

Funding Community Energy

Promoting Support by Funders for Community Level Sustainable Energy Action

Report to Education and Community Group of Energy Efficiency
Partnership for Homes

March 2007

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1 Executive summary

This report looks at potential routes for encouraging more funders, from a variety of sectors, to support community-based sustainable energy projects.

Our approach has been to combine desk research of all relevant documents with email, telephone or face to face interviews with key players in funding umbrella bodies; local authorities in England with local area agreements; a variety of influencing and professional bodies; corporate bodies who support the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI); as well as a range of experts and practitioners who are active in the field in one way or another. We have focused on those organisations and key individuals who have expressed a willingness to engage with the climate change agenda.

Information and action on climate change is at a higher point than ever before. There is almost weekly media coverage of some aspect of climate change and there are a raft of initiatives coming from Government. This rising profile provides a new opportunity to communicate the benefits of community based energy projects in terms of both a way to tackle climate change and to bring wider social and economic benefits to the funding sector.

A review of existing funding opportunities suggests there are over 50 charitable trusts and foundations that could support community based energy projects. However, nationally only eight make a specific reference to climate change, renewable energy or energy efficiency, suggesting that most funders still do not see this as a priority for support. There are number of possible reasons for this, but only further research would provide a full picture of how this sector sees their role in tackling climate change.

Our recommended approach to these funders is to let them come to their own conclusions about the benefits of community based energy projects. We have therefore provided a series of information sheets that link the wide range of benefits that such projects bring, in terms of the key interests of different funders. It is hoped that this will help them to make the connection between their existing interests and these sorts of projects and this may lead to more support being offered.

To provide further opportunities we have therefore considered a wide range of other networks and organisations which will be an integral part of the way forward. This includes local authorities, influencing bodies and social franchising organisations. By using the resources provided within this report and existing CAfE and EEPH research there will be considerable benefits for communicating with these organisations.

The opportunity for EEPH is therefore to try and show the fullest and widest benefits of funders supporting action in this area, linking not only to climate change, but the wider benefits that these projects bring. As a minimum this will help raise awareness of the issues and begin to open a dialogue with these funders.

We have identified four sets of strategic players to work with.

Strategic players to work with	Barriers	Ways of engaging
Charitable Trusts and Foundations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistant to 'lobbying' • Case for funding not yet proven • (some) see it as government not charitable role • Already struggling to meet demand for current priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly using the information sheets provided • Umbrella body newsletters, case studies • Attending seminars & events – to share information, not lobbying • Articles in journals
Local authority funders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-occupied with statutory issues and targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars and events • Influencing bodies – IdeA; LGA etc • Provide examples on Financing Local Futures website • Provide briefing documents and ensure awareness of CAfE
Influencing bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some see case for funding not yet proven 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information sheets/case studies for newsletters and websites • Provide secretariat/organisation for seminars to bring key players together • Provide updated list of funders where appropriate • Raise debate on mainstreaming climate change mitigation/adaptation into project scoring criteria
Trading/social franchising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few players, overstretched, • Third sector suspicion of 'business' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicise • Review examples; disseminate learning • Speakers at conferences/seminars

We set out a series of recommended actions, endeavouring to make best use of existing EEPH materials and information.

2 Key recommendations

2.1 Charitable trusts and foundations

- Communicate with charitable trusts and foundations to make them aware of the benefits that community based energy projects offer and to ascertain their current level of interest. Use the funding contact details, information sheets and a tailored covering letter to do this.
- Follow up our contacts with the Association of Charitable Trusts and Community Foundation Network to offer the information sheets, an opportunity to run a seminar for their members and the possibility of getting an article in their newsletters.

2.2 Local authorities

- Contact the local authorities that participated in this report to provide them with the climate change information sheet, the list of funders and make them aware of the CAfE programmes and other EEPH resources.
- Work with established networks and organisations in this sector to disseminate the findings and resources in this research, including Practical help, the IDeA and the LGA.
- Develop resources for Parish Councils on supporting local climate change projects.

2.3 Influencing bodies

- Offer CAfE case studies and information sheets to regional centres of excellence for sustainable communities; Market and Coastal Towns Association website.
- Liaise with New Philanthropy Capital when their report on environmental funding is published (early summer 2007) to build on awareness of community based project possibilities.
- Offer the funding information, climate change information sheet to Every Action Counts.
- Offer CAfE case studies and information sheets to Financing Local Futures.
- Work with RTPi and TCPA to organise seminar (s) highlighting the benefits of community action on climate change.

2.4 Trading/social franchising

- Work with CoRE/ruralnet to organise seminar on how to earn money from community energy projects through social franchising and other means.

A longer term action we recommend is to start a debate through a variety of means on integrating climate change into general funding criteria, whether charitable or statutory.

3 Reason for the report at this time

This report was commissioned by the Education and Community group of the Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes to look at ways of encouraging more funders to consider supporting community based energy or climate change projects. It has been produced by a partnership of Future Perspectives Co-operative Ltd, Richard Hoggett and Community Energy Plus.

The brief has been to investigate possibilities and provide materials and contacts to enable the group to:

- communicate to funders the benefits of community based sustainable energy projects:
- have an updated list of funders, based on those identified in November 2005 as having sustainable energy funding criteria:
- make contact with a range of funders, umbrella bodies and influencers.
with the aim of:
 - o increasing the number and range of community-based sustainable energy projects being funded.

It builds on the previous work of the Education and Community Group and takes account of the growing need to tackle climate change at all levels of society.

Much of this new and emerging legislation from Government and broader guidance on climate change is likely to have an impact on the support and recognition that local communities have in terms of tackling the problem. We have not carried out a review of these as part of the research, but the Climate Change Bill and the Energy White Paper are likely to be particularly significant.

4 Summary of key findings

4.1 Review of existing funders

In total 52 potential sources of funding have been identified and these are provided in Appendix One of this report. This is slightly fewer than the number identified in the previous 'Energising Communities' report. This reduction is partly due to the removal of those organisations that just provide non-financial support and also some changes in funding priorities or closure of funds. However, we would suggest that overall there has not been a major change in the current number of funders that can support this sort of work.

The principal focus for this research was the larger charitable trusts and company schemes that provide funding at a national or sub-national level, as these were felt to be the most appropriate in terms of the brief.

An initial search for funders that have supported projects under the headings of climate change, energy efficiency and renewable energy only found eight such entries. Whilst it is encouraging that some are supporting this work, it represents a fraction of the number of funders we have identified and it's even less significant when you consider there are well over 1,600 major charitable trusts operating in the UK. This suggests that these funders do not see these sorts of projects as a priority to support. This could be for a number of reasons, which only further research would reveal. We would speculate that possible reasons are:

- a belief that this sort of work is the responsibility of government;
- a lack of knowledge about these issues;
- a view that energy projects are too technically complicated;
- a belief that they can already support this sort of work under their current guidelines;
- a lack of evidence that there is a demand or need for this sort of support from the voluntary and community sector.

We think it is important that the group begin to communicate with funders, using the materials we have provided. However, we are cautious about how effective this may be in terms of the group's short term desire to encourage this sector to provide funding in this area. Without carrying out a specific piece of research to look at the reasons why charitable trusts do not support work in the area of climate change, it is difficult to predict accurately how they will respond. That said, we have provided the group with a list of contact details and information sheets, and this exercise is likely to bear some fruit. As a minimum it will begin to open a dialogue with charitable trusts and it might help them register the benefits of supporting community based energy projects. It will also give the group an idea about what level of interest this sector has in following up the offer for more information included in the communication materials.

Another finding that emerged was that several national charitable trusts with an interest in the environment meet informally to network amongst themselves. Known as the Environmental Funders Network, they guard their privacy. However, they often ask outside speakers to come and talk to the group. We know that some members of this group appear in the tables we have provided, so there is every chance that if these funders are contacted that this network may request further contact.

Thinking about the wider objectives of the Education and Community group it would make sense to widely circulate this list of funders to those with an interest in supporting community based energy projects and this should include the CAfE programme. We have provided a stand-alone version of the funding tables to enable you to do this.

4.2 Communication materials

A wealth of good information on the benefits of community based energy projects exists, particularly through previous research by the Education and Community Group and the CAfE programme. We have used this to produce detailed information sheets to help open up communication channels with funders and to provide a resource the group can use for discussion and meetings with them and with wider audiences. These are provided with Appendix Two.

In reviewing the list of existing funders we examined the core interests of each of the funders identified. A basic analysis of this is included within the table below and suggests five key areas of interest:

- local community;
- social welfare/disadvantaged people;
- older people;
- environment;
- health.

These form the basis of the information sheets we have produced, but the situation is not entirely clear cut as nearly every funder has interests that cross over more than one of these areas. To ensure the widest number of core interests can be covered by these resources we have therefore narrowed these down to three main topics, each with a different emphasis but using the same key information. These are:

- **environment** (the role of the voluntary and community sector in tackling climate change);
- **social welfare** (how local energy projects tackle social welfare and disadvantage);
- **local community** (how local energy projects improve local communities).

The table below highlights which information sheet would be most appropriate for which funder.

National funders and their main areas of interest

Fund	Local Community	Social Welfare /Disadvantaged People	Older People	Environment	Health
Abbey Charitable Trust	1	1			
The HB Allen Charitable Trust			1	1	
Age Concern Grants and Awards (England)		1	1		
Ashden Charitable Trust		1		1	
Awards for All	1	1		1	1
The Balcombe Charitable Trust		1		1	1
Bank of England	1				
People's Millions	1				
Reaching Communities	1				
Safe & Well		1			
Improving Community Buildings	1				
People & Places	1	1		1	
B&Q Better Neighbour Grant Scheme	1				
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation		1	1	1	
Comic Relief	1	1			
Co-op Community Fund	1	1		1	
Charles Hayward Foundation		1			1
DIY Community Action Training and Grant programme	1				
Environmental Action Fund				1	
Esmé Fairbairn Foundation		1		1	
The Gannochy Trust		1		1	
John Paul Getty Charitable Foundation		1		1	
HBOS Foundation	1				
JJ Charitable Trust				1	

The John Ellerman Foundation		1		1	1
The Kelly Family Charitable Trust	1				
The Laing Trusts:					
Beatrice Laing Trust		1			1
Kirby Laing Foundation		1			1
Maurice & Hilda Laing Charitable Trust		1			1
Lloyds TSB Foundation	1	1	1		
The Mackintosh Foundation	1			1	
The Oakdale Trust		1			
Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation				1	
The LankellyChase Foundation	1	1			
The Henry Smith Charity		1	1		1
The Rank Foundation	1	1	1		
The Staples Trust				1	
The Tedworth Charitable Trust				1	
Tisbury Telegraph Trust				1	
The Tudor Trust	1	1	1		
The Westminster Foundation		1			
Garfield Weston Foundation	1	1		1	
The Wider Role Fund	1				
The Woodroffe Benton Foundation		1		1	
Totals	20	27	7	20	8
Key for Information Sheets:	Social Welfare	Local Community	Climate Change		

4.3 Recent trends in funding and philanthropy

During this research we reviewed the main trends in funding and philanthropy. These are detailed in Appendix Three. There is renewed interest in funding and how it is carried out due to variety of drivers which include:

- Grant funding from government is steadily reducing, often being replaced with directed purchasing of services from community groups to deliver particular services;
- EU funding to the UK is reducing;
- A growing number of individuals, often from an investment banking or business background, are interested in 'philanthropic investment', rather than unattached giving;
- A growing number of institutions and organisations are appearing to advise donors on how to give or who to give to, based on analysing comparative effectiveness of charitable and other organisations.

These drivers are contributing to a greater competitive 'market' for funds from sources such as charitable foundations and the Big Lottery.

There are possibilities for community-based climate change projects to be included within the guidelines of these sorts of organisations. Local authorities through local area agreements and partnership working within local strategic partnership are our recommended route for influencing the design of services to be delivered. The private sector 'philanthropic investment' groups are best approached indirectly through umbrella and influencing bodies as detailed in section 4.4

4.4 Key umbrella and influencing bodies

4.4.1 The Association of Charitable Foundations

<http://www.acf.org.uk/>. This membership body for charitable foundations provides professional training for staff and trustees of charitable foundations on issues such as how to read accounts, evaluate applications, or understand full costing. It holds an annual conference and a number of member only activities. Members may not use ACF membership or meetings in order to seek grants or raise funds.

In June 2006 they held an issue based meeting on environmental justice and sustainable development attended by around 40 people. Speakers included Jonathan Porritt and a speaker from City Bridge Trust who are pioneering eco-audits for non-environmental charities. No ACF members have since stepped forward to take the issue forward. However, ACF themselves are willing to discuss organising a meeting for their members with the Education and Community group, around the benefits of community based energy projects.

4.4.2 Community Foundation Network

<http://www.communityfoundations.org.uk> The national Community Foundation Network has an e-bulletin it sends to all its members and is willing to feature information from EEPH on community-based climate change projects. Some Community Foundations are already developing local programmes.

The Tyne and Wear Community Foundation Local Action on Global Issues Fund was set up in late 2006, resourced from its own funds and several locally based trusts. It provides mostly annual grants in the region of £1K - £20k, both for revenue and capital projects. It aims to raise local awareness through local

action on a variety of environmental projects, with the first three areas in which applications are welcome being:

- Global warming;
- Energy efficiency;
- Sustainable energy.

<http://www.communityfoundation.org.uk/fund.php?fund=local.action>

Quartet Community Foundation based in the Bristol area has a smaller fund and is looking to expand it. <http://www.quartetcf.org.uk/>

Neither of these foundations were aware of the Education and Community group's feasibility study for a grant fund. There is an opportunity to address this by working with CFN or by contacting all the Community Foundations directly.

4.4.3 Corporate and professional perspectives

The corporate funding sector is difficult to engage with strategically because they tend to develop and deliver their own support programmes. The trend recently has been to develop funding programmes as part of the CSR agenda that are linked to staff interests, the area the company is based or operates in, and for projects that are aligned with the projects or services they offer. This limits the potential to communicate with this sector coherently.

Our contacts with corporates and financial institutions made it clear that in certain circumstances they would be willing to support community based climate change projects, but there needs to be a clear benefit to the firm or its staff. A major transport organisation was willing to consider funding something that would be local to its activities, but all management time is currently taken up with a major infrastructure upgrade, so they would not be able to consider anything until 2008. A national energy supplier is willing to consider funding small scale projects, probably in schools, but also needs them to be local to its main activities; appeal to both the board and its employees; demonstrate some bigger issue; have directly measurable benefits such as tonnes of carbon saved; attract matched funding so that the benefit is doubled.

Professional organisations such as the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) <http://www.rtpi.org.uk/> and the Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) <http://www.tcpa.org.uk/> have an interest in promoting climate change action. In March 2007 they organised a joint conference entitled 'Climate Change – how can planning meet the challenge?' which highlighted the importance of community led renewable energy initiatives. RTPI would be happy to discuss with the Education and Community group the possibility of organising a similar conference with an overall community focus. There may also be an opportunity to promote the benefits of local climate change projects to their members.

4.4.4 Influencing organisations and experts

We contacted a range of individual experts in funding, voluntary sector procurement and community activities.

Eight experts provided information on what they saw as the priorities to enable more community-based climate change projects to be funded, with a total of 22 suggestions. Integrating climate change outcomes into targets, and providing simplified but accurate financial and outcome related advice were again seen as priorities.

What is needed	Responses
Integrate climate change outcomes into local/statutory targets, with clear ways of calculating them (Both financial and emissions reduction information needed)	8
Time needed to support community groups to prepare bids	4
Encourage funders to appreciate connections between climate change and sustainable communities, seeing possibilities of funding shared core cost	3
Help funders source additional funds for a co-ordinated fund and cohesive body to provide advice. See idea of climate change as long term integrated theme, not this year's one-off	3
Reassess target audiences, explore partnerships with commercial organisations and learn techniques from business	2
Ensure no new power stations built until accurate comparisons made with cost of renewable energy generation	1
Explicit funding to support energy efficiency in community halls	1

These findings do not offer any additional ways into accessing straight grant-related money. However, the comments about learning from business and exploring partnerships with commercial organisations support our recommendation to investigate promoting social enterprise and social franchising as a possible route for community groups.

4.5 Local authority and LSP perspectives

Statutory sector bodies are increasingly looking to commission work from community and voluntary groups. This will include a growing range of environment and climate change related services. Local area agreements are a statement of how local authorities commit to delivering key services.

We contacted 87 local authorities and partnerships in England that have a current local area agreement and asked them two questions:

- Are you aware of any community based energy efficiency/climate change projects in your area?
- What three things would most help your authority/partnership to support the development and implementation of community based climate change projects?

We received responses from 22. Two respondents were not aware of any such projects; all others could mention at least one. As well as community based projects, three mentioned workshops or conferences, two were concerned with calculating carbon footprint data and one described waste/recycling projects.

An analysis of what would most help the authorities to support community based climate change projects identified the following themes:

What is needed	Responses	Comments
Additional resources – easier to access, longer term	17	Both financial and staff
Statutory obligations, targets, commitment from elected members	8	Targets could be nationally or locally derived
Additional officer resource, co-ordinating	6	An active role to

initiatives, brokering partnerships		connect and encourage initiatives
Cases, guidance, information on council websites, articles for community newsletters to motivate/show possibilities	6	
Simplified grant regulations/financial systems	4	
Robust ways of collecting data to prove carbon emissions	3	
Incentives for councils or community groups	3	
Community capacity, staff to support its development	3	
Skilled fitters for installations/practical demonstrations	3	
Resource a separate organisation with community energy remit	1	
Provide information on good speakers on climate change	1	
Well maintained database of funders	1	
Linkage with economic development	1	

More details of their responses are available in Appendix Four.

The latest round of Beacon awards for local authorities, with applications running from March to June 2007, includes 'Tackling Climate Change'.

It is therefore a particularly appropriate time to approach these local authority respondents with the information sheets to ensure they are all aware of how community projects can contribute to climate change mitigation in their area. The group could also explore wider opportunities for making this sector aware of the benefits of local energy projects, ideally through established support organisations such as Practical help, CAfE and the IDeA.

4.6 National and regional websites:

We have identified what influencing websites and communication media could usefully help spread the message about funding community-based projects. One issue is that most websites seem one-sided. They are mostly addressing community groups/local authorities etc, encouraging them to carry out projects. Information or connection to funding opportunities is often minimal or out of date.

Financing Local Futures http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/flf/flf_home.html

Based on research done with local authority finance directors, commissioned by the Sustainable Development Commission working with the IDeA, this is a resource designed to help those involved in local government financial decision-making to develop their own organisations' contributions to sustainable development. It has a space for case studies and many existing CAfE cases could be added to share experiences between local authorities on how to support community groups. The group could also offer one of our information sheets.

Every Action Counts <http://www.everyactioncounts.org.uk/>

Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) bodies have a critical role to play in making environmental as well as social improvements and helping the communities they work with to make more environmentally friendly choices.

This also means leading by example on environmental issues, inside the organisations themselves. Every Action Counts intends to recruit, train and support over 1,000 volunteers to become Every Action Counts Community Champions. Their brief will be to work with community groups to take action for a more sustainable future. Again they will represent a valuable network of people working with community groups who can disseminate the group's information.

We recommend the group send them the updated funding information and one of our information sheets.

Centres of excellence for sustainable communities

Regional centres of excellence for sustainable communities welcome case studies and items for newsletters.

We recommend the group send them an information sheet and those case studies that relate to their region.

4.7 Social enterprise approaches

Some community based energy projects aim to create an income stream for that community. A recent development in the north east of England, called 'social franchising' provides access to support and know-how for groups aiming to set up renewable energy projects. Details of this access to self-funding, and other social franchising schemes currently operating, are in Appendix Five. Organisers of these schemes are willing to speak at a seminar or event with the Education and Community group. The group could also invite them to one of their meetings to hear about these new approaches

4.8 Mainstreaming climate change outcomes into criteria for all funded projects

A constant theme, whether from statutory or charitable sectors, is that integrating climate change mitigation criteria into the design of service delivery and community projects is the way to encourage such projects to be funded.

At a national level, this theme could form a basis for discussions with umbrella bodies. At a community level there is a national Lottery funded project on outcomes being co-ordinated by Charities Evaluation Services. They do not influence the definition of outcomes that community groups aim for, but the project is, between 2007 and 2009, training up national 'outcomes champions'. These champions will represent a valuable resource of on-the-ground expertise if integration of climate change criteria goes up the national agenda in the future. <http://www.ces-vol.org.uk/index.cfm?pg=279>

We suggest, as a first step, that where members of the Education and Community group find themselves in groups discussing climate change, they start asking the question:

How can we mainstream climate change (mitigation or adaptation) outcomes into the design of all projects?

5 Conclusions and recommendations

This report provides an overview of current trends and opportunities within the funding sector for supporting community based energy projects. It also provides guidance and information on how to communicate with funders to make them aware of the wide range of benefits that such projects can bring. By following the recommendations we have produced, the Education and Community Group should be able to start the process of encouraging more funders to provide support in this area.

The production of this research is timely in terms of the growing awareness and interest across all sectors of the need to tackle climate change. We believe that this provides a new and important opportunity for talking about community based energy projects in a way that more people will understand, whilst reinforcing the wider benefits that these projects bring.

We are cautiously optimistic that the Education and Community group will be able to encourage more funding to become available to support local energy projects. There is no quick fix available though. It will take a concerted and sustained effort and will require communication with a wide range of organisations and networks, many of which will take time to consider the information you provide.

There are a number of barriers to overcome and the suggestions and resources we have provided will start to address these. There are still some bits of the picture missing in terms of fully understanding the opportunities for securing more funding. Firstly, we do not currently know what funders think about climate change or why few of them are including it in their guidelines. Secondly we do not know the extent of the demand from the community sector for funding in this area, i.e. is there evidence that CAfE members or others in the community sector are currently struggling to secure funding for local energy projects? These gaps in knowledge are an important component of what the Education and Community group is trying to do within these sectors and the group could consider putting resources and time into finding out the answers to these questions.

We are also not clear about how the funding sector may react to the growing media and political coverage of climate change. It is possible that some funders may begin to take on this issue within their priorities; but is too early to say with any confidence if this will happen. One of the problems with trying to engage with charitable trusts and foundations, in particular, is that they already struggle to meet the demand for funding they already receive in their current areas of interest - the national average for the number of applications received to those that receive funding is approximately 1 in 20. There is also a clear desire to prioritise projects that the government does not fund. Therefore as climate change continues to take centre stage in the media and politics it could influence funders either way. Some may recognise the importance of providing support to tackle it, whilst for others it may just reinforce the impression that tackling climate change is the responsibility of government.

It is quite possible that what feels like the most logical group to work with, namely charitable trusts and foundations, will reap the least benefit. They are wary of attempts to influence what they fund and we have deliberately suggested an approach which is purely based on providing information. Only by

carrying out further research will the Education & Community Group get a real feel for what these funders are thinking, although our suggested approach for contacting them will start to give a better understanding of what level of interest may exist.

To try and provide other opportunities we have therefore included wider networks and organisations within this research. It is hope that by including these within the communication strategies we have put forward the group will be able to bring about a change in funding sources.

Detailed recommendations

(Contact details for all these suggestions are provided separately)

Charitable trusts and foundations

With increasing emphasis on the need for action now to reduce the impact of climate change, there is an opportunity to provide information to these funders to enable them to make the connection between their priorities and climate change. However, charitable trusts and foundations are extremely resistant to what they see as lobbying and any attempts by government and related agencies to influence what they fund.

Umbrella organisations working with them, such as the Association of Charitable Foundations and the Community Foundation Network, can provide a route to raise awareness of the benefits of funding such projects.

We recommend that you:

- write to the charitable trusts and foundations highlighted within this report using the most appropriate information sheet and a tailored covering letter to ascertain who is interested in taking things further;
- make contact with the Community Foundation Network to:
 - see if you can provide an article for the website, newsletter or e-bulletin;
 - see if you could run a seminar/talk for their members;
 - see if they feel it would be beneficial for you to contact all their members directly with a covering letter and the climate based information sheet;
- talk to the Association of Charitable Foundations about disseminating the information sheets we have provided to their members via their website or newsletter. Also discuss the potential to run a seminar or talk for their members.

Local authority funders

There are a number of opportunities for the Education and Community group to communicate the benefits of community based energy projects to this sector. This can be done directly to those that participated in this research and through established networks and programmes, such as Practical help, the IDeA and the LGA. The current Beacon scheme of 'Tackling Climate Change' will ensure that the subject is of interest. There are also likely to be new and emerging opportunities through legislation such as the Climate Change and Sustainability Act and the Climate Change Bill.

We recommend that you:

- provide the climate change information sheet to all named local authority contacts who responded to survey to make them aware of CAFÉ and other resources;
- hold discussions with Practical help, IDeA and the LGA about the benefits of community based energy projects and disseminating the resources and information contained within this report;
- consider the potential of working with Practical help to develop guidance for Parish Councils on how they can support local climate change projects, once the government finalises how they can use their new power to do so (included in the Climate Change and Sustainability Act 2006, with guidance due in forthcoming Energy White Paper).

Influencing bodies

There are a wide range of influencing bodies that will be interested in this research and the resources it contains. They are often looking for lists of funders, case studies of community energy projects, etc.

We recommend that you:

- offer the revised funding tables and the climate change information sheet to Every Action Counts. You should also try to arrange a meeting with them to ensure there is no duplication with CAFÉ and to explore opportunities for disseminating the benefits of community based approaches to their members;
- offer the CAFÉ case studies and climate change information sheet to Financing Local Futures;
- offer appropriate CAFÉ case studies and climate change information sheet to all regional centres of excellence for sustainable communities;
- work with RTPI and TCPA to organise seminars/events for their members on the benefits of community based energy projects. You should explore the opportunity of providing the climate based information sheet to them for distribution to their members or for use in a newsletter;
- Liaise with New Philanthropy Capital when their report on environmental funding is published (early summer 2007) to build on awareness of community based project possibilities.

Trading/social franchising

The move towards financial sustainability for community groups through trading activities, or setting up social enterprises, provides an opportunity to consider market-based initiatives such as social franchising, or asset-based long term funding, to support those sustainable energy initiatives that will result in sales revenue.

We recommend that you:

- work with CoRE/ruralnet to organise a seminar on how to earn money from community energy projects through social franchising and other means.

Other opportunities

As well as these specific recommendations for engaging with people within the funding sector, we have identified some broader opportunities for the group to consider. These include:

- a new small grant fund - we still feel that there is a need for a specific fund to provide grants to community groups undertaking sustainable energy

projects. We stand by the findings of our previous research and think there is a possibility of initiating a debate to work towards securing money to support the community sector;

- corporate bodies may be interested in funding community-based projects if the project is attractive to their staff; will provide some communicable benefit to the firm and will have measurable results such as tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions saved. There are no specific umbrella bodies to communicate this information and approaches by community groups would need to be on an individual firm basis. CAfE could help with this;
- We suggest that it is now time for sustainability outcomes to be become mainstreamed across the funding criteria and scoring systems of all funders and foundations. The group could play its part in initiating that debate;
- There are opportunities for the CAfE programme:
 - the group should ask to EST to ensure that the CAfE funding database works properly;
 - this database should be updated to include the new funding sources we have identified and it should remove those entries which are no longer relevant;
 - As part of the resources under funding on the CAfE website, the group could recommend that the information sheets produced by Funderfinder are added – they provide free resources on how to apply to trusts, foundation, companies, etc
http://funderfinder.org.uk/advice_pack.php;
- Most organisations and practitioners we spoke to during this research were not aware of the resources already available through both the CAfE programme and other EEPH publications.

Briefing and information sharing meeting

A number of the bodies we spoke to are interested in exploring further how to support community based energy projects. We recommend that the Education and Community group convenes a special meeting with those organisations in particular who respond positively to the information sheets. This has the potential to form a basis for a future working group to take the agenda forward.

Appendix One

Charitable trusts and foundations - funding overview

We have reviewed the list of funders identified in the 'Energising Communities – Feasibility Study for a Small Grant Fund for Community Groups' (2005). A complete list is included below. We have checked each source originally identified, reviewed them and included all relevant sources identified in the CAFÉ funding database and additional funders identified through the Directory of Social Changes guides for charitable trusts and company giving. This provides an overview of what we believe are the major potential sources of funding a community group could apply to for a sustainable energy project. We have included comments to show what changes have been made in this review process and provided an indication of the funders' core interests.

The principal focus for this research was the larger charitable trusts and company schemes that provide funding at a national or sub-national level, as these were felt to be initially the most appropriate in terms of the Education and Community Group's desire to encourage more funders to support community based energy projects. We have excluded the following organisations as part of this research:

- smaller sub-regional trusts;
- most government funding schemes;
- programmes that just offer non-financial support (which were included in the last report).

An initial search for funders that have supported projects under the headings of climate change, energy efficiency and renewable energy only found eight such entries, not all of which have been included in our detailed analysis:

- EDF Energy Trust;
- Esmee Fairbairn Foundation;
- Joseph Rowntree Reform Trust (excluded from tables - it does not support projects that can be funded by charitable fundraising);
- The Big Lottery Fund (it appears this is primarily related to the Communities Buildings Programme);
- The John Ellerman Foundation;
- The Porter Foundation (excluded from tables – most funding is overseas and their desire is fewer, bigger projects);
- The Sainsbury Family Trusts (Ashden Charitable Trust, JJ Charitable Trust, Mark Leonard Charitable Trust, Staples Trust, Tedworth Charitable Trust);
- The Tisbury Telegraph Trust.

The following tables provide a comprehensive overview of major sources of funding that could support community groups to develop local energy projects. As with our previous report 'Energising Communities' 2005, we have split the information into energy specific grants and other grants.

We have also provided the group with a stand-alone version of these tables which should be widely circulated to those with an interest in supporting community based energy projects. These should also be sent to Practical help, who now manage the CAfE funding database as some of the sources we have identified are not currently in the CAfE database and we have identified some other issues regarding this resource, which are highlighted at the end of this appendix.

Energy specific grants

Fund	Contact Details	Changes and Updates (since last report)	Core Interests	Community Opportunity	Funding Levels	Meeting Dates	Fund Overview	Funding Area
Climate Change Communications Fund	Defra Fund manager Defra Web: www.climatechallenge.gov.uk	All the funding was allocated in the first year. Likely to be future rounds but no decision yet.	Attitudinal aspects of climate change. Likely to become behavioural & therefore more projects based in future.	1st round tended to go larger organisations. If the fund shifts from awareness raising to actual projects it may provide a route for community groups – but historically large Gov funding programmes have tended to prefer bigger organisations.	Budget: £12m, all allocated in first year	N/A. Future rounds would go out through a national call again.	First round was aimed at: Local communicators; Smaller groups; Community groups; Not-for-profit orgs; For profit companies where the project is not-for-profit Funding for: 1. Guidance & skills support for local communicators 2. Fund for appropriate communications	England
Eaga PCT grants	Main Contact: Dr Naomi Brown Trust Manager Eaga Partnership Charitable Trust 23 Macadam Gardens	New funding theme introduced: 'Vulnerable Consumers: multiple	The relief of fuel poverty and the promotion of energy efficiency.	They say they will fund organisations and that the fund is open to community groups.	No minimum or maximum limit – larger projects preferred.	4 rounds p.a. (Jan-May-Aug-Dec) Decision a week after	Four areas are supported: 1) rigorous, policy-related research; 2) action projects (e.g. practical, community-based initiatives which have wider applicability);	UK

	<p>Penrith CA11 9HS Tel: 01768 210220</p> <p>eagact@aol.com</p> <p>Web: http://www.eagagro.com/about/charitable_trust.htm</p>	needs & preferences				meeting date.	<p>3) the promotion of good practice (e.g. toolkits and workshops); 4) practical resource materials and events (e.g. training and education resources).</p> <p>They have also introduced a new theme: Vulnerable consumers: multiple needs and preferences.</p> <p>This new programme is based on the trust interest in the overlap between fuel poverty and wider deprivation. They are seeking understand different groups of vulnerable and/or deprived consumers so that fuel poverty alleviation programmes, and other assistance initiatives, can better target these groups.</p>	
EDF Energy Trust	<p>Claire Watt EDF Energy Trust Freepost RLXG-RBYJ-USXE PO Box 42, Peterborough, PE3 8XH</p> <p>Tel: 01733 421021</p> <p>edfet@charisgrants.com Web: http://www.edfenergytrust.org.uk</p>	Updated with new programmes, levels of funding, etc.	money advice, debt counselling or energy efficiency advice.	Any Voluntary Organisations or not for profit in EDF operating areas	<p>Small Grants Programme: - maximum of £1,000.</p> <p>Fuel Poverty Grants: Expect to only fund 4 projects a year at approximately £40,000 each.</p>	<p>Closed date for applications in 2007:</p> <p>Small Grants 28/2/07</p> <p>Fuel Poverty Grants: 30/3/07</p>	<p>Small Grants Programme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awards to individuals and families in need to help with energy charges and other priority bills and with emergency needs (only for EDF customers) 2. Awards to voluntary and 'not for profit' organisations to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) establish, extend or develop the provision of debt counselling/money advice services and/or (ii) provide education in the prevention of debt. 	EDF operating areas only i.e. England including London, South West and South East

							Fuel Poverty Grant Programme: New pilot area of funding to direct help to areas of fuel poverty. The overall aim is to pilot ways of incorporating budgeting and money advice into existing fuel poverty activities.	
Green Energy Fund ££ from voluntary contributions by customers, matched by LE & SWEB Launched Sept. 2001	EDF Energy Nigel French EDF Energy 329 Portland Road, Hove, East Sussex BN3 5SY Nigel.French@EDFenergy.com Tel: 01273 428641	No changes	Renewable Energy	Non profit or charitable organisations and organisations involved in education & work in the community	Range: Max. £30,000 (£50,000 for high quality projects) Installation: £30,000 Feasibility: £5000 Up to 20% education No Min. level. Match-funding: required where it is available	Funding rounds every 6 months	For small-scale renewable energy projects Priority given to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications with match funding from other sources. • Less established technologies. • Benefit to local communities as well as the environment. • Planning permission must be in place before applying. 	EDF operating areas only i.e. England including London, South West and South East
Low carbon buildings Programme	DTI Administered by EST http://www.lowcarbonbuildings.org.uk/home/	Revised and updated	Aims to stimulate the micro-renewables market and reduce carbon emissions.	Stream 1: Householders, public, not for profit and commercial organisations across the UK Stream 2: Public sector buildings	Two Streams of Funding: Stream one: £12.7 million available until June 2008 Funding is capped at £0.5 million	Open applications until funding used. Stream One runs until June 2008 and Stream Two may run until	Stream 1: – individual & community projects. Range of technologies available, applicants must show that energy efficiency work has taken place first. Detailed criteria and conditions are available from: http://www.lowcarbonbuildings.org.uk/about/	UK

				(including schools, hospitals, housing associations and local authorities) and charitable bodies.	per month. Fixed grants and maximum per percentage of costs for each microgeneration technology. Stream two: Running until 2009. Total budget is £50 million and is allocated on a first come first severed basis. 30 to 50% of the total cost up to a limit of £1 million.	2009, but the funding may go before this date	Stream 2 - Grants issues on a first come first severed basis until they are used up. Detailed criteria and conditions are available from http://www.lowcarbonbuildingphase2.org.uk/filelibrary/LCBP2_Guidance_Notes_v1.0.pdf	
Powergen Green Plan Fund	Powergen Community Relations Team Tel: 02476 181498 Email: greenplanfund@powergen.com www.powergen.co.uk	Unable to get any further information from Powergen despite several requests. This entry therefore based on last report. Although	renewable energy	Will fund Community Groups & Not-for-profit organisations	£2,500 to £25,000 Payment: 80% released at start, 20% on completion	Applications assessed at twice yearly meetings, Min. of 2 projects per year selected	Funding for Purchase & implementation of capital equipment & associated costs – site acquisition, feasibility studies, design studies, project management. Projects must have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive impact on local community. • Positive environmental impact. • Projects must have community involvement/ consent in their planning & 	England, Scotland, Wales (likely to be a preference for their operating areas)

		contact details updated.					application Technologies funded include: Solar thermal; PV; Small scale onshore wind; Biofuels; Geothermal; Fuel cells & Small scale hydro	
Scottish Community & Household Renewables Initiative	Scottish Executive Managed by Energy Saving Trust and Highland and Islands Enterprise Tel: 0800 138 8858 (SCHRI Hotline) www.est.org.uk/schri	Details checked and updated. Expected to end in March 2008	Renewable energy	Includes: Legally constituted, non profit distributing community groups	Average 50% for community projects but varies, up to £100k for capital costs Up to £10k for feasibility studies	Rolling process with applications accepted at any time.	A one-stop shop offering grants, advice and project support to assist the development of new community and household renewable schemes in Scotland. Technologies include (but not limited to): hydro-electric; wind; solar water heating ; solar space heating ; heat pumps (ground, air and water source); automated wood fuel heating systems Capital costs of renewable energy equipment installation & associated costs (infrastructure, project management, community-developer partnerships, metering, ROC's, licences) Feasibility Studies, Community consultation, Project development, Capacity building (RE awareness raising, training & skills development)	Applicants and projects must be in Scotland
Scottish Power Green Energy Trust	The Secretary Scottish Power Green Energy Trust,	New Entry	renewable energy	Includes community groups	Capital funding only. Up to 50% of	Rolling process. Trustees	The aims and objectives of the Green Energy Trust are: • To assist in the creation of	UK

	<p>Scottish Power, 3rd Floor, Main Building, Cathcart Business Park, Spean Street Glasgow, G44 4BE</p> <p>Tel: 0141 568 3492.</p> <p>greenenergytrust@scottishpower.com</p> <p>http://freight.quix.co.uk/</p>				<p>the project costs up to a maximum of 25k.</p>	<p>meet 3 times a year - the first week of April, September and December</p>	<p>new renewable electricity sources in the UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage the research and development of renewable electricity sources. • To promote education in the community on new renewable energy generation. <p>Support for projects that advance renewable energy ie. result in the production of renewable electricity or heat, and support communities through education and public engagement.</p>	
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Other grants

Fund	Contact Details	Changes and Updates (since last report)	Core Interests	Community Opportunity	Funding Levels	Meeting Dates	Fund Overview	Fund Area
Abbey Charitable Trust	Abbey Charitable Trust, PO Box 911, Milton Keynes, MK9 1AD, Tel: 0870 608 0104 communitypartnership@abbey.com http://www.abbeynational.com/csgs/Satellite?c=GSIinformation&cid=282596177748070&pagename=AboutAbbey%2FGSIinformacion%2FPAAl_generic	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFE database)	Supporting local communities and disadvantaged people	Registered charities only	In operating areas range is £250 to £20,000 but in practice most donations £1,000 to £4,000. Outside of these areas the maximum donation considered is £2,500.	On-going open process, with decision within 8 weeks of application date	Three themes, two of which are relevant to this research: local regeneration projects which encourage cross community partnerships. To meet this priority different parts of the community need to work together to help regenerate their local area. The aim is to encourage community networks, partnerships and shared resources. This would include intergenerational work, inclusion of disadvantaged people, cross community projects, encouraging diversity or networks of people from different ethnic groups to work together. Financial advice which people manage their money. Helping disadvantaged people to take control of their money and to develop the confidence to make informed choices about their finances. This would include budgeting skills and advice about managing the financial challenges that arise from unemployment, disability and ill health.	Preference for projects in their operating areas: Camden Glasgow Bradford Milton Keynes Sheffield Northern Ireland Teesside But do fund outside these as well.

The HB Allen Charitable Trust	Peter B Shone The HB Allen Charitable Trust, Teigncombe Barn, Chagford, Devon, TQ13 8ET Tel: 01647 433235 Hballen.charitabletrust@btinternet.com www.peter.shone.btinternet.co.uk	New Entry	General	Registered Charities only	No average size, allow a dominance of grants of around £5,000	No evidence of set meeting dates	A general grant making trust with no restrictions on the areas that it can fund. Past grants have included the following categories of interest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly • Young people • Education • Environment • Housing • Village & community halls 	UK
Age Concern Grants and Awards (England)	The Grants Unit, Age Concern England, Astral House, 1268 London Road London SW16 4ER Tel: 020 8765 7738 grants.unit@ace.org.uk http://www.ageconcern.org.uk/AgeConcern/grants_voluntary_organisations.asp	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFE database)	Older people	Any voluntary body whose objectives are charitable and are to promote the welfare of older people	One off grants up to £,2000	Applications can be made at any time, and grants are allocated every month.	There are three types of grants available to voluntary organisations, most relevant is 1. Bright Ideas Grant Programme For new or expanding local projects providing services for the direct benefit of older people. Examples include a reference to home repair and maintenance services.	England
Ashden Charitable Trust	Michael Pattison, Director, Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, Allington House, 1 st Floor, 150 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5AE Tel: 020 7410 0330 info@sfct.org.uk	New entry This trust also runs the Ashden Awards for Sustainable Energy	Environment, homelessness, sustainable regeneration, community arts	Broad range, not limited to register charities	Not clear, previous grants appear to fall in a range of £9,000 to £39,000	Not clear	Trust supports work that looks for solutions in the areas of aviation and transport policy, climate change issues including energy efficiency and renewable energy. You cannot apply directly to the trust as it is part of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts that share a joint administration (22 trusts in all). An application to one is taken as an	UK

							application to them all. Ashden say 'proposals are generally invited by the trustees and unsolicited applications are discouraged'	
Awards for All	National Lottery Tel: 0845 600 2040 http://www.awardsforall.org.uk	Revised & updated overview & funding levels	Community, engagement, development, quality of life (health, welfare, environment, facilities)	Not for profit groups from all sectors of the community	£300 - £10,000 (only £5,000 in Wales)	Applications can be made at any time Outcome within 8 weeks	They fund projects for people to take part in art, sport, heritage and community activities, as well as projects that promote education, the environment and health in the local community. Projects must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend access and participation by encouraging more people to become actively involved in local groups and projects, and by supporting activities that aim to be open and accessible to everyone who wishes to take part • Increase skill and creativity by supporting activities which help to develop people and organisations, encourage talent and raise standards. • Improve the quality of life by supporting local projects that improve people's opportunities, health, welfare, environment or local facilities. Regional priorities vary. They won't fund activities that are part of statutory obligations or replace statutory funding. Other exclusions exist.	UK Regional offices for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

The Balcombe Charitable Trust	Jonathan W Prevezer, c/o Citroen Wells & partners, Devonshire House, 1 December Street, London, W1W 5DR	New Entry	Education, environment, health & welfare	Registered charities only	Grants made averaging £325,000 per year in approximately 30 to 40 awards	Not clear	Only information available is that the trust makes grants in the fields of education, environment and health and welfare	Worldwide
Bank of England	Mrs Linda Barnard Community Relations Unit, Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8AH Tel: 020 7601 4329/3930 charity@bankofengland.co.uk	New Entry	Community Involvement	Not clear – likely to constituted groups	Not detailed info of grants is available. They give in the region of £400 to £500 thousand pounds away a year. 500-600 grants a year are made	Not clear. Donations can be made locally by head office or 12 regional offices	Support given to local, regional and national organisations. Grants have been made under the following categories that are of relevance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social & moral welfare • Older people • Environmental causes 	UK
Big Lottery Fund Fund Name: People's Millions	Head office 1 Plough Place, London EC4A 1DE Tel. 020 7211 1800 Fax. 020 7211 1750 Big Advice Line 0845 4 10 20 30 http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/	Revised and updated for each region		Not clear – guidelines not yet release, community based though.	Maximum grant: £50,000, Total available: £15 million Re-opening March 2007	All funds have online application forms and guidance and people can call for advice before and during the application process.	The People's Millions is partnership between the Big Lottery Fund and ITV. TV viewers watching regional TV programmes get to choose which projects they would like to see funded in their communities, they should be projects that transform their local environment.	UK
Big Lottery Fund Fund Name: Reaching Communities	Helpline: 0845 4 10 20 30 http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/progr_reaching_communities	Revised and updated for each region	Local community	Open to: registered charity voluntary or community group	£10,000 to £5,000 Total: £100 million per year	On-going	Reaching Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people having better chances in life, including being able to get better access to training and development to improve their life skills • strong communities, with more 	England

	s.htm?regioncode=-uk&progStatus=open&status=theProg&title=Reaching%20Communities			a statutory body, (including schools) charitable or not-for-profit company social enterprise	Closes: Dec 08		active citizens, working together to tackle their problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved rural and urban environments, which communities are better able to access and enjoy healthier and more active people and communities. 	
Big Lottery Fund Fund Name: Safe & Well	Tel: 028 9055 1455 http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/prog_safe_well.htm?regioncode=-uk&progStatus=open&status=theProg&title=Safe%20and%20Well	Revised and updated for each region	Disadvantaged communities	partnerships within the voluntary and community sector or between the statutory, voluntary and community sectors	£600,000 to £1 million. Total pot £18 million Closes: Jul 07	Two stage process – stage one applications sought by July 07	Aims to improve the lives of the most disadvantaged communities in Northern Ireland by funding preventative projects that promote well-being. Fund projects that will achieve both of the following programme outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community ownership of better and safer rural and urban rural environments Improved physical and mental health for all people. 	Northern Ireland
Big Lottery Fund Fund Name: Improving Community Buildings	Tel: 028 9023 9444 info@communitytechnicalaid.org. http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/prog_improving_community_buildings.htm?regioncode=-uk&progStatus=open&status=theProg&title=Improving%20Community%20Buildings	Revised and updated for each region	Community buildings	Voluntary or community organisations charitable not-for-profit companies	£25,000 to £50,000. total pot is £5 million Closes: May 07	Applications by May 07	Projects that aim to achieve both of the following outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> people can actively participate in their communities to bring about positive change community ownership of better and safer rural and urban environments. 	Northern Ireland

Big Lottery Fund Fund Name: People & Places	http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/prog_people_places.htm?regioncode=-uk&progStatus=open&status=theProg&title=People%20and%20Places	Revised and updated for each region	revitalised communities, improved community relations, enhanced local environments and community amenities	Open to the community, voluntary and public sector.	£5001 to £1 million. Total budget £66 million	On-going	Aims to bring people together to make their communities stronger and to improve their rural and urban environments. This programme will support people working together to make their communities better places to live. Projects that achieve one or more of the following programme outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revitalised communities • improved community relations • enhanced local environments and community amenities. 	Wales
B&Q Better Neighbour Grant Scheme	To apply for a grant, applicants will need to contact the environmental champion, diversity champion or store manager at their local B&Q store, to discuss project details. www.diy.com/diy/jsp/bq/templates/content_lookup.jsp?content=/aboutbandq/2004/social_responsibility/better_neighbour.jsp&menu=aboutbandq	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFÉ database)	Local Community projects	Community groups and voluntary orgs	Materials to the value of £50–£500 of B&Q goods	Applications at any time by contacting local store	Provision of materials only. Sustainable materials must be used where possible, The materials and methods used should not cause environmental damage in the short or long term. The final result should have long-lasting benefit to the community.	Areas with a store presence
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation	Paula Ridley, Director 98 Portland Place, London W1B 1ET Tel: 020 7636 5313 info@gulbenkian.org	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFÉ database)	For 2007 there are 4 Core areas: Arts Education Social Change Anglo-	Preference is for registered charities	Up to £15,000 but usually less than £10,000	Trustees normally meet in 1 st week of March, July & November	Of the grant programmes run the most relevant one is Social Change. Of the key areas under this programmes, two are particularly relevant: 1. Environmental Awareness Innovative work aimed at increasing	UK

	.uk www.gulbenkian.org.uk		Portuguese Cultural Relations Programmes are revised and changed every 2 to 3 years.				personal responsibility for and trialling accessible, realisable solutions to aspects of local, national or international environmental issues. We are especially interested in working with excluded groups. 2. Older People Projects focusing on new ways to involve and support elderly people in their local communities. Isolation is a major factor in ill health and unhappiness among older people and we are interested in applications which offer new methods of drawing on their experiences and talents, engaging them more fully in their community and valuing their input, as well as offering opportunities for a variety of interactions.	
Comic Relief	The UK Grants Team. Comic Relief, 5 th Floor, 89 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7TP Tel: 020 7820 5555 red@comicrelief.org.uk www.comicrelief.com	New Entry	Disadvantaged communities Deprivation Community organisations The next red nose day is taking place in 2007 and new funding streams will be developed in 2008	Any constituted Group	Up to £5,000	On-going application process	Until 2008 there is a stream of funding for disadvantaged communities. Both urban and rural projects that tackle economic and social deprivation. It aims to put the power for change with local people. Funding grass-roots community organisations for small scale local projects which were started by local residents who come together to try to make their community better. Most of the projects funded represent an area the size of a housing estate, neighbourhood or village.	UK

Co-op Community Fund	Community Dividend, New Century House, Manchester, M60 4ES Tel: 0800 0686 727 customer.relations@co-op.co.uk http://www.co-operative.co.uk/en/communityfund/	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFE database)	Local Community; disadvantaged people, education, environment	Community groups, self-help groups, voluntary groups and community charities (or local branches of national charities).	The scheme can provide funding of between £100 and £5,000. The average amount awarded in 2005 was £713,	Applications at any time. Response within four months The local Co-op Group area committee assess the application. There are 50 across the UK.	Three main themes: 1. Relieving poverty – this includes any project that aims to improve conditions for those less fortunate, such as helping the residents of a particular housing estate or helping people who are suffering any form of ill health. 2. Improving education – this includes any project that aims to provide education in the community, such as nurseries, youth centres and so on. 3. Other purposes benefiting the community –includes projects that benefit the wider community, such as environmental projects.	UK
Charles Hayward Foundation	Charles Hayward Foundation Tel: 020 7370 7063 www.charleshaywardfoundation.org.uk/	Updated	Welfare, health & medical research. This may be subject to change as the foundation is about to launch new funding programmes.	Subject to change	£1,000 - £20,000	Trustees meet 4 times a yr to consider applications	As of 11th December 2006 this funder declared they would not be accepting new applications. Over the past year the trustees have been reviewing their grant-making policy and in May 2007 there will be a new set of grant-making programmes.	UK
DIY Community Action Training and Grant programme	Hayley Evans, Trafford Hall, Ince Lane, Wimbolds, Trafford, Chester CH2 4JP Tel: 01244 300246	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFE database)	local community projects	Any community based initiative	up to £3,000 - only available to those that attend training	Groups can apply once they have completed the training.	Action-based training and grant programme for tenant and community volunteers offering hands-on courses and inspiring communities to create better places to live, work and play. The training programme includes:	UK

	<p>h.evans@traffordhall.com</p> <p>www.traffordhall.com/tenants.html</p>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-neighbourhoods - how local action can tackle big environmental issues • Enterprising Communities - an introduction to a range of ways in which community groups can tackle the economic needs of local people • Green Gyms - how to set up groups to encourage involvement in the environment and physical activity • Something for young people - ideas, motivation, confidence and tools to implement local projects to benefit young people 	
Environmental Action Fund	<p>Defra</p> <p>Tel: 020 7082 8680</p> <p>Website: http://www.Defra.gov.uk/environment/eaf</p>	<p>No changes. An announcement about future funding is expected in early 2007. Signs are positive</p>	<p>Supports work to further the Government's sustainable development objectives.</p>	<p>Themes change with each call</p>	<p>£25,000 to £250,000 per year (£75,000 - £750,000 over 3 years)</p> <p>50% match funding required from non public sources, in-kind accepted</p>	<p>Deadlines given as part of call</p>	<p>Theme for the last round was sustainable consumption & production</p> <p>2005-2008 resources have been allocated – contact Defra to register for information on possible future grant rounds.</p> <p>The scheme is very competitive.</p>	England
Esmé Fairbairn Foundation	<p>Esmé Fairbairn Foundation 11 Park Place, London SW1A 1LP</p> <p>Tel: 020 7297 4700</p> <p>Environment Team:</p>	<p>Updated</p>	<p>Social Welfare, education, environment, arts and heritage</p>	<p>Charities and groups with legal constitution</p>	<p>£726 - £450,000 in 2003. Most grants are over £5,000.</p> <p>Average grant £52,750</p>	<p>On-going application process for all grants.</p> <p>Trustees meet 4 times a</p>	<p>There are two relevant strands:</p> <p>1. Environment Programme: To stimulate changes in policy, planning and practice that will support the achievement of a low carbon economy and lessen the detrimental effects of greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	UK

	020 7297 4722 info@esmeefairbairn.org.uk www.esmeefairbairn.org.uk				They expect to award £29 million in 2007.	year Acknowledged within 1 week to confirm project eligibility & priority.	<p>Seek applications which promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable transport: especially work at a strategic level which aims to find viable alternatives to vehicle use, or to reduce demand for air travel • more rapid adoption, on a nationwide basis, of renewable energy, from a variety of sources, and of energy efficiency • reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, through policy change, treaties and law • the role of the investment sector in influencing the environmental performance of businesses. <p>2. The Social Change programme aims to improve the lives of people & communities facing disadvantage. Activities funded include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work which enables voluntary and community organisations to achieve some degree of sustainability • social enterprises to improve their business or social performance • organisations taking an entrepreneurial approach to tackling social needs by experimenting with new methods • new opportunities for people to become more economically independent, for example by moving into paid employment 	
The Gannochy Trust	Murdoch MacKenzie The Gannochy Trust, Kincarrathie House	New Entry	Arts, health, recreation, education,	Charitable organisations	Makes more than 200 grants	Trustees generally meet	Interest in youth and recreation, but in practice supports a wide range of causes.	Scotland

	Drive, Pitcullen Crescent, Perth, PH2 7HX Tel: 01738 620653		social welfare & environment		totalling £2.5 million. Around 50% are for £5,000 or less	monthly		
The John Ellerman Foundation	Eileen Terry, Appeals Manager, Aria House, 23 Craven Street, London, WC2N 5NS Tel: 020 7451 1470 eileen@ellerman.org.uk www.ellerman.org.uk	New Inclusion	Health, welfare, art and conservation	Registered charities only	Minimum grants are £10,000	Not clear	This trust is gradually moving towards making fewer, but bigger grants and as such is moving away from supporting local charities to those that work at a national level. They have been included as they are one of the few trusts that will support projects that: ' promote a better understanding of and solutions to major environmental issues like climate change..' and 'promotion of sustainable ways of living including renewable energy technologies'	unrestricted
John Paul Getty Charitable Foundation	Ms Bridget O'Brien Twohig Director J. Paul Getty Jr. Charitable Trust 1 Park Square West London NW1 4LJ Tel: 020 7486 1859 www.jpgettytrust.org.uk	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFE database)	Social Welfare & , Therapeutic Use of the Arts, Conservation and the Environment	Registered charities only	£5,000 - 15,000. Some small grants of up to £2,000	Trustees meet quarterly March, June, September & December	The Trust aims to fund projects to alleviate poverty and misery in general, and unpopular causes in particular, within the U.K. The emphasis is on self-help and enabling people to reach their potential. The Trustees favour small community and local projects which make good use of volunteers. Most funding goes to social welfare projects which in their terms refers to mental health in a wide sense. Of the categories listed under this the most relevant is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities which are clearly disadvantaged and trying to improve their lot, particularly 	UK (preference for more deprived areas)

							<p>projects to do with helping young people in the long-term.</p> <p>Their funding under 'environment' is for Mainly gardens. Historic landscape. Wilderness.</p>	
HBOS Foundation	<p>HBOS Foundation Helpline</p> <p>Tel: 0845 673 2005</p> <p>Main website http://www.hbosfoundation.org/index.htm</p> <p>Applications to regional coordinators see www.hbosfoundation.org/downloads/FoundationMap.pdf</p>	New Entry	Community	Registered Charities only	Up to £10,000	On-going application process	<p>The Foundation operate a structure of Regional Co-ordinators enabling the Foundation to work more closely with local communities and respond to local issues.</p> <p>The Community Action Programme provides local grants to support a diverse range of projects - from funding equipment at a special needs school to supporting a debt advice service in an economically deprived area.</p> <p>HBOS Foundation donations must fit within the two key themes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money advice and financial literacy • Developing and improving local communities 	UK
JJ Charitable Trust	<p>Michael Pattison, Director, Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, Allington House, 1st Floor, 150 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5AE</p> <p>Tel: 020 7410 0330</p> <p>info@sfct.org.uk</p>	New entry	Environment, literacy	Broad range, not limited to register charities	<p>Not clear. It appears few grants are made for less than £5,000 and some are over £100,000.</p> <p>Over £600,000 is awarded each yr.</p>	Not clear	<p>Under the environment heading the interest in projects that environmental education involving children and young adults. The trustees are also interested in sustainable transport, energy efficiency and renewable energy.</p> <p>You cannot apply directly to the trust as it is part of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts that share a joint administration (22 trusts in all). An application to one is taken as an application to them all.</p>	UK

							They say 'proposals are generally invited by the trustees and unsolicited applications are discouraged'	
The Kelly Family Charitable Trust	S. Armstrong, The Kelly Family Trust, c/o 9 Learmouth Terrace, Edinburgh EH4 1PG. Tel: 0131 315 4879	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFÉ database)	Local Community Projects	Register charities only	£1000 and £5000	Trustees will meet twice a year in May and October	Grants are only available to local and regional charities. Funding is aimed at helping local community projects that make a difference to the lives of people locally. The Trust will provide both capital and revenue grants and is keen to support innovative partnership projects. The Trust will also consider providing project start-up costs.	UK
The Laing Trusts: Beatrice Laing Trust Kirby Laing Foundation Maurice & Hilda Laing Charitable Trust	Miss Elizabeth Harley 33 Bunns Lane, Mill Hill, London, NW7 2DX Tel: 020 8238 8890	New Entry Kirby Laing Foundation seems most relevant to this research, but all 3 are administered centrally.	The trusts collectively include: Relief of poverty, health, Christianity, relief of need	Broad range, not limited to register charities	Very varied from a few hundred pounds to hundreds of thousands	On-going process	Whilst there is a clear interest in Christian charities they support a wide range of projects and organisations and projects that help local communities in terms of relief of need/poverty, social welfare and in the case of Kirby Laing, environment. As with the Sainsbury Trusts – one application is all that is needed to for all these funders.	UK
Loylds TSB Foundation	Lloyds TSB Foundation for England and Wales, PO Box 46156 3rd Floor 4 St. Dunstan's Hill London EC3R 8UL Tel: 0870 411 1223 guidelines@lloydtsb	Updated. New guidelines were introduced in 2007. Priorities have changed. 'Environment' has been dropped and	Disadvantaged people, community involvement. Regional Priorities or relevance include: Older people Rural disadvantage	Registered charities or organisations with an industrial/provident number or those that have exempt charity status	Most grants are less than £10,000	Apply at any time process, with decisions within 3 to 6 months	Two programmes are of relevance: 1. The Community Open Programme supports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects that enable disadvantaged people to play a fuller role in the community charities whose work falls within the overall guidelines and mission statement - i.e. their work helps people who are disadvantaged to play a fuller role in the community of their 	England & Wales

	foundations.org.uk http://www.lloydstsbfoundations.org.uk/index.html	is now something they won't fund.	Diverse minority communities Excluded young people Social and geographical isolation				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> choice smaller local or regional charities with an income of £1million or less both existing and innovative new work in order to keep abreast of emerging trends <p>2. The Community Priority Programme This links to regional offices that all have different priorities. Its designed to ensure that they are responsive to local needs</p>	
The Mackintosh Foundation	Nicholas Mackintosh, Appeals Director 1 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3RB Tel: 020 7637 8866	New Entry	Performing arts, general	Constituted groups	Most £5,000 or less	Trustees meet in May and November , but for grants under £10,000 a grant committee meets each week	<p>Although their main interest is in the performing arts they have and do provide grants towards the following relevant areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community projects The environment 	UK with interest in West Scotland
The Oakdale Trust	Rupert Cadbury Tansor House, Tansor, Oundle, Peterborough oakdale@tanh.demon.co.uk	New Entry	Social work, medical, general	Constituted groups	Most are less than £5,000	Trustees meet in April & October	<p>Main areas of interest that are relevant are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welsh based social and community projects Environmental conservation 	Wales (for community projects)
Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation	Jagdish Patel, Secretary, Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation, BM PPCF, London WC1N 3XX	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFE database)	Peace and Security, Ecological Sustainability , Human Rights,	Charities and constituted groups – however, they state they will only fund	£500 to £5,000	Trustees meet twice a year in the Spring and in the Autumn	The Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation (PPCF) is a grant awarding trust that supports work in the areas of Peace and Security, Ecological Sustainability, Human Rights and Quaker Issues. They often choose to fund projects which	UK

	ppcf@btinternet.com www.polden-puckham.org.uk/		Quaker Issues	community or local projects if they are innovative projects for widespread application			promote policy change, and which encourage environmental understanding amongst opinion formers and other leaders. They have also supported practical projects of a pioneering nature, and single-issue groups working to achieve a particular change. Amongst the initiatives they have supported are 'simpler living and reducing consumption' and 'energy conservation'.	
The LankellyChase Foundation	Peter Kilgarriff, Chief Executive The LankellyChase Foundation 1 The Court High Street Harwell Nr Didcot Oxon OX11 0EY Tel: 01235 820044 admin@lankellychase.org.uk http://www.lankellychase.org.uk/	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFÉ database)	Social Welfare, community development, arts, heritage, penal affairs, mental health Their guidelines state these are their priorities for the next 4 years – they are likely to be revised in 2009/10	Registered charities only	Grants of up to £50,000	8 meetings per year (2 per quarter)	The Foundation recognises that some communities face multiple problems that can lead to cycles of disadvantage and social exclusion. However within these communities there are individuals and organisations with the skills and talents that can transform people's lives and bring about positive social change. The Developing Communities grants programme is the most relevant programme and of the guidelines given the following activities are most appropriate for this work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsive to the needs of all sections of their community • Working in partnership with other voluntary and statutory agencies to tackle the needs of their community in a holistic way • providing opportunities for all to fulfil their potential • Seeking to create new employment opportunities that generate real wealth within communities 	England, Scotland & Wales, but excluding London

The Henry Smith Charity	Richard Hopgood, Director The Henry Smith Charity 6th Floor 65 Leadenhall St London EC3A 2AD Tel: 020 7264 4970 www.henrysmithcharity.org.uk	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFÉ database)	Social welfare, older people, disability, health, medical research NB: Environmental projects are excluded	Constituted organisations, charities	£500 and £10,000	Trustees meet quarterly in March, June, September & December	Small Grants programme is the most relevant. Grants are considered for projects including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability projects which are specifically aimed at the rehabilitation and training of the disabled; Projects for the relief of the elderly; Drugs and Alcohol Projects aimed at supporting the rehabilitation of people with drug and/or alcohol problems, and Community Service Projects that provide support for communities in areas of considerable deprivation. 	UK, with preference for: Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Kent, Leicestershire, Suffolk, Surrey, East Sussex & West Sussex
The Rank Foundation	Mrs Sheila Gent The Rank Foundation, PO Box 2862, Whitnash, Leamington Spa, CV31 2YH Tel: 01926 744550 Sheila.gent@rankfoundation.com www.rankfoundation.com	New Entry	Christian, youth, education, general	Registered charities	Small (less than £5,000) to very large	Trustees meet quarterly in March, June, September & December	This trust provides over £4.5 million of funding a year. Two opportunities link to this research: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> General Appeals For imaginative work at a local level, that can be encouraged with modest financial help. Projects that have high level of local support are preferred; as are those with relatively small, attainable targets. Community Care Programme Support for frail, elderly and disabled people in rural areas and help for individuals to improve quality of life. 	UK
The Staples Trust	Michael Pattison, Director, Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, Allington House, 1 st Floor, 150	New entry	Development environment women's issues	Broad range, not limited to register charities	Not clear. Grants appear to range from a few hundred	Not clear	This trust appears under searches for renewable energy, but in practice many of these appear to be for overseas projects and for making donations to the Ashden Awards for	UK & overseas

	<p>Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5AE</p> <p>Tel: 020 7410 0330</p> <p>info@sfct.org.uk</p>				<p>to over £40,000</p> <p>Over £400,000 is awarded each yr.</p>		<p>Sustainable Energy.</p> <p>Under the environment heading the interest does include community projects in the UK, but these are biased towards conservation projects.</p> <p>You cannot apply directly to the trust as it is part of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts that share a joint administration (22 trusts in all). An application to one is taken as an application to them all.</p> <p>They say 'proposals are generally invited by the trustees and unsolicited applications are discouraged'</p>	
The Tedworth Charitable Trust	<p>Michael Patterson, Director, Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts, Allington House, 1st Floor, 150 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5AE</p> <p>Tel: 020 7410 0330</p> <p>info@sfct.org.uk</p>	New entry	Parenting child welfare and development general	Broad range, not limited to register charities	<p>Not clear. Grants appear to range from a few hundred to over £100,000</p> <p>Over £500,000 is awarded each yr.</p>	Not clear	<p>This trust appears under searches for renewable energy. It has supported a wide range of projects under the title environment.</p> <p>You cannot apply directly to the trust as it is part of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts that share a joint administration (22 trusts in all). An application to one is taken as an application to them all.</p> <p>They say 'proposals are generally invited by the trustees and unsolicited applications are discouraged'</p>	UK & overseas
The Tisbury Telegraph Trust	<p>Mrs E Orr 35 Kitto Road, Telegraph Hill, London, SE14 5TW</p>	New Inclusion	Christian, oversees aid, general	Registered Charities only	<p>Biggest grant over £20,000 but most are les than £1,000</p>	No indication given	<p>Detailed information on this small charitable trust does not appear to be available. It has been included because they appear under searches for 'renewable energy' – it is likely</p>	UK and overseas

							that this is for overseas projects. They have said that it is extremely rare for unsolicited applications to get support.	
The Tudor Trust	The Tudor Trust, 7 Ladbroke Grove, London, W11 3BD Tel: 020 7727 8522 http://www.tudortrust.org.uk/	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFÉ database)	Traditionally focussed on welfare issues (youth, older people, community, relationships, housing, mental health, substance misuse, learning, financial security and criminal justice) However, also open to hearing about work in areas not funded before.	Tudor's focus is on "smaller groups, led by people of vision, which are committed to growth, progression and development"	Most are £20,000 to £50,000	Trustees and staff meet every three weeks to consider applications at a Grants Committee or Trustee Committee	'The Tudor Trust is a charitable trust which supports people and organisations working to achieve lasting change in their communities. They see their role to enable their visions, trusting the groups we fund to do the work that is needed.'	UK
The Westminster Foundation	Colin Redman 70 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 3JP Tel: 020 7408 0988	New Entry	General (mainly social, welfare, youth and education)	Registered Charities	Most are a few hundred to £5,000 Total grants 2003 = £1.7 million	Not clear	Around half the grants go to the areas of the UK highlighted. Main interest is welfare, education and conservation and caring causes. A wide range of organisations both small and large are supported. Many receive on-going support.	UK, with interest in London, North West England, Lancashire & Cheshire

								and Sutherlan d in Scotland
Garfield Weston Foundation	Fiona Hare Garfield Weston Foundation, Weston Centre, 10 Grosvenor Street London, W1K 4QY Tel: 020 7399 6565 fhare@wittington- investments.co.uk www.garfieldweston.org/	Updated	General – includes: Health, welfare, youth, environment, community	UK registered charities only. Exception for organisations that are exempt from charitable status: churches, education establishmen ts, hospitals & housing corporations	£3,000 to £1 million.	Applicatio ns processed within 3 - 4 months	Funding for a wide range of charitable activity. <u>Categories:</u> Community, Education, Welfare, Medical, Social, Religion, Youth and Environment. The proportion of grant to be spent on charitable activities is compared with admin/ fund-raising element. Type of projects previously funded include: Modernising a community centre - Equipment - Exhibition space - Club start up – land purchase – building purchase – research – competition sponsorship. The Foundation does not appear to have funded any energy related projects yet.	UK
The Wider Role Fund	Thistle House reception, Communities Scotland, Thistle House, 91 Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh EH12 5HE, Tel: 0131 313 0044. www.communitiessc	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAFÉ database)	Decent housing and strong communities	Housing Associations & voluntary groups that support them	Different programmes have different grants levels	On-going process	The wider role fund encourages housing associations to develop projects to help make life better for people in their communities. Relevant themes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Association Grant to acquire land or buildings and to build, convert or improve housing for rent or low cost home ownership Social and Environmental Grants to improve the environment 	Scotland

	otland.gov.uk						around housing and to provide other amenities to complement housing investment.	
The Woodroffe Benton Foundation	Alan King, Woodroffe Benton Foundation, 16 Fernleigh Court, Harrow, London HA2 6NA Tel: 020 8421 4120 Alan.king3@which.net	New inclusion (previously ignored as on CAfE database)	General	Registered charities only	Rarely more than £2,000	Trustee meetings are held quarterly, in January, April, July, and October.	The Trust makes grants towards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in need, primary care of people who are sick or elderly or those effected by the results of a local or national disaster • Promotion of education • Conservation and improvement of the environment 	UK

CAfE funding database

This research highlighted a number of issues with the current the CAfE funding database. There are navigation problems which means people that access it often cannot navigate past the first page of a search as the 'forward' and 'back' buttons are not displayed, apparently this problem has repeatedly been reported to EST. Of equal importance is a clear lack of regular updating of the sources on the database, many of the web links included against each fund are out of date and report an error when clicked. Some of the funds have either closed or are no longer appropriate. If the primary purpose of the CAfE programme is to support and encourage the community sector to develop projects and secure funding this is an essential tool and more resources should be put in to make it as comprehensive, current and easy to use as possible. We would also suggest that there are many more sub regional funders that could be included within the database, which a few days research would easily identify.

The following funders on the CAfE database have not been included in the above tables:

Funder	Reason for exclusion
Trust for London	Sub regional
West Yorkshire Grants	Sub regional
Boots Charitable Trust	Sub regional
Community Foundation for Merseyside, Alliance & Leicester Fund	Sub regional
The Nationwide Foundation	Priorities changed and no longer appropriate
Barclays Community Programme	Priorities changed and no longer appropriate
Forward Scotland	Wider programme now closed and remaining funding no longer appropriate
Cobb Charity	Funds fully committed
The Community Recycling & Economic Development Programme	Fund closed
The Lyndhurst Settlement	Fund closed
Hanson Environmental Fund	Fund closed
Invest to Save Budget	Government scheme
Local Network Fund for Children & Young People	Government Scheme
Neighbourhood Renewal Community Chests	Government Scheme now closed
Volunteering England	Government Scheme
Community Champions Fund	Government Scheme
Rural Initiatives Scotland	Insufficient information available
TSB Foundation	Included twice – also under Lloyds TSB Foundation
Futurebuilders	Government Scheme & only loans are available now
Bio-energy Capital Grants Scheme	Last date for applications March 07

Appendix Two

Information sheets

The following pages provide three information sheets that can be used to communicate with funders and the wider networks identified through this report. They are:

- 1) The Role of the Voluntary & Community Sector in Tackling Climate Change;
- 2) Community Energy Projects: Tackling Social Welfare and Disadvantage in Local Communities;
- 3) Community Energy Projects: Improving Local Communities Through Sustainable Energy Projects.

The Summary of Key Findings section of this report includes a table highlighting which information sheet should go to which funder. For the wider communication opportunities we have identified in this research we suggest that the first information sheet that links to climate change should primarily be used.

We have assumed that Kaye Welfare as chair of the group would be the main point of contact for further information. Her contact details are therefore included at the end of each information sheet; this will need changing if this is inappropriate.

These sheets should be sent in a hard copy format to the charitable trusts we have identified as this is likely to be much more effective than email communication. This should include a covering letter; suggested examples of these appear before each information sheet, which should be tailored to each funder's core interests.

If the group has the resources it would be worth considering getting the information sheets designed and printed to include photos for the case studies we have highlighted (CAfE should hold copies of these).

Information Sheet 1 – climate angle

COVERING LETTER

Dear

The Role of the Voluntary and Community Sectors in Tackling Climate Change

I am writing to you on behalf of the Education and Community Group of the Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes. We are a network of charities, NGOs, and other organisations, which aims to promote and support action at a local level to enable the voluntary and community sectors to tackle climate change.

We were instrumental in developing Community Action for Energy, a national network of people with a common interest in sustainable energy projects, supported by training, information, guidance and events. We have also carried out research and run high profile events showcasing the role of community organisations in delivering successful sustainable energy projects. We are now disseminating the lessons we have learnt to wider audiences.

Climate change is the one of the biggest challenges we face, with serious environmental, humanitarian and financial consequences if no action is taken. The scientific case for action on climate change is unambiguous. The latest IPCC report highlighted that the climate has warmed by 0.74°C over the past century, with likely increases in temperature of between 1.5°C to 6°C within this century. This will have a huge impact on every aspect of our lives in the UK.

However, it is not too late to tackle climate change. It will take action at all levels of society and community groups are ideally place to take a lead at a local level. As well as the environmental benefits of such projects, in terms of tackling climate change, there are also a wide range of broader community and social benefits, such as:

- *Core value 1*
- *Core value 2*
- *EEPH should tailor these points based on the information provided in the table that show core interests*

I have enclosed an information sheet that pulls together the findings of work undertaken by us and others to share this information with wider networks. If you are interested, we would be happy to come and talk to you in more detail about the role the voluntary and community sector can play in tackling climate change. We can also attend events or seminars to talk about this information and provide articles for newsletters, etc.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

The Role of the Voluntary & Community Sector in Tackling Climate Change

Why ask the Voluntary and Community Sector to look at climate change?

The good news is there are lots of ways we can tackle climate change. Many of them will also bring other benefits, such as new jobs, improved local environments and economic growth. The voluntary and community sector is an important part of these solutions.

Community groups and networks are ideally situated to lead in developing and delivering sustainable energy and energy efficiency projects. Some of the most imaginative and effective schemes have come from community organisations, with their combination of on-the-ground presence, strong, credible and trusted local relationships as well as their understanding of the needs and opportunities in their areas.

Community energy projects come in all shapes and sizes bringing a wide range of benefits beyond tackling climate change. They can:

- help bring a community together;
- improve the warmth and comfort of people's homes;
- improve health;
- save money;
- help tackle disadvantage.

What does a community approach to climate change look like?

They include projects that:

- improve community buildings: -
 - making them more energy efficient or
 - adding renewable energy generation equipment
- help people stay warm in their own homes
- raise awareness of small behavioural changes that can make a difference
- and a wide range of locality specific improvements.

There are two main ways communities are tackling climate change.

1. Reducing demand for energy.
These projects help to make homes and community buildings warm and healthy and save people money on their fuel bills. They can be simple awareness-raising projects that help change people's behaviour, for example by switching off unneeded lights and appliances or shutting doors and windows when the heating is switched on. They also include projects that reduce the demand for energy through practical measures. This could include cavity wall or loft insulation for example, that reduces the amount of heat that escapes from a building, or by using energy efficient lights and appliances.
2. Generating energy through renewable energy resources.
These use existing flows of energy, from natural processes, like sunshine, wind, flowing water, biological processes, and geothermal heat flows.

Their use does not deplete fossil fuel resources or create the greenhouse gas emissions that drive climate change. They also help reduce overall demand for energy from non renewable sources, such as power stations burning coal, oil or gas.

What wider benefits do these projects create?

1. Creating healthy communities

Our aging population is particularly vulnerable to cold related ill health. The UK has an unenviable record of winter death rates far above some countries with a similar climate. At the extreme is the problem of hypothermia, but many more deaths are the result of illnesses exacerbated by cold.

Children are another vulnerable group. Cold, damp housing can aggravate respiratory illness and cardio-vascular disease. Condensation dampness produces mould which, in turn, can trigger asthma, allergic reactions and bronchial diseases. Research indicates that there is considerable health gain from heating, ventilation and insulation improvements.

Living in a cold, damp home is also a deeply depressing experience. Worrying about fuel bills can increase anxiety and stress levels; so energy projects can also deliver benefits to mental and psychological health.

If cold related illnesses are reduced, the cost of treatment for the NHS is reduced too. Also, if the homes of patients are warm and comfortable, people can be discharged more quickly from hospital, freeing up hospital beds and resources.

All of these problems can be tackled by projects in the community that improve energy efficiency of people's homes. Such initiatives increase comfort, make homes healthy and warm and reduce fuel bills for some of the most vulnerable in society.

The Cornwall Home Health Project is a good example of energy efficiency integrated into promoting healthy communities. This brought together a number of funding streams to provide targeted help and support to communities in Cornwall. In these target areas the aim was to help all households make homes warmer, healthier and safer by improving energy efficiency and security. As well as reducing fuel bills the project included a free benefit check to ensure householders were aware of their full entitlement. This improved living conditions in local homes, helping people to keep warm and well. It used existing community networks to build understanding and trust. A case study of this project is available from:

<http://www.est.org.uk/uploads/documents/cafe/cafe%20case%20study%2018.pdf>

2. Valuing older people

As well as addressing the problems of fuel poverty and cold related ill health often experienced by older people, energy projects can actively involve them in their solution. This provides an opportunity to engage in their local community, empowering them and challenging stereotypes associated with age.

The Older Person's Energy Network trained retired people as volunteers to provide energy efficiency advice at events, presentations and through home visits in their local community. Volunteers were trained in energy awareness and supported to give advice in their community. As well as providing new and rewarding opportunities for the volunteers, the work helped householders in their area save energy in their homes, reducing fuel bills and emissions. A case study of this project is available from:
<http://www.est.org.uk/uploads/documents/cape/cape%20case%20study%205.pdf>

3. Improving social welfare & tackling disadvantage

When energy efficiency is improved in the home, fuel bills are reduced and liveability improved. In the UK there are millions of fuel-poor households who cannot afford to keep their homes warm¹. People living in cold or damp homes may not know how to improve their situation affordably. Local projects can overcome this by providing householders with the knowledge and the resources they need to improve energy efficiency, lower fuel costs and improve the liveability of their homes. Some of the most effective are those run by people within the community itself as they are trusted and able to reach those not usually engaged by such initiatives.

Cold, damp homes are often linked to social exclusion. Families who cannot afford adequate heating are less likely to invite visitors; this can affect social development in children. Ill heated homes can also affect their homework and school results may suffer. By improving energy efficiency these problems can be alleviated.

Energy efficiency has already been integrated into many local level strategies which aim to combat poverty and social exclusion. Projects can tackle fuel debt whilst at the same time providing money advice. They can be targeted at specific groups where social exclusion is a major issue, for example low-income families with young children.

A **National Energy Action** project in Nottingham recognised that minority communities tended to live in the most energy inefficient housing and faced barriers in obtaining information and advice. It promoted awareness through the provision of training for community leaders and others whose work brings them into contact with fuel poor households. Through this approach it was able to help households access advice and grants to improve their homes and save money on their fuel bills.
<http://www.est.org.uk/uploads/documents/cape/cape%20case%20study%204.pdf>

4. Improving social, economic and environmental aspects of communities

Local projects that reduce energy use or generate their own power provide benefits socially, economically and environmentally. As well as improvements to physical and psychological health, opportunities arise for job creation, volunteering, training and community cohesion. These benefits combine to improve community stability and development as perceptions of the area improve for both local people and those outside.

They can also play an important role in creating better, more welcoming community buildings. This could be through making them easier and cheaper to heat or through installing renewable energy generation to help reduce the

¹ The Impact of Rising Fuel Prices in the Managed Housing Sector, Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes, March 2007

communities' impact on the climate. Such projects help a community make the most of its resources by reducing fuel bills and sometimes generating surplus power that can be sold.

The Muslim Khatri Association's Healthy Living Centre in Leicester provides an excellent example of how communities can take these issues on board. When their building fell into disrepair they decided to take action to improve it with the aim of raising awareness of green issues among the local black and ethnic minority community, while improving the area's educational and social facilities. They installed high levels of insulation and a solar roof to provide electricity. Since the work was done the centre users have reported a huge difference in the warmth and comfort of the building. It has also acted as a focus for users considering taking action within their own home with many local residents undertaking insulation and other measures. By summer 2006, over 180 other local, regional and national groups had visited the centre to find out more about the project and how it could be replicated in their areas.

<http://www.est.org.uk/uploads/documents/cape/cape%20case%20study%2021.pdf>

Local energy projects can provide new training and volunteering opportunities. Skills already present in a community can be utilised and developed while new skills can be acquired.

The Working Herts project recruits and trains unemployed people in Hertfordshire and South Bedfordshire to install energy and water saving measures in local homes. The project trains long-term unemployed and young people to equip them with practical and transferable skills. It promotes social inclusion using training and employment, and gives support to help trainees find permanent jobs. These individual opportunities also lead to wider social and environmental benefits by helping communities improve the energy efficiency of their homes. Approximately 80 trainees are recruited each year and over 70% of these go on to full time employment. Their work leads to improvements in over 1000 homes a year.

<http://www.est.org.uk/uploads/documents/cape/cape%20case%20study%2011.pdf>

Another big opportunity for communities is to create financial surpluses from local energy projects. Many projects help communities and individuals within them save money, but the opportunity to create new capital for investment is emerging. This is particularly the case for the development of medium to larger scale renewable energy schemes that generate an income for a community through the sale of electricity. This can be done through a community installing and managing its own renewable energy plant, or by entering into partnerships with commercial developers for schemes within that community.

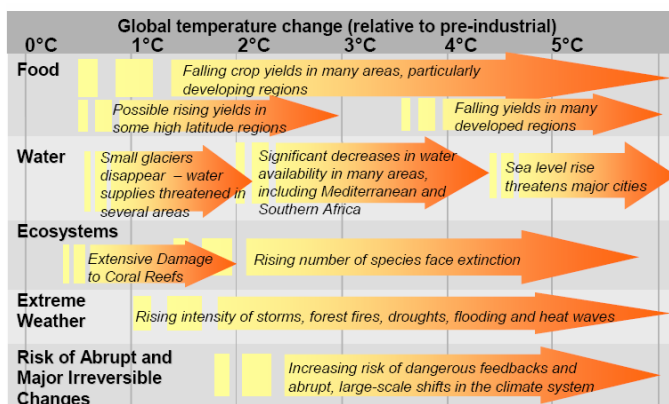
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<http://www.est.org.uk/uploads/documents/cape/cape%20case%20study%2016.pdf>

The bigger picture

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges we face today. Its impacts will touch every aspect of our lives in the UK and action across all sectors of society will be needed if we are to limit it. Clearly, any project that reduces the need for energy or generates energy from renewable resources helps to reduce the production of greenhouse gases. Every tonne of emissions avoided reduces the threat of climate change. This is why we need to address this issue now, wherever we can.

The latest and most comprehensive information on climate change comes from the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In their summary findings *Climate Change 2007*, they highlighted that carbon dioxide levels have risen by 35% since the industrial revolution. This has resulted in a warming of 0.74°C over the past century. Not only did their report indicate that this warming was very likely to be driven by human influence, but it predicts temperature rises during this century will be in the region of 1.5°C to 6°C. The significance of this is illustrated in the diagram below, from the Stern Review 2006.



The Stern Review was a significant report. It showed that, without concerted action, the impact of climate change will be equivalent to a loss in world consumption per head of at least 5% and potentially as much as 20%. Our actions now, and over the coming decades, could create risks of major disruption to economic and social activity, on a scale similar to those associated with the great wars and the economic depression of the first half of the 20th Century. The costs of inaction are also far greater than the expected cost of cutting emissions - estimated at around 1% of GDP if all countries take action. It also highlighted that action would be needed at every level of society to help reduce emissions and adapt to the changes we will experience.

Some changes to the climate are inevitable – even if we stop emitting gases now, the gases we have already released will have an effect, but we can influence the future. The majority of scientists agree that to avoid radical changes of temperature in the future, action is needed now and that emissions of greenhouse gases must begin to decline over the next 10–20 years to avoid extreme changes to our climate. So, while there is no magic bullet that can solve the problems we face, we must start by doing what we can. Every small step we take to mitigate climate change can add up to a significant difference. This is why support for local level community led projects is so vital at this time.

Further information

This information sheet has been produced by the Education & Community Group of the Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes. As a network of charities, NGOs and other organisations, we support the voluntary and community sectors to take action on climate change. We have commissioned research and established Community Action for Energy, a national programme to support these sectors.

The Education and Community Group would welcome an opportunity to work with you to share the knowledge and skills we have identified through our work in this sector. We can offer talks to you and your networks, attend conferences or events, or provide articles. Please get in touch if you would like to take advantage of any of these opportunities: Kaye Welfare, Chairperson, EEPH Education & Community Group, c/o Energy Saving Trust, 21 Dartmouth Street, London SW1H 9BP Email: kaye@swea.co.uk

Research we have conducted, that may be of interest to you is available from our [website](http://www.eeph.org.uk/resource/partnership/index.cfm?mode=view&category_id=26) http://www.eeph.org.uk/resource/partnership/index.cfm?mode=view&category_id=26, it includes:

- *The Benefits of Community Based Sustainable Energy Projects* - a report that looks at the benefits of adopting a community based approach to energy issues. A full copy of the report is available from our website, together with summaries for community organisations and policy makers.
- *Energising Communities* – a report looking at the need for and feasibility of establishing a fund to provide small grants to community groups to carry out energy efficiency projects
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Community Action for Energy

CAfE is a national network of people with a common interest in sustainable energy projects, supported by training, information, guidance and events. As part of the programme there are a number of case studies available that highlight the benefits of existing community projects.

<http://www.est.org.uk/cafe/welcome/>

Information Sheet 2: - social angle

COVERING LETTER

Dear

Community Energy Projects: Tackling Social Welfare and Disadvantage in Local Communities

I am writing to you on behalf of the Education and Community Group of the Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes. We are a network of charities, NGOs, and other organisations, which aims to promote and support action at a local level to enable the voluntary and community sectors to tackle social welfare and disadvantage through local energy projects.

We were instrumental in developing Community Action for Energy, a national network of people with a common interest in sustainable energy projects, supported by training, information, guidance and events. We have also carried out research and run high profile events showcasing the role of community organisations in delivering successful local projects. We are now disseminating the lessons we have learnt to wider audiences.

Community energy projects bring a wide range of social, economic and environmental benefits. One of the key lessons we have learnt is how effective they can be at tackling social welfare and disadvantage within local communities. This is primarily through the improvement of the energy efficiency of people's homes, which makes them warmer and healthier, whilst helping to reduce fuel bills, therefore increasing disposable income. As well as these benefits, there are also a wide range of broader community and environmental benefits, such as:

- *Core value 1*
- *Core value 2*
- *EEPH should tailor these points based on the information provided in the table that shows core interests*

I have enclosed an information sheet that pulls together the findings of work undertaken by us and others to share this information with wider networks. If you are interested, we would be happy to come and talk to you in more detail about how these projects help to tackle social welfare and disadvantage in local communities. We can also attend events or seminars to talk about this information and provide articles for newsletters, etc.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Community Energy Projects: Tackling Social Welfare and Disadvantage in Local Communities

What is a community energy project?

Community energy projects come in all shapes and sizes bringing a wide range of benefits that improve social welfare and help to tackle disadvantage, such as:

- improving the warmth and comfort of people's homes
- improving health
- saving money
- helping to bring a community together.

Many social, economic and environmental benefits have been shown to spring from community led energy projects. Community groups and networks are ideally situated to lead in tackling social welfare and disadvantage within their own community. Some of the most imaginative and effective schemes have come from community organisations, with their combination of on-the-ground presence, strong, credible and trusted local relationships as well as their understanding of the needs and opportunities in their areas.

Local energy projects fall into two main categories:

1. Reducing demand for energy

These projects help to make homes and community buildings warm and healthy and save people money on their fuel bills. They can be simple awareness-raising projects that help change people's behaviour, for example by switching off unneeded lights and appliances or shutting doors and windows when the heating is switched on. They also include projects that reduce the demand for energy through practical measures. This could include cavity wall or loft insulation for example, that reduces the amount of heat that escapes from a building, or by using energy efficient lights and appliances.

2. Generating energy through renewable energy resources.

These projects can generate economic benefits for local communities from the sale of electricity or help to reduce fuel bills, freeing up resources for other projects within that community. They use existing flows of energy from natural processes, like sunshine, wind, flowing water, biological processes, and geothermal heat flows. Their use does not deplete fossil fuel resources or create the greenhouse gas emissions that drive climate change.

How do these projects tackle social welfare and disadvantage?

When energy efficiency is improved in the home, fuel bills are reduced and liveability improved. In the UK there are millions of fuel-poor households who cannot afford to keep their homes warm¹. People living in cold or damp homes may not know how to improve their situation affordably. Local projects can overcome this by providing householders with the knowledge and the resources

¹ The Impact of Rising Fuel Prices in the Managed Housing Sector, Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes, March 2007

they need to improve energy efficiency, lower fuel costs and improve the liveability of their homes. Some of the most effective are those run by people within the community itself as they are trusted and able to reach those not usually engaged by such initiatives.

Cold, damp homes are often linked to social exclusion. Families who cannot afford adequate heating are less likely to invite visitors; this can affect social development in children. Ill heated homes can also affect their homework and school results may suffer. By improving energy efficiency these problems can be alleviated.

Energy efficiency has already been integrated into many local level strategies which aim to combat poverty and social exclusion. Projects can tackle fuel debt whilst, at the same time, providing money advice. They can be targeted at specific groups where social exclusion is a major issue, for example low-income families with young children.

A **National Energy Action** project in Nottingham recognised that minority communities tended to live in the most energy inefficient housing and faced barriers in obtaining information and advice. It promoted awareness through the provision of training for community leaders and others whose work brings them into contact with fuel poor households. Through this approach it was able to help households access advice and grants to improve their homes and save money on their fuel bills.

<http://www.est.org.uk/uploads/documents/cape/cape%20case%20study%204.pdf>

What wider benefits do these projects bring?

1. Creating healthy communities

Our aging population is particularly vulnerable to cold related ill health. The UK has an unenviable record of winter death rates far above some countries with a similar climate. At the extreme is the problem of hypothermia, but many more deaths are the result of illnesses exacerbated by cold.

Children are another vulnerable group. Cold, damp housing can aggravate respiratory illness and cardio-vascular disease. Condensation dampness produces mould which, in turn, can trigger asthma, allergic reactions and bronchial diseases. Research indicates that there is considerable health gain from heating, ventilation and insulation improvements.

Living in a cold, damp home is also a deeply depressing experience. Worrying about fuel bills can increase anxiety and stress levels; so energy projects can also deliver benefits to mental and psychological health.

If cold related illnesses are reduced, the cost of treatment for the NHS is reduced too. Also, if the homes of patients are warm and comfortable, people can be discharged more quickly from hospital, freeing up hospital beds and resources.

All of these problems can be tackled by projects in the community that improve energy efficiency of people's homes. Such initiatives increase comfort, make homes healthy and warm and reduce fuel bills for some of the most vulnerable in society.

The Cornwall Home Health Project is a good example of energy efficiency integrated into promoting healthy communities. This brought together a number of funding streams to provide targeted help and support to communities in Cornwall. In these target areas the aim was to help all households make homes warmer, healthier and safer by improving energy efficiency and security. As well as reducing fuel bills the project included a free benefit check to ensure householders were aware of their full entitlement. This improved living conditions in local homes, helping people to keep warm and well. It used existing community networks to build understanding and trust. A case study of this project is available from:

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2. Valuing older people

As well as addressing the problems of fuel poverty and cold related ill health often experienced by older people, energy projects can actively involve them in their solution. This provides an opportunity to engage in their local community, empowering them and challenging stereotypes associated with age.

The Older Person's Energy Network trained retired people as volunteers to provide energy efficiency advice at events, presentations and through home visits in their local community. Volunteers were trained in energy awareness and supported to give advice in their community. As well as providing new and rewarding opportunities for the volunteers, the work helped householders in their area save energy in their homes, reducing fuel bills and emissions. A case study of this project is available from:

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3. Improving social, economic and environmental aspects of communities

Local projects that reduce energy use or generate their own power provide benefits socially, economically and environmentally. As well as improvements to physical and psychological health, opportunities for job creation, volunteering, training and community cohesion arise. These benefits combine to improve community stability and development as perceptions of the area improve for both local people and those outside.

They can also play an important role in creating better, more welcoming community buildings. This could be through making them easier and cheaper to heat or through installing renewable energy generation to help reduce the communities' impact on the climate. Such projects help a community make the most of its resources by reducing fuel bills and sometimes generating surplus power that can be sold.

The Muslim Khatri Association's Healthy Living Centre in Leicester provides an excellent example of how communities can take these issues on board. When their building fell into disrepair they decided to take action to improve it with the aim of raising awareness of green issues among the local black and ethnic minority community, while improving the area's educational and social facilities. They installed high levels of insulation and a solar roof to provide electricity. Since the work was done the centre users have reported a huge difference in the warmth and comfort of the building. It has also acted as a focus for users considering taking action within their own home with many local residents undertaking insulation and other measures. By summer 2006, over 180 other local, regional and national groups had visited the centre to find out more about the project and how it could be replicated in their areas.
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Local energy projects can provide new training and volunteering opportunities. Skills already present in a community can be utilised and developed while new skills can be acquired.

The Working Herts project recruits and trains unemployed people in Hertfordshire and South Bedfordshire to install energy and water saving measures in local homes. The project trains long-term unemployed and young people to equip them with practical and transferable skills. It promotes social inclusion using training and employment, and gives support to help trainees find permanent jobs. These individual opportunities also lead to wider social and environmental benefits by helping communities improve the energy efficiency of their homes. Approximately 80 trainees are recruited each year and over 70% of these go on to full time employment. Their work leads to improvements in over 1000 homes a year.
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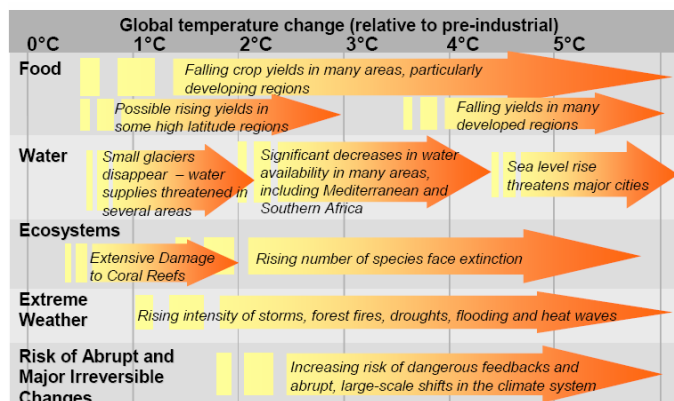
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4. Tackling climate change

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges we face today. Its impacts will touch every aspect of our lives in the UK and action across all sectors of society will be needed if we are to limit it. Clearly, any project that reduces the need for energy or generates energy from renewable resources helps to reduce the production of greenhouse gases. Every tonne of emissions avoided reduces the

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Research that we have conducted that may be of interest to you is available from our website

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<http://www.est.org.uk/cafe/welcome/>

Information Sheet 3 – community angle

COVERING LETTER

Dear

Improving Local Communities through Sustainable Energy Projects

I am writing to you on behalf of the Education and Community Group of the Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes. We are a network of charities, NGOs, and other organisations, which aims to promote and support action at a local level to enable the voluntary and community sectors to improve local communities through local energy projects.

We were instrumental in developing Community Action for Energy, a national network of people with a common interest in sustainable energy projects, supported by training, information, guidance and events. We have also carried out research and run high profile events showcasing the role of community organisations in delivering successful local projects. We are now disseminating the lessons we have learnt to wider audiences.

Community energy projects bring a wide range of social, economic and environmental benefits to local communities. These include improvements to physical and psychological health, opportunities for job creation, volunteering, training, community cohesion and the creating of social capital. As well as these benefits, there are also a wide range of broader community and environmental benefits, such as:

- *Core value 1*
- *Core value 2*
- *EEPH should tailor these points based on the information provided in the table that show core interests*

I have enclosed an information sheet that pulls together the findings of work undertaken by us and others to share this information with wider networks. If you are interested, we would be happy to come and talk to you in more detail about how these projects can improve local communities. We can also attend events or seminars to talk about this information and provide articles for newsletters, etc.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Improving Local Communities Through Sustainable Energy Projects

What is a community energy project?

Community energy projects come in all shapes and sizes bringing a wide range of benefits that improve social welfare and help to tackle disadvantage, such as:

- improving the warmth and comfort of people's homes
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Many social, economic and environmental benefits have been shown to spring from community led energy projects. Community groups and networks are ideally situated to lead in tackling social welfare and disadvantage within their own community. Some of the most imaginative and effective schemes have come from community organisations, with their combination of on-the-ground presence, strong, credible and trusted local relationships as well as their understanding of the needs and opportunities in their areas.

Local energy projects fall into two main categories:

1. Reducing demand for energy

These projects help to make homes and community buildings warm and healthy and save people money on their fuel bills. They can be simple awareness-raising projects that help change people's behaviour, for example by switching off unneeded lights and appliances or shutting doors and windows when the heating is switched on. They also include projects that reduce the demand for energy through practical measures. This could include cavity wall or loft insulation for example, that reduces the amount of heat that escapes from a building, or by using energy efficient lights and appliances.

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These projects can generate economic benefits for local communities from the sale of electricity or help to reduce fuel bills, freeing up resources for other projects within the community. They use existing flows of energy, from natural processes, like sunshine, wind, flowing water, biological processes, and geothermal heat flows. Their use does not deplete fossil fuel resources or create the greenhouse gas emissions that drive climate change.

How do these projects help to improve local communities?

Local projects that reduce energy use or generate their own power provide benefits socially, economically and environmentally. As well as improvements to physical and psychological health, opportunities for job creation, volunteering, training and community cohesion arise. These benefits combine to improve community stability and development as perceptions of the area improve for both local people and those outside.

They can also play an important role in creating better, more welcoming community buildings. This could be through making them easier and cheaper to heat or through installing renewable energy generation to help reduce the

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2. Tackling social welfare and disadvantage

When energy efficiency is improved in the home, fuel bills are reduced and liveability improved. In the UK there are millions of fuel-poor households who cannot afford to keep their homes warm¹. People living in cold or damp homes may not know how to improve their situation affordably. Local projects can overcome this by providing householders with the knowledge and the resources they need to improve energy efficiency, lower fuel costs and improve the liveability of their homes. Some of the most effective are those run by people within the community itself as they are trusted and able to reach those not usually engaged by such initiatives.

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3. Valuing older people

As well as addressing the problems of fuel poverty and cold related ill health often experienced by older people, energy projects can actively involve them in their solution. This provides an opportunity to engage in their local community, empowering them and challenging stereotypes associated with age.

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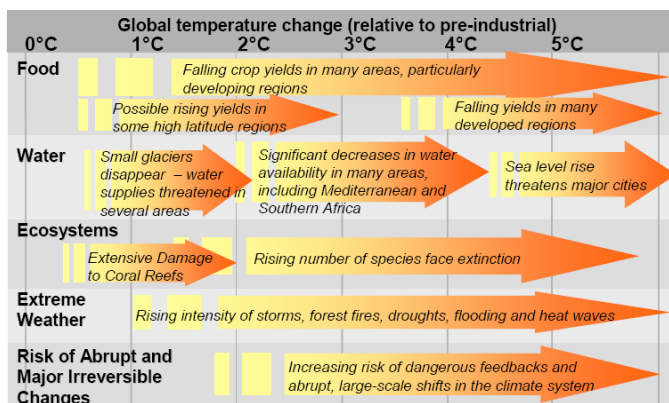
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The Stern Review was a significant report. It showed that, without concerted action, the impact of climate change will be equivalent to a loss in world consumption per head of at least 5% and potentially as much as 20%. Our actions now, and over the coming decades, could create risks of major

disruption to economic and social activity, on a scale similar to those associated with the great wars and the economic depression of the first half of the 20th Century. The costs of inaction are also far greater than the expected cost of cutting emissions - estimated at around 1% of GDP if all countries take action. It also highlighted that collective action would be needed at every level of society to help reduce emissions and adapt to the changes we will experience.



Some changes to the climate are inevitable – even if we stop emitting gases now, the gases we have already released will have an effect, but we can influence the future. The majority of scientists agree that to avoid radical changes of temperature in the future, action is needed now and that emissions of greenhouse gases must begin to decline over the next 10–20 years to avoid extreme changes to our climate. So, while there is no magic bullet that can solve the problems we face, we must start by doing what we can. Every small step we take to mitigate climate change can add up to a significant difference. This is why support for local level community led projects is so vital at this time.

Further information

This information sheet has been produced by the Education & Community Group of the Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes. As a network of charities, NGOs and other organisations, we support the voluntary and community sectors to take action at a local level. We have commissioned research and established Community Action for Energy, a national programme to support these sectors.

The Education and Community Group would welcome an opportunity to work with you to share the knowledge and skills we have identified through our work in this sector. We can offer talks to you and your networks, attend conferences or events, or provide articles. Please get in touch if you would like to take advantage of any of these opportunities: Kaye Welfare, Chairperson, EEPH Education & Community Group, c/o Energy Saving Trust, 21 Dartmouth Street, London SW1H 9BP Email: kaye@swea.co.uk

Research that we have conducted, that may be of interest to you is available from our website:

http://www.eeph.org.uk/resource/partnership/index.cfm?mode=view&category_id=26, it includes:

- *The Benefits of Community Based Sustainable Energy Projects* - a report that looks at the benefits of adopting a community based approach to energy issues. A full copy of the report is available from our website, together with summaries for community organisations and policy makers.

- *Energising Communities* – a report looking at the need for and feasibility of establishing a fund to provide small grants to community groups to carry out energy efficiency projects
- *Community Action for Energy: Report on the Monitoring and Evaluation of Five Pilot Projects* - this report was written to disseminate learning from the five pilot projects that were established as part of the original Community Action for Energy programme.

Community Action for Energy

CAfE is a national network of people with a common interest in sustainable energy projects, supported by training, information, guidance and events. As part of the programme there are a number of case studies available that highlight the benefits of existing community projects.

<http://www.est.org.uk/cafe/welcome/>

Appendix Three

Trends in funding and philanthropy

In the UK a number of trends in both funding and philanthropic giving are emerging, often following movements started in the USA.

The following are identified as key and need to be taken into account when considering how to influence funding or support for community-based climate change projects. They provide a number of openings that could be followed up.

Organisations to take care of your donation

There are a growing range of organisations that will help donors target their funds more effectively, pool different sets of resources to achieve a bigger impact, or simply take care of administrative details for individuals or organisational donors. They are disparate in their focus and activities, and this is likely to be an expanding area, one which is likely to have influence on whether energy efficiency and climate change are made central to funding criteria in the future.

Examples of organisations to take care of your donation

The Funding Network	<p>http://www.thefundingnetwork.org.uk</p> <p>This is a membership network set up in UK in 2001 describes itself as follows:</p> <p><i>A loose affiliation of individuals, from a variety of backgrounds, but with a common purpose, to join with others in using our material prosperity to fund social change causes. Members may be individuals giving their own personal funds or trustees of charitable trusts who have the discretionary power to make commitments at a Funding Event. Anyone can attend a funding event. By inviting people to make funding decisions during the event we hope to preserve the excitement which comes from knowing what we have raised by the end of the event. The Funding Network administers individual donations towards projects presented, reclaiming Gift Aid where appropriate on behalf of members, and sending out updates on the results of grants made to projects.</i></p>
Community Foundation Network	<p>http://www.communityfoundations.org.uk</p> <p>Managing an endowment of over £140 million in UK, and grants of over £60 million a year. Initiated in UK by CAF (Charities Aid Foundation) in 1980s. First community foundation in Celveland Ohio in 1914. Emphasis is often on local, tax effectiveness, getting away from administrative hassles, 'enabling clients to achieve far more than they ever could by themselves'. Offers professionals, competent management of individuals' funds and also offers to be outsourced manager of a companies CSR function. Their website has separate sections for donors; professional advisers.</p>

Directional advice

Increasingly bodies, often charitable and staffed by people with significant business and marketing or public relations experience, are advising donors on how and where to give their money. Advisers often come from a venture capital background and use some of the same techniques for assessing effectiveness used when advising on mergers and acquisitions and new investments. The trend is away from unattached giving, either through grants from public sector bodies, or through free gifts from individual donors, to what in one extreme has been described in terms of :

'donors want to apply the principles of the venture capital industry to the world of charity'¹. There may be opportunities to influence these advisors to include energy efficiency as a measure of impact and effectiveness.

Example of directional advice

New <http://www.philanthropycapital.org>

Philanthropy Capital Its stated aim is to '*advise donors and funders on how to give more effectively*' and aim is to always focus on '*the long-term benefit of the people that the charities serve.*' It publishes reports on particular sectors, highlighting those charities it recommends to donors. It also advises emerging funds such as the Private Equity Foundation that '*seeks to apply private equity principles to charity, donating to organisations that deliver measurable results and offering financial and management support alongside the donations*'. Its research process is described on its website. Future research, due out in early summer 2007, includes an overview of funding of environment charities in the UK and globally.

Outcomes and 'performance improvement'

The mounting emphasis on the demonstrable outcomes which are required to flow from donations/grants is one of the drivers leading to a trend towards a 'performance improvement culture' in the voluntary and community sectors. This could provide an opportunity to include outcomes such as changing attitudes and then behaviour towards climate change. Climate change awareness and effective action could be more significant criteria in performance improvement in the strategic thinking of those running the national hubs and the ChangeUp programme.

Examples of outcomes and performance improvement

ChangeUp <http://www.changeup.org.uk>

programme The ChangeUp programme is managed by Capacitybuilders, an agency at arms length to government.

Performance <http://www.performancehub.org.uk>

Hub One of six national 'hubs of expertise' funded by government through the ChangeUp programme. Intended to help voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations achieve more through learning more about performance improvement and accessing services and support.

Service delivery rather than grant giving

Local authority and central government funding of the third sector is undergoing a sea change. Discretionary grants to VCOs are fast diminishing, to be replaced by specific service-related delivery requirements, where the VCS organisation enters into a contract to deliver outcomes for the public or quasi public body.

This growing emphasis on the VCS delivering a greater proportion of public services provides an opportunity to be involved in the design of those services, both of their content and their process. The voluntary and community sector can provide an on the ground joined up perspective that has the potential to link disparate public bodies and play a part in the design of more community focused programmes that deliver climate change either mitigation or

¹ Abdy, M, Bolton M Foundations for organisational development, Baring Foundation 2007

adaptation. This requires significant capacity and time resources from VCS members, and a willingness to engage within public bodies.

Examples of service delivery rather than grant giving

The Office of the Third Sector http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/third_sector/public_service_delivery

The Office of the Third Sector in the Cabinet office recently published 'Partnership in Public Services: an action plan for third sector involvement' which is intended to '*remove barriers to third sector organisations wishing to become involved in delivering and designing public services*'.

Regional Centres of excellence in Procurement and IDeA

<http://www.rcoe.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pageId=1344957>
<http://www.rcoe.gov.uk/rce/core/page.do?pageId=10128>
 The Improvement and Development Agency (IDeA) is working with the Regional Centres of Excellence in local authority procurement , local authorities and Local Strategic Partnerships to enable more commissioning of services from the VCS.

Focus on individual givers

There seems to have been a cultural shift in the UK towards a more overt celebration of givers, whether of money, time or effort. Internationally groups like the Ashoka fellowship also solicit nominations from all round the world for exceptional individuals who are 'powerful changemakers making a positive difference in their communities' to be identified and to have their activities more widely disseminated. These provide an opportunity to influence attitudes and actions that impact climate change.

Examples of celebrating giving

Beacon awards –the Beacon Fellowship charitable trust

<http://www.beaconfellowship.org.uk>
 Founded 2003. First prize is £20,000
 Different categories of prize occur each year since the scheme started in 2003. They include: Courage, leadership, lifetime achievement, community builder, new initiatives, creative giving, risk taking. The nomination campaign for Beacon Prize 2007 is due to commence on 1st January 2007. Nominations are invited to: enquiries@beaconfellowship.org.uk
 Their office is at: Holborn Gate, 330 High Holborn, Holborn, London, WC1V 7QT
 Tel: 020 7203 8290

The Ashoka Fellowship

<http://www.ashoka.org>
 Started in 1981 Ashoka has awarded over 1,800 fellowships worldwide to individuals making a difference in their communities. They emphasise social entrepreneurship as the route to activating '*system changing solutions to the world's most urgent social problems*'. Ashoka's fields of work celebrated include 'Environment'. In 2003 they make a strategic decision to focus on Western Europe, having not involved themselves in the region previously. The first UK fellow was created in 2006. Nominations for fellows can be made through their website.

Company giving

There has been a clear shift in company giving in recent years. Whereas in the past philanthropy was often cash based, it is now much more common for a company to make a donation linked to a marketing strategy that helps to create goodwill to develop a particular image for the company and its goods and services. In addition, companies increasingly link support to their own staff by encouraging them to identify local projects to support, and by offering employee volunteering or secondment opportunities within the voluntary sector. This means opportunities are often restricted to causes that are linked either to a company's business or geographic area.

Other trends appear to be an increased move by large companies to devolve their budgets for community support to local or regional teams. It is also clear that many larger companies are becoming more proactive in the support they do offer, creating priorities or choosing causes that they will support, rather than responding to general appeals.

Charitable trusts

Most charitable trusts are guided by a Trust Deed which sets out in law what their objects (or core values) are. These can be very specific in terms of the objects and/or geographical areas where support can be offered; by contrast some just have 'general' charitable purposes meaning a wide range of issues can be supported. Generally, only the larger trusts seem to develop and review funding themes to meet emerging needs. Smaller trusts tend to stick to what they know; meaning overall this sector appears to be fairly static in terms of emerging trends. Most trusts will only support registered charities.

However, there are some relevant issues for this research in terms of this sector. There is a clear preference for innovation or radical projects, rather than replication of tried and test ideas and there is a fairly universal theme of not supporting projects which trusts see as the responsibility of government. Some trusts have moved away from making lots of small grants to larger and fewer grants – particularly in the larger trusts. Many also discourage unsolicited applications, preferring to support projects that are known or sought by the trustees.

Appendix Four

Local authorities and partnerships with current LAAs

We received 22 responses from local authorities answering the question:

- What three things would most help your authority/partnership to support the development and implementation of community based climate change projects?

Enabler 1	Enabler 2	Enabler 3
Access to resources - especially longer term funding which is easy to apply for. To include funding to employ e.g. community sustainable energy/climate change officers as well as funding for community groups.	Commitment from the Government, which as yet is tinkering at the edges of action on sustainable energy (Compare with what's happening in Germany and Denmark)	Greater awareness of the climate change issue amongst elected members and senior managers. Local authorities have to jump through other hoops –determined by the Government, which have much greater priority.
A mandatory LAA carbon emissions indicator would be extremely helpful. Local targets for carbon emission reductions	Greater ease of access to funding streams (EEC, LCBP etc) perhaps with some local autonomy e.g. a single pot available to each local authority for community ownership of small renewable energy schemes	Simplified financial regulations
Access to information and practical demonstration of the products	Access to trained installers / fitters who can provide a service and products at a realistic cost	Clarity of funding routes thereby reducing complexity and time commitment
Capacity to stimulate and support community action	Funding or paybacks for communities	Community capacity: which is, broadly, lowest where opportunity is highest (example; wind power in Fenland)
Significant and lasting sources of new finance ,	New staff resource to work with communities	Clarity and simplicity from Government.
Resources for surveys: It would help if government could sponsor some very specific R&D work on data collection and comparison, and come up with some methods/ tools with a level of "quality control" to ensure public and professional confidence. Also funding / resources for carrying out the surveys (baseline and follow-up).	Prizes or other " indirect " incentives for communities to take part. Logically these would be in the area of carbon reduction or climate adaptation, e.g. funding for energy efficiency "makeovers" or habitat improvement/ tree planting.	Strengthening of local govt. performance framework to ensure local authorities (incl. county councils) take action on climate change, including this "community leadership" area. Local authorities can make a major difference in climate change, but only will do if it becomes effectively mandatory.
Prepared articles for insertion into community groups newsletters / circulars - maybe focusing on different aspects of climate change so as a different message can be given with each newsletter rather than saying the same thing time and again;	Examples of how community groups have sought to raise awareness / undertake projects - to help encourage groups by showing what is achievable / has been achieved elsewhere;	Information on good speakers re. climate change - we offered to pay to train-up community group reps to give presentations on climate change to their own group and in their community, however they would prefer a 'specialist' to come in and talk to them.
High level local political buy in	Energy saving person across the spectrum	More funding so that changes can be implemented quicker and better.
Resources: long term ongoing support to community groups to develop	Simplified funding Navigating around the complex number of schemes	Planning - the initial cost outlay for a planning application can be a significant

<p>and deliver sustainable energy projects. to supplement telephone and email generic guidance.</p> <p>Expertise: Many ideas may never get past initial phase as the expertise to support evaluation and modification of the idea is not available.</p> <p>Time: Typically one person in a group takes responsibility for the building (amongst other duties/commitments)</p> <p>Awareness: There is still a lack of awareness regarding the benefits and opportunities sustainable energy offers.</p>	<p>and organisations nationally, regionally and at EU level presents difficulties to community groups with limited time and personnel resources. With specific reference to renewable energy the main funding stream the Low Carbon Blding Programme has a host of barriers and complexities which impact on the abilities of community groups to access funding.</p>	<p>barrier to community groups. With particular reference to wind projects, the planning process all too frequently proves costly and complex to a community group with limited resources.</p>
<p>Money Targeted funds could make a big difference to what could be done</p>	<p>Targets CO2 reduction being introduced into Key Performance Indicators would help some partners to focus on the issue. Relating CO2 reduction to payments would ensure it is woven into mainstream policy (e.g. procurement) by all partners.</p>	<p>Data. Data is frequently 2 years out of date, targets often do not relate to available data – e.g. reductions on 1990 levels when there is no data on what 1990 levels were. It would be useful to evaluate the CO2 footprint of the city as a whole, including the private sector.</p>
<p>Identify and record data about the 3 challengeable areas of Climate Change within Wigan: - Domestic Energy, Transport, Industry, by working closely with GONW and NWDA</p>	<p>Create a Lead Officer - (Something like an Agenda 21 Officer) with a cross-departmental remit to, firstly consult the Wigan populace on their feelings towards Climate Change; secondly, educate by marketing climate change issues; thirdly use the populace reaction to identify achievable targets for Wigan on a Township basis</p>	<p>Use the Township model as a vector to Community based projects, maybe using models/case studies from CSE and DTI</p>
<p>Pump priming monies (for staffing) for promotion and community consultation in order to help bring community projects forward</p>	<p>Ability to cover consultancy costs ie feasibility funding for technical and / or business case.)</p>	<p>A mechanism and resources allocated to enable brokerage in the development of innovative partnership arrangements with commercial sector providers in order to exploit community opportunities. It could involve the development of a brief to go out to potential provider partners for individual, grouped and area schemes.</p>
<p>Additional officer capacity</p>	<p>Additional funding</p>	<p>An advertising campaign to make sure members of the public wanting to plan community projects realise that the Council want to be involved and can provide assistance.</p>
<p>A funding framework that supports initiatives over a longer timescale and with revenue as well as capital. Too much time is spent chasing grants</p>	<p>A formal duty on local authorities to support this kind of initiative, plus finance through the funding formula for this. The Home Energy Conservation Act encourages this kind of work but without any revenue support or a formal duty</p>	<p>Perhaps some indirect incentive such as through the CPA process or through being able to allow some credit towards regional renewable energy targets</p>

<p>Funding</p>	<p>Help in coordination for community groups including signposting them to make the appropriate partnership links – one of these would be with the Council so we can become aware of what community groups are doing or are seeking to do regarding climate change projects</p>	<p>Awareness raising of the issues but more importantly providing information / suggestions on what sort of projects are feasible for them to do and what's in it for them (e.g. PR, increase ability to attract future and further funding etc.)</p>
<p>Officer time and a grant scheme would be the obvious answer. As there is a plethora of information regarding energy efficiency and an emerging raft of information on microgeneration. Setting up 'another' website or holding more events is unlikely to do anything but replicate current provision. A small grant scheme of 100kpa for three years supported by an officer looking to make 7-14 grants per financial year would undeniably facilitate more action. This should be authority specific and enable authorities to have a forum of Community Energy Officers. This would not be inexpensive, a three year programme could potentially represent a 3m investment. With the correct monitoring however this could result in approximately 120 community projects set up throughout the region (10 per year for each of the four sub regions N/S/W/ER Yorkshire)</p>	<p>If no grant scheme were available then officer time backed up by a well maintained database of funders that will consider looking at community energy projects. The officer would need knowledge of energy efficiency, mitigation techniques, microgeneration and feed in tariffs, along with an overview of ROCs and emergent technologies.</p>	<p>Resource a third party with a specific community energy remit. Because the community sector is comprised of a mix of volunteers and professionals a single specialised contact is often vital.</p>
<p>Make tackling climate change something that local gov is required to do and is assessed as part of cpa assessment (note, county councils are not housing authorities so little / no incentive to get involved with schemes to insulate houses)</p>	<p>Develop guidance regarding setting up of ESCO's – and how they have potential to deliver stringent co2 reductions required that should be developed through Local Delivery Frameworks (Planning)</p>	<p>Make developing renewable energy a top priority for economic development</p>
<p>In no particular order. Developing community based initiatives is very hard. People are asked to give freely of their time, so it is essential to find a small group of people with the enthusiasms and dedication to work for a number of years, with very little reward initially. Government finance schemes are both under-resources and fiendishly difficult to access; filling in the required forms often needs consultant input. We simply don't have the man-power to either flush out the community champions or to support them to take initiatives forward. If Government want to take on community climate change initiatives they have to be serious. They have to commit significant amounts of resource and be prepared to sustain that over a number of years. They need to work with communities to streamline processes and if they have to remain complicated, to offer free consultants time to untangle the mess. If they're not prepared to do this, small amounts of limited funding would be better spent elsewhere.</p>		
<p>National and international media focus on climate change. Up to only a year ago this level of attention and resource would not have been focused on climate change !</p>		

Appendix Five

Social enterprise through social franchising

From grants to service delivery

The current public sector funding climate is moving away from providing grants towards a service delivery ethos, where third sector organisations are encouraged to supply public services in response to invitations to tender. The newly formed Office of the Third Sector is explicitly looking at the role of voluntary and community organisations in both social and economic regeneration. The emergence of social enterprise forms where organisations have an explicit social focus, but trade in a marketplace, is another recent development.

As national and local government organisations are requiring an increasing number of environmental products and services, there is an opportunity for some community based schemes to be based on an 'earning' rather than 'asking' focus. Earned income can come from selling services, or electricity from renewable energy generation. They will still need support in most cases.

Social franchising is one route that could support this.

How does it work?

This is a scheme whereby the development costs and effort of setting up a scheme are funded once, so as to enable the learning to be shared amongst a range of third sector organisations. It is similar to a conventional franchise system, such as the Body Shop, but participants, who are expected to be providing social benefits as well as achieving economic sustainability, do not have to pay to have access to the system and know-how.

Existing examples:

ICT strategic planning

A maturing example of social franchising is the net:gain system administered by ruralnet uk. This provides a system for sub-regional third sector support organisations to market a year long programme of ICT strategic planning training and support to small voluntary and community organisations.
<http://ruralnet.typepad.com/netgain/>.

Jane Berry, national development manager for net:gain is willing to discuss the progress of the net:gain programme with the Education and Community group and to speak at seminars or conferences.

Community renewable energy

A recently formed social franchising scheme is based on renewable energy. The CoRE Community Renewable Energy scheme aims to:
Promote, initiate, develop, manage and grow community owned profitable renewable energy systems of all types in partnership with community based organisations

Based in the north east of England, it has used EU funding through the INSPIRE (www.nesep.co.uk) social franchising programme to develop a business plan to support several renewable energy projects.

Its aim is to produce replicable projects that can be embedded within community groups throughout the country. The support work provided by

Community Renewable Energy will include the direct delivery or co-ordination of:

- Site surveys;
- Options appraisals;
- Feasibility studies;
- Project development plans;
- Fundraising – grants, share issues and loan finance;
- Project Management;
- Legal and governance advice;
- Case studies and a network of systems.

CoRE aims to hold a stake in all the energy systems it helps establish. This will both demonstrate to the community group that CoRE believes in the system and importantly provide income for its own long-term sustainability.

CoRE will own a variable proportion of the companies it helps establish and these will be of two types; joint ventures or membership co-operatives.

Ross Weddle, recently appointed co-ordinator of CoRE, is willing to discuss the programme with the Education and Community group and would be available to speak at seminars or conferences.

Support for the capital investment stage

A major hurdle community groups have is getting finance for renewable energy systems when they have established a need, but do not have the specialist finance expertise. A recently formed environment based finance company is available to provide that bridging access to finance.

Bridgegreen Environmental Finance <http://www.bridgegreen.com/> specialises in arranging finance for renewable energy systems up to £10 million. Managing Director, Andy Brewin, is willing to discuss his services with the Education and Community group and to speak at seminars or conferences.