



Home Energy Conservation Act 1995

Progress Report 2013-15 on behalf of the

The Nottingham and Derbyshire

Local Authority Energy Partnership

(LAEP)

and

Broxtowe Borough Council



March 2015

Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Local Authorities' Energy Partnership (LAEP)

The LAEP is a non-statutory partnership of all 20 councils across Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, established in 1996 and continues to provide an excellent model of how councils can work together for mutual benefit.

This report covers collective activities across the following 14 LAEP housing authorities:

Nottinghamshire

Bassetlaw District Council
Broxtowe Borough Council
Gedling Borough Council
Mansfield District Council
Newark and Sherwood District Council
Rushcliffe Borough Council

Derbyshire

Amber Valley Borough Council
Bolsover District Council
Chesterfield Borough Council
Derbyshire Dales District Council
Erewash Borough Council
High Peak Borough Council
North East Derbyshire District Council
South Derbyshire District Council

Partnership activities are delivered via a membership service and a communications service which are funded through separate subscriptions. Councils benefit from support, information and communication services and collaborate on carbon reduction, affordable warmth and sustainable energy projects, sharing expertise and best practice.

Each council is represented on the Officer Working Group (OWG) which runs the partnership and funds are held by Derbyshire County Council.

LAEP Chair's introduction

The production of this report by our Partnership, which complements the individual reports of our member councils, is an example of how our long-standing collaboration has provided huge benefit and exceptional value to our partners over the years.

In increasingly challenging times for local government, this report provides evidence of how our partnership is striving to maximise the economic, social and environmental benefits to our councils and residents through its work on home energy conservation and affordable warmth.

*Phil Keynes
Team Manager, Energy and Carbon Management
Nottinghamshire County Council*

HECA reporting

The LAEP has a collective ambition to reduce carbon dioxide and fuel poverty across the area and acknowledges the legal requirements for local government to improve the energy efficiency of residential accommodation as outlined in the Climate Change Act 2008.

The LAEP supports the aims of the 2001 UK Fuel Poverty Strategy to eradicate fuel poverty in England as far as reasonably practicable by 2016 and the new statutory target published in 2012 to “ensure that as many fuel poor homes in England as is reasonably practicable achieve a minimum energy efficiency rating of Band C by 2030”. The LAEP also looks forward to the imminent publication of the new Fuel Poverty Strategy for England which will set out DECC’s approach to delivering the target and milestones.

All LAEP district and borough councils submitted 2013 HECA reports and have links to them on their websites.

This HECA progress report is presented in three sections and provides an update on trends, strategies and initiatives since 2013 as LAEP councils work together to reduce domestic carbon dioxide emissions and fuel poverty:

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1. BASELINE INFORMATION

Baseline information on key issues enables local authorities to gauge the impact of collective and individual initiatives

- 1.1 Levels of fuel poverty
- 1.2 Domestic fuel consumption
- 1.3 Domestic carbon dioxide emissions
- 1.4 Energy Company Obligation funded measures
- 1.5 Green Deal measures

The following data has been collated from documents placed on the Department of Energy and Climate Change’s website

1.1 Levels of fuel poverty

Between 2010 and 2012 a new way of calculating the number of households in fuel poverty was introduced, temporarily running in parallel with the original definition.

In 2010 the **10% definition** was used whereby a household was in fuel poverty if it needed to spend more than 10 per cent of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth.

From 2012 a new **Low Income High Cost (LIHC)** definition was applied which considers a household to be in fuel poverty if they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level) and, were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

Across Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire between 2010 and 2012 there was a small fall in the number and % of households in fuel poverty in most district and borough areas, using the original 10% definition. Using the new Low Income High Cost definition results in **fewer people being categorised as being in fuel poverty** so the total number of and % of households in fuel poverty is shown as much lower.

The following table shows levels of fuel poverty in all the district and boroughs in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire in 2010 and 2012 (both definitions used in 2012 for comparison), taken from <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics>

| FUEL POOR HOUSEHOLDS | 2010 | 2012 | 2012 | 2010 | 2012 | 2012 |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| | 10% definition | | Low Income High Cost definition | 10% definition | | Low Income High Cost definition |
| Local Authority | Number of fuel poor households | | | % Fuel poor households | | |
| Amber Valley | 9,918 | 9,610 | 7,078 | 19.1 | 17.9 | 13.2 |
| Bolsover | 6,564 | 5,635 | 4,153 | 20.6 | 16.8 | 12.4 |
| Chesterfield | 9,191 | 8,028 | 6,217 | 20.0 | 16.8 | 13.0 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 7,483 | 9,314 | 4,917 | 24.4 | 29.6 | 15.6 |
| Erewash | 8,429 | 7,783 | 6,287 | 17.5 | 15.7 | 12.6 |
| High Peak | 7,027 | 8,248 | 5,281 | 17.8 | 20.7 | 13.3 |
| NE Derbyshire | 7,876 | 7,656 | 5,239 | 18.6 | 17.4 | 11.9 |
| South Derbyshire | 5,867 | 6,077 | 4,393 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 11.0 |
| Bassetlaw | 9,334 | 9,341 | 6,193 | 19.7 | 19.2 | 12.7 |
| Broxtowe | 7,825 | 7,260 | 5,736 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 12.0 |
| Gedling | 8,085 | 7,754 | 5,522 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 11.0 |
| Mansfield | 8,782 | 7,738 | 5,796 | 19.9 | 16.9 | 12.6 |
| Newark & Sherwood | 9,221 | 9,504 | 6,311 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 12.7 |
| Rushcliffe | 6,818 | 7,471 | 5,367 | 14.8 | 16.0 | 11.5 |

1.2 Domestic fuel consumption

The tables below show domestic gas and electricity consumption figures from 2010 and the most recent available figures from 2013, taken from

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/gas-sales-and-numbers-of-customers-by-region-and-local-authority> and

| DOMESTIC GAS CONSUMPTION | 2010 | | 2013 | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | Total (GWh) | Average Household (kWh) | Total (GWh) | Average Household (kWh) |
| Amber Valley | 808.3 | 15,861 | 742 | 14,422 |
| Bolsover | 773.3 | 15,482 | 439 | 13,788 |
| Chesterfield | 607.6 | 15,312 | 611 | 13,107 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 469.2 | 15,218 | 409 | 16,026 |
| Erewash | 745.8 | 15,897 | 653 | 13,411 |
| High Peak | 674.4 | 14,691 | 577 | 15,349 |
| North East Derbyshire | 442.5 | 17,637 | 620 | 14,914 |
| South Derbyshire | 717.9 | 14,919 | 495 | 13,960 |
| Bassetlaw | 779.4 | 16,544 | 555 | 13,658 |
| Broxtowe | 629.5 | 16,971 | 678 | 14,270 |
| Gedling | 692.1 | 15,855 | 714 | 14,915 |
| Mansfield | 674.1 | 15,852 | 647 | 14,230 |
| Newark and Sherwood | 669.4 | 16,383 | 622 | 14,327 |
| Rushcliffe | 759.5 | 17,719 | 707 | 16,226 |

| DOMESTIC ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION | 2010 | | 2013 | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | Total (GWh) | Average Household (kWh) | Total (GWh) | Average Household (kWh) |
| Amber Valley | 225.2 | 4,251 | 215.6 | 4,025 |
| Bolsover | 211.3 | 3,915 | 121.9 | 3,665 |
| Chesterfield | 125.4 | 3,688 | 161.6 | 3,425 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 188.2 | 5,078 | 146.1 | 4,683 |
| Erewash | 168.7 | 4,049 | 184.8 | 3,747 |
| High Peak | 155.5 | 4,215 | 161.0 | 4,042 |
| North East Derbyshire | 195.1 | 3,945 | 162.4 | 3,725 |
| South Derbyshire | 208.8 | 4,348 | 163.4 | 4,058 |
| Bassetlaw | 167.8 | 4,373 | 198.7 | 4,086 |
| Broxtowe | 168.5 | 3,813 | 179.2 | 3,755 |
| Gedling | 217.9 | 4,212 | 199.8 | 3,987 |
| Mansfield | 168.4 | 3,840 | 163.3 | 3,588 |
| Newark and Sherwood | 205.5 | 4,452 | 208.8 | 4,194 |
| Rushcliffe | 167.2 | 4,322 | 196.6 | 4,203 |

1.3 Domestic carbon dioxide emissions

The tables below show the domestic carbon dioxide emissions per capita in tonnes CO₂ in 2010 and 2012, the most recent figures available.

All data is taken from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-emissions-estimates>

| DERBYS | Year | Industry and Commercial | Domestic | Transport | Total |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | Per capita tonnes CO ₂ | | | |
| Amber Valley | 2010 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 7.7 |
| | 2012 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 7.4 |
| Bolsover | 2010 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 14.6 |
| | 2012 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 14.1 |
| Chesterfield | 2010 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 6.4 |
| | 2012 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 6.4 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 2010 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 10.3 |
| | 2012 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 10.1 |
| Erewash | 2010 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 6.8 |
| | 2012 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 6.4 |
| High Peak | 2010 | 26.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 31.0 |
| | 2012 | 25.5 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 29.7 |
| NE Derbyshire | 2010 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 7.3 |
| | 2012 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 6.9 |
| South Derbyshire | 2010 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 9.4 |
| | 2012 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 8.9 |
| DERBYS TOTAL | 2010 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 11.2 |
| | 2012 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 10.8 |

| NOTTS | Year | Industry and Commercial | Domestic | Transport | Total |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | Per capita tonnes CO ₂ | | | |
| Bassetlaw | 2010 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 8.9 |
| | 2012 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 8.8 |
| Broxtowe | 2010 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 7.9 |
| | 2012 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 7.1 |
| Gedling | 2010 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 5.7 |
| | 2012 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 5.5 |
| Mansfield | 2010 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 5.6 |
| | 2012 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 5.4 |
| Newark & Sherwood | 2010 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 10.2 |
| | 2012 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 9.8 |
| Rushcliffe | 2010 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 6.9 |
| | 2012 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 6.6 |
| NOTTS TOTAL | 2010 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 7.5 |
| | 2012 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 7.2 |

The table below show the domestic carbon dioxide emissions per capita in tonnes CO₂ from 2005 to 2012 within the influence of local authorities, the most recent figures available.

All data is taken from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-emissions-estimates>

| | Year | Industry and Commercial | Domestic | Transport | Total |
|----------|------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|-------|
| Broxtowe | 2005 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 5.9 |
| | 2006 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 5.8 |
| | 2007 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 5.8 |
| | 2008 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 5.9 |
| | 2009 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 5.4 |
| | 2010 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 5.9 |
| | 2011 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 5.2 |
| | 2012 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 5.1 |

1.4 Energy Company Obligation funded measures

A new obligation on energy utility companies replaced the previous Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) at the end of March 2013. The Energy Company Obligation Phase 1 (ECO1) runs from April 2013 to March 2015.

The ECO programme provides funding for energy efficiency measures for households in hard to treat properties and vulnerable or low income households who struggle to achieve affordable warmth.

The data below shows the number of ECO funded measures installed since the beginning of ECO to 30th September 2014 and has been compiled from

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/green-deal-energy-company-obligation-eco-and-insulation-levels-in-great-britain-quarterly-report-to-september-2014> Tables 1.11a) and d).

ECO OBLIGATION measures

| | Carbon Saving Target (CSO) | Carbon Savings Community (CSCO) | Affordable Warmth (HHCRO) | Total no. ECO measures delivered | All households | ECO measures per 1,000 households* | Households in receipt of ECO measures per 1,000 |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| ENGLAND | 311,600 | 175,591 | 309,600 | 796,791 | 22,542,903 | 35.3 | 28.7 |
| E MIDLANDS | 21,763 | 10,646 | 29,080 | 61,489 | 1,935,710 | 31.8 | 25.1 |
| Derbyshire | 3,535 | 742 | 4,598 | 8,875 | 338,213 | 26.2 | 20.6 |
| Amber Valley | 457 | 131 | 744 | 1,332 | 53,573 | 24.9 | 19.0 |
| Bolsover | 258 | 166 | 748 | 1,172 | 33,264 | 35.2 | 26.9 |
| Chesterfield | 831 | 132 | 712 | 1,675 | 47,180 | 35.5 | 28.8 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 114 | 34 | 169 | 317 | 31,197 | 10.2 | 7.5 |
| Erewash | 575 | 203 | 800 | 1,578 | 49,330 | 32.0 | 24.5 |
| High Peak | 270 | 43 | 470 | 783 | 39,821 | 19.7 | 17.2 |
| NE Derbyshire | 645 | 32 | 541 | 1,218 | 43,588 | 27.9 | 22.5 |
| South Derbyshire | 385 | 1 | 414 | 800 | 40,260 | 19.9 | 14.9 |
| Nottinghamshire | 4,408 | 1,490 | 5,106 | 11,004 | 340,212 | 32.3 | 25.2 |
| Bassetlaw | 498 | 271 | 750 | 1,519 | 48,631 | 31.2 | 24.4 |
| Broxtowe | 410 | 2 | 643 | 1,055 | 47,724 | 22.1 | 16.6 |
| Gedling | 671 | 40 | 755 | 1,466 | 50,096 | 29.3 | 22.1 |
| Mansfield | 619 | 543 | 1,022 | 2,184 | 45,520 | 48.0 | 36.9 |
| Newark&Sherwood | 1,236 | 266 | 592 | 2,094 | 49,778 | 42.1 | 34.9 |
| Rushcliffe | 458 | 2 | 331 | 791 | 46,771 | 16.9 | 12.7 |

* More than one measure installed in some homes

Measures installed

Information on which measures have been installed is not available down to local authority level. However, on a national scale government statistics show a marked decline in the rate of loft and cavity wall insulation (from all sources including ECO and Green Deal) coinciding with the switch from CERT to ECO, as illustrated in the table below, taken from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/green-deal-energy-company-obligation-eco-and-insulation-levels-in-great-britain-quarterly-report-to-september-2014>

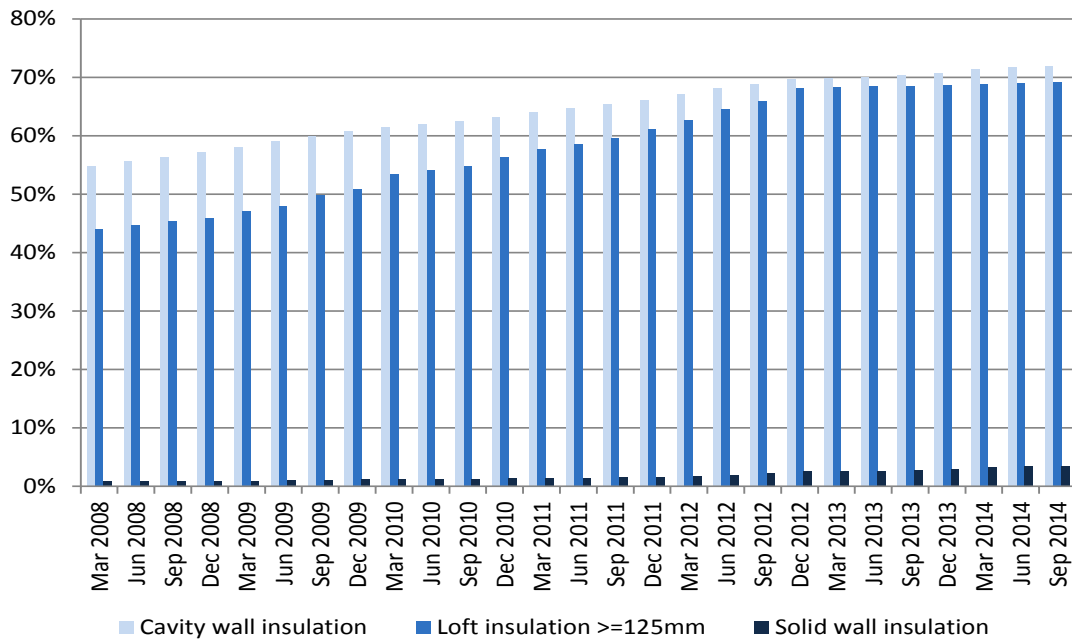


Table: Percentage of properties with insulation in Great Britain, March 2008 to September 2014

1.5 Green Deal measures

Green Deal statistics are currently only available from DECC at a regional level. A breakdown by administrative area should be available for the next quarterly release, due on 19/03/14. Data below taken from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/green-deal-energy-company-obligation-eco-and-insulation-levels-in-great-britain-quarterly-report-to-september-2014> Table 1.7).

| | Green Deal Assessments | Households | GD Assessments per 1,000 households |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| England | 288,999 | 22,542,903 | 12.8 |
| North East | 16,177 | 1,145,559 | 14.1 |
| North West | 51,658 | 3,046,753 | 17.0 |
| Yorkshire and Humber | 38,004 | 2,262,423 | 16.8 |
| East Midlands | 30,067 | 1,935,710 | 15.5 |
| West Midlands | 44,047 | 2,332,802 | 18.9 |
| East | 24,657 | 2,484,620 | 9.9 |
| London | 22,857 | 3,383,918 | 6.8 |
| South East | 37,077 | 3,638,436 | 10.2 |
| South West | 24,455 | 2,312,682 | 10.6 |

Green Deal Assessments lodged by region, up to 30th September 2014

2.0 LAEP HECA REPORT 2013-15

2.1 Boiler replacement scheme (2013)

In December 2012 DECC awarded over £2 million to the LAEP to tackle fuel poverty as part of a nationwide local authority competition. This was the third largest grant awarded, despite stiff competition and a significantly oversubscribed fund, demonstrating the advantage of working in partnership for the benefit of all local residents.

Funding was shared between fourteen district and borough councils across the two counties and was invested in new boilers, heating systems and insulation to help vulnerable residents keep warm and well in winter.

Installations began in January 2013 and were completed by end April 2013, an average of 50 per local authority area. The success of the project was the result of fantastic team work by officers from LAEP councils who worked hard to identify eligible households and deliver measures within the very tight timescales.

"I recently had a new boiler installed after having no heating or hot water for a number of years. For the first time my 18 month old daughter can have a proper hot bath rather than kettles in the sink."

Chesterfield resident

In total the LAEP delivered **729 energy efficiency measures** to households, comprising:

- 511 'G' rated boilers were replaced with 'A' rated boilers
- 143 new heating systems were installed
- 85 properties received loft and/or cavity wall insulation
- Many properties received enabling works
- 36 boilers and heating systems repaired
- 2 renewable energy systems were installed in off gas properties

These measures translate into energy bill savings for householders in the region of **£220,000 per year**. This equates to approximately **7,140 tonnes of CO² per year**

2.2 Health and housing research project (2013)

Evaluation of the boiler scheme outlined in 2.1 revealed that around 38% of assisted households included someone suffering from a long term health condition made worse by a living in a cold home. It also found that many fuel poor households were not eligible for the fully funded affordable warmth element of ECO either because they were not on eligible benefits or because the works required on their heating systems were non-standard or extensive.

In an extension to the original boiler replacement project and to further investigate these issues, DECC approved a request from the LAEP to use project underspend to identify and assist fuel poor households with a long term health condition.

"My husband and I had both been in hospital, very poorly, and came out when the snow was bad. It was too cold to stop here; we could only come home once the boiler had been replaced."

Newark resident

This work was carried out from May to September 2013 across Notts and Derbys. Evaluation showed that out of 29 households assisted, 25% met the ECO affordable warmth benefits eligibility criteria

but were still unable to have energy efficiency improvement works carried out without making a personal contribution of between £1000 and £1500. This is due to the non-standard nature of the works required and the impact this has on the amount of ECO funding available. Non-standard works include:

- Properties with only secondary heating such as coal fires or electric bar heaters
- Solid fuel (coal) back boilers, wood burners or LPG boilers in off gas properties
- Partial and full sets of storage heaters.

The research highlighted the inability of the current ECO affordable warmth programme to fully fund energy efficiency measures for some of the most vulnerable householders, leaving some of them paying up to 30% of their income on fuel bills.

2.3 Derbyshire Healthy Home programme (2014 - ongoing)

The results of the health and housing research project (2.2) have been applied to a new health and affordable warmth programme. Derbyshire Public Health have commissioned the LAEP to develop and deliver the 'Derbyshire Healthy Home' programme across the county, providing **£188k** revenue funding per year for two years.

The programme is combining information on health, housing and income at a household level to target fuel poor householders with long term health conditions made worse by a cold home. The aim is to reduce the incidence of Excess Winter Deaths and the cost to the NHS of the impact of cold related illnesses, particularly 'non-elective' (emergency) admissions to A&E. Due to data protection and patient privacy issues, GP surgeries will write to target households inviting them to contact the LAEP project team for assistance.

Whilst accurate targeting should ensure that most householders assisted are eligible for affordable warmth ECC (HHCRO), some homes will require additional funding to enable improvements to go ahead, as outlined in 2.2. DECC agreed in January 2014 to allow LAEP to carry forward the final balance from the original boiler replacement project funds to top up capital works associated with this project; Derbyshire's share is around £114k.

National Grid has recognised the project's innovative approach with an award of **£40k** to establish a hardship fund to further assist vulnerable householders

The project will assist households from February 2015 to August 2016. Outcomes will be rigorously monitored and evaluated and if successful funding is likely to continue, albeit at a lower level. DECC is very interested in this approach in terms of shaping delivery of fuel poverty and health related support services through local authorities.

2.4 Potential for a health and housing project in Nottinghamshire (2015)

The Nottinghamshire LAEP authorities are looking closely at how the Derbyshire Public Health project develops and will invest their share of the underspend referred to in 2.3 (around £90k), to address fuel poverty and health related issues in a similar way.

Exploratory discussions with Nottinghamshire Public Health and CCGs in the county demonstrate a desire to collaborate on this issue. Provisional project ideas involve working closely with CCGs to engage one GP Practice in each district who would identify their most resource intensive patients with cold-sensitive long term conditions. Existing resources would enable councils to address the affordable warmth needs of at least 5 households identified in this way, even if none were HHCRO eligible. Rigorous

monitoring by the CCG on the impact of interventions on health outcomes would be needed to justify the release of funding to enable project continuity.

2.5 LAEP Green Deal Pioneer Places (2013-14)

In January 2013, the LAEP successfully bid to DECC to fund a proposal to create demand for the Green Deal across Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Four LAEP councils received funding to run pilot Green Deal projects each council targeted promotions at different housing types:

- Amber Valley Borough Council (Derbys): The private rented sector
- Chesterfield Borough Council ("): Mixed hard-to-treat properties
- Newark and Sherwood District Council (Notts): Off gas homes, high council tax
- Rushcliffe Borough Council ("): Large homes, old boilers, range of finance options

| | Green Deal Assessments | | Green Deal Plans | |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | Target | Completed | Target | Completed |
| Amber Valley | 100 | 27 | 50 | 0 |
| Chesterfield | 100 | 26 | 50 | 0 |
| Newark | 100 | 11 | 50 | 8 |
| Rushcliffe | 100 | 72 | 50 | 50 |

The project evaluation report was issued in July 2014. In total, 136 properties had a Green Deal Assessment carried out compared with an initial target of 400. The project aimed to convert 50% of assessments into plans and achieved 43% (58 plans). The lower than expected results were influenced by:

- Low levels of public awareness about the Green Deal
- Slow return of assessments to householders leaving no time to offer plans within project time frame
- The Golden Rule not being met due to vague estimates in the Assessments and higher than expected installation costs due to 'other works'.

Keeping customers engaged throughout the complex process proved very difficult; Green Deal Assessors sometimes proved unreliable and this led the project to question the effectiveness of the Green Deal Assessor verification process.

2.6 LAEP ECO scheme development (2013)

In early 2013 the LAEP considered establishing an area wide ECO scheme, to provide residents in private sector housing with a reliable offer from a trustworthy source in a similar way to the Warmstreets scheme that the LAEP set up under CERT. Two comprehensive briefings were produced for managers outlining the opportunities and options available.

One option LAEP considered was to develop a local not-for-profit intermediary or energy agency which would maximise ECO funding drawn into the area. It would be sustained by turning local knowledge, housing data and referral networks into high quality leads for the obligated parties in return for a referral fee. With the utilities under pressure to discharge their ECO obligations as cost effectively as possible, the efficiencies resulting from engaging with 14 councils through the LAEP network should also be reflected in a good offer for LAEP residents.

Endorsing or promoting the offer from any utility to residents requires a tendering process to identify a partner. As a first and informal step in this selection process, the seven largest energy utilities were invited to a LAEP meeting in July 2013 to outline what they could offer a two county partnership. British Gas, SSE, EON, Scottish Power and EDF attended and outlined their priorities to the LAEP.

Unfortunately it became clear that the focus of all utility companies at this stage in the first ECO phase was external solid wall insulation in areas of concentrated social housing due to the potential for the largest carbon savings; there was very little on offer in terms of loft and cavity wall insulation or heating installations in the private sector.

Cuts in ECO targets later in 2013 undermined this potential funding stream so the LAEP put these plans on hold.

2.7 LAEP Green Deal Communities bid (2013-14)

DECC launched a new £20m Green Deal Communities scheme for local authorities in late July 2013 to help households benefit from the Green Deal on an area basis; this quadrupled to £80m in the autumn.

Based on its success detailed in 2.1, the LAEP decided to apply for this funding with the understanding that its previous intentions to engage Green Deal and ECO Provider(s) outlined above would be incorporated into these new plans.

The meeting with utilities referred to in 2.6 was also used to help develop a LAEP bid to this fund. As outlined, the utilities' focus was on social housing where they could bank carbon as cheaply as possible through high volumes and high take up. However, there was some potential for a LAEP scheme for private sector 'right to buys' to be incorporated into their broadly social housing schemes. Unfortunately none had a good offer for SWI for one-off private sector homes.

The LAEP submitted a final bid in December 2013 for over £2m on behalf of 14 district councils and Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire County Councils, for a retrofit scheme in each districts to treat a total of 500 properties. In line with DECC guidance the majority of funding was to subsidise the cost of SWI to both attract matched ECO funding from energy utility companies and to ensure that the remaining cost payable by the householder was eligible for Green Deal finance. The key element of the bid was to combine effective community engagement with evidence-based targeting using LAEP's housing and householder database.

"LAEP's bid was ambitious and well designed and would have helped each council to roll out private sector solid wall insulation schemes in their areas."

Jane Thomas, Private Sector Housing Manager, Chesterfield

This involved a very significant commitment of LAEP resources, including extensive efforts to establish a framework of ECO providers/contractors to deliver the scheme through either Efficiency East Midland's existing framework and through a tender placed by the LAEP on the public sector procurement platform, Source Derbyshire. The latter proved very difficult to achieve as it was obviously not possible to realistically define, or confirm, the total value of the tender contract prior to receiving funding.

64 proposals were submitted in total and unfortunately the LAEP bid was unsuccessful. Feedback from DECC indicated that in particular they did not have confidence that an ECO provider had been secured to deliver the scheme.

2.8 The LAEP Communications Service (ongoing)

The community focused communications service is funded by an optional £1500 p.a. subscription per authority. The service provides advice and information on energy efficiency, sustainable energy and affordable warmth directly to communities, schools, local authority staff, businesses and the general public on behalf of the LAEP.

The Communications Service has been collectively procured by Marches Energy Agency (MEA) through Service Level Agreements (SLA) since 2009 and provides a level and quality of delivery that would have been unaffordable for individual councils. Fifteen LAEP authorities participated between 2013 and 2015. A core service provides:

- **A public facing website** www.everybodys-talking.org providing information on energy efficiency, sustainable energy, affordable warmth and community activity
- **A twitter account** with more than 170 followers
- **Monthly E-Bulletins** sent to more than 300 people representing more than 85 community groups and around 100 public and third sector organisations
- An **'Ask Me a Climate Question' Service** which allows community groups to request up to half a day's desk-based research from MEA. The service received 24 enquiries in 2013-14 and 18 by 6th Feb 2015
- LAEP annual **Eco Open Homes Event** aims to inspire householders to make eco improvements to their homes by visiting others who have already done so. In March 2013, 12 homes and other buildings in the area open their doors to more than 90 visitors; in 2014, 325 people visited 17 properties and the event is planned again for May 2015. The event has its own website: www.everybodys-talking.org/ecohomes

An additional tailored service enables councils select additional services which best meet their needs; the most



popular is visits by the **Fantastic Home, a mobile energy efficiency**

exhibition, three times during the year to offer energy efficiency advice at community fairs, fetes, festivals, market days and busy shopping areas (see photos). Other activities have included presentations at Landlord Forums, workshops at community conferences, workshops for local authority staff, and briefings for elected members. In 2013-14, 1424 people engaged with the Fantastic Home vehicle.

MEA also seeks funding for other projects in the area and during 2013-14 secured funding totally £28,130 for other energy efficiency focused work in the area.



2.9 Looking Ahead 2015-17

LAEP plans and aspirations during the next HECA period:

- Deliver, monitor, improve and evaluate Derbyshire Warm Homes programme with a view to secure continued revenue funding for staff beyond the current project time frame of September 2016. The LAEP will further engage with the CCGs in Derbyshire to demonstrate the impacts of affordable warmth interventions on health outcomes and costs, aiming to secure NHS funding in future for preventative support for high risk patients.
- Design, agree and secure funding and support for a Nottinghamshire health and housing programme, working closely with CCG and Public Health colleagues.
- Strive to offer affordable warmth support to a larger proportion of vulnerable fuel poor households not just those with existing health conditions, through innovative funding and partnership arrangements, building on the success and expertise gained through the health and housing programmes.

For further information about the contents of this report, please contact:

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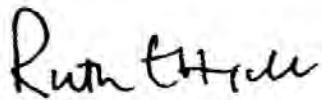
or

Rina Jones, LAEP Manager, Rina.jones@derbyshire.gov.uk, 01629-536130

3. Broxtowe Borough Council Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 Update Report 2013 – 2015

This report presents information about strategies and initiatives employed by Broxtowe Borough Council to reduce domestic carbon dioxide emissions and fuel poverty in the borough. Domestic properties include owner occupied, privately rented and social housing. This is the update report March 2015 covering work completed in 2013/14 and 2014/15, ambitions for 2015 to 2017 and partnership work we are engaged in.

At present we are reviewing a number of strategic documents in 2015 including the Housing and Climate Change Strategy which will both help direct work over the next few years to improve the energy efficiency of domestic homes in Broxtowe. Additional actions will be added to the next HECA update report in 2017. The new Cutting the Cost of Keeping Warm - Fuel Poverty Strategy for England, which was released in March 2015, will also be used to help inform actions to be taken in Broxtowe to help tackle this important issue.



**Ruth Hyde OBE,
Chief Executive, Broxtowe Borough Council**

This report will be posted on the council website and copies made available upon request. Any enquires about the content of the report should be:

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3.1 Introduction to Broxtowe

a) Housing Stock in Broxtowe

(Source: Profile of Broxtowe July 2014 <http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=24763&p=0>)

Broxtowe's household numbers are projected to increase by 8.8% between 2011 and 2021, from 46,907 households to 51,050. This is a projected increase of 4,143 households. This projected increase is marginally above that for the whole of Nottinghamshire, including the city of Nottingham. However, it is below the projected increase for the whole of England which is estimated at 10%. Broxtowe has more homes in owner occupation, than the national average.

b) Accommodation Type – Households

(Source: Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2009)

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Detached - 36% | Semi-detached - 36% |
| Terrace -17% | Flats - 11% |

c) Dwelling Stock by Tenure, 2011 (Source: Profile of Broxtowe July 2014)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Owner Occupied | 73.2% |
| LA Dwelling Stock | 8.95% |
| Housing Association/other registered social landlord | 2.2% |
| Privately Rented | 15.66% |

d) Broxtowe Borough Council Social Housing Stock

March 2015 total Broxtowe Borough Council Housing Stock (not including temporary accommodation) was 4541.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Flats – 2166 | 0 beds (bedsits) 11, 1 bed 1182, 2 bed 957, 3 bed 16 |
| Bungalows – 677 | 1 bed 463, 2 bed 206, 3 bed 8 |
| Houses – 1698 | 2 bed 351, 3 bed 1285, 4 bed 61, 6 bed 1 |

In the social rented sector Broxtowe has achieved the target of all social housing meeting the national Decent Homes Standard. The strategic aim of the Council is to continue to meet the Decent Homes Standard through maintenance of high quality stock condition information and annual planned major works programmes and invest in the Broxtowe Standard.

e) Population (Source: Profile of Broxtowe July 2014)

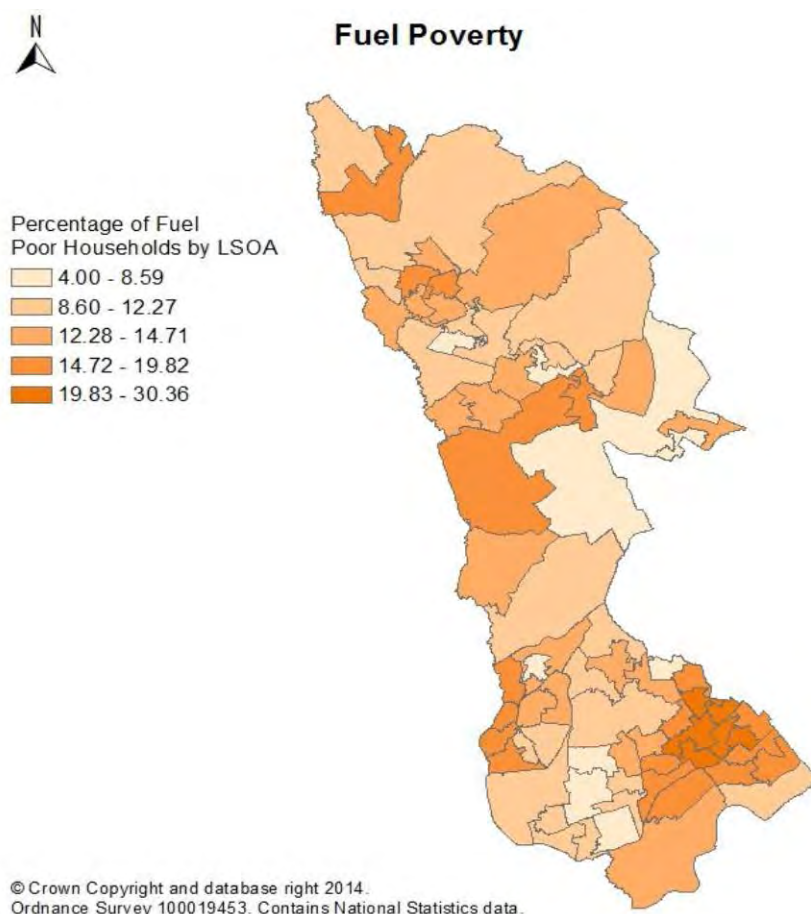
Broxtowe's population was 109,487 at the time of the Census in March 2011. There are 21 wards in Broxtowe. The ward with the highest number of people is Eastwood South, with a population of 9,139. Awsworth has the lowest number of residents with 2,204. Broxtowe has the highest population density in the county, excluding the city of Nottingham. There is an average of 1,350 people per square kilometre. Broxtowe has a high proportion of people aged over 65 with 19.15% of the population in this age group compared with a national average of 16.45%. The borough's population is projected to increase by 7.6% between 2011 and 2021.

f) Deprivation (Source: Profile of Broxtowe July 2014)

Broxtowe is a relatively affluent area with low unemployment, good quality housing and high levels of skills and educational attainment. This relative affluence masks a number of localised pockets of deprivation in the borough. Parts of the Eastwood South and Chilwell West wards are in the top 20% of the most deprived areas in the country. Indices of Deprivation is produced and periodically updated by the Department for Communities and Local Government. At the local authority level, Broxtowe experiences the second lowest level of deprivation of the districts in Nottinghamshire taken from the Indices of Deprivation produced in 2010. It is ranked as the 219 most deprived district in England (out of 326, where a ranking of 1 = most deprived, and a rank of 326 = least deprived).

g) Fuel Poverty (Source: Profile of Broxtowe July 2014)

Under the new 2013 definition of fuel poverty, a household is said to be in fuel poverty if they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level). Were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. Broxtowe's average of 14% is equivalent to that for the county. The data is prepared by the Department of Energy and Climate Change. At the ward level in Broxtowe, nine wards have higher average levels of fuel poverty than the borough average. The highest average levels of fuel poverty are experienced in three of the Beeston wards – Beeston West (22.7%), Beeston Central (21.9%) and Beeston North (19.8%). Higher than average levels of fuel poverty are also found in the wards of Stapleford South West (16.1%), Beeston Rylands (16%), Chilwell East (15.9%), Attenborough (15.2%), Eastwood South (15%) and Brinsley (14.7%).



3.2 Partnership working

Broxtowe Borough Council recognises the importance of working in partnership to deal with improving the energy efficiency of homes in Broxtowe and how people manage their energy usage. The list below represents some of the key partnerships the Borough is involved in:

- a) Nationally Broxtowe Borough Council have received support and worked with the Department of Energy and Climate Change and Local Government Information Unit.
- b) Regionally Broxtowe is a member of the East Midlands Carbon Action Network and support Climate East Midlands.
- c) The Council is a member of the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Local Authority Energy Partnership. Work completed with this partnership has included significant funding bids detailed in the Section 2.
- d) The Council is a member of the Nottinghamshire Climate Change Partnership which is made up of all Nottinghamshire local authorities.
- e) The Council runs the Broxtowe Borough Partnership (see: [Broxtowe Borough Partnership website](#) for further information) which aims to make Broxtowe a better place to live in working with local organisations. The partnership is made up of different task groups and one of these is the Environment Task Group with priorities covering reducing CO₂ and fuel poverty in domestic properties. Partners include organisations such as Greening Beeston group, Nottingham Energy Partnership, Nottinghamshire County Council, First Contact and Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust. The Environment Task Group meets 3 or 4 times a year and has a yearly action plan.
- f) The Council has worked closely with the Nottingham Energy Partnership on a number of projects following on from the completion of the CERT funded Broxtowe Warm Zone area based cavity and loft insulation installation scheme.
- g) Nottinghamshire Social Housing Forum is a meeting of councils and housing associations to share good practice.
- h) Nottingham Strategic Housing Group is a central meeting for discussing projects county wide, joint funding and looking at issues such as the new Care Act.
- i) The Council support the Homelessness Forum with Gelding and Rushcliffe Councils.
- j) Broxtowe Borough Council manages an Older Persons Sub-Group for Broxtowe which includes many of the organisations working with Older People. This group understand the issue of fuel poverty and the need to look at improving the energy efficiency of housing in Broxtowe.
- k) The Council meet with other landlords who have properties within the borough and allocate their properties through the HomeSearch system. This is through the Registered Providers Group.

3.3 Work Completed 2013 – 2015

This section is an update on work carried in Broxtowe over the last two years under key headings identified in the 2013 HECA report. This compliments work carried out in partnership with the LAEP outlined in section 2.

a) Fuel Poverty/Energy Use

- A Winter Warmth project has been run in 2013/14 and 2014/15 and has included a small boiler repair scheme, lending out electric oil filled radiators, information leaflets and thermometers given out and training opportunities.
- Through work with First Contact in Broxtowe the Greater Nottingham Healthy Housing Service has been promoted. This service is funded by NHS Nottinghamshire County Council/Nottingham City and run by the Nottingham Energy Partnership. The services aim is to support vulnerable people and to take the most deprived private sector households in Greater Nottingham out of fuel poverty, which in turn achieves improved energy efficiency in the home, improved health, housing standards being raised and the quality of life of the households.
- Broxtowe Borough Council have promoted the LAEP Community Climate Action in Broxtowe and Everybody's talking about Climate Change website and services that are offered through it to the community.
- Two energy saving presentations have been given at Community Action Team meetings in Broxtowe. These are residents meetings chaired by local Councillors.
- Greening Beeston are a very active community run group whose aim is to make Beeston more sustainable and green. They are supported by the Council and go to numerous events and run activities promoting energy saving to the community on a yearly basis.
- Broxtowe Borough Council has been promoting the Nottinghamshire Climate Change Partnership energy switching tool. This has included promoting it at events, giving 1600 leaflets to tenants and putting leaflets in public places.
- Broxtowe Borough Council Energy Team have attended/supported numerous events in 2013 and 2014 for example:
 - Awsworth Party on Rec
 - Luncheon clubs
 - Climate Week event Giltbrook retail park
 - Sheltered housing scheme/open days
 - Kimberley Church
 - Beeston Carnival
 - Greening Brinsley/Green Deal
 - Eastwood Sure Start
 - Stapleford Carnival
 - Green Buddy staff events
 - Estate Clean up events
 - Town Centre events
 - ECO Homes Event 2013 and 2014
 - Beeston Community Cohesion event
 - Landlords Forum
- A number of funding bids have been put in to run a Volunteer Home Energy Check project in Broxtowe in Eastwood but they were unsuccessful.
- In partnership with the Greater Nottingham Healthy Housing Service run by the Nottingham Energy Partnership, Marches Energy Agency and funding from the Big Energy Saving Network two events were held in Broxtowe, March 2015. The events promoted switching, energy saving and training others. The training event was

attended by volunteers and staff from the Citizen Advice Bureau Eastwood and Beeston, Volunteer Action Beeston and Broxtowe Borough Council staff.

b) Energy Efficient Measures

A number of actual energy efficient installations were carried out in Broxtowe over the last two years and advice given.

- Broxtowe Borough Council completed the Broxtowe Warm Zone area wide loft and cavity insulation scheme in May 2013 in partnership with the Nottingham Energy Partnership.

Headline Results included:

- 16,896 Home Energy Assessments
 - 4,682 CERT insulation installs (loft and or cavity wall insulation)
 - 1,214 retro-fit water saving installs
 - 205 DIY energy saving measures installed
 - Average annual fuel bill saving of £203
- Promotion of energy efficient measures at events and through advice over the phone, one to one and via email correspondence.
 - Broxtowe Borough Council has continued to carryout energy efficient improvement programmes on its social housing stock which are listed below. The council, are also working through a programme of removing Finlock Guttering on properties when the opportunity arises to remove the cold bridge which causes condensation and cold issues.

o 2013/14

| | |
|---|-----|
| Gas central heating systems (SEDBUK 'A') | 654 |
| Loft and Cavities | 29 |
| (loft and cavity just picking up the odd few missed houses) | |

o 2014/15

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Gas central heating systems (SEDBUK 'A') | 600 |
| Lofts and Cavities | 92 |
| (loft and cavity just picking up the odd few missed houses) | |
| External solid wall insulation | 63 properties |

- The council has completed a programme of work to install double glazing windows to all of its housing stock.
- The Private Housing team at Broxtowe Borough Council have had a small grant to install UPVC double glazed doors to private owner occupier's homes which comes to an end in 2015. 18 doors have been replaced so far. The aim of this is to improve the security, warmth and look of homes for older people who are vulnerable.

c) Renewables

- Solar PV installations in Broxtowe

Below data available from DECC on the number of solar panel installations in Broxtowe compared to the national mean.

Energy Statistics:

Domestic Solar PV Installations, 2010-14

By 2009 Local Authority District



Broxtowe

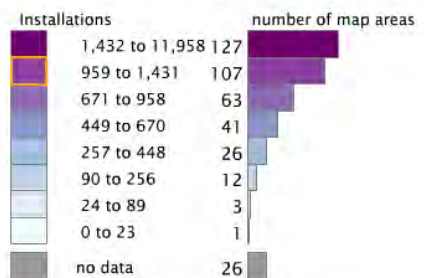
click on the clear button to see values for other areas:

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change.

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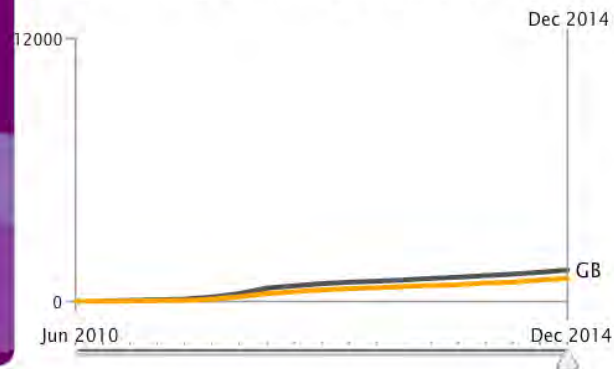
Map shows: Domestic Solar PV Installations, 2010-14

Number of Domestic PV Installations (octiles)



Broxtowe (Dec 2014) = 1,057 Installations.

384 LESS than the GB value mean of 1,441 Installations



Graphic by: ONS Data Visualisation Centre
Office for National Statistics, UK

- Broxtowe Borough Council has fitted 161 solar PV panels to the main Council offices building in Beeston, in Dec 2014 and will promote this in 2015 to encourage business and domestic take up of solar panels.
- In Broxtowe Severn Trent have installed a wind turbine which is over 100m tall just off the main highway A610 through Broxtowe and into the City of Nottingham. This is visible from a very wide area in North Broxtowe and helps raise the awareness of renewable energy to the wider public.
- General promotion of solar PV and the renewable heat incentive at events, through the website, advice over the phone and via email.
- Installation of solar PV and ground source heat pumps on a number of new build social housing and flats in 2013 and 2014.

d) Green Deal

- Green Deal event held in Brinsley in partnership with the Brinsley Greening Group in November 2013.
- A presentation was given at the Landlords Forum March 2014 on the benefits of Green Deal/ECO.
- Green Deal event with the Greening Campaign held at Beeston Town Hall with approx. 60 people attending, April 2013.
- Promoted the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund with the Nottingham Energy Partnership December 2014 and March 2015 in the Beeston Area of Broxtowe.
- Green Deal advice to residents at numerous events in 2013/14 and 2014/15 such as the Stapleford Carnival, Awsworth Party on the Rec.
- Green Deal advice to members of the public via phone/reception/email.
- Promotion of Green Deal on the Broxtowe Borough Councils website.
- Two Council Officers received Green Deal Training April 2013 through the LAEP.
- Promoted Green Deal to employees at Green Buddy event March 2014.
- Promotion of Green Deal to the Broxtowe Borough Partnership Environment Task group and Climate Change Working group.
- Green Deal presented to the Beeston Central Community Action team.
- March 2015 promoting free cavity and reduced loft installation with the Nottingham Energy Partnership to residents of Broxtowe.
- Investigated a number of possible Green Deal projects with external organisations but unable to get off the ground due to the wrong postcode areas, schemes in Broxtowe not being big enough for solid wall, change in Green Deal targets/reduced carbon, resource issues.
- Involved with LAEP in Green Deal projects see section 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7.

e) Health Related Projects

- In the winters of 2014 and 2015 Broxtowe with the Nottingham Energy Partnership ran a winter warmth campaign in Broxtowe. This followed on from the 2013 Winter Warmth campaign and the previous Warm Homes Healthy Peoples Fund 2011/12 campaign, which was in partnership with NHS Nottinghamshire. The work carried out has included repair of boilers, lending out electric oil filled radiators, energy advice, home energy checks, giving out thermometers and leaflets. The projects aim is to focus on avoidable winter deaths and fuel poverty achieving affordable warmth for families in Nottinghamshire.

f) New Affordable and more energy efficient homes

The condition of homes has a fundamental impact on the health and well-being, educational attainment, employment opportunities and safety of those who live within them. Broxtowe are working through an affordable housing plan ensuring these properties are built to high standards. This work is nearing completion and includes:

- approximately 144 new units of affordable accommodation at seven sites
- approximately 20 will be owned and managed by the council
- 88 will be owned and managed by Nottingham Community Housing Association

- 10 of which will be specifically built to accommodate residents with learning difficulties
- Six sites will be built out in two phases and completion expected 2015.

Further information can be found through this link:

<http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=28566&p=0>

3.4 Ambitions 2015 – 17

These are the current ambitions Broxtowe want to achieve during the next HECA reporting period and it includes the LAEP ambitions in section 2.9. of this report. These ambitions are not an exhaustive list and can be added to especially with the Broxtowe Housing and Climate Change strategies being reviewed in 2015 and need to take into account the 2015 Fuel Poverty Strategy.

- To sign up to the Climate Local Declaration in 2015 as not completed yet.
- To continue to produce a yearly Broxtowe Borough Partnership Environment Task group action plan including actions tackling fuel poverty and improving the energy efficiency of homes in Broxtowe. As part of this to target more vigorously the areas identified as having the most fuel poverty households. Ideas include presenting to all Community Action teams promoting energy saving and working with Sure Starts in Broxtowe promoting energy efficiency in the home.
- Continue to collect relevant housing data to be able to measure improvements made in both social and private housing stock.
- To work closely in partnership with the Older Peoples Group on projects which address improving the energy efficiency of homes of vulnerable people and all the other associated benefits such as improving health.
- To continue to work with partners and look for opportunities to have all cavities and lofts insulated in the borough, where practicable, by 2020.
- Broxtowe Borough Council recognises that the take up of renewables in Broxtowe is below the local and national average. The Councils ambition is to increase the take up of renewables in the borough. The Council is planning to hold one or two events to promote the take up of domestic and business solar PV panels in 2015/16 and to do further promotion through different media including the Broxtowe Matters newsletter, which goes to every household in the borough. The Council will look the possibility of a larger solar PV scheme for domestic housing.
- The Council will continue to promote the Green Deal/ECO/Green Deal Home Improvement Fund at events, advice, and in partnership with other organisations.
- To continue to promote to Private Landlords opportunities to improve their properties using the FIT/RHI/Green Deal. To attend the Broxtowe Landlords Forum.
- The Private Housing Team at Broxtowe Borough Council will continue to give advice to private householders, private tenants and landlords on schemes available to them to help make their homes more energy efficient. Their work includes carrying out enforcement of category 1 hazard being excess cold.
- Continue to promote energy switching with Nottinghamshire Climate Change Partnership and look for more opportunities.
- The Council will complete a programme of all the doors in its owned housing stock to be UPVC double glazed and continue to maintain the Decent Homes standard in all of these properties. The benefits are reducing drafts in the home and improving security.
- The Council will continue to carry out a solid wall insulation programme.
- The Council is looking at the feasibility of a solar PV scheme for its social housing stock.