



**SevernWye**  
ENERGY AGENCY

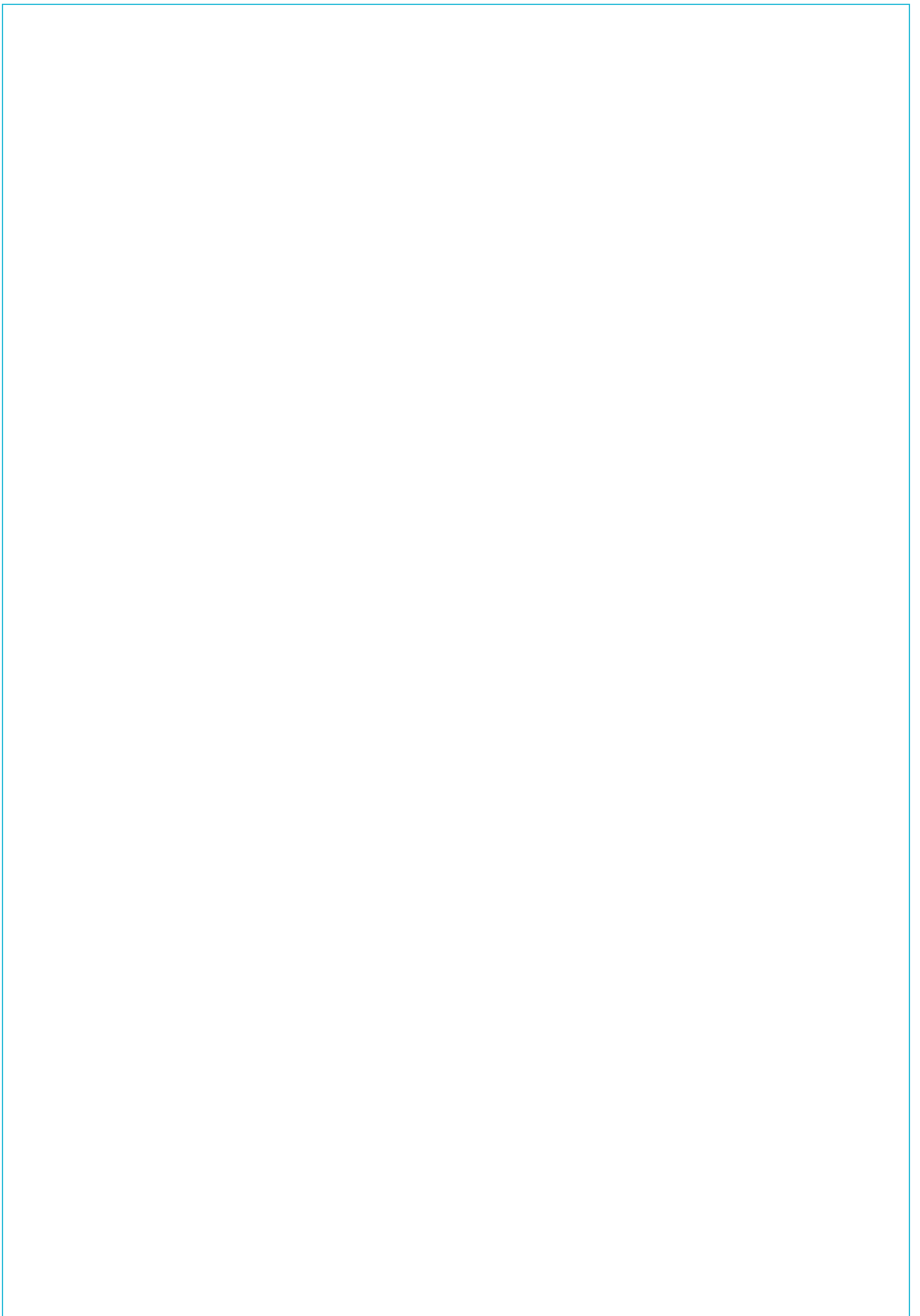
# **Financial and Support Instruments for Fuel Poverty in Social Housing (FinSH)**

## **D 2.2 Financial Products Case Study - UK**

**September 2008**

(updated March 2009 and March 2010)

# Report



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# FinSH D2.2: Financial Products Case Study - UK

## The Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT)

### 1. Overview

The UK government has placed an obligation by legislative<sup>1</sup> means on energy suppliers<sup>2</sup> to the domestic market to help householders reduce their carbon footprint. By law, they must provide practical help to reduce the amount of energy people use at home, including subsidies for energy saving measures and advice on how to reduce your fuel bill.

The obligation, known as the 'Carbon Emissions Reduction Target' (CERT), came into effect on 1 April 2008 and will run until 2011. It requires the energy suppliers to achieve targets for promoting reductions in carbon emissions in all households regardless of tenure.

The target for CERT will deliver overall lifetime carbon dioxide savings of 154 MtCO<sub>2</sub> – equivalent to annual net savings of 4.2MtCO<sub>2</sub> by the end of the programme, and equivalent to the emissions from 700,000 homes each year – and will stimulate about £2.8 billion of investment by energy suppliers in carbon reduction measures. Suppliers must direct at least 40% of carbon savings to a 'priority group' of low-income and elderly consumers.

In addition to the energy efficiency measures, suppliers are able to promote microgeneration measures, biomass community heating, and combined heat and power (CHP), and other measures for reducing the consumption of supplied energy.

A member of the public might access this funding through referral by local authorities or the Energy Saving Trust advice centres, which can be contacted on a free-phone telephone number<sup>3</sup>. This is currently marketed through the Energy Saving Trust's brand "ACT ON CO<sub>2</sub>".



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1 The Electricity and Gas (Carbon Emissions Reduction) Order 2008

[http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/uksi\\_20080188\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/uksi_20080188_en_1)

The Order is administered and enforced by the Office for Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) -

<http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Pages/OfgemHome.aspx>

2 A detailed definition of energy 'supplier' can be found in the footnote link above however, by definition a supplier will provide gas and/or electricity under licence to at least 50,000 domestic customers. In the UK this means the following companies: British Gas, ScottishPower, N-Power, E-ON, Scottish & Southern and EDF Energy.

3 Nationally there are approximately 40 advice centres around the UK called either 'Energy Efficiency Advice Centre' (EEAC) or as part of a rolling national restructure now called 'Energy Saving Trust Advice Centre' (ESTAC). They can be telephoned from anywhere in the UK on a single number (0800 512 012 Mon-Fri 9am – 5pm) where the householder will be directed to the centre local to them.

Energy suppliers also use a direct-marketing approach by offering discounted products such as home-insulation through the billing process and sending 'gifts' such as low energy light bulbs.

For social housing providers such as local authorities and registered social landlords, CERT can be accessed by partnership working either directly with an energy supplier or through specialist managing agents or by having contracted agreements with the local energy advice centre. The funding attracted from the energy supplier can be topped up by the housing provider so that the properties occupied by priority and non-priority householders are retro-fitted at the same time thus providing consistency whilst achieving certain statutory housing objectives.

Of all the funding opportunities available to social housing providers in the UK, CERT is the most relevant product for retro-fit measures to help alleviate fuel poverty as it has elements of social responsibility due to its target group, as well as energy efficiency aspects.

## **2. Factors of Creation**

The first programme called '*Energy Efficiency Standards of Performance*' (EESoP) programme was created in 1994. It was the first energy efficiency programme of its kind and scale, setting energy saving targets on domestic energy suppliers. Two further EESoP programmes followed, in 1998 and 2000, each setting progressively more challenging energy efficiency targets. EESoP 1 and 2 targets were set on the Public Electricity Suppliers (PESs) with an allowance through the supply price control (and the 1998 supply price restraint) to collect £1 per franchise customer per annum. To reflect the liberalisation of the market, in 2000, EESoP 3 targets were placed upon all licensed gas and electricity suppliers with at least 50,000 domestic customers with an expenditure target increase to £1.20 per customer per fuel per annum. In the first 8-years EESoP delivered energy saving measures to 4.5 million households with an annual energy saving of 21,099 GWh and fuel bill savings of £80 million and reducing carbon dioxide emission by 6 million tonnes<sup>4</sup>.

The Utilities Act 2000 gave powers to the Secretary of State to set the overall energy efficiency targets on suppliers. The '*Energy Efficiency Commitment*' (EEC), which ran from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2005, replaced the third EESoP programme with targets that were over three times the size of those imposed under EESoP 3 and were expected to achieve energy savings of 62 TWh, with a target based on spending £3.60 per customer per fuel giving an overall scheme value of £500 million. It differed in several ways from the EESoP programme, but built upon the basic methodology. The second phase of the EEC ran

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<sup>4</sup> For more information on EESoP see:

[http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Sustainability/Environment/EnergyEff/Documents1/4211-EESoP\\_report\\_July03.pdf](http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Sustainability/Environment/EnergyEff/Documents1/4211-EESoP_report_July03.pdf)

from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2008 and required around double the earlier level of EEC activity<sup>5</sup>.

EEC3 Energy Efficiency Commitment 2008-11 become known as the '*Carbon Emissions Reduction Target*' (CERT)<sup>6</sup>. The CERT Order was made under powers in the Gas Act 1986, the Electricity Act 1989 and the Utilities Act 2000. These powers were amended by the Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006, to enable the Secretary of State to set an overall carbon emissions reduction target to the energy suppliers for the promotion of measures to improve energy efficiency in all domestic housing in Great Britain.

### 3. Description

Suppliers must direct at least 40% of carbon savings to a priority group of low-income and elderly consumers which includes extending the scheme over the first two rounds of EEC to the over 70s.

The CERT Priority Group is defined as householders in receipt the following benefits or tax credits:

- council tax benefit
- housing benefit
- income support
- income based jobseekers allowance
- attendance allowance
- disability living allowance
- disablement pension which includes a constant attendance allowance
- war disablement pension which includes a mobility supplement or a constant attendance allowance
- child tax credit (where the consumer's relevant income is £15,592 or less)
- working tax credit (where the consumer's relevant income is £15,592 or less)
- state pension credit and all householders with one or more members aged 70 or over.

The remaining 60% of carbon savings is to be met by all other householders in both public and private sector accommodation.

The amount of grant assistance available is totally to the discretion of the individual energy supplier as the programme is based on carbon savings. The total target for 2008-11 for all energy suppliers is 42 million tonnes carbon for the whole of Great Britain.

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<sup>5</sup> For more information on EEC see:

<http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Sustainability/Environment/EnergyEff/Documents1/Annual%20Report%202008%20Final.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> For more information on CERT see:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/household/supplier/index.htm>  
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/household/supplier/cert.htm>

The specific activities will be determined by the suppliers themselves, within a framework produced by DEFRA allocating agreed savings to different measures. The level of funding suppliers give to each of these measures is based on achieving carbon savings – so that in effect a higher percentage of funding is given to the most cost-effective measures such as insulation measures and low energy light bulbs. It also includes the switching of consumers to lower carbon based fuels as the source of their space heating. There is scope for external wall insulation, and renewable technologies. In these cases the percentage of funding would be lower meaning that the body in receipt of the measure would have to fund a much higher percentage of the cost. Suppliers receive uplift to savings for some of the new measures to include innovation within CERT.

Following the consultation, and in partnership with BRE & Ofgem, Defra have now produced firm carbon savings for most microgeneration measures. These measures are:

- Biomass boilers for individual dwellings
- Wood log stoves
- Wood pellet stoves
- Ground source heat pumps
- Solar thermal (flat plate & evacuate tube type)
- Solar PV
- Roof-mounted micro-wind
- Pole-mounted mini-wind
- Micro-CHP (Stirling engine)
- Micro-hydro

For some forms of microgeneration, there is still insufficient evidence to set a carbon saving. If these measures are installed, it should be via the 'demonstration' funding route. These measures are:

- Air source heat pumps
- Fuel cells

Community heating systems are also eligible for CERT support. Three kinds of community heating systems have been included in the illustrative mix. These are:

- Community biomass heating
- Community biomass CHP
- Community ground source heat pumps.

It is assumed that most of the community heating measures will be installed in blocks of flats.

The table below is an extract taken from the 'Illustrative Mix' which is a tool that allowed the Government to develop the CERT programme. The framework shows the relative cost-effectiveness of each measure installed to the supplier therefore this gives a good indication on which measures they will be focusing on over the 3-year programme.

**Cost Effectiveness Ranking of Different Measures in the Priority and non-Priority Groups (Microgeneration & Community Heating Measures in **Bold**)<sup>7</sup>**

Rank in PG	Measure	Rank in non-PG	Measure
1	<b>Community heating with wood chip</b>	1	<b>Community heating with wood chip</b>
2	Loft insulation (DIY)	2	Loft insulation (DIY)
3	Appliances iDTV's	3	Appliances iDTV's
4	CFLs – retail	4	Tank insulation – top-up
5	Tank insulation – top-up	5	CFLs – retail
6	Cavity wall insulation	6	Cavity wall insulation
7	Fuel switching	7	Fuel switching
8	Loft insulation (professional)	8	<b>Micro hydro (0.7kWp. 50% LF)</b>
9	CFLs – direct	9	Loft insulation (professional)
10	A/B rated boilers (exceptions)	10	<b>Ground source heat pumps</b>
11	SWI internal	11	<b>Wood pellet boilers (primary)</b>
12	<b>Ground source heat pumps</b>	12	Heating controls – extra
13	Heating controls – extra	13	SWI internal
14	<b>Wood chip CHP</b>	14	CFLs - direct
15	Draught proofing	15	<b>Log burning stoves</b>
16	PC mains panels	16	Wood pellet stoves (secondary)
17	Appliances – cold	17	Efficient halogens
18	<b>Wood pellet boilers (primary)</b>	18	Insulated wallpaper
19	Micro hydro (0.7kWp. 50% LF)	19	SWI external
20	SWI external	20	Draught proofing
21	Insulated wallpaper	21	Appliances – cold
22	Efficient halogens	22	A/B rated boilers (exceptions)
23	<b>Log burning stoves</b>	23	<b>Wood chip CHP</b>
24	Glazing E to C rated	24	PC mains panels
25	<b>Mini-wind 5 kW. 20% LF</b>	25	<b>Mini-wind 5 kW. 20% LF</b>
26	<b>Wood pellet stoves (secondary)</b>	26	<b>Photovoltaic panels (2.5 kWp)</b>
27	<b>mCHP</b>	27	Glazing E to C rated
28	Heating controls – upgrade with boiler	28	Heating controls – upgrade with boiler
29	<b>Photovoltaic panels (2.5 kWp)</b>	29	mCHP
30	Appliances – wet	30	<b>Solar water heating (4m<sup>2</sup>)</b>
31	LNB's	31	LNB's
32	Energy saving kettles	32	<b>Micro wind (1 kWp. 10%LF)</b>
33	<b>Solar water heating (4m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	33	Appliances – wet
34	<b>Micro wind (1 kWp. 10%LF)</b>	34	Energy saving kettles
35	<b>Community GSHP</b>	35	Community GSHP

On the 11th of September 2008, the UK government announced that a further £560 million will be added to the pot for the current CERT programme which will benefit another 2 million households. This will be in addition to the existing obligation on companies to spend £2.8 billion over the next three years. Another £350 million from energy suppliers and electricity generators will go towards a new '**Community Energy Saving Programme**' (CESP).

<sup>7</sup> Source: [http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/em/uksiem\\_20080188\\_en.pdf](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/em/uksiem_20080188_en.pdf)

The broad policy proposals for the design of the CESP programme include:

- placing an obligation on energy suppliers and electricity generators to meet a CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target by providing energy efficiency measures to domestic consumers.
- requiring that this obligation is met by providing these measures to households in areas with high levels of low incomes.
- to offer these measures as a package to homes, to deliver a 'whole house approach' - so that homes can receive all the major energy efficiency measures they need, which could also include district heating schemes.
- specifying that only certain measures are eligible to count towards the CO<sub>2</sub> targets, focusing on those measures which can make a substantial difference to a household emissions and fuel bills.

Throughout the country, local councils, voluntary organisations and energy companies will carry out house-to-house calls to offer help in some of the most deprived areas of the UK. This could result in as many as 100 schemes across the country.

At the time of this report update (March 2010), the CERT fund is being reviewed by government with a view to extend the current framework from April 2011 to December 2012 by increasing the focus of CERT on those vulnerable, lower income households who are more likely to be in fuel poverty by adding in a new 'Super Priority' group and increase the scale of insulation delivery by reducing the focus on other cheaper measures such as low-e lighting. The impact of this 21 month extension has an estimated valued of £2.4 billion which equates to levies charged at £52 per customer per fuel providing 108 Million lifetime tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> savings.

#### **4. Success and Difficulties**

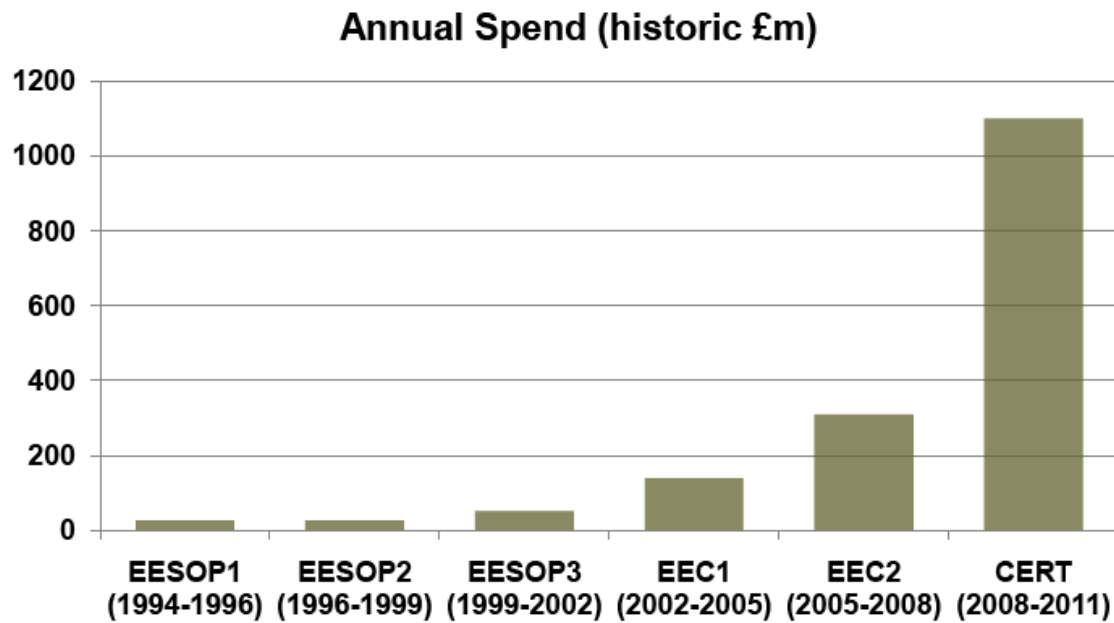
Previous programmes have achieved significant carbon savings, and this new one builds on these successes and effectively doubles the target. It engages fuel suppliers directly in carbon saving as well as supply, and may ultimately be instrumental in shifting the business model for these companies to a more energy services based one. It has engaged many suppliers in partnerships across sectors, and added a new dimension to role in relation to social exclusion/poverty for these relatively powerful private companies.

One downfall of the current programme is that market penetration of the other technologies needed to achieve lower carbon targets will only be achieved in the medium to longer term – probably in the post CERT 2011 onwards scheme.

There are conditions linking CERT to other funding e.g. Warmfront and Low Carbon Buildings Programme to avoid the double claiming of savings therefore the use of CERT with other government funding streams is often not permitted.

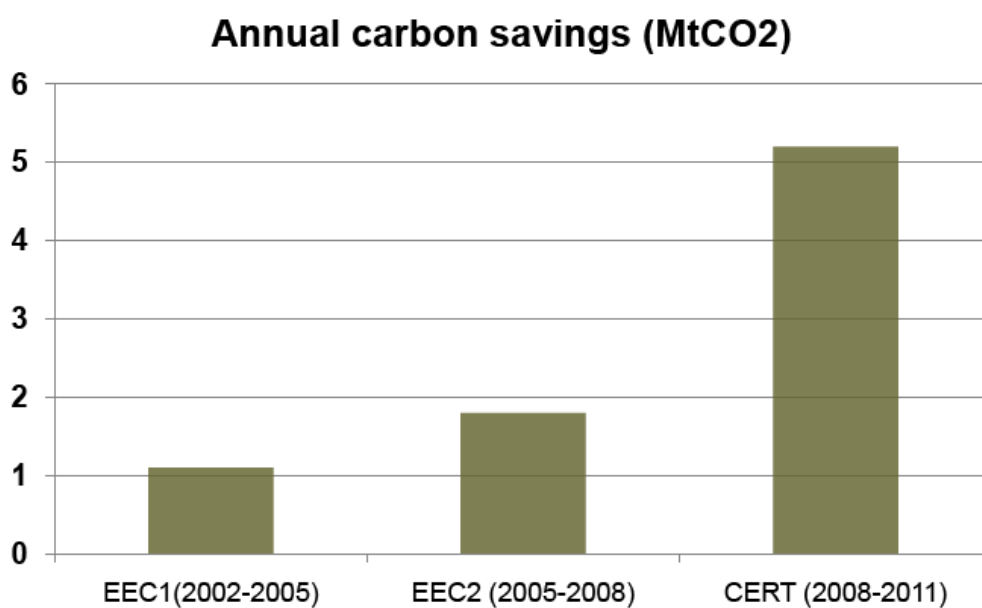
Additional data about the current CERT programme and the previous EESoP and EEC programmes can be seen in the graphs and table below.

# UK supplier obligation spend



SOURCE: Department of Energy & Climate Change

# UK supplier obligation carbon savings



SOURCE: Department of Energy & Climate Change

### Measures Installed and Energy Savings during the EEC1 2002-5 Programme

Energy Efficiency Measure	Number of Measures Installed			Total Energy Savings (GWh FS)
	Priority Group	Non-Priority Group	Total	
Cavity Wall Insulation	441, 213	350, 311	791, 524	25, 069
Loft Insulation (top up)	343, 467	185, 029	528, 496	4, 139
Loft Insulation (virgin)	142, 361	83, 884	226, 245	9, 697
DIY Loft Insulation	44, 434	310, 663	355, 097	8, 101
Draught Stripping	15, 516	7, 227	22, 743	39
Tank Insulation	98, 650	97, 182	195, 832	434
Radiator Panels (M <sup>2</sup> )	27, 574	11, 304	38, 878	13
Solid Wall Insulation	17, 352	6, 378	23, 730	973
Other Insulation	617	2, 008	2, 625	21
EE Cold Appliances	589, 357	2, 366, 727	2, 956, 084	7, 381
EE Wet Appliances	671, 693	2, 880, 044	3, 551, 737	2, 260
Other Appliances	19, 932	73, 905	93, 837	42
A & B Rated Boilers #	104, 364	174, 627	278, 991	2, 362
As Above + Controls	22, 769	64, 728	87, 497	1, 233
Heating Controls	105, 574	338, 623	444, 196	1, 220
Fuel Switching	20, 432	20, 645	41, 077	2, 763
CHP/Community Heat	403	212	615	39
Other Heating	126	76	202	5
Low Energy Light Bulbs	24, 203, 630	15, 533, 940	39, 737, 570	20, 977

## 5. Key Contacts

The 6 energy suppliers who provide CERT funding in the UK and their contacts are:

- **British Gas** – David Newitt – 07979 569 871
- **E-ON** – Alan Clews - 07753 896 359
- **EDF Energy** – Nigel French – 01273 428 641
- **npower** – Bob Jackson – 01905 340 616
- **ScottishPower** – Claire Grover - 01702 714 067
- **Scottish & Southern** – Paul Smith 02392 277 231

**6. Case Studies** - See following pages.

## 6. Case Study 1

### Financial & Support Instruments for Fuel Poverty in Social Housing (FinSH)

## Gwynedd Council 'Here to Help' Insulation Scheme

#### **Project overview**

In 2005, Gwynedd Council and British Gas agreed to jointly fund a Public Sector Housing "Here to Help" insulation scheme for the 6000 houses owned by the local authority.

Along with funding for energy efficiency measures such as roof, wall and tank insulation this programme included a benefit assessment to ensure that the householder is receiving the state benefits to which they are entitled.

This project also included further support from 5 UK based charity partners including: Help the Aged, Royal National Institute for the Blind, Scope, National Debt Line and Save the Children.

In the first 4 years since the projects inception over £370, 000 has been spent on 2,200 insulation measures in over 1500 properties. During this period nearly 650 charity referrals have been made to the project partners and over 400 benefit health checks have been carried out.

For the period between 2008-9 another £120, 000 has been jointly committed.

#### **Funding**

The British Gas funding of £185, 000 was matched by the Local Authority using their 'General Capital Fund' as the Council decided that they would use their allocation in order to help them meet their objectives under the 'Welsh Quality Housing Standard' for thermal efficiency.

#### **Technology**

During to first four years 2, 242 insulation measures have been installed to 1, 566 properties with the following split:

Loft insulation 150 mm – 444  
Loft insulation 200 mm – 350

Loft insulation 250 mm- 170  
Cavity Wall Insulation - 1, 167  
Hot Water Tank Jackets - 111

#### **Barriers**

The project required matching funds from the council in order for the scheme to be implemented.

Some of the stock was unsuitable for cavity wall insulation due to poor condition of render and their exposure to driving rain. A Protocol had been agreed with the surveyors who must be 100% sure that the property is suitable before proceeding with works.

There was difficulty in getting some tenants to provide access so works could proceed. This was usually resolved by sending them a letter quoting the terms of their tenancy conditions. There was also problems with attics being full of possessions, with some success in getting people to clear them, but problems with others, especially the elderly tenants.

### **Highlights**

Almost 650 charity referrals have been made to the project partners and over 400 benefit health referrals have been carried out. This is a very positive addition to the energy efficiency work.

The average SAP rating of the Council stock has increased dramatically above the national average of 54 to 61.3 with the National Homes Energy Rating (NHER) figure of 6.8 above the national average of 6.

### **Replication**

The 'Here to Help' Funding is available from British Gas under the current CERT programme (2008 - 11) which also ran under the preceding programme called 'Energy Efficiency Commitment. Over £150 million on the programme since its national launch in 2002.

General Capital Funding (Wales) is administered by the Welsh Assembly Government and is assessed on an annual basis with each local authority allocated resources according to housing needs and local strategy. The General Capital Funding budget allocated to Housing in 2007-08 was £86.342 million, so long as the 'Here to Help' and General Capital Fund continues, the Gwynedd Council model is potentially available to all local authorities in Wales.

### **Further Information**

The 'Here to HELP' programme works with five charities who are committed to the vulnerable members of society. They are:

- Help the Aged - the leading national charity working on behalf of older people.
- Royal National Institute for the Blind - the UK's leading charity offering practical support and advice to anyone with sight problems.
- Scope - the national disability charity, focusing on people with cerebral palsy and related disabilities. In Scotland, it is working with Capability Scotland, the leading disability charity in Scotland.
- National Debtline - part of the Money Advice Trust. It provides a free, confidential and independent telephone helpline for people with debt problems in England, Scotland and Wales.
- Save The Children - the leading international children's charity working to make a lasting difference to the lives of vulnerable children

### **Contact Details**

British Gas 'Here to Help'  
0845 605 2535

<http://www.britishgas.co.uk/about-british-gas/what's-important-to-us/community/help.html>

General Capital Funding (Wales)

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/localgovernment/finandfunding/settlement/?lang=en>

Gwynedd Council

Adrian Roberts (Housing Performance Management Officer)

01286 679 304

[adrianroberts@gwynedd.gov.uk](mailto:adrianroberts@gwynedd.gov.uk)

## 6. Case Study 2

### Financial & Support Instruments for Fuel Poverty in Social Housing (FinSH)

## Stroud District Council Ground Source Heat Pumps

#### Project overview

Stroud District Council (SDC) is a local authority in the county of Gloucestershire maintaining some 5,500 council owned dwellings.

In 2007 the Authority installed, as a pilot scheme, new hot water and central heating systems in seven of their properties using ground source heat pumps (GSHPs).



With the success of the pilot scheme in terms of tenant satisfaction and savings in overall utility bill costs, SDC in keeping with the Council's policy of providing 'a green environment for its tenants and other residents' decided to continue with further installations in another area of the county to a further ten properties. These were selected on the bases that mains gas was not available and the majority of council properties had a solid-fuel heating system.

These installations were completed by March 2009.

*Drilling rig operating in front garden* (Picture courtesy of Stroud DC)

#### Grants

In addition to the Council's own funding, grants were obtained from both the Low Carbon Building Programme (LCBP), Phase 2 and the energy suppliers Carbon Emission Reduction Target (CERT). Approximately 80% of the properties qualified for the LCBP2 grants and 20% for the CERT grant.

Grant levels were approximately 50% of the cost of the drilling and heat pump installation costs - the internal plumbing not qualifying.

#### Technology

Both of the schemes completed to date were installed using the bore-hole method for the heat-loop.

#### Barriers

A problem associated with drilling 90 metre deep bore-holes in the front of properties is the potential for mess and disturbance this creates to the tenants. This was overcome by close and careful site management and constant dialogue with the tenants.

Some tenants were sceptical about the system and the benefits. There was some concern that they would miss their solid fuel fires. The council overcame this by installing flicker flame electric fires with the added benefit of the convected radiant heat along-side the conventional radiators fed by the heat-pump. Tenants clearly did not miss carrying the solid fuel from an outside store.

To achieve full benefit the properties have had to have top level insulation. This was achieved by checking and upgrading where necessary using CERT funding for the loft and wall insulation, with improvements also made to windows, doors and other openings in the building fabric.

Whilst SDC has an ongoing programme of upgrading their existing water and heating systems, without the continued support of grants for this kind of technology the capital outlay for this form of installation could be prohibitive.



*Sump pit to catch initial waste water* (Picture courtesy of Stroud DC)

### **Highlights**

The tenants have reported to be satisfied, and sometimes pleasantly surprised, at the benefit of a comfortable warm environment without the inconvenience of supplying solid or oil fuel. Predominantly they are aware of the noticeable saving in overall fuel costs, typically stating that whilst their electricity costs are similar to previous bills they do not have to pay the previously substantial bills for solid fuel or oil.

Due to the success of the original projects and the continued availability of third party finance, approval was sought and the necessary finances were allocated to proceed with a possible further 45 properties in the forthcoming two financial years, up to 2011.

Through public advertising the Council is encouraging any private residents, within the same catchment area to take advantage of bulk purchase opportunities by offering installations of GSHPs via the same contractor. Where this specific heat pump package is not suitable, they are also being encouraged to choose local installers to make other energy efficiency improvements including solar thermal and biomass installations. Tackling fuel poverty requires a cross-tenure approach. Many council homes have been purchased through 'Right to Buy' and all the council-built estates are part of mixed-tenure neighbourhoods. It is not normally possible for a council to invest in securing the benefits of renewable heating systems for vulnerable private sector households due to high installation costs. By working across the tenures this is being made possible.

### **Replication**

CERT funding under the current programme is available from the 6 major energy suppliers in the UK, details of which are found below. Grants can vary between companies and are dependant on the tenant's circumstances, property type, and the change in fuel supply. In some circumstances they can be greater than that available through LCBP2.

The Low Carbon Building Programme grants (Phase 2) – funded by *BERR* – are available until the end of June 2009, by working with accredited specialist contractors. Applicable grants are 50% of

the cost for the heat pump installation, but this does not include internal modifications to the existing water and heating system.

### **Further Information**

The Local Authority has been very conscious of the desirability of informing and involving both tenants and employees of new developments in their service standards. After the initial project commencement an in-house seminar was organised to present the opportunities that the systems offered.

Tenants were regularly informed about the project progress and the possibilities for involvement via mailed newsletters. The Council hand delivered 500 invitations to a 'road show', involving both private owners and council tenants and this was attended by over 100 households. The road show included presentations from equipment manufacturers and suppliers, contractors, energy suppliers, Severn Wye Energy Agency and council officers.

### **Contact Details**

CERT

The 6 energy suppliers who provide CERT funding in the UK and their contacts are:

- British Gas – David Newitt – 07979 569 871
- E-ON – Alan Clews - 07753 896 359
- EDF Energy – Nigel French – 01273 428 641
- npower – Bob Jackson – 01905 340 616
- ScottishPower – Claire Grover - 01702 714 067
- Scottish & Southern – Paul Smith 02392 277 231

Low Carbon Building Programme

<http://www.lowcarbonbuildings.org.uk/home/>

Stroud District Council

Douglas Jackson – Principal Contracts Officer – [douglas.jackson@stroud.gov.uk](mailto:douglas.jackson@stroud.gov.uk) (01453 754075)

Sally Daley – Senior Sustainable Energy Officer – [sally.daley@stroud.gov.uk](mailto:sally.daley@stroud.gov.uk) (01453 754445)

Debbie Hewitt – Sustainable Energy Officer – [debbie.hewitt@stroud.gov.uk](mailto:debbie.hewitt@stroud.gov.uk) (01453 754464)

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**Web:** [www.swea.co.uk](http://www.swea.co.uk)



**Project Website:** [www.finsh.eu](http://www.finsh.eu)



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