FREE – The Future of Rural Energy England, Scotland and Wales

Rural Services Network Seminar Housing and Fuel Poverty



About Calor Gas Ltd



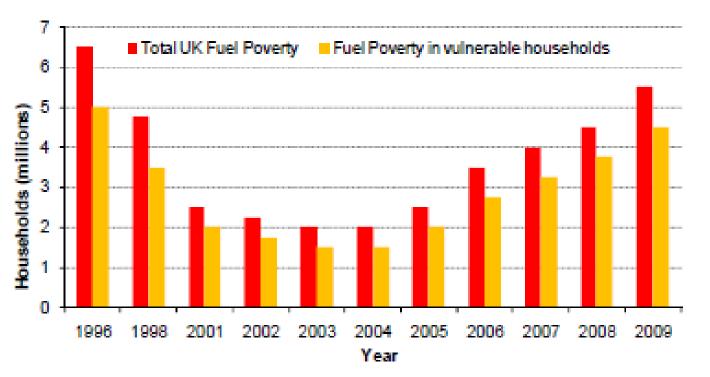




DECC 2011

Source: Annual Report Fuel Poverty Stats,

Chart 2.1 – Fuel poverty in the UK, all households and vulnerable, 1996 to 2009⁵



- A household is in fuel poverty if it spends more than 10% of its net income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth (21 c for main living area, 18 c for other occupied rooms)
- NEA estimates that the number of *rural* households in fuel poverty has more than doubled since 2005 from 450,000 to 1.1 million in 2010



Government assistance with fuel poverty and energy efficiency generally falls into one of three schemes.

- 1. CERT Carbon Emission Reduction Target
- 2. CESP Community Energy Saving Programme
- 3. WarmFront

Calor's solution...?





Developed bespoke rural energy efficiency resources and materials





Energy Advice Pack for Off-Mains Homes Practical advice on saving energy and reducing fuel costs for homes off the mains gas grid



Developed by Calor and NEA's Technical Team, with the support of ACRE



The easy way for rural homes to stop wasting energy and money Save on average 100 a year on your energy bills 1 . energy saving trust CALOR Keep up the good work

Undertaken off-mains gas fuel poverty mapping exercise



Ra	ank % Fuel Poor	Village/Ward	County
1	14.12%	Eriswell and The Rows	Suffolk
2	13.68%	Eriswell and The Rows	Suffolk
3	9.54%	Cheviot	Northumberland
4	9.35%	Welbeck	Nottinghamshire
5	9.15%	Askham	Cumbria
6	8.98%	Mortimer	Herefordshire
7	8.94%	Wormsley Ridge	Herefordshire
8	8.75%	Kemp Valley	Shropshire
9	8.75%	Upper Corvedale	Shropshire
10	.0 8.72%	Dales	North Yorkshire

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Delivered energy roadshows directly into rural communities most at risk of fuel poverty



Undertaken 8 bespoke village energy audits







- Lack of understanding from Central Government.
- Lack of independent information and formal assistance schemes
- Rural fuel poverty does not always neatly align with social poverty
- Rural communities are often difficult to engage with
- Local knowledge is vital
- Bespoke solutions should be applied directly at a local level
- 'Low hanging fruit' exist simple energy efficiency measures
- A holistic approach is vital
- Low rate of electricity switching
- Low rate of benefit uptake
- Simple educational initiatives make a real difference

Intended Outputs

Free Ture to any is to make

Short term:

- Research
- Energy Advice
- Energy Solutions
- Community Support
- Advocacy

Long term:

- Give a voice to rural householders
- Increase awareness of rural energy efficiency & fuel poverty
- Encourage national programmes to support rural householders
- Encourage legislation appropriate to rural needs



Questions?

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