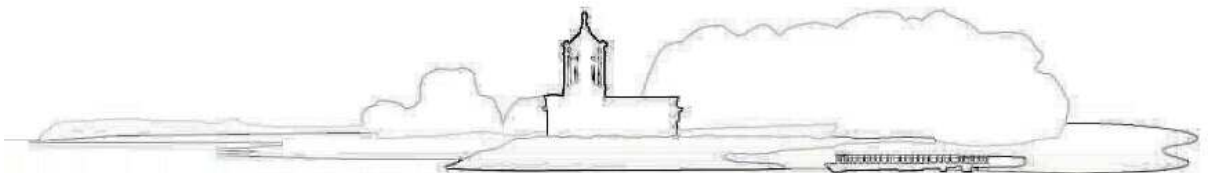




Rutland County Council

HECA Further Report for Rutland

22 March 2013



Foreword by the Chief Executive

Rutland County Council is committed to meeting the health and wellbeing needs of our community and creating a brighter future for all, whilst protecting vulnerable people within our community and supporting affordable living. Rutland County Council is working in partnership with other local organisations to improve the energy efficiency of households and in doing so assisting to alleviating fuel poverty in Rutland. Improving household energy efficiency has multiple benefits which include reducing resident's household energy bills, improving comfort levels and health and well-being of residents within their homes, alleviating fuel poverty and reducing carbon emissions from the County of Rutland.



Helen Briggs
Chief Executive

Using powers under the Home Energy and Conservation Act 1995 the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change requires all English authorities to prepare a report by 31 March 2013 setting 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.

This document sets out these measures that will result in a significant improvement of the energy efficiency of its residential accommodation in Rutland. This document provides a summary of the current progress to improve energy efficiency in households in Rutland and outlines the further action Rutland County Council will be taking in partnership with other local organisations through the HECA Action Plan for Rutland.

The report has been produced in accordance with the guidance issued by DECC (2012a) which can be viewed online at:

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/tackling/green_deal/gd_industry/gd_la/gd_la.aspx



Helen Briggs

Chief Executive, Rutland County Council

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1.0 Background

- 1.1 The improvement of household energy efficiency has multiple benefits from reducing resident's household energy bills, improving comfort levels and health and well-being of residents within their homes, alleviating fuel poverty and reducing carbon emissions from the county of Rutland.
- 1.2 Rutland is a rural county of 151.5 sq miles with a population of 37,400(RCC 2012a, ONS, 2012). The population is spread across 16,055 households in the county's two market towns, Oakham and Uppingham, and 52 villages, varying from small hamlets to 6 large villages with populations over 1,000 people (RCC 2012b).
- 1.3 Nearly 1 in 6 households (15.5%) in Rutland were estimated to be living in fuel poverty in 2010 (DECC 2010). Fuel poverty has been highlighted as a serious national problem, distinct from general problems of poverty (Hills 2012), and is becoming a prominent issue with rising energy bills and increasing living costs stretching household budgets. In addition, the recent Welfare Reform and proposed reductions in Council Tax Benefits will lead to further pressures on household budgets. Fuel poverty is described as being a household which is living on a lower income in a home which cannot be kept warm at a reasonable cost (Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act 2000). Central Government defined a fuel poor household as being a household which spends more than 10% of its income on fuels to keep the home heated to an adequate level of warmth in its Fuel Poverty Strategy for England (DECC 2001). Typically this would be to maintain a temperature of 21°C in main living areas and 18°C in other occupied rooms. Fuel poverty has been observed alongside reductions in health and well-being of residents, increases in winter deaths from cold and increases in household debt, and poses a risk to the health and well-being of 1 in 6 households in Rutland. Improving household energy efficiency is one of the main ways we can tackle fuel poverty and help our residents to heat their homes affordably.
- 1.4 Improving household energy efficiency will also help to reduce domestic carbon emissions, and reduce our contribution to climate change. In the UK, 32% of our greenhouse gas emissions are the result of our use of electricity, gas and other fuels to heat, light and power our homes (DECC 2012b). In Rutland, domestic emissions contribute to 17.2% of the carbon emissions DECC define as being within the scope of influence of local authorities and 7.2% of all carbon emissions from the county of Rutland in 2010 (DECC 2012b, c). In order to meet national targets in the Climate Change Act 2008 to reduce our carbon emissions by 80% from 1990 levels by 2050, we will need to reduce our demand for energy generated from fossil-fuels by

increasing our energy efficiency and by increasing the proportion on energy we produce from renewable resources, to help limit further changes in our climate and improve our energy security and resilience.

- 1.5 The key actions/measures to alleviating fuel poverty and improve household energy efficiency are to:
1. Increase energy efficiency of homes through:
 - a. Installation of energy efficiency infrastructure improvements
 - b. Householders changing to more energy efficient behaviours
 2. Increase household incomes ensuring householders are aware of any benefits they are eligible for;
 3. Reduce household debt by providing advice to assist with financial literacy and ensuring householders understand their energy bills;
 4. Ensure residents are on low cost tariff which is appropriate for their energy needs.
- 1.6 These measures can help our residents heat their homes to adequate levels affordably and reduce their energy use, thereby reducing the cost of their energy bills and reducing carbon emissions, whilst also improving the local environment. In addition, the supply and installation of energy efficiency improvements to domestic properties will provide an opportunity to increase investment in the local economy through the use of local businesses/Small and Medium Sized Enterprises. There is also an opportunity to attract investment into the domestic properties and the local economy from energy companies through their Energy Companies Obligation, particularly where local businesses/SMEs are utilised to provide or install the funded improvements.

2.0 Public Commitment to Improve Energy Efficiency

- 2.1 The Council has made a public commitment to our residents and community to address the causes and consequences of climate change through the signing of the **Nottingham**



**The Nottingham
Declaration
on Climate Change**

Declaration on Climate Change in January 2007. Through this commitment the Council aims to lead the response to climate change at a local level, encouraging and helping local residents, local businesses and other organisations to reduce their energy costs, to reduce congestion, to adapt to the impacts of climate change, to improve the local environment and to deal with fuel poverty in our communities. Please see www.rutland.gov.uk/climatechange for further

information. The Local Government Association (LGA) has recently launched the **Climate Local** commitment, which succeeds the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change. “Climate Local will help councils across the country to capture the opportunities and benefits of action on climate change, such as through saving on their energy bills, generating income from renewable energy, attracting new jobs and investment in ‘green’ industries, reducing flood risks and managing the impacts of extreme weather, such as drought, tackling fuel poverty and protecting our natural environment” (LGA, 2012). There is the opportunity for the Council to sign the Climate Local Commitment from summer 2012 onwards to reaffirm its commitment to address the issues outlined above and highlight the priority sectors for local action, which may include encouraging the improvement of domestic energy efficiency and the uptake of renewable energy technologies and taking actions to tackle fuel poverty. To sign the commitment, local authorities are required to commit to at least one climate change resilience action and at least one greenhouse gas emission reduction action. Climate Local Option Actions (Appendix 5) lists ideas for actions and the current progress and actions the Council is taking which would contribute towards this commitment.

- 2.2 Local authorities are being invited by the End Fuel Poverty Coalition to sign up to the **Local Authority Fuel Poverty Commitment** to promote work by local authorities, partners and communities towards the government’s target



to eliminate fuel poverty. The Council is working with local partners to tackle fuel poverty, through the Energy Action for Rutland project and other work. By signing the Local Authority Fuel Poverty Commitment, the Council would confirm its commitment to action to tackle fuel poverty in Rutland. Please find information on the commitment at <http://www.endfuelpoverty.org.uk/index.html>.

- 2.3 The Council has a key role in tackling fuel poverty in our local area through, for example, our new public health responsibilities, our strategic role in improving housing and by encouraging residents to contribute to the local economy and community. By signing the [Local Authority Fuel Poverty Commitment](#), the Council will commit to the following actions which will continue and build upon the work the Council has already begun to tackle fuel poverty:

- Improve our understanding of the extent of fuel poverty in our area, its impact on health, housing and quality of life, and take action to address it
- Use our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment to inform our strategies to tackle fuel poverty
- Work with partners such as Health and Wellbeing Boards and advice services to continue to develop effective referral systems to

reduce fuel poverty and cold-related ill health initiated through the Energy Action for Rutland project

- Develop a strategic approach to improve energy efficiency in all housing and fulfil its potential to create jobs and prosperity in our local communities
- Work with energy companies and related organisations to help make sure the Green Deal, Energy Companies Obligation (ECO) and other energy efficiency programmes are delivered effectively in our area / work with energy companies and related organisations to help promote the Green Deal and ensure the Energy Companies Obligation (ECO) and other energy efficiency programmes are delivered effectively and targeting those in greatest need in our area.
- Administer the benefits we are responsible for efficiently and fairly, and help make sure eligible households receive the benefits to which they are entitled by promoting the availability of appropriate benefits through our services and services of relevant partner organisations.
- Explore ways of reducing fuel poverty that involve the whole community, including community groups and town and parish councils

3.0 Sources of Energy Efficiency Advice for Residents

- 3.1 Since 2008, the Council has proactively promoted the financial, well-being and environmental benefits of increasing household energy efficiency to residents and communities. The Council has worked with local landlords and owner-occupiers to improve the energy efficiency of homes through infrastructure improvements towards the Decent Homes Standard. The Council has run numerous campaigns since autumn 2008 to promote the benefits of changing to energy saving behaviours and provided the opportunity of a free loan of electricity monitoring kits to residents and community groups to help them understand their electricity use and identify financial, energy and carbon savings from changes in their behaviour at home.
- 3.2 Since January 2012, the Council has been working with Change Agents UK and other local partner organisations to deliver individual household energy audits and targeted energy efficiency advice to residents through the Energy Action for Rutland (EAFR) Project www.rutland.gov.uk/energyaction, aiming to increase energy efficiency and affordability of warmth, targeting those most in need in Rutland through improved partnership working through the Rutland Fuel Poverty Hub. The EAFR project provides household energy audits to residents in Rutland to:

1. Assess the current level of energy efficiency improvements installed in the household;
 2. Inform the householder how to read their meters and interpret energy bills;
 3. Illustrate the potential savings householders can make by changing their behaviour in their home via the use of an electricity monitor;
 4. Review whether the energy tariff the householder is currently on is suitable for their lifestyle;
 5. Refer the householder to any relevant potential funding schemes, to any entitlements they may be eligible for and to any other local organisations which may be able to provide additional support to assist the householder in becoming more energy efficiency and to alleviate fuel poverty.
- 3.3 The householder is provided with a summary report of the audit and the potential savings achievable from the energy efficiency improvements discussed during the visit and the householder is provided with a point of contact for any further support and advice.
- 3.4 The Energy Action for Rutland (EAFR) project was funded by Rutland Together (the Local Strategic Partnership, LSP) and delivered in conjunction with Change Agents UK and a range of other partners. Rutland County Council's HECA Background Report includes further details). It won the National Community Footprint Award in March 2012, promoted by National Energy Action, the Department of Energy and Climate Change and British Gas for best practice in the field of fuel poverty and carbon reduction. The Energy Action for Rutland project is currently being funded by Rutland Together and the Ebico Trust to continue to provide the household energy audit through to Spring 2014.
- 3.5 Through the continuation of the Energy Action for Rutland project and work by the Public Protection Team, the Council will work towards targets to improve the energy efficiency of households in Rutland to reduce carbon emissions from the housing (domestic) sector and reduce fuel poverty by providing advice and information and sign-post to available funding to encourage householders, landlords and developers to reduce carbon emissions from housing.

4.0 Sources of Funding for Energy Efficiency Improvements

- 4.1 The Council will promote sources of funding, including those outlined below, to assist households in Rutland to install energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy technologies.
- 4.2 **Green Deal**
- 4.2.1 The Green Deal is a scheme which will enable householders and businesses to improve the energy efficiency of their properties by

providing the upfront finance for the improvements, which the householder or business repays through their electricity bills from the savings the improvements provide (DECC 2011a). The scheme will enable those who are unable to afford to pay for the upfront costs of energy efficiency improvements to install and receive the benefits of reduced energy bills, improved comfort in their property and improved health and wellbeing from increasing the affordability of warmth.

4.3 Energy Companies Obligation (ECO)

4.3.1 The Energy Companies Obligation (ECO) is replacing the current Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) and Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP) funding schemes for energy efficiency improvements which end in December 2012 (DECC 2012d,e). The ECO will be available from October 2012 providing funding towards energy efficiency improvements to households in “hard-to-treat” properties, on low incomes in rural areas or on low incomes and with inefficient or un-repairable boilers through three different schemes (Table 1) (ECO 2012, DECC 2012f,g,h). The ECO can be used to match fund improvements eligible under the Green Deal for those households where the ECO is unable to cover the whole cost of the improvements (ECO 2012, DECC 2012f,g,h). The number of households which are estimated to be eligible to be for the schemes are listed in Table 1, please note these are based on the eligibility criteria and the proportions of households without the eligible measures estimated from available Energy Performance Data for the county (please see HECA Background Report for further details).

4.3.2 The Council is keen to work with energy companies to maximise the benefits to our residents, and the opportunities to our local businesses and economy, of energy efficiency improvements funded through the ECO, including the Carbon Emissions Reduction Obligation (CERo), the Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation (HHCRO) and the measures available to rural areas through the Carbon Saving Communities Obligation (CSCo). We are currently contacting energy companies to discuss the opportunities of developing ECO-funded projects in our area and will be interested to hear from any energy companies interested in funding energy efficiency improvements through the ECO in Rutland. To discuss the opportunities of projects in Rutland, please contact the Public Protection Team via 01572 722 577 or enquiries@rutland.gov.uk.

4.4 Feed-in Tariff (FITs)

4.4.1 The Feed-in Tariff scheme provides a payment to households which generate electricity from renewable technologies; including solar photovoltaics (PV) and wind turbines (DECC 2012i). The Council's Core Strategy (July 2011) encourages the use of renewable, low carbon and de-centralised energy in all development and the sustainable and efficient use of energy. The Council will promote the use of renewable energy technologies and the availability of the Feed-

in Tariffs to encourage households to install renewable energy technologies, to contribute towards the national target to produce 15% of our energy from renewable sources by 2020 and to produce 30% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2020 in the Renewable Energy Directive (DECC, 2011b).

4.5 **Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI)**

- 4.5.1 The Renewable Heat Incentive will provide households who install certified and eligible low carbon heat technologies once Phase 2 of the incentive is launched in summer 2013 (DECC 2012j). Householders can currently receive a one-off the Renewable Heat Premium Payment (RHPP) when they install low carbon heat technologies and will be able to obtain payments for energy generated from low carbon heat technologies when the Phase 2 of the Renewable Heat Incentive is introduced (DECC 2012j). The Council will continue to promote the uptake of renewable and low carbon heat technologies and the availability of the Renewable Heat Incentive (upon its launch) to encourage households to install renewable/low carbon heat technologies to contribute towards the national target to produce 12% of our heat from renewable sources by 2020 and 15% of our energy from renewable resources by 2020 (DECC 2011b, c).

Table 1: Estimated number of households in Rutland eligible for and the available improvements under the Energy Companies Obligation Schemes (Carbon Emissions Reduction Obligation, CERo; Carbon Saving Communities Obligation, CSCo; and the Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation, HHCRo) (ECO 2012, DECC, 2012f,g,h)

ECO Scheme	Eligible households	Estimated eligible households in Rutland	Actions	Available Improvements
Carbon Emissions Reduction Obligation (CERo)	Domestic energy consumers	All households with hard-to-treat cavity and an estimated 4,780 households with solid walls *1	Carbon Qualifying Actions	Hard-to-treat cavity walls
				Solid wall insulation
				Other measures to improve insulation *2
				Connection to a district heating system
Carbon Saving Communities Obligation (CSCo)	Domestic energy consumers in the Affordable Warmth Group*3 and settlement of under 10,000 inhabitants	1278	Carbon Saving Community Qualifying Actions	Measures to improve insulation properties of home, e.g. loft insulation; cavity wall insulation; solid wall insulation; install secondary glazing or replace single glazing with double glazing
				Connection to a district heating system
Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation (HHCRo)	Domestic energy consumers in the Affordable Warmth Group*3	1278	Heating Qualifying Actions*4	Installation of a measure
				Repair a qualifying boiler
				Replace a qualifying boiler

*1 Based on modelling from the Residata 2005 and 2001 English House Condition Survey (CSE 2012).

*2 These measures are only available to properties receiving “hard-to-treat” cavity wall or solid wall insulation.

*3 Affordable Warmth Group is defined in the Energy Companies Obligation: Carbon Saving Community Obligation: Rural and Low Income Areas (ECO 2012, DECC, 2012f,g,h).

*4 Must also provide a cost saving.

4.6 Allowable Solutions

4.6.1 Central Government has a target for all new built homes to be zero carbon by 2016 within its Carbon Plan (2011b). Through the Council's Local Plan, the Council is developing policies to promote improvements in energy efficiency in new builds and refurbishments in line with current Building Regulations. As part of the 2016 Building Regulations, developers will be required to ensure new homes meet on-site Carbon Compliance requirements through the building design and technologies installed (Zero Carbon Hub (ZCH) 2011). Where developers do not expect to be able to meet the on-site Carbon Compliance requirements, they will be required to account for the remaining carbon emissions through Allowable Solutions (ZCH 2011).

4.6.2 Allowable Solutions are small, medium or large scale carbon-saving projects which are run by an Allowable Solutions provider. Local planning authorities have the opportunity to develop an Allowable Solutions Policy and local Allowable Solutions project list for their local area, towards which developers in their area would contribute should they not meet the on-site Carbon Compliance requirements. Should a local authority not develop an Allowable Solutions Policy for its area, the developer will be able to put the required funding towards a project selected from the National Allowable Solutions Project Database via a Third Party provider, which would result in the benefits of the funding being spread across other areas in the country.

4.6.3 The Allowable Solutions Framework provides an opportunity to maximise benefits to our local community and constituents through selecting a set of local Allowable Solutions projects which would be appropriate for the local area. The Council will determine whether the Council will develop a local Allowable Solutions project list, in order to encourage local carbon saving projects and to ensure the funding developers will need to pay where developments can not meet Carbon Compliance requirements benefits the local area in which the development is situated.

4.7 HECA Action Plan

4.7.1 The following sections outline the actions and timing of activities the Council will take towards the aims of the HECA Action Plan and links to actions by our local partners, including organisations within Rutland Together, and the benefits taking these actions will bring to our residents, businesses and community. The HECA Background Report provides information on current progress and activities by the Council and its partners to improve energy efficiency in households throughout the county, and highlights relevant legislation, central Government targets and links to other local strategies and plans.

5.0 HECA Action Plan

The following table outlines the actions and timing of activities Rutland County Council will take towards the aims of the HECA Action Plan and links to actions by our local partners, including organisations within Rutland Together.

ACTIONS		Resources	Delivery	Timing
i) LOCAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES				
Local Energy Efficiency Ambitions and Priorities	We have committed to the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change (being relaunched as Climate Local), see www.rutland.gov.uk/councilaction Our current performance on emissions and fuel poverty is a 8.3% reduction in per capita CO ₂ emissions from 2005 to 2010 to 2.2 tonnes of CO ₂ from domestic sources [DECC Local Authority Emissions Statistics 2010 (DECC, 2012c)] and 15.5% fuel poor households [DECC Fuel Poverty Statistics 2010] therefore:			Jan 2007
	1.1	Sign the Climate Local Commitment, incorporating actions on household energy efficiency	RCC Council	Nov 2012
	1.2	Sign the Local Authority Fuel Poverty Commitment	RCC Council	2012 onwards
	1.3	Seek to reduce domestic carbon emissions in Rutland by 34% from 1990 levels OR We will seek to reduce carbon emissions in the housing sector by 24% on 2009 levels by 2027	RCC Public Protection (RCC PPr)	2020 OR 2027
	1.4	We will seek to eradicate fuel poverty in Rutland, as far as reasonably practicable, by 2016, and have established plans to work towards this by 2014 including continuation and development upon the Energy Action for Rutland project (see www.rutland.gov.uk/energyaction)	RCC PPr; Energy Action for Rutland (EAFR)	2016

ACTIONS		Resources	Delivery	Timing
ii) MEASURES WE ARE TAKING TO RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS OF RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION				
Energy Efficiency Advice and Education	We will undertake preparatory work to remove barriers to the Green Deal:			
	2.1	Improve the energy efficiency of residential housing by provision of Household Energy Audits	RCC PPr; EAFR	Ongoing
	2.2	Improve the energy efficiency of residential housing by provision of Electricity Monitoring Kits to encourage energy efficient behaviour	RCC PPr; EAFR; Rutland Library Services	Ongoing
	2.3	Improve the energy efficiency of residential housing by provision of Energy Efficiency Advice Guides to encourage energy efficient behaviour through the use of Smart Meter In-House Displays	Guide print costs & promotions	RCC PPr; EAFR 2014
Green Deal and Energy Companies Obligation (ECO)	We will undertake preparatory work to remove barriers to the Green Deal:			
	3.1	Determine role in the Green Deal	RCC Council/Cab't/SMT	Apr 2013
	3.2	Provide information on Green Deal to residents and local businesses through website, displays, information via networks, press releases, advice alongside energy audits or other contact	RCC PPr; EAFR	Oct 2012 onwards
	3.3	Provide information on Energy Companies Obligation (ECO) to residents through website, displays, information via networks, press releases, advice alongside energy audits or other contact	RCC PPr; EAFR	Oct 2012 onwards

ACTIONS			Resources	Delivery	Timing
ii) MEASURES WE ARE TAKING TO RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS OF OUR RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION					
Feed in Tariffs scheme	4.1	Encourage the uptake of renewable technologies and the Feed-in Tariff scheme by promoting the benefits of PV installations and other renewable energy technologies and the availability of microgeneration installations through the Green Deal	RCC PPr; EAFR		By 2014
	4.2	To monitor the Council's planning policy regarding the installation of renewable technologies	RCC Planning Policy		By 2014
	4.3	Provide additional guidance and advice on the range of renewable technologies available, including technologies and methods of installation which will be more suitable for consideration on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	RCC PPr		By 2014
	4.4	Monitor the uptake of renewable technologies and the Feed-in Tariff scheme in the county of Rutland through data available from the Ofgem database for the Feed-in Tariff and from the Council's Building Control and/or Planning Permission records	RCC PPr		Oct 13 onwards

ACTIONS		Resources	Delivery	Timing
ii) MEASURES WE ARE TAKING TO RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS OF OUR RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION				
Renewable Heat Premium Payment	5.1	Provide information on available renewable heat technologies, the availability of the domestic Renewable Heat Incentive and the availability of microgeneration installations through the Green Deal (from summer 2013) to residents, businesses and developers via the Council's website, promotion via press releases and displays upon the launch of the Renewable Heat Incentive scheme, and information within planning application forms, by sign-posting to national websites in order to maintain up-to-date information.	RCC PPr	Jun 2013 onwards
	5.2	Provide additional guidance and advice on the range of renewable technologies available, including technologies and methods of installation which will be more suitable for consideration on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	RCC PPr	By 2014
	5.3	Monitor the uptake of renewable heat technologies in the county of Rutland through data available from the Renewable Heat Incentives scheme register (when available) and from the Council Building Control and/or Planning Permission records.	RCC PPr	Autumn 2012 onwards

ACTIONS		Resources	Delivery	Timing
ii) MEASURES WE ARE TAKING TO RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS OF OUR RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION				
Zero Carbon Homes	To ensure all our new built homes are zero carbon by 2016 we propose to:			
	6.1	Provide developers with information and links to guidance on low carbon and sustainable design and construction	RCC PPr; RCC Building Control; RCC Planning Policy	Apr 2016
	6.2	Determine whether the Council will develop a local Allowable Solutions Policy and project list, to be in place for the release of the 2016 Building Regulations	RCC Council	Mar 2015
Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs)	7.1	Establish and maintain data on the energy efficiency rating of residential accommodation within the county of Rutland, including data from the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Registry	RCC PPr; EAFR	Ongoing
	7.2	Provide information on the DirectGov's EPC Adviser Tool to residents and local businesses through website, displays, information via networks, press releases, advice alongside energy audits or other relevant contact	RCC PPr; EAFR	Oct 2012 onwards
	7.3	Raise awareness of the requirement for rented properties to meet minimum energy efficiency standards, as required under the Energy Act 2011 and subsequent policy, ahead of the adoption date to encourage private sector landlords to complete required works before April 2018.	RCC PPr; EAFR	Apr 2017

ACTIONS			Resources	Delivery	Timing
ii) MEASURES WE ARE TAKING TO RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS OF OUR RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION					
Minimum standards in the private rental sector	8.1	We will work with our local landlords to increase energy efficiency activity in all areas through education at landlord forums and via landlord communications.	RCC PPr; EAFR		2013
	8.2	Where necessary we will continue to use our enforcement powers under the Housing Act 2004 where serious hazards are identified following a Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) assessment, to require landlords to rectify the excess cold hazard in their property.	RCC PPr		2013
	8.3	We will raise awareness of any proposed introduction of a minimum energy efficiency standard for private rented sector housing from 2018 under the Energy Act (EU 2002)	RCC PPr; EAFR		2012 onwards
	8.4	The Council will inspect all houses in private rented sector that the Council places homeless people at, to ensure basic levels of energy efficiency are met. Alternatively Council to require submission of EPC for all homeless housing before being let.	RCC PPr		2013 onwards

ACTIONS			Resources	Delivery	Timing
iii) MEASURES WE PROPOSE TO COST EFFECTIVELY DELIVERY ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION BY USING AREA BASED/STREET BY STREET ROLL OUT					
Area-based / street-by-street approach	9.1	Identify local partners for area based energy measures	RCC PPr; EAFR		Ongoing
	9.2	Identify rural persons on benefits who may qualify for and encourage take up of the ECO	RCC PPr; EAFR		Ongoing
	9.3	Identify target areas and prioritise roll out	RCC PPr; EAFR		Ongoing
	9.4	Determine any synergies with other refurbishment work and other Local Authority objectives (e.g. area regeneration, ECO Carbon Saving Communities Obligation)	RCC PPr; EAFR		Ongoing
	9.5	Investigate with Registered Providers of social housing (RPs) any possible roll out in their housing stock	RCC PPr; EAFR		Ongoing
	9.6	Work with local housing providers in the delivery of area-based energy efficiency improvements	RCC PPr; EAFR		Ongoing
	9.7	Work with RPs to encourage the take up of the Green Deal and any synergies with other refurbishment work and other Local Authority objectives	RCC PPr; EAFR; RSLs		Ongoing

ACTIONS			Resources	Delivery	Timing
iii) NATIONAL AND LOCAL PARTNERS					
Partnership working	10.1	We are working with local partners via Energy Action for Rutland project and looking at economies of scale with Melton Borough Council and Peterborough City Council e.g. Collective Switching. Energy companies are invited to work with us for ECO-funded projects, including CScO-funded projects for rural areas. Other possible partnerships with local businesses will be explored.	RCC PPr; EAFR; Energy Companies		By 2015
	10.2	Our local partners in the Energy Action for Rutland and Rutland Fuel Poverty Hub include Change Agents UK, Voluntary Action Rutland, First Contact Rutland, Rutland Citizens Advice Bureau, Age UK Leics Shire & Rutland, and Rural Community Council, Spire Homes and Rutland Together, Local Strategic Partnership	RCC PPr; EAFR		Ongoing
	10.3	There is estimated to be the opportunity to improve energy efficiency of domestic properties in Rutland under the three ECO Schemes and from measures to properties which are not eligible for the draft ECO Scheme to a value of around £42.8 million*.	Energy Companies; Green Deal Providers; Householders; Businesses		Jan 2013 onwards
	10.4	There is estimated to be the opportunity to improve energy efficiency of domestic properties in Rutland under the three ECO Schemes to a total value of around £35.4 million* (Per scheme: £31.8m* CERo; £3.6m* CScO; £3.6m* HHCRo).	Energy Companies; Householders		Jan 2013 onwards
	10.5	Work with partners to encourage the uptake and installation of renewable heat technologies, by providing information on available renewable heat technologies and the availability of the domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (from summer 2013) to partner organisations, partnership forums (including the Fuel Poverty Hub and relevant theme groups of Rutland Together), and information within planning application forms, by sign-posting.	RCC PPr; EAFR		Mar 2013 onwards

Signed off by  Helen Briggs **Position** Chief Executive – Rutland County Council

*Based on estimated housing conditions from EPC Register and dependant on 1) uptake of ECO and other energy efficiency measures by residents or landlords; 2) provision of funding and installation of measures by energy suppliers, ECO funding is limited (£1.3b estimated, DECC 2012k); 3) estimated savings (calculations outlined in the HECA Background Report) Page 17 of 24

6.0 Benefits from the HECA Actions

The following tables list the benefits the actions in the HECA Action Plan would bring to our residents, businesses and communities.

Table 2: Benefits of the HECA Actions for Rutland

Benefits	Actions
Set actions and targets the Council wishes to adopt locally continuing its work and work with partner organisations across different sectors and specify actions and targets to improve household energy efficiency	1.1
Makes a public commitment to continue working to address fuel poverty and show support for the End Fuel Poverty Coalition	1.2
Reduce energy use through energy efficiency improvements/behaviour change, to reduce energy bills, save residents and businesses money, alleviate fuel poverty, increase the health and well-being and comfort of residents and the occupiers of properties, reduce winter deaths, reduce household/business debts, increase household/business income, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, assisting in contributing towards national fuel poverty and climate change targets and reducing the extent of further changes in our climate	1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3, 7.2, 7.3, 8.2, 8.4, 9.6, 9.7, 10.3, 10.4
Provide opportunities to increase energy security, resilience and provide financial returns on investment through the use of microgeneration and renewable technologies, assisting in contributing towards national targets to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the extent of further changes in our climate	1.3
Organise approach to provide residents and businesses with structured and consist advice, information and support from early stages of the Green Deal.	3.1
Raise awareness of opportunity and issues to consider to encourage the take up of Green Deal	3.2
Raise awareness of opportunity and issues to consider to encourage take up of ECO funded energy efficiency improvements	3.3, 9.2
Increase the percentage of developments incorporating appropriate renewable technologies and registering on the Feed-in Tariff scheme, thereby increasing the amount of energy generated from renewable resources and microgeneration to reduce the demand for energy generated from centralised, non-renewable resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve local energy security and resilience.	4.1, 4.2, 4.3

Table 2: Benefits of the HECA Actions for Rutland

Benefits	Actions
Promote area-sensitive installations of renewable and microgeneration technologies	4.3, 5.2
To track any changes in the uptake of renewable technologies, and to identify areas where there are higher or lower than average uptake and determine the reasons for low uptake, in order to identify potential actions to reduce the barriers to properties installing renewable technologies.	4.4, 5.3
Increase the percentage of developments incorporating appropriate renewable heat technologies and the proportion of energy used in Rutland which is generated from decentralised energy sources.	5.1
Increase the percentage of developments incorporating low carbon and sustainable design to reduce the impact of development on the environment and to improve the sustainability of development.	6.1
To ensure funding from developers benefits the local area where the development is taking place, and brings benefits to the local community, whilst reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the county and/or increasing the amount of energy produced from renewable resources and microgeneration to reduce the demand for energy generated from centralised, non-renewable resources, and improving local energy security and resilience.	6.2
Obtain a baseline and database to inform projects and track progress. To establish and maintain a database to inform targeting of information, advice and projects	7.1
Raise awareness of opportunity and potential benefits of improving household energy efficiency through energy efficiency improvements appropriate for a resident's specific home	7.2
Inform landlords of their responsibilities and the changing legislation that will affect them.	8.1
Encourage landlords to take measures to improve the energy efficiency of their properties, reducing energy use, saving residents money, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improve the health, well-being and comfort of the occupiers whilst potentially maintaining or increasing the value of the property through appropriate maintenance and improvements	8.1, 8.4
Landlords may proactively improve the energy efficiency of the lowest energy efficient properties	8.3

Table 2: Benefits of the HECA Actions for Rutland

Benefits	Actions
Work together to gain greater benefits for local residents or businesses through partnership working including pooling resources or sharing information and co-ordinated activity and targeting, to help those most in need/in fuel poverty and increase the benefits to local residents, businesses and economy	9.1, 9.3, 10.1, 10.2
To target activities to those most in need / in fuel poverty	9.3
Potential to bring in additional external funding sources for projects in line with improving household energy efficiency, e.g. successful bids to the Department of Health's Warm Homes Healthy People Fund 2011/12 and 2012/13; successful joint bid with local authorities in Leicestershire to the Department of Energy and Climate Change LA Competition Fund 2012/13 (to the Fuel Poverty Fund and the Green Deal Pioneer Places Fund)	9.4
Increase installation of energy efficiency improvements in households at reduced installation cost if in groups of houses or combined with other works, enabling the provision of energy efficiency improvements to a greater number of households from limited funding sources / provide more attractive areas to energy companies for the provision of improvements through the Energy Companies Obligation by providing a higher number of properties to install improvements to enable the energy companies to meet their ECO targets in a more cost-effective way.	9.4, 9.5, 9.7
Potential to increase income to local businesses and improve the local economy	10.3, 10.4
Increase the percentage of developments incorporating appropriate renewable heat technologies in partner organisation owned properties	10.5

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