October 2021

Glasgow Citizens' Assembly on the Climate Emergency

Technical report

Ipsos MORI Scotland

Ipsos MORI

Contents

What this report covers

This technical report describes the research methodology used to facilitate the Glasgow Climate Assembly, the materials that assembly members were shown to help them make informed recommendations, and detail on how assembly members developed their recommendations.

The materials cover:

- An information sheet – which contained information about climate change and its relevance to citizens of Glasgow, as well as an explanation of how the assembly process would work. Assembly members were asked to read the information sheet before the first session.

- Materials for the five assembly sessions:

    o A discussion guide for each session (a document used by Ipsos MORI facilitators to guide assembly members' conversations in breakout groups);

    o Links to videos of expert presentations;

    o Stimulus slides created by Ipsos MORI used in the sessions, designed to spark assembly members' thoughts during their breakout groups;

    o Transcripts from all the Q&A sessions;

    o Assembly members' recommendations, and how these were developed;

    o The appraisal and ranking exercise undertaken by members during the final session, when they were asked individually to list the recommendations in their order of priority;

This report is intended to be read alongside the main report, which discusses the assembly findings in depth.

Methodology

Since declaring a climate and ecological emergency in May 2019, Glasgow City Council has set the target of becoming a net zero city by 2030 and stated a commitment to making Glasgow 'one of the most sustainable places in Europe'.[1] As hosts of the UN Climate Change Conference known as COP26 in November 2021, Glasgow has the opportunity to showcase its commitment to reaching net zero on a global stage and to catalyse efforts towards this ambitious target.

It is in this context that Glasgow City Council commissioned Ipsos MORI to design and facilitate a citizens' assembly to hear from people living across Glasgow and understand how the city can work together to achieve net zero in a way that is inclusive, fair, and respectful to everyone.

The assembly considered the key question, **"How can we work together in Glasgow to tackle the climate emergency by 2030?"**

1.1 Advisory group

Materials were developed in partnership with Glasgow City Council with oversight and input from the advisory group. The advisory group - made up of officers from across the council - provided check and challenge throughout the process, suggested expert speakers, and contributed to planning and the development of materials, particularly stimulus materials used in the discussions with assembly members. The group met on a weekly basis between June and August 2021, with ongoing communication between meetings throughout the process.

The advisory group members are listed below:

- Stephen Frew, Policy Officer (Corporate Policy)
- Darren Keenan, Policy Officer (Strategic Policy and Planning)
- Anne Connolly, Strategic Advisor to the Chief Executive
- Colin Edgar, Head of communication and strategic partnerships
- Chris Duncan, Public Relations Officer (Sustainability)
- Duncan Booker, COP26 Stakeholder Manager
- Kirsty MacAlpine, Senior Advisor to the Leader of Glasgow City Council
- Louise MacKenzie, Strategic Policy and Planning
- Gavin Slater, Head of Sustainability (Neighbourhoods, Regeneration & Sustainability)
- Julie Robertson, Assistant Manager (Sustainable Glasgow)
- Sonia Milne, Project Development Officer
- Karen Porter, Policy Support Officer
- Kit England, Green Economy Manager
- Michelle McGinty, Head of COP26 team

1.2 Recruitment

Recruitment was conducted by the Sortition Foundation, which specialises in bringing together randomly selected, representative groups of people.[2] In line with best practice, assembly members were recruited through a stratified random process. In total, 55 people were recruited to allow for some dropping out before or during the assembly, ensuring a minimum of 50 assembly members throughout.

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[1] https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/cop26

[2] https://www.sortitionfoundation.org/

A range of selection criteria were applied: gender; age; city area; ethnicity; sexual orientation; long-term illness or disability; Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation;[3] and attitude to climate change. Anyone aged 16 and over who was permanently resident in the UK, and who lived at an address that received the invitation could apply, though only one person per household could be selected. The postcode address file was used as a basis for mailing out 10,000 invitation letters across the city. From the 499 applications received, a randomised process selected people who fitted the demographic quotas. At the end of this chapter is a table that shows the target quotas and demographics of those recruited. Some people were not allowed to apply: elected representatives from any level of government; paid employees of any political party; or council employees working in planning, policy, or any political post.

In line with good practice in encouraging full participation, assembly members were each paid a £250 honorarium either as cash (BACS transfer) or in the form of an e-voucher (Love2Shop), recognising the time they gave up in order to take part, and ensuring that a diverse range of people – including those on low-incomes or with caring responsibilities – could take part.

1.3   Assembly member demographics profile

The final target profile was agreed between the city council, the advisory group, and Ipsos MORI to reflect of the demographic diversity of Glasgow, while ensuring representation across all key groups.

Demographic	Target		Recruited	
Gender	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**
Male	51	28	51	28
Female	49	27	49	27
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**55**	**100**	**55**
Age	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**
16-24	15	8	15	8
25-34	24	13	26	14
35-54	31	17	31	17
55+	30	17	29	16
Total	**100**	**55**	**100**	**55**
City area	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**
North East	28	15	27	15
North West	36	20	36	20
South	36	20	36	20
Total	**100**	**55**	**100**	**55**
Ethnicity	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**
Asian or Asian Scottish	9	5	9	5
Other ethnic minority background	6	3	7	4
White	85	47	84	46
Total	**100**	**55**	**100**	**55**
Sexual orientation[4]	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**

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[3] https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/

[4] Please note that variance in target versus achieved profile on sexual orientation is due to the recruitment profile agreed with the council to ensure sufficient representation from LGBT+ groups and computer rounding during the selection process. Across other groups, the random stratified selection was set up to select the number of participants within a range (for example, between 2 and 3 people who identified as gay or lesbian). This risked 0 being selected in some other groups, such as bisexual, as the incidence in the population is between 0-1. To ensure sufficient representation from each of the sexual orientation groups, a fixed minimum target was set on bisexual and gay/lesbian, as well as on

Demographic	Target		Recruited	
Bisexual	1	1	4	2
Gay/lesbian	3	2	7	4
Heterosexual/straight	94	50	84	46
Other	1	1	4	2
Prefer not to say	1	1	2	1
Total	**100**	**55**	**100**	**55**
Long-term illness or disability	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**
Yes	26	14	26	14
No	74	41	74	41
Total	**100**	**55**	**100**	**55**
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)[5]	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**
Most deprived areas (SIMD quintile 1)	46	25	46	25
SIMD 2	16	9	16	9
SIMD 3	13	7	15	8
SIMD 4	12	7	11	6
Least deprived areas (SIMD quintile 5)	12	7	13	7
Total	**100**	**55**	**100**	**55**
Climate change attitude	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**
Climate change is an immediate and urgent problem	68	37	69	38
Climate change is more a problem for the future	14	8	15	8
Climate change is not really a problem	5	3	2	1
I'm still not convinced that climate change is happening	3	2	4	2
Don't know/none of these	10	5	11	6
Total	**100**	**55**	**100**	**55**

1.4   Participant onboarding and support

At the invitation stage, recipients were provided with assurance that all reasonable steps would be taken to support them in taking part, such as providing equipment, guidance on joining online meetings and language support. The purpose of this was to reduce the risk of participants deciding not to sign up due to accessibility issues and to ensure the assembly process was as inclusive as possible.

Once the selection process was finalised, Ipsos MORI began the process of onboarding participants. This involved introductory conversations with each assembly member to further outline the process, address any questions or concerns members had, and discuss additional support requirements.

For those not confident or experienced in using Zoom for online meetings, one-to-one sessions were offered to help members access the platform and familiarise themselves with the basic functions. Technical support was also given in each assembly session in case of any unexpected issues experienced by assembly members as they joined and participated in the session.

Ipsos MORI supplied equipment to all assembly members who did not have the necessary devices to fully engage in the assembly process. Laptops were loaned to those without a device and dongles were supplied to those without a stable internet connection. Members were given the option of keeping their laptop at the end of the assembly instead of receiving part of the honorarium.

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those giving an answer of 'other' or 'prefer not to say'. This resulted in some groups being over-represented in the final randomly selected sample, allowing for any participants dropping out.

[5] https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/

All presentations given during the assembly were pre-recorded, and subtitles were added to help any assembly members with hearing difficulties or whose first language was not English. There were two members who required further language support. Arrangements were made for informal interpreters, either a friend or a volunteer, to sit with the assembly member during each session to interpret and, where necessary, speak on behalf of the member. Each friend/volunteer was paid the same honorarium as the member in recognition of the time they gave to the process.

All assembly members were contacted via telephone and email in the run up to the event to share important information about the process, obtain informed consent and to answer any queries.

1.5   Ethics

Throughout the design, planning and delivery of the Glasgow Citizens' Assembly, ethical considerations were taken into account to ensure that engagement was transparent, inclusive, and non-burdensome.

As part of the onboarding stage, members were sent a welcome pack which included:

- An information sheet, outlining the purpose of the assembly and what participating would involve (a copy of this can be found on page 17 in the materials section)

- A privacy notice, outlining Ipsos MORI's approach to handling members' personal data and their rights under GDPR

- A consent form, which included a series of statements summarising members' involvement in the assembly

Assembly members were asked to review all the information provided in the welcome pack and then provide informed consent to participate, by e-signing the consent form or confirming by email. Those who were not able to return a consent form electronically were sent a paper copy to sign and return by post.

In the welcome pack, assembly members were also given assurance of confidentiality and anonymity, and reminded of their right to withdraw at any point in the process without having to give a reason.

At all stages of the project, the research team was supported by Ipsos MORI's Ethics Group – comprising staff members across the organisation with a wealth of experience and expertise in qualitative and deliberative research – who provided an advisory and review function.

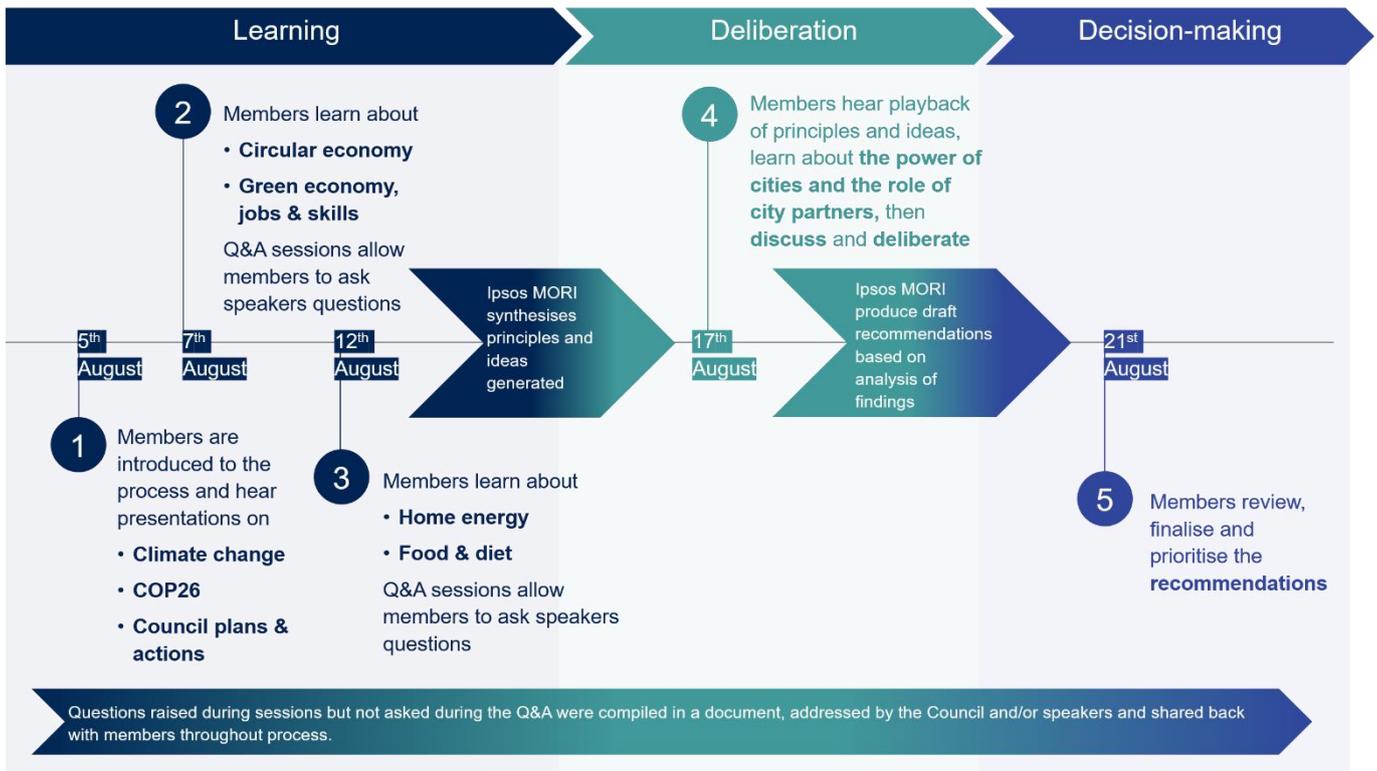## 1.6   Assembly overview

A successful citizens' assembly requires three clear and distinct phases:

1.   **Learning**
2.   **Deliberation and discussion**
3.   **Decision making and prioritisation**

The Glasgow citizens' assembly was grounded in recognised industry best practice and followed key principles of deliberative engagement. More information on these can be found in Ipsos MORI's best

practice guide,[6] developed in partnership with experts in the field, such as Imperial College and Involve.[7] The assembly comprised five online Zoom sessions scheduled over three weeks in August 2021. Figure 1.1 below shows an overview of this process.

Figure 1.1: Overview of the assembly process

1.7   Deliberation

In sessions one to four, members heard presentations on a range of topics. Following each set of presentations, assembly members moved into small breakout groups to discuss what they had learned and reflect on the ideas and arguments put forward. There were eight breakout groups of between 6 and 7 members each.

In each of the eight breakout groups, discussion was facilitated by experienced moderators from Ipsos MORI, who used a detailed discussion guide to structure the conversations and ensure all the topics were covered uniformly. Copies of the discussion guides can be found in the materials sections of this report (from page 17). A professional note-taker was also assigned to each group to transcribe the discussions, and many groups also had an observer (usually either staff and/or councillors from Glasgow City Council). While assembly members and facilitators all appeared on screen, so they could see and talk to each other, note-takers and observers were asked not to use their camera, and to remain muted throughout, to ensure they posed as little distraction to assembly members as possible.

In the breakout discussions, assembly members agreed on a clarification question which was then answered by the speakers in the plenary (transcripts of each Q&A session can be found in the materials sections of this report). This format applied to all the topics covered.

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[6] Ipsos MORI, Deliberative Engagement Best Practice Guide (July 2021): https://www.ipsos.com/ipsos-mori/en-uk/deliberative-engagement-best-practice-guide

[7] https://www.involve.org.uk/resources/knowledge-base/how-do-i-setup-citizens-assembly/standards-citizens-assemblies

Assembly members were assigned to a different breakout group for each of the five sessions, to ensure they were exposed to as wide a range of opinions as possible from fellow members, with these groupings arranged to represent a range of people (see participant profile at 1.3 above).

Following each of the sessions, a "frequently asked questions" (FAQ) document was compiled by the Ipsos MORI team – questions were passed to the city council and presenters to answer and then published in the public domain. The FAQs document, along with videos of the expert presentations, were all published online and can be found on the council's assembly website.[8]

1.8   Structure and dates

Session One: Thursday 5th August, 6-9pm

In the first session, assembly members were welcomed, introduced to the process, and familiarised with the technology and group environment. Members heard presentations on climate change, COP26, and the council's plans and actions to achieve net zero by 2030. A welcome message was delivered by Councillor Susan Aitken, Leader of Glasgow City Council.

In small breakout groups, members shared their perceptions of the biggest climate emergency challenges and reflected on the presentations they had heard.

Session Two: Saturday 7th August, 10am-1pm

In session two, the assembly was presented with information on two topic areas; circular economy, and green economy, jobs, and skills.

Assigned to a new breakout group, members reacted to the information presented and reflected on the ideas and arguments put forward. Members also had an opportunity to ask questions of the speakers which were addressed when all members were convened in the plenary. This session, along with session three, made up the learning phase of the assembly process.

Session Three, Thursday 12th August, 6-9pm

In session three, as part of the learning phase, the assembly was presented with information on home energy and food and diet.

The format of the session was similar to session two, with members watching presentations before moving into new breakout groups to discuss what they had learned and to reflect on the ideas and arguments. In the plenary, members' questions were answered by the presenters.

Session Four, Tuesday 17th August, 6-9pm

In session four, the decision and recommendation-forming stage began. During this session, the chair played back the key principles and ideas which had emerged in relation to the topics covered during the previous sessions. The assembly also heard from two speakers on the theme of 'the power of cities', to learn what actions have been taken in other cities on the climate emergency and the role of city partners in delivering those.

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[8] https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/cop26citizensassembly

In newly assigned breakout rooms, members were presented with a summary of the key issues and ideas raised so far on each topic area. These were discussed in smaller groups so that members could deliberate on the ideas and decide who should be responsible for delivering these.

In the final session, the assembly would discuss and agree on headline recommendations for Glasgow City Council.

Session Five, Saturday 21st August, 10am-1pm

Ahead of the final session, Ipsos MORI analysed the findings from all prior sessions in order to develop a draft set of recommendations, producing 16 in total.

In session five, assembly members were placed in new breakout groups and assigned two draft recommendations to discuss. Members reviewed and finalised the headline recommendation as well as the supporting assumptions, ideas and conditions before presenting their revised versions back to the rest of the assembly during the plenary. An example of how assembly members reviewed, revised and amended the draft recommendations can be seen in figure 1.1 below. The draft recommendations presented to assembly members were shown in black text, while any amends made by assembly members were written in red text. The slides containing all the draft recommendations and amends made can be found in the materials section (from page 17).

Figure 1.2: Example of recommendation drafting

Breakout 1 – draft recommendations

The Council should repurpose derelict land or unused spaces where possible for people and organisations to take action at a local level	The Council should encourage supermarkets and retailers in Glasgow to play their part in tackling the climate emergency
• Use these spaces for activities such as food growing, circular economy outlets or recreation	• Make the case for changes to national legislation so that leftover food can be easily donated to charities by companies • Encourage supermarkets/retailers to donate leftover food to homelessness charities • Encourage companies to promote low-carbon products and to report on their carbon footprint

Breakout 1 – edited recommendations

The Council should repurpose derelict **(uncontaminated)** land or unused spaces where possible for people and organisations to take action at a local level	The Council should encourage supermarkets, **suppliers and retail outlets** in Glasgow to play their part in tackling the climate emergency

- Use these spaces for activities such as food and plant growing (and extend allotment areas), circular economy outlets or recreation
- Learn from what other Councils are doing on community gardening

- Make the case for changes to national legislation so that leftover food can be easily donated to charities by companies Encourage supermarkets/retailers to donate leftover food and out-of-season clothes to homelessness charities
- Encourage companies to promote low-carbon products and to report on their carbon footprint
- Encourage supermarkets to reduce packaging, have refill stations, sell wonky fruit and veg, promote seasonal fruit/veg and bottle return schemes. Play their role in encouraging people to change their behaviours
- More regulation of fast food outlets

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The assembly agreed 15 recommendations to tackle the climate emergency in Glasgow by 2030, focusing on the four topic areas of: the circular economy; green economy, jobs and skills; home energy; and food and diet. The headline recommendations are shown in table 1.1 and are listed in order of priority. The assumptions, ideas, and conditions that the assembly felt should be considered alongside each one can be found in the main report.

Members also gave each recommendation a score to represent the level of impact they thought each would have towards reducing the city's emissions, with 5 being the most impactful and 1 the least. The average impact score is shown in table 1.1 below and reflects what assembly members felt would be the impact of each intervention in helping Glasgow meet its net zero targets. The overall priority ranking was presented in the plenary before the assembly was brought to a close.

Table 1.1: Assembly's 15 recommendations and average impact scores

Headline recommendation	Priority (1-15)	Average impact score (1-5)
The council should immediately set out a road map for how Glasgow will adapt to the green economy with clear links between training, education, and concrete job opportunities.	1	4
The education system should teach children and young people about the skills they'll need for a low-carbon future.	2	4
The council should raise people's awareness of what home energy measures can be taken and how, from 'quick and easy' changes through to retrofitting.	3	4
The council should encourage supermarkets, suppliers and retail outlets in Glasgow to play their part in tackling the climate emergency.	4	4

The council, businesses, charities and community organisations should work together to improve circular economy mechanisms.	5	4
The council should improve waste and recycling management (then introduce local community composting).	6	4
The council, businesses and national government should subsidise and incentivise training for entering the green economy, for workers at every stage of their careers.	7	4
The council should establish a 'circular economy district' for Glasgow to help people to access reuse and repair outlets easily.	8	4
The council should expand the financial support that is available to households to decarbonise homes, for example in the form of tax incentives, grants and loans.	9	4
The council should repurpose derelict (uncontaminated) land or unused spaces where possible for people and organisations to take action at a local level.	10	4
The council should lead on making Glasgow an attractive place to work and train in new green industries.	11	3
The council should enforce home energy improvements among private landlords.	12	3
The council must educate and help people to cut down on meat and dairy and promote the shift towards a healthier low-carbon diet.	13	3
The council should accelerate the rollout of district heating wherever possible across the city.	14	4
The council should introduce a local ambassadors scheme for people to promote green jobs and skills in their communities.	15	2

Assembly members also discussed a 16th potential recommendation which they formulated during the assembly process. This recommendation was that *'the council should charge people living in Glasgow a tax that is raised specifically for retrofitting'*. The idea of a tax was met with mixed views during the deliberation phase and was prioritised low overall, with over two-thirds of the assembly - 35 of 50 members - ranking the tax on retrofitting as their 15th or 16th priority out of 16, and only five members ranking it in their top 10 priorities. Furthermore, the perceived impact of such a tax on reducing the city's carbon emissions was perceived as limited, giving it a lower average impact score of 2 out of 5. It has therefore not been included in the final set of recommendations as it did not receive sufficient support from assembly members.

1.9 Interpretation of findings

When considering the Glasgow Climate Assembly findings, it is important to bear in mind what a qualitative approach provides. It explores the range of attitudes and opinions of participants in detail. It provides an insight into the key reasons underlying participants' views. Findings are descriptive and illustrative, not statistically representative. Often individual participants hold somewhat contradictory views – often described as 'cognitive dissonance'. Participants are provided with detailed information over the course of the five sessions, and thus become more informed than the general public – particularly so given the highly immersive nature of a citizens' assembly.

It is important to note that the opinions of the assembly members presented here represent their belief in what is true, regardless of what may or may not be happening in Glasgow. For example, some of the assembly's recommendations and associated conditions may resemble a service or initiative that already

exists in the city. While this was controlled for to some extent during the analysis and development of recommendations, the final set of recommendations represent what assembly members feel the council's priorities should be on issues relating to the economy, home energy, food and diet. The fact that initiatives already underway are unknown to assembly members is, itself, a key finding from the process which should be reflected in the city council's response.

Materials: welcome pack

Glasgow Citizens' Assembly on the Climate Emergency

Welcome

Thank you for agreeing to become part of Glasgow City Council's Citizens' Assembly on the climate emergency.

Glasgow City Council declared a climate and ecological emergency in May 2019 and has committed to becoming a net zero city by 2030. This is a very ambitious target and will need everyone's participation. The City Council therefore wants to hear from people living in Glasgow to understand how we can work together to become a net zero city in a way that is inclusive, fair and respectful to everyone.

We are very grateful for you participating in this research study. It will contribute towards Glasgow City Council's understanding of public priorities for Glasgow's response to the climate emergency and transition towards becoming a net zero city.

Before taking part, it is important that you understand why the research is being carried out and what it will involve. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to get in touch (contact details are at the end of this document).

What is a Citizens' Assembly?

A Citizens' Assembly brings together a randomly selected group of people who broadly represent the entire community. The people who attend will listen to evidence from a range of experts, learn about key issues, discuss them with one another, and then make collective recommendations about what should happen and how things should change.

Due to the uncertainty of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, we have decided to run the Citizens' Assembly virtually using the online platform Zoom, rather than face-to-face. We did not want to take any unnecessary risks and felt that it was better to seize the moment rather than wait until we can safely meet face-to-face. You will be able to view all supporting materials, such as recordings of presentations, slide packs, and summary documents – all from the comfort of your home.

The Assembly will meet over five sessions to learn, deliberate and discuss the climate emergency before making decisions and prioritising recommendations for the Council. The Assembly will answer this important question - '**How can we work together in Glasgow to tackle the climate emergency by 2030?' –** with a focus on how residents, communities, businesses and the Council can work together to become a net zero city.

At the end of the process, Ipsos MORI will produce a report outlining the final recommendations. The report from the Assembly will be presented to the City Council in autumn 2021. The Council will consider the Assembly's recommendations and identify ways in which these can be supported to help Glasgow become a net zero city by 2030, with no one left behind. This is a fantastic opportunity to help shape Glasgow's response to the climate emergency.

What does 'net zero' mean?

In 2015, almost every country in the world signed a document promising to cut down on greenhouse gas emissions, known as the Paris Agreement. The aim is to limit the average global temperature to 2°C

above pre-industrial temperatures. If possible, countries pledged to aim for a 1.5°C limit. The targets of becoming 'carbon neutral' or reaching 'net zero' emissions have been set by cities and countries around the world to help achieve this.

Net zero refers to achieving a balance between the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere. It differs from 'carbon neutral', which primarily aims to offset existing or residual emissions (for example, through planting trees).

Glasgow City Council has set a target of achieving net zero carbon by 2030 and is striving to reduce and avoid as much of the city's emissions as possible.

Who is carrying out the Assembly?

Ipsos MORI is an independent research agency carrying out this work on behalf of Glasgow City Council.

What is involved in taking part?

You are one of 55 people selected to take part in the Glasgow Citizens' Assembly on the Climate Emergency which will be answering the important question:

- **How can we work together in Glasgow to tackle the climate emergency by 2030?**

The Assembly will run across five online sessions in August and you need to be able to attend all five sessions.

The sessions will run as follows:

- <u>**Session 1:**</u> **Thursday 5th August, 6pm-9pm**

- <u>**Session 2:**</u> **Saturday 7th August, 10am-1pm**

- <u>**Session 3:**</u> **Thursday 12th August, 6pm-9pm**

- <u>**Session 4:**</u> **Tuesday 17th August, 6pm-9pm**

- <u>**Session 5:**</u> **Saturday 21st August, 10am-1pm**

We will give you £250 to thank you for your time. This will be split into two payments of £150 after the third session and £100 after the final session. You can choose to receive this either as cash (BACS transfer) or in the form of an e-voucher (Love2Shop). Please just let us know which option you would prefer when we contact you in advance of the first session. Receiving a bank transfer for this amount may impact on any benefit payments or tax positions, so it is worth checking this before choosing a payment method. **Receiving an e-voucher will not impact on any benefit payments or tax positions.**

You don't need any prior knowledge to take part in the Assembly; all we require from you is a willingness to listen to the information presented and share your opinions with us and your fellow assembly members.

What information will be used?

The findings from the Assembly will be anonymised, and we will not reveal personal details without obtaining your explicit consent.

Please note that there will be observers in attendance throughout the Assembly. These will be people representing a range of different organisations (for example elected officials, campaign group representatives, journalists and Glasgow City Council employees). We will inform you of these organisations and the reasons for their attendance in each session. This is a normal part of Citizens Assemblies and helps to foster a sense of openness and transparency in the process for those with an interest in understanding how it is being conducted. They will not contribute to or shape the discussion in any way but will simply listen in on some conversations and plenary sessions. There are strict controls on the number of observers for each session as well as guidelines that observers must agree to before attending.

If you have any queries about this aspect of the Assembly, please get in touch (contact details below).

How will we record what you say?

We would like to audio-record our discussion but will only do so with your agreement. Recording the discussion enables us to accurately capture what has been said and helps our researchers with note taking.

How will the information be used?

A report will be published on Glasgow City Council's website. It will also be used internally by the council to help identify ways in which Glasgow can transition towards net zero by 2030 in an inclusive and fair way. The report is likely to use quotes, but we will not name or identify anyone when we use quotes. If you do not want us to quote anything you say, please just let us know.

Do I have to take part?

No. It is your choice whether or not you participate. You can also choose not to answer individual questions and/or leave the discussion completely. You can change your mind at any point, and you do not have to give a reason. If you would like to withdraw your consent to participate, please contact us.

Privacy Notice

We have a legal duty to inform you about why we are collecting information from you for the research. We provide this information in our Privacy Notice which should be read alongside this information sheet. The Privacy Notice outlines what information we will collect and why, and your rights. If you would like another copy of the Privacy Notice, please contact us (see below).

Importantly, you need to know that:

- We will never use your personal data for anything other than this project

- Only Sortition (the organisation who invited and selected you to take part in the Assembly) and the Ipsos MORI project team will have access to your personal data

- Only members of the research team will hear the recording and all recordings will be destroyed at the end of the project.

- Your personal data will be securely deleted three months after completion of the project

▪ You will not be identifiable in any of our reporting.

Where can I get more information?

For more information about the research, or if you have any questions, please contact:

[staff contact details redacted]

For more information about Ipsos MORI visit https://www.ipsos.com/ipsos-mori/en-uk

Glasgow City Council also has information about the Citizens' Assembly on their website: www.glasgow.gov.uk/cop26citizensassembly

If you have questions or concerns about your role and rights as an Assembly member, would like to obtain information or offer input, or would like to register a complaint about this study, please contact us.

Next steps

If you are happy to continue to take part in Glasgow's Citizens Assembly on the climate emergency, please complete the consent form slip and return it to the researcher by email.

Materials: session one

Discussion guide – session one

This discussion guide was used by Ipsos MORI facilitators to guide assembly members' conversations in breakout groups.

Glasgow Citizens Assembly, Session 1, Thursday 5th August – 6pm-9pm

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
18.00-18.15	**Introduction to the assembly** **Plenary** **15 mins**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to give a warm welcome to the first of five virtual workshops (5 mins)** • Introduce self and welcome and explain that they will hear from me again shortly. • Introduce City Council representative. **Glasgow City Council representative (Cllr Susan Aitken, Leader of the Council) to give presentation which provides context and sets the scene for the assembly (10 mins)** • Explain who they are and why the council is running this assembly. • Why does climate change matter to the council? • Emphasise the importance of the assembly's input on issues that are not purely about scientific solutions, i.e. what is acceptable and unacceptable to people living in Glasgow in how we as a city address these challenges.

18.15-18.25	**Introduction to the process**
	
	Plenary
	
	10 mins
		Ipsos MORI Chair to introduce and explain the process (10 mins)
		• **Introduce the overarching Q: *How can we work together in Glasgow to tackle the climate emergency by 2030?***
		• **Explain that over the next four virtual workshops the assembly members will learn, be able to ask questions, discuss and deliberate. As it does so, we will listen to what matters to you, what's important, your underlying principles and values. In the final, fifth, workshop we will play back what we think we have heard in terms of people's expectations and conditions in relation to the topics we will discuss, and you will have a chance to discuss and edit the recommendations you want to make to the city council.**
		• **Explain who is here and their role (expert commentators, facilitators, observers, note takers, you – the citizens assembly!)**
		• **Cover housekeeping:**
		    ○ Don't Zoom and multitask
		    ○ Homes – don't worry if your family/ pet comes into view, we're all in the same boat
		    ○ Keep your video on unless your internet connection becomes unstable
		    ○ Once you're in breakout groups, keep yourself off 'mute' so that it feels a bit more like a face to face conversation
		    ○ Use the chat to make a comment you can't say out loud for whatever reason
		    ○ But speak out loud, particularly in small groups

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials

		o We will be going in to break out rooms - we've set these up so you don't need to do anything – just let it happen
		o If we lose connection to you at any point in the session [INSERT NAME] will call you to see if we can help bring you back in again
		o We'll be recording for our own notes.
		o Confidentiality: we are interested in what you say not who said what. Your comments will not be attributed back to you in our report.
		o We have shared materials with you, but please respect that these have been designed for the purpose of this exercise, and please don't post photos or content from these on social media or share otherwise as they may be taken out of context.
		o There will be opportunities to ask Qs, but we know we won't get through them all.
		o Show ground rules and nod to a few:
		  ▪ There are no silly questions/ comments. We're here to hear what you think.
		  ▪ You may not all agree with what you are hearing but please do respect each other's views and experiences
		  ▪ While there are 50 members of the public here, we want to hear from every single person!
		o Introduce expert speakers
		• **Agenda for the day**

18.25	**Move to break-out rooms**	

18.25-18.45	**Assembly introductions and initial sharing of views**
	
	Break-out
	
	20 mins
		Introductions (5 mins)
		• *FACILITATOR INTRODUCES SELF AND NOTE TAKER, AND THANKS EVERYONE FOR JOINING*
		• *FACILITATOR CHECKS FOR EVERYONE'S CONSENT TO THE USE OF DATA POLICY SENT VIA EMAIL (READ OUT IF NEEDED), AND FOR PERMISSION TO AUDIO RECORD DISCUSSION (REITERATING NOTHING IS MADE ATTRIBUTABLE TO AN INDIVIDUAL IN REPORTING). REMIND PEOPLE TO GET IN TOUCH WITH TECH SUPPORT BY PHONE OR EMAIL IF THEIR INTERNET FALLS OVER SO WE CAN HELP THEM GET BACK ONLINE.*
		
		• **Let's go around the 'Zoom room'. Briefly introduce yourself to the group by telling us your first name and something about yourself, like where you live or what you have been doing today.**
		
		• *DEMONSTRATE:* **I'll start. My name is … and…**
		
		Reflections on presentation (15 mins)
		
		• **Does the project make sense to you, do you have any questions about the project or process?**
		  o i.e. Why it is taking place, how the information will be used
		  o Initial thoughts on the Assembly's main question: ideas, any concerns

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials

		• **Let's talk about some of the things that matter most to you. What issues would you say matter most to you?**
		    ○ Why is that?
		
		• **Where does climate change fit in to those issues?**
		    ○ What do you think are the biggest climate change challenges, in your opinion?
		    ○ And how does this relate to Glasgow specifically?
		
		N.B. If participants ask about why the council are focusing on the topics they have chosen, please provide the council's statement:
		
		The Council and Glasgow residents will need to look at a range of areas to help address the climate emergency. So far, the Council has consulted extensively with residents and business around the issues of transport, waste and recycling. In recent years the Council has developed various plans and strategies to tackle these areas and will continue to work with stakeholders to ensure we can take forward the actions we have already developed. Although these are not the focus of the Assembly, we would still welcome you views on these issues and we will use them as part of any future work in these areas.

18.45	**Move back to plenary**	
18.45-19.00	**Climate change** **Plenary** **15 mins**	*IPSOS MORI CHAIR TO WELCOME EVERYONE BACK AND TO INTRODUCE NEXT SPEAKER* **NEXT SPEAKER** • **Explanation of the basic facts of climate change / the climate emergency by Aoife Hutton from Keep Scotland Beautiful (10mins).**
19.00	**Move to break-out rooms**	

19.00-19.20	**Reflections on climate change presentation**
	
	Break-out
	
	20 mins
		FACILITATOR TO WELCOME GROUP BACK AND EXPLAIN
		We have the opportunity now to reflect on the last presentation and ask them questions.
		
		• **What stood out from those presentations?**
		    ○ Why was that important to you?
		• **What felt to you like the most important issues and arguments that you heard?**
		    ○ What makes you say that?
		• **What questions does this raise?**
		    ○ What makes that question important to you?

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
		FACILITATOR TO PREPARE TOP QUESTION (WITH TWO BACK-UP).
	Move back to plenary	
19.20-19.40	**Q&A with experts** **Plenary** **20 mins**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to welcome everyone back and to open up the Q&A. Explain that we will now take questions (20 mins)** *EXPERTS TO BE READY TO TAKE QUESTIONS FROM THE CHAIR.* *FACILITATORS PREPARED TO ASK QUESTIONS IN A PRE-ASSIGNED ORDER, ENSURING THERE ARE NO REPEAT QUESTIONS.*
19.40-19.55	**BREAK**	*Ipsos Chair to explain to participants that they must be back promptly for a 19.55 start. They can turn off their cameras and their mics during the break.*
19.55-20.10	**Glasgow, COP26 and the climate emergency** **Plenary** **15 mins**	**IPSOS MORI CHAIR TO WELCOME EVERYONE BACK AND TO INTRODUCE NEXT TWO SPEAKERS** **Chair mentions that there will be a quiz after the first presentation and asks participants to keep an eye out for the answers.** **NEXT SPEAKERS (5 mins each)** • **Explanation of COP26 – what it is, when it's being held, why Glasgow, importance of its legacy by Colin Edgar, Head of communication and strategic partnerships, Glasgow City Council** **Run 3 question quiz using Zoom's poll function asking participants to guess facts/stats about Glasgow that will be revealed in video presentation.** • **City's Actions and Plans Toward 2030 by Gavin Slater, Head of Sustainability, Glasgow City Council**
20.10	**Move to break-out rooms**	
20.10-20.30	**Reflections on Glasgow and the climate emergency** **Break-out**	*FACILITATOR TO WELCOME GROUP BACK AND EXPLAIN* **We have the opportunity now to reflect on the last presentations and ask them questions.** • **What had you heard about COP26 before today, if anything?** o What do you think of it now? o What makes you say that? • **What stood out from those presentations?**

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
	20 mins	o Why was that important to you? • **What felt to you like the most important issues and arguments that you heard?** o What makes you say that? • **What questions does this raise?** o What makes that question important to you? *FACILITATOR TO PREPARE TOP QUESTION (WITH TWO BACK-UP).*
20.30	**Move back to plenary**	
20.30-20.50	**Q&A with experts** **Plenary 6** **20 mins**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to welcome everyone back and to open up the Q&A. Explain that we will now take questions (<u>20 mins</u>)** *EXPERTS TO BE READY TO TAKE QUESTIONS FROM THE CHAIR.* *FACILITATORS PREPARED TO ASK QUESTIONS IN A PRE-ASSIGNED ORDER, ENSURING THERE ARE NO REPEAT QUESTIONS.*
20.50-21.00	**Explanation of next steps, thank and close**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to explain that we are reaching the end of our first session together, but before we leave there are a few things to go through.** • Explain homework: A short assignment to talk to friends and/or family about the information that you have received this evening. What are their reactions? How do they feel about these issues? • Remind assembly members that today's presentations can be found online, so they can revisit them whenever they like. • Let assembly members know that the Council is inviting participants to share their experiences of the Assembly by recording short video diaries. These would be shared on the council's YouTube and other social media channels. It's an opportunity for people to learn more about what it's like to be part of an assembly directly from members themselves. A member of the team from Ipsos MORI will be in touch to explain more but encourage participants to get in touch if that's something they'd like to be involved in (no pressure to though).

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
		• Let assembly members know that the Council has shared more information about COP26 which we will share after with everyone by email. • Nod to the next session on Saturday at 10am. • Thank and close.

Presentations – session one

The first session included four presentations:

- Welcome presentation by Councillor Susan Aitken, head of Glasgow City Council.[9]

- Presentation on the climate emergency by Aoife Hutton, Keep Scotland Beautiful.[10]

- Presentation on COP26 by Colin Edgar, Glasgow City Council.[11]

- Presentation on the city's plans and actions towards net zero by Gavin Slater, Glasgow City Council.[12]

Q&A plenary transcript – session one

Chair: We have twenty minutes to collect questions and give Aoife a chance to answer some of them.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 1: We had a lot of deliberation about our question. Can you tell us a bit of a breakdown of the highest emitting industries?

Aoife Hutton: You're referring to the graph with different sectors. You will notice transport had its own line, energy supply, agriculture, residential emissions and waste. Manufacturing and private company emissions would fall under that. We have seen a bit of progress on business emissions which has been a result of offshoring. A lot of the products we consume in Scotland are imported. It can be confusing with the data as we're only talking about those produced within the national borders of Scotland and it doesn't represent imported goods. There are very detailed annual stats which we can get for you. The other thing is the data only takes us to 2019 because the data always comes out two or three years after the fact. The lockdown will impact this, and things have changed a lot. It will be interesting to see the 2020 dataset and how things have changed because of the circumstances we found ourselves in.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 2: Ours was also about that graph. It caught people's attention. Thinking about the drop in energy, what were the drivers behind that? Was it government legislation, led by business, social movement? Can we learn anything from how it was done?

Aoife Hutton: That's a brilliant question. The decline in energy was driven by the closure of coal-fired power plants that were end-of-life, which wasn't renewed. At the same time, we've seen real growth in the renewables sector. Wind farms have really grown. It's been more economical to invest in renewables which have caused innovation. The rate of change has been brilliant but hasn't caused you or me to do anything different. Boiling the kettle is the same as in 2008 but is now less carbon-intense. Emissions from road transport and heating will require us to do things differently. How we move from A to B will change. There's been a lot of progress with the low-hanging fruit. The next nine years of change will start to impact our everyday behaviours.

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[9] Presentation by Councillor Susan Aitken, Leader of Glasgow City Council, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 5th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S5zPuzRxDf0

[10] Presentation by Aoife Hutton, Climate Change Officer at Keep Scotland Beautiful, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 5th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9zviplPHzLk

[11] Presentation by Colin Edgar, Head of Communication and Strategic Partnerships at Glasgow City Council, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 5th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_lKvnC8jLo

[12] Presentation by Gavin Slater, Head of Sustainability at Glasgow City Council, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 5th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ijhM8Fa4FuI

Ipsos MORI facilitator 3: We also had a question about how COVID had impacted the climate crisis which picked up on what Aoife just said. I guess our main question also ties in with what you were discussing, the rapid innovations in green energy. We had a question about wind power for Glasgow. Is there scope to have more wind power in Glasgow?

Aoife Hutton: I think we are seeing definitely a lot more local renewable energy generation projects, whether that's wind power, solar or different types of renewable energy. In terms of the large scale wind farm activities, they're placed where they're most environmental suitable, mostly offshore. I don't expect to see wind farms coming to Glasgow but there might be locally-owned types of solutions. I don't have the data on what that is in the Glasgow City Region. We can look into that.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 4: You talked about carbon capture and storage. What is that and how does it sit in the bigger picture?

Aoife Hutton: Think back to net-zero balancing the see-saw. It's different to absolute zero. We think in 2045, there will be some emissions in things like aviation and agriculture and a couple of other sectors. The idea is to balance the emissions in some sort of method. There are natural solutions like forestry and peatland. Trees photosynthesise, and peatland is about protecting those areas to act as a carbon store. The LUL UCF category was causing emissions. If we plant enough trees, it could start to negate. Carbon capture and storage is a fairly new technology that is still emerging and there's a lot of research into how that would happen at scale. Either at the source of the emission, there would be technological solutions to remove the CO2 from the atmosphere or stop it from going in. There's a lot of debate on how much we can rely on that technology because it's not something that's up and running at scale. It's thought that it will have to be in the solution but it's a big risk that it might not work. Lots of people have different opinions on that 1 and everyone has different opinions on what side of the see-saw Glasgow has to focus on.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 5: We had a similar question on carbon capture. The main question we agreed on - is there a guarantee that the cost won't disproportionately affect communities who won't be able to afford the action that Glasgow takes?

Aoife Hutton: That's one of the functions of this assembly, to think about the solutions that don't disproportionately affect the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. There's been talk about the just transition, where there's a huge part of the economy in Scotland around fossil fuel, such as in the North Sea. We need to not create a situation where those workers aren't being used for other purposes. There are synergies between oil and gas and renewable tech jobs. How can we look at the opportunities ahead? There are economic opportunities that can be built in going forward.

Chair: Does anyone from the council want to add anything to that question?

Councillor Susan Aitken: Can I come in on that? I think in many ways, this is the big question because the changes that we're going to have to make in society to respond and the way Aoife set it out in her presentation has been a fantastic summary of what we're going to do and how. The changes are fast and there's a risk that if it's not planned properly, we could end up being regressive. We have to plan to make sure that isn't the case. At each stage, we need to think about the impact on poor communities and households and they don't bear the brunt of it. Poorer communities make the least contribution to climate change but gain the most from it. Aoife talked about oil and gas, that's a huge sector in Scotland. There are lots of other jobs in Scotland. Motor mechanics, for example. If the UK and Scottish governments legislate to phase out diesel and petrol cars, there's a lot of jobs in an industry that will be

phased out. Glasgow has been through this in the 1970s and 1980s where industry declined, and there wasn't a plan. Communities were left behind. This time, we know what's coming and we can plan for it. These conversations are central to that. That's a possibility the biggest question of all. How do we do it without increasing inequality and how do we pay for it in a way that's fair and equitable as well?

Chair: To Susan's point about the decline of heavy industry, someone has asked in the chat whether the decline in industrial pollution is as a result of the loss of heavy industry?

Aoife Hutton: We've seen an increase in other things, like the number of cars in Scotland. It's higher than ever before. There are multiple different issues here. They're all interlinked. Hopefully, there'll be space to talk about how climate change affects biodiversity and how it's all linked together.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 6: Our question was about the target to be net-zero by 2045. Is this target ambitious and how does it compare to targets in other parts of the world?

Aoife Hutton: The UK wider target is net-zero by 2050. We're five years ahead of that target. It ranks us as a very ambitious country, setting a specific target for Scotland. There will be pressure on all world leaders to re-evaluate those targets. At COP26, we should hear more declarations from other countries around the world. I wouldn't rule out getting a more ambitious target and we've seen that in the past. Scotland's target was brought forward from 2045. We've seen how rapid the change in energy has been in the last ten years. If we can recreate that level of ambition, I personally think we could make a lot of progress in the coming years on that.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 7: You mentioned that some of the graphs and diagrams might look familiar from geography class. That struck our group. A lot of the science was quite familiar from school classes decades ago. In your opinion, why has it taken so long to see that changes are necessary?

Aoife Hutton: That's a really good question. The climate science has been around since the 1850s. Scientists were making predictions then, so it's been around for a long time. It's been mainstream since the 1970s and we have been warned about the risks. It has been in the best interests of certain governments and industries that action doesn't happen because it would lead to disruption. We have seen deliberate attempts to slow down progress. Now, the impact has become so obvious. It's not an issue we can kick down the line any further. Industry and government do acknowledge we need to do something about this. Because the action has been delayed, it puts us in a more challenging situation. We can get ourselves out of it. There's a window of opportunity that we're now in but it's been made difficult up to now because it hasn't been given enough attention. There's a sense of urgency now around it.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 8: Quite a few of our questions have been answered, the perils of coming last. In relation to Breakout 3's question about having wind farms in Glasgow, we would like to hear more about Glasgow's role in the energy sector and what it has to offer. We were thinking about Glasgow in the context of the world. We haven't spoken about what the impact of agriculture is. We saw it on the graph and some people were surprised. Could you speak more about that?

Aoife Hutton: Glasgow and its capacity to produce energy. There are some interesting schemes with district heating that allow different houses to share heat energy. That's going really well and you're going to hear more about that tonight. One of the challenges is to move away from gas and oil heating. The main source of emissions in agriculture is methane. Cow burps produce methane. There's intensive meat and dairy production as well. There is research to look at different breeds of cattle that produce

less methane. But to get to the 2045 target, we need a behaviour change to eat less meat and dairy. We're not saying fully cutting that out, but less will get us to that target. We've already seen a natural shift in recent years towards more vegetarian diets, like meat-free Monday. That will have an influence as well. The other gas is nitrous oxide, relating to artificial fertiliser. That links with more rainfall. The more rainfall, the fewer nutrients in the soil, and the more fertiliser is needed. There is some cool research looking at changing climate and the types of crops that are more resilient to higher rainfall and temperatures.

Chair: There will be a session on food and diet. There's an active chat with suggestions being made and comments on cycling in particular and other things.

Materials: session two

Discussion guide – session two

This discussion guide was used by Ipsos MORI facilitators to guide assembly members' conversations in breakout groups.

Glasgow Citizens Assembly, Session 2, Saturday 7th August – 10am-1pm

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials

10.00-10.10	**Introduction to the assembly**
	
	Plenary
	
	10 mins
		Ipsos MORI Chair to give a warm welcome to the second of five virtual workshops (5 mins)
		• Re-introduce the overarching Q: *How can we work together in Glasgow to tackle the climate emergency by 2030?*
		• Re-cap of the process and explain where we are within this.
		• Provide summary of what happened in the first workshop and key themes that have come out so far
		• Reminder of who is here and their role (expert commentators, facilitators, observers, note takers, you – the citizens assembly!)
		• Briefly cover housekeeping (show on screen and only highlight any items below that facilitators noticed weren't being complied with in first session):
		   o Don't Zoom and multitask
		   o Homes – don't worry if your family/ pet comes into view, we're all in the same boat
		   o Keep your video on unless your internet connection becomes unstable
		   o Once you're in breakout groups, keep yourself off 'mute' so that it feels a bit more like a face to face conversation
		   o Use the chat to make a comment you can't say out loud for whatever reason. **Mention that the chat got quite lively during the first session – great to see the engagement, but during the presentations and Q&A it can get a bit distracting. So please use the chat function to ask questions to the speakers and try not to use it for making comments or having side conversations – you'll have the opportunity to share your thoughts in the breakout groups**
		   o Phones off or on silent but do have it handy in case you have technical issues so that the support team can contact you and help.
		   o But speak out loud, particularly in small groups
		   o We will be going in to break out rooms - we've set these up so you don't need to do anything – just let it happen
		   o If we lose connection to you at any point in the session INSERT NAME will call you to see if we can help bring you back in again
		   o We'll be recording for our own notes.
		   o Confidentiality: we are interested in what you say not who said what. Your comments will not be attributed back to you in our report.
		   o We have shared materials with you, but please respect that these have been designed for the purpose of this exercise, and please don't post photos or content from these on social media or share otherwise as they may be taken out of context.

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
		○ There will be opportunities to ask Qs, but we know we won't get through them all. ○ Show ground rules and nod to a few: ▪ There are no silly questions/ comments. We're here to hear what you think. ▪ You may not all agree with what you are hearing but please do respect each other's views and experience ▪ While there are 50 members of the public here, we want to hear from every single person! ○ Introduce expert speakers - Agenda for the day - Introduce first break-out session and let participants know that they will be in new break-out groups so will need to do introductions again. - Emphasise the importance of the assembly's input on issues that are not purely about scientific solutions, i.e. what is acceptable and unacceptable to people living in Glasgow in how we as a city address these challenges.
10.10	**Move to break-out rooms**	
10.10-10.25	**Introductions and homework / reflections from session 1** **Break-out** **15 mins**	**Introductions (<u>5 mins</u>)** *FACILITATOR INTRODUCES SELF AND NOTE TAKER, AND THANKS EVERYONE FOR JOINING* **Let's go around the 'Zoom room'. Briefly introduce yourself to the group by telling us your first name and something about yourself, like where you live or what you had for breakfast this morning.** *DEMONSTRATE:* **I'll start. My name is … and…** **Homework / reflections from session 1** - What did you talk to your friends or family about after the last session? - What were their reactions? How did they feel about these issues? - Was this the same or different from how you felt? *(if participant did not do the homework task)* <u>What stuck with you most from the first session? What have you been thinking about?</u> N.B. If participants ask about why the council are focusing on the topics they have chosen, please provide the council's statement: *The Council and Glasgow residents will need to look at a range of areas to help address the climate emergency. So far, the Council has consulted extensively with residents and business around the issues of transport, waste and recycling. In recent years the Council has developed various plans and strategies to tackle these areas and will continue to work with stakeholders to ensure we can take forward the actions we have already developed. Although these are not the focus of the Assembly, we would still welcome you views on these issues and we will use them as part of any future work in these areas.*

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
10.25	**Move back to plenary**	
10.25-10.40	**Circular economy** **Plenary** **15 mins**	*IPSOS MORI CHAIR TO WELCOME EVERYONE BACK AND TO INTRODUCE NEXT TWO SPEAKERS.* *IF THERE'S TIME, ASK CHERYL AND JULIE TO BRIEFLY TURN THEIR CAMERA ON AS YOU INTRODUCE THEM (AS THEIR PRESENTATIONS ARE AUDIO ONLY). LET EVERYONE KNOW THAT THEY WILL BE AROUND FOR QUESTIONS AFTER.* **NEXT SPEAKERS (5 mins each) – play videos back to back** • **Circular economy presentation #2, Cheryl Robb, Partnerships Manager, Zero Waste Scotland** • **Circular economy presentation #1, Julie Robertson, Assistant Manager (Sustainable Glasgow), Glasgow City Council**
10.40	**Move to break-out rooms**	

10.40-11.10	**Reflections on Circular economy presentations**
	
	Break-out
	
	30 mins
		FACILITATOR TO WELCOME GROUP BACK AND EXPLAIN
		We have the opportunity now to reflect on the last presentations and ask the presenters questions. Before we start discussing, I want you to write down one word or phrase that stood out to you from the presentations we just saw.
		
		GIVE PARTICIPANTS TWO MINUTES AND THEN GO AROUND PARTICIPANTS TO READ OUT WORDS AND PHRASES, THEN MOVE ON TO PROMPTS BELOW.
		
		• **Why did that stand out to you?**
		• **What felt to you like the most important issues and arguments that you heard?**
		    ○ What makes you say that?
		• **What did you think of the ideas that were presented? Benefits? Any drawbacks?**
		    ○ **What did you think about supporting the <u>construction industry</u> to reuse materials?**
		    ○ **What did you think about working with <u>food and drink</u> businesses to use their leftover?**
		    ○ **What did you think about helping businesses and individuals recycle clothing and textiles?**
		• **What would need to be put in place for this idea to happen?**
		    ○ **Would you shop at circular retail shop? Why/why not?**
		    ○ **What would you/wouldn't you buy second-hand?**
		• **What if anything might stop this happening?**
		    ○ **What kind of habits might people find hard to change? Why?**
		    ○ **What could the council do to help people change?**

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
		• **Do you have any different suggestions for what Glasgow could do to reduce how much we consume, and to share, leasing, reuse, repair and recycle existing materials and products for as long as possible?** ○ **Do you repair things much at the moment? Why/why not?** ○ **Would you repair things more if you knew how?** ○ **What kind of skills or resources would you need to repair?** • **What questions does this raise?** ○ What makes that question important to you? *FACILITATOR TO PREPARE TOP QUESTION (WITH TWO BACK-UP).*
	Move back to plenary	
11.10-11.30	**Q&A with experts** **Plenary** **20 mins**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to welcome everyone back and to open up the Q&A. Explain that we will now take questions (<u>20 mins</u>)** *EXPERTS TO BE READY TO TAKE QUESTIONS FROM THE CHAIR.* *FACILITATORS PREPARED TO ASK QUESTIONS IN A PRE-ASSIGNED ORDER, ENSURING THERE ARE NO REPEAT QUESTIONS.* *IPSOS CHAIR ANNOUNCES BREAK*
11.30-11.45	**BREAK**	*Ipsos Chair to explain to participants that they must be back promptly for a <u>11.40</u> start. That they can turn off their cameras and their mics during the break.*
11.45-12.00	**Green economy, jobs and skills** **Plenary** **15 mins**	**IPSOS MORI CHAIR TO WELCOME EVERYONE BACK AND TO INTRODUCE NEXT TWO SPEAKERS** **NEXT SPEAKERS (5 mins each)** • **Green economy, jobs and skills presentation #1, Kit England, Green Economy Manager, Glasgow City Council** • **Green economy, jobs and skills presentation #2, Professor Mike Danson, Heriot-Watt University (and member of the Just Transition Commission)**
12.00	**Move to break-out rooms**	
12.00-12.30	**Reflections on green economy,**	*FACILITATOR TO WELCOME GROUP BACK AND EXPLAIN* **We have the opportunity now to reflect on the last presentations and ask them questions.**

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
	jobs and skills presentations **Break-out** **30 mins**	• **What stood out from those presentations?** o What was that important to you? • **What felt to you like the most important issues and arguments that you heard?** o What makes you say that? • **What did you think of the ideas that were presented? Benefits? Any drawbacks?** o **What did you think about retrofitting homes? (both for the people living in them and jobs doing the retrofitting)** o **What did you think about jobs manufacturing public transport in Glasgow?** (N.B. FOCUS ON TRANSPORT JOBS, NOT TRANSPORT MORE GENERALLY) o **What did you think about introducing green economy skills into education from an early age?** o **What did you think about finding new jobs for oil and gas workers?** • **What would need to be put in place for this idea to happen?** • **What if anything might stop this happening?** o **What kinds of skills gaps do you think there are to decarbonise the economy? How might we address them?** o **What kinds of jobs might be at risk in a decarbonised economy? How can we help those people?** • **What questions does this raise?** o What makes that question important to you? *FACILITATOR TO PREPARE TOP QUESTION (WITH TWO BACK-UP).*
12.30	**Move back to plenary**	
12.30-12.50	**Q&A with experts** **Plenary** **20 mins**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to welcome everyone back and to open up the Q&A. Explain that we will now take questions (20 mins)** *EXPERTS TO BE READY TO TAKE QUESTIONS FROM THE CHAIR.* *FACILITATORS PREPARED TO ASK QUESTIONS IN A PRE-ASSIGNED ORDER, ENSURING THERE ARE NO REPEAT QUESTIONS.*
12.50-13.00	**Explanation of next steps, thank and close** **Plenary**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to explain that we are reaching the end of our first session together, but before we leave there are a few things to go through.**

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
	10 mins	• Explain Homework: A short assignment to keep an eye out for newspaper, magazine or social media articles they read about the issues we've talked about today (circular economy, green economy, jobs and skills). Do they provide any additional information from what we heard? Do they have a particular point of view? Do you agree with it or not?
		• Remind assembly members that today's presentations can be found online, so they can revisit them whenever they like.
		• Nod to the next session on Thursday at 6pm.
		• Thank and close.

Presentations – session two

The second session included four presentations:

- On the circular economy:

  − Cheryl Robb, Zero Waste Scotland.[13]

  − Julie Robertson, Glasgow City Council.[14]

- On the green economy, jobs, and skills:

  − Kit England, Glasgow City Council.[15]

  − Professor Mike Danson, Heriot-Watt University and the Just Transition Commission.[16]

Q&A plenary transcript – session two

Circular economy

Chair: We will go around to find out everyone's questions.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 1: What will the council do to motivate people and to change their individual behaviours?

Julie Robertson: Communication will be a massive part of what we do. I know Cheryl spoke about the national campaigns. We will be integrating the community. I know we heard from Colin Edgar about the communication strategy. We will talk to communities about consumption and how we break that down. It's something to approach in different ways.

Chery Robb: To echo what Julie said we have consumer campaigns focusing on different streams. You need to reach out in different mediums and messages to get the messages across to as many consumers as possible.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 2: A really interesting discussion, we had a lot to say about communication, the book the Nudge came up. The question I'm going to ask, there was an analogy to accessing the circular economy about it being like a jumble sale, what reassurances can people have they will get what they want?

Julie Robertson: You think people don't access second hand clothing stores because of that. You go in, things are messy and jumbled. We're working hard to get sustainable retail districts. We've been working on sourcing an area to create a sustainable retail district with a mix of high end to lower scale repairs and it would have more of a traditional shopping experience with cafes with locally produced goods.

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[13] Presentation by Cheryl Robb, Partnerships Manager at Zero Waste Scotland, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 7th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WQy8vpVFvUc

[14] Presentation by Julie Robertson, Assistant Manager of Sustainable Glasgow at Glasgow City Council, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 7th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AtJmzTMjZts

[15] Presentation by Kit England, Green Economy Manager at Glasgow City Council, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 7th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ffmc1wfy7ns

[16] Presentation by Mike Danson, Professor at Heriot-Watt University and member of the Just Transition Commission, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 7th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C3FoaYc5fHM

There would be upcycling. You could repair your product, if you were looking for hair straighteners or a new t-shirt.

I know there are stores with some good examples across the city where they've tried to change the appearance across the store. Certainly, that is something to address. It puts people off. I know it puts people off to take that first step. It's breaking down barriers.

Chery Robb: We have the Revolve Certification that is for second hand stores that meet the customers' standards so when customers go into the stores, they have the same experiences as going into a high street store. It shouldn't feel like a jumble sale, it should feel like going into a high street store. The stores have different reason for being there as social enterprises and charities.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 3: our group was talking about information and awareness raising. Some of us recalled homes economics lessons and the question was about what can be done in formal education settings to teach young people about these skills?

Julie Robertson: Really important, getting young people thinking along these lines. We have to change mindsets at a young age. We're reaching out to a range of organisations. Social care partnership, reusing school uniforms and reusing costumes at Halloween time for example, how can we reuse that. We're building a repair work and needle skills. Then there would be a shop to learn to repair. There are a variety of repair cafes where people can drop in and learn to make repairs themselves. We're working with schools in a variety of sectors. We're working with Scotland Innovation Centre to bring in school kids. We're working with the higher education sector to bring in skills into higher education. Then looking at innovation of products, like geo from concrete and creating materials to supporting traditional skills, like back to basics of mending a sock.

Chery Robb: There is a recognition to bring in the circular economy then it's practical projects in individual subjects.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 4: It's good to hear everyone. Our group was talking about awareness. So, all the ideas presented today included construction and food waste. We had the idea of a tool library. I think the thing is how we understand these things are there. Is there a communication strategy about where those are?

Julie Robertson: Communication will be a massive piece in this. We don't have that yet. It's something we'd be looking to develop. Our circular economy map was published last year. Without a doubt there is a lot of good stuff going on in the city. It's a massive piece. Where is this activity? How can you foster it? It's something we're taking forward in a communication strategy. We're hoping to foster it so people gain awareness of it as a destination. You can go and spend a day there to take in all the different aspects and learn more, rather than just repair 1 sock. There are educational aspects to it. It's something we don't have yet.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 5: We touched on some similar themes. We also had some discussion about the construction industry. We thought the idea of unused construction materials, we were discussing that would need a big attitude change and it would need to appeal financially so it's cheaper to dispose of materials and people have to be happy to use reused or recycled materials. The question we had, the chunk of waste from the construction industry, is it the entire construction industry or are there areas that are contributing more waste?

Chery Robb: That's figures for the whole construction industry, it's not broken down to areas. The public sector has a massive part to play. If you look at procurement, then there are massive spending powers, then it's changing attitudes. We need to think of buildings as material banks so we know we can harvest them at the end of life, so we need to know what's used so they can be transformed for uses. A lot of change has to come at the early stage. At the moment buildings are being demolished. A lot of in the way we construct. We're looking at offsite production.

Julie Robertson: London were keen on what we're doing and they're piloting a circular construction statement for any construction in the city whereby the developer would have to open out in details about what they're doing for reuse of materials. They're piloting this and we're looking at how we pilot a circular statement and how we tighten up planning so they have to expose what they're doing. Finance is key, once the stats go public and people play attention to what they're doing as a driver to looking at a sustainable approach.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 6: We talked about communication but another question was about incentivisation and whether there are any thoughts about trying to incentivise these things through grants and subsidising certain products so there is a financial incentive to doing the 5 Rs rather than using and throwing away.

Julie Robertson: There are incentives where you support communities, like helping a neighbour and you get credits of a virtual method of recognising your positive work. It may not be you get money off something, but you get a percentage off. There is nothing that's been explored that's money in your hand. These things have been explored it where you get a positive credit. It encourages people to think about things differently. We haven't touched on exclusivity of our circular economy. It's for people who don't have financial means it's giving them something they can do. It's about undertaking practices in the community.

Chery Robb: There is free support and grant funding for businesses to start to innovate consumers about their choices. Incentives for consumers, there aren't direct incentives really, but it comes back to the points about awareness raising in comms that we need to make sure consumers understand the incentives. It's a really interesting point.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 7: Our question was if there are plans to require companies to report on their carbon footprint then to set targets in the future for their carbon footprint?

Julie Robertson: there are only so many levers we have as a city. We encourage businesses to report their CSR credentials. Sorry the dog is barking. It's about trying to do that. We're trying to use levers we can. We've launched a sustainable business charter who would be pledging to a range of policies in the cities. That's for Glasgow as a city. So, it's very much trying to encourage business to put forward what they're doing.

Chery Robb: At the moment it's the public sector that report on emissions. The private sector, it's mainly voluntary, and it's only the big companies that report on it. It's about us helping businesses so consumers can see that and make more informed choices.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 8: You may have answered some of this already but we wanted to understand your plans in the public realm?

Julie Robertson: It's about high-quality material so the idea was we would reuse that in some way. The specific project is using some of the public realm from City Hall Street, so it's the high value slabs I the

main pathway which will be reused. We're looking at a process at the moment to store it and then re-use it. It's ideally any materials the city council has. It's a flagship project of reusing this public realm material.

Chair: Thank you for all of those answers. There are interesting and helpful comments in the chat. One particular question that is slightly tricky and you can answer it, if you can now, or have a think and come back. If Scotland changes its economy to become circular, what will be done to developing countries who contribute to Scotland's economy?

Julie Robertson: We will come back after the break. It looks at climate justice and where we are in the global economy. It looks at climate change. It comes to the wider discussion what the impact is and yes, it's a bigger question to be thought of in terms of what our place is and how we impact on the global economy.

Chair: It's a good question, but not an easy one.

Chery Robb: In Scotland we don't feel the full impact of climate change. It's the developing counties that are more hard hit, so there is that much bigger picture. I think again, if you look at the social elements, like fair trade, it's a part of the circular economy. If you look at the textiles industry and some of the trade in Bangladesh, it's driven by our demand. So that's changed what's happened in terms of better working conditions in terms of the people working there. There are so many different things. It's not a straight forward answer. It's not just us demanding less products and materials it's changing the way we access things resulting in a positive impact ultimately.

Green economy, jobs & skills

Chair: We have another 20 minutes to go through questions.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 1: We want to know how you think we will take people with us. We have a lot of groups who may be left behind, from younger people not knowing what their future jobs will be through to people wanting to help their communities and not knowing how to do the right thing. So how do we take people with us?

Kit England: It's a great question. Hello everyone, lovely to meet you all. I've just joined the council as the Green Economy Manager. We're in a chicken and egg scenario. People who want to offer skills and training, they don't offer those skills and industries. People want to see the opportunities about how we retrofit buildings and how we put green infrastructure in. what we can do as a city council is to create those markets, to see those early wins. We've done things as a city around retrofitting buildings and installing renewable energy. Those jobs and interventions start to create the market. Maybe the council don't do it in the long term, we have an industry that's dedicated to this. It means the higher education institutions and colleges can create the courses and skills to take and go on. It's about those pathways to show that to people.

Mike Danson: We have examples in the city, 20 years ago I was working in the East end of Glasgow growing trees, selling them on and mushrooms, shitake mushrooms were £11 / kilo. Then allotment. Then the Wise Group, we've had that for 30 years, doing insulation of homes. So, communities and speaking to communities and making sure people know about these experiments and how they are successful. It's creating jobs and incomes. There are examples already and scaling them up and making sure they can happen in a community.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 2: One of the questions ties in with what Mike was just explaining, about tree planting scheme and so on. It's at a community level, I was wondering if Mike and Kit could talk about how those schemes could be scaled up and what plans there are to do so.

Mike Danson: One of the interesting initiatives with Strathclyde University is trees for life, project across the city, asking people to identify trees and to link in with COP26. If you think of the motto of the city, the tree etc. Again, it's about taking initiatives and sharing them. One of the businesses we set up was growing trees in the east end of Glasgow behind the velodrome. It's getting people to imagine change and growing in an industrial and contaminated place.

Kit England: That imagination is key, in terms of the scaling, there is an important point about linking together the good examples with the support and capacity to grow. A good example is around the circular economy. We've been working with a number of organisations, is it Re-made Glasgow? They have been talking about funds that have been available to help them with what they do. Part of being an economic development team is about what economy we want and which ideas sand businesses we grow. There is a choice there. In the past we've not made a conscious change around climate change. There are some things that are more structural. A good thing is sustainable transport. A good thing is the businesses in the city and them being sustainable and making the right choices. There are things we can also do in that space to make it easier for other initiatives.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 3: We had a question about GDP and whether that is the best measure and whether there are alternative measures that take into account quality of life and happiness and all that kind of stuff.

Mike Danson: GDP came to the fore in the last 80s and 90s. It's meant to measures the outputs of the economy. There are a lot of problems with it. WE like it as a simple measure to compare countries and times. It doesn't measure good things, like caring for people. Bad things go in there, if you smoke more, it means GDP goes up. Now that's not a good thing for the economy. It's not a good measure nowadays for people's wellbeing and happiness. There are lots of new ways of measuring. Alternatively, there are things in the economy. Some say, 'stop inventing new measures, let's run with what we understand.' In recent years we've had the Oxfam human kind index and wellbeing indexes. GDP measures outputs but it doesn't measure how well-off people off (1) because of inequality and (2) profit goes to multinationals who are based elsewhere. So, GDP is a flawed measure in many ways. It's coming up with an alternative and thinking about it and discussing it is getting solutions.

Kit England: I would like to build on that. GDP is about economic activity. I would also say in decades past, getting data was really hard. So, governments really struggled to get their hands on what's happening. That's not the case so much anymore. The OECD has their own index now. What's happened in the last 10 years is there has been a bit set of fundamental reimagining of authors like Kate Raworth with Doughnut economics. The economy isn't intrinsically good. GDP doesn't measure that. There have been efforts to have an economy that sits in planetary boundaries. Our economy must fit in what our planet can hold. The city is really unequal. Not everybody has the opportunities we want them to have. It's not is there 1 metric to give us the magic answer, but we need to think about the metrics we think are important that tell us if we're going in the right directions. Your thoughts will be interesting to hear. GDP is a blunt tool. We have enough information now and there isn't an excuse anymore.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 4: It may be a question for initial reflections on, our group have been struck by examples from everyone about what's happening in Glasgow already. What impact has what's happened already and what's happening had or going to have?

Kit England: it's a hard question to answer. We've made good progress. We've reduced the carbon emissions by a third. We've done the easy things and we are getting to the hard things. In the interests of time, we have to next go to the more difficult things and that's the bit that's harder to get at.

Mike Danson: I've nothing to add to that.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 5: Our question is how the council will fast track people into jobs. What is the council doing in those areas, like with green apprenticeships?

Kit England: We had the first meeting of the just skills transition partnership and we've brought together the private and public sectors to work out building that pathway. Without understanding the green mix, we can't build that pathway. We want to build the skills and train people. We aren't there in knowing what we want the city to look like. Your views will help us. From that, we'll use those skills to build the offer there.

Mike Danson: There is a strong recommendation from the Just Transmission was exactly that, we need to plan ahead, we need public and private investment. We need schools and careers services to think ahead and how we can retrain the workers. It has to be a just transition. It's not what happened to the miners and steelworkers who were thrown on the scrap heap.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 6: My question was about the amount of money that Kit explained that would be needed to reach net zero, is that coming from a particular place or source or do we know yet?

Kit England: that's the whole economy cost that will cost the UK. That comes from different sources, it's about the whole economy making the transition, like businesses investing in the building they're operating from. The choices you make about what the future looks like has a bearing on that cost. If you look it and looking at cooperatives, that has different cost to looking at a larger firm. The point from that is, most of the costs are whole economy and born by the private sector. How you get to net zero has a choice of who pays for those costs.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 7: We had lots of similar things, there are questions about the skills of the workforce of the future, the other thing we wanted was more detail about what 'retrofit' actually means. We were light on what retrofitting means and what they cost people. It feels it costs the individual money and how do we fund that?

Mike Danson: One of the things we've said about GDP, we often don't measure what we think we're measuring. The cost for the city of a lot of these investments is big benefits of warmer houses and happier people and so on. There were some good examples from the Commonwealth Games. Glasgow got big bang for its buck, they weren't building the stadia, but they helped the local companies get on sub-contractor lists. The support came from the city. It was doing something that hadn't been done before. The retrofit is changing heating systems, it's building that into planning and building regulations. We discussed that in the Just Transition. It's taking it from the city's universities and colleges. It's getting you there and embedded into education.

Kit England: I would agree with all of that. People forget we have a set of people working in plumbing, heating etc already.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 8: The question that's left was about the transferability of knowledge from the oil and gas sectors to renewables. People were wondering if those skills really were transferable.

Mike Danson: We had a number of meetings with trade unions and workers. Overwhelmingly there was no reluctance for people to work offshore or onshore, but they face big costs. There have been changes in the labour market offshore, it's short-term contracts and precarious contracts. Every new time they need a new job they need new certificates that cost thousands. Different areas don't recognise accreditations in other sectors which do the same thing. Yes, there needs to be reskilling but we're getting skilled up in that in trades, schools and colleges.

Kit England: I would just say a couple of things, depending on the industry, Just Transition applies in Glasgow as it does to oil and gas, like with cars. We have a whole set of mechanics who need to change to electric vehicles. In some industries people have to pay for that themselves. The costs can fall onto people and we have to look at how that is experienced. That was the only other point. There was another thing, with the transferability of skills to design the certificates and accreditations to be based on what skills there are already. So, to prevent people having to do whole skills courses again when they have some of the skills already, that would save costs as well.

Chair: Thank you everybody. If here is anything you didn't get a chance to say, feed that back to us, there is a document that will be circulating. If there is anything to add, you can include it.

Materials: session three

Discussion guide – session three

This discussion guide was used by Ipsos MORI facilitators to guide assembly members' conversations in breakout groups.

Glasgow Citizens Assembly, Session 3, Thursday 12th August – 6pm-9pm

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials

18.00-18.05	**Introduction to the assembly**
	
	Plenary
	
	5 mins
		Ipsos MORI Chair to give a warm welcome to the third of five virtual workshops (5 mins)
		• Re-introduce the overarching Q: *How can we work together in Glasgow to tackle the climate emergency by 2030?*
		• Re-cap of the process and explain where we are within this.
		• Provide summary of what happened in the second workshop and key themes that have come out so far
		• Reminder of who is here and their role (expert commentators, facilitators, observers, note takers, you – the citizens assembly!)
		• Briefly cover housekeeping (show on screen and <u>only highlight items below that facilitators noticed not being adhered to in first session</u>):
		  o Don't Zoom and multitask
		  o Homes – don't worry if your family/ pet comes into view, we're all in the same boat
		  o Keep your video on unless your internet connection becomes unstable
		  o Once you're in breakout groups, keep yourself off 'mute' so that it feels a bit more like a face to face conversation
		  o Use the chat to make a comment you can't say out loud for whatever reason
		  o But speak out loud, particularly in small groups
		  o We will be going in to break out rooms - we've set these up so you don't need to do anything – just let it happen
		  o If we lose connection to you at any point in the session INSERT NAME will call you to see if we can help bring you back in again
		  o We'll be recording for our own notes.
		  o Confidentiality: we are interested in what you say not who said what. Your comments will not be attributed back to you in our report.
		  o We have shared materials with you, but please respect that these have been designed for the purpose of this exercise, and please don't post photos or content from these on social media or share otherwise as they may be taken out of context.
		  o There will be opportunities to ask Qs, but we know we won't get through them all.
		  o Show ground rules and nod to a few:
		    ▪ There are no silly questions/ comments. We're here to hear what you think.
		    ▪ You may not all agree with what you are hearing but please do respect each other's views and experience
		    ▪ While there are 50 members of the public here, we want to hear from every single person!
		  o Introduce expert speakers

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
		- Agenda for the day - Introduce first break-out session and let participants know that they will be in new break-out groups so will need to do introductions again. - Emphasise the importance of the assembly's input on issues that are not purely about scientific solutions, i.e. what is acceptable and unacceptable to people living in Glasgow in how we as a city address these challenges.
18.05	**Move to break-out rooms**	
18.05-18.20	**Introductions and homework / reflections from session 2** **Break-out** **15 mins**	**Introductions (<u>5 mins</u>)** *FACILITATOR INTRODUCES SELF AND NOTE TAKER, AND THANKS EVERYONE FOR JOINING* *FACILITATOR CHECKS FOR EVERYONE'S CONSENT TO THE USE OF DATA POLICY SENT VIA EMAIL (READ OUT IF NEEDED), AND FOR PERMISSION TO AUDIO RECORD DISCUSSION (REITERATING NOTHING IS MADE ATTRIBUTABLE TO AN INDIVIDUAL IN REPORTING)* **Let's go around the 'Zoom room'. Briefly introduce yourself to the group by telling us your first name and something about yourself, like where you live or what you have been doing today.** *DEMONSTRATE:* **I'll start. My name is … and…** **Homework / reflections from session 2** - What did you read about in the news/on social media about the issues? - Did they provide any additional information from what we heard last session? - Did they have a particular point of view? Did you agree with it? Why/why not? *(if participant did not do the homework task)* <u>What stuck with you most from the last session? What have you been thinking about?</u>
18.20	**Move back to plenary**	
18.20-18.35	**Home energy**	*IPSOS MORI CHAIR TO WELCOME EVERYONE BACK AND TO INTRODUCE NEXT TWO SPEAKERS*

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
	Plenary **15 mins**	**NEXT SPEAKERS (5 mins each)** • **Home energy presentation #1, Stephen McGowan, Manager for Housing Strategy, Glasgow City Council** • **Home energy presentation #2, Lucy Gillie, General Manager, South Seeds**
18.35	**Move to break-out rooms**	

18.35-19.05	**Reflections on Home energy presentations**
	
	Break-out
	
	30 mins
		FACILITATOR TO WELCOME GROUP BACK AND EXPLAIN
		We have the opportunity now to reflect on the last presentations and ask them questions. Before we start discussing, I want you to write down one word or phrase that stood out to you from the presentations we just saw.
		
		GIVE PARTICIPANTS TWO MINUTES AND THEN GO AROUND PARTICIPANTS TO READ OUT WORDS AND PHRASES, THEN MOVE ON TO PROMPTS BELOW.
		
		• **Why did that stand out to you?**
		• **What felt to you like the most important issues and arguments that you heard?**
		    o What makes you say that?
		• **What did you think of the ideas that were presented? Benefits? Any drawbacks?**
		    o What did you think about insulating houses to the highest standard possible?
		    o What did you think about decarbonising homes, such as through replacing gas heaters with renewable heat pumps?
		• **What would need to be put in place for these ideas to happen?**
		• **What if anything might stop this happening?**
		    o Would this be easier or harder to implement in certain types of properties in Glasgow? (for owner-occupiers? Private renters? Social renters?)
		• **Do you have any different suggestions for what Glasgow could do to reduce how much energy we use in our homes?**
		• **What questions does this raise?**
		    o What makes that question important to you?
		
		FACILITATOR TO PREPARE TOP QUESTION (WITH TWO BACK-UP).

	Move back to plenary	
19.05-19.25	**Q&A with experts**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to welcome everyone back and to open up the Q&A. Explain that we will now take questions (20 mins)**

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
	Plenary **20 mins**	*EXPERTS TO BE READY TO TAKE QUESTIONS FROM THE CHAIR.* *FACILITATORS PREPARED TO ASK QUESTIONS IN A PRE-ASSIGNED ORDER, ENSURING THERE ARE NO REPEAT QUESTIONS.* **Before Ipsos MORI Chair announces break, they ask participants to bring an item of packaged food back with them.**
19.25-19.40	**BREAK**	*Ipsos Chair to explain to participants that they must be back promptly for a 19.40 start. That they can turn off their cameras and their mics during the break.*
19.40-19.55	**Food and diet** **Plenary** **15 mins**	**IPSOS MORI CHAIR TO WELCOME EVERYONE BACK AND TO INTRODUCE NEXT TWO SPEAKERS** **NEXT SPEAKERS (5 mins each)** • **Food and diet presentation #1, Abi Mordin, co-director and strategic lead, Propagate & Glasgow Community Food Network** **Food and diet presentation #2, Sandy Paterson, Assistant Manager (food growing), Glasgow City Council**
19.55	**Move to break-out rooms**	

19.55-20.25	**Reflections on Food and diet presentations**
	
	Break-out
	
	20 mins
		FACILITATOR TO WELCOME GROUP BACK AND EXPLAIN
		We have the opportunity now to reflect on the last presentations and ask them questions.
		
		• **What stood out from those presentations?**
		  o Why was that important to you?
		• **What felt to you like the most important issues and arguments that you heard?**
		  o What makes you say that?
		• **Was everyone able to grab an item of packaged food?** *ASK FOR VOLUNTEERS TO SAY:*
		  o Where did you buy it?
		  o Where was it manufactured?
		  o Where are the raw ingredients from?
		  o Do you think it's a low or high carbon food?
		• **What did you think of the ideas that were presented? Benefits? Any drawbacks?**
		  o What did you think about increasing urban agriculture and community gardens?

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
		o What did you think about shifting towards more plant-based foods? o What did you think about focusing on more local and seasonal food? o What did you think about increasing food growing education? • **What would need to be put in place for these ideas to happen?** • **What if anything might stop this happening?** o Which groups of people might find a transition towards more plant-based foods more challenging? • **Do you have any different suggestions for what Glasgow could do to reduce food waste and help people eat in a way that reduces how much we contribute to climate change?** • **What questions does this raise?** o What makes that question important to you? *FACILITATOR TO PREPARE TOP QUESTION (WITH TWO BACK-UP).*
20.25	**Move back to plenary**	
20.25-20.45	**Q&A with experts** **Plenary** **20 mins**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to welcome everyone back and to open up the Q&A. Explain that we will now take questions (20 mins)** *EXPERTS TO BE READY TO TAKE QUESTIONS FROM THE CHAIR.* *FACILITATORS PREPARED TO ASK QUESTIONS IN A PRE-ASSIGNED ORDER, ENSURING THERE ARE NO REPEAT QUESTIONS.*
20.45-21.00	**Explanation of next steps, thank and close** **Plenary** **15 mins**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to explain that we are reaching the end of our third session together, but before we leave there are a few things to go through.** • Explain Homework: Participants to play with the BBC Food Carbon Calculator https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-46459714 • Remind assembly members that today's presentations can be found online, so they can revisit them whenever they like. • If necessary, remind participants that their first payment is due – so if they haven't already please make sure that they have confirmed their preference with a member of the Ipsos MORI team and provided the relevant details. One of the team will be in touch tomorrow (Friday) with anyone who they haven't heard from yet.

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
		• Nod to the next session on Tuesday at 6pm. • Thank and close.

Presentations – session three

The third session included four presentations:

- On home energy:

    - Stephen McGowan, Glasgow City Council.[17]

    - Lucy Gillie, South Seeds.[18]

- On food and diet:

    - Abi Mordin, Propagate and Glasgow Community Food Network.[19]

    - Sandy Paterson, Glasgow City Council.[20]

Q&A plenary transcript – session three

Home energy

Chair: Question and answer session now, we have twenty minutes. I was dotting in and out of the various breakout rooms and heard lots of brilliant comments and questions. There are eight groups to get around. Just a reminder to the moderators, can you keep the questions concise when you ask them. Steve and Lucy, if you could keep your answers as concise as you can.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 1: Thank you. We had a question regarding heat pumps. It's a broader question about tenement buildings and the practicality between the process of improvement, the cost, but also the heritage element of the way they look and the historical significance of the beautiful sandstone. That balance and how that is managed, given the look visually of heat pumps.

Stephen McGowan: I don't have a ready answer to that because these are issues that are quite important. If we are providing solutions, we have to do them in the context of beautiful Sandstone. We have a (inaudible) to see if there are solutions to that. They are working closing with planning committees. We are doing another project to see if that works. There may be solutions, but we haven't got one yet.

Lucy Gillie: There is a passive project house where they've cladded the rear of the property but kept the front view of the building. It's so efficient and it cost a lot of money and everybody had to decant for six months. That's not necessarily something that can be rolled out in Glasgow, so it's something that shouldn't be banked on for a decision. As for heat pumps, air source heat pumps are a bit noisy, a bit like air-con units. It's unlikely they will be fitted on tenement buildings because where will they go? If you're on ground floor, you might be able to put it in your front or back garden.

Then, it begs the question if only ground floors have heat pumps, should we look at tenement buildings as a whole, and should we look at district heating? They go to the back with the telephone cables. That

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17 Presentation by Stephen McGowan, Manager for Housing Strategy at Glasgow City Council, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 12th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ASckYXueqjA
18 Presentation by Lucy Gillie, Manager at South Seeds, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 12th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JwkevTfZ16k
19 Presentation by Abi Mordin, co-director and strategic lead for Propagate and Glasgow Community Food Network, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 12th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XgX1J2L46Z0
20 Presentation by Sandy Paterson, Assistant Manager (food growing) at Glasgow City Council, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 12th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u63sWpVBSOE

would be a great solution then. We need Glasgow City Council to get a wiggle on and making a few plans and thinking about that. None of that has happened at all. It's going to take ages to dig up streets. The final option is hydrogen, we don't really know how hydrogen is going to pan out. It's only worth it if green hydrogen is worth it. If green hydrogen is available maybe it could be mixed with the gas and the tenements could come down in their consumption a bit, but we don't know anything about that yet, because Glasgow City Council haven't made a statement so far.

Stephen McGowan: We are still experimenting with hydrogen at this stage. It's a national test. There might be options there. If there's an option to use the current infrastructure, we should use that. We will have to put in noise mufflers. Green hydrogen is when we don't use any natural gas type energy, that's called blue hydrogen. Green hydrogen you have to manufacture it using renewable sources.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 2: Our big question was how are people going to pay for it and how does it all get paid for? Some of the technology, like better insulating your home or installing heat pumps, it does seem expensive. The levels of fuel poverty in Glasgow made us think how is this going to happen?

Stephen McGowan: That's a good question. We don't want to exacerbate fuel poverty. In terms of external installation, a lot of it is funded through grants, if there is a contribution for that it's about £1000. There's a 25 year (inaudible). I think we're still looking on a feasible or affordable solution. I suspect most of it will require help from the council. That's a key thing that policy makers are trying to find a solution to.

Lucy Gillie: I think tenure is really important. Where housing stock is ran by social registered landlords, we have about five housing associations in Glasgow. These small housing associations are regulated by the Scottish housing regulator. They have put in a programme where thy have to become more energy efficient. You'll probably find the most energy efficient housing stock is social housing and the most inefficient is probably privately rented houses because they haven't invested in the housing stock. They might have mended a few things, but they haven't made those properties more energy efficient. The challenge is getting private landlord's to up their gain and have some money back into the properties, so the tenants can have a more efficient, and they can do that now. Private landlords could be made to do this from tomorrow, they've just got to get on and do it. You have to register as a landlord and jump through a few hoops to do that.

Chair: Okay. I think we're going to run out of time to answer all the questions. So, we'll run through all the moderators for their main questions and get Steve and Lucy to pick up.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 3: What impacts of fuel measures so far had on?

Ipsos MORI facilitator 4: What needs to happen to make green hydrogen a realistic option for use in homes and who needs to do that?

Lucy Gillie: I really don't know enough about hydrogen. I think it's coming to the forefront at the moment. The only thing I know about hydrogen is that it think it's going to be quite an expensive option because it has to be manufactured. I don't think it's going to be the (inaudible) to fuel poverty. What was your question?

Ipsos MORI facilitator 5: Quite a lot of shock around fuel poverty so what impact have measures so far had on these levels?

Lucy Gillie: I can't talk city wise. It's really complex this area because what happens is a lot of fuel poor people live in social housing. Social housing providers will make sure the shower is electric, because a

lot of people in social housing self-disconnect from their gas. People in privately rented accommodation are pissing in the wind really. They have their heat on and it's going straight out the drafts. It's hard to say city wise, but there is a huge number in fuel poverty and often they are living quite efficiently because they are living in their flat. If you counted the amount of energy they are using per head, it's actually quite economical.

The prioritisation of retrofitting across Glasgow. My group wanted to know if that was based on the ECP ratings for poverty, or if it was on the areas of deprivation that Steve was showing on the map?

Ipsos MORI facilitator 6: There is a question around how future proof would all of this be? There's a lot of recent memories of people being asked to refit their gas boilers to be more efficient.

Lucy Gillie: We don't know. There is no answer for that we just have to look at other cities around the world and see what they've done. It's a great worry. We have to work on the basic that if we're decarbonising and get of fossil fuels, that's a good thing. I know exactly what you mean. It's scary.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 7: My group were interested in the easy changes, Lucy. They were a bit surprised, there was the impression that people had done these. What proportion of Glasgow housing stock hasn't had these small improvements made? Is there a big potential there?

Lucy Gillie: I can guarantee you loads of people haven't done the easy changes. I think Glasgow City Council could be on a big win-win by promoting these easy changes. A chimney balloon is £20. You can buy a clothes pully for 35 quid and get it installed for 35 quid. These are things that can be done. People want these easy changes and will spend their own money to do it. I work in the south-side. I would urge anybody that if you have a draft, stick a sock in it.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 8: We talked about those individual changes and for some people small changes are difficult for some people, and what is in place for those people?

Lucy Gillie: We have loads of fact sheets to help people do things. I know lots of people don't want to be walking up a ladder, but you will save money on these small changes. You can make it cheaper by doing bits of it yourself. You can get friends to help as well. As soon as you start saving energy, you're saving money immediately.

Chair: Steve, it's great to have you back. One of the questions for you was how is the prioritisation of retrofitting, how is it being prioritised? Is it based on energy rating or deprivation levels?

Stephen McGowan: It's based on a number of factors, mainly deprivation levels and poor energy rating. The property type because the worst energy effective properties are (inaudible). That's where we tend to work on in our projects and programmes. Where the council tax band is A to C and the greatest concentration of deprivation.

Lucy Gillie: There is a Scottish government scheme called Warmworks, and you can apply for energy efficient measures. Another question that was more for Steve was around green hydrogen and what needs to happen to get easy availability to green hydrogen.

Stephen McGowan: Those various demo projects across the UK. They are working to test out how hydrogen supply would work. I'm not an expert in hydrogen supply. It's still in the early stages to whether it's feasible, how much it would cost to manufacture it. There are some schools of thought that hydrogen manufacturing would be for transport purposes, rather than housing. In terms of people's boilers, there is

a (inaudible). A modern combi boiler can be adapted. I have a gas infra already. If hydrogen was feasible and economically viable, it may be the solution. I don't think we'll know for a number of years yet.

Chair: Okay, thank you. There are various other questions in the chat which we will give you time to add on.

Food & diet

Chair: Same as before, mods if you could keep your questions precise. There are 8 different groups. If you could keep your answers as concise as you can. I know it's tempting if you know a lot about a topic to talk a lot about it. [Redacted], can I come to your first?

Ipsos MORI facilitator 1: If we do reorganise our agriculture system and increase our capabilities to grow food more local, how possible is it for Glasgow to produce most or all of their food?

Abi Mordin: We have a lot of land in Scotland, some of you will probably have noticed. If you've looked at a website called the soil map for Scotland, you'd know different soils and suitable for production. Typically, the east coast, that's where the best soils are in the country. That's been the fruit producing region. Also, that's where vegetables are mostly being grown. That said, there is some fan productive land in (inaudible) and Galloway. By the Galloway Rivera, there used to be a massive veg producing region. There's no short answers to the question because it all depends on what the uptake is. Best case scenario, the answer is probably yes, but only if farmers are incentivised to have more diverse forms of production. I have half an acre and provide for my local community. It can and it is being done. The subsidies are export driven. Most of our lamb and whisky is exported. It's national GDP. It's all based on GDP drivers. In terms of food sovereignty and food resilience, we can modify it but only if farmers are supported and incentivised to do so.

Chair: Sandy, do you want to add anything?

Sandy Paterson: No. I think Abi's summary nailed it. It is possible, but it's not a straight forward task.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 2: One of the questions were about back courts where shared gardening could be happening and whether there were any plans for shared gardens to happen.

Sandy Paterson: There are already a few examples of tenements in back courts. (Inaudible) has created food beds. That increases community growth. On a wider scale in Glasgow, we have a page in allotments, and anybody can propose a site to be applied for food growing. They can apply for funding and developing their growing spaces as well.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 3: One that struck us was the sense that it feels like there is a little bit of finger pointing for individuals. It feels like some people are eating things bad for the environment and people because it's convenient. How can we stop supermarkets from having these things that are damaging for the environment?

Sandy Paterson: Without changing the economic environment of the country, very little in truth. These are areas that are socially and economically deprived. Take a look at a high street. You'll see there are very little options. The mental band required to change dietary habits might not be available because of other requirements. It's a difficult question, but one that certainly needs addressing. Without national change, there is little councils could do on a small level. It comes to politics to making these changes to bring the pressure onto them. It's changing the habits of you buying.

Abi Mordin: Yes, you're in danger of getting me and Sandy on a rant for capitalist soapboxes. As you rightly say, what's available in the supermarkets is a long way away from the ideal scenario. Most of our imported veg is from Spain and Italy. Most of it is grown from what I will call slave labour. People who are being paid peanuts in northern Spain and in Italy. There is an Italian woman doing a masters on this. That's why our veg imports are so cheap. The only way we are going to see a turnaround is a more resilient Scotland and as a I said more focus on regenerative forms of agriculture to help Scottish veg become cheaper and available.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 4: With our group, we recognised there is a lot of emphasis on food production and making that lower carbon way of producing food. Our group felt the next stage of that was missing for individuals. They wanted to know if there were plans to expand or increase the education of cooking for those ingredients?

Sandy Paterson: I'll come in for that. It's a fantastic question and it's something we reckon many people again particularly in areas of social and economic deprivation, it's so much easier to do a takeaway. It's so difficult to change that paradigm. I'm very pleased to say GCM (ph) have been marvellous in education. I'll pass onto Abi.

Abi Mordin: Glasgow Community Food Network along with 80 or so other partners to create (inaudible). We're currently convening a food education group and looking at how we can increase the pace and scale of the community. For example, every child leaves school at age eleven to cook a veg soup and every school has access to a school garden or community food projects. They also have a food and climate project and that's delivering lots of food education across communities and Glasgow for the next two years and beyond. There's lots of work going on. The big thing is getting it embedded into the curriculum and it's definitely coming.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 5: Our question overlapped with [another] to put the pressure on supermarkets for food. we had a good suggestion on whether there should be a carbon traffic light system because people find it difficult to read all the ingredients and where it's come from and assess the packaging if you're trying to get through the food shop.

Abi Mordin: That's a banging idea.

Sandy Paterson: Great idea.

Abi Mordin: You should stick that in your recommendations. I guess that needs to be multi-lateral, adopted by companies that have stock in the supermarkets.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 6: My group talked about how they supported a lot of ideas but I guess the questions were about what it means practically for an individual. They were shocked about food waste. What information is there out there for individuals to cut their food waste?

Sandy Paterson: There is a fair bit of information. Keep Scotland have the love food hate waste campaign. It's similar to the small energy saving tips Lucy was discussing earlier on. Keep your leftovers, compost your food waste. It's something like £240 is lost every year for food waste. One of the greatest things you can do with food waste is composting. There is a fair bit of chat happening on this side of things. It's a very simple thing to do and when it's done you get a benefit. It's fantastic for the soil health and the processes it allows creates more nutrients for the food.

Abi Mordin: I'm not pointing a finger at you, Sandy, but whatever happens, the council food composting bins would be a good start. I know they weren't being used properly, but there is education for that. 20% of food is wasted on farm. There's a big problem there. Consumers demand straight carrots. There is still definitely a demand for perfect veg. We need to get away from that. A lot of the foods wasted at the farms aren't being used to feed livestock. It used to be that surplus wasted food went to feed pigs, it's not. There's definitely a lot that can be done around food waste. There is a lot happening around surplus (inaudible). It goes to pantries across the city. To me, surplus food for supermarkets is a symptom of a broken food system. We need to reduce the surplus in the first place. Cooking from scratch probs helps. But compositing and reintroducing the council compost would be a start.

Sandy Paterson: If I can quickly jump in. Palettes are wonderful compost bins and they are cheap. There is some information on the Glasgow City Council website. There is a handbook on horticulture, and there is a bit around compositing on an individual and community basis.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 7: The presentations mentioned a vertical garden, but does that not consume a lot of energy?

Abi Mordin: They are using LED lighting. It's fairly low energy consumption. I would imagine, but I'm not certain, because there is so much tech and research and development going on at the moment, they ought to be getting that part of it right. It's a question that goes through my mind and it needs more investigation. I do think there's a role for indoor farming. Ciaran is running Glasgow greens, they can produce twenty heads of lettuce a week, it takes me six weeks to grow one. The speed they can turn it around prob outweighs the consumption. I can ask Ciaran. There is a big piece of research around it. I can investigate and send something back to [Ipsos MORI].

Ipsos MORI facilitator 8: As you can imagine, many answered already. It was around portion sizes for veg and buying veg and it's very difficult to buy from supermarkets to get two or three carrots. The waste happens very easily as a family. You want to choose what you want. Given the pressures on working families at the moment, the problems with seasonable vegetables and veg boxes are in winter there are a lot of turnips. A question of whether those can be mitigated?

Sandy Paterson: There are a few community markets-,

Ipsos MORI facilitator 8: Where exactly? The group were quite interested in knowing where.

Abi Mordin: In my presentation the washhouse garden is in Parkhead. There are tenement veg growing across three different sites. Greenheart growers have relocated just outside the city. One of the solutions to your question Mary is to shop at local green grocers. They are hard to find and not all areas of the city are serviced by a fruit and veg shop. Loads of fruit and veg shops. I was a single parent in Govan Hill and I could fill a big rucksack for me and my two kids to feed. It did mean a bus ride but we need more of those across the city. In Elder Park in Govan there is a really well family ran fruit and veg shop. They put a 15% mark up on it. more comm led initiatives are prob what is needs for access of good food. We need more of that and that requires more investment and funding.

And maybe a central source of information.

Abi Mordin: Yes, definitely. We are aiming to create a directory next year. That will be coming online next year. That's part of our food and climate project.

Chair: Thank you very much Abi, I know you need to dash. And Sandy. Thank you very much for your very interesting presentations and very comprehensive answers.

Materials: session four

Discussion guide – session four

This discussion guide was used by Ipsos MORI facilitators to guide assembly members' conversations in breakout groups.

Glasgow Citizens Assembly, Session 4, Thursday 17th August – 6pm-9pm

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
18.00-18.05	Introduction to the assembly Plenary 5 mins	**Ipsos MORI Chair to give a warm welcome to the fourth of five virtual workshops (5 mins)** • Re-introduce the overarching Q: *How can we work together in Glasgow to tackle the climate emergency by 2030?* • Re-cap of the process and explain where we are within this. • This evening we'll be discussing your ideas for what Glasgow can do to tackle the climate emergency, both what changes we are prepared to make as a city and who should be responsible for making the changes: the Council, residents, communities and community organisations, businesses? • We'll also be hearing from 2 speakers about the power of cities: what can cities and different organisations within them do to take action on the climate emergency? • Reminder of who is here and their role (expert commentators, facilitators, observers, note takers, you – the citizens assembly!) • Briefly cover housekeeping (show on screen and <u>only highlight items below that facilitators noticed not being adhered to in third session</u>): o Don't Zoom and multitask o Homes – don't worry if your family/ pet comes into view, we're all in the same boat o Keep your video on unless your internet connection becomes unstable o Once you're in breakout groups, keep yourself off 'mute' so that it feels a bit more like a face to face conversation o o Use the chat to make a comment you can't say out loud for whatever reason o But speak out loud, particularly in small groups o We will be going in to break out rooms - we've set these up so you don't need to do anything – just let it happen o If we lose connection to you at any point in the session INSERT NAME will call you to see if we can help bring you back in again o We'll be recording for our own notes. o Confidentiality: we are interested in what you say not who said what. Your comments will not be attributed back to you in our report. o We have shared materials with you, but please respect that these have been designed for the purpose of this exercise, and please don't post photos or content from these on social media or share otherwise as they may be taken out of context. o There will be opportunities to ask Qs, but we know we won't get through them all.

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
		o Show ground rules and nod to a few: ▪ There are no silly questions/ comments. We're here to hear what you think. ▪ You may not all agree with what you are hearing but please do respect each other's views and experience ▪ While there are 50 members of the public here, we want to hear from every single person! o Introduce expert speakers • Agenda for the evening • Introduce first break-out session and let participants know that they will be in new break-out groups so will need to do introductions again. • Emphasise the importance of the assembly's input on issues that are not purely about scientific solutions, i.e. what is acceptable and unacceptable to people living in Glasgow in how we as a city address these challenges.
18.05-18.15	**Playback of key points from discussions so far** **Plenary** **10 mins**	• Chair shares key points from analysis of discussions in sessions 1-3, including principles that are important to Assembly members • Chair summarises feedback to date from Assembly members on each of the four areas: 1) circular economy, 2) green economy, jobs and skills, 3) home energy, 4) food and diet • Chair shares brief information/clarification on: what behaviours make the most difference to an individual's carbon emissions, what the options are for retrofitting different types of home in Glasgow, green skills
18.15	**Move to break-out rooms**	
18.15-18.30	**Introductions, homework and reflections on key points so far** **Break-out** **15 mins**	**Introductions (<u>5 mins</u>)** • *FACILITATOR INTRODUCES SELF AND NOTE TAKER, AND THANKS EVERYONE FOR JOINING* • *FACILITATOR CHECKS FOR EVERYONE'S CONSENT TO THE USE OF DATA POLICY SENT VIA EMAIL (READ OUT IF NEEDED), AND FOR PERMISSION TO AUDIO RECORD DISCUSSION (REITERATING NOTHING IS MADE ATTRIBUTABLE TO AN INDIVIDUAL IN REPORTING)* • **Let's go around the 'Zoom room'. Briefly introduce yourself to the group by telling us your first name and something about yourself, like where you live or what you have been doing today.** • *DEMONSTRATE:* **I'll start. My name is … and…** **Homework / reflections on playback of key points so far (10 mins)** • What did you find out through playing with the carbon calculator?

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
		• Were the results surprising or what you expected? **We have the opportunity now to reflect on the presentation we have just heard about what the Assembly has said so far.** • **What stood out to you from that presentation?** o Was there anything surprising? o Was there anything missing? o How do you feel about our task for this evening – coming up with the ideas that the Assembly recommendations will be based on? o Did anything in the presentation spark any additional ideas? *IF PARTICIPANTS NEED REMINDING, SHARE SCREEN AND FLICK BACK TO PRESENTATION SLIDES*
18.30	**Move back to plenary**	
18.30-18.45	**The power of cities taking action** **Plenary** **15 mins**	**IPSOS MORI CHAIR TO WELCOME EVERYONE BACK AND TO INTRODUCE NEXT TWO SPEAKERS** **SPEAKERS (5 mins each)** • **The Power of Cities, Andy Kerr, Climate-KIC (Knowledge and Innovation Community)** • **The role of city partners in delivery, Professor Jaime Toney, Professor of Environmental Climate Science, University of Glasgow**
18.45	**Move to break-out rooms**	
18.45-19.10	**Reflections on the power of cities taking action presentations** **Break-out** **25 mins**	*FACILITATOR TO WELCOME GROUP BACK AND EXPLAIN* **We have the opportunity now to reflect on the last presentations and ask them questions.** • **What stood out from those presentations?** o Why was that important to you? • **What felt to you like the most important issues and arguments that you heard?** o What makes you say that? • **How transferable do you think the lessons from other cities are to Glasgow?**

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
		What type of role do you think the Council should have? **The Council could take an approach that is more 'interventionist' and assertive in tackling the climate emergency in Glasgow and working with people and organisations in Glasgow to encourage the changes that are needed. Alternatively, it could take an approach that is less 'interventionist', by providing information and communication but allowing people and organisations to decide what changes to make for themselves.** **What would be the advantages or disadvantages of the Council taking a more interventionist approach?** **Should the Council have the same type of role across all 4 areas we are considering (circular economy, green economy, jobs and skills, home energy, and food and diet) or not? If not, how should it be different in different areas?** **What questions does this raise?** - What makes that question important to you? *FACILITATOR TO PREPARE TOP QUESTION (WITH TWO BACK-UP).*
19.10	**Move back to plenary**	
19.10-19.30	**Q&A with experts** **Plenary** **20 mins**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to welcome everyone back and to open up the Q&A. Explain that we will now take questions (<u>20 mins</u>)** *EXPERTS TO BE READY TO TAKE QUESTIONS FROM THE CHAIR.* *FACILITATORS PREPARED TO ASK QUESTIONS IN A PRE-ASSIGNED ORDER, ENSURING THERE ARE NO REPEAT QUESTIONS.*
19.30-19.45	**BREAK**	*Ipsos Chair to explain to participants that they must be back promptly for a <u>19.45</u> start.*
19.45	**Move to break-out rooms**	
19.45-20.55	**Ideas discussion** **Break-out** **70 mins**	*FACILIATOR TO WELCOME EVERYONE BACK AND EXPLAIN THAT WE WILL BE GOING OVER THE TOPICS FROM THE PREVIOUS SESSION.* *REFER TO ROTATION GUIDE FOR FOUR SESSIONS BELOW (ORDER OF TOPICS TO BE ROTATED BETWEEN BREAKOUT GROUPS). EACH SHOULD BE AROUND <u>**15-17 MINS**</u> (WITH 5 MINS FLEX).* **1. CIRCULAR ECONOMY (15 MINS)** *FACILITATOR SHARES SCREEN SHOWING THE FEEDBACK AND IDEAS TO DATE FROM THE ASSEMBLY ON THIS TOPIC.*

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
		 • **Which of these ideas would you support or not support?** o Why do you say that? o What impact would doing this idea have? • **Who should be responsible for doing this idea: the Council, residents, communities and community organisations, businesses?** • **Do you have any additional ideas for changes that could be made in Glasgow?** FOR EACH: o What impact would doing this idea have? o Who should be responsible for doing this? • WRAP-UP: Of the ideas we've discussed, which two or three feel most important? Why do you say that? **2. GREEN ECONOMY, JOBS, AND SKILLS (15 MINS)** *FACILITATOR SHARES SCREEN SHOWING THE FEEDBACK AND IDEAS TO DATE FROM THE ASSEMBLY ON THIS TOPIC.* • **Which of these ideas would you support or not support?** o Why do you say that? o What impact would doing this idea have? • **Who should be responsible for doing this idea: the Council, residents, communities and community organisations, businesses?** • **Do you have any additional ideas for changes that could be made in Glasgow?** FOR EACH: o What impact would doing this idea have? o Who should be responsible for doing this? • WRAP-UP: Of the ideas we've discussed, which two or three feel most important? Why do you say that? **3. HOME ENERGY (15 MINS)** *FACILITATOR SHARES SCREEN SHOWING THE FEEDBACK AND IDEAS TO DATE FROM THE ASSEMBLY ON THIS TOPIC.* • **Which of these ideas would you support or not support?** o Why do you say that? o What impact would doing this idea have? • **Who should be responsible for doing this idea: the Council, residents, communities and community organisations, businesses?** • **Do you have any additional ideas for changes that could be made in Glasgow?** FOR EACH: o What impact would doing this idea have? o Who should be responsible for doing this?

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions and materials
		• WRAP-UP: Of the ideas we've discussed, which two or three feel most important? Why do you say that? **4. FOOD AND DIET (15 MINS)** *FACILITATOR SHARES SCREEN SHOWING THE FEEDBACK AND IDEAS TO DATE FROM THE ASSEMBLY ON THIS TOPIC.* • **Which of these ideas would you support or not support?** ○ Why do you say that? ○ What impact would doing this idea have? • **Who should be responsible for doing this idea: the Council, residents, communities and community organisations, businesses?** • **Do you have any additional ideas for changes that could be made in Glasgow?** FOR EACH: ○ What impact would doing this idea have? ○ Who should be responsible for doing this? • WRAP-UP: Of the ideas we've discussed, which two or three feel most important? Why do you say that? **FINAL QUESTION BEFORE RETURNING TO PLENARY:** • **Is there anything more you feel you need to know before agreeing your final recommendations?**
20.55	**Move back to plenary**	
20.55-21.00	**Explanation of next steps, thank and close** **Plenary** **5 mins**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to explain that we are reaching the end of the session, but before we leave there are a few things to go through.** • No homework today! • Remind Assembly members of the importance of Saturday's session - this will be the final Assembly session, where they will be talking over, fine-tuning and prioritising the recommendations they want to see in the final report • Remind assembly members that today's presentations can be found online, so they can revisit them whenever they like. • Nod to the next session on Saturday at 10am. • Thank and close.

Headline analysis slides – session four

Key principles and what we've heard so far

Key principles

- **Urgency:** the climate emergency requires immediate action and ambition

- **Everyone needs to play their part**, including the Council, businesses and all of us living in Glasgow

- **Communication and awareness-raising**: the positive steps already being taken to address the climate emergency need to be more widely promoted, so that residents know about them and can support and participate in them

- **Fairness:** actions to address the climate emergency must ensure a just transition to net zero, with nobody left behind

- **Cost**: how much will the transition to net zero cost and how will it be paid for?

- **Education** will be fundamental to our response – both within and outwith the formal education system

What you've said so far

Circular economy	Green economy, jobs & skills	Home energy	Food & diet
- There is support for a circular economy - Businesses have an important role - Will require systemic change - Needs to be more widely promoted	- The costs of decarbonisation compared to COVID-19 were surprising - How do we ensure that workers in some sectors aren't left behind? - What skills will people need in the green economy?	- Decarbonising homes is necessary, but depends on tenure - Relies on educating people on the fixes they can make - Changes aren't affordable for all - Requires guidance and financial support	- Current food waste statistics are shocking - Food choices are personal - Urban agriculture and market gardens are widely supported - There is lots of space in Glasgow that can be used

More information

Green economy, jobs & skills

What skills will people need in the green economy? How transferable are the existing skills people have?

Some examples:

General skills, such as business management, accounting, project management skills

Scientific and technical skills that support low-carbon industry

Technical and practical skills e.g. installing energy efficiency measures and retrofit

Skills in managing land and other natural assets

Home energy

What are heat pumps and how do they work?

Renewable heating systems use energy from biomass or the sun, or use electricity to draw heat from the ground, water or air to heat your home.

They include solar water heating systems, air source heat pumps, ground source heat pumps and biomass boilers.

Generating renewable energy - Energy Saving Trust

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More information

Home energy

What is district heating?

District heat networks could play a big part in decarbonising Scotland's heating systems.

Heat is supplied from low or zero-carbon sources to homes, business and organisations in a local area through energy centres and a system of insulated pipes. This means individual homes and businesses no longer need individual boilers or inefficient heating systems.

Supporting district heating in Scotland - Energy Saving Trust

Individual carbon impact

What actions would make most difference to reducing people's emissions?

Changes which would reduce an individual's carbon emissions the most:

- Changes in car travel: living car-free, shifting to electric vehicles and public transport
- Reducing air travel
- Using renewable electricity and heating
- Refurbishing/renovating home
- Shifting to a plant-based diet.

Home | Net Zero Nation – useful link

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Presentations – session four

The fourth session included two presentations:

- On the power of cities by Andy Kerr, Climate-KIC.[21]

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[21] Presentation by Andy Kerr of Climate-KIC, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 17th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wMjQxe395fU

- ▪ On the role of city partners by Professor Jaime Toney, University of Glasgow.[22]

Q&A plenary transcript – session four

Chair: I know some of you have had technical issues which have been sorted out. Questions for Jaime and Andy.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 1: My group want to hear what other cities have done?

Andy Kerr: We're seeing cities across the UK starting to look at green bonds, that's ways of packaging up with communities funding to support particular investment into that space. That's rising up the agenda in a lot of cities. In terms of the thriving cities, what we're seeing is where people are trying to join up everything. Thinking about 15- to 20-minute neighbourhoods. How do you create community facilities in a certain distance? Examples we're seeing in well-known cities like Amsterdam and Copenhagen. Then some examples around the community side, it's what we're seeing with Glasgow, it's looking at how communities are coming together to set what they want. Then how does the city council come together. Birmingham and Bristol are good examples.

Jaime Toney: Amsterdam is undertaking the pilot for the Thriving Cities initiative that Glasgow is looking at. You can see the changes on their website.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 1: Could you give an example in Amsterdam?

Jaime Toney: They've looked at consumption, so moving towards plant-based diets.

Andy Kerr: They're rethinking which streets are closed, which are more green streets, thinking about the local businesses. It's about saying that within each city there is a set of communities in that city. It's about having access to green space and having space for thriving communities. In Glasgow it's having warm and affordable homes. It's not just house by house, it's how you ensure it's the public space around that, getting to the shops, what do you need to restructure to make that happen?

Ipsos MORI facilitator 2: I suspect a lot of the groups will have similar questions. Our next question was thinking about some of the skills you've mentioned that the cities will need, how will Glasgow obtain these skills? Where will that come from?

Andy Kerr: The problem we're seeing in Scotland and elsewhere, it's the classic chicken and egg. When the market is developing people will learn the skills. We've had this crisis with the pandemic, there is a real challenge to move from where we are now to a place in 4 or 5 years where plumbers are familiar with air source heat pumps or electricians are comfortable putting in solar panels and EV chargers at a community level. A lot of those skills will come in time. The question is how you kick start that. You can only make it work if there is a pipeline of projects or you end up with people being trained and them not using those skills. It's getting that right. That's a governmental level working with Glasgow to understand what the supply is going forward and using public procurement to kick start this to make sure the colleges are prepared. It needs a whole bunch of people from government to colleges to understand where the opportunity is.

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[22] Presentation by Jaime Toney, Professor of Environmental and Climate Sciences at the University of Glasgow, pre-recorded and presented to the assembly on 17th August 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hGqUrSzKclI

Ipsos MORI facilitator 3: My group is keen to know how things are implemented and the investment that's needed. What can we learn about other cities in how they've attracted investment and how they've got investment they've needed?

Andy Kerr: The headline response is that a lot of people recognise there isn't enough public funding. We will have to have private money. How do you then bring in private investment from pension funds to what have you? How do you bring that in in a way that doesn't disempower communities? There is a tendency for big investors to come in and look at the financial return. How do we ensure that if money comes in, it's delivering the benefits publicly and privately? It's a challenge many cities have. We know there is money out there. The money needs a return on investment. How do we shape that to support communities get what they want out of it, which is all the other benefits, jobs, better homes, thriving places and so on? It's matching the money to the need. It's a challenge for all cities. There has been such a capacity crunch for local authorities. So there is a need to get a culture change in the public authorities. That is where there is a lot of effort at the moment.

Jaime Toney: We posted dialogue from Glasgow City Council with potential private investors. What we hear from the private funders is that the city has an idea in what they want to invest that money in. it's tricky as we're still coming up with what the solutions will be. From the investment side of things they want packaged products they can invest in and take forward. So it's having some of those top line projects would be helpful to get that investment.

Andy Kerr: Glasgow is trying to create an investment prospectus. A lot of these investors want to invest and show they're doing a good thing with the investment but measuring the investment can be hard.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 4: We were thinking it would be useful to hear about the challenges. Are there examples of cities who tried a sustainable solution that didn't work? Are there lessons learnt?

Jaime Toney: Each city is different in terms of the challenges. Every early on in the process we need to think about the challenges for Glasgow. At the moment we're creating a city portrait, pulling together the deprivation index across the city to think about the challenges for Glasgow. The work I've done for Thriving Cities is just kicking off. We've had consultation with other cities, Amsterdam, New York, Brisbane, so we're learning from other cities. We're in the early stages so I don't have examples.

Andy Kerr: The biggest pitfall is when cities have tried to do things to their cities, like smart cities. If it's not done with communities it's not a problem. People try and treat it as a technical problem not a community problem. That's the single biggest challenge.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 5: Our question follows on nicely. We found the presentations interesting, but there seems to be a disconnect between policy makers and how ideas can change on the ground and what the options and challenges are and how communities feedback their vision of what they want in their community. It feels the mechanism of that in practice is abstract. Do you have examples of how it happens, how that mechanism worked in terms of getting communities on board with changes?

Jaime Toney: The process that we go through with the Thriving Cities initiative is starting out by synthesising the different initiatives that are happening for a sustainable future. We bring those together to the communities. We enlist something similar to the Citizens Assembly but with representatives from all the communities. We get new insights with that portrait of the city and seeing what that city is like. You can focus on any particular area. We focus on food and diet and home energy, the things you've covered already. In Amsterdam there is a huge amount of learning through the city portraits and

workshops. You have these sessions where you're presenting these ideas to get feedback to get insights from the communities. It's been done in Amsterdam to help with their organic food waste and to change consumer practices and those sorts of things.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 6: Thanks so much. In terms of learning from other cities we were wondering if there are any ways that the communities can link up with communities in other cities.

Jaime Toney: I'm not aware of other communities collaborating. We can help facilitate that through the cities we're connected with. I'd be happy and open to facilitate that.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 7: Most of are questions are wanting more examples. Something else is the tension is about whether policy should be forced or gently suggested and if you guys as experts have a view on that and what you think works best.

Andy Kerr: What we're tending to see if that some things are better done at a national level, like building regulations. Then you can still have local planning policies that take into account what the local communities like and things like that. Some things are better done at national level. The issue is how do you ensure that you don't simply have the city council imposing something on the community. If you're looking at energy generation which is something that will come up a lot over the next few years or replacing gas pipe and EVs, a lot of this stuff, it will need to be national level and city council. The question is how do we ensure the community has a say? There will be people with different views. How do you get a sense of the city council is working with the grain of the community and not against it? This has been a real challenge. That's the piece which is we can't let communities do what they like. There has to be multiple levels of decision making.

Ipsos MORI facilitator 8: One quick one, about the power a city council has compared to different levels of government. Our group were pro businesses being regulated. Does the council have the power to say to supermarkets that a certain percentage of goods locally sourced or they have to give food waste to charities?

Jaime Toney: I don't know. I would expect that to be at national level. I know those regulations come from the Scottish Environment and Protection Agency. I'm not sure of the answer

Andy Kerr: In terms of local supply chains, some of that will be national and some will originally be European about procurement, but the practice at local level, you can often persuade supermarkets to focus on local. That would be Scotland rather than Glasgow. They are aware they're selling to a particular audience. A lot of that is about, can we engage with supermarkets. I used to know the buyer for Tesco for Northern Ireland. It was interesting to hear what he had to bring from Northern Ireland. It would be interesting to speak to supermarkets there.

Chair: Thank you very much for answering all those questions. There may be more. We will circulate questions out of the groups with responses.

Stimulus slides – session four

Food and diet

Key issues:

- Positivity about local growing initiatives
- But less agreement about plant-based diets
- Concern over unequal access and barriers (e.g. cost, convenience)

Some ideas:

- Lower tax on fruit and veg
- Carbon labelling
- Community composting
- Food growing on derelict land

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The circular economy

Key issues:

- Reducing the amount of food waste
- Second hand – especially clothes – not always viewed positively
- Stigma around use of food banks
- Convenient and cheap to be wasteful

Some ideas:

- Encouraging supermarkets / retailers to donate leftover food to homeless charities
- Better communication and promotion of reuse/repair outlets – set up a "circular economy district" in Glasgow
- Make sure second hand goods are in good condition and well-organised. Not a jumble sale

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Materials: session five

Discussion guide – session five

This discussion guide was used by Ipsos MORI facilitators to guide assembly members' conversations in breakout groups.

Glasgow Citizens Assembly, Session 5, Saturday 21st August – 10am-1pm

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions, and materials
10.00-10.20	**Introduction to the assembly and playback of 10 key recommendations** **Plenary** **20 mins**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to give a warm welcome to the second of five virtual workshops (5 mins)** • Re-introduce the overarching Q: *How can we work together in Glasgow to tackle the climate emergency by 2030?* • Re-cap of the process and explain where we are within this • Reminder of who is here and their role (expert commentators, facilitators, observers, note takers, you – the citizens assembly!) • Briefly cover housekeeping (show on screen and <u>only highlight any items below that facilitators noticed weren't being complied with in the previous session</u>): • Agenda for the day • Playback of 16 key recommendations based on analysis from session 4 • Answers to key questions that were not covered in session 4 • Introduce first break-out session and let participants know that they will be in new break-out groups so will need to do introductions again. • Emphasise the importance of the assembly's input on issues that are not purely about scientific solutions, i.e. what is acceptable and unacceptable to people living in Glasgow in how we as a city address these challenges.
10.20	**Move to break-out rooms**	
10.20-10.50	**Forming Recommendations** **Break-out** **30 mins**	**Introduction and response to presentation (5 mins)** • *FACILITATOR INTRODUCES SELF AND NOTE TAKER, AND THANKS EVERYONE FOR JOINING* • **Let's go around the 'Zoom room'. Briefly introduce yourself to the group by telling us your first name and something about yourself, like where you live or what you had for breakfast this morning.** • *DEMONSTRATE:* **I'll start. My name is … and…** • **What stood out to you most from the presentation we just heard?** • **Was there anything unclear?**

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions, and materials

		• **Was there anything important missing?**
		• **Was there anything you disagreed with?**
		
		Forming recommendations (25 mins)
		
		In order to make sure each recommendation is given proper attention, each group is taking two recommendations to work on the wording, red-lines, and caveats. One of you will present back to the rest of the assembly and then we'll come back here to reflect on everyone else's recommendations. Again, I want to reassure you that everything you say in these discussions will be captured so all reflections on the final recommendations will be included in the report.
		
		FACILITATOR TO SHARE SCREEN WITH THEIR GROUP'S TWO RECOMMENDATIONS AND MAKE EDITS ON THEIR BEHALF THROUGHOUT THE DISCUSSION
		
		REPEAT THE FOLLOWING FOR EACH RECOMMENDATION. ROUGHLY 10 MINUTES PER RECOMMENDATION.
		
		RECOMMENDATIONS ARE TO BE TWEAKED, NOT FUNDAMENTALLY REWRITTEN – IF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS DON'T LIKE OR AGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS, THEY HAVE THE CHANCE TO GIVE THEM A POOR SCORE OR RANKING LATER IN THE SESSION. AGREEMENT REQUIRED WITIN THE BREAKOUT GROUP FOR ANY TWEAKS.
		
		• **What are your first impressions of this recommendation?**
		• **Do you agree or disagree with it? Why?**
		   o Do you think other people in Glasgow would agree or disagree with it? Why?
		   o Are there any caveats that could make this acceptable to you and other people in Glasgow?
		• **Do you think it is feasible or infeasible? Why?**
		   o Are there any caveats that you think could make this more feasible?
		• **Do you think it is relevant and tailored to the people of Glasgow? Why/why not?**
		   o How could you edit the recommendation to be more relevant for the people of Glasgow?
		• **What do you think about the wording?**
		   o Is the <u>language</u> clear enough?
		   o Is it clear <u>who is responsible</u> for what?
		   o Is the <u>action</u> clear and specific enough?
		   o Is the <u>timeframe</u> clear and specific enough?
		
		ENSURE YOU LEAVE TWO MINUTES BEFORE THE END TO CHECK EVERYONE IS HAPPY WITH THE EDITED RECOMMENDATIONS AND TO ASK FOR A VOLUNTEER TO FEED BACK.
		
		• **With our new wording, could all of you live with these recommendations?**

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions, and materials
		• **Who would like to present this to the rest of the group?** *FACILITATORS TO SHARE AMENDED RECOMMENDATIONS WITH CHAIR/ADMIN AND CHAIR/ADMIN TO THEN DISTRIBUTE COMPILED LIST OF TWEAKED RECOMMENDATIONS TO FACILATORS.*
10.50	**Move back to plenary**	
10.50-11.05	**Sharing recommendations part 1** **Plenary** **15 mins**	*IPSOS MORI CHAIR CALLS ON EACH BREAKOUT GROUP IN TURN TO SHARE THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS.* *ONE PARTICIPANT FROM EACH OF FOUR GROUPS TALKS THROUGH THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE CHANGES THEY MADE TO THE WORDING (**MAX 4 MINS EACH**)* *CHAIR REMINDS ASSEMBLY MEMBERS THAT THEY'LL DISCUSS THESE FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS IN THEIR BREAKOUT GROUPS SHORTLY – THEY CAN USE THE BREAK TO REFLECT AND MAKE NOTES ON WHAT THEY DO/DON'T SUPPORT IN THE CHANGES MADE TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS.* *IPSOS CHAIR ANNOUNCES BREAK.*
11.05-11.15	**BREAK** **10 mins**	*IPSOS CHAIR TO EXPLAIN TO PARTICIPANTS THAT THEY MUST BE BACK PROMPTLY FOR A 11.15 START TO RESUME RECOMMENDATION SHARING. THEY CAN TURN OFF THEIR CAMERAS AND THEIR MICS DURING THE BREAK.* *TELL PARTICIPANTS TO GET A PAPER AND PEN FOR THE NEXT BREAKOUT SESSION.*
11.15-11.30	**Sharing recommendations part 2** **Plenary** **15 mins**	*IPSOS MORI CHAIR CALLS ON REMAINING BREAKOUT GROUPS IN TURN TO SHARE THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS.* *ONE PARTICIPANT FROM EACH OF THE REMAINING FOUR GROUPS TALKS THROUGH THEIR RECOMMENDATION AND THE CHANGES THEY MADE TO THE WORDING (**MAX 4 MINS EACH**).* *CHAIR REMINDS ASSEMBLY MEMBERS THAT THEY'LL DISCUSS THESE FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS IN THEIR BREAKOUT GROUPS SHORTLY – THEY CAN USE THE BREAK TO REFLECT AND MAKE NOTES ON WHAT THEY DO/DON'T SUPPORT IN THE CHANGES MADE TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS.*

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions, and materials
11.30-12.10	**Reflecting on recommendations** **Break-out** **40 mins**	*FACILITATOR TO WELCOME GROUP BACK AND EXPLAIN THAT THEY WILL START BY DISCUSSING THE CHANGES TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS.* **Reflection on amendments** (10 mins) *SHOW UPDATED RECOMMENDATIONS ON SCREEN. EXPLAIN.* **What did you think about the changes the other groups made to the recommendations?** **Is there anything you particularly agree with? Why?** **Is there anything you particularly disagree with? Why?** **Priority ranking of recommendations** (15 mins) **In a moment I will share a slide with the recommendations on it. On your own, with a pen and paper, rank the 16 recommendations in the order you think they should be prioritised by the council. Number 1 should be the recommendation most important to you, and number 16 the least.** *EMPHASISE THAT NO TIES ARE ALLOWED AS THAT WILL CONFUSE THE PROCESS.* *NOTE ON ORIGINALS VS AMENDED: ORIGINAL WORDING WILL BE SHOWN ONSCREEN FOR PRACTICAL / TIMING PURPOSES, BUT DECISIONS ABOUT RANKING AND SCORING SHOULD BE BASED ON TWEAKED WORDING.* *MODERATOR TO GO AROUND ROOM AND COLLECT RANKING SCORES.* *MAKE SURE TO FILL RANKING INTO SPREADSHEET AND SEND TO CHAIR/ADMIN.* **Scoring recommendations for impact** (15 mins) **Now, give each of the 16 recommendations a score out of 5 that represents how much impact you think this intervention will have towards reducing emissions. 5 should be the most impactful and 1 the least.** *MODERATOR TO GO AROUND ROOM AND COLLECT IMPACT SCORES.* *MAKE SURE TO FILL RANKING INTO SPREADSHEET AND SEND TO CHAIR/ADMIN.* *EXPLAIN THAT WE'RE GOING TO MOVE ON TO ANOTHER TASK.*

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions, and materials
12.10-12.25	**Glasgow 2030: postcard from the future** **Break-out** **15 mins**	***Please take the next 10 minutes to write a letter as if you were yourself in the year 2030. Imagine you are writing back to yourself in the current moment – in 2021 – about the changes that have been made in Glasgow, what your average week looks like in terms of the environment, the economy, food, and energy, and how you feel about these changes. Please email this to us when you've finished it, either by sending a word document or by taking a clear photograph of a hand-written letter. While you work on that we will be gathering the ranked recommendations across the assembly and will share this with you in plenary shortly. Stay in your break-out room for now, we'll call you into plenary at 12.25.*** *WHILE PARTICIPANTS COMPLETE THIS TASK, CHAIR AND FACILITATORS WORK ON THE RANKED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SHARING IN THE FINAL PLENARY SESSION.* *ASSEMBLY MEMBERS TO EMAIL M WITH POSTCARD STORIES – OTHER OPTIONS ARE POSSIBLE, IF THEY'D RATHER NOT EMAIL.*
12.25	**Move back to plenary**	
12.25-12.35	**Priorities** **Plenary** **10 mins**	*CHAIR SHARES ASSEMBLY'S PRIORITIES AND EXPLAIN WHICH WERE THE HIGHEST PRIORITIY AND WHICH WERE LOWEST.* *CHAIR REMINDS PARTICIPANTS THAT THIS IS AN EXERCISE TO HELP US UNDERSTAND WHAT'S MOST IMPORTANT TO THEM AND WHY, NOT A VOTE.*
12.35	**Move to break-out rooms**	
12.35-12.55	**Adjustments** **Break-out** **20 mins**	*WELCOME PARTICIPANTS BACK TO THE GROUP.* • **What did you think about the ranking of the recommendations?** 　　o Was it a surprise or as you expected other people would rank them? 　　o How close or far from your own rankings was it? 　　o Could you live with those rankings, or is there anything you would like to change? 　　o If you could change the rankings, how would you do so? *REASSURE PARTICIPANTS THAT IPSOS MORI WILL FEED THESE AND ALL OTHER VIEWS EXPRESSED DURING THE ASSEMBLY INTO THE FINAL REPORT.*

Time	Discussion structure	Process, Questions, and materials
12.55	**Move back to plenary**	
12.55-13.00	**Explanation of next steps, thank and close** **Plenary** **5 mins**	**Ipsos MORI Chair to explain that we are reaching the end of our last session together, but before we leave there are a few things to go through.** • Chair thanks everyone for their contributions and explains next steps, including reporting, what the report will be used by the Council to inform, and participant feedback • Remind assembly members that today's presentations can be found online, so they can revisit them whenever they like. • Email postcards to M if not already done so – we will be in touch if you'd prefer another approach to sharing your postcard. • Thank and close.

Drafting the 15 recommendations

During the fifth and final session of the assembly, members were placed into eight small breakout groups and each assigned two draft recommendations to review, revise and amend before presenting these back to the assembly during the plenary. The slides below show the amends that were made to the draft recommendations during the breakout sessions. The draft wording written by the Ipsos MORI research team is shown in black text and the amends made by assembly members are shown in red text.

Breakout 1 – edited recommendations

The Council should repurpose derelict (uncontaminated) land or unused spaces where possible for people and organisations to take action at a local level

- Use these spaces for activities such as food and plant growing (and extend allotment areas), circular economy outlets or recreation

- Learn from what other Councils are doing on community gardening

The Council should encourage supermarkets, suppliers and retail outlets in Glasgow to play their part in tackling the climate emergency

- Make the case for changes to national legislation so that leftover food can be easily donated to charities by companies Encourage supermarkets/retailers to donate leftover food and out-of-season clothes to homelessness charities
- Encourage companies to promote low-carbon products and to report on their carbon footprint
- Encourage supermarkets to reduce packaging, have refill stations, sell wonky fruit and veg, promote seasonal fruit/veg and bottle return schemes. Play their role in encouraging people to change their behaviours
- More regulation of fast food outlets

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Breakout 2 – edited recommendations

The Council should establish a 'circular economy district' for Glasgow to help people to access reuse and repair outlets easily

- Supported by a communications strategy to make people aware

- Active promotion of a circular economy map or directory at a local level

- Including transport support e.g. collection/pick up services

- Suggestion if possible: It would be helpful to also offer expertise/classes where people could learn more about how to reuse/repair things themselves

- Suggestion if possible: To develop online support/an app to help people know what to bring/upload photos of things to rehome etc.

The education system should teach children and young people about the skills they'll need for a low-carbon future

- Such as green skills and home economics

- Including the five Rs (reduce, reuse, repair, remake and recycle) to encourage a shift away from 'throwaway' culture

- Include career advice/support with a focus on green skills/jobs

- Suggestion if possible: Include a practical element e.g. not just raising awareness but requiring young people to plant trees etc.

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Breakout 3 – edited recommendations

The Council, businesses, charities and community organisations should work together to improve circular economy mechanisms ~~outlets~~	The Council should lead on making Glasgow an attractive place to work and train in new green industries

- Make these options more appealing to people by highlighting the benefits and improving ambience / organisation of retail and repair shops and construction material reuse sites, and making it available online

- Include accessible drop-off points for people to donate their goods and explore feasibility of a pick-up service

- Consider branding to emphasise the uniqueness of second-hand goods, giving items a 'remade in Glasgow' identity / brand designed by Glasgow kids

- Attract new green industries to Glasgow, e.g. hydrogen, solar, wind etc

- Invest in appropriate, relevant training and education. ~~and~~

- Brand~~ing~~ education providers as 'centres for excellence' or 'hubs' for green skills.

- Adapt council procurement for contracts linked to the green economy to prioritise local businesses and contractors and require green credentials

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Breakout 4 – edited recommendations

The Council, businesses and national government should subsidise and incentivise training for entering the green economy, for workers at every stage of their careers.	The Council should immediately set out a road map for how Glasgow will adapt to the green economy with clear links between training, education and concrete job opportunities.

- **Introduce and promote 'Green Apprenticeships' and professional pathways** to be available for people at all skill levels. ~~new entrants and those currently unemployed, in addition to retraining packages for those at a later point in their career.~~

- Where businesses can afford to **fund apprenticeships** or **retrain current staff** for the green economy, they should do so, with the Council and government picking up the shortfall through grants and bursaries.

- **Introduce 'equivalence papers'** for skills and qualifications which are transferable from other careers to the green economy to avoid duplication of effort. These papers must be recognised by education authorities and industry regulators.

- Clarity needs to be provided on which types of skills will be most valuable in the future. If this is not yet known, the Council should state and show evidence in their road map how they will identify these skills.

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Breakout 5 – edited recommendations

The Council should introduce a local ambassadors scheme for people to promote green jobs and skills in their communities	The Council should raise people's awareness of what home energy measures can be taken and how, from 'quick and easy' changes through to retrofitting
• In addition to sharing knowledge from the Council with communities, paid ambassadors should also share their communities' ideas and feedback with the council to make it a two-way process • They would need to engage with the community through multiple routes – e.g. Community Councils, schools, existing charities/other groups, visible activities in public places (e.g. supermarkets), social media (supported by the council with good materials) – they would need to be excellent communicators • Needs to be clear who in the council is responsible for supporting this and how it fits in the 2030 timetable (needs to start asap)	• People themselves, landlords, housing associations and businesses need to make the changes, but the Council should promote and provide guidance on home energy efficiency measures, communicate relevant funding, and directing tenants and landlords to relevant regulation • Creative and active ways of showing people how the measures work – for example an IKEA-style showroom, local hubs with examples and advice (e.g. in empty shops), online marketing/videos (Glasgow specific), easily accessible advice online (dedicated website) • Could link with the team supporting the local ambassadors

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Breakout 6 – edited recommendations

The Council should enforce home energy improvements among private landlords	Expand the financial support that is available to households to decarbonise homes, for example in the form of tax incentives, grants and loans
• Mixed levels of trust in current regulations and the extent, consistency and equality of enforcement • Ensure that tenants do not lose out financially from landlords making home energy improvements (e.g. introduce rent ~~cap~~ controls) • Proactively engage and communicate with landlords to make improvements ahead of enforcement being necessary	• Some financial support available already, e.g. through Warm Homes Scotland – though eligibility requirements can be a challenge and need to be widened to ensure equality for different circumstances. • Could include incentives such as zero-rated VAT on renewable energy installations (e.g. electric heating, insulation, heat pumps) • Must be flexible for different tenures • Communicate this support widely and help make it easier for people to apply for these

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Breakout 7 – edited recommendations

The Council should charge people living in Glasgow a tax that is raised specifically for retrofitting	The Council should accelerate the rollout of district heating wherever possible across the city

- Proceeds must be used for this purpose only and the Council should consult with residents on the full details of the tax before it is implemented.

- Has to be fair – should only be applied to those who can afford it.

- Transparency will be important – i.e. how the tax money is spent should be reported and publicly available.

- The rollout should be designed in a way that brings everyone in Glasgow forward together.

- Will benefit people in these areas through lower bills, as well as reducing emissions

- Build into new developments from the outset

- The Council needs to work and communicate with communities and get permission before signing people up to it

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Breakout 8 – edited recommendations

The Council must educate and help people to cut down on meat and dairy and promote the shift towards a healthier low-carbon diet	The Council should improve waste and recycling management (then introduce local community composting)

- Partner with e.g. HSCP/NHS/NGOs (or create an overarching entity) to focus on this issue and combat low trust in council

- Promote and facilitate locally grown and seasonal produce (including education from childhood on how to source and eat in a lower carbon way).

- Lobbying national-level policy ~~if possible~~, for example by encouraging the introduction of carbon labelling on goods to help consumers make low carbon choices, or policies to make locally grown fruit and vegetables more affordable (lead/trial/pilot these ideas to inform policy- incentivising the stores to bring in schemes)

- Improvements in waste and recycling management across the city must be made first – community composting is a good idea but first priority has to be fixing current system

- Improve communication on how to deal with waste

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Our standards and accreditations

Ipsos MORI's standards and accreditations provide our clients with the peace of mind that they can always depend on us to deliver reliable, sustainable findings. Our focus on quality and continuous improvement means we have embedded a "right first time" approach throughout our organisation.

ISO 20252

This is the international market research specific standard that supersedes BS 7911/MRQSA and incorporates IQCS (Interviewer Quality Control Scheme). It covers the five stages of a Market Research project. Ipsos MORI was the first company in the world to gain this accreditation.

Market Research Society (MRS) Company Partnership

By being an MRS Company Partner, Ipsos MORI endorses and supports the core MRS brand values of professionalism, research excellence and business effectiveness, and commits to comply with the MRS Code of Conduct throughout the organisation. We were the first company to sign up to the requirements and self-regulation of the MRS Code. More than 350 companies have followed our lead.

ISO 9001

This is the international general company standard with a focus on continual improvement through quality management systems. In 1994, we became one of the early adopters of the ISO 9001 business standard.

ISO 27001

This is the international standard for information security, designed to ensure the selection of adequate and proportionate security controls. Ipsos MORI was the first research company in the UK to be awarded this in August 2008.

The UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the UK Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018

Ipsos MORI is required to comply with the UK GDPR and the UK DPA. It covers the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy.

HMG Cyber Essentials

This is a government-backed scheme and a key deliverable of the UK's National Cyber Security Programme. Ipsos MORI was assessment-validated for Cyber Essentials certification in 2016. Cyber Essentials defines a set of controls which, when properly implemented, provide organisations with basic protection from the most prevalent forms of threat coming from the internet.

Fair Data

Ipsos MORI is signed up as a "Fair Data" company, agreeing to adhere to 10 core principles. The principles support and complement other standards such as ISOs, and the requirements of Data Protection legislation.

For more information

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About Ipsos MORI Public Affairs
Ipsos MORI Public Affairs works closely with national governments, local public services and the not-for-profit sector. Its c.200 research staff focus on public service and policy issues. Each has expertise in a particular part of the public sector, ensuring we have a detailed understanding of specific sectors and policy challenges. Combined with our methods and communications expertise, this helps ensure that our research makes a difference for decision makers and communities.

Ipsos MORI