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CASTLE POINT BOROUGH COUNCIL
HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT 1995 (AS AMENDED)
REPORT 2017

In accordance with the Secretary of States requirement for local authorities to submit reports as set out in the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (amended) for Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, attached is the 2017 report as requested.

Methodology

The report and action plan has been updated to reflect the latest guidance.

Castle Point Borough Council
HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT 1995 (AS AMENDED)
FURTHER REPORT 2017

1. Introduction

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.

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 the Energy Company Obligation and any future funding opportunities (ECOt2) to deliver HECA requirements and wider related programmes

Secondly, the Appendix outlines the local actions in Castle Point that have been taking place, or are planned over the next three years.

2. Working in Partnership

With the introduction 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. This proposal was taken to the March 2012 meeting of the Essex Chief Executives Association where it was agreed that Essex authorities, unitaries and the County Council should establish a Home Energy Consortium, now known as the Essex Energy Partnership (EEP). Whilst it was not possible to procure ECO Providers for the Essex area, the EEP did sign up to the Kent CC framework, enabling partners to access funding, whilst the framework was in place.

Whilst many of our partners continue to undertake actions (as evidenced in their individual Action Plans, Governments decision to extend ECO funding is central to much of the physical interventions that can be undertaken to housing stock; therefore, Government's final position to extend the current ECO obligation by 18 months with a greater focus on tackling fuel poverty and supporting households on lower incomes is vital in enabling local targets and interventions to be met. In summary the extension will see an increase in the size of the Affordable Warmth (AW) obligation that focuses on lower income and fuel poor households, a relative reduction in the size of the Carbon Emissions Reduction Obligation (CERO), and the removal the Carbon Saving Communities Obligation (CSCO).
The policy will also:
• Extend the current solid wall minimum requirement (at a reduced level), with suppliers required to insulate the equivalent of around 32,000 additional solid walled homes (21,000 per year);
• Cap the number of qualifying gas boiler replacements delivered at the equivalent of just over 37,000 (25,000 per year);

- Reduce the administrative burden to suppliers and the supply chain, principally through simplified scoring, and the removal of the recommended measures reports under CERO.

3. The Evidence base

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.

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

Note: For the purposes of this report, available Essex wide date is used. The sources of information vary, and whilst efforts have been made to correlate data to a consistent date (by year) and methodology, this has not always been possible. As such data displayed in tables/figures should be treated in isolation and not cross-referenced to other data sources.

The following section gives an overview of Essex, and will help put in context the reasoning and need are the actions being undertaken by Castle Point Borough Council and other partners:

3.1 Population

Essex as a whole has a population of 1,797,839 according to the Mid-2016 Lower Layer Super Output Area population estimates for England and Wales 2011 Census; table 1 shows the estimated 2016 population by district/borough/unitary.

Mid-2016 Lower Layer Super Output Area population estimates for England and Wales	
Basildon	183308
Braintree	151970
Brentwood	76749
Castle Point	**89338**
Chelmsford	173908
Colchester	185050
Epping Forest	131253
Harlow	86135
Maldon	63212
Rochford	85355
Tendring	141153
Uttlesford	86522
Thurrock (Unitary)	165184
South End (Unitary)	178702

Table 1: Mid-2016 Lower Layer Super Output Area population estimates for England and Wales (2011 Census)

3.2 Tenure of housing stock within Essex

As can be seen in table 2, there is a mix in ownership of social housing between LA's. This will be taken into account in the manner in which Action Plans are compiled by Partners.

Lower and Single Tier Authority Data	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	Private Registered Provider	Other public sector	Private sector	Total
Essex	**43,320**	**46,190**	**1,450**	**527,830**	**618,780**
Basildon	10,930	5,750	20	59,420	76,120
Braintree	30	10,430	40	53,280	63,770
Brentwood	2,520	1,030	0	29,130	32,680
Castle Point	**1,520**	**560**	**0**	**36,140**	**38,230**
Chelmsford	40	10,050	50	62,880	73,010
Colchester	6,070	4,890	960	65,750	77,670
Epping Forest	6,530	1,760	70	47,000	55,360
Harlow	9,640	1,740	0	25,200	36,580
Maldon	0	2,970	0	24,600	27,560
Rochford	0	2,810	90	32,240	35,140
Tendring	3,210	2,670	0	62,000	67,880
Uttlesford	2,830	1,530	220	30,200	34,780
Southend-on-Sea UA	6,020	3,330	0	70,140	79,480
Thurrock UA	10,100	1,640	0	53,410	65,160

Table 2: Dwelling stock: Number of Dwellings by Tenure and district (England; 2015 ONS)

3.3 Measure of Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is part of the Indices of Deprivation. It combines information from seven domain indices (which measure different types or dimensions of deprivation) to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. Some of the most deprived neighbourhoods (the most deprived one per cent of nearly 33,000 areas in England) are within Essex: six in Tendring and two in Basildon. Uttlesford is the only local authority in Essex with no areas in the most deprived 20 per cent of England.

The five wards with the highest prevalence of children in low-income families are: Golf Green Tendring (50%), Rush Green Tendring (48.6%), Pier Tendring (42.3%), St Andrew's Colchester (37.1%) and Alton Park Tendring (36.7%) (ECC Website,*Essex Insight JSNA 2016).* Table 3; shows income rather than the index of deprivation, but adds context to the actions chosen by partners in addressing the issues in their specific areas.

Percentage of Households Below 60% of the Median Income; (before housing costs)	
Southend-on-Sea	17.1
Thurrick	16
Basildon	16.1
Braintree	14.3
Brentwood	13
Castle Point	**15.6**
Chelmsford	13.3
Colchester	15.5
Epping forest	14.1
Harlow	16.5
Maldon	12.7
Rochford	13.5
Tendring	21.1
Uttlesford	12.4
https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/householdsinpovertyestimatesformiddlelayersuperoutputareasinenglandandwales201112	

Table 3: Percentage of Households Below 60% of the Median Income; (before housing costs)

3.4 Fuel Poverty

Upgrading the energy efficiency of homes is also the most sustainable means of tackling fuel poverty. Fuel poor households in Essex are disproportionately concentrated in the least energy efficient homes - more than 21% of fuel poor households live in homes rated Band E or below, compared to just 2% among the wider housing stock. The Government has a statutory target to raise as many fuel poor homes in England as reasonably practicable to energy efficiency Band C by 20304, with interim milestones of as many fuel poor homes in England as reasonably practicable to Band E by 2020 and Band D by 20255.

It should be borne in mind that fuel poverty is an imprecise measure and the definition changed in 2012 as result of the Hills report. ' A household is considered to be fuel poor 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'.

To put fuel costs into context table 4 shows the average fuel usage and cost for a resident of Essex. It should be noted that that those on prepayment meters (usually those with least disposable income) pay more than those able to pay through direct debit. It should be notes that the price of gas, electric and oil have all increased over the period, and the national and international financial situation has affected disposable household income. For these reasons it not a matter under local authority, or even direct household control.

Electric (average usage 3,800 kWh/year) 2015			
Direct Debit		Prepayment	
Unit Cost	Bill	Unit Cost	Bill
14.17	£539	15.70	£597

Gas (average usage 15,000 kWh/year) 2015			
Direct Debit		Prepayment	
Unit Cost	Bill	Unit Cost	Bill
4.52p	£677	5.08p	£762

Table 4: 2015 Essex Residents average fuel usage and cost

As a snapshot within Essex:

- 21% of all households living in properties with the lowest energy ratings (E, F or G) are fuel poor.
- This is compared to only 2% of households that live in properties with the highest energy ratings (A, B or C).
- 20% of households in the private rented sector are fuel poor.
- 78% of households in fuel poverty are classed as vulnerable, that is one containing children, the elderly, or someone with a long-term illness or disability. (*DECC, Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics, 2016. England. National Statistics)*

Figure 1 is included to give a visual representation, and table 5 includes the most recent data available.

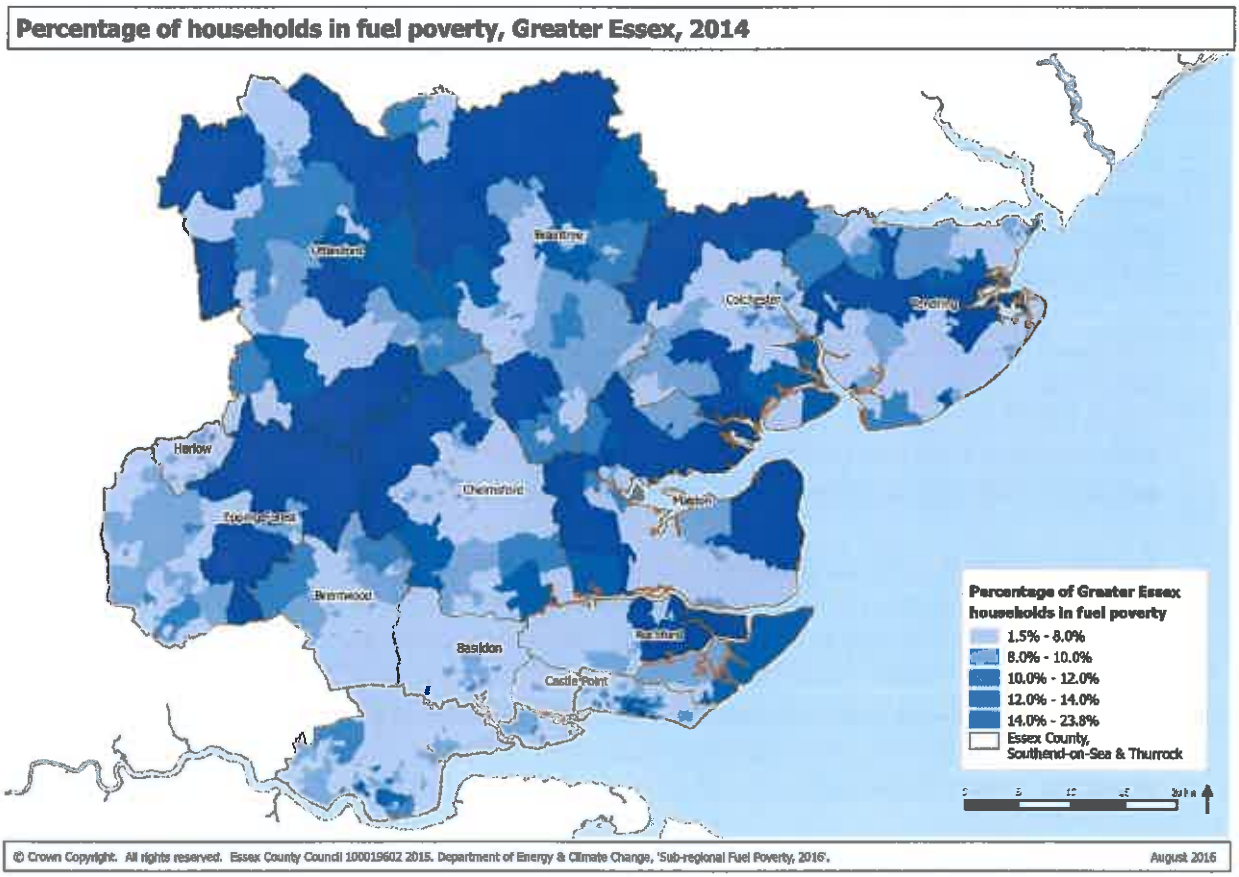

Figure 1: % of Greater Essex households in fuel poverty (2014)

The table below sets out the percentage figures for each District. The highest levels of fuel poverty are in the Districts of Uttlesford, Maldon and Braintree. The Lowest levels are in Rochford, Basildon and Castle Point.

County/LA	Est No of Households	Est, No of Fuel poor	Percentage
Essex	597510	44726	7.5
Basildon	74711	4725	6.3
Braintree	62687	5237	8.4
Brentwood	31462	2196	7.0
Castle Point	**37438**	**2382**	**6.4**
Chelmsford	71553	4906	6.9
Colchester	73643	5766	7.8
Epping Forest	53459	4185	7.8
Harlow	35561	2531	7.1
Maldon	26517	2422	9.1
Rochford	34475	2128	6.2
Tendring	63823	5128	8.0
Uttlesford	32181	3120	9.7

Table 5: Number of Households/Number of Fuel poor in Essex

A major factor which it is anticipated will assist in combatting fuel poverty within Essex is the 'Private Rented Sector Energy Efficiency Regulations'.
These regulations, fulfil a duty in the Energy Act 2011, and are designed to improve the energy efficiency of privately rented properties and will mean that:

- From April 2016, residential private landlords will not be able to unreasonably refuse consent to a tenant's request for energy efficiency improvements where Green Deal finance or subsidies are available to pay for them.
- From April 2018, private domestic and non-domestic landlords will need to ensure that their properties reach at least an E EPC rating, or have installed those improvements that could be funded using available Green Deal finance or subsidies available to pay for them, before granting a tenancy to new or existing tenants.
- These requirements will apply to all private rented properties – including occupied properties – from April 2020 in the domestic sector (and from April 2023 in the non-domestic sector).

Our message will be that by investing in their properties landlords will benefit as they will own more energy efficient properties that should be warmer and more attractive to tenants.

3.4 Solid Wall Properties and Gas Connections

Solid Wall Properties: 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). Whilst this data could be considered dated, solid wall

construction was most prevalent up to 1950 – following which construction methods change to cavity – hence the number of solid wall properties will remain fairly consistent.

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.

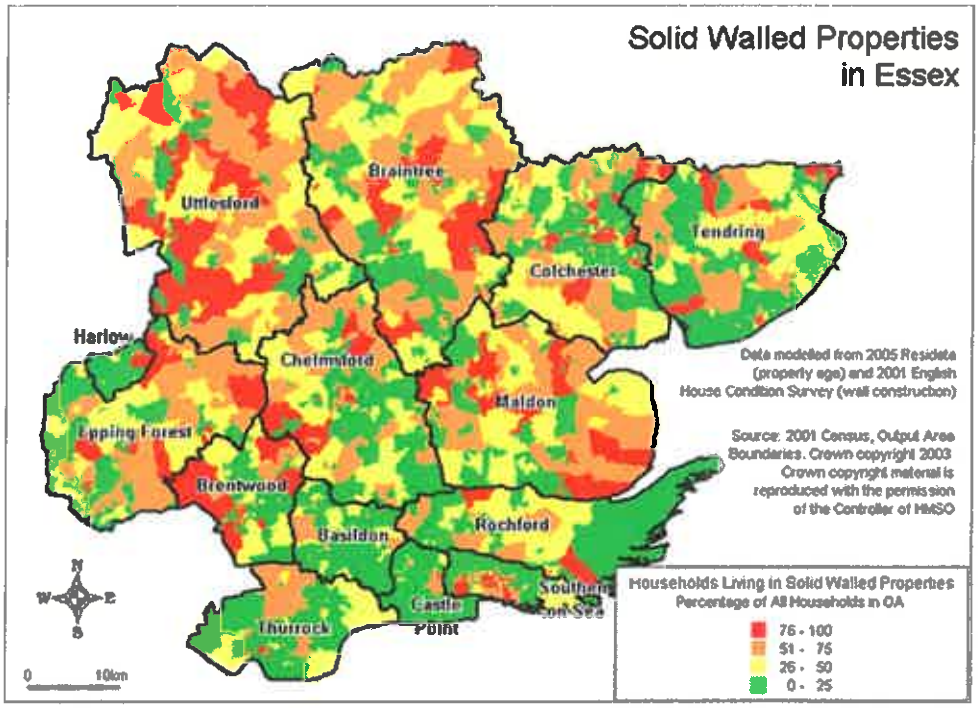

Figure 2: Solid Walled Properties in Essex (Centre for Sustainable Energy)

Off gas properties: It is a known fact that those residents who are off mains gas can end up paying more for their heating needs as they are reliant predominately on electric, oil or LPG, all of which are more expensive when compared to gas. A breakdown of properties not on the gas network as at 2015 is at Table 6.

As at 2015 it is estimated that there are 78,000 households without a domestic gas supply in Essex. In percentage terms the map shows the rural North of Essex with the highest proportion off-gas. Maldon 36%, Uttlesford (24%) and Braintree (23%) have the most in terms of population, with Harlow, in the south, the lowest at 1%.

Broadly, there are still large parts of Essex off –gas.

Local Authority	Estimated number of households not connected to the gas network (thousands)	Estimated percentage
Southend-on-Sea	2	3%
Thurrock	5	9%
Basildon	3	4%
Braintree	14	23%
Brentwood	1	3%
Castle Point	**2**	**4%**
Chelmsford	11	15%
Colchester	10	13%
Epping Forest	4	9%
Harlow	0	1%
Maldon	9	36%
Rochford	2	5%
Tendring	7	11%
Uttlesford	8	24%
Essex	**78**	**11%**

Table 6: BEIS Sub-national estimates of households not connected to the gas network 2015 *Please note that there is no definitive source for the number of households not on the gas grid, so DECC estimates these figures by subtracting the number of domestic gas meters with the number of households as stated in the 2011 census.*

3.5 Carbon Dioxide Emissions

The housing stock is responsible for a significant share of the UK's non traded carbon emissions (around 25%), and primary energy consumption (around 27%). Tackling the poor energy efficiency of the housing stock is therefore important in meeting the Government's legally-binding carbon targets. Within Essex carbon emissions for all sectors has reduced: table 7 & figure 3 below shows Essex carbon dioxide emissions by sector for 2014 (this is the most up to date data available). Domestic emissions make up just under one third of the total.
Table 8 shows emissions by local authority, but overall there has been a reduction in the level of emissions throughout the Essex area.

Year	Domestic	All Emissions
2005	3,398	10,090
2010	3,209	9,288
2014	2,642	7,758

Table 7 : Essex CO_2 Emissions 2005, 2010 & 2014 (kt CO_2) (Department of Energy and Climate Change 2014)

Source:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/532949/2005-2014_UK_local_authority_and_regional_CO2_emissions_data_tables.xlsx

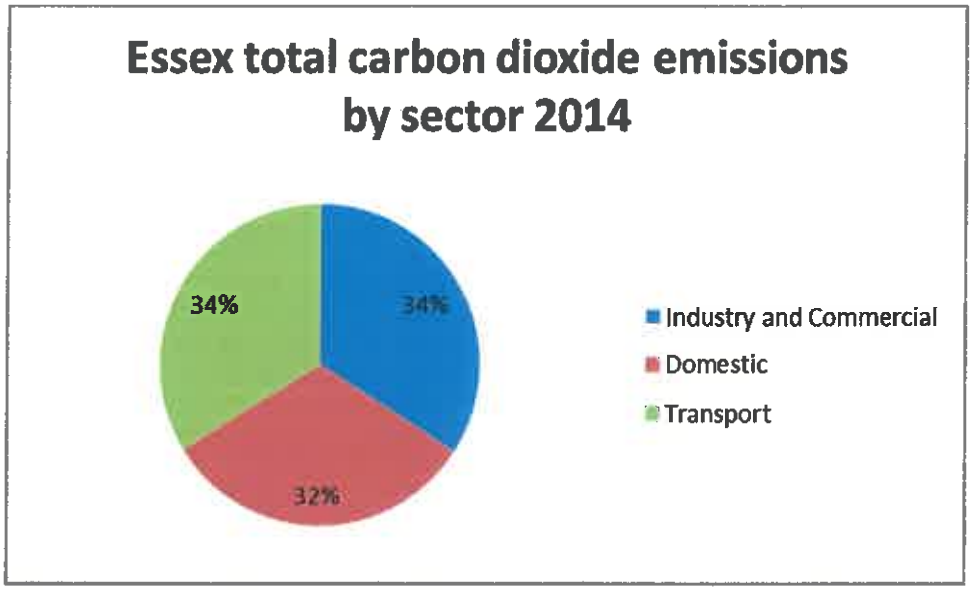

Figure 1 Essex Total carbon dioxide emissions by sector 2014

The table below provides a breakdown of CO2 emission estimates for each local authority in Essex. Unsurprisingly, authorities with higher populations, transport and industry have higher emission estimates. This includes Chelmsford, Thurrock and Colchester. The lowest areas are Maldon, Castle Point and Rochford.

Local Authority CO_2 emissions estimates (tonnes CO_2) 2014				
Local Authority	**Industry and Commercial**	**Domestic**	**Transport**	**Total**
Basildon	262,700	285,200	290,900	838,800
Braintree	243,200	252,500	352,200	847,900
Brentwood	95,700	150,100	209,500	455,300
Castle Point	**58,000**	**158,200**	**107,000**	**323,200**
Chelmsford	280,700	296,400	379,600	956,700
Colchester	263,800	293,200	347,400	904,400
Epping Forest	187,500	252,100	189,100	628,700
Harlow	145,100	125,600	79,900	350,600
Maldon	98,900	117,800	83,900	300,600
Rochford	70,200	149,600	103,400	323,200
Southend	184,100	307,600	154,100	645,800
Tendring	184,300	249,400	240,300	674,000
Thurrock	381,100	239,200	311,400	931,700
Uttlesford	187,000	163,200	239,700	589,900
Essex Total	**2,642,300**	**2,493,400**	**2,622,800**	**7,758,500**

Table 8: Local Authority CO_2 emission estimates (tonnes CO_2)2014
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/532949/2005-2014_UK_local_authority_and_regional_CO2_emissions_data_tables.xlsx

4. Where do we want to get?

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. It is the aim of Castle Point Borough Council and all Partners within Essex to reduce fuel poverty, increase the thermal property of housing stock and reduce CO_2 emissions. Table 9 shows the measures undertaken to date:

	Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	Carbon Savings Community (CSCO)	Affordable Warmth (HHCRO)	ECO measures installed	Percentage of ECO measures installed	Households with at least one usual resident	ECO measures per 1,000 households
Basildon	2,390	1,214	795	4,399	0.2	74,891	58.7
Braintree	1,835	147	459	2,441	0.1	63,285	38.6
Brentwood	926	1	189	1,116	0.1	31,490	35.4
Castle Point	**1,584**	**64**	**743**	**2,391**	**0.1**	**37,149**	**64.4**
Chelmsford	2,329	133	399	2,861	0.1	71,664	39.9
Colchester	2,409	300	702	3,411	0.2	74,498	45.8
Epping Forest	1,785	290	295	2,370	0.1	53,604	44.2
Harlow	1,653	238	294	2,185	0.1	35,465	61.6
Maldon	787	139	200	1,126	0.1	26,466	42.5
Rochford	890	86	378	1,354	0.1	34,345	39.4
Southend	1,428	740	1,114	3,282	0	76,743	42.8
Tendring	2,068	1,101	1,468	4,637	0.2	63,070	73.5
Thurrock	2,701	670	594	3,965	0	64,452	61.5
Uttlesford	677	21	162	860	0	33,234	25.9
Essex Total	**23,462**	**5,144**	**7,792**	**36,398**	**1.8**	**740,356**	**48.2**

Table 9: ECO measures by ECO obligation by administrative area, up to end September 2016
(https://www.gov.uk/...data/.../Headline_HEE_tables_19_May_FINAL.xlsx

Castle Point has the second highest number of ECO measures per 1,000 households at 64.4 compared to an Essex average of 48.2. The average for the Eastern region is 48.5 and the all England average is 72.4

5. Essex Energy Partnership

The Essex Energy Partnership is a consortium of Essex local authorities of all tiers, and Registered Provider partners. This has now been formalised through respective Cabinets. Its purpose is to procure and deliver Green Deal, Energy Company Obligation funding and related programmes for the residents and businesses of Essex.

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

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.

Following soft market testing in 2013 and the Governments changes in ECO criteria, the Essex Energy Partnership signed a call off agreement with Kent's ECO/Green Deal scheme. Uncertainty of the funding regime resulted in Kents offer being withdrawn, however Partners have continued to work with local companies still retaining ECO funding. With issues such as fuel poverty and energy security increasing in importance the EEP is expected to play an increasing role in addressing these issues.

6. Summary

The housing stock in Essex offers many opportunities to improve domestic energy efficiency with a profile of older housing, extensive off gas settlements and areas of deprivation. The Local Authorities of Essex have taken a proactive approach in developing the Essex Energy Partnership and are keen to work with an ECO partner to target properties in these areas and address the wider issues of fuel poverty and carbon reduction.

The action plan attached provides a summary of achievements and planned actions for the future for Castle Point Borough Council.

MAIN SOURCES AND REFERENCES

Getting the Measure of Fuel Poverty, Hills, J, CASE Report 72, DECC, March 2012

Joint Strategic Needs Assessments, Essex, Essex Partnership, 2016

Appendix A. Castle Point HECA 2017 Action Plan

<table>
<tr><th>Objective</th><th>Achievement</th><th>Further Planned Action</th><th>Responsible</th><th>Timing</th><th>Resources</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="5">Strategic Commitment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Local Energy Efficiency Ambitions and Priorities</td><td>We have committed to the Thames Gateway Sub Regional Housing Strategy (representing 5 authorities in South East Essex) with the vision : "To deliver a sufficient and sustainable supply of quality housing that contributes to a balanced housing and job market" This includes the priority of: Private sector housing / Green Deal / Decent Homes / Empty Homes.
This includes the target of Reduction in CO2 emissions and increased SAP ratings.
http://www.tgessex.co.uk/images/uploads/TGSE_Interim_Housing_Strategy_April_2012.pdf</td><td>However, the strategy has now expired and there are no plans to renew. Consequently the Council will now look to further detail its local energy efficiency ambitions and priorities in a new corporate plan.

The Council will undertake a full review of the Council's corporate plan to include explicit reference to dealing with fuel poverty, home energy efficiency and carbon reduction priorities and actions.</td><td>Head of Performance and Service.</td><td>April 2018</td><td>Officer time.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Green Deal and ECO Essex Energy Partnership</td><td>The Council has signed up as a partner in the Essex Energy Partnership, a Local Authority collective approach to procure delivery partners and Green Deal/ECO funding for domestic energy efficiency measures.</td><td>Continue to work in partnership with the Essex Energy Partnership.</td><td>Head of Environment</td><td>Ongoing</td><td>Officer time.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="5">Measures to improve energy efficiency in residential properties</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access funding under Green Deal and ECO to provide measures for low income households</td><td>Since September 2016 we have been working in partnership with Arun Services to help maximise ECO funding and undertake a variety of installations. The table below sets out the results in the first 5 months of the partnership:

<table><tr><td>Work stage</td><td>Number of cases (fo Castle Point Borough</td></tr><tr><td>Enquiries</td><td>158</td></tr><tr><td>Drop-outs (any stage)</td><td>60</td></tr></table></td><td>Continue to Identify ECO eligible areas and households, provide referrals to delivery partner.</td><td>Head of Environment</td><td>Ongoing</td><td>Officer time.</td></tr>
</table>

Objective	Achievement	Further Planned Action	Responsible	Timing	Resources
	Ongoing cases (any pre-work booking) stage: 61 Completed jobs or installers booked to complete job.: 37 The carbon savings for the jobs completed by Aran so far is 562.65mt – the equivalent of 94 double decker buses.				
Promote uptake of energy efficiency measures through Green Deal and ECO	Castle Point Website includes details of Essex Energy Switch and references to green deal, Energy Saving Trust quick wins etc. See: https://www.castlepoint.gov.uk/essex-energy-switch	Ensure Council communication channels provide appropriate advice and information to householders including a review of the Council's website, with improved information available.	Head of Environment	April 2018	Officer time.
	We are currently working with a Greenvision energy to facilitate the installation of energy efficient Quantum storage heaters for tenants in Housing Stock.	Look for further opportunities to install energy efficient measures in Council owned properties. Work with private and social landlords to raise awareness of funding routes and energy efficiency measures for housing.	Head of Performance & Service Support Head of Environment	Ongoing.	Officer time and external funding.
Energy advice for residents	See above. Website includes details of Essex Energy Switch and references to green deal, Energy Saving Trust quick wins etc. See: https://www.castlepoint.gov.uk/essex-energy-switch	Ensure Council communication channels provide appropriate advice and information to householders including a review of the Council's website, with improved information available.	Head of Environment	April 2018	Officer time.
Raise sustainability standards in new homes	The Council's residential design guidance continues to be applied and includes RDG9, which states:	Continue to apply guidance requirements in all planning applications.	Head of Planning	Ongoing	Officer time.

Objective	Achievement	Further Planned Action	Responsible	Timing	Resources
for energy efficiency and carbon reduction	The design of all development should incorporate measures for achieving high levels of energy and water efficiency. Development is expected to demonstrate how its design, siting and layout has maximised the opportunities for solar gain, daylight penetration, and the re-use/recycling of water, and where appropriate, how its construction has followed nationally agreed principles for sustainable dwellings. Furthermore Building Control ensure the application of statutory guidance such as Conservation of Fuel and Power – Approved document L. The Council applied this approach in the construction of its own properties. For example three new Council homes constructed in 2016 ensured achievement of level 3 sustainability standards and included photovoltaic cells to reduce energy consumption.	We plan to build two new homes at our Lawns Court Site in 2017 and plan to achieve an energy efficiency rating of 89 and an Environmental impact rating of 91, within band B scale. All planned future construction will be developed to achieve at least level B Environment Impact rating.	Head of Performance & Service Support Head of Performance & Service Support	Dec 2017 Ongoing	Officer time / Construct costs. Officer time / Construct costs.
	Measures to improve data				
Improve quality of data held by Castle Point to target fuel poverty areas and	Commissioned a profile of the private sector housing stock to elicit the current issues and help inform a strategy to target works to improve energy efficiency and carbon reduction in the future.	Collate and analyse data from the profile work as well as data from other agencies to enable targeting of energy efficiency measures in specific areas.	Head of Environment	June 2017	Officer time / costs of commissioned profile.

Objective	Achievement	Further Planned Action	Responsible	Timing	Resources
facilitate delivery of energy efficiency programme.	Undertaken work to profile SAP rating to help inform future Capital Programmes for Housing Stock.	SAP assessment to be used to develop Capital programme	Head of Performance and Service Support	April 2018	Officer time / part of SLA with South Essex Homes.
Forge stronger relationships with key partner organisations responsible for health and wellbeing of residents.	Some information of partner services is set out on website. https://www.castlepoint.gov.uk/energy-efficiency	Develop referral process to enable information to be shared when vulnerable residents are identified to ensure they are able to benefit from Green Deal/ECO grants and support. To be undertaken in partnership with NHS, Adult Social Care, Public Health Authority, CCG, CAB, Age UK, RCCE, Housing Providers, Parish Councils.	Head of Environment	March 2018	Officer time
	Low carbon economy				
Ensure approach to Green Deal/ECO includes local businesses in supply and installation of energy efficiency measures	We operate the Castle Point Business forum which provides a range of useful advice and workshops for local businesses, including on Energy Efficiency Matters.	Essex Energy Partnership Procurement process to engage local businesses. Work with Essex Energy Partnership partners, and local business support forum.	Regeneration Manager	Ongoing	Officer time
	Local targets				
Domestic Carbon reduction (based on	From the period 2010 to 2014 domestic CO2 emissions reduced by the following: Domestic Gas 2010:123.18kt 2014: 90.59kt Domestic Electricity 2010: 87.59kt 2014: 66.58kt. (Source NAEI website).				

Objective	Achievement	Further Planned Action	Responsible	Timing	Resources
typical UK house)	This represents a decrease of 26.5% for Domestic Gas, and a decrease of 24% for Domestic Electricity. It is not appropriate to set a target for these measures as there are variables outside the authority's control such as the weather. Also unfortunately national publications of CO2 data by district have now ceased. However, the Council will continue its efforts as set out in this report to focus on energy efficiency improvements and the reduction of CO2 emissions. Since April 2015, we have replaced 285 boilers in our housing stock to energy efficient class A rating at an estimated cost of £541,300. In addition we have undertaken boiler replacements at 4 Sheltered housing schemes with a cost totalling an estimated £196,000. All boilers were A rated.	Replace an average of 130 boilers a year with Energy Efficient class A rating new boilers.	Head of Performance and Service Support	March 2019	Officer time. Estimated capital budget of £494,000

Review date: 31st March 2017
Submission of next progress report: 31st March 2019

Signature:

David Marchant, Chief Executive, Castle Point Borough Council
31st March 2017

For further information, please contact: Craig Watts, Head of Performance and Service Support