

Home Energy Conservation Act Further Report 2013

March 2013

take part, take pride



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The UK Government acknowledges that climate change is the most serious environmental issue facing the planet today. Irrefutable evidence indicates that climate change is taking place, and that man-made emissions are the main contributing factor.
- 1.2 The Climate Change Act 2008 provides a long-term framework for the UK to achieve its goals of reducing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. The Act gives responsibility to the Secretary of State to ensure net UK carbon emissions for all six Kyoto¹ greenhouse gases, by 2050, is at least 80% less than the baseline figure set in 1990.
- 1.3 The Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA) acknowledges that local authorities are critical to the achievement of these targets and are uniquely placed to provide a vision for local communities, to work to raise awareness and change behaviours as well as to act as catalysts for change, and improve the energy efficiency of residential accommodation. In July 2012 the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) published its Guidance to English Energy Conservation Authorities Issued Pursuant to the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995. This gives guidance to authorities to prepare for submission of reports to DECC regarding priorities, ambitions and related targets to improve energy efficiency of all residential accommodation in their areas.
- 1.4 This report builds on the previous (eleventh) HECA report which was submitted to the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs in 2007. Similar to the requirements of this report, the focus is on the work carried out locally to tackle climate change through energy efficiency and reduced carbon emissions within the residential sector.

National Context

- 1.5 The Carbon Plan, published by DECC in December 2011, sets out the Government's plans to achieve the emission reductions detailed in the Climate Change Act. The plan includes the following targets with regards to housing:
 - To reduce 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 cavity walls and lofts, where practical, by 2020;
 - By 2030, to install between 1m and 3.7m additional solid wall insulations and between 1.9m and 7.2m other energy efficiency measures;
 - By 2030, to install between 1.6m and 8.6m low carbon heat systems such as heat pumps (Government modelling suggests that 21 - 45% of heat supplies to buildings will need to be low carbon by 2030);
 - By 2050 emissions from UK buildings to be “close to zero”.
- 1.6 Fuel poverty is another government priority. The current target is to eradicate fuel poverty in England, as far as reasonably possible, by 2016. At the moment fuel poor households are defined as those that need to spend more than 10% of their income on home energy (including heating the home to 21⁰ C for the main living area, and 18⁰ C for other occupied rooms). However, a new national strategy is due to be published shortly, which is set to

¹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Koyoto Protocol
http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/3145.php

amend the definition of fuel poverty along the lines of that suggested in the review by Professor John Hills, published last year. Also it is likely that new targets will need to be set.

Regional Context

1.7 At a regional level, London has been set a series of targets contained within the Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy 2011. The objectives of the strategy are:

- To reduce London's CO₂ emissions to mitigate climate change
- To maximise economic opportunities from the transition to a low carbon capital
- To ensure a secure and reliable energy supply for London
- To meet, and where possible exceed, national climate change and energy objectives

1.8 Using the CO₂ levels from 1990 as a baseline the Mayor has set the following targets in order to achieve the above objectives:

Target Year	Target CO ₂ emissions reduction on 1990 levels
2015 (interim target)	20%
2020 (interim target)	40%
2025	60%
2050	At least 80%

1.9 The Mayor's London Plan contains a section on climate change mitigation which has direct links to the Home Energy Conservation Act. The relevant policies are:

- **Sustainable design and construction** - The highest standards of sustainable design and construction should be achieved in London to improve the environmental performance of new developments and to adapt to the effects of climate change over their lifetime.
- **Retrofitting** - The environmental impact of existing urban areas should be reduced through policies and programmes that bring existing buildings up to the Mayor's standards on sustainable design and construction.

1.10 The Mayor's Housing Strategy 2010 contains policy on producing greener homes for London. The strategic aim regarding this contains a number of components:

- **New housing developments will meet the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.** - All new housing developments should be required to be well designed, meet the highest quality standards for sustainable design and construction, and contribute to meeting the target for reducing carbon emissions.
- **All new housing developments will provide low carbon and renewable energy generation, provided on site where this is feasible.** - The Mayor has set a target to decentralise 25% of the capital's energy supply by 2025, and new homes must make a contribution towards meeting this target.

- **All new publicly funded homes will meet at least level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH), with many schemes reaching higher levels.** - From April 2011, the Mayor will require all new publicly funded homes to meet the environmental and sustainability standards set out in his draft London Housing Design Guide. This will include all homes meeting at least level 4 of the CSH.
- **Social rented homes will be improved so that they are more than ‘decent’, with environmental standards a priority for any enhancement to the Decent Homes Standard.** – The Mayor will work with boroughs and other partners to identify enhancements to the current standard, in particular to improve the environmental performance of existing homes.
- **Private homeowners and landlords will be helped to improve the condition of their homes, particularly their environmental performance**
- **Where existing homes are retrofitted and the building fabric allows, a SAP rating of at least 65 should be achieved** – the Mayor will work with the sponsors of various initiatives to improve the environmental performance of London’s homes and ensure that a minimum SAP rating of 65 is included as a key target for their investment where appropriate

1.11 In addition, the Mayor’s Revised Housing Strategy (for consultation with the public, December 2011) added the following contributions towards improving the energy efficiency of homes in London:

- Improve standards for the quality and design of housing, making sure that homes meet the needs of a changing population throughout their lives, and are built to the highest environmental standards.
- The number of accredited landlords in the capital will increase to 100,000 by 2016, and incentives for landlords to become accredited, such as access to funding to improve environmental standards, will be explored.
- Investment in new homes should contribute to reducing London’s carbon emissions by at least 60% by 2025.
- The Government’s Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation to provide a potential source of investment for improving the quality of London’s housing stock through the installation of energy efficiency measures.
- The London Energy Efficiency Fund (LEEF) provides potential funding of £11 million for retrofitting social housing.

2. Sutton's Energy Conservation Vision and Aims

- 2.1 Sutton is committed to becoming a One Planet Living council, determined to live within its fair share of natural resources. Sutton's driving aim is to become London's most sustainable suburb. We believe that climate change is the single biggest challenge we face. In Sutton, we are determined to continue making a difference. Key to this ambition is identifying and tackling the causes of climate change through reduced energy use. To this end the Council is determined to reduce the borough's CO₂ emissions.
- 2.2 In 2009 Sutton became the first council to commit to becoming a One Planet Living borough. The Council's One Planet Living Action Plan 2011-12 sets out the key principles the Authority will use to become a sustainable borough by 2025. This commitment includes a target to become a 'zero carbon' borough by 2050. Our commitment to becoming zero carbon is interpreted as making buildings as energy efficient as possible, producing as much local renewable energy as possible and encouraging the offset of remaining emissions via the purchase of green energy or investing in other CO₂ reduction projects.
- 2.3 Sutton's One Planet Living Action Plan is proposing the following targets for borough wide CO₂ emissions; 20% reduction in 2017, 40% by 2025 and 70% by 2050 (targets are subject to a public consultation). We have aspirations to be a zero carbon borough by 2050 and have set these ambitious targets to move the borough closer to this goal.
- 2.4 It is acknowledged that to reach zero carbon in existing buildings involves addressing how much energy we use and where our energy comes from, as well as minimising energy consumption by changing our behaviour, e.g. turning off appliances whenever appropriate. Physical changes to improve energy efficiency, e.g. loft and cavity wall installations, are also needed. When we have made buildings as energy efficient as possible we need to ensure that the energy they do use is from a renewable resource.
- 2.5 The four targets contained in our One Planet Action Plan that relate specifically to the reduction of carbon emissions from residential dwellings are as follows:
- All new homes in the borough to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 4 from April 2011
 - All new residential buildings in Hackbridge to be zero carbon from 2011 onwards
 - Achieve a 40% reduction in CO₂ emissions (compared to Building Regulations 2010) for all new residential and major non-residential developments
 - All new residential developments to meet zero carbon standards from 2016
- 2.6 The Council's Housing Strategy 2011/12 and beyond identifies the following objective that is relevant to improving the energy performance of housing stock in the borough:
- "Improve the condition and energy efficiency of the borough's housing stock"***
- This work will encompass all tenures and involve the development of decentralised energy infrastructure to meet CO₂ reduction targets.
- 2.7 It is estimated that 10.1% of households within the London Borough of Sutton live in fuel poverty (on the current definition). During 2013/14 the Council will develop a comprehensive Fuel Poverty Strategy for the borough in response to the emphasis placed

on this priority by the Government. This new strategy will build upon the Council's Affordable Warmth Statement and Action Plan 2003-2006.

- 2.8 Sutton was one of the first boroughs to express an intention to sign up for the Climate Local Commitment, an initiative to drive, inspire and support councils to take action on climate change. Enlisting will require the Authority to set locally-owned and determined commitments and actions to reduce carbon emissions and to manage climate impacts. These will have to be specific, measurable and challenging and will have to be published, thus enabling the local community to hold the Council to account.
- 2.9 The Council has adopted the following planning policies to support CO₂ reduction and renewable energy as part of the Local Development Framework (LDF):

Core Planning Strategy DPD (December 2009)

- Core Policy BP6 on 'One Planet Living' states that the Council will minimise CO₂ emissions from all new development by using less energy, supplying energy efficiently and using renewable sources of energy generated on-site, and promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction throughout the borough in line with the Council's timescales for achieving higher levels of performance against the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM.

Site Development Policies Development Plan Document (March 2012)

- Development Management Policy DM5 on 'Sustainable design and construction' requires all new residential developments to achieve Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 and all major non-residential developments to achieve a BREEAM rating of 'Excellent'. BREEAM 'Outstanding' will be required from 2017.
- Development Management Policy DM6 on climate change mitigation requires all new residential developments to achieve a 25% reduction in CO₂ emissions compared to the Target Emission Rate (TER) set by Part L of the 2010 Building Regulations. From October 2013, this target will increase to 40%.

3. Recent Achievements and Progress

One Planet Sutton

- 3.1 The Council has taken steps towards deliver of the targets contained in our One Planet Living Action Plan and achieved the following;
- Supplementary Planning Document in place as of March 2012 requiring developers to meet the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4.
 - The requirement for all new residential buildings in Hackbridge to be zero carbon from 2011 onwards is now a local planning requirement and could be significantly helped with a Decentralised Energy Network
 - An ambitious Carbon Management Plan recently approved aims for 50% reduction in council building CO₂ by 2017. It should be noted this is a considerable relaxation from original zero carbon buildings target for Council owned buildings by 2017
 - From 2007 to 2010, the total CO₂ emissions per capita fell by 6.4% from 4.7 to 4.4 tonnes per capita. In the domestic sector CO₂ emissions per capita fell by 6.9% from 2.31 to 2.15 tonnes per capita.

Domestic retrofit projects

- 3.2 Sutton was recently awarded £225,000 under the DECC fuel poverty scheme in conjunction with the GLA. This money has been used to deliver energy efficiency measures to private and public housing as part of the RENEW scheme.
- 3.3 The new Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation (ECO) schemes constitute the Government's flagship energy efficiency programme. Sutton has set up a task group to investigate the different roles it could undertake to maximise the benefits and opportunities offered by these schemes. We have already worked closely with the GLA as one of three lead or 'anchor' boroughs investigating a pan-London approach to the Green Deal. Recommendations from the task group will be taken to the Council's environment and neighbourhoods committee for approval later in the year.
- 3.4 Sutton has also successfully applied for funding under the DECC Collaborative Energy Switch scheme in conjunction with 16 other London boroughs (led by Kingston). This £617,000 pot will allow us to work in collaboration with boroughs across London to encourage residents (especially vulnerable and fuel poor households) to enter into a collaborative switching scheme. The group will then negotiate a better deal with energy suppliers for those households. The project is expected to generate a range of engagement activity including a communications toolkit and community outreach workers to promote a comprehensive message around energy empowerment and energy usage reduction.

Warm Rooms Healthy People Scheme

- 3.5 Funding of £72,000 has been awarded to Sutton by the Department of Health (DoH) from November 2012-March 2013 to continue to deliver Warm Rooms within Sutton. This funding is being used to build upon last year's successful Warm Rooms project.
- 3.6 The Warm Room scheme is aimed at stopping vulnerable people becoming unwell due to cold living conditions. The scheme provides a range of energy efficiency measures to

households. People are referred to the scheme by a variety of methods including community nurses and hospital In Reach teams, leaflets in supermarkets, libraries and other locations, other Council services highlighting clients' needs and word of mouth. A number of measures are available which include emergency heating, blankets draught proofing measures etc.

- 3.7 Full benefit checks are carried out in conjunction with the Citizens' Advice Bureau (CAB), and where fuel poverty is an issue a credit can be applied to electricity accounts to enable the emergency heating provided to be used. The scheme also acts as a referral bank for other schemes such as Coldbusters, RENEW and the Green Deal.

Low Carbon Zone

- 3.8 The Hackbridge Low Carbon Zone (LCZ) was launched in March 2010 and finished in March 2012. The aim of the project was to cut CO₂ emissions within the zone (an area comprising 650 homes and six community buildings) by 20.12%, from a baseline of 1,875 tonnes. The reduction was achieved through energy audits, small energy-saving devices, behaviour change and larger retrofit measures for domestic and non-domestic properties.
- 3.9 The project was funded by the GLA and was one of 10 such zones across the capital. By the end of the project, 300 domestic energy audits had been completed, over 2,700 small energy saving measures were installed, with 114 homes receiving free insulation, 51 boilers replaced, 11 homes received discounted gas central heating and 67 white goods appliances replaced. In addition, the community buildings received a range of measures including replacement lighting (with motion sensors to cut down on use when not required), cavity wall insulation, smart meters, de-stratification fans and solar panels. The project successfully met the 20% reduction target.

RENEW

- 3.10 RENEW is an area based energy efficiency programme funded by the Mayor of London which provides residents with:
- A home visit from an energy expert
 - Simple energy saving devices installed in their homes
 - Practical advice on how to save energy.
 - Advice on improved insulation
 - Advice on eligibility for grants and discounts for replacement heating systems
- 3.11 Under the scheme, from 21st November 2011, residents in Worcester Park and part of the Nonsuch ward were offered free energy audits, and advice on energy efficiency grants. The scheme was delivered on behalf of the Council by Climate Energy. By end of March 2012 1,670 homes had received free energy audits and small measures, and an estimated 280 tonnes of CO₂ emissions were saved. Phase 2 of RENEW is currently being delivered in the borough, aided by DECC fuel poverty funding.

Pay As You Save

- 3.12 The Pay As You Save (PAYS) pilot project was one of only five schemes chosen to receive funding for a pilot in the UK, from January 2010 to June 2011. The £1m pilot was funded by DECC and administered by the Energy Saving Trust (EST). Sutton PAYS offered homeowners a grant and an interest-free loan, split 40:60, to cover the upfront cost of energy efficiency measures. The installation was managed by B&Q while the Council managed administration of the loans, financial and customer service issues.
- 3.13 A total of 67 households across the borough signed up to the scheme, and an estimated 158 tonnes of CO₂ have been saved as a result. Sutton's scheme was oversubscribed with over 200 applicants registering. Findings from the pilot have been used to shape the Government's new Green Deal framework.

Loft Save

- 3.14 Loft Save was a pilot project to test consumer demand for an all-inclusive package of loft clearance and insulation funded by DECC and B&Q. Merton and Kingston councils ran similar projects with slightly different offers; all three projects were marketed in the same way in order to gauge which offer was the most attractive to residents. Sutton's Loft Save involved B&Q emptying the loft, insulating it and taking unwanted items to Cancer Research. The Sutton offer proved to be the most popular, and as a result a second phase of the Loft Save pilot was run in the borough in 2012, to provide better statistical data to DECC and ensuring input to future Government policy and projects. Currently Sutton is awaiting a project evaluation from B&Q and DECC.

Retrofit for the Future

- 3.15 Our Retrofit for the Future project, led by Bioregional in partnership with Sutton Housing Partnership (SHP) is testing how low carbon technology can make existing properties more energy efficient. It is funded by the Government-funded Technology Strategy Board (£150k) and will provide three near identical homes on the St. Helier Estate with three different types of eco-makeover. The results will shape best practice and inform future housing policy. The monitoring covers a period of two years.

Sutton Housing Partnership schemes

- 3.16 SHP is now well underway in delivering a major programme of works, with £62m of decent homes backlog funding being provided by Government, which will see all council-owned properties brought up to the decent homes standard over the next few years. Included within the programme are works that will improve the energy efficiency rating of the stock. Currently the Council's housing stock has an average SAP rating of 68 out of 100, which is significantly higher than the private sector stock in the borough.
- 3.17 Works include loft and cavity wall insulation, replacement windows, new boilers and central heating installations. This year so far SHP has delivered 176 cavity wall insulations, 186 loft insulations, 529 condensing boilers and 377 new heating systems. In addition, various blocks and estates, such as Balaam House and Sutton Court, are having new windows installed, which are due to be completed by year end.

- 3.18 The tables below show the improvement in SAP rating scores and provide an outline of the works contributing towards energy efficiency of the Council's stock since SHP took responsibility for management in 2006.

Table 1: Council Housing SAP rating (out of 100)						
2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
64	63	64	65	66	67	68

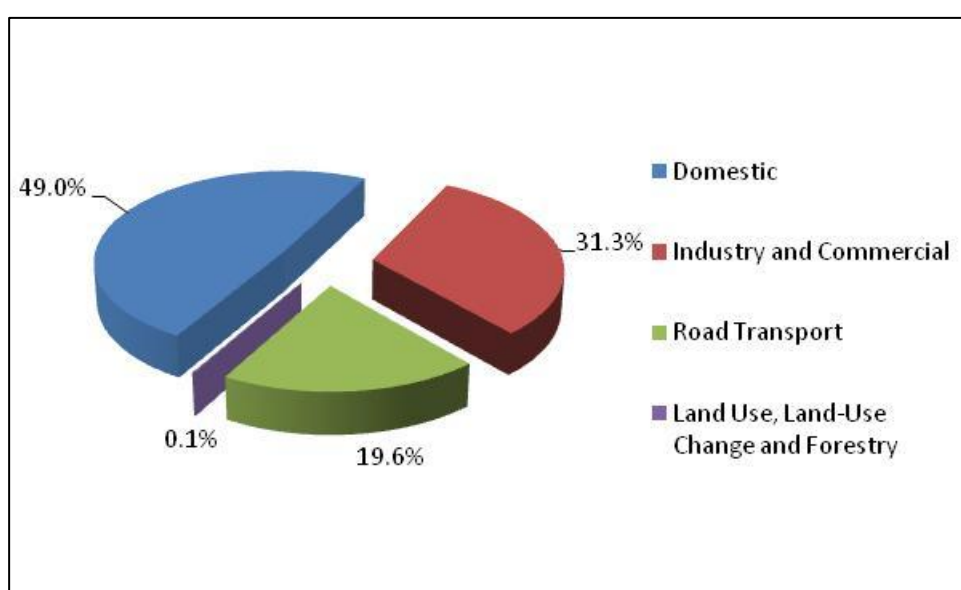
Table 2: Council Housing – Major works contributing towards energy efficiency							
		Central Heating		Insulation		Windows	
	Total stock	Numbers	Cost	Numbers	Cost	Numbers	Cost
2006/07	7,498	240	£1.058m	54	£13k	526	£2.159m
2007/08	7,273	212	£710k	1	£1k	396	£2.107m
2008/09	6,636	375	£850k	1	£1k	330	£1.337m
2009/10	6,531	659	£2.260m	231	£28k	441	£1.315m
2010/11	6,463	480	£1.163m	100	£50k	457	£1.598m
2011/12	6,407	750	£1.817m	125	£0	531	£1.857m

- 3.19 The Council's database indicated that on 1st April 2012 approximately 90% of the estimated 5,403 housing association (rented) homes in the borough met the decent homes standard, confirming what is generally known, namely that much of the association stock in the borough is relatively new and in reasonably good condition. There have, however, been examples of individual dwellings in poor condition coming to the attention of the Council's environmental health service over the years. The average SAP rating of the borough's housing association stock is estimated at 77 (out of 100) as at 1st April 2012.
- 3.20 Roundshaw Homes manages a previously owned Council estate in the Wallington area and is an example of social housing with a good SAP rating. Of the 1,800 properties 1,000 are new build and the remainder were regenerated in 2007-09. All of these homes have cavity wall insulation. A number of blocks have PV or solar panels which generally feed the communal supply. With the majority of stock being fairly young, boilers, windows and roof coverings are replaced on a cyclical basis with the highest energy efficient components.
- 3.21 In addition to work that is primarily being led by the Council, we continue to aid and support significant initiatives that are delivered by local partners to improve the energy efficiency of the borough's residential housing stock, including assisting Bioregional in their Local Energy Assessment Fund bid in 2012, which enabled them to pilot a community referral fee approach for home energy assessments, promotion of Ecolocal's Energy Road Show to other organisations and community groups and promotion of energy training events provided by The U.

4. Current/Baseline Position

- 4.1 The carbon baseline used, against which future emissions can be measured, is the 2010 published emissions estimates by DECC, providing nationally verified statistics to local authority level.
- 4.2 Using this baseline, Figure 1 shows that the total carbon emissions in the London Borough of Sutton in 2010 were 853.14 kilo tonnes per annum (ktpa) or 4.4ktpa per capita. The majority of CO₂ emissions came from the domestic sector, 418.34ktpa, equivalent to 49.03% of all emissions. The commercial and industrial sector emits 31.25% (266.66ktpa), transport 19.56% (166.93ktpa) and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry 0.14% (1.21ktpa) of total carbon emissions.

Figure 1 -Carbon baseline emissions for 2010



- 4.3 Using the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data base, representing approximately 28.94% of the total housing stock in the borough (23,071 homes), the average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating is 60 (out of 100).
- 4.4 The SAP ratings for particular types of property in the borough are set out below:

Table 3: SAP rating of property (EPC data base)		
Property Types	Number of properties	SAP Rating
Flat	10302	65
Maisonette	1505	62
House	10889	55
Bungalow	443	52

- 4.5 The average SAP rating for wards across the borough, as set out in Table 4 below, indicates that the energy efficiency of stock in the borough is not necessarily linked to the particular geographical location and varies within each ward. Further in-depth analysis may enable the Council to identify particular property types or locations within wards that should be targeted to improve the energy efficiency of the borough's residential stock.

Table 4: SAP rating of properties in each ward (EPC data base)		
Ward	Number of properties	SAP Rating
Carshalton South and Clockhouse	777	54
Cheam	997	55
Stonecot	827	55
Carshalton Central	1195	56
Nonsuch	925	57
Beddington North	1037	58
Sutton North	1110	58
Wallington South	1360	58
Wallington North	1357	58
The Wrythe	1126	59
Sutton West	1713	60
Worcester Park	1407	61
Belmont	1466	62
St Helier	1093	63
Sutton Central	2050	63
Wandle Valley	1441	64
Sutton South	2187	64
Beddington South	1003	66

- 4.6 If the EPC data is a reliable representation of the borough's total housing stock, the following table provides an overview of the energy efficiency of various elements of residential stock in the borough.

Table 5: EPC data analysis		
Element:	Description:	% of properties
Windows	Properties with secondary, double or triple glazing	77.3%
Roof insulation	Greater than 250mm insulation	43.5%
	Less than 250mm insulation	45.0%
	No insulation	11.6%
Walls	Full insulation	36%
	Partial insulation	5.5%
	No insulation	58.5%
Main fuel	Mains gas	80%
	Electricity	19%
	Other	0.9%

- 4.7 Using data from the Energy Savings Trust the following table indicates the range of energy efficiency measures required in each ward.

Table 6: Insulation measures required by ward				
Ward	Total properties	Uninsulated cavity wall	Uninsulated Solid wall	Need loft insulation
Beddington North	3893	1148	2116	2,555
Beddington South	3843	1443	1307	2,392
Belmont	4130	1426	1721	2,124
Carshalton Central	3849	1024	2337	2,411
Carshalton South and Clockhouse	3428	898	2064	2,275
Cheam	3854	1022	2122	2,416
Nonsuch	3846	995	2421	2,507
St Helier	4483	1035	2216	2,923
Stonecot	3791	978	2527	2,668
Sutton Central	4646	1632	2099	2,234
Sutton North	3912	1174	2191	2,447
Sutton South	4323	2191	1163	1,634
Sutton West	4205	1627	1856	2,197
The Wrythe	4188	1306	2156	2,534
Wallington North	4090	1318	2192	2,375
Wallington South	4079	1509	1858	1,969
Wandle Valley	4581	1401	1848	2,757
Worcester Park	4418	1259	2635	2,911
Total	73,559	23,386	36,830	43,329

- 4.8 To calculate the type of work that will assist in the reduction of CO₂ emissions in domestic stock within the borough the following measures of CO₂ reduction per measure has been estimated, using the Zero Carbon Sutton Scenarios Report with a baseline year of 2007.

Table 7: Energy efficiency measures resulting in a reduction in CO₂ emissions	
Measure	Reduction in CO ₂ per measure installed (tonnes p.a.)
Cavity wall insulation	0.60
Solid wall insulation	2.4
Loft insulation	0.35
Double glazing	0.67
Smart Meters - Electric	0.4
Smart Meters - Gas	0.016
Draught Proofing	0.2
Boiler replacement	0.05

5. Action Plan

- 5.1 The actions below outline the Council's approach to reducing borough wide CO₂ emissions from domestic buildings. At this stage it is not possible to anticipate the likely level of CO₂ savings from the various actions. However, when progress of the actions is monitored CO₂ savings will be measured wherever this is possible.

Actions		Measure of action	Cost	Timescale for completion of action	Lead officer
Objective 1: Assist in the delivery of retrofit measures to reduce resident's energy usage and fuel poverty					
Green Deal and ECO	1.1 Continue to investigate and contribute to the pan- London approach to Green Deal to establish how it can be delivered within the borough	Chosen Green Deal scheme delivered locally	Within existing staff resources	2013/14	AC
	1.2 Subject to the outcome of 1.1, contribute to the implementation of the chosen Green Deal scheme		To be determined	2014/15 onwards	AC
	1.3 Promote domestic retrofit grants to residents	Number of Green Deals and ECO grants in borough and CO ₂ emissions saved	Within existing staff resources	2013/14 onwards	AC
	1.4 Work with social landlords who own housing stock in the borough to develop schemes for ECO funding		Within existing staff resources	2013/14 onwards	AC
	1.5 Work with SWLHP to identify funding and opportunities for cross-borough promotion of ECO and Green Deal		Within existing staff resources	2013/14 onwards	AC
	1.6 Work with private landlords to encourage the uptake of Green Deal and ECO		Within existing staff resources	2013/14 onwards	AC

Actions		Measure of action	Cost	Timescale for completion of action	Lead officer
Carbon offset/revolving retrofit fund	1.7 Create a carbon offset fund to deliver domestic energy efficiency through the Community Energy Fund (CEF)	(i) Develop a business case (ii) Set up the carbon offset fund (iii) Deliver the CEF	Within existing staff resources	2013/14 2014/15 2015/16	PW
RENEW2 Scheme	1.8 Deliver the RENEW2 scheme	Number of energy efficiency measures delivered by the scheme	Within existing staff resources	April 2013	AC
Funding Applications	1.9 Identify and apply for funding for large scale domestic retrofit projects	Number of funding bids applied for	Within existing staff resources	2013/14 onwards	SB/MD
Energy Switch Scheme	1.10 Investigate and deliver a collaborative energy switch scheme	Scheme delivered	£20k DECC funding (previously obtained)	June 2013	KL
Warm Rooms Scheme	1.11 Deliver the Warm Rooms scheme	Number of energy efficiency measures delivered by scheme	£73k of DH funding (previously obtained)	2013/14	MW
Energy Standards	1.12 Enforce the new minimum energy standards for landlords when they come into force	Awaiting new standards	Within existing staff resource	Expected in 2018	JG

Actions		Measure of action	Cost	Timescale for completion of action	Lead officer
Objective 2: Continue to reduce CO₂ from social housing stock in the borough					
Council stock	2.1 Work with SHP to identify and deliver maintenance and refurbishment measures to reduce CO ₂ emissions in the Council's stock	SAP rating achieved	To be determined following modelling of housing stock, discussion with the Council and engagement with contractors regarding ECO funding	Ongoing	TH
Objective 3: Assist in the delivery of Smart Meters to all homes in the borough by 2020					
Smart Meters	3.1 Work with energy companies to identify funding for Smart Meters and Smart Grids	Number of Smart Meters installed Number of Smart Grids established	Within existing staff resources	2014	AC
Objective 4: Increase renewable energy generation in existing properties					
Renewable Low Carbon Energy	4.1 Promote Feed-In Tariffs, Renewable Heat Incentive and other renewable energy schemes to households	Promotional campaign undertaken	To be determined	March 2014	AC

Actions		Measure of action	Cost	Timescale for completion of action	Lead officer
	4.2 Subject to 4.1, investigate opportunities for bulk PV/renewable heat schemes for private and social housing to deliver viable schemes	Funding for schemes identified	Within existing staff resource linked to housing development programme and availability of funding	As the opportunity arises	TH/AC
Objective 5: Introduce and deliver a policy framework to ensure new developments meet CO₂ and renewable energy targets					
Policy framework for new developments	5.1 introduce planning policy requirement for all new residential development to achieve a 25% reduction in CO ₂ emissions and apply these standards in development control	CO ₂ reduction targets included in Policy DM6 of the Site DPD and adopted as part of Sutton's LDF	Within existing staff resources	March 2013 onwards	PW
	5.2 Introduce planning policy requirement for all new residential developments to contribute towards or connect to planned low or zero carbon district heating networks within identified Decentralised Energy (DE) Opportunity Areas and apply through development control	Planning policy requirement and DE Opportunity Areas included in Policy DM6 and applied through development control	Within existing staff resources	January 2014	PW
	5.3 Adopt the Council's Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to promote the highest standards of CO ₂ reduction and renewable energy in line with Policy DM6 of the Site Development Policies DPD	Climate Change SPD adopted	Within existing staff resources	January 2014	PW/MM

Actions		Measure of action	Cost	Timescale for completion of action	Lead officer
Objective 6: Work with the local community to reduce CO₂ emissions					
Behaviour Change	6.1 Deliver community energy pledges via the Community Visions project	Number of energy pledges	Within current Strategic Partnership with Bioregional	2014	MD
	6.2 Apply for funding to train new community energy advice ambassadors: (i) Pursue funding applications (ii) Train ambassadors (iii) Delivery of advices to community	Training delivered	Within existing DECC funding	2014/15 2015/16 2015/16	AC
	6.3 Work with social housing providers to promote behavioural change projects to residents	Promotional material/events delivered and distributed	Within existing staff resources	2013/14 onwards	AC
Energy Performance Certificates and other Data	6.4 Use EPC Data to map the use of domestic energy in the borough and to target energy efficiency projects.	Creation of GIS maps	Within existing staff resources	2013/14	AC
	6.5 Investigate the purchase of heat loss data that can be used as a tool to promote energy efficiency activity in the borough.		Cost to be negotiated	2013/14	TH

Lead officers:

AC - Andrea Crump
PW – Patrick Whitter
MM – Mark McLaughlin
SB – Sally Blomfield
MD – Mark Dalzell
KL – Katrina Lloyd

JG – Jan Gransden
MW – Matt Willetts
TH - Trevor Hart

6. Monitoring

- 6.1 In order to ensure the effective delivery of the objectives and actions outlined in section 5 of this report the Council will work with all relevant agencies and organisations to identify their contribution towards the progress of the actions.
- 6.2 Currently the One Planet Sutton Action Plan is monitored annually, following delivery of the strategic aims and targets. The Council's Zero Carbon Buildings Task Group, chaired by the Executive Head of Property and Procurement, has a remit to coordinate the actions of the Council and partners in reducing CO₂ emissions from buildings in the borough. This will be the body responsible for overseeing and monitoring the progress of actions contained within this report, which will focus on CO₂ emissions from energy and fuel usage from domestic buildings.
- 6.3 Monitoring and progress of the HECA Further Report will be shared with Members via the Environment and Neighbourhood Committee.
- 6.4 Given the pace of change within the wider social and economic context, the Further Report will be updated as necessary to reflect changing strategic priorities, and the Council will submit a progress report every two years in accordance with the DECC requirement, commencing 2015.

7. Glossary of Terms

BREEAM	Widely recognised measures of a building's environmental performance
Carbon Plan	This sets out how the government plans to reduce carbon emissions to meet the targets set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.
Climate Change Act 2008	This Act sets a target for the year 2050 for the reduction of targeted greenhouse gas emissions.
Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy 2011	The strategy focuses on reducing CO ₂ emissions to mitigate climate change, securing a low carbon energy supply for London, and moving London to a thriving low carbon capital.
Code of Sustainable Homes	A national standard for sustainable design and construction of new homes, launched in 2006 using a rating system of Levels 1 to 6.
Decent Homes	The Government standard requiring that all social housing must be fit, in reasonable repair, has reasonably modern facilities and be thermally efficient.
Energy Company Obligation	A new programme designed to reduce Britain's energy consumption by funding home improvements worth around £1.3 billion every year. The funding comes from big energy suppliers. It is delivered to customers either directly from the supplier or by organisations working together, who have made special arrangements, such as Green Deal Providers. Many householders in older properties and those on benefits or low incomes may qualify for extra financial assistance.
Energy Performance Certificate	Calculation of energy ratings in domestic properties
Energy Savings Trust	The Energy Saving Trust Foundation gives impartial, accurate and independent advice to communities and households on how to reduce

	carbon emissions, how to use water more sustainably and how to save money on energy bills. They work in partnership with government, local authorities, third sector organisations and businesses.
Fuel poverty	The condition of being unable to afford enough fuel to keep a home warm and comfortable
GIS	Geographical Information System
Greater London Authority (GLA)	Since April 2012 is responsible (via the Mayor) for housing investment in London.
Green Deal	A framework to enable private firms to offer consumers energy efficiency improvements to their homes, community spaces and businesses at no upfront cost, and recoup payments through a charge in instalments on the energy bill.
Green Deal Provider	An organisation which plays a central role in the Green Deal process, enabling the implementation of Green Deal works for the customer.
London Plan	The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London, and it sets out a fully integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital to 2031. It forms part of the development plan for Greater London. London boroughs' local plans need to be in general conformity with the London Plan, and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor.
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
One Planet Living	A global initiative based on 10 principles of sustainability developed by Bioregional and WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature).

One Planet Sutton	A Council action plan that contains a high level targets against each of the One Planet principles. It includes steps the Council and its partners will take to cut carbon emissions from buildings and vehicles, increase recycling and ensure all new developments are built to the highest environmental standards.
RENEW	An area based energy efficiency programme sponsored by the Mayor of London
Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP)	The rating is a measure of energy efficiency. The rating is expressed on a scale of 1-100 where a dwelling with a rating of one has poor energy efficiency (high costs) and a dwelling with a rating of 100 represents a completely energy efficient dwelling (zero net energy costs each year). Any property with a SAP rating lower than 35 does not meet the minimum standard under the Housing, Health and Safety Rating System
Sutton Housing Partnership (SHP)	The Arms Length Management Organisation (ALMO) responsible for managing the Council's housing stock.
The U	A local organisation offering learning sessions delivered by volunteers