

## Affordable Warmth

Summary of evidence received throughout the review

Theme	Evidence Received
	<p>There are a number of key Acts and strategies that attempt to increase affordable warmth by addressing the energy efficiency of housing, fuel costs, and household income, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HECA (Home Energy Conservation Act 1995)</li><li>• The Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act 2000, supported by the UK Fuel Poverty Strategy 2001 – an end to fuel poverty for all households by 2012 (Wales 2018)</li><li>• Decent Homes Standard – aimed to ensure all housing was warm, weatherproof and has reasonably modern facilities. The thermal comfort criterion requires properties to have effective insulation and effective heating.</li><li>• EU 20 20 2020 package January 2008 – need to increase the proportion of all final energy consumption derived from renewable resources to 20% by 2020</li><li>• The Climate Change Act 2008 – emission reduction targets for 2020 (reduction of 34% in greenhouse gas emissions) and for 2050 (reduction of 80% in greenhouse gas emissions)</li></ul> <p>In response to these policies there have been several schemes and funding streams to tackle fuel poverty and increase energy efficiency in housing, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Warm Zone (2000 – 2004)</li><li>• Warmfront</li><li>• Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT)</li><li>• Community Energy Savings Project (CESP)</li><li>• Winter Fuel payment</li><li>• Cold weather payment</li><li>• Warm Homes Healthy People Fund (local scheme)</li><li>• HotSpots; Fire Brigade; CAB; voluntary initiatives (local schemes)</li></ul> <p>In December 2010 the Committee on Climate Change produced the 4<sup>th</sup> Carbon Budget which recognised that there will be significantly more households in fuel poverty in 2020 than had previously been envisaged. In addition to this, in March 2012 Professor John Hills published “Getting the Measure of Fuel Poverty”, in which he concluded “that fuel poverty is a major social problem, causing considerable hardship and negative health impacts, as well as impeding efforts to reduce carbon emissions”</p> <p>The Homes Energy Conservation Action (2012) sets out requirements for Local Authorities to report the measures taken to improve energy efficiency.</p>

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Link to Health	<p>Living in cold conditions is linked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High blood pressure</li> <li>• Increased risk of heart attacks</li> <li>• Increased risk of strokes</li> <li>• Triggering asthma attacks</li> <li>• Worsening bronchitis</li> <li>• Aggravating arthritis</li> <li>• Triggering depression, dementia and social inclusion</li> <li>• Increased risk of CO poisoning</li> <li>• Impaired mental health and social isolation</li> <li>• Increased injuries (from fire hazards and falls)</li> <li>• Adverse effects on children's education</li> <li>• Increased demand on GP surgeries, hospitals and other health services</li> <li>• Increased demand on social care</li> </ul> <p>If the temperature is below 16 degrees it increases respiratory problems, below 12 degrees it increases circulatory problems, and below 6 degrees there is a risk of hypothermia (Royal Society of Public Health).</p> <p>There are over 60,000 cold related deaths throughout the year in the UK, with approximately 40,000 of these occurring in the winter months between December and March. For every degree below the winter average there are 8,000 extra deaths in England and Wales. Over half of the excess winter deaths are from cardiovascular disease and a third from respiratory disease (Royal Society of Public Health)</p> <p>The Local Excess Winter Deaths Index shows that in Stockton-on-Tees there are 15% more deaths during the winter months, 70 Excess Winter Deaths per year, and while these figures are similar to the national average these are considerably higher than Excess Winter Deaths in countries with colder winters.</p> <p>From April 2013 Local Authorities will be responsible for strategies to reduce Seasonal Excess Deaths (SEDs) within their populations, and a Stockton-on-Tees Seasonal Health and Wellbeing Strategy is being developed. It will be important to understand the link between the work of the Select Committee and the Seasonal Health &amp; Wellbeing Strategy to ensure</p>

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	actions are complementary to achieving affordable warmth in Stockton.												
Fuel Poverty Rates	<p>Fuel poverty figures are calculated across two years, and in 2010 the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) stated that there were four million households in fuel poverty in England, 18.3% of the population. The North East of England has some of the highest rates of fuel poverty in England, with 21.2% of households judged to be in fuel poverty. In Stockton-on-Tees there were 14,252 fuel poor households in 2010, 18.1% of all households in the Borough.</p> <p>The significant increases in fuel costs and reduced levels of income, due to the economic downturn, are expected to have had a negative impact on the percentages reported in 2010, in line with national trends. When considering these issues, it is believed that in 2012 fuel poverty in the Borough is likely to be at or near the regional average from DECC's Fuel Poverty report, with 24% of households in fuel poverty.</p> <p>When examining the percentage of fuel poverty by ward for the borough, the percentages vary from 3.8% in Ingleby Barwick West to 32.1% in areas of Newtown (DECC 2010). The projected fuel poverty rates for the UK show that the number of households in the fuel poverty will continue to rise.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="450 932 1503 1174"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>England</th> <th>UK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>4.0m</td> <td>5.5m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>4.4m</td> <td>6.3m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>6.2m</td> <td>9.1m</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Consumer Focus)</p>		England	UK	2009	4.0m	5.5m	2011	4.4m	6.3m	2016	6.2m	9.1m
	England	UK											
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Housing Stock and Energy Efficiency	The 2011 Fuel Poverty Report draws a direct parallel between energy efficient homes and the reduction in fuel poverty. In addition, the Climate Change Act 2008 places a legally binding target on the UK to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 80% of base year levels (1990 for carbon dioxide) by 2050. In 2009 37% of UK emissions were produced from powering and heating homes and other buildings (The Carbon Plan, DECC 2011).												

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	<p>There are 83,130 registered domestic properties in the Borough and of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 69.4% are owner occupier (private)</li> <li>• 21.5% are affordable social rent (Tristar/Vela Homes + other registered providers)</li> <li>• 9.1% are private rented</li> </ul> <p>(Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012)</p> <p>77% of the housing stock was built post 1945, compared to 58% of housing nationally. The housing stock contains more semi-detached houses and bungalows that nationally, but fewer terraced houses, detached houses, and flats. The Stockton BC property and energy efficiency database (UNO) shows that 46,202 properties are cavity wall build properties and 7,979 are solid wall/non-traditional build. The UNO database is not comprehensive however and does not hold information on the wall type of the other 28,949 properties.</p> <p>The 2004 Decent Homes Standard states that a decent home meets the following four criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) It meets the current minimum statutory standard for housing</li> <li>b) It is in a reasonable state of repair</li> <li>c) It has reasonably modern facilities</li> <li>d) It provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort</li> </ol> <p>There are currently 10,700 private sector households in the borough that do not meet the standard. The majority of private sector homes that do not meet the decency standard have Category 1 hazards and the primary hazard failures in the Borough are excess cold (47%), falls on the level (22%) and falls on stairs (18%).</p> <p>The cost to remedy all category 1 hazards in Stockton-on-Tees is estimated at £16million. The cost to make homes meet the Decent Homes Standard using a basic repair approach is £42million, while to carry out comprehensive repairs and improvements to all private households in the borough is £68 million. The table below notes the number of households that fail on excess cold, the cost to the NHS to treat the conditions of those living in excess cold, and how much it would cost to bring the homes up to the standard. The table highlights that investing just over £1million to deal with excess cold within a property will save the NHS £2,53million, with payback in under 4 months.</p>

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	Excess Cold				
	Hazard	Class of harm	Dwellings affected	Cost to NHS	Cost of works
	Excess Cold	Extreme	66	£3,300,000	£329,538
		Severe	10	£200,000	£49,930
		Serious	45	£67,500	£224,685
		Moderate	89	£8,900	£444,377
	Total		210	£3,576,400	£1,048,530
	Payback period (years)	0.3			
Source: 2009 Housing Conditions Survey and BRE/CIEH Toolkit					
Failure to meet the decent home standard due to excess cold is strongly associated with older dwellings, the private rented sector and converted flats, and these are also the type of properties that are less energy efficient with lower SAP ratings.					

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	<p>Nine Registered Providers (who are responsible for the maintenance and improvement of social housing across the Borough) responded to request for information on their housing stock, and no category 1 hazards failures were reported. Registered Providers have greater access to investment to maintain and improve their stock than do owner occupiers and private rented sector landlords. Average SAP ratings varied from 60 to 86, however Tristar/Vela homes noted that they have 1044 properties with SAP ratings 60 or below. Tristar/Vela homes are currently in year two of a three year investment programme and it is expected that improvements will improve the SAP ratings for these properties.</p> <p>The Councils Uno database currently shows that average SAP rating for the Borough is 61.55, which is above the nation average of 51.6, the North East average of 56.8, and an improvement on the Borough's SAP rating of 59 in 2009 and 48 in 2001. The average running cost for the Borough was £1,285£/per year and average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions was 5,408 kg/year 2012</p> <p>Between 2004 and 2009 there was a large increase in the number of houses in the North East with cavity wall insulation (rising from 43% to 70%) and loft insulation (rising from 39% to 60%) (Annual Report on Fuel Poverty Statistics 2011 – DECC) and this helped to reduce the level of fuel poverty in the area. In Stockton Borough some of the highest incidents of fuel poverty occur in areas of 'hard to treat' housing with low SAP ratings, and it is these properties that have not benefited from previous insulation programmes as they are largely solid wall properties which are expensive to insulate.</p>
Fuel Energy Costs	<p>Between 2009 and 2011 there was an increase in the price of domestic electricity of 23% and 28% for domestic gas. The DECC has estimated that between 2011 and 2016 domestic electricity prices will increase by 18% and gas by 28%. The reasons given for this increase is a combination of fossil fuel prices, the cost of transmission and distribution, and costs associated with government policies. (DECC Energy Use Statistics and Trends). Gas supply is limited and the long term trend for oil prices is that they will increase, predicted to double by 2020 (DECC). The EU target for use of renewables is 35% by 2020. The UK negotiated target is 15% by 2020 for renewable electricity and heat. The Government has introduced incentives for the installation of renewable energy technologies onto both domestic and commercial buildings, such as the Feed in Tariff for example photovoltaic electricity panels, and the Renewable Heat Incentive for example solar hot water and heat pumps, however these remain costly to install on a retrofit basis, and now only qualify if other energy efficiency measures are also present or installed.</p> <p>Ensuring that a household is on the best deal for their needs can reduce their costs for fuel; however the cheapest deals for</p>

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	<p>fuel are often online and paid via direct debit. This can cause a barrier for those on low incomes as they may not have access to the internet and/or do not have a bank account/unable to use direct debit. While prepayment meters and quarterly bills can be easier for those on low incomes to budget for, these payment methods cost more. Professor Hills acknowledged that the 'poor may be paying more' in his review of fuel poverty, and that this is one consideration of the Poverty Premium. The below table shows the average cost of fuel by different payment methods.</p> <p>Average dual fuel energy costs</p> <table data-bbox="448 606 1299 750"> <tr> <td>Online direct debit</td> <td>£1096 per year</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct debit</td> <td>£1185</td> <td>+ £89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pre pay</td> <td>£1,266</td> <td>+ £170</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quarterly pay</td> <td>£1,284</td> <td>+ £188</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: Consumer Focus</p> <p>Collective switching aims to help households get the best deal for their fuel needs by a host organisation negotiating on behalf of those registered and holding an auction for energy companies to bid for the collective's business. It is believed that offering a significant number of householders to sell to in one group will drive down the cost offered by energy companies bidding and allows smaller energy companies to compete for business and increase their market share. However, collective switching does not necessarily guarantee the lowest possible price in the market for a household that could be found by a householder researching and switching supplier on an individual basis. Also, collective switching is not currently an option for those on a keycard (prepayment) system, so fuel-poor customers are unlikely to benefit.</p>	Online direct debit	£1096 per year		Direct debit	£1185	+ £89	Pre pay	£1,266	+ £170	Quarterly pay	£1,284	+ £188
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Household Income	<p>The second consideration of the Poverty Premium is household income. Households with lower incomes spend a higher proportion of that income on energy than those on higher incomes. In 2009 the North East had the lowest average annual income at £20,800 and in the Borough 52% earn below £15,000, compared to 37% in England. Also, benefit take up in the Borough is 27.7% which is above the national average of 17% (The DECC Annual Report 2011). The below tables shows a correlation between regional average annual income and regional average SAP rating:</p>												

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	<p data-bbox="448 344 1624 371">Average annual income, fuel poverty ratio and SAP rating by English region, 2009 English</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="472 371 1630 767"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="472 371 907 443">Region</th> <th data-bbox="907 371 1149 443">Average annual income (£)</th> <th data-bbox="1149 371 1420 443">Average Fuel Poverty ratio</th> <th data-bbox="1420 371 1630 443">Average SAP rating</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 443 907 480">East Midlands</td> <td data-bbox="907 443 1149 480">23,700</td> <td data-bbox="1149 443 1420 480">0.08</td> <td data-bbox="1420 443 1630 480">50.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 480 907 517">South West</td> <td data-bbox="907 480 1149 517">26,200</td> <td data-bbox="1149 480 1420 517">0.07</td> <td data-bbox="1420 480 1630 517">51.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 517 907 553">West Midlands</td> <td data-bbox="907 517 1149 553">24,200</td> <td data-bbox="1149 517 1420 553">0.09</td> <td data-bbox="1420 517 1630 553">51.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 553 907 590">East of England</td> <td data-bbox="907 553 1149 590">27,700</td> <td data-bbox="1149 553 1420 590">0.07</td> <td data-bbox="1420 553 1630 590">52.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 590 907 627">South East</td> <td data-bbox="907 590 1149 627">29,200</td> <td data-bbox="1149 590 1420 627">0.06</td> <td data-bbox="1420 590 1630 627">53.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 627 907 663">North West</td> <td data-bbox="907 627 1149 663">23,100</td> <td data-bbox="1149 627 1420 663">0.08</td> <td data-bbox="1420 627 1630 663">53.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 663 907 700">Yorkshire and The Humber</td> <td data-bbox="907 663 1149 700">23,000</td> <td data-bbox="1149 663 1420 700">0.08</td> <td data-bbox="1420 663 1630 700">54.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 700 907 737">London</td> <td data-bbox="907 700 1149 737">30,500</td> <td data-bbox="1149 700 1420 737">0.06</td> <td data-bbox="1420 700 1630 737">55.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 737 907 767">North East</td> <td data-bbox="907 737 1149 767">20,800</td> <td data-bbox="1149 737 1420 767">0.08</td> <td data-bbox="1420 737 1630 767">56.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="448 772 824 799">(DECC Annual Report 2011)</p> <p data-bbox="448 839 2083 935">Ensuring that a household takes up the benefits they are entitled to would increase households income and thereby reduced the percentage of their income spent on energy. However, individuals are often not aware of or take up the benefits which they are entitled to. In 2009/10:</p> <ul data-bbox="495 943 2083 1219" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="495 943 2083 1007">• Income Support and Employment and Support Allowance take-up was 77% to 89%, therefore up to 620,000 people were not claiming up to £2.04 billion.</li> <li data-bbox="495 1015 2083 1078">• Pension Credit take-up was between 62% - 68% and up to 1.58 million pensioners were not claiming up to £2.80billion.</li> <li data-bbox="495 1086 2083 1118">• Housing Benefit take-up was between 78% to 84%, up to 1.14 million people not claiming up to £3.10 billion.</li> <li data-bbox="495 1126 2083 1158">• Council Tax Benefit take-up in was between 62% to 69% and up to 3.20m people were not claiming up to £2.42 billion.</li> <li data-bbox="495 1166 2083 1219">• Jobseeker's Allowance (income-based) take-up in 2009/10 was between 60 per cent and 67 % up to 610 ,000 not claiming up to £1.95 billion</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="448 1291 2083 1351">Stockton and District Advice and Information Service (SDAIS) noted that there was an increase in people seeking fuel debt advice in 2009/10, from 337 in 2008/9 to 595 in 2009/10. However the numbers have since decreased with 577 seeking</p>				Region	Average annual income (£)	Average Fuel Poverty ratio	Average SAP rating	East Midlands	23,700	0.08	50.6	South West	26,200	0.07	51.3	West Midlands	24,200	0.09	51.4	East of England	27,700	0.07	52.7	South East	29,200	0.06	53.3	North West	23,100	0.08	53.9	Yorkshire and The Humber	23,000	0.08	54.2	London	30,500	0.06	55.1	North East	20,800	0.08	56.8
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	<p>advice in 2010/11 and 494 in 2011/12. SDAIS attributed this decrease to the preventative work and training that they carry out.</p>
<p>Previous and Current Affordable Warmth Initiatives</p>	<p><u>Warm Zone and Comfort Zone</u></p> <p>SBC was one of the five pilot Zones for Warm Zone, an initiative that was designed to reduce fuel poverty on a local area basis as well as improve energy efficiency, ran from 2001 to 2004, and was part-sponsored by the government. The measures provided were loft insulation, cavity wall insulation, and boiler upgrades. An average of £485 was spent for every household assisted in the borough. Approximately 15,000 properties benefited from the measures which led to an estimated 3800 households being removed from fuel poverty during this period.</p> <p>At the end of Warm Zone the activities were transferred to Comfort Zone which is embedded in SBC's general activities. Comfort Zone now provides a reduced level of activity with a smaller budget of £15,000 from the Primary Care Trust to assist families in fuel poverty with heating their homes. In 2009/10 nine households received help via comfort zone at a total cost of £5,000 and in 2010/11 ten families received help at a total cost of £10,000.</p> <p><u>Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT)</u></p> <p>The Carbon Emissions Reduction Target is a national obligation placed on energy suppliers by the Government to encourage the take up of insulations measures and low energy lighting, and the scheme is due to end in December 2012.</p> <p>The Council and Tristar/Vela Homes have worked in partnership with Go Warm to deliver CERT by installing free cavity wall and loft insulation to households entitled to specific benefits, and subsidised measures for those who are able to pay. From 2008 to 2010, over 4,800 installations have taken place in the Borough, with 3,431 of these in private sector housing and 1,391 in Council housing (pre-stock transfer)</p> <p><u>Warm Front</u></p>

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	<p>This is a Government funded scheme, which is also due to end in December 2012, administered via Energy Action Grants Agency (EAGA – now Carillion) providing a package of energy efficiency advice and improvements a value of £3,500 including boiler replacements, insulation, and draught-proofing measures. The scheme has specific eligibility criteria including being on particular income-related benefits and living in an owner-occupied or private rent property that has a poor SAP rating.</p> <p>In 2009/10 £2.05m was spent and 580 boilers were replaced, 72 cavity walls were insulated and a further 128 insulation and draught-proofing measures were installed in Stockton on Tees.</p> <p><u>Community Energy Savings Programme/Go Warm CESP</u></p> <p>The Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP) is a government initiative that targets low income areas, as identified by the Income Domain of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. To qualify projects must be focused on providing a bespoke package of energy efficient measures tailored to the needs of individual properties. This “whole house” approach is hoped to optimize opportunities for energy savings, thereby making a significant contribution to tackling fuel poverty in the poorest communities.</p> <p>During the review the Committee visited Parkfield to see the developments taking place as part of Go Warm CESP, a partnership between SBC and Go Warm to deliver a £6m CESP project. The project offers a package of energy efficiency measures free of charge to households in Parkfield/Town Centre, Mill Lane/Newtown and Thornaby areas. The project was carried out between December 2011 and October 2012.</p> <p>The project was carried out in three phases - Phase One: Parkfield/Town Centre, Phase Two: Mill Lane/Newtown, Phase Three: Thornaby – and offered a package of measures, depending on the property, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External wall insulation</li> <li>• Cavity wall insulation</li> <li>• New heating systems</li> <li>• Boiler replacements</li> <li>• Heating controls</li> <li>• Fuel switching</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Efficiency Advice</li> <li>• Benefits Advice</li> </ul> <p>The project was marketed in each area, and an assessor called at each property to make an appointment to assess and survey the house. If the resident was not at home when the assessor called a card was left with details of how to make an appointment, and the assessor called again at a later date. Residents were also able to visit Go Warm at their office in Stockton Town Centre. The assessment of each property informed the energy efficiency measures that were needed. To qualify at least two measures needed to be installed in each property for Go Warm to receive the funding, and these would be carried out simultaneously. The works carried out were guaranteed for 25 years.</p> <p>Go Warm CESP had also contacted private landlords in the areas to inform them of the project and carried out the same assessment and survey as for an owner occupied property. Work was carried out once landlords had given permission, and the guarantees for the work were sent to the landlord. As with owner occupied properties, private landlords did not have to pay for, or make a contribution towards, the measures carried out on their properties.</p> <p>So far 497 properties benefitted from the project in the 6 targeted LSOAs. It is believed that this is the largest private-sector targeted CESP scheme in the country.</p> <p>The energy efficiency measures installed aim to increase the warmth of each property and to make them cheaper to heat. It is estimated that the measures will save a household up to £775 a year on their fuel bill and reduce their carbon emissions by as much as two tonnes a year. The scheme should remove many households from fuel poverty, and also result in significant health improvement outcomes for those participating. Other benefits of the scheme are believed to be improving the aesthetics of the areas and adding value to properties in the long term.</p> <p><u>Warm Homes Healthy People (WHHP)</u></p> <p>In December 2011 SBC was successful in a Department of Health funding bid to provide an affordable warmth scheme. The project was launched in February 2012 and ran for eight weeks. The scheme aimed to both enhance and draw together existing initiatives in the borough, and was delivered through a partnership approach with the following organisations:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Age UK Teesside</li><li>• Broadacres – Home Improvements Agency</li><li>• Cleveland Fire Brigade</li><li>• GoWarm</li><li>• Five Lamps</li><li>• Stockton and District Advice and Information Service</li><li>• Stockton Service Navigation Project</li><li>• Tees Valley Community Foundation</li><li>• Telecare Services</li></ul> <p>The project was available to all residents that met the following eligibility criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Over 75</li><li>• Elderly and live alone</li><li>• Have a disability</li><li>• Have a medical condition made worse by cold weather</li><li>• Are fuel poor (with medical issues or disabilities)</li></ul> <p>A referral ‘hub’ provided a route to the range of interventions listed above, with individuals receiving a tailored package of measures, and approximately one third of the people contacting the project received more than one measure. 760 measures were delivered in total including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 31 people had boiler repaired/serviced to ensure efficient working</li><li>• 6 people received replacement boilers.</li><li>• 33 people requested help with fuel debt or with fuel switching,</li><li>• 8 people helped to switch supplier - £238.00 average saving.</li><li>• 80 people were given full benefit entitlement checks and household incomes were boosted by £129,749 in unclaimed benefits.</li><li>• 137 people signed up to regular exercise and social events run by Age UK Teesside</li></ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 falls prevention measures were installed – eg grab rails etc.</li> <li>• 60 people attended a Fuel Poverty and Health training course run by National Energy Action, including front line care staff who were able to disseminate the information to those they worked with</li> <li>• 57 households received help from the Fire brigade including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 4 households received emergency heating etc</li> <li>○ 19 replacement electric blankets</li> <li>○ 34 carbon monoxide monitors</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 391 clients were contacted by Broadacres and given Slips, Trips and Falls advice</li> </ul> <p>The project will run again locally in winter 2012/13, this time with funding from NHS Stockton and aims to develop a database to refine the working of the hub and referral process, continue to refine the UNO housing database to enhance its use as a targeting tool, and encourage development of a data sharing protocol across organisations. The Department of Health has just announced a new round of funding and a bid will be submitted by 5 October 2012 for additional resources.</p> <p><u>Stockton and District Advice and Information Service (SDAIS)</u></p> <p>As well as working in partnership with SBC on the WHHP project, and carrying out individual benefit checks for people who contact the service, SDAIS also carries out preventative work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Horizons Money Advice Centre Services The Centre is situated underneath the former Swallow Hotel site and provides debt and money advice by drop in and appointment. The Centre helps individuals with grant applications and there is computer access for comparing energy suppliers.</li> <li>• Training and information SDAIS has carried out Financial Capability Training to 3,296 people in 1:1 sessions, 1,717 people through group sessions, and 2,718 to front line staff. The training covers comparing energy costs and switching, energy grants, debt and budgeting.</li> <li>• Big energy week</li> </ul>

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Summary of evidence received throughout the review

Theme	Evidence Received
	<p>This was a multi-agency event held week commencing 20 January 2012, with SBC, Tristar, Credit Union, 5 Lamps and Npower involvement. The event aimed to give energy saving advice, and advice on switching fuel suppliers.</p> <p>Several Registered Providers were carrying out improvements to their stock to ensure they were energy efficient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accent North East were investing over £1million into measures such as energy efficiency windows and heating systems upgrades</li> <li>• Endeavour have replaced back boilers with combi boiler and have worked with Go Warm Parkfield scheme.</li> <li>• Habinteg were looking to 'top up' loft insulation in their Stockton and Yarm properties, and renew Night Storage Heaters in Stockton for more efficient models</li> <li>• Hanover have approved an additional programme of improvements to their Norton estate, investing over £600k which includes window replacements and external cladding.</li> <li>• Tristar/Vela Homes plan to spend approximately £11.4million on improvements to their stock in Stockton which include:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loft insulation</li> <li>▪ Cavity wall insulation</li> <li>▪ Draft proofing</li> <li>▪ Alternative wall insulation e.g. external cladding</li> <li>▪ Replacing boilers with new "A" rated condensing boilers</li> <li>▪ Reflective radiator panels</li> <li>▪ Hot water tank jackets</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Tristar/Vela homes are developing an Affordable Warmth Strategy which is currently at draft stage.</li> <li>○ Renewable technologies will be considered for properties dependent on the property and resident's lifestyle</li> <li>○ Tristar/Vela Homes also provides debt and benefits advice, advice on energy tariffs, and signposting for training, advice and funding.</li> </ul>

## Affordable Warmth

Summary of evidence received throughout the review

Theme	Evidence Received
Green Deal & Energy Company Obligations (ECO)	<p>As noted previously CERT and CESP funding will end in 2012, and is being replaced with Green Deal and ECO. Green Deal will provide the upfront capital costs for measures to improve energy efficiency of a property, which will then be paid back via a charge to the electricity bill. The charge attached to the bill must be less than the expected savings from the measures installed (The 'Golden Rule'). As the charge is attached to the electricity bill for the property and not the owners or tenants, if they move the charge is passed on to the next owner/tenant. For rental properties both the landlord and tenant must agree to the Green Deal measures being installed.</p> <p>ECO will provide support to the Green Deal, and places obligations on energy companies to facilitate the installation of energy efficiency measures where Green Deal finance alone is not enough. The Council will be seeking to attract funding under ECO to areas of deprivation, fuel poverty, and hard-to-treat homes, to continue with CESP-type whole house measures</p>