

**HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT 1995  
PROGRESS REPORT  
FOR THE PERIOD 2017 to 2019**



**Summary**

On January 2017 the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change issued new guidance to English Energy Conservation Authorities (ECAs) setting out their obligations pursuant to the Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) 1995

**GUIDANCE TO ENGLISH ENERGY CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT**

1995 [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/581598/HECA\\_Guidance\\_2017.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/581598/HECA_Guidance_2017.pdf)

**Introduction**

Guidance for Local Authorities (LA's) under the Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) 1995 requires certain English LA's to have responsibility to;

- I. Prepare a report identifying the energy conservation measures that the Authority considers practicable, cost-effective and likely to result in significant improvement in the energy efficiency of residential accommodation in its area (these reports were due on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013); and
- II. Following publication of this, report at two yearly intervals to the Secretary of State on progress in implementing these measures – the next of these is due by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017

The HECA guidance recognised that LA's are uniquely placed to assess the needs of their local residents and areas and to work with local partners to deliver improvements. The guidance particularly focused on how potential investment from the Green Deal, the Energy Company Obligation and support for renewable energy technologies might be used for local economic development as well as improving resident's homes to make them warmer and more energy efficient.

*The name and details given here will be taken by The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) as the HECA "lead officer" contact. Completing this section indicates that you have read the section of the accompanying guidance headed "Data Protection Act 1998 – Fair Processing Notice" (paragraphs 6-10), which gives details of Defra's processing of the data that you have provided on this form.*

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**Rotherham geography and deprivation**

**Rotherham** is a large town in South Yorkshire which together with its conurbation and outlying settlements to the north, south and south-east forms the Metropolitan Borough of Rotherham, with a recorded population of 257,280 and 108,293 dwellings<sup>1</sup>.



Rotherham's conurbations are Anston, Aston, Aughton, Bramley, Brampton, Brinsworth, Brecks, Canklow, Catcliffe, Clifton, Dinnington, Firbeck, Gildingwells, Greasbrough, Harthill, Hellaby, Herringthorpe, Kimberworth, Kimberworth Park, Kiveton Park, Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Letwell, Maltby, Manvers, Masbrough, Morthen, Parkgate, Ravenfield, Rawmarsh, Swallownest, Swinton, Templeborough, Thorpe Hesley, Thorpe Salvin, Thrybergh, Thurcroft, Todwick, Treeton, Ulley, Wales, Wath-upon-Deane, Wentworth, West Melton, Whiston, Wickersley, Woodsetts

The latest Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2015) show that deprivation in Rotherham has increased slightly over the past five years, with the borough now ranked 52nd most deprived district (53rd in 2010).

A third of Rotherham's population live in areas which are amongst the most deprived 20% in England, which has not changed since 2004. However, the most deprived areas of Rotherham have seen deprivation increase the most between 2004 and 2007. The key drivers of deprivation in Rotherham are:

- Health and Disability (33% in English Top 10%),
- Education and Skills (24% in English Top 10%) and
- Employment (22% in English Top 10%).

Rotherham has average or low levels of deprivation in other domains such as Crime (11% in English Top 10%) and Living Environment (3% in English Top 10%).

The proportion living in areas amongst the least deprived 40% of England increased from 16% to 25%. However, the proportion of people living in areas amongst the most deprived 10% of England increased from 12% to 17%. Source

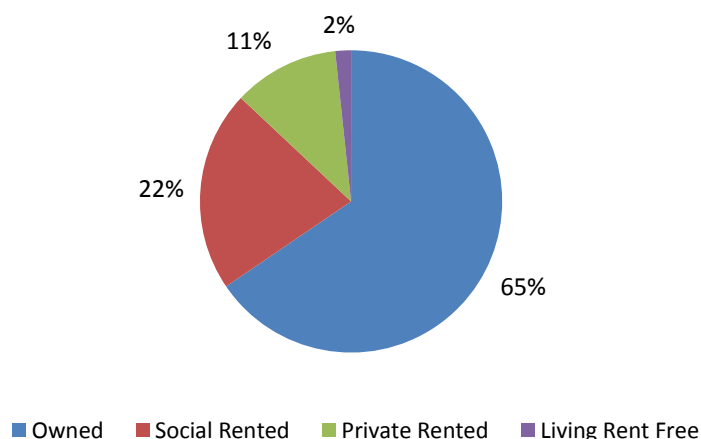
Population projections suggest that the population of Rotherham in 2013 is 259,800 and an increase of 9,200 is expected by 2021 to 269,000. The projected increase is the result of rising life expectancy, natural increase (more births than deaths) and migration into the Borough.

## Rotherham housing stock

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<sup>1</sup> Census 2011

Rotherham Borough has a total of 108,293<sup>2</sup> domestic properties, of which 23,289 are social rented properties (of these, 19,436 are owned by Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council) and 85,004 are in private ownership. Rotherham Borough has a higher proportion of social housing, at 21.5%, than the current national (17%<sup>3</sup>) average.



**Chart 1:** Breakdown of Rotherham's housing tenure

The single largest component of the Rotherham housing stock is three bedroom owner-occupied houses, accounting for 36% of all households. Of which, 16% of the total stock is 4 or more bedroom owner occupation. By contrast, the majority of dwellings in the social rented sector have one or two bedrooms. Across the borough, 66% of all households live in a dwelling with three or more bedroom according to the Rotherham Housing Survey, 2014.

Table 1, provides a breakdown of the dwelling types in Rotherham's housing stock. Semi-detached housing is the predominant housing type in Rotherham, with just under 37% of dwellings. This followed by terraced housing, which comprises 27% of the stock. Detached housing in the private sector accounts for 14% of the total but only 1% of the public sector stock. Flats, maisonettes, apartments and other types of accommodation account for approximately 22% of the total in both the private and public sectors.

Dwelling type	Number	%
All Households	108293	100%
Detached house or bungalow	23100	21.34%
Semi-detached house or bungalow	53410	49.34%
Terraced house or bungalow	20768	19.19%
Flats, maisonettes or apartments	10952	10.12%
Purpose built flats	9687	8.95%
Converted/Shared house flats	635	0.59%
Commercial building flats	630	0.58%
Caravan / Mobile / Temp. Structure	11	0.01%
Shared Dwelling	52	0.05%

**Table 1:** Proportion of dwelling types of Rotherham's housing stock

The profile of Rotherham's dwelling stock can be classified using a number of key characteristics. These characteristics are age, dwelling types, size and tenure. The figure

<sup>2</sup> Census 2011

<sup>3</sup> English Housing Survey Headline Report 2013-14

below shows a broad typology of Rotherham’s housing stock (four dwelling types by four dwelling ages).

Dwelling type	Dwelling age			
	Pre-1919	1919-1944	1945-1964	Post-1964
Detached house				
Semi-detached house				
Terraced				
Flats				

Rotherham’s housing stock shows that there are relatively fewer pre-1919 dwellings in Rotherham when compared with both the region and England with a greater proportion of dwellings aged from 1945 to 1964. The type of house, which is most prevalent in Rotherham, is the semi-detached three bedroom house.

The most popular size of dwelling is that with 5-6 habitable rooms (55.2%) with 18.1% of properties having more rooms and 26.7% of properties having fewer rooms.

There are approximately 1,650 non-traditional properties across the borough consisting of 12 different system types.

#### Council housing

As at the 1 April 2016 Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council’s HRA owned a total of **20,663** residential dwellings spread out across **66** estates.

The portfolio consists of just one high rise block and **857** of properties are built using non-traditional methods, all of which will have received improvement works to increase their energy efficiency by the end of 2016/17.

#### Increase Energy Efficiency

Through the decent homes programme and investment in external wall insulation for the Non Traditional stock, the performance of the assets has improved. However over 50% of the stock still has a SAP rating of D or below. Comparing this with over 80% of national

properties having a SAP rating of C or above, there is work to do to understand what cost effective improvements can be delivered to raise the stocks rating. In particular the first priority will be to assess the small cluster of stock that falls into bands F (106) and G (13) the review will ascertain what cost effective works can be carried out to move them up to a band E to ensure compliance with Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards to be introduced in 2018

A study will be undertaken to understand in more detail the stock's performance and what measures can be implemented to improve it.

### **Fuel poverty and excess winter deaths in Rotherham**

Levels of fuel poverty in Rotherham seem to be improving (15.1% reduced from 16.7%, but still above the national average for England, based on the 10% definition). However the two year delay in reporting of these figures, the changes to current national energy policy and welfare reform means this index result may not be indicative of current levels of fuel poverty. There is a wealth of knowledge and an evidence base identifying the direct negative impacts of living in a cold home to health (Marmot Review Team 2011). The personal and social costs arising from cold related premature death and a range of cold-home related illnesses in Rotherham is estimated to stand at over £10m. Rotherham Council have focussed their private sector related energy efficiency activity in areas where there are high proportions of fuel poor households identified, by super output area, based on income (appendix 2) and the 10% definition (appendix 3).

The fuel poverty target figures released in June 2014 (for 2012) show Rotherham is at **15.1%** using the 10% indicator see here – <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fuel-poverty-subregional-data-under-10-indicator>

Using the Low income high costs indicator Rotherham's performance is **9.8%** (England average 10.4%) <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/2012-sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-low-income-high-costs-indicator>

### **Rotherham's Creating Warmer Homes Strategy (Draft)**

Rotherham's Creating Warmer Homes Strategy has an aspirational aim to ensure all Rotherham householders can live in warmer homes. This will be achieved through 5 aims:

- Work in partnership to deliver Rotherham's Warmer Homes Strategy
- Residents are aware of affordable warmth issues and services available
- Improve the energy efficiency of Rotherham's housing stock
- Health and wellbeing is improved through warmer homes
- Maximise income and minimise energy costs for all Rotherham residents

The draft strategy is aligned to key local and national documents, and is being driven by a strong collaboration of key partners from the statutory, voluntary and charitable sectors. Work to reduce levels of fuel poverty within Rotherham has been taking place for a number of years and is now a strategic focus and priority of the Health and Wellbeing Board. Rotherham has been successful in generating funding and investment from a number of different sources including Government departments and utility companies, and has been the focus of an international and national recognised piece of research.

Highlighted below are three areas of the work we have focussed on in Rotherham, and showcases the good practice being developed:

1. **Keeping Warm in Later Life Project (KWILLT)** - The research study aimed to understand the influences and decisions of vulnerable older people in relation to keeping warm in winter. It generated insight into why vulnerable older people are cold at home and revealed the many complex factors that can come together in different ways to prevent some older people keeping warm. It also revealed that it is not only the very old and ill who are vulnerable. Fuel poverty, lack of knowledge about fuel costs and fear of fuel debt were amongst the factors identified (see the project website <http://www.kwillt.org>). There is a new project, Warm Well Families, which focuses on the factors that drive the behaviour in households with children who have asthma in relation to keeping warm and accessing help and advice. More information related to this project can be found in appendix 1.

2. **Winter Warmth England** - This project developed a web based resource to support organisations to plan and prepare for winter in line with the National Cold Weather Plan for England. The resource can be accessed at [www.winterwarmthengland.co.uk](http://www.winterwarmthengland.co.uk). This communications resource provides clear and consistent materials for organisations whose work impacts on the vulnerable. The messages and calls to action within the resources aim to reduce the potential harm and suffering to those at risk from the harmful effects of cold weather.

## **Creating Warmer Homes Strategy - Action Plan**

The five strategic aims have been developed into Action Plans. Each Action Plan sets out the key objectives for each aim, that is, what tasks need to be undertaken to achieve these objectives, timescales, partner responsibility, and outcomes to track the impact of the strategy? Progress against each action will be monitored on an annual basis by the Rotherham Warmer Homes Steering Group and reported to Health and Wellbeing Board. This is a working document and the action plans will also be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect progress and policy developments.

The Rotherham Warmer Homes Strategy contributes to a number of local and National strategies including the Rotherham Housing Strategy 2012-2042, Community Strategy 2011-14, Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, Rotherham's Health and Wellbeing strategy and Rotherham's Supporting People Strategy.

Statistics published by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy<sup>4</sup> show that the use of domestic energy in Rotherham has reduced by 23% between 2005 and 2012; this is the average of a 26% reduction in the consumption of gas and a 10% reduction in the consumption of electricity. The average consumption per household equates to 19.1MWh; slightly higher than the regional average (18.7MWh) and higher than the average for England and the United Kingdom (17.7MWh).

However, progress made towards reducing carbon since 2012 has seen a **6.6% improvement** in the energy efficiency achieved in the domestic sector with a **reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> of 35,478 tonnes**.

## **HECA Achievements to date for the Rotherham Borough 2013-2015**

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level-2005-to-2010>

Rotherham Council has succeeded in a number of areas to significantly improve the energy efficiency of residential properties across the borough through direct intervention and indirect educational and behavioural change. The following are examples of achievements throughout 2015-2017.

- The average SAP rating of the entire borough's housing stock has improved to a D rating.
  - Undertaken a number of thermal imaging surveys of External Wall Insulation and render works to non-traditional homes to ensure that works have been carried out effectively and to demonstrate that savings are being made for the household.
  - External Wall Insulation (EWI) installations have been carried out to Council owned non-traditional properties. And to date a total of 1,467 properties have received such insulation.
  - 2325 boilers have been installed in Council properties during the reporting period
- A total value of £42000 was used under ECO to install cavity wall insulation and loft insulation to council properties in this reporting period and we now estimate that this only leaves 60 Cavity's and 3751 Loft (not insulated to a 350mm standard left to be insulated )
- 1,209 (predominantly private) properties in 5 localities received energy efficiency improvements, including solid wall insulation and boiler replacements.
  - As part of the NEA Fuel Poverty scheme, we have been successful in receiving officer support (12 days) from the NEA to contribute towards reducing fuel poverty in Wentworth/Harley and Brampton Bierlow and develop a programme of activity to engage Children and Young Peoples Services in the issue of fuel poverty.
  - Agencies, including Energy Saving Trust (EST), National Energy Action (NEA), Rotherham Age UK, Rotherham Stay Put (HIA) and the Council and Public Health Teams offer advice to Rotherham residents.
  - Many residents are referred directly on to the Councils Home Energy Officer who receives approximately 40 referrals per week from a variety of sources including; EST, Citizens Advice, Councillor and MP surgeries.
  - NHS and Hot Spot referrals where advice is tailored to the individual household circumstances and includes sending out fact sheets and home visits.
  - Public Health has marketed 'Keeping Warm in Later Life' via partnerships with Rotherham Age UK and CAB creating advice booklets. The Health and Wellbeing Board have been successful in drawing down funding from the NEA to provide community fuel poverty training, which was completed in 2014.
  - Schools are engaged in home energy advice programmes with funding and an officer providing training for teachers and school children. This programme is externally funded and enables school visits to take place
  - Implemented key actions to ensure compliance with changes to Building Regulations, announced in October 2012:
- In terms of the private sector 'Waverley New Community' is a residential scheme of considerable size, around 3900 dwellings in total will be built, with the initial phases coming forward at Code level 4 – which is above building regulations targets for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This site accounts for a large portion of new builds in Rotherham.
    - There has been a push from central government to bring elements such as energy performance into building regulations rather than through supplementary planning documents and guidance. However Rotherham's Core Strategy has been given the green light by the planning inspectorate

and has been formally adopted mid-way through the year, and this makes the case for sustainable development with further specific policies on sustainability to come forward.

- Bassingthorpe Farm is another large scheme which may be coming to fruition on the back of an approved Core Strategy, designs are only indicative for the land parcels but aspirations are to meet Carbon Neutral targets set by the Government for 2016.
- There has been a planning approach to promote fabric first developments that can adapt and improve in terms of renewable at a later date; essentially what we are trying to do is reduce the demand for energy to a minimum before looking at renewables.
- RSL's have been hit by reduced grant funding and as such have had to scale back specifications to deliver carbon neutral schemes to ensure they have financially viable developments whilst still meeting current building regulations.
- Building regulations are to change this year, with an increased demand on Carbon reductions, comparable with code level 4 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- We have made progress by delivering RSL and council housing to a high level of the code (4 to 6), utilizing a range of different micro renewable methods, and will be exploring cost efficient ways to deliver passive house measures through the development of further new council housing.
- In spring 2014 the Renewable Heat Incentive will be open to custom/self-builders, but no other form of new housing.

## **Supporting evidence:**

### Energy Efficiency

The average SAP rating of the entire borough's housing stock is a D rating. With the SAP rating across the Council stock has improved slightly during 2013 from 57.08 (Jan 2013) to 57.36 (Jan 2014). Throughout 2014 we have been improving our database to help provide more accurate investment information. Further work has been carried out with more Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) being generated not only on void and Right to Buy properties, but also an exercise to target Council properties to inform future capital programmes. There are two key methods of improving the energy efficiency of existing dwellings: upgrading the dwelling's heating system and improving insulation.

#### Heating

In 2011, almost 90% of all homes (96,845 dwellings) had central heating, generally considered to be the most cost effective and efficient method of heating. A further 2,787 (2.6%) dwellings had storage heaters as their main form of heating. There were 1,219 (1.1%) dwellings whose households had stated that there was no central heating installed in the dwelling.

Condensing boilers are generally the most efficient boiler type and since the mid-2000's have been mandatory for new and replacement boilers. As part of the



Council's Capital Work Programme 2325 boilers were installed in Council properties over the last two years.

## Insulation

### Private sector loft and cavity wall programme

- During this year (2016/17) funding, secured from the DECC Fuel Poverty Fund, has enabled 242 private householders to receive improved insulation totalling 249 individual measures (242 properties receiving cavity wall insulation and 7 properties receiving increased loft insulation). This initiative was targeted at those households who were unable to receive support through other Government led schemes offered previously.

### Renewables: Photovoltaic panel installations

Rotherham Council understands the benefit of the installation of Photovoltaic panels, which allows householders to generate their own electricity via The Feed-In Tariff, which applies to small-scale generation of electricity, paying a fixed sum for eligible technologies and ultimately saves on the cost of their heating bills. Installed capacity to date is shown below with 34 Council properties (with three new ones being added under our new build strategy and 4714 privately owned properties receiving installations throughout the Feed in tariff. Despite the decline in feed in tariff finance installations continue

Total PV in Rotherham from April 2010.to February 2017

Domestic Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Commercial Installations	Installed Capacity (MW)	Industrial Installations	Industrial Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Community Installations	Installed Capacity (MW)	Total Installations	Total Installed Capacity (MW)
4714	16.310	50	0.902	5	0.476	3	0.158	<b>4772</b>

Pervious PV reported period April 2010 to May 2015

Domestic Installs	Capacity (MW)	Commercial Installs	Installed Capacity (MW)	Industrial Installs	Installed Capacity (MW)	Community Installs	Installed Capacity (MW)	Total Installs	Total Installed Capacity (MW)
3897	13.392	35	0.484	2	0.082	3	0.155	3937	14.112

### Ground & air source heating installations

Ground source heat pumps (GSHPs) use pipes, which are buried in the ground to extract heat from the ground. This heat can then be used to heat radiators, underfloor or warm air heating systems and hot water in resident's homes.

Air source heat pumps (ASHPs) absorb heat from the outside air. This heat can then be used to heat radiators, underfloor heating systems, or warm air convectors and hot water in resident's homes.

During this reporting period, 8 Council owned properties have received GSHPs and 6 Council owned properties have received ASHPs. This represents the total number of council owned properties that are off the Gas network in Rotherham.

## Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards

- Rotherham Council plan to enforce these standards in the private rented sector through targeted action focussing on poor quality ('F' & 'G' SAP) rated properties. This initiative will improve the thermal efficiency of the private rented property and will reduce the fuel poverty level of the resident.

**Heat Network.** In December 2016 Rotherham MBC had a meeting with Daryl Pope at Templeborough Biomass Power Station Ltd (TBPS) to discuss the feasibility of laying a heat network around Rotherham and provide various sites with heat that is produced when generating electricity. A study has been carried out by WSP to assess the feasibility and scale of a heat network. The report shows various options and TBPS are discussing the feasibility of providing heat to surrounding industrial and commercial sites it is estimated a £8m grant funding would be required.

Government (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) has committed £320m of capital support for such projects and are currently running a pilot project (Heat Networks Investment Project). The fund is managed by Salix Finance. The scheme will provide a % of investment and additional private funding must be secured. The fund is only available to Local Authorities.

TBPS are keen to develop a joint venture with RMBC and apply for any future HNIP funding when it becomes available.

This study has found that:

- There is a potential opportunity to supply heat to a neighbouring industrial process operated by Steelphalt, estimated to deliver a 14% rate of return (over 25 years). However, this supply is contingent upon significant re-design of Steelphalt's current processes, and at this stage there are many unresolved technical and commercial queries surrounding the supply. There is hence still significant uncertainty and risk around this option and the validity of the assumptions made in this report that give rise to the calculated IRR.
- A heat network development scenario that covers a large area of the Rotherham, including both private and public sector buildings, shows an IRR (over 25 years) of around 7%. However, this scenario also carries high levels of risk as this return is dependent upon all identified customers committing to a long-term supply agreement, which in practice will be extremely difficult to realise.

Rotherham MBC supports an outline bid for ERDF funding to develop an heat network in Rotherham and Templeborough Biomass Power Plant. Rotherham MBC will need to carry out full due diligence checks and consider the project / partnership carefully before any formal commitment can be given'

## Green Deal & ECO

Green Deal & ECO is the UK government policy, which was launched by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (EIS) on 1 October 2012 and it helps householders make energy-saving improvements to their home and gives them access to a number of options for paying for the improvements, including Green Deal finance.

The improvements that could save householders the most energy depends on their home, but typical examples include:

- insulation, e.g. solid wall, cavity wall or loft insulation
- heating
- draught-proofing
- double glazing
- renewable energy generation, eg solar panels or heat pumps

Across Rotherham, the Number of Green Deal Assessments lodged by Administrative Area1, up to 30th June 2015 which is the last reporting sickle is 2,529. Green Deal assessments were lodged with 4,707 households receiving ECO measures during the period. The Green Deal is being utilised with Cashback and Home Improvement Fund vouchers paid to over 100 households.

## HECA, Green deal and Eco measure achievements to date and proposed further measures for the Rotherham

ACTION	TIMING
<b>1) LOCAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES</b>	
<p>Commitment to Climate Local</p> <p>Climate Local is a Local Government Association initiative to drive, inspire and support council action on a changing climate. The initiative supports councils' efforts both to reduce carbon emissions and also to improve their resilience to the effects of our changing climate and extreme weather. Climate Local will help councils across the country to capture the opportunities and benefits for businesses and residents of action on climate change. RMBC has committed to signing up to Climate Local.</p> <p>Recognising the need to have a comprehensive and coordinated approach to reducing domestic carbon emissions and tackling fuel poverty, Rotherham Council's Public Health Service have led and coordinated a multi-agency group of organisations who are producing the Creating Warmer Homes Strategy. Rotherham's Creating Warmer Homes Strategy has an aspirational aim to ensure all Rotherham householders can live in warmer homes.</p> <p>At present our current performance on emissions and fuel poverty is 8.2 per capita CO2 emissions (t). see link to DECC sight containing information on local and regional CO2 emissions estimates for 2005-2010 Emissions within the scope of influence of Local Authorities for 2005-10 We aim to reduce carbon emissions in the housing sector by 20% on 2010 levels by 2020.</p> <p>Levels of fuel poverty in Rotherham are just below the national average, 18.2%, compared to 19% [data from DECC Fuel Poverty Statistics 2010 <a href="https://www.gov.uk/search?q=Fuel+Poverty+#government-results">https://www.gov.uk/search?q=Fuel+Poverty+#government-results</a> As a result of these measures we aim to reduce fuel poverty by 1%.</p> <p>Assist private landlords to improve their F &amp; G rated properties to achieve a higher SAP rating through the availability of Green Deal energy efficiency related initiatives.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>31<sup>st</sup> December 2020</p> <p>31<sup>st</sup> March 2016</p> <p>31<sup>st</sup> December 2016</p>
<b>2) MEASURES WE ARE TAKING TO RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS OF OUR RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION</b>	
<p><u>Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation</u></p> <p>The Green Deal (GD) and Energy Company Obligation (ECO) are the latest Government scheme to improve energy efficiency in domestic and commercial buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Green Deal Assessments lodged by Administrative Area (E08000018) up to 30th September 2014 = 1,717</li> <li>• Number of Green Deal Assessments lodged by Parliamentary Constituency (E14000904), up to 30th September 2014 = 411</li> </ul>	<p>Ongoing</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Cashback vouchers paid<sup>1,2</sup> by administrative area (E08000018), up to 30th September 2014 = 106</li> <li>• Green Deal Home Improvement Fund vouchers paid by administrative area (E08000018) up to 30th September 2014 = 40</li> <li>• Provisional number of households in receipt of ECO measures by administrative area (E08000018) up to 30th September 2014 = 4,707</li> </ul>	
<p>Positive marketing of the Green Deal initiative is offered to private householders and landlords/letting agents through e-mail notifications and public forums.</p>	
<p>Approximately £40million is spent on the stock annually undertaking the above services. The budget is currently split by £21million in planned replacements and £19million in responsive repairs and servicing, this equates to a ratio of 53/47%.</p>	<p>During 2016/17</p>
<p>It is anticipated that over the life of this plan a high percentage of the improvement budget will be spent on replacing external elements to properties, this includes items such as new roofs, fascia's, soffits, rainwater goods and installing external wall insulation to solid wall or hard to treat properties. In order to prioritise this work, analysis has been undertaken using repairs and stock condition information which has highlighted 'Hot Spot' areas which fall into a 'priority need' for investment. The area's include a number of streets in the following villages;</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Herringthorpe</li> <li>➤ Rawmarsh</li> <li>➤ Kimberworth Park</li> <li>➤ East Herringthorpe</li> <li>➤ Maltby</li> </ul>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Works will be underway during 2016 for Herringthorpe and Rawmarsh, and the subsequent areas will follow in the proceeding financial years.</p>	
<p>During 2016/17 work will conclude on the development of Investment Guides for each strand of the capital programme. Once this work is concluded detailed three year investment plans will be publicised.</p>	<p>31<sup>st</sup> March 2016</p>
<p>The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund continues to be marketed to private landlords and letting agents with an additional 75 properties assessed, receiving vouchers and benefitting from EWI and associated measures in 2015.</p>	
<p><u>Home Energy Surveys, Presentations and Training Sessions</u></p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>RMBC continue to provide presentations, training sessions, media events and home visits to encourage the take up of energy initiatives.</p>	
<p>Talks/presentations offering advice and support to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tenant and Resident groups throughout Rotherham.</li> <li>• Quality Standards Challenge Group</li> <li>• PCT area locality events</li> <li>• Age UK</li> <li>• Rotherham Carers Forum</li> <li>• RNIB and RNID</li> <li>• RMBC internal services such as Social Services, Library Services, Neighbourhood Wardens, Environmental Health, Occupational Health, etc..</li> </ul>	<p>31<sup>st</sup> March 2016</p>
<p><u>Publicity</u></p>	
<p>Age UK run a 'winter well' campaign targeting older people in the local newspaper to help raise awareness of the available DECC loft and cavity wall funding, Energy Best</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

<p>Deal and Age UK winter service.</p> <p><u>Initiatives available and ongoing throughout 2015/16</u></p> <p><b>Boiler Support Program</b> - Needs, Advice and Support offered by Rotherham StayPut (HIA) [Yorkshire Housing Ltd.]. Free or grant support identified to provide boiler replacements if not covered by Green Deal ECO.</p> <p><b>Publicity</b> - Support and marketing of Green Deal and ECO Partnering arrangement in place with Miller Paterson and Keepmoat</p> <p><b>Fuel switching/saving</b> - Energy companies refund switching credit Priority Services Register offering warm homes discount <a href="https://www.gov.uk/the-warm-home-discount-scheme/eligibility">https://www.gov.uk/the-warm-home-discount-scheme/eligibility</a></p> <p><b>Check out your energy credit</b> - Use 'My Energy Credit' to find out if any credit left behind after moving house or switching energy supplier. <a href="http://www.myenergycredit.com/">http://www.myenergycredit.com/</a></p> <p><b>Support of Renewable Heat Initiative (RHI)</b> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/renewable-heat-incentive-calculator">https://www.gov.uk/renewable-heat-incentive-calculator</a> Offer advice on renewables and expected income.</p> <p><u>Regional and Sub-regional Planning</u></p> <p>Membership <b>Association of Local Energy Officers (ALEO)</b> forum EST Partnership for homes energy steering group member</p>	
<p><b>3) MEASURES WE PROPOSE TO COST EFFECTIVELY DELIVER ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION BY USING AREA BASED/STREET BY STREET ROLL OUT.</b></p>	
<p>Work with Green Deal Providers, Installers and Assessors to provide opportunities to support private householders and landlords/letting agents</p> <p>Street by street Council owned/managed solid wall program and refurbishment of non-traditional and traditional solid wall property construction. Currently the following schemes have been completed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maltby – 275 properties</li> <li>• North Anston – 138 properties</li> <li>• Wath – 261 properties</li> <li>• Bramley and West Melton – 57 properties;</li> </ul> <p>The following schemes are currently in delivery;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thrybergh – 121 properties</li> <li>• Brinsworth/Catcliffe/Treeton – 42 properties</li> <li>• Aston/Aughton/Swallownest – 22 properties</li> </ul> <p>As an extension to this work, ECO funding has been levered in to complete an external wall insulation program on non-traditional Council housing at Wath and at Beeverleigh (Rotherham's only tower block) for cavity fill.</p> <p>Council house capital works, on loft/cavity wall insulation, programmes have been Estimated that : £42000 of Funding was used from ECO</p> <p>Green Deal Home Improvement Funded (75% and 50% grant) works at Little London, Maltby are underway following successful funding being secured for solid wall properties in Brinsworth, Rotherham.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brinsworth – Duncan Street; 57-79 and 103-123 (22 properties)</li> <li>• Little London, Maltby – Churchill Avenue; 2 and 9-55 (24 properties)</li> </ul>	<p>31<sup>st</sup> March 2015</p> <p>To 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017</p> <p>31<sup>st</sup> December 2015</p>
<p><b>4) TIME FRAME FOR DELIVERY AND NATIONAL AND LOCAL PARTNERS</b></p>	

Timeframes for delivery are outlined for each of the schemes/initiatives outlined in sections 2 and 3 above.

Rotherham Borough Council has a history of working closely and effectively with a range of local and national organisations to deliver effective home energy efficiency and fuel poverty schemes.

a. Local Partners –

- Creating Warmer Homes Strategy Group
  - i. RMBC – Public Health
  - ii. RMBC – Strategic Housing Investment Service
  - iii. Rotherham CAB
  - iv. Age UK (Rotherham)
  - v. Rotherham StayPut (HIA)
  - vi. Department of Work & Pensions
- Health and Wellbeing Board
- South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service
- South Yorkshire Housing Association
- Local energy efficiency installers

b. National Partners –

- Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy)
- National Energy Action (NEA)
- Utility Companies
- Green Deal Providers, Installers and Assessors
- Energy Saving Trust

Please indicate below, for the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2015 the percentage improvement in energy efficiency recorded for each of the four housing sectors shown. In each case, please also indicate the resulting annual reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the costs involved. If you do not have the information available by sector, please ensure that you provide overall totals for each column in the table below.

Tenure Group	Energy Savings (Gj)	CO2 Saving (Tonnes)
PUBLIC	34714.91	14883.02
PRIVATE OO	8191.28	3511.78
PRIV RENT	935.30	400.98
HA	663.00	284.24
<b>Total Savings</b>	<b>44504.5</b>	<b>19080.02</b>
		Saving %
Baseline GM	993652.5	4.48
Baseline CO2	426000.00	4.48
CO2/GJ	0.43	

**Before returning this form to your Government Office it must be authorised**

I confirm that I have seen and agreed this report of the progress made by this authority to implement its energy efficiency report as required under the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995.

Signature,



Name

T Bell

Authority

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council

date

23 March 2015

## Appendix 1 - Warm Well Families Project

Sheffield Hallam University in partnership with Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council have carried out a research project to follow on from the success of the **Keeping Warm in Later Life Project we reported in 2013 HECA report (KWILLT)** This new project **Warm Well Families Project** focuses on the factors that drive the behavior in households with children who have asthma in relation to keeping warm and accessing help and advice.

A child growing up in a cold home can be associated with poor infant weight gain, slower development, worse asthma and more hospital admissions. It can affect educational attainment, emotional wellbeing, resilience and can even limit dietary opportunities. The Warm Well Families research project aimed to explore

The research findings have led to the development of a range of resources including the 'trade off zone' which demonstrates factors that combine to drive choices and behavior and Pen Portraits which bring the research to life. The 'Book of Damp' is a chapbook, developed using the research findings, the imagery and photography presented in the book provide a novel approach to highlight the plight of families living in cold, damp homes.

This launch will provide a background to the research and the findings and introduce the resources. We are also supporting NEA's Nations Biggest Housewarming which raises money for projects and initiatives that will help vulnerable people live in a warm home. The link below provides findings of the Warm Well Families project which researched the experience of families where there is a child with asthma and keeping their house warm and dry. The results present a far more complex picture than the popular conception of a 'heat or eat' dilemma. It is also one of very few research projects that have looked at the experience of fuel poverty and children as fuel poverty research has often focused on older people.

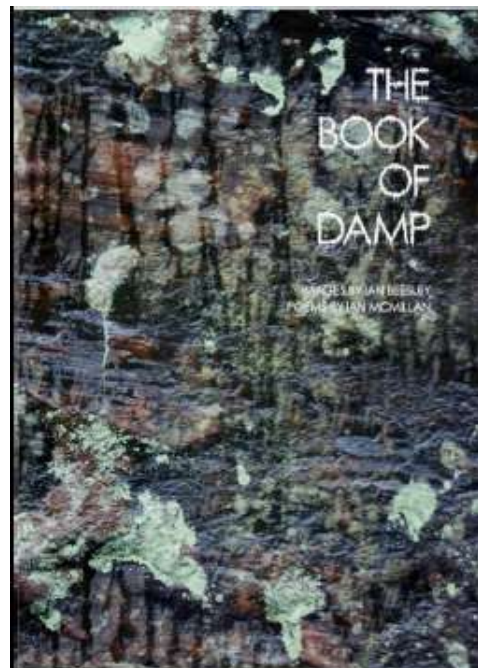
Ian Beesley and Ian McMillan as part of the Warm Well Families project have created 'The Book of Damp' which includes thought provoking photographs and poems based on the findings of this research. The Book of Damp can be viewed

<http://www.shu.ac.uk/research/hsc/sites/shu.ac.uk/files/The%20Book%20of%20Damp.pdf>

There were two areas of research for the Warm Well Families project Rotherham and Doncaster and both reports can be found

<http://www.shu.ac.uk/research/hsc/ouexpertise/warm-well-families>

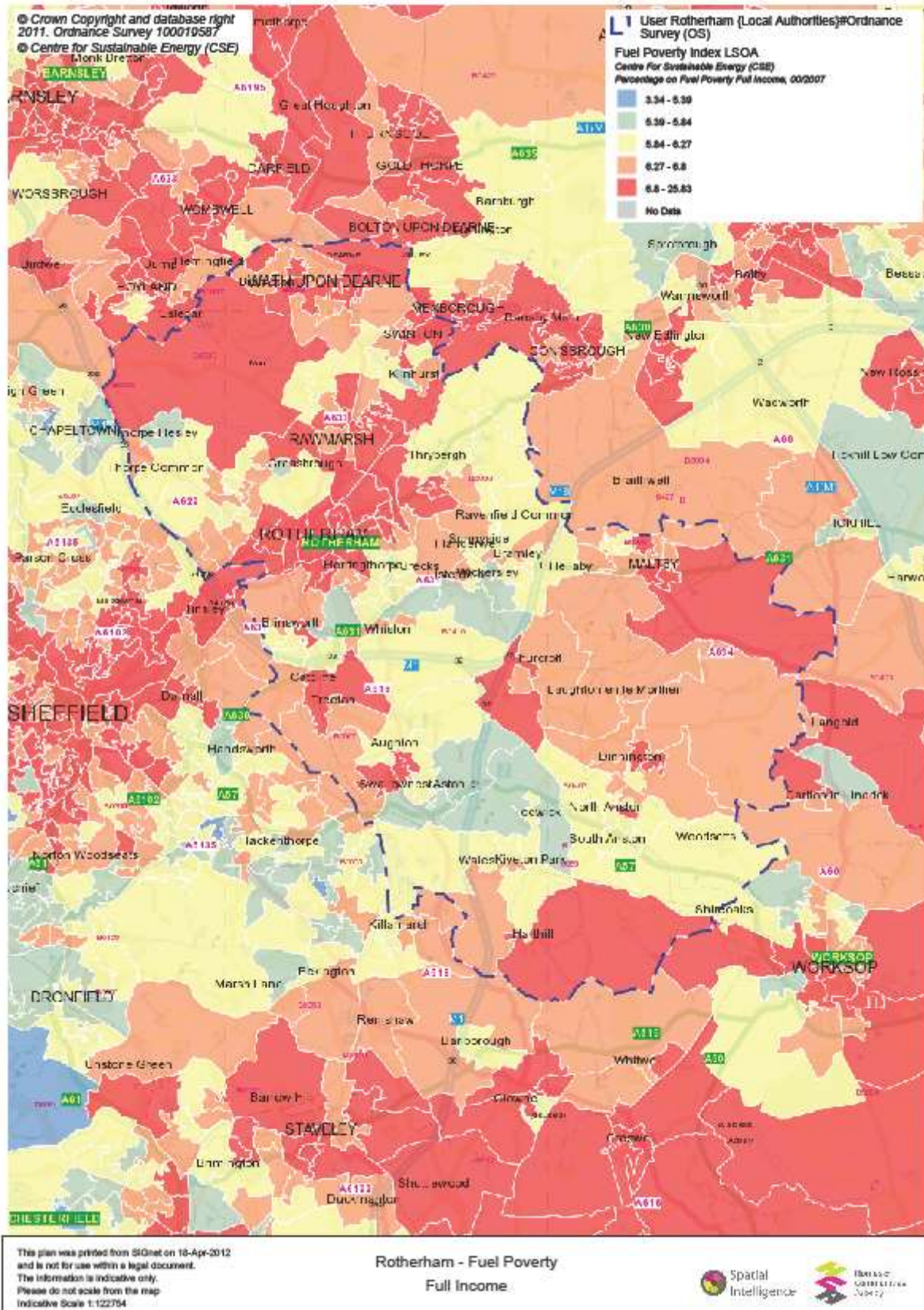
Contact details for the Warm Well Families project are below:



Rotherham project - Anna Cronin de Chavez ([a.cronin-de-chavez@shu.ac.uk](mailto:a.cronin-de-chavez@shu.ac.uk))  
Doncaster project - Pete Nelson ([P.Nelson@shu.ac.uk](mailto:P.Nelson@shu.ac.uk))



## Appendix 2 – Rotherham Fuel Poverty, based on income, map



### Appendix 3 – Fuel Poverty data: 2011 (using 10% definition)

