



ADDITIONAL / TO FOLLOW AGENDA ITEMS

This is a supplement to the original agenda and includes reports that are additional to the original agenda or which were marked 'to follow'.

NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

ARBORETUM, DUNKIRK AND LENTON, RADFORD AND PARK AREA COMMITTEE

Date: Wednesday, 19 December 2018

Time: 5.30 pm

Place: Ground Floor Committee Room - Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham, NG2 3NG

Governance Officer: Zena West, Governance Officer **Direct Dial:** 0115 8764305

AGENDA

Pages

8 FUEL POVERTY IN AREA 4

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Report of the Director of Commercial Infrastructure and Energy and the Head of Energy Services

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Arboretum, Dunkirk and Lenton, Radford and Park Area Committee
19th December 2018

Title of paper:	Fuel Poverty Area 4	
Director(s)/ Corporate Director(s):	Gordon Thomson Director of Commercial Infrastructure and Energy Wayne Bexton Head of Energy Services	Wards affected: Area 4 Committee (Arboretum, Dunkirk and Lenton, and Radford and Park)
Report author(s) and contact details:	Ellen Cooper-Tydeman, Energy Policy Officer email: ellen.cooper-tydeman@nottinghamcity.gov.uk tel: 0115 8763437 Jonathan Ward, Principal Energy Policy Officer email: jonathan.ward@nottinghamcity.gov.uk tel: 0115 8762511	
Other colleagues who have provided input:	Paul Flowers, Strategic Housing Assets Officer Ceri Davies, Housing Strategy Specialist	
Date of consultation with Portfolio Holder	22/11/18	
Relevant Council Plan Key Theme:		
Strategic Regeneration and Development		<input type="checkbox"/>
Schools		<input type="checkbox"/>
Planning and Housing		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Community Services		<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy, Sustainability and Customer		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jobs, Growth and Transport		<input type="checkbox"/>
Adults, Health and Community Sector		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Children, Early Intervention and Early Years		<input type="checkbox"/>
Leisure and Culture		<input type="checkbox"/>
Resources and Neighbourhood Regeneration		<input type="checkbox"/>
Summary of issues (including benefits to citizens/service users):		
<p>Fuel poverty occurs when households have required fuel costs that are above average, and, were they to spend that amount; they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. This can lead to households that cannot afford to keep adequately warm or use the energy they need for basic functions. This is a general definition but fuel poverty is complex, with people's individual situations and needs affecting their ability to achieve the heat and power they require. Fuel Poverty is one of the top five priorities of the current Nottingham City Council plan (2015-2019). Our aim in the new Nottingham City Council Fuel Poverty Strategy is to provide affordable warmth and healthy homes for all citizens.</p> <p>The city has a fuel poverty rate of 14.6%, against a national average of 11%. Figures show that domestic energy consumption has gone down in Nottingham, but the unit costs of energy continue to rise. In some households, energy use is too low, for example, when people under-heat. In Area 4, 9 of its 22 super output areas are in the 15 worst performing citywide for fuel poverty (see appendix 1 for the rates for each ward area). Dunkirk and Lenton (new and old ward boundaries) has the highest rate of fuel poverty in the city, with a fuel poverty rate of 24.1%. The Arboretum and Radford & Park areas have similar levels with a rate of 16%. However, all have seen significant reductions in fuel poverty in recent years (Appendix 2), although current figures only go up to 2016.</p> <p>The combination of demographic and housing factors impact the risk and depth of fuel poverty. Low-income households are commonly in less energy-efficient homes and on more expensive payment methods.</p>		
Demographics and Indicators of Deprivation		
Income is a significant factor in fuel poverty, with low income contributing to half of the current indicator of Low Income High Cost (LIHC). Area 4 has a higher than national average instance of low-income indicators		

and vulnerable demographic characteristics, which may explain the persistence of fuel poverty. For more specific information on the demographic and income indicators of Area 4, please see Appendix 4.

Housing Stock and Tenure

The Nottingham Fuel Poverty Strategy aligns with the national target for improving the performance of domestic dwellings; to eliminate E, F and G Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rated homes occupied by fuel-poor households by 2025, where practicable. EPCs are required when a property is sold or rented and are valued at A (Efficient) to G (Inefficient). In Nottingham 6.5% of domestic homes in Nottingham have an EPC that falls within F or G to Dec 2016. Appendix 5 shows that while the percentage of F or G properties in Area 4 is lower than the Nottingham average, both Dunkirk & Lenton, and Radford & Park have a higher proportion of energy inefficient housing with 7% F or G rated properties. A particular difficulty in Area 4 is the age of properties and level of solid wall construction. Households with uninsulated solid walls are significantly more likely to be fuel poor, and solid wall insulation remains expensive. Tenure can also play a role in determining people's exposure to fuel-poverty and the means to improve their situation. For more specific information of the housing stock and tenure of Area 4, please see Appendix 5.

Activities and approaches to ameliorate Fuel Poverty

Activities and key messages behind the strategy and DEEFP partners are summarised below. An additional push through the DEEFP partners at present is to ensure more vulnerable citizens are registered to the Priority Services Register (PSR), which ensures they are addressed as a matter of urgency when there are interruptions to their utilities.

Income Maximisation

Income is a significant factor in fuel poverty; therefore, it is important to target income maximisation through welfare advice signposting and raising awareness. There is a range of government assistance to help subsidise the cost of energy:

- Winter Fuel Payment – Aged 65+ you could automatically receive between £100 and £300 to help you pay your heating bills if you are eligible and you get the State Pension.
- Cold Weather Payment - If you are getting certain benefits, you will get an additional £25 for each 7-day period of very cold weather (zero degrees Celsius or below) between 1 November and 31 March.
- Warm Homes Discount - a £140 rebate from certain suppliers. Each supplier has different eligibility criteria. Citizens should contact their supplier to see if they are eligible.

If citizens are over 60, Age UK Notts can offer additional support. Each year Age UK Notts help local people claim an average of £2 million in unclaimed benefits for disabled and older people, supporting people to get out of fuel poverty (www.age.uknotts.org.uk & 0115 8599260).

Reducing Energy Bills

This focusses on reducing the unit costs of energy, changing energy behaviours and maximising the use of 'free' energy from renewables. To reduce the cost per unit residents can switch supplier or tariff. It is important to raise awareness that the simple process of changing supplier can often save citizens money, as over 60% of consumers are on standard tariffs, which are expensive compared to dual or fixed rates. Nottingham Energy Partnership (NEP) offers advice and help with energy switching.

The energy regulator Ofgem have introduced a safeguard tariff, which offers an energy price cap on the amount suppliers can charge domestic prepayment meter customers per unit of energy. This tariff had been extended in February 2018 to cover those in receipt of warm homes discount. This increases the importance of making sure vulnerable citizens that are eligible sign up to warm homes discount to receive both the £140 rebate and the safeguard tariff. The tariff however does not cap the total cost of a bill. Therefore, behaviour change and energy efficiency improvements are also important.

The rollout of Solar PV panels on over 4,600 NCH properties is helping to keep energy costs down for resident and reducing domestic carbon emissions. The Council continues to look for opportunities to increase this provision and to explore combining it with battery storage so that as subsidies are removed, there is still a strong business case.

A strategic objective is to enhance and improve understanding of fuel poverty within Nottingham and empower citizens to make low cost improvements and changes to behaviour, so that they may have lower

bills and healthier homes. Blanket solutions are not always the best response as context is important, for example cultural practices or lifestyle. Changing attitudes is key to permanent behaviour change.

Improve Energy Efficiency

Nottingham City Council and partners have collectively championed the importance of energy efficiency. Domestic energy efficiency improvements are a vital part of tackling fuel poverty. The energy efficiency of a household is a function of behaviour, appliances and the fabric. Most schemes have focussed on improving heating systems and the fabric, for example insulation for lofts or walls. The combination of low income and poor energy efficiency can lead to under-heating, which can have significant health implications. The Council and NCH continue to look at ways to continue its Greener Housing area-based domestic energy efficiency scheme for all housing tenure. Looking to a post-subsidy solution and to meet 2050 standards of low carbon housing the Greener Housing programme is piloting and looking to rollout the Energisprong deep-retrofit model across social-housing in the city. This whole-house approach has attracted significant national interest. The Greener Housing programme, which has delivered external wall insulation, making over 7,000 hard to treat homes (social and private) warmer.

ECO and LA Flex - The government has recently launched the next phase of its Energy Company Obligation (ECO) scheme; this is an energy efficiency scheme to help tackle fuel poverty. Energy companies over a certain size are obligated to help improve the UK's domestic energy performance. In this phase, ECO3, 25% of funding is allocated so that local authorities are able to set their own eligibility criteria. This is known as Flexible Eligibility or LA Flex and aims to help more people in fuel poverty and on low incomes. To enable this new funding stream to be made available, Nottingham City Council has published a Statement of Intent. For more information, please visit: <https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/housing/greener-housing/>. The Council is working with partners in the region to find ways to deliver the best value to residents for retrofit.

Safer Housing and Licensing - Residents in the Private Rented Sector (PRS) are three times more likely to be living in fuel poverty. Environmental Health's Safer Housing team pledge to tackle this as part of their enforcement responsibilities through Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES) legislation and the Housing Act 2004 including selective licensing. Safer Housing will enforce these regulations alongside their work on properties where there is a category 1 hazard of excess cold. Licensing along with Minimum Energy Efficiency will help address issues of disrepair and improve conditions in PRS to reduce the impact of fuel poverty and health outcomes. Additionally, Safer Housing have 12-trained officers to NVQ level 2 in Fuel Debt Advice in the Community from National Energy Action funding. This allows officers to offer information on-site and advice to those in the Private Rental Sector struggling to afford their energy bills as well as the practical aspect of using regulatory powers to improve their home.

Recommendation(s):

1	Support the enactment of the new Fuel Poverty Strategy, along with promoting the winter fuel poverty messaging in Area 4.
2	Share the leaflet (Appendix 3) created by DEEFP to signposts citizens to a range of services for information as to where to seek tailored support.
3	Encourage residents to access funding i.e. Energy Company Obligation (ECO). https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/housing/greener-housing/
4	Help citizens reduce their energy bills by promoting switching and simple changes in behaviour.
5	Promote the government website (www.simpleenergyadvice.org.uk) which offers personalised online advice on all three areas identified to help tackle Fuel Poverty.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.1 The Nottingham City Council Fuel Poverty Strategy provides a long-term vision is for Nottingham City Council, its partners and citizens to be empowered to tackle fuel poverty challenges in a low-carbon, embedded and sustainable approach. Through coordinated and distributed actions across the city using a range of partnerships at local, regional and national levels, the city will build on past success.
- 1.2 Fuel poverty in Nottingham, and across Area 4, remains above national and regional averages. This can have serious economic, social and environmental effects, particularly for

the health and well-being of residents. Low-income households are commonly in less energy efficient homes and on more expensive payment method.

- 1.3 The Fuel Poverty Strategy addresses the issue through three simple measures. However, these factors are complex and often interrelated.
 - Reduce Energy Bills
 - Improve Energy Efficiency
 - Maximise Household Income
- 1.4 Enhanced awareness of energy efficiency and reduced consumption enables financial saving on energy bills. This strategy aims to demonstrate how Nottingham City Council can create a framework for collective action to tackling fuel poverty. The strategy highlights a number of issues and outcomes to reduce the cities fuel poverty rate.

2 BACKGROUND (INCLUDING OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATION)

- 2.1 Fuel poverty in Nottingham is tackled through the cross-sector Domestic Energy Efficiency and Fuel Poverty (DEEFP) sub-group that reports through to the Health and Wellbeing Board. Through this partnership, a great deal has been delivered to the city over the last decade.
- 2.2 The Council ran an online public consultation called Energy Bills, which informed central themes in the strategy. The results found over half of respondents were unable to adequately heat their homes during the winter of 2017/18 and had financial concerns over paying energy bills. Two-thirds of respondents indicated not knowing where to get energy advice. The survey found that over half of the respondents viewed fuel poverty as a NCC priority. Many people may not be aware of fuel poverty and/or resist help.

3 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED IN MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 None.

4 FINANCE COLLEAGUE COMMENTS (INCLUDING IMPLICATIONS AND VALUE FOR MONEY/VAT)

- 4.1 There are no financial implications affecting the Committee.

5 LEGAL AND PROCUREMENT COLLEAGUE COMMENTS (INCLUDING RISK MANAGEMENT ISSUES, AND LEGAL, CRIME AND DISORDER ACT AND PROCUREMENT IMPLICATIONS)

- 5.1 There are no legal or procurement implications affecting the Committee.

6 STRATEGIC ASSETS & PROPERTY COLLEAGUE COMMENTS (FOR DECISION RELATING TO ALL PROPERTY ASSETS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE) (AREA COMMITTEE REPORTS ONLY)

- 6.1 N/A

7 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 7.1 Has the equality impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?
Attached as Appendix 6, and due regard was given to any implications identified in it.

8 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS OTHER THAN PUBLISHED WORKS OR THOSE DISCLOSING CONFIDENTIAL OR EXEMPT INFORMATION

- 8.1 N/A

9 PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN COMPILING THIS REPORT

- 9.1 Nottingham City Council Fuel Poverty Strategy 2018 – 2025
<https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/warmhomes>
- 9.2 NCC Statement of Intent - <https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/housing/greener-housing/>

2016 Fuel Poverty by New Ward	%		2016 Fuel Poverty by Old Ward	%
Lenton & Wollaton East	22.0		Dunkirk and Lenton	24.1%
Aspley	19.6		Aspley	19.6%
Radford	17.7		Wollaton E and LA	19.3%
Dales	17.3		Berridge	18.4%
Hyson Green & Arboretum	17.3		Dales	17.3%
Berridge	15.3		Arboretum	16.3%
Sherwood	15.3		Radford & Park	15.8%
Nottingham average	14.6		Sherwood	15.3%
Leen Valley	14.4		Leen Valley	15.1%
St Ann's	14.0		Nottingham average	14.6%
Bilborough	13.8		St Ann's	14.0%
Basford	13.5		Bilborough	13.8%
Bulwell	13.5		Bulwell	13.5%
Bestwood	13.3		Basford	13.5%
Clifton East	12.8		Bestwood	13.3%
Mapperley	12.8		Mapperley	12.8%
Meadows	11.7		Clifton North	11.7%
Bulwell Forest	11.6		Clifton South	11.6%
Wollaton West	11.1		Bulwell Forest	11.6%
Clifton West	9.9		Wollaton West	11.1%
Castle	8.4		Bridge	10.0%

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Area 4 (Arboretum, Dunkirk and Lenton, and Radford and Park).

% homes in Fuel Poverty by Ward	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016 ranking by ward (1 highest)	% homes let by private landlord -
Dunkirk and Lenton	24.3	31.3	22.0	21.0	30.2	24.1%	1st	55.1%
Arboretum	27.0	28.7	19.5	17.4	19.8	16.3%	5th	40.4%
Radford & Park	20.7	19.4	16.9	15.5	20.3	15.8%	6th	46.7%
Nottingham average	21.7	18.4	14.0	12.6	15.8	14.6%		

Source: Home Energy Conservation Act report.

Energy activities:

- The three wards have high levels of private rented housing and a close correlation exists between the private rented sector and fuel poverty.
- Selective Licencing commenced from 1st August 2018 and will include the enforcement of Minimum Energy Efficiency Standard (MEES). The impact of both has led to a 63% increase in Energy Performance Certificates within Nottingham City during July-Sept 2018.
- All rented homes that are not Houses in Multiple Occupation of listed buildings require an EPC. The increase is due to renew EPCs that are 10 years old at the next re-letting as EPC were first required 1st October 2008.
- Awareness with landlords is already being raised through the Nottingham Landlords' Forum
- MEES requires:
From 1st April 2018 private rented homes needing an EPC to be a minimum of an E. Without a registered exemption, F and G properties cannot be re-let once the current tenancy ends.
From 1st April 2020, without a registered exemption no tenancies can continue if a property is rated an F and G.

MEES aims to lift PRS above 38 SAP energy rating by 2020 and expected to be extended to above 54 SAP by 2025.

Average SAPs in NG7 are already above 54 SAP.

Sample survey of private rented EPCs by postcodes within the city. Ranked from the lowest. EPCs from 2008 to September 2016.	
NG7	57.6
NG8	58.0
NG2	58.3
NG6	59.2
NG3	59.6
NG5	60.4
Citywide average	62.3
NG9	70.5
NG1/NG11	70.7

- Week of Action in Radford of leafleting of parents at school gates of the four primary schools in Radford. This has been undertaken on two years.
- Leafleting of homes in areas with higher levels of non-student homes such as Gregory Boulevard to Bentinck Road, Alfreton Road to Hartley Road, Ben Street area etc. Students have completely different eligibility such as £140 warm home discount, Energy Company Obligation grants etc.
- Events have been held in the area such as Bridlington Street play area, Hyson Green market, St Paul's Terrace etc.
- ECO house in a Housing Revenue Account house at 35 St Pauls Terrace in Arboretum ward. This operated community events until 2017.

- Mary Potter joint service centre has been used for displays and energy leaflets since it was built.
- Targeting of Housing Revenue Account tower block and deck access with leaflet holders has occurred annually over last 5 years.
- Suitable homes needing insulation are included on awareness lists to ECO contractors. ECO has delivered 18,024 ECO measures 2013 to June 2018 in Nottingham. Central Government has shared no data on insulation measures at SOA level since 2011.
- ECO LAFlex since Feb 2018 seen 250 private sector applications approved of which 22 in Radford and The Park, 8 in Arboretum, 2 in Dunkirk and Lenton. These have been for Room in Roof insulation, cavity wall insulation, loft insulation. ECO3 LAFlex started 1st October 2018 and ECO installers are slowly securing allocations from energy supply companies. ECO3 requires benefits or low income and vulnerable to cold/fuel poverty.

9 super output areas in the 3 wards are in the top 15 citywide for fuel poverty.

All have seen significant reduction in fuel poverty.

Citywide ranking	Hotspots of Fuel Poverty at super output level			FP 2016 %	FP Change 2015 to 2016
2 nd from 1 st	Dunkirk & Lenton	E01033410	Lenton Boulevard to City Road	29.3%	Down 7.9%
3 rd from 5 th	Radford & Park	E01013953	Cottesmore Road to Cycle Road	27.7%	Down 5.2%
4 th from 6 th	Dunkirk & Lenton	E01033408	Harlaxton Drive to Willoughby Street	27.3%	Down 4.8%
5 th from 2 nd	Dunkirk & Lenton	E01013928	Claude Street to Cloister Street	26.2%	Down 10.1%
7 th from 13 th	Arboretum	E01013812	Bentinck Road to Brushfield Street	24.4%	Down 3.5%
8 th from =10 th	Radford & Park	E01013945	Player Street/Hartley Rd/Garfield Rd	24.2%	Down 4.8%
11 th from 12 th	Radford & Park	E01033404	Lenton Sands Bute Ave to Canning Cir	22.7%	Down 6.0%
12 th from 15 th	Arboretum	E01013811	St Paul's Avenue to Maples Street	22.4%	Down 3.7%

Source: Home Energy Conservation Act report.

Falling gas and electricity usage has been seen in the three wards, exception of a rise in gas usage in Radford and Park. No data exists on the temperature levels in these homes on whether this is improved efficiency or under heating.

However, in the hot spots of fuel poverty we have seen at the super output areas gas usage marginally increasing.

Ward	% fall in average gas use 2010-2016	Average domestic gas consumption per meter (kWh per meter)						
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Dunkirk & Lenton	down 12.8%	14,515	13,531	13,237	13,379	13,258	13,363	12,647
Arboretum	down 11.1%	12,818	12,079	11,456	11,437	11,395	11,391	11,372
Radford & Park	Up 6.4%	11,625	13,505	12,694	12,551	12,294	12,330	12,376

Source: Home Energy Conservation Act report.

Ward	% fall in average electricity use 2010-2016	Average domestic electricity consumption (kWh per meter)						
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Dunkirk & Lenton	Down 21.8%	4,853	4,376	4,263	3,997	4,053	3,839	3,791
Radford & The Park	Down 12.0%	4,058	3,666	3,675	3,682	3,532	3,578	3,571
Arboretum	Down 8.7%	3,554	3,516	3,439	3,299	3,385	3,273	3,243

Source: Home Energy Conservation Act report.

	Fuel Poverty hotspots and changing fuel usage			Mean gas change 2015-2016	Mean electricity change 2015-2016
2 nd from 1 st	Dunkirk & Lenton	E01033410	Lenton Boulevard to City Road	Up 1.7%	Down 3.6%
3 rd from 5 th	Radford & Park	E01013953	Cottesmore Road to Cycle Road	Up 6.7%	Down 19.9%
4 th from 6 th	Dunkirk & Lenton	E01033408	Harlaxton Drive to Willoughby Street	Up 1.1%	Down 1.9%
5 th from 2 nd	Dunkirk & Lenton	E01013928	Claude Street to Cloister Street	Up 0.1%	Up 4.0%
7 th from 13 th	Arboretum	E01013812	Bentinck Road to Brushfield Street	Up 1.6%	Down 1.0%
8 th from =10 th	Radford & Park	E01013945	Player Street/Hartley Rd/Garfield Rd	Up 1.6%	Up 3.0%
11 th from 12 th	Radford & Park	E01033404	Lenton Sands Bute Ave to Canning Circus	Up 1.6%	Down 1.5%
12 th from 15 th	Arboretum	E01013811	St Paul's Avenue to Maples Street	Down 2.4%	Up 0.4%

Source: Home Energy Conservation Act report.

The table indicates that fuel switching fuel source is occurring from old electric storage heating to gas heating. This will reduce carbon usage as well as fuel bills.

Impact of new ward boundaries. The SOA boundaries correlated with the old ward boundaries however not with the new boundaries. SOA data has been allocated to the ward having the greater number of homes the impact is in the table below.

2016 Fuel Poverty by New Ward	%		2016 Fuel Poverty by Old Ward	%
Lenton & Wollaton East	22.0%		Dunkirk and Lenton	24.1%
Radford	17.7%		Arboretum	16.3%
Hyson Green & Arboretum	17.3%		Radford & Park	15.8%
Nottingham average	14.6%		Nottingham average	14.6%
Castle	8.4%			

MEES will help to update the EPCs.

18,559 EPCs were undertaken 2008 to Sept 2016 in NG7.	
G	1.1% (222) many of these have had refreshed and better EPCs
F	8.7% (1,620) many of these have had refreshed and better EPCs
E	26.7% (4,864)
D	34.3% (6,378)
C	23.9% (4,441)
B	0.2% (48)
A	0.0% (3)

Paul Flowers - Strategic Housing Assets Officer

0115 8763537

paul.flowers@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

Nottingham City Council 4th Floor Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham NG2 3NG

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Cut the cost of keeping warm this winter

Find out if you are eligible for energy bill discounts

Households on low incomes or in receipt of certain benefits may be eligible for energy bill discounts. Search **www.gov.uk** for advice on heating and housing benefits, Cold Weather Payments, Winter Fuel Payments and the Warm Home Discount Scheme.

You can talk to the following local organisations for help:

Fuel debt Get help and support with paying your fuel bills from your nearest advice centre. For details see **www.advicenottingham.org.uk** or call **Citizens Advice Nottingham** on **0300 330 5457**

Insulation, heating, energy switching & energy advice Get support and advice on boiler and insulation grants to reduce your fuel bills and stay warm and healthy in your home from **NEP's Healthy Housing Service**. Receive free support in the event of an unplanned power cut by registering on the **Priority Services Register**. For details go to **www.healthy-housing-service.com** or call the team on **0115 985 3009**

Free energy saving products and smart meter sessions For the over 60's, reduce your energy bills with a free home energy check which includes the fitting of energy saving products. Try a Smart Meter session in the comfort of your own home, to find out how a smart meter can help you save money on your gas and electric. Call **Age UK Notts** on **0115 8599260** or for details visit **www.ageuk.org.uk/notts**

Cold rented accommodation Landlords must comply with latest domestic energy efficiency standards and housing regulations by law. Please contact the customer hub or **Safer Housing** on **0115 9152020** or **SaferHousing@nottinghamcity.gov.uk**



REDUCE ENERGY BILLS



IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY



MAXIMISE HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Impartial and independent advice to help you

This government funded website has been developed to help people save energy and money around the home.

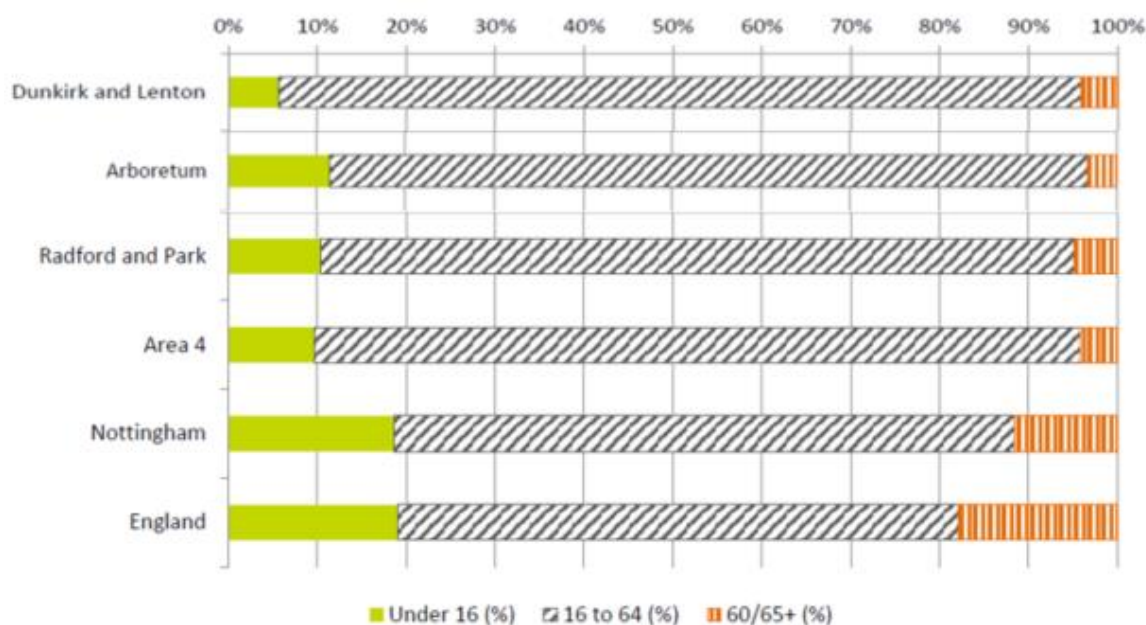
www.simpleenergyadvice.org.uk

www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/warmhomes

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Demographics

- Higher percentage of Non White-British in Area 4 than Nottingham and England. BME communities are identified in the NCC Fuel Poverty Strategy as both locally and nationally experiencing higher levels of fuel poverty.
- Young children and the elderly are identified in NCC'S Fuel poverty strategy as vulnerable to the impacts of cold homes. Radford and Park have a higher percentage of over 65 than area 4 collectively. Whereas the Arboretum has a higher percentage of under 16.



Indicators of deprivation

- One third of Super Output Areas of LA4 in the worst 10% in the city. Over two thirds of Arboretum Super Output Areas are in the worst 10%.
- One third of households in Arboretum in receipt of Housing Benefit or Council Tax Support - higher than the Area and City averages.
- A high percentage of students is a significant factor behind the level of fuel poverty in Dunkirk and Lenton. They generally have a low income and are not included in benefit and funding criteria (Appendix 2).
- Dunkirk and Lenton have a low percentage of citizens in receipt of Housing Benefit or Council Tax Support, less than half the City average.
- In Radford and Park 22.6% of households are in receipt of Housing Benefit or Council Tax Support. In Dunkirk and Lenton, just 13.5% of households are in receipt of Housing Benefit or Council Tax Support, which is less than half the City average of 28%.
- Area 4 has lower levels of Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), incapacity benefits and working age benefit claimants than the Nottingham and England average.
- Arboretum has a higher level of ESA and incapacity benefits than the national average but lower than the Nottingham average. The Arboretum also has higher levels of working age benefit claimants than both the Nottingham and England average.

	Arboretum	Dunkirk and Lenton	Radford and Park	Area 4	Nottingham
Over 75's receiving a Social Service (%) 2017/18	28.3	17.4	13.4	18.2	16.5

	Arboretum	Dunkirk and Lenton	Radford and Park	Area 4	Nottingham	England
Super Output Areas in worst 10%	5 of 7	0 of 5	2 of 10	7 of 22	61 of 182	3,284 of 32,844

BRE ENERGY INFORMATION FOR AREA 4 OF NOTTINGHAM CITY HOUSING STOCK

Housing Stock

- Across Area 4 social housing tends to be far more energy efficient than owner-occupier and private rented properties.
- Area 4 covers most of our student houses as well as a ring of lower value PRS.
- In all three wards, the number of F or G rated properties in privately owned housing were double this percentage of social housing.
- Area 4 has slightly fewer F or G properties than the Nottingham average (Appendix 5)
- Housing in the Arboretum is generally more energy efficient than the Nottingham average; it has a lower level of F and G rated properties
- Dunkirk and Lenton, and Radford and Park has a higher instance of energy inefficient housing with 7% F or G rated properties.
- Appendix 5 shows that over half the total properties in Area 4 are solid wall.
- The oldest dwellings (pre-1850) have an average fuel poverty gap of £899 compared to £182 for the newest dwellings (post-1990).

Tenure:

- Those in the private rented sector tend to be deeper in fuel poverty, with an average fuel poverty gap of £410, compared to £175 for those in social housing.
- Area 4 contains 27.5% of the city's entire PRS and all residential areas are covered by all licensing schemes.
- Area 4 is a key area for PRS licensing, identified as an area of the poorest quality PRS.
- Dunkirk and Lenton has 4 times to the number of F or G in privately owned and private rented than social housing, Radford and Park has 8 times the number.
- A high percentage of Households in Multiple Occupations (HMO) (Appendix 5). Over 40% of properties in Dunkirk and Lenton are HMO; this is again likely to correlate with the high student population. HMOs represent just under a quarter of properties in Arboretum and in Radford and Park.
- Dunkirk and Lenton also has the lowest percentage of social housing in Area 4 (Appendix 5). Of those in fuel poverty in Dunkirk and Lenton 55.1% are private rented properties (Appendix 2). Appendix 5 shows that over 60% the housing stock in all three wards is private rented.
- There is a split incentive in private rented accommodation as landlords only have financial motivation to install energy efficiency measures if bills are included within the rent.

BRE energy information for Arboretum						
	No. Dwellings	Percentage of housing stock	No. Solid wall properties	Percentage Solid wall	No. F and G rated properties	F and G rated properties (%)
Private Owned	590	9.9 %	320	54.2 %	37	6
Private Rented	3662	61.5%	2546	69.8%	200	5
Social Rented	1701	28.6%	705	41.5%	43	3
Total Dwellings	5953	-	3568	59.9%	280	5

BRE energy information for Dunkirk and Lenton						
	No. Dwellings	Percentage of housing stock	No. Solid wall properties	Percentage Solid wall	No. F and G rated properties	F and G rated properties (%)
Private Owned	508	14.6%	241	47.4%	39	8
Private Rented	2435	70.1%	1300	53.4%	205	8
Social Rented	532	15.3%	322	60.5%	10	2
Total Dwellings	3475	-	1863	53.6%	254	7

BRE energy information for Radford and Park						
	No. Dwellings	Percentage of housing stock	No. Solid wall properties	Percentage Solid wall	No. F and G rated properties	F and G rated properties (%)
Private Owned	1318	14.7%	561	42.6%	106	8
Private Rented	5860	65.2%	2712	46.3%	485	8
Social Rented	1811	20.1%	467	25.8%	23	1
Total Dwellings	8989	-	3740	41.6%	614	7

BRE ENERGY INFORMATION FOR NOTTINGHAM CITY		
	No. HMOs (Households of multiple Occupation)	Total Dwellings
Arboretum	1358	5953
Dunkirk and Lenton	1503	3475
Radford and Park	2030	8989

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