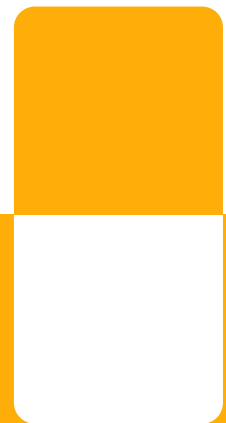


Community Energy Action Plan

Nottinghamshire
County Council

July 2026



Glossary

Distribution Network Operator (DNO). A licensed company responsible for owning, operating, maintaining, and investing in the regional electricity distribution network that carries power from the national transmission system to homes, businesses, and other consumers. DNOs manage substations, transformers, overhead lines, and underground cables, typically operating at voltages below 132kV. They do not generate or sell electricity; instead, their role is to ensure a safe, reliable, and efficient supply, respond to power outages, and provide new or upgraded connections for consumers and generators. GB DNOs operate within defined geographic areas and are regulated by Ofgem, which sets performance standards and controls how much they can charge through regulated network fees. The DNO for Nottinghamshire is National Grid Electricity Distribution (East Midlands) PLC.

Feed in Tariff (FiT). A UK Government scheme (2010–2019) that applied in Great Britain, providing guaranteed, long-term payments for renewable electricity generation and export. FiTs underpinned the early growth of community energy by offering stable, predictable income, enabling share offers and long-term planning. When FiTs closed to new projects in 2019, many community energy business models became unviable. Whilst the Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) replaced FiTs for exports, its lower and variable rates limit SEG's usefulness for many community-owned projects. As a result, the sector has shifted towards on-site use and long-term PPAs.

Memoranda of Understanding (MoU). A non-legally binding agreement that set out how organisations will work together toward shared objectives. It can provide a light-touch but formal framework for cooperation, covering areas such as governance, information sharing, joint project development, and decision-making processes, without the complexity of contractual arrangements. MoUs are particularly useful in coordinating activity across multiple organisations, providing continuity during periods of change, and enabling partners to align resources and expertise whilst retaining organisational independence.

Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). A long-term contract (typically 15–25 years) under which an organisation agrees to buy electricity from a specific renewable energy installation at a pre-agreed price. A third party (such as a community energy organisation) finances, installs, owns and maintains the system, whilst the building owner or occupier purchases the electricity on-site typically at a price lower than or capped against grid rates. PPAs require no upfront capital from the Council and provide long-term price certainty, carbon savings, and community benefit. They are commonly used alongside roof or land leases.

Executive Summary

Nottinghamshire County Council is one of six local authorities taking part in a community energy capacity-building study funded by the Midlands Net Zero Hub (MNZH) and delivered by Energy Saving Trust in partnership with Marches Energy Advice. The exercise is designed to prepare councils and partners for anticipated growth in community energy activity associated with the Government's Local Power Plan¹ and forthcoming Great British Energy funding.

The research involved desk-based analysis, a survey, and three workshops exploring the local community energy landscape, opportunities and challenges. The aim was to identify how the Council can best support community energy activity without duplicating existing efforts. This document sets out the resulting action plan.

This action plan sets out how Nottinghamshire County Council and its partners can enable community energy to support net zero, reduce energy costs, strengthen resilience, and deliver wider local benefits.

Nottinghamshire has a solid foundation, with established organisations and emerging local groups already active in renewable energy, retrofit, and community-led delivery. However, activity remains fragmented and unevenly distributed across the county, constrained by limited capacity, funding, coordination, and uncertainty linked to Local Government Reorganisation.

The report concludes that there is clear potential to scale community energy in Nottinghamshire, particularly through rooftop solar on community and council-owned buildings, strengthening partnership working, and integrating community energy earlier into planning and development processes. This would help retain more economic and social value locally whilst supporting wider council priorities on decarbonisation, affordability, and inclusive growth.

The study also highlighted a number of longer-term opportunities, including geothermal and ground source heat, battery storage, and mine-water heat, which could contribute to Nottinghamshire's future energy resilience, energy security and net zero ambitions.

The immediate priority is to move from isolated initiatives to a more coordinated approach by identifying a small number of deliverable projects, strengthening officer support, improving collaboration, and developing a clearer pipeline of opportunities. Over time, this should be underpinned by stronger partnerships, better alignment with planning and procurement processes, and development of local skills and delivery capacity.

Overall, community energy represents a practical opportunity for the Council to combine climate action with local economic and community benefit. With clear leadership and targeted support, Nottinghamshire can move from patchy activity to a stronger, more strategic and scalable model of delivery.

¹ [Local Power Plan | Great British Energy](#)
Energy Saving Trust

Background and current state

Introduction

The Midlands Net Zero Hub (MNZH) provides funding, grants, and strategic support to accelerate net zero projects across the Midlands, including community energy, public sector decarbonisation, and building retrofit initiatives.

Funded by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) and hosted by Nottingham City Council, MNZH offers free strategic, technical, and financial support to local authorities, public sector organisations, and community groups to help take net zero projects from concept to investment-ready delivery. It covers sub-regions including the Black Country, Coventry and Warwickshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, Greater Birmingham and Solihull, Greater Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, The Marches, Stoke and Staffordshire, and Worcestershire.

The MNZH commissioned a Community Energy Capacity Building Study across six selected Midlands local authority areas, with the aim of strengthening local capacity and accelerating net zero progress through community-led energy initiatives.

Part of the commission involved engaging stakeholders through a series of three workshops in each local authority areas to develop bespoke community energy action plans. This report provides the bespoke community energy action plan for Nottinghamshire County Council.

Nottinghamshire County Council

Strategic context

The Council Plan 2025–2029² sets out the strategic priorities, including a continued focus on sustainability and community wellbeing. The plan commits to:

- Effective and efficient usage of energy across council assets.
- Focus on clean energy and green technologies.
- Supporting economic growth and local skills.
- Working in partnership with communities and stakeholders.

Whilst community energy is not a standalone policy area, the plan provides an enabling framework through its focus on partnership working, local resilience, and sustainable development.

The Council's operational decarbonisation pathway is set out in the Carbon Reduction Plan for Nottinghamshire County Council 2022 – 2032, which includes decarbonisation of heat and energy use in buildings and the fleet. At a countywide level, the Council's Environmental Sustainability Framework sets out a shared vision and approach for sustainability across Nottinghamshire. The Framework recognises the need for coordinated partnership action with district and borough councils, public services,

² [Welcome to Our Council Plan 2025 – 2029 | Nottinghamshire County Council](#)

businesses, the third sector and communities. It organises activity around key themes and sets out ambitions for environmental sustainability whilst delivering wider benefits such as green jobs, warmer homes, more resilient infrastructure and enhanced natural capital.

Taken together, these strategic documents provide a clear mandate for enabling community energy as a practical delivery route; supporting local renewable generation and flexibility to respond to grid constraints; creating investable pipelines on public and community assets; improving affordability through locally retained value; and strengthening local capability and participation in the transition.

The community energy action plan for Nottinghamshire may be affected by Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) proposals, which were recently consulted on, to replace the current mix of county and district councils with two unitaries, one centred on Nottingham City and one covering the remainder of Nottinghamshire. As well as potentially delaying decision-making, these changes have the potential to affect the ownership and control of different assets that may be viable host sites for community energy projects.

Community energy in Nottinghamshire – the current landscape

Energy Saving Trust conducted a survey across participating local authorities, and the findings below reflect responses received for Nottinghamshire. These should be considered alongside engagement through workshops and other activities, as some perspectives may not be fully captured in the survey.

Nottinghamshire's community energy landscape is characterised by a diverse set of organisations operating at different scales and stages of development, rather than a single coordinating body. Whilst the County Council plays a supportive role – particularly through mechanisms such as the Local Communities Fund³, which provides financial support to local initiatives – delivery is largely driven by a mix of charities, community energy organisations, and grassroots groups.

Community Energy Group/ Organisation Type	Role	Projects
Nottingham Energy Partnership (NEP) <i>Charity</i>	Climate change and fuel poverty charity providing home energy efficiency advice and solutions. Administers Nottinghamshire Community Energy benefit fund to support renewables installations on community-owned buildings.	Rooftop solar and battery installations Wisegrid project Warm homes local grant delivery Decommissioning of oil boilers Greenmeadows community project ⁴
Meadows Ozone Energy Services (MOZES) <i>Community organisation</i>	Community-led organisation focused on energy, sustainability and community development.	Funding holder for the Wisegrid programme Delivery partner in the Green Meadows project

³ The Local Communities Fund (LCF) | Nottinghamshire County Council

⁴ Green Meadows

Community Energy Group/ Organisation Type	Role	Projects
	Funding holder and delivery partner for major local energy projects. Works with partners including NEP.	Community engagement, local energy and sustainability initiatives.
Nottinghamshire Community Energy (NCE) <i>Community Energy Organisation</i>	Delivering community-owned renewable energy in Nottinghamshire. Contributing to community projects via a community benefit fund.	5MW Solar Farm Langar Lane 5MW solar farm and 2MW battery storage projects in negotiation
Sustainable Hockerton <i>Community Energy Organisation</i>	Energy efficiency and renewable generation in and around Hockerton village.	225kW wind turbine 87kW solar PV 50kW agrivoltaics pilot planned Leisure centre decarbonisation planned
Chetwynd Energy Club <i>Community Energy Organisation</i>	Promotes community-owned and led renewables and energy efficiency projects for the benefit of residents in Chetwynd.	Feasibility study on area-wide installation of solar PV and batteries on existing homes, funded through a Community Energy Fund grant.
Beeston & District Civic Society <i>Grassroots Organisation</i>	Local charity with Energy and Sustainability Group	Exploring options for local, sustainable energy generation – early scoping phase, seeking to understand landscape and identify potential opportunities.
Bunny Energy Solutions Committee <i>Grassroots Organisation</i>	Parish-led provider of household energy advice and seminars in Rushcliffe area	Exploring village-scale renewables and EV infrastructure. Its activities are at feasibility stage with a funding application in progress.
Mapperley Park Community Energy <i>Grassroots Organisation</i>	Mapperley Park Residents Association	Exploring a community-owned energy sharing model and is at early-stage community engagement.
Teversal, Stanton Hill & Skegby Neighbourhood Forum <i>Grassroots Organisation</i>	Neighbourhood Forum	Planning second-stage funding for feasibility study initiatives (e.g. a visitor centre solar PV, EV charging installation, solar club model for households).

NEP is a key stakeholder in the region, primarily focused on fuel poverty alleviation and domestic energy support, rather than acting as a central coordinating body for community energy. Its work includes delivering energy efficiency advice, administering the NCE benefit fund, and delivering programmes such as Wisegrid in partnership with MOZES. Wisegrid supports approximately 3,000 homes through solar PV, battery storage, and local energy trading. NEP has also supported rooftop solar and battery installations (e.g. 70kWp schemes), Warm Homes grant delivery (including insulation and solar PV), oil boiler replacements, and retrofit skills training through projects such as **Green Meadows**.

MOZES is the funding holder for the Wisegrid programme, in which **NEP** is a delivery partner, and is also a delivery partner in the Green Meadows project. Through these programmes, MOZES plays an important role in coordinating community engagement and the delivery of innovative local energy initiatives. NEP has recently secured National Lottery funding to expand the Wisegrid approach into nine additional communities, demonstrating the potential to scale community-led energy resilience and local energy initiatives across Nottinghamshire.

Alongside NEP, **NCE** operates as a distinct organisation focused specifically on community-owned renewable energy generation. Its activities include delivering projects such as the 5MW Langer Lane solar farm, with further developments (including solar and battery storage schemes) currently under negotiation. NCE also contributes to local projects through community benefit funding.

At a more localised scale, **Sustainable Hockerton** operates independently as a long-established community initiative focused on energy efficiency and local renewable generation. Its projects include a 225kW wind turbine, 87kW of solar PV, and a planned agrivoltaics pilot, alongside wider work on low-carbon infrastructure such as leisure centre decarbonisation.

In addition to these established organisations, there is a wide ecosystem of **emerging and early-stage community initiatives**. These include:

- **Chetwynd Energy Club**, which has explored area-wide solar and battery deployment (found to be technically viable but financially challenging)
- **Beeston & District Civic Society (Energy Group)** and **Mapperley Park Community Energy**, both at early scoping and engagement stages
- **Bunny Energy Solutions Committee**, a parish-led initiative exploring village-scale renewables and EV infrastructure
- **Teversal, Stanton Hill & Skegby Neighbourhood Forum**, progressing feasibility work on solar, EV charging, and a household “solar club” model.

Additional actors further broaden the landscape, including:

- **Big Solar Co-op**, which is developing projects such as Whiteborough Solar Park⁵
- Local advocacy and engagement groups such as the **Gedling Climate Change Group**⁶
- A wider network of grassroots organisations listed through **Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Climate Action**⁷, highlighting the breadth of community-driven climate activity across the county.

Nottinghamshire has a relatively mature and diverse community energy ecosystem, yet activity remains patchy and uneven between districts, with some councils more focused on fuel poverty and

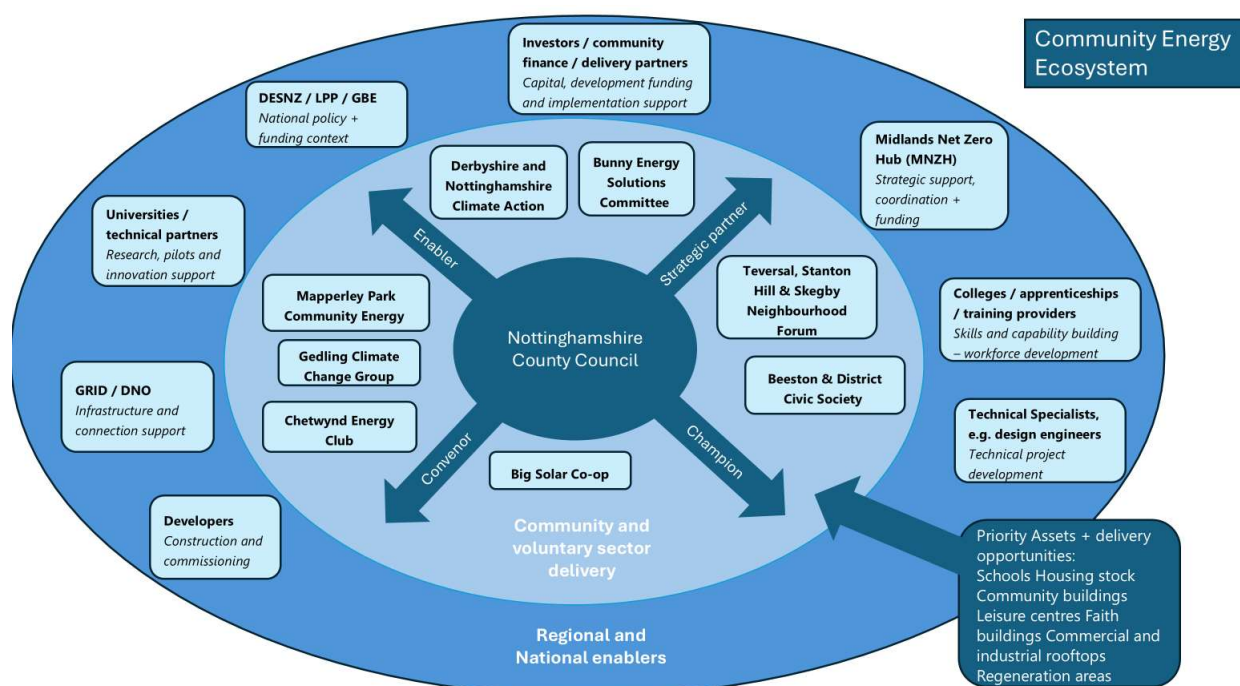
⁵ Big Solar Co-op – Whiteborough Solar Park

⁶ Home | Gedling Climate Change Group

⁷ Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Climate Network – climate action.

resilience than others and no coordinating body or delivery framework exists to systematically connect projects, local authorities, universities and community groups. Whilst support for households in energy poverty and social housing is critical, survey responses also highlight the need to address owner-occupied areas. For example, local engagement by the Chetwynd Energy Club indicates that around 75% of households in the Chetwynd area are owner-occupied, and it is important that these households are not overlooked in community energy strategies.

Existing programmes such as the Home Energy Advice Team (HEAT Hub) demonstrate that there is already significant engagement among 'able-to-pay' households that could provide a route into wider community energy participation. Now entering its fourth year of delivery, the Hub has produced more than 400 bespoke Future Fit Home Energy Reports and Clean Technology Reports based on home energy surveys and full SAP analysis. It has also delivered an extensive programme of community engagement, including workshops, retrofit events and practical demonstrations across the county. This has helped establish an active network of households interested in retrofit and low-carbon technologies, providing a strong foundation for future community energy, local energy sharing and community-led decarbonisation initiatives.



Challenges

Capacity, skills and governance gaps

Community capacity building & skills development

Whilst some groups in Nottinghamshire have strong expertise in core project areas of finance, project management and governance, newer and smaller – particularly rural – groups may lack the technical, legal and grid-related knowledge to deliver projects. As a result, many struggle to progress beyond early-stage ideas.

Key knowledge gaps identified at the workshops include:

- Project development
- Ability to apply for funding
- General organisational capacity and volunteer support
- Understanding of grid access and constraints.

Volunteer recruitment and retention are also becoming increasingly challenging, limiting both the pace of delivery and organisational resilience. Many projects are reliant on short-term, project-based funding, alongside limited staff and volunteer capacity. For example, Nottinghamshire Community Energy employs one full time equivalent (FTE) member of staff and is supported by four volunteers, whilst Nottingham Energy Partnership has multiple FTEs across different programmes (typically 1.5–3.5 FTE per major strand) and two volunteers. In contrast, Chetwynd Energy Club is run entirely by six volunteers.

Fragmentation and limited strategic coordination

Although Nottinghamshire has a range of active initiatives, stakeholders highlighted the absence of a clear countywide framework, shared language, and a single point of coordination. Communities, councils, universities, and intermediaries often operate in parallel rather than as part of a coherent system, reducing overall impact and opportunities for shared learning.

There is still no single, shared countywide picture of who is active, what projects exist, and where the key gaps or opportunities lie. For example, there is no established Nottinghamshire Community Energy Network with agreed terms of reference, shared priorities, or a formal coordination mechanism. This limits collaboration, knowledge sharing, and strategic delivery across the county. As a result, engagement is uneven, with support often reaching more established groups, whilst less experienced groups and asset owners may not yet understand their potential role(s) in community energy.

Knowledge, information sharing and focused support

Communities often lack access to clear early-stage information on technical feasibility, including solar and wind potential, grid capacity, planning constraints, and site suitability. This can result in wasted effort and disengagement. Improved upfront guidance is needed to prevent wasted effort and disengagement. Smaller community energy groups can also struggle to compete with larger organisations in procurement processes, grant applications, and social value frameworks. This can limit their ability to secure contracts or funding, despite strong local impact and community trust.

Many established community energy projects are based on individual, large-scale generation assets such as solar farms, wind turbines, or hydro schemes. There is a need for greater support for models suited to urban and suburban contexts. For example, networks of small-scale rooftop solar combined with battery storage can generate electricity close to where it is used, reducing transmission losses and pressure on the distribution network. However, ownership, governance and revenue sharing issues related to community energy models based on distributed solar PV remain complex and unresolved, presenting a significant barrier to wider deployment.

Workshop participants also highlighted limited understanding of community energy as a barrier to project delivery, coordination, and visibility.

Key points include:

- Limited understanding of community energy amongst key stakeholders, including within the Council
- Lack of a clear picture of activity across the county
- Need for a central information hub and clearer points of contact.

Funding and income uncertainty

A major challenge is the lack of capital funding and uncertainty around viable business models. This is particularly acute at the early stages of project development, including feasibility work, business case preparation, and funding applications. Insights from Nottinghamshire County Council stakeholder workshops indicate that many groups struggle to move from initial ideas to investable, deliverable projects. Workshop feedback also highlighted a decline in community energy activity in recent years, with Padlet notes suggesting this is linked to the loss of reliable core funding.

Additional factors affecting the viability of community projects are:

- Rising project and delivery costs
- Difficulty securing early-stage and development funding
- Limited access to investors and structured development support
- Ongoing uncertainty around future income streams.

The proposed Great British Energy (GBE) has the potential to strengthen support for community energy, particularly through future funding and delivery partnerships. However, as it is not yet fully established, there is currently limited clarity on its operational model, funding mechanisms, and how it will interact with local authorities and community energy groups. This creates short-term uncertainty for stakeholders, particularly in relation to how projects will be financed and delivered and may delay investment or development decisions until a clearer framework is in place.

Grid and infrastructure constraints

Grid access was identified as a key barrier during the stakeholder workshops. This suggests that, even where suitable projects exist, network constraints can limit progress or increase both complexity and cost. In some areas of the county, projects face significant delays in securing grid connections, particularly in constrained parts of the network. In some cases, groups may not be aware of these issues at an early stage, leading to wasted time and resources progressing unviable schemes. There is a clear need for better local evidence on where solar and wind development is feasible, including visibility of grid capacity and constraints.

To address this, the action plan should support community energy groups with:

- Improved access to information on grid capacity and connection processes

- Exploration of local and alternative energy solutions (e.g. private wire networks or flexibility)
- Identification and development of energy storage opportunities, which remain underexplored but have potential to mitigate grid constraints.

Difficulty identifying and securing sites

Workshop attendees highlighted significant challenges in identifying and securing suitable sites, particularly due to fragmented and unclear land ownership. This is driven by several factors, including:

- LGR creating uncertainty about ownership of public assets
- Assets split across county, district, parish councils, and arms-length bodies
- Private landowners (farmers, estates, businesses) being more difficult to identify or engage.

In addition, there is no central pipeline of “ready” sites or a coordinated map of public buildings, brownfield land, and industrial or commercial rooftops. Even where suitable sites are identified, community energy groups often face strong competition. They are rarely the strongest bidders and can lose out to:

- Commercial developers offering higher rents or faster agreements
- Utility-scale schemes with established funding and delivery capacity
- Alternative uses perceived as lower risk or less complex.

Community energy projects can be disadvantaged as they typically take longer to develop, require community governance structures, and generate more modest financial returns. Securing “bankable” site control is also a significant barrier. Groups report:

- Difficulty negotiating long-term leases
- Hesitancy from landowners to commit to community-led schemes
- Uncertainty around future revenue streams, increasing perceived risk for both parties.

Planning and regulatory complexity

Planning constraints and land use complexity is an issue that affects community energy projects across the country. Even where suitable sites have been identified, planning requirements can lead to significant delays, increased costs, and, in some cases, a loss of community support.

Stakeholders in the workshops described the planning system as complex and, at times, difficult to navigate. Specific constraints—such as restrictions on onshore wind development or site-specific limitations (e.g. aircraft safeguarding or exclusion zones)—can further increase project risk and extend development timelines.

Key challenges include:

- Complex and time-consuming planning processes
- Limited or inconsistent access to effective pre-application advice
- Evolving and sometimes burdensome regulatory requirements
- Difficulty establishing and maintaining sustainable partnerships with local planning authorities
- Competing land-use priorities, such as housing, biodiversity, agriculture

In rural areas of Nottinghamshire additional constraints highlighted were agricultural land classification, which can restrict the development of solar projects, and landscape, heritage and environmental designations, which may limit site suitability.

Local government reorganisation and uncertainty

Nottinghamshire currently operates a two-tier system, with the County Council responsible for strategic, countywide services (such as social care, education, and highways) and seven district and borough councils delivering local services (including waste, leisure, and housing). Nottingham City Council operates separately as a unitary authority.

Proposals are under consideration to reorganise local government structures, including the potential creation of two unitary authorities covering the current county area. Final proposals have been submitted to government, with a decision expected in summer 2026. This process is creating a significant degree of uncertainty for community energy stakeholders. Key areas of concern include:

- Asset ownership and future control of public buildings and land
- Continuity of existing and emerging projects during the transition period
- Ongoing support for grassroots organisations and local partnerships
- Future planning, governance, and engagement arrangements

This uncertainty can delay decision-making, reduce confidence among partners and investors, and make it more difficult to develop a coherent, long-term pipeline of community energy projects.

Opportunities

Create a Nottinghamshire-wide community energy network

One of the clearest opportunities identified through the stakeholder workshops is the creation of a Nottinghamshire-wide community energy network. Nottinghamshire already has a strong foundation of active community groups, local authority partnerships, parish councils, and existing directories and resources. A network could build on and strengthen these assets rather than requiring a wholly new structure. Still, it would provide a more coordinated and strategic approach to delivery, helping to turn currently isolated projects into a coherent programme. It could:

- Connect local groups and stakeholders
- Provide a central hub for information, guidance, and resources
- Share learning, best practice, and case studies including podcasts or short films
- Coordinate support and reduce duplication
- Strengthen collective representation with councils, network operators, and funders.

A key opportunity is to align the network with Local Area Energy Planning (LAEP). LAEP can provide the strategic evidence base – mapping energy demand, generation potential, grid constraints, and optimal technology pathways across the county. Integrating community energy into LAEP processes would:

- Help identify priority areas for community-led projects
- Provide data on viable technologies (e.g. solar PV, heat networks, flexibility)
- Reduce early-stage uncertainty and improve project targeting
- Ensure community energy is embedded within wider system planning.

Establishing such a network would enable local authorities to better empower communities, build local resilience, and support the growth and sustainability of community energy projects. More broadly, a Nottinghamshire-wide network represents an opportunity to strengthen the support architecture by providing:

- A central information hub
- Clear local authority points of contact
- Improved planning and pre-application support
- Better mapping of assets, projects, and opportunities
- Stronger links to investors and funding
- Targeted support for underserved communities

Councils as community energy champions

Senior officers and elected members are not always fully aware of the opportunities presented by community energy, or of the specific needs of local groups. This can result in missed opportunities to align policy, funding, and delivery. Whilst awareness of community energy varies across councils, there is a clear opportunity for local authorities to act as champions, convenors, and enablers, alongside their role as funders. This is particularly important in the context of LGR, which may temporarily reduce capacity for innovation but also presents an opportunity to embed community energy within future governance structures.

Key roles for councils include:

Strategic integration and leadership

- Using LAEPs to identify priority technologies and locations for community energy.
- Embedding community energy within wider strategies (e.g. climate, housing, economic development).
- Providing a clear strategic signal that community energy is a priority delivery mechanism.

Convening and coordination

- Acting as a neutral convenor between community groups, developers, DNOs, and investors.
- Supporting the development of a countywide network or coordination structure.

Early engagement and partnership building

- Involving community energy organisations at the earliest stages of project and infrastructure planning.
- Co-developing feasibility studies, business models, and delivery approaches.
- Formalising partnerships through MoUs and shared governance frameworks (e.g. terms of reference) to establish shared objectives and expectations between councils, community groups, and delivery partners.

Enabling delivery and scale

- Aggregating demand across housing, public assets, and community buildings.
- Using procurement and social value frameworks to support local energy initiatives.
- Supporting pipeline development through access to sites, data, and funding.

Councils can also encourage and support the integration of community energy into new developments (e.g. through planning guidance, policy recommendations, and the use of case studies to demonstrate best practice). However, beyond Building Regulations and existing planning policy levers (such as Local Plans and supplementary guidance set primarily at district/borough level), they are limited in their ability to mandate specific community energy delivery models. For example, large developments such as Toton and Chilwell West (c. 4,500 homes) could incorporate solar PV and shared energy systems designed to deliver community benefit. Whilst councils can promote these approaches and work with

developers to explore them, implementation ultimately depends on planning policy frameworks, developer engagement, and commercial viability.

Build partnerships with universities, students and local institutions

Universities can play a valuable role in supporting community energy capacity and skills development through student placements and applied research partnerships. These collaborations can provide immediate additional capacity for feasibility studies, data analysis, and business model development. They also offer an opportunity to embed community energy within local skills and education pathways. Examples such as Hockerton Housing demonstrate that community energy can create local employment and skills, rather than relying solely on external contractors. Scaling similar models could support both local economic development and decarbonisation.

Collaboration opportunities extend across a wide range of stakeholders including:

- Community energy groups
- Local authorities
- District councils
- MNZH
- Universities
- Private sector partners
- National support organisations such as Bright Energy
- East Midlands Combined County Authority (EMCCA).

Link community energy to fuel poverty

Rising energy costs mean councils are often focused on immediate challenges such as fuel poverty. However, aligning community energy with bill reduction and social outcomes provides a strong engagement mechanism.

In Nottinghamshire, there is an opportunity to reinvest community energy revenues into energy advice, retrofit programmes, and targeted support for vulnerable households. Working with organisations such as the NEP can help maximise impact, whilst framing community energy in terms of local economic and social benefits – not just carbon reduction – can strengthen participation and support.

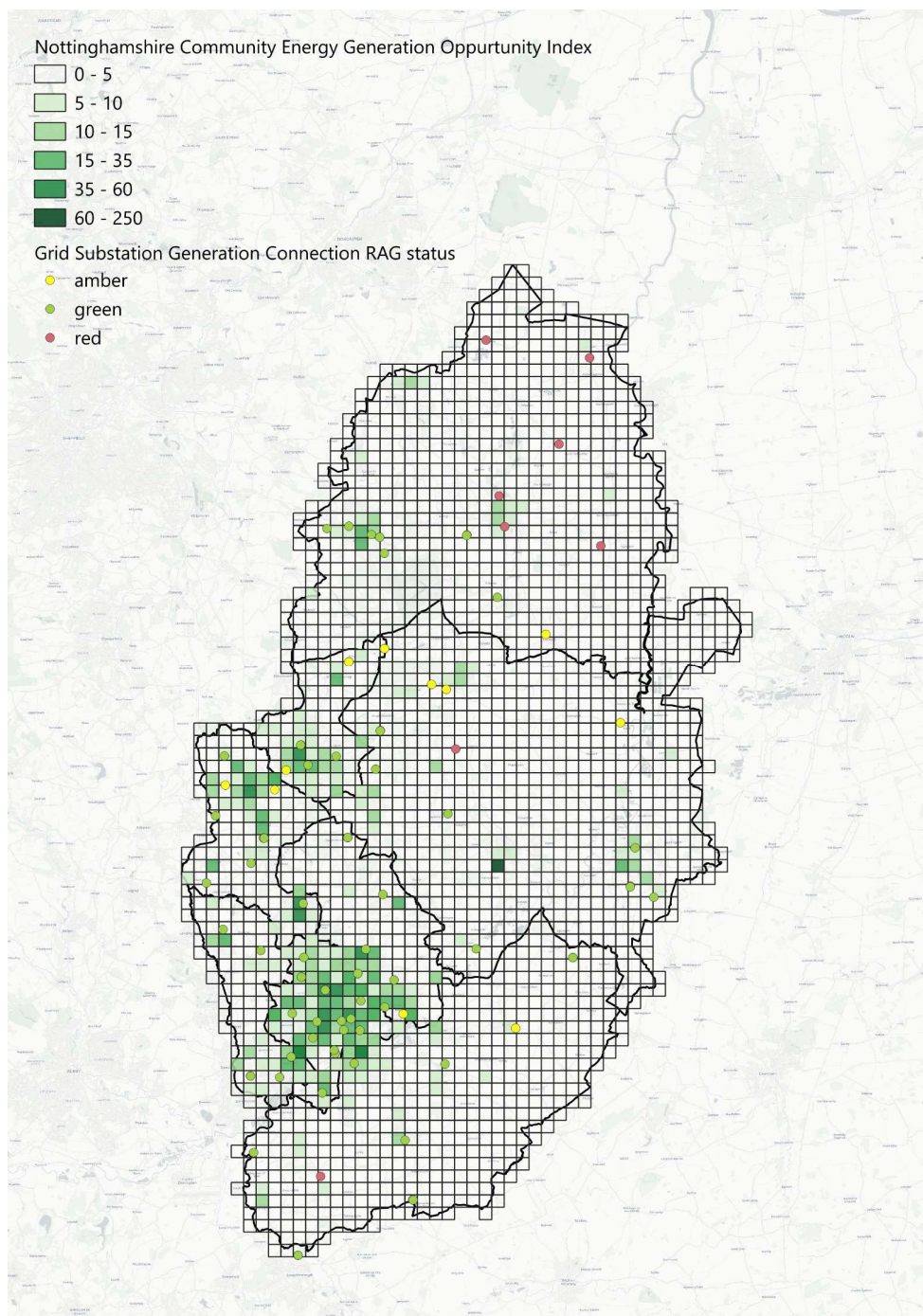
Unlocking potential of rooftop solar PV on community buildings and council-owned assets

There is significant untapped potential for rooftop solar PV on community buildings, leisure centres, and council-owned assets. Community energy audits offer a practical entry point to identify viable sites and develop investable projects.

As a starting point, Energy Saving Trust's in-house non-domestic analytics database was used to identify buildings suitable for community energy generation projects. The building categories are informed by insights and learnings from the CARES programme in Scotland, which is administered by the Energy Saving Trust. These categories include community buildings, public buildings, faith buildings, educational facilities, and healthcare-related buildings. In addition, we incorporated several publicly available datasets, including the Local Authority Land Database, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) dataset, the Renewable Energy Planning Database, and National Grid's Network Opportunity and Development Map.

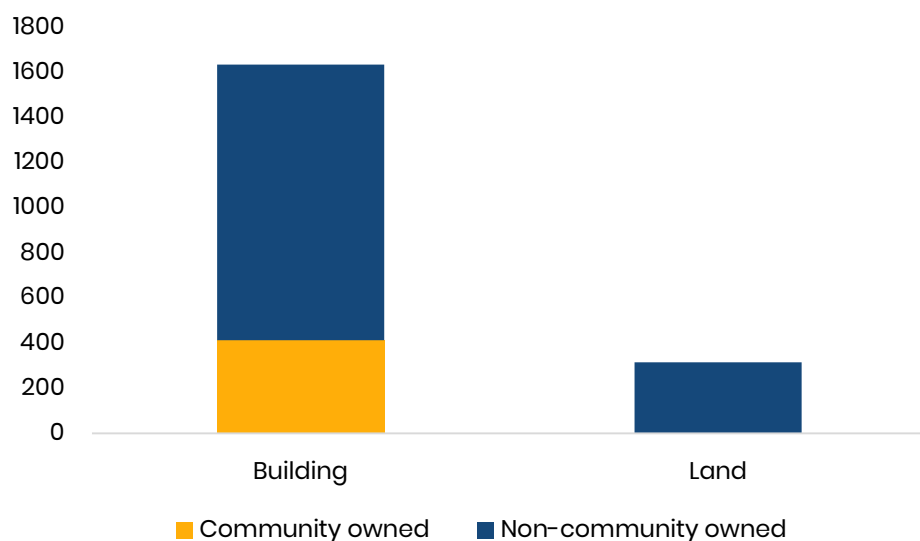
The potential number of opportunities across both buildings and land was analysed, excluding existing renewable installations and areas designated SSSI. The resulting map, shown below, highlights the

potential number of community energy projects across the study area. We also mapped out the electricity grid substations and their contracted generation RAG status, providing an indication of the likelihood of obtaining a generation connection in each location. In future iterations, we intend to convert the number of potential projects into estimated capacity (MW) targets. This will draw on our expertise in the built environment and renewable technologies, whilst also incorporating grid constraints to inform both immediate and longer-term deployment targets.



Community ownership of green RAG sites is confined to buildings, whilst non-community ownership dominates overall and is the only ownership type present in land, which accounts for a notable share of sites (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Ownership and Site Type Distribution of Green RAG Sites (Nottinghamshire)



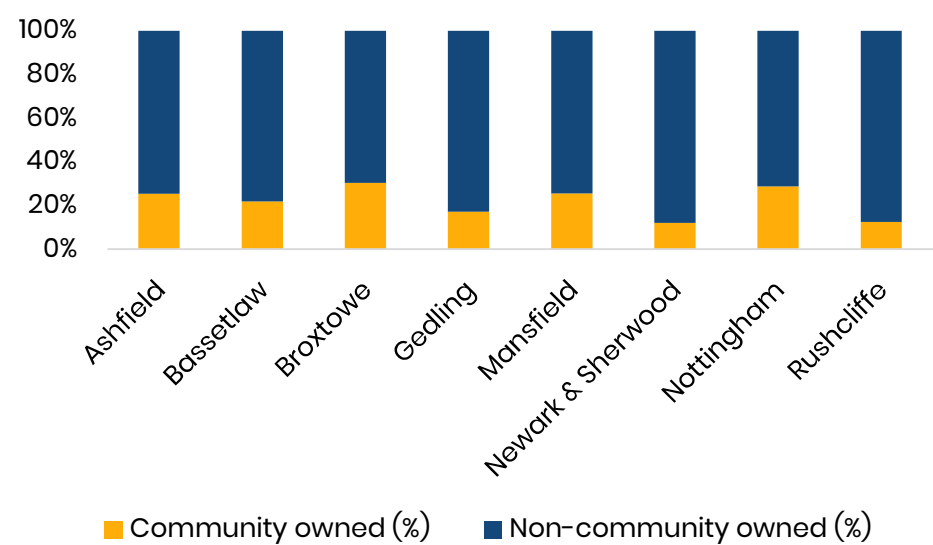
Community ownership of green RAG sites remains a minority across all Nottinghamshire local authorities, with particularly low shares in Newark and Sherwood and Rushcliffe, where non-community ownership is most dominant (Table 1, Chart 2).

Table 1: Number of community-owned and non-community-owned green RAG status sites across Nottinghamshire Local Authority areas.

Local Authority	No. community-owned sites	No. non-community-owned sites	Total no. sites
Ashfield	71	209	280
Bassetlaw	39	140	179
Broxtowe	48	110	158
Gedling	27	131	158
Mansfield	69	202	271
Newark and Sherwood	68	500	568
Nottingham	85	211	296
Rushcliffe	5	35	40

Chart 2 highlights notable variation in community ownership across Nottinghamshire local authorities. Whilst non-community ownership remains the dominant model for green RAG sites in most areas, some authorities show a stronger presence of community-owned sites, suggesting differing levels of local community involvement and asset ownership across the county.

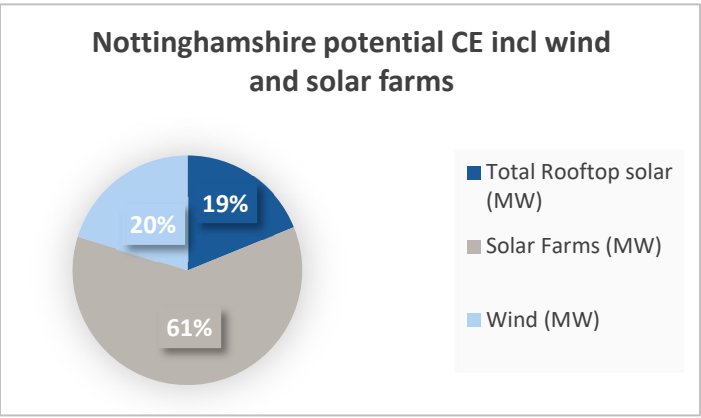
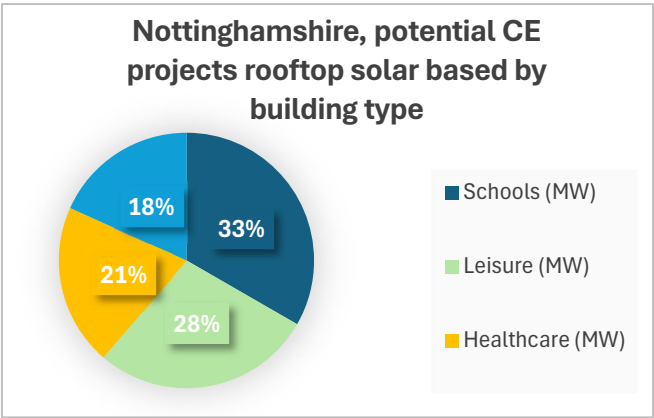
Chart 2: Community vs Non-Community Ownership by Local Authority (Green RAG Sites, Nottinghamshire)



An assessment of the available community or publicly owned buildings, based on the lowest end of probable capacity reduced by 40% to allow for non-participation, and including only assets which are noted as green in terms of grid mapping, showed the potential for getting some community energy projects off the ground quickly in Nottinghamshire to achieve around 1.7MW capacity – generating around 1.53GW per year. The conservative assessment of wind and solar farm potential in rural areas was also considered, and this offers significantly more capacity, of an additional 17.6MW but could take significantly longer to deliver and could inform a longer-term target.

The following table shows conservative estimates for potential rooftop solar capacity on different types of community buildings in Nottinghamshire, and the same for ground based rural community solar and wind projects. They have used only sites which are green on grid mapping, used the most conservative estimate of capacity and lowered this by 40% to allow for non-participation.

Local Authority	Schools (MW)	Leisure (MW)	Healthcare (MW)	Community Buildings (MW)	Total Rooftop solar (MW)	Solar Farms (MW)	Wind (MW)	Total (MW)
Nottinghamshire	3.1	2.6	1.9	1.7	9.3	30	10	49.3



Longer-term opportunities: Low-carbon heat, energy storage and local resilience

Community energy stakeholders also highlighted several longer-term opportunities associated with low-carbon heat, energy storage and local energy systems. Whilst the action plan focuses primarily on near-term opportunities for renewable generation, these technologies could support future LAEP, improve energy resilience and help address long-term network capacity challenges.

One example is the potential deployment of ground source heat systems for new residential and commercial developments⁸. British Geological Survey research at Keyworth is helping to improve understanding of subsurface geology and the role that shallow geothermal and ground source technologies could play in decarbonising heat. Such systems can provide highly efficient, low-carbon heating and cooling for homes, public buildings and industrial premises, particularly when incorporated at the design stage of larger developments.

Local battery energy storage was also identified as an important strategic opportunity. In addition to supporting the integration of renewable generation, battery storage can help manage peak electricity demand, increase resilience during periods of network constraint, and improve the viability of local energy systems. International examples, including decentralised energy approaches adopted in Germany and Denmark, demonstrate how local generation combined with storage can increase energy security whilst retaining more economic value within communities^{9,10}.

Stakeholders also highlighted Nottinghamshire's mining heritage as a potential longer-term opportunity using mine-water geothermal energy. Former coal mines can act as underground heat reservoirs, with warm water extracted and used through heat pump systems to provide low-carbon heating. Several UK pilot projects are exploring the commercial viability of this approach. Given the county's extensive former coalfield areas, mine-water heat could support decarbonisation whilst delivering economic and social benefits to communities historically associated with the mining industry¹¹.

⁸ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. (2025). *Heat network zone opportunity report: Nottingham*.

⁹ <https://www.roedl.com/en/insights/germany-battery-storage-energy-transition-grid-connection-regulation-economic-risks-challenges-storage-projects>

¹⁰ https://managenergy.ec.europa.eu/publications/energy-communities-action-lessons-60-local-projects_en

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/mine-water-heat>

Recommended Actions

The following recommended actions are based on the opportunities identified in the review. It is advised that Nottinghamshire County Council, together with relevant stakeholders, review and confirm these actions to ensure they are appropriate to Nottinghamshire's context and landscape. It is also advised that agreed actions are categorised by delivery timescale (i.e. short- to long-term), that responsible parties are identified for each action, and that visibility is provided to wider stakeholders as and when appropriate.

Short-term delivery (Quick wins)

	Action	Owner	Target Deadline
1	Agree small number of priority low-risk projects that can be delivered quickly, such as rooftop solar where ownership and procurement are simplest. For example, schools, public buildings, community and faith assets deployed as individual site projects, aggregated portfolios, "solar club" or local sharing models.		
2	Establish a Nottinghamshire Community Energy Network bringing together council officials, community groups, installers, distribution network representatives, and developers to improve coordination and information sharing.		
3	Secure senior officer capacity and support, clarify the Council's position on community energy partnerships, and set out how officers can support without breaching procurement rules		
4	Identify repowering opportunities and rooftops with strong daytime demand, including public, commercial, and community buildings, to prioritise sites with the quickest payback and highest impact. Explore opportunities for Council to help introduce local businesses to community energy.		
5	Maintain a collaborative online space (e.g. Padlet) for ongoing feedback, ideas, and refinement of actions.		
6	Enable peer learning between Nottinghamshire and other participating local authorities once permission is secured to share action plans.		

Building the sector (Strategic actions)

	Action	Owner	Target Deadline
1	Map and regularly review renewable generation and low-carbon (e.g. heat network) opportunities across public estates, housing stock, and private/commercial buildings. Initial focus should be on bundled projects (e.g. multiple roofs, streets or estates) to reduce risk and enable blended finance approaches.		
2	Coordinate early with DNOs to create a spatial understanding of where different types of community energy are most viable across the county. This includes mapping technology pathways through LAEP and network tools to enable grid optimisation.		
3	Explore local energy and Energy Local-style pilot including shared ownership offers linked to private developments. Shared ownership structures for solar PV installations should allow both new residents and existing community members to invest in and benefit from local assets, supported by appropriate legal and financial advice to ensure fair allocation of risk and reward		
4	Explore a local PPA pilot to enable electricity generated by solar PV to be sold at reduced rates to new and/or existing homes or businesses. This approach, used successfully in Wales, can lower bills, improve affordability, and retain more value within the local economy		
5	Work with local authorities to align planning policies, ensuring new developments are required to engage with community energy schemes and demonstrate local benefit-sharing. Pre-application discussions and local plan reviews provide key opportunities to embed these expectations early		
6	Align community energy delivery with existing policies and frameworks, including Local Plans, fuel poverty and resilience strategies, social value objectives, and procurement frameworks, to ensure consistency and maximise impact		
7	Develop clear “trusted route” guidance for councils when engaging developers and businesses, setting out how community energy partnerships can be formed transparently and compliantly		
8	Support skills development in finance, governance, grid connectivity, and energy markets to strengthen the capability of community energy organisations and partners		
9	Invest in local advisory capacity, training advisors who understand both technical energy systems and community delivery models. These roles can bridge gaps between developers, councils, and communities and provide continuity across projects		

	Action	Owner	Target Deadline
10	Engage with EMCCA to identify opportunities for community energy organisations and projects to contribute to regional energy, retrofit, skills and investment programmes. This should include exploring alignment with regional energy planning, workforce development, funding opportunities and wider net zero initiatives.		
11	Ensure existing business support services (e.g. start-up advice, grant support, and funding application guidance) are accessible to community energy groups and flexible and responsive, adapting financial, technical, and legal support as projects evolve and new challenges emerge.		
12	Run joint engagement campaigns to inform new and existing residents about coordinated energy schemes, participation options, and long-term community benefits		

Creating the conditions for growth (Policy areas)

	Action	Owner	Target Deadline
1	Normalise community energy as a mainstream delivery model, rather than an exception or volunteer add-on, drawing on established approaches in countries such as Germany and Denmark.		
2	Address capacity constraints structurally, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas, by supporting paid coordination roles and long-term funding for network functions.		
3	Position community energy as part of the solution to grid constraints, public opposition to infrastructure, energy affordability, and local energy resilience.		
4	Embed community energy more explicitly across policy areas, including planning, economic development, infrastructure delivery, housing, and climate strategies.		
5	Develop policy mechanisms that provide long-term certainty, such as social value weightings, community energy pledges, memoranda of intent, or local partnership frameworks.		
6	Support pathways to financial sustainability for community energy organisations, reducing reliance on short-term grants and enabling reinvestment and growth.		
7	Align local action with regional initiatives, including programmes led by the West Midlands Combined Authority and the Solar Task Force, to maximise scale, consistency, and access to funding.		

Note that some actions may begin in the short term (e.g. early work on securing senior officer capacity), with their full value realised over time (e.g. sustain capacity).

Engagement Plan

The Community Energy Network, once established, would be able to play a key role in delivering the engagement plan.

	Action	Owner	Target Deadline
1	Improve senior leadership and councillor awareness of community energy benefits using Nottinghamshire and national case studies.		
2	Identify one or two high-confidence, well-supported pilot areas.		
3	Identify appropriate local channels to communicate about community energy and local champions to act as spokespeople.		
4	Promote successful projects through council and regional communications channels to build visibility and trust.		
5	Support community-led engagement, particularly with hard-to-reach and previously disengaged residents.		

NB A separate document is being produced focused on how Local Authorities can successfully support community energy.

Information on established community energy group governance structures is summarised in Appendix 1, developed by Community Energy London, based on Co-operatives UK's Simply Legal guide. It helpfully describes key characteristics of different legal forms that are most relevant to community energy¹².

Appendix 2 provides a list of useful organisations and resources for community energy stakeholders.

¹² [Community energy governance guide](#)

Appendix 1: Governance structures

Legal form	What is its governing document called?	Can it issue shares? ¹		Does it have to register with a regulatory body?	Is it suitable for charitable status?	Does it have an asset lock? ²	Membership voting
		Standard shares	Community shares				
Company Limited by Guarantee	Articles	No	No	Companies House	Yes	No (unless charity)	One member one vote
Company Limited by Shares	Articles	Yes	No	Companies House	No	No (unless charity)	One vote per share
Community Interest Company (limited by guarantee)	Articles	No	No	Companies House & CIC Regulator	No	Yes	One member one vote
Community Interest Company (limited by shares)	Articles	Yes	No	Companies House & CIC Regulator	No	Yes	One vote per share
Charitable Incorporated organisation	Constitution	No	No	Charity Commission	Yes	Yes	As per the constitution
Co-operative societies	Rules	Yes	Yes	Financial Conduct Authority	No	No	One member one vote
Community Benefit Societies	Rules	Yes	Yes	Financial Conduct Authority	Yes	Yes (optional)	One member one vote

Appendix 2: Useful organisations and resources

National organisations and policy:

- [Community Energy England](#) – Sector body supporting and representing community energy groups.
- [Great British Energy](#) – UK Government initiative supporting community and local clean energy projects.
- [Department for Energy Security and Net Zero \(DESNZ\)](#) – Leads national energy policy and funding programmes.
- [Local power plan](#)
- [Energy Saving Trust](#) – Delivery partner for programmes such as the Scottish Government's Community and Renewable Energy Scheme (CARES), and provider of community energy support.
- [Regen](#) – Independent organisation focused on accelerating the transition to a zero-carbon energy system, providing policy insight, market analysis, and support for community energy and local energy systems.
- [Energy Systems Catapult \(ESC\)](#) – Independent, government-backed innovation centre focused on transforming the UK energy system. ESC supports whole-system energy planning, local energy systems, flexibility markets, and innovative business models, including through Local Area Energy Planning (LAEP).

Delivery models and innovation:

- [Energy Local/Energy Local Clubs](#) – Local energy supply model enabling communities to benefit directly from locally generated energy.
- [Energy Garden/Repowering London](#) – Established community energy delivery and engagement models, particularly in urban contexts.
- [Solar for Schools](#) – Model combining solar deployment with education and student engagement.
- [Community Energy Pathways](#) – Organisation supporting the development of community energy projects and groups across the UK.

Finance and investment:

- [Ethex](#) – Platform for community share offers and ethical investment.
- [Co-operative & Community Finance](#) – Specialist lender providing finance to community and cooperative enterprises.
- [Power to Change](#) – National body supporting community businesses through funding and capacity building.

Tools and platforms:

- [Loomio](#) – Digital platform supporting the development of local energy projects and community energy schemes, including tools for project scoping and supplier engagement.
- [LAEP datasets/tools](#) – Used by local authorities to identify opportunities and prioritise local energy interventions.
- [Community Energy Go](#) – National support service providing expert guidance, resources, and capacity-building to help community groups develop energy projects from early-stage ideas to fundable proposals, including support on governance, planning, and access to funding.

Appendix 3: Nottinghamshire Green RAG Sites by Local Authority and Site Category

Local Authority	Site Categories	No Sites
Newark and Sherwood	Residential Education	244
Nottingham	Care / Nursing Home	48
Mansfield	HIGHWAY LAND	47
Newark and Sherwood	HIGHWAY LAND	47
Newark and Sherwood	Indoor / Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activity / Centre	46
Newark and Sherwood	Public / Village Hall / Other Community Facility	42
Mansfield	Care / Nursing Home	39
Nottingham	Public / Village Hall / Other Community Facility	39
Newark and Sherwood	Care / Nursing Home	38
Ashfield	HIGHWAY LAND	37
Ashfield	Indoor / Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activity / Centre	34
Bassetlaw	HIGHWAY LAND	31
Ashfield	Care / Nursing Home	30
Nottingham	Children's Nursery / Creche	30
Gedling	Indoor / Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activity / Centre	28
Mansfield	Community Service Centre / Office	27
Mansfield	Indoor / Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activity / Centre	26
Ashfield	Public / Village Hall / Other Community Facility	25
Bassetlaw	Public / Village Hall / Other Community Facility	25
Broxtowe	Public / Village Hall / Other Community Facility	25
Nottingham	Indoor / Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activity / Centre	25
Nottingham	Preparatory / First / Primary / Infant / Junior / Middle School	25

Bassetlaw	Indoor / Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activity / Centre	24
Nottingham	Church	19
Ashfield	Church	18
Gedling	HIGHWAY LAND	18
Ashfield	Children's Nursery / Creche	17
Nottingham	Place Of Worship	17
Broxtowe	HIGHWAY LAND	16
Newark and Sherwood	Preparatory / First / Primary / Infant / Junior / Middle School	16
Bassetlaw	Care / Nursing Home	15
Broxtowe	Care / Nursing Home	15
Gedling	Care / Nursing Home	14
Rushcliffe	Residential Education	14
Mansfield	Children's Nursery / Creche	13
Mansfield	Public / Village Hall / Other Community Facility	13
Bassetlaw	Children's Nursery / Creche	12
Broxtowe	Indoor / Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activity / Centre	12
Gedling	Children's Nursery / Creche	12
Newark and Sherwood	Children's Nursery / Creche	12
Ashfield	Place Of Worship	11
Ashfield	Preparatory / First / Primary / Infant / Junior / Middle School	11
Mansfield	Preparatory / First / Primary / Infant / Junior / Middle School	11
Bassetlaw	Museum / Gallery	10
Gedling	Public / Village Hall / Other Community Facility	10
Mansfield	Church	10
Newark and Sherwood	Primary School	10
Nottingham	General Practice Surgery / Clinic	10
Nottingham	Health Centre	10
Nottingham	Primary School	10

Ashfield	Primary School	9
Newark and Sherwood	Church	9
Newark and Sherwood	General Practice Surgery / Clinic	9
Newark and Sherwood	WAYLEAVE/EASEMENT	9
Nottingham	Other Educational Establishment	9
Ashfield	LAND	8
Broxtowe	Church	8
Broxtowe	Primary School	8
Gedling	Preparatory / First / Primary / Infant / Junior / Middle School	8
Mansfield	College	8
Nottingham	Secondary School	8
Nottingham	Special Needs Establishment.	8
Ashfield	Community Services	7
Ashfield	Health Care Services	7
Gedling	Primary School	7
Mansfield	General Practice Surgery / Clinic	7
Newark and Sherwood	Place Of Worship	7
Rushcliffe	HIGHWAY LAND	7
Ashfield	Community Service Centre / Office	6
Bassetlaw	Hospital / Hospice	6
Broxtowe	Children's Nursery / Creche	6
Broxtowe	Health Care Services	6
Broxtowe	LAND	6
Broxtowe	Preparatory / First / Primary / Infant / Junior / Middle School	6
Mansfield	Church Hall / Religious Meeting Place / Hall	6
Mansfield	Health Care Services	6
Mansfield	Other Educational Establishment	6
Newark and Sherwood	Other Educational Establishment	6

Rushcliffe	University	6
Ashfield	GRAZING LAND	5
Ashfield	General Practice Surgery / Clinic	5
Ashfield	Library	5
Ashfield	Special Needs Establishment.	5
Ashfield	WOODLAND	5
Bassetlaw	Church	5
Bassetlaw	Preparatory / First / Primary / Infant / Junior / Middle School	5
Broxtowe	Place Of Worship	5
Gedling	Church	5
Gedling	Church Hall / Religious Meeting Place / Hall	5
Gedling	Health Care Services	5
Gedling	Library	5
Mansfield	Health Centre	5
Mansfield	Place Of Worship	5
Mansfield	Primary School	5
Mansfield	Recreational / Social Club	5
Newark and Sherwood	Hospital / Hospice	5
Newark and Sherwood	LAND	5
Newark and Sherwood	Library	5
Newark and Sherwood	PLAYING FIELD	5
Newark and Sherwood	WOODLAND	5
Nottingham	Health Care Services	5
Rushcliffe	Public / Village Hall / Other Community Facility	5
Ashfield	Health Centre	4
Bassetlaw	College	4
Bassetlaw	Community Service Centre / Office	4
Bassetlaw	General Practice Surgery / Clinic	4

Bassetlaw	Library	4
Bassetlaw	Other Educational Establishment	4
Broxtowe	Junior School	4
Gedling	General Practice Surgery / Clinic	4
Mansfield	LAND	4
Mansfield	Special Needs Establishment.	4
Newark and Sherwood	Church Hall / Religious Meeting Place / Hall	4
Newark and Sherwood	College	4
Newark and Sherwood	Community Service Centre / Office	4
Nottingham	Library	4
Nottingham	Secondary / High School	4
Ashfield	Secondary School	3
Bassetlaw	Health Care Services	3
Bassetlaw	Primary School	3
Bassetlaw	WOODLAND	3
Broxtowe	Activity / Leisure / Sports Centre	3
Broxtowe	Church Hall / Religious Meeting Place / Hall	3
Broxtowe	Community Services	3
Broxtowe	General Practice Surgery / Clinic	3
Broxtowe	Health Centre	3
Broxtowe	Local Government Service	3
Broxtowe	Secondary School	3
Broxtowe	WAYLEAVE/EASEMENT	3
Gedling	Hospital / Hospice	3
Gedling	Junior School	3
Gedling	LAND	3
Gedling	Other Educational Establishment	3
Gedling	PLAYING FIELD	3

Gedling	WOODLAND	3
Mansfield	Activity / Leisure / Sports Centre	3
Mansfield	Local Government Service	3
Newark and Sherwood	CAR PARK	3
Newark and Sherwood	Fire Station	3
Newark and Sherwood	Health Care Services	3
Newark and Sherwood	Museum / Gallery	3
Nottingham	Activity / Leisure / Sports Centre	3
Nottingham	College	3
Nottingham	Hospital / Hospice	3
Rushcliffe	Indoor / Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activity / Centre	3
Ashfield	Activity / Leisure / Sports Centre	2
Ashfield	Ambulance Station	2
Ashfield	Church Hall / Religious Meeting Place / Hall	2
Ashfield	Education	2
Ashfield	GARDEN	2
Ashfield	Junior School	2
Ashfield	Other Educational Establishment	2
Ashfield	PLAYING FIELD	2
Ashfield	WAYLEAVE/EASEMENT	2
Bassetlaw	Fire Station	2
Bassetlaw	GARDEN	2
Bassetlaw	Hospital	2
Bassetlaw	LAND	2
Bassetlaw	Place Of Worship	2
Bassetlaw	REFUSE DISPOSAL	2
Broxtowe	Infant School	2
Broxtowe	Library	2

Broxtowe	Museum / Gallery	2
Broxtowe	PLAYING FIELD	2
Broxtowe	WOODLAND	2
Gedling	Community Service Centre / Office	2
Gedling	Fire Station	2
Gedling	Hospital	2
Gedling	Place Of Worship	2
Mansfield	GARDEN	2
Mansfield	Hospital	2
Mansfield	Library	2
Mansfield	Museum / Gallery	2
Mansfield	Secondary School	2
Newark and Sherwood	Activity / Leisure / Sports Centre	2
Newark and Sherwood	Ambulance Station	2
Newark and Sherwood	GARDEN	2
Newark and Sherwood	Health Centre	2
Newark and Sherwood	Hospital	2
Newark and Sherwood	Local Government Service	2
Newark and Sherwood	PUMPING STATION	2
Newark and Sherwood	REFUSE DISPOSAL	2
Newark and Sherwood	Secondary School	2
Newark and Sherwood	Special Needs Establishment.	2
Nottingham	Church Hall / Religious Meeting Place / Hall	2
Nottingham	Community Service Centre / Office	2
Nottingham	Local Government Service	2
Nottingham	Residential Education	2
Rushcliffe	WAYLEAVE/EASEMENT	2
Ashfield	ALLOTMENT	1

Ashfield	COUNTRY PARK	1
Ashfield	College	1
Ashfield	Emergency / Rescue Service	1
Ashfield	Fire Station	1
Ashfield	Hospital	1
Ashfield	Infant School	1
Ashfield	Museum / Gallery	1
Ashfield	NATURE RESERVE	1
Ashfield	REFUSE DISPOSAL	1
Bassetlaw	Activity / Leisure / Sports Centre	1
Bassetlaw	Church Hall / Religious Meeting Place / Hall	1
Bassetlaw	Health Centre	1
Bassetlaw	Recreational / Social Club	1
Bassetlaw	SCHOOL PRIMARY	1
Broxtowe	Ambulance Station	1
Broxtowe	Fire Station	1
Broxtowe	GRAZING LAND	1
Broxtowe	Other Educational Establishment	1
Broxtowe	REFUSE DISPOSAL	1
Broxtowe	Recreational / Social Club	1
Broxtowe	Special Needs Establishment.	1
Gedling	Activity / Leisure / Sports Centre	1
Gedling	CAR PARK	1
Gedling	Football Facility	1
Gedling	GRAZING LAND	1
Gedling	Infant School	1
Gedling	Job Centre	1
Gedling	Local Government Service	1

Gedling	REFUSE DISPOSAL	1
Gedling	Rugby Facility	1
Gedling	Secondary School	1
Gedling	WAYLEAVE/EASEMENT	1
Mansfield	CAR PARK	1
Mansfield	Fire Station	1
Mansfield	Further Education	1
Mansfield	Job Centre	1
Mansfield	Law Court	1
Mansfield	PUMPING STATION	1
Mansfield	REFUSE DISPOSAL	1
Mansfield	WOODLAND	1
Newark and Sherwood	Job Centre	1
Newark and Sherwood	Junior School	1
Newark and Sherwood	Secondary / High School	1
Newark and Sherwood	University	1
Nottingham	Diving / Swimming Facility	1
Nottingham	Fire Station	1
Nottingham	Further Education	1
Nottingham	Hospital	1
Nottingham	Job Centre	1
Nottingham	Junior School	1
Nottingham	Recreational / Social Club	1
Nottingham	Synagogue	1
Rushcliffe	Care / Nursing Home	1
Rushcliffe	General Practice Surgery / Clinic	1
Rushcliffe	Other Educational Establishment	1