



Crematorium Replacement Net Zero Cremations

Foundation Level

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Version 1.1

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It is based on a more detailed assessment report developed by the North West Net Zero Hub of the options for Preston City Council to replace their cremators in c.2031.

The report is provided for the purposes of knowledge transfer across the public sector. It aims to raise awareness of good practice approaches to delivering projects that support the net zero agenda. The **North West Net Zero Hub** is not liable for any decisions adopted by organisations based on the recommendations contained in this report.

Version	Date	Author	Section(s) Changed	Description of Change	Approved By	Approval Date
1.0	20.01.2026	North West Net Zero Hub	Whole document	Initial Report	J.Mullins	20.01.2026
1.1	02.03.2026	North West Net Zero Hub	Economic Analysis.	Cost of Carbon commentary added	J.Mullins	02.0.2026

Overview and Strategic Imperative

The North West Net Zero Hub has prepared this report following research into the decarbonisation of Preston Crematorium. This work was initiated by the Lancashire Crematorium Decarbonisation Working Group, which commissioned a series of research reports from CDS Consultancy. The findings from that research, together with analysis undertaken by the North West Net Zero Hub, have been synthesised and generalised to provide this introduction to the subject.

The UK has legally committed to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Seeking to lead by example, many local authorities have voluntarily set earlier net zero targets for their own corporate operations (E.g. Preston City Council, targeting 2030).

Local authority crematoria are a critical component of the funeral sector and can form a significant portion of Local Authority emissions (c.6% in the case of Preston).

Approximately 80% of UK deaths are followed by cremation¹. The UK has c.334 crematoria, of which c.60% are operated by local authorities.

Current cremation processes emit c.150kg CO₂ per cremation², an annual total of c.63,400 tonnes of CO₂ annually across the UK's 334 crematoria - equivalent to the emissions from c.41,000 cars or the carbon absorption of c.3.2 million growing trees.

Efforts to reduce these emissions focus on the use of methane gas as the standard fuel in UK cremators. The emissions relating to the combustion of the coffin and body are not the focus, these being inherent to the cremation process and common across all cremation technology types. (Some resins and glues used in coffins could be regulated in order to reduce emissions).

Given the widespread use of cremation in the UK, it is outside the scope of this study to consider societal options between cremation, burial and other end-of-life arrangements, rather, the focus of this report is on the emissions associated with cremation, it being faster to change technologies than changing societal norms.

Electric cremator technologies exist and offer a path to zero emissions as the UK grid decarbonises. Some new-build electric cremators are already in operation (e.g.

¹ <https://www.cremation.org.uk/International-cremation-statistics-2024>

² NWNZ Hub Preston Study

Huntingdon³ amongst others) and the range of suppliers offering electric cremator technologies is beginning to increase.

Hybrid cremators, which utilise a combination of gas and electric technologies, are under trial, however performance data will only be available in mid 2026. Their route to net zero relies on the use of biomethane, and the government is due to publish its guidance on biomethane as a net zero fuel in late 2026. Biomethane will be more expensive than fossil gas and the market is still developing, resulting in pricing volatility.

Cremators can be expensive (up to c.£500-850k each) long-life assets (20+ years), meaning technology choices made today will lock in environmental and financial performance until the late 2040s. Sub-optimal choices today may result in owning assets with high future compliance costs as legislation and public perceptions around CO₂ emissions may progressively tighten.

The long-awaited DEFRA Crematoria Process Guidance Note 5/2 (25)⁴ was published in December 2025, many crematoria have been deferring facility updates until seeing the content of the guidance note, which has tightened emission limits. Cremator manufacturers consequentially have a significant amount of work to help cremator operators meet the new requirements over the next four years, which may add to near-term pricing pressure.

Between now and 2050, all Local Authorities will need to transition away from fossil-fuel-fired cremators. Taking a national, coordinated approach, covering procurement strategies, financing support, and the sharing of capital cost information, could help maximise collective buying power and reduce the risk of cost escalation.

Technology Options

Overview

Nearly all UK cremators operate on the same basic principle:

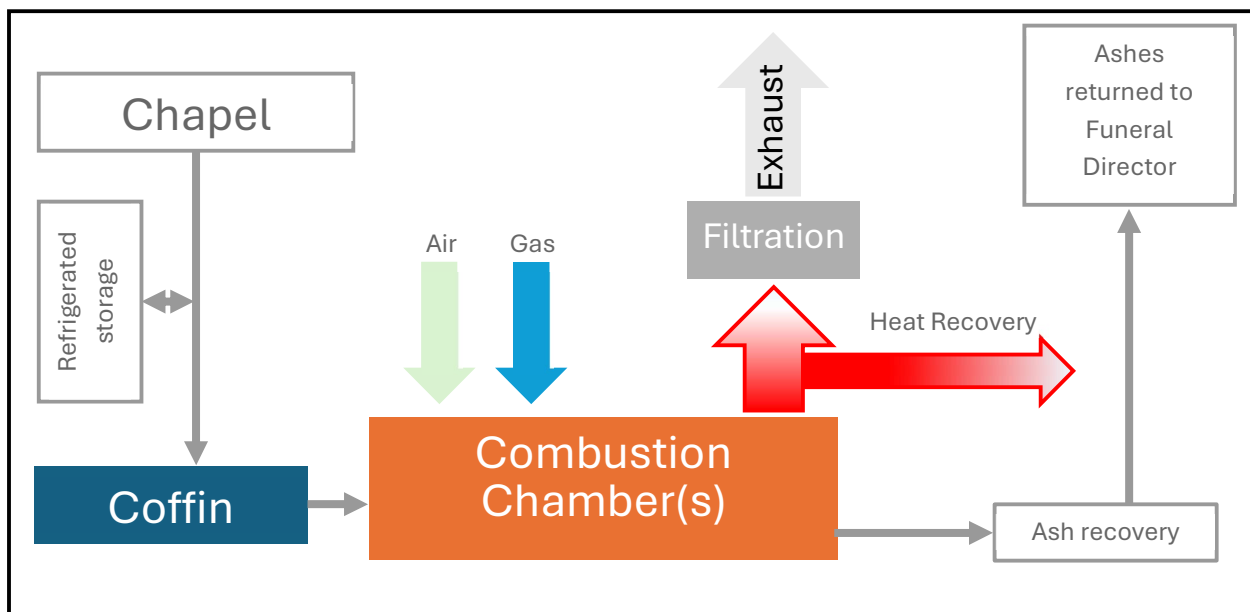
- A heated **primary chamber** into which the coffin is manually inserted, where combustion occurs, and from where the ashes are removed.
 - The cremation time is influenced by the size of the body and the presence of tumours in some bodies, which can take significantly longer to cremate.

³ [Crematorium & Cemeteries | Huntingdon Town Council](#)

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/crematoria-process-guidance-note>

- A heated **secondary chamber**, where the exhaust from the primary chamber is fully combusted.
 - Energy demand here is driven by the mandated need for all exhaust gasses to reside for at least two seconds within this chamber at a temperature of greater than 800°C, to ensure complete combustion of all gasses (850°C for unabated cremators)
- An exhaust air **cooling/heat recovery** system after the secondary chamber
 - This should recover sufficient heat to heat the crematorium chapel and ancillary buildings
- An exhaust **abatement system** to remove pollutants arising from the combustion process, which filters the exhaust after cooling and prior to release to atmosphere.
 - This process traps mercury and other pollutants. The used filter materials need to be professionally disposed of.
- Note that the body and coffin are a **fuel source**: Some lower-energy, usually 'eco-friendly' coffin materials such as cardboard or wicker, may have a low energy value which can result in additional fuel consumption requirements (and associated emissions increases!)
- Cremator utilisation can vary significantly between winter months (which see higher death rates) and summer months (Preston: 30% lower utilisation in summer).

Simplified Cremator Process Diagram



Cremation technology options centre around three fuel options for heating the primary and secondary chambers:

- **Gas-fired,**
- **Electrically heated,** and
- **Hybrids,** which combine both gas and electrical technology.

Gas Cremators

Gas cremators are the current industry norm. They are an established technology with the lowest upfront cost (capital costs of c.£500k each, plus installation) and predictable cremation cycle times (90min average). Gas cremators run to reliable cremation schedules, since the gas quantity can easily be varied to accelerate combustion if required, maintaining planned cremation timelines.

Their use of fossil fuel gas makes them incompatible with net zero objectives, although the gas technology would work with biomethane. Biomethane still emits CO₂ on combustion, however it is sourced from biological processes (e.g. fermentation of waste crop residues) which should re-absorb the CO₂ from combustion when the feedstock is re-grown. There are challenges around UK land use for biomethane feedstock production and long term supply/demand impacts on pricing. In most cases, biomethane prices will be higher than natural gas, making such options economically challenging, as discussed later in the economic section.

The UK gas cremator market is dominated (c.80%-90% of UK cremators) by the company Facultatieve Technologies (FT)⁵, a company with a large (Up to c.100 cremators / year), well-established cremator manufacturing site in Leeds, serving global customers.

Electric Cremators

Electric cremators are more expensive than gas cremators, at up to c.£850k/each, plus installation and District Network Operator (DNO) connection fees. Some of these one-off incremental electrification enabling costs may benefit from suitable Decarbonisation Funding support or similar mechanisms. Electric cremators only use between 15%-20% of the energy of a gas cremator⁶, with higher cremator usage further decreasing energy needs, since the body and coffin are an energy source. The resulting reduction in operating fuel costs offsets the initial capital cost difference. The trade-off between capital cost and operating cost is analogous to an electric vehicle purchase

⁵ <https://www.facultatieve-technologies.com/>

⁶ DFW Figures, from NWNZHub Preston study

decision; higher capital costs delivering lower operating costs. Lower mileage vehicles see a smaller annual saving than high mileage vehicles.

Lower energy usage does result in long warm-up times of 2-3 days (vs. hours for a gas cremator), with the electric cremator being kept continuously 'on' once at its initial 650°C operating temperature. Electric cremators lack the turbulence and energy intensity of a gas cremator's flame, resulting in a slower cremation process (Average of c.110min), with a wider distribution around this average (there is currently no way to accelerate the cremation of more resistant material such as tumours in an electric cremator.⁷), this results in greater variability in cremation timing, requiring greater process flexibility than with gas cremators. These differences have not proven problematic at established electric crematoria in the UK (E.g. Huntingdon⁸, Lambeth⁹) where some staffing flexibility is present.

Electrification opens up access to low-cost power from PV and battery systems, further reducing operating costs, a route being pursued by some private operators.

There are presently few suppliers of fully electric cremators (E.g. Dutch based DFW¹⁰ and CremaTech¹¹) however new ones are entering the market (E.g. Addfield¹² in the UK).

Hybrid Cremators

These combine gas and electric functionality for flexibility, enabling rapid cremator warm-up using gas and the maintenance of process cycle times by using an intense gas jet to accelerate combustion when required, while gaining from the energy-efficient electric heating approach while in 'normal' operating mode. The first hybrids went into operation in late '25, with manufacturer performance results anticipated in mid-2026.

Hybrid cremators may become a product in their own right for high-volume cremators in a net zero environment, but at present are generally a technology stepping stone towards full electrification for suppliers with a gas-cremator technology heritage (E.g. FT (Who have an 'Electric Ready' offering) and others. Their proposed route to net zero is via the use of biomethane and carbon-emission offsets if required, with the UK Government due to provide biomethane guidance in late 2026.

⁷ Addfield are experimenting with an electric air-blast technology to replicate the impact of a gas-jet: Results are due mid-2026, the technology will require higher peak energy loads, potentially increasing DNO connection costs.

⁸ [Huntingdon Crematorium Environmental Application](#)

⁹ [Updated technology lowers carbon footprint in Lambeth Cemetery - Love Lambeth](#)

¹⁰ <https://dfweurope.com/>

¹¹ <https://www.crematech.nl/crematech-cremators/?lang=en>

¹² <https://addfield.com/>

Alternative Fuels

Biomethane

The economic use of biomethane as a net zero fuel is dependent on a site's specific circumstances. This fuel may be viable if the crematorium has a suitable, low-cost, source. The use of renewable gas delivered by the national grid and supported by Renewable Gas Certificates of Origin (RGGOs) is currently under government review, with report due at the end of 2026. In practical terms, the current costs associated with using biomethane typically include:

- The gas itself (attached to natural gas, with the producers receiving government subsidies through the Green Gas Support Scheme [GGSS]), currently c.6.0p/kWh.
- Certificate of Origin (RGGO): The cost of purchasing and retiring a Renewable Gas Guarantee of Origin certificate to prove its renewable source: Highly variable pricing, can add c.0.5p-2p/kWh to gas costs (£5-£20MWh¹³)
- Carbon Offsets: An additional carbon offset cost if the biomethane is transported via the national grid. This requirement is a current anomaly within the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and may be removed in the future. If in place, this could add c.1.0p/kWh (Highly offset quality dependant).

Pricing for biomethane is highly volatile, with long-term market uncertainties around feedstock supply, biomethane supply and competition for biomethane from other industrial sectors (E.g. shipping). Overall, biomethane will be more expensive than conventional fossil fuel gas, keeping electrification as the optimal net zero heating solution. The same broad principles apply to other biofuels (Such as bioLPG/Biodiesel) which have higher energy density and are more amenable to tanker transport and on-site storage and could, theoretically, also be used - at a cost premium.

Hydrogen

The use of hydrogen cremators as a technology option was assessed as economically unviable in the 2024 HyCrem¹⁴ study in Worthing. A widely cited 2025 Nature article, 'Realistic Roles for Hydrogen in the Future Energy Transition'¹⁵ by the Centre for Environmental Policy at Imperial College discounts the use of hydrogen in heating applications where direct electrification is possible, direct electrification being more efficient and cheaper. We have excluded hydrogen from any further assessment based

¹³ <https://www.greengas.org.uk/certificates/additionality>

¹⁴ Link <https://apse.org.uk/sites/assets/>

¹⁵ <https://www.nature.com/articles/s44359-025-00050-4>

on these viewpoints, which are representative of wider hydrogen economic usage assessments.

Economic Analysis

Context

Local authority crematoria operate within a changing financial and competitive landscape. Councils across the UK face significant funding pressures, and their crematoria are highly profitable. Profits are often used solely to offset cemetery operating losses, as burial revenues fail to cover costs and the proportion of deaths resulting in burial continues to decline.

Market Profitability and Regulatory Scrutiny

The profitability of crematoria has attracted both regulatory attention and significant private sector investment and expansion (Examples: Westerleigh Group¹⁶, Dignity¹⁷, Memoria¹⁸ and Direct Cremation¹⁹). The Competition and Markets Authority (CMA)²⁰, in its 2020 inquiry into the UK funeral market, highlighted that crematoria profits were “persistently above the level we would expect in a well-functioning market” and will continue to scrutinise the sector.

Changing Consumer Preferences

Since their introduction in 2012, unattended or ‘Direct’ cremations have grown significantly in popularity compared to traditional attended services. This trend reflects evolving attitudes toward the bereavement process²¹, with many families opting for simpler, lower-cost options. Direct cremations also benefit crematoria operationally: they can increase utilisation rates and improve energy efficiency, which in turn reduces costs and carbon emissions per cremation. The private sector has been particularly active in this space, offering competitive pricing and streamlined services, with firms allocating direct cremations across company networks of cremators to maximise cremator utilisation and minimise cost.

¹⁶ <https://www.westerleighgroup.co.uk/>

¹⁷ <https://www.dignityfunerals.co.uk/crematoria-and-cemeteries/crematoria/>

¹⁸ <https://www.memoria.org.uk/>

¹⁹ <https://directcremation.co.uk/>

²⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/cma-cases/funerals-market-study>

²¹ [Direct Cremation: the post-pandemic future of funerals](#)

Cost Structure and Energy Considerations

Contrary to common misconceptions, energy costs can represent only a modest proportion of a crematorium's total cost base, between 6% and 10% (Preston). Other factors such as largely fixed staffing, maintenance, and compliance costs drive the majority of operating expenses. This cost ratio may not apply in the private sector, where there is significant focus on fuel costs.

Cost Components

Capital Costs

Replacing a gas cremator at the end of its 20yr service life with another gas cremator is the lowest capital cost option for local authorities (assuming life extension through refurbishment is not an option). These are well understood pieces of equipment with a long manufacturing track record and can be installed in-situ with minimum disruption.

Electric cremators are higher cost items that will also cost more to install in most cases. They are slightly larger and heavier than gas cremators, which may necessitate building fabric modifications, potentially impacting crematorium service delivery during the installation period. Solutions for this include the use of a mobile cremator, or off-site outsourcing of cremations, in order to maintain service levels are to be maintained during the c.6-12 week cremator replacement period. An upgraded DNO connection will be required; the cost of this is dependant on the distance to the substation and degree of network upgrade required to supply power to the crematorium (£720k in Preston's case). While solar and battery combinations may theoretically be able to mitigate DNO connection costs, these will need to be modelled on a case-by case basis and will entail potentially similar capital outlays. The operating benefits will be in the ongoing use of low-cost electric power.

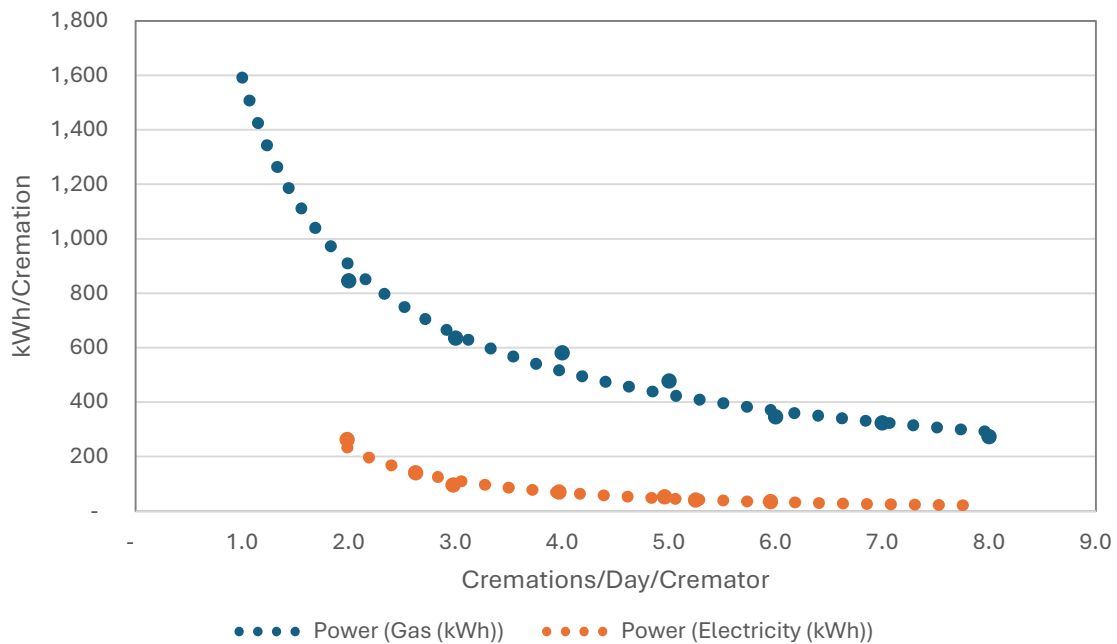
Operating Costs

Three areas of potential operating cost variation from gas cremators need to be considered: Fuel costs, maintenance costs and labour costs.

Fuel: Electric cremators require only c.15% of the energy of an equivalent gas cremator. Once the cremator is at its operating temperature, the coffin and body self-combust, adding energy to the system. External power is required to maintain the secondary chamber at 800C, to run air abatement systems, and to maintain operating temperatures when the cremator is not in use. The result is that the lowest energy needs occur with higher cremator utilisation levels, c.5+/day.

Chart: Energy Requirements by Fuel Type (Gas/Electricity)

Source: DFW Europe



The above chart shows the difference in energy requirements between cremators with different fuelling technologies. In practice, electric cremators have less opportunity for operator intervention, and actual energy needs meet design intent. Gas cremators have much higher scope for operator control and actual energy demands can be significantly higher than design intent.

While electricity costs per kWh are four times those of gas, the energy savings achieved with an electric cremator can result in a reduction in fuel costs of c.40% if the cremator is effectively utilised. Over a 20 year lifespan, the fuel savings compensate for the higher initial capital costs.

Hybrids, which can accelerate combustion with gas if required, may offer a route for high-throughput crematoria, where the ability to maintain cremation schedules is important with higher volumes/day (Typically up to c.8-10 maximum/day).

The fuel costs of hybrid cremators are unknown at this stage, with long-term data required to assess the cost impact of operator influence over gas usage. Hybrid energy usage is expected to be lower than that of gas and higher than that of electricity, while also incurring the service charge elements of both fuels, making costs only a little lower than gas-only cremators. Further cost uncertainty is added by the potential use of biomethane to achieve net zero.

Maintenance: Costs are usually contained with annual/multi-year service charge arrangements with the cremator suppliers. In principle, the improved thermal stability of electric cremators should lead to improved cremator life and simplified/lower-cost maintenance. Overall, electric cremator maintenance costs are taken to be similar to, and potentially lower than, gas cremators. Hybrid cremator maintenance costs are unknown at this point and are assumed similar to gas.

Labour costs

There are no loading/unloading (ashing) process differences between any of the three cremator technology options. There is the uncertainty of cremation duration with electric cremators, and this may require process flexibility with the workforce to handle unexpectedly long cremations overrunning the traditional end of shift. While loading will always require two people, it may be possible to have flexible local arrangements to safely cover the observation of long-running cremations until all flame has died out, with ashing to be completed the following morning. Such arrangements may be cost neutral if labour hour flexibility is possible.

Cost of Carbon

Crematoria are not included within the UK Emissions Trading Scheme, and therefore no direct financial charge is currently applied to their carbon emissions. However, when assessing cremator replacement options, it is important to reflect the wider societal cost of greenhouse gas emissions. The Treasury's *Green Book* and its supplementary guidance²² set out the approach for valuing these impacts in economic appraisal. Carbon values are presented in Table 3²³, in 2022 prices and should be uplifted to current (2026) prices (Using Table 19) for use. This gives an estimated societal cost of approximately £313/tCO₂e (±50%), escalating in line with GDP growth. This value is higher than prices observed in carbon offset or emissions trading schemes, as it represents the full societal cost of emissions and provides a consistent basis for comparing options within the economic assessment.

Revenues

Cremator revenues are high relative to the costs of service provision and vary significantly across the country, from £1400/cremation to £408/cremation²⁴. There is

²² [Green Book supplementary guidance: valuation of energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for appraisal - GOV.UK](#)

²³ [data-tables-1-19.xlsx](#)

²⁴ 2024 Pharos league table: <https://www.cremation.org.uk/statistics>

emerging private sector competition for unattended or ‘direct’ cremations at lower cost to conventional cremation pricing. This is driven by:

- High scheduling flexibility for a direct cremation within a crematoria’s normal schedule, allowing cremator utilisation to be kept high, especially across a network of crematoria.
- Higher cremator utilisation reducing energy costs and distributing fixed costs (staff, facilities etc.) over a larger base
- Low variable costs per cremation (medical certification, minimal/no additional fuel costs, small maintenance cost allocation), making each incremental cremation high margin, even if at a lower price.

Providing suitable local communities with low-cost direct cremation services may both be perceived as a social benefit (especially for low-income families) while also increasing cremator utilisation (especially in summer months), decreasing costs and increasing profits. Growing private sector activity in the market may lead to the reverse scenario, of decreasing utilisation and higher costs as local authority crematorium work is taken by more aggressively marketed competitors.

Strategic & Social Considerations

The Need for Technology Transition

Meeting the UK’s net zero commitments will require a fundamental technology transition away from fossil fuel combustion. This shift is not only technically achievable for crematoria but, in many cases, is already economically viable. For the public sector, supporting this transition enables achievement of existing climate commitments and demonstrates leadership in decarbonisation. While the concept of “net zero” has become politically charged, focussing the discussion around improved energy efficiency and reduced operating costs offers a pragmatic and compelling case for change.

Immediate Opportunities for Emission Reduction

In the short term, there are opportunities to reduce emissions from existing cremators by around 10–15% through process optimisation and the application of current technologies. Examples include introducing buffer refrigerated storage, operating cremators only on higher-utilisation days, and improving heat recovery systems. These

measures provide immediate benefits without requiring wholesale technology replacement.

Asset Replacement as a Strategic Driver

Looking ahead, asset replacement is inevitable. Nearly all of the UK's 334 crematoria will need new equipment between now and 2050. Although cremators are typically rated for a 20-year lifespan, some much older units remain in operation. This reality makes cremator replacement a strong driver for developing low-cost funding mechanisms to support electrification. Work on proposing national financing approaches is already underway as of January 2026.

Supply Chain Capacity and Market Dynamics

The supply chain for electric cremators is relatively traditional and new products take several years to develop and test. DFW have a dominant position in the electric cremator field, having many years of experience behind them. A surge in demand for electric cremators may lead to short-term price inflation, however existing demand signals have already attracted new entrants such as CremaTech and Addfield, and have prompted traditional gas-cremator suppliers like FT to develop hybrid electric offerings for the UK market. As 2026 progresses, more performance data from new cremator designs (e.g. hybrids) will become available. Over time, increased competition should reduce inflationary pressure. Establishing a common procurement approach across local authorities and sharing capital cost information could help maximise buying power and manage cost escalation risks.

Biomethane

For operators seeking compliance with climate goals with existing gas cremators, or considering hybrid cremators, switching to biomethane offers an option. This route depends on clarification of biomethane's role in net zero, which is expected under the UK Government's proposed Biomethane Policy Framework²⁵ due at the end of 2026. Biomethane will be more expensive than fossil gas, and long-term pricing remains uncertain.

Uncertainty Around the Gas Grid

The long-term future of the UK gas grid adds further complexity for long life assets. As other sectors disconnect in favour of electrification, the allocation of grid operating costs across a shrinking user base will likely drive up standing charges for gas users.

²⁵ [Future Policy Framework for Biomethane Production \(2024 Call for Evidence\)](#)

The timing and scale of these changes have yet to be quantified, but they represent an additional risk for operators considering continued reliance on gas.

Operational and Workforce Considerations

Transitioning to electric cremators brings operational changes which need to be considered. Longer cremation cycle times require adjustments to established working practices to accommodate more varied and unpredictable cremation times. Early engagement with operational teams is essential to understand how working practices will change and to implement structured change management approaches²⁶. In practice, existing electric cremator operators have not reported problems, except at very high utilisation rates (e.g. in the private sector) where schedule adherence becomes critical. Direct cremations provide the private sector with schedule flexibility, especially across a network of in-house crematoria, allowing high utilisations to be maintained.

A Holistic Approach to Bereavement Services

Finally, cremator replacement presents an opportunity to take a holistic view of local authority bereavement services. This includes cemetery operations and other factors influencing emissions, such as coffin materials (E.g. glues/resins/plastics) and Scope 3 impacts such as from imported granite, which is often sourced from countries like India and China²⁷, incurring high transport emissions. Addressing these wider considerations can help local authorities deliver a truly sustainable approach to end-of-life services.

Recommendations

1. Local authorities with cremators scheduled for replacement should consider how their technology choice enables them to meet net zero goals over the c.20 year lifespan of the asset.
 - a. Given the long lead times, planning should start c.5yrs from the planned replacement date.
 - b. Not all costs will be incurred in the year of replacement, with DNO charges and contractual down payments driving capital expenditure in the year before the replacement (c.30-40% of total cost).
 - c. Local authority VAT rules are complex: alignment with other capital project timing may be required.

²⁶ E.g. ADKAR or Kotter's 8-Step model

²⁷ [APSE: Decarbonisation in the Bereavement Sector: Memorialisation](#)

2. Electrification of crematoria is the only assured route to net zero, this carries higher capital costs, offset by lower operating costs.
 - a. The capital cost/operating cost balance will be site specific, however the significantly lower energy needs of electric cremators makes this a viable trade-off.
 - b. Electrification opens up the opportunity to further reduce costs through the use of solar and battery combinations.
 - c. Workforce flexibility will be required to handle process timing variability.
3. Engage with the DNO at the early concept stage to manage grid connection cost understanding, for either hybrid or electric options.
4. Local authorities may benefit from the establishment of a common procurement approach to cremator replacement, with the sharing and benchmarking of capital cost data to better manage supplier cost expectations.
5. Develop coffin standards to eliminate high-emission components (E.g. plastics, glues, resins) in favour of renewable alternatives.
6. Given this is a national transition, central, low-cost funding sources would benefit the transition to net zero cremation (Under investigation as of January 2026).
7. There is near-term opportunity to evaluate current operating practices to reduce energy costs and associated carbon emissions, through process optimisation. A process improvement focus, combined with a suitable change management approach, can also help ensure crematoria employees are fully engaged with the technology transition.
8. Business cases for crematoria assume local authority crematoria have ongoing steady demand for cremations per year. A proactive response to private sector developments in the cremation sector is probably required to maintain this assumption.

[END]

Who we are

The North West Net Zero Hub supports public sector organisations and communities to develop clean energy projects, attract investment, and accelerate local clean growth. We provide fully funded strategic and technical assistance, supporting projects at the early stage of development. We can act as a critical friend and provide ongoing support of projects through investment readiness and delivery. We also support businesses to understand the landscape and promote the growth of clean energy skills and supply chains.

Our aim is to enable local authorities and communities to play a central role in the UK Government's mission to increase the number and scale of local clean energy projects - delivering affordable, secure power, warmer homes, and new jobs across England.

The programme is funded by Department for Energy Security and Net Zero as part of the Clean Energy Super Power Mission, and is overseen by local councils and combined authorities from across the North West.

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