



# Our 2030 Vision

With you on the journey



# About us

## Heating homes sustainably for future generations

Established in 1996, Grant UK is a leading and trusted provider of complete home heating solutions. The UK operation is part of Grant Engineering Ireland ULC, a family owned business that has been trading for over four decades and supplies heating products worldwide.

Our mission is to support our customers by providing efficient, sustainable and cost-effective home heating, from traditional systems to renewable technologies.

As a pioneering manufacturer, Grant has consistently stayed ahead of the field and is today well positioned to advise upon - and enable - the move away from a reliance on fossil fuels.



## Welcome

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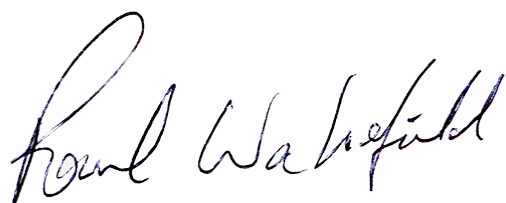
Welcome to our 2030 vision for sustainable home heating in the UK. The idea behind this document is to help our stakeholders better understand the Company's long-term goals and how together we can achieve these.

Leading the way in the off-gas heating sector, Grant UK are well positioned to play a key role in the transition from fossil fuels towards greener technologies. For over 20 years we have been helping homeowners consider and adopt more sustainable approaches to home heating, especially those in older, inefficient harder to heat homes, that are costly to upgrade.

Our future path is clear. We want to achieve significant growth in our renewable technology sales by 2023. To achieve this vision, the Company is investing heavily in external training facilities and staff so it can not only improve awareness and product knowledge in the marketplace, but also help heating engineers diversify and grow their own businesses to take advantage of these opportunities. To facilitate this, we are recruiting more field support staff and technical sales representatives to assist with specification and design. As a large UK-based business, the growth across our product and services portfolio will create more jobs and employment opportunities nationwide.

In line with the Government's target of net zero carbon by 2050, the clear goal for Grant UK is to take the lead on decarbonising home heating with either a focus on biofuels, renewable technologies or where appropriate, hybrid heating systems.

We hope this document will help to inform our key stakeholders on what needs to happen to achieve these goals, and move households, especially those in off-gas areas, away from a reliance on fossil-fuels.



Paul Wakefield  
Managing Director  
Grant Engineering UK Ltd

## Our vision: Off gas and rural heating in 2030

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By 2030, our hope is that both new and existing off-gas homes will no longer be solely dependent on fossil fuels for heating but have access to affordable and sustainable biofuel substitutes, or alternatively, have transitioned to hybrid or renewable solutions.

Legislation will have been introduced to allow for older, listed properties or homes in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), to have more effective solutions for improving their thermal efficiency.

Renewable technologies will be affordable thanks to financial incentives from Government, and more attainable due to a larger number of well-trained, knowledgeable, certified installers.

More new and existing properties will have partial or full underfloor heating, as these systems can be more effective when working with the lower flow temperatures associated with renewable technologies.

Clear and consistent direction from Government will have been provided so industry stakeholders know where the heating market is heading. Manufacturers and installers will then be able to plan, train and rise to the challenge.

Government commits to a longer-term financial support structure for renewable installations encouraging up take and easing the financial burden for householders whose move to renewables would otherwise have been costly.

Installer knowledge on the design and specification of renewable technologies has improved, enabling consumers to make a more informed decision when considering a replacement heating system.

A Competent Persons Scheme has been introduced for the installation of heat pumps, ensuring householders gain the maximum benefit from a correctly sized and installed appliance.

Hybrid systems are a significant and immediately available solution to transitioning the off-gas market towards low-carbon heating as they combine a traditional boiler with a renewable technology like a heat pump. This approach prioritises the renewable technology, with the boiler providing back up when required and is ideal for retrofit hard-to-heat homes. A typical carbon reduction of up to 70% can be achieved with this method of heating and even more when using a biofuel alternative for the boiler.



## 2020: The current off gas heating landscape

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A significant minority of UK households, approximately 10% according to Government figures, are not connected to the gas grid. Geographically, the south west (20% of households) and Scotland (17%) have the highest proportion of properties without a gas metre. Of course, within these regions, there are wide variations between areas. Urban conurbations, in particular, are more likely to be connected to the grid, while isolated rural areas might be less so.

Of those UK properties not connected to the gas grid, a significant proportion (1.5 million of the total 26.4 million households in GB) rely on kerosene to heat their homes. Businesses can also rely on oil for heating of course, and it is estimated that between 200,000 and 250,000 rural businesses depend on this method too.

Note:

46% of homes were built before 1919 and have single skinned walls. <sup>1</sup>

51% of homes are detached and typically larger than average. <sup>1</sup>

47% of homes have older heating systems, typically over 12 years old which suffer from poor energy efficiency ratings; typically these range between 65 - 85 %, which when compared to modern condensing boilers that generally achieve an efficiency rating of over 90%, it's clear to see there's a major disparity. <sup>1</sup>

97% of oil heated homes in Great Britain currently fall into EPC Band D-G (average Band E). <sup>2</sup>

There is a myriad of factors that need to be considered in any decarbonisation initiatives. Off-gas homes and businesses will face significant barriers to moving to a carbon neutral energy supply, such as potentially crippling financial costs. Any compulsory switch is likely to require financial assistance of some significance. Furthermore, the diversity of building stock will require different levels of intrusiveness and disruption and this will not always be welcome. The Government will need to put in place the legislative and administrative support to ensure this is as seamless and painless as possible.

Sources:

<sup>1</sup> OFTEC Industrial Strategy for Decarbonising Oil Heated Homes, Nov19

[https://www.oftec.org/docs/default-source/publications/pub115-oftec-industrial-strategy-for-decarbonising-oil-heated-homes-nov19.pdf?sfvrsn=71afe801\\_6](https://www.oftec.org/docs/default-source/publications/pub115-oftec-industrial-strategy-for-decarbonising-oil-heated-homes-nov19.pdf?sfvrsn=71afe801_6)

<sup>2</sup> BEIS Minister Written Answer, 29/10/2018 based on Analysis of National Housing Model input data, drawing from English Housing Survey 2014, Scottish Housing Condition Survey 2014, Welsh Housing Conditions Survey 2014.





# Our Manifesto For Change





## Our manifesto for change

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### Acknowledging the current situation in off-gas and rural areas, what needs to change to help us achieve our 2030 vision?

This is our manifesto for change to help the industry decarbonise:

1

The Government policy to support renewable technologies including hybrid heating solutions, will be reinforced after the cessation of the RHI to continue to bridge the gap between fossil fuels and renewable technologies, especially with retrofit installations. There needs to be clear market direction and encouragement to end users to update their houses and make the move to greener heating alternatives.

2

Future Legislation needs to consider how to make older houses more energy efficient. This must cover properties that are in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and possibly listed buildings, to enable solutions for improving thermal efficiency.

3

Government needs to agree to support industry in the move to bio-liquid fuels, with a clear timetable for implementation (with the caveat of the use of sustainable palm free feed stocks).

4

A scrappage scheme should be introduced for older inefficient appliances to encourage homes to switch to greener heating methods.

5

Financial support should be considered for installers to encourage them to train on renewable technologies. This will increase uptake, ensure installations are carried out correctly and provide a higher standard of workmanship for consumers.

6

A Competent Persons Scheme is required for heat pump installers ensuring standards are maintained and the technology performs to its potential.

7

New homes today should be future proofed to ensure an adequate electrical and plumbing infrastructure is fitted, allowing for the move to renewable technologies in the future.

With you on the journey



**Grant Engineering (UK) Ltd**

Hopton House, Hopton Industrial Estate,  
Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 2EU

**t: +44 (0)1380 736920 f: +44 (0)1380 736991**

**e: [sales@grantuk.com](mailto:sales@grantuk.com) w: [www.grantuk.com](http://www.grantuk.com)**

