

Bury Council-Boiler Fund

Private Rented and Owner Occupied

Aim

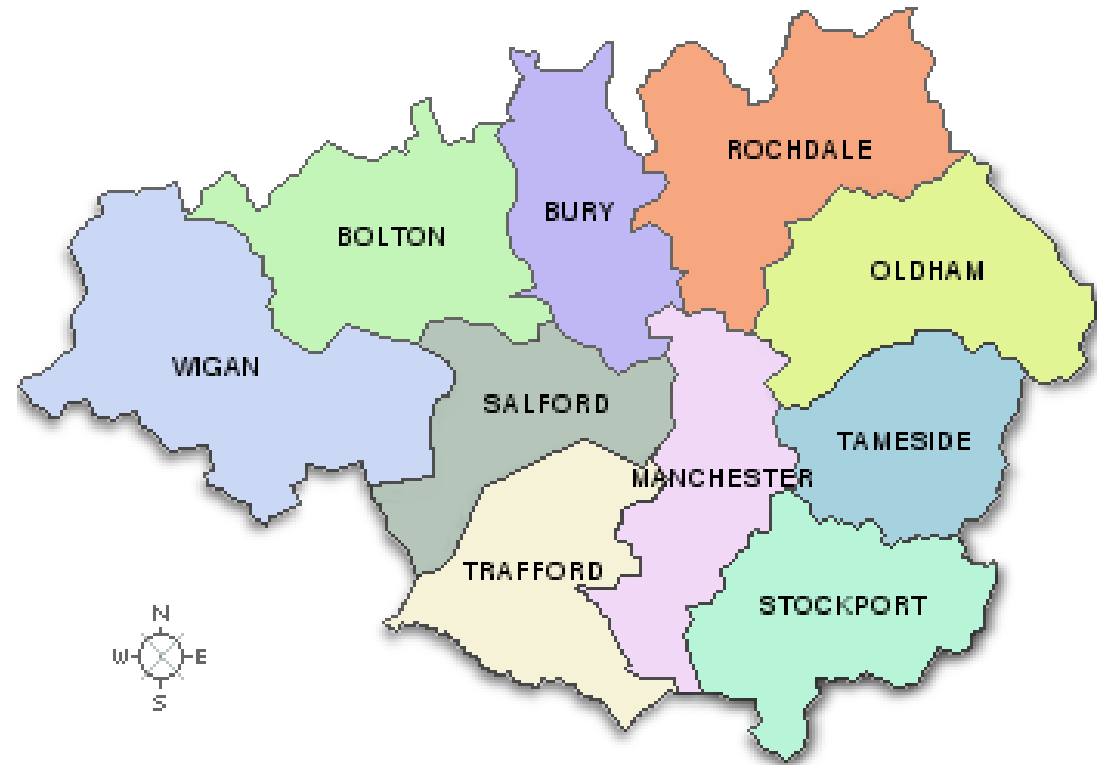
To assess the impact of the Fuel Poverty Fund in Bury and to compare AGMA's Little Bill Project with Bury's Fuel Poverty.

Objectives

- ▶ To evaluate the positive impact of the Fuel Poverty Fund on the Economy, Health and Environment in Bury.
- ▶ To discover the links between the activities carried out by Bury Council (Fuel Poverty Fund) and Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) for energy efficiency improvements in housing projects (Little Bill Project).

Greater Manchester Map

- ▶ **Figure:** Map showing ten Greater Manchester metropolitan
- ▶ Among the ten Greater Manchester metropolitan borough, Bury is situated in the north of Manchester
- ▶ **Source:** Manchester Mule article 2010 (Bowman and Lockhart, 2010)



Bury Map, housing needs and demand assessments.

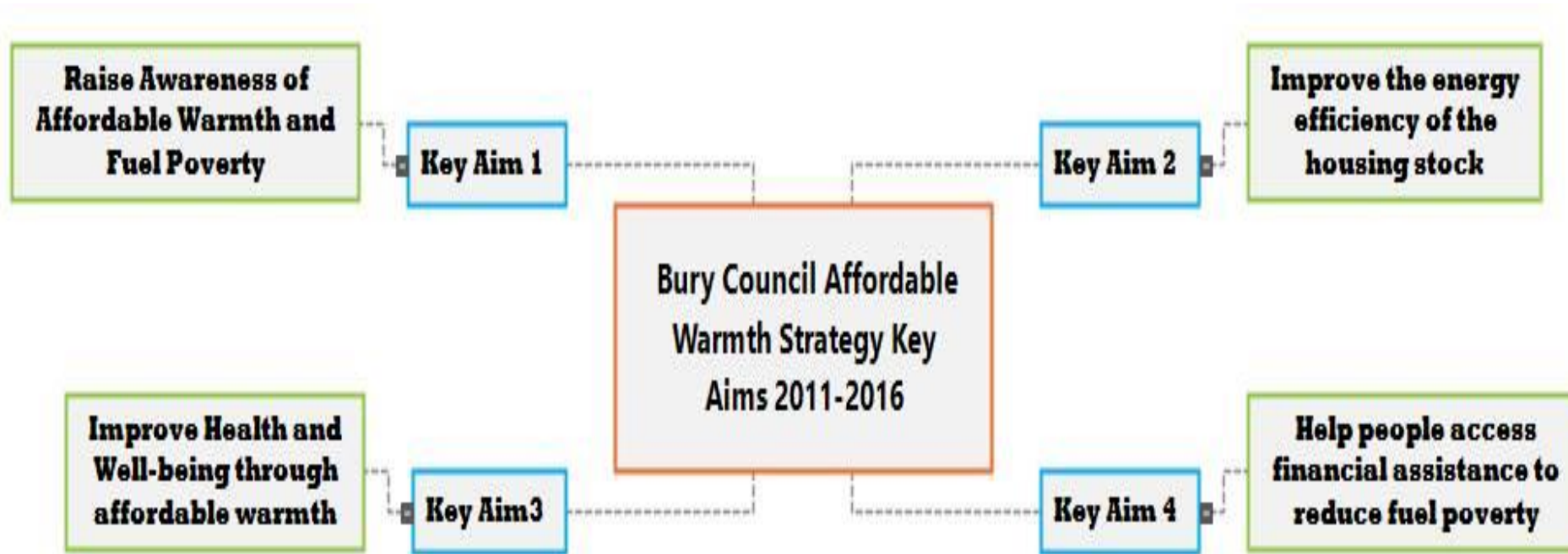


Housing stock	Percentage of dwellings
Socially rented	15.60%
Privately Rented	6.80%
Privately owned	76.00%

Initiative of the Boiler Fund

- ▶ Some of the private housing stock in the Bury area did not qualify for Little Bill Scheme and the Green Deal Finance therefore due to not having efficient measures such as cavity wall insulation, loft insulation, room in roof insulation etc. in some of the privately rented and owner occupied households, most of the occupants were left in fuel poverty.
- ▶ In 2013, Bury Council reported that there were 8047 households in Bury living in fuel poverty out of the 14,405 households (Office for National Statistics Census, 2011).
- ▶ The above prompted the Private Rented Sector and Energy Urban Renewal team to apply for funding through the Public Health Department (Bury Council, 2015).

Bury Council Affordable Warmth Strategy Key Aims. (2011-2016)



Why the Boiler Fund ?and how it was evaluated.

- ▶ The Bury boiler fund was launched to help lift more private rented and owner occupied households or families out of fuel poverty as well as to seek for further funding to implement other measures that could contribute to reducing fuel poverty.
- ▶ According to Bury Council, a total of 115 questionnaires was distributed to beneficiaries, 22 was returned giving a response rate of 19%; this is because some beneficiaries did not respond.
- ▶ The questions contained in the questionnaires addressed the current condition and susceptibility of the household, basic knowledge about fuel poverty, how pleased they were with the services provided, and the health implications after receipt of the boiler.

Participants Inclusion Criteria for Private and Owner Occupied Households

- ▶ Bury Council targeted 216 people to benefit from the scheme however only 115 qualified.
- ▶ Household income below £15,860.
- ▶ Income job seekers allowance, income related employment and support allowance (ESA).
- ▶ Universal Credit or Household Net Monthly income of £1,167 or less in any assessment period in the previous 12 months

Results of evaluation (post boiler fund)

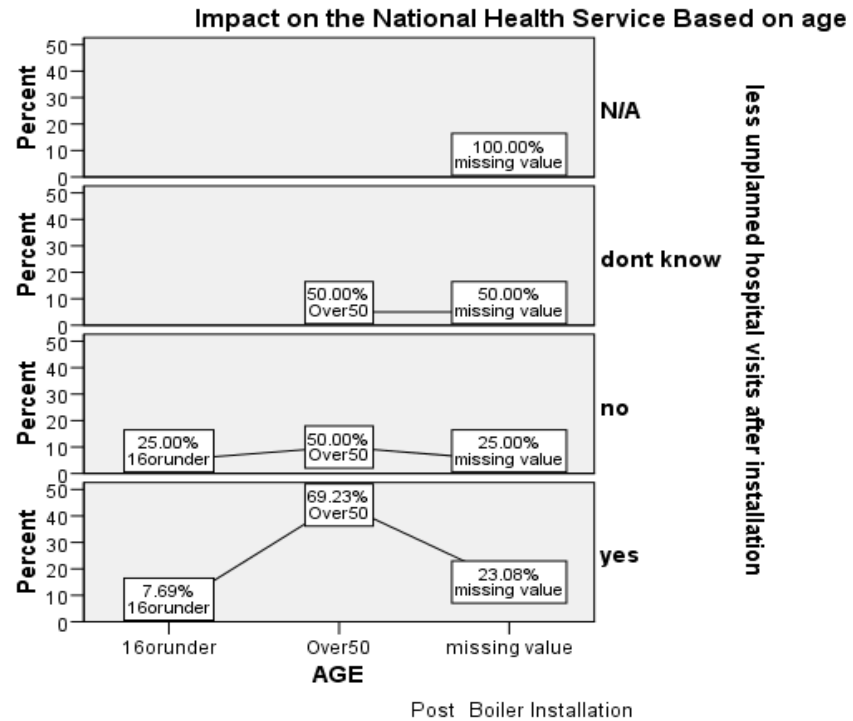
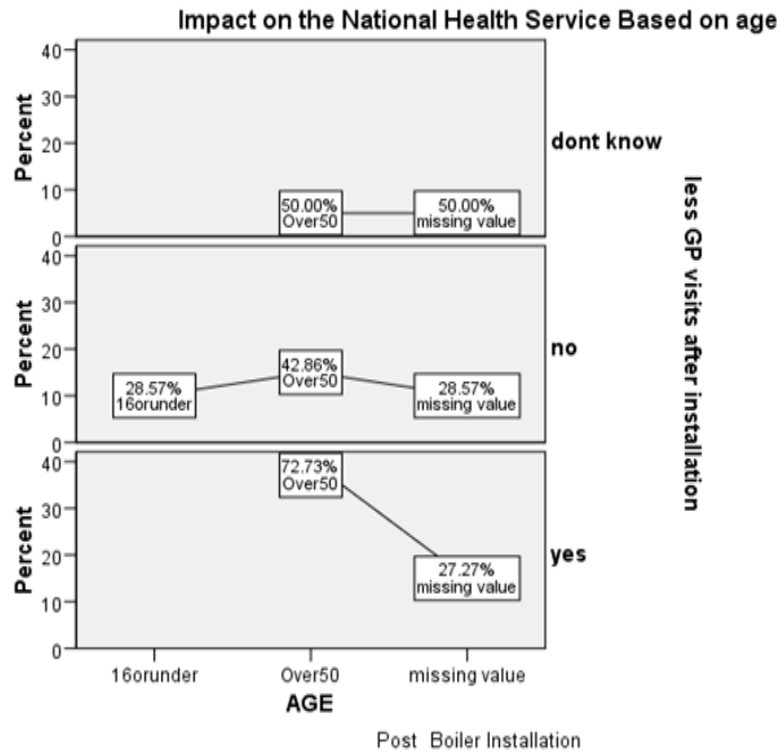
Age and Vulnerability Criteria for Fuel Poverty Fund

Age and Vulnerability	Number of Responses	Percent of cases
Over 50	13	59.10%
16 or under	3	13.60%
Physical disability and illness	6	27.30%
Anxiety and depression	4	18.20%

Remained in Fuel Poverty

Fuel Poverty	Yes	No	Unsure
Still in fuel poverty (cost of bills)	45.50%	50.00%	4.50%

More Results



Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Consider having a housing stock register of privately owned homes for those with retrofits and those without.

This will help with the implementation of new measures as well as help to make appropriate choices of retrofits for a target audience in future projects.

Recommendation 2: Ensure agencies assisting with the household's installations are well informed on the installation processes and trained on good customer services.

This is to ensure the measures are correctly installed and the households are left in good conditions afterwards. This is also important for collecting pre-data which will help towards making decisions based on facts.

Recommendation 3: There should be a partnership between policy makers and regulators to ensure significant impacts in projects.

The partnership is needed for maximization of project output. This cannot be over-emphasized as fuel poverty cannot be thoroughly tackled by a single means. Different bodies or organizations need to work together to ensure its effectiveness. More importantly, by being updated on measures done by various energy companies to ensure that similar projects are not being done at the same time.

Recommendation 4: Existing retrofits should be checked to achieve maximum saving of energy efficiency

By thoroughly checking that all the existing measures are up to date using the energy performance certificates.

Recommendation 5: Replicate previous and successful energy efficient schemes

Globally, fuel poverty is being tackled so it is important to research on what other countries have successfully done to address fuel poverty.



Any
questions?



Thank You for Listening