

#EnergySavingHomes



WHAT THE EEIG AIMS TO DO

Improving the energy performance of the UK's buildings – An infrastructure priority

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AFFORDABLE WARMTH, CLEAN GROWTH

Action Plan for a comprehensive Buildings Energy Infrastructure Programme

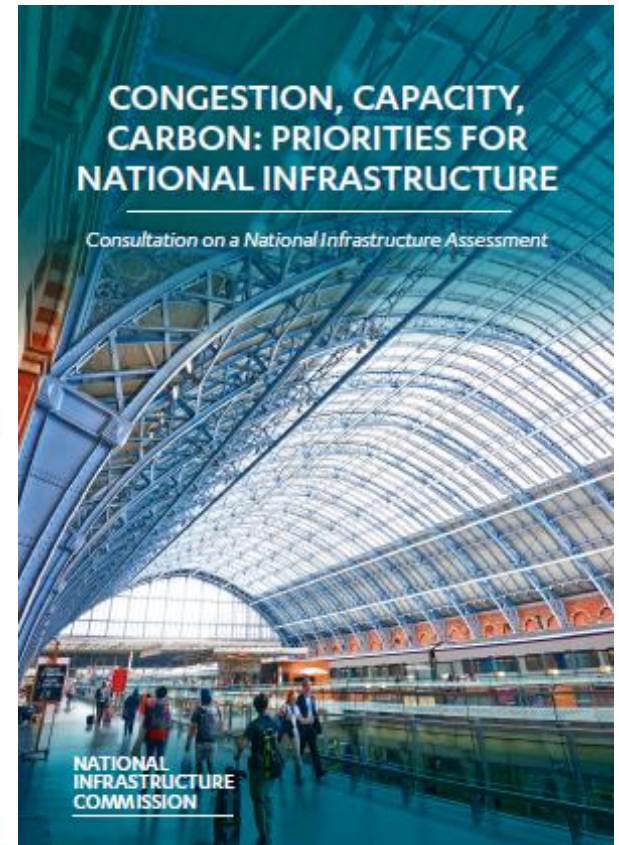
September 2017



The Clean Growth Strategy

Leading the way to a low carbon future

Building our Industrial Strategy



Progress was stalling = targets threatened...need a plan!

Raising the energy performance of buildings should be a national infrastructure priority, but what does that mean in practice?

Buildings Energy Infrastructure Programme

Market failures

Number of measures arbitrary

Funding

Quality and safety

Regulation necessary

Grants

Range of incentives

Action plan

Major benefits

AFFORDABLE WARMTH, CLEAN GROWTH

Action Plan for a comprehensive Buildings Energy Infrastructure Programme

September 2017



Figure 4 Action Plan

		2017	2018	2019	2020-2035
Programme and delivery framework		Action 1: Establish Buildings Energy Infrastructure Programme and set up the Agency or Unit		Ongoing delivery, monitoring, evaluation and refinement	
National measures	National targets and strategy	Action 2: Agree the national vision and set a national building energy performance target for 2035 Action 3: Ring fence funding		Ongoing monitoring and evaluation	
	Quality standards	Action 4: Raise standards and quality assure the delivery of energy efficiency improvement projects		Ongoing work to keep quality standards in place	
Minimum standards	Minimum energy performance standards for existing buildings	Action 5: Signal the intention to introduce a minimum standard from 2025 in owner occupied homes at point of sale or major renovation Action 8: Signal the intention to tighten standards in the private rented sector and review need for standards in social rented sector		Introduce standards from 2025	
	Minimum energy performance standards for new buildings	Action 9: Signal intention to introduce Zero Carbon standard		Introduce Zero Carbon standard from 2020	
Coordinated interventions	Able to pay sector	Action 6: Introduce variable Stamp Duty and Landlords Energy Saving Allowance (LESA). Demonstrate options for low-cost finance, income tax relief and partial grants		Roll out demonstrated measures and continue with Stamp Duty and LESA	
	Low income households	Action 7: Review and demonstrate options for delivering grants to low income owner occupiers		Roll out demonstrated measures and transition to new approach from 2022	

Source: Frontier Economics

New Government Commitments - Residential

Clean Growth Strategy

2035 EPC C target where “practical, cost-effective and affordable”

Extension of the ECO to 2028

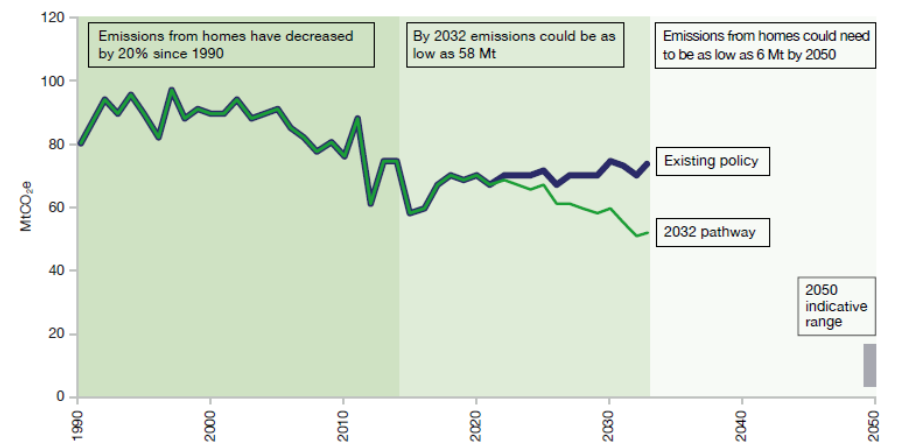
Consult on raising mandatory minimum standards – New and existing (PRS and HAs) OO missing

Consulting on incentives e.g, green mortgages, stamp duty, low Interest loans...

Quality and safety



Figure 20: Actual and projected emissions in homes, taking into account the clean growth pathway, 1990-2050



National Infrastructure Assessment – Spring 2018

“Not enough progress is being made on energy efficiency”

“The most important thing that the UK could be doing now to prepare for the transition to low carbon heating infrastructure is to upgrade its building stock”

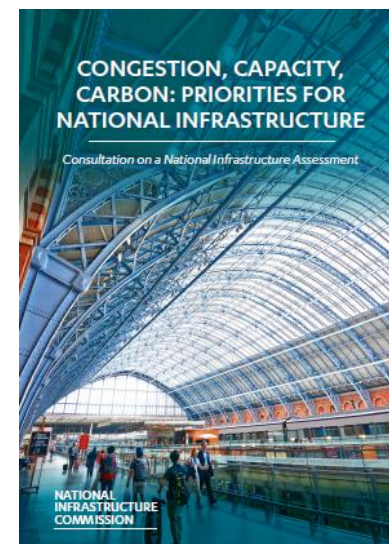
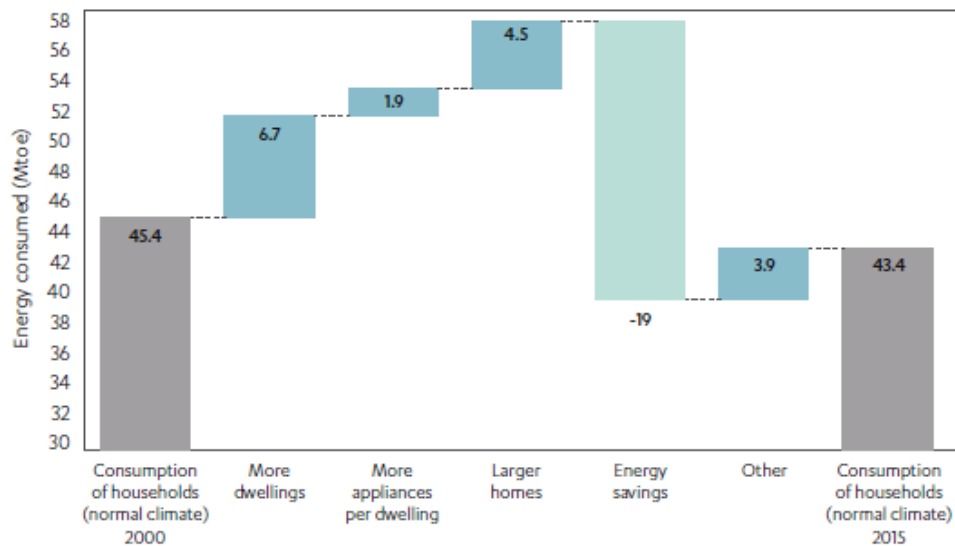


Figure 4.2: Changes in total household consumption from 2000 to 2015³¹





“Governments have to understand that we will not reach our climate goals unless we dramatically reduce the emissions of our current stock...**It is essentially a matter of infrastructure** and should be treated as such...Let’s get on with it.”

My observations:

- LAs need a greater role
- Suitable designs followed through
- Rewards for higher than minimum standards
- Give an organisation responsibility for delivering