

Innovate UK Net Zero Living Programme - Phase 2 Bid

To: Environment and Green Investment Committee

Meeting Date: 12 October 2023

From: Executive Director of Place and Sustainability

Electoral division(s): All

Key decision: Yes

Forward Plan ref: 2023/096

Outcome: The Council and its partners have submitted bids to Innovate UK under its Phase 2 Net Zero Living Programme. If these bids are successful, the Council will need to enter into grant and partnerships agreements. This report provides an update on the bids that have been submitted and seeks authority to enter into the required agreements if required.

Recommendation: The Committee is recommended to:

- a) Note the findings of the Phase 1 CANFFUND Feasibility Study and the scope of a Phase 2 Innovate UK Net Zero Living Programme, CANFFUND Demonstrator Funding Bid of £4.9m, as set out in section 2 of this report;
- b) Note the additional Cambridgeshire bid applications for a £150k pathfinder project building on one aspect of the Phase 1 study and the inclusion in Peterborough City Council's Innovate UK Demonstrator bid proposal for £330k;
- c) Delegate authority to the Executive Director of Place and Sustainability, in consultation with the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Environment and Green Investment Committee, to enter into grant agreements with Innovate UK, and to enter into agreements with partners, if the bids are successful, for any of the Demonstrator, Pathfinder or Peterborough bids; and
- d) Delegate authority to the Executive Director of Place and Sustainability, in consultation with the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Environment and Green Investment Committee, to undertake any associated procurement, awarding and executing of contracts that would be required for the delivery of the programmes covered by these bids.

Officer contact:

Name: Sheryl French

Post: Assistant Director Climate Change and Energy Services

Email: Sheryl.french@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

Tel: 01223 728552

1. Background

- 1.1 The Climate Change and Environment Strategy approved in February 2022 brought forward the Net Zero target to 2045 for Cambridgeshire, five years ahead of the national target of 2050. To date, the Council has focussed much of its efforts to support delivery of its 2030 Net Zero organisational goals but a key target in the strategy is to also 'Support communities and businesses to reach Net Zero by 2045'. Achieving this target needs collaboration across Cambridgeshire's local authorities, its businesses and communities.
- 1.2 In October 2021, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Climate Commission identified that investment of £700m per annum would be required from 2021 to 2050 to achieve Net Zero and that Cambridgeshire's fair share of carbon budget would be used up by 2032 unless the pace and scale of carbon reductions could be accelerated across all sectors. Most Cambridgeshire local authorities and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority (CPCA) have set in place a range of net zero target dates, from 2030 to 2050, and climate action plans to support delivery.
- 1.3 45% of Cambridgeshire's carbon footprint relates to the decarbonisation of the energy system. This includes, as examples, retrofitting of all homes and buildings across Cambridgeshire; increasing local energy generation (e.g., solar PV on roofs); wind turbines; installing 9000+ EV charge points to reduce transport emissions and switching all homes and businesses off oil and gas onto heat pumps and heat networks.
- 1.4 A common barrier to achieving the climate plans and their targets, is identifying where the money is going to come from and how to appropriately influence the market to respond to this challenge. It is clear that technology is not the barrier, rather it is the non-technical barriers such as finance; engagement with and demand from communities; and addressing market incentives that need to be overcome to deliver the required scale of decarbonisation.
- 1.5 In October 2022, Innovate UK launched a £60m, three-year Net Zero Living Programme. This aims to help places and businesses across the UK to accelerate the transition to net zero across the energy system through:
 - Removing non-technical barriers to demand, skills, organisational capacity, citizen engagement, financing, procurement, and governance processes
 - Driving widespread growth and innovation across the economy.
 - Unlocking significant private investment to enable levelling up between and within places.
- 1.6 The Net Zero Living programme is set up in two phases. In Phase 1, thirty-one projects were successful sharing £2m to undertake feasibility studies. Cambridgeshire received £75k to undertake a feasibility study for a financing framework to support net zero delivery for the energy transition, a project called the Cambridgeshire Net Zero Financing Framework for Whole System Change (CANFFUND). This was delivered from April to June 2023. All thirty-one pathfinder Phase 1 projects are eligible to apply for a Phase 2 Demonstrator Project.
- 1.7 The Phase 1 feasibility study was led by the Council and developed and delivered in partnership with all the Cambridgeshire local authorities (except Fenland District Council),

the Combined Authority, UK Power Networks, Collaborate CiC, City Science and the Greater Southeast Net Zero Hub.

2. Main Issues

2.1 Phase 1 Feasibility Study - CANFFUND

The CANFFUND project was seeking to address the question of where the money is going to come from to transition to Net Zero, framing the problem through the following lenses:

- Demand: Without carbon-pricing, or sufficient price differentiation between high-polluting and net zero goods, the cost of business as usual is an insufficient deterrent to high carbon lifestyles. The market lacks the necessary signals to shift demand from high to low carbon.
- Business case: Net Zero requires decarbonisation everywhere but business cases in rural areas (e.g., shifting oil-dependent villages onto electric heating), lack the economies of scale and often facilitating infrastructure. This makes it more costly and there is a lack of market mechanisms to address this challenge.
- Viability: Existing mechanisms mean that funding and interventions naturally flow where viability is high and costs are low. However, for many places and communities the interventions are cost prohibitive and not seen as being capable of being delivered by the market.

2.2 The CANFFUND project looked at how money flows in and around the finance system. It examined spend of individuals and consumers; the products and profits of businesses; the collection and spending of money by the public sector; and examined the streams of cash flow by investors seeking a return on capital, as set out in Appendix 1.

2.3 A high level analysis of total household income across Cambridgeshire was also undertaken. In 2020, of the £13.5bn spent by Cambridgeshire residents, more than 95% of household spend reinforced the fossil fuel economy. The research also identified the high value of real assets in Cambridgeshire e.g., housing equity, retail and institutional assets; and covered household gross disposable spend. Key insights from this research include:

- Housing equity is high compared to many other areas.
- Gross disposable income of £19bn in 2020 (£22k per person on average, masking significant inequalities in some places)
- Gross disposable income is 16 times higher than the public sector spend, much of which is ring fenced.
- Public sector assets are the smallest contributor to Cambridgeshire 'money flows' but have significant touch points and influence on all sectors of the economy.

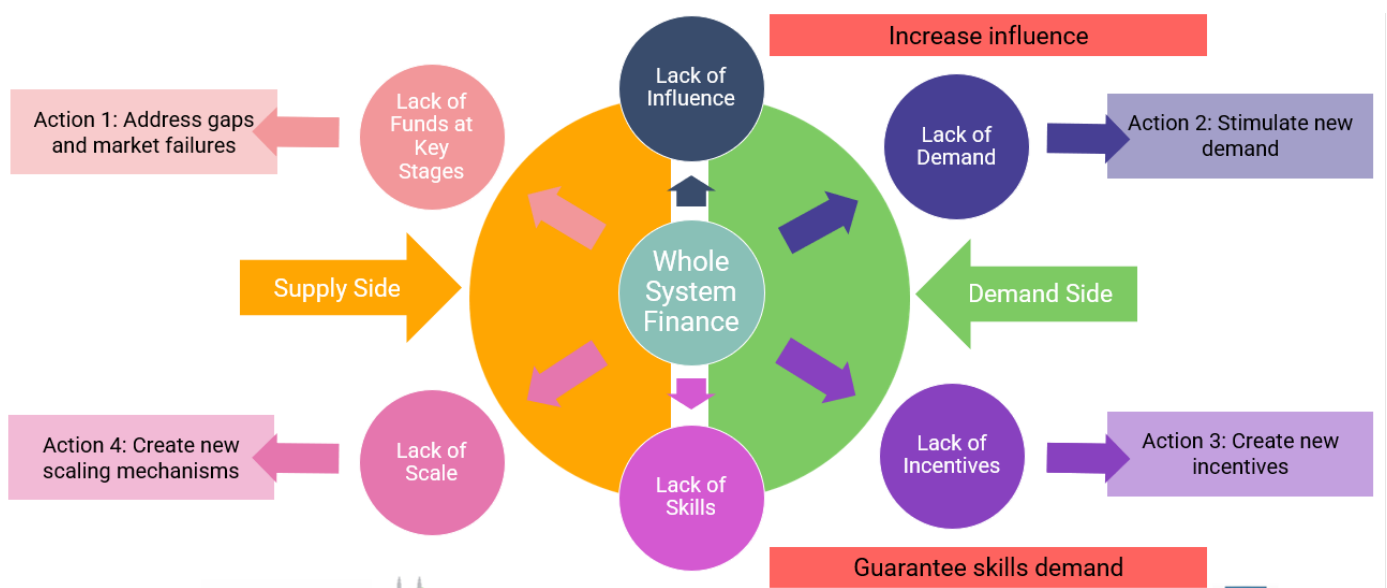
2.4 The type and scale of different measures needed to deliver a new future energy system and Net Zero Places were examined. Appendix 2 summarises the targets, investments, and pathways for ten measures/missions for the energy transition. The common themes and barriers to financing delivery were identified and summarised below:

- Development funding is needed for upfront analysis to address data gaps on low carbon solutions.
- New Net Zero structures are required that meet investors due diligence needs.
- Investor preference is single asset class rather than place based bundled projects.
- Insufficient Place based net zero investment models or real-life case studies to learn from
- More incentives are needed to stimulate the demand side, which then stimulates investment.
- Lack of innovative finance skills and system thinking in both the financial industry and public sector
- Supporting community energy can build demand and the financial case for whole village / neighbourhood / street investments.
- Detailed analysis of investible propositions at regional, place and project level is needed
- Businesses are looking for consistency, level playing field across an area.

2.5 The Conclusions from Phase 1 are summarised below and in Appendix 3 from a range of workshops and telephone discussions. Figure 1 below describes the whole system finance change that is needed.

- Supply and demand must be tackled at the same time, doing only one will likely fail.
- Significant costs but also significant opportunities can be realised.
- Different sectors, require a slightly different approach dependent on the area/place.
- Skills development is crucial for both supply and demand for zero carbon initiatives.
- Community energy builds demand opens new financing options and de-risks projects.
- A clear framework is needed to align central and local government ambitions to build a consistent approach for business to invest.

Figure 1: Tackling Whole System Finance Change



3. A Phase 2 CANFFUND Bid

- 3.1 The Phase 2 competition was launched on 26 June 2023, limiting applications to the thirty-one pathfinder projects selected in Phase 1. Cambridgeshire submitted its Demonstrator bid by the 6 September deadline building on the findings from Phase 1. Five, or possibly six demonstrator projects of up to £5m per project could be funded.
- 3.2 The Cambridgeshire Innovate UK bid includes the opportunity to align governance on climate action plans and ambitions, develop detailed analysis and evidence on net zero/energy projects to inform investment and delivery mechanisms; build skills and capacities across the partnership and develop opportunities to engage and incentivise communities and businesses to invest and be part of the future energy system. If successful, the Phase 2 bid would provide the opportunity to develop an aligned strategy across the Cambridgeshire partnership with a credible delivery plan.
- 3.3 In addition to the existing partners, Hughes Hall, University of Cambridge were keen to be involved, along with the Local Government Pension Scheme and Peterborough City Council.
- 3.4 From the Phase 1 pathfinder projects, it is clear there are strong Phase 2 proposals coming forward across the country. For example, Greater Manchester, Bristol, and Peterborough, all have Local Area Energy Plans in place and their Phase 2 bids focus on engagement to build and scale demand and delivery for domestic retrofits. Leicestershire's proposal centres around local governance, and West Midlands Combined Authority is innovating in the monetisation of co-benefits such as health, grid capacity and carbon credits to support retrofit.
- 3.5 Analysing Cambridgeshire's strengths and opportunities, its bid offers:
- Geography – its rural and light urban nature faces different economic challenge to high density cities.
 - Its communities and villages have strong social capital and capabilities, keen to engage in community energy and decentralisation.
 - Build on existing strong partnerships and capacities delivering retrofits and community energy demonstrators through setting the frameworks and conditions to scale up investment.
 - Tackling 'Whole finance system change' across both supply and demand and how money flows in the economy.
 - A framework for collaboration between Local and Central Government to report progress on Net Zero and which seeks to align local ambitions, investments, business cases and stakeholder roles and responsibilities into a 'Locally Determined (Net Zero) Target'.
 - Businesses are committed and interested to invest in identifying the solution.
- 3.6 The project scope of the Phase 2 bid will address whole finance system change through:
- addressing market failure,
 - stimulating new demand,
 - creating new incentives and scaling mechanisms
 - Identifying interdependencies between interventions to optimise and leverage change in the finance system.

3.7 The project will look to redirect money flows in Cambridgeshire from high carbon to low carbon solutions through the interventions set out in the table in section 3.9 of this report. The result would be increased demand and investment in low carbon energy solutions and an approach that is tackling whole financial system change. This is different from other bids, which are focussed more narrowly on either governance or a low carbon delivery vehicle or street level retrofits.

3.8 The potential outcomes include:

- Re-directing investment in Cambridgeshire from high carbon to low carbon initiatives.
- A framework for collaboration between Local and Central Government to report progress on Net Zero and which seeks to align local ambitions, investments, business cases and stakeholder roles and responsibilities into a 'Locally Determined (Net Zero) Target'. See Appendix D – a draft visualisation of a framework.
- Additional private sector investment into Cambridgeshire's low carbon ambitions
- A green AVC option for pension scheme members
- An agreed of what a 'Net Zero Asset class' comprises and the evidence to back this up for investors.
- Five-year detailed plan for the different sectors that is implementable for the LAEP.
- A skilled Net Zero marketplace across public sector, communities, investors, and businesses
- Public sector leveraging its powers and influence positively to support communities and businesses.
- A Net Zero asset class defined, tested, and gaining acceptance.

3.9 The solutions proposed for development and testing will look to cover (but are not limited to):

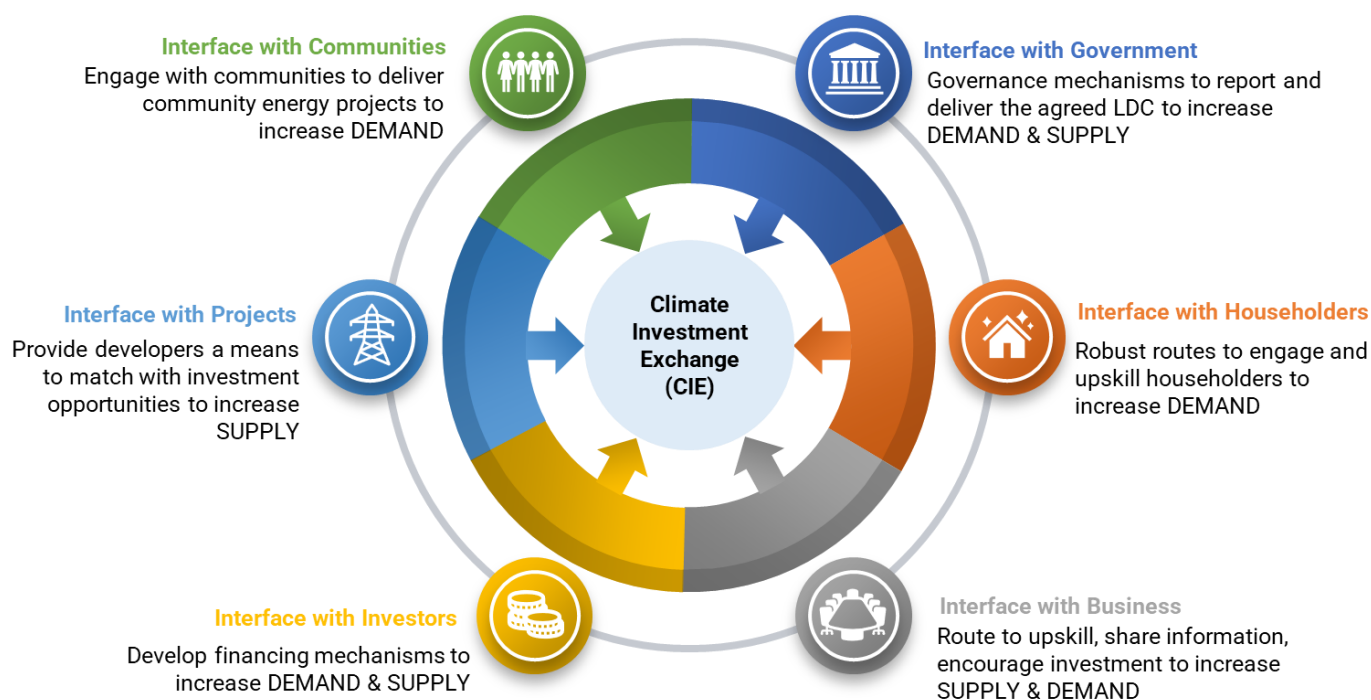
Solution	Description	Output	Proposed Consultancy Budget <i>(subject to change)</i>
Incentives for householders to invest	Scope opportunities to facilitate incentives for householders. For example, an award scheme bronze, silver, gold on carbon emissions reductions/energy measures installed in homes. Green loan options for homes to support this award scheme.	Incentive scheme scoped and tested as a pilot to encourage household investment into energy measures/retrofits and stimulate demand	£200K

Solution	Description	Output	Proposed Consultancy Budget (<i>subject to change</i>)
Scaling existing community and municipal energy schemes	Analyse the success factors and barriers for municipal and community energy projects already delivered. E.g., Swaffham Prior Community Heat Project, Gamlingay wind turbine, housing retrofits	Produce Investment Grade Proposals to scale the different project types e.g., heating, retrofit, energy generation, heat networks at village level, market town level or street, neighbourhood level. A social enterprise retrofit/low carbon vehicle to support delivery.	£300K
Re-writing the business case rule book	Treasury's five strategic case and green book business cases do not reflect whole life cycle analysis, avoidance of future climate costs or monetise the triple bottom line that reflects local issues. Investment decisions could look different accounting for these factors.	A revised business case rule book tested and piloted locally and with government, investors. Local Government to drive investment into low carbon solutions.	£150K
Build the evidence base for a Net Zero Asset Class	Scope a range of Net Zero Projects that a proxy village would need to be net zero. These cover as a minimum retrofit, generation, ev charging. Build an evidence base of the risks and interactions between projects, how best to bundle projects, ROI on bundled projects, transaction costs etc and how to package up for investors. Test this evidence base for gaps with investors/businesses and communities.	Establish the concept and evidence base for a Net Zero Asset Class with investors and communities.	£150K

Solution	Description	Output	Proposed Consultancy Budget (<i>subject to change</i>)
Leverage purchasing, planning and other powers and private sector ESG	Scope the impact of procurement specifications for reducing public sector scope 3 emissions. Identify mechanisms to help suppliers/SMEs become net zero with their services. In addition, scope and develop planning policies to allow developers to contribute to a Fund where on-site carbon emissions reductions can't be delivered, or it is more cost effective to deliver through a Fund. Scope a platform for crowd funding contributions for local projects that can bring the Fund and projects together.	<p>A Decarbonisation Fund to invest in local community projects supported by Public Sector and Private Sector finance.</p> <p>A digital platform for local projects that can be funded and includes crowd funding opportunities</p>	£125K
Pension Fund investments	Working with the LGPS to scope green pension options for AVCs that could be tested with scheme members for acceptability and interest. Identify what marketing would be needed to socialise this with scheme members. Test the Net Zero Asset class (see above) with pension fund investment strategies and advisors. Identify and share the learning for scaling across all pension schemes	<p>Pilot green pension AVC options with LGPS scheme members monitoring uptake and satisfaction.</p> <p>Report on the acceptability of Net Zero Asset class with LGPS, its investment strategy and advisors scaling where appropriate.</p>	£150K
Community and household engagement digital platform	Develop and test a dynamic digital engagement platform to enable communities to plan energy projects with support including data, qualified suppliers, technical specifications etc.	Launch an engagement platform supporting communities to co-produce and develop energy projects.	£75K

Solution	Description	Output	Proposed Consultancy Budget (subject to change)
Essential skills for Net Zero investment and financing	Develop and test training packages to improve financial, economic, and green system thinking skills to drive the pace and scale of delivery in the public, private and community sectors.	Delivery of training courses securing upskilling of key partners, investors, and communities in Net Zero business case development.	£25K
Detailed 5-year delivery Plan for the Local Area Energy Plan	Using the Local Area Energy Plan analysis, build a detailed delivery plan, costings, partnership, and mechanisms for the first five years.	Detailed Delivery Plan and costing for the first stage of the Local Area Energy Plan.	£175K

3.10 Below is an early draft image and concept to describe the touch points that will drive the supply and demand across the market:



3.11 What the Demonstrator bid includes

The maximum bid size is £5m and the project duration is 21 months, starting in February 2024 and ending in October 2025. If the project is successful, this will be announced in November 2023. The Cambridgeshire local authorities and CPCA have included a request for £2.55m in total. This is to recruit up to eight new staff to support delivery of the project, a budget allocation for existing staff to participate and learn as part of the project and a £1.2m consultancy budget is included to support the detailed work needed to identify and address the non-technical barriers. The specifications for the consultancy are still at a high level and will be progressed in detail if successful. The Innovate UK guidelines highlight that local authorities are 100% funded. However, full cost recovery is not possible as staff overheads are limited to 20%, which do not fully cover all costs. Hughes Hall, University of Cambridge and Collaborate CiC a social enterprise specialising in engagement and system change are also 100% funded on the same terms. The Council's business partner, City Science, is 70% funded and has confirmed the 30% match needed for the project if the bid is successful.

- 3.12 The Council is leading the project and has included provision for a Project Director, Programme Manager and Project Manager in the bid, along with a budget to provide for a range of officers to participate and backfill where needed. In discussion with partner authorities, the preferred model is to have the additional staff capacity of up to five full time posts hosted in one organisation as a CANFFUND partnership team supporting the local authorities with capacity, skills, knowledge, reports and driving forward the work programme. The additional roles would be recruited with an emphasis on economic development and finance backgrounds. At the end of the project, it is anticipated that the financial modelling, system skills and capacities needed by local authorities to mobilise the investment and delivery of low carbon solutions would be embedded into organisations.
- 3.13 If the project bid is successful the key risks include:
- Partnership agreements are not in place for a 1st February 2024 start - The partnership will need to sign a grant agreement and a partnership collaboration agreement including how IP generated in the project is managed and licensed with all partners. To manage the risk, IUK provide standard collaboration agreements and reviewing these will start early with lawyers.
 - Key roles are not recruited in time or able to be recruited for 1st February start - The programme and project manager roles are standard specifications and recruitment can start from November. Opportunities for secondments will be welcomed for these roles as they are temporary. For the more specialist roles of Project Director and the economic development/finance roles, these specifications will need to be developed and evaluated and soft market testing undertaken with consultancies and key individuals to understand how best to pitch these roles for success. Again, a secondment arrangement would/could work best for these roles.
 - Spending risk - There are two key risks to manage including ensuring the development and agreement of consultancy specifications and their procurement is started early to support the spend profiles of the bid. 60% of the funding must be spent in the first year. The recruitments and procurement of consultants are the key risks to this spend, which means upfront preparation is strongly advised.
- 3.14 There are two further options if unsuccessful with the Demonstrator project. The Council is included in Peterborough City Council's Demonstrator bid to support delivery of a

workstream on financing a portfolio of projects. Costings for this are still to be developed, but it is likely to be approximately £330k. The other option is £150k available to all Phase 1 pathfinder projects submitting bids to continue to collaborate as a pathfinder project and deliver one aspect from the phase 1 research. The Pathfinder bid submitted includes work developing a locally determined target for Net Zero that includes aligning local climate actions and setting this within a framework between local and central government.

3.15 Next Steps –

- If the Demonstrator Project is shortlisted, a team would need to attend an interview with Innovate UK at the end of October 2023. Notification of whether the bid is successful should be made by mid-November and preparations would commence for a start on 1 February 2024.
- Reviews of the grant agreements and partnership agreements would be undertaken for all three funding opportunities.
- The partnership will continue collaborations with Hughes Hall Cambridge to plan and programme work towards the framework and a locally determined contribution.

4. Alignment with ambitions

4.1 Net zero carbon emissions for Cambridgeshire by 2045, and our communities and natural environment are supported to adapt and thrive as the climate changes.

The Phase 2 CANFFUND Demonstrator bid if successful will support the Council's targets for Net Zero by 2045 and supporting its businesses and communities.

4.2 Travel across the county is safer and more environmentally sustainable.

Investment into low carbon transport solutions will be included in the scope of work that sits under the Local Area Energy Plan and IUK bid submission.

4.3 Health inequalities are reduced.

Although the focus of the bids is financing solutions and increasing supply and demand for low carbon solutions, the indirect impact will be to cut greenhouse gas emissions which has positive impacts on air quality and housing and linked to health benefits.

4.4 People enjoy healthy, safe, and independent lives through timely support that is most suited to their needs.

The key challenge for people is that the environmental or low carbon options can be more expensive than the alternative fossil fuel goods and services. This project is looking at market barriers and incentives to address market failures.

4.5 Helping people out of poverty and income inequality.

The Demonstrator bid will look to engage with homes to participate more actively with the energy system to reduce bills whether this is speeding up home retrofits for all, increasing energy efficiency or supporting homes to buy and sell energy via digital platforms to help manage energy costs.

- 4.6 Places and communities prosper because they have a resilient and inclusive economy, access to good quality public services and social justice is prioritised.

A clean and resilient energy system underpins the local economy and its ability to thrive. The energy system transition will help build a local energy economy, local jobs and provide the tools for homes/places to manage their energy needs more dynamically.

- 4.7 Children and young people have opportunities to thrive.

Tackling climate change and financing net zero ambitions is to create a better future for young people to thrive. The do-nothing alternative prejudices the opportunities and quality of life of future Cambridgeshire residents as it deals with climate impacts.

5. Significant Implications

5.1 Resource Implications

If successful, this project will help grow the future skills needed in local authorities including financial modelling and system change.

The Committee is being informed about the Phase2 Innovate UK Net Zero Living Programme, CANFFUND Demonstrator Funding Bid of £4.9m. If unsuccessful in this bid, alternative bids include a Phase 1 Pathfinder Project of £150k and a bid through Peterborough City Council for £330k where the Council is a partner.

Of the £2.5m funding requested by the local authorities and Combined Authority, approximately £2m would be managed directly by the Council.

If the Demonstrator Bid is successful, there would be up to £50k direct revenue cost to the Council to cover the full oncosts of staff, plus the Council would need to cover the overhead cost of laptops, building costs, corporate services etc.

Paragraphs 3.11 and 3.12 provide further details on the resource opportunities.

5.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications

A grant funding agreement with Innovate UK will be required should the project be successful and partnership agreements signed.

In paragraph 3.11, a £1.2m consultancy budget has been identified and included in the funding bid for the local authority partners. Support for procurement would be drawn from across the partnership and comply with procurement guidelines and procedures.

Recruitment of the new roles would be on a fixed term basis. The maximum contract would be 21 months. There is a risk that some of these roles could be challenging to recruit. Options would be scoped on the best way to bring these skills into the project, whether via secondments, consultants or using existing staff with these skills and backfilling where needed, with the latter creating an opportunity cost to the Council.

There is also the timescale risk that the roles cannot be recruited for the 1 February 2024 start date. This means flexible contract lengths would be needed to comply with the grant funding and timescale restrictions. For example, 60% of the funding must be spent by March 2025 and only 40% of any funding allocation spent between April and October 2025. The project would continuously monitor spend across the whole of the £4.9m project and its fifteen partners, to ensure spend across the whole partnership can meet this funding requirement. If this is unlikely to be met, early identification of the issues would be shared with Innovate UK to re-profile or reduce scope of the project to accommodate this condition.

5.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications

Key risks are set out in paragraph 3.13. If the Subsidy Control Rules 2002 should apply to any of the activities, they must be complied with.

5.4 Equality and Diversity Implications

There are no significant implications.

5.5 Engagement and Communications Implications

There are no significant implications.

5.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement

There are no significant implications.

5.7 Public Health Implications

There are no significant implications.

5.8 Climate Change and Environment Implications on Priority Areas:

5.8.1 Implication 1: Energy efficient, low carbon buildings.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: : If the bids are successful, this will support the development of the financing framework for low carbon solutions.

5.8.2 Implication 2: Low carbon transport.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: If the bids are successful, this will support the development of the financing framework for low carbon solutions.

5.8.3 Implication 3: Green spaces, peatland, afforestation, habitats and land management.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: As above

5.8.4 Implication 4: Waste Management and Tackling Plastic Pollution.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Neutral

Explanation:

5.8.5 Implication 5: Water use, availability and management:

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Neutral

Explanation:

5.8.6 Implication 6: Air Pollution.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: If the bids are successful, this will support the development of the financing framework for low carbon solutions.

5.8.7 Implication 7: Resilience of our services and infrastructure, and supporting vulnerable people to cope with climate change.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: If the bids are successful, this will support the development of the financing framework for low carbon solutions.

Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance? Yes

Name of Financial Officer: Sarah Heywood

Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the Head of Procurement and Commercial? Yes

Name of Officer: Clare Ellis

Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by the Council's Monitoring Officer or Pathfinder Legal? Yes

Name of Legal Officer: Emma Duncan

Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your EqIA Super User?

Yes

Name of Officer: Sheryl French

Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?

Yes

Name of Officer: Kathryn Rogerson

Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact? Yes

Name of Officer: Sheryl French

Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health?

Yes

Name of Officer: Iain Green

If a Key decision, have any Climate Change and Environment implications been cleared by the Climate Change Officer?

Yes

Name of Officer: Sarah Wilkinson

5. Source Documents

5.1 [Net Zero Living: Pathfinder Places Phase 2 – Pathfinders](#)

5.2 [Net Zero Living: Pathfinder Places Phase 2 – Demonstrators](#)