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Connecting for positive change.

Nilam

Hello and welcome to the fifth episode of Net Zero Talks Podcast Series brought to you by Innovate UK KTN. I'm Nilam Banks, Knowledge Transfer Manager for Place and the lead for Net Zero Place Innovation Network which is a two-year flagship programme dedicated to support local and regional authorities and agencies to connect, collaborate, inform, share experiences and lessons learnt in order to adopt innovation and to level up across the UK. Before I introduce our guests today, let me tell you a bit more about this podcast series and the Innovation Network. The Net Zero Talks Podcast Series has been created to hear from the experts and other local authorities on the challenges to reach net zero. So basically, we work with authorities to help identify the challenges to meet net zero, promote these challenges to our engaged innovators across sectors and to collaborate with public buying organisations to make sure these solutions are procurement ready. Our goal is to provide practical insights into different topics on how to achieve net zero in places. Also, before deep diving into the topic today, if you haven't already, please go to the Innovate UK KTN website through the link in the description and sign up to receive our newsletters and updates on all of our activities. You'll also find any of our past episodes and future podcast series there too. In this episode, we ask our guests what are the common challenges to meet net zero? Let me introduce you to our special guests today. We've got Peter Gudde, John Taylor and Paul Kemp who are all Energy Project Managers at the Greater South Net Zero Hub. Paul, Peter and John, thank you so much for joining us today. Really appreciate your time. Before we start, would you like to take a minute to introduce yourself to our listeners? First off, Paul, did you want to go?

Paul

Hi, yes. My name is Paul Kemp. I'm an Energy Projects Manager for the Greater Southeast Net Zero Hub. I cover geographically the southwest corner of the Greater Southeast so Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and the north of Hampton and west of Surrey. I also lead on a lot of the sort of engagement work that we do within London, as well as on specific work streams across all the Great Southeast around transport, decarbonisation and public sector estate decarbonisation.

Nilam

Thanks, Paul. Over to you Peter.

Peter

Hi Nilam. I'm Peter Gudde. I'm also an Energy Project Manager at the Net Zero Hub covering the Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex areas of the Hub. I lead on specific issues around network capacity and constraint and also some of the financial assessments that we undertake. Previously, I worked in a local authority for a couple of decades or so around sustainable energy, fuel poverty and other programmes associated with sustainability and climate change.

John

Yes, I'm John Taylor from the Greater Southeast Net Zero Hub, I do the same role as Peter and Paul. My focus is mainly on the areas south of the Thames. Yeah, I've got about 15 years of experience working as a Climate Change and Renewable Energy Advisor with local authorities, and also focus quite a lot on the community energy space as well.

Peter

Thanks, John. So let's go into the questions. So Paul, firstly, to provide a bit of context, could you tell us a little bit about the Net Zero Hubs?

Paul

Yes, of course. Yes. So the Greater Southeast Net Zero Hub, we're one of five Net Zero Hubs, we're funded by the government through the Business Energy and Industrial Strategy Department, and the all remit of the hubs is that we were set up off the back of the declaration of net zero. We're sort of here to basically increase the number and scale and quality of net zero projects across England. The sorts of projects that we support could include solar farms, electric vehicle charge infrastructure, heat networks, as well as public building decarbonisation. We're working all across the hubs with all the other five hubs with local energy project pipeline that's worth over 4 billion pounds and this includes over 200 or so major projects. Primarily in terms of our approach, we work with public sector organisations, as well as the stakeholders linked to these, so the NHS, health services and emergency services, to try and identify projects which are basically struggling to move forward and this could be down to a wide range of issues. It could be due to financial issues, resource issues, staffing issues, and we're here effectively as a resource to try and help to drive those projects forward. So we work you know, on individual projects, as well as across different themes. Our approach is very much a place-based initially from a local energy perspective, but then as of April this year, our scope is widened to sort of now captured net zero projects just beyond local traditional energy. So this could include nature-based solutions and areas such as carbon offsetting. So in terms of how we do that, and as I mentioned, you know, we're a free resource to the public sector and we provide expertise and this is through our technical knowledge that we've got within the team here, the contacts that we've got, our specific software tools, and other different applications. And what we do with this is that, you know, we can fulfil a wide range of roles in that support. This includes, for example, being a critical friend to the project delivery team within the local authority, we do a lot of stakeholder engagement, as well as some initial financial and commercial sort of assessment of projects to help to assess what their viability is. This could also help in accessing finance and funding. What we tried to do as well is share our learning across the public sector in our region and wider areas. So you know, we really want to sort of try and help local authorities to be able to enter the public sector organisations for that matter, be able to talk to each other, to share learning and understanding, particularly where projects have either been really successful or where they've got really good practice and also where they're struggling or where a specific solution or opportunity hasn't worked. We also support Community Energy as well through local authorities and social enterprise voluntary sector. They're bringing quite a lot of innovation forward around new models for local energy.

Nilam

Thanks, Paul. It sounds like you guys are a great support. So if you do want to get in touch with your local Net Zero Hub, please check the links in the description, because we'll make sure that you can get connected to your local critical friend. So next up, John, why are local authorities developing net zero projects and what's driving this agenda?

John

I think the approach this country's had to decarbonisation to date, we've kind of done it in the order of the most carbon-intensive fuels. So the last decade was all about offshore wind farms and coal power stations, that's largely been successful now. So the next kind of phase of decarbonisation for the UK is going to be phasing out fuels like petrol, diesel, heating oil, gas, they're not remote, they're very local, they're very personal. It's what we use to heat our homes, drive our vehicles, power our businesses. So the next phase has to be a local approach, so local authorities are very much going to be at the centre of this next phase of net zero delivery. When we were set up as hubs about three and a half, four years ago, just before that, Bayes helped all the LEP, the Local Enterprise Partnerships in the region, commission regional energy strategies, and that was to look at how local economies can contribute to meeting the UK carbon budgets. And what they found is these kinds of local organisations were quite good when it came to offshore winds, nuclear power stations to big projects, but they had a bit of a blind spot when it came to all the other sectors that need to be scaled up. So things like building insulation, renewable heating systems, electric transport, solar panels on roofs, and collectively, all the smaller projects have equally or if not more a bigger impact as some of those big infrastructure projects. But they're, like say, it wasn't coming through in the local strategies, so that's primarily why the hubs were set up in the first place was to provide additional resource to local authorities, to make the most of these new technologies. Since we've set up the whole language around climate change has changed a lot as well, it was originally the 80% by 2050 target when we first formed, and that very rapidly moved through the whole language of the climate emergency driven by local political action, like the school strikes, extinction, rebellion, and then the UK government formally adopting the net zero target by 2050. So we've actually seen this great political alignment as well, of public awareness and sentiment for all kinds of moving in this coalescing around this ambition to be net zero by 2050. So now, in that space of time, about 336 of the 409 councils now have local climate emergency declarations and action plans, to show that kind of local commitment to these national targets as well. Again, there's a massive scale of investment needed to deliver that as well. So we help both on the ground of projects development side, we're all about scaling up. Other organisations deal with innovation and startups, but we're very much about scaling up proven technologies and solutions and then helping local authorities identify the right business models to bring in that investment. Yeah, some of that is going to be public investment, but a lot of it is going to be coming from personal retail investors, and big private investments as well. So we've seen people like Bristol City Council as early movers, mobilising a billion pounds in infrastructure projects, other councils investing 60 million, like Warrington in solar generation and power storage. Oxford is doing great work on innovation around smart grids, and they've got a new Super Hub for electric vehicle charging. So yeah, they're great, they're the first movers. But we also want to get across that this isn't all about big cities, local action has to happen everywhere, even in the kind of less well-resourced rural areas as well. So that's what we're here to do, provide access to support for all local authorities no matter where they are on that kind of net zero journeys. And making the best given that there's this background recently of public sector budgets being under pressure, we're there as an extra resource to

draw on and provide a bit of capacity. We also want to make the case that there is an opportunity for local authorities to be more enterprising in this space, and then kind of share that best practice from around the region, help local authorities get the teams in place to make this a sustainable model for delivery within their organisations and across they're, kind of, it's not just their own estate, it's the whole area that they can influence through planning, housing, business support. So yeah, that's only multiplied with all the kind of recent energy crisis stuff, we think all these challenges have a common solution, which is local net zero in energy.

Nilam

Thanks, John. That was great to hear, especially the examples that you provided, it feels like there is a big shift, to look at how do we deal with the challenges faced through net zero very differently, which is quite exciting, but also quite overwhelming. So going into the next part, Peter, what are the most common challenges that you see from local authorities on their journey to net zero, having that reach as a Net Zero Hub?[PLEASE CHECK]

Peter

Thanks, Nilam. I think John's touched on some of those points, but I'll expand on them a little bit. Local authorities have been active in sustainability and climate change for two or three decades since 1992, in the Rio Summit. So there's a long track record of local authorities acting as leaders and conveners and actors in their local areas to try and tackle some of the major challenges that local areas face which have a global impact as well. But I think the real way to look at this is probably to draw down on what's happening within the local authority and what's outside of a local authorities control that's impacting them as well and recognising there's a lot of good practice going on, which John and Paul have already alluded to. So within councils, we see quite a disparate range of issues that they face to try and address an agenda like this, which they don't have a statutory responsibility for. They've got responsibilities for a range of things housing, spatial planning and like, but they don't have one single duty or power that says they must deliver on their net zero ambitions on national government's net zero commitments under the Climate Change Act. So looking within the council, we see a range of capacities for individual local authorities to deliver on their net-zero ambitions, a shortage of staff with the right knowledge, the right skills and the level of agency, the ability to act within their local authorities to get projects delivered. Even if there is a net zero ambition through a Climate Declaration, as John referred to, we see some of the smaller local authorities lacking in terms of having dedicated staff or even if there are staff or teams set up, they may be on short-term 10 years, funded for a short time in order to get things moving. Really there needs to be a more sustainable way of keeping the whole action planning and moving to delivery alive, in order to achieve net-zero within the locality. We also recognise that local authorities are democratic organisations, they have politicians and politicians and make a significant role and contribution and that cannot be underestimated. And those local authorities that have democratically accountable approaches that politicians are supportive of, there can be a real driver for action. In some cases, however, that could also put a brake on things. So despite the strong evidence that's been presented, particularly the scientific and the economic arguments around investing in net zero, we witnessed different levels of appetite from both politicians and senior executives, in addition to the culture of some councils, which can shape their appetite around investment. Some of the activities that will deliver net zero are investable, they give financial return, as well as wider co-benefits to the locality around job creation, reducing fuel

poverty, helping to cut carbon. We see a few of the local authorities that are active heavily investing in renewable technologies, and they're directly benefited through new revenue streams, opportunities to generate cash that they can then use to deliver local services beyond the decarbonisation agenda and some local authorities unfortunately are missing out on that, and they were really strong investable cases around solar photovoltaics for example, where the power can be used within a building, and be able to deliver straight and bottom-line savings. So other areas within the council could be around the appreciation of the urgency for action and we've seen that over the last few days, last week's issue particularly the extremely high temperatures, linked to climate change and so there is an urgency that needs to be accepted and realised in terms of the actions to take. Finally, internally, the way that councils are set up, they're democratically structured organisations, spending, public taxpayers' money, so they have to be democratically accountable and that leads to various steps that they need to go through to make decisions and that can slow down the pace of which justifiable projects can be delivered. So when we look outside of the council, some of those factors that they experienced, that are beyond the control can impact how they deliver projects, and one of the key ones is funding and finance, access to capital is critical to be able to realise the benefit of some of the actions to decarbonize either an organisation, a house or a place, and the default position for many councils is that they rely either on public competitive funding pots or prudential borrowing. Now that borrowing is in effect a government loan, which has to be paid back. Now, it really depends on the experience of the local authority as to whether they have the appetite to chase the funding or the capacity to do that. It's a very competitive nature of many of the funding opportunities that come forward. And invariably, that creates winners and losers, those that are good at bidding and they have a good track record and a capacity to bid for money and access finance to fund their decarbonisation plans and those that haven't got the capacity or the experience in doing that. So that can be a blocker to some of the smaller local authorities in particular that are trying to decarbonize in an area. Allied to that is accessing the tools and the equipment and the technologies to be able to undertake net zero projects. So local authorities have to follow public procurement processes and legislation. In the case of energy, it's such a dynamic and fast-moving market that sometimes the processes that local authorities, the hoops they have to jump through, can be a barrier to action, particularly around purchasing the right solution. And outside in the market, it's quite difficult for the supply chains to realise the sort of scale and opportunity because of the [PLEASE CHECK] that nature the funding that comes forward. So some of the suppliers and installers of some of the technologies find it difficult to engage with both local authorities and the way that these projects are funded because of the stop-start nature and some of the Procurement Solutions that local authorities have to work to. Finally, a couple of issues around the state of energy and the energy system and the energy market. We talk about that energy is a thing that flows through to our bills, but it is a very complicated way that we generate, move and use, consume the electrons or the gas or whatever the energy sources, and particularly if we're moving to a world that is more electrified, it's a very complicated way that the electricity and the power moves across the system. And for local authority, that is relatively new to the market and new to this area of technical complexity, with its own jargon and its own layers of organisation that can be a barrier, and it can stop them taking advantage and being more fully engaged. We've seen over the last few months how volatile energy costs are and that impacts the investment of profile of projects. So the challenge will come for local authorities who are looking at undertaking a project, they then see that prices are changing, that supply chains are varying because of the nature of what is a global market. That can make them

uncertain or unsure about continuing a project and whether it's investable. So all of these challenges really are experienced in different ways by different local authorities, notwithstanding that we see some really good practices out there. So our role is to try and help local authorities overcome some of those barriers.

Nilam

Thanks, Peter, some really big challenges there. It may seem very daunting, but Paul, can you please enlighten us with some good practice that you've seen overcoming some of these challenges?

Paul

Absolutely. So Peter has given quite a few really, really good, pertinent examples there in terms of the challenges that we face with Net Zero Hub when engaging with these different public sector organisations on moving forward with regards to the Net Zero Project. So yeah, one of the things that's come up quite a lot in the discussion so far, is around the sort of shortage of capacity to progress projects. And we've often seen in order to address that, you know, many councils and I think John sort of gave some really, really good examples earlier, that have built good, strong, climate change teams, so Bristol, Oxford, for example, these climate change teams have really been sort of instrumental in sort of taking forward their plans and projects. But what we do find is that, you know, we've got just in the Greater South East alone, 136, different local authorities, a lot of these are the much smaller districts and boroughs and they've had to sort of bear a lot of the brunt of sort of cuts to their budgets and services over the last 10 or more years. A lot of these smaller local authorities, you know, in the absence of actually having a dedicated team, that's where they look more for the support from the hub in order to be able to help them to provide more resource and capacity, to progress and move these projects forward. So this is a few examples of that, where we've actually helped them to progress these projects. We've done quite a lot of initial assessments for solar farm feasibility studies, we've got different sort of tools that we use, we use a tool called PVsyst, for example, where we can sort of look, if a local authority wants to develop a sort of solar farm in a specific area of land, we can use this software to build to give them an initial idea of what that would cost, what the payback, what the return of investment would be, what the internal rate of return would be for that project. So this then enables them to work and discuss internally, whether they then think that is worth them taking that project forward. We also sort of look to pre-qualified funding bids as well that they're looking to undertake, so particularly ones they're looking at with a Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme, for example, where they've been looking to retrofit a lot of their public buildings. So we can sort of advice around just being able to understand, again, using a lot of tools and software that we've got, what specific buildings or sites that they should focus on in terms of what would generate the best rate of return, what would generate the highest level of carbon savings, etc. What we've also done as well, we've helped to commission a lot of research to help local authorities to try and overcome specific issues, particularly where they've got huge, significant commercial developments happening within their areas and where the local authorities is, you know, part of that investment. So we've undertaken a lot of technical studies around these developments into looking at, you know, what will be the most suitable heat or power solutions, particularly in terms of from an innovation perspective as well, because one thing that we do have within the Net Zero Hub is we do a lot of, you know, horizon scanning as it's known in terms of looking and seeing what sort of future technologies and innovations are emerging. So just like as an example of

that as well, down on the south coast, one of the sort of projects that we've been looking at and advising on, is actually using sewers as a way of providing heat, this is then helped to unlock heat network investment funding. And now we're sort of helping that specific local authority there to explore private finance, up to a value of around 60 million to try and develop this into an actual fully applicable project. And on another project, were helping a new mix development on edge of a town and that's looking at, you know, whether a local grid with its own power generation storage could be a way of minimising the cost of connected to the regional power network. So that's involved as working very closely with that local authority, with a distribution network operator, just to try and you know, alleviate, to try and find a new innovative solution to that issue around grid capacity there for that development. But also what we're very keen to do as well is actually providing that resource in order to address these challenges, I think what we also want to do is be able to share the sort of knowledge and skills I mentioned earlier around getting local authorities and public sector organisations to talk to each other, to share good practice. What we also try to do as well is we develop a lot of materials for local authorities and other public sector organisations that are based specifically on their needs. So we've got on our website alone, for example, a number of different hub guides that we've produced and these topics, because we appreciate that a lot of the stuff that worked within local authorities and stakeholders that we engage in, they have a very varying level of knowledge and experience themselves. So yeah, these are very sort of entry-level information, just to try and get those that are interested in Net Zero Projects get a better understanding of how things work, such as you know, how the power network operates, for example, trying to understand the energy markets, as Peter mentioned earlier, and also how do you manage risk in large scale projects, particularly where you're developing solar farms, for example, and generating and selling your own power. So there's a lot of complexities around that but we try and sort of condense that information and really just try and make stakeholders more aware of what that entails. What we've also done as well to support this is that we've run a number of events, for example around finance, electric vehicles and planning policy and these have been webinars where we've had local authorities and experts that are doing a lot of work in this field to be able to talk and share their experience. And some of those webinars, we've produced specific guides off the back of, so we've done like, Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Guide, we've done a Planning for Net Zero Guide. We also try to work with organisations to try and help with project development as well. So we've obviously done quite a lot of work with KTN, we did an Innovation Exchange, where we, this was kind of driven by request that we had from many local authorities to look to decarbonize their big engine fleets and off the back of this, we did this Innovation Exchange, which is essentially a soft market tested exercise, just to try and understand what sort of new innovative solutions are out there for fleet decarbonisation and that's then led to the emergence of a number of specific projects that the local authorities have been able to take forward on that, including, you know, a 16 million pound project to decarbonize a whole bus depo and fleet of 30 buses, a whole study around the applicability of hydrogen is a solution for decarbonizing the fire engine fleet. So quite a wide range of new innovations that come off the back of a lot of these events that we do and specific projects that develop. But what we also do as well, in other ways that is also just in terms of that knowledge sharing, just getting the organisations to understand what the policy and regulatory environment is for projects and what's sort of emerging through government consultation. We do respond to a lot of the consultations that comes through from the government, different departments within the government. So for example, future building standard consultations, and more recently, a call from Ofgem, [PLEASE CHECK

SENTENCE] put into system governance, and we just tried to share that consultation with many of the local authorities and we've started, in some cases to run sort of webinars on that, to enable them to be able to contribute to those consultations, because we feel it's really, really important, as was mentioned, both by Peter and John earlier to really get the local voters and get their voices heard more by central government. So there, you know, the hubs in a way, where we sort of help to bridge that gap between the two. So, addressing these consultations is one of the many ways also that we do that, but then we also, in order to be able to share that, you know, share the learning, share the experience and share the issues and challenges to sort of a local government level with central government, we do interact quite closely with them looking at, you know, these issues. So not just within the business energy and Industrial Strategy Department that we're funded by we also have worked very closely with the Department for Transport, we work closely with the Heat Networks Delivery Unit, the Office for Zero Emissions Vehicles. So yeah, we have very good working relationships with all those organisations to be able to share learning around what challenges local authorities and other public sector organisations or to sort of local [PLEASE CHECK] have been faced with. In terms of Peter mentioned, around procurement as well. So, you know, we work with a lot of public procurement framework providers. So Crown Commercial Services is one example, just to find the right purchasing solutions for local authorities, because this, again, is a real barrier. So we've developed procurement solutions through dynamic purchasing solutions for housing retrofit, for example, where some of the local authorities particularly as I mentioned earlier, the smaller local authorities, haven't got access to support around retrofit coordination or access to technology supplies, so having this sort of dynamic purchasing solution in place really helps them in terms of being able to sort of move forward with their housing retrofit projects. It's probably worth mentioning as well, that, you know, there's much wider benefits just beyond looking at carbon reduction investment return. So a lot of the projects here, for example, when you're just looking at housing retrofit, yeah, there's arguably some very positive impacts on health and well-being from actually having people living in better quality homes, better-insulated homes, and obviously, then the cheaper energy bills, particularly the current environment that you know, can arise from that. So we've retrofit work with local authorities, and we've helped them to access not only the funding, but also growing the supply chains, which basically helps accelerate the delivery of a lot of these retrofit projects. But then, obviously, there's economic benefits from that as well, not just from the suppliers of renewable heating and power systems. But also, there's a real opportunity there for new skills and employment opportunities through the ongoing maintenance of those specific technologies as well. And the green economy, you know, it's actually growing a lot faster than the UK economy. So there's a real opportunity there to really try and support and stimulate growth in the local area. What we're also seeing as well is, much wider benefits of a better plan coordination, and just trying to make it because we've got a very strong relationship that we've developed with the distribution network operators and this has helped us to unblock a lot of stalled projects, for example, for specifically around decarbonisation of heating or changes to specifically to build in energy arrangements. So we've been supporting, as I mentioned earlier, a lot of local authorities in delivering the public sector decarbonisation projects, and we've so far supported around 138 million pounds worth of projects. And that's led to about 105 million of these being funded through the three current previous rounds of government public funding on this. But one thing that we've sort of found within that support is that, you know, 68 million pound of that has been stalled projects and we've through work through our relationship with a distribution network operators, and talking to the government and also

Salix, who actually administer this funding, we've managed to unblock 68 million pounds of the stalled projects, because a lot of them has been down to the sort of issue around grid connection and grid constraints. So there's a real strong role for the hub to play in terms of that. We've also been helping the DNOs, the distribution network operators, which I believe Peter alluded to earlier, in actually working more proactively really, with local authorities and trying to get that message across, that it's really important to engage when you're looking at upgrading a heating system, or you know, where basically you're going to be drawing more capacity from the grid, you know, you need to sort of engage with the DNO, a distribution network operator, at the earliest possible opportunity around that.

Nilam

Thanks for that. Paul. Just conscious of the time on this podcast. If we can just John, I think you're going to join us for the concluding comments.

John

Yeah, so I think some of the main points I just want to conclude on is local authorities don't need to act alone in this space either. There's all sorts of stakeholders locally, we mentioned the kind of utilities like the water companies, the gas companies, the electricity grid operators, they're all going to play a role in this. And we'll certainly be helping to coordinate some of this local activity through local area energy planning. Then also bringing in the wider community as well, mentioned our support for community energy, we ran the Rural Community Energy Fund. So we gave out just around 2 million pounds of feasibility grants to 52 parish and community led projects to do locally led and locally owned developments like solar farms, and also a lot of villages interested in getting off heating oil and onto renewable heating. So we supported quite a few studies looking at that sort of kind of heat pump-based district heating approach. One of those in particular, down in Sussex was partnered with UK Power Networks in an innovation scheme and they concluded that they could, if they kind of coordinated a local transition in a planned way, from oil to heat pumps, they could save the grid companies up to 75% in the system upgrade costs, versus kind of a random market led uptake approach. So the more we can do to mobilise social enterprises and the wider community to take some ownership of and be proactive in energy development, and also fuel poverty support with this coming winter, there's a big opportunity there. We've recently rebranded from Energy Hubs to Net Zero Hubs, so that reflects the kind of priorities of local authorities looking at the whole carbon cycle. So, net zero is kind of emissions on one side, but carbon sequestration on the other. So we're also going to be developing advice and support for kind of doing robust carbon sequestration projects, both kind of nature-based ones around trees, we're seeing peatland restorations, kelp forest restoration and kind of the coastal communities in Sussex. And yeah, so there's big potential on that front as well as new technologies developing in places like the Thames Estuary and the other industrial clusters, looking at both hydrogen production from offshore wind, to then provide other clean fuels to help balance various energy demands. So, you know, lots of interesting innovation on that scale as well, so to conclude, yeah, we're seeing interest in all these areas, the work we do with the innovation exchange in yourselves, very excited to see how that progresses in the coming months and years. We're also recently talking with the UK Infrastructure Bank and the green Finance Institute, to how do we complement the technology and the business planning side with the finance community? And then, yeah, everyone, is much more aligned in this net zero ambition, so doing what we can to bring everyone together and share the best practice from around the region and show that together, we can do this.

Nilam

Brilliant. Thank you, John, for those closing remarks, and giving us a bit of context as well about the kind of work that you're doing. Yeah, a big part of what we're doing as support groups, is to bring all of this together and make sure we're amplifying everybody's voice. So it's been great having you guys on this podcast. So thank you, Peter, Paul and John, for joining us today. And thank you for listening. All the links are included in the description, there was a lot of content there. So please do reach out to your local Net Zero Hub, because they are there to support you in whichever part of the journey you're at. So don't forget to sign up also to receive our newsletters. We are working with a Net Zero Hubs to make sure that we share their details and also to receive information about the latest activities. So finally, thank you again for following us and we hope you enjoyed that episode and you will come back for more, until next time.

Unknown

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