

Community Energy Conference 2015



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New Government, New Dawn? Community Energy 2015

On Saturday 5th September, Co-operative Energy and Community Energy England jointly hosted the third annual Community Energy Conference at Said Business School in Oxford. Over 270 delegates from across the community energy movement attended to hear from a range of high-calibre speakers who shared their experiences and offered cutting-edge advice on how to get projects up and running.

As well as being the marquee launch event for Community Energy Fortnight 2015, also sponsored by Co-operative Energy, the conference saw the launch of the Community Energy Hub.

The UK's emerging community energy revolution picked up pace through 2014 and the early part of 2015, but what will be the impact of the emergence of a new Government? The UK's Community Energy Strategy has recently been revitalised, but what will be the influence of changes to investor tax relief and the new approach of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)? More broadly, the European Union (EU) is now progressing with its new Energy Union strategy which has the citizen at its centre, but will EU State Aid Guidelines restrict national support mechanisms?

These and other questions were explored at what has become the UK's largest and most exciting annual gathering of community energy practitioners.

This short report captures key discussion points from the conference.



Morning session

How community energy in the UK can reach scale

Ramsay Dunning from Co-operative Energy gave the opening presentation on the origins of Co-operative Energy as well as announcing the results from UK polling on support for renewables.

“Whilst the future for community energy right now seems to contain more challenges than opportunities... there is still much to play for. People of all political persuasions support renewable energy, and the favourability of community energy is nothing short of astounding.”

- From the outset Co-operative Energy pledge sought to source an increasing proportion of its power from community owned renewable generation initiatives
- It has a unique User Chooser facility that allows customers to influence the energy mix of the electricity they buy (at no premium to the customer) and has eleven live community energy projects to choose from. This innovation won the European Union’s 2015 Renewable Energy Award
- Co-operative Energy recognise the importance of engaging more broadly and have been actively involved in arguing for the ‘right to invest’ for communities
- The result of Co-operative Energy’s polling of public attitude toward renewables and community energy was revealed and broken down by political persuasion:
 - Conservative supporters are also largely supportive of wind turbines in their locality (43% in favour to 26% against)
 - Conservative supporters also strongly supported wind farms over shale gas wells (58 percent to 23 percent)
 - Community ownership has a big impact on Conservative supporters’ tendency to support renewable energy locally: with support levels increasing from 43 percent to 62 percent, and opposition levels falling from 26 percent to 11 percent
 - A sizeable majority of the public said they were still happy to pay a small levy on their energy bills to support the growth of renewable energy: 47 percent were in favour, with 30 percent against. Favourability levels are greater amongst Tory supporters, with 50 percent supporting
- Collaboration is essential – both operationally and in terms of public policy engagement. If this happens across the community energy sector, we really could be a force to be reckoned with



Opportunities and barriers for community energy

Philip Wolfe, Chair of Community Energy England, set out the opportunities and barriers for community; ending with an optimistic vision of the future, despite recent Government proposals.

- The Government is nominally supportive with tax and regulatory concessions and the shared ownership protocol (see sco-re.uk for more details of shared ownership)
- There has been a range of obstacles since the election, including; the end to financial support for onshore wind, planning barriers for onshore wind, end to financial support for large solar projects, (probable) end to pre-accreditation, major reductions to Feed in Tariff (FiT) rates, threatened end of FiTs in 2016
- Regulatory barriers and changes include; lack of viable business models for energy efficiency and heat, inability to sell electricity to own members, new community energy groups being unable to register as Co-operatives
- The short-term strategy for the sector needs to be to defend FiTs, engage positively in shared ownership and to help the FCA to understand community energy better
- Opportunities in a post-subsidy era would be; tax concessions Social Investment Tax Relief (SITR)/Enterprise Investment Scheme (EIS) for initial capital, direct energy supply to community members, energy pricing to reward saving and mitigate poverty, part of surplus used for energy efficiency, collaborate with local government on storage, energy management and grids

The contrasting fortunes of wind and solar Co-operatives

Mike Smyth, Chair of Energy4All, set out the strengths of a Co-operative approach using Energy4All Co-operatives as examples and highlighted key priorities for the sector.

“Community energy, refreshing the parts that other energy cannot reach”

- Energy4All is a Co-operative formed of a number of other Co-operatives all working together to deliver a shared mission to help the UK’s transition to a low carbon economy through engaging ordinary people in the active operation and ownership of renewable energy. It provides a range of support services including a shared development team, project management, accounts, administration, fundraising and campaigning
- Priority response to FiT and Renewable Obligation Certificate (ROCs) changes should be to build pre-accredited sites, pre-register whatever we can and to build sites within FiT and ROC deadlines



- Activity following the delivery of this pipeline will include:
 - Shared ownership models and Contracts for Difference
 - Community heat
 - Energy efficiency (including lighting and energy advice)
 - High on site usage, cheap construction and high generation to reduce the need for subsidy
 - Storage
 - Retailing electricity
- Some government incentives remain and some may be extended such as SISR/EIS relief, Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) waiver on non-residential premises, limited planning benefits and Shared Ownership (FIT band extended for 5+5MW and a protocol with statutory backing)
- Climate change is a political choice, we need to come together to campaign and participate actively. The sector is robust and it will bounce back



Morning session 2

Enabling community action through strong partnerships

Barbara Hammond, CEO of Low Carbon Hub (LCH), outlined the work of the Low Carbon Hub and the importance of:

- The LCH is a social enterprise championing community energy and developing renewable energy schemes with businesses, the public sector *and* communities to put local power in the hands of local people
- Establishing a Community Owned Energy Services Company (CESCO)
- LCH is leading an initiative to address issues with grid connections including Flexible Plug and Play (enabling the connection of local generation), active network management and smart grids and exploring ideas for community distribution networks
- The Low Carbon Hub has 350 investors and 24 community shareholders. Our first three years have been funded mainly by an Intelligent Energy Europe programme which requires the LCH to raise investment worth 15 times the funding
- LCH have been working with 20 communities to develop 8MW of projects worth £10m
- The Hub itself has a pipeline of 27 projects to install by 2017 that would generate 10.8MW of electricity which is the equivalent of a market town like Wallingford. LCH's 250kW rooftop solar project at Norbar Torque Tools in Banbury is the largest community-owned one in the country

European learnings: the contrasting fortunes of community across Europe

Dirk Vansintjan, President of REScoop, travelled from Belgium to provide a European perspective on what is happening where, and why.

- REScoop (Renewable Energy Source Co-operative) is the European federation representing half of the approx. 2,400 known REScoops, providing advocacy at EU level and developing services for members
- Challenges faced by REScoops include:
 - Germany – tendering of support and effect on creation of new REScoops and implementation of State Aid Guidelines
 - Belgium – windrush vs. windclaim
 - France – state monopoly EDF vs. Enercoop, Energie Partagée
 - Eastern Europe – very few as co-operatives have connotations with communism



- Both threats and opportunities are presented by the European Commission (EC) and Energy Union, such as through State Aid Guidelines and reform of the retail market
- The energy transition is being paid by citizens as consumers, tax payers and through their savings. There is therefore a unique opportunity through community energy to become active in this transition rather than being passive in the process
- Local energy production must stay in the hands of local people, keeping money for energy in the local economy (up to 2,000 Euros pp/y). Local authorities should promote direct participation and 100% citizen owned energy projects
- Spread the REScoop movement!

Prospects for energy Co-operatives and social enterprises in the UK

Ed Mayo, Secretary General of Co-operative UK, emphasised the importance of Co-operative principles and the importance of working with the wider Co-operative movement.

- Co-operative UK's mission is to grow the Co-operative economy through action to promote, develop and unite Co-operative businesses
- There are 6,796 independent Co-operative businesses in the UK. Co-operatives are twice as likely to survive the difficult first five years than other businesses
- Nearly 15m people own the UK's Co-operatives, with an increase of 16% since 2010
- Energy Co-operatives have seen the greatest increase of investment, up from £18m in 2010 to £260m in 2015 (a 1,400% increase)
- 30 community energy groups have been supported through Co-operatives UK and Community Shares Unit Energy Mentoring programme with 20 mentors recruited and trained
- In 2014, 30 share offers were launched seeking to raise £24m for community energy projects, representing half of all share offers and 75% of investment raised



Afternoon session

The current state of community energy in the UK

Anna Harnmeijer of Scene Consulting shared new research on the scale and distribution of community energy across the UK.

- Scene Consulting have developed Energy Archipelago, a global and self-governed community renewable energy portal that includes project mapping, comparative statistics and communication functions
- Trends from the Archipelago suggest a development of local expertise and maturation of start-ups into full-fledged energy service companies servicing the wider community. It also shows a development of a small service industry catered towards facilitating co-operative finance, project management and installation
- Costs associated with community energy are more variable and have higher pre-planning costs (community schemes tend to take 50%-1100% longer to get to planning); however there is a downward trend over time, converging with commercial cost levels. Community-commercial partnership projects show a cost advantage on a 'community money invested / community Megawatt' basis
- The sector needs a collective vision of the future energy sector to rally around. To achieve this we need to work systematically to provide evidence of the benefits of a civic energy scenario (see below)

Sector prospects

The "civic energy scenario"



2015

Large power generators passively provide consumers with flexible electricity generation through one way power flows

- 32 major power producers own 83% total installed generation capacity
- Community RE represents ~0.3% of RE capacity
- Municipal generation ~1% RE capacity

2050

Large proportion of consumers actively engaged in intermittent generation and demand side response on reinforced and highly interconnected distribution networks

- Local energy schemes provide 50% total electricity
- Community scale CHP provides 60% of heating and 40% electricity requirements.
- Local authorities & OFGEM – led regional energy planning(!)
- Strong local finance sector
- Partnerships between local energy schemes and regional ESCo's
- Widespread awareness of RE as a domestic and community income opportunity.
- Reduced net total energy demand; high degree of household engagement and understanding in managing new niche technologies
- Increased storage capacity
- Utilities shift to transmission and system balancing

A shift of expertise, planning, operational management and profit generation from national to the regional level.

RTP Engine Room (2015)



Workshops

Peer Power – community energy best practice

Co-operatives UK and the Community Shares Unit gave an overview of their peer mentoring programme through which £100k of consultancy fees and external training was saved. 11 mentored groups have already raised £1.4m via community shares and it is envisaged that this number will rise to £4m over the duration of the initiatives. The programme exceeded demand, and has a waiting list for the future.

This work has set a benchmark for peer mentoring and gave the opportunity to gather information of challenges being faced from over forty community energy organisations. These learnings have been compiled along with clear policy recommendations in our 'Lessons for Government' report in partnership with Community Energy England.

The new Community Shares Standard Mark was also discussed. This is a voluntary scheme, supported by the Financial Conduct Authority and Money Advice Service. The Standard Mark is awarded by practitioners in recognition that the organisation is complying with good practice. Assessment is through a review of the community organisation's share offer document, application form, governing document and business plan.

Community energy led energy efficiency

Carbon Co-operative outlined the government approach to energy efficiency to date and some of the opportunities and challenges around different retrofit options. Carbon Co-operative is a Greater Manchester based community benefit society set up by householders who wanted to improve the efficiency of their homes. They are involved in a range of community energy engagement activities including open green homes, home energy checks, undertaking basic offers on behalf of others, awareness raising and giving information and advice to others. The biggest frustrations for householders involved in their project were delays from contractors and a lack of responsiveness but they were generally satisfied with the measures installed.

Global Action Plan summarised their Big Energy Race which aimed to empower people and enable them to take control of their bills and reduce spend. 39 community champions were involved, 4,000 households and 9,000 energy saving challenges.



The principle mechanism was to engage community members through the trusted route of a local group, supporting households to work together towards a collective goal as well as individual household challenges for energy saving prizes. Annual savings of £117 per person per year were achieved with other benefits including an 11% increase in households that now help others to save energy and a 14% increase in households that will now shop around to find the best energy deal.

The winning team won a £20,000 prize which they are using to continue work with the communities that they have engaged through the programme. Big Energy 2016 is now being developed and will have a larger fund of £40,000.

Financing community energy

Pure Leapfrog and Ethex gave an overview of routes to financing community energy. There are six stages of projects that may have to be financed, each with different financing needs: feasibility stage, development phase, bridge finance pending share issue, construction phase, long-term debt and sale of loan portfolio to long term investors.

Key aspects of getting investment ready are getting a team together, drafting and checking contracts, ensuring the right governance arrangements for your project, undertaking commercial negotiations, risk assessment, sensitivity analysis, effective community engagement, community impact assessment and investor disclosures.

Finance sources are varied and may include a share offer, loan (from a bank or from another source such as a local authority), through bond finance and short-term financing.

There was a challenging discussion around local offers vs large national offers. Some attendees thought that talking about due diligence, accountants and lawyers was a mile away from the community schemes they had in mind, that professionalisation comes at the risk of losing the heart of what community energy is all about. However, it is a difficult balancing act as many societies are now in a commercial market at scale which requires a more diligent professional approach.

Lobbying for change

Groups active in 'Lobbying for Good' (Co-operative Energy, 10:10, Community Energy England and REScoop) set out the public policy environment the community energy sector found itself encompassed within, and the various emerging responses of campaigners.



In the run up to the 2015 General Election, there had been a consensus amongst community energy advocates that the priority issues were: continued access to tax relief for investors; reform of the FCA's regulatory approach; and reform the Energy Market to facilitate a community right to self-supply. However, following the election of a new Government, a raft of policy announcements created much more fundamental problems centred on access to subsidy support and planning approval.

More positively, various statements from Government indicated that they want to see community energy continue to expand. In the short-term, it was essential that the sector support the likes of Community Energy England (CEE) and Pure Leapfrog in building an evidence base for the importance of community energy and the enormous impact the latest proposals would have. And that we all get fully behind emerging initiatives such as 10:10's "#KeepFiTs" campaign. In the longer term, we needed to consider how community energy could be supported in a more bespoke manner. The astounding levels of public support for community energy (including amongst Conservative supporters) is an enormous asset.

At an EU level, there were signs that the emerging Energy Union proposals presented opportunities to citizen-owned energy initiatives, but that we needed to press our case robustly to take advantage of these.

Making shared community ownership work

CO2 sense are an ethical investor in renewable energy projects across the UK who established a fund in 2009 to finance commercial and community projects between 200 Kilowatt(kW) and 5MW. Demand for shared ownership funding has increased over the last 6 months from both commercial and community organisations looking to undertake shared ownership schemes at pre- and post-construction phase, with later refinancing via a community share offer.

Projects need to have a clear funding proposition with a clear partnership arrangement when seeking finance:

- What is its commercial structure - is it a well-defined arrangement?
- Technology and resource - suitability for resource? UK based EPC and/or Operations and Maintenance (O+M)?
- Site and permits - does it have planning consent and appropriate ownership?
- Deliverability - team and partner experience, time scales and contingency
- Grid connection single party ownership or owned by one entity in which both parties have a stake?
- Financially robust - conservative projections, withstand changes to income, cost and delays



Bath & West Community Energy (BWCE) talked through their experiences of shared ownership. Braydon Manor in Wiltshire is a 9.1MW Split Ownership Project, with 5MW community owned by Wiltshire Wildlife Community Energy via a wholly owned CIC subsidiary. BWCE and Mongoose Energy secured the project rights from developer and secured finance and grid sharing agreement. Capex for the project was £10m. £3m of this was raised from a share offer, £2.7m from a loan and £4.3m from a commercial partner. 1 connection split by contract – 2 projects with 1 Meter Point Administration Number (MPAN) with the same EPC and O+M contractor but separate contracts. The project recently reached financial close and contractors on site. Aim to be commissioned December 2015.

Viability needs to increase for future projects if shared ownership is to continue to work. In the short-term it will be significantly curtailed due to FiT cuts in short to medium term. We therefore need to pursue other options to develop community energy model and increase community buy in to existing renewables projects. There would be no tax relief if the project is already operating, but it would broaden viable shared ownership model options to include Joint Ventures (split ownership has been the community preference to date).

Working with Local Authorities

Gen Community have been working on a project with Barnsley Council, one of the 'Big 6' energy suppliers and a new community benefit society, Energise Barnsley, to look at putting solar panels on 17,211 council owned homes. The forecasted household electricity savings for this scheme are £17.8m plus a £2.5m+ community fund to deliver targeted support, including fuel and debt clinics and "green doctors".

Challenges faced included:

- Speed of decision making at local authority housing associations
- Maintaining momentum of Local Authority Housing Associations (LAHA's) and unlocking key personnel
- Unravelling complexity of community model and multi stakeholders
- Understanding governance and sign off process (asset/legal/finance sign off)
- Procurement/Official Journal of European Union (OJEU)?
- Policy impacts – digression, right to buy, Department Of Energy Climate and Change (DECC) inconsistency
- A 'free solar model' – so where is the hook, commitment, risk management?
- Combining low carbon technologies, finance, policy, social impact, community engagement and legal all in one model



Bristol City Council gave an overview of community energy projects in Bristol since the establishment of Bristol Energy Network in 2010. In 2014, a City Council Cabinet report proposed to utilise council owned community buildings and land for the installation of Photovoltaics (PV) and other renewable energy, funded through community based finance. The community group would be offered a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) to export generation, the community centre would receive discounted electricity (from PV panels), the FiT/export would be retained by the community group and profits would go into a community benefit fund.

The issues that were encountered included:

- The typical conditions of a Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT) lease are not to load the roof structure, produce and supply electricity, or assign/ underlet any part of the property
- The scheme was not caught by procurement regulations but you need to be selective about the provider you choose
- Legal support for tenant cannot be provided by the Council

Some of the solutions to these included getting support through organisations such as Pure Leapfrog to look at Health and Safety (H&S), Quality control, Governance, Bankability, Community support and engagement and Financial and legal support. It was also essential to ensure proper property checks were undertaken and logged along with a site survey. A consent letter for underletting the premises was also key.

Discussions in this workshop focussed on lack of resourcing and staff within councils; how volunteers can take the risk on projects without active collaboration from councils, complex lease arrangements and negotiations and the length of time this takes.

Overcoming obstacles to connecting to the grid

RegenSW and Northern Powergrid led this workshop. RegenSW is an independent not-for-profit organisation that uses its expertise to work with the industry, communities and the public sector to revolutionise the way we generate, supply and use energy. Northern Powergrid runs the electricity distribution network that provides power to customers in the Northeast, Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire.

The network and policy is designed to distribute electricity to customers from large power stations, changing it to take electricity from prosumers and distributed generation is causing some challenges for the network and it takes time to change the policy.



One of the most important factors in getting connected is whether the network has enough spare capacity to accommodate a new connection, paying upfront for reinforcements can make projects unviable. Grid constraints affect communities more than developers because communities are less likely to be able to move their projects to where there is spare capacity.

Since 2010, there have been over £1m new connections to the network and around half a million distributed generation installations are now exporting to the grid.

A number of key factors influence the cost of getting connected or upgrading an existing connection if needed:

- The electrical capacity you need and the nearest place to plug into our network ('point of connection') at the voltage level required
- Whether the connection to your site is overhead, underground, or a combination
- A substation or suitable point at your site to site our equipment
- If network reinforcement is needed to accommodate for the power output from your scheme, under current legislation the cost of any reinforcement will be apportioned to you depending upon the size of the connection you require

There are some alternatives to the standard connection: plug in, export and forget about it. The energy sector is trialling new ideas to make the most out of new network technology, and of people's willingness to change their behaviour in exchange for a reward.

- Alternative connections – These allow the Distribution Network Operator (DNO) to temporarily reduce your capacity, known as curtailment, at times when the network is under pressure. You will need to weigh up the pros and cons as your connection cost could be lower, but you may not be able to export as much electricity
- Innovation - The barriers mean DNO's and communities are trialling new solutions, not yet available on the market. Communities are ideally placed to partner with DNO's on Demand Side Response (DSR)/soft intertrip/active network management. Smart ways to reduce the need for additional capacity could speed up connections process
- The Sunshine tariff is a more innovative innovation being trialled by Wadebridge Renewable Energy Network (WREN) customers, who could pay as little as 5p per kWh in middle of day when the sun is shining. The community owned generation directly linked with local tariff. This is a potential solution for community energy where grid constrained



Support available:

- Regen SW may be able to help you with through its community and grid collaboration service to explore other options such as storage options, private wire opportunities or collaboration with other generators
- The Community Energy Hub has guides, further information and contact info for DNOs
- Each DNO will either have a guide published, or will be published soon
- It is really important to talk to your DNO early and find out about grid connection for your project, and what support they have available for community energy groups

Utilising tax reliefs

Co-operative Energy (who have been at the forefront of lobbying for community energy investors to have continued access to tax reliefs) and Resilient Energy (who are operating and developing tax relief-qualifying wind projects) led this workshop.

In recent years, Government has run hot and cold on community energy having access to tax relief under the EIS. It has taken vigorous lobbying from the likes of Co-operative Energy and Co-operatives UK to ensure its continuance. But, tax relief is an important consideration for many community energy investors. Research has indicated that its absence would have resulted in a c.60% loss in community investment: 75% of investors said their decision to invest would be impacted. Government currently appear to accept this, but believe that the EIS is an inappropriate vehicle. Instead, they wish to see community energy utilise a revamped Social SITR.

The revamped SITR scheme is still awaiting EU-approval, and in the meantime EIS is available. The revamped SITR scheme will be characterised as follows:

- 30% income tax relief – on either equity or debt
- Charities, Community Interest Company(CICs) and community benefit societies qualify, but not bona fide Co-operatives as no asset lock
- Per company limit to increase to £5m over 12 months and £15m aggregate
- Need to have < 500 employees and gross assets < £15 million
- Seeking to remove FiTs exclusion

The exclusion of Bona Fide Co-operatives is significant, and another push towards the BenComm structure – although possible that in future a BenComm could be recognised as a Co-operative.



Significantly, the small print of the Government's Emergency Budget in July proposes little noticed restrictions to EIS that may adversely impact community energy. It's important that groups understand these. In particular, EIS may need to progress before 'preparing to trade' work is in place and while development risk is significant. 'Shovel-ready' schemes and Joint Ventures may also be newly problematic.

Panel discussion

The following were invited to be part of the panel discussion:

Lisa Ashford (Ethex), Andrew Clarke (Resilient Energy), Ramsay Dunning (Co-operative Energy), Barbara Hammond (Low Carbon Hub), Ed Mayo (Co-operatives UK), Leo Murray (10:10), Mike Smyth (Energy4All), Dirk Vansintjan (REScoop).

Key discussion points were around the threats to community energy from the raft of recent government proposals, what action could be taken to combat these, how the sector could work together more effectively and new models that could be used. Current campaigns included 10:10's #KeepFiTs campaign, Friends of the Earth's #saveoursolar and the Parliamentary petition for DECC to urgently review their approach to FiTs. All delegates were urged to respond to DECC's FIT consultation.



Further information links

Co-operative Energy	http://www.cooperativeenergy.coop
Co-operative Energy User Chooser	http://www.cooperativeenergyhub.co.uk
Community Energy England	http://communityenergyengland.org/
10:10	http://www.1010uk.org/
Bath & West Community Energy	http://www.bwce.coop/
Carbon Co-op	http://carbon.coop/
CO2 Sense	http://www.co2sense.co.uk/
Community Reinvest Campaign	http://communityreinvest.org.uk/
Community Shares Unit	http://communityshares.org.uk/
Coops UK	www.uk.coop
Coops UK and CSU peer mentoring	http://www.energymentoring.org.uk/
Energy4All	http://energy4all.co.uk/
Ethex	https://www.ethex.org.uk/
Gen Community	http://www.gen-community.co.uk/
Global Action Plan	http://www.globalactionplan.org.uk/
Low Carbon Hub	http://www.lowcarbonhub.org/
Northern Powergrid	http://www.northernpowergrid.com/
Pure Leapfrog	http://www.pureleapfrog.org/
RegenSW	http://www.regensw.co.uk/
REScoop	http://rescoop.eu/
Resilient Energy	http://www.resilientenergy.co.uk/index.html
SCENE consulting	http://www.sceneconsulting.com/





The **co-operative** energy

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