Growing Together Neighbourhood Plan - Evidence Document 2:
Affordable Warmth Strategy 2011-2014
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Executive Summary

This strategy describes our approach to helping households in fuel poverty achieve affordable warmth.

A household is considered to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth. The links between ill health, poor housing and fuel poverty are well documented.¹

The Bank of England commented in May 2011 that gas prices could rise by 15% later this year, and electricity by 10%. Centrica, the owner of British Gas, has predicted that the wholesale cost of gas could go up by 25% this winter (2011), confirming that the Bank of England’s predictions may well be realised.

Britain’s big six energy suppliers have increased their domestic gas and electricity prices in 2011 by 5.4% or £65, with the typical annual household energy bill shooting up to an average of £1,250 as a result.² Energyhelpline.com suggest that England’s average household energy bill for last winter rose to £453 per quarter.³ They attribute this in part to the extreme cold temperatures. This has meant that, nationally, more than a million households have been pushed into fuel poverty over the last 12 months.

We estimate that, up to May 2011, there were 14,547⁴ households in Northampton suffering from fuel poverty; this is 15.3% of the number of households in Northampton.

The main priorities of this strategy are to:
- Help tackle fuel poverty and improve health and well-being amongst the most vulnerable groups in the town
- Improve the energy efficiency of Northampton’s housing stock
- To establish and maintain effective partnerships to deliver the strategy aims and objectives
- To access funding and other resources to deliver our aims and objectives.

Northampton Borough Council’s Affordable Warmth Strategy has been developed in consultation with key stakeholders (See 6.0). The strategy will be delivered in partnership with our partners.

² http://www.solarpowerfit.co.uk/news/130111-ever-increasing-fuel-bills-(guardian)/
³ http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/personalfinance/consumertips/household-bills/8437789/Household-energy-bills-rise-to-1800.html
⁴ Estimated using West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy & labour force technical paper 2011 and DECC statistics
1.0 Foreword

I am delighted to be able to introduce Northampton Borough Council’s 1st Affordable Warmth Strategy. This sets out how we will work with our partners to ensure a co-ordinated and effective approach to tackle fuel poverty and home energy efficiencies in Northampton.

Although in the past we have worked hard to improve the energy efficiency of homes and support vulnerable households, there are still people in Northampton who cannot achieve affordable warmth in their homes and with rising energy bills, the number of people affected is likely to increase.

We want to make sure homes in Northampton are free from cold and damp, thus improving the health and well-being of our residents. We also want to ensure it is fuel poverty proof for whoever lives there in the future.

Effective action to tackle the problem will only be achieved with the support of our key stakeholders and partners. Although there may not be a solution for all households in the Borough, we want to make sure all households in fuel poverty are identified and we will make sure they are given comprehensive advice and support.

Finally, I would like to thank everyone who has contributed to the development of this strategy.

Councillor Mary Markham

Portfolio Holder for Housing, Northampton Borough Council
2.0 What is affordable Warmth?

Affordable Warmth is the ability to heat your home adequately for household comfort, without getting into fuel debt. Fuel poverty, or the lack of affordable warmth, is defined as when a household needs to spend more than 10% of its total income on fuel on heating to achieve a satisfactory standard of warmth. Importantly, the definition focuses on what people need to spend rather than what they actually spend on heating. This is because fuel poor households have to balance the need for fuel and other essentials, so often cannot afford to heat their homes properly.

There are three main variables that determine whether or not (and to what extent) any particular household is in fuel poverty. They are:

- The cost of fuel (determined by energy prices);
- The amount of fuel needed to heat a property (determined by the energy efficiency of the property) and provide other energy services;
- The ability of the household to afford the necessary fuel (determined by household income).

In theoretical terms there are a number of ways in which these variables might interact. The following are broad illustrations to explain the interaction:

1. If the energy efficiency of a property stays the same then a household may become fuel poor (or more fuel poor) as a result of (a) decreased household income; or (b) increased energy prices.

2. If a fuel poor household’s income stays constant (in real terms) then that household can be taken out of fuel poverty by (a) a reduction in its fuel bills (energy prices) or (b) by an increase in the energy efficiency of its property (so that it needs less fuel to run heating systems)

The National Energy Action (NEA) charity reports that most households spend between 4 - 5% of their household income on fuel, so those in fuel poverty are spending considerably more than average. Those affected by fuel poverty are often the most vulnerable, such as elderly people, those affected by ill health or disability, single parents, long-term unemployed and families on low incomes.  

The effects of living in cold properties are wide ranging. Of greatest significance is the incidence of cold-related illnesses including respiratory and cardiovascular illness as well as accidents and falls in the home. In addition, poor health can lead to absences from work/school and may restrict choices of employment for those who are out of work. The need to spend a large proportion of income on fuel means that fuel poor households have to make difficult decisions about other essentials. This can lead to poor diets and/or withdrawal from the community.

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It is clear that fuel poverty not only contributes to poor health, but also adds to financial hardship and reduces the quality of life for people. Therefore, delivering affordable warmth will not only alleviate fuel poverty, it will also help to improve people’s quality of life as they will be healthier and not feel as socially isolated. (PLEASE SEE APPENDIX 1).

Tackling fuel poverty requires a strategic approach with commitment from a range of partners. It can be achieved through:

- Targeting vulnerable people
- Improving awareness of energy efficiency measures
- Improving energy efficiency
- Improving heating systems
- Monitoring affordable warmth closely
- Accessing grants and other funding

On 16 March 2011, the Energy Bill was introduced into the House of Commons. The Energy Bill has been designed to provide for a step change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and make improvements to our framework to enable and secure, low carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets. (PLEASE SEE APPENDIX 2)

The UK government has a legal commitment to eradicate all fuel poverty by 2016.
3.0 Profile of Northampton

Facts and figures: Northampton in General

- Northampton is the largest district in Northamptonshire
- The population of the Northampton is approximately 205,200 living in 90,850 dwellings.

Affordable Warmth in Northampton

Fuel poverty is a complex issue and according to research one or more of the following factors causes fuel poverty:

- Low income
- Demographics
- Housing Tenure
- The age of the property and the poor levels of insulation in the home
- Inefficient heating systems
- The price of fuel (PLEASE SEE APPENDIX 3)

This chapter will explore each attribute for Northampton

Northampton Income (APPENDIX 4. P28)

The risk of fuel poverty rises sharply as household income falls and, for example, very few households with above-average incomes are in fuel poverty.

- The average income for the town is £20,166 (Which is slightly lower than the English average)

The average gross annual income of those renting general needs social housing in Northampton 2009-10 by household type can be seen in Figure 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household type</th>
<th>Annual Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lone parent</td>
<td>£10,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-adult – no children</td>
<td>£16,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-adult – with child(ren)</td>
<td>£16,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older people</td>
<td>£14,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single adult</td>
<td>£9,243</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please see Appendix 4 for:
- Supporting Evidence
- England comparison data
- In-depth details
- Press releases
- Reason as to listed factors cause fuel poverty

Figure1: Source: CORE
Demographics (APPENDIX 4. P30)

Elderly residents and single-person households are more likely to be in fuel poverty than younger resident and couples or larger families.

- Northampton has an aging population: 45,320 residents aged 30 to 44 and 35,287 residents aged 45 – 59. These are the two biggest age groups making up 40% for Northampton population.
- Northampton has approximately 10,155 (12.56%) one-person pensioner households.
- Northampton has approximately 13,927 (17.23%) one person households
- Northampton has approximately 5,690 (7.04%) lone parent households with dependent children

Northampton Housing Tenure (APPENDIX 4. P27)

Three-quarters of homes, which are very energy inefficient, are owner-occupied and a further fifth are private rented. In Northampton:

- 24.73% of residents own outright without a mortgage
- 46.52% of residents own with a mortgage
- 0.65% of residents have shared ownership
- 15.29% of residents rent from Northampton Borough Council
- 2.86% of residents rent from a registered provider
- 7.01% of residents rent privately
- 2.94% of residents rent from other

*Source: ONS 2001*
The following figures are taken from the Private Sector Stock Condition Survey 2010, which gives a representative overview of Northampton’s 67,741 private dwellings based on a sample survey. The survey found that:

- 20.1% of private dwellings were built pre 1919 (Appendix 3, Figure K)
- The areas in Northampton with the oldest Private stock are: Castle, Abington, Spencer and Boughton Green
- 21,675 dwellings have been found to be non decent and therefore fail at least one of the four Decent Homes criteria
- The average SAP rating for all properties throughout the Northampton is 45, with the average running cost of a dwelling being £599.40 per quarter.
- On average, a dwelling constructed before 1919 costs £655.69 (per quarter) to heat and light, where a dwelling constructed after 1990 costs £429.55 (per quarter) to heat and light.
- The average price for heating a flat is £334.41 (per quarter); compared to the average for heating a typical detached property would be £675.19 (per quarter).
- Northampton has very high levels of fuel poverty at 9.8%, equating to 6,652 private households and 3.7% or 2,557 households in extreme fuel poverty
- 3,852 vulnerable household in fuel poverty in the private sector
- 1,048 disabled household in fuel poverty in the private sector
- 1,666 elderly household in fuel poverty in the private sector
Social Stock Profile (APPENDIX 4. P32)

The following figures are taken from the Housing Stock Condition Survey 2011, which gives a representative overview of Northampton Borough Council’s 12147 dwellings based on a sample survey. The survey found that:

- 17.8% of the housing stock was constructed from 1919 to 1944
- 19.38% being constructed early post war 1945 to 1964
- The bulk of the Council’s Housing stock was constructed during 1965 and 1975
- The areas in Northampton with the oldest social stock are: Kingsthorpe, Abington, Kingsley and Spencer
- 54.1% of all NBC stock failed to meet Decent Homes Standard.
- 917 (7.5%) of properties failed the Thermal Comfort criteria at June 2011
- 172 (1.4%) of properties failed the HHSRS Cat 1 criteria at June 2011
- The average energy efficiency of the housing stock currently provides a SAP rating of 69
- 4% of the stock fails to achieve an acceptable SAP minimum of 45.
- NBC owns and manages a Travellers site comprising of 35 plots. A number of caravans have a prepaid meter to pay for the electricity and all of the caravans have virtually no insulation, therefore the amount of electricity used in the winter months for the purposes of heating are very high and expensive.
Deprivation (APPENDIX 4. P29)

PLEASE NOTE: This information is based on the old ward boundaries.

In Northampton, Wards that have Lower Super Output Area’s (LSOA’s) within the IMD most deprived 20% in the country on the Index of Multiple Deprivation are:

- Billing (1) Worst 15%
- Castle (2) Worst 5%
- Delapre (2) Worst 15%
- Eastfield (2) Worst 15%
- Ecton Brook (1) Worst 15%
- Lumbertubs (4) Worst 15%
- Old Duston (1)
- St Crispin (1)
- St David (2)
- St James (1) Worst 15%
- Spencer (5) Worst 15%
- Thorplands (4) Worst 15%

The most deprived SOA according to the IMD in Northampton is in Castle Ward it falls within the worst 5% in the country.

Fuel Poverty in Northampton (APPENDIX 4. P34- 36)

Northampton has the lowest rate of fuel poverty in the East Midlands. In 2003 the fuel poverty rate was 6.2% of all household and the rose to 9.8% in 2006 (Falling in line with the rest of the UK) then rising further to 15.3% in 2008. (Slightly lower than the rest of East Midlands but higher than the UK average)

The 4 estimated wards with the highest number of households in fuel poverty are:

1. **Castle** – This is already highlighted in government statistics as a deprived area with high levels of fuel poverty. People residing in this area are generally on lower incomes.
2. **St Crispin** – This ward has a high elderly population, many of the dwellings in this ward were build pre 1919 and there is many private rented and owner occupied in this ward. The ward also falls within the most deprived 20% in the country on the Index of Multiple Deprivation
3. **Boughton Green** – There is a significant amount of student accommodation due to the proximity of the university but there is also a wide range of other tenures including owner occupied and local authority social housing in the ward.
4. **Abington** – This ward has high levels of private rented accommodation and owner occupied. There are also high proportions of large stone properties built pre 1919, which are hard to heat.

These wards should be targeted first as they are likely to be the groups in most need of assistance.
4.0 Where are we now?

There are a number of affordable warmth activities already happening in Northampton, some of these could be improved upon and we will use some of this data as a baseline to inform our future performance.

The Warm Front Team Grant Scheme (WFTGS)

Following a process of competitive tendering by the government in 2005, Eaga plc was asked to manage the WFTGS in the whole of England. The WFTGS is funded by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and it provides a grant of up to £6,000 to make homes warmer and more energy efficient. The WFTGS will focus on households with the greatest health risks;
- Older people,
- Pregnant women,
- People with children under 16
- People who are disabled or chronically sick.

The scheme is focused on the owner occupied and private rented sector, which contains the largest number of households in difficulty.

Between 1st April 2009 and the 31st March 2010, 656 properties have had work fully completed by registered installers within the Northampton boundary. (See Figure 2 for all the measures)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure Category</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Percentage of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cavity Wall Insulation</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>10.37 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFL</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>98.63 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draught proofing</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>16.31 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Storage Heating</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.81 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Heaters</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.76 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIDIHWT</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.91 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Central Heating</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6.71 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loft Insulation</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>22.71 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Supply</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>54.73 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Gas Supply</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.46 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and Replacements</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>55.18 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank Jackets</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.83 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Households</strong></td>
<td><strong>656</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Source: EAGA
**Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT)**

CERT requires all domestic energy suppliers with a customer base in excess of 50,000 customers to make savings in the amount of CO₂ emitted by householders. Suppliers meet this target by promoting the uptake of low carbon energy solutions to household energy consumers, thereby assisting them to reduce the carbon footprint of their homes.

At Northampton Borough Council we have carried out - **44 properties** under CERT since 2006

Measures include:

- Loft insulation
- Cavity Wall insulation
- Draft Proofing
- Hot Water Jackets
- Solid Wall Insulation
- Fuel Switching
- Boiler replacement

**Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP)**

On the 25th May 2011 Northampton Borough Council were given approval to implement the CESP project across 9 Lower Super Output areas. These 9 LSOA’s fall within 11 of the NEW ward boundaries:

- Spencer
- Castle
- Billing
- Eastfield
- Semilong
- Kingsheath
- St James
- Delapre & Briar Hill
- Riverside
- Brookside
- Talavera

The Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP) requires gas and electricity suppliers and electricity generators to deliver energy saving measures to domestic consumers in specific low-income areas of Great Britain. Northampton Borough Council is working with Eon Plc to provide over 4000 measures to over 2000 NBC tenants. Measures include:
- Loft insulation
- Cavity Wall insulation
- Solid Wall insulation
- Replacement G to A rated boiler
- Replacement heating controls
- Fuel switching
- Solar Photovoltaic

This project is planned to commence in August 2011 and run until late summer 2012.

**The Energy Best Deal Initiative**
CAB and Ofcom commissioned this initiative and NBC were paid to deliver three training sessions, designed to enable consumers to find the most cost effective deal for their energy bills and we coupled it with energy efficiency advice. NBC trained housing officers at EMHA, support workers at Stonham and housing officers from NBC so that they could pass on the information to clients in need and support them through the process.

Northampton Borough Council retained all the materials so decided to include it in the helping hands programme and are about to implement a money advice workshop for new tenants where we will deliver the Energy Best deal information.

**Website**
Northampton Borough Council has a webpage dedicated to keeping your home energy efficient [Keeping your home energy efficient NBC webpage](#). This webpage can be translated into just over 50 alternative languages and give energy advice for within the home.

- How they can access government grants
- How they can access Warm Front Grants
- A phone number to call for energy saving light bulbs
- Advice on solar panels

**Energy Efficient Homes and Communities**
At Northampton Borough Council we aim to promote the use of green technologies in the construction stage to ensure energy efficient homes in the future. For the past three years we have taken guidance from the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) and the Building Research Establishment (BRE) to guarantee all our new developments in the Borough are built to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 or above. The main driver behind the Code is the requirement of the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) to build all projects to meet Level 3 of the Code for all subsidy-funded project.

**Please see Appendix 5 to view some of the schemes built to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 or above.**
5.0 Priorities for the Future

Taking into consideration National and Local priorities and using the research that is available to us we can now look at how our partners and NBC can deliver affordable warmth for our residents in the future. The delivery of the strategy will be based on a 3-year delivery plan. This plan will focus on 5 key priorities, and each of these priorities will have numerous actions NBC should achieve within 3 years in order to meet our objective, which is to eradicate fuel poverty from every household in Northampton by 2016.

- **Help tackle fuel poverty and improve health and well-being amongst the most vulnerable groups in the town**
  WHY: Our evidence shows high levels of fuel poverty in certain parts of the Borough. These rates are higher for households living in the private-rented sector and in pre-1919 housing and in certain demographic groups. Vulnerable residents also include those with existing long-term ill health conditions. NBC do not have a clear approach to tackle energy efficiency awareness and targeting certain areas and groups could lower fuel poverty levels, and there is a lack of awareness as to where to go for affordable warmth advice.

- **Improve the energy efficiency of Northampton’s housing stock**
  WHY: The private sector stock condition survey has shown a number of key points for us to consider. For example a 5th of properties were built pre 1919 and the average SAP rating is 45. The NBC housing stock condition survey highlighted a number of points; just over half of NBC stock is non-decent and 917 properties fail the Thermal Comfort category. Research has soon that a property with a SAP rating of 81 will not suffer from fuel poverty.⁹

- **To establish and maintain effective partnerships to deliver the strategy aims and objectives**
  WHY: Our evidence has shown strong links between other professionals, as there is a clear link between housing, fuel poverty and ill health.

- **To access funding and other resources to deliver our aims and objectives.**
  WHY: Access to government and private funding is vital to the delivery of the Affordable Warmth Action plan.

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⁹ NEA 2011
6.0 What information have we used to inform this strategy development?

6.1 Consultation

Please see appendix 6 and 7 for detailed consultation comments. We received 109 responses from partners and residents living in the borough and we have addressed them and where necessary included them within the strategy.

We consulted with all partners who deal directly and indirectly with vulnerable households, including the NHS, CAB and Age UK.

We set up an online survey asking all the residents of Northampton what they thought about the strategy and what they felt was missing.

We advertised the consultation through our home page on www.northampton.gov.uk.

We advertised the consultation through a News In Brief in the Chronicle and Echo.

We advertised the consultation through a news article in the Herald and Post.

We advertised the consultation through our tenant magazine MyHome.

6.2 Research

The East Midlands Public Health Observatory has provided Northampton Borough Council with up to date health statistics and mortality rates for Northampton.

Research carried out by DECC and based on the English Housing Survey (EHS) dataset 2008. Figures have been quoted using basic income data and using the fuel poverty definition.

The Private Sector House Condition survey (2010) has provided valuable quantitative data on Oldham’s current housing stock, giving us a good evidence base to direct future activity and resources.

Professor Hills’ interim report of his independent review of fuel poverty was published on 19 October 2011. Please link this link to read the full report.

## 7.0 Strategy Key Priorities and Actions

### 5.1 Help tackle fuel poverty and improve health and well being amongst the most vulnerable groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
<th>Targets / Outcomes</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To target the higher risk group; private renter, low income households, elderly households, single-person households, people with mental health problems and people with disabilities.</td>
<td>December 2014</td>
<td>- Delivery of an affordable warmth marketing campaign</td>
<td>Housing Strategy &amp; Performance and Private Sector Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Deliver an Affordable Warmth campaign to tenants living on our traveler sites to understand their problems and address their needs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Creating a helpline for residents to call when they need advice and assistance on affordable warmth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- To identify the address/streets of the most vulnerable households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- To run energy best deals workshops for all residents regardless of tenure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure professional’s who deal with vulnerable households on a daily basis have energy best deal training</td>
<td>December 2012</td>
<td>- NBC housing and rent officers will receive EBD training and housing association officers working the area will also receive the training.</td>
<td>Housing Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase the number of Borough residents benefiting from energy efficiency measure through increased awareness.</td>
<td>December 2012</td>
<td>- Increase communication through various campaigns targeting people identified as fuel poor.</td>
<td>Housing Strategy &amp; Performance and Private Sector Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- To hold tenant workshops on improving energy efficiency awareness</td>
<td>Housing Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- To set up green community champions on housing estates supplying them with training and promoting them to the wider community.</td>
<td>Tenant Participation Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- To create an information booklet which gives guidance on energy saving advice and tips</td>
<td>Tenant Participation Team Estate Renewal Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Housing Strategy and Performance Estate Renewal Team</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.2 To improve the energy efficiency of Northampton’s housing stock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
<th>Targets/ Outcomes</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To make sure all of NBC’s stock has a SAP rating of 50 or above</td>
<td>March 2016</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Property Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To use CESP funding to carry out energy efficiency measures in the 9</td>
<td>December 2012</td>
<td>- To procure an energy provider to carry out the CESP programme</td>
<td>Housing Strategy and Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>most deprived areas in the Borough</td>
<td></td>
<td>- To have all measures installed by September 2012</td>
<td>Housing Asset Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To install PV’s on all South Facing NBC stock</td>
<td>December 2012</td>
<td>- Need to explore installing PVs on all South Facing NBC stock</td>
<td>Housing Asset Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- To procure a partner to install the PV's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To annually service all NBC heating systems and replace any inefficient</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>- Annually service all heating systems &amp; repair or replace any boiler not meeting</td>
<td>Housing Asset Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heating systems identified.</td>
<td></td>
<td>the current standard. This included all Sheltered properties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- To update the Planned Heating Replacement scheme, once the sheltered housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>review is complete.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.3 To establish and maintain effective partnerships to deliver the strategy aims and objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
<th>Targets/ Outcomes</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To work alongside the NHS to ensure that mortality rates for COPD,</td>
<td>December 2012</td>
<td>- Establish partnerships with NHS professionals so they can refer vulnerable</td>
<td>Housing Strategy and Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchitis, Emphysema, Asthma and Pneumonia are consistently low</td>
<td></td>
<td>households to the new service for advice and information.</td>
<td>Northamptonshire NHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through better energy efficient homes</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Offer EBD training to all NHS receptionists</td>
<td>Housing Strategy &amp; Performance and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ensure Registered Providers improve their housing stock in Northam</td>
<td>March 2013</td>
<td>Evidence that all Registered Providers in Northampton have improved 100% of</td>
<td>Housing Strategy and Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porton to Level 3 Code for Sustainable Homes and have a SAP rating</td>
<td></td>
<td>their housing stock to Level 3 Code for Sustainable Homes and have a SAP rating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above 50.</td>
<td></td>
<td>above 50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ensure all Private landlords properties have a SAP rating of 50 or</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>- 65,000 private homes thermal imaged</td>
<td>Private Sector Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above and that they display this in the property.</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Information booklet given to all deposit bond and letting agency customers which</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>will give them guidance on energy saving.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- NBC will ensure all properties going through the social letting agency will be</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to a high-energy efficient standard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.4 To access funding and other resources to deliver the aims and objectives.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
<th>Targets/ Outcomes</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To create a Green Loan scheme for the residents of Northampton</td>
<td>Green Deal is implemented in 2012</td>
<td>- The set up of an easy access green loan for all the residents of Northampton.</td>
<td>Housing Strategy and Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To apply for any new funding streams which will benefit our residents.</td>
<td>December 2013</td>
<td>- Increased levels of external funding sourced</td>
<td>Housing Strategy and Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Working in partnership to spread risk and cost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDICES FOR AFFORDABLE WARMTH STRATEGY
APPENDIX 1: EFFECTS COLD TEMPERATURES HAS ON HEALTH

The Met Office confirmed that the winter 2009-10 was the coldest in 31 years. In the winter of 2009/10 over five million households in the UK struggled to heat and power their homes and many older people, disabled people and families living on low incomes had to choose between keeping warm and putting food on the table. Every year nationally, over 25,000 more people die in the winter months than in the summer months.

In the winter period (December to March) of 2009/10 there were an estimated 25,400 more deaths in England and Wales, compared with the average for the non-winter period. This was a decrease of 30 per cent compared with the number in the previous winter, but is slightly higher than the level seen in 2007/08. (See figure A).

Around 40% of excess winter deaths are a result of circulatory diseases (including heart attacks and strokes) and around a third of excess winter deaths are due to respiratory illness. The majority of excess winter deaths affect older people, who may already have underlying health conditions making them vulnerable to the effects of cold. Other groups who are at risk of the effects of the cold are people with long-term ill health, including mental health problems, people with disabilities and babies and young children.

---

Figure A: Number of deaths during the winter period in England. Source: ONS

---
APPENDIX 1: EFFECTS COLD TEMPERATURES HAS ON HEALTH

In addition to causing additional deaths, there are many illnesses, which are made worse by cold temperatures:

**Cardio-vascular disease:**
- The cold causes thickening of blood, therefore increases blood pressure, leading to an increased risk of heart attacks and strokes

**Respiratory Illness:**
- Dampness is associated with cold houses; damp increases mould growths, which can cause asthma and respiratory infections
- The cold lowers resistance to respiratory functions
- Coldness impairs lung function and can trigger broncho-constriction in asthma and COPD

**Musculoskeletal Diseases:**
- Arthritis and damaged joints
- Back pain

**Cold houses affect mobility and increase falls and other injuries:**
- Symptoms of arthritis become worse in cold damp houses.
- Strength and dexterity decrease as temperatures drop, increasing the risk of non-intentional injuries and falls, particularly in older people

**Mental and social health:**
- Damp, cold housing is associated with an increase in mental health problems, particularly depression
- Some people become socially isolated, as they are reluctant to invite friends to a cold house
- The choice between ‘heat or eat’ may often result in poor diet, which in turn can cause a range of illnesses including cancers, strokes and heart disease
- Adverse effects on children’s education and potentially future employment opportunities

Increased illness due to cold conditions puts a strain on local general practices, hospitals and other health services. The Department of Health estimates that for every one excess winter death there are 8 extra hospital admissions.\textsuperscript{14}
APPENDIX 1: EFFECTS COLD TEMPERATURES HAS ON HEALTH

Health Facts and Figures for NORTHAMPTON

The health of people in Northampton is generally worse than the England average. Deprivation levels are low but life expectancy for men is lower than the average for England. There are health inequalities within Northampton by gender, level of deprivation and ethnicity. For example Castle, St Crispin and Spencer are relatively deprived; and men in the most deprived group have 6 years shorter life expectancy than those in the least deprived group.

From 2006 to 2008 Northampton had 532 excess winter deaths, this is slightly higher than the England average.

From 2007 to 2010 Northampton had 785 excess winter deaths, this is significantly higher than the England average.

Figure B- Source: The NHS Information Centre for health and social care.

Figure B shows an increase in the number of excess winter deaths per year in Northampton from 2007 to 2010. This should be taken into account when planning services and targeting prevention activities in Housing.
APPENDIX 1: EFFECTS COLD TEMPERATURES HAS ON HEALTH

Health Facts and Figures for NORTHAMPTON

Figure C. Source: The NHS Information Centre for health and social care.

Figure C shows the winter deaths due to flu and pneumonia from year 2007 to 2010. This has significantly increased in year 2009/10; this falls in line with the rest of the UK, as this was the coldest winter in the UK in 31 years. Northampton mortality from pneumonia sits within the worst 20% - 40% quintile.\textsuperscript{x}

Age Profile

One factor to consider is the significant change in the age profile – the increase in the numbers of older people could increase number of excess winter deaths as this occurs mainly in those over 65 (Especially those over 85 years), particularly women. Due to our growing elderly population and fluctuate further due to the colder temperatures in the winter and the increasing cost to heat a resident’s home. Northampton Borough Council must work closely with the Northamptonshire NHS to ensure change in needs is to be met effectively and efficiently.\textsuperscript{x}
APPENDIX 2: THE BIGGER PICTURE

Central Government

The UK government has a legal commitment to eradicate all fuel poverty by 2016.\textsuperscript{xii}

This strategy clearly helps to achieve that goal at local level, as well as contributing towards a number of national environmental improvements and health strategies, including:

- The Energy Bill 2011
- Energy Act 2010
- Warm Homes, Greener Homes: a strategy for household energy management 2010
- Communities and Local Government: Carbon Reduction Delivery Plan 2010
- Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006
- UK Fuel Poverty Strategy 2001
- Department of Health New Horizons: flourishing people, connecting communities 2008
- Department of Communities and Local Government Lifetime homes, lifetime neighbourhoods: a national strategy for housing in an ageing society 2008
- The Hills report 2011

The Energy Bill 2011

On 16 March 2011, the Energy Bill was introduced into the House of Commons. The Energy Bill has been designed to provide for a step change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and make improvements to our framework to enable and secure, low carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets.\textsuperscript{xii}

The flagship policy in the Bill is the ‘Green Deal’, a scheme whereby householders, private landlords and businesses would be given finance upfront to make energy efficiency improvements, which would then be paid for by energy bill savings. It also introduces a range of other provisions:

- Establishes a new obligation on energy companies to help certain groups of consumers, who need extra support, with saving energy
- Facilitates the roll-out of smart meters
- Widens access to energy performance certificates
- Introduces measures designed to help improve energy security and to encourage low carbon generation
- Grants additional powers to the Coal Authority to charge for certain services
- Renewable Heat Incentive

APPENDIX 3: FUEL PRICES

The price of oil in February 2011 hit a new high of $100 a barrel, its highest level for nearly two years. The household energy bills are affected by the increase from rising oil prices.

Gas and electricity costs are also sensitive to the weather. The freezing temperatures of winter of 09/10 and 10/11 have sent European wholesale gas prices 50 per cent higher compared with last spring.\[xiii\]

Figure D REAL GAS AND ELECTRICITY PRICE INDEX, 1987=100
Source: IEA (2005; 2007) and ONS (2009)\[xv\]

Figure D shows the development of gas and electricity prices for the period 1987 to 2010. Prices for gas and electricity have developed quite similarly. Since 2005 both prices have increased significantly in real terms impacting the link between energy spending and income. Prices have fallen since their early 2009 peak, but are remaining higher than levels in the mid 2008. Gas and electricity prices in 2011 are predicted to price again due to the increase in oil prices and the freezing temperature of winter 10/11.
APPENDIX 3: FUEL PRICES

Household Energy Bills Predictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Annual Bills</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jan-07</td>
<td>Jan-08</td>
<td>Jan-10</td>
<td>Sep-10</td>
<td>May-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>£530</td>
<td>£463</td>
<td>£668</td>
<td>£632</td>
<td>£667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>£338</td>
<td>£366</td>
<td>£445</td>
<td>£445</td>
<td>£473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>£567</td>
<td>£520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure E Source: uSwitch.com. Based on a medium user consuming 3,300kWh electricity and 16,500kWh gas with bill sizes averaged across all regions.

Figure E show the constant increase in gas and electricity bills since 2007. Ofgem has said ‘bills could rise by up to 25 per cent within 10 years and customers' bills, could rise to an estimated high of an extra £500 per household per year by 2020’.

Energy comparison website, Uswitch has also predicted a rise in energy bills. They also recently carried out a recent survey, which showed that an estimated 20% of their customers regularly turned off their heating last winter in order to save money. Uswitch says that more than six million families are likely to be classified as "fuel poor" by the end of the year.

In Britain 26 million homes are, on the whole, using energy inefficiently and wasting heat and power. The average household could be spending over £300 more on energy a year than they actually need to, which is a huge amount to any household in today's financially challenging times.
APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Fuel Poverty in England

3.3 million households in England were classified as being in fuel poverty in 2008 (16% of all households) (Figure F). This is almost three times the number of households that were in fuel poverty at the low point in 2003. There have been increases in each year since 2003. However it is still lower than the number in the mid-1990s.

![Graph showing fuel poverty by tenure type](image_url)

**Figure F. Source:** www.poverty.org.uk

Fuel poverty by Tenure

Figure G shows the percentage of English households in fuel poverty by tenure type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenure Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private renters</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Renters</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Occupiers</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure G. Source:** English Housing Survey, DCLG; the data is the average for the three years to 2008; England; updated Jan 2011

This simply reflects the fact that most homes are owner-occupied. Despite their much lower average incomes, those in social rented accommodation are no more likely to be in fuel poverty than owner-occupiers.
APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Household Income
The risk of fuel poverty rises sharply as household income falls. For example, very few households with above-average incomes are in fuel poverty: averaging across 2006 to 2008, around a third of households in the poorest fifth after deducting housing costs were in fuel poverty. Even so, a majority of households in the poorest fifth were not in fuel poverty and, furthermore, there were a substantial number of households who are not in the poorest fifth but who are nevertheless in fuel poverty (around half of the total number in fuel poverty). Clearly, therefore, there are factors other than household income which affect whether a household is in fuel poverty or not.

The area in dark green on figure H will be more likely to be in fuel poverty as they are on a lower income.
APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING EVIDENCE


dep

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) was published by Government in 2010, it combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2010 have been produced at Lower Super Output Area level, of which there are 32,482 in the country. The Indices are used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams.

In Northampton, Wards that have Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA’s) within the IMD most deprived 20% in the country on the Index of Multiple Deprivation are Billing (1), Castle (2), Delapre (2), Eastfield (2), Ecton Brook (1), Lumbertubs (4), Old Duston (1), St Crispin (1), St David (2), St James (1), Spencer (5) and Thorplands (4) (Figure I). 12 of the 23 Wards have SOAs in the top 20% and 26 of the SOAs out of 129 in Northampton fall within the top 20% nationally.

The most deprived SOA according to the IMD in Northampton is ranked 840 on the scale, and is in Castle Ward. There are 2 SOAs in Northamptonshire that fall within the worst 5% in the country and they are both in Castle Ward. PLEASE NOTE: THIS IS BASED ON OLD WARD BOUNDARIES.

Figure I. Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010
APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Demographics

Among those in low income, single-person households are also more likely to be in fuel poverty than either couples or larger families and, again, this applies to working-age singles as well as pensioner singles (Figure J). Research suggests that the reason for the high risk of fuel poverty among single-person households, both overall and among those in low income, is that, whereas their estimated fuel costs tend to be a bit lower than those for other household types, their household incomes tends to be a lot lower. In other words, fuel costs tend to be a bigger burden, relative to incomes, for single-person households than for larger households.\footnote{xxi}

![Figure J: Source EHCS](image)

Energy Inefficient Homes

One factor that contributes to fuel poverty is how energy efficient the home is. For example, households in very energy inefficient homes are actually more likely to be in fuel poverty than households in the poorest fifth but in homes with above-average energy efficiency. More specifically, averaging across 2006 to 2008, around a third of households not in the poorest fifth after deducting housing costs but living in homes with a SAP rating of less than 30 were in fuel poverty compared with around a fifth of households in the poorest fifth but living in homes with a SAP rating of 50 or above. One result of this is that households who are both in the poorest fifth and in very energy inefficient homes are at a very high risk of fuel poverty (80%, averaging across 2006 to 2008).\footnote{xxii}

Age of construction

The age of a home is strongly associated with its condition and energy performance. An older property will have higher percentages of low energy efficiency ratings and low indoor temperatures during cold periods. The oldest category (Pre 1919) of homes generally performs less well and has a steep gradient risk associated with fuel poverty and ill health.\footnote{xxiii}
APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Private Sector Stock Condition Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dwelling</th>
<th>Nr Surveys</th>
<th>Total Dwellings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nr</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1919</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>13,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919-1944</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>8,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945-1964</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>8,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-1980</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>15,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-1990</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>9,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990+</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>11,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>67,741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure K: Source: Private Sector Stock Condition Survey

Decent Homes
21,675 dwellings have been found to be non decent and therefore fail at least one of the four Decent Homes criteria, (Home Health and Safety, Structure and Services, Modern Facilities, Fuel Efficiency) this represents 32.0% of all dwellings in the Northampton Borough. Nationally this figure is 35.8% for private dwellings (Source: English House Condition Survey 2007).

Energy Ratings
The energy ratings table, Figure L, shows that the average SAP rating for all properties throughout the Northampton is 45, with the average running cost of a dwelling being £599.40 per quarter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Age Banding</th>
<th>Ave SAP</th>
<th>Ave CO2</th>
<th>Ave WATER HEATING COSTS</th>
<th>Ave LIGHTING COSTS</th>
<th>Ave SPACE HEATING COSTS</th>
<th>Ave CALCULATED COSTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1919</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>£105.61</td>
<td>£56.87</td>
<td>£493.22</td>
<td>£655.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919-1944</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>£119.77</td>
<td>£59.61</td>
<td>£594.67</td>
<td>£774.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945-1964</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>£124.53</td>
<td>£48.15</td>
<td>£509.77</td>
<td>£682.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-1980</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>£126.76</td>
<td>£50.90</td>
<td>£446.74</td>
<td>£624.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-1990</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>£102.27</td>
<td>£46.62</td>
<td>£311.11</td>
<td>£460.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990+</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>£106.48</td>
<td>£48.67</td>
<td>£274.41</td>
<td>£429.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>£114.36</td>
<td>£51.81</td>
<td>£433.29</td>
<td>£599.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure L: Source: Private Sector Stock Condition Survey
APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Private Sector Fuel Poverty

The Private Sector Stock Condition Survey (2010) estimates that Northampton has very high levels of fuel poverty at 9.8%, equating to 6,652 private households and 3.7% or 2,557 households in extreme fuel poverty. Figure M shows the breakdown of households in fuel poverty by tenure and Figure N shows the breakdown of dwellings in fuel poverty by vulnerable, disabled and elderly residents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Tenure</th>
<th>Properties in Fuel Poverty</th>
<th>Overall %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owned Mortgage</td>
<td>1,302</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned Outright</td>
<td>3,083</td>
<td>46.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented Private</td>
<td>2,267</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,652</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure M: Fuel poverty by tenure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dwellings in Fuel Poverty</th>
<th>Total Dwellings</th>
<th>Vulnerable Households</th>
<th>Dwellings with Disabled Residents</th>
<th>Dwellings with elderly residents (all occupants over 60)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nr</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Nr</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,652</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>3,852</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table N: Fuel poverty & vulnerability

The areas in Northampton with the oldest social stock are: Castle, Abington, Spencer and Boughton Green

* PLEASE NOTE – The private sector stock condition survey is based on a sample of surveyed properties. So from 67,741 private dwellings only 1028 dwelling were surveyed.
APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Social Stock Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dwelling</th>
<th>Total Dwellings</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1919</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919-1944</td>
<td>2163</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945-1964</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-1974</td>
<td>3290</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-2011</td>
<td>4323</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure O. Source: Northampton Stock Condition survey 2011

Figure O shows 17% of the housing stock was constructed pre 1919, with a further 9% being constructed early post war (1945 to 1964). The bulk of the Councils Housing stock was constructed during the late 1960's and early 1970’s.

The areas in Northampton with the oldest social stock are: Kingsthorpe, Abington, Kingsley and Spencer.

Decent Homes

54.1 of all NBC stock failed to meet Decent Homes Standard.

Home Health and Safety Rating System – 172 properties failed the Decent Home Standard within this criterion at June 2011.

Thermal Comfort criteria – 917 properties failed this criterion at June 2011

Energy Ratings

The average energy efficiency of the housing stock currently provides a SAPxxv rating of 69, with the ratings reaching above 70 for the best performing stock, whilst 4% of the stock fails to achieve an acceptable SAP minimum of 45. This high proportion of inefficient stock has implications for both the environment and increases the potential for fuel poverty.
APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Fuel Poverty by Ward in Northampton

FUEL POVERTY TRENDS - 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>No. in Fuel Poverty (Households)</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abington</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>3692</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billing</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>3440</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boughton Green</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>4368</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>4666</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delapre</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>3543</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Hunsbury</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>3583</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastfield</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>3713</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecton Brook</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>3001</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headlands</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>3513</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsley</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>3751</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsthorpe</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>3077</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbertubs</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>3559</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nene Valley</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>3459</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Duston</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>3438</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Duston</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>3491</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parklands</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>3218</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Crispin</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>4098</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St David</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>2605</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St James</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>3677</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>3588</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorplands</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>3140</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Hunsbury</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>2906</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>3365</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>4950</td>
<td>80891</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure P shows the number of households in fuel poverty in Northampton in 2003.

In 2003, the East Midlands had a relatively low rate of fuel poverty (6.3 per cent) being higher than just London and the South East. However, in 2008, the rate of fuel poverty in the East Midlands increased to 19.2 per cent making it third highest fuel poverty rate in England (after the West Midlands and the North East).\(^{xxvi}\)

Northampton has the lowest rate of fuel poverty in the East Midlands. In 2003 the fuel poverty rate was 6.2% of all household and the rose to 9.8% in 2006 (Falling in line with the rest of the UK) then rising further to 15.3% in 2008. (Slightly lower than the rest of East Midlands but higher than the UK average)\(^{xxvii}\)
APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Fuel Poverty by Ward in Northampton

FUEL POVERTY TRENDS - 2011

Figure Q has been estimated using West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Population, Households and Labour Force Technical Paper 2011. This paper predicts that households in Northampton will grow to 96,000. The % increase of households in fuel poverty has been estimated by DECC statistics.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Some wards may have higher predicted levels of fuel poverty because the ward is larger with a higher density of households.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>No. in Fuel Poverty (Households)</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abington</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>4382</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billing</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>4083</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boughton Green</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>5184</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>5538</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delapre</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>4205</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Hunsbury</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>4252</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastfield</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>4407</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecton Brook</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>3562</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headlands</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>4169</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsley</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>4452</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsthorpe</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>3652</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbertubs</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>4224</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nene Valley</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>4105</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Duston</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>4080</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Duston</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>4143</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parklands</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>3819</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Crispin</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>4864</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St David</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>3092</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St James</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>4364</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>4258</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorplands</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>3727</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Hunsbury</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>3449</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>3994</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,547</strong></td>
<td><strong>96,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Fuel Poverty by Ward in Northampton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Predicted number in Fuel poverty</th>
<th>Index of Multiple Deprivation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St David</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>LSOA 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Hunsbury</td>
<td>503</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecton Brook</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>LSOA 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsthorpe</td>
<td>562</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parklands</td>
<td>572</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorplands</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>LSOA 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston</td>
<td>579</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nene Valley</td>
<td>595</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Duston</td>
<td>599</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billing</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>LSOA 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Hunsbury</td>
<td>616</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headlands</td>
<td>617</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Duston</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>LSOA 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>LSOA 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbertubs</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>LSOA 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delapre</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>LSOA 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St James</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>LSOA 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastfield</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>LSOA 20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingsley</td>
<td>694</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abington</td>
<td>701</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boughton Green</td>
<td>767</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Crispin</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>LSOA 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>LSOA 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure R show the link between the predicted number of residents in fuel poverty (using DECC statistics, West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Population, Households and Labour Force Technical Paper 2011 and predicted population increase) and the index of multiple deprivation published by government based on a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues.

The concentration of wards within the lowest indices of deprivation have the highest number of residents in fuel poverty. The three anomalies are Boughton Green, Kingsley and Abington. The reasons for this could be that the index of multiple deprivations is based on a number of indicators for example crime, education and employment not just income. Abington and Boughton Green have high levels of student accommodation and large properties that might be hard to heat.

The wards with the highest number of private rented accommodation are:
1. St Crispin – 1080 private rented properties
2. Castle -899 private rented properties
3. Abington - 755 private rented properties
4. Kingsley -600 private rented properties

The ward with the highest number of owner occupied properties was Boughton Green with 3682 owner occupied homes. It is also showed that Boughton Green had the 2nd highest level of pensioners (aged 65+)xxvi.
APPENDIX 5: CODE FOR SUSTAINABLE HOMES SCHEMES

Upton

The Upton scheme sets new standards in volume house building, giving developers an opportunity to design and build sustainable, energy-efficient homes with a conventional appearance.

Achieved Code for Sustainable Homes Level 5 (BREEAM/EcoHomes ‘excellent’ standard) across the whole site.

Upton Case Study

Woodside Way, Kingsheath

The development of 8 family homes will see the regeneration of an under-utilised garage site, which has a prominent position within the surrounding residential area.

The development in Woodside Way, Kings Heath, is being built using modern methods of construction to level 5 of the Code for Sustainable Homes; reducing the cost of living for families.

Woodside Way Case Study

British Timken, Duston

This development is split into various phases and will comprise of 480 homes of mixed size and tenure. The 106 affordable units all meet the EcoHomes Very Good Rating, which is the equivalent to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 (new rating system).

Development Phases map of the British Timken Development
Case Study Homes available on British Timken development

HQIs and Code for Sustainable Homes requirements for 2011-2015

Homes with HCA funding in 2011-2015 will have to meet existing minimum housing quality indicators (HQI) standards and Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 as set out in the Design and Quality standards April 2007. Until recently Code 4 homes were an anticipated funding requirement so this is a disappointment for the UK’s sustainability, but more on that later. Nevertheless, the Code 3 requirement is still there, recent building regulation changes are starting to reflect code requirement and many Local Authorities require Code 3 (and sometimes higher) for planning permission.xxx
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xxv Based on the 2011 SAP assessment model


xxviii 2046 properties

xxix http://www.breeam.org/page.jsp?id=86
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NBC – Northampton Borough Council
DCLG – Department of Communities and Local Government
NEA National Energy Action
HHSRS – Housing Health & Safety Rating System
CERT – Carbon Emissions Reduction Target
CESP – Community Energy Saving Programme
PV – Photovoltaic
EPCs – Energy Performance Certificates
DECs – Display Energy Certificates
RPI – Retail Price Index
ONS – Office of National Statistics
COPD – Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
EHCS – English House Condition Survey
SAP – Standard Assessment Procedure
DECC – Department of Energy and Climate Change
IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation
NHS – National Health Service
WFTGS – The Warm Front Team Grant Scheme
CFI – Compact Fluorescent Light bulb
FIDIHWT – FIDI Hot Water Tank
BRE – Building Research Establishment
HCA – Homes and Communities Agency
BREEAM – BRE Environmental Assessment Method
HQI – Housing Quality Indicators
HHSRS Cat 1 – Housing Health & Safety Rating System Category 1 Hazard