

# Heat networks in London

February 2026

## About this report

This data analysis, produced by the London Assembly Research Unit, provides an explainer of heat networks in London, including an overview of what they are, the two types of heat networks, where they are located and heat network zoning. It also presents survey data on the awareness of heat networks amongst Londoners.

The information presented in the report is based on published data from a range of sources, including the GLA London Heat Map and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).

The analysis was originally undertaken in collaboration with the Environment Committee project team, to inform the Committee's investigation into heat networks.

The London Assembly Research Unit provides an impartial research and information service. We undertake research and analysis on key issues in London to inform the Assembly's work. To access other publications by the Research Unit please visit: <https://www.london.gov.uk/who-we-are/what-london-assembly-does/london-assembly-research-unit-publications>

**This report was produced by Kenny Oladimeji**

With thanks Richard Clarke, Becka Storer and Anita Zivkow

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

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## Overview

This section provides an introduction to what heat networks are and how they work. It describes how heat is generated in a central location and distributed through a network of insulated pipes to provide heating and hot water to homes and other buildings. This section also outlines the two main types of heat networks (communal and district) in use in London and how they differ.

# WHAT ARE HEAT NETWORKS?

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A heat network is a shared system for providing multiple properties with hot water and/or space heating (and sometimes cooling). This improves the energy efficiency of heating systems. While older heating systems use fossil fuels to generate energy, the most efficient, low-carbon heat networks use ambient heat (heat stored in the air or water), or waste heat (such as from the London Underground, energy-from-waste plants, or data centres).

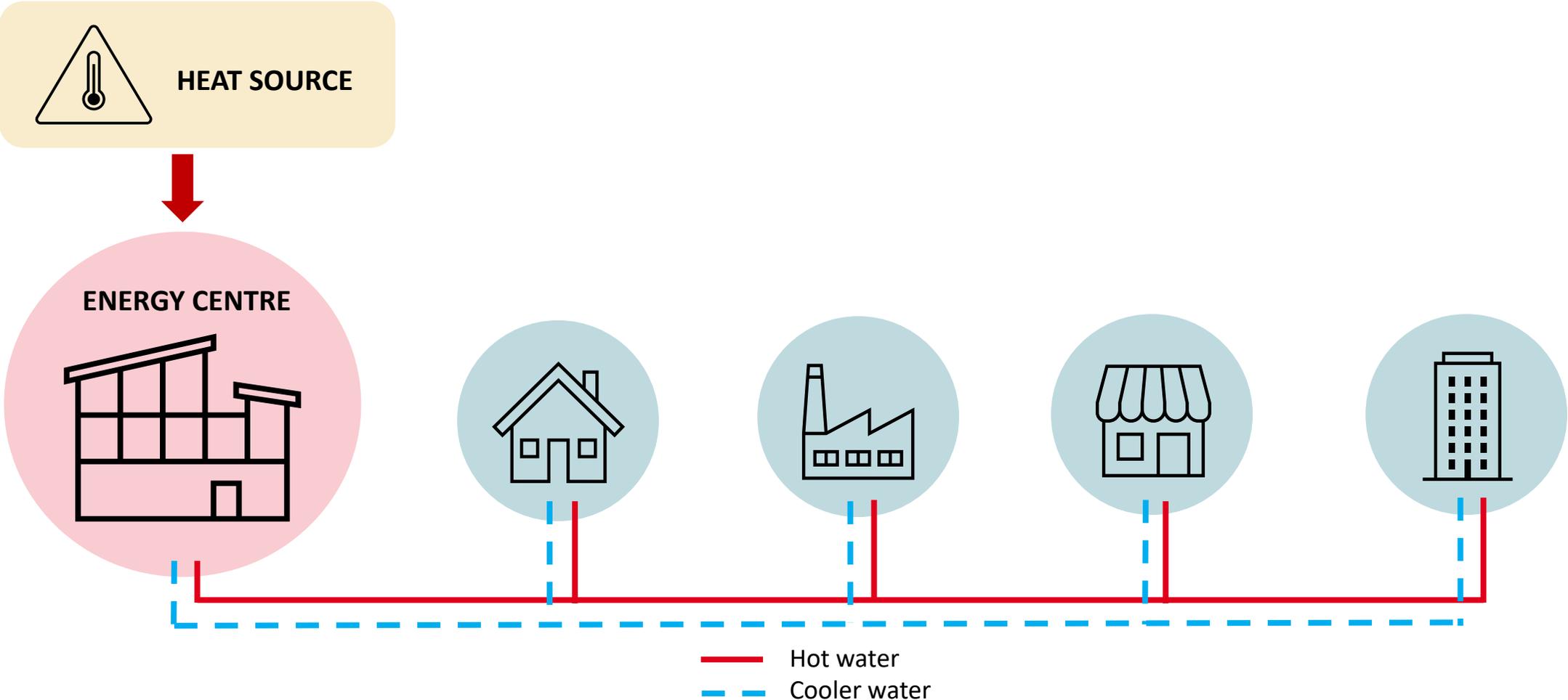
The [Heat Network \(Metering and Billing\) Regulations](#) ('the Regulations') came into force initially in 2014. The Regulations describe four main components of a heat network:

1. It must provide a shared source of heat for multiple users
2. The heat transfer medium must be water, steam or chilled liquids
3. The heat must be used for heating, cooling, hot water or processes
4. The heat must be sold to final customers by heat suppliers

The Mayor's preferred Accelerated Green Pathway sets out how London could reach net-zero carbon by 2030. According to the pathway's modelling, this would involve around 460,000 buildings being connected to heat networks by 2030. To achieve this, heat network zoning will be required to designate areas and supply tailored policies, including mandates for existing and new domestic and non-domestic buildings to connect.

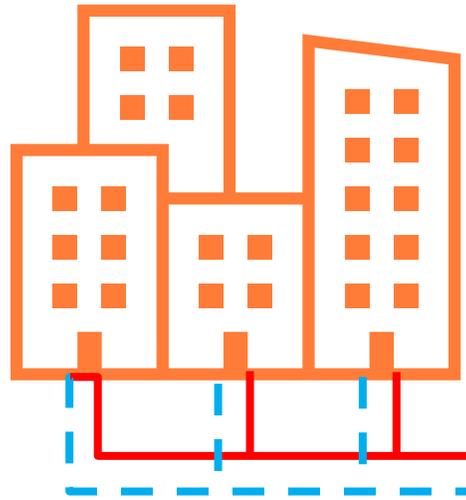
# How heat networks work

Heat networks use a heat source, or sources, to power an energy centre. That energy centre then transfers heat to connected properties in the form of hot water, through a network of insulated pipes. Another set of pipes returns cooler water from the properties to the energy centre.



# Types of heat networks

## District heat network

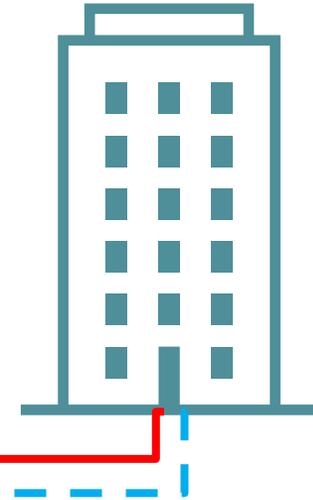


— Hot water  
- - - Cooler water

ENERGY CENTRE

**District heat network:** a heat network that is used for multiple buildings, connected by underground pipes. District heating systems can cover huge areas and take heat from multiple different sources.

## Communal heat network



**Communal heat network:** a heat network that supplies heat and hot water to several consumers within one building, for example, a block of flats.

## 2. HEAT NETWORKS

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### Overview

This section presents data on the current scale and distribution of heat networks in London. This includes the locations of existing and proposed heat networks, alongside Heat Network Priority Areas (HNPAs), to provide context on where heat networks are already in place and where further areas are being identified.

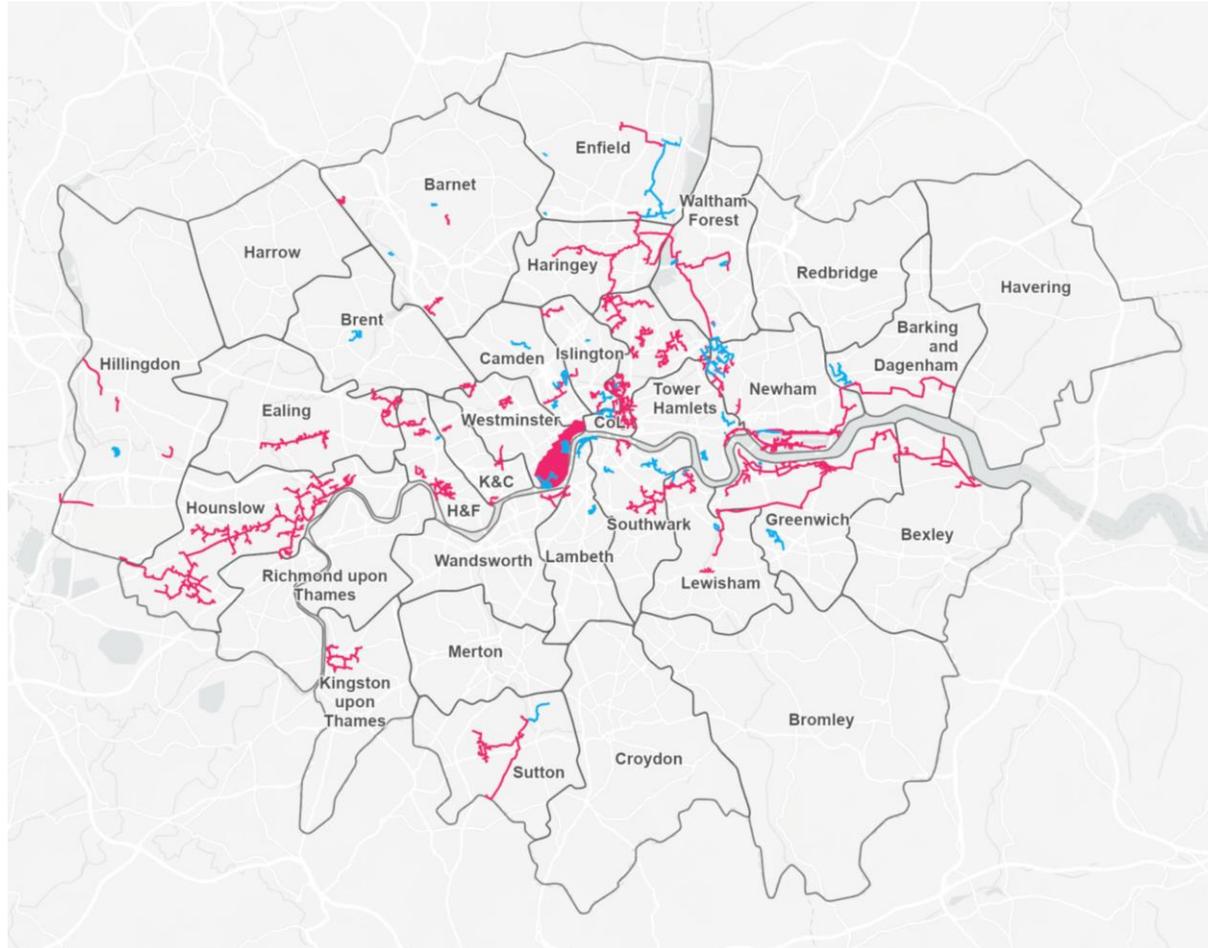
This section also includes data on the number of buildings and customers connected to heat networks, as well as the overall capacity of systems providing heating, hot water and, where relevant, cooling. It also presents information on the amount of heating, hot water and cooling generated and supplied through heat networks.

### Source information

For all of the data presented in this section, the source is the [Department for Energy Security and Net Zero \(DESNZ\)](#) and the [GLA London Heat Map](#).

# Proposed district heat networks extend into outer London areas

## Locations of existing and proposed district heat networks in London



The GLA London Heat Map provides the locations of existing and proposed district heat networks based on information provided by heat network operators.

**Existing heat networks** are already operating or in development in a heat network zone.

**Proposed heat networks** are planned or potential heat networks that have been identified but are not yet built or operational.

The majority of existing district heat networks are located in inner London. Proposed district heat networks cover a far wider area, extending into outer London.

Source: GLA, [London Heat Map](#), data accessed on 16th January 2026. Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack.

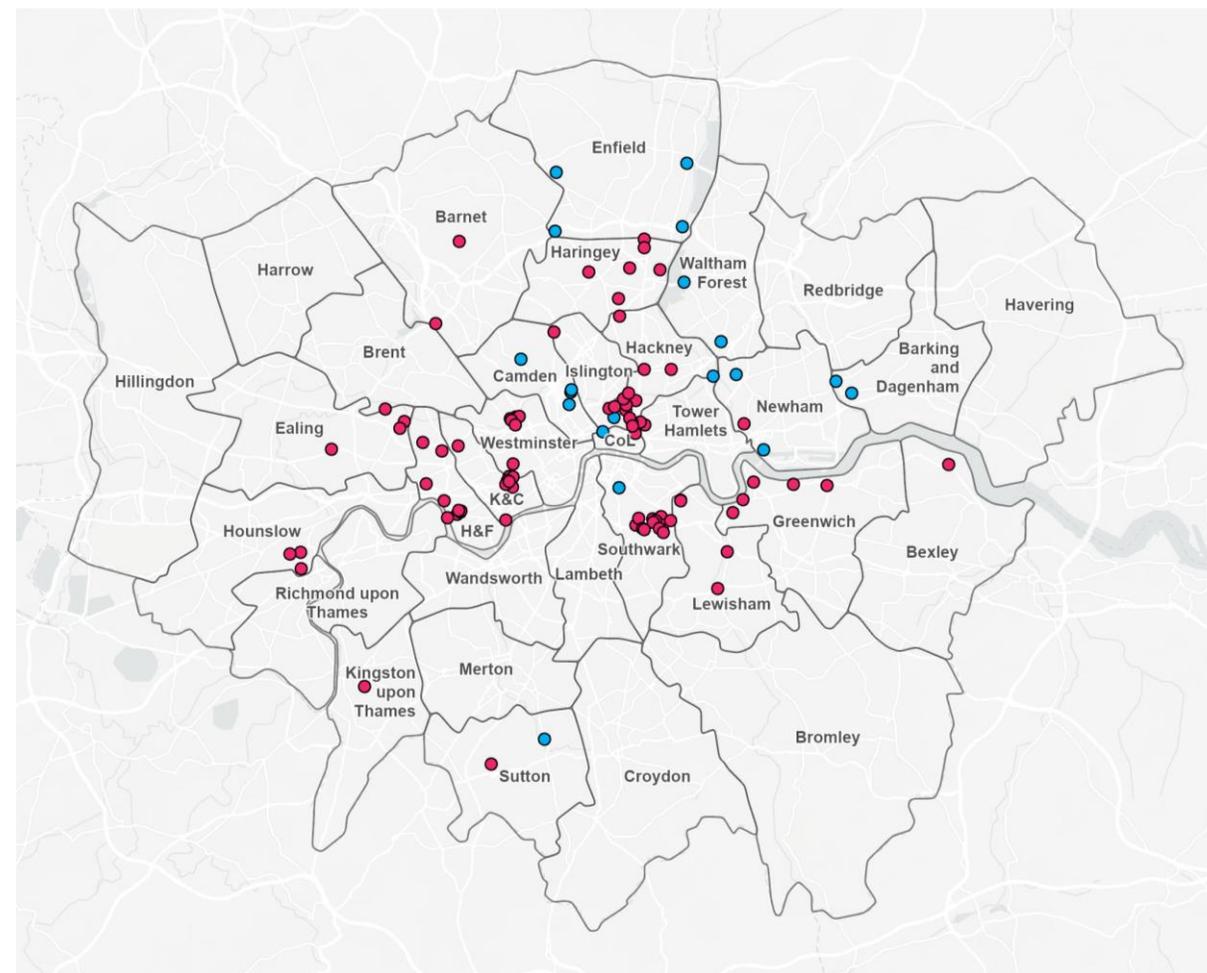
# Most existing energy centres are located in inner London

## Locations of existing and proposed energy centres in London

The GLA London Heat Map includes the location of **existing and proposed energy centres** based on information provided by heat network operators.

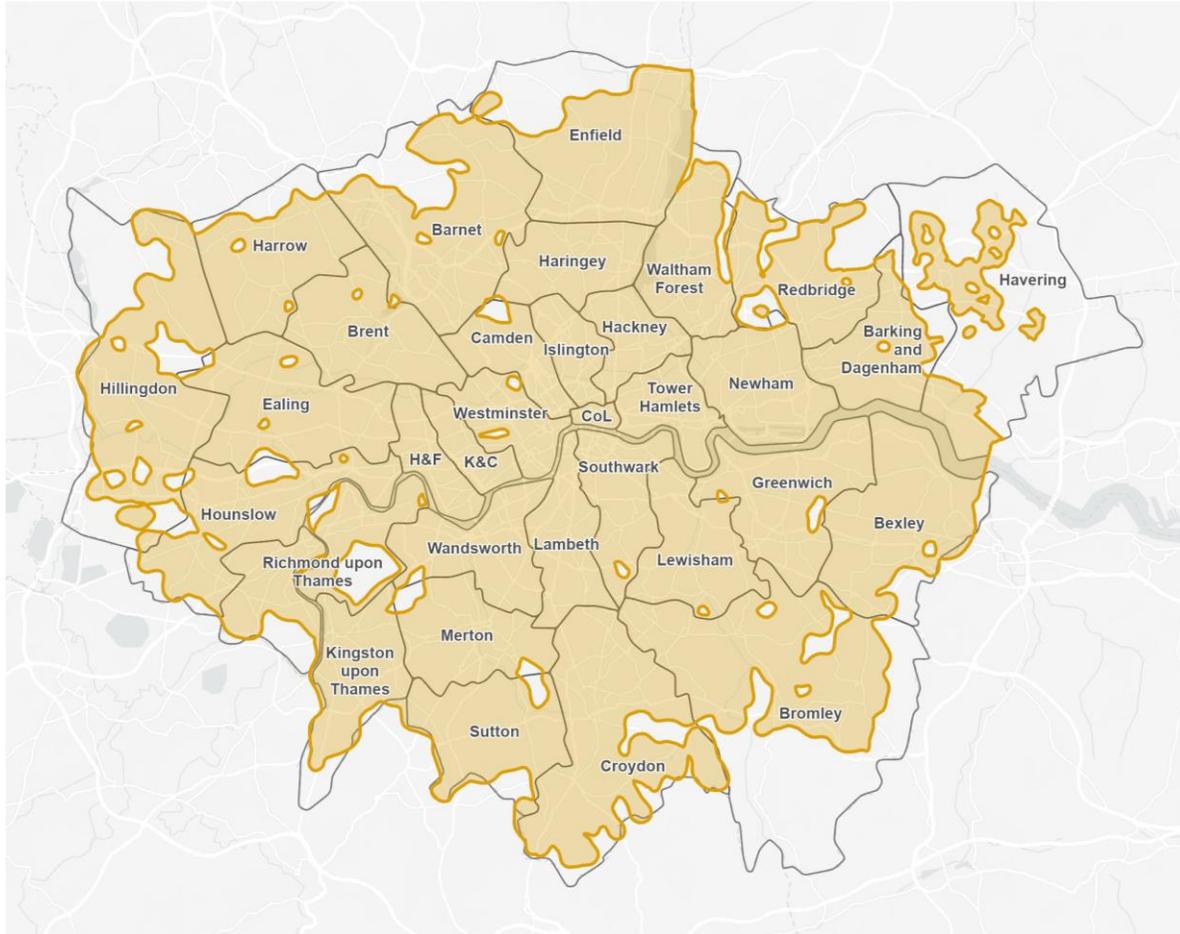
Similarly to existing heat networks, **existing energy centres** are primarily located in inner London, with a few centres located in outer London.

**Proposed energy centres** are more widely dispersed around London, including several locations in west and south London.



# Heat Network Priority Areas (HNPAs) are located in most areas of London

## Heat Network Priority Areas in London



The [London Plan 2021](#) identified **Heat Network Priority Areas (HNPAs)**, which are zones considered to be the most suitable places for developing or expanding heat networks. These areas have heat densities\* that are sufficient for heat networks to provide a competitive solution for supplying heat to buildings and consumers.

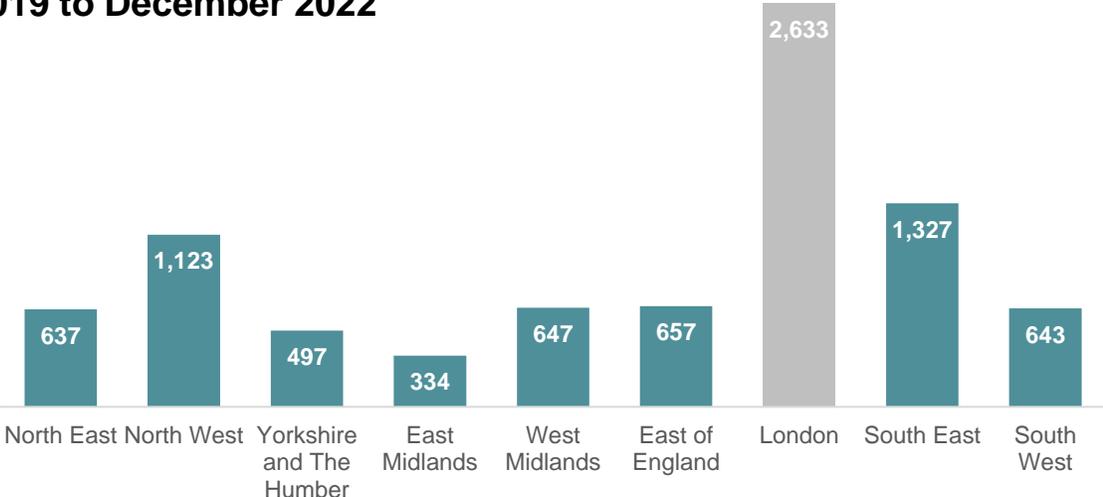
Source: GLA, [London Heat Map](#), data accessed on 16th January 2026. \*Heat density refers to the concentration of heat demand within a specific area. Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack.

# London has the highest number of heat networks in England

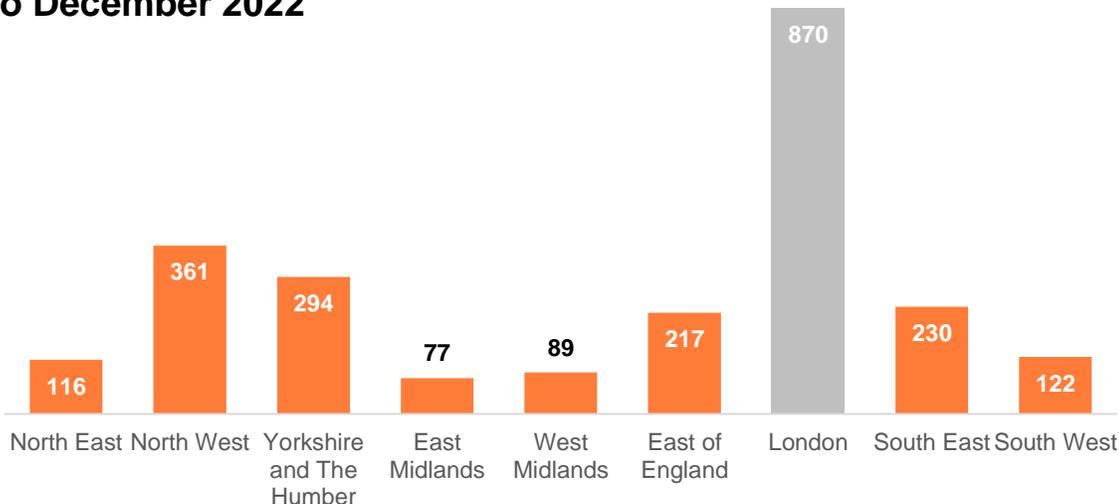
The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero publishes data on registered heat networks under the Heat Network (Metering and Billing) Regulations. Between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2022, there were over 10,000 registered heat networks in England. 3,503 of these were located in London, making London the English region with the highest number of registered heat networks.

The majority (75 per cent or 2,633) of registered heat networks in London are **communal** networks whilst the remaining 25 per cent (870) are **district** networks.

Number of networks: communal heating, by region, January 2019 to December 2022



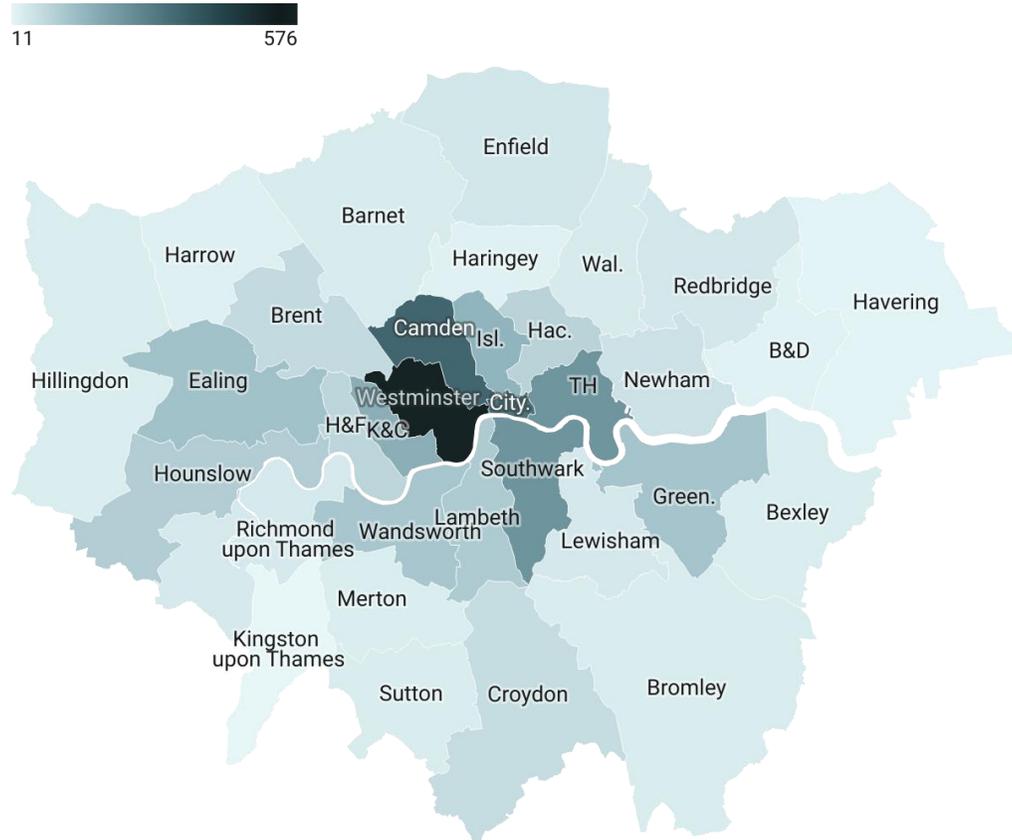
Number of networks: district heating, by region, January 2019 to December 2022



Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Heat Networks registered under the Heat Network \(Metering and Billing\) Regulations](#), January 2019-December 2022. Table 1.2a. As these statistics cover only registered heat networks, they may not be representative of the heat network market as a whole and cannot be used to estimate of the size of the market.

# Westminster had the highest number of heat networks at 576

Number of registered communal and district heat networks across London, January 2019 to December 2022



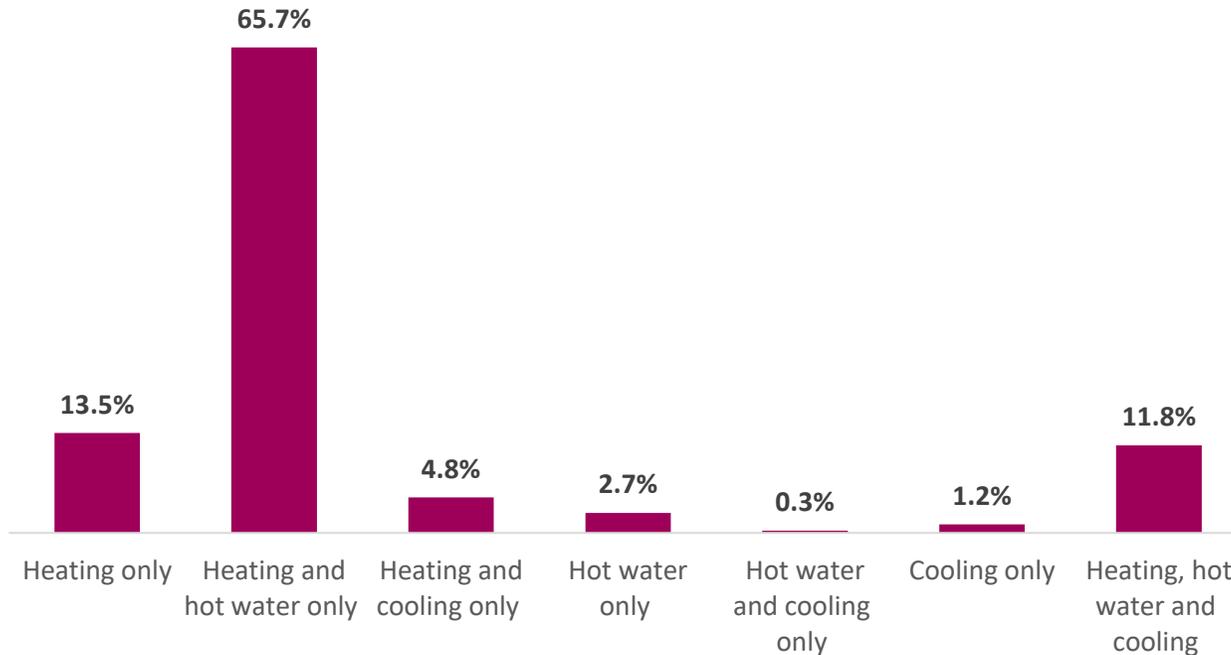
The majority of heat networks in London are located in inner London. Between January 2019 and December 2022, the City of Westminster recorded the highest number of communal and district heat networks at 576, while Kingston upon Thames had the fewest with 11.

Map: London Assembly Research Unit • Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero • Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2018 • Created with Datawrapper

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Heat Networks registered under the Heat Network \(Metering and Billing\) Regulations](#), January 2019-December 2022. Table 1.2b. As these statistics cover only registered heat networks, they may not be representative of the heat network market as a whole and cannot be used to estimate of the size of the market.

# Two thirds of heat networks in London provide heating and hot water only

Proportion of registered heat networks providing heating, hot water and cooling in London, January 2019 to December 2022



There are a total of 3,503 heat networks in London. Of these, 65.7 per cent (2,301) provide heating and hot water only. A smaller proportion of heat networks provide hot water and cooling only (0.3 per cent or 10).

Overall, the majority of heat networks provide heating (95.8 per cent) and hot water (80.5 per cent). Only 18.1 per cent of heat networks provide cooling.



**95.8%** of heat networks provide heating



**80.5%** of heat networks provide hot water



**18.1%** of heat networks provide cooling

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Heat Networks registered under the Heat Network \(Metering and Billing\) Regulations](#), January 2019-December 2022. Table 1.2c. As these statistics cover only registered heat networks, they may not be representative of the heat network market as a whole and cannot be used to estimate of the size of the market.

# District heat networks serve the majority of buildings in London that are on heat networks. Most of these are residential.

Between January 2019 and December 2022, registered heat networks in London provided heating, hot water and/or cooling to a total of 15,608 buildings. Of these, 83.1 per cent (12,975) were served by district heat networks, while communal heat networks accounted for the remaining 16.9 per cent (2,633) of buildings in London.

Overall, the majority of the buildings served by a heat network were classed as residential buildings.

## District heat network:



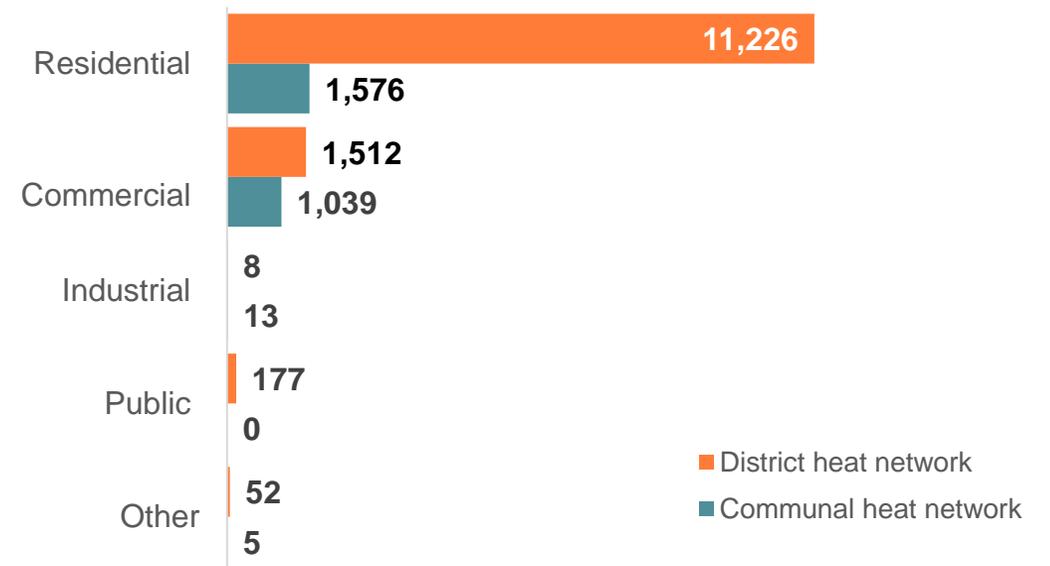
**83.1%** of buildings on heat networks were provided with heating, hot water and/or cooling through a district heat network.

## Communal heat network:



**16.9%** of buildings on heat networks were provided with heating, hot water and/or cooling through a communal heat network.

**Number of buildings served by a registered district or communal heat network by building type, London, January 2019 to December 2022**



Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Heat Networks registered under the Heat Network \(Metering and Billing\) Regulations](#), January 2019-December 2022. Table 1.3a. As these statistics cover only registered heat networks, they may not be representative of the heat network market as a whole and cannot be used to estimate of the size of the market.

# Over half of heat network customers in England are in London

Between January 2019 and December 2022, registered heat networks in England served a total of 476,183 final customers\*. London accounted for more than half (53.8 per cent) of all customers served by registered heat networks in England.

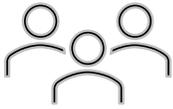
A high number of these customers are located towards central London compared to the outer areas of London.

### In London:



**256,397** customers were provided with heating, hot water and/or cooling through a heat network.

### The rest of England:



**219,786** customers were provided with heating, hot water and/or cooling through a heat network.

**Number of customers served by a registered heat network across London, January 2019 to December 2022**



Map: London Assembly Research Unit • Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero • Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2018 • Created with Datawrapper

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Heat Networks registered under the Heat Network \(Metering and Billing\) Regulations](#), January 2019-December 2022. Table 1.3b. Data for the map was sourced from Table 1.3c. \*A "final customer" is a person or organisation who purchases heating, cooling or hot water for their own end consumption from a heat supplier.

# Between January 2019 and December 2022, London had almost a quarter of a million residential customers in total

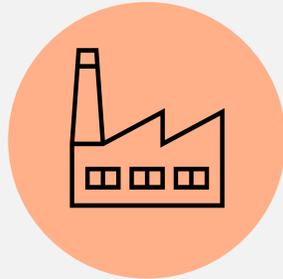
## District heat network:



**Residential customers**  
168,061



**Commercial customers**  
1,675



**Industrial customers**  
17



**Public sector customers**  
280

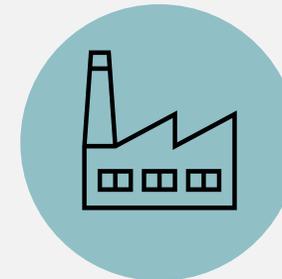
## Communal heat network:



**Residential customers**  
74,727



**Commercial customers**  
11,395



**Industrial customers**  
154



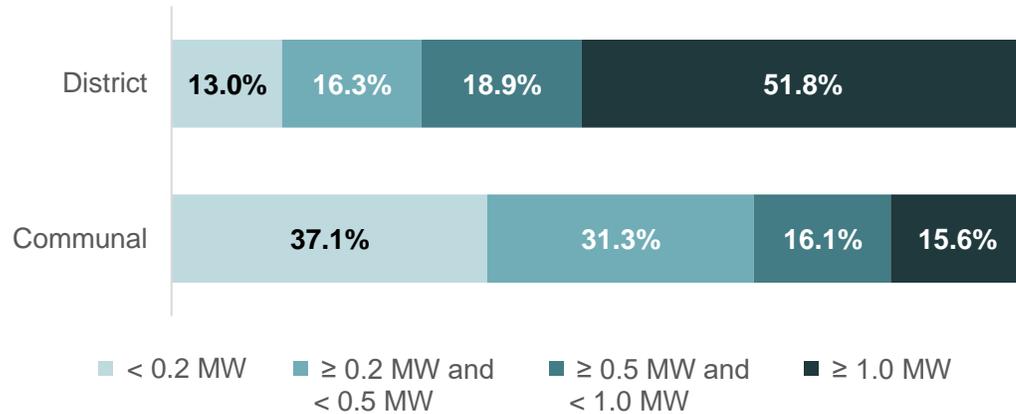
**Public sector customers**  
22

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Heat Networks registered under the Heat Network \(Metering and Billing\) Regulations](#), January 2019-December 2022. Table 1.3b. "Other" customers have been excluded. A residential customer or building would typically be related to housing. A commercial customer or building would typically be related to shops, offices or businesses. An industrial customer or building would typically be related to warehouses or factories. A public sector customer or building would typically be related to local authority buildings, libraries, or other government type customers or buildings.

# Over half of district heat networks have heating and hot water capacities over 1 megawatts (MW)

## Proportion of registered district and communal heat networks by heating/hot water capacity band\*

### London:

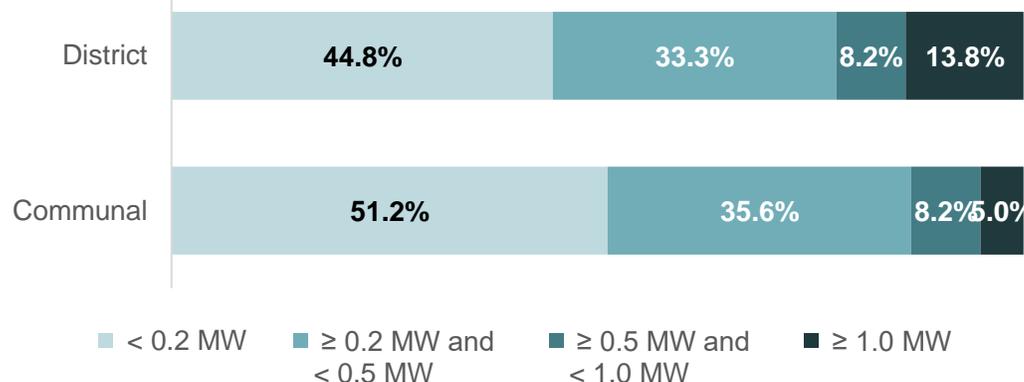


Installed capacity is the maximum output of heating/cooling sources on the network. Registered communal heat networks in London tend to be smaller than registered district heat networks.

Heating and hot water capacities under 0.2 MW make up 37.1 per cent, and capacities over 1 MW make up 15.6 per cent, of registered communal heat networks.

In comparison, over half (51.8 per cent) of registered district heat networks in London have heating and hot water capacities over 1 MW and 13.0 per cent have capacities under 0.2 MW.

### Rest of England:



In the rest of England, both district and communal heat networks tend to be smaller than those in London. 44.8 per cent of district heat networks and 51.2 per cent of communal heat networks have heating and hot water capacities under 0.2 MW. Only 13.8 per cent of district heat networks have capacities over 1 MW compared to 5.0 per cent of communal heat networks.

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Heat Networks registered under the Heat Network \(Metering and Billing\) Regulations](#), January 2019-December 2022. Table 1.4a. \*Installed capacity bands are ranges of maximum power output measured in megawatts (MW).

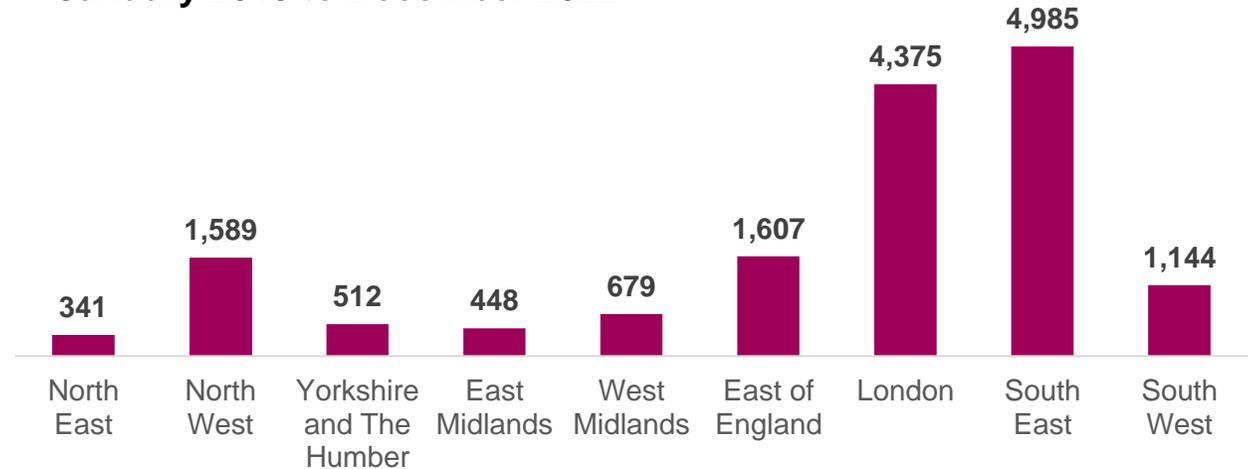
# London has the highest cooling capacity in England at 1.0 gigawatts (GW)

The **installed capacity** is the maximum output of the heating/cooling sources on the network (not including installed thermal storage\*). Heating and cooling capacity are recorded separately.

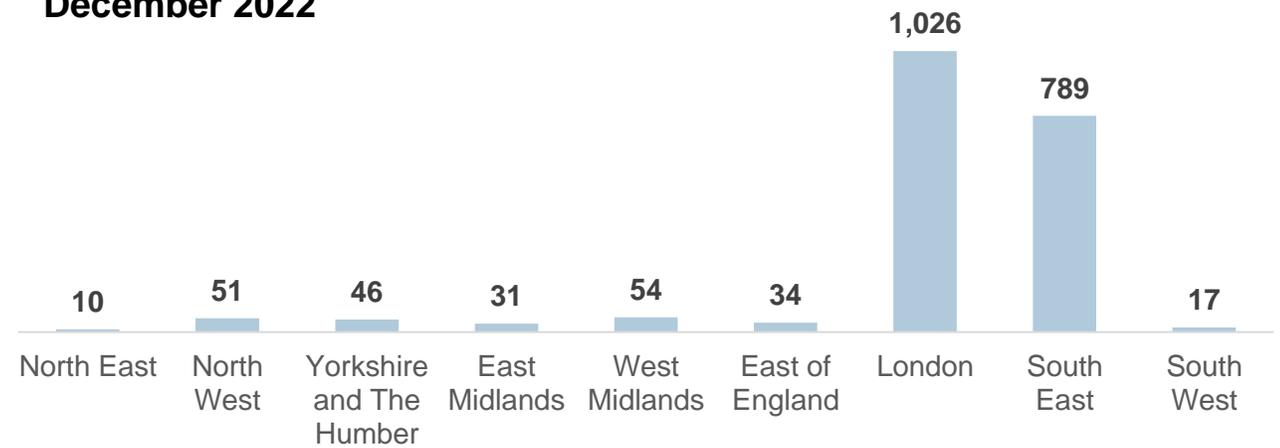
Across England, the total installed heating and hot water capacity for registered heat networks is 15.7 GW and total installed cooling capacity is 2.1 GW.

By region, London has the second highest heating and hot water capacity with 4.4GW and the highest cooling capacity at 1.0 GW.

**Total capacity of heating/hot water in English regions (MW), January 2019 to December 2022**



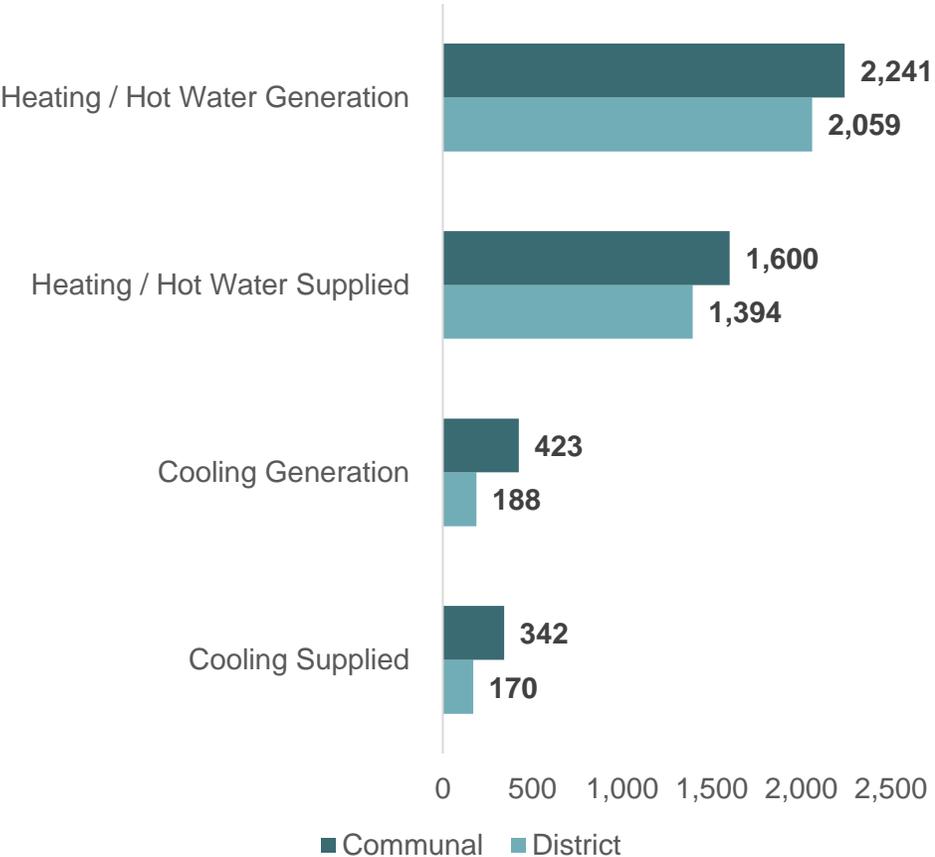
**Total capacity of cooling in English regions (MW), January 2019 to December 2022**



Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Heat Networks registered under the Heat Network \(Metering and Billing\) Regulations](#), January 2019-December 2022. Table 1.4b. MW = megawatts. \*Installed thermal storage is the capacity to store heat or cold, not to generate it. Any capacity delivered from thermal storage is excluded.

# Generation and supply of cooling is much lower than heating/hot water

**Total annual generation and annual supply of heating/hot water and cooling in London (GWh per year), January 2019 to December 2022**



**Generation** is the total amount of heat/cooling the system produces per year. This is about the energy put into the system, not the fuel used to create it.

**Supply** is the annual heat/cooling used by the customers of the heat network. Supply should always be less than generation due to heat losses within the system.

In London, the total heating and hot water generated by registered heat networks is 4,300 GWh and the total heating and hot water supplied is 2,995 GWh. The total generation and supply of cooling is much lower, at 611 GWh and 512 GWh, respectively.

Overall, communal heat networks in London generate and supply more heating/hot water or cooling than district heat networks.

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Heat Networks registered under the Heat Network \(Metering and Billing\) Regulations](#), January 2019-December 2022. Table 1.4b.

# 3. HEAT NETWORK ZONES

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## Overview

This section describes heat network zones in London. It explains what heat network zones are and sets out where existing and potential zones have been identified in London. It describes the first heat network zones identified in the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) area and Westminster. The section also outlines areas identified as having potential for future heat network zoning, including Barking and Dagenham and Southwark.

## Source information

For all of the data presented in this section, the source is the [Department for Energy Security and Net Zero \(DESNZ\)](#).

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# HEAT NETWORK ZONING

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The [Energy Act 2023](#) provides the powers for the government to implement heat network zoning in towns and cities across England. New regulations will devolve power and responsibility for the development of heat networks to regional and local government in the form of a Zone Coordination Body. In London that is the GLA and London Boroughs.

The government aims to increase the proportion of heat demand met by heat networks from the current level of three per cent to 20 per cent by 2050 to enable the UK to reach net zero. The recently published [Warm Homes Plan](#) estimates that London could meet 50% of its heat demand by heat networks.

Heat Network Zoning aims to increase heat network rollout by mitigating connection risk for heat network developers and investors. Heat network zoning will create demand certainty by legislating certain types of buildings to connect within a heat network zone. The government's recently published [response](#) to its 2023 consultation on heat network zoning identifies the following types of buildings in heat network zones to be asked by the local zone coordination body to connect:

- New buildings which receive planning permission after the designation of the zone,
- Pre-existing communally heated domestic and non-domestic buildings, and
- Pre-existing non-domestic buildings with an annual average heat demand greater than 100 Megawatt-hours (MWh), such as a medium sized office block, which have a 'wet' heating system i.e. not exclusively heated through electric radiators.

Demand certainty gives heat network developers increased confidence to network build out as connections can be factored into business case development.

# Heat Networks Zoning Pilot - OPDC and SWAN

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Through the [Heat network Zoning Pilot Programme](#), DESNZ is working with 28 cities and towns in England to develop and test its zoning methodology and policy. In October 2024, the government announced that six areas of England would receive funding to become the first heat network zones. These include [Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation](#) (OPDC) and [South Westminster Area Network](#) (SWAN) in London.

OPDC's new heat network is expected to deliver 95GWh of heat across five phases between 2026 and 2040. The project was awarded £36m from the government's Green Energy Heat Network Fund in November 2023. In March 2025, OPDC announced Hemiko as the development and funding partner for the new district heat network, which aims to provide low carbon energy to 9,000 homes in the Old Oak and Park Royal area, as well as buildings such as the Central Middlesex Hospital. The network will primarily rely on waste heat from data centres in the area and will produce carbon savings of over 90% against the gas counterfactual.

The SWAN partnership plans to invest £100m within three years, £500m within 10 years and £1bn by 2050 in what they say will become one of the UK's biggest heat networks. It aims to use waste heat from the River Thames and London Underground to potentially provide heat to buildings such as Parliament, Whitehall and Westminster Abbey. The SWAN partnership is a joint venture between two district heating market leaders, Hemiko and Vital Energi.

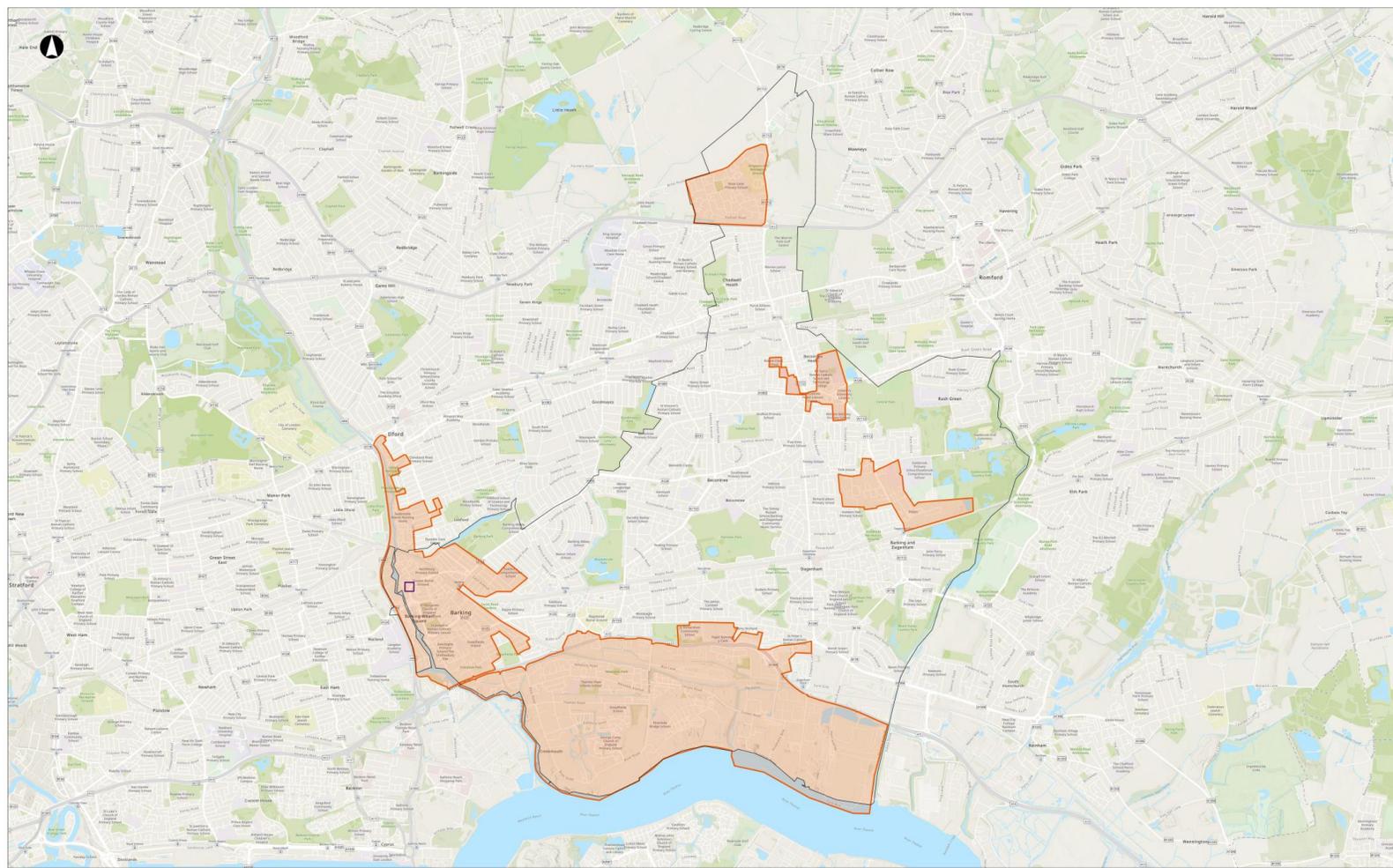
6 other Advanced Zoning Pilots covering 8 boroughs are also being developed in London. The City of London's AZP is funded alongside OPDC and SWAN as part of the first wave of AZPs in the UK, while East London Energy (covering Hackney, Tower Hamlets, and Newham), Barking and Dagenham, Enfield, Islington, Southwark are continuing to progress as part of the second wave of AZPs.

# Potential heat network zones – Barking and Dagenham

## Potential heat network zone – Barking and Dagenham

Potential Heat Network Zone

Energy Centre



DESNZ has published maps identifying potential heat network zones across England, including one located in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBBd).

A total of five potential heat network zones were identified in LBBd, with two considered strategic heat network zones\*. The two strategic zones are Barking Riverside and Barking Town Centre.

Key heat sources include an Energy from Waste (EfW) plant, Beckton Sewage Treatment Works, and a water source heat pump (WSHP) recovering heat from the River Roding.

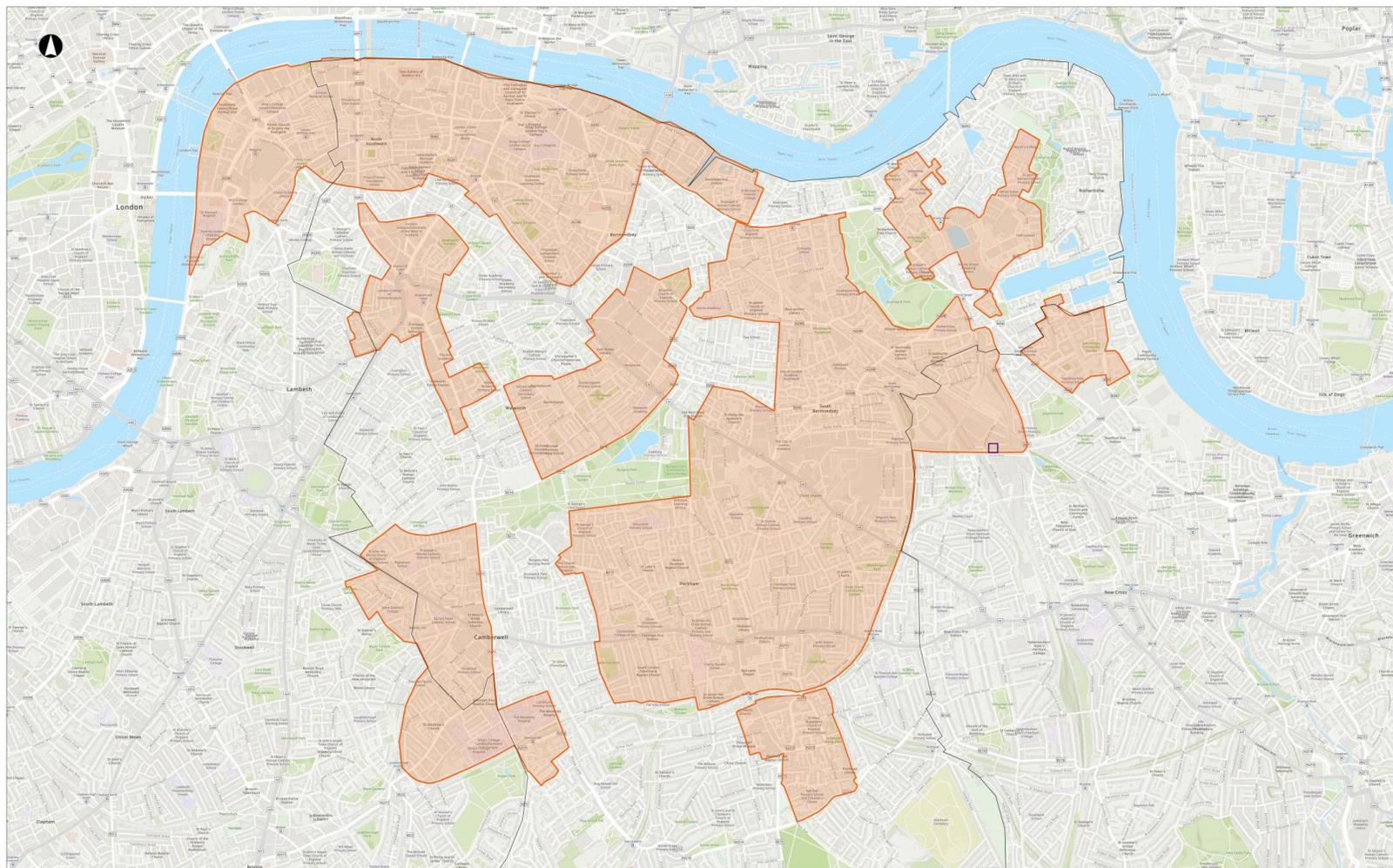
DESNZ's National Zoning Model will be run across all of London to identify where heat networks will be the lowest cost, low carbon solution. Due to London's very high heat demand and large waste heat sources that substantial parts of London will be covered in similar looking zones.

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Heat network zoning map: London Borough of Barking and Dagenham](#), 23 September 2024. The energy centre locations included on the map represent large scale assets which are already built. Heat networks currently in development are not illustrated in the map. \*Strategic Heat Network Zones are larger zones which are generally seen as strategically significant to developing heat networks in the area.

# Potential heat network zones – Southwark

## Potential heat network zone – Southwark

 Potential Heat Network Zone  Energy Centre



Another published heat network zone identified by DESNZ was in the London borough of Southwark.

A total of ten potential heat network zones were identified in the area, with four considered strategic heat network zones\*. The four strategic zones are Thames Southbank, South-East London Combined Heat and Power (SELCHP), Camberwell, and Elephant and Castle.

Potential heat sources include energy from waste, river water source heat pumps, and air source heat pumps.

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [Heat network zoning map: Southwark](#), 23 September 2024. The energy centre locations included on the map represent large scale assets which are already built. Heat networks currently in development are not illustrated in the map. \*Strategic Heat Network Zones are larger zones which are generally seen as strategically significant to developing heat networks in the area.

# 4. LOCATIONS OF HEAT SOURCES

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## Overview

Heat networks use a heat source, or different sources of heat, to power a network and requires an energy centre to upgrade and pump this heat around the network. This section looks at London's strategically important waste heat sources that can be utilised to power the development of large-scale heat networks across London. It presents data on where existing waste heat sources are located and highlights sources of heat that we should maximise in heat network development.

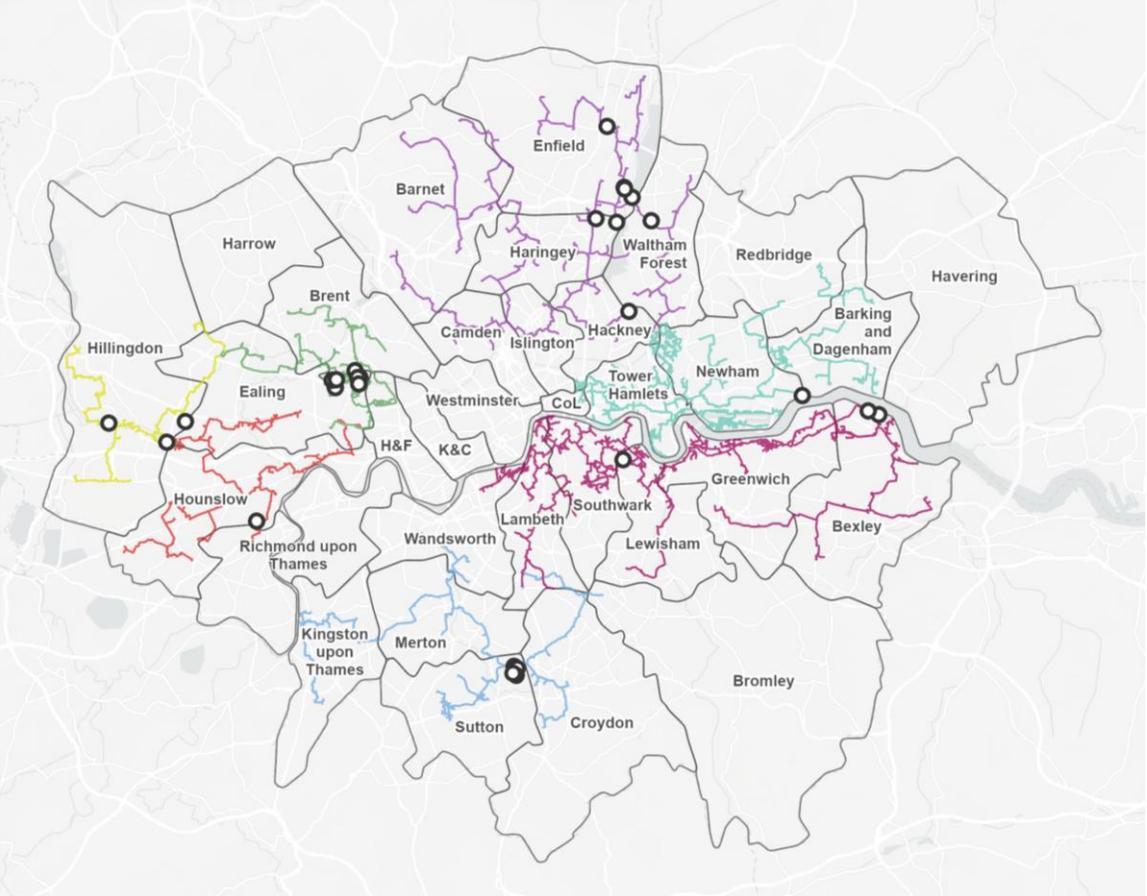
## Source information

The data presented in this section is taken from the Greater London Authority (GLA) London Heat Map, London's Waste Heat and Optimising Data Centres in London – Heat Reuse studies.

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# Strategic waste heat sources and strategic heat network areas

## Locations of potential strategic waste heat sources and potential strategic area heat networks



Source: GLA, [London Heat Map](#), data accessed on 17 December 2025. Buro Happold, 2024. Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack.

To support the development of district heat networks in London, the Mayor’s London Energy Accelerator (LEA) published the London Waste Heat Study in 2024. The study identified the scale and location of London’s major recoverable waste heat sources and assessed their potential to supply heat networks, using this analysis alongside heat demand data to define seven Strategic Heat Network Areas (SHNAs).

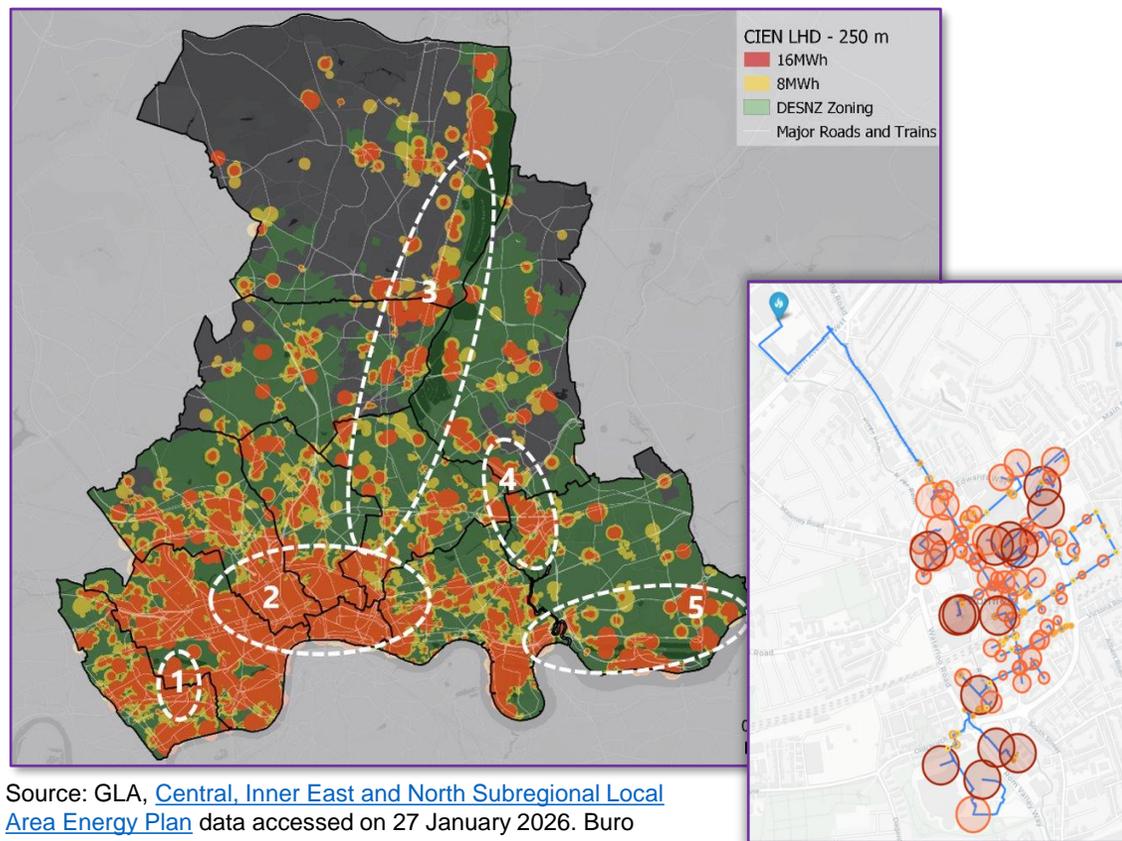
Strategic Heat Network Areas define the wider distribution zones needed to deliver heat networks at scale across London. They intend to set out a long-term, coordinated approach in which smaller local and communal networks are developed first and then progressively connected via larger transmission mains, enabling lower-cost, lower-carbon heat, improved system resilience, and avoided electricity network reinforcement. The GLA is working with London boroughs, heat network operators and major waste heat sources to translate the SHNA vision into delivery.

- Potential Strategic Waste Heat Sources
- Potential Strategic Area Heat Networks
- Beddington
  - Crossness & South Bermondsey
  - OPDC
  - Hayes & West Drayton
  - Mogden & Twickenham
  - NLWA
  - Royal Docks

NLWA = North London Waste Authority  
 OPDC = Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation

# Heat Networks in Local Area Energy Planning

## Heat Network Planning and Delivery



Source: GLA, [Central, Inner East and North Subregional Local Area Energy Plan](#) data accessed on 27 January 2026. Buro Happold, 2024. Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack.

Source: GLA, [East London Subregional Local Area Energy Plan](#), data accessed 27 January 2026. Arup 2025. Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack.

- Local Area Energy Plannings (LAEPs) are whole-energy system decarbonisation plans which consider the role of heat networks in the energy transition.
- Heat demand is concentrated in London's inner boroughs, while the best low-carbon heat sources are in outer boroughs.
- The GLA argues that **LAEPs, DESNZ Heat Network Zoning (National Zoning Model) and the London Waste Heat Study** evidence bases support a GLA role in coordinating cross-borough Strategic Heat Network Areas.
- The GLA states it has identified **40+ borough-scale opportunities identified** at a high level

# Waste heat from data centres

In June 2025, the GLA published a study investigating the potential for heat reuse from data centres in London and how to facilitate realising this opportunity.



- The study found that the 27 data centres modelled could provide **3.2 TWh of heat annually – enough to heat around 350,000 homes** – while noting that there are approximately 100 data centres in London in total. According to the GLA, retrofitting existing sites is challenging, with the greatest opportunity arising from new data centres, where substantial growth is expected.
- The GLA study highlights benefits of using data centres to heat homes in London, including:
  - Reduced strain on local electricity grids
  - Reuse of energy and reduce carbon emissions
  - Steady source of heat for local area
  - Reduced cooling requirement for data centre
- The GLA argues that early engagement between Local Planning Authorities, data centres and heat network operators is critical to ensure heat reuse is designed in from the outset.
- Finally, the study states that improved data transparency from data centres is required to support heat network modelling and stakeholder negotiations.

Source: GLA, [Optimising Data Centres in London - Heat Reuse](#). Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack.

# 5. AWARENESS OF HEAT NETWORKS

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## Overview

This section examines levels of public awareness of low-carbon heating systems, including heat networks. It presents survey findings on how familiar Londoners are with low-carbon heating options, in general, and whether they have heard of heat networks. The section also presents differences in awareness across the English regions, highlighting areas where understanding is higher or lower.

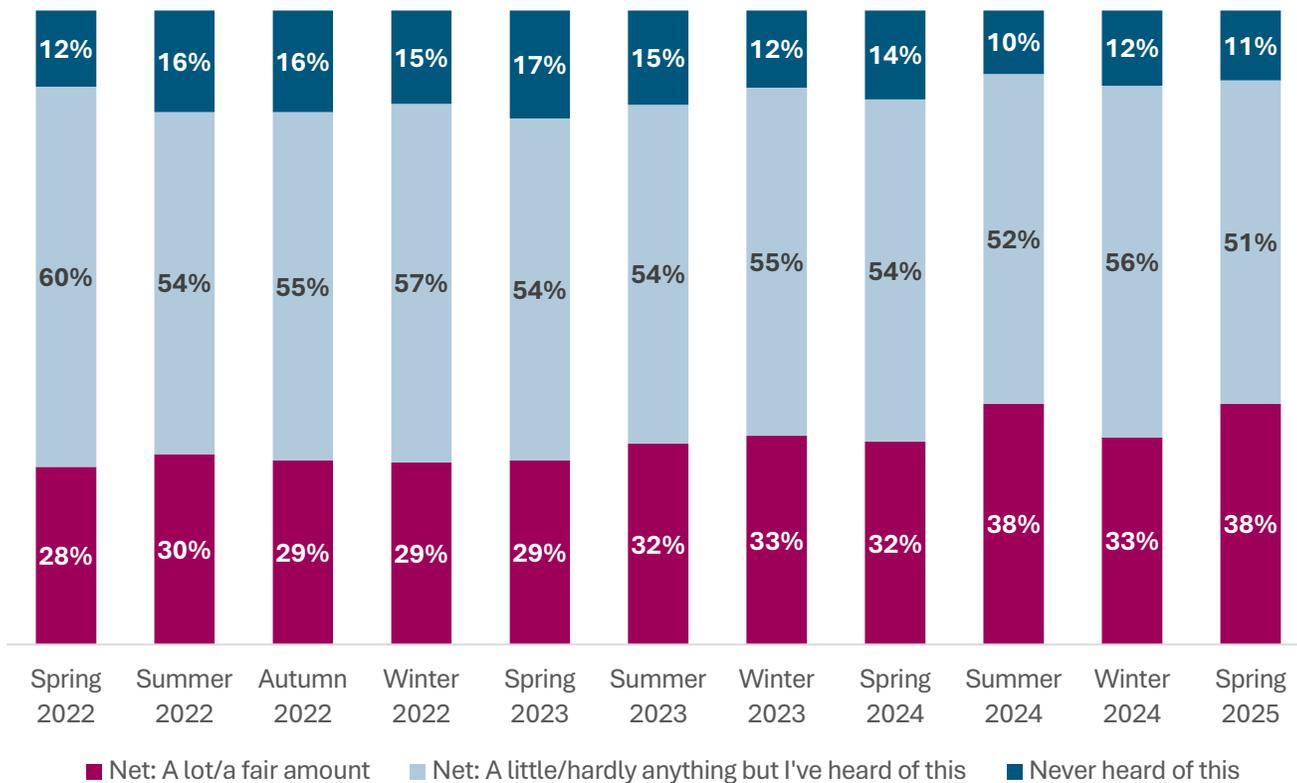
## Source information

The data presented in this section is taken from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) Public Attitudes Tracker (PAT). Up to Winter 2022, the PAT was conducted by the former Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). From Spring 2023 onwards, following departmental restructuring, the DESNZ is responsible for the PAT.

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# 89 per cent of Londoners are aware of low carbon heating systems

## Level of awareness of low carbon heating systems, London, Spring 2022 to Winter 2024



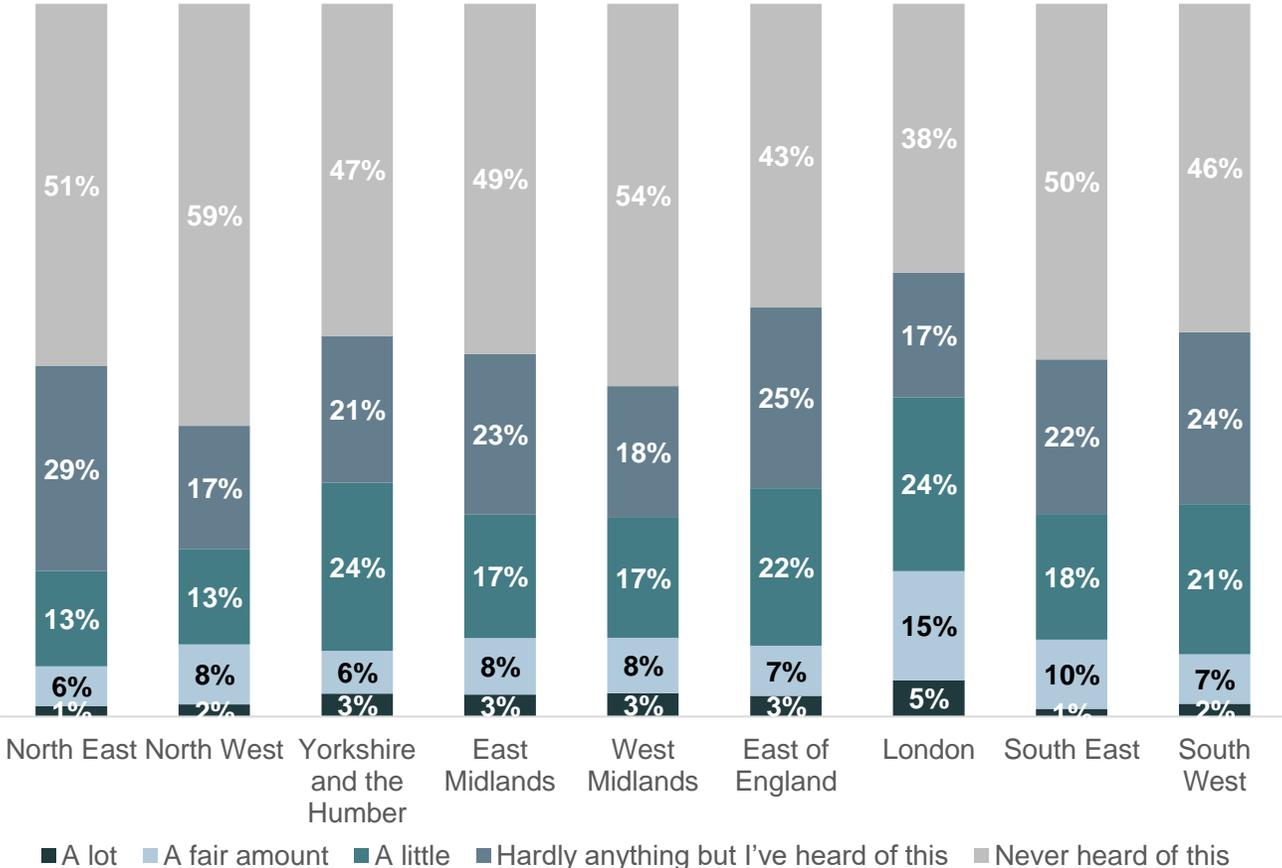
In its quarterly Public Attitudes Tracker (PAT), the DESNZ asks a question to measure general awareness of low carbon heating systems.

Overall, awareness of low carbon heating systems amongst Londoners has remained relatively stable. In the latest survey ran in Spring 2025, 89 per cent of Londoners were aware of low carbon heating systems, up slightly from 88 per cent from Winter 2024.

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [DESNZ Public Attitudes Tracker](#), Spring 2022 – Spring 2025. Data was taken from the published seasonal survey reports rather than a single combined dataset. Figures are drawn from Table LOWCARBKNOW in each seasonal release. Respondents responded to the question: “Before today, how much, if anything, did you know about low-carbon heating systems?” DESNZ definition of low carbon heating systems: environmentally friendly heating systems which no longer rely on conventional gas central heating but instead use energy from low-carbon alternatives such as hydrogen, the sun, or heat pumps which draw heat from the ground, air or water to heat your home. “Awareness” encompasses all respondents who said they had heard of a particular concept or technology, including those who said ‘hardly anything but I’ve heard of this’, ‘a little’, ‘a fair amount’ or ‘a lot’. From Summer 2023, the frequency of the survey was reduced from 4 to 3 times a year, dropping the Autumn wave.

# Londoners have more awareness of heat networks compared to other English regions

Level of awareness of heat networks across English regions, Winter 2024



The DESNZ' PAT asks a question in the Winter wave to measure awareness and knowledge of different types of low carbon heating systems, including heat networks.

Respondents from London were more likely to have awareness of heat networks compared to the other English regions. In London, 62 per cent of respondents to the survey had awareness of heat networks compared to 38 per cent of respondents who had never heard of them.

Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, [DESNZ Public Attitudes Tracker: Winter 2024 - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/desnz-public-attitudes-tracker-winter-2024), Crosstabulations. Table LCHEATKNOW04. Respondents responded to the question: "Heat networks - How much would you say you know about the following low carbon heating systems?" "Awareness" encompasses all respondents who said they had heard of a particular concept or technology, including those who said 'hardly anything but I've heard of this', 'a little', 'a fair amount' or 'a lot'.

# OTHER FORMATS AND LANGUAGES

If you, or someone you know needs this report in large print or braille, or a copy of the summary and main findings in another language, then please call us on: 020 7983 4100 or email [assembly.translations@london.gov.uk](mailto:assembly.translations@london.gov.uk)

## Chinese

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Email 与我们联系。

## 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.

## 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.*

## Turkish

Bu belgenin kendi dilinize çevrilmiş bir özetini  
okumak isterseniz, lütfen yukarıdaki telefon  
numarasını arayın, veya posta ya da e-posta  
adresini aracılığıyla bizimle temasa geçin.

## Punjabi

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

## Hindi

यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज़ का सारांश अपनी भाषा में  
चाहिए तो उपर दिये हुए नंबर पर फोन करें या उपर दिये  
गये डाक पते या ई मेल पते पर हम से संपर्क करें।

## Bengali

আপনি যদি এই দস্তাবেজের একটা সারাংশ নিজের ভাষায় পেতে চান,  
তাহলে দয়া করে ফো করবেন অথবা উল্লেখিত ডাক ঠিকানায় বা  
ই-মেইল ঠিকানায় আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করবেন।

## Urdu

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کا خلاصہ اپنی زبان میں  
درکار ہو تو، براہ کرم نمبر پر فون کریں  
یا منکورہ بالا ڈاک کے پتے یا ای میل  
پتے پر ہم سے رابطہ کریں۔

## Arabic

إذا كنت أنت أو أحد معارفك بحاجة إلى هذا التقرير  
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والنتائج الرئيسية بلغة أخرى، فيرجى التواصل معنا على:  
020 7983 4100 أو عبر البريد الإلكتروني  
[assembly.translations@london.gov.uk](mailto:assembly.translations@london.gov.uk)

## Gujarati

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

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