

What is next for community energy?

Emma Bridge – CEO Community Energy England



Who we are and how we help

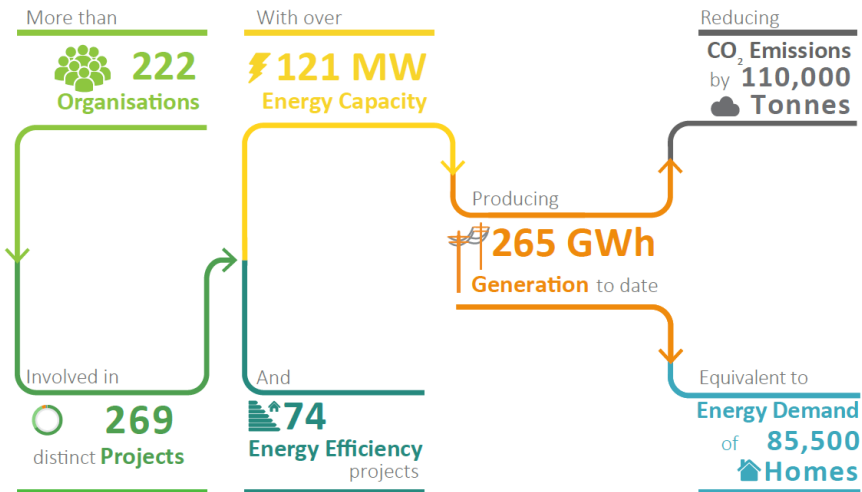
- Set up by the sector for the sector
 - Advocacy
 - Policy
 - Capacity building
 - Communications
 - Collaboration
 - Community Energy Hub



Join us

to make our collective voice stronger





Supported by
Early Stage **Funding**
£1.9M

Leveraging
£190M
further **Investment**

Delivering over
£620K last year in
community benefits

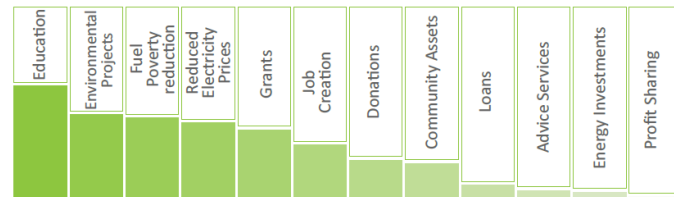
269
distinct **Projects**

Through

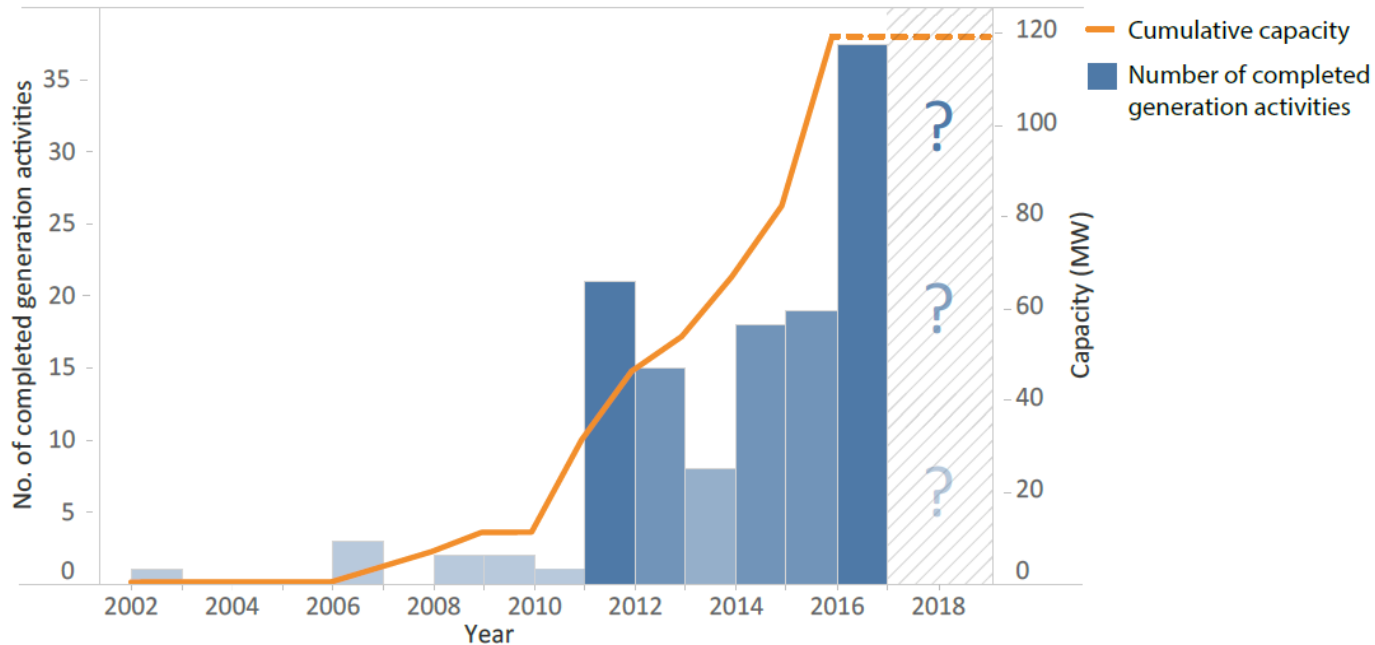
Community Shares	Loans	Bonds/ Debentures
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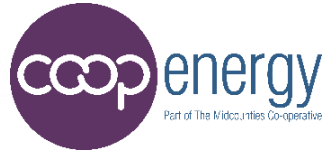
127
full time **Staff**

Helping to fund



Activities and Cumulative Capacity in the Community Energy Sector





Scaling up and the power of cooperation



Reducing energy, managing demand and tackling fuel poverty



Fuel poverty and what the Community Energy Sector is doing about it



Its official, winter is here, and with mixed messages from the meteorologists about just how cold or warm it will be, one thing we can be sure of is that those in fuel poverty will be feeling the cold the most. As a country, we have a lot to be thankful for with our temperate seasons, but to one of the most developed and richest countries in the world, the cold still impacts the health and wellbeing of 11% of the population. The Marmot Review's [Health Inequalities of Cold Homes and Fuel Poverty](#) report stated that:

“Although their causes are inter-related, the effects of fuel poverty are distinct from the effects of income poverty. They relate to specific health conditions rather than health as a whole and negative health outcomes are more immediate than the outcomes caused by income poverty.”

By using case studies, this report highlights how Community Energy groups are especially well placed to provide the changing assistance to vulnerable households living in fuel poverty.



Other generation and trading energy



Community Owned Electrical Vehicle Chargers.

February 2018
Opportunities, considerations and experiences.

Electrical Vehicles (EVs) are here and starting to offer opportunities for all corners of the energy sector. There could be an estimated 1,000,000 EVs on the road in the UK by 2020 and latest figures suggest there needs to be an extra 20,000 charging points (80% of which need to be rapid or fast-charged) across the UK by 2020 to cope with demand.

This document will explore what role community energy groups can play in this growing field which will revolutionise not only how we travel, but potentially where the energy we generate goes. It will give you some basic knowledge about EV charging, respond to other resources and give insights from community energy practitioners and EV consultants who are actively working with this technology.



"The project has raised our profile and enabled us to be involved in more community projects where our funding has helped promote good community practice."

The environmental benefits of a move to EVs are stark. Growth in electric vehicles alone could save 2,000,000 barrels of oil per day by 2025. But can it achieve more? BP and Shell have recently opened their first EV charging facilities in the South of England. Do we want the same old oil companies to benefit from this transport revolution or can communities benefit from this technological step forwards also?

There are mixed reports about the levels of investment in EV charging infrastructure. However, support mechanisms are falling into place. Philip Hammond, as part of the 2017 Autumn Budget statement, pledged £400m towards the growing infrastructure along with tax breaks for workplace EV charging and a further £300m to be added to the plug-in car grant. For further information see: [The Office of Low Carbon Vehicles, Renewable Vehicles and Energy Storage](#)

Despite local authorities having access to funds to cover 70% of the cost of installing EV chargers, this seems to have only been taken up by a few local authorities so far. Coupled with the forecast EV adoption rate showing that 94% of homes will not have home parking, it becomes clear that a gap needs to be filled.

Types of EV Charging Technology

There are three types of EV chargers, each representing the power output and charging speed offered to EV drivers.

Rapid chargers are available as AC and DC. AC chargers are most at 43kW and Rapid DC are usually 50kW. Both will achieve an 80% charge in around 30 minutes. Rapid DC chargers have two different connectors - CCS and CHAdeMO. Tesla Superchargers are also Rapid DC and currently charge at around 120kW.

Fast chargers are outputs of 7kW and 22kW available and will typically charge an EV between 3-4 hours.

Slow chargers offer up to 3kW of output and are best for overnight charging. They have between 1 and 22 hours for a pure-EV, or 2-4 hours for a PHEV.



How to make the most of new opportunities

- **Identify Problem**
- **Convene Key People to Address Problem**
- **Conduct Research in Community to Better Understand the Problem**
- Set Initial Goals
- **Enlarge Stakeholder Group**
- **Team Building and Forging Collaboration**
- Begin Planning an Initiative
- Raise Funds
- **Develop an Action Plan**
- Develop an Evaluation Plan
- Implementation
- Revise Plans (Mid-Course Corrections)
- Evaluation
- **Reporting to Funders, Boards, the Community, etc.**
- Dissemination of Results to a Wider Audience
- **Influencing Policymakers**



Energy Efficiency in Your Community

April 19, 10.00 – 4.30pm, Birmingham

A conference for local authorities and community groups to explore:

- Community Energy and energy efficiency: opportunities and pitfalls
- Government policy - where next for energy efficiency?
- Assessment methodologies, home energy checks and visits
- Energy efficiency and fuel poverty
- Retrofit: quality, ambition and understanding the risks
- Financing energy efficiency: funding, incentives, loans
- Innovation in retrofit: new tools and technologies
- Procurement and navigating the construction industry
- Energy efficiency for community buildings



**Carbon
Co-op**

www.communityenergyengland.org/events/





23 June – 8 July 2018



#energisedc^ommunit^{ies}



(Some of) The big questions

- Can we make subsidy free work?
- How do we ensure that people are considered throughout the energy transition?
- What new technologies and services can we provide?
- How do we make the most of this period of change?
- How do we grow whilst ensuring community impact?
- Are there new partners we can work with?
- Are there non-energy projects we should develop?



Putting people at the heart of energy



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