



# What does community energy in London need from RII0-ED2?

A report for Community Energy London  
August 2021

# Acknowledgements

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# Executive summary

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RIIO-ED2, the forthcoming price control for the electricity network, will set the direction for a crucial period of the energy transition from 2023 to 2028 across Great Britain. London is no exception.

During this period, engagement and collaboration on energy issues will be vital. As distributed generation expands, uptake of new technologies accelerates, and the system becomes more flexible, community energy looks set to make an increasingly important contribution.

Enabling and working with community energy groups in London should be a priority for UKPN in their business plan for ED2. This report examines what the community sector most needs from its local network at this key transitional moment.

The first section sets out the background to ED2 and its implications for London. The second looks at UKPN's track record working with community energy groups in London and its other regions. And the third looks forward to what ED2 means for community energy.

We make **five broad recommendations**, calling on UKPN to:

1. Follow the majority of other DNOs in publishing a **community energy strategy** for ED1 and beyond.
2. Commit to an increased level of **support and two-way engagement** for community energy groups in ED2, providing events and resources and also ensuring the voice of the sector is heard through inclusion in ongoing panels and surveys.
3. Ensure that the proven successes of collaboration with local and community energy groups is placed at the heart of their **innovation strategy**.
4. Embed commitment to working with community energy within its **ED2 strategy and incentives**, including setting specific metrics for performance and continuing to provide the well-targeted funding programme established by Power Partners.
5. Follow through on their commitments to ensure local communities are at the heart of **local energy planning**, and make London a beacon of inclusive and open energy planning practice across GB.

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# London's electricity network

## Distribution Network Operator (DNO)

the companies that own and operate the low voltage electricity network across GB—the 'A and B' roads that connect homes and business to the high voltage transmission 'motorways'. These are divided into fourteen regions (e.g. London) run by six groups (e.g. UKPN).

## UK Power Networks (UKPN)

the DNO group for most of London (also for the east and south east of England), regulated by Ofgem. UKPN has >6,000 employees and an annual turnover of around £1.6bn.<sup>1</sup> Some parts of west London are covered by another DNO, Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks.

### c. 37,000km

the length of the powerlines and cables that connect UKPN's London's electricity network, providing 2.4m homes and businesses with around 26 TWh of electricity per year (very roughly 4,000 wind turbines' worth).<sup>2</sup>

### c. £230m/year

the cost of maintaining and operating UKPN's London's distribution network in recent years, paid for from consumers' electricity bills.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> UKPN, [Annual Review 2019/20](#).

<sup>2</sup> Ofgem, [RIIO-1 Electricity Distribution Annual Report 2019-20](#).

## UKPN's three DNO regions



Source: UKPN

# A network for the 2020s: RIIO-ED2

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- **Every few years, the energy networks agree a new price control with the regulator, Ofgem. The price control currently being agreed, RIIO-ED2, will cover the period 2023 to 2028.**
- **ED2 is a price control unlike any other. It covers a time of unprecedented change as the distribution networks respond to major technological change and the challenge of Net Zero.**

To ensure efficient running of the vital national asset of the energy networks, each DNO is periodically required to submit a business plan to the regulator, Ofgem. The networks are natural monopolies, so this regulatory oversight is needed to drive ongoing high performance.

Once agreed, this plan sets the DNOs' incentives, their allowance for innovation, and the outputs they are required to deliver. This is called the 'price control', and its structure explains the name of the current system, RIIO: Revenue = Incentives + Innovation + Outputs. The current price control, RIIO-ED1 (ED: Electricity Distribution), covers the eight years from 2015 to 2023. The next, RIIO-ED2, will cover the five years from 2023 to 2028.<sup>3</sup>

Each price control sets out a huge volume of spending (around £25bn in the case of ED1, at a cost per household of roughly £90/year).<sup>4</sup> But it also sets out a roadmap for the years to come, in terms of strategies, priorities and expectations for the GB energy system.

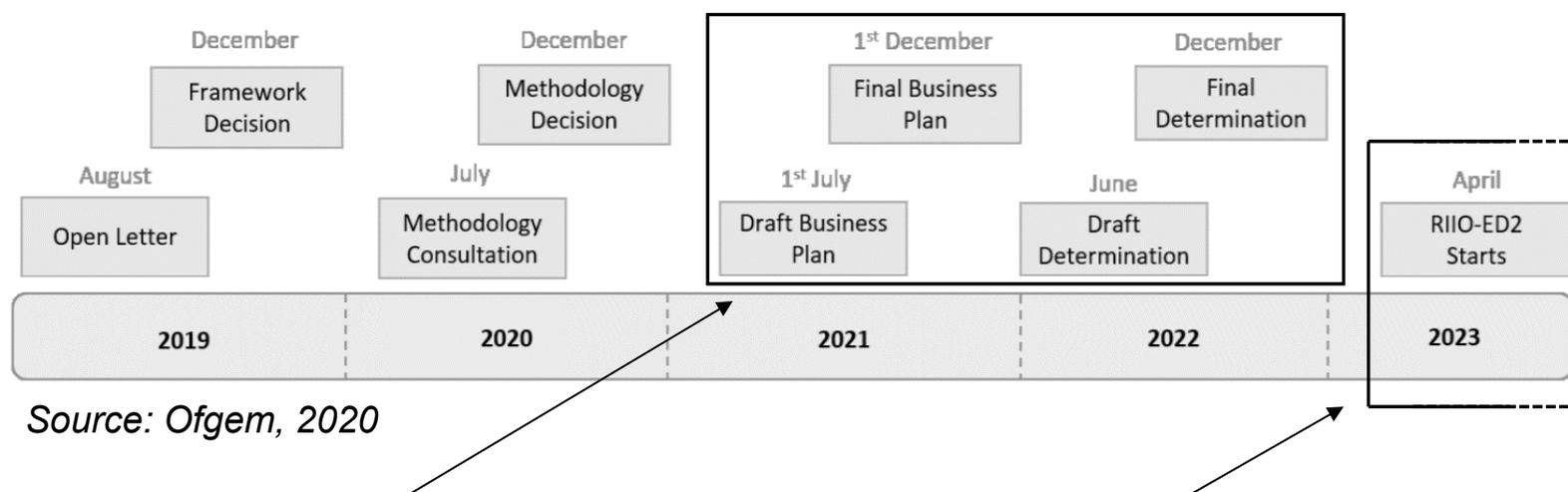
This has never been truer than in the case of ED2. Part of the reason that this price control is shorter than the last - five years rather than eight – is because of the rapid changes expected in the 2020s and the uncertainty the networks face.

<sup>3</sup> Ofgem, [2023 price control review \(RIIO-ED2\)](#) (web page).

<sup>4</sup> Ofgem, [RIIO-1 Electricity Distribution Annual Report 2019-20](#).

# Where we are in the ED2 process

We are at a crucial point in the timeline for setting RIIO-ED2:



Source: Ofgem, 2020

**short-term opportunity:** while UKPN is finalising its business plan, there is a valuable chance to engage with and respond to their planning. A final business plan will be published on 1 December 2021.

**long-term opportunity:** ED2 is likely to mark a period of accelerating challenge and innovation in UKPN's operation of the London network, opening potential for new thinking from the community energy sector.

# The electricity network in transition

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- **To achieve the target of meeting net zero emissions by 2050 (or 2030 in London) will require a major shift in how the electricity network operates.<sup>5</sup>**
- **The drivers for this shift are sometimes called the three Ds: decarbonisation, decentralisation and digitalisation.**

**Decarbonisation:** As people switch from using fossil fuels (like natural gas or petrol) for heating, transport and other activities, there will be a higher demand for green electricity.

**Decentralisation:** Instead of a small number of large power plants, more electricity will be generated by renewable sources that are distributed more widely and harder to predict, making the flow of electricity harder to manage.

**Digitalisation:** With the rollout of smart meters and the introduction of other smart technology, new sophisticated approaches to monitoring and managing the electricity system will become possible.

**so...**

*The electricity network faces a complete step-change in approach and scale.*

- HM Government, Energy White Paper (2020)

<sup>5</sup> See the GLA's [Zero Carbon London](#) for more info on the 2030 Net Zero target for London.

# Scenarios for a future London

- **Modelling of the changes that will be needed in the energy system by 2030 show the scale of transformation.**
- **London communities will experience the shift in a number of ways, from increased electric vehicle ownership to new opportunities to improve home energy efficiency.**

In order to follow a pathway to the national target of Net Zero by 2050 – let alone the more challenging London target of 2030 – UKPN have calculated some of the major changes that will need to take place by 2030 within the London network region.<sup>6</sup>

	2019	2030	Increase needed
<i>Electric cars and vans</i>	25k	715-824k	<b>c.30x</b>
<i>Heat pumps</i>	2.2k	98-245k	<b>c.40-110x</b>
<i>Homes with solar PV</i>	8.8k	14-24k	<b>c.1.5-3x</b>

These are only a few of the changes needed. Others areas include better home energy efficiency, time-of-use tariffs and other demand-side response, district heating, and more.

To reach Net Zero by 2030, the rate of change will need to be even faster, and the GLA is currently in the process of updating its own projections.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Element Energy for UKPN, [Distribution Future Energy Scenarios: Network-Level Outlook December 2020](#).

<sup>7</sup> GLA, [DD2538 Net Zero Modelling Update](#) (2021).

# Networks -> systems

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- **To address the challenge, the network operators are developing more sophisticated and hands-on ways of monitoring and managing the system.**
- **This means that over ED2, a range of partners—including community energy groups—may have an increasingly active role to play.**

Meeting the challenges of net zero will require strategic reinforcement of the distribution network in the coming decade, in London and across Great Britain.

But it also calls for new approaches. Besides simply ‘putting more copper in the ground’, network operators are also starting to develop more sophisticated forms of monitoring and balancing supply and demand at a local scale.

This change in approach is sometimes described as a shift from a Distribution Network Operator (DNO) role to a Distribution System Operator (DSO) one. The move is from passive to active. DSO functions include planning, real-time management to match demand to supply, and market-making for those looking to participate.

Significantly, though, Ofgem has stressed that these functions may in future be divided between a range of actors rather than just the DNO.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Ofgem, [Position Paper on Distribution System Operation: Our Approach and Regulatory Priorities](#) (2019).

# Operating the London system

- **Each regional network faces different conditions. In London, the high population density is a bonus in some respects and a challenge in others.**
- **Some of the pressures on the network are less than elsewhere in the country—but this may shift over ED2.**

**In London, network costs are relatively low.**

Due to a range of factors including high geographical concentration, the cost per customer of the London distribution network is the lowest in the country, at around 80% of the national average.<sup>9</sup> This means business cases for projects avoiding reinforcement that are viable elsewhere may not always be in London.

**Capacity to connect new generation is high.**

Across most of London, demand for electricity creates more of a problem for the network than supply. Whereas new demand connections are often constrained, connecting new generation can still face issues but tends to be comparatively straightforward.<sup>10</sup>

**Demand for flexibility is relatively low.**

Due to the densely interconnected network, the commonest issue faced by the London network is what is known as fault level constraint.<sup>11</sup> Unlike other forms of constraint due to voltage level or temperature, this cannot be addressed by shifting local time-of-use, so demand for flexibility is sometimes lower than elsewhere.<sup>12</sup>

**Levels of ambition for future change are high.**

In 2018, the Mayor declared a climate emergency, with a target to meet net zero by 2030. While some technologies (such as heat pumps) may be taken up faster elsewhere, on others (especially electric buses and taxis), London has shown an ambition to lead the way, posing a challenge for the network.

<sup>9</sup> Ofgem, [RIIO-1 Electricity Distribution Annual Report 2019-20](#).

<sup>10</sup> UKPN, [Facilitating Distributed Generation Connections](#) (2014).

<sup>11</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> UKPN, [Flexibility Roadmap](#) (2018).

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# Community energy and the local network

- **Community energy groups are actively involved across all aspects of the energy transition in London, from PV installations to heat pumps and battery storage to initiatives around demand reduction and local supply.**
- **Across these roles, community groups often depend on working with the DNO in the following four categories.**

**Supporting engagement:** As the expert on the local electricity network and its technical operation, DNOs often provide invaluable advice and guidance to community projects, at every stage from start-up to day-to-day running.

**Collaboration:** Community energy groups and DNOs have teamed up on projects ranging from providing targeted energy efficiency advice to aggregating domestic flexibility to trialling electric vehicles.

**Connections:** Any community group that wants to connect a source of electricity generation or storage above a certain size has to make an arrangement—preferably a straightforward, timely and affordable one—with the DNO.

**Funding:** A wide range of community energy groups have received financial support from their local DNO, either as partners on a project or through schemes to promote engagement.

# UKPN and community energy: supporting engagement (1)

- One of the key resources a DNO provides for community energy groups is the information included on their website.
- UKPN's site is relatively minimal compared to almost all the other DNOs, and could usefully be expanded with further materials and guidance.

**Web resource:** For community groups thinking of setting up an energy project or already involved in one, the local DNO's website will often be a first port of call.

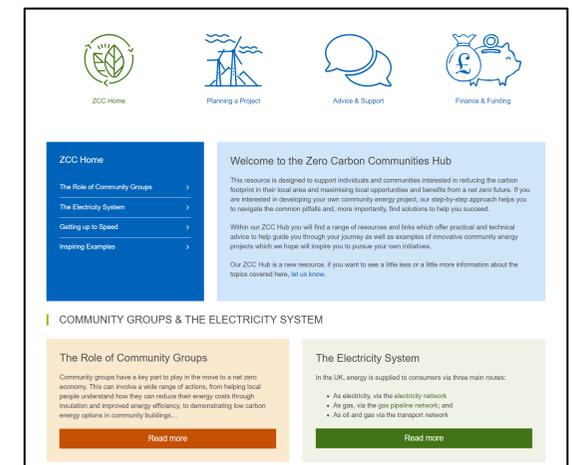
Compared to the other DNOs, UKPN's community energy web page could be more fully developed and regularly updated. Other DNO websites include more in-depth information and guides including:

- Clearer contact details for a community energy lead at the DNO.
- More up-to-date case studies, newsletters, videos and even podcasts.

These websites also often have a more easily navigable design. An example of good practice is [SPEN's Zero Carbon Communities Hub](#).



Source: [Electricity North West Community and Local Energy](#) webpage



Source: [SPEN Zero Carbon Communities Hub](#)

# UKPN and community energy: supporting engagement (2)

- **DNOs have often provided helpful community energy surgeries, workshops and tailored advice, which could be learnt from in London.**
- **Community energy stakeholders have also been provided with a single named point of contact by other DNOs.**

**Events and advice:** A number of DNOs have provided a range of workshops and advice surgeries for community energy groups. ENWL have held regular workshops and webinars, NPG include community energy in their monthly surgeries, and WPD offer a call that can be requested at two days' notice.

In this area, in their business plan for 2015 to 2023 UKPN committed to 'create a group of UK Power Networks local community energy champions'.<sup>13</sup> In practice, this has meant working with a range of existing groups to support their services, but limited evidence of the ongoing results of this work in London is available.

**Named point of contact:** In a recent piece of research on community energy for NPG, one of the key findings was that 'all those interviewed wanted a named Northern Powergrid contact they can pick up the phone to'.<sup>14</sup> NPG and other DNOs have now implemented this, and it would be helpful to see the same in London.



Source: *NPG*  
[\*community energy page\*](#)

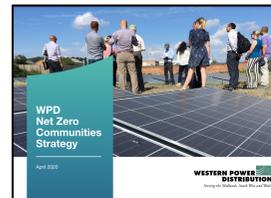
<sup>13</sup> UKPN, [Towards a Net Zero Energy Future: RIIO-ED1 Business Plan Commitments Report 2019/20](#).

<sup>14</sup> NPG, [Community Energy Engagement Strategy 2020-2023](#).

# UKPN and community energy: supporting engagement (3)

- **2020 saw three out of the six DNOs publish community energy engagement strategies for the remainder of ED1 (to 2023). A similar strategy for this period—leading into a strategy for ED2—would be welcome from UKPN.**
- **Often DNOs’ strategies have been supported through partnerships with community energy experts, with both pros and cons.**

**Engagement strategy:** In 2020, NPg, WPD and ENWL all published documents setting out their strategy for engaging with and facilitating community energy to 2023.<sup>15</sup> These provide a useful resource for the next two years and a good basis for continuing the strategy into ED2. As well as covering several of the other areas mentioned here, these documents show real joined-up thinking on how best to work with the community sector. It would be useful to an equivalent to be produced for London, to 2023 and after.



**Engagement partners:** Several other DNOs have adopted a partnership strategy, working with experts on engagement and the community sector to lead their own activities. Most notable here is WPD’s long-term partnership with Regen, to deliver:

- A comprehensive community energy engagement programme.<sup>16</sup>
- The future engagement strategy mentioned above.

More recently, ENWL and NPG have also worked effectively with Regen. There might be a risk here to the DNO outsourcing its expertise rather than internalising it. But evidence suggests these partnerships can also offer significant benefits.

<sup>15</sup> NPg, [Community Energy Engagement Strategy 2020-2023](#); WPD, [Net Zero Communities Strategy](#) (2020); ENWL, [Community and Local Energy Strategy 2020-2023](#).

<sup>16</sup> Regen, [Western Power Distribution Community Energy Engagement](#) (web page).

# UKPN and community energy: collaborations

- **UKPN has shown the benefits of collaborating with community energy groups in ED1, whether in innovation projects or business as usual, and has signalled its ambition to continue this in ED2.**
- **There remains some scope for growth in this area, particularly in working together around the Priority Services Register.**

*With UK Power Networks' transition to a DSO model, communities will have an important role in future energy partnerships. UK Power Networks seeks to foster community energy growth through collaboration and innovative approaches to energy.*

- UKPN, [Community Energy Regional Research: The South East, East and London](#) (2018)

In recent years collaborations between community energy groups and the DNO have established a strong track record of creating win-win situations, bringing together technical expertise with local knowledge and engagement.

Collaborations can focus on innovation trials, like **Energywise** and **Urban Energy Club**, funded through UKPN's Network Innovation Allowance, or **Home Response** (in partnership with the GLA) funded by BEIS.<sup>17</sup>

These collaborations can also operate within business as usual, as demonstrated by the involvement of the **Energy Garden** group in the ongoing upgrade work in Leicester Square.

On the other hand, there remain further unexplored opportunities for UKPN to work with community groups, for example via their Priority Services Register, by directing individuals towards support by local community schemes.

<sup>17</sup> See UKPN's project pages on [Energywise](#), [Urban Energy Club](#) and [Home Response](#).

# UKPN and community energy: connections

- **Although connections have historically been less of a barrier for community energy projects in London than elsewhere in the country, this may well change over the course of ED2.**
- **There are a number of established ways the DNO can help. The most important is currently to ensure the process is clear and accessible.**

Connections are an area of high regional variation. Costs are determined by Ofgem's nationwide charging methodologies.<sup>18</sup> But whereas in the South West, for instance, network congestion means community projects are often stymied by prohibitive connection costs, at present this is less often the case in London.

That said, in future, as the system changes and more distributed generation is connected, a well-designed connections policy is vital to community energy in London:

- **An accessible process:** The accessibility of DNOs' connections application process varies considerably. UKPN's website gives a link to the ENA's 'Connecting Community Energy' guide from 2015.<sup>19</sup> But others have gone further. For example, NPG provides a more up to date fact sheet.<sup>20</sup>
- **Flexible connections:** WPD are proposing a commitment in ED2 that where the cost of a new connection would exceed a certain level, they will always offer an alternative of a flexible connection, where the generation is connected but may need to be curtailed at certain times.<sup>21</sup>
- **Reserved capacity:** Regen have recently called for all DNOs to set aside a certain capacity on their network for community-owned generation.<sup>22</sup> Again, this might become a useful measure in London in future.

<sup>18</sup> Ofgem, [Network Charging and Access Reform](#) (web site).

<sup>19</sup> ENA, [Connecting Community Energy: A Guide to Getting a Network Connection](#) (2015).

<sup>20</sup> Northern Powergrid, [Connecting Community Energy Factsheet](#).

<sup>21</sup> WPD,

[Western Power Distribution's 2023 – 2028 First Draft Business Plan: Briefing Note for Community Energy Groups](#).

<sup>22</sup> Regen, [Environmental Audit Committee call for evidence: Community Energy: Written Evidence](#) (2021).

# UKPN and community energy: Power Partners funding

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- **UKPN's grant scheme Power Partners has made an important impact on community energy in London. Stakeholders are keen to see it continue in ED2.**
- **It would be helpful to clarify how much funding has actually been allocated—potentially substantially less than the stated £300k annual maximum.**

Since 2019, UKPN has operated Power Partners, a grant scheme offering up to £300,000 per year to community energy projects in UKPN's region. Power Partners has recently completed its fourth round of funding and has supported over forty projects so far.<sup>23</sup> Around half of these have been based in London, including organisations such as Repowering, Groundwork London and Crew Energy as well as building-specific projects from a community centre in Highbury to a church in Tulse Hill.

Since its launch, the Power Partners scheme has been very well received, and the London community energy sector is keen to see it continue into the future.

It would be helpful, however, to see more transparency on how much funding has been distributed through Power Partners (possibly significantly lower than the £300,000 yearly maximum). UKPN state in their latest Business Plan Commitments Report that in 2019/20 they provided £305,487 through 'Matched Funding, Team Sport Awards, Community funding and charity partnership donations' combined, but not how much of this was through Power Partners.

<sup>23</sup> CSE, [Power Partners](#) (web page).

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# ED2 and community energy

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- **ED2 will introduce a wide range of changes both to the ‘what’ and the ‘how’ of network regulation, setting out a sweeping new set of priorities and incentive mechanisms.**
- **Four key questions stand out for the community energy sector in London and nationwide.**

**Ongoing engagement:** how will DNOs expand on their support for the community energy sector, and how will they ensure the sector’s voice is heard?

**Incentives and funding:** how does the DNOs’ work with community energy need to be embedded in the new structures of ED2 to drive high performance and unlock the community energy sector’s value?

**Innovation and collaboration:** how will DNOs and community energy practitioners work together to build on past successes of collaborating on innovation projects?

**Local planning:** As local energy needs and local decisions become increasingly important, how will each DNO work with local stakeholders in new ways to forecast and plan?

# Questions for ED2: ongoing engagement

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- **The ways that DNOs are incentivised to engage with the community energy sector under ED2 are changing.**
- **This provides an opportunity to deepen and strengthen how the sector's voice is heard and the support that DNOs can offer.**

In ED1, a crucial driver for DNO engagement with the community energy sector has been the Stakeholder Engagement and Consumer Vulnerability (SECV). But under ED2 this will be discontinued. Instead, Ofgem's intention is that stakeholder engagement continues as BAU. It is critical that this engagement includes community energy, and **we would hope to see this recognised by UKPN in the form of an established community energy stakeholder panel and inclusion of community energy in ongoing satisfaction surveys.**

In addition, although a degree of uncertainty remains in this area, it is likely that the Customer Engagement Groups (CEGs) that are currently an integral part of the price control settlement process, or an equivalent group, will provide a key vehicle for ongoing engagement during ED2. That being the case, we note that **UKPN is the only DNO whose CEG does not include a practitioner or expert in community energy.** If the group is continued, it is important that this be rectified.

ED2 draft business plans from DNOs other than UKPN contain a number of positive commitments towards engagement with and support for the community energy sector:

- NPg propose to recruit a new team of Community Energy Advisors across their regions, and also to explore the possibility of secondments from community organisations into the company to strengthen long-term ties.
- To ensure a positive starting point for engagement in ED2, SPEN have contracted Community Energy England, Community Energy Scotland and Community Energy Wales to advise and challenge their strategy.

# Questions for ED2: funding and incentives

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- **It is vital that ED2 business plans set out a clear framework for how DNOs will work with community energy.**
- **This should be embedded across the ED2 strategy, and backed up with clear metrics and tangible commitments.**

Given the changes to the system of financial incentives for DNOs under ED2, it is imperative that DNOs take responsibility for ensuring that the new structure includes appropriate support for working with community energy groups.

There are a number of ways in which DNOs can establish an appropriate framework for their work with the community energy sector. First, and most importantly, this work should be clearly embedded within each of the core strategic areas of the DNO's business plan. In particular, **DNOs should join the dots and recognise the potential holistic contribution of community energy in their strategies across their work on vulnerability, environment and DSO.**

Second, DNOs can propose individual incentives. These can take the form of a bespoke output-driven incentive with a specific metric or, for a specific project, a so-called Customer Value Proposition. Both can be used to unlock the value of community energy.

- SPEN propose a bespoke incentive to target growth of community energy projects in their area of 10-27%.
- SSEN's draft business plan includes a Customer Value Proposition to provide support for communities and vulnerable consumers to participate in the local markets for flexibility that are beginning to emerge.
- ENWL's core strategy includes a new £1m/year community energy fund.

# Questions for ED2: innovation and collaboration

- **Innovation projects under ED2 have the chance to build on the proven successes of collaborating with community energy groups.**
- **Once again, it is important to see this commitment made clear in ED2 business plans, and for community involvement to be threaded through the DNO's strategy in this area.**

*Partnering with highly respected local community organisations very successful in ensuring successful, inclusive recruitment.*

- UKPN,

[Energywise: Engaging Fuel Poor and Hard to Reach Households on Energy Initiatives](#) (2016)

The basic structure for collaboration between the DNO and community partners on innovation trials will remain broadly similar ED2. Crucially, the Network Innovation Allowance (NIA), which in London has supported projects like Energywise and Urban Energy Club, will remain in place, with funding expected to remain at a similar level.

Ofgem have stressed that the NIA under ED2 should increase third party involvement and should have a renewed focus on vulnerable consumers. Putting this together with past successes of collaboration on innovation projects between community energy and DNOs, this has the potential to be a strong growth area during ED2. A key positive step for DNOs at this stage would be to identify community energy as a central priority within their innovation strategy.

- WPD's draft business plan commits to make 'communities and vulnerability' an explicit theme in their innovation strategy.

# Questions for ED2: local planning

- **ED2 introduces a new focus on local energy planning. DNOs will increasingly need to work with local groups to shape a local strategy.**
- **UKPN have made a number of positive commitments in this area already, and have the potential to become a leader in bringing together community energy groups, local authorities and others.**

ED2 offers a new approach to how networks model local future electricity demand, in order to combine reliable forecasting with local decision-making and accountability. The roll-out of district heating or electric vehicle charging needs a collective vision. This can be provided through Local Area Energy Planning (LAEP). DNOs will be a key actor in this planning, and community groups, along with Local Authorities, will be among the central stakeholders.<sup>24</sup>

In London work is already underway. A current UKPN NIA project, Envision, is seeking data and insight from local stakeholders.<sup>26</sup> And the GLA has initiated a trial LAEP for the Isle of Dogs. But for this to go forwards on an equal footing, a key issue is availability of network data. UKPN's recent work on its 'DSO Dashboard', making real-time data available at Grid Supply Point level, is welcome, but there is still a need to share further data at the level of smaller substations, where possible including network diagrams, if community partners are to be genuinely empowered to take part in planning.<sup>27</sup>

- This is an area where UKPN's draft summary makes a number of positive commitments, including to establish a local energy planning team to work with local authorities and community energy groups, and also, importantly for LAEP, to become 'the UK's leading DSO in network data provision'.

<sup>24</sup> See CSE and Energy Systems Catapult, [Local Area Energy Planning: The Method](#) (2020).

<sup>26</sup> UKPN, [Envision project page](#).

<sup>27</sup> UKPN, [Data Dashboard beta](#).

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# Recommendations

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Based on our research, our five key recommendations to UKPN are to:

1. Follow the majority of other DNOs in publishing a community energy strategy for ED1 and beyond.
2. Commit to an increased level of support and two-way engagement for community energy groups in ED2, providing events and resources and also ensuring the voice of the sector is heard through inclusion in ongoing panels and surveys.
3. Ensure that the proven successes of collaboration with local and community energy groups is placed at the heart of their innovation strategy.
4. Embed commitment to working with community energy within its ED2 strategy and incentives, including setting specific metrics for performance and continuing to provide the well-targeted funding programme established by Power Partners.
5. Follow through on their commitments to ensure local communities are at the heart of local energy planning, and make London a beacon of inclusive and open energy planning practice across GB.