



**BOROUGH OF
BARROW IN
FURNESS**



**The Furness
Citizens' Jury on
Climate Change**
November 2021 –
February 2022



Acknowledgements

Thank you to the members of the Citizens' Jury who placed their trust in the process and us as facilitators. This diverse, inspiring group of local people came together week after week to share their opinions and experiences with each other and us in the hope that their efforts, openness and commitment might make a difference to their own communities.

About the authors: The recommendations produced by the members of the Citizens' Jury are reproduced here in their own words. The remaining content was written by Maria Lucien and 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

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Introduction

This is the report of the Furness Citizens' Jury on Climate Change, a deliberative process run as part of the work of the Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership and sponsored through funding from the National Lottery Climate Action Fund and Barrow Borough Council.

Climate change is an incredibly complex problem. Clearly, citizen voice must be at the centre of any solutions. The challenge is how to meaningfully involve the public in identifying the ideas, strategies and actions needed. The Furness Citizens' Jury is an attempt to do this through inviting members of the local population to answer the question '**what should happen in the Furness area to address the emergency of climate change?**'

The Citizens' Jury is an example of a deliberative process. This report explains the process followed to deliver the jury and in their own words the conclusions of the jury in the form of a statement and recommendations.

On the evening of Tuesday, November 16th, 2021, twenty people from across Furness, aged between 16 and 77, sat in front of their computer screens to see each other for the first time. Three months later, after some thirty hours of discussion, learning, listening, challenging, arguing, sharing, and deliberating, they produced a set of 31 recommendations on how to address the climate emergency in the Furness area.

5,000 letters were sent to randomly chosen addresses across the borough inviting people to join the jury. Sixty people registered their interest. Twenty participants were chosen to reflect the diversity of the local population, including views on climate change. The jury can be seen as a mini version of the population of Furness.

To help them in their work, the jury received presentations from nineteen 'commentators', or speakers, who they questioned or cross-examined. To ensure the process was robust, fair, and unbiased, an Oversight Panel which was independent of the Council, was formed to:

- agree the recruitment methodology;
- set the question that the jury were tasked with answering;
- and identify commentators.

The thirteen strong Oversight Panel included representation from the local authority, academia, the private sector, the voluntary sector, and environmental groups.

The Citizens' Jury is one of a series of citizens juries taking place across the County of Cumbria as part of the Lottery funded Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership.

The process was designed and facilitated by the social enterprise Shared Future. Shared Future has extensive experience of designing and delivering similar juries and assemblies across the country.

Councillor Ann Thomson

Councillor Ann Thomson is the leader of Barrow Borough Council and its lead member for Cleaner, Greener Neighbourhoods.



“Tackling climate change is an issue that is very close to my heart and something I have fought to highlight for many years.

“We all need to do our bit to protect the planet, not only for ourselves but for future generations. The council itself is taking action to lower carbon use by making energy efficiency improvements in council buildings, installing solar panels and electric vehicle chargers and providing grants and advice to businesses and organisations looking to make low carbon improvements.

“However, the council can’t do this on its own. It is going to require the efforts of the whole community, including businesses and organisations, which together will make a significant contribution to tackling climate change.

“Our residents themselves can play a vital role in tackling climate change and that’s why I was so keen to hear from them on how we can best approach this in a way that’s right for our area. The Citizens’ Jury was a small but representative sample of our population which provides crucial insights into how we should respond to the climate emergency.

“I want to thank everyone who volunteered to take part in the Furness Climate Change Citizens’ Jury and all those businesses and organisations who came together to form the Oversight Panel for the process.

“The recommendations that have been created by the jury will be considered formally by the council and where we can, we will act. For recommendations outside of the control of the council, we will work with our partners and the Oversight Panel to influence and progress actions which will not only address the climate emergency but will also make the Borough of Barrow-in-Furness a better place to live, work and visit, now and into the future.”

Background

Furness, in Cumbria lies in the North-west of England at the tip of the Furness peninsula, close to the Lake District, surrounded by Morecambe Bay, the Duddon Estuary and the Irish Sea. Its population is some 56, 745 people across the Barrow council district including Barrow in Furness as well as Askam in Furness, Dalton in Furness and other villages.

There is a mounting evidence base as to the increasing impacts of climate change and on the shifts in behaviour, culture and practice that will be needed to both reduce greenhouse gas emissions to avoid the worst effects of climate change and adapt to those which are now unavoidable.

In 2021 Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council agreed to part fund the Citizens Jury as part of the Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership sponsored through funding from the National Lottery Climate Action Fund.

What is a Citizens' Jury?

The Furness Citizens' Jury on Climate Change is one of a growing number of similar processes aiming to meaningfully engage with citizens on how to address the challenge of the climate emergency. Typically, processes such as this (e.g. citizens juries and assemblies) bring together a diverse group of between twenty and 150 members of the public to consider a particular question and produce a set of recommendations. The members, chosen through a lottery, reflect the diversity of the local population and can be viewed as a mini version of the wider public.

This engagement is a valuable process for strengthening our policy responses to the climate emergency because often members of such processes are people who may not normally take part in public consultations. The recruitment process and structure of the jury sessions ensures that the voices heard reflect some of the diversity of the local population.

At a national level, Citizens Assemblies have been used in the UK; [Climate Assembly UK](#) was

commissioned by six select committees of the House of Commons. In France a similar national process made 149 climate policy recommendations, with President Macron agreeing to push for 146 of them, including climate goals in the French constitution. In 2021 the [Scottish Climate Assembly](#) completed its work and recently met to produce a response to the government's follow up to the assembly recommendations.

The role of local government in addressing the climate emergency is clear. As of February 2021, 335 local authorities have declared climate emergencies in the UK. In the words of the [Climate Change Committee](#), *'Combined authorities and local authorities are a cornerstone of climate change partnerships across the country that link key delivery organisations to deliver Net Zero. They are the closest form of government to local people and know what works best in their areas'*.

Citizens Assemblies and juries (smaller in size) on climate change at a local government level are increasingly considered a way of ensuring that citizens are at the centre of local government responses to climate change. Learning from processes in [Leeds](#), [Kendal](#), [Warwick](#), [Copeland](#), [Southwark](#) and [Lancaster](#) (organised by Shared Future) [Oxford](#), [Camden](#), [Newham](#) and other similar processes, suggest that climate assemblies and juries can create a mandate for politicians to take action on climate change by creating legitimacy through their in-depth nature, their impartiality and the trust this creates. The guide ['Climate assemblies and juries: a people powered response to the climate emergency'](#) looks at these issues in more depth (Shared Future, 2020).

Structure of the Citizens' Jury

The jury took place for some thirty hours online, starting on Tuesday November 16th and finishing on Tuesday February 8th.

Due to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic the Citizens' Jury was delivered online using the Zoom platform. The decision to deliver the jury online brought different challenges, such as ensuring digitally excluded people were facilitated to

participate. Jury members were supported by four facilitators during the sessions and a team of two from Shared Future offering technical support.

In keeping with [good practice](#), jury members spent time in a range of settings, sometimes in small groups, sometimes in a large group, as well as occasionally being offered the opportunity to reflect on their own. Participants were given the opportunity to share their opinions and hear those of other jury members, as well as hearing from and questioning nineteen commentators (or outside experts).

Participants were able to shape the process by identifying three key themes which would form the focus for three of the sessions.

In the final sessions, jury members were supported to write a set of recommendations answering the question

'What should happen in the Furness area to address the emergency of climate change?'

Finally, participants worked their way through a voting booklet listing all the recommendations (and a jury statement) and were asked to express their degree of support for each recommendation.

Session	Dates	Content
1	Tuesday November 16 (6:30-9pm)	Welcome and setting the scene. (incl. Councillor Ann Thomson Leader of the Council) Why a citizens Jury? What do we need to do to make sure the sessions work for us all ?
2	Tuesday November 23 (6:30-9pm)	Commentators: What is climate change and what are its impacts? Digging deeper: what are the root causes?
3	Tuesday November 30 (6:30-9pm)	Commentator/s: Emissions in Furness. Where are they coming from?
4	Tuesday December 7 (6:30-9pm)	How does change happen? Which themes would you like to look at in more depth in the next sessions?
WINTER BREAK		
5	Tuesday January 4 (6:30-9pm)	Themes identified by you in session 4
6	Tuesday January 11 (6:30-9pm)	Themes identified by you in session 4
7	Tuesday January 18 (6:30-9pm)	Themes identified by you in session 4
8	Tuesday January 25 (6:30-9pm)	Discussing and writing draft recommendations.
9	Tuesday February 1 (6:30-9pm)	Discussing concerns in small groups to improve recommendations. Finalising recommendations for voting.
10	Tuesday February 8 (6:30-9pm)	Discussing concerns in small groups to improve recommendations. Finalising recommendations for voting.
Voting on recommendations		

The overall programme shared with jury members

Oversight Panel

One of the main ways a Citizens' Jury gets its legitimacy is through the perception that it is a balanced, rigorous, and impartial process. The establishment of an Oversight Panel is an effective way of making sure there is independent, transparent scrutiny, leading to integrity and trust amongst decision makers and the wider public.

The Oversight Panel brought together a wide range of local stakeholders with a range of expertise to ensure that the jury process was robust and fair. Their role was to:

- agree upon and monitor the structure of the jury;
- set the question which the jury would seek to answer through their deliberations;
- agree the process of citizen recruitment;
- identify suitable commentators to present to the jury and to push for implementation of the recommendations.

The Oversight Panel met five times over the duration of the Citizens' Jury.

Observers

As part of the Oversight Panel's commitment to transparency a number of spaces were made available for people wishing to observe the jury process live in action. This was in addition to recordings of session presentations being made available to watch on the [council website](#).

All observers were briefed to remain silent during the large group conversations, not to participate in any of the small group discussions and not to approach or contact any member of the jury at any point. They were invited to speak with each other and the Shared Future team when jury members were not present.

Observers who took up this offer included Council officers, elected members, members of the Oversight Panel and other interested parties.

Who attended the Oversight Panel meetings?

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

- Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council, Leader of the Council and Labour Group, [Clr Ann Thomson](#)
- Art Gene, Artist / Founder Director, Maddi Nicholson
- BAE Systems, Angela Barker, Submarines SHE Director, SHE Manager: John Heffernan
- Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council, Deputy Director of People and Place, Janice Sharp
- Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council, Director of People and Place: Steph Cordon
- Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council, Lead Member for Community: [Clr Derek Brook](#)
- [CanDoFM](#), Station Manager: Jonny Williams
- Cumbria Action for Sustainability (CAFS): [Hazel Graham](#)
- Cumbria County Council, [Councillor Kevin Hamilton](#), Chair of Local Committee for Barrow
- [Extinction Rebellion Furness](#): Harry Brunskill
- [Furness College](#), Principal and Chief Executive & Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership board member [Professor Andrew Wren](#)
- [Holker Group](#), Chief Executive, Allen Gibb
- Lancashire and Cumbria Federation of Small Businesses, Area Leader, [Phil Collier](#)
- Lancaster University, Eden Chair for Education and Management: Professor Robert Barratt
- [Spirit Energy](#), Asset Manager, Jack Richards
- [Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership](#), Local Authority Climate Co-ordinator, Natalie Naisbitt

Peter Bryant, Jayne McFadyen and Maria Lucien of Shared Future attend in an advisory capacity. Alison Coward and Graham Barker of Barrow Borough Council attended as observers / organisers of the Oversight Panel meeting

Recruitment and participation

One of the defining features of a deliberative process such as the Citizens' Jury is the way that participants are selected. A jury such as this gains part of its legitimacy through random selection and the idea that in theory, every citizen has an equal opportunity to take part through what is sometimes called a 'civic lottery'.

A process of 'random stratified sampling' was used. The [Sortition Foundation](#) (a not-for-profit organisation that are experts in the use of stratified, random selection in decision-making) randomly selected 5,000 addresses within the area from the Royal Mail address database. Each address received a small pack containing an invitation card, a brief letter and some frequently asked questions.

The letter made clear that participants would not need any specialist skills, knowledge or equipment to take part, the commitment required and that each participant would receive £250 in vouchers as an incentive to ensure wider participation. The provision of financial incentives as part of the process helps ensure that those who are not normally engaged are heard. Residents who were interested

were invited to either call a freephone number or go online to register their interest.

There were sixty responses to the invitation of which twenty-one subsequently received an invitation to join the jury. More than twenty were recruited to allow for dropouts. A process of stratified sampling was used to select the twenty invitees. Participants were selected by the Sortition Foundation so that the final profile of the jury as much as possible reflected local diversity in terms of:

- age, disability, ethnicity, gender, and geography;
- relative deprivation of an area (using indices of multiple deprivation 1-10);
- and attitude to climate change.¹

The table on the next page shows in the first column the recruitment target for each element of the profile, based upon relevant local and national statistics, and in the second column the profile of those participants who were offered a place in the jury.



¹ (Based on data from the [BEIS Public Attitudes Tracker](#), which asked the question 'how concerned if at all are you about climate

change? Very concerned/fairly concerned/not very concerned/not at all concerned/other/don't know).

	Recruitment target based on local/national statistics	Selected jury members
Gender	Male: 49.5%. Female 50.5%	Male: 50%. Female: 50%
Age	15 – 19: 7.8%. 20 – 29: 13.7% 30 – 44: 22.7% 45 – 59: 25%. 60+: 30.8%	15 – 19: 10%. 20 – 29: 20% 30 – 44: 20% 45 – 59: 25%. 60+: 25%
Attitude to climate change	Very concerned: 48% Fairly concerned: 37% Not very concerned: 13%% Not at all concerned/other/don't know: 2%	Very concerned: 38% Fairly concerned: 52% Not very concerned: 5% Not at all concerned: 5%
Ethnicity	White British 97.1% White Other: 1.3% Ethnically diverse communities 1.6%	White British: 90% White Other: 5% Ethnically diverse communities 5%
Disability	No: 82.8%. Yes: 17.2%	No: 80%. Yes: 20%.
Geography	LA12: 1% LA13: 25.4% LA14: 58.1% LA15: 11% LA16: 4.5%	LA12: 0% LA13: 30% LA14: 45% LA15: 20% LA16: 5%
Levels of deprivation (based on indices of multiple deprivation)	IMD: level 1-2: 40.8%. IMD: level 3 – 4: 16.3%. IMD: level 5 – 6: 18.4%. IMD: level 7 – 8: 16.4%. IMD: level 9 – 10: 8.1%	IMD: level 1-2: 35%. IMD: level 3 – 4: 20%. IMD: level 5 – 6: 25%. IMD: level 7 – 8: 15%. IMD: level 9 – 10: 5%

Jury attendance breakdown was as follows:

Session 1: 21/20 (105%)

Session 2: 20/20 (100%)

Session 3: 20/20 (100%)

Session 4: 19/20 (90%)

Session 5: 16/20 (80%)

Session 6: 18/20 (90%)

Session 7: 19/20 (95%)

Session 8: 18/20 (90%)

Session 9: 19/20 (95%)

Session 10: 18/20 (90%)

Average attendance: 94%

Unfortunately, one person withdrew after session 2 and another withdrew after session 4 due to health issues. It was too late in the process to find replacements. Overall, attendance for the ten sessions was 94%, demonstrating a low dropout rate.

Commentators

A central feature of the Citizens' Jury and other deliberative processes is the 'commentator' (sometimes referred to as the 'speaker' or 'expert witness'). Their role is to offer participants a particular perspective or perspectives on the issue before being questioned by the jury members.

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 inquiry. 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! (They have all been sent one in the post). Try to make your talk as stimulating as possible. You may want to show some pictures, but this is not essential.
3. We want you to avoid using lengthy PowerPoint presentations with lots of text and graphs - we would much rather people do not use these. Not everyone is comfortable with the written word and many people struggle with graphs which are used

in climate change communication a lot. If you feel one graph is essential that's fine but please take time to explain exactly what each axis represents (probably without using that word!) and what the data is showing. Showing occasional images is helpful as it can break your presentation up, however they will always want to see your face and try and connect with you, so it's better to share screen for a while to show your image but then return to you talking to the camera.

4. After you have made your presentation, we will divide participants into break out rooms, with a facilitator, 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.
5. 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.
6. Your work is complete, and you will then be asked to leave the jury session.

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

A record of the questions asked during the commentator sessions is included in Appendix 2 and video recordings of all the presentations are available on the [council website](#).

The sessions

All jury members were spoken to over the phone in advance of the first session, firstly to start to build a relationship with members of the technical team, secondly to summarise the purpose and workings of the jury, thirdly to reassure participants and answer any questions, and finally to start a conversation about access to technology (both in terms of confidence levels, skills and equipment).

During these initial conversations it became clear what support some members might need in order to be able to take part online. One tablet computer was provided to one of the jury members. 1:1 coaching on the use of Zoom was provided for 15 participants.

Many of the jury members felt confident using Zoom, but, for a significant number, confidence levels were much lower. Efforts were made by the technical team and facilitators to make sure that this digital divide impacted as little as possible on the quality of deliberation. The chat function was disabled and online tools such as Google Docs and Miro and Jam Boards were only used by facilitators, not participants. A group guideline discussion in Session 1 was a further attempt to put in place structures that helped to make sure those with little or no previous experience with Zoom would not be negatively impacted.

Session one

Jury members joined the first session of the Furness Citizens' Jury on Climate Change on the evening of Tuesday, November 16th, 2021.

After a brief introduction from Shared Future, jury members joined small groups to hear about the evening's programme before reflecting on the following questions: *'What are you most looking forward to about taking part? What are you least looking forward to about taking part?'*

The jury then heard from the Leader of the Council, Councillor Ann Thomson. Councillor Thomson explained why the process had been commissioned before a brief question and answer session.

Jury members were then placed into four small groups and asked to individually reflect and write

down *'one thing that you want us all to do to make it easier for you to be able to take part in the jury sessions'*. Each person was then invited to share their thoughts in the small group. Facilitators explained that they would take notes and then present back to the jury a suggested set of group guidelines for approval at the next session.

Throughout the process an attempt was made by facilitators to offer jury members a range of ways to reflect, think and share. Some of these maybe in small groups, sometimes the whole jury worked together in the main room and sometimes people were given the opportunity to reflect on their own. As an introductory activity in session one all participants were asked to take some time to leave the camera and either walk somewhere or make a brew or sit somewhere else and *'write down three words that help you to describe the area you live in'*. The results of their reflections are recorded in the word cloud on the next page.

Part of the aim of the first session is to create a relaxed mood and for people start to recognise that their voices, experiences, and opinions will be valued throughout the process. A mapping activity was used to help realise some of these aims. In advance of the first session, each jury member was sent a paper map of the Furness area boundaries.

Everyone was then invited to share with each other where they are on the map and to share their three words. Group members were then encouraged to use the map as a starting point for a conversation about what locally is *'helpful in trying to tackle climate change and what is not helpful in trying to tackle climate change?'*

To finish the evening participants had a brief question and answer session with facilitators to ask any questions about the process and how it would work.



Jury members were asked to think of 'three words that help you to describe the area you live in', this word cloud is a record of their choices

Session 2

Prior to the start of session 2 all jury members were sent a programme for the evening. The session started with facilitators summarising the suggested guidelines produced from the small group discussions in the previous session. In small groups participants reflected on the guidelines to check agreement and to offer the opportunity to suggest any additions.

In Session 2, the jury heard from their first commentators:

Commentators: what is climate change and what are its impacts?



[Dr Paul Young](#) Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University.

Video footage of his presentation can be seen [here](#). After the presentations from the first commentator, the members were placed into four small randomly selected groups. They were asked to consider two questions to prompt conversation:

- *Anything struck you about what you have just heard?*
- *What messages do you take from the presentations?*

Within their small group the members were then encouraged to think of questions for the commentators. These were recorded by facilitators in a shared Google document. Facilitators checked with participants if they felt happy to ask their question in a big group (if they didn't feel comfortable doing this, the facilitator asked the question on their behalf).

Our guidelines for working together

The following list of group guidelines were written by facilitators drawing on notes taken from the discussions in Session 1, where members were asked to *'reflect and write down one thing that you want us all to do to make it easier for you to be able to take part in the jury sessions'*. In Session 2, jury members were asked to reflect upon these, check that they were happy with them, and make any suggested additions or edits.

The following are the group guidelines headings:

- *'Remember there is no such thing as a stupid question. Try to remember we are all learning together, and others will benefit from your question.'*
- *'Always have two breaks in every session.'*
- *'If you want to speak or ask a question, put your hand up and then wait for the facilitator to tell you it's your turn to speak.'*
- *'Try to keep an open mind and listen respectfully to other people's opinions and ideas. We value hearing other views from different people. Everyone should have the chance to speak without being judged.'*
- *'In the large group everybody should try to be on mute, unless they are asking a question.'*

After the break, jury members took part in a visioning activity designed to encourage them to think into the future and imagine a positive vision for twenty years' time. The activity encouraged people to think about what kind of place they want to live in and how our neighbourhoods and communities should look and feel.

A visualisation activity led by one of the facilitators encouraged people to imagine themselves twenty

years into the future, leaving their home in the morning and visualising what lay around them. What they could see, what the buildings looked like, where people gathered, what people were eating, where they were working, how people were travelling, what was happening in the street, what they could hear, what they could smell and how it felt.

Following the visualisation, each jury member was encouraged to spend five minutes on their own with pen and paper sketching out their vision (or writing key thoughts). Participants then joined small groups to share their visions and discuss the essential elements, any connections between what they thought about and climate change. Facilitators took notes from the small group sharing of visions. Jury

members were then asked to choose three words that they thought best described their visions.

The keywords from the visions were then compiled into a word cloud and shared with participants (see below).



Jury members were asked to think of positive visions for the area for twenty years' time. This word cloud is a record of the three words each person chose to best describe their visions

Session three

During the break the small group questions were grouped into themes by a facilitator ahead of a large group question-and-answer session.

Jury members were divided into new randomly selected groups for the next activity, a chance for them to 'dig deeper' into the issue through the use of a **problem tree** (see the illustration on the next page).

Small group facilitators shared their screen showing the trunk and roots of a tree. Then members were then asked to consider the problem '*climate change has become a problem*' written on the trunk of the tree.

The members were invited to consider what might be the root causes of the problem. Facilitators wrote these on post-it notes placed onto the roots then repeatedly probed through the question '*why is that?*' in an attempt to unpack some of the root causes, which were also recorded.

The problem tree analysis attempts to unpack the complexity of the issue, helping jury members to identify key issues, arguments, and stakeholders. This process of analysis helps build a shared sense of understanding and enables participants to move into a deeper systemic analysis of the challenge.

Jury members then heard from their commentator for the session on local emissions.

Commentator: The emissions in Furness - where are they coming from?

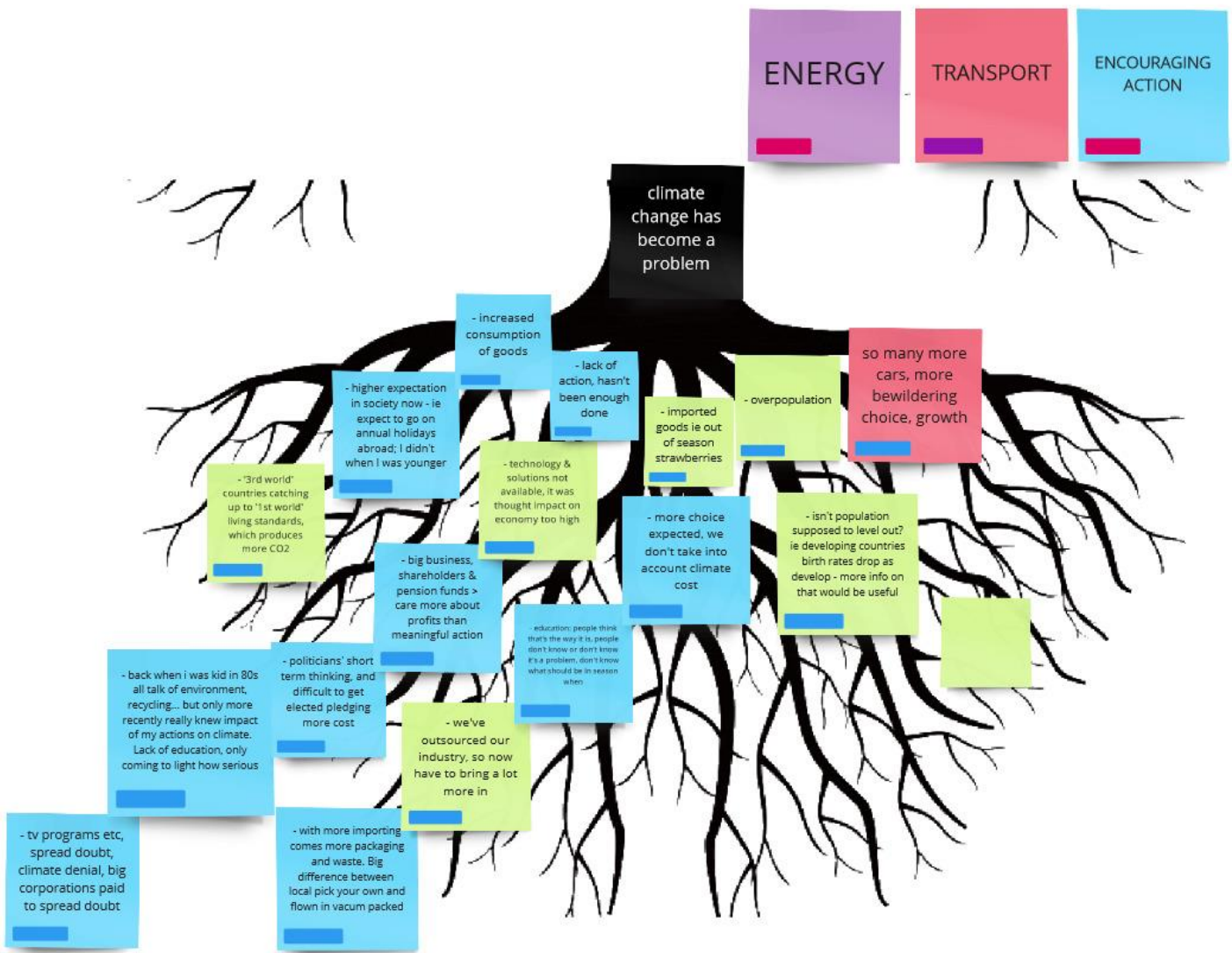
Video footage of the presentation can be seen [here](#)

At the end of the session participants were asked to write one word that describes how they are feeling at the moment. Participants then returned to the main room to share their words with each other.

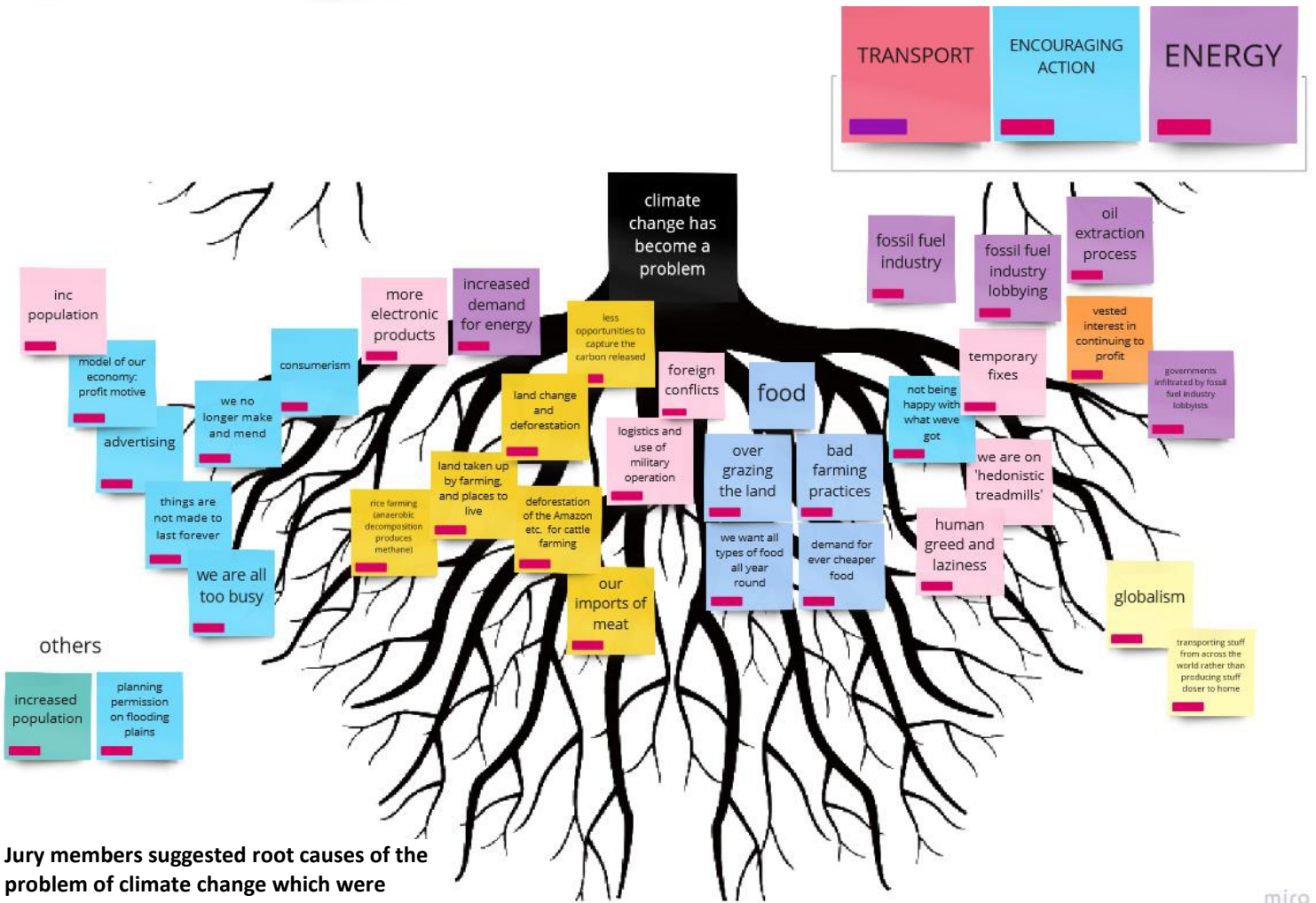
A lot of information.	Overwhelmed.
Engaged.	Overloaded.
Help.	Overwhelmed.
Positive.	Optimistic.
Overwhelmed.	Frustrated.
Reassured.	Interested.
Tired.	Good.



Lorraine Ritchen-Stones: [Small World Consulting](#)



miro



Jury members suggested root causes of the problem of climate change which were recorded by facilitators on post-its on the problem trees above.

miro

Session four

Commentator: How do we effect change?

Video footage of Simon's presentation can be seen [here](#).



Dr Simon Kaye [Senior Policy Researcher, New Local](#)

Theme prioritisation

Climate change is described by many as a 'wicked problem'. One which is difficult to clearly define and hugely complex. A problem with many interdependencies and one where there is no single solution.

This presents a challenge for those designing deliberative processes such as the Citizens' Jury. Firstly, how long should the process be to enable jury members to navigate their way around the problem and the complex landscape of actors involved? Secondly, should all issues under a broad heading of climate change be considered or should there be some element of prioritisation of key themes to investigate in depth.

For the Furness Citizens' Jury on Climate Change, the Oversight Panel agreed that the members of the jury should be given the opportunity to decide which themes to look at in more depth during their deliberations and that this information should then be shared with the Oversight Panel for their comment.

This process started in Session 4, with participants being offered a short individual reflection to consider the question '*what do you feel might be some themes we should look at in more depth in the next sessions and why?*' Jury members were then

placed in random small groups with a facilitator and asked to share their individual reflection.

The facilitator in each group made notes onto a facilitator Miro board. During the break one of the facilitators attempted to theme all of the outputs (see the illustration on the next page). These themes were then explained in a large group session which finished with a 'temperature check' poll enabling jury members to see where the strength of opinion lies on which themes may be prioritised.

This was followed by new small groups who were encouraged to reflect on '*what the voting tells us?*' and '*are you happy with what the preliminary results are telling us?*' Time permitting participants also shared the pros and cons of choosing different themes and asked if they felt additional themes should be formed.

A final poll was then held which revealed two clear priorities; a) low carbon energy generation b) transport. The third priority theme was tied between green spaces and natural carbon sinks, and encouraging action in council, local community, and businesses.

RENEWABLE / LOW-CARBON ENERGY GENERATION (incl nuclear)

Renewable/low carbon energy (including nuclear)

energy generation: investigate hydrogen storage

Would like to hear about energy solutions - e.g. from Sellafield/nuclear, tidal barrier.

Energy (potential for renewables, opportunity for new housing, planning permissions)

Homes: power generation / efficiency (can we tie in EPC with council tax)

Renewable/low carbon energy (including nuclear)

Sally's Group

TRANSPORT

Public transport

Transport - one main road - what would happen if Ulverston blocked off - how would public transport cope

public transport

public transport - more expensive than driving - how make it cheaper and more regular

local public transport how can we improve

Transportation (including electric cars + public transport, how good are transport links as Barrow in this regional context - car share, cycle lanes & incentive to cycle) Agree +3

Electric public transport - replacing public trans with electric.

Public transport improvements and solutions - to discourage driving

CROSS CUTTING

costs - whats it going to cost

how can local business develop carbon capture solutions

needs to be clear of the consequences of what we decide are the solutions?

Agree with previous comments (existing strategies). But also about Sellafield being decommissioned - talking about nuclear fusion. Possibilities for increasing the scope of what can be done?

How possible and cost effective are various solutions - and who will finance them?

Health (air pollution, and positive impacts for health) Agree +

Sally's Group

EDUCATION AND MOTIVATING CHANGE

getting the message across: talking about positives without actually talking about climate change

education of the next generation

education - how can we give the message to the next generation in a positive way? i.e. schools

local businesses - deliveries by car? how carnage that

Education (inc motivating people to do 3Rs etc) Agree +1

Education e.g. about recycling - council responsibility. Things could be fed into school curriculum (off grid community as an example)

COASTAL EROSION

What will motivate people? Coastal erosion might enthuse people for the cause?

Coastal erosion prevention

coastal erosion and plastics in the sea - pollution -

Coastal erosion - how can we respond to the effects of climate change - solutions like sea grass

ENCOURAGING ACTION IN COUNCIL, LOCAL COMMUNITY and business

People from BAE saying what they're actually doing - big businesses and employers to tell us about what they're doing about it

personal actions: how do we take action? eg repair cafes?

power of local community groups? to lead change?

How can media/drama/dance groups creatively bring climate change awareness to the local community?

Whether Extinction Rebellion protests and activism has been successful in influencing those in power

Recycling

reducing emissions at an industrial commercial and personal level

Want to hear about strategies and plans that already exist locally - what people are planning to do? Council & Businesses.

local goods and businesses

council action?

GREEN SPACES AND NATURAL CARBON SINKS

Green spaces & greening up our community spaces (inc allotments) Agree +3

Green spaces

Ecological solutions to carbon capture. But also using nature to create energy - tidal and wind.

Refurbishment of carbon sinks, creation of new ones in coastal areas, could incl tourist walkways - creating wilderness and tourist areas. Our biggest emitters are around the coast. Emitters should part pay for. Taking wilderness and creating peat bogs or carbon sinks as tourist areas.

Sally's Group

FOOD, FARMING, AND PRODUCE

Carbon emissions - more exploration of non local produce

Education on diet (meat eating)

Farming Agree +

Facilitators recorded and themed jury members' suggested ideas for themes to focus on over the course of the jury process. These themes were then put into a temperature check poll for jury members to vote on.

Session five

Session 5 was the first session after the December break. Jurors heard from commentators on their first chosen theme: low-carbon energy generation.

Commentators: Low-carbon Energy Generation

Video footage of all the presentations can be found [here](#).

After hearing from all the commentators, jury members joined small groups with a commentator of their choice for two rounds of conversation. Jury members then had the final opportunity to ask the commentators questions in a large group question-and-answer session.

Participants then spent some time in individual silent reflection to consider any ideas they may have for low-carbon energy related recommendations before sharing and discussing these in small groups. These ideas were recorded by facilitators and sent to the jurors as a summary of ideas ahead of the recommendations writing phase of the process.

At the end of the session, participants were given a choice between using the 8th session of the jury to examine a third theme in greater depth or have more in-depth conversations about the two existing themes. The results of the poll showed that jury members preferred to go into detail on a third theme. Jury members were then asked to email their thoughts on what the third theme should be.



Introduction



Lauren Newby
Director at Hatch

- Local resident
- Economic development consultant
- Supported Barrow Borough Council to secure funding from the Town Deal and Levelling Up Fund
- Currently developing a Clean Growth Prospectus for Barrow

HATCH

Lauren Newby: Director at Hatch Urban Solutions

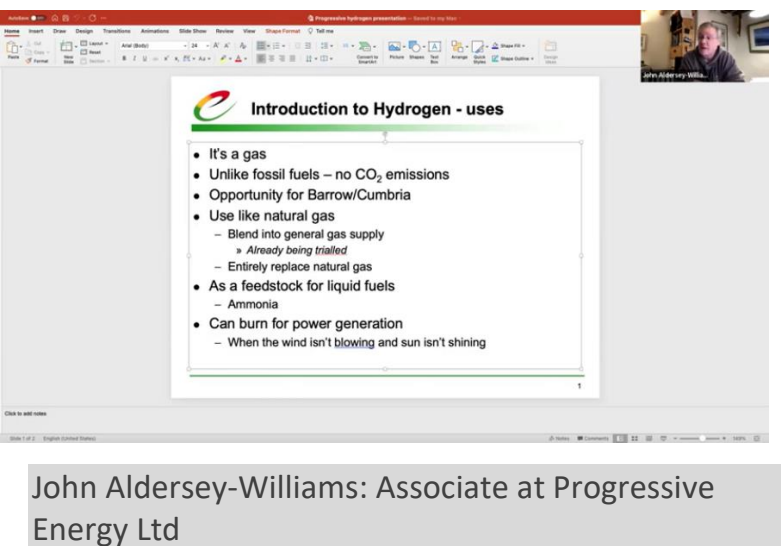


ZERO CARBON BRITAIN
RISING TO THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY

Centre for Alternative Technology
Canolfan y Dechnoleg Amgen

Wicked problems need wicked solutions
Furness Citizens Jury on Climate Change

Paul Allen: Project Coordinator for Zero Carbon Britain



Introduction to Hydrogen - uses

- It's a gas
- Unlike fossil fuels – no CO₂ emissions
- Opportunity for Barrow/Cumbria
- Use like natural gas
 - Blend into general gas supply
 - Already being trialled
 - Entirely replace natural gas
- As a feedstock for liquid fuels
 - Ammonia
- Can burn for power generation
 - When the wind isn't blowing and sun isn't shining

John Aldersey-Williams: Associate at Progressive Energy Ltd

Session six

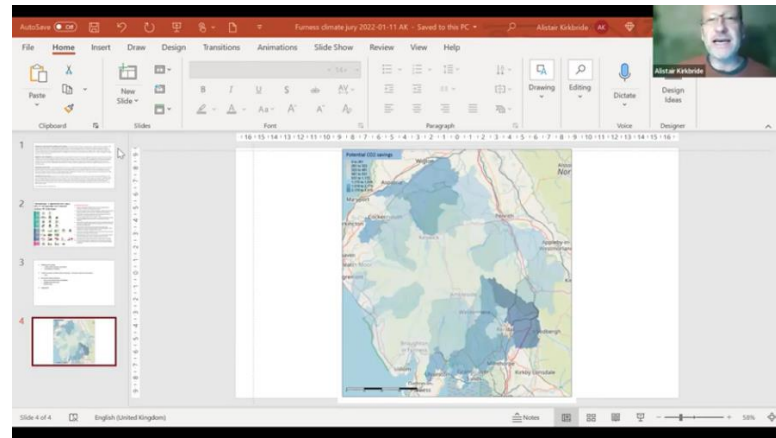
Before session six, participants emailed their choices on what the third theme should be. Based on the ideas for themes that were sent in, the top three choices were a) encouraging action in council, local community and businesses, b) carbon sinks and green spaces, and c) education and motivating change.

Encouraging action and carbon sinks received the most votes (7 each) with education and motivating change getting 6 votes.

The themes of encouraging action and carbon sinks were both tied, however, as education and motivating change could be seen as most closely related to the theme of encouraging action, the votes under this theme were merged with encouraging action. This made encouraging action in council, local community and businesses the third priority theme which would be covered in session eight.

During session six, participants heard from commentators on their second chosen theme: Transport.

Commentators: Transport



Alistair Kirkbride: Sustainable Transport Advisor



Michael Barry: Senior Manager for Economy and Place, Cumbria County Council



Professor Jillian Anable: Institute for Transport Studies, University of Leeds



Lorraine Smyth: Chief Executive at Action with Communities in Cumbria (ACT)

Video footage of all the presentations can be found [here](#)

After hearing from all the commentators, participants went into small groups with facilitators to write questions for the commentators. These questions were then asked either by the jury members themselves, or by facilitators if the jury member was not comfortable in a large group question-and-answer session.

Jury members then had another opportunity to go into small groups with a commentator of their choice for a final conversation. At the end of the session, participants spent some time reflecting on ideas they might have for low-carbon energy related recommendations, which were recorded by facilitators, before sharing and discussing them in small groups. These were then sent as a summary of ideas to jurors before the recommendation writing phase of the process.

Session seven

Jury members did not hear from any commentators during this session. In order to allow time for the lead facilitator to work with the Oversight Panel to identify and liaise with commentators for the third chosen theme, 'encouraging action in council, local community and businesses'. Session 7 was devoted to writing draft recommendations for the first two chosen themes: a) low-carbon energy generation and b) transport.

Recommendation writing

Prior to session seven, all jury members received a 'what have we been talking about?' document. This document brought together a record of the outputs from the low-carbon energy generation and transport sessions, where jury members were asked to share ideas for recommendations or were asked to record what has struck them and things they should remember. Facilitators grouped these into suggested topics.

All jury members were given the choice to choose their groups and asked to start drafting recommendations for each theme. They were invited to reflect upon the 'what have we been talking about?' document if they felt it was helpful in identifying the start of some draft recommendations. These ideas and draft recommendations were then recorded by facilitators and shared with everybody in a plenary session. This process was then repeated for both themes. Based upon the information gathered in these sessions, jury members were invited to choose small groups they would like to join for an in-depth discussion on the ideas and draft recommendations.

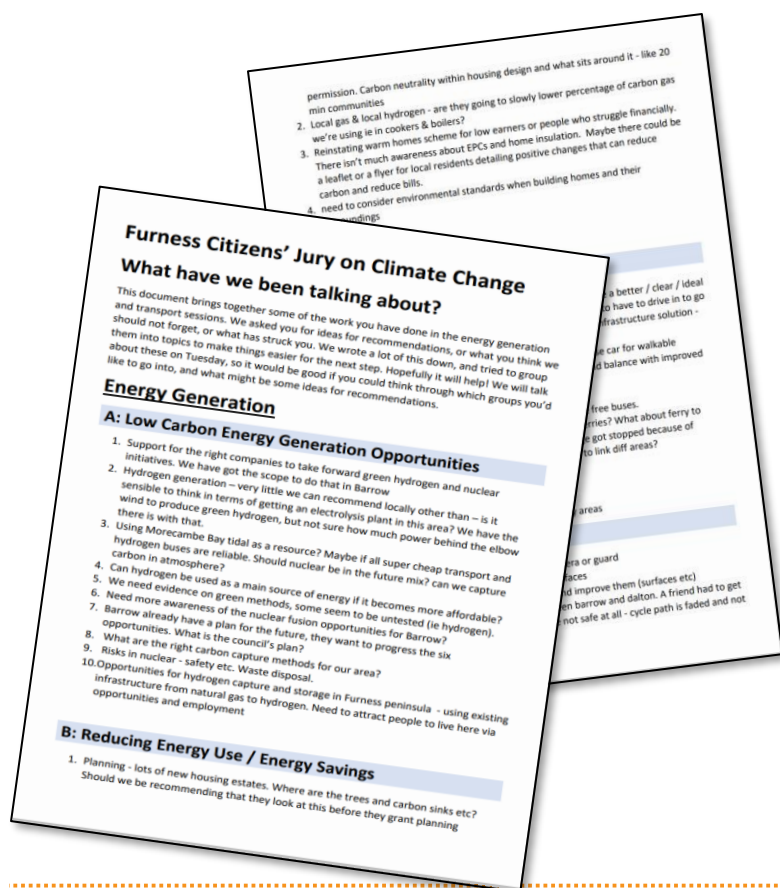
In the session they were given the opportunity to join any of the following groups for the transport theme (based upon the themes from the 'what have we been talking about?' document):

- A. Public Transport
- B. Walking and cycling
- C. Reducing car use and travel
- D. Council's role / funding / others

For low-carbon energy they were offered the following groups:

- A. Low-carbon energy generation opportunities
- B. Reducing energy use / energy savings
- C. Others

Ideas for recommendations and draft recommendations were then shared in the large group before participants were offered the chance to join another group for a further round of discussions. All of the draft recommendations produced during the session were shared with jury members via email the next day.



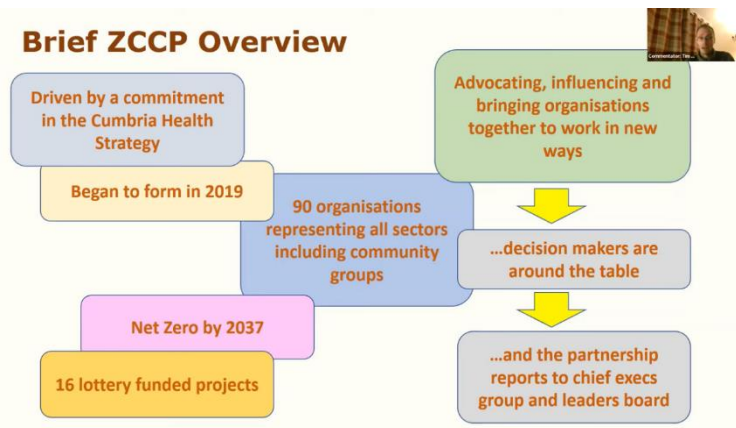
Session eight

During session eight, jurors heard from commentators on their third chosen theme: encouraging action in council, local community and businesses.

For this session with the council and local employers, jury members were given the option to have their cameras and mics turned off during the commentator presentations and question-and-answer sessions, to preserve their anonymity.

Commentators: Encouraging action in council, local community and businesses

Brief ZCCP Overview



Tim Gale: Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership Manager, Cumbria County Council.



- Barrow Borough Council declared a climate emergency on 16th July 2019 and made a commitment to reduce carbon emissions;
- A working group was established in Autumn 2019 comprising cross party councillors and cross-departmental council officers to look at all areas of policy and delivery;
- The working group created a 5 year Climate Change Policy which was agreed at full council on 16th June 2020, along with an action plan that is used to keep track of delivery of the policy;
- The working group meet quarterly to review actions.

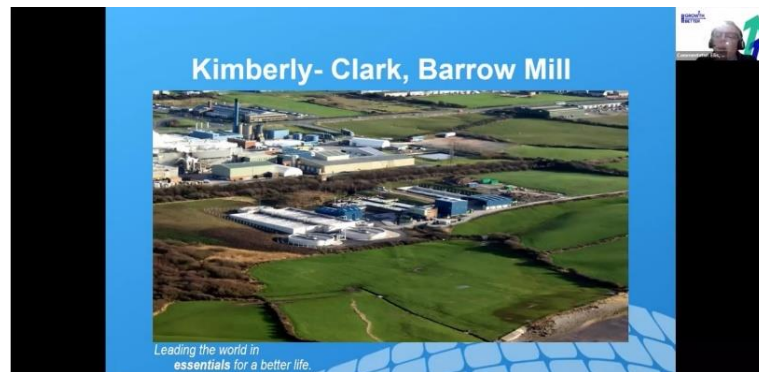
Chris Jones: Head of Programme Management and Climate Change, Barrow Borough Council



Encouraging action – best practice in councils

Natalie Naisbitt
Local Authority Climate Co-ordinator
Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership

Natalie Naisbitt: Local Authority Climate Co-ordinator, Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership Manager, Cumbria County Council



Graham Ellis: Barrow Mill Site Director, Kimberly-Clark

MORECAMBE HUB AND THE BARROW GAS TERMINAL



The Morecambe Hub is a cluster of gas fields under the East Irish Sea approximately 25km west of Barrow-in-Furness

Gas from the offshore fields is transported by pipeline to Barrow Terminal for processing and export to the UK gas grid

The role of natural gas

- 22 million UK households are connected to the gas grid
- 38% of UK electricity is generated from natural gas
- Around half of UK gas consumption is supplied by domestic production which is critical to ensuring security of supply
- Greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generation have fallen 72% between 1990 and 2019

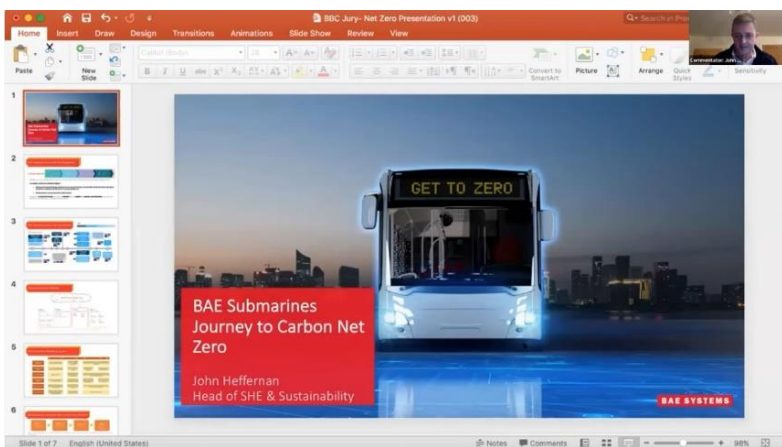
Morecambe Hub

- Supplies approximately 1.5% of UK gas consumption
- In 2020, Morecambe Hub emissions were approximately 0.5 million tonnes per annum, the majority of which were from our onshore operation in Barrow-in-Furness
- We understand the sources of emissions and have plans in place to reduce them
- Employs around 400 personnel
- End of field life forecast in the late 2020s



References:
<https://pghk.org.uk/gas-price-surge-028-highlight-how-the-uk-gets-its-gas-supply/>
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/106701/DUKES_2021_Chapter_5_Electricity.pdf

Jack Richards: Asset Manager – Morecambe Energy Transition, Spirit Energy Limited



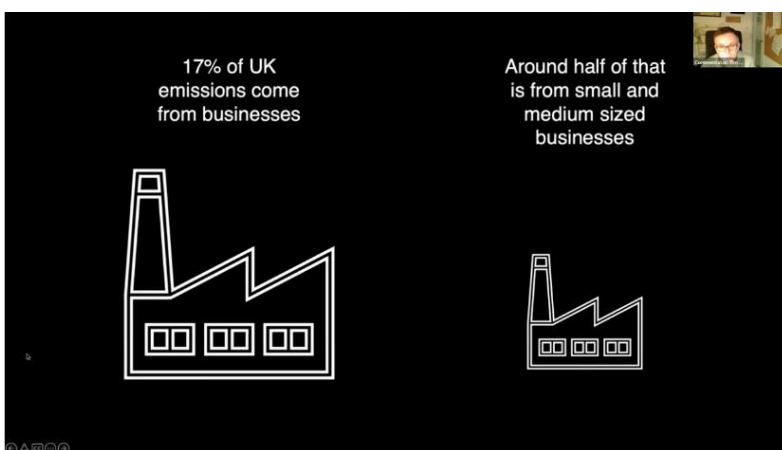
John Heffernan: Head of SHE, Contractor Management, SHE Support & Sustainability

After hearing from all the commentators, participants went into small groups with facilitators to write questions for the commentators. These questions were then asked either by the jury members themselves, or by facilitators if the jury member was not comfortable, in a large group question-and-answer session.

Jury members then had another opportunity to go into small groups with a commentator of their choice for a final conversation. At the end of the session, participants spent some time reflecting on ideas they might have for low-carbon energy related recommendations, which were recorded by facilitators, before sharing and discussing them in small groups. These were then sent as a summary of ideas to jurors before the recommendation writing phase of the process.



Maddi Nicholson: Artist, Founder and Director at Art Gene



Tim Maiden: Owner of Green Small Business

Video footage of all the presentations can be found [here](#).

Session nine

At the start of the session jury members were introduced to the idea of writing a jury statement to accompany the recommendations. It was suggested that such a statement could sum up the feeling of the jury and its overall conclusion. Participants were asked to reflect on their own and think of 3 key words or phrases that could be included in the final statement. These were then shared in small groups and recorded by facilitators. One of the facilitators then worked with these key words and phrases to arrange them into themes. Later in the session volunteers were invited to join a statement writing group to put these words and phrases into a statement.

As in Session 7, jury members spent this session drafting recommendations for the third chosen theme of encouraging action in council, local community and businesses. Prior to the session, they were sent a new 'what have we been talking about' document that brought together a record of ideas for recommendations from the previous session on encouraging action.

In session seven they were given the opportunity to join any of the following groups for the theme of encouraging action (based upon the themes produced in the 'what have we been talking about?' document):

- A. Council
- B. Local Community
- C. Business

Towards the end of the session, they were also given the opportunity to join the above groups to check through and edit the draft recommendations produced in the small groups. This served as an opportunity for jury members to check that recommendations reflected the conversations held during the session.

Towards the end of the session the work of the jury statement writing group was shared with the rest of the jury. A commitment was made that if 80% of the jury members

support the statement it would be included in the final report.

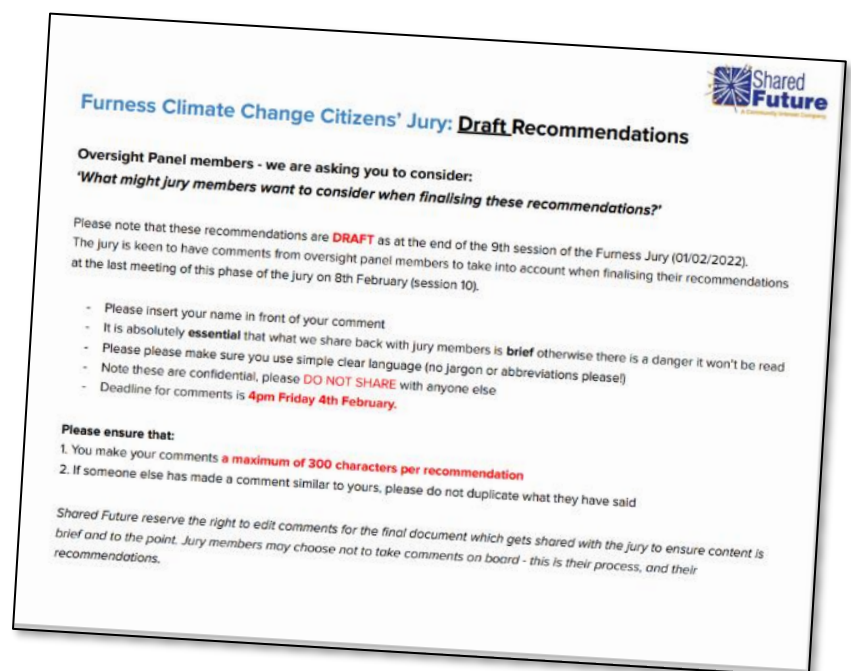
Jury members were asked to vote in an anonymous poll to describe their feeling about the statement (either strongly support/support/neither support or oppose/oppose/strongly oppose).

Facilitators suggested that if the statement had not reached 80% support the group could reconvene to edit the wording with the hope it would be more acceptable to those who voted against it. As it was, the 80% threshold was passed in the first poll.

Session 10: Finalising the recommendations

This final session presented jury members with their last opportunity to shape the recommendations. Prior to the final session, with the consent of the jury members, draft recommendations produced from session seven and nine were sent to the Oversight Panel for comments.

This was done in order to get relevant information and suggestions from key stakeholders in the Oversight Panel that may help with expanding or clarifying the jury's recommendations. Members of the Oversight Panel were limited to a maximum of 300 characters per recommendation. It was stressed to jury members that they did not have to take on



board **any** comments from the Oversight Panel members if they did not wish to do so.

Ahead of the session, all participants received the draft recommendations (with comments from the Oversight Panel) with an explanation that facilitators tried to 'tidy up' some of the recommendations, striving as much as possible to keep the meaning behind each of them, but making them easier to read.

Participants were given the choice of joining the following groups which were based on the chosen themes of low carbon energy generation, transport, and encouraging action:

- A. Transport
- B. Energy: Energy Generation
- C. Energy: Housing
- D. Encouraging Action & Others

Any significant changes to the draft recommendations were then shared with participants in a large group.

Small groups continued to work on recommendations where appropriate before jury members were invited to discuss, in small groups, which recommendations they felt were the most important to them and why. The facilitators encouraged members to respond to each other's priorities and engage in discussion.

In a final celebratory activity, jury members shared with each other anything positive about their experience of the jury.

Shortly after the last session, jury members all received a voting booklet listing all the recommendations and asking participants to record their level of support or opposition, and comment on why they chose to do so, for each recommendation. Their statement and recommendations form the remaining part of this report.

Jury statement

In the final session, jury members were given the opportunity to join a jury statement writing group. With the support of a facilitator, the group shared their thoughts on what should be included. Their draft statement was shared with the entire jury membership to check for support (through an anonymous poll). The final statement was included in the voting booklet. 94% of the Jury members voted to support (17 participants) the following statement.

We are a diverse energetic group of Furness citizens which reflect the make-up of the local community. We have come together with a range of different opinions and ideas. We have heard from a range of speakers and have challenged them to further our understanding and knowledge. We have not always agreed and have had challenging discussions before reaching our conclusions which has promoted our learning.

We believe that climate change is something that affects everyone. We have taken this process to heart.

This has left many of us feeling overwhelmed but hopeful and enthusiastic that our small steps can make a difference.

Through our work we have produced a shared vision which we believe will do the best for Furness residents, businesses and organisations.

We feel positive that there is much work going on but that few people know of this. We also believe in the power of change as a positive which itself can create energy to produce the local solutions which must be the focus of our work.

But there is much to be done. We need a co-ordinated approach to get the best for Furness. We need a clear costed plan that lets all citizens know what is going to happen in the future as well as confidence in council leadership. We must recognise that we all must take responsibility and not leave it to someone else.

Recommendations

The score for each recommendation is based upon a calculation of the level of support each recommendation received. If it received a 'strongly support' vote it received two points, a 'support' vote, one point; 'neither' support nor oppose zero points; 'oppose', minus one point and 'strongly oppose', minus two points). The degree of support figure was obtained by calculating the percentage of 'strongly support'/'support' votes of the total number of people who submitted the voting booklet.

No.	Theme	Score	First recommendation	
1	OTHER	34	<p>There should be a thorough review of recycling - the council should give clear information about what can and cannot be recycled by households (using a variety of mediums for information to be accessible to all), especially as regards plastics, to ensure effectiveness and avoid damaging scepticism about the value of recycling. This scepticism can unhelpfully feed wider sentiment against other policies to address climate change. The council should take the following actions on recycling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) introduce an awareness programme within schools to engage young people and their families on recycling, e.g. by demos in school showing types of plastics that can and cannot be recycled, school trips to see conveyor belt sorting taking place etc. b) provide better facilities and support for recycling for residents in blocks of flats. c) enforce the contract for waste collection in relation to correctly dealing with misplaced recycling. A full load should not be rejected if misplaced items can be removed. d) introduce kerbside conversations with residents and a wider education campaign (including the use of incentives) that could encourage correct recycling. 	
Degree of support for recommendation: 100%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
16	2	0	0	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal second recommendation	
2	OTHER	30	<p>The council should prioritise the creation of more green spaces within the town centre and surrounding areas, both through planning and via other means, e.g. repurposing large or small areas of wasteland not in use.</p>	
Degree of support for recommendation: 94%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
14	3	0	1	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal second recommendation	
3	OTHER	30	Trees and carbon sinks in the local area should be protected. A baseline study should be undertaken to establish the current situation and an implementation plan for improvements. Trees should also be included and considered in Barrow council's planning guidelines.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 100%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
12	6	0	0	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal fourth recommendation	
4	ENCOURAGING ACTION IN COUNCIL, LOCAL COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS	29	The council should report back to this jury every 6 months. The jury requires transparent explanations about the extent of progress with the final recommendations. SMART objectives should be identified by The Council (e.g. Climate Change Lead in collaboration with relevant people or departments and/or outside agencies) in relation to each of the recommendations. The council should give consideration to how they can continue to support jury members who wish to continue their involvement in the work of the jury.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 94%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
13	4	0	1	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal fourth recommendation	
5	OTHER	29	Locally produced food has very low food miles and can sequester carbon – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the council should bring overgrown allotment plots back into a manageable condition so that they can be effectively taken on by people on the allotment waiting list. Regular inspections should be undertaken to ensure that plots are kept in working order, and can be reclaimed if not in use. Access to allotments, including shared community allotments, should be prioritised. b. It must be made easier to link local people up with local food producers, to buy local food. 	
Degree of support for recommendation: 89%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
13	3	2	0	0

No.	Theme	Score	Sixth recommendation	
6	ENERGY	28	Local government should lobby national government to accelerate the changes to 2025 Future Homes Standard to ensure that planning and building control should only permit new builds (domestic and commercial) if they meet the highest energy efficiency (EPC) standard. This should include solar panels and heat pumps or other technologies as appropriate. Also, old / ruined buildings in Barrow should be repurposed or rebuilt on before building on green spaces.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 100%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
10	8	0	0	0

No.	Theme	Score	Seventh recommendation	
7	TRANSPORT	27	We need investment in cycling infrastructure and cycle paths to encourage more people to cycle. This should be done by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) cycle lanes and road surfaces being clearly marked and well maintained (road surfaces and cycle lanes require different surfacing materials). We should lobby for extra funding for this. b) better mapping and showcasing of existing and future footpath and cycle routes and links to encourage use. This should be made as simple as a tube map on a board, or like the routes around Grizedale. c) the council converting more footpaths to bridleways to be used for cycling. d) secure places for bike storage to encourage cycling. e) raising awareness in Furness of cyclists' rights to be on paths and roads. f) enabling cycling between Barrow, Dalton, Ulverston and beyond with minimal interaction with traffic, using segregated routes. g) the council making sure that encouraging electric bike use for medium journeys should be included in transport plans. 	
Degree of support for recommendation: 94%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
10	7	1	0	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal eighth recommendation	
8	ENERGY	26	Increase access to expert impartial advice on energy saving measures available to households such as the Cumbria Action for Sustainability Cold to Cosy scheme which could be much more widely promoted. Promotion should be targeted at local residents including via social media as well as on the ground e.g. multiple supermarket noticeboards, Leisure Centre, Libraries, health centres etc. These schemes should incorporate learning from initiatives that have been implemented in the past, e.g. the Green Homes Grant.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 89%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
12	4	1	0	1

No.	Theme	Score	Equal eighth recommendation	
9	ENCOURAGING ACTION IN COUNCIL, LOCAL COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS	26	<p>There needs to be a comprehensive plan on how best to inspire action through informing the public on a) everything that relates to climate change and b) what action can be taken. The council needs to be proactive about using all possible methods to inform the public (and businesses) (including social media, and informal and community networks). The communications and engagement strategy needs a thorough review, as current methods are outdated and boring. This can be done by getting advice from a wide range of people, including young people and considering what can be used as a 'hook' (e.g. linking things to the rubbish / recycling collection calendar)</p> <p>a) There should be a well-designed, concise community leaflet distributed to residents monthly, highlighting positive actions being taken and key steps people can take now, including from local businesses (who might contribute to the cost as a way of drip-feeding encouragement and engagement without being overwhelming).</p> <p>b) A festival should be initiated for fun, inspiration, and environmental action that harnesses the arts, participation and learning.</p> <p>c) A network of local community champions should be created and supported to act as a hub for environmental action.</p> <p>d) Climate change should be a regular topic in school assemblies. 'People's Assemblies' should be held on climate change for adults that are led by childrens' perspectives.</p> <p>In putting this plan together, we need to shift from telling people about the doom-laden crisis to telling stories and sharing optimistic examples about the positive benefits of taking action to tackle climate change, such as wellbeing and biodiverse green spaces. This engagement needs to meet people where they are - from Tesco, to the gym, or the rugby ground. Instead of inviting people to events, we should take events / festivals to them, including using the arts, such as street performances, and harnessing the enthusiasm and perspectives of young people. See the Dumfries and Galloway Active Travel Strategy as an example of engagement methods.</p>	
Degree of support for recommendation: 89%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
12	4	1	0	1

No.	Theme	Score	Equal tenth recommendation	
10	TRANSPORT	25	The local Business Improvement District should be encouraged to focus their membership and wider business community to actively promote low carbon travel options for their employees. This could include an electric vehicle fleet funded by larger businesses to offer coordinated transport options for people getting to and from work. The use of electric bikes could be more widely promoted and financially supported for employees by businesses.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 83%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
10	5	3	0	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal tenth recommendation	
11	ENERGY	25	The jury recommends a fully funded scheme to retrofit all housing stock in Furness for better insulation and improved quality of housing provision, to reduce energy wastage and increase energy saving and generation. There should be a review of older housing stock in the area to decide the most efficient way of implementing modifications in a phased way. This should be undertaken jointly by the housing and climate change departments of the Council. Financial support for those least able to afford insulation, energy saving and energy generation measures must be prioritised. This would reduce carbon emissions from homes and reduce energy and heating bills which is essential due to high energy prices	
Degree of support for recommendation: 89%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
9	7	2	0	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal tenth recommendation	
12	OTHER	25	Funding: The council needs to consider where the burden of paying for all the necessary measures falls. All possible sources of funding should be explored to avoid putting the financial burden onto local residents, especially those who are least able to pay. The contribution of the area to national energy requirements (e.g. electricity generation from offshore wind farms) should be used as leverage for central government funding for local measures to address climate change.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 89%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
10	6	1	1	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal thirteenth recommendation
13	TRANSPORT	24	Bus services should be made more appealing to encourage the use of public transport. This should be done by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. increasing the frequency on routes that are busy b. implementing bus routes in areas that get insufficient service. c. The allocation of more bus passes for local residents. d. advertising and educating residents about bus pass availability, bus times, and ticket types to increase awareness of available options for public transport in Furness.

			<p>e. investing to replace large and double decker buses with more frequent smaller, efficient or electric people carriers. Routes could then also be expanded to include rural communities currently not accessible by large buses.</p> <p>f. ensuring that local timetables connect/link with other forms of transport</p>	
Degree of support for recommendation: 89%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
10	6	1	0	1

No.	Theme	Score	Equal thirteenth recommendation	
14	ENERGY	24	Funding for addressing climate change is vital. We are concerned that the current 'green levy' on energy bills could be lost given the pressure on bills. There should be a windfall tax on high carbon energy generators, which the Council should support and lobby for as well as fair taxation and an end to fossil fuel subsidies for the long term, to enhance, or if necessary replace, the current green levy and ensure that funding for climate change measures is not compromised and that everybody can affordably live in warm and well insulated homes.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 89%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
11	5	0	1	1

No.	Theme	Score	Equal fifteenth recommendation	
15	TRANSPORT	23	Businesses and transport providers should work together to encourage the use of public transport by offering an incentive and increasing services at certain times. If people buy a multi-trip bus ticket (e.g. a day rider or monthly pass), they could also receive a discount card for local participating businesses. This could include discounts at shops, or perhaps a free meal in a restaurant. Bus services should also increase in line with offers within the discount card (e.g. later evening services to improve night-time economy etc). Staff of participating businesses could be offered free bus travel in return.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 89%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
8	8	1	1	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal fifteenth recommendation	
16	ENCOURAGING ACTION IN COUNCIL, LOCAL COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS	23	The council should provide funding for community hubs . Support should be given for all local areas to have an active community hub (physical or virtual) for residents to connect with each other with information, activities and climate action. Such hubs could for example encourage, through rewards, vouchers or prizes for picking up litter or recycling.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 89%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
8	8	1	1	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal fifteenth recommendation	
17	ENCOURAGING ACTION IN COUNCIL, LOCAL COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS	23	<p>Businesses should encourage behaviour change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Schemes like the BAE pledge schemes can be used to encourage people to change their behaviours around climate change, for example by turning pledges in exchange for vouchers. These pledges could include walking or cycling to work. Other businesses in Furness could adopt the same approach. b. Companies or employers such as the council / Sellafield / BAE should provide a shuttle bus service for employees between car parks or from parts of Furness. This will discourage employees from driving their cars, reducing car use and the carbon footprint from employees travelling to work <p>Businesses in Furness should enable more people to work from home, or adopt hybrid working patterns, to reduce the need to travel to work</p>	
Degree of support for recommendation: 89%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
8	8	1	1	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal fifteenth recommendation	
18	OTHER	23	Food and farming . The council and others need to support our farmers to farm in a way that means that our farms can act as carbon sinks and encourage biodiversity both through re-wilding and other approaches.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 83%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
8	7	3	0	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal nineteenth recommendation	
19	TRANSPORT	22	<p>This jury urges the Council to commission a report setting out a vision of what a low-carbon transport system for Furness (including links with surrounding areas) could look like based on best practice elsewhere (with citizen input). Achieving such a vision would reduce climate change impacts, enhance local prosperity by creating business opportunities and increase choices in work and leisure for a wider range of people through improved transport options.</p> <p>To achieve this vision our recommendation is that council should directly employ an officer/s with knowledge and experience about low carbon transport who can lead the transition to low carbon travel and inspire the public and businesses as a key part of the process.</p> <p>The cross-party support of Council members is vital to ensure action. This vision should include non-car connectivity with the Lake District and local coastal areas (taking into account desirable end points, target markets, which organisations might lead on development and delivery etc. with a view to trialing different initiatives ahead of new local government reorganisation in 2023).</p>	
Degree of support for recommendation: 83%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose

10	5	1	1	1
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No.	Theme	Score	Equal nineteenth recommendation		
20	ENERGY	22	<p>Solar panels should be installed on as many buildings in Furness as appropriate, alongside better insulation. The council needs to make it easy for solar panels to be installed on buildings, for e.g., by addressing planning permissions to allow solar panels to be installed.</p>		
Degree of support for recommendation: 89%					
Strongly support		support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
8		8	0	2	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal nineteenth recommendation		
21	ENERGY	22	<p>Homeowners should be encouraged and incentivised to make their properties energy efficient, and landlords should be encouraged and incentivised to make their properties better insulated and energy efficient for their tenants. Energy saving, insulation and energy generating solutions should be made affordable for all. For example, the council could lobby for a link between council tax rates and home energy efficiency / EPC (Energy Performance Certificate) ratings. The council should also explore / influence the potential to lift / reconsider restrictions on buildings that prevent energy saving measures e.g. listed buildings.</p>		
Degree of support for recommendation: 89%					
Strongly support		support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
6		10	2	0	0

No.	Theme	Score	Twenty-second recommendation		
22	TRANSPORT	21	<p>We should encourage more people to walk by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) implementing schemes to incentivise walking to school such as through discounts, subsidies for trainers, good shoes and protective clothing. We can also organise a local walking / running competition to schools or workplaces for a term or more, with gym / PE equipment / similar as prizes. b) Providing facilities for runners, walkers and cyclists (including at workplaces) for changing and showering, with storage space (such as lockers or hanger space) or a dry room to dry clothes. c) Incentivising children to walk to school, for e.g. through stamps on a card. This might also encourage parents to help them to walk to school. d) Overhauling of traffic light signal priorities to benefit pedestrians and road users alike by making them smarter and more time efficient. 		
Degree of support for recommendation: 78%					
Strongly support		support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
8		6	3	1	0

No.	Theme	Score	Twenty-third recommendation		
23	OTHER	20	The Council need to build an engaging community vision emphasising the positive aspects and benefits of addressing climate change together, including everyone from businesses to citizens.		
Degree of support for recommendation: 72%					
Strongly support		support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
8		5	4	1	0

No.	Theme	Score	Equal twenty-fourth recommendation		
24	ENERGY	19	The North Morecambe gas field / terminal is becoming obsolete in the next few years - there should be an investigation on how the site might be repurposed to generate green energy and retain / redeploy staff in green jobs.		
Degree of support for recommendation: 83%					
Strongly support		support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
6		9	2	0	1

No.	Theme	Score	Equal twenty-fourth recommendation		
25	OTHER	19	There should be a thorough investigation into the potential for sea grass as a carbon sink in the Furness area.		
Degree of support for recommendation: 72%					
Strongly support		support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
6		7	5	0	0

No.	Theme	Score	Twenty-sixth recommendation		
26	TRANSPORT	17	We should have a bus service that is either free or heavily subsidised . Before local government is reorganised, the council should investigate how this can be paid for without causing low-income households to bear the cost through taxation - some options could include a tourist tax or a contract workers tax. Other options could include: free bus services for locals who meet the criteria of local occupancy in Furness, or at least 1 free return bus journey per day.		
Degree of support for recommendation: 72%					
Strongly support		support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
6		7	3	2	0

No.	Theme	Score	Twenty-seventh recommendation		
27	ENERGY	16	Green hydrogen needs to be pushed forward by supporting companies in Barrow that are connected to the energy generation industry, while encouraging other industries in Barrow to take up hydrogen, creating many jobs, preferably on the Spirit Energy plant which is currently winding down. Companies should be encouraged to build an electrolysis plant to split water to produce hydrogen, with oxygen as a byproduct, as a zero carbon method of hydrogen production.		
Degree of support for recommendation: 72%					
Strongly support		support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
3		10	5	0	0

No.	Theme	Score	Twenty-eighth recommendation	
28	ENERGY	15	The council needs to have a future vision of how Furness can produce its own low carbon energy , a comprehensive plan with a mission statement, objectives, and pledges. They need to be showing council commitments towards low carbon energy. The council should also appoint a head figure that is identifiable as the person responsible for moving things forward.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 72%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
6	7	3	0	2

No.	Theme	Score	Twenty-ninth recommendation	
29	ENERGY	14	We are excited about the potential of wind power in Barrow. However, we recommend that the materials and wind turbines for wind farms in the UK should be produced locally instead of being imported. We are also concerned about emissions during the production process of wind turbines. These materials too should be more sustainable and recyclable. (Wind turbines could be mounted on lampposts on major routes for example, on the A590, in order to use energy generated by passing traffic).	
Degree of support for recommendation: 72%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
3	10	4	0	1

No.	Theme	Score	Thirtieth recommendation	
30	ENERGY	10	The council should continue to support the Moorside nuclear plant bid for a prototype fusion energy plant by the end of the year. Cumbria is an established nuclear area and is more likely to get support. It also presents huge potential for employment opportunities in Barrow. Barrow could become a global leader in nuclear fusion energy.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 56%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
5	5	5	1	2

No.	Theme	Score	Thirty-first recommendation	
31	ENERGY	7	There should be a review to explore alternative ideas for low carbon energy generation including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hydroelectric power: the possibility and feasibility of hydro-power generation on the Leven and Duddon. b. Tidal energy: i.e. whether a bridge across the Duddon Estuary to Millom could generate tidal energy while reducing journey distances. This could be run as a toll bridge, and electricity generated from tidal could be sold to assist with economic viability. 	
Degree of support for recommendation: 50%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
4	5	5	2	2

No.	Theme	Score	Thirty-second recommendation	
32	TRANSPORT	5	A system should be created to share or coordinate shopping deliveries from large supermarkets/businesses to reduce the need for individual vehicles to go out shopping and promoting local produce with reduced food miles.	
Degree of support for recommendation: 50%				
Strongly support	support	neither	oppose	strongly oppose
1	8	4	5	0

Appendix 1: Commentator questions

This appendix lists the questions asked of commentators during the sessions.

Session 2

Commentators: what is climate change and what are its impacts?

1. What efforts have you made to disprove the theory that climate change is caused by our activities?
2. Why is anyone who disagrees about the causes of climate change eg David Bellamy censored or deplatformed?
3. What about natural emissions e.g. volcanoes?
4. If we have zero emissions will we still have 1.5 degree temperature increase?
5. There are lots of variations e.g. methane, water vapour – when we can't get the weather right how can we be sure about the future predictions on climate?
6. Where is the evidence – a vineyard losing its crop is not evidence. Left wing agenda?
7. How was climate change measured pre-Victorian times?
8. How long have greenhouse gases been measured for and how do we know that there weren't similar changes with the climate before Victorian times? Is it definitely the greenhouse gases are causing the change or were other things causing changes before that?
9. When you mentioned buildings and waste being a top emitter – what does that mean? Is it insulation and wasted energy or what other factors are in there?
10. UK has done pretty well – is this entirely by exporting our emissions i.e. manufacturing to China?
11. What are the assumptions about achieving the blue line for the UK (the desired trajectory)
12. You mentioned Cop26 and the 1.5 limit but with the graph showed it looks like a 1.6 or 1.7 rise – is 1.5 an unachievable target?

13. Can he give an indication of the tipping point / point of no return? And what happens when that occurs?
14. Is there any impact on planetary movement due to climate change eg ice age? Is there changes within our solar system as a result – and is that part of it or have they taken that into account. Is some of climate change caused by planetary movements?

Questions not asked during the session, but subsequently shared with the commentators:

15. How realistic is it to get to the blue line within the timescale mentioned / desired?
16. Do you have data for the UK total emissions vs the rest of the world (is it around 1.1%)?
17. Struck by huge percentage of emissions by richest including UK – why are poorer people not bigger emitters considering poorer home insulation?
18. What action are the richest 10% taking?
19. What's the impact on animals in our local area – eg sheep and cows, seals in Walney etc?

Session 3

Commentators: The emissions in Furness - where are they coming from?

20. Sustainable energy: cleaner nuclear energy eg small reactors wasn't mentioned – why not?
21. Carbon capture and storage – regarding the gas terminal has this happened or is it going to happen?
22. Carbon sinks – which are the most effective out of the ones shown? Eg are wetlands better than forest?
23. Chimneys – why can't we store the emissions that comes out of there?

24. How did you identify the carbon sinks that you talked about and realistically how quickly can they be implemented?
25. I'd like more information on carbon capture – if we're putting more carbon away, do we really want all that extra oxygen in the atmosphere?
26. What other health complications other than asthma due to GHGs should we be worried about?
27. Mentioned asthma – as a sufferer myself are inhalers using climate unfriendly propellant, and what could we do to change that?
28. Asthma and air quality – in school we have air quality monitors. What is a good safe level of CO2 measured indoors?
29. With climate change and flooding – how much is new homes, tarmac and deforestation an issue?
30. Does every industry in the local area have a net zero carbon emission plan and for those that do can they share that with us?
31. Lorraine referenced emissions from local companies ie BAE – I'm under a flight path and they built a new car park. Is that in the calculation – are those emissions taken into account?
32. Is CO2 measured in parts per million – what is the ideal? We do need a certain amount of CO2 in the atmosphere
33. What is the limit by which you have to declare the emissions you make? Does it include the scope 2 and 3 emissions?
34. Have emissions gone down with the closure of some industries from the past?
35. A bit confused about one person creating 12.7 tonnes – how do you measure this?

Questions not asked during the session, but subsequently shared with the commentators:

36. You mentioned burning off the gas because it can't be stored – why is that?
37. Does plastic grass have any impact, using plastic grass instead of real grass should anything be done about this, is it an issue?
38. What sort of devices are used to measure GHGs emitted in this area, and do they take into account water vapour as well?
39. What have we already worked out as a country about our overall record of carbon emissions and how do we know if we are on track?

40. The presentation included figures for local industry but what about the 30% which is shopping and our consumption?
41. What sort of devices are used to measure GHGs emitted in this area, and do they take into account water vapour as well?

Session 4

Commentators: How do we effect change?

42. Where will the money come from for the changes we want to make?
43. How do we get the right councillors on board and interested in the issues rather than just their next votes?
44. I'd like more about the other P the personal – what can we take ownership of, what actions can individuals do?
45. What things can create meaningful change in a local community?
46. Simon said local level action influences up the chain. Can he give us any examples of this happening?
47. How do we persuade voters to support the cause (influencing those who want our votes)?
48. Regarding Big Oil Corps – they will have to undo what they've done whether carbon capture or something else. Can they drive this change globally, or perhaps their shareholders? Can they pay?
49. Can you give examples of positive change being initiated through processes like this?
50. All the juries happening across the country – is it possible to bring together all the outputs from those that are taking place?
51. When we get draft recommendations, how could we get feedback from the rest of our community to feed into the final version?
52. Carrot angle – using incentives to encourage people to change, techno fix – how realistic is it for technological advances to come to our rescue. What does simon think is the best angle. Do we go the hair shirt route or do we go the technological route?

Questions not asked during the session, but subsequently shared with the commentators:

53. Would we have local leverage to encourage and install more home insulation (green homes grant logistics)?
54. Barrow is a big cul de sac – one road in and out. So how could we change public transport to be better connected?

55. Is it cost effective to have the biggest wind farm in the world?
56. Can we get more information about coastal erosion? How would this directly affect Barrow?
57. I live right on the edge of the coast in Askham – how long will my house be habitable (including for my kids and grandkids) and what can we do to reduce the impact of coastal erosion?

70. Ammonia was mentioned – could it power ships? And could it work for aircraft?
71. Increasing transport as population grows, but how to reduce transport energy by that amount?
72. The financial implications on individuals especially those who are slipping into fuel poverty – how to deal with the financial burden?
73. If we did the night hauls with the trains, wouldn't that move to 24/7 with trains and a larger carbon footprint?
74. Regarding reducing power, what do we need to do to get to the revised graph that you showed?
75. What is the carbon footprint of each turbine?
76. The gas terminal is the biggest emissions in the area? So we will reduce ours naturally? What is our opportunity for carbon sinks in our area?
77. Why must we reduce energy use and how do we motivate people in our area?
78. Wind turbines off the coast – each costs a million pounds and what lifetime do they have?
79. Why isn't hydrogen more available?
80. Why isn't hydrogen already being used as it seems like there's so many benefits?
81. Are there companies using hydrogen now in the UK?
82. With hydrogen production when you change the energy type there's a drop off. What level of energy loss is there for blue and green hydrogen?
83. Can you tell us about tidal and wave power?
84. Hydrogen is so expensive, so where would the funding come from to increase the use of that?
85. Will the cost decline over time? Natural progression?
86. What happens to the oxygen that gets sent back into the atmosphere, will we all burn?
87. Desalination in the third world, requires huge amount of energy but graphene tech can help. Do you have emphasis on reducing energy, why? When the third world could do with desalination due to the water shortage. Why not invest in tech for this?

Session 5

Commentators: Low carbon energy generation

58. Would like to hear some examples of multi solutions to the carbon problem
59. Is there something that individuals can do more? Eg cycling but can you expand on other things – how would changing my diet help?
60. How to encourage cultural shift? Where do you begin solving these wicked problems – where would you begin?
61. How do we get away from the overwhelming greed – industry is built on obsolescence, rebrand, resell – how do we get governments and individuals to move away from me me me?
62. Cultural shift – how effective do you think extinction rebellion and Greta Thunberg were preCOP26 in getting the message across?
63. Lots of opportunities but what is the cost of investing in the different options both financially and environmentally?
64. Sustainable travel – is there a way we could influence Barrow to think about resurfacing of cycle paths?
65. Where would the money come from?
66. The tech is there for hydrogen so why haven't we moved there already? What's taking so long?
67. Seems green hydrogen is more attractive. How long till it becomes more available?
68. Cost for businesses of using alternatives? Methane vs hydrogen
69. What is the danger of using hydrogen? How do you make it safe?

88. What is the carbon footprint of a wind turbine and its lifespan?
89. Do onshore turbines have a negative environmental cost?
90. What is the scope for carbon capture around the Barrow / Cumbria area recreating more carbon sinks?
91. Recently been in Northampton where they are trialling electric scooters, could this be done in Barrow?
92. Recently seen petrol being changed from e5 to e10 with the introduction of ethanol. Reduced miles per gallon and increased cost – do we face the same thing if hydrogen is blended into natural gas?

102. On bids, why did it fail and what's the alternatives to fund?
103. Why was the bid for electric buses unsuccessful? Concerned about our recommendations
104. How can we fund free buses
105. Why does Eden get more money to invest in transport infrastructure – shouldn't it be based on population density?

Questions not asked during the session, but subsequently shared with the commentators:

106. In Netherlands with the high levels of bike use is there a large carbon footprint due to bike manufacture?
107. Lots of talk about walking and cycling - with a lot of elderly people in Barrow this might not be appropriate - what other options might there be?
108. A lot of people in Barrow don't go to the Lake District - it's hard to do this without a car - how can public transport be improved for Furness people be able to go the Lakes without using a car?
109. What is difference between recommendation we make now compared to the same recommendation a decade ago (that went nowhere and there's no budget for)?
110. How is all electricity going to be generated? And how will lost tax from fuel be found elsewhere to pay for subsidies and grants?
111. Regarding long distance corridors across the county - In Barrow there is only one way in/out? What are they and where?
112. How can we change the psychology of the transport user away from big cars to small cars or no cars
113. And how to fund it all when their bids are failing?

Session 6

Commentators: Transport

93. Where do large companies stand with replacing or upgrading cycle to work scheme and providing showers?
94. Potholes in 34 streets – how can we walk / cycle on these roads?
95. Why are Cumbria County Council resurfacing roads and cycle paths with the same surface i.e. large chippings which is not good for cycle paths?
96. Cars park in all the cycle routes – all the cycle routes are full of cars. What's the solution to this?
97. As a cyclist – now have to get buses and taxis and lifts because the current provision doesn't work. People don't want you on pavements, cars don't want you on the road, cycle paths are difficult too. So how would you suggest we handle this behaviour change to make it work?
98. Regarding shuttle services which you can use an app for. Can you tell us more about it and where it is used now
99. How affordable would it be to turn all our buses electric?
100. Monetising climate change – I own an electric car. If I charge away from home it would cost more to run than a diesel car. I get the zero tax, but maybe an eco-levy to charge on mileage, that's going to put people off.
101. What's the plan for electric car infrastructure in the Furness area to encourage transition? How will this be funded. Will there be incentives?

Session 7

There were no commentators during this session.

Session 8

Commentators: Encouraging action in local community, council and businesses

114. We are part of an engaged community but what about the disengaged community – how do we reach out to those that aren't engaged?
115. Really impressed by Maddi's presentation - great to generate enthusiasm but I suspect the problem with Barrow. is a high degree of climate change scepticism - can it be addressed by this type of relentless positivity. What about challenging climate change scepticism head on?
116. How advanced are the plans for CCS? Are u still exploring for shale gas in Morecambe Bay if so how does that effect carbon storage ideas?
117. Windfarm: 85% of electricity all the time or are they using energy storage? Net zero will that include purchasing carbon certificates and what will that cost. Will it remain competitive?
118. Instead of closing down in the late 2020s how about producing green hydrogen instead?
119. How can small businesses make changes when they don't have budget?
120. Are there any clever funding methods to enable change without product price increases? Are there grant schemes or support which mean don't have to pass cost on to consumer.
121. I work for BAE and I couldn't find our Net Zero policy anywhere, so I can't promote or discuss it with others. Why?
122. Shed 1 Gin were very proactive in moving forward how do we engage those that arent proactive?
123. Hugely impressed about the distillery but how can the average small business be expected to do this e.g. local newsagent
124. Can you tell us a bit more about your climate communications plan?
125. How can we recycle safely? Recycling bins keep getting set on fire in the town.
126. Flats Storey Square in Barrow have no recycling boxes at all now - why not and can you have some?
127. How can we make recycling easier in the area?
128. What is the council's total budget commitment to net zero spending and sources. What does it intent spending in 2022-23 and 2023-24. What and when is the council's intention to invest in modernising energy efficiency of older housing stock especially in Dalton where much of the North Dalton stock is older than that in Barrow?
129. What happens in 15 months when a unitary council replaces the county council?
130. What is carbon literacy training? What is the concept?
131. How can we make recycling easier in the area?
132. There are 4 charging points in Dalton – is it right that they can not be used for petrol car parking?
133. If we shift council buildings from gas heating this will be expensive – who will foot the bill?
134. Safety regarding council bins – what are the plans to make sure that doesn't happen again i.e. burning bins
135. Why has Barrow not yet bid for street charge points even though they are offering 75% grants to do so?
136. Wondering If they have done any work with schools to engage younger people?
137. How do we engage families whose circumstances mean environment is understandably low on their priorities
138. What are you doing to get the wider workforce and the community involved in what they can do about climate change?
- Questions not asked during the session, but subsequently shared with the commentators:**
139. What does Art Gene do to add value to this area addressing climate change, how effective is it, do you reach out to all of the borough's communities how and what are you intending to do in 2022-25 what will it cost?
140. Allotment soup is interesting – and one outside Ulverston. Community gardens – how can we get one of those set up in a community?

141. Recycling has always been an issue locally, what action can be taken to improve community take up and also improvements by the contractor?
142. How does Dalton and Barrow's air quality measurements compare with other parts of the UK and global best quality – are we better or worse?
143. Why do they not segregate or accept plastic at recycling centre?
144. Planning to update the systems and processes – why haven't they done it already? They've got the technology
145. How could carbon capture methods work in this area?
146. Increase carbon capture to offset emissions – please can you tell us a bit more about how you are doing this?
147. Storing CO2 are we just going backward – are we just going to dump it in the ocean.
- Can you explain this? Won't the gases diffuse somewhere over time, how stable is the storage?
148. BAE's onsite generation capability in the pipeline – what is that?
149. In switching from gas to electric heating, who foots the bill or which services suffer?
150. Split of emissions between different types of businesses. What is the split between schools / businesses / other public sector and households.
151. Is there any quality control about their involvement – Cumbria Action for Sustainability test for personal carbon footprint – I think they are exaggerating the results, they also recommend a bad scheme for carbon offsetting?

Appendix 2: Recommendations in depth

At the time of voting each jury member was asked to 'write a sentence or two explaining your choice' under each recommendation. The following is a compilation of all the comments received. The ranking of each recommendation is based upon a calculation of the level of support each recommendation received. If it received a 'strongly

support' vote it received two points and a 'support' vote, one point. The percentage support figure was obtained by calculating the percentage of 'strongly support'/'support' votes of the total number of people who recorded a vote for that recommendation.

Recommendation 1:

There should be a thorough review of **recycling** - the council should give clear information about what can and cannot be recycled by households (using a variety of mediums for information to be accessible to all), especially as regards plastics, to ensure effectiveness and avoid damaging scepticism about the value of recycling. This scepticism can unhelpfully feed wider sentiment against other policies to address climate change. The council should take the following actions on recycling:

- e) introduce an awareness programme within schools to engage young people and their families on recycling, e.g. by demos in school showing types of plastics that can and cannot be recycled, school trips to see conveyor belt sorting taking place etc.
- f) provide better facilities and support for recycling for residents in blocks of flats.
- g) enforce the contract for waste collection in relation to correctly dealing with misplaced recycling. A full load should not be rejected if misplaced items can be removed.
- h) introduce kerbside conversations with residents and a wider education campaign (including the use of incentives) that could encourage correct recycling.

Rank: 1st

Percentage support: 100%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
16	2	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:

Strongly support

- We need to make it easier for everyone to recycle
- This is a priority as too many bins are being rejected therefore we cannot recycle for another fortnight so everything goes in general waste.
- I agree – however, I think awareness programme should not just be in schools – maybe via social media/radio/leaflets – as some people don't have children. It is going to put people off when collections are rejected, people just aren't going to bother. I think it's a good idea.

- Environmental responsibility is a duty all adults, and recycling is a big part of this. CCC by its own admission has dropped the ball on this issue. I'm highly suspicious about plastic recycling.
- More promotion of the phrase 'reduce, re-use, recycle'. Fully agree there could be better local awareness and local support. Most surprisingly to me though is that the local refuse site does not segregate plastic!
- Local recycling rates are poor.
- This is something the councilor said himself when he came to speak to the panel.
- Recycling has been an issue for years and in this forum it has been discussed a lot so it is a hot topic. Two sentences is not enough for me to articulate what I have to say. The above suggestions really should be the beginning it needs overhauling and really looking at this.
- It is beyond frustrating to be given such continuous mixed messages about recycling. We are told to recycle but given no guidance or help to efficiently do so
- There have been numerous educational materials on recycling through the years. Some schools have also had officers of the Council talk to children about recycling. Unfortunately there are a few people who do not care. There is no simple answer to this!
- As I live in a block of flats that have zero recycling bins.
- No bins should be refused collection.
- I strongly agree that recycling needs looking into in order to improve the current poor situation
- Correct recycling is important but the significance of this Recommendation goes much further, as the wording itself indicates (with reference to scepticism over recycling and wider climate change measures).

Support

- I agree. However, when recycling bins are set alight though it can produce toxic plastic fumes if there is plastic in them. Some owners are blamed for not following guidelines in the media but when I've spoken to them personally they have been following the guidelines to the letter.

Neither support nor oppose

-

Oppose

-

Strongly oppose

-

Recommendation 2

The council should prioritise the creation of more **green spaces** within the town centre and surrounding areas, both through planning and via other means, e.g. repurposing large or small areas of wasteland not in use.

Rank: 2nd

Percentage support: 94%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
14	3	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All wasteland could be used as carbon capture sites with imagination these could be areas of interest. • I agree – parts of Barrow are quite desolate. However, it is important to note that the council may not own areas of wasteland so they may be stuck for options. • More green spaces can't be a bad thing. • I am reminded of the continuing local benefit of the sterling efforts made for the millennium project. More please. • Barrow needs more green spaces in the town centre. Currently it is just depressing. • So much wasteland locally if areas are owned by the council if they have no plans to do anything why can't they be offered to local community groups to make them a better green space. Surely the council could find ways to help subsidize these. The long term benefits surely will outway it lying there waiting to sell to a private company to build on? • There is a lot of possibility in the area which is going unrecognized. We need to stop being blind to opportunity • This is also important for the wellbeing of residents! • In small or large areas of wasteland barrow could make parks or small solar panel farms to power shops or houses. • My area where I live we have no green space available
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be fair we are spoiled, Furness has some fantastic parks, the Abbey, Lake District on our doorstep, miles of beaches, cycle tracks and quite a few green spaces but more is always nice.
Neither support nor oppose
-
Oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All in favour of green spaces but this fails to address climate change emergency in any direct way, so I feel other Recommendations should be prioritised.
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 3

Trees and carbon sinks in the local area should be protected. A baseline study should be undertaken to establish the current situation and an implementation plan for improvements. Trees should also be included and considered in Barrow council’s planning guidelines.

Rank: 2nd: Percentage support: 100%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
12	6	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new builds should include a green space, including trees and carbon sinks • Trees should be protected as these are a long term source of carbon capture. The short term measures are peat bogs which once again could be created in unused fields etc. • I agree • Chop down a tree replace it with 2 should be an initiative • Protected carbon sinks are also a recreational and wildlife friendly resource. • Agreed • Trees are known for being critical to maintaining a healthy ozone. Therefore this needs to be included in government focus from a local level up • In the planning guidelines other well know carbon sinks such as sea grass should also be included based on how effective it is. • As someone who has little trees around the area where I live I think this is a great way to tackle climate change • Trees are good • Local carbon sinks are clearly important. It is unfortunate the coastal aspect is not brought out more strongly, given local need to protect against erosion and promote wetlands and seagrass. But no. 32 does focus on seagrass.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All too often we see local residents ripping up gardens and trees in favor of fake grass and small pots, this practice should be dissuaded whilst promoting the value of wildlife and wild areas etc. • This is also good for the wellbeing.
Neither support nor oppose
Oppose
Strongly oppose

Recommendation 4

The **council should report back to this jury** every 6 months. The jury requires transparent explanations about the extent of progress with the final recommendations. SMART objectives should be identified by The Council (e.g. Climate Change Lead in collaboration with relevant people or departments and/or outside agencies) in relation to each of the recommendations. The council should give consideration to how they can continue to support jury members who wish to continue their involvement in the work of the jury.

Rank: 4th
Percentage support: 94%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
13	4	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There needs to be a clear vision and strategy. The council then needs to be monitored on implementation of the strategy going forwards to ensure that it is successful. • We, the people of Barrow need accountability for all our recommendations or we feel that we have been wasting our time and a lot of other peoples. • I think this is a good idea – I think it’s important to have dialogue between the two. • Always good to hear from the Council! • Council should also be held accountable and forfeits for non compliance. • Information about progress on these recommendations should be in the public domain as part of the effort to raise the level of local engagement. Reporting back to the jury members should serve as a regular focus for collating and disseminating such information. • If action is to be taken then there needs to be a timeline of goals and what actions have been taken to achieve this. I really feel if the council want to make change they need to show what steps are being taken and be accountable. • This would form part of my earlier suggestion of being held to account and would prove that there actually are actions being taken, not just words written • We need to know if the objectives are being met. • If the council didn’t have to report back to members of the jury no progress would be made in making barrow greener • Would love to hear about the progress that been made with the recommendations • The jury’s work could end up as just greenhouse gas (hot air, including 4% exhaled CO 2!) unless focus is put on follow-up/accountability. I like SMART but versions vary. I think they should be these: Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic, Time-designated). Note: no “Achievable”.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability and demonstration of progress has to be demonstrated.
Neither support nor oppose
-

Oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having to report back to this jury which technically will be disbanded will incur additional cost, taking vital funds away from much needed local services. Jury members could be advised on how to continue to support the local council in the future if they wished to do so.
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 5

Locally produced food has very low food miles and can sequester carbon –

- a) the **council should bring overgrown allotment plots back into a manageable condition** so that they can be effectively taken on by people on the allotment waiting list. Regular inspections should be undertaken to ensure that plots are kept in working order, and can be reclaimed if not in use. Access to allotments, including shared community allotments, should be prioritised.
- b) It must be made easier to link local people up with **local food producers**, to buy local food.

Rank: 4th

Percentage support: 89%

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

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options to bring local producers into one place to sell their goods eg more stalls at realistic prices in Barrow market selling food This recommendation makes good common sense and allows for a “greener” world. It’s hard to get an allotment and to hear that there are plots not in use is a bit disheartening, and unfair. This is a popular, traditional past time in Barrow and it would be a shame to lose it. I hadn’t realised it is being neglected. Too many allotment plots are kept in the family with little cultivation or use. The allotment inspector needs to pay regular visits to allotments and enforce the rules set out for allotment ownership. Allotments are rented out an annual basis. Foregoing this income stream for lack of investment makes as little sense as long waiting lists and unused, overgrown and dilapidated allotments. Growing your own fruit and veg is an excellent way to lower food miles and encourage more sustainable food production.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the council could bring back the overgrown allotments to manageable condition via community projects and could use the allotments to supply local food producers with stock to sell. • As someone who would be interested in an allotment I think they should be make more accessed for younger people • Many local residents are keen to grow their own and should be given more help to do so.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal shared allotments 'powered' by agricultural students, community work, and volunteers. • Could have a role to play on a small scale. Unfortunate that for some reason my Recommendation for promoting farmers' markets and city farms for specialised high-value, low-miles local production on a professional scale never made it to this voting booklet. What happened?
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I agree with this, but feel it is not as much of a priority or as impactful as other suggestions. • I feel is difficult to police and implement.
Oppose
-
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 6

Local government should lobby national government to accelerate the changes to 2025 Future Homes Standard to ensure that planning and building control should only permit **new builds** (domestic and commercial) if they meet the highest energy efficiency (EPC) standard. This should include solar panels and heat pumps or other technologies as appropriate. Also, old / ruined buildings in Barrow should be repurposed or rebuilt on before building on green spaces.

Rank: 6th
Percentage support: 100%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
10	8	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New builds should only be approved if they meet the standard. Any builders who are not compliant should not be allowed to purchase / apply to build new properties. • This is very similar to recommendation 17. This is essential moving forward. All energy needs to be retained and it would be criminal to build housing that does not meet the demands of the future • I agree – there are plenty of old/abandoned building in Barrow that need to be repurposed as it is a shame these buildings are going to waste. • This statement makes perfect sense. The local council could also pay more of an interest in new build planning application home efficiency standards and technologies. • Brown sites before green. More entry level homes. Good arable land in Furness is disappearing under new estates at a worrying rate whilst the actual population of the area is in decline. • This needs to happen so all new housing stock is up to the highest standard of energy efficiency and that brownfield sites can be used before building on greenfield sites. • We need to be taking action now and if the council can start lobbying for these plans to be accelerated this is going to have positive impact on the climate emergency as well as providing much better standard of living from the community • This would ensure that all new housing meet the required standards. • Building on ruined buildings or repurposing them would help in rejuvenating barrow. •
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Gov doesn’t need any help in this although I agree about the abandoned buildings. • To quote Gandhi – Be the change you wish to see in others. Local government need to lead the way and role model to encourage their residents to adopt the same passion and ideologies • Due to the amount of new home been built on green space. We need to repair old and disrepair building • Good idea but we are already nearing sunset on the 2025 time horizon.
Neither support nor oppose
-
Oppose
-
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 7

We need investment in **cycling** infrastructure and cycle paths to encourage more people to cycle. This should be done by:

- h) cycle lanes and road surfaces being clearly marked and well maintained (road surfaces and cycle lanes require different surfacing materials). We should lobby for extra funding for this.
- i) better mapping and showcasing of existing and future footpath and cycle routes and links to encourage use. This should be made as simple as a tube map on a board, or like the routes around Grizedale.
- j) the council converting more footpaths to bridleways to be used for cycling.
- k) secure places for bike storage to encourage cycling.
- l) raising awareness in Furness of cyclists' rights to be on paths and roads.
- m) enabling cycling between Barrow, Dalton, Ulverston and beyond with minimal interaction with traffic, using segregated routes.
- n) the council making sure that encouraging electric bike use for medium journeys should be included in transport plans.

Rank: 7th

Percentage support: 94%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
10	7	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:

Strongly support

- Reduce carbon footprint and improve health
- The safety of cyclists is paramount on our road and all necessary arrangements should be undertaken to ensure this.
- Continue the work developing and maintaining local cycle routes and encouraging cycling.
- As an e-bike cyclist myself, the current routes, surfaces, safety and mapping leave a lot to be desired, at best irritating me but at worst putting me off cycling entirely. Only when cycling becomes more attractive will numbers of cyclist increase.
- £239 million has been made available to local authorities for capital infrastructure schemes this financial year. This will enable local authorities to deliver safe and direct cycling and walking measures in their areas, such as protected space for cycling, widened pavements, and safer junctions. The government intends to publish the second 4-year statutory Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy (CWIS 2) in Spring 2022, which will outline future funding for walking and cycling beyond 2021 to 2022.
- Increasing cycle usage reduces CO2 emissions and carries health benefits for users.
- Nothing to add, this is an excellent idea.
- By making cycling a safer and more accessible mode of transport, we will be addressing the emergency of climate change by reducing the amount of cars on the roads in the Furness area and encouraging generations to establish new routines of travelling via healthier modes of transport than driving thus leading to sustained change
- From speaking to cyclists about these issues there is a general consensus that these changes need to be made.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is very important that cars be properly segregated from cycle lanes. Current lanes are not fit for purpose and are just dangerous. People are unlikely to take up cycling unless issues with the current offering of cycle routes is addressed. Good objective, with clear, specific, realistic proposals.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can see why – many cycle paths on Barrow’s main roads are faded/hard to see. I feel that many people are discouraged from cycling due to there being few dedicated cycle lanes and the danger from traffic.
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As I don’t use a bike I cannot get behind this recommendation
Oppose
-
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 8

Increase access to **expert impartial advice on energy saving measures** available to households such as the Cumbria Action for Sustainability Cold to Cosy scheme which could be much more widely promoted. Promotion should be targeted at local residents including via social media as well as on the ground e.g. multiple supermarket noticeboards, Leisure Centre, Libraries, health centres etc. These schemes should incorporate learning from initiatives that have been implemented in the past, e.g. the Green Homes Grant.

Rank: 8th

Percentage support: 89%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
12	4	1	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A coordinated approach is required to improve learning through a number of communication channels I think this is a great idea – people don’t know about services that are there to help people. Perhaps, employers should get involved here to raise awareness?

- I fully agree, the information is out there and this is an easy hit with low cost.
- This is cheap and encourages people to change their attitude.
- When this was discussed with other candidates none of us had heard of it. If there are such schemes then why are the council not shouting it from the roof tops and getting the word out. They need to look at how they can help the community to source information so they can find ways to save energy that easily accessible.
- Agreed. Change is hard and many people are creatures of habit. If you want the residents of the area to be more proactive about addressing the emergency of climate change then there needs to be guidance to do so and benefits seen
- Actions like these can help people save hundreds of pounds on bills just by knowing how to help keep homes warm and turn off electrical items and turning off lights when you exit a room.
- Due to Cumbria Action for Sustainability Cold to Cosy scheme no been wildly no due to the lack of word of mouth
- The pressure on energy bills will be massive and practical advice on reducing these should be promoted.
- It was unknown that this scheme exists so it definitely needs more advertising.

Support

- Put on a jumper!
- This must be done in a clear and concise manner in order not to confuse the public.

Neither support nor oppose

- This is already available we just need to know where to look.

Oppose

- Very unfortunate that CafS should be mentioned here. This group's carbon footprint measurement appears to be seriously flawed, and so is its carbon offsetting programme, which is of a type explicitly criticised by Mike Berners-Lee.

Strongly oppose

-

Recommendation 9

There needs to be a comprehensive plan on how best to **inspire action** through **informing the public** on a) everything that relates to climate change and b) what action can be taken. The council needs to be proactive about using all possible methods to inform the public (and businesses) (including social media, and informal and community networks). The communications and engagement strategy needs a thorough review, as current methods are outdated and boring. This can be done by getting advice from a wide range of people, including young people and considering what can be used as a 'hook' (e.g. linking things to the rubbish / recycling collection calendar)

- e) There should be a **well-designed, concise community leaflet distributed to residents monthly**, highlighting positive actions being taken and key steps people can take now, including from local businesses (who might contribute to the cost as a way of drip-feeding encouragement and engagement without being overwhelming).
- f) **A festival should be initiated** for fun, inspiration, and environmental action that harnesses the arts, participation and learning.

- g) A **network of local community champions** should be created and supported to act as a hub for environmental action.
- h) **Climate change should be a regular topic in school assemblies.** ‘People’s Assemblies’ should be held on climate change for adults that are led by childrens’ perspectives.

In putting this plan together, we need to **shift from telling people about the doom-laden crisis** to telling stories and sharing optimistic examples about the positive benefits of taking action to tackle climate change, such as wellbeing and biodiverse green spaces. This **engagement needs to meet people where they are** - from Tesco, to the gym, or the rugby ground. Instead of inviting people to events, we should take events / festivals to them, including using the arts, such as street performances, and harnessing the enthusiasm and perspectives of young people. See the Dumfries and Galloway Active Travel Strategy as an example of engagement methods.

Rank: 8th

Percentage support: 89%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
12	4	1	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:

Strongly support

- This is a key requirement fir addressing climate change in the Furness area. Engagement with the local community is key to success
- Can see nothing wrong with this and could only do good.
- I agree, a new method of informing people about Climate Change needs to be actioned. Sometimes, climate change is turned into something that is complex, and it disengages people. We need to engage people of all ages, all backgrounds to inspire them that together, we can make a difference. Whether that’s local community groups too.
- Public engagement with the issue of climate change is abnormally low in the Furness area. All avenues for improving this situation should be explored.
- Cost effective with maximum impact, a great idea.
- Positive action and getting the word out to everyone is something the council should consider. It needs to be engaging so people want to find out more. There are so many active groups out there if they can bring them together perhaps something can be done to help the local community know about what is out there to help with climate change without ramming down our throats. It needs to inspire but at the same time give us all the information we need.
- This is the proposal I feel the most strongly about. Every single thing said in this proposal is crucial if we are to change and address the emergency of climate change in the Furness Area. In order to change, people need to be informed and to be engaged and on board. There needs to be understanding, passion and drive which means there needs to be communication and leadership...in a positive way, not the negative, doom ridden and pessimistic way that this topic is normally approached
- School newsletters would be an extremely efficient and useful way to get the news out about the progress the schools are making to become greener.

- I strongly agree as without better communication residents will not know any positive actions and plans that are currently happening or are planned for the future.
- Plenty of creative energy behind this excellent Recommendation. Impressive volunteer talent from some jury members could give this a boost and help dramatically improve council communications.

Support

- There is very little the general UK population can do to reduce the impact of climate change but what we can do we must do it well and events such as these above can help motivate, incentivise and educate.
- Ask the Council to use the Forum as a center so that the public have easy access to the information regarding climate change issues. News could also be printed in the Forum's literature which is sent out on a regular basis to residents.
- we need to inspire the younger generation

Neither support nor oppose

- Depending on where the money is coming from to pay for a festival for "a" Otherwise I support b & c

Oppose

-

Strongly oppose

- I'll never support traumatising children.

Recommendation 10

The local Business Improvement District should be encouraged to focus their membership and **wider business community to actively promote low carbon travel options for their employees**. This could include an electric vehicle fleet funded by larger businesses to offer coordinated transport options for people getting to and from work. The use of electric bikes could be more widely promoted and financially supported for employees by businesses.

Rank: 10th

Percentage support: 83%

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

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be useful for local businesses and big companies such as BAE • Changing all pool cars to electric vehicles as a starting point. • I feel there will be some level of need for transport to come into and go out of the Furness area in order to allow us to function and thrive therefore, in order to address the emergency of climate change we need to use a different method of this happening so that carbon emissions do not continue to bleed into our environment • Encouraging business to actively promote low carbon travel options I am all for this will hopefully reduce the amount of cars on the road at peak times and also reduce some of the carbon foot print • Businesses should be promoting this in conjunction with a healthy lifestyle • Any initiative that favours electric travel over fossil fuel travel is worthwhile. • The cost of electric vehicles and e-bikes have risen sharply over the years so I welcome any support in personally financing these. • I think this is a great idea – it also helps people with reducing the cost of commuting etc. I think it is a positive for both business and employees.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree with Hazel Graham’s Oversight points. Impressed with what bigger businesses are already doing, so not sure whether this is high priority. Could have biggest impact in smaller firms.
Neither support nor oppose
-
Oppose
-
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 11

The jury recommends a **fully funded scheme to retrofit all housing stock** in Furness for better insulation and improved quality of housing provision, to reduce energy wastage and increase energy saving and generation. There should be a review of older housing stock in the area to decide the most efficient way of implementing modifications in a phased way. This should be undertaken jointly by the housing and climate change departments of the Council. Financial support for those least able to afford insulation, energy saving and energy generation measures must be prioritised. This would reduce carbon emissions from homes and reduce energy and heating bills which is essential due to high energy prices.

Rank: 10th

Percentage support: 89 %

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
9	7	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:

Strongly support

- I think this is a good idea as it will help those who are struggling to save money in the long run.
- I urge the council to do all they can to support this statement. Estimated costs such as £10,000 per house refit mentioned must be drastically reduced to provide cost effective loft insulation as a minimum starting point with estimates around £1250 max. per residential property.
- This would help the UK reach carbon neutrality and ensure less money is needed for heating.
- Agreed, for the same reason as my previous answer
- This is the way forward to ensure that we achieve the targets given.
- The current price of heating and energy bills is crippling due to poor insulations in homes that can easily be improved in newer builds or simple installations.
- The militant activists of Insulate Britain may have used some questionable tactics but their passion for the insulation project was well directed. It is hugely important to tackle climate change emergency locally in this way, as well as nationally.
- This is essential moving forward. All energy needs to be retained and it would be criminal to build housing that does not meet the demands of the future.

Support

- Fully funded for all houses is probably unnecessary. A sliding scale of subsidy might be a better use of available resources.
- With bills increasing and people worried about whether they can eat or heat their homes we need to find ways to make every home in the area as low carbon as possible as well as the same time insulated but this need to be affordable.
- Better insulation is a must for the housing stock, this would improve health, and reduce heating bills.
- I think retrofitting is important to reduce energy waster but not sure if fully funded is viable- possibly grants instead.

Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although I support the principle it is half baked, without identifying where the funding is coming from, and what type of generation measures. Remedial insulation has been successfully installed over the last decade or so. Home heating is responsible for about 14% of the UK's carbon emissions, and must be tackled urgently if the government is to meet its carbon reduction targets. Last year, ministers announced a heat and buildings strategy, with the intention of weaning the UK away from gas – which makes up about 80% of domestic heating – and on to lower carbon alternatives, such as heat pumps. But the Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) select committee found that the strategy did not set out how the changes would be achieved, that government “lacked clear direction” on the issue, and that current policies were inadequate to the scale of the problem.
Oppose
-
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 12

Funding: The council needs to consider where the burden of paying for all the necessary measures falls. All possible sources of funding should be explored to avoid putting the financial burden onto local residents, especially those who are least able to pay. The contribution of the area to national energy requirements (e.g. electricity generation from offshore wind farms) should be used as leverage for central government funding for local measures to address climate change.

Rank: 10th

Percentage support: 89%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
10	6	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council tax burden on locals should be supported by 'levelling up' fund and a dividend for the areas green energy contribution. The council could tax the private bus company for their services around the Furness area especially barrow to create the funding needed to contribute to pay for the necessary measures If people are to change the world, in order to save it, they cannot also be asked to pay for it if it means having less of a life themselves; otherwise whats the point?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All too often the excess financial burden is placed on local residents & mid-level tax-payers, I agree that all possible sources of funding should be explored. • I think the Council need to ask more of big businesses within the area. Funding is essential if the majority or even some of these recommendations are taken up.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People on low income should not be hit to fund local action on climate change the main government should put more money in to climate change. • This is down to having a strong leader within the Council to promote and fight the issues relating to Furness. • I like this idea, I think it is something that would encourage other areas to invest as well. • I suspect the council is already committed in this area.
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If by local measures you mean evacuate?
Oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial burden should indeed be much more fairly shared than at present, but this suggestion looks narrowly parochial and potentially divisive rather than constructively local.
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 13

Bus services should be made more appealing to encourage the use of public transport. This should be done by:

- a) increasing the frequency on routes that are busy
- b) implementing bus routes in areas that get insufficient service.
- c) The allocation of more bus passes for local residents.
- d) advertising and educating residents about bus pass availability, bus times, and ticket types to increase awareness of available options for public transport in Furness.
- e) investing to replace large and double decker buses with more frequent smaller, efficient or electric people carriers. Routes could then also be expanded to include rural communities currently not accessible by large buses.
- f) ensuring that local timetables connect/link with other forms of transport

Rank: 13th

Percentage support: 89%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
10	6	1	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:

Strongly support

- Need to improve public transport for all
- I think that this is the only way to attract passengers from their cars without heavily charging them either by significant rise in parking charges or heavy fines for parking illegally.
- I think this would help to promote and better the use of public transport.
- I strongly support this suggestion; especially point e), the next fleet of busses must become more efficient and smarter, driven by staff trained in the art of fuel efficient driving and achieving an mpg of much higher than the current average of 9.
- Improved transport infrastructure would encourage local residents to use public transport rather than cars.
- Small busses that are frequent that enable us to connect to other parts of Cumbria would be huge help. Especially for those in areas that are quite remote and don't have regular public transport. Easy to follow timetables with good connections is key otherwise people will continue to use their cars
- I feel that by encouraging more people to use public transport and making it cheaper and easier to do so, we will be addressing the emergency of climate change by reducing the amount of cars on the roads in the Furness area
- Only one bus in the morning passes BAE from Kendal/ Ulverston/Dalton.This is simply not good enough and encourages car use. This has to change.
- Encouraging more people to use the bus service would hopefully reduce car usage. I certainly agree that bus passes need to be more widely known about.

Support

- Improving the Furness bus service to meet minimum standards should be a condition of an operator's license.
- In March 2021, the government launched 'Bus Back Better', which sets out how we will deliver better bus services across England to improve access to those regions that are currently underserved by public transport.
- Strongly support all bar c) where I favour subsidising the services for all users.
- I am aware of a number of locations within the Furness area where the bus service is extremely limited – this impacts on transporting children to school, for example, and increases car usage. More frequent buses at targeted times would be one solution. Some communities have no bus service at all and smaller vehicles would enable this, again reducing car usage.
- Another reason could be about cleaning buses more regularly.
- As someone who uses local buses the current buses are not in line with many buses in other areas of the country

Neither support nor oppose

Oppose

- Good points here, but too focused on buses. Better to focus on Recommendation 8, which would involve looking into all the suggestions here and much more, especially tech-enabled new types of provision, and "active transport".

Strongly oppose

Recommendation 14

Funding for addressing climate change is vital. We are concerned that the current 'green levy' on energy bills could be lost given the pressure on bills. There should be a windfall tax on high carbon energy generators, which the Council should support and lobby for as well as fair taxation and an end to fossil fuel subsidies for the long term, to enhance, or if necessary, replace, the current green levy and ensure that funding for climate change measures is not compromised and that everybody can affordably live in warm and well insulated homes.

Rank: 13th

Percentage support: 89%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
11	5	0	1	1

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

Strongly support

- Investment in future funding strategies is required to ensure funding is ring-fenced and used by energy companies to address climate change
- Windfall tax has support within all major parties. Big producers including Shell and BP have been announcing profits of multiple billions ££££ per quarter lately. Other advantages are explained in the wording of the Recommendation.
- Money is always a critical factor and so this needs careful consideration.
- Due to the rising price of energy
- Many companies in barrow and the furness areas are getting away with not paying taxes for their energy and heating so if they are paid there would be enough to support changes to help the fight against climate change
- I support looking at ways to help households become more green but not in a way they are taxed and unable to heat their homes. We need innovative ideas and vision from the council of how they propose homes should be in the future
- Nothing to add, this should happen.
- Taxing the massive profits from the companies who benefit from high carbon fuel extraction seems both practical and just.
- With the rising energy prices, I do think high carbon generators should be taxed.

Support

- There are no easy answers to this!
- I agree. In order to allow people to make a more positive choice regarding addressing the emergency of climate change, it needs to be made into a choice which benefits those who will be making it and not make it more expensive as an option
- I would be happy if the current 'green levy' on energy bills was lost albeit replaced by a heavy taxation on the largest polluters and non-renewable producers not to be passed on to customers. All too often the financial burden is placed on the public through no fault of their own.

Neither support nor oppose
-
Oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not local but I appreciate the council could lobby the government on this.
Strongly oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I pray every day for the green levies to be scrapped. End all subsidies dear Lord Windfall tax is a path to oblivion.

Recommendation 15

Businesses and transport providers should work together to encourage the use of public transport by offering an incentive and increasing services at certain times. If people buy a multi-trip bus ticket (e.g. a day rider or monthly pass), they could also receive a discount card for local participating businesses. This could include discounts at shops, or perhaps a free meal in a restaurant. Bus services should also increase in line with offers within the discount card (e.g. later evening services to improve night-time economy etc). Staff of participating businesses could be offered free bus travel in return.

Rank: 15th

Percentage support: 89%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
8	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A coordinated approach is needed • Passengers need big incentives to take them from the convenience of their vehicles. • I think this would help too as big businesses [BAE/Kimberley Clark] probably have better resources to help out in that respect. It also helps to boost local economy, by helping local independent café/businesses. • Using local knowledge of peak times and targeting services to certain locations (e.g. BAE) would encourage people to use services more. • Again, I feel that by encouraging more people to use public transport and by aligning this with local shops and service use, we will be addressing the emergency of climate change by reducing the amount of cars on the roads in the Furness area • Working together to tailor the service to a need and incentivizing people to use it. • As someone who works late and has to get picked up via personal transport it would be effective to have these options as an alternative method of transport at night. • Like 4, good objective, with clear, specific, realistic proposals.

Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing ideas for Stagecoach to consider • A well thought out statement with fresh ideas that deserve support. • Whilst I strongly support the opening statement I feel that discount schemes would add a discouraging level of complexity to what should be a very simple transaction. • I think this is a great way to get younger people to use local buses later in the evening • This is a good idea, as currently McDonalds provide offers on the rear of come tickets. Local businesses should be encouraged to use this marketing opportunity.
Neither support nor oppose
-
Oppose
-
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 16

The **council should provide funding for community hubs**. Support should be given for all local areas to have an active community hub (physical or virtual) for residents to connect with each other with information, activities and climate action. Such hubs could for example encourage, through rewards, vouchers or prizes for picking up litter or recycling.

Rank: 15th

Percentage support: 89%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
8	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think this is really important to connect with local people in the local area • In barrow we should follow other countries in giving rewards for recycling bottles. This is common in Germany as you get 25 cents for recycling one plastic bottle. • If you want a community to change, you need the origins and leaders of that change to come from within, sustained change is grown, not force. You can smash a wall down with force, but you cannot build a new foundation without understanding, expertise, care, consideration and time. Anyone can lay a brick, but you wouldn't rely on what was built by someone not invested in it to last

- To connect communities and support each other with information and encourage to make our town more green is a no brainer. If we have access to hubs this will hopefully help people feel connected and take action
- Definitely agree with this, especially for the youth. In Barrow, there is an increase in anti social behaviour – and there’s nothing or nowhere for them to go. To try and engage them at a community hub and potentially get them involved in regards to bettering the community or helping tackle climate change locally is something I see as only a positive.

Support

- It is definitely important to have local communication points as not all issues relate to each community.
- Hubs are an integral part to a local community and is therefor vital that they are supported by the local Council.
- A good idea for a community led project.
- I do not know much about the funding distribution and operation of community hubs. Their potential for focusing local communities on activities which can contribute to local improvements including issues around climate change should be given consideration.
- Community Hubs should be introduced through the whole of Furness and not just in Barrow
- Community involvement and participation plays as important role in society, this shouldn't detract from the fact though that for example it's the councils responsibility and paid for task to pick litter etc.
- Community environmental groups are always a positive thing and Barrow Councillors have often participated. But where will the funding come from?

Neither support nor oppose

- I feel we have local successful community hubs which provide their own funding and schools and local organisations already have parties with children picking up litter etc.

Oppose

- Good thinking, but cannot see a separate role for this in light of Oversight comment: Chris Jones - Community Hubs are part of the planned Town Deal initiative. Hubs thus bound to have a role to play in fruits of Recommendation No. 21.

Strongly oppose

-

Recommendation 17

Businesses should encourage behaviour change:

- c. Schemes like the BAE pledge schemes can be used to encourage people to change their behaviours around climate change, for example by turning pledges in exchange for vouchers. These pledges could include walking or cycling to work. Other businesses in Furness could adopt the same approach.
- d. Companies or employers such as the council / Sellafield / BAE should provide a shuttle bus service for employees between car parks or from parts of Furness. This will discourage employees from driving their cars, reducing car use and the carbon footprint from employees travelling to work
- e. Businesses in Furness should enable more people to work from home, or adopt hybrid working patterns, to reduce the need to travel to work.

Rank: 15th

Percentage support: 89%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
8	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to encourage employees to change. Businesses / employers can support this through small changes to working patterns for example. • This could have a huge impact if adopted. • If the big companies in the area can support the change of behaviors this can only be a positive thing as hopefully it can cascade down to others to follow suit, such as smaller business, or employers family making better choices to help with the climate emergency in the Furness area • We live in a society where flexible working is possible and businesses have the ability to empower positive change through how their employees engage with their work and the work place. This should be used and Furness should become a leader to the rest of the country in this • Everybody needs to take responsibility included businesses. • Great! Good to see Harry Brunskill's Oversight note also, but some "transitions" make sense e.g. blue hydrogen.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I would love this to work but am very sceptical. • I agree with all three. I think places, such as, BAE – should be able to provide a shuttle service around Barrow Island/Furness College – even if it is a loop service, as they have so many employees around town. It’s definitely something they should do for the community. • I disagree with point c) as home/hybrid working generally produces a lower output for the company the staff are employed by, negatively affecting the economy of the area and country. • Anything that makes alternatives to commuting to work by car more attractive is worthy of consideration. A public transport system more adapted to local needs and significantly less expensive than using the car would help.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses must be able to monitor all of the above and inform their employees on a regular basis on results achieved. • Companies like BAE have the capacity to allow roles such as graphic designers and management to work from home. However in shops in barrow you can't work from home you have to travel there. • I think working from home is a good incentive and will reduce the amount of traffic in the Furness area
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council can make suggestions to these businesses, but the answer might be short and rude!
Oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not sure about the shuttle bus service from car parks. The aim should be to discourage the use of cars for single person journeys.
Strongly oppose
-

<p>Recommendation 18</p> <p>Food and farming. The council and others need to support our farmers to farm in a way that means that our farms can act as carbon sinks and encourage biodiversity both through re-wilding and other approaches.</p>				
<p>Rank: 15th Percentage support: 83%</p>				
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
8	7	3	3	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not the final version, which referred to "regenerative" farming instead of misleading "re-wilding". Also sadly lost: council should encourage farmers' markets and small city farms specialising in perishable, high-value produce such as herbs, allowing low-travel, rapid farm-to-table supply. • Anything that supports farmers to re-wild, produce carbon sinks, and prevent flooding is good. • As a person who have family that used to own a farm in the Furness area. i think using farm as carbon sinks is a good idea. • The council should do a similar project that Fairtrade does for farmers in other countries so the farmers can supply local stock to businesses such as Morrisons or Tesco.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I agree • Carbon capture is essential to the environment we cannot live in a modern world that does not produce carbon and therefore we need to neutralise the difference.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I feel this is down to central Government • Sounds like a good idea • Farmers are experts and custodians of the land; The Council should give support when its requested.
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I do not know enough about this area to really comment but as before, am in support of anything which will promote positive change • Farming practices are subject to manipulation by government subsidy. I doubt the councils resources to participate in this area. • I believe our farmers are moving through a period of transition especially surrounding other high profile agendas such as the vegan movement, EU import / export & supply chain issues etc. I am not sure how much impact the local council could affect this sector.
Oppose
-
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 19

This jury urges the Council to commission a report setting out a **vision of what a low-carbon transport system for Furness** (including links with surrounding areas) could look like based on best practice elsewhere (with citizen input). Achieving such a vision would reduce climate change impacts, enhance local prosperity by creating business opportunities and increase choices in work and leisure for a wider range of people through improved transport options.

To achieve this vision our recommendation is that council should directly employ an officer/s with knowledge and experience about low carbon transport who can lead the transition to low carbon travel and inspire the public and businesses as a key part of the process.

The cross-party support of Council members is vital to ensure action. This vision should include non-car connectivity with the Lake District and local coastal areas (taking into account desirable end points, target markets, which organisations might lead on development and delivery etc. with a view to trialing different initiatives ahead of new local government reorganisation in 2023).

Rank: 19th

Percentage support: 83%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
10	5	1	1	1

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

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the priority for transport – establish the vision and then implement the strategy • Any good, workable plan needs a strategy and this looks like a good workable strategy. I am very happy with this recommendation. • I think this is a great idea – and I would like to hear the Council’s feedback on this one. With non car connectivity to the Lake District/Coastal areas, could they work with other district councils or the county council for funding to help share the load, but also to create better transportation links throughout Cumbria. • Whilst such a vision would need to be reviewed on regular basis, it would provide a useful benchmark for evaluating and prioritising options.. • Especially the improved transport links (non-car) to the Lake District from the furness area. • I do think Barrow is ideally suited to a fleet of small electric tuk/ tuks instead of current taxi fleet for transport within town. • It would be interesting to view the ideas and plans currently being considered buy the council that may not have been shared yet. • A strong case was made to us along these lines by sustainable travel consultant Alistair Kirkbride. Most of us have little idea what could be achieved (or has been done elsewhere) until the potential is demonstrated. Then the whole community will want to back it. • Any good, workable plan needs a strategy and this looks like a good workable strategy. I am very happy with this recommendation.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having someone in the council to co-ordinate this and create a vision to inspire the public would be great. I like the idea of the local community seeing how our community could look and the steps they can take with the support of the council to help with the emergency of climate change in our vicinity. • Local public transport and connectivity has long been an issue within the whole of Cumbria, it is particularly restrictive re the labour market.
Neither support nor oppose
-
Oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioning a report takes more valuable time, effort and funds away from actually completing the projects outlined in our recommendations. I also believe Barrow Council have employed an officer who will work toward promoting greener travel.
Strongly oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwindling resources squandered on more quangos!

Recommendation 20

Solar panels should be installed on as many buildings in Furness as appropriate, alongside better insulation. The council needs to make it easy for solar panels to be installed on buildings, for e.g., by addressing planning permissions to allow solar panels to be installed.

Rank: 19th

Percentage support: 89%

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

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar panels should be allowed on all buildings and offered to Furness residents as part of a scheme. • A single solar panel on a sunny day can power a house for up to three days running. • All new build housing should be energy efficient and have solar panels installed as standard. Public buildings could lead the way with retrospective installation. • Reintroduction of government subsidies would be superb to further encourage this rather than forcing people to take a 200 pound loan on increasing energy costs. • Could the council engage with a local supplier to promote, correctly calculate and install insulation and solar panels on both its own properties and that of its taxpaying population? Discounts and incentives would help. • Solar is relatively free after installation and a good source of energy.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PV panels should be encouraged by the council, a susidy scheme could be aimed at selected south facing roofs. • More buildings need to have solar panels like flats due to the rising cost of electricity • This seems an obvious and easy option to me; to allow buildings to become greener and more efficient. It is about having a long term vision, if we want to still be thriving in 100 years, we need to show we are making the changes to do so now • Logical. Already happening for the most part, Issues with listed buildings could be decide case by case. • I agree, I think this would be helpful – but if it is not possible, to be told why.
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payback for the users currently approximately 10 years. Anything to reduce this would be a benefit.
Oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payback of solar panels is low. A fully costed plan would need to be in place before any implementation

- Low priority as there do not appear to be planning problems in this regard. See Oversight comment.

Strongly oppose

-

Recommendation 21

Homeowners should be encouraged and **incentivised** to make their **properties energy efficient, and landlords** should be encouraged and incentivised to make their properties better insulated and energy efficient for their tenants. Energy saving, insulation and energy generating solutions should be made affordable for all. For example, the council could lobby for a link between council tax rates and home energy efficiency / EPC (Energy Performance Certificate) ratings. The council should also explore / influence the potential to lift / reconsider restrictions on buildings that prevent energy saving measures e.g. listed buildings.

Rank: 19th

Percentage support: 89%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
6	10	2	0	0

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

Strongly support

- I agree – I think all of the above should be accessible to all – especially the most vulnerable.
- The poorest in our area are often penalised further through having expensive pre-paid energy meters, inefficient homes and thoughtless landlords.
- This should be a priority
- Landlords should be installing energy saving lightbulbs and home appliances instead of keeping old and outdated ones.
- I strongly agree as more consideration needs to be given to environmental issues when planning permission is being considered.

Support

- We need to ensure that people who are making changes are rewarded. This will encourage more people to improve their properties.
- I am not sure about the workability of the suggested implementation strategies but incentivising homeowners and landlords to improve the EPC rating for their properties clearly makes sense. (I don't know the EPC rating for my home!)
- Landlords should be penalized if they don't meet the standards required.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Got to be careful that the less well off are not subsidising the well of with the link between council rates/ EPC rating? • Entirely free government insulation/heating upgrades offered to 15 flats where I live last year, costing £5,000 per flat. Free schemes should mean less dither: there is a climate emergency. But, if national funding is dropped, the best (free) should not be the enemy of the good (incentivised).
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I would support this but who will pay to make homes efficient for the majority of home owners who could not afford it • I agree with the first half but linking EDC to Council tax will penalise the poorest.
Oppose
-
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 22

We should encourage more people to **walk** by:

- e) implementing schemes to incentivise walking to school such as through discounts, subsidies for trainers, good shoes and protective clothing. We can also organise a local walking / running competition to schools or workplaces for a term or more, with gym / PE equipment / similar as prizes.
- f) Providing facilities for runners, walkers and cyclists (including at workplaces) for changing and showering, with storage space (such as lockers or hanger space) or a dry room to dry clothes.
- g) Incentivising children to walk to school, for e.g. through stamps on a card. This might also encourage parents to help them to walk to school.
- h)** Overhauling of traffic light signal priorities to benefit pedestrians and road users alike by making them smarter and more time efficient.

Rank: 22nd

Percentage support: 78%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
8	6	3	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like 4, good objective, with clear, specific, realistic proposals. • I particularly agree that involving the younger generations, through schools schemes, is a great way to promote healthy lifestyles to them. • Sign posted walk routes, with trees/ plants etc from Walney/ Dalton, Rampside/ Hawcoat/ Holbeck/ Barrow Island, FGH etc

- All excellent points. Many schemes and facilities such as these currently exist but an increase wouldn't hurt. I've also become infuriated with traffic lights both as a pedestrian and driver so would welcome positive change here.
- Love the intention to organise and incentivise healthy, environmental projects with community initiatives such as Walking school bus and Bicycle train, etc. Building on the Daily mile project.

Support

- I think this is a good incentive to get more younger people and families to walk more instead of using cars
- I like the idea of giving more time to pedestrians at crossings. I don't really support or oppose the discounts.
- In 2021, the government also launched 'Gear Change' - our vision to make England a great walking and cycling nation. The government has committed £2 billion on quality walking and cycling infrastructure and is creating a new body, Active Travel England. One of Active Travel England's functions will be as a statutory consultee within the planning system to press for adequate cycling and walking provision in all developments of over a certain threshold and provide expert advice on ways in which such provision can be improved.
- I think this would help by reducing cars on the road if people are able to walk.
- I can only support this activity as I agree with the recommendation in principal but some of the rewards are either weak or not workable.

Neither support nor oppose

- I feel that it would be difficult to police some of the above. Educating children as to the benefits of walking (both for their health and that of the planet) would be a starting point.
- I have little faith in the effectiveness of the incentives proposed.

Oppose

- I oppose these points as to get around the furness area by walking it would take 4 hour from Dalton to Ulverston.

Strongly oppose

-

Recommendation 23

The Council need to **build an engaging community vision** emphasising the positive aspects and benefits of addressing climate change together, including everyone from businesses to citizens.

Rank: 23rd

Percentage support: 72%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
8	5	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to get more of the local community involved – not just school kids. • How can we address climate change if we don’t have a vision? This is an emergency and needs to be addressed but the council need something engaging of how they see our town could look like from green spaces, to health benefits, to green homes. It is really important they involve everyone residents to big businesses as this idea needs to be captured and hopefully inspire us all to get on board and take some action • You will not encourage change without people being passionate about the positive impacts – people will avoid things which make them feel scared, angry, helpless or negative. Everything in psychology tells us this. So the focus needs to be on the positives • The council could hold forums about changes the citizens want to go towards climate change. • I agree it is important to portray the positive outcomes of these changes as so much negative information is already being directed at people.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine. I think a vision needs action though. • It does not have to be doom and gloom with climate change it need to be positive to inspire people to make local changes • Business and citizens should be aiming to improve community for the betterment of everyone.
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once again I feel this has been covered in other areas. • If the people of Furness believe the oceans are rising 20M they wouldn’t live in Furness. • I don't feel strongly either way regarding this statement. • This is a bit too vague. The sentiment is fine but I cannot envision its implementation.
Oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A desirable objective is highlighted here but it is more comprehensively and convincingly addressed in Recommendation 21, so 26 is redundant.
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 24

The North Morecambe gas field / terminal is becoming obsolete in the next few years - there should be an investigation on how the site might be repurposed to generate green energy and retain / redeploy staff in green jobs.

Rank: 24th

Percentage support: 83%

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

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term investment for the future needs to be included in the vision • Safe, abundant, clean energy from an essentially limitless cheap source (hydrogen from seawater), with Barrow in strong position for key role. What’s not to like? Now in news we see significant proof of viability, from Oxfordshire experiment (Joint European Taurus). • Barrow has a good mix of engineering/nuclear/ shipping/ manufacture and energy skills. These should be directly focussed at replacing Roosecote Morecombe gas with a low carbon alternative. • Technology will be advanced enough to make this possible if the council is given the funding needed to do so. • I am again excited by this. Green Hydrogen will be at the forefront of creating energy within the next twenty years and is well achievable. An Electrolysis plant could be built on the winding down Spirit Energy site with basically all other operations already installed. Barrow could be the leader in this country with an infinite source of supply (water and wind).
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A great idea which I think spirit energy will be looking into themselves. • We can’t let the gas terminal become another empty site • Mothballing is no longer an option. • It would seem sensible to precede green hydrogen generation at this site by generating blue hydrogen with the residue of the gas field. • There are opportunities to work together to find synergies between hydrogen (produced via electrolysis) for transport and heating and wider investment in hydrogen in the region, this includes increasing economies of scale to support supply chain growth. Finding these synergies, will require cooperation across the conversion. For transport in particular adequate fuelling stations will be key to encouraging uptake. • I believe the current owners of the site will pursue these lines of enquiry although I do agree with the repurposing suggestion.

Neither support nor oppose
-
Oppose
-
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 25

There should be a thorough investigation into the potential for **sea grass** as a carbon sink in the Furness area.

Rank: 24th

Percentage support: 72%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
6	7	5	0	0

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

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have to strongly support this as Sea grass is 35 times more productive for carbon capture than trees and we have a 20 mile coastland in the Furness area. I can't see why not This would also increase conservation efforts. Putting seagrass in rivers around the Furness area with absolutely help as it soaks up carbon more than 35 times the amount trees do and can also fight coastal erosion. Would this also help flood prevention? “If we restore one hectare of seagrass, it would correspond to at least ten hectares of dry-land forest and even as much as 40.” – https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/underwater-meadows-seagrass-could-be-ideal-carbon-sinks-180970686/
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't see an issue with an investigation into this carbon sink. Seagrass apparently absorbs more carbon than woodland. There will be reasons why it doesn't grow in our estuaries. In the unlikely event that this situation is subject to human intervention every effort should be made.
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What sorcery is this! I have no opinion on this as I do not fully understand it Council should work closely with Morecambe Bay University to have a more comprehensive investigation.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think sea grass is great in theory. But how would it affect the local wildlife
Oppose
-
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 26

We should have a **bus service** that is either **free** or **heavily subsidised**. Before local government is reorganised, the council should investigate how this can be paid for without causing low-income households to bear the cost through taxation - some options could include a tourist tax or a contract workers tax. Other options could include: free bus services for locals who meet the criteria of local occupancy in Furness, or at least 1 free return bus journey per day.

Rank: 26th

Percentage support: 72%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
6	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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective public transport which is affordable to all is required to reduce the carbon footprint It would be useful for college students so they don't drive to college or work often. I strongly support support this recommendation as we get a lot of contractors and tourists in the furness area I feel that by encouraging more people to use public transport and making it cheaper and easier to do so, we will be addressing the emergency of climate change by reducing the amount of cars on the roads in the Furness area I believe this would provide an incentive for people to use public transport in the local area, thus reducing emissions. Encouraging the use of public transport will reduce the number of car journeys being made and will therefore reduce CO2 emissions. Love the intention to organise and incentivise healthy, environmental projects with community initiatives such as Walking school bus and Bicycle train, etc. Building on the Daily mile project.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This would be a good incentive to encourage people to use the service rather than it seeming at times unaffordable for families.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport/ walking or cycling has to be encouraged, and be seen as a better alternative to single occupancy car journeys. Buses are expensive and if we had a way to use the so they were much more affordable this is not only going to help with the carbon footprint but also help families with low incomes Suggesting a free bus service may be a step too far but public transport needs to become more cost effective per journey than traveling by car. Ensuring car running cost isn't drastically increased to achieve the same outcome is equally as important.
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I feel that subsidizing fares is a good idea, this will attract more people to using the service. A free service could be made available to certain groups within area eg those with limited disposable income. I would support it, but I oppose the tourist tax/contract workers tax as I feel it doesn't help the cause and could potentially put people off visiting Barrow, or using public transport if they are a contractor. I think it should stay that if you live in the Furness area then you should have free/subsidised bus journeys. I think this is too close to recommendation 2 which would suffice.
Oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can only support this after knowing how the funding for it will be raised.
Strongly oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist taxes make sense where there is visitor overload, as in Venice, or congested Lake District valleys. In this area, though, such schemes would raise little money and send an unwelcoming message.

Recommendation 27

Green hydrogen needs to be pushed forward by supporting companies in Barrow that are connected to the energy generation industry, while encouraging other industries in Barrow to take up hydrogen, creating many jobs, preferably on the Spirit Energy plant which is currently winding down. Companies should be encouraged to build an electrolysis plant to split water to produce hydrogen, with oxygen as a byproduct, as a zero-carbon method of hydrogen production.

Rank: 27th

Percentage support: 72%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
3	10	5	0	0

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

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to invest in a long term vision that will give benefit to the local community • I am most excited by this recommendation than all the others. This is a great opportunity for Barrow to support an industry that is in wind down (Spirit Energy) and could be the main supplier in this country of hydrogen production. • Blue or Grey Hydrogen may be more economical in the 1st instance, gaining traction for this energy prior to Green.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think this is a good idea, it would be good if this could be passed onto someone at Spirit, and to get feedback. • Crucially using renewable energy for the process. Unfortunately, with 75% return on the energy used, Green Hydrogen is expensive and Blue Hydrogen is not green • Once the market for hydrogen in the UK increases, I believe those currently heavily invested in non-renewable energy will naturally shift and follow the profit. The electrolysis plant suggested above must be renewable energy powered but I do support this idea. • Getting straight to green hydrogen without first creating the infrastructure and demand by implementing production of the cheaper blue hydrogen does not make economic sense. It is a good long range goal but I would rather see a more general push for generating a • Hydrogen is sustainable and good to use for gas or energy but the electrolysis plant will need 24/7 supervision to make sure nothing goes wrong with it. • I think green hydrogen is a good way forward and a good use of the spirit energy plant • By time GH is economic (probably 2040s), nuclear options (“yellow” H via advanced fission, or cheap electricity from fusion) will likely make it redundant. Underplayed here is key immediate role of BH as low net emission transition fuel, thanks to safe carbon capture/storage in former gas fields.
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If this supports business in the whole of furness and not just Barrow then I can support the action. • To need to know more about the possible drawbacks of hydrogen production before I can commit to this. Also what would the hydrogen be used for? • I do not know much about green hydrogen personally, but I feel that it is something which this panel has taught me needs to be used more. The fact that I do not know much about it suggests I wil not be the only one, so surely we need to be raising awareness of this in a more positive and productive manner? • I feel that more research is needed to instill investor confidence
Oppose
-
Strongly oppose
-

Recommendation 28

The council needs to have a future **vision of how Furness can produce its own low carbon energy**, a comprehensive plan with a mission statement, objectives, and pledges. They need to be showing council commitments towards low carbon energy. The council should also appoint a head figure that is identifiable as the person responsible for moving things forward.

Rank: 28th
Percentage support: 72%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
6	7	3	0	2

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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There would need to be a clear strategy to monitor achievement of objectives • A strong case was made to us along these lines by sustainable travel consultant Alistair Kirkbride. Most of us have little idea what could be achieved (or has been done elsewhere) until the potential is demonstrated. Then the whole community will want to back it. • I agree that a planned vision should be shared with others. • Barrow has a good mix of engineering/nuclear/ shipping/ maufacture and energy skills. These should be directly focussed at replacing Roosecote Morecombe gas with a low carbon alternative. • The council needs to do it’s part in following the jury’s suggestions • I think this would be a great way for the council to show they are taking it seriously. • This is another vision which needs a strategy. We need to push ahead in low carbon initiatives and to do this we need some individual identifiable to take the helm so there’s no passing the buck.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All avenues of energy production should be explored alongside efficient energy usage. • I agree with this, however, I do feel that there needs to be something which holds the council to account to achieve this as I feel that often, pledges and mission statements are made on paper but never realized. Perhaps there could be an agreed payment milestone attached as an incentive for achieving all that is identified and pledged?
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind, solar, nuclear, hydro-electric, tidal and geo-thermal appear to be the available options. The Furness area does not seem to be in a particularly good position to do more than increase solar panel take up and insist on heat pumps for new builds. The really significant energy generation would probably come for tidal barrages across the estuaries but
Oppose
-

Strongly oppose

- With 2 large solar farms, countless onshore wind turbines and one of the largest offshore wind turbine fields in the UK I hardly believe Furness could be classed as 'not producing enough low carbon energy'. Our local efforts should be focused elsewhere.
- Another quango then!

Recommendation 29

We are excited about the potential of **wind power** in Barrow. However, we recommend that the materials and wind turbines for wind farms in the UK should be produced locally instead of being imported. We are also concerned about emissions during the production process of wind turbines. These materials too should be more sustainable and recyclable. (Wind turbines could be mounted on lampposts on major routes for example, on the A590, in order to use energy generated by passing traffic).

Rank: 29th

Percentage support: 72%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
3	10	4	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:

Strongly support

- Wind power seems to be part of the future energy source so should therefore be made more sustainable. If this can be done locally all the better (more jobs, less transport costs).

Support

- I think this is a great idea.
- The raw materials for building wind turbines are not available locally. The engineering expertise probably is and it would be good to see Furness as a centre for wind turbine manufacture but surely the best argument for building them here was before one of the biggest windfarms was built off our coastline.
- As above, there is a potential source of energy that we have which is currently not being used to its potential
- National Government needs to take the lead on this issue.
- As the amount of traffic we get in the Furness area due to BAE workers I think this could work in the Furness area
- Worth going into. Suspect local turbines production would require DBEIS support. Wind turbines on "divided highways" definitely doable, but maybe not for mainly single-carriage A590.

Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My excitement may have been overstated! • The wind turbines on lampposts on major routes is a good idea but we're not saying what we are powering in the statement • We already have a well established wind farm but I'm unsure if materials for this can be sourced more locally.
Oppose
-
Strongly oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have countless onshore turbines and one of the largest offshore turbine fields in the UK. There are no suitable local sites to manufacturer turbines. A590 with bidirectional traffic a poor choice for small low power generating turbines. Lifetime wind turbine emissions = 98% less than coal / gas.

<p>Recommendation 30</p> <p>The council should continue to support the Moorside nuclear plant bid for a prototype fusion energy plant by the end of the year. Cumbria is an established nuclear area and is more likely to get support. It also presents huge potential for employment opportunities in Barrow. Barrow could become a global leader in nuclear fusion energy.</p>				
<p>Rank: 30th Percentage support: 56%</p>				
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
5	5	5	1	2

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:

Strongly support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in the long term vision • Safe, abundant, clean energy from an essentially limitless cheap source (hydrogen from seawater), with Barrow in strong position for key role. What's not to like? Now in news we see significant proof of viability, from Oxfordshire experiment (Joint European Taurus). • This region has the correct skills and industry base to support Nuclear fusion. • I think to be able to create employment opportunities within the area is a great idea. • Nuclear fusion should come in after we create clean energy like solar panels and tidal energy but it's not a priority at this moment in time.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are nationally significant assets in the region which, if successfully supported by government policy, could provide the bedrock for new nuclear generation in the North. There

are also potentially significant export opportunities. Cooperation across the NP11 could harness this Northern strength as an economic driver for the region as a whole.

- I feel that the local skill base supports this

Neither support nor oppose

- Due to the fact that nuclear fusion is a prototype.
- Exciting but theoretical technology. Millions £ in funding required and decades away with no guarantees. We don't have the luxury of time. An energy crisis is looming and the consequences will be catastrophic.
- At lot of this is theoretical at this point.
- As above. I support any positive changes which would have a positive impact but do not know enough about this area to comment comprehensively

Oppose

-

Strongly oppose

- This is not achievable within the next fifty years and other sites have already been identified.
- Moorside is not in Furness. Reliable Nuclear Fusion energy is decades away, if at all, supported already by numerous well-funded global sites.

Recommendation 31

There should be a review to explore alternative ideas for low carbon energy generation including:

- Hydroelectric** power: the possibility and feasibility of hydro-power generation on the Leven and Duddon.
- Tidal** energy: i.e. whether a bridge across the Duddon Estuary to Millom could generate tidal energy while reducing journey distances. This could be run as a toll bridge, and electricity generated from tidal could be sold to assist with economic viability.

Rank: 31st

Percentage support: 50%

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
4	5	5	2	2

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:

Strongly support

- We have the resources to make tidal energy on bridges possible and can be completed in 3 months if started construction at the start of march

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certainly support the Tidal Energy review as this would also improve the transport infrastructure of the area.
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have to balance the value to the general environment against the disruption to local habitats caused by these projects. I feel that the benefits outweigh the negative impact. Putting a toll bridge on both estuaries with turbines on the bridge supports is an old idea. A massive investment, but maybe the time has come. Public money invested in practical infrastructure.
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A review to explore this will determine if this is possible and will also consider implications for wildlife. Evidence and costings would need to be known before any support given With the correct ecological / feasibility studies and private investment these ideas could be actioned, however, a similar project in the 'Severn estuary tidal barrage' has been discounted for decades even though it would produce greater rewards.
Oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This could destroy the local environment and the energy produced against this sort of destruction would not be worth it. We need a big project which would support all our needs.
Strongly oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bridge too far? Barrage from Heysham to Barrow could be a marvellous project both for clean energy and environmental protection. But Duddon looks a dud 'un. Virtually the entire site is a SSSI: too much risk to rare plants and amphibians. I think the environmental costs of these projects outweigh the benefits. The Duddon has a healthy breeding salmon population, if you build a dam to generate hydroelectric power then this would decimate the ecosystem. Tidal has similar issues. In my opinion this project is not sustainable from an environmental perspective.

Recommendation 32				
A system should be created to share or coordinate shopping deliveries from large supermarkets/businesses to reduce the need for individual vehicles to go out shopping and promoting local produce with reduced food miles.				
Rank: 32nd				
Percentage support: 50%				
Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose
1	8	4	5	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:

Strongly support
Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another way this can also be done is by using electric vans to distribute the shopping • I have often seen three or four supermarket delivery vans, from the same supermarket, delivering to one street on the same day. • Encouraging people to shop locally will reduce the need for larger transport lorries to come into the Furness area to deliver goods so will address climate change by reducing emissions coming into the local area from external areas • If there was a way for shopping deliveries to be co-ordinated so they are hitting a local area at certain time. Getting the word out of why we should use local produce and who are our suppliers in the area would be a great way to reduce the food miles. • I believe coordinated supermarket shopping delivery slots already exist. They could do more to include locally produced items however I understand the supply chain issues here. 1 example could be toilet roll/tissue from our local factory being delivered directly to the local shops • Marketing ideas for Tesco to consider
Neither support nor oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think to a certain extent this must already happen. • Not sure how this would help? Supermarkets already offer delivery options. • I cannot see how the main shopping delivery services can be effectively co-ordinated, nor do I see the link between doing this and promoting local produce
Oppose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low priority based on Oversight comments and need to get the number of Recommendations down to optimum level for impact. • Unfortunately, I don't think this will work as I live in a block of flats that lack this the community spirit so to speak. And it would not work in my block of flats • Why car share when most supermarkets now offer home delivery • I think if people are going to shop online, they will shop online. Some people like to do their shopping in person so I don't think this is something that could make a big difference. I'd like to think that this is how supermarkets etc. who do delivery services already do it – more than likely to minimise petrol costs etc by going area to area. • I think whilst it is a good idea – the bridge across to Millom would be a great expense – but for the amount it would cost, I don't think it would justify the amount of use that would get out of it. • Most shopping deliveries have been delivered to my home over the last two years for free, either the same day or next day but quicker than it takes me to get off by backside and get them.
Strongly oppose
-

**The Furness Citizens'
Jury on Climate
Change Jury 2021/22**

