TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL
HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT 1995 (AS AMENDED)
PROGRESS REPORT 2015

In accordance with the Secretary of States requirement for local authorities to submit Progress Reports on their original 2013 Further Report (Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (amended) for Department of Climate Change), attached is the 2015 Progress Report as requested.

Methodology

The 2013 Further Report has been updated to reflect the latest DECC and Industry reporting. The action plan has also been amended to show progress against targets.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Local authorities have responsibilities under the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 in respect of improving the energy efficiency of all residential accommodation. In July 2012 the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) published a requirement for councils with those responsibilities to report on the measures they propose to take to achieve this aim.

1.2 This report is at two levels. Firstly, it sets out the strategic and operational actions being taken through Essex authorities, working collaboratively, to form a pan- Essex Energy Partnership. The purpose of this evolving partnership is to place the County in a favourable position to take advantage of both Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation funding opportunities to deliver HECA requirements and wider related programmes

1.3 Secondly, in Appendix 1, it outlines the local actions taken place in Tendring or are planned over the next three years.

2.0 WHERE ARE WE NOW?

2.1 With the onset of Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation (ECO) funding during 2012 it was realised that larger scale arrangements were needed if Essex authorities were to compete effectively for resources. Green Deal and ECO resources are not allocated, or tied into any one region or part of the country.

2.2 A proposal was therefore drawn up through interested authorities for an Essex wide consortium of councils, open to others to join, to form the basis of an effective negotiating and delivery mechanism, sufficient in size and scope to attract resources and the major utilities and delivery agents to the area.

2.3 In 2012 it was agreed by the Essex Chief Executives that all Essex authorities, Unitaries and the County Council should establish a Home Energy Consortium, now known as the Essex Energy Partnership (EEP). In addition to local authorities, membership also includes 2 of Essex's Registered Housing Providers. This has helped ensure any decisions made are compatible with the commercial sector in addition to those authorities who still manage their own housing stock.

2.4 The Essex Energy Partnership formed action groups in order to procure a Green Deal provider who would be able to lever in the maximum levels of Government ECO funding being allocated to this agenda. As an interim measure whilst the procurement process was being undertaken the EEP ensured that all its members were able to call off from Kent County Councils Green Deal/ECO frame work, of which Enterprise/Amey was the provider. Unfortunately changes in the funding mechanism announced in the Chancellors Autumn Budget of 2013 meant that Enterprise/Amey were unable to provide the services as contracted, and it also meant that the wider market would not be in a position to tender for an Essex wide offering. This lead to the cessation of the EEP's procurement route for its own provider.

2.5 Kent County Council have since retendered through the Kent and Medway Sustainable Energy Partnership: Renewables Framework which whilst not having the economies of scale as the previous tender, does mean that EEP members can undertake a relatively easy procurement process if it is so wished.

2.6 Despite the challenges surrounding Green Deal/ECO funding Tendring District Council has undertaken a proactive programme of home energy and improvement works entailing the following schemes:

- Working with an energy partner, Aran Services Ltd, to target areas for loft and cavity wall insulation measures.
- Referring eligible residents to various partners for ECO/Affordable Warmth funded boiler replacements
- Referring eligible clients to charitable partners for home energy improvement works

3.0 THE EVIDENCE BASE

3.1 The level of information that is held by individual councils varies. Some authorities have very recent stock profiling data that includes information on fuel poverty and areas identified as requiring attention in terms of energy efficiency. Others have general House Condition Survey information that can provide a general background only.

3.2 For the Social Rented Sector many councils and Registered Providers have current SAP data for their stock, and continuing programmes of energy efficiency measures under 'Decent Homes Plus' or its equivalent

3.3 For the purposes of this report, available Essex wide data is used.

Essex Summary

3.4 Essex as a whole has a population of 1,724,950 according to the 2011 Census. These are formed into 718,620 households of which 70.2% are owner occupiers, 14.4% live in social rented accommodation, 13.8% rent privately, with the remaining 1.4% classified as 'other'.

3.5 Although quality of life for most Essex residents is generally good, 6.8% of Essex residents live in seriously deprived small areas, defined as those in the 20% most deprived nationally. Many of the most deprived areas also experience the lowest levels of life expectancy.

3.5 Jaywick in Tendring is the most deprived SOA in Essex and England. Southend has pockets of high affluence, and wards which suffer extreme deprivation. Deprivation in Thurrock is concentrated in the west and south of the borough with three of the five areas in the 10% most deprived in England situated in Tilbury. Nineteen SOA's in Basildon fall within the 20% most deprived areas nationally, a number of which fall around the Basildon town urban area and the urban areas of Laindon. Colchester's main concentrations of deprivation can be found in Colchester Town (Joint Strategic Needs Assessments 2009 and 2012).

Fuel Poverty

3.6 Fuel Poverty is an imprecise measure and the definition changed recently as a result of the 2012 Hills report. In particular, the price of gas, electric and oil have all increased over the period, and the national and international financial situation affected disposable household income. For these reasons it not a matter under local authority, or even direct household control.

3.7 DECC has produced interactive maps to highlight trends in Fuel Poverty between 2006 and 2010. They show the percentage of households in fuel poverty for local authority areas and give numerical totals. The information is not aggregated on a county basis.

3.8 The DECC information uses a statistical model of fuel poverty based on the 2003 English House Condition Survey (EHCS) and 2001 Census.
3.9 The data shows an increase in fuel poverty for Essex over the period. In 2006, most districts in the county had in the region of 10% of households classified as in Fuel Poverty. By 2010 this had risen to an average of 15%, with some areas in excess of 20%.

3.10 Whilst this is an increase, largely due to the factors above, without the measures and steps taken by local authorities and others the position would have been worse.

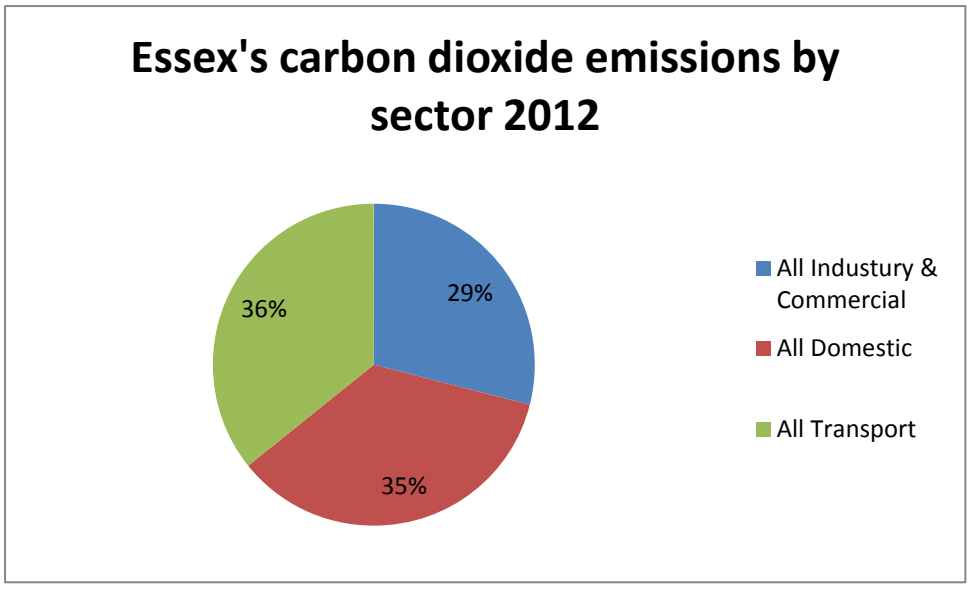
Carbon Dioxide Emissions

3.11 Figure 1 below shows the Essex carbon dioxide emissions by Industry, domestic and road transport sectors for 2012. Domestic emissions make up just over one third of the total.

3.12 Table 1 shows the emissions for the County on 2005, 2010 and 2012, both for domestic and all types of emissions. There is a clear downward trend.

3.13 Local authorities and their partners have had a direct input in respect of domestic emissions through the programmes and funding listed above. Attractive CERT rates and promotion by insulation companies, particularly towards the end of the period, has also encouraged household take up of insulation measures. A summary of insulation output is shown below.

Figure 1: Essex Carbon Dioxide Emissions 2012



Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change 2014. (*note: there is a 2 year lag on data sets – hence 2012 data being displayed*)

Table 1: Essex CO_2 Emissions 2005, 2010 & 2012 (kt CO_2)

Year	Domestic emissions	Total of 2012 emissions
2005	3,481.1	
2010	3,311.5	
2012	3,209.0	9,109

Trends in Cavity Wall and Loft Insulation

3.14 DECC has made available data on an authority by authority basis showing the level of loft and cavity wall insulation for each financial year between 2008/2009 and 2011/2012.

3.15 Table 2 below shows that outturn over the period trebled for both cavity wall and loft insulation over the 4 year period.

3.16 These results are a direct result of the local authority programmes and funding listed above in tandem with the attractive CERT rates and promotion by insulation companies, particularly at the end of the period.

Table 2: Essex Cavity Wall and Loft Insulation 2008/2009 to 2011/2012

Year	All Cavity	All Loft
2008/2009	15,002	18,544
2009/2010	28,255	31,103
2010/2011	41,527	48,781
2011/2012	53,742	69,466
Total	138,526	167,894

Source : Department of Energy and Climate Change 2012

3.17 There are still many lofts and cavities to complete and the ending of CERT funding in December 2012 left households waiting on local authority and energy companies books. There is no reason why the 2011/2012 levels could not be repeated for 2 more years with equivalent funding

Solid Wall Properties and Gas Connections

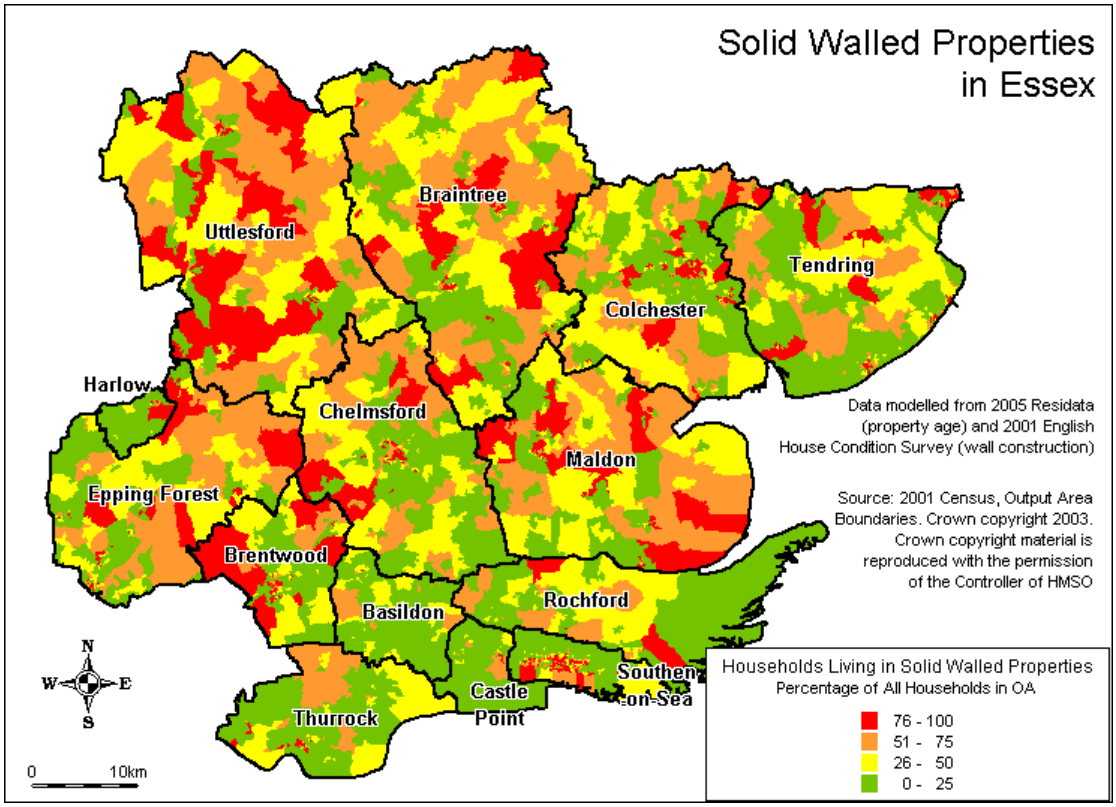
3.18 The Centre for Sustainable Energy (CSE) has made available summary information in both map and numerical form for households living in solid walled property. This is made up of data modelled from 2005 'Residata' (property age) the 2001 English House Condition Survey (wall construction).

3.19 Figure 2 below shows the information in map form. Overall, there are an estimated 132,000 households living in solid wall properties in Essex. The largest number, are in Southend (28,000), followed by Colchester (17,000), Tendring (14,500) and Braintree (14,000). The highest proportions in percentage terms are in the North and West of the County. Some districts have over 50% solid walled property, with some sub-areas at 75% and over.

3.20 A similar County map and individual ward totals are available in respect of gas connections, based on 2001 Transco data (Figure 3 below).

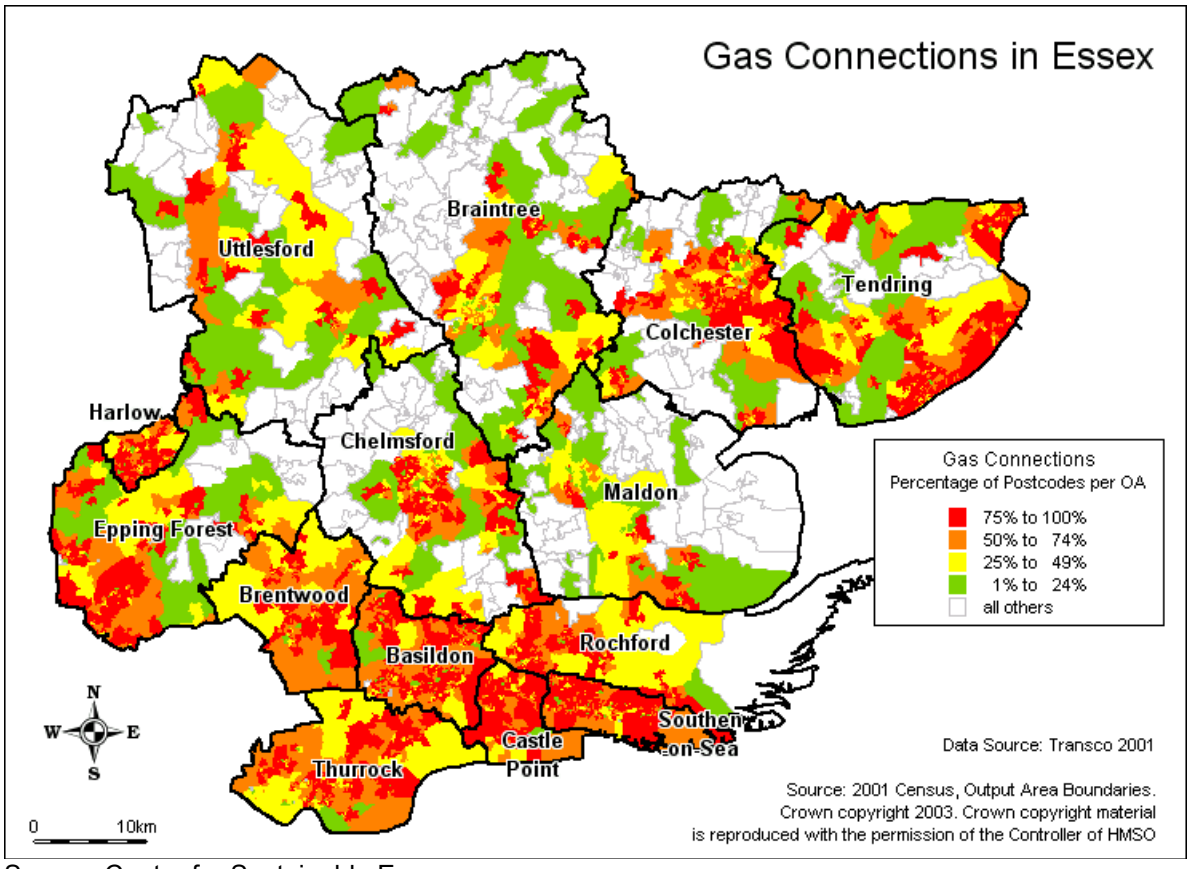
3.21 The LSOA estimates of households not connected to the gas network (published 2013) calculates that of the 680,229 (2011 Census data) households in Greater Essex (Including the Unitaries of Southend and Thurrock) an estimated 44,046 are without a domestic gas supply. The largest numbers are in Braintree (10,335) at 18.97%, Chelmsford (8,879) 14.39% and Colchester (8,963) 13.65%.
3.23. Essex has a slightly higher occurrence of off gas properties at 11.69%, in comparison with the LSOA average at 10%. (DECC 2015).

Figure 2: Solid Walled Properties in Essex



Source- Centre for Sustainable Energy

Figure 3: Gas Connections in Essex



Source- Centre for Sustainable Energy

4.0 WHERE DO WE WANT TO GET TO?

4.1 The information above gives an outline of Essex and some baseline data relevant to domestic energy efficiency. It will assist in forming the basis of initial targets for the Essex Energy Partnership offer to funders and partners, should any future procurement scheme be deemed adventitious.

4.2 The future emphasis has now moved from CERT, CESP and Warm Front to the Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation funding. These are the new vehicles for delivering future programmes, both for this report and the Essex Energy Partnership.

Tendring District Council

Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation

4.3 Green Deal has now been re-launched and there is a steady level of take up. However, it is clear it will take some time before it assumes the central role planned for it. Table 3 below shows the number of Green Deal assessments and cash back vouchers taken up as of 31st March 2014 by authority.

Authority	Green Deal assessments	Number of cashback vouchers	Total number of households in authority area
Basildon	384	16	72,746
Braintree	197	5	61,043
Brentwood	113	9	30,646
Castle Point	138	2	36,440
Chelmsford	170	2	69,667
Colchester	222	7	71,634
Epping Forrest	132	15	51,991
Harlow	61	6	34,620
Maldon	75	2	25,817
Rochford	98	2	33,564
Tendring	673	11	62,105
Uttlesford	118	2	31,316
Essex	**2381**	**79**	**581589**
Southend Unitary	444	8	74,678
Thurrock Unitary	238	22	62,353

Table 3: Number of Green Deal assessments and cash back vouchers taken up as of 31st March 2014 by authority.

4.4 However, one element of Green Deal that is fully operational and funded, with a high level of involvement and interest, is the £1.3bn Energy Company Obligation programme. In simple terms, the 6 largest utilities are required to make levels of carbon savings, set by Government and agreed through Ofgem. The monetary value of meeting these savings equates to £1.3bn per year. Table 4 below shows the ECO take up by Authority in Essex up to 321st March 2014.

Tendring District Council

Authority	CSO	CSCO	HHCRO	Total	Total number of households in authority area
Basildon	1,148	439	406	1,993	72,746
Braintree	671	0	225	896	61,043
Brentwood	270	1	97	368	30,646
Castle Point	461	0	378	839	36,440
Chelmsford	822	192	169	1,183	69,667
Colchester	958	60	353	1,371	71,634
Epping Forrest	457	1	133	591	51,991
Harlow	879	0	143	1,022	34,620
Maldon	193	0	88	281	25,817
Rochford	154	0	169	323	33,564
Tendring	996	161	788	1,945	62,105
Uttlesford	90	1	68	159	31,316
Essex	**7,099**	**855**	**3,017**	**10,971**	**581589**
Southend Unitary	333	370	519	1,222	74,678
Thurrock Unitary	1,150	128	286	1,564	62,353

Table 4 ECO take up by Authority in Essex up to 321st March 2014

CSO – Carbon Saving Target
CSCO – Carbon Savings Community
HHCRO – Affordable Warmth

4.5 The first phase of ECO was launched on the 1st October 2012 and runs until 31st March 2015. Schemes, partnerships and offers are either being developed or have already been introduced. This has been the focus of our programme through the Essex Energy Partnership.

4.6 ECO funding is available for external wall insulation, loft and cavity insulation and energy efficient heating through the Affordable Warmth elements of the scheme. The forthcoming HHCRO promotion in partnership with a local Green Deal provider is designed to take advantage of this funding for the benefit of local residents.

4.7 There are 3 elements to ECO funding overall: Affordable Warmth (£350m); Carbon Saving (£760m) and Carbon Saving Communities (£190m).

4.8 The Carbon Saving Communities element is concentrated on the areas with the highest levels of multiple deprivation by LSOA (Lower Census Output Area). There

are 54 of these in Essex, of all tenures (Table 5 below). There is a clear overlap with the areas of multiple derivation identified in the Essex JSNAs.

Local Authority Area	Number of CSC Eligible LSOAs
Basildon	12
Chelmsford	1
Colchester	3
Tendring	11
Thurrock	9
Southend	18
Total	54

Table 5: Areas eligible for Carbon Saving Communities ECO funding

LA Name	Estimated number of households	Estimated number of Fuel Poor Households	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)
Basildon	71,911	5,899	8.2
Braintree	60,339	6,940	11.5
Brentwood	30,291	3,196	10.6
Castle Point	36,015	3,474	9.6
Southend-on-Sea	73,805	9,845	13.3
Thurrock	61,598	5,933	9.6
Chelmsford	68,858	6,756	9.8
Colchester	70,782	7,794	11.0
Epping Forest	51,354	6,001	11.7
Harlow	34,237	2,713	7.9
Maldon	25,507	3,333	13.1
Rochford	33,173	3,082	9.3
Tendring	61,365	8,450	13.8
Uttlesford	30,940	4,794	15.5

Source : Department of Energy and Climate Change 2012

4.9 There is also a rural element to this part of ECO requiring suppliers to deliver at least 15% of their Carbon Saving Communities obligation to rural, low income households in settlements with a population size under 10,000.

4.10 Our direction as a County, and to meet HECA obligations, is to make use of the Green Deal and ECO framework to deliver our local programme through the Essex Energy Partnership.

Essex Energy Partnership

4.11 The Essex Energy Partnership is a consortium of Essex local authorities of all tiers, and Registered Provider partners. Its purpose is to deliver Green Deal, Energy Company Obligation funding and related programmes for the residents and businesses of Essex through sharing knowledge and partnership working.

4.12 All councils in Essex are involved, both formally and informally, including both unitaries and Essex County Council. Three Registered Providers are actively working with the consortium.

4.13 The main purpose of the partnership is to be in a collective position to develop opportunities, procure delivery partners and procure funding for domestic energy efficiency measures across all tenures.

4.14 The outcome of this work will support local strategic priorities, including better health outcomes, carbon reduction, fuel poverty and improving the decency of both private and public sector stock.

4.15 Underpinning this is a requirement to use local contractors and installers wherever possible, creating new employment opportunities within Essex. At its meeting in April 2013 the Essex Chief Executives Association agreed that formal sign up to the Partnership should proceed through the Cabinet mechanisms of respective councils. Actions to implement this are in place. Three Essex Chief Executives act as Project Sponsors.

4.16 The intention is that Essex will operate at a ‘Producer’ level, essentially a mid-range option in terms of Green Deal. Councils and RPs will be proactive as partners, delivering joint marketing and promotion of schemes, will lend their name to schemes, make available information to assist delivery etc. Further opportunities will be investigated once the future funding levels of Green Deal and ECO is clarified by DECC.

4.17 It is intended that Private Sector schemes will be generally be pan-

County, but with the flexibility to put together local/individual schemes. There will be an emphasis on the Private Rented Sector and the requirement for most private rented properties to have an EPC rating of E or above by 2018.

4.18 For social landlords, ECO funding for individual schemes would be achieved by the Green Deal provider/partner acting as an ECO brokerage agent, getting the best ECO rates for existing preferred local contractors, offering the service directly, or tendering for the service on behalf of the social landlord.

5.0 HOW DO WE INTEND TO GET THERE?

5.11 The current Action Plan for the Essex Energy Partnership is attached as Appendix 2 to this report. This will vary with time, but reflects the situation at present.

5.12 The Action Plan sets out the timetable and framework for appointing partners to the partnership and securing parallel funding through Energy Company Obligation resources

5.13 Appendix 1 summarises what we have achieved within Tendring over the past 12 months and what we hope to achieve ourselves, or with others, over the next 3 to 5 years.

MAIN SOURCES AND REFERENCES

Census 2011, Office for National Statistics, Housing Stock and Household Tables for Essex, 2012.
Centre for Sustainable Energy, Solid Walled Properties and Properties with Gas Connections, based on 2001 Transco Data, English House Condition Survey 2001, and Residata 2005 in respect of property age.
Department of Energy and Climate Change, Interactive Maps and Data on Fuel poverty and Energy Efficiency Measures, DECC, 2012
Getting the Measure of Fuel Poverty, Hills, J, CASE Report 72, DECC, March 2012
Joint Strategic Needs Assessments, Essex, Essex Partnership, 2009 and 2012

DECC 2015: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/lsoa-estimates-of-households-not-connected-to-the-gas-network
LSOA estimates of households not connected to the gas network
From: Department of Energy & Climate Change
First published: 19 December 2013
Last updated: 10 February 2015

APPENDIX ONE

TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL
HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT 1995 (AS AMENDED)
PROGRESS REPORT 2015- ACTIVITIES AND PLANS WITHIN TENDRING

Private Sector Programme

Tendring has 8,450 households in fuel poverty based on the 2012 sub-regional data from DECC for those in the 10% indicator. This equates to 13.8%. Fuel poverty will continue to be a key priority for the Authority and the local health and wellbeing board.

Two reports have been commissioned from the Building Research Establishment and were received in early 2015. These are a dwelling level housing stock model & database and a quantitative health impact assessment of private sector housing in Tendring.

The health impact assessment highlights that Tendring has 6,880 properties with an excess cold hazard which costs the NHS £1,156,000 annually and along with associated hazards like falls has a combined cost to society of over £6 million per year. The report states that by reducing the Excess Cold hazard in the private sector we can save the NHS over £1million annually.

When the Council had capital resources of its own available it was able to fund a number of heating installations for older low income households just outside of the Warm Front criteria. There were, typically, in the region of 35 to 45 completions a year until the funding finally ran out in 2011. The financial assistance policy is in the process of being revised and funding should be available for providing loans to owner occupiers and landlords once again from the middle of 2015.

As part of this process Tendring has tried to include energy efficiency measures throughout the financial assistance policy. It has been written into the policy that for all loans if heating systems are included only 'A' rated boilers will be installed. Loans for bringing properties up to the decent homes standard which includes energy efficiency measures will be available on a means tested basis.

Tendring has used mandatory grants where possible to provide replacement heating systems. 10 have been carried out between April 2013 and April 2015 with an estimated carbon saving of 2150 tonnes and average savings on

energy bills of per year of £200 per household (based on averages provided by the energy savings trust).

We are still actively referring eligible residents to our energy partners for ECO/Green deal measures and this includes partnering for mail outs, direct referrals and liaising with various charitable partners to expand the referral network. See Table B below for the measures delivered by our energy partner between 2013 and 2015 and the estimated carbon savings achieved.

In 2014/2015 Tendring promoted the Essex Energy Switch provided by ichoosr. This involved directly advertising the scheme via councillors, in local papers, our website and through frontline staff. Tendring had 252 respondents who actually switched energy supplier and on average saved £248.41 per year each making a total of £62,599.32 locally this year.

Social Rented Programme.

Tendring has a retained stock of 3221 social rented properties, managed directly by the Council. Within the annual capital and planned maintenance programmes, heating and insulation installations and upgrades have contributed to achieving Decent Homes and Decent Homes Plus standards. Overall, the stock is in good condition.

The Council's cavity wall and loft insulation programmes were completed some time ago as part of these programmes, making use of CERT and earlier funding streams to assist delivery.

Year 2013-2014 no funding received towards insulation upgrades but at the Councils own expense 5 Properties were loft insulated, Year 2014-2015 the authority has completed several surveys with 5 Loft insulation Installations completed and 1No cavity wall insulated, a small percentage of funding received total cost of approx. £5500.

With the main bulk of properties completed, the authority will put forward individual addresses on an ad hock basis.

Parallel to this the Council has a continuing programme of boiler upgrades and heating replacements. Table A below shows the programme completed for 2013 - 2015

Tendring District Council

Table A: Heating Upgrades to Local Authority Stock 2013 - 2015

Installation	Number Completed	Cost
Condensing boiler installation and system upgrades	159	£442,588.31
Fuel Switches (Electric to Gas)	20	£66,284.00
Electric Heating Upgrades	1	£1017.52
Renewable Heating Upgrade- Air Source Heat Pump	54	£438,953.15
Total	234	£948,842.98

A successful RHPP2 Funding grant was applied for and the Council was awarded the sum of £152,330.00 to contribute towards the renewable heating that has been carried out.

A similar level of funding has been agreed for 2015/2016 and the balance of measures is expected to be similar. Where feasible, renewable heating upgrades (in the form of Air Source) will continue to be considered where replacements are required in electrically heated properties.

Within the Council stock there are in the region of 250 dwellings of non-traditional construction such as Wimpey No-Fines, Airey, Unity and Cornish. Again, these are well maintained and some have had new cladding in the past.

Future Priorities

Tendring is part of the Essex Energy Partnership and should benefit from the Energy Company Obligation funding and programmes that derive from that.

A key part of the EEP initiative is flexibility, local authority's ability to develop programmes locally as well as encompassing County wide schemes.

Within the partnership TDC will continue to develop and deliver schemes within its 11 designated Carbon Saving Communities areas around Jaywick and Clacton. These areas attract higher levels of Energy Company Obligation funding and the Jaywick initiative is already underway.

Tendring will also develop an offer for what is locally termed ‘Rural ECO’, depending on final eligibility and funding criteria. This would benefit rural off-gas areas and concentrate resources within our local rural infrastructure initiatives. ECO 2 will be starting in April 2015 and should provide greater assistance to those in qualifying off-gas properties. Targeted promotion with energy partners and via support networks will be carried out.

The Council will continue to engage private landlords and agents following a successful event in early March 2015. A landlord network is being created and Tendring will continue to educate landlords and promote government schemes to them through this forum.

Tendring District Council plans to train as many front line estate staff in energy efficiency and fuel poverty awareness and therefore help more vulnerable residents in understanding their energy use and how to save money by 2018.

Finally we hope to use the health impact data to gain Public Health funding (either directly or through the health and wellbeing boards) or Utility Company funding for energy efficiency and fuel poverty mitigation schemes. Local Authorities are ideally placed to provide schemes to spend funding streams for energy work alongside the other grants and loans on offer. This is due to having local knowledge, contacts with contractors & support networks, processes in place as well as the trust of the public. Ideally a referral network utilising all known partners would be encouraged to tap into new client streams such as the local fire service and social service departments.

Table B

HECA REPORT 2013 - 2015

Tendring District Council

Total No of Completed Measures
129

Total Tonnes of Carbon Saved	92,313

Description of Measure	Average Carbon Saving	No of Measures	Total Carbon Saving
Loft Insulation Less Than 100mm	700	37	25,900
Loft Insulation More Than 100mm	70		0
Loft Insulation Top-Up (unspecified)	250	5	1,250
Cavity Wall Insulation	747	84	62,748
Solid Wall Insulation	1100	2	2,200
Boiler Replacement (Gas) from E Rated	215	1	215
Solar PV (4kW)	1850		0
Heat Pumps	1000		0
Solar Thermal (replacing gas)	270		0