

MDA No.: 1509

Title: Community Energy in London

1. Executive Summary

1.1 At the Environment Committee meeting on 17 May 2023 the Committee resolved that:

That authority be delegated to the Chair, in consultation with party Group Lead Members, to any output arising from the discussion.

1.2 Following consultation with party Group Lead Members, the Chair is asked to agree the Committee's report on community energy in London, as attached at **Appendix 1**.

2. Decision

2.1 **That the Environment Committee's report on community in London be agreed.**

Assembly Member

I confirm that I do not have any disclosable pecuniary interests in the proposed decision and take the decision in compliance with the Code of Conduct for elected Members of the Authority.

The above request has

Signature:



Printed Name: Leonie Cooper, Chair of the Environment Committee

Date: 23 January 2024

3. **Decision by an Assembly Member under Delegated Authority**

Background and proposed next steps:

3.1 The exercise of delegated authority agreeing the Committee's letter will be formally noted at the Committee's next appropriate meeting.

Confirmation that appropriate delegated authority exists for this decision:

Signature (Committee Services):



Printed Name: Jack Booth, Committee Officer

Date: 23 January 2024

Financial Implications: NOT REQUIRED

Note: Finance comments and signature are required only where there are financial implications arising or the potential for financial implications.

Signature (Finance): Not Required

Legal Implications:

The Chair of the Fire, Resilience and Emergency Planning Committee has the power to make the decision set out in this report.

Signature (Legal):



Printed Name: Rory Mckenna, Monitoring Officer

Date: 23 January 2024

Email: rory.mckenna@london.gov.uk

Supporting Detail / List of Consultees:

- Zack Polanski AM, Deputy Chair;
- Tony Devenish AM; and
- Hina Bokhari AM.

4. Public Access to Information

- 4.1 Information in this form (Part 1) is subject to the FoIA, or the EIR and will be made available on the GLA Website, usually within one working day of approval.
- 4.2 If immediate publication risks compromising the implementation of the decision (for example, to complete a procurement process), it can be deferred until a specific date. Deferral periods should be kept to the shortest length strictly necessary.
- 4.3 **Note:** this form (Part 1) will either be published within one working day after it has been approved or on the defer date.

Part 1 - Deferral:

Is the publication of Part 1 of this approval to be deferred? NO

If yes, until what date:

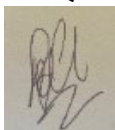
Part 2 – Sensitive Information:

Only the facts or advice that would be exempt from disclosure under FoIA or EIR should be included in the separate Part 2 form, together with the legal rationale for non-publication.

Is there a part 2 form? NO

Lead Officer / Author

Signature:



Printed Name: Richard Clarke

Job Title: Senior Policy Adviser

Date: 23 January 2024

Countersigned by Executive Director:

Signature:



Printed Name: Helen Ewen, Executive Director of Assembly Secretariat

Date: 23 January 2024

An aerial photograph of a city street map, rendered in a vibrant green color. The map shows a complex network of streets and buildings. Several people are walking across the map, their figures appearing as small, dark shapes against the green background. The overall scene is a blend of urban planning and human activity.

**Community Energy
Environment Committee**

LONDONASSEMBLY

Environment Committee



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Foreword



Léonie Cooper AM **Chair of the Environment Committee**

Community energy is a crucial part of the energy picture if the UK is to have any chance of meeting net zero and seriously addressing the climate emergency. There is nothing so cost-effective, or that has such reach into local communities, as community energy – with groups involved in not only renewable energy generation, but also job creation and energy-reduction advice.

The GLA has been committed to supporting a plethora of grassroots community energy organisations since 2016, which kept them going even as the central government Urban Community Energy Fund (UCEF) ended. Since 2017, 167 community energy projects have been supported,¹ helping to save thousands of tonnes of carbon each year.²

The London Community Energy Fund (LCEF) has now seen six waves of funding – and has been co-designed with London-based community energy groups, so the funding has been very flexible over time, in terms of what is eligible for the LCEF.

In 2023, the Environment Committee decided to look at how successful the LCEF has been; how it could be improved; and whether other funds could be brought into play to extend its successes. Several London boroughs, with support from the GLA, have started to develop their own community energy funds, which the Committee views as an exciting (and necessary) development. Government has also decided to reinstate funding for the community energy sector, making £10 million available.

This report makes a series of recommendations. The overall recommendation, however, is that local, regional and national government should invest in this low-cost sector, to help meet crucial climate goals, develop jobs and fund energy-reduction advice projects.

¹ 139 projects in rounds 1 to 5 ([LCEF 2022-23 Prospectus](#)) and another 28 projects in round 6 ([LCEF](#))

² 2,500 MW in rounds 1-4 ([LCEF prospectus](#))

Executive summary

Community energy plays an important role in bringing together a range of stakeholders to provide advice and support to reduce, manage and generate energy in local communities across London, as well as across the whole country.

To understand the potential for community energy to contribute to London's net-zero targets, the Committee took evidence from expert stakeholders at its meeting in May 2023, and also conducted a site visit to the Leaside Trust in Hackney, a community organisation that has benefited from a range of energy efficiency improvements and installation of renewable energy, in June 2023.

The Mayor started the London Community Energy Fund (LCEF) in 2017, and there have been six rounds of funding so far, with 28 projects successful in the latest phase for 2023-24.³ Funding is also available in London from carbon offset funding collected by local planning authorities. This uses funds generated by developer contributions to meet any carbon shortfall from new development, in line with the Mayor's net zero-carbon standard.⁴ This funding source provides an opportunity for local authorities to establish their own community energy funds; the Mayor should encourage all London boroughs do so.

The Committee heard that developing new funding models for community energy, such as the use of service-level agreements, could help community energy organisations move away from dependency on grant funding. Supporting community energy groups to develop staff, through in-house traineeships and apprenticeships, could help increase the sector's capacity to deliver projects and increase the diversity of those working in the sector.

The Government also has a key role in ensuring funding and development for community energy. One of the major barriers is a lack of ability to sell or share energy generated locally, particularly as the price of selling power back to the grid is very low at the moment.⁵ Having the ability to sell directly to the local community would avoid the need for battery storage on site and make more schemes viable.

While the Committee heard that a lack of support from the Government in recent years has affected the sector, there are some positive signs, such as the new national £10 million Community Energy Fund.⁶ However, it is still too early to judge the impact of this funding; and it is unclear what proportion would be allocated to London. Given the scale of the challenges, more funding would enable more projects to be supported.

³ GLA, [LCEF](#)

⁴ GLA, [Carbon Offset Funds Guidance](#), July 2022

⁵ Information provided at the site visit, June 2023. See also: i News, [Solar panel owners refuse to sell power to energy firms which pay as little as 19 times less than they charge](#), 19 April 2022

⁶ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Communities at the heart of new fund to boost local growth and energy security](#), 11 August 2023

Access to advice on retrofitting and other small adjustments can assist Londoners in taking steps to increase the energy efficiency of their homes – for example through Hackney’s Green Homes Programme, which has successfully delivered over £3 million in grants. This is best facilitated through local energy-efficiency advisers, who are trusted members of the community.⁷

Local planning rules are one of the biggest delays to community energy projects – projects could take a week to install, but a year to gain approval. The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC) has adapted its planning process to make it easier to install solar panels. The Mayor should encourage other boroughs to take steps to reduce planning barriers.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1

The Mayor’s London Community Energy Fund (LCEF) has been oversubscribed and highly successful. The Mayor should increase the funding available for community energy in his 2024-25 Budget plans, to enable more projects to be supported; and establish this as a regular fund in the GLA budget each year.

Recommendation 2

The Mayor should support London boroughs to develop their own community energy funds, using carbon offset and other funds; and providing clear examples and case studies in future guidance and monitoring reports, showing how this can be done. As a minimum, 10 per cent of carbon offset funds received should be dedicated to the borough’s community energy fund.

Recommendation 3

The Mayor should ensure that funding criteria for energy projects (such as for future rounds of the LCEF) supports community energy groups to train and develop staff and local community members; and improve diversity in the community energy sector.

Recommendation 4

The Mayor should provide core and multi-year funding (to cover ongoing, non-project specific costs) for community energy groups, based around service-level agreements, for developing projects and providing energy-efficiency

⁷ London Assembly Environment Committee, [Transcript of Agenda Item 10 – Community Energy – Panel 2](#), 17 May 2023

advice to local communities. The Mayor should also explore how he can help increase the number of community energy groups across London.

Recommendation 5

The Mayor should increase funding for community energy groups to provide local energy-efficiency advisers, building on the experience of the Warmer Homes Advice Service, as they are often trusted to provide independent advice (where others are not), and understand local concerns.

Recommendation 6

While it is excellent to see a community energy budget reinstated, the UK Government should increase the level of funding for its Community Energy Fund, to help community energy groups in London and across the country.

Recommendation 7

The UK Government should provide a cost-effective mechanism for community energy groups to supply surplus energy to local households.

Recommendation 8

The Mayor should explore providing additional planning guidance for local authorities to remove planning barriers to installing solar panels. This includes presuming in favour of solar panels in conservation areas, wherever possible, using RBKC's approach as a potential model.

Chapter one: Introduction

What is community energy?

Community energy is defined by the GLA as “collective action taken by a self-organised network of people with a common agenda to reduce, manage or generate energy”.⁸ This can include working together to finance solar panels or to install heat pumps on community buildings. Community energy contributes to the Mayor’s target for London to be net zero-carbon by 2030, which will require significant action to reduce carbon emissions across the city.⁹

Syed Ahmed, Chair of Community Energy London (CEL) and a board member of Community Energy England, appeared at the May 2023 Committee meeting. He stated: “Community energy is the “bridge in between many of the actors who have the levers to introduce these technologies into our life, and households, to handhold them through the transition.”¹⁰ At the same meeting, Dr Afsheen Rashid MBE, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Repowering London, emphasised that community groups are “trusted in their communities”, and promote social justice by “ensuring that the transition to net zero is just and fair” by focusing on “working with communities who are hardly reached and disadvantaged and how they can benefit from the green revolution that is coming their way”.¹¹

Dr Austin Entonu MBE, Head of Energy at the GLA, told the Committee that community energy is important. He stated: “If we are to have any chance in succeeding in our power strategy, we need to work with the community-based organisations.”¹²

What is the state of community energy in London?

Community Energy London (CEL) is the umbrella network for community energy groups in London,¹³ providing guidance, advocacy and support.¹⁴ CEL’s member organisations are owned and controlled by their members. Together they have undertaken approximately 150 community energy projects across the city, including 70 solar photovoltaics (PV) rooftop installations.¹⁵ CEL states that it currently has 30

⁸ GLA, [LCEF 2022-23 Prospectus](#)

⁹ GLA, [Zero carbon London](#)

¹⁰ London Assembly Environment Committee, [Transcript of Agenda Item 10 – Community Energy – Panel 2](#), 17 May 2023

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Ibid

¹³ CEL, [Supporting the growth of community energy in London](#)

¹⁴ Ibid

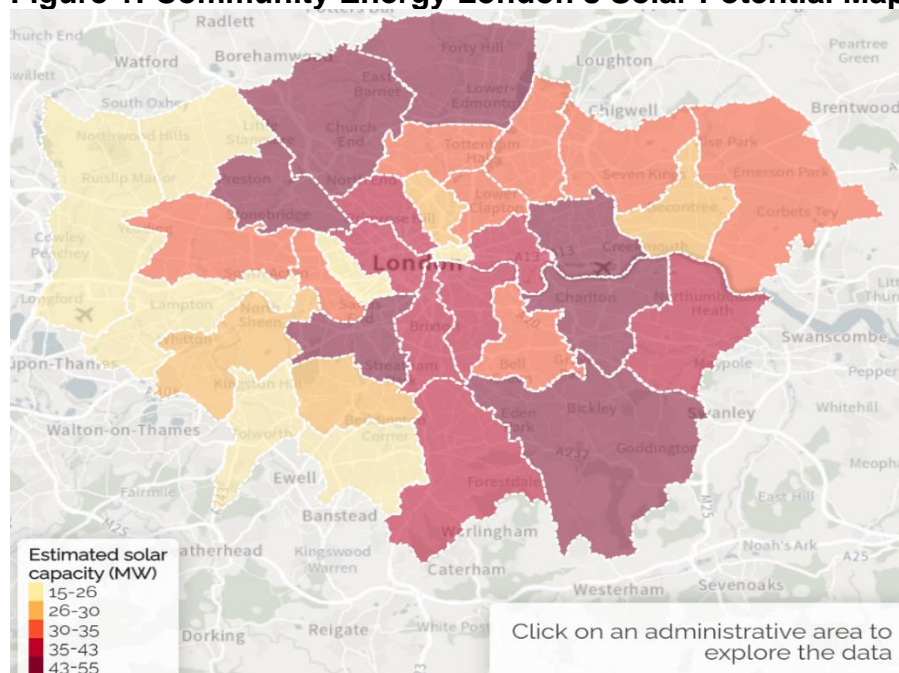
¹⁵ Community Energy London, [CEL Potential APPG Event](#), March 2023

active groups.¹⁶ Some case studies of these organisations are included throughout the report.

What is the potential for community energy in London?

Community Energy London has set a target for 1,000 community energy projects in London by 2030.¹⁷ However, its analysis shows that the potential for community energy is far greater than this. In 2022, CEL combined the Mayor’s Solar Opportunity Map¹⁸ with data on community buildings to create the Potential Map, identifying locations where solar panels could be installed throughout London boroughs. This was produced to “support community energy groups identify potential projects in their areas, as well as providing policy makers [with] a tool to visually explore the potential of community energy in London”.¹⁹ CEL estimates that there are over 20,000 ‘community buildings’ in London, which includes community libraries, places of worship, concert halls and theatres.²⁰ By removing the smallest buildings, or those that would not be suitable for solar, it identified 10,000 community buildings that could host on average between 30 and 40kW of solar capacity. If all the total capacity was realised, it could amount to over 1GW of solar.²¹ This is equivalent to powering about 350,000 homes (around one-tenth of London homes).²²

Figure 1: Community Energy London’s Solar Potential Map of London²³



¹⁶ Community Energy London, [Supporting the growth of community energy in London](#)

¹⁷ Community Energy London, [Study Launch: A Vision For Community Energy In London](#)

¹⁸ The Mayor launched a Solar Opportunity Map in 2020, developed with the UCL’s Energy Institute and Centre for Advanced Spatial Awareness, to help London’s businesses and other organisations identify opportunities to install solar panels. See: CEL, [Community Energy London Potential Map](#)

¹⁹ Community Energy London, [CEL Potential APPG Event](#), March 2023

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Current News, [Community Energy in the UK – London](#), 27 July 2023

²² Community Energy London, [CEL Potential APPG Event](#), March 2023

²³ Community Energy London, [Community Energy London Potential Map](#)

Chapter two: Community energy in England

Government community energy strategies

Dr Afsheen Rashid MBE told the Committee that government support had been crucial for the growth in community energy:

“Community energy started off around 2010/2011. That is when we got going and that was thanks to the Feed-in Tariff, which was a subsidy for installing solar panels. That is where the history of community energy began and that is why the link with solar generation started because there was a viable business model.”²⁴

The Government introduced the Feed-In Tariff (FiT) Scheme in April 2010. This provided support to individual households and community groups to generate low-carbon electricity using small-scale systems. It covered solar PV panels, wind turbines, water turbines, biomass energy and micro combined heat and power.²⁵ FiTs provided payments for electricity that was generated, but not the associated upfront costs.²⁶

Prior to this, government community energy support included the Community Energy Savings Programme (introduced in September 2008). This supported voluntary organisations and energy companies to go street by street through communities offering free and discounted central heating, energy-efficiency measures and benefit checks.²⁷ This followed the Community Energy Efficiency Fund, introduced in 2006, which “funded 50 projects across England with a budget of £6.3 million up to March 2008”.²⁸

The first national Community Energy Strategy was introduced in January 2014, by the then coalition government.²⁹ This included independent modelling, which suggested that by 2020, community electricity in the UK could offer provision of between 0.5GW and 3GW of installed capacity of solar PV, onshore wind and hydro projects.³⁰ This equivalent to between 0.3 per cent and 1.4 per cent of the UK’s entire electricity consumption.³¹

²⁴ London Assembly Environment Committee, [Transcript of Agenda Item 10 – Community Energy – Panel 2](#), 17 May 2023

²⁵ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Community Energy](#) (last updated 26 January 2015)

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ House of Commons Library, [Energy efficiency report](#), 10 June 2009

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Department of Energy and Climate Change, [Community Energy Strategy](#), 27 January 2014

³⁰ Department of Energy and Climate Change, [Community Renewable Electricity Generation Monitoring Report](#), January 2014

³¹ Department of Energy and Climate Change, [Community Energy Strategy](#), 27 January 2014

The Strategy was updated in March 2015 outlining progress in the previous year and future plans for supporting community energy. However, the Committee heard that support for community energy significantly reduced from that point, due to changes in policy after the May 2015 election. Two important components of the national support offered to community energy groups that enabled them to grow had been FiTs and community energy funds.

Later in 2015, the new Government announced its intention to close the FiT Scheme,³² which meant that no new applications would be accepted after 31 March 2019.³³ In the consultation preceding this decision, the majority of respondents opposed the closure, saying it was incompatible with meeting climate change targets; would destabilise the growing installation industry, especially jobs and the supply chain; and it was unfair for small-scale generators to provide free electricity when not self-consuming.³⁴ However, the Government proceeded with the closure, stating that the FiT did not “align with the wider government objectives to move towards market-based solutions, cost reflective pricing and the continued drive to minimise support costs.”³⁵

The Government had provided community energy funds for England that have since been discontinued, including the following:

- The **Rural Community Energy Fund (RCEF)**, which was launched in June 2013,³⁶ and provided support to assist rural communities with feasibility studies for renewable projects.³⁷ It closed in March 2022.³⁸
- The **Urban Community Energy Fund (UCEF)**, which was launched in November 2014³⁹ and offered grants of £20,000 to support early-stage development of energy generation projects in urban communities, as well as contingent loans of up to £130,000 towards the detailed project development costs.⁴⁰ It closed in 2016.⁴¹

The Committee heard that this support was vital for the growth of community energy, and that this small-scale seed funding was particularly important. Syed Ahmed⁴² told the Committee that there had been a “massive diminishing of activity in community energy” outside of London because of a lack of support mechanisms.⁴³

³² Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, [Consultation on a review of the Feed-in Tariff scheme](#), August 2015

³³ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, [Feed in Tariffs Scheme Consultation – Government Response](#), December 2018

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Ibid

³⁶ Department of Energy and Climate Change, [Urban Community Energy Fund – Is my project urban or rural?](#)

³⁷ Department of Energy and Climate Change, [Rural Community Energy Fund](#)

³⁸ Community Energy England, [State of the Sector Report](#), 2022

³⁹ Department of Energy and Climate Change, [Urban Community Energy Fund – Is my project urban or rural?](#)

⁴⁰ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy/Department of Energy and Climate Change, [Rural Community Energy Fund](#)

⁴¹ Community Energy England, [State of the sector report](#), 2019

⁴² Community Energy England, [Board Members](#)

⁴³ Mayor of London, [Solar Action Plan for London](#), June 2018

Chapter three: Funding for community energy in London

London Community Energy Fund

The Mayor started the London Community Energy Fund (LCEF) in 2017, following the closure of the Urban Community Energy Fund (UCEF) for England in 2016. Consultation with CEL and others took place during 2016 to ensure the LCEF when launched had an effective design. Syed Ahmed told the Committee that without this action “all those groups would have disappeared, and it is only through the LCEF that we have managed to keep them [community energy projects] together”.⁴⁴

There have now been six phases of the LCEF. In total, across the five previous rounds of the fund, 139 community energy projects have been supported since 2017, which has led to the installation of 2.3 MW of solar PV. The GLA states this is equivalent, in area, to two football fields; and has enough electricity to power 450 homes.⁴⁵ The fund has also supported low carbon heating, insulation and electric vehicle (EV) chargers at community sites.

CEL states: “For every £1 provided through LCEF, groups then went on to raise between 5-7 times this amount in capital funding through community share offers or via other investors.”⁴⁶

Up to £400,000 was available in grant funding in phase six, which closed for applications in February 2023; successful applicants were announced in April 2023.⁴⁷ The Mayor confirmed that there were 120 applications received for phase six, of which 28 successfully obtained funding across four streams.⁴⁸

- **Stream A** projects cover development and feasibility projects for community energy
- **Stream B** provides capital support for the installation of carbon reduction measures
- **Stream C** projects include pre-feasibility and audits for future community energy projects
- **Stream D** projects include community training and engagement with community energy activities.⁴⁹

Dr Afsheen Rashid MBE told the committee that innovation in the funding was allowing new ways to engage with people around community energy:

⁴⁴ London Assembly Environment Committee, [Transcript of Agenda Item 10 – Community Energy – Panel 2](#), 17 May 2023

⁴⁵ GLA, [LCEF Prospectus 2022-23](#)

⁴⁶ CEL, [A Vision for Community Energy in London](#), March 2023

⁴⁷ GLA, [LCEF Prospectus 2022-23](#)

⁴⁸ Mayor of London, [LCEF phase six funding](#), 25 July 2023

⁴⁹ GLA, [LCEF](#)

“More recently the fund was also about enabling us to run creative engagement activities. There has been that constant feedback and in that sense it has definitely been very successful.”⁵⁰

The Mayor’s Solar Action Plan states that funding is important to support projects in the “critical early stages”, especially as “with little dedicated funding, and London’s residents working on projects in their spare time, such groups are sometimes limited in their ability to deliver solar PV projects”.⁵¹

Dr Austin Entonu MBE highlighted that demand for the funding is high, particularly as organisations seek to reduce their need to buy energy. He told the Committee: “The energy price rise has seen the cost of energy increase, which showed up in the applications we had to the LCEF.”⁵² Councillor Mete Coban, Cabinet Member for the Environment in Hackney, also commented that the LCEF is “oversubscribed and possibly more funding would be very welcome.”⁵³

Recommendation 1

The Mayor’s LCEF has been oversubscribed and highly successful. The Mayor should increase the funding available for community energy in his 2024-25 Budget plans, to enable more projects to be supported; and establish this as a regular fund in the GLA budget each year.

⁵⁰ London Assembly Environment Committee, [Transcript of Agenda Item 10 – Community Energy – Panel 2](#), 17 May 2023

⁵¹ Mayor of London, [Solar Action Plan for London](#), June 2018

⁵² London Assembly Environment Committee, [Transcript of Agenda Item 10 – Community Energy – Panel 2](#), 17 May 2023

⁵³ Ibid

Case Study – Leaside Trust

To better understand the impact of funding for community energy projects, on 14 June 2023 the Committee undertook a visit to a site that had received funding from the LCEF for a feasibility programme in 2022.⁵⁴

The Leaside Trust is an outdoor activities centre on the River Lea in Hackney. It's used by 12,000 young people each year, for activities such as canoeing. Within the local area, 39 schools and youth groups use the site, including four schools for children with special educational needs.⁵⁵

Figure 2: The Leaside Trust, with new solar panels visible on two roofs



Built in approximately 2004, the Leaside's main building (the Clubhouse) is a steel frame structure. Before retrofitting, it was a highly inefficient building with lightweight steel cladding; the airtightness of the ground-floor spaces was particularly poor. The Trust wanted to increase the amount of space for community activities; lower its carbon footprint; and reduce its energy bills through retrofitting. In 2022, the organisation's estimated bills went from £2,400 to £18,000.⁵⁶ The Leaside Trust has a five-year environmental strategy, which aims to decarbonise and engage the local community about the importance of climate action.⁵⁷

Stokey Energy (a community energy co-operative set up by Stoke Newington residents in 2019) and the Leaside Trust undertook a feasibility study in 2022, funded by a £15,000 grant from the GLA's LCEF programme.⁵⁸ Following this, Stokey Energy secured a grant from the London Legacy Development Corporation

⁵⁴ GLA, [LCEF](#)

⁵⁵ Leaside Trust, [About Us](#)

⁵⁶ Information provided at the site visit, June 2023

⁵⁷ Leaside Trust, [Our Environmental Vision](#)

⁵⁸ GLA, [LCEF](#)

(LLDC) of just under £177,000 to undertake the necessary works.⁵⁹ Both of these applications were championed by Hackney Council.

The Committee was able to observe the progress of the works that were under way, including a dual programme of retrofit and renewable energy generation. This featured the following:

- A number of retrofit works to improve energy efficiency:
 - replacement of existing doors and single-glazed windows with double-glazed windows/doors
 - improved thermal zoning through insulation to internal walls and intermediate floors
 - improved levels of airtightness through draught-proofing measures.
- Energy generation: A 22 kWp PV system (60 solar panels) has been installed on roofs of the two main Leaside buildings (the Clubhouse and the changing rooms). It is anticipated that this system will generate 21.4 MWh annually, representing 31 per cent of the Leaside's total energy consumption (based on existing use, prior to other measures). This represents an estimated saving of six tonnes of CO2 per year.
- An air-source heat pump has been installed in the Clubhouse. The system will meet both space heating and hot water demand for the building. Existing radiators will be reused, with additional radiators introduced to the building to increase the amount of heat-emitting surface area.

Figure 3: Members of the Committee and Stokey Energy inspect the air source heat pump system in the Clubhouse



⁵⁹ LLDC, [Carbon Offset Funding Round 1](#)

Carbon offset funds

In addition to funding from the Mayor, funding for community energy is also available from several London boroughs, and from other bodies such as the LLDC. Seven London boroughs have recently set up dedicated community energy funds: Islington (2016), Camden (2017), Lewisham (2019), Haringey (2021), Hounslow (2022), Hackney (2023) and Southwark (2023).⁶⁰

The London Borough of Hackney (represented by Councillor Mete Coban at the May 2023 meeting) recently established a community energy fund.⁶¹ This is run by Hackney Light and Power, the borough's energy-services organisation.⁶² It works with organisations with charitable aims based and working in Hackney – including experienced energy and environmental groups, and community groups that want to start carrying out energy-related projects (see case study below for further details).

These funds generally come from councils' carbon offset funds. Carbon offset payments are made by developers to councils as compensation if their new developments do not meet zero-carbon requirements.⁶³ The London Plan requires all new developments to be zero-carbon by reducing emissions below building regulations (35 per cent below for major development; 10 per cent below for residential; and 15 per cent below for non-residential) and offset any remaining emissions, once on-site options for reductions have been maximised.⁶⁴ Community energy funding may also come through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), which is levied on developers by local authorities for certain types of development.⁶⁵

Carbon offset funds are an opportunity to continue increasing the number of community energy projects. In 2022, the Mayor provided guidance to local planning authorities about how to set up carbon offset funds; this estimates that London's carbon offset funds could total up to £40 million annually.⁶⁶ The GLA reviews how local authorities are spending the carbon offset funds that they collect; and encourages them to spend funds on projects that focus on energy efficiency, renewable energy and district heating to help reduce the cost of living.⁶⁷

A GLA monitoring report from December 2022 stated: "2021 saw a scaling up in activity across the board – in the amount of carbon offset funding secured, collected and spent on carbon saving projects."⁶⁸ There are 35 local planning authorities (the 32 London boroughs; the City of London Corporation; the LLDC; and the Old Oak

⁶⁰ CEL, [CEL Potential APPG Event](#), March 2023

⁶¹ Hackney Council, [Community Energy Fund](#)

⁶² Hackney Council, [Hackney Light and Power](#)

⁶³ [The London Plan](#) (2021): "New development is expected to get as close as possible to zero-carbon onsite, rather than relying on offset fund payments to make up any shortfall in emissions. However, offset funds have the potential to unlock carbon savings from the existing building stock through energy efficiency programmes and by installing renewable technologies – typically more expensive to deliver in London due to the building age, type and tenure." Paragraph 9.2.8 p345

⁶⁴ GLA, [London Plan 2021](#), p342; GLA, [Carbon Offset Guidance 2022](#), July 2022

⁶⁵ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, [Community Infrastructure Levy](#)

⁶⁶ GLA, [Carbon Offset Guidance 2022](#), July 2022

⁶⁷ *Ibid*, p17

⁶⁸ GLA, [GLA Carbon Offset Survey Monitoring Report 2021](#), December 2022

and Park Royal Development Corporation), with 21 reporting that they had spent carbon offset funds: six more than the previous year. Between 2016 and 2021, just over £145 million was legally secured through offsetting agreements, with almost £50 million collected so far. It can take several years for payments to be collected, due to gaps between planning approval and construction completion.⁶⁹ The GLA also encourages authorities to widen their impact by combining funding from carbon offset funds with funding from other sources, such as the GLA's Warmer Homes Fund.⁷⁰

Recommendation 2

The Mayor should support London boroughs to develop their own community energy funds, using carbon offset and other funds; and providing clear examples and case studies in future guidance and monitoring reports, showing how this can be done. As a minimum, 10 per cent of carbon offset funds received should be dedicated to the borough's community energy fund.

⁶⁹ Ibid

⁷⁰ Ibid

Case Study: Hackney Community Energy Fund (HCEF)

In November 2022, working in a co-design model with local energy groups, Hackney Council launched a new community energy fund. The fund aims to support community-led, innovative energy projects benefiting Hackney – particularly schools, students and communities. Successful bidders must use the grant to:

- show a demonstrable carbon-saving opportunity (through either generating renewable energy or reducing energy consumption) via retrofitting activities
- encourage energy-saving behaviours.⁷¹

The Hackney Community Energy Fund (HCEF) is targeted at organisations with charitable aims based and working in Hackney. It welcomes applications from experienced energy and environmental groups, and from community groups that want to start carrying out energy-related projects. It is expected that the majority of the costs will be used for capital works.⁷²

The HCEF helps to reduce the borough's emissions and will help community groups to build knowledge of delivering retrofit schemes, which they can share or use to deliver other projects in the borough.

Round 1 award

The first round of the HCEF launched in November 2022 and closed for applications in January 2023.

The Hackney Empire, the Mildmay Club and Parkwood Primary School received capital funding for solar panels (Parkwood School also received a building management system). The solar panels will provide enough electricity for one-third of their building's energy use (equal to that of 35 homes), helping to reduce bills and tackle climate change.⁷³

A church, a gurdwara, a wellness charity and seven schools also received funding to develop carbon-saving projects including solar panels, battery storage and insulation and heating controls.

Throughout the duration of the projects, the community energy groups will work with people who use the buildings to encourage carbon-saving behaviour. The round one projects were due for completion in 2023. A second round was launched in November 2023, with applications open between 18 December 2023 and 11 February 2024.⁷⁴

⁷¹ Hackney Council, [Community Energy Fund](#)

⁷² Ibid

⁷³ Ibid

⁷⁴ Ibid

Chapter four: New models for community energy in London

Community energy is not simply energy generation; it also incorporates retrofitting and advice services. Due to the synergies between these, community energy organisations are well placed to provide additional value. However, upscaling this potential requires a sustainable business model, which experts informed the Committee is challenging to achieve.

Developing green skills

Funding community energy groups to maximise skills development, through in-house traineeships and apprenticeships, would help the entire renewables sector, which is suffering skills shortages in multiple areas.

Dr Afsheen Rashid MBE highlighted examples of provision of green skills training for young people:

“Some of the things we have done are to create training programmes for young people... Our training programme that we have delivered over the last ten years is a short launchpad that enables young people to get a range of experiences and skills. Community energy is beautiful in that way because it is not all about technology and having technical expertise. There are communications, there is policy, there is financial modelling, there is business operations. It gives you that breadth of experience.”⁷⁵

However, despite the inclusion of young people in community energy projects, she outlined a lack of diversity in the sector:

“We know the green sector lacks diversity and that is something that we want to enable and change. It will not happen in the next few years, it will take time, but we really need to make sure that the green energy sector, the environment sector, is more representative of London and London communities.”⁷⁶

Catherine Barber, Assistant Director, Environment and Energy at the GLA also raised the issue of skills shortages:

“Community energy groups are really reliant on volunteers and, as several people have said, that need to develop skills and capacity in-house and possibly to help professionalise it or make sure that there is less dependence

⁷⁵ London Assembly Environment Committee, [Transcript of Agenda Item 10 – Community Energy – Panel 2](#), 17 May 2023

⁷⁶ Ibid

on an unpredictable supply chain of external contractors, who are in demand from everybody.”⁷⁷

She also stated at the Environment Committee meeting in May 2023 that the GLA is actively addressing these problems:

“Recently, we have offered support for training and innovation and skills to help people build their capacity, as was mentioned earlier. That featured in the sixth round, which closed early this spring [2023]”.⁷⁸

Recommendation 3

The Mayor should ensure that funding criteria for energy projects (such as for future rounds of the LCEF) supports community energy groups to train and develop staff and local community members; and improve diversity in the community energy sector.

Long-term funding arrangements

The Committee heard that funding often goes to develop capital projects, but that community energy groups need support to provide ongoing support to communities. Service level agreements (SLAs) are contracts that outline the level of service the provider will offer and the level required for those services. Providing longer-term funding based around SLAs could allow community energy groups to plan and grow by giving more certainty and enabling them to employ more staff alongside volunteers.

Dr Afsheen Rashid MBE outlined the need for contracts to deliver ongoing services, as well as bidding for funding for individual projects.

“In terms of business models for organisations like RePowering and others, it has largely been grant-funded and there are some community organisations who are largely volunteer led with part-time maybe paid staff. If we want to see the growth of this sector and want to see more of community energy, there needs to be a willingness to pay for services, rather than a dependency on grants. Our key clients are local authorities and they are often tight with their cash as well and have limited resources. But we need to see that acknowledgment of the services and value of the services that we provide and need to be paid for it, rather than there being an expectancy because we come under the banner of “community” that you can get some money from somewhere or do some work for free.”⁷⁹

⁷⁷ London Assembly Environment Committee, [Transcript of Agenda Item 10 – Community Energy – Panel 2](#), 17 May 2023

⁷⁸ Ibid

⁷⁹ Ibid

Recommendation 4

The Mayor should provide core and multi-year funding (to cover ongoing, non-project specific costs) for community energy groups, based around service-level agreements, for developing projects and providing energy-efficiency advice to local communities. The Mayor should also explore how he can help increase the number of community energy groups across London.

Importance of retrofitting

Retrofitting can encompass a variety of activity, including basic repair and maintenance; draught-proofing and insulation; heat recovery; and renewable energy technology.⁸⁰

Dr Austin Entonu MBE outlined the status of retrofit programmes in London, and highlighted the importance of lack of engagement and advice from central government:

“We have secured formal agreement from the London Partnership Board to set up a retrofit for London programme working with London councils. A few things will drive that programme but, at the moment, we have identified three of those: the delivery model, the financing that is not dependent on central government, and the advice and engagement.”⁸¹

On example of a retrofitting programme is Hackney’s Green Homes Programme, which has delivered £400,000 in grants so far, with Phase 3 (currently live) due to add another £170,000 to that figure. It has enabled a further £450,000 in funding from Warmer Homes.⁸² Councillor Mete Coban commented on how the recent energy-price crisis led to a large number of applications for retrofitting in Hackney for the Programme:

“It [the Green Homes Programme] had very high levels of demand from residents – particularly those earning under a certain level of income – to be able to fully retrofit.”⁸³

Access to advice for retrofitting can assist Londoners in taking steps to increase the energy efficiency of their homes. The GLA’s Warm Homes Programme, as one example, offered between £5,000 and £25,000 in grant funding to eligible low-

⁸⁰ Centre for Sustainable Energy, [Community retrofit](#)

⁸¹ London Assembly Environment Committee, [Transcript of Agenda Item 10 – Community Energy – Panel 2](#), 17 May 2023

⁸² Private correspondence with Jason Powell, Head of Operations, Hackney Light and Power, 23 January 2024

⁸³ Ibid

income homeowners, with retrofitting available for (amongst others) heat pumps, insulation, and solar energy installations.⁸⁴

The Committee heard evidence that the role of local advisers is important for disseminating information on community energy priorities. Dr Austin Entonu MBE outlined the need for community-based organisations to amplify messaging for energy efficiency:

“They [community-based organisations] are the trusted people. They are the trusted people, who will speak on behalf of the fuel poor and also speak to them on behalf of, let us call it, the GLA or the Government or region so that the message gets across because advice will be lost in transition to net zero.”⁸⁵

More broadly, Dr Afsheen Rashid MBE outlined the importance of community trust and involvement in the journey towards net zero:

“There is a lack of trust crisis along with the climate crisis. People need to feel empowered and what community energy does is about empowering through education, raising awareness through giving control back to the people. [...] Along with trust, we also as community energy organisations are able to bring through a mutual consensual process as to what is going to happen in their homes and how they interact with it.”⁸⁶

Dr Austin Entonu also commented on the impact that local community organisations have, and the need for more funding to be allocated to them:

“Community-based organisations offer a service. We need that service. We need those services. When we pivoted and started working with community-based organisations on Warmer Homes 3, we saw a marked change in the response from fuel poor homeowners, who will not trust unless they are talking to someone that they can relate with. In the new scheme that we have secured funding from central Government on, there are ancillary and administrative costs that we are looking to dedicate to working with community-based organisations so we can pay for their services, their services to advise us to market the services but, even better, to provide us with strategy.”⁸⁷

Recommendation 5

The Mayor should increase funding for community energy groups to provide local energy-efficiency advisers, building on the experience of the Warmer

⁸⁴ GLA, [Warmer Homes](#)

⁸⁵ London Assembly Environment Committee, [Transcript of Agenda Item 10 – Community Energy – Panel 2](#), 17 May 2023

⁸⁶ Ibid

⁸⁷ Ibid

Homes Advice Service, as they are often trusted to provide independent advice (where others are not), and understand local concerns.

Chapter five: Growing community energy in London

The role of national government

The Government's 2020 Energy White Paper stated it would continue to work with local authorities and communities to deliver programmes supporting decarbonisation at a local level.⁸⁸ Whilst there was no specific policy set out for community energy, it did include a case study of community energy through Energy Local Clubs,⁸⁹ as well as policies that support energy more broadly, including at the community level.⁹⁰

In the meeting in May 2023, Syed Ahmed stated that there was “no policy or support for community energy at all” from the Government,⁹¹ and highlighted community energy's relative lack of funding compared to other energy-related sectors:

“We definitely need funding. I am never ashamed to say the community energy sector needs funding. Every single sphere of the net zero energy sector requires funding. We saw 2,000 pages and 48 documents issued by the Government on 31 March [2023]. It is giving money out to nuclear fusion, nuclear fission, carbon capture and storage, hydrogen and fuel carbon capture and storage. They are all getting £20 billion of funding, but there is not a single penny that goes to community energy groups in either the urban or rural area.”⁹²

He told the Committee that community energy groups have a unique role as intermediaries to help tackle complex challenges at the local level:

"The problem we have is that there are real challenges in London and top-down Whitehall programmes cannot anticipate the way in which different houses, even on the same street, have different challenges in retrofit. That is why you need those intermediaries.”⁹³

At the Environment Committee meeting in May 2023, Dr Afsheen Rashid MBE also argued that the Government needed to do more in support of the sector:

“In terms of national Government, a huge ask is to support community energy in the way it did before, if not going further in terms of making a national CEF

⁸⁸ UK Government, [Energy White Paper](#)

⁸⁹ The Government stated that these Clubs “agree a ‘match’ tariff with local generators that pays them a price for the power they produce when households are using it. This keeps more money local and offers consumers the chance to reduce household bills by using energy when it's cheaper. They also partner with a supplier (Octopus Energy) to buy more power when there's not enough locally” – see [Energy White Paper](#)

⁹⁰ Ibid

⁹¹ London Assembly Environment Committee, [Transcript of Agenda Item 10 – Community Energy – Panel 2](#), 17 May 2023

⁹² Ibid

⁹³ Ibid

that would be accessible to community energy groups across the UK and having that upfront feasibility development funding.”⁹⁴

Since the Committee’s meeting in May, the Government has announced the introduction of new national funding for community energy in England, in the form of a £10 million CEF to help start renewable energy projects.⁹⁵ This encompasses small-scale wind farms, rooftop solar partnerships, battery storage and rural heat networks. It also includes EV charging points and fuel poverty alleviation schemes.⁹⁶ The Fund will be facilitated through five local Net Zero Hubs, which support local authorities in developing net zero projects and attracting commercial investment. Each hub will have £2 million to allocate over two years - £1 million will be available for year one (November 2023-March 2024) and an additional £1 million for year two (April 2024-March 2025).⁹⁷ London is part of the Greater South East Net Zero Hub which also includes nine regional local enterprise partnerships and one combined authority.⁹⁸

The Committee welcomes the new national CEF, recognising the importance of funding for supporting the community energy ecosystem. However, it is still too early to judge the impact of this funding, and it is unclear what proportion would be allocated to London. Given the scale of the challenges, more funding would enable a greater number of projects to be supported.

Recommendation 6

While it is excellent to see a community energy budget reinstated, the UK Government should increase the level of funding for its Community Energy Fund, to help community energy groups in London and across the country.

Ability to resell energy to communities

Community energy projects have significant leverage to attract additional green finance, particularly if legislation around selling and sharing energy is addressed. The current rules around selling and sharing energy with other local groups and households limits the scale of community energy.

Councillor Mete Coban called for more security over the purchase price for electricity:

“Our projects last for 20 years and currently we have agreements with energy suppliers that when the electricity is not used on site, it is going to the grid.

⁹⁴ Ibid

⁹⁵ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Communities at the heart of new fund to boost local growth and energy security](#)

⁹⁶ Ibid

⁹⁷ Greater South East Net Zero Hub, [The Community Energy Fund](#), October 2023

⁹⁸ Greater South East Net Zero Hub, [Greater South East Net Zero Hub Map](#)

Those contracts are annually renewed and reviewed. Something that would give us long-term security would also be welcome.”⁹⁹

Dr Afsheen Rashid MBE highlighted the importance for residents to benefit directly from any community generation project:

“The other challenge is around being able to supply electricity directly to residents. Repowering has a history of installing solar panels on social housing blocks and we have got schemes in Brixton as well as in Hackney near Homerton, Banister House solar. The opportunity and the local electricity supply really is about enabling local supply arrangements where the residents living in those blocks can use that electricity and benefit from it. We are working on a range of trials to enable local electricity supply and that will be a key game changer. It is about minimising the infrastructure required but the locally generated energy is being used locally and also encouraging residents to look at the demand side of things, not necessarily encouraging people to use more electricity. Being able to have a local energy service provider means that you have a tailored support to the residents and their needs.”¹⁰⁰

She also highlighted the implications of the government’s decision to remove the FiT:

“With the removal of the Feed-in Tariff, what has happened is that the shift has been to sites where there is onsite demand, installing in places like schools or leisure facilities... If we are able to leverage a value for that export price when it is just being spilt and not used on site, it would unlock a lot of new sites. More roof capacity would be able to take on more solar panels.”

She described it as a “missed opportunity”¹⁰¹

The Leaside Trust told the Committee during its site visit that selling power back to the grid is not lucrative at present. Having a minimum selling price for energy would mean organisations could make money by selling straight back to the grid, and would avoid the need for battery storage.

Recommendation 7

The UK Government should provide a cost-effective mechanism for community energy groups to supply surplus energy to local households.

⁹⁹ London Assembly Environment Committee, [Transcript of Agenda Item 10 – Community Energy – Panel 2](#), 17 May 2023

¹⁰⁰ Ibid

¹⁰¹ Ibid

Reducing planning barriers

Local planning rules are one of the biggest delays to community energy projects. Projects that could take a week to install, but a year to approve. Councillor Mete Coban outlined the issues of planning at the Environment Committee meeting in May 2023:

“One of the challenges that we do find [...] is we have got to look at and explore issues and tensions sometimes between Planning. Obviously, that can have implications on how community energy groups can move forward and we know that that was a problem that occurred, for example, between the Rio Cinema and Stokey Energy where they had funding to carry that out and then there were some roadblocks that mooted that.”¹⁰²

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC) issued a planning order in March 2022 that “gives consent for solar panels on most Grade II and most Grade II* listed buildings without the need for individual listed building consent.”¹⁰³ However, the City of London, Islington and Merton have expressed concerns about applying these criteria in their boroughs.¹⁰⁴ These include:

- preference for using a Supplementary Planning Document¹⁰⁵ to enable retrofit to heritage assets, rather than a Local Listed Building Consent Order¹⁰⁶
- differences in building stock between boroughs
- the unique nature of listed buildings in RBKC, which makes applying its criteria more broadly more challenging.

Recommendation 8

The Mayor should explore providing additional planning guidance for local authorities to remove planning barriers to installing solar panels. This includes presuming in favour of solar panels in conservation areas, wherever possible, using RBKC’s approach as a potential model.

¹⁰² Ibid

¹⁰³ RBKC, [Solar Power for more homes in Kensington and Chelsea](#)

¹⁰⁴ GLA, [Solar Panels on listed buildings](#)

¹⁰⁵ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, [Guidance on plan-making](#)

¹⁰⁶ UK Government, [The Planning \(Local Listed Building Consent Orders\) \(Procedure\) Regulations 2014](#)

Committee activity

The Environment Committee held a single meeting on community energy on 17 May 2023, with the following guests in attendance:

- Catherine Barber – Assistant Director, Environment and Energy, GLA
- Dr Austin Entonu MBE – Head of Energy, GLA
- Syed Ahmed – Chair, CEL
- Dr Afsheen Rashid MBE – Chief Executive Officer, Repowering London
- Councillor Mete Coban – Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport, Hackney Council

The Environment Committee also had a site visit to Leaside Trust to further explore community energy at a local level in Hackney, on 14 June 2023, with the following guests in attendance:

- **London Assembly Environment Committee Members:** Léonie Cooper AM (Environment Committee Chair), Zack Polanski AM (Deputy Chair), Emma Best AM, Hina Bokhari AM, Joanne McCartney AM, Sem Moema AM
- **Hackney Council Officers:** Jason Powell – Head of Operations, Hackney Light and Power
- **Leaside Trust:** Terry Kinsella – Chief Executive; Jackie Woods – Environmental Advocate
- **CEL,** Syed Ahmed – Chief Executive; Katherine Linsley – Coordinator
- **Repowering London:** Etta Dale – Solar Development Manager
- **Crew Energy:** Toby Costin – Director
- **Stokey Energy:** Steve Epstein – Founding Director

The Environment Committee’s report in May 2023, *Powering up London’s Renewable Energy Future*, includes the following recommendation relating to community energy:

“The Mayor should continue to fund community energy, supporting the pipeline of projects and finding ways to draw in local investors to expand uptake of renewables on community buildings.”¹⁰⁷

In response, the Mayor stated that the latest round for the LCEF received 114 submissions for funding.¹⁰⁸ He added:

“Once we have initiated projects funded through phase six of LCEF this summer, we will develop further proposals for how we provide continued support to community energy groups across London. We envisage this will include supporting the development of projects for community investment.”¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁷ London Assembly Environment Committee, [Powering up London’s Renewable Energy Future](#), May 2023

¹⁰⁸ GLA, [Environment Committee Agenda](#), 13 September 2023

¹⁰⁹ Ibid

Appendix: Case studies of community energy in London

Case study: Stokey Energy

Stokey Energy was established in 2019 to finance, commission and install renewable electricity generating plant and deliver energy efficiency and demand reduction projects.¹¹⁰ Its name relates to the Stoke Newington area (N16), where the group started. The organisation is a co-operative and was set up by a group of local residents. They define their aims as follows:

“Install high quality, low cost solar & renewable energy systems on houses, businesses & buildings in Stoke Newington.

“Provide expert advice on how to reduce your energy demands, save money & reduce your carbon footprint.

“Create an energy ‘bulk buying’ group in Stoke Newington that will get better prices on buying & selling renewable energy.

“Long term, our vision is to build a climate-friendly community that creates new skills, jobs & opportunity for all.”¹¹¹

Stokey Energy’s most notable completed project was for Leaside Trust, with included 60 solar panels, an air-source heat pump and extensive retrofit to produce a new, well-insulated teaching space.

It has also supported a number of other projects in Hackney – including solar panels on the roof of Stoke Newington School, installed with the support of £19,000 in funding from the LCEF.¹¹² It recently installed an 80-panel system on the roof of the Hackney Empire theatre – the planning work for which was made possible with feasibility funding from the LCEF, with contributions from the HCEF towards the installation costs. It has also installed a small system on the Rio Cinema roof with funding from the LCEF.

Stokey Energy will be undertaking solar panel installation work next year, as well as feasibility studies on a number of projects – including primary schools, the Mildmay Club and other community buildings.

¹¹⁰ Financial Conduct Authority, [Mutuals Public Register: Stokey Energy Limited](#)

¹¹¹ [Stokey Energy](#)

¹¹² Hackney Post, [Community energy project celebrates solar panel success](#), 1 November 2021

Figure 4: Stokey Energy’s solar panel installation at the Hackney Empire theatre



Figure 5: Stokey Energy’s retrofitting work at Leaside Trust



Case study: CREW Energy

CREW Energy is a community benefit society based in southwest London. Its stated aim is to deliver community-led renewable energy to reduce both energy demand and fuel bills.¹¹³ It is a voluntary organisation whose projects are supported through a mixture of foundations, grants, crowdfunding and local investors.

It provides a range of services including consultancy; business and home energy advice; and information on low-carbon technologies. Its work has included the installation of an LED lighting and building management system in a Battersea business centre; heat pumps in a community centre; solar panel installation for homes in Wandsworth; and collaboration with Islington Sea Cadets to help generate renewable electricity and heat.¹¹⁴ Funding for this last project has been derived from Islington Council's Community Energy Fund (ICEF), which awards grants of between £10,000 and £50,000 for suitable projects.¹¹⁵

Figure 6: CREW Energy's solar panel installation at Islington Sea Cadets



Figure 7: CREW Energy's heat pump installations at Devas Club



¹¹³ CREW Energy, [About us](#)

¹¹⁴ CREW Energy, [Our projects](#)

¹¹⁵ Islington Council, [Islington Community Energy Fund](#)

Case study: Repowering London

Repowering London is a non-profit organisation founded in 2014 that provides low-carbon energy to local communities. Its stated aims include to:

- tackle fuel poverty and reduce exposure to energy price shocks
- generate decentralised renewable / low carbon energy
- provide training and employment opportunities for local people
- promote local leadership through mentoring and community ownership
- provide opportunities for local and socially responsible investment
- increase awareness about energy efficiency and encourage behaviour change.¹¹⁶

It has five key areas of focus: energy system change; building green skills; community energy advocacy, community-owned solar energy and fighting fuel poverty.¹¹⁷ Some of its projects include fast-tracking solar financing to install solar assets across London on behalf of community groups. It has developed (or is planning to) projects specifically in the City of London; Hammersmith and Fulham; Lambeth; RBKC; and Newham.

It states that it has installed 707kWp of solar capacity, helped avoid 779 tonnes of carbon emissions, and raised £206,750 for local communities to spend.¹¹⁸

Figure 8: Repowering London's work on East Ham library



Figure 9: Repowering London at the Middlesex Street estate



¹¹⁶ LinkedIn, [Repowering London](#)

¹¹⁷ [Repowering London](#)

¹¹⁸ Ibid

Other formats and languages

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Hindi

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Vietnamese

Nếu ông (bà) muốn nội dung văn bản này được dịch sang tiếng Việt, xin vui lòng liên hệ với chúng tôi bằng điện thoại, thư hoặc thư điện tử theo địa chỉ ở trên.

Bengali

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Greek

Εάν επιθυμείτε περίληψη αυτού του κειμένου στην γλώσσα σας, παρακαλώ καλέστε τον αριθμό ή επικοινωνήστε μαζί μας στην ανωτέρω ταχυδρομική ή την ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση.

Urdu

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Turkish

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Arabic

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فارجاء الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو الاتصال على
العنوان البريدي أو عنوان البريد
الإلكتروني أعلاه.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਡਾਕ ਜਾਂ ਈਮੇਲ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Gujarati

જો તમારે આ દસ્તાવેજનો સાર તમારી ભાષામાં જોઈતો હોય તો ઉપર આપેલ નંબર પર ફોન કરો અથવા ઉપર આપેલ ટપાલ અથવા ઇ-મેઈલ સરનામા પર અમારો સંપર્ક કરો.

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