

## ACTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED VIA THE CLIMATE WORKING GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL ORGANISATIONS

Ref	The Commission's recommendation for action	Action ref	Lead organisations?
Ov2	Organisations to undertake Climate Change assessments for their decisions, including procurement	Ov2.1	All organisations
Ov3	Council operations should be net zero by 2030, underpinned by regional SBTi-type action plan	Ov3.1	Councils
Ov6	Councils take a key role in accelerating the achievement of the Doubling Nature ambition, including on land that they own or control.	Ov6.1	Councils
Ov10	Central Government to provide greater clarity about how costs in the transition will be met, including increased devolved funding for local authorities.	Ov10	Government
Ov11	Central Government to provide increased powers for local authorities to require higher standards.	Ov11	Government
T2	Taxis operated within the CPCA area should be zero emission by 2030, with 30% by 2025.	T2.1	Private operators / District Councils as licencing authorities
T2	Council owned and contracted vehicles should be zero emission by 2030. Each Council should make its own commitments, reflecting the make-up and age of existing vehicles.	T2.2	Councils
T3	Organisations to support action to reduce car miles driven by 15% to 2030 relative to baseline.	T3.1	All organisations
	Major new developments connected with shared, public transport and safe cycling.	T3.1	Local planning authorities (policy context) / Developers
	Councils to encourage their employees to reduce car miles by car-sharing, public transport, walking and cycling for commuting	T3.5	Councils
	Councils to explore options to improve cycling infrastructure both within urban areas, and to encourage the use of e-bikes for longer trips to and from market towns and cities	T3.6	Councils
T4	Diesel vans and trucks to be excluded from urban centres by 2030	T4.1	Highways Authorities / GCP
	At least 3 freight consolidation centres to be established outside of major urban areas with onward zero emission deliveries	T4.2	Private operators / Highway Authorities
	Home deliveries should only be made by zero emission vehicles, including cargo bikes, by 2030	T4.3	Private sector / Highways Authorities
	UK Power Networks to develop tools and fast-track services to assist companies wishing to convert fleets of vans and trucks to electric to rapidly ascertain grid connection upgrade requirements and costs for charging	T4.4	UKPN

B1	Councils (with CPCA) to support local area energy planning that identifies heat zones for buildings (e.g. suitability for heat pumps or district heating) and retrofit priorities. Working with stakeholders: identify which heat and energy efficiency options and national policies apply in particular areas; consider zoning areas for specific heating solutions; are the basis for communications to build community understanding.	B1.1	Councils
B2	All new buildings are net zero ready by 2023 at latest and designed for a changing climate.	B2.1	Councils (for own development) / Local Planning authorities (policy context) / Developers
	Adopt a net zero ready standard for new homes (requiring “world-leading” energy efficiency and low-carbon heating in new homes) by 2023, and adopt a similar standard for non-domestic buildings;	B2.2	Local planning authorities (policy context) / Developers
	Consider developing new build guidance to address embodied emissions, with targets strengthening over time.	B2.3	Local planning authorities (policy context) / Developers
B3	Spatial strategies promote sustainable development, low emissions and low risks from climate change.	B3.1	Local planning authorities (policy context)
	New developments to be sited to minimise emissions implications, including through making them attractive for walking and cycling, and access to wider transport infrastructure; access to green space and nature; enhanced biodiversity	B3.2	Local planning authorities (policy context) / Developers
B4	All existing buildings achieve high energy efficiency standards, and are heated from low-carbon sources. Every building, starting by 2025, to have renovation plan.	B4.1	Organisations
B5	Performance is actively monitored, represents real world use, and standards fully enforced	B5.1	Local planning authorities (planning permission requirements) / Developers
B6	Councils own estate is net zero by 2030. Public sector estate should have a plan by 2025, and energy use is monitored and reported	B6.1	Councils
E1	Develop a local area energy plan, in close collaboration with interested stakeholders, including distribution companies, consumers and large energy users.	E1.1	Councils / stakeholders
E3	OfGen to urgently develop and make proposals on distribution network investment ahead of need.	E3.1	Government
E4	OfGen to urgently provide clarity on revised arrangements for network access (connection charges) which enable local decarbonisation projects.	E4.1	Government
E5	Government to advise areas on where hydrogen is likely to be available in the gas grid as soon as possible.	E5.1	Government
E6	Government to streamline, simplify and provide longer-term horizons for schemes funding local energy projects.	E6.1	Government

P2	<p>Up-front funding should be sought from Defra, NERC and other sources, to support the work of the Fenland Peat Committee but also more widely, for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- on the ground research to fill in the current gaps in the scientific evidence</li> <li>-development of best practice guidance</li> <li>- provision of famring advisors to support farmers in the transition</li> </ul>	P2.1	Organisations
P3	<p>Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council should work to develop the role of County farms as leaders and exemplars in the transition</p>	P3.1	Cambridgeshire County Council / Peterborough City Council