

HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT: GREATER MANCHESTER 2017/18 – 18/19

ACTION	DETAILS	TIMING
1. LOCAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES		
Ambitions	<p>Greater Manchester (GM) is committed to supporting and delivering the following strategies in order to achieve home energy conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Greater Manchester Strategy (2013) – overarching city regional economic strategy which includes aims to address fuel poverty, develop a low carbon economy and increase the health and well-being of citizens. ➤ The GM Climate Change Strategy (2012) aims to reduce carbon emissions by 48% across Greater Manchester by 2020 based on 1990 levels. ➤ The Greater Manchester Climate Change and Low Emissions Implementation Plan 2016-2020, lays out GM’s pathway for the next 4 years. It builds upon existing work and sets out our priorities to 2020 and beyond. It includes actions to both address climate change and improve Greater Manchester’s air quality. Access paper: Climate Change and Low Emissions Implementation Plan (2016-2020) <p>The Climate Change and Low Emissions Implementation Plan compliments the Greater Manchester Low-Emission Strategy and Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan.</p> <p>Headline goals:</p> <p>Cutting carbon emissions - by 48% between 1990 and 2020.</p> <p>Growing a low carbon economy – UK’s 3rd largest low carbon and environmental goods and services sector</p> <p>Achieving EU Air Quality thresholds – Supporting UK Government in achieving targets in order to reduce ill health at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>Embedding Low Carbon Behaviours – A UK reputation for its pioneering work in championing action on climate change.</p> <p>Rapidly Adapting to Climate Change - Preparing for unavoidable climate change</p> <p>International commitments:</p> <p>Greater Manchester is a signatory to two International commitments: 1. The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy 2. Under 2 MOU</p>	2016-20

Specific Energy Efficiency in Buildings Commitments:

By 2020, we need to significantly improve the energy performance of GM buildings, making our buildings more affordable and comfortable to occupy.

GM’s challenging targets can only happen with a combination of sustained proactive national policy and aligned priorities and resources from GM. New mechanisms to balance up-front investments in energy efficiency with the rewards of lower long term bills are needed in both new build and existing home and building refurbishment activities if the ill health, poverty and productivity impacts of inefficient stock are to be addressed. Continued support for domestic smart energy generation and efficiency and new activity to upscale local authority energy efficiency in public buildings, including schools, are envisioned, plus encouraging efficiency in the wider public and private sector estates; the latter requires further investigation to better understand the potential savings. Strategic actions include those that will enable and deliver:

- Replacement of poorly performing domestic and commercial stock with low carbon development
- Developing previously used and brownfield land to deliver resilient, resource efficient building stock and infrastructure;
- A financial, regulatory and framework to support value for money building retrofit activity;
- Energy and resource efficiency and smart heating in social and private housing, public and commercial buildings;
- Interventions across Health, Local Government and key partners to reduce home and energy-related poverty and poor health outcomes; and reduced emissions from all new development.

Performance and Achievements

GM has consistently worked to improve the energy efficiency of homes across the region in order to enhance the lives of residents. The table below is for data up to September 2016 (source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics-headline-release-january-2017>). We have a track record of delivering ECO measures above the national average for delivery, as can be seen below. In Greater Manchester we have delivered 8% of the total ECO measures installed in Great Britain.

2016

Table: ECO measures by ECO obligation by administrative area, up to end September 2016

Area names	Obligation				ECO measures installed	Percentage of ECO measures installed	Households with at least one usual resident	ECO measures per 1,000 households
	Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	Carbon Savings Community (CSCO)	Affordable Warmth (HHCRO)					
GREAT BRITAIN	829,668	482,686	665,149		1,977,503	100	26,464,446	74.7

ENGLAND	682,800	401,415	560,049	1,644,264	83.1	22,718,084	72.4
NORTH WEST	119,814	101,880	151,664	373,358	18.9	3,069,015	121.7
Greater Manchester	49,835	48,709	58,857	157,401	8.0	1,156,857	136.1
Bolton	4,277	3,435	8,698	16,410	0.8	118,911	138.0
Bury	4,249	1,916	4,198	10,363	0.5	79,733	130.0
Manchester	6,343	12,833	10,890	30,066	1.5	212,314	141.6
Oldham	5,020	7,737	8,095	20,852	1.1	91,630	227.6
Rochdale	2,712	4,364	6,119	13,195	0.7	88,723	148.7
Salford	4,313	3,007	3,936	11,256	0.6	107,706	104.5
Stockport	6,330	3,010	3,835	13,175	0.7	124,125	106.1
Tameside	4,478	6,428	4,342	15,248	0.8	97,218	156.8
Trafford	5,225	2,293	2,675	10,193	0.5	97,103	105.0
Wigan	6,888	3,686	6,069	16,643	0.8	139,394	119.4

In 2011/12, all authorities in GM provided support for the establishment of the Greater Manchester Energy Advice service (GMEAS). The GMEAS was established to provide free energy advice and information, access to funding for energy efficiency improvements and help and advice for residents in fuel poverty. Unfortunately the service closed on 31st March 2015 following a Greater Manchester review of all of its non statutory functions. Residents seeking energy efficiency advice are now directed to their local authority in the first instance.

Greater Manchester Green Deal Communities Scheme (GDC) 2014-16:

In late 2014, DECC/BEIS awarded the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) with the largest Green Deal Communities project budget (£6.1M), and largest national target for delivery (1,205 households to receive measures predominantly external wall insulation).

Greater Manchester bolstered the original DECC/BEIS funding with additional funds: £1.2M total Customer Contribution, £948K Local Authority contribution and £589.1K of ECO funds, making the net worth of this project £8.8M. This Greater Manchester project was awarded Large Scale Project of The Year 2016 at the National Energy Efficiency Awards. For a short film on the project see: <http://gmlch.ontheplatform.org.uk/article/greater-manchesters-green-deal-communities-programme-2016-film-0>

Greater Manchester completed delivery of the project before the deadline, 31st March 2016, with 1,302 households receiving measures (predominantly external wall insulation); 97 additional households receiving measures all within budget. We were the first to

2014-16

meet the DECC/BEIS Green Deal Community Household Sign Up Target and the first (and only body to date) to have met the DECC/BEIS Completion Target by the DECC/BEIS deadline.

This project has enabled technical innovative advancement in Greater Manchester. Working with the University of Salford and a local SME, RED, a pattern book has been produced, see: <https://retrofit.support/>. This is an extensive online catalogue of different types of domestic retrofit measures, (including those used on this project) and details around them e.g. types of suitable materials, access to these materials, advantages of specific methods of installs etc. We have also learnt from undertaking this project and technical workshops have been held to share this learning in Greater Manchester with key stakeholders, local SMEs, contractors and local authorities.

Through this project, we have also delivered external wall insulation on an owner occupied, park homes estate (+20 park homes); this is a first in Greater Manchester. The project was well received and has significantly benefited fuel poor residents. In addition the programme has worked on retrofitting an array of complex solid wall properties including steel framed and tinned wall properties, homes that have extremely low thermal comfort. The project has used innovative energy efficiency materials e.g. on homes at risk of flood.

Residents who provided a financial contribution towards the works were assisted with access to interest free loans, e.g. through local authority loans, or Care and Repair loans etc.

Project Outcomes:

- The majority of the 1,302 residents assisted through this programme were low income, vulnerable, fuel poor households in Greater Manchester (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan). They have been assisted through energy efficiency measures, predominantly external wall insulation, as well as behavioural change advice and energy efficiency advice.

Completed GDC installs per LA:

Local Authority	EWI	Soft	Total
Bolton	155	14	169
Bury	29	59	88

Manchester	79	54	133
Oldham	121	2	123
Rochdale	218	252	470
Salford	37	0	37
Stockport	22	2	24
Tameside	71	9	80
Trafford	8	9	17
Wigan	154	7	161
Total	894	408	1302

EWI: External Wall Insulation

Soft: Measures such as: loft, cavity wall, room in roof insulation; boiler installs.

- On average we are seeing approximately £350pa savings on resident fuel bills.
- Estimated quantity of carbon/energy saved per year through this project in Greater Manchester: 12000 MtCO₂e (or 1.2M kg).
- GM have received very positive feedback from residents since installation of the energy efficiency works including: improvement in their thermal comfort, a better understanding of their energy usage, a visual improvement to their home from the outside and their street looking better visually, community atmosphere improved with the area being visually rejuvenated and neighbours interacting with each other benefit.
- The project has delivered a holistic approach, e.g. coordination of use of other services/works for the residents which has added to the overall impact of the energy efficiency project, e.g. additional home repair works e.g. roof repairs, security and safety advice through fire and police visits, community led/ and council led street clean ups, community led events and activities. Some Councils (e.g. Rochdale) through this programme have also provided residents with an easy to read handbook detailing the works and energy efficiency tips etc.
- The University of Salford conducted an evaluation of the programme. A questionnaire was sent to all residents who had been involved in the programme and had received energy efficiency home improvements; 181 residents completed and returned

the questionnaire. The feedback from the survey has been very positive: over 80% found the works to be value for money, 88% found the energy efficiency works had a positive impact on their property. 77% of those who responded to the questionnaire found the quality of final works good/very-good. Only 16% of respondents found the quality to be below 'good' i.e. fair, 7% responded with poor (we liaised with the University to obtain contact details for these residents; however these residents wished to remain anonymous). 77% found the quality of handover information good/very-good.

Priorities

- Domestic Buildings account for 33% of the direct CO₂ emissions across Greater Manchester. GM emitted 5,418 kilotonnes CO₂ from domestic activity (2013).
- Fuel poverty and cold homes are a drain on both the local economy and health budgets and have an adverse impact on the health and wellbeing of affected households.
- In 2014 14.5% of households in Greater Manchester were classed as fuel poor, i.e. over 30,222 households struggling to keep warm and pay their fuel bills. (The national average for fuel poor households is lower at 10.6%.)
- Fuel Poverty has increase in most GM districts (this is in line with the national trend):

District	LIHC* 2013	LIHC* 2014	Change
Bolton	11.0	10.5	-0.5
Bury	10.1	10.4	0.3
Manchester	14.9	14.5	-0.4
Oldham	10.7	10.7	0.0
Rochdale	11.3	11.4	0.1
Salford	9.9	10.8	0.9
Stockport	9.2	9.8	0.6
Tameside	9.8	10.2	0.4
Trafford	10.0	10.4	0.4
Wigan	9.1	9.9	0.8

Source: **Sub-regional breakdown:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/2014-sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-low-income-high-costs-indicator>
 *Low Income High Cost Definition

2016-20

Recent excess winter mortality figures show no consistent patterns in over time across local authorities in England and Wales. For England, the local authority with the highest EWM index was Lincoln with 54% more deaths occurring in the winter period than the non-winter months. This was a large increase from an EWM index of 11% in the 2013/14 period. Tonbridge and Malling in Kent had the lowest EWM index in 2014/15 with 9% more deaths occurring in winter than in non-winter months; a decrease from 14% in 2013/14. Both of these local authorities highlight the large variation in EWM across time and geographical areas. In Greater Manchester 2013/14 EWM statistics show Tameside and Rochdale with the highest EWM index levels, and in 2014/15 it is Wigan and Trafford.

Area Name	2013/14				2014/15			
	Excess Winter Deaths	Excess Winter Mortality Index	Lower Confidence Limit	Upper Confidence Limit	Excess Winter Deaths	Excess Winter Mortality Index	Lower Confidence Limit	Upper Confidence Limit
ENGLAND	16,470	11.3	11.1	11.5	41,300	27.2	27.0	27.5
Greater Manchester								
Bolton	90	11.3	8.9	13.6	240	30.0	26.3	33.8
Bury	80	15.1	11.7	18.5	150	25.6	21.5	29.8
Manchester	110	10.3	8.4	12.2	260	23.6	20.8	26.5
Oldham	70	11.2	8.6	13.7	170	25.0	21.3	28.8
Rochdale	100	17.4	14.0	20.8	190	30.4	26.0	34.7
Salford	40	5.6	3.8	7.3	190	28.0	24.1	32.0
Stockport	80	9.4	7.3	11.5	220	25.1	21.8	28.4
Tameside	110	17.5	14.3	20.8	200	27.7	23.8	31.6
Trafford	50	7.8	5.6	10.1	220	34.2	29.7	38.8
Wigan	140	14.5	12.0	16.9	330	34.8	31.0	38.6

Source:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/excesswintermortalityinenglandandwales/2015to2016provisionaland2014to2015final#geographical-patterns-of-excess-winter-mortality>

- With the above statistics in mind. GM has therefore outlined the following as priorities:
 - To reduce the impact of fuel poverty on households in Greater Manchester.
 - To reduce CO₂ emissions by 48% based on 1990 levels by 2020.

	<p>efficiency and affordable warmth, primarily to assist vulnerable fuel poor residents, and residents at risk of fuel poverty.</p> <p>The model may potentially establish a baseline offer of HIA services, alongside optional services that can be ‘bought in’ on a district by district basis, dependent upon local resources. Services could include housing advice and information, handyman services, warm homes interventions, disabled adaptations and private sector home improvement programmes. Engagement with relevant stakeholders and services to create a robust referral network will be an integral part of ensuring a successful and holistic model that will effectively assist households in need. Discussions are in place with GM Fire who currently visit 60,000 GM homes pa, and deliver safe and well checks (which includes heating checks), with the aim to link the GM Fire, Safe and Well checks with any proposed GM HIA model to ideally provide a wider range of interventions.</p> <p>➤ Work with stakeholders</p> <p>Greater Manchester regularly work with key stakeholders to address and tackle the issue of fuel poverty, for example, utility companies, GM Poverty Action Group, National Energy Action Group, Association of Local Energy Officers, Fuel Poverty Research Network, Care and Repair, Citizens Advice, Trussell Trust etc.</p>	
<p>2.2 Renewable Energy</p>	<p>➤ GM is committed to encouraging the uptake of renewable technologies where appropriate for residents. This will be achieved by the GM Low Carbon Hub by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilising the information contained within the National Heat Maps¹ • Supporting the aim of the GM District Heating Network programme and PV programme; and • Supporting the aims of the NEDO ‘Smart Communities’ programme • Supporting the aims of the Energy Systems Catapult’s programme ‘Smart Systems and Heat’ (https://es.catapult.org.uk/). 	<p>2014 - 19</p>
<p>2.3 Minimum standards in the private rented sector</p>	<p>➤ GM will encourage and support the Private Rented Sector to make energy efficiency improvements to the housing stock through the GM Low Carbon Hub. For example, during 2016, GM worked with a variety of private rented landlord groups to promote a GM ECO boiler and insulation scheme.</p>	<p>2017- 19</p>

¹ <http://ce0.decc.gov.uk/nationalheatmap/>

<p>2.4 Social Housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social landlords in Greater Manchester will continue to be supported and provide input in to the low carbon housing agenda through the Low carbon Hub sub group meetings. ➤ NEDO: The three-year £20m Smart Communities Project began in March 2014 following a six-month feasibility study. 550 residential social housing properties in Greater Manchester were selected to take part by Wigan and Leigh Housing (Wigan), Northwards Housing (Manchester) and Six Town Housing (Bury). <p>By November 2016, all 550 properties had their outdated inefficient electric or gas central heating boilers replaced by an electric air source heat pump. The trial is testing different types of heat pumps such as an electric model and a hybrid model powered by gas and electricity. The project is also trialing heat pumps which have a buffer vessel which provides extra storage for hot water energy usage at the properties; these will be monitored via broadband connection.</p> <p>The hybrid heat pumps will automatically switch to the cheapest form of energy at the time they are needed. The aim is to flatten out the ‘peaks and troughs’ often seen in local energy demand, while at the same time helping to switch homes from gas-fired central heating to renewable or electricity-based sources.</p> <p>The trial will provide the data to help us understand customers’ use of energy. It will also help us to see the extent to which this could work to reduce energy usage and provide a real-time demand-response on the network. This will have benefits for all, as a demand response drives down costs, without any loss of comfort.</p> <p>The project is a partnership between New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organisation of Japan (NEDO), the UK Government, and the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA).</p> <p>The project has been developed and delivered in close cooperation between local stakeholders including Electricity North West (ENW), the University of Manchester and the Housing Companies of the Metropolitan Districts of Wigan, Manchester and Bury and the Japanese entrusted companies Hitachi, Daikin, and Mizuho Bank.</p>	<p>2017 – 19</p> <p>2014-17</p>
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3. MEASURES WHICH THE AUTHORITY HAS DEVELOPED TO IMPLEMENT ENERGY EFFICECY IMPROVMENTS COST-EFFECTIVELY IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION BY USING AREA BASED/STREET BY STREET ROLL OUT INVOLVING LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS (E.G. SOCIAL HOUSING PARTNERS, VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND TOWN/PARSH COUNCIL).

3.1 Greater Manchester Green Deal Communities and ECO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The 2014-16 GM Green Deal Communities Programme assisted solid wall households in GM, predominantly based on a street by street basis. Over 900 households in Greater Manchester received solid wall insulation through this programme (see above, 1. Performance and Achievements, for further details.) ➤ As part of our dialogue with utilities around ECO3 Flexible Eligibility, we are exploring the inclusion of properties in need of insulation within 35% of the lowest super output area. 	<p>2014-16</p> <p>2017-19</p>
3.2 Data Management and Targeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GM will strive to access and use available data to systematically target homes that are most in need of energy efficiency improvements and where customers are in fuel poverty and are able to access ECO and other funding. This will be achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with DWP to gain a more comprehensive understanding of customers eligible for support under ECO and other projects; • Working with partners in local universities to provide robust monitoring, evaluation and research where applicable; and • Support the collation of data on the social housing stock across GM if applicable. ➤ GM is working in collaboration with the University of Manchester on the Mini-Lab project. It is an innovative partnership between the University of Manchester and The Greater Manchester Low Carbon Hub. The aim of the partnership is to enhance research and policy links in ‘low carbon retrofit for growth and inclusion’. The project will look to build the evidence base to support future low carbon projects, including affordable warmth projects in the domestic sector. 	<p>2014 onwards</p> <p>2017-18</p>
4. TIME FRAME DELIVERY AND NATIONAL AND LOCAL PARTNERS		
Delivery and Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GM authorities are committed to working together to improve the energy efficiency of the housing stock across GM and to improve the lives of households living in fuel poverty. Our delivery and strategic partners are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Manchester Low Carbon Hub • Greater Manchester Green Deal and ECO Framework Partners • Social housing providers • Private sector landlords 	<p>2017-19</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NHS• Voluntary and community sector• Local supplier and installers• Local universities and colleges	
5. GREATER MANCHESTER LOCAL AUTHORITY UPDATES		
	<p>➤ Please see the attached Annexes 1 to 7 for an update from Greater Manchester Local Authorities: Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Salford, Stockport, Tameside and Trafford. These updates are for activities specific to the individual authorities.</p>	

ANNEX ONE: HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT, BURY COUNCIL 2017/2019

ACTION	DETAILS	TIMING
5. LOCAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES		
Ambitions & Priorities	The Fuel Poverty Strategy will continue to be reviewed and refreshed in line with the 'New Fuel Poverty Strategy for England' which was published in March 2015. This Strategy has a statutory target to "ensure that as many fuel poor homes in England as is reasonably practicable achieve a minimum energy efficiency rating of Band C by 2030" There are also proposed interim targets of Band E by 2020 and Band D by 2025. The average EPC rating estimate for the private sector stock in Bury is an E rating. The number of private sector dwellings with an EPC rating below E is estimated to be 6,923 (10%).	2017/2018 Ongoing
Performance & Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Last year we assisted 216 energy measures installed assisting over 115 fuel poor residents. Attracting over £280,000 of investment from the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC and energy companies and saving Bury residents over £45,000 per year on energy bills ➤ Successful bid in 2016, to Public Health for another funding package £172,000, for targeting of energy efficiency measures for residents who are experiencing fuel poverty or have a health condition that is exacerbated by living in cold conditions. ➤ Continuing to develop Bury Council's Fuel Poverty Action Plan ➤ Engaging in locality/neighbourhood events 	Ongoing
6. MEASURES THAT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FINACIAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER BENFITS OFFERED FROM CENTRAL GOVERNEMENT INITIATIVES, TO HELP RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT ENERGY EFFCEINCY IMPROVEMENTS OF RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Supporting residents to access funding, support, information and advice to improve the energy efficiency of their homes and reduce their fuel bills; ➤ Working in partnership will local organisations such as housing providers, private sector landlords, voluntary and community agencies, to ensure the maximum number of residents can obtain up to date and accurate advice; ➤ Working with the health and social care sector to reach people most at risk of suffering from conditions exacerbated by the cold and reducing excess winter deaths; <p>Continuing to be successful in bidding and delivering funded projects where funding is available;</p>	2017/2018
7. MEASURES WHICH THE AUTHORITY HAS DEVELOPED TO IMPLEMENT ENERGY EFFICECY IMPROVMENTS COST-EFFECTIVELY IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION BY USING AREA BASED/STREET BY STREET ROLL OUT INVOLVING LOCAL COMMUNTIES AND PARTNERSHIPS (E.G. SOCIAL HOUSING PARTNERS, VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND TOWN/PARSIH COUNCIL).		

<p>Energy Path Network: This project is being undertaken to develop a Local Area Energy Strategy for Bury Council as part of the Energy Technologies Institute’s (ETI) Smart Systems and Heat programme. It is being undertaken in collaboration with Bury Council, Greater Manchester Combined Authority, Electricity North West, National Grid Gas Distribution and the Energy Systems Catapult who are delivering this project on behalf of the Energy Technologies Institute. This project will pilot the use of the ETI EnergyPath Networks Modelling Framework to define a series of potential pathways for the decarbonisation of buildings in Bury at a local level, enabling informed evidence based decision making by key stakeholders to deliver a resilient and low carbon energy system.</p>	<p>2017/2018</p>
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8. NATIONAL AND LOCAL PARTNERS

<p>Delivery & Partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GM Combined Authorities to develop, deliver and support ➤ Association of Greater Manchester Authorities an energy suppliers as part of the Greendal and ECO Framework ➤ Low Carbon Hub – to deliver Greater Manchester’s Climate Change Strategy and other environmental priorities. ➤ GM Fuel Poverty Group ➤ GM’s Green Deal Finance Providers <p>Partnership working will be embedded throughout this action plan ensuring understanding and working in a coordinated and integrated way with all partners and communities to achieve positive outcomes. Over the period of the last Affordable Warmth Strategy and Action Plan coordinated action from a wide range of agencies and organizations has generated a strong partnership, which has been vital in delivering the aims and meeting the targets contained in the Strategy to tackle fuel poverty. Partners include (but are not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bury Council ➤ Six Town Housing ➤ Public Health, Bury Council ➤ Age UK Bury ➤ Bury Citizens Advice Bureau 	<p>2017/2018</p>
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ANNEX TWO: HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT, MANCHESTER COUNCIL 2017/2019

Local energy efficiency ambitions and priorities

The 'Our Manchester' Strategy 2016-2025 is the overarching strategy for the city of Manchester. It sets out the long-term vision for Manchester's future and provides a framework for action by the city council and its partners across the city.

It has 5 Themes and 64 priorities for the city which include:

1. **Liveable and low-carbon city**

Be a 100% clean-energy city by 2050

Continue to encourage the growth of a low-carbon culture

2. **Progressive and equitable city**

Tackle fuel poverty by improving the energy-efficiency of our existing homes, building new homes to the highest standards, and locally generating increasing levels of affordable, low and zero-carbon energy

With these priorities in mind:

- The City of Manchester aims to become a zero carbon city by 2050, as set out in the Manchester Climate Change Strategy 2017-50. The interim target for 2020 is a 41% reduction on 2005 levels.
- Manchester City Council (MCC) recognises that it has a key part to play in contributing to the delivery of the citywide carbon reduction objectives and developed a Climate Change Delivery Plan for the period 2010-20 to monitor and achieve its objectives of reducing MCC Direct CO2 emissions by 41% from a 2009/10 baseline.
- Manchester Climate Change Agency has developed the city wide climate change action plan, which calls on all organisations and individuals in the city to contribute to collective, citywide action to enable Manchester to realise its aim to be a leading low carbon city by 2020. According to the Manchester Climate Change Annual Report 2016, the city is currently on a trajectory for a 32% CO2 reduction by 2020, which is short of the target. Further information is available from: www.manchesterclimate.com
- The City Council is committed to supporting and delivering the following strategies through the Home Energy Conservation Act:
 - The GM Climate Change Strategy which aims to reduce carbon emissions by 48% across Greater Manchester by 2020 based on 1990 levels.
 - The Greater Manchester Climate Change and Low Emissions Implementation Plan 2016-2020 which includes actions to both address climate change and improve Greater Manchester's air quality

Measures that take advantage of financial assistance and other benefits offered from central Government initiatives, to help result in significant energy efficiency improvements of residential accommodation.

Manchester City Council is part of the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) and has worked collectively across Greater Manchester to improve the energy efficiency of homes in order to enhance the lives of residents. MCC and its partners have successfully delivered on solid wall and internal insulation measures; provision of new 'A' rated boilers and other soft measures, utilising Government funded schemes (including GD and ECO) to match the needs of Manchester's residents and housing stock. Manchester will support the delivery of Greater Manchester's delivery of ECO 3 (2017-2019) utilising flexible eligibility funds to assist fuel poor residents in need of heating and insulation for low income households and for low income households where one resident has long term ill health.

Measures which the authority has developed to implement energy efficiency improvements cost-effectively in residential accommodation by using area based/street by street roll out involving local communities and partnerships (e.g. social housing partners, voluntary organisations and town/parish councils)

- MCC has worked collaboratively with residents and stakeholders of the Brunswick neighbourhood over the last 4 years to develop community cohesion and improve housing conditions in the heart of the Ardwick area of the city. Since 2013, energy efficiency improvements have included:
 - 261 high rise properties have had new UPVc windows/doors and external cladding.
 - 254 Low rise properties have had new UPVc windows/doors, individual combi condensing boilers fitted, new central heating systems, cavity wall insulation and top-up loft insulation.

This housing development exceeds current standards through utilising:

- Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 for all new build properties
- Low and Zero carbon technologies providing 40% of the new build energy demand
- There are other similar PFI initiatives taking place currently across deprived areas of the city including Grove Village PFI where since 2013, 89 properties have had combi condensing boilers fitted.
- MCC worked in partnership with Walking With The Wounded (a charity which now has a north west office on the street), the BBC DIY SOS team, Haig Housing, architects and a range of contractors to complete the development of the Veterans' Village in the Newton Heath area of Manchester during 2015-2016. Specifically this included:
 - In 2015, 8 properties in Canada Street converted into 5 properties with 300ml Loft insulation, Underfloor and Timberframe insulation; External insulating render on second storey; UPVC double glazed windows; Composite front doors; New boilers
 - Facelifting scheme to benefit all other properties in Canada Street/New Street - some privately rented, some owner occupied. This included: UPVC double glazed windows (downstairs living room & upstairs bedroom) and composite doors for 37 properties.
 - In 2016, 17 properties in Canada Street and New Street converted into 14 properties and included all above energy efficiency measures and internal insulation to the front of the properties and an insulating rendering system on rear of the properties.
 - Traditional concrete floors also were fitted with 60ml polyurethane foam underneath.
- MCC works in partnership with local organisations, such as Registered Housing Providers, to ensure that residents are enabled to live in energy efficient properties. For example, Northwards Housing have carried out a range of energy efficiency improvements to homes through their £300m Home Improvement Programme. Specifically this included:
 - External and/or internal insulation to almost 2,500 'hard to treat' homes
 - Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels onto 2,334 houses and 21 blocks of flats
 - Solar thermal panels onto 7 block of flats
 - Ground source heat pumps at 5 locations serving 90 flats
 - Air source heat pumps to 153 properties
 - 2 communal combined heat and power units serving 213 flats
 - 8 micro combined heat and power units to 8 homes (NEA funded pilot)
 - 34 homes installed with wireless heating zone controls and flue gas heat recovery systems
 - Low energy lighting to the communal areas of all multi storey blocks (24 in total) and over 200 low rise blocks of flats
- In addition MCC has supported Manchester's housing providers to install nearly 2000 Solar PV units on their properties across the city in 2016 and there are future plans to repeat this delivery in 2017.
- The City Council has provided support to households seeking to improve the energy efficiency of their home through the Home Energy Loan Plan (HELP) in partnership with Manchester's Home Improvement Agency. Residents are currently able to access an interest free loan of up to £10,000 for energy efficiency improvements works such as solid wall insulation, new boilers and renewable technologies. Between 2000 and 2016 approximately £3,325,000 worth of loans were accessed by a total of 1134 households.

- In addition to the HELP loan, MCC has a limited budget to provide Emergency Heating Grants to vulnerable home owners who are on low incomes and suffer from cold related illness. Since the fund was established in 2014 approximately £144,000 has been awarded to 62 householders.
- MCC supports residents through the CAB to access funding and support to improve the energy efficiency of their homes. The CAB's Energy Advice Service is dedicated to helping combat fuel poverty and provides one-to-one advice and support to residents who are at risk of fuel poverty, dealing with fuel debt, including negotiation of affordable payment arrangements and grant applications to Charitable Trusts for arrears and essential household items.

A timeframe for delivery and national and local partners

Partners include:

- Social housing providers
- Private sector landlords
- Manchester NHS Trust and Manchester CCG's
- Voluntary and community sector
- Local supplier and installers
- Local universities and colleges
- Age UK Manchester
- Manchester Care and Repair
- Manchester Credit Union
- Neighbourhood Delivery Teams
- Greater Manchester Poverty Action

Timeframe:

- 'Our Manchester' Strategy 2016-2025
- Manchester Climate Change Strategy 2017-2050

ANNEX THREE: HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT, OLDHAM COUNCIL 2017/2019

Local energy efficiency ambitions and priorities

Oldham has an [Affordable Warmth Strategy 2014-2017](#) that outlines the borough's priorities for action on energy efficiency and fuel poverty. These priorities have been delivered in the main through the 'Warm Homes Oldham' scheme (www.warmhomesoldham.org). This has offered a clear route for assisting fuel poor households and those vulnerable to the cold. The scheme has a 'whole household' approach that combines installing heating and insulation measures with offering energy advice, tariff switching support, debt advice and benefits maximisation. During 2015/16 and 2016/17 over 2200 people in or at risk of fuel poverty in Oldham were supported by the scheme. In addition, Warm Homes Oldham has a particular focus on health outcomes and criteria for the scheme require that at least one member of a household has a health condition or a risk factor (such as age or pregnancy) that makes them more vulnerable to the effects of a cold home. An [independent report by the CRESR team at Sheffield Hallam University](#) provides evidence of achievements in wellbeing and cost savings to the health and social care budgets.

Use of national initiatives/funds

Over the last 2 years Warm Homes Oldham has accessed over £750,000 of ECO funding via its contractors Keepmoat and JNR Ltd to install over 300 boilers, and to insulate over 250 lofts and cavity walls. 45 gas central heating systems were also installed in vulnerable households through the use of £110,000 of DECC/BEIS Central Heating Funding. The scheme has utilised a further £300,000 of funding from Oldham Council and Oldham CCG to top up ECO funding where it is not sufficient to cover the full cost of the required works.

A full summary of delivery during 2015/16 can be found in the [Warm Homes Oldham Year 3 Outcomes Report](#). A Year 4 (2016/17) report will be available on the Warm Homes Oldham website from June 2017.

A timeframe for delivery and national and local partners:

[Keepmoat Ltd](#) provide customer service and home surveys for the scheme. Until mid-2016 they also accessed ECO funding and undertook the installation of heating measures for the scheme – at this point they lost access to funding.

From mid-2016 [EON](#) took over the role of ECO heating providers as they were able to access ECO funds.

[JNR Ltd](#) access ECO funding for insulation and undertake the required works.

[Age UK Oldham](#) offers an advice visit to every Warm Homes Oldham client over 50 and also provide a home improvement and repairs service for all clients. This installs small measures such as radiator foils, LEDs.

[Auriga Services Ltd](#) offer debt advice and benefits maximisation for clients, as well as providing an online tariff switching site which pays a lead generation fee to the scheme's emergency fund.

[Groundwork BBOR](#) supports the scheme through canvassing local households in target areas and securing appointments or home visits. They also offer advice for households and local organisations through their access to the Big Energy Saving Network funding.

ANNEX FOUR: HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT, SALFORD COUNCIL 2017/2019

ACTION	DETAILS	TIMING
9. LOCAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES		
Ambitions & Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Salford City Council will continue to work in partnership to deliver Affordable Warmth. In 2017/18 we will develop with our partners a new Affordable Warmth Strategy (AWS) & Action Plan. The AWS will be in line with 'New Fuel Poverty Strategy for England'. ➤ The council in 2017/18 will expand our AW advice programme to enable us to reach more vulnerable residents who are struggling to heat their homes. ➤ During 2017/2019 we will deliver the following campaigns: Warm Salford campaign – this a campaign that raises awareness of national, regional and council funded schemes to deliver measures that will tackle fuel poverty. Salford Winter Welfare campaign – this scheme targets help at households vulnerable to cold weather. We deliver this scheme in partnership with local RSLs and 3rd sector. The 'A Fair Energy Deal for Salford' campaign- aims to reduce the number of PPM in the city. ➤ ECO – we will work with AGMA & private sector partners to maximise the uptake of ECO grants attracted to the City. 	<p>2017/2018</p> <p>2017/2018</p> <p>2017/2019</p> <p>2017/2018</p>
Performance & Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Salford's 1st AWS was launched in 2004/05. The strategy has played an important role in attracting 19,837 energy efficiency measures were installed, £3.2m of Energy Company grants, and other investment has been attracted to the city and In addition £13m of Warm Front grant was attracted over the same period. During the period 2015 to 8th March 2017; Affordable Warmth Referral Network had received 510 enquiries. Our AW Gas Boiler/Fire repair scheme had visited 435 households and repaired 333 heating systems. The Green Handyperson scheme fitted draught-proofing, radiator foil, swaps new for old electric blankets and supplies free standing heaters. In total installed measures, during 2015/17 over 635 homes were visited. Via the Green Deal Communities scheme 38 dwellings benefited from EWI. Total number of energy efficiency measures installed through Council/AGMA backed schemes during 2015/17 was, 1,987. These measures achieved lifetime fuel bill savings of £983,066K & savings of 3,059 m/tonnes CO₂. In 2015 the council published Sustainable Energy in Salford: a position statement 2015. This outlines the achievements of the council in reducing CO₂ emissions and saving the council taxpayer money by being more energy efficient. We reported that the proportion of new build properties achieving a 'B' in energy efficiency rating had increased from 31% under 2006 building regulations to 71% under 2014 regulations. ➤ <u>Social Landlords & Pendleton PFI</u> Salix Homes and City West aim to reduce CO₂ emissions by making their stock more energy efficient by maximising inward investment to deliver energy efficiency measures. Since 1 April 2015 City West attracted energy company grants of £500K from energy company partners. City West Housing Trust's CO₂ targets are to reduce emissions form a 1990 baseline by 34% by 2020 and 80% by 2050. Pendleton Together (PFI) is now nearing the end of its refurbishment programme. Internal works to 1,243 homes have now been completed, this comprises of efficient heating systems in both houses and apartments. Renewable energy solutions have been fitted into the hi-rise alongside high specification thermal insulation. PV panels have been installed as part of these works to reduce communal energy bills. 110 new rented 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

	homes have been built and are energy efficient with high specification for thermal insulation and heating systems. 52 further homes now being built.	
10. MEASURES THAT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FINACIAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER BENFITS OFFERED FROM CENTRAL GOVERNEMENT INITIATIVES, TO HELP RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT ENERGY EFFCEINCY IMPROVEMENTS OF RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION.		
Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ City West has a communal 100kw ground source heat pump feeding 44 flats. ➤ All Salix hi-rise properties have a communal heating system & is managed by Switch2. This system works in conjunction with the energy efficiency measure installed as part of an investment programme and providing low cost heating. ➤ Pendleton Together have installed 831 air source heat pump units in their hi-rise blocks. This will help achieve their target of generating 10% of its energy from renewable sources, with the potential to achieve up to 37.9% renewable energy savings overall. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
Minimum Standards in PRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We will work with PRS landlords to promote schemes such as ECO grants and the upcoming PRS Energy Efficiency Regulations (2015). The council will during 2017/18 review its policies and procedures to ensure that they are ready for the new Duties the authority will enforce under the new PRS Energy Efficiency Regulations. 	Ongoing
11. MEASURES WHICH THE AUTHORITY HAS DEVELOPED TO IMPLEMENT ENERGY EFFICECY IMPROVMENTS COST-EFFECTIVELY IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION BY USING AREA BASED/STREET BY STREET ROLL OUT INVOLVING LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS (E.G. SOCIAL HOUSING PARTNERS, VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND TOWN/PARSIH COUNCIL).		
Data Management & Targeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Since the launch in 2010 of Salford University’s Energy House². This is Europe’s first & only research facility of its kind, provides a unique facility where leading academics from across the University can work collaboratively with business and the community in addressing these challenges. We work closely with the university and has access to their findings. The project is highly successful and there are plans to build Energy House II during 2017/19. ➤ Salford targets help using the data available to us to map fuel poverty, areas of multiple deprivation, child poverty & cold related illness. Salford Public Health – working with the Experian ‘Mosaic’ consumer and demographic data to systematically identify those people most at risk from fuel poverty. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
12. NATIONAL AND LOCAL PARTNERS A TIMEFRAMEFOR DELIVERY AND LOCAL PARTNERS		
Delivery & Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regionally we are working with GMCA & Private Sector partners on the GM Framework. ➤ Locally we have an AWS-Steering Group made up of Welfare Rights, Age UK, Salford Foundation, Helping Hands, Home Improvement Agency, Adult Social Care, Salix Housing, Salford Foundation & Public Health. We also work with GMF&RS, CAB, City West, Pendleton Together & Salford Royal HT. 	Ongoing

² www.salford.ac.uk/research/features/energy-house

ANNEX FIVE: HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT, STOCKPORT COUNCIL 2017/2019

ACTION	DETAILS	TIMING
13. LOCAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES		
Ambitions & Priorities	<p>The Fuel Poverty Strategy will continue to be reviewed and refreshed in line with the ‘New Fuel Poverty Strategy for England’ which was published in March 2015. This Strategy has a statutory target to “ensure that as many fuel poor homes in England as is reasonably practicable achieve a minimum energy efficiency rating of Band C by 2030”</p> <p>Stockport has approximately 93,571 privately owned properties 13,559 private rented, 17,986 social housing, a total of 127,116 dwellings, The Council are working with health and social care sector to reach people most at risk of suffering from excess winter deaths and encourage all residents to be free of fuel debt by the following means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensuring residents have access to advice & information relating to energy efficiency measures and available schemes ➤ Raising awareness of fuel poverty issues ➤ The benefits of renewable energy, e.g.:- Solar PV 	<p>2017/2019</p> <p>On-going</p>
Performance & Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduced the number of Fuel Poor households within the Borough. 2016 BRE data shows that 8% of Stockport households are fuel poor (under the LIHC definition), compared with the previous figure of 9.2%. The proportion of Fuel Poor households in the North West 10.9% ➤ Installation of EWI on 24 Park Homes – majority of residents over 65, making their homes warmer, reducing their energy bills, improved and extended the life of their homes ➤ Engaging in locality/neighbourhood events/ Cold Weather Group attended by multi – agencies ➤ Stockport Homes managed housing (ALMO) has an average EPC rating of C and aim to have 91% of their properties to be band C by the end of 2018 	<p>On-going</p>
14. MEASURES THAT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FINACIAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER BENFITS OFFERED FROM CENTRAL GOVERNEMENT INITIATIVES, TO HELP RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT ENERGY EFFCEINCY IMPROVEMENTS OF RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Installation of EWI on Park Homes site ➤ Targeted promotion of GM/Eon Replacement Boiler and Insulation Scheme ➤ Raising awareness of fuel poverty issues amongst service users/general public ➤ Raise awareness amongst front line staff from partner agencies in order for them to make referrals for home energy improvements ➤ Working in partnership will local organisations such as housing providers, private sector landlords, voluntary and community agencies, to ensure the maximum number of residents can obtain up to date and accurate advice; ➤ Working with the health and social care sector to reach people most at risk of suffering from conditions exacerbated by the cold and reducing excess winter deaths; <p>Continue to deliver funded projects where funding is available;</p>		<p>2016/2019</p>
15. MEASURES WHICH THE AUTHORITY HAS DEVELOPED TO IMPLEMENT ENERGY EFFICECY IMPROVMENTS COST-EFFECTIVELY IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION BY USING AREA BASED/STREET BY STREET ROLL OUT INVOLVING LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS (E.G. SOCIAL HOUSING PARTNERS, VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND TOWN/PARSH COUNCIL).		

<p>Targeted promotion of GM/Eon Replacement Boiler and insulation scheme</p> <p>Area base/street by street identification for the Replacement Boiler and insulation scheme</p> <p>Stockport Homes - ALMO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Successfully carried out area based heating upgrade which when surveyed after 12 months, residents fuel bills and overall the electric costs were reduced. ➤ Planning application submitted for a biomass depot ➤ Area based PV installation, additional 297 installed (lower than planned due to reduction in FiT) ➤ Area based ECO funding for hard to treat properties 	2016/2019
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16. NATIONAL AND LOCAL PARTNERS

<p>Delivery & Partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GM Combined Authorities to develop, deliver and support ➤ Greater Manchester Combined Authorities procured contract suppliers & partners ➤ Low Carbon Hub – to deliver Greater Manchester’s Climate Change Strategy and other environmental priorities. ➤ GM Fuel Poverty Group <p>Partnership working will be embedded throughout this action plan ensuring understanding and working in a coordinated and integrated way with all partners and communities to achieve positive outcomes. Over the period of the last Affordable Warmth Strategy and Action Plan coordinated action from a wide range of agencies and organizations has generated a strong partnership, which has been vital in delivering the aims and meeting the targets contained in the Strategy to tackle fuel poverty. Partners include (but are not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stockport Council, Public Health, Stockport ,Partner RP’s, Stockport Homes Ltd ➤ Age UK Stockport, Stockport Citizens Advice Bureau/Welfare Rights, Stockport Local Assistance Scheme, Stockport Credit Union/Stockport Food Bank 	2017/2019
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ANNEX SIX: HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT, TAMESIDE COUNCIL 2017/2019

ACTION	DETAILS	TIMING
1. LOCAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES		
Ambitions	<p>Tameside Council is committed to the priorities and actions set out within the Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy and the Greater Manchester Climate Change and Low Emissions Implementation Plan 2016-2020 which aims to reduce CO2 emissions by 48% across GM (based on 1990 levels) by 2020.</p> <p>We will also use the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) recommendations to implement actions that will improve the health of those living in cold homes.</p> <p>We are committed to promoting ECO schemes on a local level and will work with our partners across Greater Manchester to ensure that we access funding streams where available over the coming years.</p>	<p>2016 – 20</p> <p>2017 – 20</p> <p>On-going</p>
2. MEASURES THAT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FINACIAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER BENFITS OFFERED FROM CENTRAL GOVERNEMENT INITIATIVES, TO HELP RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS OF RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION.		
	<p>Tameside Council was successful in bidding to the Greater Manchester Low Carbon Investment pipeline in regard to funding a feasibility study for an Ashton Town Centre district heating network. Phase 3 of this feasibility incorporates a number of social housing tower blocks.</p> <p>We will work with our partners across Greater Manchester to ensure that we access Government funding in order to benefit local residents. Areas that are currently being explored are around the funding opportunities that will be present as a result of ECO 3 and flexible eligibility as well as looking at a financed offer for an outreach advice service to those members of the community most in need.</p>	<p>2014 – 20</p> <p>On-going</p>
3. MEASURES WHICH THE AUTHORITY HAS DEVELOPED TO IMPLEMENT ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVMENTS COST-EFFECTIVELY IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION BY USING AREA BASED/STREET BY STREET ROLL OUT INVOLVING LOCAL COMMUNTIES AND PARTNERSHIPS (E.G. SOCIAL HOUSING PARTNERS, VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND TOWN/PARISH COUNCIL).		
	<p>We will develop a boiler repair / replacement programme for those people in our community that are most in need. We aim to assist 200 of our most in need residents over the next 2 years. The aim is to link this programme to a wider ‘holistic’ scheme linking in home improvement measures as well as advice.</p> <p>There are a number of ways in which Tameside MBC is working to ensure that minimum energy efficiency standards are met in the private</p>	<p>2017 -19</p> <p>On-going</p>

	<p>rented sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement with landlords and on-going issues via the council Housing Standards Enforcement team • Providing advice to landlords on minimum energy efficiency standards • Housing Officers will continue to take action and enforce against landlords who do not meet the HHSRS minimum standards. 	
<p>4. TIME FRAME DELIVERY AND NATIONAL AND LOCAL PARTNERS</p>		
	<p>Tameside Council is committed to working together with the other authorities across GM to improve the energy efficiency of the housing stock. We will continue to work with energy companies & private sector companies to deliver ECO & other energy efficiency schemes.</p> <p>We will work with a range of local partners including; Citizens Advice Bureau, Age UK, local Health Trusts, Social Housing Providers, Money Information Network Tameside, Tameside Health & Wellbeing Board and local installers.</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p>



Signed: I Saxon

Signed off by: Ian Saxon

Position: Assistant Executive Director, Place.

ANNEX SEVEN: HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT, TRAFFORD COUNCIL 2017/2019

1. Local energy efficiency ambitions and priorities

- All new properties built within the borough required to apply good design principles and construction techniques to reduce the energy demand of the development.
- Trafford Council will work as part of the GM Retrofit Strategy which sets a long term target for 90% of housing stock in Greater Manchester to be EPC rating B, and 17kg/CO2 m2 by 2035.
- In 2017 Trafford Council will undertake a Stock Condition Survey of private sector properties; this will allow geographical areas in the borough to be identified where work can be focused.
- Trafford Council is working with the GMCA Low Carbon Project Delivery Unit and developers on heat network feasibility studies for Trafford Park. A bid for further more detailed work has been submitted to HNDU Round 7 and the aspiration is that should areas meet commercialisation thresholds, then a cluster of heat networks will provide the energy supply for future residential development coming forward within this area. The focus of the studies from a residential perspective, are on Trafford Waters, Pomona and the area south of Trafford Park within the vicinity of Trafford Town Hall.

2. Measures that take advantage of financial assistance and other benefits offered from central Government initiatives, to help result in significant energy efficiency improvements of residential accommodation.

- The Council will look to work with AGMA & existing private sector partners and look for new partnerships to attract ECO investment and develop proposals for the LA ECO Flex programme.

Trafford Housing Trust will provide:

- Installation of cavity wall insulation within 50 properties a month in 2017/18. This work will also include loft insulation.
- Two ground source heats pumps in 2017-18 which will supply 150 properties to 2 sites.
- Central heating upgrade from conventional to condensing boilers, 210 boilers in 2016/17 with a further 250 in 2017/18.

3. Measures which the authority has developed to implement energy efficiency improvements cost-effectively in residential accommodation.

- Working with partners to encourage referrals to our local energy efficiency schemes.
- Providing advice to landlords on minimum energy efficiency standards.
- Housing Officers will continue to take action and enforce against landlords who do not meet the HHSRS minimum standards within their properties.
- Installation of new boilers and other energy efficiency measures carried out under Homeowners Grant Scheme where excess cold has been identified.
- Working with a range of local partners including Citizens Advice Bureau, Age UK, local PCT and NHS trust, social housing providers and social landlords.

4. A timeframe for delivery and national and local partners

Trafford Council are working with the AGMA and GM Combined Authorities to develop, deliver and support:

- Low Carbon Hub – to deliver Greater Manchester’s Climate Change Strategy and other environmental priorities.
- Energy companies and private sector companies working to deliver ECO & GD schemes.