

GREEN MEANS GO 2.0

Tackling Surrey's Climate Emergency Through
Deliberative Democracy

24 October 2024



CENTRE for
BRITAIN &
EUROPE

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY



DEPARTMENT
OF POLITICS

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY



ESRC
FESTIVAL
OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



UK Research
and Innovation

GREEN MEANS GO 2.0

TACKLING SURREY'S CLIMATE EMERGENCY THROUGH
DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY



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Politics & Founder
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Institute for Sustainability*



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*Chair
Zero Carbon
Guildford*



Ian Christie
*Associate Professor
Centre for Environment
and Sustainability*

OVERVIEW OF CBE'S ENGAGEMENT

PROFESSOR AMELIA HADFIELD



“

I think we've seen worryingly slow progress on cutting emissions. I think Britain has lost the leadership on climate action shown at COP26.

”

Professor Hadfield is the *Vice President of External Engagement* and *Head of the Politics Department* at the University of Surrey, *Founding Director* of Centre for Britain and Europe (CBE)

www.surrey.ac.uk/cbe



ESRC ACCESS ENGAGEMENT

PROFESSOR BIRGITTA GATERSLEBEN



“

Human actions lie at the root of the environmental problems that we face today, as well as their solutions. The Environmental Social Sciences are therefore essential when framing more sustainable futures and the pathways to get there.

”

Professor Gatersleben specializes in Environmental Psychology. She is the *Co-Director* of the ESRC-funded project Advancing Capacity for Climate and Environment Social Science (ACCESS)

www.accessnetwork.uk



ACCESS

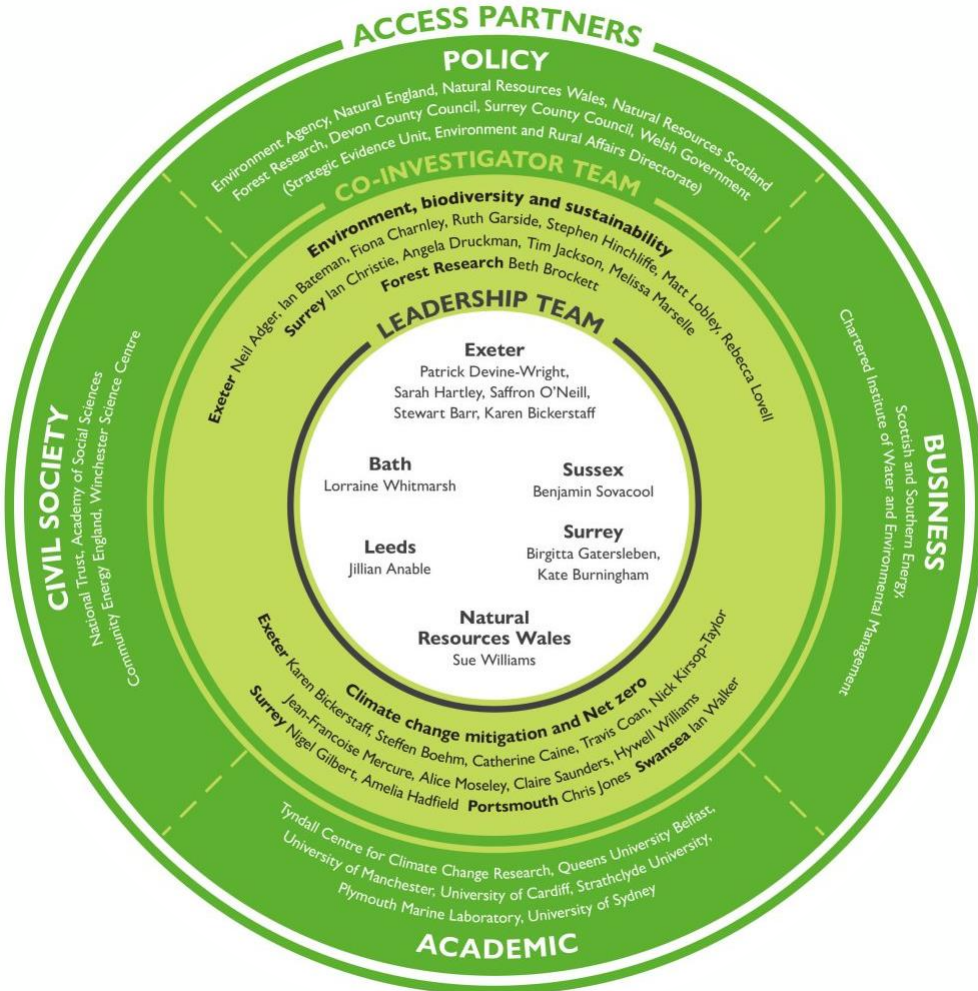
Environmental Social Science

What is it &
why do we need it?

ACCESS — Advancing Capacity for Climate and Environment Social Sciences

ACCESS aims to champion and coordinate environmental social science in the UK in interdisciplinary research, training and policy and practice to help address key environmental challenges spanning biodiversity, sustainability and decarbonisation.

ACCESS is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council [Grant: ES/W00805X/1]



Why do we need ACCESS?



Why do we need ACCESS?

Environmental problems are deeply rooted in social structures, but the importance of ESS is not always clearly valued or understood.

- It is sometimes dismissed as common sense.
- It can be carried out by those without proper training and is often under resourced.
- It is often limited to studying how end users respond after the problems are defined or solutions have been designed.
- It can be based on outdated models such as the knowledge-deficit model, which assumes that people (simply) lack the knowledge to “do the right thing”.
- There can be limited understanding of the array of methods and knowledge critical to understand environmental issues and support successful delivery of policy and practice.

Overview of talk

A brief overview of four key questions

Further resources can be found on the [ACCESS](#) website.



What is environmental
social science?



Who does
environmental social
science?



Why engage with
environmental social
science?



When to engage with
environmental social
science?

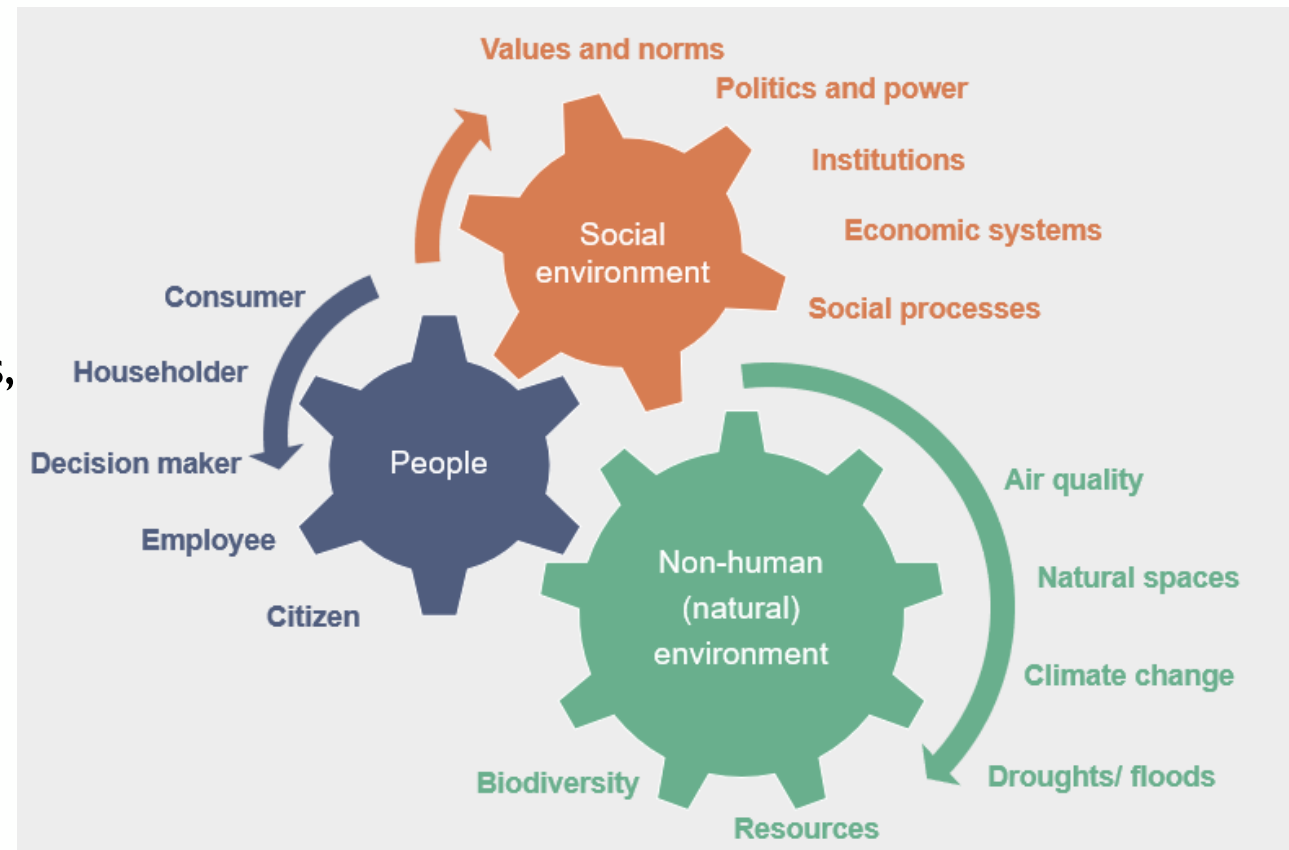
1. What is environmental social science?



What is environmental social science?

Environmental Social Science (ESS) is the (systematic) study of the interrelationship between three dynamic components:

- **1. People** – their actions, thoughts and experiences as householders, employees, decision makers, consumers, citizens, etc.
- **2. The social environment** – including social norms, values, cultures, institutions, political systems, and social processes.
- **3. The natural (non-human) environment** – including natural resources (e.g., energy, water), climate, biodiversity, environmental processes and problems (e.g., air pollution, floods, draughts).



2. Who does environmental social science?



Who does environmental social science?

Environmental social scientists can be found in a range of classic and applied social science disciplines as well as consultancy, policy and practice

- They can be trained in a range of classic social science disciplines (e.g., psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics), applied disciplines (e.g., education, marketing) and interdisciplinary fields (e.g., human ecology).
- In policy and practice researchers may describe themselves as social scientist, social researcher, behavioural scientist or social data analyst, rather than a subdiscipline.
- Applied, interdisciplinary working and knowledge exchange are key.

politics
economics
social science
behavioural science
ecology
Environmental Social Science
ecological
human geography
anthropology
psychology
education

3. Why engage with ESS?



Why engage with environmental social science?

ESS produces a wide range of methods and knowledge to help solve problems, understand human-environment interactions and provide novel innovative solutions.

Practical insights

Provide practical science-based answers to specific problems

- Develop and test co-production, public engagement methods,
- communication or behaviour change interventions,
- evaluation methods or tools to assess social impacts.
- Provide bespoke social science research training.

Diagnosis & evaluation

Study past, present relationships to forecast and advise

- Analyse the (social) processes that drive human behaviour and decisions,
- where change is most needed, acceptable, likely, and effective,
- social barriers, power relations, bottlenecks and opportunities for change in social systems.

Critique & innovation

Novel, critical perspective for fair and sustainable futures

- Challenge existing ways of working and thinking, highlight issues around fairness, equality, political pressure, norms, and cultures.
- Design collaborative, reflective research processes to stimulate novel ideas and make different voices heard.

Examples of practical instrumental insights

- **The power of social norms**

- A large number of (field) experimental studies has shown that providing people with information about what other people do (normative feedback) can have a greater impact on the uptake of behaviours such as [towel reuse in hotels](#), [home electricity use](#), [uptake of heat pumps](#), and [littering](#) than explaining to people why this is a good thing to do.

- **Complexity evaluation**

- The social world is a complex system and the potential impact of policies can be difficult to evaluate. [The Complexity Evaluation Framework](#) (CEF) developed for the Department for Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) by The Centre for the Evaluation of Complexity Across the Nexus ([CECAN](#)) enables policy makers and analysts to navigate this complexity through iterative policy design, application and evaluation.

Examples of diagnosis and evaluation

- **Climate and Social Transformation**

- The Centre for Climate and Social Transformation ([CAST](#)) conducted extensive research into the social dimensions of climate change in the UK, concluding that people are generally supportive of significant lifestyle changes. However, low carbon choices must be practical, convenient, cheap and socially acceptable. A set of key recommendations for policy and businesses outline how to deliver effective climate policy and change consumer behaviour.

- **Nature and wellbeing**

- Growing evidence shows that contact with natural environments support greater wellbeing and care for nature (e.g., [ECEHH](#)). Such work has informed the management and protection of natural features and landscapes for wellbeing ([NatureScot](#); [The Wildlife Trusts](#); [National Parks England](#)).



Examples of critical and innovative knowledge

- **Prosperity without growth**

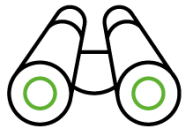
- Critical analyses of dominant models of economic prosperity show that these models are not sustainable. Alternative perspectives that benefit people and the planet, have been provided by scholars such as Kate Raworth ([Doughnut Economics](#)) and [Tim Jackson \(Prosperity without growth\)](#).

- **Environmental justice**

- Environmental justice research highlights the unequal distribution of environmental costs across the globe. Environmental disasters and implementation of (often essential) renewable energy technologies can have disproportionately negative impacts on those most vulnerable. Taking justice considerations into account changes perspectives on [safe and just planetary boundaries](#).

Valuable ACCESS tool – frameworks and outputs

What factors influence the integration of social science into policy and practice?



Perceived Value

Recognition of the importance of ESS in addressing environmental problems

Lack of perceived value of ESS, compared to other disciplines, methods and how to measure value



Problem Framing

Providing clear problems definitions, unambiguous 'answers', and ensuring policy relevance

Mismatch between policy and practice desires and social researcher offerings



Accessibility

Open access of evidence, accessible writing and language, summaries and conclusion

Evidence being too complex, too lengthy, or not being publicly available



Networks

Having allies in different social research areas, and have leaders who act as champions for ESS inclusion

Lack of personal networks with relevant contacts, or not having resource to effectively share evidence

4. When to engage with ESS?



When to engage with environmental social scientists?

Social scientist have knowledge and skills that can benefit projects at all stages.

Example ESS contributions	Programme stage
Recognise and describe social actors and processes relevant to all aspects of the problem and stages of program, even if it is not initially defined as a social issue.	Framing goals & setting targets
Assess the quantity and quality of relevant existing social science evidence.	Propose evidence-based questions or solutions
Design appropriate methods and materials to capture reliable social science data in an ethically appropriate way and ensure that the right voices are being heard.	Design new research
Tailor and translate findings and recommendations to different audiences and groups. Engage with audiences to understand perceptions and support.	Communicate ideas and finding
Support critical reflection of social, normative and cultural biases affecting engagement processes and decisions made along the way.	<i>Throughout the process</i>

Conclusion

Environmental social sciences are central to understand the origins and potential solutions of environmental problems and support the transition to a more sustainable future.

Involving environmental social scientists at different stages in environmental research, policy and practice is essential to ensure that:

- the right questions are asked
- the right people are involved
- in right way

when developing, testing and implementing potential solutions and the pathways to reach them.



[https:// accessnetwork.uk](https://accessnetwork.uk)





Further information and resources

- This work is based on the following ACCESS report (please use this to cite the slide show):
 - Gatersleben, B, et al. (2024). *Environmental Social Science:What is it and why do we need it?* ACCESS, University of Surrey, doi.org/10.15126/901271.
- Other relevant ACCESS reports
 - Gatersleben, B., Warren, G.W., Seymour,V., Marshall, H., & Contreras, G.A.T. (2024). What is Environmental Social Science? ACCESS Interview Report, University of Surrey, doi.org/10.15126/900949.
 - Warren, G.W., Marshall, H., Seymour,V., Brockett, B. F., Christie, I., Exadaktylos, T., ... & Gatersleben, B. (2024). ESS kKnowledge Exchange Map of Opportunities (ESS NEMO),ACCESS, University of Surrey, doi.org/10.15126/901231
 - Warren, G.W., Gatersleben, B., Valentine Seymour, H. M., & Contreras, G.A.T. (2024). Factors influencing Environmental Social Science inclusion in policy and practice,ACCESS, University of Surrey, doi.org/10.15126/901066.
 - Contreras, G.A.T., Warren, G.W., & Gatersleben, B. (2024). Toolkits to support ESS knowledge exchange and interdisciplinary working,ACCESS, University of Surrey, doi.org/10.15126/901292.
 - Warren, G.W., Gatersleben, B., Marshall, H., & Seymour,V. (2024). Benefits, drawbacks, barriers, and drivers of working with other disciplines and stakeholders,ACCESS, University of Surrey, doi.org/10.15126/901118.
 - Warren, G.W., Marshall, H., Seymour,V., & Gatersleben, B. (2024). Working with other disciplines and stakeholders:Annotated Bibliography, ACCESS, University of Surrey.
- More information about ACCESS: www.accessnetwork.uk

SURREY CLIMATE COMMISSION

RICHARD ESSEX



Surrey Climate **SO** Commission



“

Communities play a vital part in tackling the challenge of climate change.

”

Richard is the Chairperson of the Surrey Climate Commission and council member of Surrey Chambers of Commerce.

<https://www.surreyclimate.org.uk/>

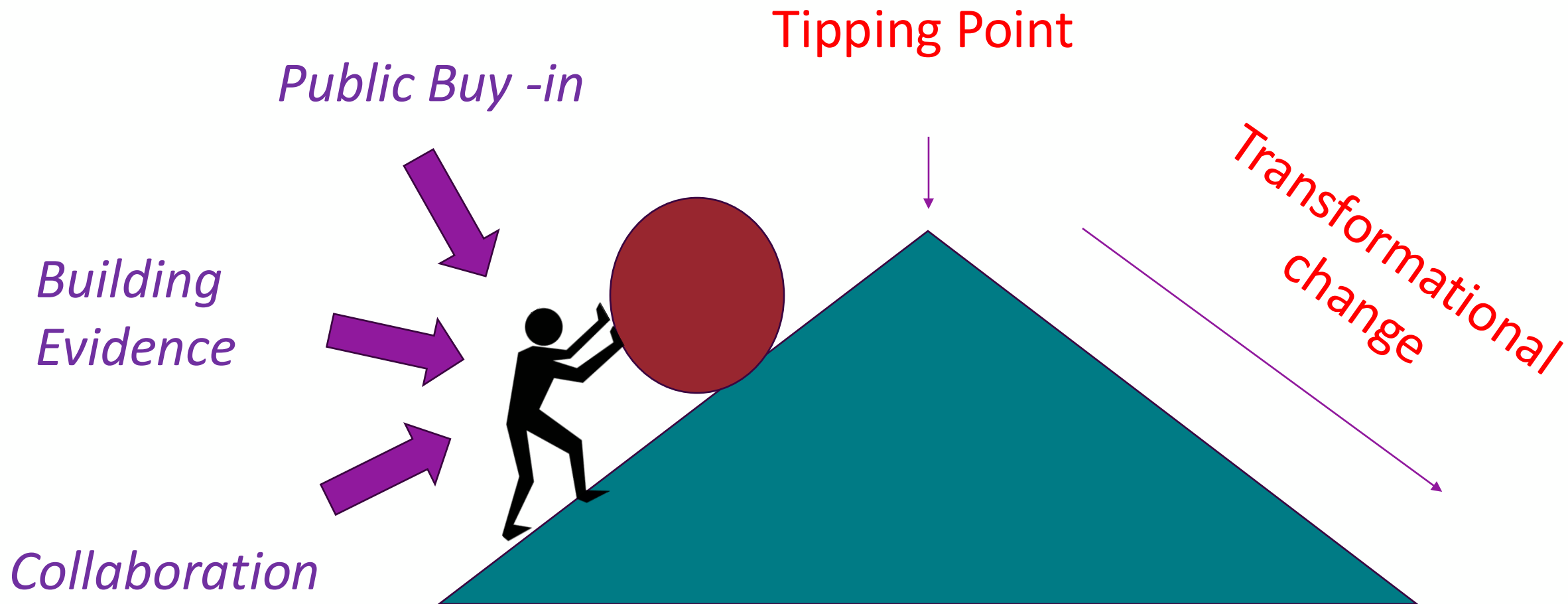
Surrey Climate Commission

Aims to bring together a coalition of the willing to raise ambition, and work together to make it happen'





ZERO 



What's Stopping Us Stopping Climate Change: Transforming Surrey into a Home of Thriving People and Nature.



IFS: BEYOND HARD SCIENCES

DR NOREEN O'MEARA



**Institute for
Sustainability**
UNIVERSITY OF SURREY



“

Although only just established, the Institute has already created many opportunities for us to meet, exchange ideas and be challenged, encouraging working across disciplines and creating new partnerships. We look forward to being part of a community ... working together towards a sustainable and fairer future.

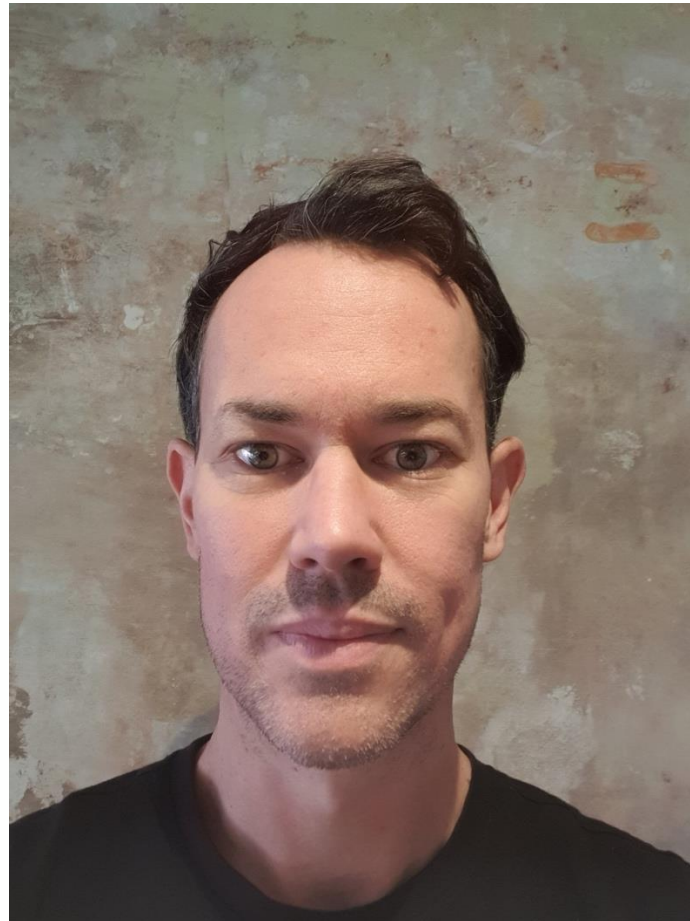
”

Dr O'Meara is Associate Professor of Human Rights, European and Environmental Law, *Co-Director* of the Surrey Centre for International and Environmental Law, School of Law, and *Research Programme Lead* at the Institute for Sustainability (IfS)

<https://www.surrey.ac.uk/institute-sustainability>

ZERO CARBON GUILDFORD

BEN MCCALLAN



“

Anyone can get involved in the charity and help to support common sense solutions to the issues we face in Guildford, and that’s never been more important with parts of Guildford having the highest nitrogen dioxide pollution levels in England, and the health and cost issues associated with our poorly insulated homes.

”

Ben is the Chair of Zero Carbon Guildford

<https://www.zerocarbondguildford.org/>

Green Means Go 2.0



24th Oct 2024

What Do I Do?



River testing
Library of Things
Community fridge
Events
Urban greening
Active travel
Green Read Share
Terracycle



Home visits
Thermal imaging
HEAT+
Grant support
Discount insulation
Get paid to upskill



SME support
Decarb course
Microbus surveys



- Air Pollution
- Baby Clothes Library
- Climate Cinema
- Community Fridge
- Green Read Share
- Energy
- Leaky Homes Project
- Library of Things
- River Quality Testing
- Sustainable Business Network
- Terracycle
- Vertical Farming
- Wellbeing
- ZERO Waste Shop

How We're Doing



21.39

Tonnes of food waste saved in 2024



600

Households supported with energy surveys this year



1st

Launch of a community water testing lab



£500,000 raised over the last 2 years

Innovative UK Community Project 2023 award at Climate Coalition's national awards (Feb 2023)

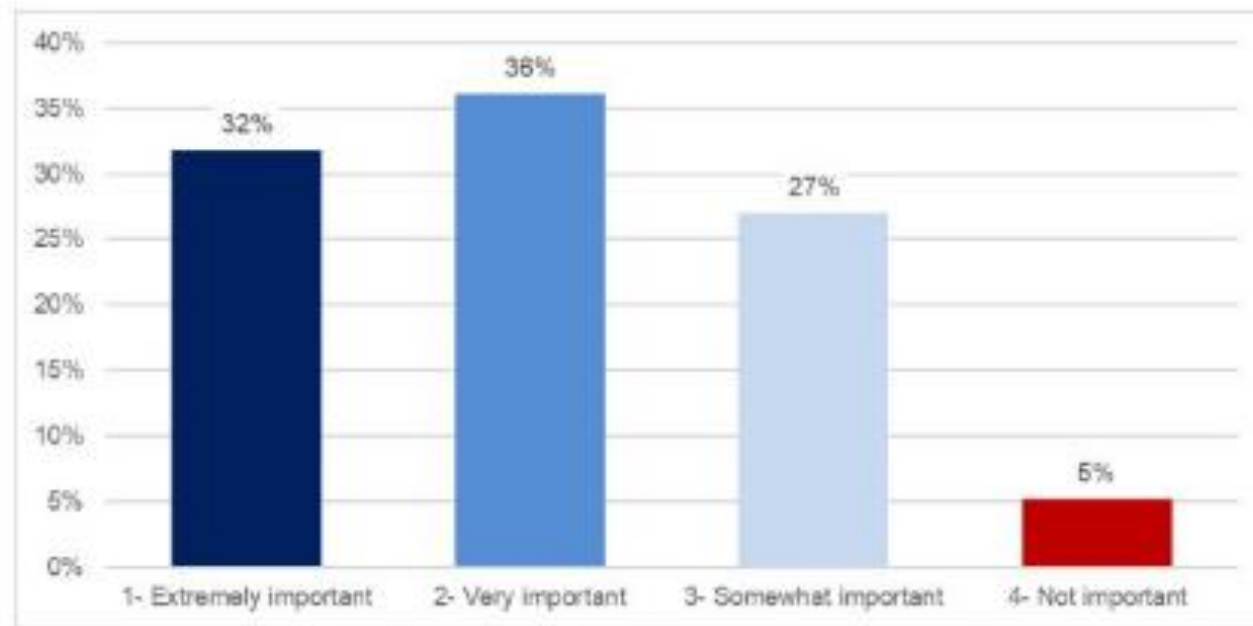


Shout out from the Prime Minister in PMQs



Surrey Concerns Study

Figure 3: How important is taking action around the environment and tackling climate change to you today?



- And only 5% of Surrey residents rated action on climate change as 'not important' in a 2022 study
- Meanwhile 68% say it's 'extremely' or 'very' important

Home Energy Advice Taskforce Applications

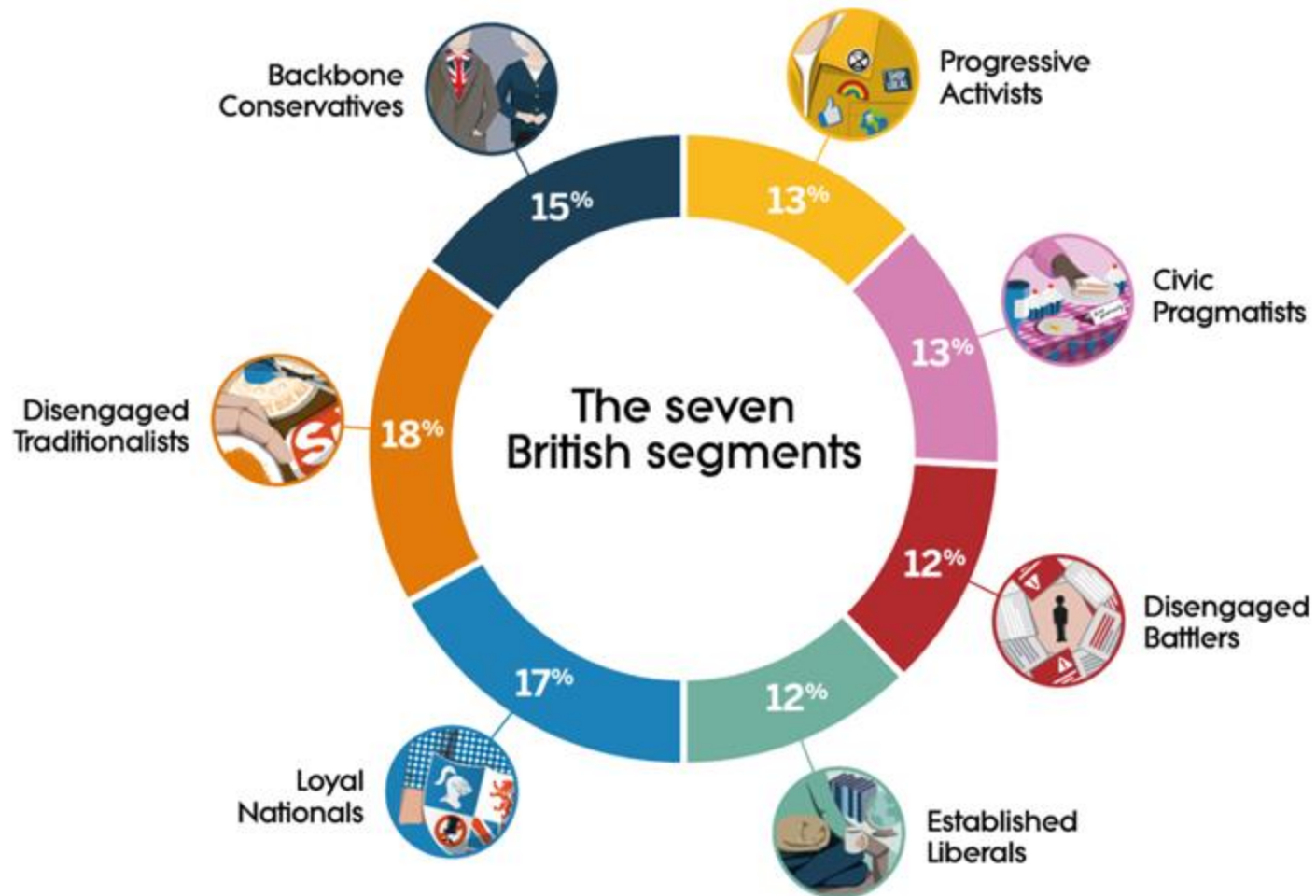
Please rank the following factors in terms of why you would like the survey (1 most important, 5 least important)

767 Responses



- People aren't necessarily apathetic!
- Cutting carbon emissions is a big motivator for people requesting a HEAT survey

Britain Talks Climate - 7 Segments

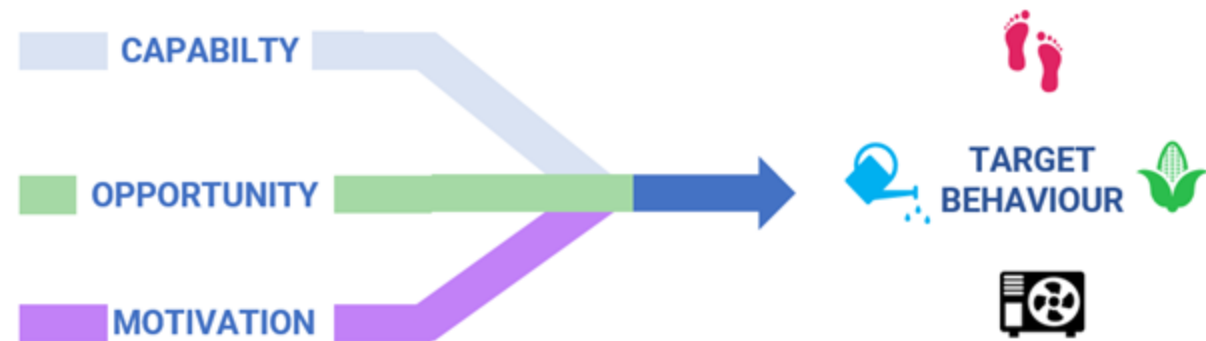
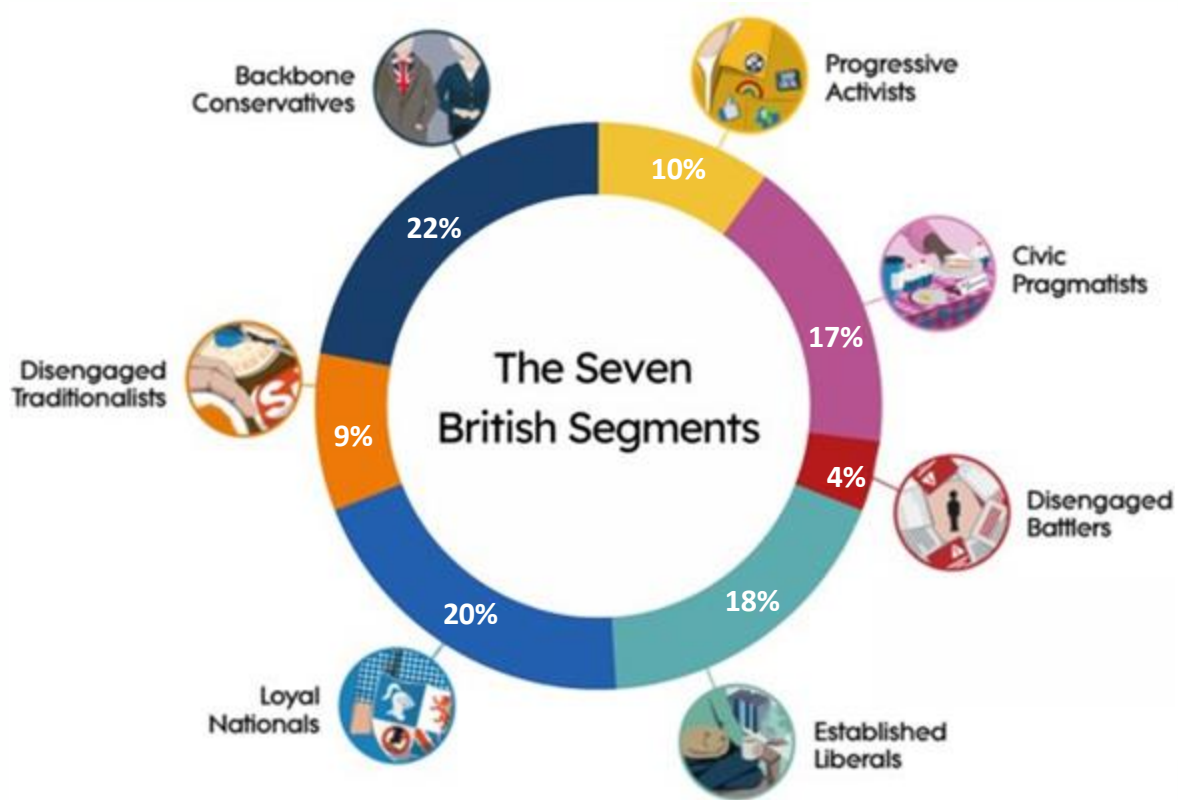


10,385 British adults

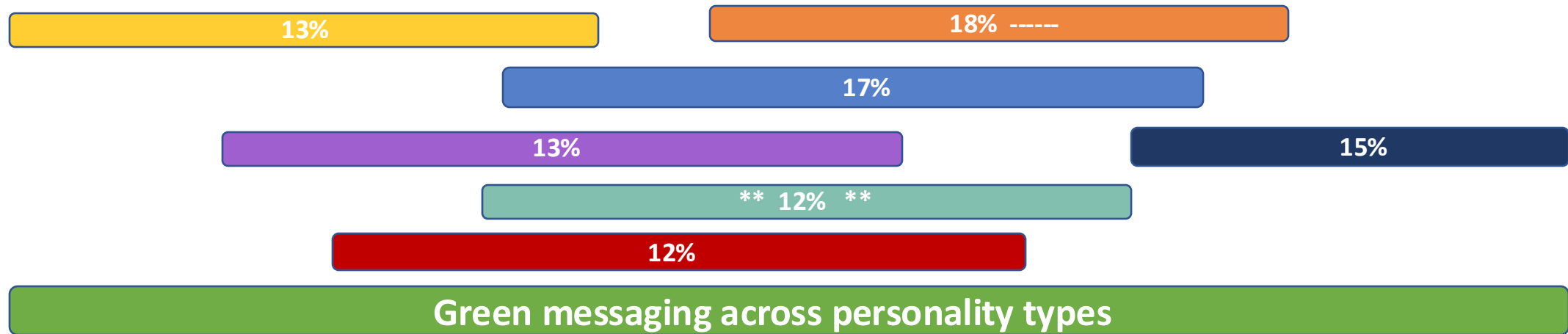
Qualitative phase:

- 12 focus groups
- 35 in depth interviews

Surrey's Persona Types



Why 'Green' Messaging Fails



- Climate change messaging is far more complex than a left-right binary
- Lots of messages actively alienate our target audience



Why 'Green' Messaging Fails

13%

** 12% **

Personal 'Environmental choices'

Strongly alienates 33% of personality types
ie. More than it lands with, who are the ones *already* taking
personal responsibility

Progressive Activists

Civic Pragmatists

Disengaged Battlers

Backbone Cons

Established Liberals

Loyal Nationals

Disengaged Traditionalists

Understanding Motivations

I am worried that climate change will... (top five worries per segment)							
Rank	Backbone Conservative	Disengaged Traditionalist	Loyal Nationals	Established Liberal	Disengaged Battler	Civic Pragmatist	Progressive Activist
1	Harm nature and wildlife (49%)	Harm nature and wildlife (34%)	Harm nature and wildlife (52%)	Harm nature and wildlife (53%)	Harm nature and wildlife (41%)	Harm nature and wildlife (67%)	Suffering for the world's poorest (79%)
2	Cause bills/costs to rise (38%)	Cause bills/costs to rise (32%)	Cause bills/costs to rise (42%)	Suffering for the world's poorest (48%)	Suffering for the world's poorest (38%)	Suffering for the world's poorest (57%)	Harm nature and wildlife (75%)
3	Negative impact on children's future (37%)	[Not worried about climate change] (26%)	Negative impact on children's future (39%)	Negative impact on children's future (40%)	Cause bills/costs to rise (30%)	Negative impact on children's future (49%)	Negative impact on children's future (50%)
4	Suffering for the world's poorest (31%)	Negative impact on children's future (24%)	Suffering for the world's poorest (36%)	Cause bills/costs to rise (25%)	Negative impact on children's future (29%)	Cause bills/costs to rise (31%)	Cause bills/costs to rise (19%)
5	[Not worried about climate change] (21%)	Suffering for the world's poorest (20%)	[Not worried about climate change] (16%)	[Not worried about climate change] (15%)	[Not worried about climate change] (18%)	Make some food unavailable (16%)	Make some food unavailable (13%)

Understanding Motivations

Which of the following issues are most important to you when deciding how to vote? (Overall most frequent issues in segments' top three)							
Rank	Backbone Conservative	Disengaged Traditionalist	Loyal Nationals	Established Liberal	Disengaged Battler	Civic Pragmatist	Progressive Activist
1	Healthcare and the NHS (50%)	Healthcare and the NHS (40%)	Healthcare and the NHS (53%)	Healthcare and the NHS (50%)	Healthcare and the NHS (51%)	Healthcare and the NHS (64%)	Healthcare and the NHS (60%)
2	The economy (47%)	Cost of living (38%)	Cost of living (37%)	The economy (42%)	Cost of living (43%)	Cost of living (35%)	Poverty and inequality (53%)
3	Cost of living (27%)	The economy (34%)	Immigration and refugees (29%)	Environment and climate change (30%)	Poverty and inequality (24%)	Environment and climate change (31%)	Environment and climate change (50%)
4	Crime (25%)	Crime (26%)	Crime (27%)	Cost of living (26%)	The economy (22%)	Poverty and inequality (26%)	Cost of living (23%)
5	Immigration and refugees (22%)	Immigration and refugees (22%)	The economy (27%)	Education (19%)	Environment and climate change (20%)	The economy (26%)	Education (17%)

Personal / Local Impacts



Hook Line collapse (Wok-Bas)



Wildfire (Wentworth)



Flooding (Godalming)



Reframing Our Intros

Climate change isn't just an environmental issue!

It's also:

- A health crisis
- An economic crisis
- A social crisis



Take traffic as an example:

We're top 5 for worst traffic in the country – worse than almost all London boroughs!

40% of Surrey's emissions from transport

£550m pa in lost earnings

5.7% of Surrey's deaths – despite higher quality health care

10 year lower life expectancy in N. Guildford than rest of borough



Designing Engagement



Primary message on 'shared destiny', tailored to Persuadables



Appropriate & impactful secondary co-benefit messages



Descriptive norms



Trusted messenger



Call to action in a way that is likely to resonate (& ideally tracked)



Continual escalation through networks

Trained residents helping their neighbours & communities reduce bills, keep their homes warm and healthy

Reskilling of residents, and being part of a wider effort to reduce Surrey's residential emissions

Last winter we delivered 181 home energy surveys to fellow Surrey residents

Environmental charity, local authority, but most important **WORD OF MOUTH**

C2A is *not* just having a survey - it's retrofit funding, community purchase leads etc

BBC News, Surrey Live, councillors, Uni of Surrey, parish councils & newsletter

Talking About Climate Change

LISTEN!!!

UNDERSTAND OTHERS' MOTIVATIONS

STOP FRAMING CLIMATE CHANGE AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE!

PEER TO PEER ENGAGEMENT IS ABSOLUTELY KEY

DON'T USE WORDS OR LANGUAGE JUST BECAUSE IT CONNECTS WITH YOU

OPTIMISM IS A CATALYST FOR CHANGE – BE REALISTIC, BUT HOPEFUL

LISTEN – UNDERSTAND - VALIDATE

THIS ENABLES YOU TO EMPHASIZE THE SCALE OF THE PROBLEM IN TERMS OF WHAT *THEIR* VALUES ARE

CES: SURREY-BASED FINDINGS

IAN CHRISTIE



“

There is a powerful consensus that local governance is crucial to the net zero transitions we need. There is an equally strong consensus that local councils and their partners are being held back by dysfunctional governance

”

Ian Christie is an Associate Professor in Social Science and Ethics of Sustainable Development, Centre for Environment and Sustainability (CES)

<https://www.surrey.ac.uk/centre-environment-sustainability>

Local climate governance: a multi-level case study of Surrey

GREEN MEANS GO 2.0

Tackling Surrey's Climate Emergency Through
Deliberative Democracy

24th October 2024

Ian Christie

Associate Professor



Centre for
Environment and
Sustainability



UNIVERSITY OF
SURREY



The project: funded via ESRC PCAN programme

A PCAN research project: 2020-2023

Ian Christie and Erica Russell
Centre for Environment and Sustainability
University of Surrey

Aim: to map and explore activities, challenges, opportunities and effective practice for climate policy actors in Surrey in **mobilising and coordinating action across sectors and tiers of governance**



PLACE-BASED
CLIMATE ACTION
NETWORK

**ON MULTI-LEVEL
CLIMATE
GOVERNANCE IN
AN URBAN/RURAL
COUNTY**

**A case study of
Surrey**



Why Surrey matters for climate governance



Complex multi-level local governance

Image: University of Surrey



Surrey is a highly affluent county, albeit one with some significant areas of deprivation

Image: University of Surrey



A recent period of rapid policy development and severe institutional pressures

Image: Surrey Wildlife Trust

Perceptions of current state of local climate governance

- No clarity about governmental 'division of labour'
- Issues of scale in local climate governance
- Invisibility to the public – and to large parts of national government
- In search of 'Mandate'

Strategic challenges and concerns

- Lack of joined- up policy for net zero and planning
- Lack of funding and powers - Improvisation
- Stress on technological solutions in national Net Zero strategy

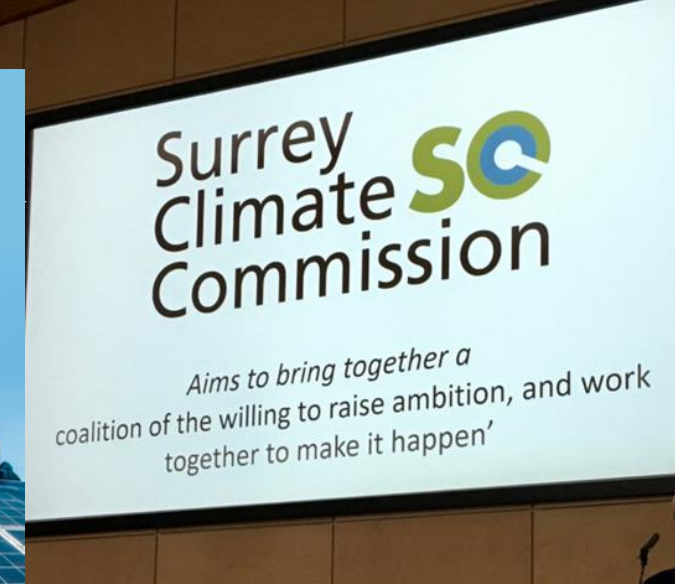
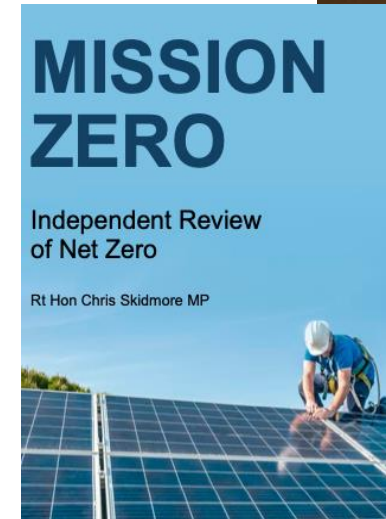
Strategy into action: needs and opportunities

- Empowerment of core institutions eg SCC
- Beyond reliance on 'wilful actors' – harness community commitment at parish and neighbourhood level
- The 'climate constitution': who should do what, and where?

Recommendations: Surrey climate action

- We recommend that Surrey County Council, which has helped develop a ‘mesh’ of climate relationships work with partners to formalize this. Aim: to develop a **local ‘climate constitution’**.
- **Parish and town councils** to be brought into the emerging local ‘climate constitution’.
- The SCC and all its partners to **lobby central Government in support of the recommendations of the Skidmore Review**.
- Surrey can and should aim to become an exemplar of local climate governance and public communication: hold an annual **local climate assembly of Greener Futures partners and other stakeholders to assess Net Zero and Adaptation progress**.
- Create boundary-spanning projects – **focus on values , incentives and behaviour as well as on technology roll-outs.**

Commission Launch 2019





PCAN PLACE-BASED CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK

ON MULTI-LEVEL CLIMATE GOVERNANCE IN AN URBAN/RURAL COUNTY

A case study of Surrey

- 1.2 million people live in Surrey
- Fifth of county covered by trees
- 482,000 households
- 87% urban/13% rural
- 475 farms

CES Centre for Environment and Sustainability **UNIVERSITY OF SURREY**



PCAN Report and 3 Policy Briefing Notes

Policy Briefing Note: Local Governance
The unacknowledged role of micro-level governance in net zero action
Ian Christie, and Erica Russell, Centre for Environment and Sustainability, University of Surrey

INSIGHTS FOR POLICYMAKERS

- Parish councils offer a transparent and democratic route to micro-level climate change governance and action. Currently their work is mainly unseen by other governance levels.
- Parish councils should be given a greater mandate for biodiversity/environmental and climate related action. This would require formal participation rather than a reliance on willful actors.
- Parish council staff would benefit from access to an overarching county led communication campaign, sharing of expertise and county led orchestration of action.
- Closer collaboration of county and D&Bs with parishes could generate examples of effective local community action.
- Funding for collaborative campaigns and actions, whilst still managed by D&B or County, should include parishes as project partners.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Parishes are a tier of government which represent around 40% of the population and operate at a micro-local community level. The UK has over 13,000 parish councils, of which more than 10,700 are in England. Most parishes are in rural areas, representing communities of only a few hundred to several thousand people. Town councils are a form of parish council and usually represent more than 10,000 people, with the largest having annual budgets not dissimilar to small district or borough councils. All councillors give their time voluntarily and are supported by a parish clerk. Parish councils have a limited statutory remit but this does include consultation on local planning matters, local plans, responsibility for the management of parish owned land, street lighting and litter.

Case Study

Climate action by parishes situated within the borough of Waverley, Surrey. Analysis undertaken in 2021 identified almost half of the parishes were engaged in taking climate action, with 28% being high active. These included the 3 towns within the borough and the research suggests that there is a scale of representation below which action is currently failing to occur. Action included climate information websites, the creation of local small scale environmental funds, events, newsletters and local biodiversity enhancements. Pro-active councils were talking to each other and there was evidence of

KEY NOTES

- Climate action operates within
- Lack of clarity in operationalisr
- Government departments hav
- In the case study reviewed th
- Many local networks are for

Policy Briefing Note: Local Governance
Multi-levels of information, tools, data and other resources
Ian Christie, and Erica Russell, Centre for Environment and Sustainability, University of Surrey

KEY NOTES

- Little evidence of the use of tools beyond expert sub-national bodies and county council.
- Difficulty in identifying authoritative sources of information.
- Information provided generally supports national strategy rather than local delivery
- Poor levels of knowledge exchange across multiple levels of governance, with greatest direction downwards. Very limited evidence of flow of experiential or acquired knowledge upwards through the tiers of governance.
- Capacity, capability and tools for local emissions monitoring are extremely weak.

Policy Briefing Note: Local Governance
Importance of People Based Networks for sub-national net zero action

DEVELOPING STRATEGY AND PLANS AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNANCE

Finding trustworthy, science based guidance and information that met local need was difficult. Frequently climate information was 'topic-based' rather than collated in a 'use-based' format, suitable for local actors. At a sub national level searching the web was the primary method for sourcing information, even though the UK government and county council provided climate change data. People found it difficult to ask the 'right question' and had little time to assess.

CES Centre for Environment and Sustainability **UNIVERSITY OF SURREY**

Research available in the PCAN Report: On multi-level climate governance in an urban/rural county, available at <https://pcancities.org.uk/>