Welcome to the

NEA Fuel Poverty Forum

Yorkshire and Humber

21 September 2012
## Latest Fuel Poverty Figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. fuel poor households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>658,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>332,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>302,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fuel poverty: changing the measurement: Taking forward the recommendations of the Hills Review

- Low Income High Costs (LIHC) framework adopted
- Does reasonable mean affordable?
- Will also report under 10% definition
# Fuel poverty by household type and by fuel poverty definition (2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type</th>
<th>New Hills indicator</th>
<th>Current indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Couple with children</td>
<td>661,000</td>
<td>381,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older couple (no children)</td>
<td>406,000</td>
<td>733,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger couple (no children)</td>
<td>219,000</td>
<td>281,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone parent families</td>
<td>555,000</td>
<td>347,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single older person</td>
<td>277,000</td>
<td>1,184,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single person</td>
<td>361,000</td>
<td>763,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-person households</td>
<td>215,000</td>
<td>275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All households</td>
<td>2,695,000</td>
<td>3,964,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Green Deal / ECO update

- Carbon Saving, Affordable Warmth, Carbon Saving Communities
- Level of expenditure about half 2010/11
- Consultation on in-use factors (JRF report)
- Regressive funding/charging model
- ECO customers guarantee?
- Delivering through the rural safeguard?
Reduced VAT in jeapordy

- EU challenge to UK’s VAT reduction for energy efficiency measures
- Must be part of ‘social policy’
- Conceded with village halls
- Still contesting domestic provision
- Potential involvement of European Courts of Justice
Chair of ECCC raised concerns following fuel poverty evidence sessions
Particularly relates to off-gas and private rented sector customers
- Lack of regulation on off gas fuel
- Inequitable access to energy efficiency programmes for rural dwellers
- Mandatory energy efficiency standards in private sector must be improved and speeded up
Oil or nothing?

- All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on Off-Gas Grid: disadvantage among off-gas communities
- Friday October 12th
- Ed Winfield: edward.winfield@parliament.uk
- T: 0207 219 7164

Campaigning for Warm Homes
Strong links between:
- Poverty and damp
- Poverty and inefficient homes

Many missing out on direct debit discounts

Efficiency and security
The Renewable Heat Strategy: Published in March 2012
Welcome recognition that energy efficiency, efficient conventional systems and district heating can address fuel poverty and environmental aspirations
Based on?
Domestic RHI consultation open closes 7/12/12
Cold snap of December 2010 led to 38% increase in deaths across England and Wales
Average EWD at 27,000
Opportunities in changing health sector to increase the profile and resources for fuel poverty
National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) are currently developing guidance on how to tackle cold-related ill health and excess winter deaths
Put carbon tax revenue into fuel poverty programmes

£4 billion p/a over 15 years

ETS and carbon floor price

www.energybillrevolution.org
CERT SPG: Between 12.2% to 62% success rate

Difficulty in identifying SPG claimed

Warm Front: £50 million underspend in 2011-12

Criteria relaxed: work now permitted from SAP 63 and benefits changed to include child tax credit, working tax credit and where there is parental responsibility for child under 16

T: 0800 316 2805
Announcements and Events

- Community Footprint Award: 9 x £2,000 and £3,000 for overall national winner
- Warm Homes, Healthy People fund re-opened. Deadline 5th October.
- Hands on Help to Tackle Fuel Poverty: a graduate training programme karlmcgrory@changeagents.org.uk
NEA Yorkshire & Humber Fuel Poverty Forum

NEA National Energy Action

Michael Hamer
Technical Development Manager
This session will cover

• Technologies to help tackle Fuel Poverty

• Technologies and the Energy Company Obligation
Fuel poverty

The key elements influencing fuel poverty:

- Income
- Fuel prices
- Fuel consumption (lifestyle and the buildings characteristics)
Technology

Draughts 5%

Over 25% through roof*

Up to 33% through walls*

Where lost energy goes

*Source: Energy Saving Trust
New Technologies
Other Technology

Domestic Voltage Optimisation

snuglin

radfan
Other Technology

Smart Metering

Energy Storage

User Interface
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Green Deal Measures</th>
<th>In ECO (Affordable Warmth)?</th>
<th>In ECO (Carbon Reduction)?</th>
<th>In ECO (Carbon Saving Communities)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measures/text in bold were added after the consultation</td>
<td>Low income and vulnerable households identified individually through benefits data (measures which reduce the cost of heating the home)</td>
<td>All households</td>
<td>Homes in defined low income areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green Cells</strong></td>
<td>Always eligible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blue Cells</strong></td>
<td>Eligible when delivered as part of a package with solid wall insulation or hard to treat cavity wall insulation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red Cells</strong></td>
<td>Never eligible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air source heat pumps</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass boilers</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass room heaters (including with radiators)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavity wall insulation</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavity wall insulation (HTT)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylinder thermostats</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District heating (not GD)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Y (if has LI or CWI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draught proofing</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duct insulation</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water showers (efficient)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water systems (efficient)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water taps (efficient)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External wall insulation systems</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan-assisted replacement storage heaters</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flue gas heat recovery devices</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground source heat pumps</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating controls (for wet central heating system and warm air system)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating ventilation and air-conditioning controls (including zoning controls)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High performance external doors</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water controls (including timers and temperature control)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water cylinder insulation</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Green Deal and ECO

£190m/yr Carbon Saving Communities
- Poorest areas, and includes social housing
- Loft, cavity and other insulation measures
- Rural Safeguard

£350m/yr Affordable Warmth
- Eligibility criteria focused on low income vulnerable
- Heating and Insulation

£760m/yr – Carbon Saving
- Solid wall insulation and hard to treat cavity walls plus packages

“Other” finance

ANY Tenure

PRIVATE Tenure

Support worth a total of £1.3bn a year: incl at least £540m/yr to help the poorest – 180,000 homes per year, & a significant focus on carbon saving in hard to treat homes

Can carry forward overachievement of CERT and CESP as credit under ECO
Affordable Warmth

• Insulation & Draughts
• Heating Systems
• Some Renewables
• Community Heating
• Micro CHP
Carbon Saving

• Hard to treat insulation
• Draught & Glazing
• Community Heating
Carbon Saving Communities

- Hard to treat insulation
- Draught & Glazing
- Community Heating
Whole House Retrofit
Simple....!
The cold and health in Yorkshire and Humber

Fuel Poverty Forum
21st September 2012
Ceri Wyborn
Health Intelligence Specialist

www.yhpho.org.uk
Public Health Observatories (PHOs)

- Who are we?
- What do we do?
- From April 2013 – PHE and CSUs
- Examples of PHO work
- YHPHO support for the Fuel Poverty agenda
Who are we?

Public Health Observatories (PHOs) produce information, data and intelligence on people's health and health care for practitioners, commissioners, policy makers and the wider community. Our expertise lies in turning information and data into meaningful health intelligence.
Public Health Observatories up to March 2013

• 9 regional PHOs in England plus Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
• Operate as a network – although APHO has been dissolved the website www.apho.org.uk is still used to promote national work.
• Themed observatories
• Also host web content for other organisations
What do we do?

- Profiles
- Data tools
- Specialist observatories
- Commissioning support
- Regional and local work
- Quality
- Technical briefings
- Training
- Patient experience
- Health inequalities

How?

- Access data: e.g. HES, births and deaths, disease prevalence, geodemographic data, deprivation and other health-related data
- Analytical and statistical skills
- Knowledge management
- Project management
- Specialist areas e.g. GIS
Single work programme outputs appear on the network of PHOs website

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHO Publications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical Briefing 1: sources of data on lifestyle risk factors in local populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Briefing 2: Statistical process control methods in public health intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Briefing 3: Commonly Used Public Health Statistics and their Confidence Intervals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Briefing 4: Target Setting in a Multi-Agency Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Briefing 5: Geodemographic Segmentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Briefing 6: Using small area data in public health intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Briefing 7: Measuring smoking prevalence in local populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Briefing 8: Prevalence Modeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Briefing 9: Measuring Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dying to know: How to interpret and investigate hospital mortality measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Good Indicators Guide: Understanding how to use and choose indicators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Promoting and delivering public health intelligence
Examples of suite of health profiles available
PHOs will be transferred to Public Health England

Now

- SHA
- PHO
- PCT

Network of PHOs
One in each SHA
Each PHO responsible for a “lead area” eg Diabetes, Health Economics, Child Health

YHPHO funded to provide local health intelligence to support commissioning – eg HIYAH and Quality Observatory work programmes

March 2013

- PHE National Office
- NHSCB National office
- PHE Region
- PHE E&I Team
- NHSCB Regional office
- NHSCB Local Area Team
- LA
- CCG
- CSS

Income generating specialist health intelligence support to local, regional and national partners

Promoting and delivering public health intelligence

www.yhpho.org.uk
yhpho-info@york.ac.uk | 01904 567 740
Health and the cold

- West Midlands EWDs atlas
- Other regional health briefings
- Ad-hoc support to Regional Affordable Warmth Leads group
- Data pack for the Winter Warmth Toolkit
- Next steps…
Excess Winter Deaths (EWD) by age, 2002-2009

Data Selected: All persons 85+

EWD Legend
- Local Authorities
  - 11.7 - 21.2
  - 21.3 - 23.6
  - 23.7 - 25.2
  - 25.3 - 26.4
  - 26.5 - 32.2

Understanding the data
Definition: Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) for all persons aged over 85 years, is the excess of deaths in winter compared with non-winter months from 01.08.2002 to 31.07.2009 expressed as a percentage. The year runs from August to July. Winter months are December to March, Non-Winter months are August to November and April to July.

Rationale behind indicator: Excess winter death increases with age. This indicator measures excess winter deaths expressed as the EWD Index, in order that comparisons can be made easily between different geographies and different age groups. It indicates whether there are higher than expected deaths in the winter compared to the rest of the year.

Time period: 2002-2009
Data Source: PHO Mortality File
Date Extracted: 17.06.2011
Notes: Calculated by WMPHO. Seven years pooled data (2002-2009) due to large variation at Local Authority level. Confidence Interval at the 95% level has been calculated. Significance in comparison with England value is shown in the data table. Number of excess winter deaths is available in the downloadable data. See "User Guide" for a more detailed methodology.

EWD for selected age/condition by local authorities
What do we know about health and the cold?

• Countries which have lower excess winter deaths (EWDs) have more energy efficient housing.

• Evidence suggests a strong link between EWDs and cold homes but not socio-economic deprivation (although there is weak link with deprivation and winter falls).

• EWDs from cardiovascular disease are almost three times higher in the coldest quarter of housing than in the warmest quarter and it has been suggest that 21.5% of all these EWDs are attributable to the coldest quarter of housing.

• Children living in cold homes are more than twice as likely to suffer from a variety of respiratory problems than children living in warm homes.

• Mental health is negatively affected by fuel poverty and cold housing for any age group.

• Circulatory diseases cause around 40% of excess winter deaths and respiratory diseases about a third.
  - Marmot Review Team (2011), The health impacts of cold homes on fuel poverty. London: Friends of the Earth

• In Britain a cold spell during a mild winter is followed:-
  • Two days later by a sudden rise in heart attacks
  • Five days later there is a big rise in the number of strokes
  • Twelve days later by a big rise in respiratory illness

• Its estimated that for each EWD there are another 8 emergency admissions
Trend in monthly deaths in Yorkshire and the Humber August 2003 to July 2010

Source: ONS deaths, produced by YHPHO 2011
Excess winter deaths

Numbers of Excess Winter Deaths by year in Yorkshire and the Humber

Source: ONS, Chart produced by YHPHO
Emergency admissions

Number of monthly emergency admissions in Yorkshire & the Humber 2008/09 – 2011/12

- Increasing trend – from 544,000 emergency admissions in 2008/09 to 584,000 emergency admissions in 2010/11
- Peaks in December and March each year
Emergency admissions for respiratory conditions

Number of monthly emergency admissions for respiratory conditions in Yorkshire & the Humber 2008/09 – 2011/12

- Peaks in December each year
Emergency winter admissions for respiratory conditions

Expected and excess emergency winter admissions in Yorkshire & the Humber, 2008/09 - 2010/11

EEWA indices -

- 2008/09 – 35.5% (7,315 admissions)
- 2009/10 – 18.1% (3,966 admissions)
- 2010/11 – 51.9% (11,163 admissions)
Excess emergency winter admissions index for respiratory conditions with 95% confidence intervals in Yorkshire & the Humber by PCT, 2010/11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire &amp; the Humber</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnsley</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calderdale</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassetlaw</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Yorkshire &amp; York</td>
<td>57.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East Lincolnshire</td>
<td>57.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>52.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Lincolnshire</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford &amp; Airedale</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotherham</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirklees</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Riding</td>
<td>43.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull Teaching</td>
<td>41.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- EEWA indices for respiratory conditions by PCT range from 41.5% (Hull) to 68.2% (Barnsley)
Excess emergency admissions for respiratory conditions by age group

Excess emergency winter admissions index for respiratory conditions with 95% confidence intervals in Yorkshire & the Humber by age group, 2010/11

- EEWA indices for respiratory conditions decrease by age group
- The overall cost of emergency admissions for respiratory conditions in Yorkshire & the Humber in 2010/11 was over £146 million.

- The EEWA cost for respiratory conditions was nearly £19 million (44.6% EEWA index)
Temperature

Emergency admissions for respiratory conditions in Yorkshire & the Humber and mean temperature in England, by day, 2008/09 – 2010/11

Excess Winter Deaths (EWD)

- There were 2,500 EWDs in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2010/11.
  - 21 extra deaths per day in the winter (Dec-Mar)

- There were nearly 3 times as many EWDs as there are deaths from accidents (there were 880 accidental deaths in Yorkshire and the Humber 2010)

- In those aged 75 and over there were 1,800 EWDs (over 70% of all EWDS) in this region in 2010/11.

- The EWD Index in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2010/11 shows that there were 16% more deaths in the winter period compared with the average non-winter deaths.
Excess Emergency Winter Admissions for respiratory conditions (EEWA)

• There were 11,200 EEWA for respiratory conditions in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2010/11.

• A significant linear relationship was found between the number of emergency admissions for respiratory conditions and the mean temperature.

• No relationship was found between emergency winter admissions and the quintile of deprivation and the fuel poverty index.

• The EEWA cost index for respiratory conditions was £19 million in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2010/11.
Next steps

- Data Bites publication updating admissions analysis
- Working with regional affordable warmth leads group
- Identifying how health data can be used and other data available
Contact details

Ceri Wyborn

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Tel: 01904 567623
www.yhpho.org.uk
http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx
**Definitions**

**Excess Winter Deaths definition**

**Excess winter deaths (EWD)** is defined by the ONS as the difference between the number of deaths during the four winter months (December to March) and the average number of deaths during the preceding autumn (August to November) and the following summer (April to July).

\[
EWD = \text{winter deaths} - \text{average non-winter deaths}
\]

The **excess winter death index (EWD index)** is calculated as excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths, expressed as a percentage.

\[
EWD \text{ Index} = \frac{EWD}{\text{average non-winter deaths}} \times 100
\]

The EWD index is presented with 95 per cent confidence intervals, which are calculated as:

\[
EWD \text{ index} \pm 1.96 \times \left(\frac{\text{EWM Index}}{\sqrt{\text{EWM}}}\right)
\]

**Excess emergency winter admissions definition**

The ONS method for calculating EWD was also used to calculate the number of excess emergency winter admissions (EEWA).

\[
\text{EEWA} = \text{emergency winter admissions} - \text{average non-winter emergency admissions}
\]

\[
\text{EEWA index} = \frac{\text{EEWA}}{\text{average non-winter emergency admissions}} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{EEWM index} \pm 1.96 \times \left(\frac{\text{EEWM Index}}{\sqrt{\text{EEWM}}}\right)
\]

The average number of emergency non-winter admissions is also referred to as the expected number of emergency winter admissions.
ECO & Green Deal some thoughts

William Edrich CEO
YEScic
Discussion points

• Your knowledge of the ECO Affordable Warmth and Communities element of the Green Deal?

• How will you put together your mix targeting ECO-eligible homes?

• How you see the GD Assessor role in ensuring that Green Deal & ECO are successful?
Your knowledge of the ECO Affordable Warmth and Communities element of the Green Deal?

- **Green Deal** supports the measures that meet the ‘golden rule’

- **ECO carbon subsidy and Green Deal** will deliver measures to hard-to-treat housing

- **ECO subsidy for low income communities and fuel poor households** providing heating and insulation measures

Hills Review found targeted energy efficiency policies are key to tackling fuel poverty

- **GREEN DEAL £**

- **ECO £**
Your knowledge of the ECO Affordable Warmth and Communities element of the Green Deal?

Carbon Saving Community Obligation
• Traditional Insulation
• HTT
• Bottom 15% IMD

£190m

Rural CSCO
• Traditional Insulation Measures
• Heating measures
• Bottom 15% IMD
• 10,000 homes

£28m

Affordable Warmth
• Heating measures
• Traditional insulation
• Notional Heating regime

£350m
## Carbon Saving Community Obligation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>6.8m tCO2 lifetime savings to March 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility</strong></td>
<td>Area based approach targeting all households in the lowest 15% Index of Multiple Deprivation of Lower Super Output Areas. 80% of savings must be delivered within qualifying areas 15% of target must be delivered to Affordable Warmth eligible homes living in rural settlements of 10,000 homes or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size of Market</strong></td>
<td>4 million homes defined by IMD data plus Affordable Warmth eligible households living in rural settlements of less than 10k homes with homes suitable for CSCO measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potential</strong></td>
<td>360k Easy to treat cavities, 370,000 hard to treat cavities, 1m solid walls and 660,000 loft insulation opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Focus</strong></td>
<td>Focus is on cavity wall and loft insulation but includes solid wall insulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DECC estimate of mix and quantity of measures to meet delivery</strong></td>
<td>Cavity wall and loft insulation or solid wall insulation to 180,000 homes Try and deliver Affordable Warmth heating alongside these insulation measures wherever possible 27,000 of these homes will need to meet the Rural Safeguard Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DECC cost estimate</strong></td>
<td>£195m/year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Affordable Warmth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Target</strong></th>
<th>£4.2 billion notional space and water heating cost reduction (lifetime) by March 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility</strong></td>
<td>Based around Super Priority Group in receipt of qualifying benefits or tax credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size of Market</strong></td>
<td>2.7m homes – Private sector only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Potential** | Full Heating 130k/Replacement Boilers 160k (yr)  
Cavity Wall 240k easy & 130k HTT  
Loft insulation 1m |
| **Focus** | Any measure which results in a reduction in the notional heating costs to the household.  
**Focus is on central heating, loft insulation and cavity wall insulation**  
Measures include: New gas heating, new electric central heating, new oil central heating, gas, oil and LPG replacement boilers  
Up to 5% of target can be delivered through boiler repairs to A&B rated boilers **must** include 1 or 2 year warranty  
Credit can be claimed for AW eligible households on a **new** District Heating Scheme |
| **DECC estimate of mix and quantity of measures to meet delivery** | 260,000 Heating measures  
45,000 Cavity wall installations  
90,000 loft installations |
| **DECC cost estimate** | £325m/year |
How will you put together your mix targeting ECO-eligible homes?

- Direct Customers
- Energy Suppliers
- High Value
- Public Sector
- SMEs
- Community

YESprojects

[Diagram showing relationships between these categories]
How you see the GD Assessor role in ensuring that Green Deal & ECO are successful?

• **To provide the consumer with:**
  • A better understanding of the current energy efficiency of their home/business and the potential to improve it
  • An indication of the measures likely to be eligible for Green Deal finance/ECO subsidy
  • Information on the behaviours that can help reduce energy use in the home/business

• **To provide a Green Deal Provider with:**
  • An indication of energy efficiency measures suitable for the property
  • An estimate of the savings likely to be achieved to help inform the Golden Rule calculation
Concerns

- **Conflicts of interest**
  - Energy Saving Advice Service **must** be on all literature
  - Assessors **must** refer householders eligible for ECO to ESAS
  - ESAS understanding of regional schemes
- **Skill level**
  - Will GD assessors be fit for purpose?
- **Pressures**
  - To cross sell
  - Time
Thank you for listening
Green Deal & ECO

The future of funding

21st September 2012
Introduction to Effective Energy

- Established in 2008
- Delivering over 4 million t/CO₂
- Working with major energy suppliers
- Over 100 Local Authorities and Housing Associations
- Over 100 Approved Contractors Nationally
- Innovative schemes with leading manufacturers
- National support & local services
- Full Ofgem compliance
- A leading delivery partner in sustainability
Key Points from Green Deal & ECO

- First things first - Separate Green deal from ECO
- Green Deal estimated APR of 7.5% - Possible cheaper finance elsewhere
- Green Deal not required to access ECO funding
- RDSAP assessment is required on all homes
- Contractors MUST be PAS 20:30 accredited
Affordable Warmth (AW) 25% of ECO

Carbon Savings Communities obligation (CSCo) 15% of ECO

Carbon Savings obligation (CSo) 60% of ECO

Green Deal Finance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CERT</th>
<th>Carbon Savings Obligation (CSo)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated average £1.16b funding per year (DECC)</td>
<td>£0.78b per year - not including CSCo (Impact assessment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation, micro gen and heating</td>
<td>Solid wall and HTT CWI only (+ loft, glazing and dp in a package)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on house type and measure</td>
<td>Property specific - requires an EPC and potentially a Green Deal Occupancy assessment by qualified assessor £££’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATP, PG and SPG</td>
<td>No distinction for CSo - available to all.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Estimated average £113m pa (DECC) → £195m pa (Impact assessment)

431 areas (Yorkshire + The Humber) → 745 areas

Uplifts for 2nd +measures and penetration bonus → No plans to our knowledge

Insulation, Micro Gen, Heating, Glazing → Insulation and glazing only

Funding based on house type/measure. → Property specific EPC required and potentially a further GD assessment (£££s) to calculate funding - await Ofgem guidance due Dec/Jan

Hard boundaries - streets split in two. → Soft Boundaries - neighbouring areas can get funding
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LA NAME</th>
<th>CESP areas</th>
<th>CSCo areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnsley District</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford District</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calderdale District</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Kingston upon Hull</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doncaster District</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Riding of Yorkshire</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrogate District</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirklees District</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds District</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East Lincolnshire</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Lincolnshire</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotherham District</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarborough District</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selby District</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield District</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield District</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monopoly on provision

Set funding pot per household

Can’t fund fixing a boiler (not a distress service)

Private Tenure only

Insulation and Heating

£345m p.a - (before 2012 cut)

£350m p.a (impact assessment)

Opportunity to develop your own area scheme

Property specific requires EPC for £££’s spent on heating

Can now get funding for boiler repairs

Private Tenure only

Approx 37 measures

Effective Energy
What’s happening in the market place?

- CERT & CESP continue to offer excellent value and up to 100% funding
- Capacity to install & deadlines becoming an issue
- Contractors going through PAS 20:30 accreditation
- Market preparing for more up-front costs for ECO/GD
- Further clarification from Ofgem guidance on ECO Dec/Jan
- Our suppliers expressing interest in ECO schemes of all types
What to do next…

• Take advantage of good CERT rates for CWI and LI
• CESP - still time to start!
• Start mapping your stock eligibility
• If you’re planning on being a GD provider - ask yourself why?
Parting question...

• Are you currently maximising the potential funding available to you?

• Are you prepared for Green Deal & ECO?
Contact Us

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