- We need a culture change to save the planet from the climate emergency, this can only be facilitated by individuals and groups being shown how and why they need to take collective actions.
- Education is key to this. Without educating people – they are still less aware than they need to be. By educating the town – people, children in schools, businessesof the positive changes we can each make.
- Promotes community buy-in to the "change processes" and support the behaviour change that is needed to achieve a sustainable future.
- Feels like a far more concrete recommendation in terms of target audience and a good idea to promote simple changes as well as making people aware of the risks of not acting.
- I strongly believe for anything to change significantly in the future we need to educate the children and young people of Kendal as to how they personally can continue to improve on any work done by this jury and the councils.

PROMOTING ACTION AND RAISING AWARENESS

16) The public and other stakeholders need to have the opportunity to build a collective vision of what the future might look like and develop a strategy that will continue to engage the public and individuals. Such a vision should bring alive not only the consequences of failing to act but also the wider health and community benefits from lifestyle changes, to help people feel motivated to act.

- c) Tools are available to enable the public to comment on the recommendations already made and should be used.
- d) The vision should build on what is already happening by making an audit of what activities/groups are already taking action to address climate change and then create a strategy involving citizens jury members, stakeholders, councillors. The Citizens Jury could help promote this act as a resource and keep momentum up.

Number of votes: 16		Rank within theme: 5 th		Overall rank: 21 st	
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	
8	7	0	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:

- Again, the benefits of advertising always needed.
- I'm all for local people to have a voice and take ownership for the important issues that will ultimately affect them.
- Climate change affects us all so I would support a collective vision but also feel it's important to know what groups in Kendal are already doing to address Climate Change so that existing work is not lost or duplicated and can be built on. I feel the Citizens Jury has the relevant expertise to contribute positively towards this.
- We need to encourage the idea that we are all in this together.
- We need to make sure that our recommendations are carried through. Community engagement at a wider level is essential to help people own the changes.
- We have to take people with us rather foist new ideas upon them.
- So, the public can have the ability to be able to have a look at what was said and give their own views.
- We need the community to work together if Kendal is to be successful in dealing with the climate change emergency.
- We need a culture change to save the planet from the climate emergency, this can only be facilitated by individuals and groups being shown how and why they need to take collective actions.
- This is essential – without this, how can what we have done be continued in order to make those positive changes. More people need to be involved with this – In fact everyone needs to contribute – it's our future.
- Promotes community buy-in to the "change processes" and support the behaviour change that is needed to achieve a sustainable future.
- This feels like a very vague recommendation – what defines a collective vision, and how does one develop a strategy for engagement on an abstract (and potentially divisive) issue?

- It is important to listen to the groups who already exist so that research isn't carried out that has already been completed. These groups will also have very good ideas already of further measures the councils can take.

PROMOTING ACTION AND RAISING AWARENESS

17) Educate and influence local business and their consumers through: a local kitemark scheme which rates local companies according to their local carbon footprint, similar to the hygiene rating. Advice should be made available on how to use the scheme through a central point.

Number of votes: 16		Rank within theme: 6 th		Overall rank: 23 rd
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
9	4	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:

- Raising awareness is a good idea.
- Other recommendations in this section are more important.
- It's a system people are familiar with, so likely to be used.
- I feel this is a good idea, but it may be rather complex to implement practically. How would it work if, say, a business sold some products made by a local craftsman, some made by a firm in London and others imported from the EU? Or if a business made something on the premises (low footprint) but some components came from the UK (medium footprint) and others were imported (high footprint) how would it be rated?
- People need information to enable them to make informed decisions. Kite marking such as this would be simple and straightforward.
- Good idea. Would heighten awareness.
- A huge amount of work in this and it will be difficult to come to a meaningful scheme.
- Some building which are older will not have the same energy efficient capacity as a newer building. Also, it could be seen that you are penalizing people due to the buildings they are in. Also, if you rent a building they may not be able to do anything as the landlords won't let them do it.
- Getting local businesses involved is so important if Kendal is to become a "Beacon" town for taking action on climate change.
- All businesses should be required to perform a carbon audit and publish their results. This should be a national initiative, and my priority reflects this.
- This would be fabulous, as it would notify customers of the business carbon footprint – giving those with a lower carbon footprint a greater chance of business. It would influence where I would go.
- Important to provide information to enable consumers to make decisions to achieve positive changes in behaviours. But not sure whether possible to develop a mandatory local scheme. A voluntary scheme would still be useful, but not sure whether companies have to measure their carbon footprint.
- Very much like this idea so long that belonging to the scheme were optional – would not want to risk annoying local businesses who would prefer not to take part.
- My only concern is that this would only be effective if a significant number of companies participated and the public were well informed of it.

TRANSPORT

18) Local public transport system

We must improve the local public transport system in particular – buses, ensuring bus travel is affordable, frequent and reliable for all users. This could be achieved by:

- e) Taking all bus routes back into public ownership. Bus routes must not be at the mercy of whether or not they are profitable.
- f) Providing subsidised bus routes
- g) bus passes for young people being much more widely publicised to encourage young people to use the buses.

Improving the provision of bus shelters on Kendal town bus routes to encourage year-round use of buses for short distance trips. Where possible, rural bus shelters should have provision for secure bicycle parking allowing users to cycle to the bus stop.

Number of votes: 16		Rank within theme: 1 st		Overall rank: 1 st
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
13	3	0	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:

- Using public transport is great for getting cars off the road.
- Love for this to happen but I suspect only a national policy would make this a probability.
- I strongly support this recommendation because without a viable alternative to travelling by car you'll never get people to reduce their car usage which is necessary to achieve substantial reductions in carbon emissions.
- The public transport system in Kendal needs to feel much more useable for everyone.
- There is a cost to running a bus service in a mainly rural area who funds this is difficult to visualize. We need to incentivize the use of public transport as opposed to just jumping in the car.
- Having regular buses in the countryside is important as if people knew that the buses were at regular times people wouldn't get in their cars as they would be able to get a bus.
- Many people are unable to cycle at all, and others only short distances, therefore, to reduce individual car journeys a safe, cheap, frequent bus service is required. Currently bus provision is primarily profit driven. By moving the cost to those that insist on using a car will reduce traffic further. Many use cars currently because it is the only viable form of transport (leaving others without access to a car isolated).
- This is essential in creating a more cleaner town. Traffic is a huge problem.... Travelling around town can often take ages – it would be quicker to walk! Creating improved routes, fares and shelters would make this more appealing for people to use it.... Leaving cars at home
- Will benefit people not able or willing to cycle and will be more useful for longer trips that cannot easily be made by cycle. Expert advice suggested low-cost public transport eminently affordable by comparison with money found for pandemic response and infrastructure costs. Surely better to promote radical change in public transport than new road building for example.

- Kendal's current bus system is infrequent, often delayed with no warning and doesn't reach all areas of the town; this discourages use and is why the buses are used in such low numbers by paying citizens (rather than those with free bus passes).

TRANSPORT

19) Improved cycling provision.

We must shift the priority from cars to an infrastructure that prioritises pedestrians and cyclists. This will reduce car usage so reducing emissions and congestion. To achieve this we must think imaginatively: we must make it easier for more people to take up cycling as a form of transport. We must increase opportunities for those who cycle, or those who could be encouraged to cycle, by:

- f) Greatly improving and extending cycleways in town (and through connections with other towns). People don't feel confident to use the existing cycle routes. People must feel safe to be able to take up cycling and free up the roads from cars.
- g) Investigating the feasibility of an ebike hire scheme.
- h) Providing more secure, sheltered storage for bicycles in Kendal.
- i) Examining where it might be possible to give cyclists priority over motor vehicles.
- j) Making sure such changes include a comprehensive awareness raising and promotional campaign.

There needs to be a practical vision for cycling in Kendal guided by Kendal residents and local business and organisations. Local councils must commit to work with this vision to make it a reality. They must draw on other examples from around the world to make sure that increased cycle provision does not discourage people who choose to walk as a form of transport by segregating motorists, cyclists and pedestrians wherever possible.

Number of votes: 15		Rank within theme: 2 nd		Overall rank: 18 th	
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	
10	3	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:

- Bikes are ok, but not everybody can or wants to ride a bike especially in bad weather.
- Being a cyclist and member of the Kendal District Cycling Scene, this has to be no.1 for me as we have been lobbying for this for the last 25 years!
- I am in support of this recommendation as it encourages both cycling and walking, both of which help to reduce our carbon emissions.
- At the moment the provision for cycling doesn't feel very joined up. I think there is great potential for improvement and whoever does this should consult with local cycling businesses.
- I think this would be welcomed locally as a very visible immediate improvement.
- Cycling needs to be seen as fun and safe a good way to maintain fitness and save money, more bikes = less traffic = safer and more fun cycling.
- Not everyone will want to get on a bike and for some people it is not practical. The council needs to make sure that the cycle lanes that are in place link up together.
- The community of Kendal cycled more when the roads were quiet in the first lockdown. This is our opportunity to build on this desire from the people of Kendal to get out on their bikes.
- Good quality public transport has been expanded in many areas eg Manchester Metro. We need to think creatively to help people fall in love with the bus again.

- Many towns in Europe have made cycling the priority, and as a consequence have significantly reduced carbon emissions, and also solved what were thought to be insoluble traffic problems. We can significantly reduce carbon emissions in Kendal, if we facilitate the use of cycles for every journey they could be used for. We must therefore separate cyclists and pedestrians wherever possible and give cyclist priority over motorists. Many junctions should be designed with this in mind, slow cars, and provide safe quick cycle routes.
- Kendal can learn lots from other areas about how to improve the cycle routes in town. I would love for my children to be able to cycle around Kendal more safely- I don't like my youngest cycling around town currently.
- Transport a major contribution to global warming, cycling on of the main opportunities to reduce use of vehicles. Associated health, well-being benefits, air-quality and economic benefits by making the town centre a more attractive place to visit. High proportion of peak-hour vehicle trips in Kendal are short distance which could be made by bike.
- Very important and has good scope to get local residents on board.
- To me this feels like the most important transport recommendation as it is accessible for all residents (i.e., disability, age, and socioeconomic status).
- Kendal's current cycling routes do not form a cohesive system, making them difficult (and for some, dangerous) to use.

TRANSPORT

20) Traffic reduction

We must further reduce the volume of traffic in town and the surrounding area through:

- Encouraging car sharing - Kendal Town Council should facilitate a car sharing website with appropriate security to enable commuters or people travelling for shopping or leisure in and out of Kendal to connect and reduce individual car journeys.
- Investigate a feasibility study for a Park and Ride scheme for Kendal town centre and for the Lakes.

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: 3 rd		Overall rank: 24 th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
8	5	3	0	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:

- Out of town car parks and park and ride buses, these are popular in many towns.
- Not sure that this would help tourism – so important in this area.
- Hugely beneficial for improving wellbeing and local emissions reduction.
- I feel there are security and safety issues with car sharing so while it makes sense on one perspective, I have reservations. I wonder if a lot of Kendal traffic is people trying to get from one side of town to another for work, home, school or out-of-town shopping so I'm not sure whether a park and ride would help reduce traffic.

- Air quality in town would benefit massively from traffic reduction but proper provision needs to be made to facilitate access for visitors and holiday makers.
- Like the car sharing but still not sure about the viability of a Park and Ride scheme
- Specific/free parking for car sharing cars, displaying a pass.
- Encourage people to share cars is only practical when people work the same shifts and are happy to share. Also, if it gave a park and ride it would be where you would put it and how cost effective it would be to have it in Kendal.
- We need to move away from individual car usage, especially in Kendal town centre.
- Reducing the number of single occupant vehicles will reduce number of journeys, hence carbon emissions. A centrally managed car share scheme will encourage safe car sharing.
- There used to be a park and ride linked to k village and this was great! The old clipper bus was fun too! Encouraging car sharing – especially for the school/ work run would mean cheaper rides to wherever they are going and cleaner environment for town.
- Happy with (a) in principle but may be difficult for local authority to commit to due to safeguarding issues. Not convinced about (b) as P&R does not reduce car use, although traffic reduction may make Kendal itself a more attractive place to walk and cycle.
- Not certain that enough people travel into Kendal to warrant either scheme (relative to other towns which may have these schemes in place). Car sharing raises an issue of risk to personal safety, and Park and Ride means that people will still be driving in the first place, even if they catch a bus later.
- I agree with the proposal however, I have some concerns that any car sharing schemes may be quite hard to get going due to the impact of Covid on how people will travel in the future.

TRANSPORT

21) Electric Cars.

Kendal should promote the use of electric cars by facilitating the installation of more charging points on street, in public car parks and car parks owned by local businesses. Local councils should lobby government to provide incentives for people to change to electric vehicles and disincentivise the use of petrol and diesel vehicles.

Number of votes: 16		Rank within theme: 4 th		Overall rank: 26 th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
2	11	2	0	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:

- Once subsidies end, electric cars will be horrendously expensive to run, because there is no infrastructure in place to provide enough electricity to run so many cars.
- Replacing a car for a car is not my favourite recommendation. Improved public transport and cycling/walking promotion are more beneficial in the climate change argument.
- I support this because I would be in favour of having an electric car, but they are much too expensive at the moment. I could afford an electric bike (which are also quite expensive) but not an

electric car! I don't strongly support this because I feel the price of electric cars needs to come down before petrol and diesel cars are disincentivised.

- Recent developments at National level indicate the current governments increased urgency to phase out petrol and diesel cars. Kendal needs to be seen to be taking steps towards the same goal.
- Yes, but electric cars are beyond the reach of many people in terms of cost. Using cars less is better than investment in something new.
- This will happen if the Government's target of all electric by 2030 is met.
- Electric cars are expensive to buy so having charging points may not encourage people to buy an electric car due to the price.
- If a car is essential, then an electric one is the better choice going forward. However, if Kendal town was better served by buses and cycling/walking routes car usage could be reduced significantly.
- Many objections to electric car adoption are being removed (witness VW now producing EVs manufactured carbon neutral), however practicality will be an issue until the number of charge points is significantly increased. Car parks (municipal and private) as well as on street provision of charging points is essential.
- This is a great idea, although lots of new electric cars are becoming more self-charging..... meaning that this might not be needed so much. I would love to be able to change my old diesel car for an electric car.... I am saving up!
- Important, but I feel this is more of a national initiative than a local one and needs a national integrated strategy involving reducing cost of electric cars, funding for charging infrastructure, national planning policy guidance, fuel tax, and renewable electricity availability.
- Important, particularly in the longer-term – but this should not be prioritised over more accessible forms of eco-friendly transport such as busses and trains.
- I feel that the important thing here is that charging points are free/subsidised and that the incentives for electric cars are significant enough to make an impact e.g., congestion charge in town for non-residents with fully petrol/diesel cars.

OTHER ACTIONS

22) We must protect existing trees and plant more. This should be achieved through.

- f) A Kendal Community Forest: Kendal Town Council should undertake an audit to identify new areas for tree planting (with input from the residents of Kendal - including residents' groups, flood action groups, upstream communities, landowners and others). Trees planted should be decided based on biodiversity, carbon capture and food potential e.g., fruit trees for community harvest.
- g) An annual community tree count (like the RSPB bird count) to map the number, species, and condition of trees kept on a database for the whole of Kendal. Community tree groups should be established to cover each area of Kendal to give a sense of ownership and value to this data gathering. These groups should be consulted if there are any proposed changes to trees in their area (e.g., Sunnyside residents have responsibility for trees in Fletcher Park)
- h) Sponsored trees - establish a tree sponsorship scheme open to individuals or businesses to support new tree planting and on-going tree maintenance. New developments (housing or commercial) should be required to sponsor trees under this scheme.
- i) Schools should be encouraged to adopt an area of the Kendal Community Forest, and manage their area, including harvesting any produce e.g., fruit - apples, pears, damsons. This would also have significant health and well-being benefits.
- j) We recognise forestry management needs to be in place and there are times that trees have to be felled e.g., disease, over-crowding, these can be used for firewood or straight mature trees used for construction with new trees being planted at every stage.

Number of votes: 17

Rank within theme: N/A

Overall rank: 6th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
13	3	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:

- Now is the time to plant trees so that they have the winter to establish roots before coming into leave in the spring.
- A "greener" town is always more pleasant to live in.
- Good action for environment, wildlife habitat regeneration and climate change reduction.
- We want more trees. Period.
- I just love the idea of a Kendal Community Forest especially with fruit trees and different species that are native to our area.
- Tree planting is a well-recognized tactic in carbon capture to combat climate change.
- Trees are very emotive, but this is hardly the rainforest.
- It is important to keep trees as they soak up the water. It is important for the trees to be planted in the correct places and further upstream.
- Trees provide the antidote to the climate change carbon in the atmosphere. We need to value them and make them part of Kendal's solution to the climate change emergency.
- Key action for climate change is to plant trees and sustain them through their lifespan. I believe many people want to be a part of this, some will fund tree planting, others will volunteer to plant the trees, but we also need to nurture the trees we plant; still others may have land which could be made available for tree planting. How better than involving school children in this activity in instilling in them a love of trees and nature.

- Planting trees is an effective and instant way to tackle climate change. All of the above is important to be achieved.
- More tree planting essential to absorb greenhouse gases that cannot be obviated. Kendal needs to set an example.
- Wonderful for the environment and the community.
- Trees are an important part of both the ecosystems within and the image of Kendal and I agree that they should be preserved as much as possible.

OTHER ACTIONS

23) This jury recommends that Kendal is promoted as a single-use plastic free town and works towards ways of achieving that. For example,

- d) Shops/ cafes be incentivised to use recyclable and re-usable take-away materials.
- e) Publicity campaigns surrounding Kendal being advertised as a single use plastic free zone.
- f) Work with and learn from other towns that have done this, e.g. Penzance with 'SAS' (Surfers Against Sewage).

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: N/A		Overall rank: 8 th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
12	4	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:

- Less waste is always good.
- Let Kendal be a beacon for good practice.
- I think it's important that plastic is able to be easily recycled after use. Since we didn't cover this area in detail, I don't have any strong feelings either way.
- There is increasing awareness of the environmental harm caused by inadequate disposal of single use plastics. I don't really see single use plastics as directly related to climate change but Kendal, as a gateway to the Lake District, should be seen to be taking a lead in all environmental matters.
- Great idea. We could really use positive action like this as a unique selling point for Kendal as well as being a positive personal and business change.
- Some shops already display a sticker proclaiming this should be a simple clear objective that all can participate in.
- As long as there is an incentive for businesses to get involved in the scheme as some will not want to spend the extra money to not get anything out of it,
- We all know the damage plastic can do e.g., to the oceans. Come on Kendal surely, we can do this? Lots of young people are already on board with this: carrying reusable water bottles and coffee cups
- Throw away is totally unacceptable, in this country we seem to focus on recycle, rather than reuse. The order should always be: Reuse. If it cannot be reused, recycle. Throw away should be totally

against our principles and used as a last resort – not because we can't be bothered, or it costs more.

- How brilliant would it be for Kendal to be a single-use plastic free town. It is possible and we can do this – the council need to help promote this to make this a reality.
- Should be able to be a quick win.
- Would be amazing environmentally but also in terms of garnering positive publicity for the town.
- I feel that this may be quite an ambitious aim but fully support it as a goal for Kendal to actively work towards in the future.

OTHER ACTIONS

24) Promote and support local independent businesses so offering Kendal residents the chance to support local supply chains with a lower carbon footprint and so reduce food miles. This could be done by:

- Financial incentives: reduced business rates for independent local shops and businesses using local suppliers.
- Publicity/marketing incentives: system for rating businesses based on local and low carbon criteria (similar to hygiene 'star' rating). Promote awareness of the rating system so local residents use it as a decision making factor in their purchasing. Support businesses to make changes to increase their rating.

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: N/A		Overall rank: 12 th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
11	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:

- This would mean less heavy lorries coming into Kendal putting a strain on the bridges
- Good practical idea.
- Good local action.
- This is a development of ideas previously expressed above, and dovetails into a general policy overview.
- I am strongly in favour of point (a) but while point (b) is a good idea I have reservations as to how easily it could be implemented similar to those expressed in recommendation 1 under 'Promoting Action/Raising Awareness'. Hence, I support rather than strongly support this.
- This would give the people of Kendal an opportunity to do their bit.
- Isn't this included in the food & farming section above?
- Should be a low-cost recommendation and fosters a community atmosphere and as a bi product should reduce food miles whilst supporting local businesses.
- It's good for local people to be able to see where the local food has come from. So, they can decide to support local food supply
- Any scheme to promote localism is needed more than ever in the current pandemic situation. Let's see the pandemic as an opportunity to make changes for the better for the whole community including local businesses.

- This action should be implemented within part of Promoting Action / Raising awareness item 2 above, we need to find a way for residents to understand the carbon implications of their choices of supplier.
- This is important to enable business to be involved and for them to be able to show lower carbon footprints – promoting it gives customers informed choices.
- Whilst I can't think of any examples I'm not convinced, in terms of climate change, that an independent shop should be given public funding to create economic advantages over, for example, a small or even national chain that could operate with buy-local policies. I wouldn't want to see shops driven out of Kendal just because they weren't independent, thereby reducing the shopping offer for locals and visitors.
- Really important – Kendal has a number of eco-friendly local businesses (Another Weigh, Ivy Bank) and it is vital that the council can offer support for these, and incentives for future businesses.
- I feel like this recommendation is quite similar to both 1 for food and farming and 1 for promoting action/raising awareness.

OTHER ACTIONS

25) This jury recommends that Local and district planning departments refuse planning permission for building on any land that forms part of a flood plain or could form part of the flood defences (by diverting excess river water on to it).

Number of votes: 17

Rank within theme: N/A

Overall rank: 13th

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
10	5	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:

- This would lessen the flooding of the Kent
- Common sense really.
- Pretty self-explanatory explanatory.
- Any building built on a flood plain is liable to get flooded in extreme weather so it's just common sense not to build there; hence I strongly support this recommendation.
- I am not sure that this motion is needed. Are there not already procedures and mechanisms to control development on flood plains? It is more relevant to restrict development which would cause increased rainwater run off and/or apply conditions on developments to mitigate increased run off.
- Don't feel I understand the detail of this enough to comment.
- Seems such a common sense action but pressure to build new housing seems to overrule common sense.
- This would help as many houses that have been built on flood plains have flooded and caused flooding in other areas which have never had flooding before.

- Building on flood plains is of itself a flood risk, and is rarely considered in design, and contributes to the flood risk by reducing the ability of a flood plain to absorb flood water. This currently seems a cheap option, as building costs on flat land are lower. No other matters seem to be considered; it is time we stopped such designs from being built.
- This is just common sense- so many people's lives in Kendal have been affected by floods – building on flood plains.... It just shouldn't happen -
- I agree as a general principle, though I would tend to the view that each case should be considered on its merits, e.g., should development of a plot be refused on the basis that part of the garden or a garage would be in a flood zone. I would note that KTC are only a consultee on planning applications not a decision maker.
- Very important as flooding risk becomes heightened more and more each year.
- This proposal just seems to make logical sense; the benefit to the council by increasing number of houses is massively outweighed by the costs to those who are flooded (though I'm not sure this links 100% to the question).

OTHER ACTIONS

26) We recognise these are ambitious recommendations and suggest there should be an investigation into sources of funding including the role of a tourist tax (e.g. a bed tax) / increased council funding / or an extra council tax charge, a road tax (similar to a congestion charge) or council car park charging ring fenced for funds to address climate change

Number of votes: 16		Rank within theme: N/A		Overall rank: 18 th
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
9	5	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:

- Tourist taxes could greatly backfire, bringing less money into the local economy.
- Perhaps this will help local councils give more attention to this report and recommendations if they adopt a proactive approach to exploiting the benefits of being a big tourist area and take up ideas for extra funding.
- Other national parks and popular tourist destinations are way ahead of us, and we should catch up via a tourist tax.
- I am in favour of this recommendation as funds need to be found for Climate Change and wouldn't mind paying extra if the funds were ring fenced for Climate Change.
- Everything has got to be paid for, but if we don't do something it could end up costing the Earth.
- This should certainly be explored.
- Taxation can be a blunt instrument and could penalise those less able to pay, targeted taxation e.g., cars in the town, car parking charges, bed tax is a better way of raising funds.
- People may not want to come to Kendal if they know they get taxed or have to pay more money to park when they could go somewhere else for cheaper.
- Securing long term funding is sadly necessary if Kendal is to respond successfully to the climate change emergency.

- Politicians need to rise to the challenge of climate change, and understand that people will vote for proposed actions to tackle the issue we have created, in part by always selecting the cheaper, lower tax option. This must change, and I believe everyone understands this.
- Tackling climate change and making changes will cost money and finding ways to create this funding which isn't just hiking up council tax is doable.
- Clearly there needs to be a recognition that funding would be needed to make a real difference with many if not all of the recommendations, and that an investigation is needed. I am concerned that trying to identify hypothetical sources of funding might detract from the other recommendations in terms of potential publicity, but there does need to be a grown-up conversation.
- Tourist tax in particular would be great given the amount of visitors we get annually and that such schemes work well in other countries.
- These suggestions seem very practical and I realise that money has to be sourced to fund the recommendations.

OTHER ACTIONS

27) This citizens' jury rejects the coal mine decision. The decision made by Cumbria County council to approve mining for coal undermines the integrity and principles of this citizens jury. The County Council must make public the rationale of this decision. We dispute the claim that the benefits of jobs/economics/overall economy outweigh the impact on climate. It undermines the positive effects of this jury and all those trying to reduce carbon emissions and the principles of international agreements like the Paris Accord and the CoP 26 (the UN Climate Change Conference) coming up in Glasgow in 2021.

Number of votes: 17		Rank within theme: N/A		Overall rank: 21 st
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
10	2	4	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:

- What is the alternative?
- I cannot see how we as a Kendal climate change jury can be set up to look at all aspects of local climate change issues and not strongly oppose something that completely undermines the remit of this group in our county.
- This coal mine is in direct opposition to the letter and spirit of tackling the climate change emergency, which is a move away from using fossil fuels.
- If the statement made that the coal cannot be used by our industries because they don't have the refining abilities is correct, then I support this recommendation as it makes no sense to produce something that as well as impacting on Climate Change is not useable by our own industries.
- I don't really agree with this motion. I don't feel I know enough about the arguments relating to economic benefits etc as opposed to impact of the proposal on climate change. I accept that the

proposal to mine coal goes against the spirit of reducing use of fossil fuels, but I feel it is outside the remit of this citizens jury and the topic really needs to be considered in a wider forum.

- Absolutely!
- This is outside our remit and can detract from our recommendations.
- Opening up the coal mine goes against everything we are trying to achieve.
- This decision doesn't feel like responding to the climate change emergency was upper most in the decision maker's minds.
- It is clear that if the council had a climate policy, that approval would never have been granted. The UK steel industry has stated it will not use the coal produced. We should make a stand and leave it in the ground, whatever the "economic cost / benefit" to the county.
- I still can't believe this was allowed. It absolutely undermines all that we are for as a climate jury. The council need to act on this now and change the decision made.
- Personally, I don't like the coal mining decision as a matter of principle but I'm not sure whether it is a matter relating to "What can Kendal do about climate change?" and I don't know enough of the detail to form a strong opinion on the balance of benefits/disbenefits.
- Wholeheartedly agree – it seems so incongruous that a town council could be funding a Citizen's Jury on climate change when its County Council has agreed to a coal mine.
- I don't feel that I personally know enough about this decision to support/condemn it. Although it is a local issue, I also don't think it comes within the remit of what Kendal specifically should do about climate change.

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:

[Chris Stark](#) Chief Executive of the UK Committee on Climate Change (CCC)

See [Video footage of their presentation](#)

1. Solar panels: if solar panels were installed in public buildings, Who would finance it?
2. Would carbon capture technology be best used to reduce amount of carbon we are putting in the atmosphere currently or removing some once we've achieved carbon zero?
3. What are the top 3 things an individual could do and top 3 things a town, like Kendal could do, to tackle climate change?
4. Planting trees for absorbing CO2: if we are going to plant something what should we be planting - are there species of trees that are most effective here?
5. Flood defences - what natural ways are there to defend ourselves?
6. In Kendal the proposed flood defences mean we have to cut down trees by the river - can you tell us more about the benefits of trees in flood prevention and when concrete might be more appropriate?
7. Methane/Co2 from meat production- how much better is non-intensive farming? e.g. sheep on fells
8. Animal agriculture: how big are the emissions?

9. Interested in hearing your views on how we cope with things like building more houses which has the potential to lead to more car use - what are your thoughts on dealing with climate change and dealing with growth - are there examples of good practise you could point us to?
10. Is there anything that you have seen being done elsewhere in the country or in another country that you think would benefit Kendal?
11. Where are the pointers to get more guidance on what can be done? Reliable sources of information, which we can trust?

The contribution of Kendal to climate change:

Prof. Mike Berners-Lee, Professor and fellow of the Institute for Social Futures at Lancaster University.

See [Video footage of their presentation](#)

12. What are the options for supplying food that would be wasted in supermarkets etc. to food banks and shelters as a way to address food waste?
13. The meat eating culture that we are in (i.e.beef and lamb). We are in Kendal surrounded by a farming economy. Need to offer some form of incentive to grow less beef, dairy, sheep. Is there a solution? Farmers will say we are taking away their livelihoods. A decade ago, they were incentivized to increase their production through EU subsidies.
14. What is the Carbon footprint of making an electric car? Surprised that Mike didn't see it as the silver bullet. What is the target for phasing out petrol cars in the UK?

15. If we are thinking about making Kendal a traffic free zone - do you have examples from other places which could help us think this through?
16. How do we know that supermarkets are telling the truth about how much food is wasted? From experience of working in a supermarket it seems like there might be a lot more.
17. Is there a way more houses could get solar panels in Kendal - would it be cheaper if a whole street got them? Could this be funded locally? What about the feed in tariffs?
18. Generating energy with Panels- how can we get planning permission easily in a conservation area? (any examples of community sharing?)
19. Car: how do we balance reducing cars but still attracting visitors to Kendal or elsewhere?
20. Electric cars: how bad are they? what about hydrogen cars are they any better?
21. How easy would it be for a household to become carbon neutral? How realistic is it for families to achieve that?
24. What are the chances of Carbon labelling in general eg. supermarkets? How relates to triangle? Needs resurrecting!
25. How do we get businesses, govt to work together to make things happen? Feels like it will take forever- How can we make it quicker?
26. Are there any specific methods or combination of methods that can best influence people- certain ones more effective than others?
27. What sort of incentives do people more actually go for? Any examples have actually worked?
28. If you are presenting information and advice, does it work better or is it more successful if you suggest practical ways within that advice, how people can make the change?
29. Psychologically speaking is it more effective to incentivise vs disincentivise?
30. How can we as individuals put pressure to make regulation happen? (plastic bag e.g.)
31. What is the most effective form of campaigning or lobbying?
32. What are the stumbling blocks in getting the three groups working together and what are the best ways to get them all to work together?

Session 4: How do we effect change?

Professor Rebecca Willis,

Professor in Practice: Lancaster University.

See [Video footage of their presentation](#)

22. As a group of citizens what is the most effective way for us to influence change?
23. What are your thoughts about post Covid spending - won't they be reticent for the foreseeable future to commit to spending money - do you have suggestions of changes that could be made which are less costly?

Session 5: Energy production: how can Kendal generate its own green/renewable energy?

Gill Fenna: Director of [Quantum Strategy and Technology](#) and [Morecambe Bay Community Renewables](#).

Kevin Frea Director of [Halton Lune Hydro](#) and [LESS \(Lancaster\) CIC](#). Deputy Leader, Lancaster City Council.

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

33. Do community energy schemes make a profit? E.g. community energy project locally or funding an offshore wind turbine OR should everyone be encouraged to sign up for renewable electricity suppliers?
34. What's the best way to retrofit the type of housing we have in Kendal which is 1930s or older?
35. How feasible is it to reduce the amount of energy we are wasting at the moment and how much energy can we actually save?
36. How can we be confident about identifying reputable installers for energy efficiency products ?
37. What are the opportunities for retrofitting with Kendal housing stock?
38. Reducing energy consumption or creating the energy - what's the best balance?
39. What would she suggest that would be best for Kendal - what would have most impact re reduction of energy consumption and creating energy?
40. Who is funding the training/quality control to ensure a good standard re govt scheme?
41. What to do if the council isn't going to lead the charge?
42. How much does it cost to retrofit a house? Is that something we could cover under a scheme or more than 5 to 10k. And please explain about the standards required.
43. We need a lot of solar panels/hydro schemes. What is the best mix for our town?
44. How do you actually start a community energy scheme? What expertise are needed, who should lead?
45. I live in a housing project for older people, we have a huge roof but no solar panels on

our home - it's not being used. How can we encourage this more?

Additional questions: due to time constraints the following questions were not asked during the session but were answered by email after the session and shared with jury members:

46. Carbon footprint of wind turbines?
47. Could you tell us more about wood as heating - isn't it bad to be cutting down trees? Biomass taking away from food crops?
48. Do electric cars actually reduce carbon emissions?
49. How effective is hydrogen in fuel for cars?
50. Is an electric car really the best solution considering the carbon required to change?
51. Less cars! How would you recommend we go about it?
52. What is the best way to make sure people have the skills we need for the future? Could Kendal College lead the way on this? Could the Council help for this to be a reality by linking those trained with work?
53. We have one of the fastest flowing rivers in the country. Why aren't we using it more for hydro-electricity?

Session 6: Transport: how do we reduce car usage, encourage cycling and walking and have an affordable public transport system?

Alistair Kirkbride : Sustainable Transport consultant (locally based)

Lisa Hopkinson: [Transport for Quality of Life](#)
See [Video footage of their presentations.](#)

54. Integrated cycle network - how do you ensure all parts of an area are included? - e.g. Kendal and Windermere - how do you

make sure it's integrated with different areas - what if one area isn't backing it?

55. Cycle lanes are a good idea, but where is the space for that in Kendal? I struggle to visualise where the lanes will go - would it become more congested if the roads go from one lane to two lanes?

56. Cycle path by the leisure centre - just a widened footpath - very few cyclists use the path because it isn't clear - is there the space to segregate pedestrians and cyclists?

57. A lot of the roads in Kendal are quite narrow, and pavements too. May get hit by bikes (happens on average once a week). How would you make the roads wide enough to accommodate cyclists and car drivers? What are examples of existing narrow streets which have been adapted?

58. How are conflicts between cyclists and motorists, pedestrians managed?

59. A levy was mentioned. Eco levy. How does that work for someone who has back problems? I need to take shopping in my car. How would exemptions be allocated?

60. Why is there no political will in Cumbria to allow free public transport if the county council has the power to do that?

61. A Park and ride scheme in kendal : would it help?

62. If its so easy to do: what is stopping us from doing all this? e.g free bus service

63. Kendal has larger than average population over 65, how would you think the Over 65s contribute if they cant cycle?

64. Doing the weeks shopping, how will I get my 5 bags of shopping home by bike?

65. UK is far behind in terms of bike infrastructure, why is that? How might this CCJ help to get things in motion here in Kendal?

66. How much would it cost to make public transport free here in Kendal?

67. How would we get buses to be free here in Kendal? Who do we influence as CCJ re council, bus companies etc, who do we talk to?

Additional questions: due to time constraints the following questions were not asked during the session but were answered by email after the session and shared with jury members:

68. There have been lots of studies into developing low carbon transport in Kendal over the years - how do you actually make these things happen? Free or low-cost transport would be good but how to make it a reality - what process - anything more than just people making their views known to politicians?

69. It's great for the locals (increased cycling etc), but what about delivery vans, camper vans, tourists - how will this be handled?

70. Affordability of bikes; how effective are cycle to work schemes for example? Shared bike schemes have had problems (how does this work with Covid?)

71. Visitor numbers are massive so potentially a big impact - do national parks worldwide, address car ownership (permits etc, free public transport)?

Session 7: Food and farming: how do we make sure locally produced food is available, that we use waste food well and that food is grown locally?

Tim Lang: [Professor of Food Policy](#), City University of London (author of 'Feeding Britain: Our Food Problems and How to Fix Them'),

Adam Briggs: NW Environment Advisor: [National Farmers Union](#), **Richard Geldard**, farmer from Low Foulshaw at Levens, **Amy Hardy:** South Lakes Action on Climate Change project: [Waste into Wellbeing](#), **Paul Allen:** [Centre for Alternative Technology](#) (project coordinator/author: [Zero Carbon Britain](#))

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

72. What are the mechanisms for change, what can we do?
73. What can we do to influence food culture?
74. What will happen if nothing changes - will there be some kind of breakdown?
75. Things seem better in terms of food culture in Spain and France - what can we learn from them?
76. How can we force change, including from consumers, what laws could help?
77. How can we get people to eat in a more healthy way? E.g. Children visiting allotments, engaging with where food comes from ?
78. Thinking about plans for the future - re-educating people and reducing food waste/shopping - is there anything we can do to facilitate that and bring it on?
79. Working at ASDA I have noticed more chilled food is going to waste - what can we do about this?
80. How realistic is it possible for renewable energy, diversification from arable crops- what realistic opportunities are there for farmers and support from government?
81. What should we be pushing the council to get the best recommendations from the perspective of farmers? If we were talking to the council re money to make farming mentally friendly, reducing costs of locally produced goods- could this be successful?
82. Red meat- if the rhetoric is wrong, what recommendations are there to help farming to manage food for a balanced diet
83. How viable is an electric tractor? How feasible is it?
84. Diversifying farming- like in the 1930s- whats the reason- funding streams- what could be helped to effect change?
85. Whats the one thing they did in CAT that we could do in Kendal?
86. How will they do tree planting, on grass land- its land use change?
87. How practical is it to de-commission peat bogs?
88. What do you think about veganism?
89. How was SLACC set up?
90. I disagree with you when you said you'd like SLACC not to be here. I'd like to see you more. If we had more systems like you, that would be great. Supermarkets should fund you. I would happily see your organisation be part of the system.
91. App: too good to go. Do you know about it?
92. How do you educate people to not be so wasteful?
93. What are the limits to your capabilities? Are supermarkets not cooperating? Do you not have enough volunteers?
94. What about education of young people?
95. How to make local farmers produce more easily available? How can we facilitate easier access than the Farmers market once a month?
96. How can Solar panels and sheep farming coexist, and what are the implications for land use?
97. Would farmers be happy with tree planting on their land?

98. How can we re-educate customers? How much would re-education of people make a difference?
99. Land use is driven by subsidies how can we change this ?
100. Education: what's the best way to go about educating the population of Kendal on how to achieve results on climate change ?
101. Energy use 80% comes from fossil fuels, plus we need to have enough in the future to power electric cars and getting rid of gas boilers?
102. Water heating panels on roofs?
103. Allotments; growing your own is getting popular how can we get more available ?
104. Any policy recommendations? how can we best use this jury to push for change? Small local changes or national?
105. Waste: it was instilled into me only put on your plate what you can eat? How do we educate people not to waste/ have large portions etc?

Session 8: Local Government

Elisabeth Skinner MBE: Academic Leader, [Society of Local Council Clerks](#).

Councillor Jon Owen: [Kendal Town Council](#)

Councillor Dyan Jones: Climate Emergency and Localism Portfolio Holder. South Lakeland District Council

Paul Haggin: Manager, Development Control and

Tim Gale: Senior Policy & Scrutiny Project

Officer: Cumbria County Council.

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

106. You said if your three councils worked closely together they could achieve great things - referencing Stroud and Frome - how might that work? - (budgets)

107. SLDC - housing and planning - is there any policy in place for retrofitting houses in the area?
108. Visions and strategies - it seems like a lot of people are working on climate change - how is all this coordinated and how will the Jury's work fit in?
109. We were promised tree planting on the east side of the river - what has happened about that?
110. What have these councils (Frome and Stroud) done to reduce climate change- what have they done well, that we can learn from without reinventing the wheel?
111. Will you budget for councillors to get training in climate change so they have knowledge to make decisions in an informed way?
112. Do you already have a committee focused on climate change at every level, and if not, how feasible is this?
113. How will the lottery fund be distributed evenly across the county?
114. How do you go about a free bus scheme?
115. Transport seems to be mainly the responsibility of the County Council. How could the jury make recommendations for better coordination on public transport, how will the jury ensure coordination between the different councils?
116. How would Kendal Town Council develop its climate change policy? What would be the process? Could the recommendations from the jury be used?
117. Future of Kendal: what is Kendal Town doing to reduce the Carbon footprint of Kendal?
118. Sorting out the cycle routes: need to improve the ease of use of the cycleways. Kendal needs to talk to Cumbria. Transport

building. How will the recommendations from this jury be used by the County Council?

119. Examples of what Kendal can do? What are we talking about?

120. You're spoken a lot about how your own organization's efforts to reduce emissions. What are you doing to encourage people to change behaviours?

121. Decisions are made about cycling provision in Carlisle how can local people have an input into these decisions at a local level?

122. Dyan spoke of challenges of reducing carbon please expand on these. In what ways are you levels of government working together?

123. You've reduced emissions amongst the council itself and employees so can we do the same for the whole population?

124. Coal mine: We are a climate change jury you can't ask us to produce recommendations when you are doing this?

Additional questions: due to time constraints the following questions were not asked during the session but were answered by email after the session and shared with jury members:

125. Q for everyone: Do you already have a committee focused on climate change at every level, and if not, how feasible is this?

126. Q for Dyan: Housing and planning - is there any policy in place for retrofitting houses in the area?

127. Q for Paul/Tim: You've reduced emissions amongst the council itself and your employees, so can we do the same for the whole population of Cumbria?

128. Q for Tim: How will the lottery fund be distributed evenly across the county?

129. Q for Jon: Will you budget for councillors to get training in climate change so they have knowledge to make decisions in an informed way?

130. Q for Jon: Future of Kendal: what is Kendal Town doing to reduce the Carbon footprint of Kendal?

131. Q for Jon: How will Kendal Town Council develop its climate change policy? What would be the process? Could the recommendations from the jury be used?

132. Q for Jon: Future of Kendal: what is Kendal Town doing to reduce the Carbon footprint of Kendal?

133. Q for Jon and Elisabeth: Examples of what Kendal can do? What are we talking about?

134. Q for Dyan: We were promised tree planting on the east side of the river - what has happened about that?

**In memory of Andy Mason
whose dream it was to make
the Kendal Jury a reality.**

Kendal Climate Change Citizens' Jury 2020

