



**STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT 1996**

**2015 Update**

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## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report is prepared in accordance with the provisions of guidance issued to local authorities under the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 for the preparation of reports setting out the energy conservation measures that the authority considers practicable, cost-effective and likely to result in significant improvement in the energy efficiency of residential accommodation in its area.
- 1.2 The report sets out the Council's current performance in reducing carbon emissions, relevant data concerning our stock and household make up and our proposals to improve energy efficiency in the Borough.
- 1.3 The Council and its partners have been proactive in tackling the issues of cold homes and the impact they have on fuel poverty, health including excess winter deaths and carbon emissions through a variety of mechanisms:-
- Production of a multi-agency Affordable Warmth Strategy;
  - Promotion of low cost and free energy efficiency measures under the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target;
  - Delivery of advice, assistance and measures through the Warmer Homes, Healthy People programme;
  - Enforcement of the Housing Health and Safety Rating System in relation to cold homes;
  - Discounted solar PV scheme;
  - Bulk oil purchasing scheme;
  - Promotion of Community Fuel Switching
  - Achievement of the Decent Homes standard within the social housing sector.
- 1.4 The report sets out the actions the Council intends to take to continue improving the energy efficiency of the stock in the area.
- 1.5 The actions set out section 4 have strong links to other Council strategies in particular the Health and Wellbeing Strategy which has key priorities of reducing Excess Winter Deaths and tackling fuel poverty.
- 1.6 **The Council is in the process of commissioning a stock modelling report that will inform its future plans to tackle fuel poverty and carbon emissions. The HECA report will be updated once this results of this are available.**

## 2 Current Performance

### 2.1 On Carbon Emissions

Stafford has reduced the level of overall carbon emissions in its area by 2.68% and the level of emissions from domestic premises by 3.85% although these figures are both lower than regional and national averages.

This is probably due to the large numbers of households that are not on the gas network that use higher carbon fuels such as oil to heat their homes.

<b>CO2 emission (kt CO2) from Domestic Use – Estimates</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>% Reduction</b>
<b>Stafford</b>	<b>321.46</b>	<b>332.08</b>	<b>320.40</b>	<b>319.63</b>	<b>288.88</b>	<b>312.85</b>	<b>2.68%</b>
Staffordshire	2,096.73	2,130.36	2,063.49	2,052.97	1,845.80	1,984.03	5.38%
West Midlands	13,179.74	13,276.97	12,879.11	12,814.35	11,521.90	12,356.72	6.24%
England	126,288.8	126,035.8	122,523.1	122,002.2	110,131.5	118,282.8	6.34%
National	155,229.78	155,249.82	150,648.86	150,493.65	136,393.23	146,525.18	5.61%

<b>Per capita emissions (t) Domestic</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>% Reduction</b>
<b>Stafford</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.85%</b>
Staffordshire	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	7.69%
West Midlands	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	8.00%
England	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	8.00%
National	2.60	2.60	2.50	2.50	2.20	2.40	7.69%

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) 2010

## 2.2 On Cavity Wall Insulation, Loft Insulation and Domestic Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Installations

Stafford's rate of cavity wall insulation, loft insulation and domestic PV installations is currently in advance of the national average reflecting recent programmes by the Council and its partners to improve the energy efficiency of homes in the Borough.

Energy Efficiency Installations	Cavity Wall Insulation 2011/12		Loft Insulation 2011/12		Domestic PV as at end of December 2012	
	Cumulative count	Count per 10,000 households	Cumulative count	Count per 10,000 households	Cumulative Number	Count per 10,000 households
<b>Stafford</b>	<b>5,201</b>	<b>932.4</b>	<b>6,703</b>	<b>1201.7</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>188.4</b>
National	1,922,484	732.0	2,640,757	1005.4	335,186	127.6

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) 2012

### 3 Borough Profile

#### 3.1 Housing Stock

##### 3.1.1 Age

Stafford has 10,270 (18.89%) dwellings constructed prior to 1930 that are likely to have solid walls or hard to treat cavities, which is slightly lower than the national average. Most of the solid wall properties will not have benefited from any form of internal or external wall cladding to date.

Property Build Periods	Stafford		Staffordshire		West Midlands		England	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
<b>Pre 1900</b>	<b>6,320</b>	<b>11.19%</b>	41,540	11.37%	284,510	11.93%	3,762,900	16.25%
<b>1900 - 1918</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>3.22%</b>	14,540	3.98%	112,300	4.71%	1,291,070	5.58%
<b>1919 - 1929</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>3.77%</b>	12,410	3.40%	139,020	5.83%	1,231,520	5.32%
<b>1930 - 1939</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>7.65%</b>	29,980	8.21%	298,760	12.53%	2,591,850	11.19%
<b>1945 - 1954</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>9.02%</b>	28,980	7.93%	195,720	8.21%	1,648,150	7.12%
<b>1955 - 1964</b>	<b>8,130</b>	<b>14.40%</b>	49,730	13.61%	304,310	12.76%	2,535,100	10.95%
<b>1965 - 1972</b>	<b>7220</b>	<b>12.79%</b>	52,710	14.43%	292,610	12.27%	2,435,390	10.52%
<b>1973 - 1982</b>	<b>6590</b>	<b>11.67%</b>	46,540	12.74%	239,150	10.03%	2,279,750	9.85%
<b>1983 - 1992</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>7.35%</b>	28,720	7.86%	165,880	6.96%	1,763,480	7.62%
<b>1993 - 1999</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>5.95%</b>	22,610	6.19%	128,050	5.37%	1,281,690	5.54%
<b>2000 - 2009</b>	<b>5,220</b>	<b>9.25%</b>	28,480	7.80%	168,890	7.08%	1,795,160	7.75%
<b>2010 - 2012</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.89%</b>	3,590	0.98%	25,350	1.06%	302,030	1.30%
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>2.85%</b>	5,430	1.49%	30,440	1.28%	234,020	1.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,460</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	365,260	100.00%	2,384,990	100.00%	23,152,110	100.00%

Source: Valuation Office Agency 2012

Figure 2 below shows the location of solid wall properties which can be seen to be concentrated mainly in the Stafford town area with a smaller concentration around Stone.

### 3.1.2 Central Heating

Stafford has 1,055 homes with no form of central heating which is proportionately lower than the regional and national average; however, it does have a significantly higher proportion of households currently using oil to heat their homes.

Central Heating	Stafford		West Midlands		England	
	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%
No Central Heating (Households)	1,055	1.89%	67,167	2.93%	594,561	2.69%
Gas Central Heating (Households)	43,369	77.86%	1,812,994	79.00%	17,386,813	78.80%
Electric (Including Storage Heaters) Central Heating (Households)	3,816	6.85%	181,764	7.92%	1,828,589	8.29%
Oil Central Heating (Households)	3,963	7.11%	81,243	3.54%	848,145	3.84%
Solid Fuel (For Example Wood, Coal) Central Heating (Households)	679	1.22%	15,520	0.68%	149,694	0.68%
Other Central Heating (Households)	502	0.90%	38,062	1.66%	357,916	1.62%
Two or More Types of Central Heating (Households)	2,319	4.16%	98,159	4.28%	897,650	4.07%
All Household Spaces With At Least One Usual Resident (Households)	55,703	100.00%	2,294,909	100.00%	22,063,368	100.00%

Source: Office of National Statistics Census 2011

This is further demonstrated in Figure 1 below showing the high proportion of lower super output areas with households with no connection to the gas main outside of the main town centres of Stafford, Stone and Eccleshall.

Figure 1: Connections to Gas Mains

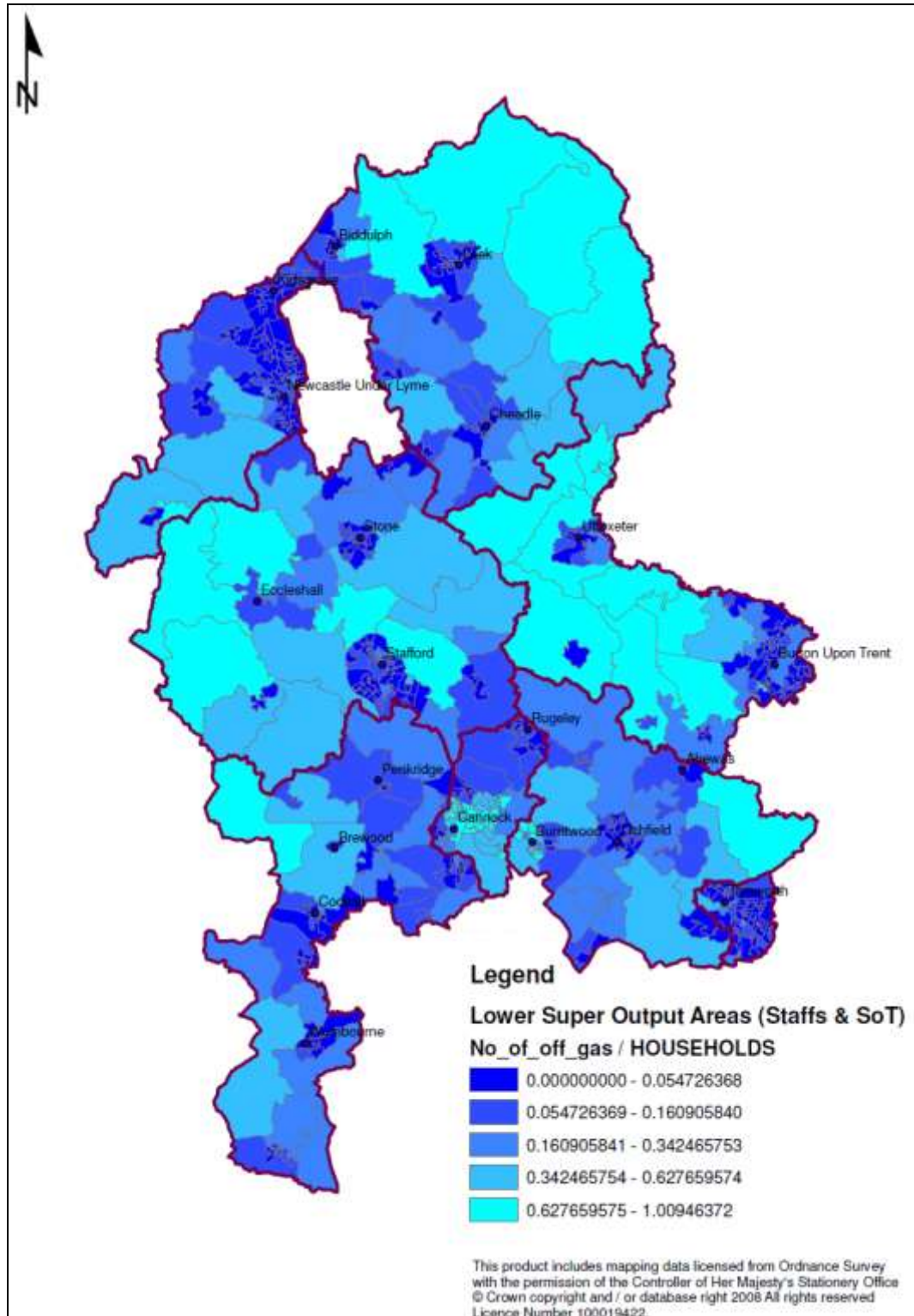
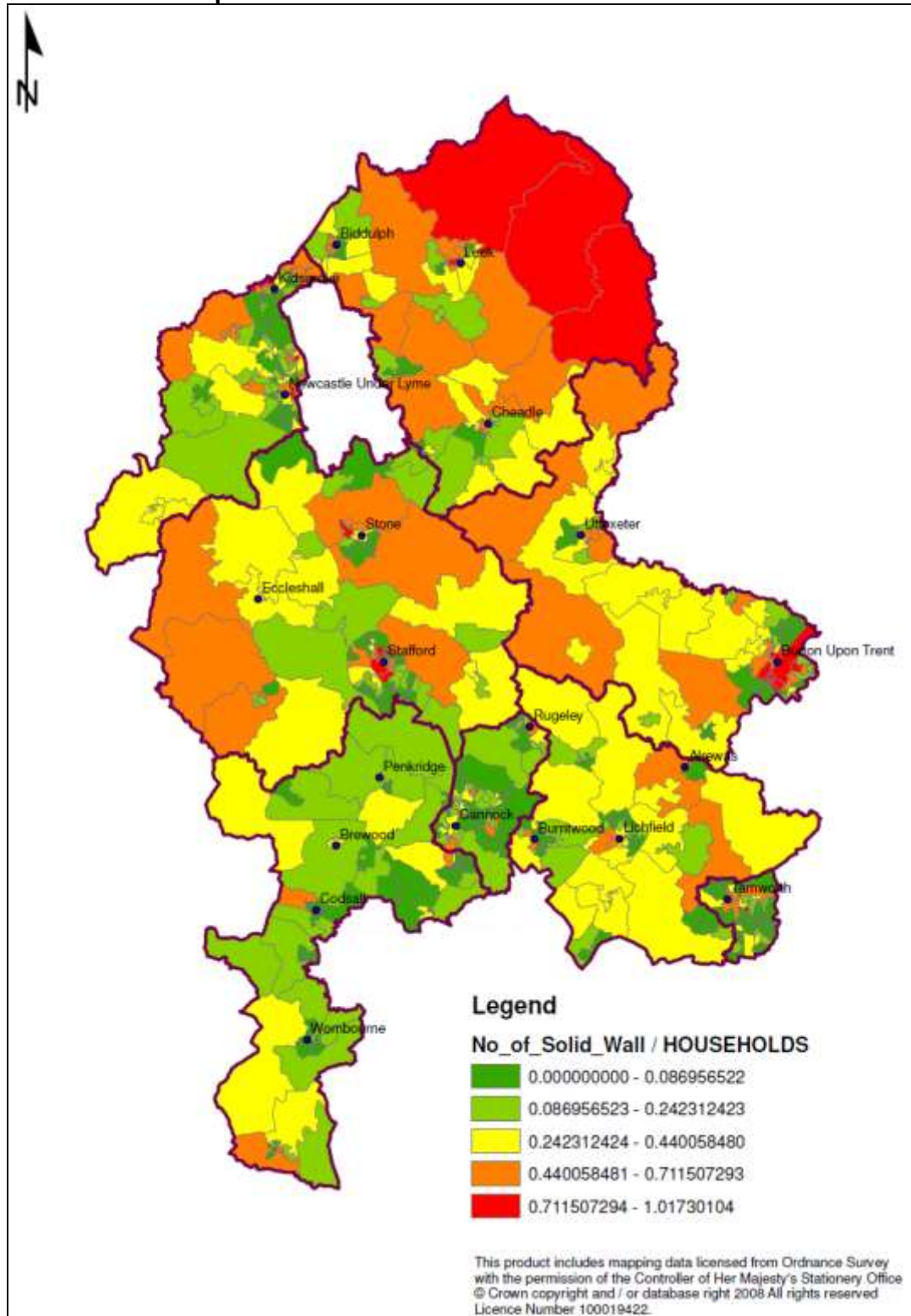




Figure 2: Solid Wall Properties



### 3.1.3 Loft Insulation

According to data from the Home Energy Efficiency Database (HEED) just under 1,500 homes in Stafford have less than 100mm loft insulation (4.5%), however, as this is based on interventions carried out there are a large number of properties with no data. If the same rate is applied to these the number would rise to almost 2,500.

This is still better than the national average and again highlights the Borough's success in encouraging residents to take up offers under the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT).

Loft Insulation	Stafford	England		
<b>No loft insulation</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>0.88%</b>	220,129	1.73%
<b>Up to 24mm Loft Insulation</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0.38%</b>	39,073	0.31%
<b>25 - 49mm Loft Insulation</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.42%</b>	95,884	0.75%
<b>50 - 74mm Loft Insulation</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>1.94%</b>	305,949	2.40%
<b>75 - 99mm Loft Insulation</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>0.91%</b>	206,058	1.62%
<b>100 - 149mm Loft Insulation</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>3.89%</b>	481,480	3.78%
<b>150 - 199mm Loft Insulation</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>2.32%</b>	342,173	2.68%
<b>200mm - 249mm Loft Insulation</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1.16%</b>	194,529	1.53%
<b>250 - 299mm Loft Insulation</b>	<b>9,575</b>	<b>29.85%</b>	3,673,419	28.82%
<b>300mm or more Loft Insulation</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1.05%</b>	95,045	0.75%
<b>Loft Insulation Unknown</b>	<b>18,352</b>	<b>57.21%</b>	7,091,359	55.64%
<b>Total in HEED</b>	<b>32,077</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	12,745,098	100.00%

Source: [HEED](#) (Source details below)

England Total homes in location: 22,450,243	Stafford Total homes in location: 55,779
England Total homes in HEED for location: 12,745,098	Stafford Total homes in HEED for location: 32,077
England Data Density: 56.8%	Stafford Data Density: 57.5%

### 3.1.4 External Wall Insulation

Using the same approach as in 3.13 above it can be estimated that there are approximately 1,500 dwellings in Stafford with unfilled cavities which at 2.97% is slightly better than the England average.

It is likely that the majority of properties identified as “unknown” are solid wall which have not received any form of intervention.

External Wall Type	Stafford		England	
	Cavity Wall Unfilled	954	2.97%	488,429
Cavity Wall Filled	12,117	37.77%	4,671,551	36.65%
Solid Wall – Uninsulated	1,929	6.01%	1,273,906	10.00%
Solid Wall - Externally Insulated	56	0.17%	21,924	0.17%
Solid Wall - Internally Insulated	3	0.01%	959	0.01%
Solid Wall - Built Insulated	66	0.21%	69,315	0.54%
Unknown Insulation	16,952	52.85%	6,219,014	48.80%
<b>Total in HEED</b>	<b>32,077</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>12,745,098</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### 3.1.5 Glazing Type

Again Stafford has higher numbers of homes with full or partial double glazing than the national average.

Glazing Type	Stafford		England	
	Single Glazing	826	2.58%	538,480
1 - 24% Double Glazing	48	0.15%	21,952	0.17%
25 - 49% Double Glazing	246	0.77%	198,676	1.56%
50 - 74% Double Glazing	6,396	19.94%	2,027,849	15.91%
75 - 99% Double Glazing	3,647	11.37%	1,475,629	11.58%
Full Double Glazing	4,195	13.08%	2,053,128	16.11%
Unknown Glazing	16,719	52.12%	6,429,384	50.45%
<b>Total in HEED</b>	<b>32,077</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>12,745,098</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### 3.1.6 Main Heating Type

Using HEED data it can be estimated that 8,283 dwellings in Stafford are heated by low efficiency (G rated) boilers and would benefit from an upgrade. Again the position in Stafford is better than the England average.

Main Heating System	Stafford		England	
<b>Non-Condensing Regular Boiler</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>11.49%</b>	1,800,321	14.13%
<b>Condensing Regular Boiler</b>	<b>3,784</b>	<b>11.80%</b>	1,642,671	12.89%
<b>Non-Condensing Combination Boiler</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>2.55%</b>	488,064	3.83%
<b>Condensing Combination Boiler</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.22%</b>	47,847	0.38%
<b>NC - Back Boiler</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.25%</b>	167,856	1.32%
<b>Electric Storage Heaters</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>0.84%</b>	202,747	1.59%
<b>Community Heating</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.03%</b>	5,435	0.04%
<b>Heat Pump</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.03%</b>	4,066	0.03%
<b>Warm Air</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.16%</b>	60,262	0.47%
<b>Room Heaters</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	335	0.00%
<b>Other</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>2.70%</b>	394,731	3.10%
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>22,115</b>	<b>68.94%</b>	7,930,763	62.23%
<b>Total in HEED</b>	<b>32,077</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	12,745,098	100.00%

### 3.1.7 Energy Rating

The energy efficiency of dwellings is measured using the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) on a scale of 1 to 120, the higher the energy rating, the greater the energy efficiency. Very few dwellings achieve a score of 100 or more.

The average SAP rating for private sector dwellings in Stafford is 60.9, much higher than the average SAP rating in the UK of 52.5.

	Stafford	Stone Town	Rural Areas
Average SAP Rating	60.9	63.9	60.0

'Excess cold' is classified as a Category 1 hazard under HHSRS and is the most common type of Category 1 hazard. Guidance on HHSRS states that homes with a SAP of less than 35 should be classed as 'excessively cold' and therefore a Category 1 hazard. In Stafford just over 3% of homes were found to have a SAP rating of 30 or below which equates to almost 1,700 dwellings.

SAP Rating	Efficiency Level	Stafford	Stone Town	Rural Areas	% of All Stock
< 10	Very poor	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
11 to 30	Poor	0.9%	0.5%	5.4%	2.7%
31 to 50	Average	21.7%	16.8%	19.0%	19.9%
51 to 60	Above average	21.4%	19.2%	24.9%	22.6%
61 to 80	Good	46.7%	49.1%	42.9%	45.4%
81 to 100	Very Good	6.8%	11.2%	6.8%	7.4%
101 to 120	Outstanding	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	20.0%
Total		98.6%	97.7%	99.0%	98.7%

Source: [House Condition and Energy Efficiency Report 2008](#)

The cost of bringing all homes up to SAP 75 was estimated at £65M.

## 3.2 Household Profile

### 3.2.1 Tenure

Stafford has a higher proportion of home owners and consequently lower rates of renting in both the social and private rented sector than the national and regional average.

Tenure	Stafford		West Midlands		England	
All Households	55,703	99.50%	2,294,909	99.34%	22,063,368	99.21%
Owner-Occupier	39,880	71.59%	1,489,094	64.89%	13,975,024	63.34%
Social Rented	7,618	13.68%	435,170	18.96%	3,903,550	17.69%
Private Rented	7,206	12.94%	321,670	14.02%	3,715,924	16.84%
Living Rent Free	720	1.29%	33,745	1.47%	295,110	1.34%

Source: Office of National Statistics Census 2011

### 3.2.2 Age

Stafford has a slightly older population than the regional and national average

Age	Stafford %	West Midlands %	England %
0 to 9	10.5	12.2	11.9
10 to 17	9	10	9.5
18 to 24	8.5	9.5	9.4
25 to 59	45.7	45.5	46.9
60 to 74	17.7	15	14.6
75 to 89	7.7	7.2	7
90 +	0.9	0.7	0.8

Source: Office of National Statistics Census 2011

### 3.2.3 Employment and Income

Stafford has lower rates of adults not in employment than the national and regional average.

	Stafford		West Midlands		England	
<b>Adults not in Employment in Household; With Dependent Children (Households)</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>2.41%</b>	111,179	4.84%	922,192	4.18%
<b>Adults not in Employment in Household; No Dependent Children (Households)</b>	<b>17,094</b>	<b>30.69%</b>	696,279	30.34%	6,426,457	29.13%

Source: [Office of National Statistics Census 2011](#)

However, data from the Department of Work and Pensions indicates that approximately 12,000 residents were in receipt of either pension credits or working age benefits.

### 3.2.4 Health

The health of Stafford's population does not vary significantly from the national and regional average.

General Health	Stafford		West Midlands		England	
All Usual Residents	130,869	100.00%	5,601,847	100.00%	53,012,456	100.00%
Very Good Health	60,366	46.13%	2,525,862	45.09%	25,005,712	47.17%
Good Health	46,574	35.59%	1,946,936	34.76%	18,141,457	34.22%
Fair Health	17,316	13.23%	786,583	14.04%	6,954,092	13.12%
Bad Health	5,118	3.91%	263,217	4.70%	2,250,446	4.25%
Very Bad Health	1,495	1.14%	79,249	1.41%	660,749	1.25%

Long-Term Health Problem or Disability	Stafford		West Midlands		England	
All Usual Residents	130,869	100.00%	5,601,847	100.00%	53,012,456	100.00%
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	10,481	8.01%	508,454	9.08%	4,405,394	8.31%
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	13,353	10.20%	553,610	9.88%	4,947,192	9.33%
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	107,035	81.79%	4,539,783	81.04%	43,659,870	82.36%

Source: [Office of National Statistics Census 2011](#)

### 3.2.5 Cost of Household Energy

It is estimated that the average fuel bill in Stafford is over £1,400 per year.

Annual Cost of Household Energy	Total Annual Cost of Household Energy	Annual Cost per household	Annual Cost per person
Stafford	£78,177,751	£1,403	£597

Source: [Marches Energy Agency analysis](#)



### 3.2.6 Fuel Poverty

Critically Stafford has higher levels of fuel poverty than the average for England with 73.8% of LSOAs having higher levels of fuel poverty although this is slightly lower than the regional average. This is almost certainly due to the higher numbers of households that are off the gas grid.

In 2010 the Borough had 1 LSOAs in the highest 1% of fuel poor in England (E01029696), 8 in the highest 5%, 18 LSOAs in the highest 10% (23% of its LSOAs) and 27 in the highest 20% of fuel poor in England (34% of its LSOAs).

Households in Fuel Poverty	All Households	Fuel Poor Households	Percent Fuel Poor
<b>Stafford</b>	<b>53,289</b>	<b>10,751</b>	<b>20.2%</b>
Staffordshire	452,220	95,394	21.1%
West Midlands	2,245,848	484,870	21.6%
England	21,599,926	3,535,932	16.4%

Source: [DECC 2010](#)

Percentage of LSOAs with higher rates of Fuel Poverty than the England average	2008	2009	2010
<b>Stafford</b>	<b>76.3%</b>	<b>73.8%</b>	<b>73.8%</b>
Staffordshire	81.7%	80.0%	75.6%
West Midlands	85.9%	86.2%	82.5%
England	41.2%	42.4%	46.1%

Source: [DECC Archives](#)

### 3.2.7 Excess Winter Deaths (EWD)

Stafford has also experienced significantly higher levels of EWDs than the national average although the most recent data indicates this is improving towards the national average.

<b>Excess Winter Deaths</b> (Ratio of EWD to average non-winter deaths 1.08.07-31.07.10)	<b>Stafford No. Per Year</b>	<b>Local Value</b>	<b>England Average</b>	<b>England Worst</b>	<b>England Best</b>
	114	30.4	18.7	35	4.4

Source: [Stafford Health Profile 2012](#)

#### 4 Planned Interventions

Action	Details	Timing
<b>(i) Local energy efficiency ambitions and priorities</b>		
	<p>The Council's Affordable Warmth Strategy 2011-14 has the following 3 objectives:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the number of residents benefiting from energy efficiency measures through increased awareness;</li> <li>• Improve the energy efficiency of the Borough's housing stock;</li> <li>• Help tackle fuel poverty and improve health and wellbeing amongst vulnerable groups</li> </ul> <p>The strategy will be reviewed through the multi-agency Greener Healthier Homes Partnership alongside the wider Housing Strategy in 2013 with a view to setting out new targets for reductions in fuel poverty and the energy efficiency of the Borough's homes.</p>	January 2014

Action	Details	Timing
<b>(ii) Measures Resulting in Significant Energy Efficiency Improvements in Residential Accommodation</b>		
<b>The Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation</b>	<p>We are working with Staffordshire County Council to determine if a joint approach to Green Deal and ECO will deliver greater environmental and economic benefits than working individually.</p> <p>We will continue to develop new partnerships with energy companies and other partners (in particular Stafford and Rural Homes) to deliver both Green Deal and ECO and have commenced investigations to inform the best approach to achieving this (Provider/ Partner/ Promoter).</p> <p>We will continue to raise awareness of the Green Deal and ECO funded energy efficiency improvements through local promotion, our website and partner organisations such as Orbit Care and Repair, Stafford Community Council and Beat the Cold.</p>	Ongoing
<b>Feed in Tariff</b>	We will continue to support the discount solar PV scheme delivered by local community group Sustainability Matters	Ongoing
<b>Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs)</b>	We will continue to ensure that landlords, letting agents and those selling or letting their homes are aware of their legal obligation to provide and make available EPCs.	Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs)
<b>Private Rented Minimum Standards</b>	<p>The Energy Act 2011 proposes that from April 2018, all private rented dwellings should be brought up to a minimum energy efficiency standard rating, likely to be set at EPC rating "E". We will work with landlords and their prospective tenants to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight the benefits of energy efficiency works</li> <li>• Secure improvements to their homes/properties when funding, grants/loans/etc, are available</li> </ul>	Ongoing

Action	Details	Timing
<b>(ii) Measures Resulting in Significant Energy Efficiency Improvements in Residential Accommodation</b>		
<b>Home energy advice visits</b>	Where funding is available, we will ensure that vulnerable residents can request home energy advice visits to advise them of the most efficient ways to use their fuel, access any extra cold weather entitlements and, where needed, help them switch to cheaper fuel tariffs. Referrals to other sources of support will also be key to ensuring their continued health and wellbeing. Such referral options will include energy improvement grants, flu vaccinations, food parcels and home fire risk checks.	As Funding allows
<b>Visual heat loss with thermal imaging</b>	We will undertake an aerial thermal imaging flyover of the Borough to illustrate the loss of heat from energy inefficient homes across the Borough and use this to promote the take up of energy efficiency schemes.	March 2014
<b>Benefits Checks and Fuel Debt Advice</b>	We will work with our local Citizens Advice Bureau to ensure that vulnerable residents are referred for benefits checks and advice on dealing with debts in particular those related to fuel bills.	Ongoing
<b>Collective gas and electricity tariff switching</b>	We will support collective switching campaigns such as the People's Power Cheaper Energy Together scheme.	Ongoing
<b>Collective fuel buying schemes in rural areas</b>	We will support the Bulk Oil Purchasing Scheme run by the Community Council of Staffordshire	Ongoing

Action	Details	Timing
<b>(iii) Measures to Cost Effectively Deliver Energy Efficiency by Using Street by Street Rollout</b>		
<b>Fuel Poverty and Excess Winter Death</b>	<p>We will work with our partners (including energy companies, registered providers, the NHS, community groups and charities) to target promotion of all home energy, fuel poverty and cold weather health initiatives to the LSOAs with the highest levels of fuel poverty and the wards with the highest levels of Excess Winter Deaths</p> <p>Priority Area 1: The LSOA within the highest 1% of fuel poor in England (as at 2010 = E01029696)</p> <p>Priority Areas 2: The LSOAs which are within the highest 5% of fuel poor in England (as at 2010 = 8 areas in total)</p> <p>Priority Areas 3: The LSOAs which are within the highest 10% of fuel poor in England (as at 2010 = 18 areas in total)</p> <p>Priority Areas 4: The LSOAs which are within the highest 10% of fuel poor in England (as at 2010 = 27 areas in total)</p> <p>Priority Area 5: The 13 wards where the EWDI is statistically higher than the England averages (all ages)</p>	As opportunity arises
<b>Energy Company Obligation</b>	<p>We will continue to develop our approach to all the elements of the Energy Company Obligation:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation (HHCRo)</li> <li>• Carbon Saving Obligation (CSO)</li> <li>• Carbon Saving Community Obligation (CSCo)</li> </ul>	October 2013 (TBC)

Action	Details	Timing
<b>(iv) Timeframe for Delivery and local and national partners</b>		
<b>Partners</b>	<p>Stafford Council works with a range of local and national partners to deliver energy efficiency improvements through its Greener Healthier Homes Partnership. This includes Staffordshire County Council, Stafford and Rural Homes, the Community Council of Stafford, Beat the Cold, Warm Zone, Age UK, Orbit Care and Repair, utilities, Marches Energy Action, Community Fire Safety, and the Staffordshire Health Trust.</p> <p>We will continue to work with these agencies to develop our approach to tackling cold homes, reducing fuel poverty and carbon emissions and our response to the Green Deal and ECO.</p>	