Welcome to the NEA Fuel Poverty Forum

Yorkshire and Humber region

Kath McDaid
1 November 2013
Context

• LIHC – Low Income High Costs - definition accepted

• 9th July Baroness Verma proposed amendments to the Energy Bill in the House of Lords

• Within six months of the regulations being implemented, the Government must publish a new strategy setting out how the objective will be realised

• Opportunity to influence
Possible level of minimum energy efficiency target(s) for fuel poor households

• NEA does not have a final fixed position on the level of the those targets at the moment but think the approximate level could be as follows:

• As a minimum, band B or better will be required by late 2020s/v early 2030 and D or better is reasonable by 2022
Private renters typically spent more on their rental payments than owner occupiers spend on their mortgage payments (£164 compared with £141 per week).

For private renters, rent payments were on average 41% of their gross income, whereas social renters spent 30% of their gross income on rent. Amongst owner occupiers, households typically spent 19% of their gross income on mortgage payments.

6.4 million unfilled cavities, 5.9 million incomplete loft insulation and 10.6 million with conventional, non-condensing boilers.
• Lone parents are the group most likely to be fuel poor, with nearly one in five being so in 2011. However, have smaller fuel poverty gaps, on average, than most other household types.

• Households where the youngest person in the household is under 24 are much more likely to be fuel poor than those containing only older people.

• Owner occupiers had a higher rate of under-occupation (49%) than social renters (10%) and private renters (16%).

• There were an estimated **967,000 vacant homes in England in 2011-12**. Of these, **157,000 (16%)** were in the social rented sector and the remaining **810,000 (84%)** were privately owned.
Fuel Poverty Statistics - 8th August

• The aggregate gap is projected to increase from £1 billion in 2011, to £1.2 billion in 2013
• Average gap is projected to increase from £438 in 2011 to £494 in 2013
• **2.6 million** households in England that are fuel poor; an estimated 500,000 fuel poor households live in rural locations
• **Fuel poor households that heat their properties with oil, solid fuel, LPG or electricity** typically have individual fuel poverty gaps double the average, typically over £1000.
• **Households containing larger numbers of people** (5 or more) tend to both be more likely to be fuel poor, and be more deeply in fuel poverty (with larger fuel poverty gaps)
• **Unemployed households** only make up 11% of fuel poor households.
Some light reading...

## Fuel poverty by region (LIHC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of households in fuel poverty (thousands)</th>
<th>Total number of households (thousands)</th>
<th>% of households in this group that are in fuel poverty (SORTED DESCENDING)</th>
<th>% of all fuel poor households that are in this group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>2,285</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>1,911</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>10.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>2,982</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>15.6</td>
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<td>North East</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>1,147</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yorkshire and the Humber</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>2,266</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East England</td>
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<td>2,443</td>
<td>10.2</td>
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<td>3,103</td>
<td>9.9</td>
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<td>South West</td>
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<td>2,248</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>3,533</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,390</td>
<td>21,918</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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</table>
“This new, better targeted definition will help get support to the most vulnerable in society”

- How will the better targeting be done, how will programmes be adjusted? Answer = unsure
- Current figures suggest fewer fuel poor benefiting from fuel poverty programmes than under 10% indicator
- Also shows that the ‘fuel poverty gap’ for those fuel poor households that don’t benefit from HHCRO is £890m a year
- Announced would publish figures under both methods until 2016. Did for 2011, then …...

- CSE modelling for 2013:

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England (households)</th>
<th>England % fuel poor</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIHC definition</td>
<td>2,799,729</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% definition</td>
<td>5,109,312</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NICE consultation

'Excess winter deaths and morbidity and the health risks associated with cold homes'

‘Even if, at a conservative estimate, only a tenth of 'excess winter deaths' are due to fuel poverty, that means 2,700 people are dying each year in England and Wales, more than die on the roads. Beyond this are many other health problems and costs to the NHS from living in cold homes.’
If you pay the bill directly, you cannot be unreasonably prevented from switching supplier, even if this was in your contract.

However, you may be required to reinstate original supplier and original meter if you do change.
Developing ‘a more nuanced perspective of vulnerability’

Includes recognition of the person, their circumstances and how these can change over time.

Action on the strategy started

Link to EMR and simpler tariffs

Definition of vulnerability?

• Ofgem reference a definition of vulnerability constructed by Consumer Future/CAB:
  “people who cannot choose or access essential products and services which are suitable for their needs, or cannot do so without disproportionate effort/cost/time.”
Labour promises to scrap the 'failing' green deal "woefully inadequate"

Labour announce they would freeze gas and electricity prices until the start of 2017
Standards
Timetable of Conduct

- Not just a competency tick list
- Part of new License Conditions
- Covers suppliers and their intermediaries
- Covers behaviour, information and process

Retail Market Review

- Oct 2014: can’t make changes to fixed term deals
- Dec 2013, four core tariffs in place
- June 2014, all customers on ‘dead tariffs’ transferred away
- TCR (Tariff Comparison Rate) and personalised usage predictions
Community Energy

- Community energy covers aspects of collective action to reduce, purchase, manage and generate energy. Community energy projects have an emphasis on local engagement, local leadership and control and the local community benefiting collectively from the outcomes. Examples of community energy projects include:
  - Community initiatives to reduce the local carbon footprint
  - Community-owned renewable electricity installations
  - Members of the community jointly switching to a renewable heat source
  - A community group supporting energy saving measures such as the installation of cavity wall or solid wall insulation, which can be funded wholly or partly by the Green Deal.
  - A community trialling smart meters to improve awareness of energy use.
Grassroots Innovations

http://grassrootsinnovations.org

• Looks at community energy intermediaries – energy champions and professional stakeholders
• How do they influence and how are they influenced by political processes?
• Community Energy taking a more central role in energy policy
• Some concern that current policy will lead to a greater concentration of large scale commercial ownership rather than foster ownership models appropriate to community energy
• Community Energy Strategy
DISTRIBUTION OF CARBON EMISSIONS IN THE UK: IMPLICATIONS FOR DOMESTIC ENERGY POLICY

The report looks at the distribution of carbon emissions and abatement opportunities of households in England, and the implications for energy and climate change policy impacts.

The UK government has a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% on 1990 levels by 2050. In addition there are statutory targets to ensure that no household is in fuel poverty by 2016. An understanding of how current and proposed policy approaches to meeting these targets are likely to impact differentially on domestic energy consumers is fundamental to ensuring policies are both fair and effective.

This research project uses advanced modelling techniques to develop and analyse the data needed to support and further understanding of:
- the distribution of carbon emissions – from energy consumed in the home and through personal travel by car, public transport and aviation – across households in Great Britain,
- the impact of existing government energy and climate policies on consumer energy bills and household emissions in England,
- the potential for an alternative approach to reducing emissions in the domestic sector through a whole-scale retrofit of the housing stock.

MARCH 2013
WWW.JRF.ORG.UK

The hardest hit: Going beyond the mean
A report by CSE on the impact of energy policy on consumers’ bills

Consumer Futures
Who emits the carbon?

Top 10% by income (direct emissions)

16.1 tCO₂ per year

Bottom 10% by income (direct emissions)

5.0 tCO₂ per year
Triple injustice:

*Lower income households emit less, contribute more to energy policy costs, and benefit less from policy interventions*

Electrically Heated Homes:

10% of homes, 20% of policy costs, 7% of benefits

Protected block of consumption
Green Deal Communities Fund

£1m and £3m

- LAs will need to demonstrate that they have secured ECO funding to complement Green Deal Plans under their Green Deal Communities bid, and to have specifically identified the streets/areas targeted

- Creativity in offering local incentives to drive demand for Green Deal Plans

Up to 31 December 2013 or when the £20m of funding is exhausted

Big Energy Saving Network

£725,000 to create a network of energy champions

Community Action Award

- Community action to tackle fuel poverty across all vulnerable groups
- Community action to tackle hard to reach groups (in fuel poverty)
- Community action to tackle fuel poverty in rural areas

- Regional: £1.5K, conference place; National: £2K
- Phase 1 - closing date for applications 31 October 2013.
- Phase 2 - closing date for applications 14 Feb 2014.

nina.dunlavy@nea.org.uk or 0191 269 2935
DECC: Understanding how they can help ECO to work better
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total no. of Forum attendees</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>Y&amp;H</th>
<th>WM</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>EM</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>L&amp;S E</th>
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<tr>
<td>No of ‘Yes’ Votes</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 ECO programmes are well underway and/or I am actively involved</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>202</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 I understand what the eligibility is for ECO</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>65</td>
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<td>3 I know what measures are available under ECO</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Fuel poor households know where to go for help</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>65</td>
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</table>
DECC is considering changing the ECO Affordable Warmth criteria to reflect the revisions to the welfare benefits system – what is important?

• Carbon calculation restricting measures people want and need

Make schemes available for those just above benefit eligibility criteria - think about vulnerability rather than box-ticking. Make available a discretionary fund that trusted agencies can use on a recommendation. This particularly applies in rural areas whether other costs e.g. transport are higher

• Once you have lifted someone out of fuel poverty, tell others! Builds trust among agencies and individuals through this clear output

• Whole house approach - e.g. offer fuel debt and demand reduction advice too
DECC is considering changing the ECO Affordable Warmth criteria to reflect the revisions to the welfare benefits system – what is important?

• The new Universal Benefits replaces the individually named eligibility benefit criteria. What is important is the communication and the mapping of benefit on a like-for-like basis so that applicants as well as scheme participants give out the right information in marketing as well as operational briefings.

• It is important that DECC issue guidance to the industry rather than allow multiple interpretations of the eligibility.

• As the changes are to be phased and regional - it is important that the change-over geography, period and timings are effectively communicated.
Figure 1: Comparison of collective spending against minimum targets and maximum caps for Scheme Year 2

- Core Group spend as % of instructed spend: 100%
- Broader Group spend as % of minimum obligation: 134%
- Legacy Spending as % of cap: 78%
- Industry initiative spend as % of cap: 73%
Figure 2: Comparison of number of Core Group rebates and spend between SY1 and SY2
North Yorkshire

Fuel Poverty Needs Assessment

• NEA working with North Yorkshire Public Health

• Identify need in North Yorkshire in relation to fuel poverty and its associated consequences, particularly, its impact on health and wellbeing

• Assess scale and related issues, including likelihood of harm arising from fuel poverty

• Assess the availability and quality of affordable warmth services and interventions being delivered

• Assess what actions are being taken to inform the public of services and provision available to reduce Fuel poverty and related harm
North Yorkshire
Fuel Poverty Needs Assessment

• Evidence will help determine whether the scope and scale of current services and provision are appropriate to meet the needs of North Yorkshire’s population

• Feed into a framework for preventative action

• Assessment will be circulated in early November 2013

If you would like to take part or have any questions please contact
diane.bland@nea.org.uk
That’s it folks!

Thanks go to our sponsor RWE npower for enabling today’s forum to take place.
Yorkshire and the Humber ECO discussion questions

Kath McDaid NEA Project Development Co-ordinator
Yorkshire and the Humber
There’s an article in Inside Housing Today (link below) which suggests that the current ECO framework and period for compliance may be extended as it’s all been a bit slow to get off the ground can they shed any light on this? We are now in procurement for our Green Deal ECO partnership so it would help us get delivery off to a good start.
Phase three, the final phase of ECO ends on the 31st March 2015 and any decision to extend the scheme after this date would be from DECC, and not Ofgem who only administer the scheme. As a result, if you have any queries regarding future ECO legislation or the extension of the scheme I recommend you contact DECC.
The main area of concern we have lies around the provision of Green Deal Finance. Lawyers from our local provider are still deep in debate with DECC around onus clauses. This has raised serious concern as to whether Green Deal Finance will ever be the mechanism to deliver. Can Ofgem offer reassurances?
Any queries regarding Green Deal finance should be directed towards Gemserv who administer the Green Deal. Further information on the Green Deal can be found at [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk). Please note that Ofgem is not in a position to approve one delivery mechanism over another.
Another barrier exists around accreditation which is costly and technically complex for local SMEs to achieve. We’re hearing that many companies have fallen down on their administration rather than their ability to install / manage delivery. Could Ofgem tell us why – what are their main issues around this?
To ensure quality of install, all measures installed under ECO which are referred to in PAS must be installed in accordance with the provisions of PAS.

We do not necessarily require installers to be PAS accredited. The legislation states that measures must be installed in accordance with PAS 2030, but not that installers must be PAS accredited. It is up to Ofgem to be satisfied that measures have been installed in accordance with PAS, but, being PAS accredited does not necessarily guarantee that this is the case. Additionally, not all measures are referred to in PAS. Where a measure is referred to in PAS, the installation of the measure must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the relevant annex in PAS and the Building Regulations 2010.
Transparency on contractor pricing vs ECO subsidy levels and questionable interpretation of the guidelines by some contractors have added further bureaucracy, and cost to the scheme serving only to drive down value and increase timescales for the work. What can be done to make this better?

Some contractors are cherry picking easy boilers and heating systems without any regard for insulating properties. As a result this is reducing future potential ECO subsidy for hard to treat insulation works (SWI, room in roof, narrow cavity etc) for owners. Shouldn’t more emphasis be put on the assessment and independent recommendations on the careful sequencing of the work to ensure the customer gets a better deal?
I have details of 2 separate individual cases where owners have a good idea what works needs to be done to insulate their homes (admittedly they are unusual construction types) and would like to proceed with works, but seem to be encountering a number of difficulties in accessing the ECO and getting competitive prices for the work, having tried a number of contractors. Is there an unfair bias towards area schemes which discriminates against individual owners?
We are sympathetic to the issues consumers, installers and other ECO stakeholders are facing regarding funding. However, Ofgem does not engage in, nor have sight of contractual arrangements between suppliers and third parties such as managing agents or installers. Funding arrangements are also outside of Ofgem’s legislative remit and while ECO places an obligation on energy suppliers, it is up to those suppliers how they fulfil their obligations, which measures they fund, and how contracts are negotiated.

Issues relating to the payment for or the funding of work should be directed towards the obligated energy supplier in the first instance.
There appears to be a raft of speculation and rumour about funding about energy company performance towards their obligated targets. This filters all the way down to contractor level and the different levels of ECO funding that are made available, depending on who you speak to and how this is accessed. Whilst the ECO brokerage model partly addresses this, what else can be done to make the ECO market more transparent and accessible?
Ofgem administers the ECO scheme on behalf of DECC, the funding arrangements of the energy suppliers are outside our legislative remit. Any decisions concerning changes to ECO or ECO brokerage would be something to discuss with DECC.
Green Deal finance is complicated and does not appear to be working, even for the ‘able to pay’ sector. It is simply not appropriate for households in fuel poverty. Even HHCREO customers are incurring contributions for heating works. What other finance solutions are being developed to ensure the wider Green Deal concept is not damaged?
As was previously mentioned, the policy for the government’s energy efficiency schemes is set by DECC. Ofgem is not involved in the development of these policies and so any queries relating to the development of Green Deal or other energy efficiency financing schemes should be directed to them.
Q8

How impartial is the GD assessment proving to be, and how much choice is there? ie out of all the households that have had work done, regardless of how this has been funded by ECO and alternative means (savings / other finance etc) have stayed with the company that carried out the GDA?
We are unable to comment on any contracts in place between suppliers and their partners, or their partners and individuals, so long as our requirements regarding eligibility and installation are being met. Consumers are able to seek advice on alternative routes by contacting the Energy Saving Advice Service (ESAS), which has been set up to advise consumers. Contact details are 0300 123 1234, or advice can be found on the website: http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/Organisations/Government-and-local-programmes/Energy-Saving-Advice-Service
Is there a way forward for the GD assessment / EPC process to be able to quantify the potential carbon savings in order to bring in ECO subsidy re insulation of park home sites? Keep getting mixed messages regarding the feasibility and progress or lack of progress of such schemes.
Carbon savings are calculated using SAP/RdSAP as per chapter 8 of our ECO Guidance for Suppliers document. Although an EPC alone cannot be used to score a measure, the inputs can be used within SAP/RdSAP. For queries regarding feasibility I suggest you contact an obligated supplier. Their contact details can be found [here](#). We are unable to comment on decisions relating to which measure to install, so long as our requirements regarding eligibility and installation are being met.
Q11 a

We are finding that different assessors from utilities have different views on repairs and some will offer them, others will not and just walk away after the assessment leaving residents on pension credit without heating or hot water.

This makes it confusing for the householder who has contacted a utility and then receives no aid and unsure who to contact next. If another utility is called out they will want to undertake another assessment and this is further money and time wasted.
ECO places an obligation on large energy suppliers to achieve carbon and cost saving targets. If it for the obligated supplier to decide which measures they promote and which properties are treated. We are unable to comment on any contracts in place between suppliers and their partners, or their partners and individuals, so long as our requirements regarding eligibility and installation are being met.
Contractors appointed by a utility to undertake works may not be suitably qualified to undertake the works; an example has been where a client needed both loft insulation and new storage heaters. The insulation was installed but they walked away from the heating as the contractor was only gas safe registered. This has occurred in a number of cases involving LPG. Does another EPC need to be undertaken by another assessor or should the contractor be referring the works on?
For heating measures there is no requirement for an EPC (pre- or post- installation). But, if an EPC is used to score measures (pre- or post-) there is no requirement to lodge it however if it is lodged then the process must involve a site visit. If the inputs to a lodged EPC (either pre- or post-installation) have not been used to score a measure, then Ofgem may require additional technical monitoring to validate RdSAP inputs. However we do require that the SAP/RdSAP inputs accurately reflect the before and after position. Should major inputs to a score be found to be inaccurate, then Ofgem will deem that the ECO score is inaccurate.
All boiler operatives undertaking boiler repair or replacement work must also meet regulatory requirements to work with the relevant fuel type. For example, in the case of gas-fuelled boilers, operatives must be Gas Safe registered in accordance with Regulation 3 of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998. Therefore, for LPG boilers, an appropriately qualified operative should be conducting the repair/replacement.
Due to the calculations involved with HHCRO for boilers the funding levels have totally excluded those needing new oil boilers thus those in rural areas are excluded from aid. Will this be addressed in ECO 2?

Why is HHCRO for boilers only when there are residents needing not just a boiler but central heating
A12

Heating systems that do not qualify as a ‘qualifying boiler’ can still be replaced under ECO. For example, if some properties have electric heaters as their primary heating system, these can be replaced by a central heating boiler – these would fall under the measure name ‘non-qualifying boiler’. See our Measures List for further details. As a non-qualifying boiler, the cost saving should be scored using the actual starting position i.e. electric heaters. There are no rules in HHCRO that prevents central heating or oil boilers from being installed.
Cold calling to elderly residents is certainly on the increase both by phone and door, is Ofgem involved in monitoring how utilities etc. promote their schemes?
Ofgem’s guidelines on promoting measures are listed on page 31 of the ECO Guidance for Suppliers. Outside of these requirements, we don’t monitor how promotion takes place i.e. cold calling, or the volume, but the supplier in question should have their own best practice guidelines.
Due to the current scheme having to look at cost effectiveness measures are picked off to suit the installer and funder this is a retrograde step compared to Warm Front where both basic insulation and heating measures had to be installed.
The suppliers must meet their ECO obligations, and it is up to them to decide what measures they promote and which properties they treat. It would be in their best interests to install measures that produce the highest cost/carbon savings – but it is up to the supplier to determine this.
Q15

How is Ofgem monitoring those clients falling out of the net due to being asked for a contribution or being turned away from aid?
Suppliers are within their own rights not to offer 100% funding for measures. Consumers who want 100% funding can phone ESAS. They can determine eligibility and refer the consumer on to a supplier of their choosing.
ECO and ECO funding

Denise Rogers
Business Development Manager
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Energy Company Obligation (ECO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is ECO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECO and Green Deal relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECO Partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ofgem Compliance</td>
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<td>Npower Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eco How is it going &amp; Case Studies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Questions?</td>
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ECO was introduced in January 2013 to reduce the UK’s energy consumption and support people living in fuel poverty.

Government/DECC designed policy

ECO is a social policy as well as an environmental policy

As part of this npower aims to install energy saving improvements to 150,000 properties by 2015 at cost of £400 million, £55 per household energy bill per annum
The ECO and Green Deal Relationship

ECO is split into three individual obligations:

- **HHCRO** Supporting vulnerable private householders on qualifying benefits
- **CSCO** Helping people living in pre-defined areas of deprivation
- **CERO** Making funding available for energy-saving improvements that would not otherwise qualify for Green Deal

**ECO**
- **HHRCRO**
  - Who will we be helping?
    - Vulnerable and low income households in private tenure
  - Customer share of cost:
    - Assumes that no cost is paid by the customer.
  - Measures: Heating and insulation
  - Bear in mind: identification, trust, tenancy

**CSCO**
- Who will we be helping?
  - People in deprived areas and rural circumstances.
- Customer share of cost:
  - Assumes that no cost is paid by the customer.
- Measures: Insulation, district heating
- Bear in mind: make projects accessible to all; know your stock; power of WOM; timelines

**CERO**
- Who will we be helping?
  - People in hard-to-treat properties, including social housing.
- Customer share of cost:
  - Customer takes Green Deal funding for part of the cost.
- Measures: Insulation and secondary measures
- Bear in mind: property types; consumer needs; planning; timing

**GREEN DEAL**
- 'pay-as-you-go' loans to customers

ECO is free to consumers, funded by npower
A good local partner

- Current knowledge of the housing stock
- Knowledge of residents and their needs
- Combining initiatives with innovative community centred projects
- Working closely in partnership and with planners
- Using proven communication channels
- Willing to combine a variety of funding sources
Measures must be compliant with the Ofgem guidance

Rules about:

• Types of projects
• Types of beneficiaries
• Evidence
• Measures
• Technical rules
• Timelines
• Reporting
• ....
‘HARD TO TREAT’ Consultation…..

We will confirm the ‘date of effect’ for any new requirements relating to HTTCs in our response to the consultation and additional guidance on HTTCs. These documents will be published at least one month before the new requirements come into effect. The date of effect for any new requirements will be no earlier than 1 December 2013. (www.Ofgem.gov.uk/publications)
Flexible, multi-channel approach (B2B, Brokerage, B2C, carbon trades)

- Enables us to drive the cost of the obligation down
- Building long term, sustainable partnerships
- Established a nationwide network of quality installers
- Customer first strategy - 'brilliantly reliable' contact centre
- Test and learn third sector partnerships - CAB, Macmillan, Scope
- NEA partnership - scoping Park Homes and private landlord sector
ECO how is it going? (case study)

Jaywick – Clacton on Sea

- No.1 Most Deprived Area in the country
- Oct. 2012 saw CESP & CERT programme by npower & Acrobat deliver 275 measures to 138 homes that were “the worst of the worst” (EWI on all + boilers, draught proof & lofts)
- ECO scheme to deliver EWI and Loft Insulation under our CERO obligation
- Working with our partner Acrobat Carbon Services who are managing the installation of measures
- Ofgem are fully aware of the Jaywick case, have visited site and are monitoring closely
- Jaywick project is CSCO, CSCO Rural & CERO criteria compliant and provides potential for further schemes
Hackney Project

- Delivering Community Heating to 2 high rise tower blocks (Fellows Court) in East London
- Upgrade of existing Oil fueled boilers with new gas fueled boilers
- Working with Hackney and their partner Cenergist via an introduction from our Business and Social Housing colleagues
- We believe will be the first DH Scheme to be notified to Ofgem under ECO
- Forecasted to deliver circa 19,000t CO₂ savings to 170 properties
- CSCO – 16,600t CO₂  CERO – 2,400t CO₂
Guinness Partnership

- Delivering Community Heating to a mid rise tower block in Salford, Manchester
- Replacing in-efficient electric storage heaters with a new gas fueled boiler heating system
- Working with Guinness Partnership and their in house team City Response
- Forecasted to deliver circa 5.600t CO$_2$ savings to 90 properties
- Guinness are completing a full decent home measures including glazing, bathrooms and kitchens to which we are funding IWI, Flat Roof Insulation and the new gas DH system.
- Further schemes under development with Guinness Partnership
And in Yorkshire & Humber?

Hull City Council, Hull Warm Zones and East Riding of Yorkshire Council.

- Longstanding contractual relationship with both Councils and Hull Warmzone, delivering energy efficiency measures from succeeding grants, over the last 10 years

- National Energy Action facilitated a working party from Npower, Hull CC, East Riding Council and Hull Warm Zone to investigate the potential for the 2 local authorities to work in partnership to introduce ECO to low income vulnerable households. A Memorandum of Understanding has been formed to build on this learning, continuing with practical pilot delivering actual measures

- Aim is to assist in delivering higher energy efficiency social housing stock and local regeneration

- Linking into the delivery plan of the Home Energy Conservation Act (heca)

- Is in line with DECC new guidance for all ECA's

- The project will support the Local authorities and their partners in reducing excess cold winter deaths and illness in England due to cold housing
• Measures; - External Wall insulation, Easy to Treat cavity wall insulation, Hard to treat cavity wall insulation, loft insulation and potentially District heating

• Measures across CERO/CSCO/HHCRO and all property types both social and private sectors

• Further projects have been identified and are within the MOU
Thank you
Questions?

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