

MEMBERS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY GROUP update the Group on future proposals to encourage householders to install energy efficiency measures.

- NI 187 – Fuel Poverty: had there been any comments from the Utility companies?

Current Rotherham Position

Warm Front



- Applications Full C H installations 522
- Applications Replacement boiler 501
- Cavity wall insulation 1116
- Loft insulation 432
- £6,382,178.70 total spend last 3 years
- Renewable still to come on stream 0

Current position

Save N Warm scheme

Discounted scheme for insulation

1. Loft installations 780 jobs = £390, 00 provided by CERT and £97,000 provided by customer contribution
2. Cavity wall insulation 1560 jobs = £156,000 provided by CERT and £46,488 provided by customer contribution Spend last 5 years

SYHARP Housing and Regeneration Partnership

- Full heating system as required 45 installed jobs =£162,488.16
- 3 year scheme to present

Social Housing

- Lofts filled 13,000 £3055, 000 provided buy CERT 8 years program to date
- Cavity's filled 15042. £4,512,600.00 provided by CERT 8 years program to date
- 22. External cladding £1,060.00 per property = £23,320 provided buy CERT to present
- Heating Ground source heating £4,000 per installation = £12,000 provided buy CERT

All good things come to an end

- Warm Fronts contract ends 2016
- CERT contract ends 2012

Government is not taking forward the domestic CERT carbon trading funding scheme

Future Proposals Pay as You Save



PAYS is a new way to pay for whole-house energy retrofits that will deliver the greenhouse gas Reductions that are necessary for the UK to meet its 2050 targets.

Pay as You Save Future Proposals

- Over a quarter of the UK's green house gas emissions come from existing housing stock.
- The government's target of reducing these emissions by 80% by 2050, successfully tackling carbon emissions from existing housing stock will be critical.



Future Proposals

- Boiler Scrappage Scheme
- Pay As You Save a mechanism to pay for whole-house energy efficiency retrofits
- The concept is based on spreading the cost of refurbishment for a property over a substantial period of time
- Repayment charge is linked to the property not the person

Boiler Scrappage Scheme



- ***Get £400 off a new A-rated boiler, when you scrap your old, inefficient G-rated boiler***
- ***vouchers will be sent out before 18. January 2010.***
- ***Contact 0800512012***



The models

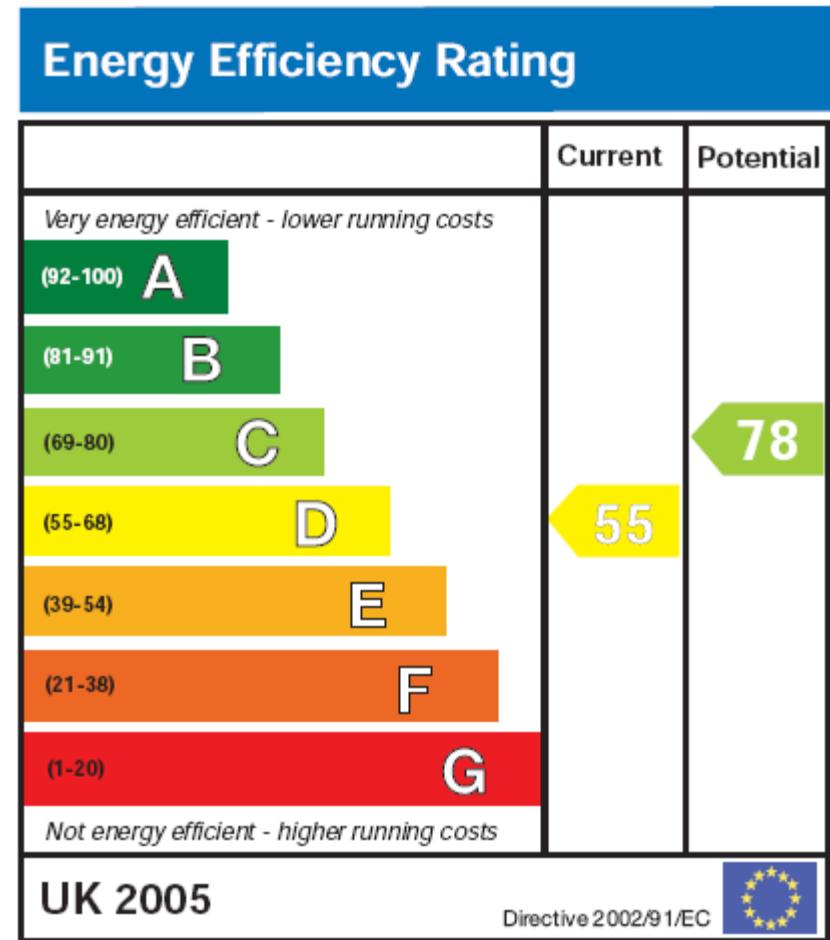
- **Local Authority:** the local authority would cover the upfront capital cost of measures (with support from the government capital funds) and agree a repayment schedule (for example based on projected bill savings) to be paid via the Council billing systems.
- **Energy Supplier/ District Network Operator (DNO):** the energy supplier or DNO would cover the upfront capital cost of measures (with support from the government capital funds) with repayment made via energy supplier energy bills.

The models

- **Registered Social Landlord (RSL):** the RSL would cover the upfront cost of measures (with support from the government capital funds) with repayments made via the service charge on the property or other identified routes.
- **An independent financial institution:** a group of partners may include a private financial institution or a commercial partner that offers financial packages to householders (with support from government capital funds) with interest repayments paid in full or in part by other project partner contributions (the **government capital funds cannot be used** for this purpose).

Home Energy PAYS

- House to have an energy audit
- Measures introduced on results of survey
NOT WHAT CUSTOMER WOULD LIKE OR THINKS THEY NEED



Extract from live EPC

Recommendations

The measures below are cost effective. The performance ratings after improvement listed below are cumulative, that is they assume the improvements have been installed in the order that they appear in the table.

| Lower cost measures (up to £500) | Typical savings per year | Performance ratings after improvements | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | | Energy efficiency | Environmental Impact |
| 1 Increase loft insulation to 270 mm | £ 37 | F 31 | E 53 |
| 2 Cavity wall insulation | £ 283 | E 44 | D 64 |
| Sub-total | £ 320 | | |
| Higher cost measures | | | |
| 3 Replace boiler with Band A condensing boiler | £ 75 | E 48 | D 67 |
| Total | £ 395 | | |
| Potential energy efficiency rating | E 48 | | |
| Potential environmental Impact (CO₂) rating | D 67 | | |

Further measures to achieve even higher standards

The further measures listed below should be considered in addition to those already specified if aiming for the highest possible standards for this home. However you should check the conditions in any covenants, planning conditions, warranties or sale contracts.

| | | | |
|--|-------------|------|------|
| 4 Solar water heating | £ 51 | E 51 | C 69 |
| 5 Solar photovoltaic panels, 2.5 kWp | £ 167 | D 61 | C 79 |
| 6 Wind turbine | £ 49 | D 64 | B 81 |
| Enhanced energy efficiency rating | D 64 | | |
| Enhanced environmental Impact (CO₂) rating | B 81 | | |

Improvements to the energy efficiency and environmental Impact ratings will usually be in step with each other. However, they can sometimes diverge because reduced energy costs are not always accompanied by a reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

Pas you save example

- Loft £250
- Cavity £450
- Boiler £1,500
- Solar thermal £2,500
- Solar PV £8,000
- Wind £2,500
- You only have £10,000 to spend and you must take the first 3 as priority

NI 187 – Fuel Poverty: had there been any comments from the Utility companies?

- Utility companies are aware of NI187 but have no comment.
- They provide energy efficiency measures but their target is all about CO₂.
- They don't even have to achieve a SAP value for a property.

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- During 2004-05, the poorest 10 per cent of households in the UK (around 2.4m homes) spent 5.7 per cent of their annual expenditure on gas and electricity (Guardian, 25 July 2006).
- The Department of Trade and Industry estimates that for every 1 per cent real term rise in fuel bills, 40,000 households in England fall into fuel poverty