



Cambridge City Council

Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA)

Progress Report 2015

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Cambridge City Council continues to be committed to improving the energy efficiency of properties across all the housing stock in Cambridge and it remains one of the main priorities of the Council. We recognise the benefits of reducing carbon emissions, enabling affordable warmth, alleviating fuel poverty and improving the condition of the housing stock, and we will continue our work by implementing the actions set out in this progress report.

In the private sector the countywide Local Authority partnership, Action on Energy has been launched, and with our procured provider we have established the brand with local partners such as Addenbrookes Hospital and Citizens Advice Bureau to provide a referral network for energy efficiency measures. The scheme initially focussed on Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation funding, however in May 2014 we were successfully awarded Green Deal Communities funding. There have been significant marketing and logistical challenges in generating installations of solid wall insulation however as a group we have demonstrated we are able to mobilise quickly, develop an effective scheme and local supply chain to provide a significant funding opportunity for local residents.

We are also focussed on fuel poverty and recently introduced a Fuel and Water Poverty action plan that will provide co-ordinated support to residents through schemes like the collective energy switch to reduce energy costs for low income and vulnerable households.

We continue to invest in heating and insulation improvements to our own housing stock and regularly trial new and innovative measures. Over the next few years there will be 100 new Local Authority houses being built to high environmental standards. We have developed a new Local Plan and hope that the planning requirements will see these standards replicated in other new housing developments within the City.

However the challenges of fuel poverty, the older housing stock and the private rented market still continue. Through the various frameworks and schemes we have in place Cambridge City is well placed to adapt to changes in national policy and the funding landscape to ensure any opportunities are maximised for local residents. We have demonstrated over the last two years that we can deliver large-scale projects and work effectively with a range of private and public sector partners and we aim to continue this activity in the future.

This report sets out Cambridge City Council's current and planned activity to comply with the requirements of the Home Energy Conservation Act.

1.2 Home Energy Conservation Act

The Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA) recognises local authorities' ability to use their position to significantly improve the energy efficiency of all the residential accommodation in their area. In July 2012 the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) published a requirement under HECA for all local authorities in England to report on the measures they propose to take to achieve this aim.

The Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change requires all English local authorities to submit progress reports every two years to provide an update on the actions submitted in the original report submitted in March 2013. These reports set out 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.

2.0 Cambridge Housing Stock

The following data shows the stock analysis that has been carried out to assist with identifying target areas within Cambridge. The most recent source of information is the 2015 'BRE Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database' which was prepared in March 2015. Full analysis of this data has yet to be carried out, however this will provide the evidence base to focus activity over the following months. In support of this the 2009 'Cambridge House Condition Survey' still provides relevant data on property age and type.

The housing stock in Cambridge has a higher private rented sector than the national average with strong demand for private rented properties. Cambridge also demonstrates an older property market compared to the national average with large proportions of terraced properties. Considering energy efficiency the stock performs slightly better than the national profile with the private rented sector performing poorest, and Local Authority housing performing the best.

As we have direct control of local authority properties, we are able to accurately assess the needs of residents and households and provide solutions accordingly. As we have no direct control of private sector properties, the use of house condition surveys and modelling allows us to assess and target work more effectively.

Please note the data presented from the stock modelling and survey only cover private sector housing (sections 2.3 to 2.6).

2.1 Tenure

In total there are around 48,000 households in Cambridge. Historically the tenure profile in Cambridge differs from the national average in that the level of privately rented housing is significantly higher at 28% which will be partly due to the student population within the City as well as a buoyant labour market which assists a high demand for people wanting to rent.

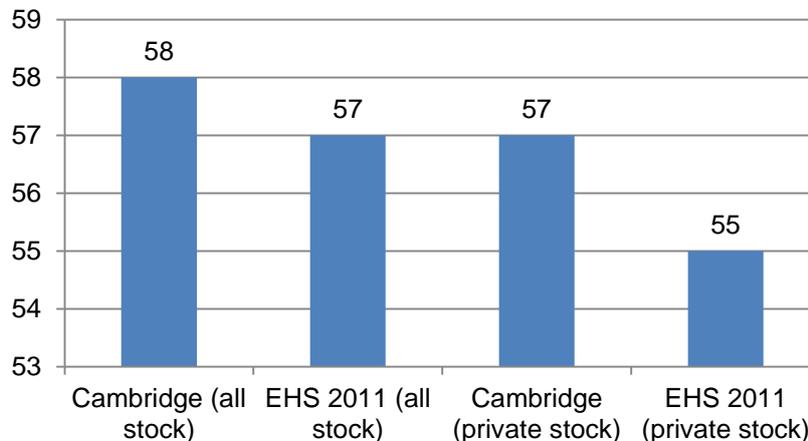
The table below shows the tenure profile for Cambridge.

Tenure	Dwellings	Percentage
Owner occupied	23,384	49%
Privately rented	13,323	28%
<i>Private Sector Housing Stock Total</i>	<i>36,707</i>	<i>76%</i>
<i>Social Housing Total</i>	<i>11,289</i>	<i>24%</i>
All Tenures	47,996	100%

Source: 2015 BRE Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database

2.2 SAP ratings

The chart below shows the average SimpleSAP ratings for all stock and private sector stock – Cambridge compared to England (EHS 2011)



Source: 2015 BRE Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database

The average SimpleSAP ratings in Cambridge are slightly better than those for the England average for all stock and for private sector stock. It is not unusual for urban areas to perform better than the country as a whole due to greater number of flats, which are more energy efficient due to reduced heat loss areas, and due to the greater likelihood of being on gas, a more efficient heating fuel.

The following chart shows average SAP rating by tenure for Cambridge



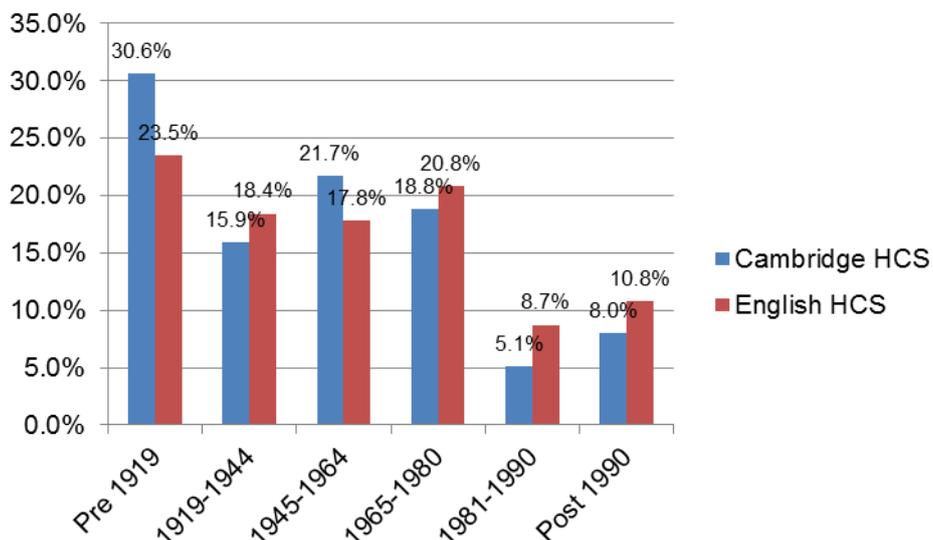
Source: 2015 BRE Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database

The private rented sector typically is the lowest performing tenure in terms of energy efficiency in Cambridge with the social stock performing better than the private sector stock. The social stock tends to be more thermally efficient due to the prevalence of flats, and partly due to being better insulated owing to the requirements placed on social housing providers, for example through the Decent Homes Programme.

Cambridge City Councils average SAP rating is currently 71 (RDSAP2012)

2.3 Age of the dwelling stock

The following chart shows the age profile of the Cambridge housing stock compared to the English House Condition Survey 2006.

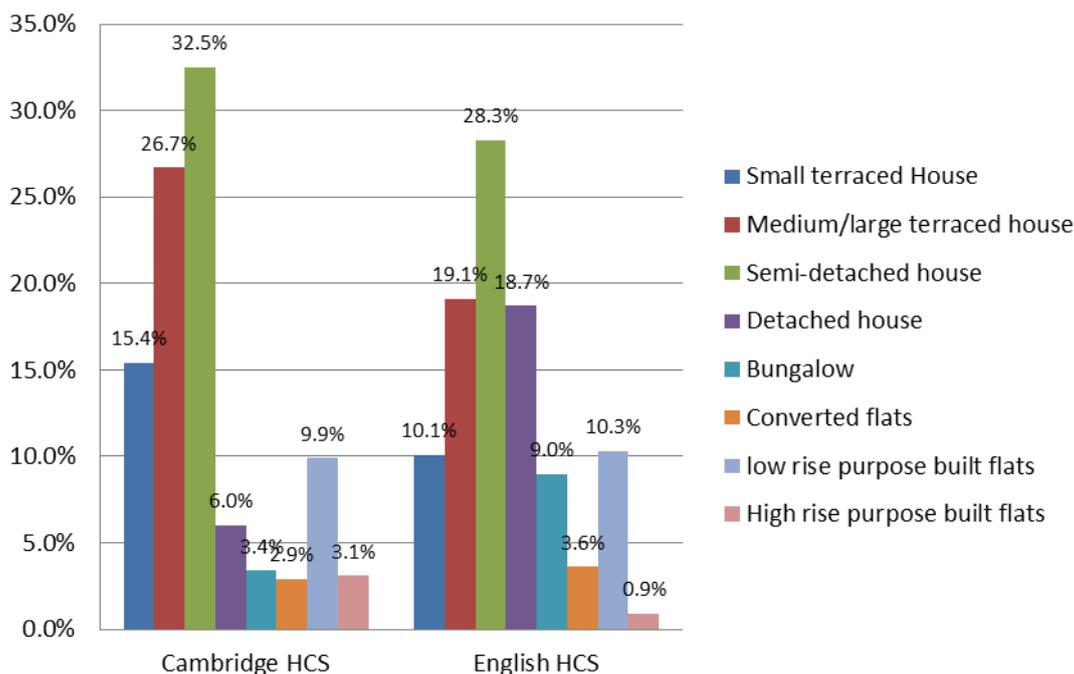


Source: 2009 Cambridge House Condition Survey

The age profile of the owner occupied, privately rented and RSL stock in Cambridge differs from the national average with higher proportions of pre 1919 and 1945 to 1964 dwellings but with lower proportions in all other categories.

2.4 Building type profile

The following chart shows the building type profile in Cambridge compared to the English House Condition Survey.

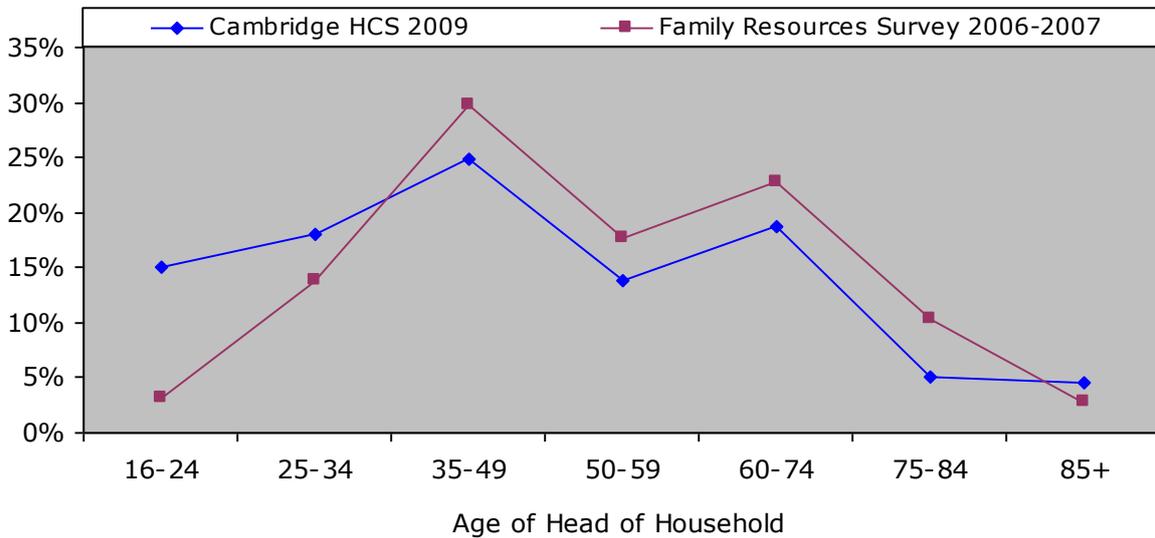


Source: 2009 Cambridge House Condition Survey

The building type profile in Cambridge again differs from the national pattern with higher proportions of terraced and semi-detached properties. There are lower levels of the remaining dwelling types, particularly detached houses and bungalows.

2.5 Resident Age profile

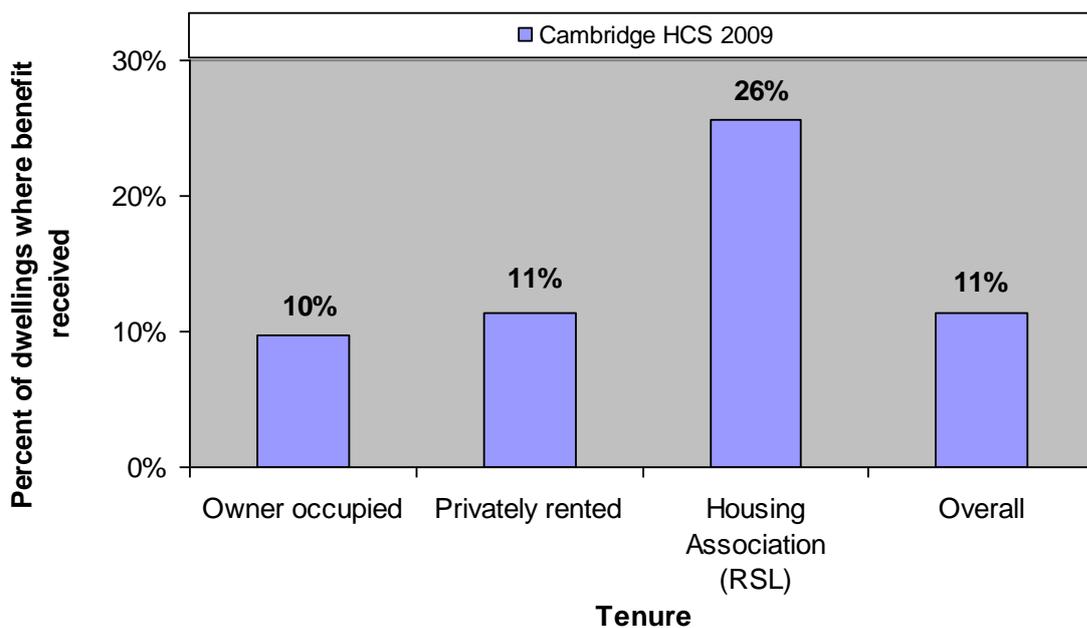
The following chart examines the age distribution, of heads of household within the stock, both for Cambridge and for England as a whole.



Source: 2009 Cambridge House Condition Survey

2.6 Benefit Recipients

In 2013, 11.2% of Cambridge residents lived in households in receipt of Housing Benefit and/or Council Tax Benefit. The distribution of benefit receipt by tenure shows the highest proportion for the RSL type tenure (26%) followed by the private rented sector (11%) and the owner occupied sector (10%)



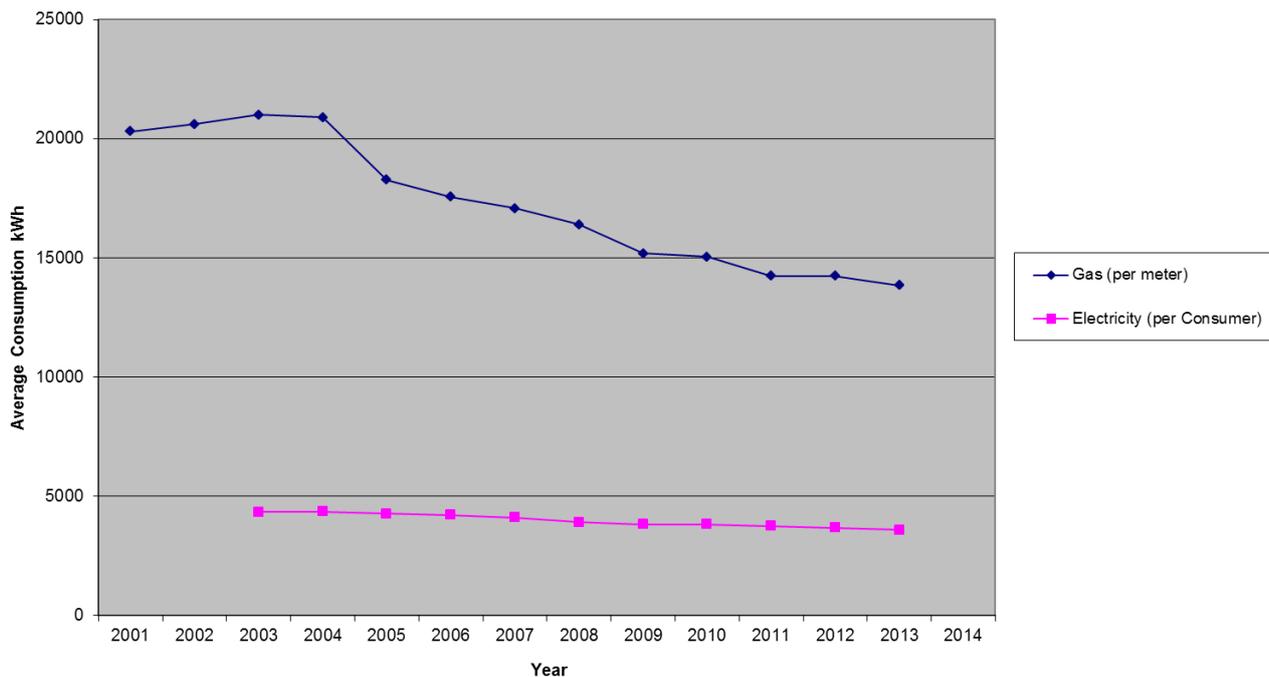
Source: 2009 Cambridge House Condition Survey

3.0 Current Trends

This section provides an overview of current trends in Cambridge City in terms of energy use, CO₂ emissions, fuel poverty and health indicators relating to cold related illnesses.

3.1 Energy Use

The table below shows the annual gas and electricity consumption in Cambridge. From 2003 there has been a steady reduction in consumption for both gas and electricity fuel types, apart from a small rise in electricity between 2009 and 2010.



Source: DECC Sub national gas¹/electricity² consumption dataset

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/gas-sales-and-numbers-of-customers-by-region-and-local-authority>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/regional-and-local-authority-electricity-consumption-statistics-2005-to-2011>

3.2 Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions

The following table shows the latest carbon dioxide emissions (kt CO₂) for Cambridge City across different sectors in between 2005 and 2012.

Year	Sector				Total
	Industry and Commercial Total	Domestic Total	Transport Total	Other	
2005	426.7	247.1	118.7	0.4	792.9
2006	444.3	249.3	119.2	0.3	813.1
2007	430.8	241.9	123.5	0.3	796.5
2008	442.2	240.3	116.6	0.3	799.3
2009	393.5	218.6	113.1	0.2	725.4
2010	414.9	235.0	112.1	0.3	762.2
2011	388.6	207.2	109.7	0.3	705.8
2012	436.8	231.4	107.3	0.3	775.8

Source: DECC Local Authority emissions estimates³

In 2012, domestic energy consumption was the second largest source of CO₂ emissions in Cambridge City at 30%. From 2005 to 2012 there has been a 4% reduction in domestic CO₂ emissions, compared to an overall reduction of 2%

3.3 Fuel poverty

In 2013 a new definition for fuel poverty was adopted called the low income high costs definition. Under the low income high costs definition, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level)
- they were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

Prior to the introduction of the low income high costs indicator in England, fuel poverty was measured under the 10% indicator. Under this indicator, a household was considered to be fuel poor if they were required to spend more than 10% of their income on fuel to maintain an adequate standard of warmth (in England, between 18 and 21 degrees C).

The new definition more closely links fuel poverty with general deprivation.

For this report, data for both definitions is included to allow analysis of trend over a greater time period.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-emissions-estimates>

The following tables show household fuel poverty trends for current and previous fuel poverty definitions.

High fuel cost, low income definition

Year	Cambridge City		England	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
2008	n/a		2438000	11.4
2009	n/a		2486000	11.5
2010	n/a		2474000	11.5
2011	7493	15.8	2390000	10.9
2012	6087	13.2	2283000	10.4

Note: local high fuel cost, low income data has not been calculated prior to 2011

Spending less than 10% of income on fuel definition

Year	Cambridge City		England	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
2008	5289	11.7	3335000	15.6
2009	5547	12.0	3964000	18.4
2010	7497	16.2	3536000	16.4
2011	6860	14.5	3202000	14.6
2012	5438	11.8	n/a	

*Source: Cambridge City Fuel Poverty data from Cambridgeshire Insight⁴
High fuel cost low income⁵ and 10% definition⁶ national fuel poverty data from DECC*

Historically under the old definition Cambridge City was below the national average and followed the trend of rise and falls in line with the national figures.

However, since the adoption of the new definition, the percentage of residents in fuel poverty is above the national average. In 2012, 13.2% of Cambridge residents were in fuel poverty compared to the national average of 10.4%. For Cambridge City this is a quantity of 6087 households.

3.4 Health

There are a number of sources for data regarding health focussing on excess winter deaths.

Public Health England

Public Health England provides data for a 5 year period and monitor whether local figures are significantly better or worse than the England average. Included in their data is an Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths expressed as a ratio of the expected deaths based on the non-winter deaths.

⁴ <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/existing-homes/fuel-poverty>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fuel-poverty-trends-2003-2012>

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/trends-in-fuel-poverty-england-2003-to-2011>

For Cambridge City, the following data is available:

Period	Sum of all winter deaths in period	Average yearly excess winter deaths	Excess Winter Deaths index
Aug 2006 - Jul 2009	n/a	35	13.1
Aug 2007 - Jul 2010	99	33	12.4
Aug 2008 - Jul 2011	110	37	14.4

Source: Public Health England⁷

In all periods Public Health England report that the results for Cambridge are not significantly different from the England average. The figures have both reduced slightly and then increased. It is not a wide enough sample to draw too many conclusions, however we will continue to monitor the levels of excess winter deaths and respond accordingly.

Office for National Statistics

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) provides annual figures per authority. The main dataset in this report is excess winter deaths and in this dataset the ONS defines the winter period as December to March, and compares the number of deaths that occurred in this winter period with the average number of deaths occurring in the preceding August to November and the following April to July:

Excess winter deaths = winter deaths - average non-winter deaths

This produces the number of excess winter deaths, which is then rounded to the nearest 10.

For Cambridge City the following data is available:

Year	Excess Winter Deaths
2007/08	40
2008/09	40
2009/10	20
2010/11	50
2011/12	60
2012/13	50

Source: ONS, Excess Winter Mortality in England and Wales, 2013/14⁸

These figures are only presented in multiples of 10, therefore apart from 2009/10, there may not be significant fluctuations in the numbers. We will continue to monitor the

⁷ <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=142075>

⁸ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/subnational-health2/excess-winter-mortality-in-england-and-wales/2013-14--provisional--and-2012-13--final/rft---ewm.xls>

progress of these figures and work with the local public health sector to reduce their impact.

The Hills Fuel Poverty review sets out the links between fuel poverty and health deprivation and it is evident that energy efficiency programmes can help reduce health inequalities and the likelihood of excess winter deaths, as well as generating savings.

4.0 Targets

This section outlines national and local policies and targets relating to increasing the energy efficiency of residential accommodation.

4.1 National Policies and Targets

4.1.1 Climate Change Act

The requirement to improve the energy efficiency for homes stems from the legal requirements to reduce CO₂ emissions set out in the Climate Change Act 2008 and the governments Carbon Plan, published in 2011. The Carbon Plan sets the following targets in relation to housing:

- to reduce greenhouse gas CO₂ emissions by 29% by 2017, 35% by 2022, and 50% by 2027 – for buildings this means a reduction between 24% and 39% lower than 2009 levels by 2027;
- to insulate all cavities and lofts, where practical, by 2020;
- by 2030, between 1 – 3.7m additional solid wall installations and between 1.9 - 7.2m other energy efficiency installations;
- by 2030, 1.6 - 8.6m building level low carbon heat installations such as heat pumps (Government modeling suggests that 21 - 45% of heat supplies to buildings will need to be low carbon); and
- by 2050 emissions from UK buildings to be “close to zero”.

The government has also set a target of eradicating fuel poverty in England, as far as reasonably possible by 2016.

4.1.2 Energy Act

The Energy Act 2008 introduced a number of measures to encourage renewable energy generation by households and non-domestic users (including the public and private sectors). This included the Feed In Tariff scheme, and the Renewable Heat Incentive, which will provide financial support for renewable heat sources.

The Energy Act 2011 introduced a number of new measures to stimulate energy efficiency measures for homes and businesses. The Green Deal will support improvements to the energy efficiency of homes and non-domestic properties, funded by a charge on energy bills rather than upfront charges to the consumer. The Energy Company Obligation will take over from the previous obligations (such as the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target) that expired at the end of 2012 and will require energy companies to target support where there is greatest need, including vulnerable people on low incomes and residents in hard-to-treat housing.

4.1.3 Fuel Poverty Strategy

The Fuel Poverty Strategy 2015 now requires future governments by law to tackle fuel poverty by making the coldest, leakiest homes in England more energy efficient.

This strategy outlines challenges and actions for the next 15 years to ensure future Governments take the right steps to tackle fuel poverty and get help to those who need it most. A new legally binding target is at the heart of the new strategy. It requires a

minimum standard of energy efficiency (Band C) for as many fuel poor homes as reasonably practicable by 2030.

Early measures to tackle the problem of fuel poverty and hit the new target include:

- New regulations that from April 2018 private landlords cannot rent out energy inefficient properties (homes with Energy Performance ratings below 'E')
- Extending the successful ECO scheme to 2017, so that a further 500,000 properties will be made cheaper and easier to heat, building on the one million homes that ECO and the Green Deal have helped in the last 2 years

The strategy prepares the ground for future new measures with a series of pilots focused on priority areas, ranging from health aspects of fuel poverty through to specific housing types like off gas grid properties and park homes.

4.2 Local policies and targets

4.2.1 Cambridge City Council Vision

The Council has a clear vision for a united city, 'One Cambridge - Fair for all', in which economic dynamism and prosperity are combined with social justice and equality.

One Cambridge – Fair for all
Caring for our environment and our people
Creating a great place to live, learn and work

Priority areas of work will be focused on six themes:

1. Protecting essential services
2. Sharing the city's prosperity and making Cambridge a Living Wage city
3. Tackling the housing crisis
4. Safety and quality of life
5. Making Cambridge greener and cleaner
6. Transforming the council

4.2.2 Climate Local

In August 2012, Cambridge City Council was among the first local authorities to sign the 'Climate Local' declaration. Climate Local has been developed by the Local Government Association as the successor to the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change, which the Council signed up to in 2006.

4.2.3 Climate Change Strategy

The Council Climate Change Strategy establishes the framework for the Council's action to address the causes and consequences of climate change over the next five years. Objectives include supporting residents to reduce their carbon emissions and manage climate risks, and working with partners to address the causes and effects of climate change.

In developing the Strategy and identifying the actions that we will take over the next four years, we have taken as a starting point the measures recommended for a district Council

by the Committee on Climate Change in its report on the role of local authorities in reducing emissions and managing climate risk. Those include:

- Drawing up carbon reduction plans which include a high-level ambition for emissions reductions (e.g. 20% reduction across buildings, surface transport and waste by 2020 relative to 2010 levels).
- Reducing emissions from local authority estates, primarily through use of their own buildings, transport and procurement.
- Influencing emissions from domestic buildings through energy efficiency measures. Primarily through home insulation measures, delivered through national programmes such as the Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation (ECO).
- Influencing emissions from non-domestic buildings.
- Using planning and building control functions to enforce energy efficiency standards in new buildings and extensions.
- Working with developers to make renewable energy projects acceptable to local communities.
- Planning for infrastructure such as low-carbon district heating networks, green infrastructure and sustainable drainage systems.
- Developing and making district heating schemes commercially viable.
- Preparing for climate change impacts through:
 - Using planning policy and other levers to ensure that buildings and infrastructure are resilient to flooding and heat stress.
 - Managing and extending natural resources to promote biodiversity and reduce flood risk

4.2.4 Carbon Management Plan

Cambridge City Council has developed a Carbon Management Plan for 2011-2016 which sets out how we will reduce carbon emissions from our estate and operations.

The plan identifies an ambitious programme of 63 projects and focuses on the areas of our activity that contribute most to our carbon emissions, including swimming pools, car parks, vehicles, offices and sheltered and temporary housing.

Key actions contained within this plan include:

- Installing route optimisation technology on council fleet vehicles
- Improve the Council's contract management processes to ensure that contractors deliver sustainability requirements of contracts
- Install automatic meter readers on gas meters across council sites

4.2.5 Housing Strategy

The Housing Strategy 2012-15 sets out the Council's plans for the next three years to meet the diversity of need for housing and housing-related services in the City. Eleven key objectives have been agreed, as well as a range of priorities to meet those objectives. Those related to energy efficiency include:

Council Housing priorities – We will work with tenants to:

- Manage, maintain and improve the Council's housing stock
- Improve energy efficiency and promote affordable warmth

- Explore greater use of renewable energy in sheltered schemes

Private Sector Housing priorities – We will work with residents and partners to:

- Review our Private Sector House Condition Survey
- Promote and support home energy improvements across all tenures
- Support the improvement of health outcomes for older and vulnerable people

The housing strategy is being reviewed with a new strategy to be drafted beyond 2015.

4.2.6 Anti-Poverty Strategy

The aim of the Anti-Poverty Strategy 2014-17 is to improve the standard of living and daily lives of those residents in Cambridge who are currently experiencing poverty, but also to alleviate issues that can lead households on low incomes to experience financial pressures. The strategy identifies seven 7 key objectives for activity to address poverty, which are as follows:

- Helping people on low incomes to maximise their income and minimise their costs
- Increasing community pride, raising aspirations and making the move into work easier
- Reducing the impact of poverty on children and helping low income families with the cost of raising a child
- Reducing the link between poor health and poverty
- Ensuring that vulnerable older people and people with disabilities get the services that they need and reducing the social isolation they can experience
- Helping people with high housing costs, increasing numbers of affordable homes, and improving the condition of people's homes
- Working in partnership to tackle wider barriers to employment and engagement

The Strategy also sets out a range of new activities and initiatives that the City Council will undertake to address the key issues which contribute to poverty in Cambridge, including the Fuel and Water Poverty Action Plan

4.2.7 Fuel and Water Poverty Action Plan

The Fuel and Water Poverty Action Plan acknowledges the problem of increasing energy and water costs on lower income residents resulting in an increasing number of households living in fuel and/or water poverty. The aim of this action plan is to ensure co-ordinated support and to deliver real savings to reduce the number of households in fuel and/or water poverty in Cambridge City.

Activities will target specific groups and sectors within the city focussing predominantly on the low-income areas of the city identified through the Anti-Poverty Strategy. The council recognises that much can be achieved by working in partnership with other local organisations from the public, voluntary and private sectors with significant activity already being undertaken by these organisations.

The key objectives of the fuel and water poverty action plan are:

- Help residents reduce energy & water costs through practical projects and the dissemination of information.
- Ensuring that those living on low incomes across the city have access to information and support to benefit from opportunities to reduce their energy and water costs.
- Ensuring that vulnerable older people have access to information to benefit from opportunities to reduce energy and water costs.
- Ensure that Cambridge City Council responds to changing and evolving policy relating to fuel and water poverty.
- Investigate the opportunities for activities relating to fuel and water poverty that address the link between poor health and poverty.

5.0 Action Plan

5.1 Measures to result in significant improvements to our residential accommodation

Objective	Action	Completion Date
Green Deal and ECO	<p>A countywide Green Deal scheme called Action on Energy was launched in November 2013 to deliver Green Deal, ECO and self financed energy efficiency measures across the County with our procured Green Deal Provider, Climate Energy Limited.</p> <p>Since introduction, Action on Energy has endeavoured to develop links across a range of voluntary, community and professional networks including Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge Citizens Advice Bureau, and local Housing Associations to promote the importance of warmth at winter and ensure residents have every opportunity to benefit from any local and national funding available.</p> <p>Through the Action on Energy partnership we were successfully awarded £7.8 million of Green Deal Communities Funding to deliver solid wall insulation and additional measures for the private rented sector. Delivery of this funding has been the main focus of Action on Energy since being awarded funding in March 2014 and we will continue to focus on securing 1800 sign up's by September 2015. The funding has provided the catalyst to develop supporting outputs which will develop a legacy from the project, for example; Clear planning guidance, multimedia resources, show homes, and developing a local solid wall insulation market and supply chain.</p>	Action on Energy is ongoing, however all Green Deal Communities jobs to be fully completed by March 2016
Fuel and Water Poverty	Cambridge City Council has developed a Fuel and Water Poverty Action Plan in response to the problem of increasing energy and water costs on lower income residents contributing to poverty in the district. Those on low incomes are most vulnerable as rising energy and water costs mean that the percentage of income being used to cover these utility bills is increasing; this further reduces wages in 'real terms' on already stretched household incomes. This 2 year action plan aims to support low income households across the district reduce their energy and water bills through delivering a range of focussed activities listed in the action plan.	March 2017
Collective Switching	The Cambridgeshire Energy Switch Scheme was launched by Cambridgeshire County Council in February 2014. The scheme uses the collective bargaining power of residents to achieve better prices for electricity and gas. The scheme is being supported by Cambridge City Council as way of reducing energy bills to Cambridge City residents with a number of auctions being run throughout the year.	September 2015

Feed in Tariff scheme	The Feed in Tariff (FiT) scheme is promoted in all energy efficiency promotions and literature produced by the City Council. Officers are trained to give advice on renewable energy technologies and signpost enquiries to national schemes.	Ongoing
Renewable Heat Premium Payment	The Renewable Heat Premium Payment scheme is promoted in all energy efficiency promotions and literature produced by the City Council. Officers are trained to give advice on renewable energy technologies and signpost enquiries to national schemes.	Ongoing
Planning Policy (Local Plan)	<p>In light of the Housing Standards Review, the Local Plan will no longer contain a policy related to zero carbon new homes post 2016, although if possible it will seek to require energy efficiency levels equivalent to Code Level 4 up to the introduction of zero carbon policy in 2016. Proposals to introduce policy related to non-residential development remain.</p> <p>The new Local Plan is currently undergoing examination with a view to it being adopted in 2016.</p>	Local plan possibly adopted in 2016
Energy Performance Certificates (EPC's)	<p>We have acquired EPC data for the Cambridge City district and will be using this data with our private sector housing stock database to help target any future ECO/Fuel Poverty assistance and identify potential area based hot spots.</p> <p>We produce EPC's for all local authority properties when they become vacant.</p> <p>Our Environmental Health Team have recently agreed to take over enforcement of EPC's from Cambridgeshire Trading Standards and this activity will help to provide a co-ordinated action when focusing on engagement to meet the new minimum energy performance in rented properties requirements.</p>	Ongoing
Minimum standards in private rental sector	<p>Since 2007 we have run a Property Accreditation Scheme to encourage landlords to improve the standard of their properties. This scheme has nearly 600 properties accredited.</p> <p>Since 2009 we have required a minimum energy rating for properties on the scheme and when possible we have provided additional funding for energy efficiency improvements as a further incentive to landlords.</p> <p>With the introduction of the national minimum energy rating for rented properties over the next year we will engage landlords to encourage proactive improvements.</p>	Ongoing

Cambridge Retrofit	<p>This is a Cambridge University led initiative aimed at enabling and maximising the amount of building retrofit in Cambridge by bringing together key stakeholders.</p> <p>Cambridge Retrofit aims to scale projects up to a point at which the financing is possible through the commercial sector or even as an attractive investment opportunity. This is to be achieved by reducing costs through economies of scale, aggregating similar projects together, and de-risking the process so as to realise the economic benefits.</p>	Ongoing
Local Authority Housing building programme	New Local Authority housing building programme for 100 code level 5 properties at Clay Farm	Ongoing
Insulation Programme for Local Authority housing stock	We have a rolling programme of insulation works to our own housing stock. This includes approximately £100,000 per year on loft and cavity wall insulation (along with other energy efficiency improvements) and another £100,000 per year on external wall insulation works.	Ongoing
Heating upgrade programme to Local Authority housing stock	We invest approximately £2 million per year on heating improvements to our own housing stock.	Ongoing
Trialling new and innovative energy efficiency measures	Cambridge City Council regularly trial new and innovative energy efficiency measures and monitor their effectiveness accordingly with a view to adopting in all our own stock and promoting to the private sector.	Ongoing

5.2 Measures to deliver energy efficiency improvements using area based/street by street roll out.

Objective	Action	Completion Date
Green Deal Communities - Street by Street Roll Out	Green Deal Communities Funding roll out focussed on street-by-street delivery in a number of target areas. We have engaged local community and voluntary groups and worked with local businesses to promote the funding and utilised a range of engagement tools such as show homes and multimedia resources support our activity. In these target areas properties we letter dropped and then door to approaches were made. There has been significant uptake with this approach that will continue for the duration of the project.	March 2016
Green Deal Communities – Private Rented Sector	£2million of our Green Deal Communities Funding is allocated to focus on providing energy efficiency solutions to the private rented sector. So far we have liaised with private landlords and letting agents, as well as encouraging take up through tenants by use of incentives, focussed marketing activity and face-to-face meetings. We continue to develop new ways to increase activity in this target area with assistance through Energy Surgeries providing one opportunity to increase uptake.	March 2016
Green Deal and ECO - Community Groups	<p>Action on Energy continues to support local community groups and voluntary sector organisations working on sustainable energy-related issues in the form of assisting with events and public speaking when required.</p> <p>With the award of Green Deal Communities funding we also helped a local group, Cambridge Carbon Footprint deliver a Green Deal Communities focussed Open ECO Homes events.</p>	Ongoing

5.3 Timeframe for delivery and national and local partners

Objective	Action	Completion Date
Cambridgeshire Green Deal Group	<p>The Cambridgeshire Green Deal Group is the Local Authority partnership that developed and manages the Action on Energy scheme. The activity of this group has been 'strongly endorsed' by the senior district officers with a Project Board and Sponsors Board in place to ensure governance of the scheme.</p> <p>The group includes Cambridge City Council, Cambridgeshire County Council, East Cambridgeshire District Council, Fenland District Council, Huntingdonshire District Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council.</p> <p>Investment Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential Green Deal domestic investment in Cambridge is estimated at £79m with potential domestic carbon savings of 34,095 tonnes • The potential Green Deal non-domestic investment in Cambridge is estimated at £49m with potential domestic carbon savings of 17,367 tonnes • In total, the Green Deal potential in Cambridge is estimated at £128m with total carbon savings of 51,462 tonnes <p>(Source: Community Connections report, 2012)</p>	Ongoing
Action on Energy Deliver Partner – Climate Energy	Climate Energy Limited is the procured Green Deal Provider partner for the Action on Energy scheme. Climate Energy provides the promotional and marketing activity, advice service, assessments and installations of Green Deal activity.	Contract until 2016 with the option of further extensions up until 2019
Green Deal Communities Partner - DECC	With the award of Green Deal Communities funding from DECC we have been nominated an account manager and continue to liaise closely with DECC on all Green Deal Communities progress.	Until March 2016
Green Deal Communities – Installers and Assessors	<p>There are opportunities for SME's to work with Climate Energy to deliver assessments and/or be part of the supply chain to assist in the delivery of Green Deal Communities activity. In addition Green Deal Providers can access the funding independently should they register.</p> <p>Green Deal Communities also provides free PAS 2030, solid wall insulation and off-gas heating systems training through our training provider SmartLife. The aim of this training is to develop the local Green Deal market to support Green Deal Communities and provide a long-term legacy from the funding.</p>	Until March 2016
Community Partners - Home Energy Liaison Group	The Home Energy Liaison Group includes members from community, voluntary, SME and education sectors. It is a key group used to develop projects and ensure we maximise local value and share resources.	Ongoing
Cambridge City Council Benefit Team	We continue to maximise our links with our Benefits Team to provide a targeted approach of ECO funding to vulnerable groups.	Ongoing

Cambridge City Council Environmental Health – Residential Team	The Environmental Health Residential Team works with landlords, tenants and other agencies to provide decent housing for all private rented sector tenants. Through these links we can develop energy efficiency initiatives to increase the standard of the private rented sector.	Ongoing
Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	The Cambridgeshire JSNA brings together data and information from a number of different sources to identify the health and well-being needs of the county's population, to help to inform health and social care decisions on commissioning. Housing has an important role to play in promoting health and well-being, and a number of priority recommendations in the JSNA are relevant to energy efficiency.	Ongoing
Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Board	The Council is actively supporting the development of a county-wide Health and Wellbeing Strategy, through the Cambridgeshire Health and Well-being Board.	Ongoing
Cambridgeshire Home Improvement Agency	We continue to develop links with the Cambridgeshire Home Improvement Agency to delivery co-ordinated assistance to local residents. In the past we have jointly delivered Warm Homes Healthy People funding and will continue to develop targeted assistance in the future.	Ongoing

6.0 Report Approval

This report was approved for submission on: 30th March 2015

Signed:



Antoinette Jackson,
Chief Executive,
Cambridge City Council

This HECA progress report review date: 31st March 2016

Submission of next progress report due: 31st March 2017

For further information on this report, please contact:

Justin Smith
Home Energy Officer (Private Housing Stock), Cambridge City Council
Tel: 01223 457954
Email: justin.smith@cambridge.gov.uk

Sam Griggs,
Home Energy Officer (Local Authority Housing Stock), Cambridge City Council
Tel: 01223 457960
Email: sam.griggs@cambridge.gov.uk