



Cumbria Climate Assembly Charter

1 Summary

1.1 The Cumbria Climate Assembly has created a Charter setting out principles and recommendations for citizen engagement for climate action in the county. Members are asked to support the Charter and agree for the Lake District National Park Authority to sign up to the principles and a selection of recommendations, to support or help deliver, using them in relevant areas of strategy and policy development and project delivery where appropriate.

Recommendation that Members:

- a support the overall objectives and approach of the Cumbria Climate Assembly, by signing it's Charter asks as set out in Annex 1**
- b agree with the 'Principles for good engagement', as set out in Annex 2; and**
- c agree for the Lake District National Park Authority to support or help to implement relevant recommendations, as set out in Annex 3.**

2 Background

2.1 The Cumbria Climate Assembly was commissioned by the Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership with support from the National Lottery. The Assembly ran from March to April 2025. Citizens' Assemblies and other forms of participatory engagement are increasingly seen as important tools in shaping our response to climate change. They can support decision makers at all levels to produce policy that is fair and obtains significant buy-in from the public.

2.2 The Cumbria Climate Assembly was brought together to explore and answer the question ‘Many people in Cumbria feel unheard and unable to influence those who make decisions on climate change action. What can be done about this?’

2.3 A random sampling process, to reflect the demographic characteristics of Cumbria recruited 42 active citizens. They met for approximately 30 hours across three evenings online and three full days in-person beginning on Saturday 1 March 2025. The Assembly heard from 23 commentators (including the LNDPA) and shared their own opinions and lived experience. It has produced 11 ‘principles for good engagement’ and 16 recommendations covering a range of topics and issues. The principles for good engagement are presented in Annex 2 and the recommendations are presented in Annex 3.

2.4 To ensure a robust, fair, and unbiased process, an independent Oversight Panel was also recruited, bringing together representatives from local government (including the LDNPA) the private sector, voluntary sector, educational sector, climate and nature groups, deliberative democracy, and other community groups.

2.5 All of the Principles, presented in Annex 2, and many of the recommendations presented in Annex 3, are applicable to the work of the Lake District National Park Authority. They have been assessed by colleagues in the Strategy and Partnerships Service, Property Services Team and the Communications and Engagement Team. These highlight the Assembly’s ask of local government in relation to Local Plans, decision making and carbon impact assessments, education, development management and community engagement. No extra resource requirement was identified that would be required to support the recommendations being made to Members. This paper asks Members to support the all the Assembly’s Principles and a selection of Recommendations relevant to the Lake District National Park Authority; as well as for the LDNPA to publicly sign up to the Cumbria Climate Assembly’s Charter, presented in Annex 1.

2.6 Westmorland and Furness Council Cabinet signed the Charter in the same way as recommended in this paper, in November 2025. Cumberland Council have yet to make a decision. This is likely to happen in April 2026.

2.7 The [full Cumbria Climate Assembly report](#) is available to read on Zero Carbon Cumbria's website.

3 Policy context

Links to Vision and / or Management Plan

3.1 The Charter, principles and recommendations will further support the commitment to an integrated approach for climate action in the Lake District National Park Partnership Plan which sets out:

- We will support Cumbria's 2037 net zero carbon ambition
- We will lead a coordinated step change in climate action and net zero throughout the lifetime of this Plan
- We will implement measures over the next ten years that will help the Lake District adapt and demonstrate resilience to the effects of climate change

Links to Business Plan

3.2 The Business Plan 2025 – 2028 sets out actions, the Charter can support, to:

- Achieving Net Zero as a National Park, supporting delivery of the Partnership's Plan climate actions that feature in the Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership's Decarbonisation Plan.
- Delivering Local Development Scheme by beginning to scope the next Local Plan review and preparing for its commencement in 2026/27

Links to other strategic plans

3.3 The Lake District National Park Authority's contribution to the Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership's Decarbonisation Plan also includes significant stakeholder engagement and developing sector support. These principles will underpin these approaches.

3.4 The LDNPA Statement of Community Involvement explains how organisations and members of the public can expect the Authority to consult and involve people in preparing local development documents, such as the Local Plan and the development management process. The Charter principles and recommendations will support the Statement of Community Involvement to embed different, innovative and diverse ways of engaging with communities.

4 Options

4.1 Members are presented with the following options:

- a) Support the overall objectives and approach of the Cumbria Climate Assembly, and/or
- b) Sign up to the 'Principles for good engagement,' and/or
- c) Sign up to all the recommendations, or
- d) Select specific recommendations to sign up to that the LDPNA can agree with or can help to implement

4.2 Members propose an alternative approach.

5 Proposals

5.1 It is recommended that options a), b) and d) are chosen on the basis for signing the Charter to demonstrate that the LDNPA supports the overall objectives and approach of the Cumbria Climate Assembly, it agrees with the 'Principles for good engagement', presented in Annex 1; and that it agrees with or can help to implement those specific recommendations presented in Annex 2, relevant to the work of the LDNPA.

5.2 Senior Leadership Team have considered the options and support the proposal. Furthermore, the Strategy and Partnership Service and key colleagues from the Resources Team and Learning and Engagement Team have reviewed and support the relevant recommendations in Annex 2.

6 Stakeholder consultation

6.1 Shared Future CIC, who facilitated the Assembly process selected participants via a process of sortition. This involved sending out 10,000 letters to randomly selected households, followed by a stratified random selection to ensure diversity across key demographics such as gender, age, geography, ethnicity, income, disability, and attitude toward climate change.

6.2 To determine the Assembly's question, a series of 'problem tree workshops' were conducted by Shared Future CIC with a wide range of local stakeholders. These included the ZCCP sector-specific working groups on buildings, transport and mobility, land use, and waste (which LDNPA attend); the Cumbria Sustainability Network; officers from Westmorland and Furness Council; and attendees of the Cumbria Net Zero Summit 2025. These workshops explored a central problem: "It will be difficult to meet the 2037 zero carbon target". From this, a strong and consistent thread emerged: that residents often feel unheard in climate decision-making and that local democratic systems lack the strength and responsiveness needed to drive meaningful action. This process created and agreed the question the Assembly should answer 'Many people in Cumbria feel unheard and unable to influence those who make decisions on climate change action. What can be done about this?'

7 Demonstrating best value

7.1 Best value has:

a) Challenged – the Assembly's request is that the citizen's voice is heard by decision makers and by signing the Charter, LDNPA are able demonstrate how it can be used to inform stakeholder involvement in the development of future the LDNPA Local Plan and Lake District National Park Partnership Plan

b) Compared – this approach is consistent with other Climate Assemblies that have inspired and motivated change in other local authority areas

c) Consulted – comprehensive consultation has been undertaken

d) Compete – not relevant

8 Finance considerations

8.1 There are no financial implications. Relevant LDNPA staff consulted in the preparation of this report and assessment of the relevant Charter recommendations agree that these can be supported through business-as-usual activities. And as such there are no extra financial implications.

9 Risk

9.1 The risk assessment identifies:

No.	Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Consequence	Mitigation
R1	Members do not agree to sign the Charter	Low	Medium	Reputation is impacted by an inconsistent approach to climate action, where the LDNPA has always supported climate action in Cumbria	The Charter Principles reflect existing accepted good practice in community engagement; Members can choose relevant recommendations to support

10 Legal considerations

10.1 There are no legal implications as a direct result of this report.

11 Human resources

11.1 There are no staffing or human resource implications as a direct result of this report. Relevant LDNPA staff consulted in the preparation of this report and assessment of the relevant Charter recommendations agree that these can be supported through business-as-usual activities. And as such there are no implications for human resources.

12 Diversity implications

12.1 There are no diversity implications arising from this report.

13 Sustainability

13.1 There are no significant environmental, economic and social effect arising from agreeing the recommendation. Overall, recommendation #3 will help raise the profile of focussing on the benefits of climate action, not just the costs.

Background papers	Annex 1: Cumbria Climate Assembly Charter ask to sign the Charter Annex 2: Cumbria Climate Assembly Principles Annex 3: An assessment of the proposed relevant Cumbria Climate Assembly Principles and Recommendations for the Lake District National Park Authority to support or help deliver Annex 4: Information about the Lundy Principles
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Annex 1: Cumbria Climate Assembly Charter ask to sign the Charter

The Cumbria Climate Assembly Charter asks that individuals, organisations or groups sign up to the options below:

We / I support the overall objectives and approach of the Cumbria Climate Assembly because it has enabled local people to have an informed say, putting them in a position to influence the decisions and policies on climate change that affect both their lives and those of future generations.

- 'We / I support the objectives and approach of the Cumbria Climate Assembly because it has enabled local people to have an informed say, putting them in a position to influence the decisions and policies on climate change that affect both their lives and those of future generations'.

We / I support this statement

- We / I support the 'principles for good engagement' put forward by the Cumbria Climate Assembly

We / I support the recommendations put forward by the Cumbria Climate Assembly

- We / I support **all of them**
- We / I support **some of them**

The online form to electronically sign is available at

<https://zerocarboncumbria.co.uk/leading-change/cumbria-climate-assembly-charter/>

Annex 2: Cumbria Climate Assembly Principles

Engage at an early stage

The community should be consulted on any perceived issues or problems, before any significant investment is made. Then consult meaningfully on any solutions and progress thereafter, utilising the knowledge and skills within the community wherever possible.

Make information understandable and accessible

Information relevant to decisions that have an impact on climate change must be accessible. It is the responsibility of decision makers to make information clear and relevant. This is key to ensuring citizens at all levels of education are informed and able to influence decision makers. This could mean:

- Standardised reporting, that is objective and free from bias and also provides clarity on the environmental impact.
- there should be 'Plain English' explanations about what policies and decisions Councils and other organisations e.g. businesses are considering, not just long technical documents*. *Links to longer documents can be included. Keep it simple, but don't oversimplify. This might mean executive report summaries with full detail for those who want it.
- Easy to find information, that is in one clearly signposted place and accessible to all.
- Different formats (e.g. social images, videos, reports)

Citizens not consumers

We need to be treated as citizens, with something to bring to the table, rather than just consumers. Councils and others should be proactive and enabling in how they engage with Citizens. If not many people respond to a consultation, it probably isn't because we aren't interested, it is maybe because something is wrong with the consultation e.g. not explained well, difficult time, short notice etc.

Young People

Points Quality engagement with young people is an essential. Organisations, when engaging, should be guided by and prioritise the 'Lundy principles' of good engagement. Young people are expected to fix the problem of climate change in the future but not given the power or opportunity to do so now. This engagement must be held in spaces where young people feel comfortable, should be respectful and age appropriate, should be in spaces across Cumbria (we live in a county which is hard to travel across) and lead to results. Engagement should also include children of primary age. Decision makers must go to young people and not expect young people to go to them, using a range of approaches e.g. meetings, surveys, anonymous QR codes, online and offline sessions etc. Creativity and fun should guide some of these activities.

Honesty and Transparency

Points Decision makers must be clear about what decisions have been made, how they have been made, and why. We need to understand the gap between what decision makers want to do and what they can do (e.g. what is blocking them from taking action). This can help to break down the high levels of distrust in government and will ensure that citizens can make environmentally conscious decisions when shopping or using services. In any consultation process, there must be openness about any budgetary or legal constraints that might apply to actions or recommendations made as a result. Honesty and transparency might be evidenced through:

- Businesses: Environmental reporting
- Councils: A council climate dashboard
- Government: Adopting the EU rules on greenwashing language.
- All: More reporting that is peer reviewed by an independent body.

Reaching out to specific groups

Efforts must be made to reach out specifically to minority groups and groups whose voices are not traditionally heard on this topic. Including those who will face the biggest impact, for example those on lower incomes / working-class and those with specific needs for example disabled people. We all have different needs which must

be heard, understood and articulated. Efforts must be made to work with such groups to identify their access needs with them science, history, arts, and the natural world.

Accountability and Feedback

Engagement should be followed up / tied in with realistic and ambitious targets and dates. Organisations, groups and individuals that have committed to taking action must be able to demonstrate clear, tangible, and verifiable progress against clear timescales. They must be willing to provide feedback on progress, explain why they have not met targets and how they will learn from this. This might look like

- Adopting SMART targets (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timebound) and encouraging ambition when setting them.
- “You said, we did” reporting, but also “we didn’t, here’s why”
- Regular reporting through e.g. newsletters. There should be standardised methods and meaningful words for reporting statistics and progress.

Engagement Methods

Use engagement methods that are fun, creative, accessible, have variety, consider people’s circumstances / needs, are advertised well (giving good notice) and use appropriate language to engage target groups.

Routine Dialogue with Communities

Dialogue with communities should be: proactive, embedded, ongoing and regular. We are a powerful resource which the status quo is not tapping into. For example regular monthly events in the evening (one in person, one online) where a whole range of current problems, potential solutions and opportunities can be shared with the community. The Council and other organisations can share information and seek input at these regular events. Having regular meetings will help community members engage, rather than having to keep track of many different times and arrangements for various initiatives and consultations.

Bringing People Together

There must be opportunities for various groups to come together so we can understand each other's perspectives and value each other rather than blame each other, for example intergenerational engagement

Who Engages

Engagement whenever possible should be facilitated by a person the community can relate to and identify with, ideally a person with a similar identity or from the same demographic group or people with similar attitudes

Annex 3: An assessment of the proposed relevant Cumbria Climate Assembly Recommendations for the Lake District National Park Authority to support or help deliver

No.	Cumbria Climate Assembly Recommendation	Relevance and reason for LDNPA to support
#1	<p>MPs and National Politics 1</p> <p>MPs and all other elected representatives need to be proactive, seeking the views of everyone rather than reactively responding to the vocal minority. They need to work harder to capture more voices from their community about the environment and climate change. They can do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPs annually reaching out to their constituents via post, social media, emails etc to specifically seek out ideas and concerns about climate change and environmental issues (3 month window to submit ideas/concerns, 3 months for the MP to report back the findings to constituents, 3 months to put the concerns/ideas forward to local and national govt, 3 months to start action, then repeat cycle) • MPs holding regular open invite Zoom meetings and online polls on climate issues • Elected representatives (local and national) should attend (not as a 3participant but e.g. as commentators or observers) any climate juries/assemblies or similar processes that are held within their constituencies 	<p>LDNPA will not support, as it does not seek to influence in this way</p>

No.	Cumbria Climate Assembly Recommendation	Relevance and reason for LDNPA to support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would be beneficial for all elected representatives, relevant employees and civil servants to receive ongoing climate literacy training to enhance understanding and communication with the wider community 	
#2	<p>Planning and Infrastructure 1</p> <p>Local Plans: there needs to be a concerted effort to inform people about the significance of the 4 Local Plans that affect Cumbria and how to have their voices heard during the creation of the plans. This consultation/ engagement should adhere to the Principles outlined by this Assembly. The timeline of the development of the four Local Plans should be aligned so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There can be a county-wide well publicised engagement process Issues that affect the whole county can be identified and dealt with in a collaborative manner. <p>Local Plans should have the power to mandate local climate measures that are more impactful than national guidelines currently suggest e.g. insist that new housing developments install solar PV as standard. Local Government should lobby national government to make this happen and study the case of Lancaster City Council to see what is already possible now</p>	<p>The LDNPA can support this.</p> <p>The next Local Plan review is currently being scoped and will start in the Business Plan year 26/27.</p> <p>It seeks to ask for early and clear engaging processes for citizens to have their voices heard.</p> <p>This is reflected in the LDNPA Statement of Community Involvement and already adopted, consequently there are no additional requirements</p>
#3	<p>Informed Citizens 1</p> <p>More needs to be done to focus on what we stand to gain from climate action rather than</p>	<p>The LDNPA can support this.</p>

No.	Cumbria Climate Assembly Recommendation	Relevance and reason for LDNPA to support
	<p>what we stand to lose e.g. in relation to energy efficiency and resilience. We should all play a part in this: MPs, Local councils, Community groups and Individuals. This is not just the job of climate change organisations.</p>	<p>LDNPA communications and stakeholder engagement processes can help deliver more positive climate messages.</p>
#4	<p>Informed Citizens 2 We recommend the set up of a Cumbria-wide independent central hub where all groups, organisations, councils, businesses and members of the public can access information and resources, engage with each other on issues concerning climate change decision making, and actively invite feedback on issues and concerns.</p>	<p>The LDNPA can support this. This would support efficient stakeholder engagement and knowledge</p>
#5	<p>Informed Citizens 3 When Local Authorities make a decision on any matter, they must carry out a carbon impact assessment which must be included in any documents relating to the decision. e.g. cabinet papers, planning committee reports etc. This would provide our citizens with some comfort that climate change is considered within all decision making.</p>	<p>The LDNPA will not support this. Whilst supporting in principle, the nature of the recommendation is too broad (for example it could require an impact assessment in all planning application decisions). This features in the LDNPA Sustainability Strategy that sets out</p>

No.	Cumbria Climate Assembly Recommendation	Relevance and reason for LDNPA to support
		<p>how a Sustainability Impact Assessment in decision-making, proportional to the scale of the initiative will be undertaken, this includes carbon impact assessments.</p> <p>Sustainability issues are also included and reported upon in the current Committee Report template (item #13).</p>
#6	<p>Planning and Infrastructure 2</p> <p>Funding should be ringfenced to engage the public in options assessments before any infrastructure development is proposed (e.g. discuss a variety of traffic reduction solutions before starting feasibility studies for a ring road or explore waste reduction potential before considering planning for a new incinerator). This should be for example via a standing citizens assembly or through an independent organisation e.g. People Powered or New Citizen Project. This should be mandatory for public funding projects and best practice for privately funded projects.</p>	<p>LDNPA will not support this.</p> <p>The nature of the recommendation is too broad.</p>

No.	Cumbria Climate Assembly Recommendation	Relevance and reason for LDNPA to support
#7	<p>Young People 1</p> <p>It is essential to engage young people and in order for this engagement to be meaningful all organisations should apply the Lundy principles (considering space, voice, audience and influence).</p>	<p>The LDNPA can support this.</p> <p>The LDNPA should work within the Lundy Principles for engaging young people to support their future engagement.</p> <p>The LDNPA Future Generations Working are supportive of using the Lundy Principles and working towards using them across all of our stakeholder engagements with young people</p> <p>See Annex 4 for an explanation of the Lundy principles</p>
#8	<p>Young People 2</p> <p>Climate change should have a compulsory part in the curriculum, this could be carried out at both a national level and also at the local level including learning about its effect on local communities. Without this priority young people have limited understanding of what climate change is and what its implications are.</p>	<p>The LDNPA can support this.</p> <p>The LDNPA learning and engagement service currently includes climate change and climate action messages in its learning material</p>

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	<p>As a result young people who want to influence decision-making on climate change are not taken seriously and intimidated and sometimes ridiculed by their peers. This learning should also enable young people to understand how they can best use their voice to influence climate change decision making.</p>	<p>for schools, engagements with young people and information on the LDNPA website which is consistent with the intention of this recommendation</p>
#9	<p>New Ways to Engage 1</p> <p>There should be a pilot for a standing assembly on climate change and nature in Cumbria with a rotating membership. Its design must remove barriers to participation (compensating people, covering childcare etc). It must lead to change so more people are then encouraged to engage. The assembly will decide what issues the elected officials should consider / act upon in response to the assembly's work and feedback regularly on action taken.</p> <p>In its design the assembly should firstly be groundbreaking in making sure there are spaces for children and young people as well as spaces for both young and old to deliberate together and secondly draw upon the experiences of existing standing assemblies (see this briefing and the example of the permanent climate assembly in Paris (pp.121-124). We request that existing councils, the National Park Authority and any future mayoral authority considers that the</p>	<p>The LDNPA can support this.</p> <p>If created consider and decide if and how the standing assembly could be a way in which we would engage with them in the early development of, for example the Local Plan and Partnership Plan.</p> <p>LDNPA are not able to commit to the Assembly becoming part of its formal decision making process, subsequently however, LDNPA can have regard to any views from the Assembly when making relevant decisions</p>

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	<p>assembly becomes part of its formal decision-making process.</p> <p>We hope that the success of this experiment can be built upon to consider other issues, not just climate change. A citizen’s assembly is a very specific model of engagement. We also recommend that key decision makers undertake training to better understand this approach and its value and that there is further research on what model of operation might work best in Cumbria.</p>	
#10	<p>Planning and Infrastructure 3</p> <p>The planning system and planning documents are difficult for the public to understand. People don’t know what they can change and when is the best time/point to intervene. It is not clear what is local vs national government responsibility. Citizens want to be involved – you can help by adopting the principles developed by this Assembly and providing clear information such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A widely available summary infographic about the planning process with a background detailed document • A recording of an explanatory webinar • All of the above could be developed with the assistance of the Standing Assembly • Having training sessions for people interested in more detailed understanding 	<p>The LDNPA can support this.</p> <p>The planning system is set by the Government.</p> <p>LDNPA could take the opportunity, in the future as part of the Local Plan review to create resources and content that provides information in a way that is being requested to make it easily understandable and accessible</p> <p>For example, we have already held webinars</p>

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	<p>of the planning process with the opportunity to ask questions.</p>	<p>and published booklets to provide information for the next Local Plan Review</p>
#11	<p>Campaigns and Protest 1</p> <p>We are opposed to the draconian anti-protest laws which stifle discussion and democratic engagement and make people more radical and disruptive or politically apathetic. People increasingly feel like they must do extreme things just to be heard. Protests are a fundamental democratic right and have played a critical role in the fight for women's rights, disability rights, and raising awareness of climate change. The government should repeal these laws now. It must explore options to reduce disruption from protests by providing more open communication with the government.</p>	<p>LDNPA will not support, as it does not seek to influence in this way</p>
#12	<p>New Ways to Engage 2</p> <p>Organisations should experiment with new, different, innovative and diverse ways of engaging with communities that seek out lived experience and tap into the ideas and energies of everyone, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory policy making and participatory budgeting. • Polls and debates to gather public opinion before voting / debating / deciding, for example; a call in radio 	<p>The LDNPA can support this.</p> <p>This provides an opportunity for LDNPA in all its stakeholder engagement to explore and possibly undertake different and novel approaches</p>

No.	Cumbria Climate Assembly Recommendation	Relevance and reason for LDNPA to support
	<p>show/podcast/online video show, a telephone hotline (voicemail box where folks can contribute ideas / opinions / questions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big regular community meetings including: guest speakers as starting points for deliberation and public question and answers. • Legislative theatre • Using the Spacehive platform to crowdfund for local projects. 	
#13	<p>MPs and National Politics 2</p> <p>The system is not responding as if this is an emergency. We think this needs proportional representation and free voting for climate issues (not on party lines). MPs and other elected members should be accountable in making sure that policies including budgets and funding are sufficient to reach milestones in Cumbria's progress towards its net zero goal of 2037. We would like the national Climate Change Committee to scrutinise progress in Cumbria specifically in addition to its UK-wide remit. Transparency is needed about finance and lobbyists potentially affecting decision making - the government should publish figures on funding and donations to be transparent about the basis on which decisions are made.</p>	<p>LDNPA will not support, as it does not seek to influence in this way</p>
#14	<p>Businesses 1</p>	<p>LDNPA will not support, as it does not</p>

No.	Cumbria Climate Assembly Recommendation	Relevance and reason for LDNPA to support
	<p>We recognise that businesses may have many different obligations (Corporate Social Responsibility, Social Value, Sustainability) and these change all the time. At the very least, we think businesses with such policies, and where possible, small businesses that do not yet have such policies, should fully consider their climate and nature obligations, and where possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise public awareness of climate change. • Actively report on the climate impact of the business and its products • Support non-profit climate action groups to amplify their voice • Hold customer focus groups on sustainability and climate contributing change. • Employ a climate impact officer. For smaller companies, this may be an existing employee with additional responsibilities. This would be a channel for influence 	<p>seek to influence in this way</p>
#15	<p>Businesses 2</p> <p>Businesses need joined up sustainability and engagement corporate functions with real opportunities for employees or citizens to influence decisions. Large businesses in particular should recognise that they have a responsibility to empower and educate citizens so that they are able to influence decision making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large businesses must ensure that community engagement and sustainability teams work together, not in siloes, to help communities have meaningful influences. 	<p>LDNPA will not support, as it does not seek to influence in this way</p>

No.	Cumbria Climate Assembly Recommendation	Relevance and reason for LDNPA to support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shareholders must be asked what kind of return (e.g. not just profit) they want to see. • Businesses should report on what environmental action they are taking in their annual reports / AGMs and give shareholders the opportunity to vote on options. • Employers must provide mandatory carbon literacy training to their employees (management and staff) to influence decision-makers within their organisations. This should also apply to small businesses, which make up 70% of the UK economy. The returns on accreditation far outweigh the initial cost. This could be delivered through government funded non-profits or funded through tax incentives. • Large businesses could consider funding training for small businesses and voluntary sector organisations. 	
#16	<p>New Ways to Engage 3</p> <p>We recommend using fun and creative ways to engage the whole community. Some examples of engagement methods could include: a festival, newsletters, roadshows, local theatre, etc.</p>	<p>The LDNPA can support this.</p> <p>This provides an opportunity for LDNPA in all its stakeholder engagement to explore and possibly undertake</p>

No.	Cumbria Climate Assembly Recommendation	Relevance and reason for LDNPA to support
		different and novel approaches
#17	<p>Campaigns and Protest 2</p> <p>Shareholders can remind companies that their priorities may not be only financial, but environmental.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shareholders should be encouraged to use their power to influence companies. • Climate campaign organisations should research into polluting companies that can be influenced through shareholder meetings and how (e.g. what are the minimum shareholdings required to attend) so that citizens can be empowered to coordinate and strategically purchase shares and influence climate policies at their Annual General Meetings 	<p>LDNPA will not support, as it does not seek to influence in this way</p>

Annex 4: Information about the Lundy Principles

The Lundy model of child participation is based on four key concepts (Space, Voice, Audience and Influence). It was developed by Professor Laura Lundy at Queens University Belfast, in 2007, as Article 12 of the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child, as a rights-based model of engagement to ensure children's participation and views are heard and acted upon. It has been used and adopted widely by national and international organisations, agencies and governments to inform their understanding of children's participation for both policy and practice. It is summarised as follows:

Space: children must be given the opportunity to express a view

Voice: children must be facilitated to express their views

Audience: the view must be listened to.

Influence: the view must be acted upon, as appropriate.