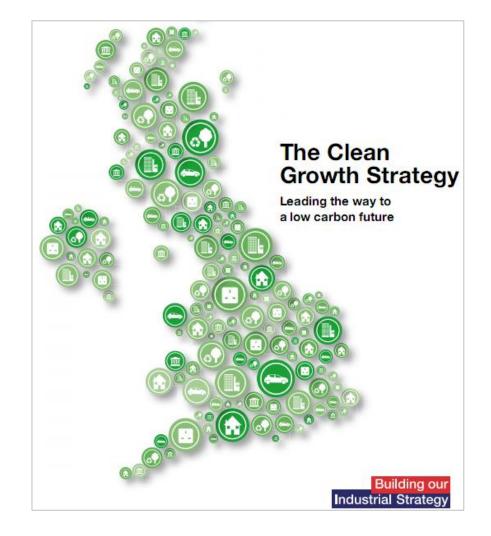
#### The Clean Growth Strategy – A Rural Perspective

Paul Blacklock – Calor Gas Limited



# **BEIS Clean Growth Strategy – October 2017**

- Improve boiler efficiency and heating system standards
- 2020s focus on off gas grid properties
- Phase out high carbon fossil fuels:
  - Heating oil and coal
  - Starting with new build
- Improve energy efficiency of new and existing buildings





# **Clean Growth Strategy and the Countryside**

- Range of solutions required to decarbonise heat:
  - Existing and new technologies
  - Renewables including bioLPG
- Requires fresh thinking in Government
- Recognition of the rural challenge especially on costs
- We need understanding....

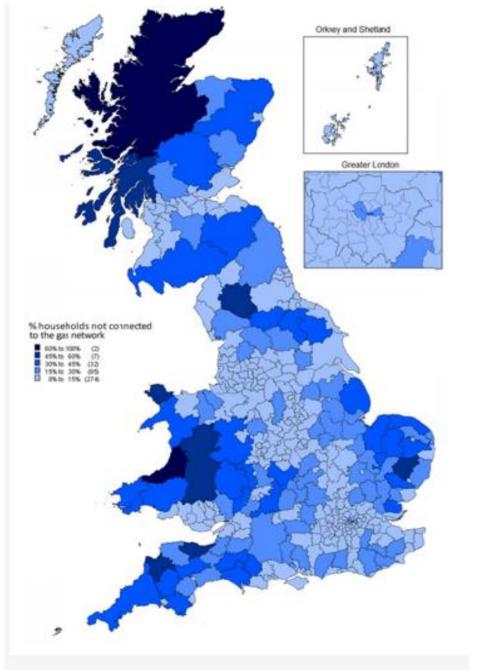






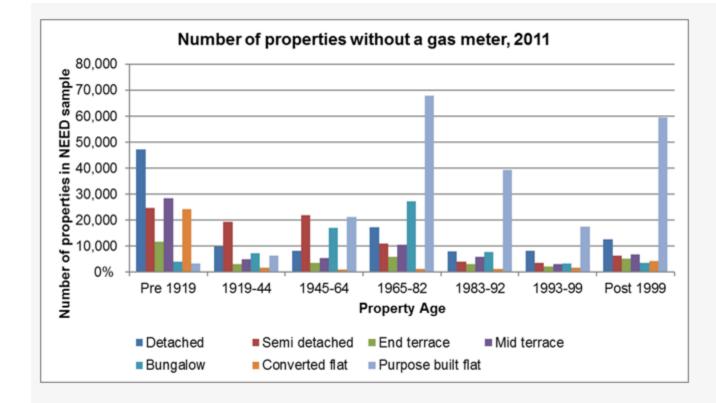
## **Off-Grid Market Overview**

- Almost 4 million UK households are not connected to the mains gas grid:
  - 51% rural off-grid
  - 49% urban off-grid
- UKLPG estimates that the c.2 million rural off-grid households use:
  - 54% heating oil
  - 27% electricity
  - 10% solid fuel
  - 9% LPG (Bulk and Cylinder)





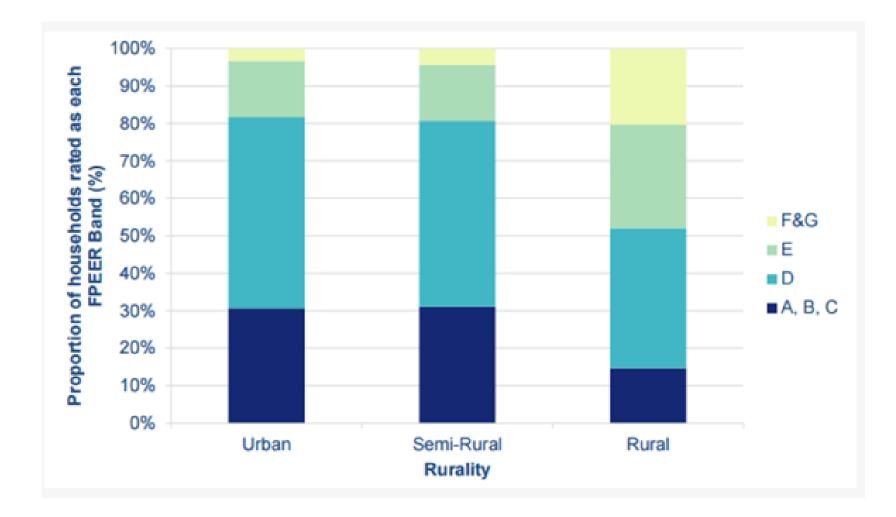
# **Rural Housing Stock – Old and different!**



- Housing stock is diverse, but has certain characteristics:
  - · Split between modern flats and old houses
- Houses:
  - Typically older properties
  - · More likely to be solid wall
  - · Lower EPC ratings
  - · Rural: potential infrastructure challenges
- Retrofitting off-gas grid housing stock is challenging



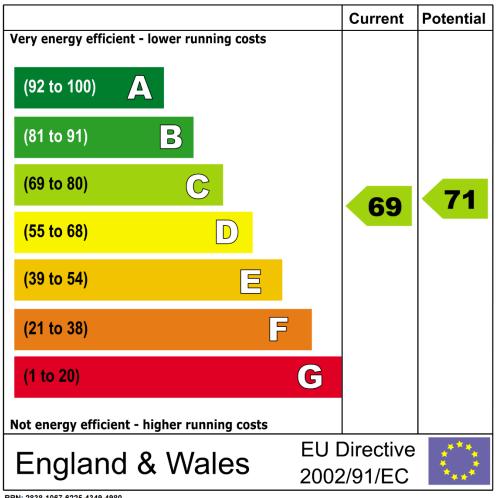
#### **Rural Housing Stock – Less Energy Efficient**



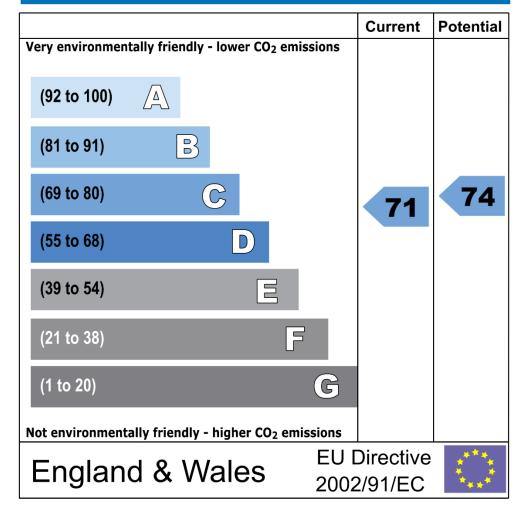


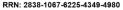
# **Energy Perfomance Certificates (EPCs) – Rural flaws....**

#### **Energy Efficiency Rating**



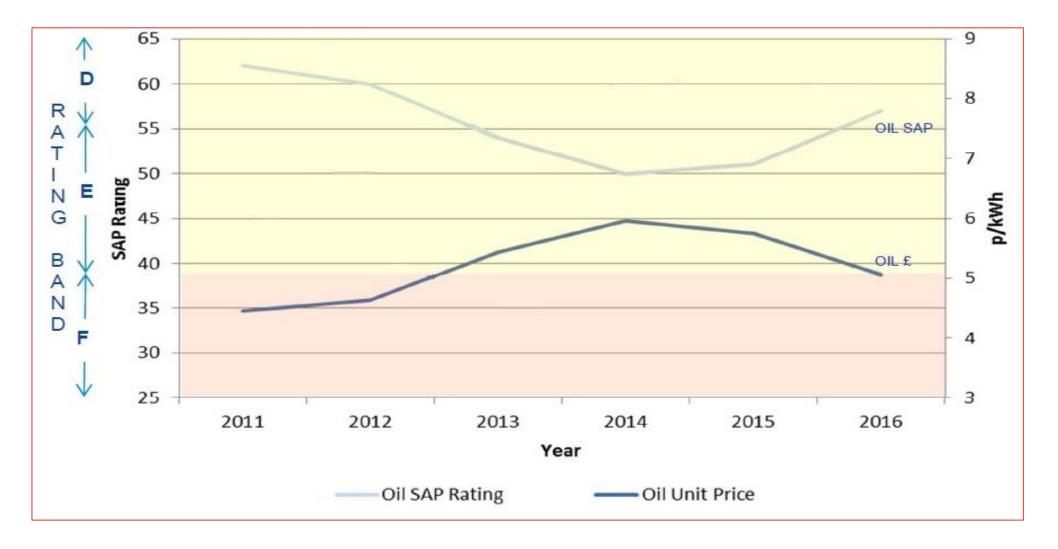
#### **Environmental Impact Rating**







#### **Rural EPC Ratings – A moveable feast!**





### **Policy Example - Scottish Government - REEPS**

- "REEPS" Regulation of Energy Efficiency in Private Sector homes
- All private sector housing not just rental
- Applied at point of sale/purchase
- Plan to use EPCs as policy instrument





# **Rural is different! Case study - Fuel Poverty**

#### Dispersed hidden nature

- Isolation of households, reluctance to admit problems, area based indicators ineffective

#### • Under-occupancy

- Retired people, large homes, unable/unwilling to downsize

#### Housing stock

- Hard to treat, solid floors and/or walls, listed buildings, conservation areas, planning restrictions

#### Private rented/tied accommodation

- Concerns landlords will increase rent, unwilling to complain
- Lower levels of benefit take-up
- Relatively little new build
- Affordability and availability of housing an issue



# **Energy Efficiency Policies: Rural Homes left behind**

#### • ECO measures delivered in off grid homes <2%:

- Poor policy design definition of "rural"
- Cost of delivery
- Rural off gas grid households excluded from "universal" schemes:
  - Affordable warmth
  - Feed-In tariffs for solar PV
- Fuel poverty policy conflated with Renewable targets
  - Exclusion of LPG and heating oil from GDHIF
  - Reduced delivery due to more expensive renewables



# **Clean Growth Strategy - Calor's Recommendations**

- 1. Fairness Ensure that current and future Government energy policy does not unfairly disadvantage rural off-gas grid communities.
- 2. Provide equal access To Government incentive and assistance schemes by mandating delivery into rural off-gas grid areas, and to monitor activity levels.
- 3. Get the funding right To tackling rural off-gas grid fuel poverty.
- **4. Reform EPCs** So that they provide a fair measure of energy efficiency in rural off-gas grid properties. To ensure equal access and avoid discrimination in future energy policies.
- **5.** Building Regulations Ensure any future reforms take into account rural factors and doesn't increase the cost of building affordable rural homes.



# **Questions?**



29/01/2018 | Presentation title