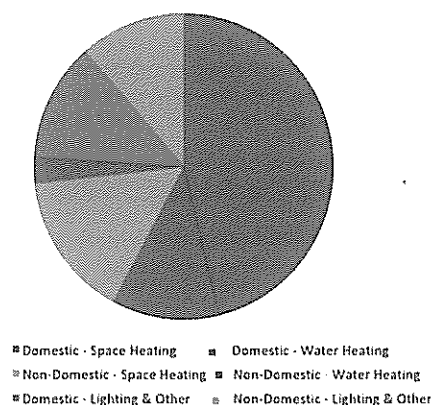


Green Deal and ECO: what's next..

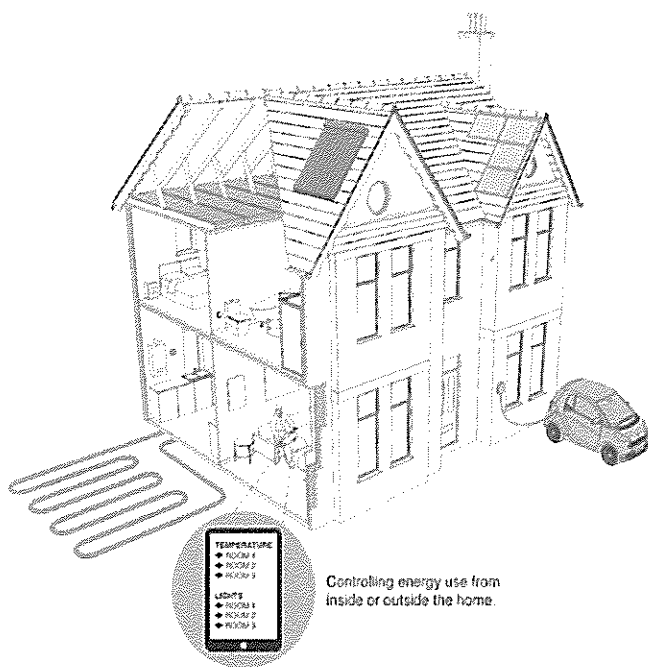
The case for energy efficiency

- Buildings are responsible for 40% of UK energy use.
- 75% of this (or **30% of all UK energy use**) – **is for heating space and hot water.**
- This energy use is the **main driver of seasonal energy insecurity**
- Energy efficiency is key to addressing this.
- DECC's carbon plan aims to make buildings near zero carbon by 2050, and to do all cost effective domestic insulation measures by 2027.
- Insulate first, and then change the heating systems over to renewables (rural) and district heating (city centres).

Energy consumption in buildings



The DECC landscape



1

Green Deal

Insulate homes and reduce bills

2

Smart meters

Understand and reduce energy use

3

Renewable Heat Incentive and Feed-in Tariff

Replace heating systems with efficient/renewable alternatives and generate electricity

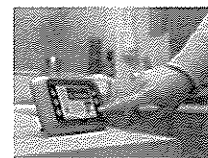
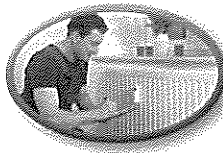
3 Green Deal and ECO: What's next...

A single joined up proposition

1

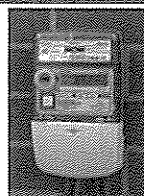
Advice and information

Find out more at
gov.uk/greendeal
or call 0300 123 1234



2

Government-backed standards



3

New ways to pay and extra help for those who need it



?

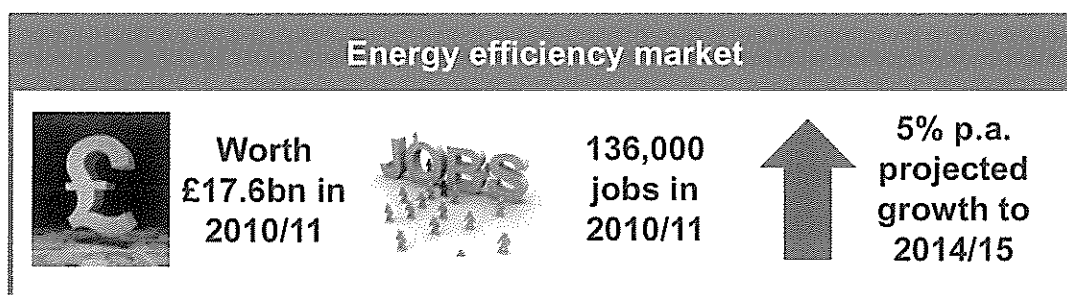
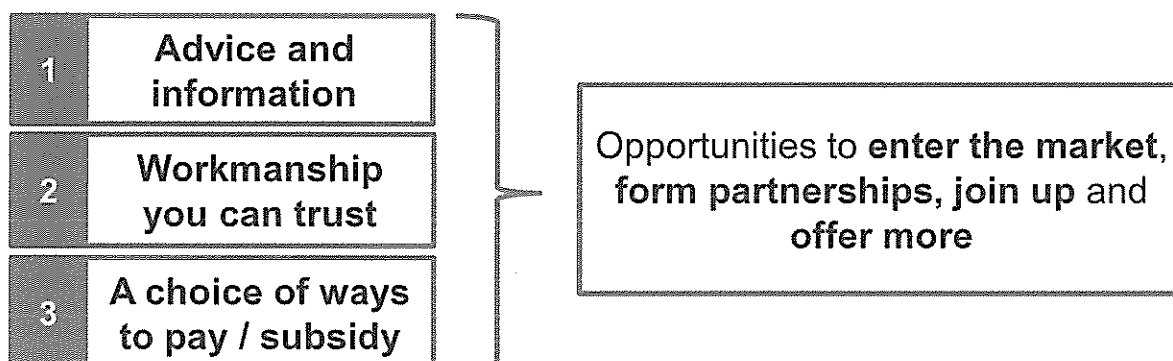
Quick answer

Find energy grants and help with heating costs



4 Green Deal and ECO: What's next...

Building a robust sustainable market



What we are doing

- 1 Making the Green Deal simpler for consumers and industry
- 2 Energy company obligation – consulting on (announced yesterday) and delivering proposed changes to the scheme
- 3 New incentives (e.g. Home buyers, Private Landlords and enhanced delivery of existing incentives (Green Deal Communities, Current Cash Back scheme)
- 4 Private rented sector regulations

Simplifying the Green Deal

We have already:

1. Cut the time to get a new provider on board from 3 months to 3 weeks
2. Reduced the due diligence required to approve providers' documentation from 80 pages and at least 1 month, to 24 questions and under a week.
3. Supported GDFC to introduce Green Deal in a Day.
4. Reduced waiting times when the customer is keen to press ahead and the data requirements for making a Green Deal Finance Plan application.
5. Clarified how Consumer Credit law affects landlords and tenants opening up this crucial market to Green Deal.

Simplifying the Green Deal

We are also:

1. Improving the Green Deal Advice Report that gives householders important information on what an assessment is telling them.
2. Giving consumers better signposting to the companies that provide the services they want, through the Energy Saving Advice Service and an online tool to help them navigate the range of support available for energy saving improvements
3. Adding more measures that can be supported under the Green Deal
4. Working with energy suppliers and GDFC to see how Green Deal finance can work better in combination with the Energy Company Obligation.
5. Looking at how the "golden rule" controls what can be borrowed under the Green Deal – and consider what adjustments make sense for consumers.

Proposed changes to ECO for consultation

Consultation published yesterday to run for 6 weeks (5th March – 16th April).
Key areas to be consulted on:

The March 2015 Carbon (CERO) target will be reduced by 33%

ECO will be extended to March 2017 and new targets imposed for CERO, CSCO and AW at a pro rata of the March 2015 levels

Energy suppliers would be able to carry forward over-performance from CERT/CESP, and count it towards their ECO targets at the maximum possible level

Suppliers that have delivered >25-35% of their current CERO target by 31 March 2014 will receive 1.75-2 times the carbon score for the measures delivered to that date

Lofts, easy to treat cavities and district heating would be eligible measures under the carbon target

A new requirement to deliver a minimum level of SWI – 100,000 - by March 2017

The new incentive schemes

1. Scheme to support private landlords -

Private landlord scheme

3. Loan scheme for public sector energy efficiency improvements

Public sector loans scheme

£540m over 3 years

Home buyers scheme

2. Stamp duty rebate worth up to £1000

Keeping cash back open

4. Keeping the Green Deal Cashback scheme open – applications extended to June 2014 – uplift for some measures eg SWI to £4000

Green Deal Communities

- Minister Greg Barker announced a further 18 Green Deal Communities local authority projects on 2 April.
- This totals **24 Green Deal Communities' projects** (6 other projects were announced on 4 March at EcoBuild) which cover 97 English councils.
- **£86.m** of funding has been awarded to these 24 local authorities (see full list at www.gov.uk/government/news/support-for-local-authorities-to-keep-homes-warm-and-lower-energy-bills) to drive the street-by-street delivery of the Green Deal.
- **A further £1.9m** has also been allocated to support supply chain training in conjunction with the Green Deal Communities projects.

Private rented sector regulation

The legislative framework to allow green deal finance to be delivered in the tenanted sector is now in place (in force 28 February).

We are soon to consult on regulations to require private landlords to achieve minimum energy efficiency standards from 2018.

We are working with local authorities to pilot new approaches to driving energy efficiency in the tenanted sector



Taichung City Delegation -Taiwan

UK NATIONAL & LOCAL POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS FOR LOW CARBON CITIES & COMMUNITIES

Keith Thorpe

Department for Communities & Local Government, UK

14 April 2014



THE POLICY CONTEXT

UK towns and cities are major contributors to climate change

The 56 Primary Urban Areas in England:

- cover over 58% of our population
- account for 51% of our carbon emissions

Effects of climate change will be most keenly felt in cities:

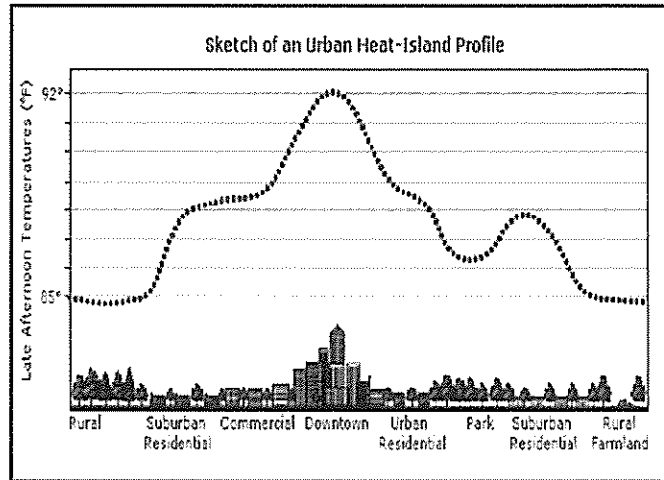
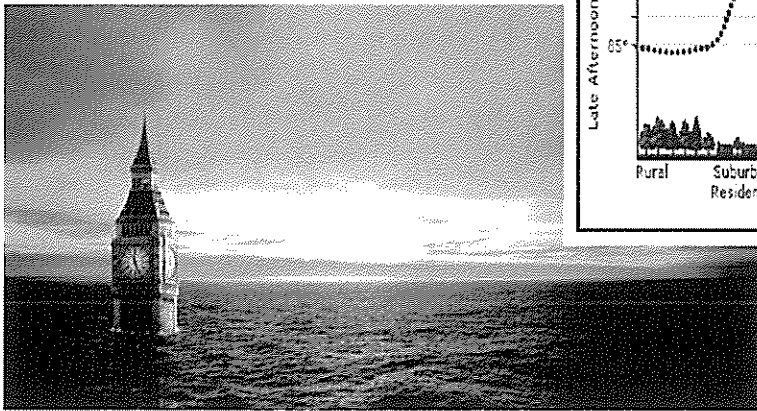
- flooding and sea level rise
- threat's to city's infrastructure
- water pollution/shortages
- air pollution
- impacts on human health



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The effects of climate change will also be felt keenly in many cities

Many of the world's major cities are close to the sea, so rising sea levels are a major threat



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Local Government

Overview

In this presentation:

- **National Policy Framework**
- **Role of planning policy and other levers to minimise carbon emissions**
- **Why focus on cities?**
- **Examples of central and local government partnership working on low carbon initiatives**
- **Lessons learned from the UK**



National Policy Framework

CLIMATE CHANGE ACT 2008

- Legally binding target to reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions by 80% below 1990 baseline by 2050

ENERGY ACT 2011

- Provides a step change in energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses (Green Deal – new financing framework)

CARBON PLAN

- Sets out Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to in first four carbon budgets, consistent with meeting the 2050 target

GREEN INVESTMENT BANK

- World's first investment bank devoted solely to greening the economy



Sustainable Urban Design can contribute to reducing carbon emissions

- Buildings account for nearly 50% of carbon emissions
- The domestic sector alone accounts for 27%
- Another major source is transport - 29%
- The levers we have to achieve sustainable urban design are the same as those we would use to reduce emissions
- Zero-carbon new homes





Levers to minimise carbon emissions

- The Government has set out its aspiration to move towards low carbon then carbon neutral developments – an aspiration achievable through sustainable urban design
- The levers to support this ambition include:
 - Planning
 - Tightening of building regulations to support low carbon developments
 - Exemplars, e.g. BedZed, SmartLIFE



Planning is a powerful statutory instrument to deliver effective change

- **National Planning Policy Statement** – puts sustainable development at the heart of the planning system
- **Provides framework for plans at local and neighbourhood level** (Localism Act 2011)
- **Has an environmental role** – helping to mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.





Strengthening Building Regulations

- Building Regulations have been strengthened to address climate change.
- Energy efficiency ratings mandatory for new homes and existing homes when sold or rented.
- Minimum standards of energy and water efficiency
- New homes using micro-renewable technology such as wind turbines and solar panels encouraged.
- Building regulations kept under regular review to provide the basis for future improvements.



Exemplar developments and guidance

What can be achieved...

- **Bedzed**
- **SmartLIFE, Cambridge**



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BedZED – Green Innovation

- Carbon neutral development
- Achieving a zero carbon building is possible
- BedZed development emits about 40% less carbon than average UK household



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SmartLIFE

- SmartLIFE – 3 networked centres in Cambridge, Malmo and Hamburg offering professional and vocational training in sustainable and modern methods of construction
- New business and training centre in Cambridge – built with £3 million contribution from DCLG Growth Area Fund
- Delivering training on modern methods of construction to 1200 students over 2 years
- Includes training facility, practical demonstration area and exhibition centre

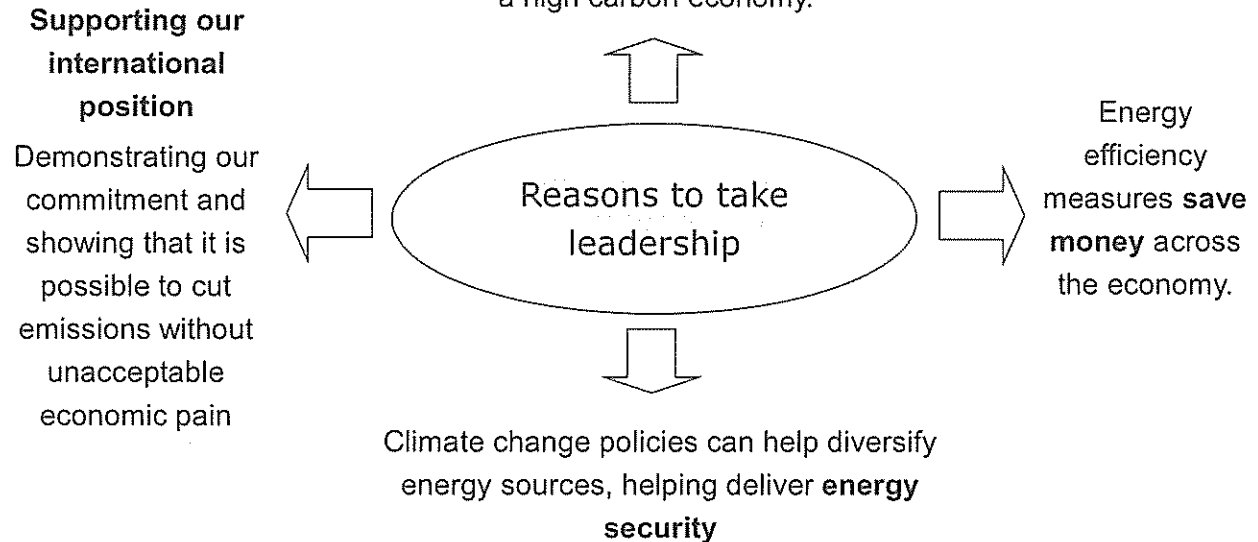


smartLIFE



Why the focus on action by cities? A good comparison is our discussion on the UK role

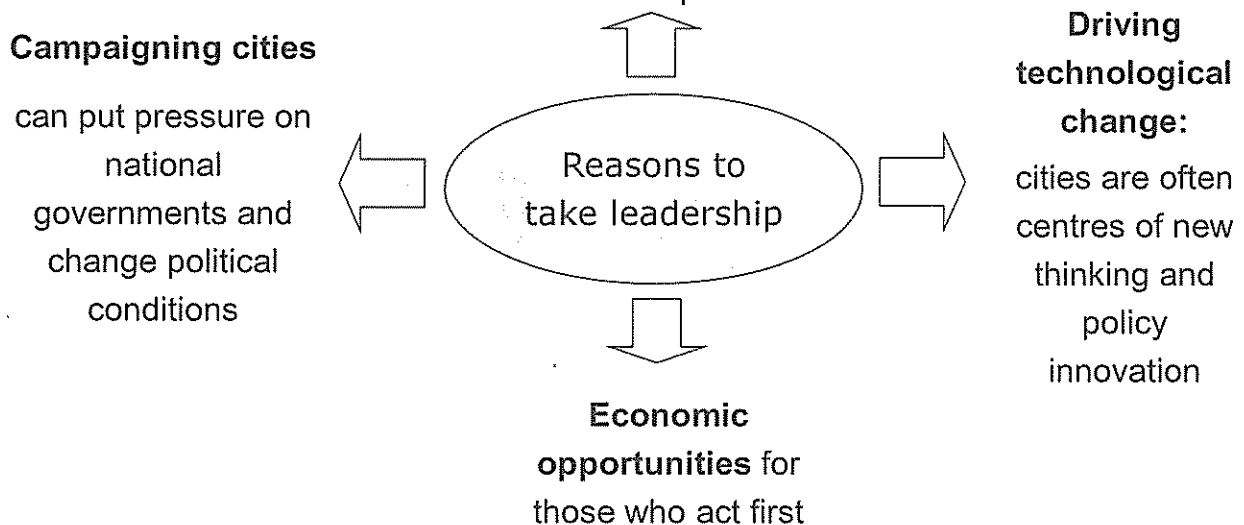
"First mover **economic advantage**" as an innovator (green economy is estimated to be worth \$500bn globally by 2050) and to **avoid lock-in** to a high carbon economy.



Cities are well placed to take the lead in tackling climate change

'Solid' reductions:

– as major energy users, and whose populations will suffer from consequences





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“Eco-Towns” and Eco Development

- **Eco-town programme introduced by the last Government. Plans for new, small, zero carbon “eco-towns” to help cut carbon emissions and build affordable homes.**
- **Plans were for 5 eco-towns of 5,000 – 10,000 homes by 2020. All new buildings were to be zero-carbon with developments on brownfield land.**
- **Since Coalition Government took office no centrally run eco-town or Millennium Community programmes. Now left to local communities to support them.**
- **15 local authorities and partnerships in England leading eco-development projects – Eco-development Group (EDG) set up in 2009 to promote eco-towns/ eco-developments at different scales.**
- **Web site includes seven exemplar schemes
– www.eco-development-group.org/**



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LOW CARBON CITIES PROGRAMME

- **Bristol, Leeds and Manchester worked with Carbon Trust and the Energy Saving Trust to develop city-wide action plans to achieve sustainable low carbon economies.**
- **New measures introduced included renewable energy and trigeneration (creating power, heat and cooling from a single source).**
- **Key public and private sector bodies, community leaders contributed to each city’s strategy and implementation.**
- **Scheme benefited other members of the Core Cities Group - Birmingham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield.**



Manchester at night



GREATER MANCHESTER LOW CARBON ECONOMIC AREA FOR THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- **Low Carbon Economic Growth Sector** industries make up £4.2 billion of GM's market value employing over 34,000 people in 1,900 companies;
- **Low carbon and renewable energy sector** grew by 4% 2007/8-2008/9;
- City region became UK's first **Low Carbon Economic Area** for Built Environment in December 2009;
- Over next 5 years **aims to deliver extra £640 million into economy** and save 6 million tonnes of carbon;



CORE CITY DEALS & LOW CARBON INITIATIVES

- UK Government working with 8 Core Cities to develop "City Deals" - devolving powers and supporting innovative approaches to unlock growth and deliver jobs.
- 7 Cities have identified green growth and the low carbon economy as a key priority.
- City Deal for Greater Manchester aims to deliver 48% carbon reduction by 2020 as a Low Carbon Demonstrator City.
- UK Green Investment and Greater Manchester working on 50/50 Joint Venture including retro-fitting of housing, public buildings and heat networks





LOW CARBON PIONEER CITIES

- 6 UK government departments led by Dept for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) working with a small number of cities who want to move to a low carbon economy ahead of the rest of the country.
- Programme is helping participating cities develop low carbon plans (including those put forward as part of City Deals). Support for cities to implement most cost-effective actions and make best use of existing incentives and funding streams.
- Challenge from central government to cities to set out ambitious plans across all sectors – pinned to clear actions and deliverables.
- Central and local government working together helps galvanise actions in cities and enables central government to better understand and overcome barriers to implementing its policies.
- Cities provide a test bed for new technologies and behaviours, stimulating innovation and investment and building up skills for new industries,



LOCAL AUTHORITY-LED INITIATIVES

- Many UK cities already leading the way in developing their own low carbon plans.
- The Nottingham Declaration is a public commitment by local authorities in England to recognise the impacts of climate change and take action against it (over 300 local authorities now signed).
- Actions include delivering carbon reductions by improving energy sourcing; travel and transport, waste production and disposal, and purchasing of goods and services.
- Many cities published climate change action plans setting out what they will do to meet their carbon reduction targets.
- London accounts for 8% of the UK's total greenhouse gas emissions. Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan sets out how London will contribute and show leadership in meeting global challenge.
- Some cities set up Energy Service Companies (ESCos) to enter into joint ventures that can develop sustainable energy schemes.



Nottingham Declaration

The Mayor, Boris Johnson, wants to transform the look and feel of London's environment and improve quality of life. We are implementing a range of programmes to ensure the city is greener and safer, free, but pollution, reduce rubbish and use waste material more wisely, make the city more energy efficient and to create a new generation of jobs and enterprises in a low carbon economy. All these initiatives will help our city use resources more efficiently, reduce our CO₂ emissions whilst saving money at the same time.

By reducing London's carbon footprint and greening its environment we are set to generate tens of thousands of job opportunities for Londoners. Whether fixing green roofs, installing insulation and renewables, working in green farming or developing electric vehicle infrastructure, there is massive potential for a new generation of employment choices stimulating progress for London's economy.

London is well-stated to greener travel choices whether that is by bike, foot, public transport or zero-pollution emitting vehicles. The Mayor is investing millions to encourage an ever increasing number of low-polluting travel choices for Londoners, ranging from a brand new public bike hire scheme to supporting a massive increase in electric vehicles and expanding the use of hybrid and bio-fuel buses.

London needs to become smarter in how it uses energy to cut CO₂ emissions and tackle climate change.

Our homes and workplaces are responsible for 75% of those emissions. Progressively, we are embracing new technologies and appliances that are improving the efficiency of our buildings in order to cut those emissions by 50% by 2025. We aim to have 100% of our 200,000 homes come with energy audits, energy-saving measures and smart meters, working with landlords, private and public-sector organizations so that they can access the finances and expertise to do the same. It is vital that new buildings are also constructed to be as energy efficient as possible so we are setting higher construction standards in order for people to reap the benefits of low energy costs.

We need to take steps to reduce our reliance on large national power plants that generate electricity hundreds of miles from towns. The current system is wasteful, increases air emissions and contributes to global warming. There are exciting new ways that we can generate electricity locally by tapping into water and geothermal, the wind, and tidal power, or generating energy from waste materials. The new power potential for people and businesses to use the energy they generate into the national grid, making it good for the world as well as the planet. These elements will combine to transform how London powers its homes, businesses and transport in the future.

A low carbon London in 2025

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Support and reward action and sharing

Excellent one stop
information/advice

Clear cost benefit
justification of
measures

Vigorous market management

Open consultation

Provision of clear local information

Objective

Spreading the word – and “nudging” others to behave in similar ways

Taking action across a range of areas – transport, energy use, insulation, waste – being green

Acceptance of a framework of costs and restriction on daily life to address the problem

Building trust in political and market solutions – particularly the question of consumer protection

Engagement in developing options and solutions – wide consultation and development of local groups

Understanding and acceptance that there is an immediate issue in their City, for them personally, and their community

Start here



Key Ingredients for Low Carbon Cities

Topic	Areas to cover
Governance and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political landscape and leadership - Administrative landscape/coherence - Scale, impact, and trajectory of main issues - Overview of current targets - Local pressure group/hot issues
Funding and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary cost benefit analyses of options - Outline of public/private funding sources and strategies
Reduction in use of non renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building insulation & codes; district heating - Urban planning /density/growth - Transportation – freight and human - Green energy generation
Wider environmental issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste, water, air quality - Local eco systems
Building the market for green jobs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human capital/skills training - Local/regional market stimulation & support - Local innovation
Citizen motivation/protection/ addressing poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advice/co-production/anti-poverty - Consumer protection and regulation - Take-up campaigns/nudges/trust measures



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SOME LESSONS FROM THE UK

- Need for a **national policy framework** for low carbon growth that engages and incentivises local and supra-local authorities and the private sector.
- Low carbon strategies should be **part of an integrated approach** to address other economic and social challenges in addition to reducing carbon emissions.
- Co-ordination frameworks should be **more bottom up and top down** – reflecting local visions and aspirations rather than simply national targets.
- Need for cities/local authorities to **pass power to local communities and individuals** to help promote and deliver low carbon economy.



Taichung City Delegation -Taiwan

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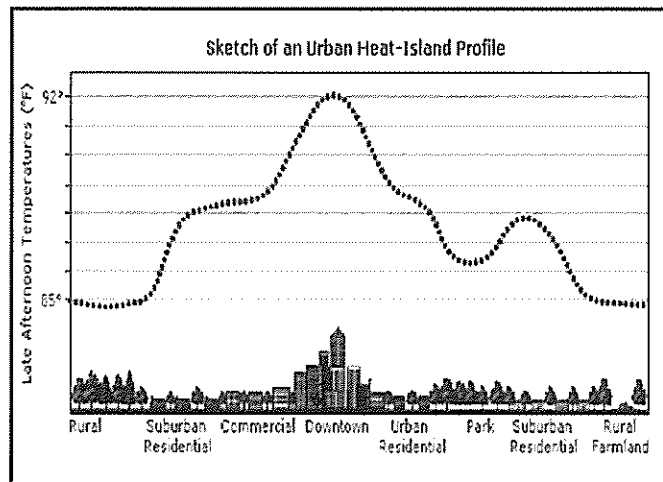
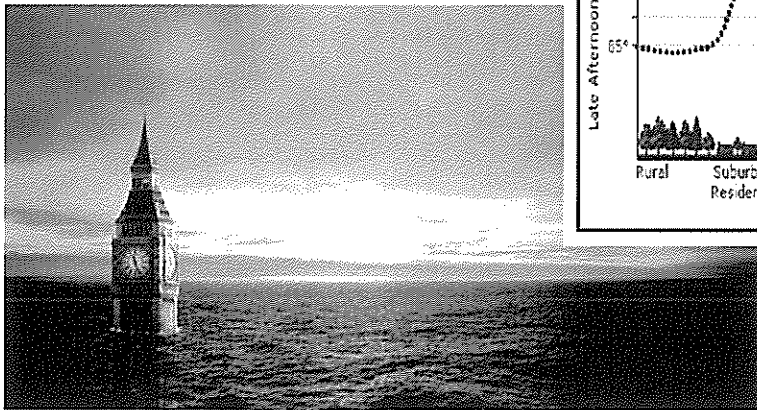
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- Role of planning policy and other levers to minimise carbon emissions
- Why focus on cities?
- Examples of central and local government partnership working on low carbon initiatives
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smartLIFE

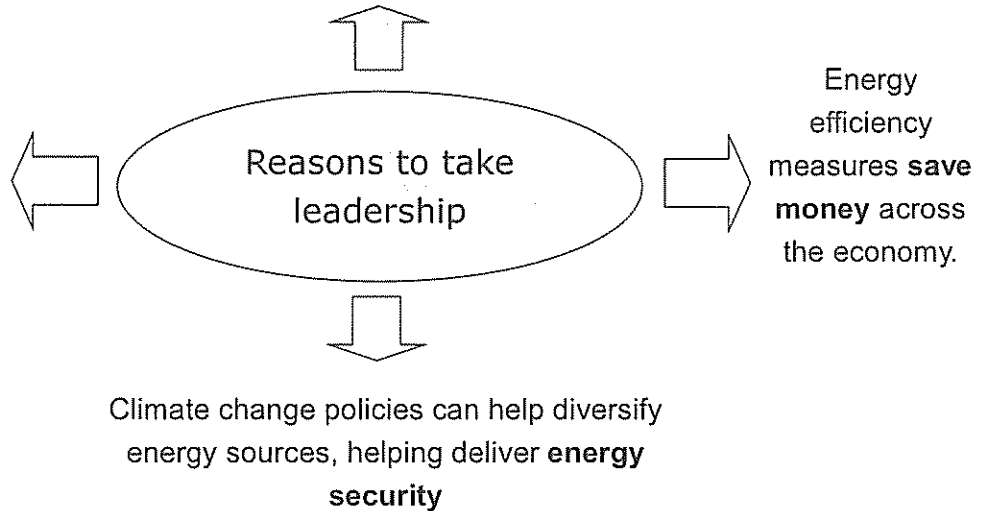


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Supporting our international position

Demonstrating our commitment and showing that it is possible to cut emissions without unacceptable economic pain



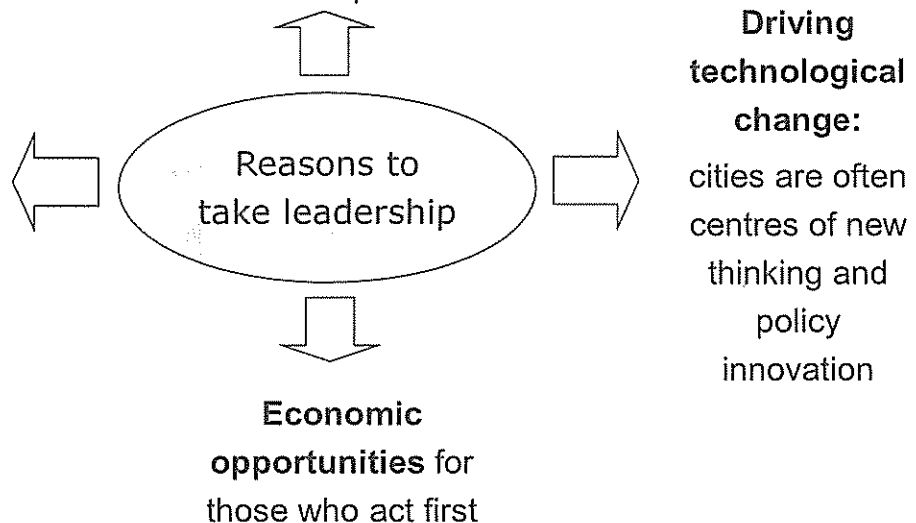
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Campaigning cities

can put pressure on national governments and change political conditions





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“Eco-Towns” and Eco Development

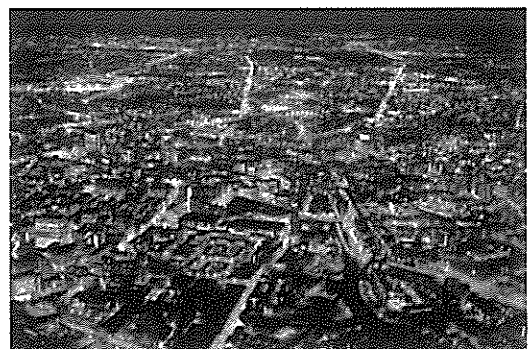
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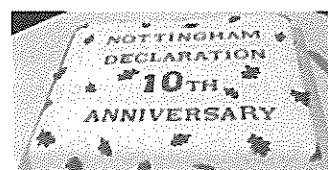
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Ultra Low Carbon Transport

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An Energy Efficient City

London needs to become smarter in how it uses energy to cut CO₂ emissions and tackle climate change.

Our homes and workplaces are responsible for 75% of these emissions. Progressively, we are introducing new technologies and appliances as well as improving the insulation of existing buildings in order to cut their energy consumption. By 2012, we aim to have helped make 200,000 homes greener by fitting simple energy cutting measures. We are also working with London's private and public sector organisations so that they can access the finance and expertise to do the same; it is vital that new buildings are also constructed to be as energy efficient as possible so we are setting higher construction standards in order for people to reap the benefits of low energy living.

Secure and Clean Local Energy

We need to take steps to reduce our reliance on large national power stations often a long distance away from London. The current system is wasteful, increasingly expensive and damaging to the environment. There are exciting new ways that our city is generating energy locally by tapping into natural resources like wind, sun and tidal power or generating energy from waste materials. There is also now potential for people and businesses to use the energy they generate into the national grid, making a profit for the wallet as well as the planet. These elements will combine to transform how London powers its homes, businesses and transport in the future.



Department for
Communities and
Local Government

Winning Local Citizens' Hearts and Minds: City Plan

Objective

City Action

Support and
reward action and
sharing

Excellent one stop
information/advice

Clear cost benefit
justification of
measures

Vigorous market
management

Open consultation

Provision of clear
local information

Spreading the word – and “nudging” others to behave in similar ways

Taking action across a range of areas – transport, energy use, insulation, waste – being green

Acceptance of a framework of **costs and restriction** on daily life to address the problem

Building **trust** in political and market solutions – particularly the question of consumer protection

Engagement in developing options and solutions – wide consultation and development of local groups

Understanding and **acceptance** that there is an immediate issue in their City, for them personally, and their community

Start here



Key Ingredients for Low Carbon Cities

Topic	Areas to cover
Governance and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political landscape and leadership - Administrative landscape/coherence - Scale, impact, and trajectory of main issues - Overview of current targets - Local pressure group/hot issues
Funding and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary cost benefit analyses of options - Outline of public/private funding sources and strategies
Reduction in use of non renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building insulation & codes; district heating - Urban planning /density/growth - Transportation – freight and human - Green energy generation
Wider environmental issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste, water, air quality - Local eco systems
Building the market for green jobs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human capital/skills training - Local/regional market stimulation & support - Local innovation
Citizen motivation/protection/ addressing poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advice/co-production/anti-poverty - Consumer protection and regulation - Take-up campaigns/nudges/trust measures



Department for
Communities and
Local Government

SOME LESSONS FROM THE UK

- Need for a **national policy framework** for low carbon growth that engages and incentivises local and supra-local authorities and the private sector.
- Low carbon strategies should be **part of an integrated approach** to address other economic and social challenges in addition to reducing carbon emissions.
- Co-ordination frameworks should be **more bottom up and top down** – reflecting local visions and aspirations rather than simply national targets.
- Need for cities/local authorities to **pass power to local communities and individuals** to help promote and deliver low carbon economy.



SOME LESSONS FROM THE UK

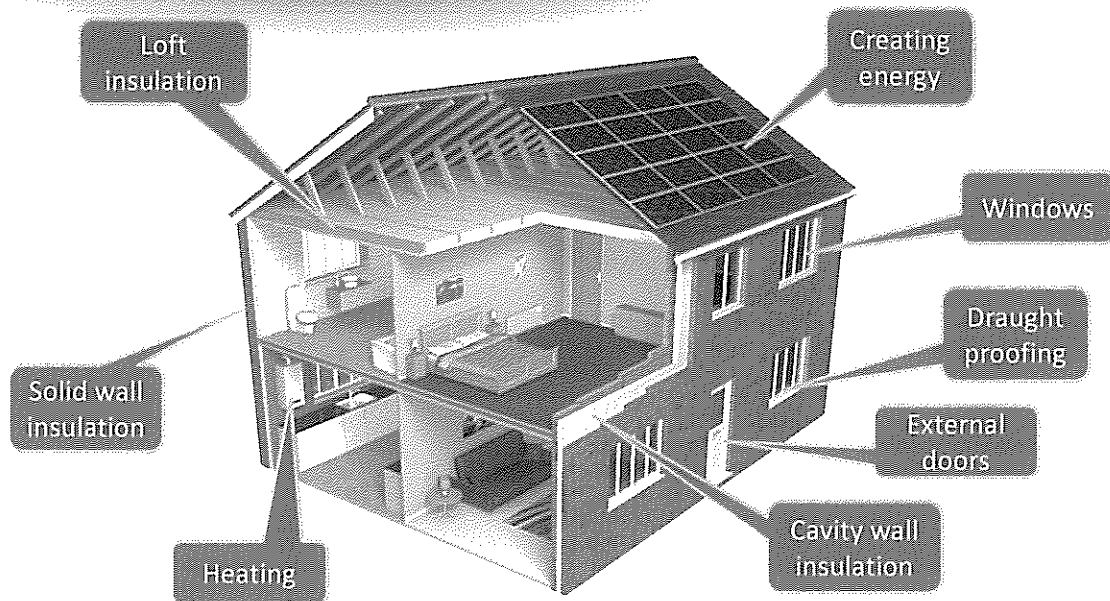
- Need for **government departments to work together** develop and deliver green growth approaches;
- Need to use **public procurement strategies** at national, regional and local level;
- **Higher education institutions (HEIs)** - crucial role to play in promoting research and innovation to support low carbon growth, at heart of local/ regional efforts to promote green economy and jobs (including skills/ capacity building);
- **Can't rely on public sector alone to subsidise low carbon development.** Must have mixed funding vehicles (e.g. Green Investment Bank) and new public-private financial models to provide up-front finance needed.
- Need to **attract foreign direct investment (FDI)** into low carbon economy at all levels.



The Green Deal

The Green Deal helps people pay for improvements like insulation or a new heating system through savings on their energy bills.

What's eligible?



- 45 different improvements can be paid for in part or full
- Covers both residential and non-residential buildings

How does it work?



Assessment



Recommendations



Quotes



Installation



Benefits



Assessor gives impartial recommendations on what customers need



Provider arranges quotes to customer, provides finance and arranges for installation



Installer installs improvements

Customer enjoys benefits and pays provider over time through savings

Key Feature 1: Trust



- Assessors, Providers, Installers must be accredited – Quality Mark to prove it
- Comprehensive advice so you consider all options – not pressure selling of one measure
- Standardised advice to make it easier shop around
- Cooling off periods, protection against cold calling etc
- Insurance-backed guarantees in case of faulty advice or installation
- Single point of redress: the Provider
- Ombudsman to handle unresolved complaints

Key Feature 2: Finance

- You can pay for some or all of the cost through a Green Deal Plan, collected as an integral part of your electricity bill
- Costs will vary from provider to provider – shop around
- Maximum amount you can borrow, including interest is determined by how much energy you're expected to save. Once plan is agreed, payments are fixed.
- Not a mortgage or a personal loan. If you move out you stop paying.
- "Green Deal Finance Company" – a private sector mutual offering finance at 6.96% (+ fixed admin fees) to providers. 15 investors including DECC and GIB
- You can still change your electricity supplier

Support from DECC



CASHBACK

On 18 February, we announced changes to the government's Green Deal cash-back scheme to better support customers in installing measures including:-

An extension of the current scheme to June 2014

Uplift to some of the rates - Up to £4,000 is now available for solid wall insulation, up from £650; Up to £1,000 for anyone needing 'room in roof' insulation, increased from £220; Up to £650 for households installing double glazing, from £320

An increase in the customer contribution cap - The cap on cash-back payments has been raised from 50 per cent of a household's contribution towards costs, to two thirds, meaning more people will be eligible for the maximum cash-back level.

GREEN DEAL COMMUNITIES –STREET-BY-STREET ROLL-OUT

£88 million for Green Deal Communities from Government – supporting 24 local authorities. This figure includes additional support for installer training to help build supply chain readiness.

Already provided £23m of funding through Core Cities and Pioneer Places initiatives 8 major cities and 39 Pioneer Places (150 local authorities).

LATEST GREEN DEAL RESEARCH FINDINGS

Latest research shows that around 80% of households that had assessment have installed, are in process or intend to install at least one measure.

Extra support: "ECO"



Support for	Available to
Solid wall insulation	Anyone
Hard-to-treat cavity wall insulation	
Easy cavity wall insulation	People living in low income areas (lowest 15%)
Loft insulation	People on certain income-related benefits in private housing
Heating improvements	People on certain income-related benefits in private housing

- Don't need to apply separately – should be included when Providers make quotes
- Different Providers will have different offers – customers should shop around
- Worth around £1.3 billion a year; comes from energy companies ("Energy Company Obligation")

Household Energy Saving Improvements



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change

Millions of people across Great Britain could benefit from making energy saving improvements to their homes and protect themselves against rising energy costs.

Improvements that could be made to your home

LOFT INSULATION

Heat rises and it may be leaking into your loft. Insulating your loft, or topping up your existing insulation, will keep heat inside your living spaces for longer.

CREATE YOUR OWN ENERGY

Technologies like air or ground source heat pumps and solar panels can capture energy and turn it into electricity or heat for your home.

WINDOWS

Homes leak heat through their windows. By replacing your windows with double or triple glazed windows, or installing secondary glazing to your existing windows, you'll keep your home warmer and reduce outside noise.

BOILERS OR RENEWABLE HEAT

Older boilers tend to lose a lot of heat so they use a lot of energy.

High efficiency condensing boilers and air or ground source heat pumps recover a lot of heat so they use less energy.

CAVITY WALL INSULATION

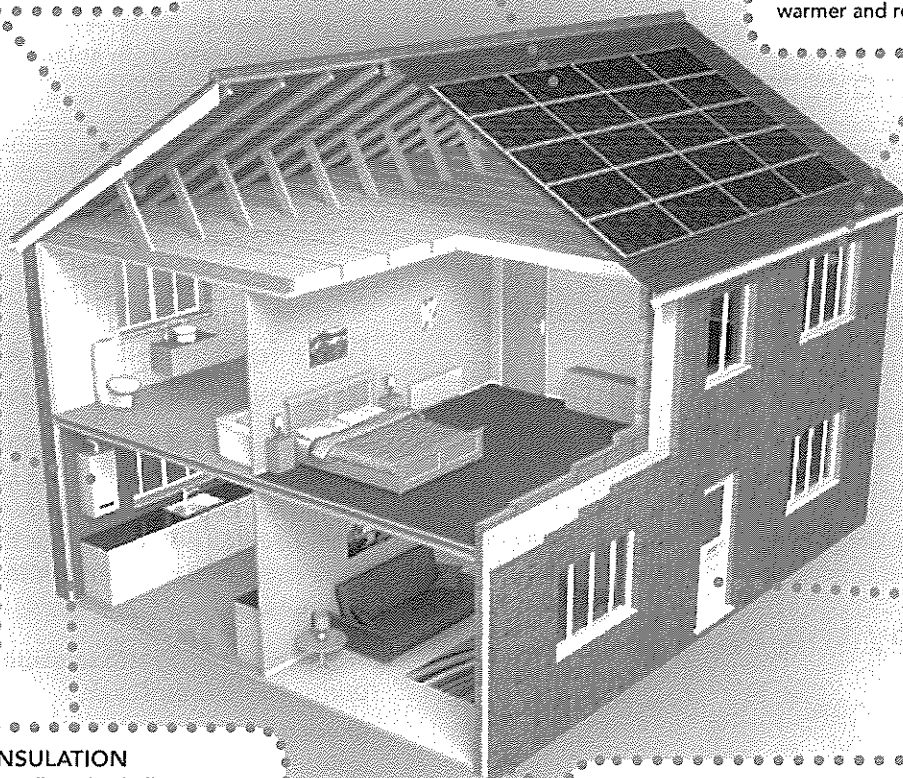
Some homes have walls with a hollow space in the middle. Putting insulation in this space is quick and makes no mess because the work can be done from outside your home.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL SOLID WALL INSULATION

Older homes usually have solid walls. Installing insulation on the inside or outside of the wall can dramatically reduce the heat that escapes your home.

DRAUGHT PROOFING

Gaps around doors, windows, loft hatches, fittings and pipework are common sources of draughts. Sealing up the gaps will stop heat escaping your home.



1



Getting Started

It all starts with a Green Deal assessment, so you will need to book this to take advantage of any government incentives on offer. A Green Deal Assessor will come to your home, talk to you about your energy use and see if you could benefit from making energy efficiency improvements to your home.

2



Decide on how you are going to improve your home

Your Assessor will recommend improvements that are appropriate for your home and indicate whether they are expected to pay for themselves through reduced energy bills.

3



Decide on how to finance your home improvements

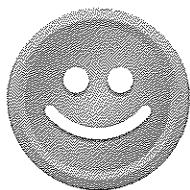
There's a range of ways to pay and there are incentives on offer to help.

4



Install your new home improvements

Enjoy the benefits



I want to have a Green Deal Assessment, where do I go for help?

If you want to find a Green Deal Assessor to carry out your Green Deal Assessment, call the Energy Saving Advice Service (England and Wales) on 0300 123 1234 or Home Energy Scotland on 0808 808 2282. Alternatively, visit www.gov.uk/greendeal

I have had a Green Deal assessment and want to improve my home. What is there on offer to help me decide?

Once you have had your assessment on your home there is a range of ways to pay or incentives from Government that might help you decide to make improvements:

- Green Deal Finance Plan lets you pay for some of the upfront cost of improvements over time, through your electricity bill, repaid using the savings you can expect to make
- Green Deal Cashback – up to £4,000
Go to: www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-green-deal-cashback-for-energy-saving-home-improvers
- Extra help is available for those on low incomes from the Energy Company Obligation
- The Feed in Tariff pays you for the electricity you generate from solar panels or other renewable technologies
- The Renewable Heat Incentive, which starts this Spring, pays you for the heat you can expect to generate from ground or air source heat pumps, bio-mass boilers or solar thermal panels

Look for the Green Deal Approved quality mark



Only Green Deal Assessors, Providers and Installers can use it. This shows they meet Green Deal standards and are authorised to operate under the Green Deal. The mark says what they are authorised to do – e.g. to be an Assessor.

You can check whether someone is authorised under the Green Deal:

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/261950/Spotting_Genuine_Green_Deal_Traders_-web.pdf

**GET
HELP**

Free and impartial advice about the Green Deal is available. Call the Energy Saving Advice Service (England and Wales) on 0300 123 1234 or Home Energy Scotland on 0808 808 2282. Alternatively, visit www.gov.uk/greendeal

- Green Deal is expected to support up to 60,000 jobs in insulation alone by 2015 (up from 26,000 in 2011)
- Whilst you need to be accredited to carry out each step, you can be accredited for more than one.
- Small and medium sized businesses could get involved by:
 - subcontracting as an Assessor and/or Installer for large Providers
 - providing one-stop services directly to their own customers, and accessing finance from Green Deal Providers
 - providing the full Green Deal service, including finance, to their customers