

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

AGENDA

DATE: Tuesday 18 December 2012

TIME: 7.30 pm

VENUE: Committee Rooms 1&2
Harrow Civic Centre

MEMBERSHIP (Quorum 4)

Chairman: Councillor Jerry Miles

Councillors:

Sue Anderson
Ann Gate
Krishna James
Zarina Khalid

Kam Chana
Barry Macleod-Cullinane
Paul Osborn (VC)
Stephen Wright

Representatives of Voluntary Aided Sector: Mrs J Rammelt/Reverend P Reece

Representatives of Parent Governors: Mrs A Khan/1 Vacancy

Representative of Harrow Youth Parliament (non voting)

(Note: Where there is a matter relating to the Council's education functions, the "church" and parent governor representatives have attendance, speaking and voting rights. They are entitled to speak but not vote on any other matter.)

Reserve Members:

1. Nana Asante
2. Ben Wealthy
3. Victoria Silver
4. Sasi Suresh
5. Krishna Suresh

1. Chris Mote
2. Tony Ferrari
3. Christine Bednell
4. Susan Hall

Contact: Alison Atherton, Senior Professional - Democratic Services
Tel: 020 8424 1266 E-mail: alison.atherton@harrow.gov.uk

AGENDA - PART I

1. ATTENDANCE BY RESERVE MEMBERS

To note the attendance at this meeting of any duly appointed Reserve Members.

Reserve Members may attend meetings:-

- (i) to take the place of an ordinary Member for whom they are a reserve;
- (ii) where the ordinary Member will be absent for the whole of the meeting; and
- (iii) the meeting notes at the start of the meeting at the item 'Reserves' that the Reserve Member is or will be attending as a reserve;
- (iv) if a Reserve Member whose intention to attend has been noted arrives after the commencement of the meeting, then that Reserve Member can only act as a Member from the start of the next item of business on the agenda after his/her arrival.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To receive declarations of disclosable pecuniary or non pecuniary interests, arising from business to be transacted at this meeting, from:

- (a) all Members of the Committee;
- (b) all other Members present.

3. MINUTES (Pages 1 - 8)

That the minutes of the meeting held on 14 November 2012 be taken as read and signed as a correct record.

4. PUBLIC QUESTIONS

To receive questions (if any) from local residents/organisations under the provisions of Committee Procedure Rule 17 (Part 4B of the Constitution).

5. PETITIONS

To receive petitions (if any) submitted by members of the public/Councillors under the provisions of Committee Procedure Rule 15 (Part 4B of the Constitution).

6. REFERENCES FROM COUNCIL/CABINET

(if any).

7. CHANGES IN PUBLIC REALM SERVICES (Pages 9 - 18)

Report of the Corporate Director of Environment and Enterprise

8. DRAFT CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN AND DRAFT DELIVERING WARMER HOMES (HECA) REPORT (Pages 19 - 154)

Report of the Corporate Director of Environment and Enterprise

9. STANDING REVIEW OF THE BUDGET - USE OF CAPITAL RESOURCES (To Follow)

Report of the Divisional Director of Strategic Commissioning

10. REPORT FROM THE PERFORMANCE AND FINANCE SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIR (To Follow)

Report of the Divisional Director of Strategic Commissioning

11. SCRUTINY LEAD MEMBER REPORT

Report of the Divisional Director of Strategic Commissioning

12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Which the Chairman has decided is urgent and cannot otherwise be dealt with.

AGENDA - PART II

Nil

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OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE MINUTES

14 NOVEMBER 2012

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Chairman: | * Councillor Jerry Miles | |
| Councillors: | * Kam Chana * Ann Gate * Krishna James * Barry Macleod-Cullinane | * Paul Osborn * Krishna Suresh (5) * Sasi Suresh (4) * Stephen Wright |
| Voting Co-opted: | (Voluntary Aided) † Mrs J Rammelt Reverend P Reece | (Parent Governors) Mrs A Khan |
| In attendance: (Councillors) | Mitzi Green | Minute 334 |

* Denotes Member present
 (5), (4) Denote category of Reserve Members
 † Denotes apologies received

328. Attendance by Reserve Members

RESOLVED: To note the attendance at this meeting of the following duly appointed Reserve Members:-

Ordinary Member

Councillor Sue Anderson
 Councillor Zarina Khalid

Reserve Member

Councillor Sasi Suresh
 Councillor Krishna Suresh

329. Declarations of Interest

RESOLVED: To note that the following interest was declared during the course of the meeting:

Agenda Item 7 – Post Ofsted Improvement Plan

Councillor Barry Macleod-Cullinane declared a non-pecuniary interest in that he was employed by London Councils. He would remain in the room whilst the matter was considered and voted upon.

330. Minutes

The Committee agreed to consider the minutes as a matter of urgency for the reasons set out on the supplemental agenda. In considering the minutes, Members reminded officers that they were expecting copies of the answers to residents unanswered questions in relation to Vaughan School.

RESOLVED: That the minutes of the meeting held on 24 October 2012, be taken as read and signed as a correct record.

331. Public Questions

RESOLVED: To note that no public questions were received.

332. Petitions

RESOLVED: To note that no petitions had been received.

333. References from Council/Cabinet - Reference from Cabinet - 11 October 2012 - Private Rented Sector Housing in Harrow

The Committee agreed to consider the reference from Cabinet as a matter of urgency for the reasons set out on the supplemental agenda. The Chair advised that the scrutiny report on Private Rented Sector Housing in Harrow had been well received by Cabinet and that all of the recommendations had been taken on board. He expressed his thanks to the Chair of the review group and the other participants for their work.

RESOLVED: That Cabinet's response be noted.

RESOLVED ITEMS

334. Post-Ofsted Improvement Plan

The Chair welcomed the Portfolio Holder for Children, Schools and Families, the Chief Executive and the Corporate Director of Children and Families and officers to the meeting.

The Committee received a report which set out the key issues arising from the Ofsted Inspection of Safeguarding and Looked After Children's Services

carried out in May 2012. The report advised that the Corporate Director of Children and Families had convened an Improvement Board to secure rapid improvements through an Improvement Plan agreed by all partners.

The Chief Executive stated that safeguarding was a priority and that a rating of 'adequate' was not good enough and that the report before Members would be used as a catalyst to raise the bar. He stated that he would welcome Members thoughts and advice on the improvement plan.

The Corporate Director of Children and Families endorsed the sentiments expressed by the Chief Executive and advised that the inspection was also a judgement on the partnership between the Council and Health. She advised that there was now a Looked After Children Doctor in place and that the new Safeguarding Chair met regularly with the Chief Executive, the Leader of the Council and Portfolio Holder for Children, Schools and Families as well as herself. There were, however, still major challenges ahead and she outlined the changes to her team and the work currently being carried.

Having considered the report, Members asked questions and made the following comments:

- Members expressed their concern and disappointment that the action plan did not include any data and was therefore not informative. There appeared to be issues with poor assessments and a Member made particular reference to N160. An officer advised that the report had been prepared in the context of one of the most regulated areas of local government and if all the available data had been included it would have taken up the entire report. The Corporate Director added that Ofsted had recommended that the 'front door' thresholds had been too high. There had been an increase in the number of children going back and forth through the system but that they were now receiving a long term allocation. The Interim Divisional Director advised that there had been 100% staff turnover and, with the exception of two newly qualified social workers, all staff were currently agency although there were plans to recruit permanent staff in the 'front door' and introduce a new role of advanced practitioner.
- A Member commented that the N160 appeared to be worse than it had been several years ago and, following the response from the Corporate Director that she had concerns about the robustness of the historic figures, he expressed concern that problems with performance data may be more widespread. He stated that he had been informed twice that day that data was incorrect in two areas of Children's Services. As the former Portfolio Holder for Performance he had been assured that data was accurate and he therefore was not confident in taking the data on face value now. The Corporate Director responded that there had been data issues with regard to the Youth Offending Team but these had now been corrected.

An officer advised that the problems with the quality of some of the data had come to light the previous year and that it was the system that had highlighted the issue. Staff had been closing cases down to 'stop

the clock ticking' and then re-opening those cases which had therefore manipulated the performance indicator. In some cases the focus had been meeting timescales rather than quality. The Corporate Director of Children and Families added that it was because the system was robust that it picked up issues in practice which were thoroughly looked into. As part of the New Operating Model, the collection and oversight of data collection had been moved to the Performance unit.

The Chief Executive stated that a clear explanation would be provided to Members in terms of data quality. Ofsted had been of the view that whilst systems were good, additional work was required on the quality of the work. A greater emphasis on quality assurance was required and he was keen that the Council learnt from the good practices in other authorities. The new staff that had been brought into the service were of a high calibre.

- A Member commented that in terms of the improvement plan there was an issue in that he was unsure what, as a Member, he was supposed to do and stated that it was unclear what aspects had improved. The Corporate Director advised that the plan had been prepared in line with the requirements of Ofsted and that there was a need for Members to see an increased quality of outcomes.
- A Member questioned how much it would cost to address the issues detailed in the improvement plan and was advised that they could be contained within existing budgets. The Corporate Director advised that there were no immediate financial implications and that she would use some of her potential underspend. The Chief Executive added whilst Children Services were not exempt from making a contribution to budget savings he was keen to protect front line social workers. He accepted the Member's comment that costs should be made more explicit.
- Responding to a Member's comments that the improvement plan was incomplete and included out of date data, the Interim Divisional Director advised that it had been subject to fortnightly and, on occasion, more regular revision.
- In terms of staff turnover, a Member stated that this indicated that there was a possible problem with morale. The report did not include a departmental structure and he questioned where any additional staff would be placed. The report should also have included one-off costs and the costs of quality assurance and highlight where there would be savings. He questioned whether the department's culture encouraged an escalation of problems/issues. The Corporate Director responded that morale was high overall but that the 'front door' and YOT had presented issues. The new culture in Targeted Services under the present management was one of the senior managers having an open door to staff and she was clear that problems staff were experiencing needed to be shared openly and solutions shared. Recent changes of management in the 'front door' had gone a long way to address the

issues and a new aggressive campaign to recruit staff and strong managers was underway. Poor performing managers had moved on and stronger quality assurance systems were in place. The Directorate had, like all other departments, made significant savings of £6m and had grant cuts of over £2.3 m. This had been in the context of demographic growth. The Corporate Director advised that there was now a more robust system for quality assurance following the London Councils model.

- In relation to pre-birth safeguarding, a Member stated that the improvement plan only appeared to relate to Northwick Park hospital. She reminded officers that women had a choice in terms of where they wished to give birth and she questioned whether similar arrangements were in place with other hospitals. Members were advised that the protocol would apply to all expectant women and that work had been done with them and the Primary Care Trust.
- A Member questioned the parameters used to ensure that a more robust quality assurance model would be implemented and was advised that there would be a greater focus on outcomes. Work had been done on IPADs (ie appraisals) and observers had attended social workers on visits. The Corporate Director took on board the Member's comments that using a traffic light system in the plan would be helpful.
- In response to a Member's question, the Interim Divisional Director advised that a health assessment of Children Looked After (CLA) was carried out within the first 28 days of their entry to care. Issues such as contraception were addressed with CLA as appropriate. In terms of those children with dual heritage the Council would, wherever possible, seek to ensure that their needs in terms of worship, food and other such issues were met by the foster carer.
- In terms of pay and retention, a Member questioned how many of those staff who had just been advised that their salary would be cut by 1% would now receive an increase in order to retain them. Officers advised that it was approximately 60 permanent staff and the advice had been to deal with this via market supplements. The Chief Executive undertook to check whether Equality Impact Assessments had been carried out on the social worker posts as part of the work on terms and conditions. The Member requested a report on the number of staff that would receive market supplements following the implementation of the changes in terms and conditions.
- A Member requested that an urgent report be submitted to the Committee by the Assistant Chief Executive and Divisional Director of Strategic Commissioning on data quality. The Corporate Director reiterated that the review by an independent team had addressed the issues of data quality and that her team would continue to be robust in this area. She could provide Members with the outcome data and was happy to meet and discuss this information.

- Responding to a Member's question as to whether every CLA in Harrow was safe the Corporate Director advised that Ofsted had rated Harrow as 'good' in this area. Whilst her team were trying to make the system as safe as possible, she could not guarantee that there would never be a problem.
- A Member made reference to a report that had been considered by the Performance and Finance Scrutiny Sub-Committee on equality outcomes that had included many gaps in information. An officer undertook to look at the report.
- The Corporate Director confirmed that the recommendations arising from the scrutiny review of project management were followed in Children's Services. An officer added that both Ofsted and the Department for Education were satisfied with the data provided. It was, however, important have clarity as to what the data was being used for.

The Chair advised that following a request at the last meeting of the Committee a document had been prepared in relation the issues in the Youth Offending Team. The view had been taken that it would be helpful to consider this at a cross party working group but that this would not preclude its consideration at a future meeting of the Committee.

The Chair thanked the Portfolio Holder, Chief Executive, Corporate Director and officers for their attendance and responses.

RESOLVED: That (1) the actions in the Improvement Plan to secure rapid improvements against all 22 recommendations in the Ofsted report be noted; (2) a report be submitted to the next meeting by the Assistant Chief Executive and Divisional Director of Strategic Commissioning on the issues raised in relation to the performance data and data quality issues in Children's Services and detailing what audit had been done to assure that there was not a problem elsewhere in the Council..

335. Scrutiny Work Programme Proposals

The Committee received a report which outlined proposals for inclusion in the scrutiny project programme for the remainder of the current administration and it also provides a brief update on projects currently underway.

Members considered the appropriateness of using diabetes as the case study investigation of how effectively public health/preventative/ early intervention services were delivered with differing views expressed. A Member suggested that COPD, a congested terminal condition, might be a more beneficial subject.

RESOLVED: That (1) the proposed projects and the proposal to complete all projects by January 2014 be agreed; (2) the subject of the early intervention case study be discussed at the scoping meeting.

336. Standing Scrutiny Review of the Budget - Report on Progress

The Committee agreed to consider a report, Standing Scrutiny Review of the Budget – Self Financing of the Housing Revenue Account, as a matter of urgency for the reasons set out on the supplemental agenda.

The Chair of the review group introduced the report and outlined its contents. He advised that the repayment of the self financing loan would be over 50 years and for this reason it was important to get the decisions right now. The report presented the review group's findings and set out some useful ideas for consideration. He thanked members of the review group, experts, the Divisional Director of Housing and officers for their participation.

An officer advised that the Corporate Director of Resources had advised that some minor amendments were required to the report.

The Chair stated that this was a good piece of work and it was

RESOLVED: That, subject to making some minor amendments, the report of the Standing Scrutiny Review of the Budget be referred to Cabinet in December 2012 for consideration.

(Note: The meeting, having commenced at 7.32 pm, closed at 9.28 pm).

(Signed) COUNCILLOR JERRY MILES
Chairman

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**REPORT FOR: OVERVIEW AND
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Date of Meeting: | 18 December 2012 |
| Subject: | Changes in Public Realm Services |
| Responsible Officer: | Caroline Bruce Corporate Director Environment and Enterprise |
| Scrutiny Lead Member area: | Environment and Enterprise: Councillor Sue Anderson Councillor Stephen Wright |
| Exempt: | No |
| Enclosures: | Appendix – Information from the latest Directorate Scorecard |

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report sets out a general overview of the Public Realm Services and the changes planned for the service area.

Recommendations:

The Committee is requested to note the changes impacting on Public Realm Services.

Section 2 – Report

The Overview and Scrutiny committee has requested a report on “Changes to Public Realm”, with information on performance data of the current service.

The Council currently has a service area called Public Realm that has introduced a range of award winning technological improvements over recent years, with consequent savings in the cost of providing the services. The Public Realm service is currently part of a wider transformation project taking place in the Environment Division – the PRISM project.

Public Realm Services

Public Realm Services are universal services that are provided to all sections of the community – residents, businesses, visitors and staff – on a daily basis having a major impact on the overall satisfaction levels for the Council and quality of life for Harrow residents. The services are also central to the delivery of the Council’s corporate vision. It is essential that the service continues to develop and move forward, adapting to both internally and externally driven change.

Departmental core services are street cleansing of 488 kilometres of road and major and minor shopping areas, waste and recycling collection services to 88,000 households, management of the Council Civic Amenity Site, maintenance of 26 major parks and 50 open spaces, and bereavement services. The department also takes a lead in the Council’s drive to engage with local Communities through leadership of the Neighbourhood Champions scheme and the Pride in Harrow scheme, and engaging and supporting voluntary groups to participate in assisting the Council to maintain parks and open space areas. Other key services include maintenance and management of the Council green infrastructure, such as 300,000 trees, grass verges and hedges.

Contextual Change for 2012/13

Public Realm Services has been incorporated into the new Environment and Enterprise directorate providing stronger links with the growth and economic regeneration initiatives of the authority.

Keeping neighbourhoods clean, green and safe

A step change in the quality of the maintenance of Harrow’s neighbourhoods has been achieved in recent years. We listened and acted on resident’s requests for improvements in street cleansing and grounds maintenance resulting in significant increases in satisfaction. We have invested in new technology to improve the service and reduce operational costs. We are working proactively to help our residents recycle and to keep waste down. We are committed to protecting and enhancing the natural beauty of our borough and at the same time tackling climate change - the most serious

medium and long term threats facing us today. Along with our partners we work creatively to develop a sustainable, clean and safe borough. The practical on the ground engagement with the Metropolitan Police is an exemplar for London. We work with communities and our partner agencies to reduce community tensions and develop safer neighbourhoods, as well as improve access for all to the Harrow's greener areas.

Working with our partners in Planning we provide support to deliver Green Grid Projects in conjunction with the Mayor of London's Blue River Network scheme to connect Harrow's green areas by the opening up of river side walks. This combines with our work with the GLA Drain London project to develop a Surface Water Management Plan that will support the National Strategic objectives for the EU Floods Directive.

Supporting our Town Centre, our local shopping centres and our businesses

We work with strategic partners across the council and externally to support and planned improvements to the infrastructure of the Borough: from managing the delivery of public realm services, supporting businesses, community policing and supporting the delivery of the Area Action Plan for the Intensification Area, TfL's major schemes programme and the Outer London Fund activities.

Consultation and Engagement

We engage with the community extensively and have used the Let's Talk programme engaging in the new debate about what kind of services can and should be delivered in the future. Given the financial challenges facing us we cannot continue to provide services in the way we do currently. The status quo is not an option. We want and need the help of the community to shape Harrow for the future.

We want to enable citizens to become more active by providing more support and creating opportunities to contribute to the decision-making process and take a greater part in making Harrow better. We remain ambitious about what we can achieve together, and listening to what local residents want and say, we will reform and modernise our services, making further improvements and at the same time saving money.

The customer consultation exercise undertaken as part of the initial Let's talk programme illustrated the value members of the public place on the services we provide. Of the four main priorities of the Council, the "Keeping neighbourhoods clean, green and safe" gained the most support (92% of respondents) and was the top priority for 50% of respondents.

PRISM

The PRISM solution will completely refresh and refocus both the management and delivery of street-facing services. It will bring together appropriate 'delivery' activities that are currently dealt with by discrete teams across

Community Safety Services, Highways and Public Realm Services. The effect of this will be to provide a unified, on-street focussed team, with the technology and capability to deal with a broad range of issues and enquiries under a 'one and done' ethos. In summary, the PRISM solution will deliver:

1. **A new Target Operating Model (TOM)** to support Environment in its move towards a Commissioning model. The new structure will have three distinct functions:
 - a. A function to commission and manage contracts and projects;
 - b. A service delivery function to deliver planned and reactive work;
 - c. A support service function to manage systems, reporting and service specific administration such as licensing applications.
2. **Unified on-street services** that move away from the existing operating scenario where, for example, highways defects, licensing and fly tipping issues in the same street are dealt with by three different people from three different teams. This joined up working will allow efficiencies to be made whilst improving front line delivery.
3. **A common technology platform** that will support the delivery of unified on-street services and provide near real time updates to customers via Access Harrow and end-to-end visibility to the service.

Over time and in line with the commissioning approach, the service delivery function will reduce and the client services function will increase its capacity as service delivery is rationalised.

PRISM BENEFITS

1. **Improved customer service** - Multi-skilled front line staff will be able to resolve a broader range of issues than ever before. For example, an Inspector surveying the highway for defects will be able to investigate an urgent report of fly tipping in the vicinity, and arrange for this to be cleared. This will provide swifter resolution, enable near real time closure of the feedback loop to customers and provide the Council with a cost effective service solution.
2. **Reduction in line management** - The TOM organisational structure will consolidate existing teams, which will significantly reduce the overall line management requirement. The new structure will adhere to the Councils span of control model where appropriate.
3. **Improved productivity and resource utilisation** - Mobile technology and scheduling will improve productivity as the need for staff to attend the office in order to receive job instructions is reduced. Additionally, supervisors will have access to real time management information about resource location and availability, enabling an increasingly structured approach to the assignment and utilisation of resource.
4. **More efficient provision of administrative support** - Consolidating non-service delivery activities into a single team, coupled with a review of business process will reduce current administrative overheads whilst

providing more effective support to the service delivery function.

PERFORMANCE

A benchmarking exercise has been carried out using LAPS (London Authority Performance Solution) data for y/e 2011/12.

Harrow achieved a top quartile position for waste collection related environmental indicators, but compares less well on street cleaning related functions.

| Title of measure | Polarity | Harrow | | | All London boroughs 2011-12 | | | | |
|--|----------|--------|---|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------|
| | | Rank | Position | Actual 2011-12 | Worst figure | Lower Quartile (LQ) | Median | Upper Quartile (UQ) | Best figure |
| NI 191 Residual household waste per household | ▼ | 9th |  Best third | 539kg | 808kg | ≤648kg | 570kg | ≥492kg | 409kg |
| NI 192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting | ▲ | 2nd |  Best 25% | 48% | 19% | ≥29% | 34% | ≤39% | 50% |
| NI 195a Improved street and environmental cleanliness – Litter | ▼ | 20th |  Lowest 25% | 8% | 15% | ≤8% | 6% | ≥4% | 2% |
| NI 195b Improved street and environmental cleanliness - Detritus | ▼ | 20th |  Lowest 25% | 13% | 22% | ≤12% | 9% | ≥6% | 2% |
| NI 195c Improved street and environmental cleanliness – Graffiti | ▼ | 18th |  Lowest 25% | 6% | 14% | ≤6% | 4% | ≥3% | 1% |
| NI 195d Improved street and environmental cleanliness - Fly posting. | ▼ | =5th |  Best 25% | 1% | 6% | ≤3% | 1% | ≥1% | 0% |

Information from the latest Directorate Scorecard:

Note: RAG ratings are as per defined in SAP. Where there is no target, and a RAG rating, this is as assessed by the Service Manager.

Scorecard Objective: Keeping neighbourhoods clean, green and safe

| Ref No | Title of Measure | Polarity | Target Quarterly | Actual Y/E 10-11 | Actual Y/E 11-12 | Actual Q1 12-13 | RAG Q1 12-13 | Actual Q2 12-13 | RAG Q2 12-13 | Dir | Y/E forecast | Quarterly Commentary/ Assessment |
|---------|--|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----|--------------|--|
| NI 191 | Residual household waste per household | ▼ | 135 kg | 508kg | 539kg | 129kg | LG | Dec-12 | - | ↓ | 510kg | Q1 suggests that annual target will be met. Q2 data available Dec-12 |
| NI 192 | Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting | ▲ | 50% | 50% | 48% | 50% | LG | Dec-12 | - | ↔ | 48% | Q2 data available Dec-12 2011/12 reduction in recycling mainly due to reduced recycling from dirty MRF contract operated by WLWA. Unlikely to improve this year |
| NI 195a | Improved street and environmental cleanliness - Litter | ▼ | 6% | 5% | 8% | 6% | LG | 7% | HR | ↑ | 6.5% | See commentary in performance section Y/E forecast is guide based on average of Q1/Q2. |
| NI 195b | Improved street and environmental cleanliness - Detritus | ▼ | 9% | 5% | 13% | 13% | HR | 17% | HR | ↑ | 15% | See commentary in performance section Y/E forecast is guide based on average of Q1/Q2. |
| NI 195c | Improved street and environmental cleanliness - Graffiti. | ▼ | 3% | 5% | 6% | 6% | HR | 7% | HR | ↑ | 6.5% | See commentary in performance section Y/E forecast is guide based on average of Q1/Q2. |

Scorecard Objective: Keeping neighbourhoods clean, green and safe

| Ref No | Title of Measure | Polarity | Target Quarterly | Actual Y/E 10-11 | Actual Y/E 11-12 | Actual Q1 12-13 | RAG Q1 12-13 | Actual Q2 12-13 | RAG Q2 12-13 | Dir | Y/E forecast | Quarterly Commentary/ Assessment |
|---------|--|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----|---------------------|--|
| NI 195d | Improved street and environmental cleanliness - Fly posting. | ▼ | 1% | 0% | 1% | 2% | LR | 2% | HR | ↔ | 2% | See commentary in performance section Y/E forecast is guide based on average of Q1/Q2. |
| NI 196 | Improved street and environmental cleanliness - fly tipping | ▼ | Very effective | Effective | TBA | Annual | | | ↔ | - | Chasing Y/E figures | |
| Local | Tree planting | ▲ | 500 (annual) | 600 | 685 | 0 | LG | 0 | LG | ↔ | 650 | Planting to take place in Q3 and Q4. End of year forecast is based on the same capital funding as previous years |

Financial Implications

There are no direct financial implications associated with this report. The budgets for the service area are agreed by the Council through the Medium Term Financial Strategy. The PRISM project has been agreed by Cabinet for implementation to save £1.5 million for 2013-14 and a further £350,000 for 2014-15.

Performance Issues

Performance information has been provided in the main body of this report and at Appendix 1.

Environmental Impact

Although this service area has a significant impact on environmental practices, there are no direct implications arising from the report.

Risk Management Implications

None directly attributable to this report. The PRISM project has a separate Risk Register.

Equalities Implications

None directly attributable to this report. The PRISM project has separate Equality Impact Assessments.

Corporate Priorities

The Public Realm Services support the council to achieve its Corporate priorities, in particular:

- **Keeping neighbourhoods clean, green and safe**
- **Supporting our town centre, our local shopping centres and businesses.**

Section 4 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Contact:

John Edwards
Divisional Director Environment Services
john.edwards@harrow.gov.uk

Background Papers: None

Appendix 1

Information from the latest Directorate Scorecard:

Note: RAG ratings are as per defined in SAP. Where there is no target, and a RAG rating, this is as assessed by the Service Manager.

| Scorecard Objective: Keeping neighbourhoods clean, green and safe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----|--------------|--|
| Ref No | Title of Measure | Polarity | Target Quarterly | Actual Y/E 10-11 | Actual Y/E 11-12 | Actual Q1 12-13 | RAG Q1 12-13 | Actual Q2 12-13 | RAG Q2 12-13 | Dir | Y/E forecast | Quarterly Commentary/ Assessment |
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Scorecard Objective: Keeping neighbourhoods clean, green and safe

| Ref No | Title of Measure | Polarity | Target Quarterly | Actual Y/E 10-11 | Actual Y/E 11-12 | Actual Q1 12-13 | RAG Q1 12-13 | Actual Q2 12-13 | RAG Q2 12-13 | Dir | Y/E forecast | Quarterly Commentary/ Assessment |
|---------|--|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----|---------------------|--|
| NI 195c | Improved street and environmental cleanliness - Graffiti. | ▼ | 3% | 5% | 6% | 6% | HR | 7% | HR | ↑ | 6.5% | See commentary in performance section Y/E forecast is guide based on average of Q1/Q2. |
| NI 195d | Improved street and environmental cleanliness - Fly posting. | ▼ | 1% | 0% | 1% | 2% | LR | 2% | HR | ↔ | 2% | See commentary in performance section Y/E forecast is guide based on average of Q1/Q2. |
| NI 196 | Improved street and environmental cleanliness - fly tipping | ▼ | Very effective | Effective | TBA | Annual | | | ↔ | - | Chasing Y/E figures | |
| Local | Tree planting | ▲ | 500 (annual) | 600 | 685 | 0 | LG | 0 | LG | ↔ | 650 | Planting to take place in Q3 and Q4. End of year forecast is based on the same capital funding as previous years |

**REPORT FOR: OVERVIEW AND
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Date of Meeting: | 18 December 2012 |
| Subject: | Climate Change Action Plan, and Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report |
| Responsible Officer: | Caroline Bruce, Corporate Director of Environment and Enterprise |
| Scrutiny Lead Member area: | Councillor Stephen Wright – Policy Lead for Environment and Enterprise Councillor Sue Anderson – Performance Lead for Environment and Enterprise |
| Exempt: | No |
| Enclosures: | Cabinet Report – 22 November 2012 |

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report sets out the draft Climate Change Action Plan and Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report, which were reported to Cabinet on 22 November 2012. These are subject to public consultation and Overview and Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the drafts. Comments will be reported back to Cabinet in March 2013

Recommendations:

To consider the report and draft strategies and provide comments to Cabinet.

Section 2 – Report

The Cabinet report sets out the background and performance on the existing climate change strategy and action plan.

Cabinet agreed to the council signing the Climate Local Commitment (Appendix C, of the Cabinet report).

Appendix D, of the Cabinet report, sets out a draft revised action plan for the climate change strategy, which adopts the Climate Local template.

Appendix I, of the Cabinet report, set out the draft Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report, which needs to be submitted to the SoS DECC in full by 31 March 2013

Both drafts are subject to public consultation from 30 November 2012 to 28 January 2013. As part of this consultation, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee are invited to submit comments that will then be forwarded on to Cabinet..

Financial Implications

Set out in the report to Cabinet

Performance Issues

Set out in the report to Cabinet

Environmental Impact

Set out in the report to Cabinet

Risk Management Implications

Set out in the report to Cabinet

Equalities Implications

Set out in the report to Cabinet

Corporate Priorities

Set out in the report to Cabinet

Section 3 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Contact:

Andrew Baker, Head of Climate Change
020 8424 1779
andrew.baker@harrow.gov.uk

Background Papers:

Set out in the report to Cabinet

REPORT FOR: CABINET

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Date of Meeting: | 22 November 2012 |
| Subject: | Climate Change Strategy – Review of Progress 2011/12 and Revised Draft Action Plan |
| Key Decision: | Yes |
| Responsible Officer: | Caroline Bruce, Corporate Director of Environment and Enterprise |
| Portfolio Holder: | Councillor Phillip O’Dell, Portfolio Holder for Environment and Community Safety |
| Exempt: | No |
| Decision subject to Call-in: | Yes |
| Enclosures: | Appendix A – Progress Review - September 2012 Appendix B – Warm Homes, Healthy People – summary report Appendix C – Climate Local declaration Appendix D – Draft Climate Change Action Plan 2013 Appendix E – CRC and GHG emissions Appendix F – Summary of RE:FIT programme 2012/13 Appendix G – Summary of home insulation programmes Appendix H - Insulation Standards in Harrow’s Homes Appendix I – Draft Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report |

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report reviews the progress of the existing strategy and sets out the proposals for a revision.

Recommendations:

Cabinet is requested to:

1. Note the progress review on the current Climate Change Action Plan;
2. Note the progress made in reducing emission in 2011/12 (as reported under CRC and GHG);
3. Note the progress of the RE:FIT programme;
4. Agree to sign the Climate Local Declaration;
5. Note the proposed draft of the revised Climate Change Action Plan;
6. Note the proposed draft of the revised Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report;
7. Agree that the revised proposals be subject to public consultation, with the results

being reported back in March 2013.

Reason: (For recommendation)

To ensure continued progress in delivery the council's climate change strategy and the associated reduction in emissions.

Section 2 – Report

2.1 Introduction

The original climate change strategy was adopted in September 2009. The Strategy was reviewed in October 2010 and, following public consultation a revised Action Plan was published in May 2011.

A number of reports have also been published over the interim dealing with

- The Carbon Reduction Commitment – Energy Efficiency Scheme
- The RE:FIT programme for energy reducing retrofits of public sector buildings in London.
- The Delivering Warmer Homes Strategy - dealing with Affordable Warmth and Fuel Poverty
- Revised Street Lighting policy
- Etc.

Addressing Climate Change issues is a long term policy issue. To a large extent economic issues and the austerity agenda have dominated national and local politics during this period but the underlying issues have not gone away and, if anything, the outlook for the longer term has become worse as global emissions of carbon dioxide have continued to rise and the climate continues to warm.

This report looks at the progress that has been made and identifies the issues that still remain. The council also has to respond to changing national policies of which the most important is the imminent introduction of the Green Deal scheme, which is intended to retrofit a significant proportion of homes in England by 2020.

2.2 Review of the existing Strategy and Action Plan

The climate change strategy addresses nine policy areas. In each area the headline position is set out below.

2.2.1 Planning and Development

The Harrow Core Strategy was adopted in February 2012 and includes an overarching policy objective to contribute to a 60% reduction (on 1990 levels) in London's carbon dioxide emissions by 2025. This is to be achieved, through Planning and Development, by locating development where it can take advantage of the existing public transport network and by ensuring new development is designed to reduce energy needs (through building efficiencies and provision of renewable energy systems), water consumption, and site run-off, and in addition, within the Heart of Harrow, can incorporate or connect to an area wide energy network.

The remaining suite of planning documents, that make up Harrow's Local Plan, have now been subject to at least two rounds of public consultation and have been submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination before they are adopted early next year. Together these documents provide more detailed planning policies against which to consider individual development

proposals, including the assessment of building efficiency and design, tree protection and flood / surface water mitigation. The Heart of Harrow Area Action Plan also includes a commitment to produce a Green Travel Plan for the area, the delivery of which will be secured through site specific travel plans. The AAP also includes the allocation of the Council's existing Civic Amenity site and part of the Depot site for a new waste treatment facility. This is to give effect to the emerging joint West London Waste Plan, which seeks to identify sufficient sites across west London to provide new waste facilities to manage all of west London's waste within west London by 2031.

In August the Council consulted on its Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charging schedule. CIL effectively replaces section 106 contributions for the strategic infrastructure requirements that arise as a result of new development. Once the Harrow CIL is in place, this will provide a pool of funds (circa £1m p.a.) to help deliver physical and social infrastructure, including green infrastructure and strategic flood mitigation works.

2.2.2 Domestic Energy

We adopted the "Delivering Warmer Homes" strategy in October 2011, which set out a range of measures to improve the thermal efficiency of homes and to help vulnerable people to heat their homes.

Delivering improvements to homes is currently carried out using external funding i.e.

- Warm Front (National scheme)
- Warm Zones (GLA scheme)
- RE:NEW (GLA scheme); and,
- CERT (Carbon Emissions Reduction Target), which is an obligation placed on energy companies

Appendix G shows the outputs from these schemes.

The DoH funded a Warm Homes. Healthy People programme for winter 2011/12. The council received funding of £68,500 and launched the Harrow Housewarmers project. A summary of the outcomes of the project are shown in **Appendix B**. Unfortunately because of limited length of the programme – funding was provided in mid-December and had to be spent by the end of the following March - participation was limited. However it did prove the worth of working with CAB and Age UK who provided help and advice to residents. It is not possible to say whether the scheme resulted in fewer people presenting to the NHS with health issues, but it would be useful to repeat the process – if funding can be found. The DoH announced on September 13th that there would be a round of bidding this year with a deadline submission of 5 October. A bid for £101k of funding has been submitted in partnership with CAB, Age UK and the NHS. If successful, we will be able to run this programme again this year.

The council's Affordable Warmth programme has proved difficult to implement over the past year. It has traditionally been seen as a capital programme to provide insulation etc to homes in the borough. Prior to, and including 2011/12 the budget was £150k. In 2012/13 it was reduced to £105k.. In the past, part of the budget has been used to pay salaries within the climate change section. These posts are currently being transferred to revenue as part of a wider de-capitalisation budget.

The financial position, in relation to Affordable Warmth is set out in Section 2.4

2.2.3 Transport

Because Harrow Council approved the Harrow Transport Local Implementation Plan2 (LIP2), the Council continues to receive funds to implement transport improvements borough wide. This includes funding for cycle training, cycle paths, improving the walking environment, bus priority, developing green routes, sustainable travel promotion as well as improvements to traffic flow. All of these help reduce the environmental impact of transport. In addition, the extension of Controlled Parking Zones across the borough encourages the uptake of more environmentally friendly vehicles as all these vehicles are eligible for a free parking permit in these zones.

A key policy requirement of the Heart of Harrow AAP is the production of a green travel plan covering the whole area. Initial work has commenced, with the intention to publish it for consultation next year. All new major development within the area will be required to contribute to the funding of this initiative and to comply with its relevant provisions through individual site travel plans.

2.2.4 Water and Flooding

Investment in flood defence works and highways drainage remains a priority. Weather patterns appear to have changed recently and many places in the UK have experienced very heavy and prolonged rainfall over the last two summers. Much of the existing infrastructure was designed and built in the 1930s and need renewal/replacing. There are 14 Critical Drainage Areas in Harrow. A significant proportion of homes in the borough (7,700 homes) are classified as having an increased risk of flooding.

The council has a statutory duty under the Highways Act 1980 to maintain infrastructure and the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to address flooding issues.

The 2012/13 budget for flood defence works and highway drainage works was reduced to £349k.

Following the publication of a further addendum to the level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, which justified removal of the flood zone 3b (e.g. the functional flood plain designation) applying to the urban environment in Harrow, the Council is now working with Brent Council, the Environment Agency and Drain London to assess further strategic flood mitigation works within Harrow to alleviate flooding further down the catchment. The adoption of the Local Plan should also help to ensure flooding risk on redevelopment sites is significantly reduced through stronger requirements for on-site mitigation.

2.2.5 Waste

Achieved a recycling rate of 50% in 2009/10 and 2010/11. In 2011/12, this reduced slightly to 48.2% due in part to an unexpected growth in the total amount of waste collected and a lower recovery of material from "dirty MRF" operations – following a new contract by the West London Waste Authority. Despite this setback the council increased the total amount of waste being recycled and composted.

In 2011/12, we finally were able to install recycling facilities in to most of the flats in the borough following provision of funding from the London Waste and Recycling Board. This is expected to result in an additional 1% being recycled in 2012/13.

Working in partnership with WLWA and the other boroughs, we have developed a joint waste minimisation strategy for the West Waste area.

Work continues to progress on the preparation of the joint West London Waste Plan. The key consultation took place in 2011 on proposed future waste sites and policies. Further work is being undertaken to better understand west London's waste flows that may result in further sites

needing to be set aside or for particular facilities to be promoted. Publication of the final draft plan is now programmed for early 2013.

2.2.6 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment

Replacement of trees is now falling behind the rate needed to replace the existing stock. Identification of potentially dangerous (i.e. old and diseased) trees has improved but this means that there has been an increase in the number being removed. This is particularly the case for street trees where the constraints imposed by a built up environment stress the trees adversely. New street trees are being planted which are smaller; have smaller, less invasive root systems; and, reduced water requirement. Smaller trees also mean fewer problems with daylight blockage, entanglement of overhead lines, and the obstruction of street-lighting.

In parks, tree cover is improving as older trees are able to mature in the more natural environment.

The Harrow Green Grid project is now into its second year programme and continues to enhance Harrow's existing network of green corridors and engage local volunteers in the management of Harrow's green infrastructure. The approval of the Kodak planning application will see a new green corridor provided that will connect Wealdstone with Headstone Manor and the provide a continuous green link through to the Green Belt.

Our annual returns to DEFRA continue to highlight the fact that only 10 out of 30 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation have up-to-date management plans. A further programme of work is therefore required to improve Harrow's performance and to implement the actions outlined in the Biodiversity Action Plan for these sites.

2.2.7 Food, Fair Trade and Sustainable Shopping

Harrow's application to be recognised as a Fair Trade Borough was not approved in 2011. A revised application is expected to be submitted this autumn.

2.2.8 Businesses and the Public Sector,

There has been limited progress in this area as the council lacks the resources to provide encouragement, education and/or incentives

2.2.9 The Council's Footprint

a) Carbon Reduction Commitment – Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC) and Greenhouse Gas (GHG)

The council has a significant advantage, compared to some other local authorities, as it has centralised procurement of energy. This has meant that it has been easier to collate information for statutory reporting such as the CRC scheme or GHG reporting. It has also been easier to take strategic decisions (such as the installation of AMR), which have improved the reliability of data and eliminated estimated billing for much of our stock. This advantage is increasingly recognised across London.

The CRC scheme is a statutory carbon trading scheme designed to reduce carbon emissions from organisations that emit significant amounts of carbon as part of their operations. Large emitters such as electricity producers, industrial processors are covered by other trading schemes. The council's energy use means that the scheme applies to the council. From April 2011, the CRC scheme requires participating organisations to purchase allowances for the amount of carbon they emit. In summary, under CRC, our carbon footprint reduced by 12.5% in

2011/12 compared to the base year of 2010/11. This reduction is encouraging but should be treated with some caution as the winter in 2011/12 was mild compared to the winter of 2010/11.

The council also has to report its GHG emissions to DEFRA. This is a wider measure of carbon emissions than CRC and includes emissions from transport operation and other third party emissions such as those from council leisure centres, which do not count towards CRC (as they are operated by contractors who report the emissions directly). In summary, under GHG, our carbon footprint reduced by 1.6% in 2011/12 compared to the base year of 2009/10. As above, this reduction may be due to the relatively mild winter in 2011/12. Of particular concern is the upward trend in electricity consumption which has increased by 5.6% over the last two years

Details of our performance for CRC and GHG are shown in **Appendix E**.

b) RE:FIT

The council has signed a contract with MITIE plc under the RE:FIT programme to retrofit energy efficiency measures in the council's corporate and school building stock. The programme is partially financed by the Carbon Reduction budget, the Capital Maintenance budget and additional borrowing from schools.

The programme to refurbish the Civic Centre has provided the opportunity to install improved lighting and lighting controls. Where possible this work has been coordinated with the RE:FIT programme.

The current details of the scheme for 2012/13 are shown in **Appendix F**

c) Asset optimisation

The council's asset optimisation programme is also contributing towards our carbon reduction targets. Flexible and mobile working means that the requirement for office space is being reduced allowing consolidation of accommodation and closure of redundant buildings.

d) Street lighting

A review of the council's street lighting policy was carried out during 2011/12 and a revised policy adopted in April 2012. All new street lighting schemes will utilise LED technology and lighting will be dimmed during the early hours of the morning. In addition, illuminated street furniture will be replaced with non-illuminated furniture where permissible.

2.2.10 Appendix A set out the detail of the progress made on the Action Plan since May 2011.

2.3 Options for the Future

At present climate change policy and the responsibility for delivering the necessary changes is largely seen as an "Environment" issue. This is a barrier to the successful implementation of the council's policy. Climate change issues need to be integrated within the wider, basic working of the council

This review seeks to address a number of significant changes that have occurred in the last eighteen months, or which are imminent: -

1. Publication of Climate Local by LGA
2. Internal reorganisation of council. I.e. new departmental structure: -
 - Environment and Enterprise
 - Community Health and Well-Being

- Children and Families
 - Resources
3. End of CESP (Community energy saving programme) in December 2012.
 4. End of CERT (Carbon emissions reduction target) in March 2013
 5. The Energy Act 2011
 - Revised guidance under HECA (Homes Energy Conservation Act), asks LAs to set out the energy conservation measures that the council considers practicable, cost-effective and likely to result in significant improvement in the energy efficiency of residential accommodation in its area. LAs will be required to submit the first report, to the Secretary for State for Energy and Climate Change, by 31 March 2013 and update the report at two-year intervals.
 - The report must also be published on the council's website
 6. The Green Deal
 - Official launch in September 2012.
 - Includes new energy company obligation (ECO) of £1.3bn a year, to reduce carbon, support affordable warmth initiatives and carbon saving communities
 - Proposed GLA framework for Green Deal in London
 - Potential gap in 2012/13 between end of CESP/CERT and start of GLA Green Deal framework agreement
 7. Transfer of well-being powers to LAs (Healthy Lives, Healthy People)
 8. Introduction of Cold Weather Plan by NHS
 - On average 27,000 excess deaths occur during December to March each year.
 - The estimated cost to the NHS of ill health and hospital admissions during this period is £850m each year
 9. Warm Homes, Healthy People project undertaken in winter 2011/12 to support vulnerable people. This project was funded by the DoH in response to the publication of the Cold Weather Plan
 10. Internal changes to housing maintenance
 11. Internal changes to schools capital maintenance programme
 12. Introduction of RE:FIT programme
 - The RE:FIT programme is a GLA framework agreement to enable significant reductions in carbon emissions from public buildings in London.
 13. Transformation Projects
 - Asset optimisation
 - Civic Centre refurbishment
 - Flexible/mobile working
 - IT server room
 14. Introduction of Academies/ Free schools
 15. CRC simplification
 - Consultation by government

- Responsibility for school emissions
- Responsibility for emissions from Academies/Free schools

2.3.1 Climate Local

Harrow signed the Nottingham Declaration in July 2009, accepting that climate change was being driven by increasing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which are the result of human activity, and committing the council to take action to mitigate further change and to adapt to changes that are unavoidable (due to previous emissions).

Climate Local is a new LGA initiative to drive, inspire and support council action on a changing climate. The initiative supports councils' efforts both to reduce carbon emissions and also to improve their resilience to the effects of our changing climate and extreme weather. It consists of: -

- A Climate Local Commitment – for councils to sign to demonstrate their commitment to addressing climate change and to challenge themselves to build on their existing achievements. See **Appendix C**
- A set of topic-based guides and templates to help guide councils in setting local commitments and milestones and reaching their ambitions
- Additional resources and support – new web-based resources, a new on-line community and opportunities for peer learning
- A climate Local Steering Group – bringing together nominated members of the LGA's Environment and housing Board, council representatives and national partners

It is recommended that the council sign up to the Climate Local Commitment, using it as an opportunity to reiterate/reinvigorate our existing commitments and the changes proposed in this report.

The revised Action Plan has been drawn up using the Climate Local templates. It is recommended that future actions are set out using the same template.

2.3.2 Enterprise and Environment

The merger of Place Shaping and Community and Environment brings together the following broad headings from the previous Climate Change strategy. This provides an opportunity to improve the coordination of policy and actions under the leadership of the new Corporate Director.

- Planning
- Water and flooding
- Biodiversity
- Transport
- Waste
- Street lighting

The new department incorporates the climate change section, estates, property and maintenance services for corporate buildings. Working closer together will enable better

coordination and further embedding of carbon reduction measures into the core of the department's operations. Areas where greater coordination is desirable are:-

- Asset management and asset planning
- Proactive maintenance with clear maintenance plans
- Capital maintenance. i.e. planned replacement of infrastructure

Existing initiatives to reduce the council's carbon footprint, would also benefit from greater coordination: -

- Asset optimisation
- Civic centre refurbishment and intensification
- Carbon reduction programme
- RE:FIT programme

2.3.3 Children and Families

Schools currently account for 50% of the council's carbon emissions. Control of the schools capital maintenance and capital programmes has been transferred to Children and Families as part of the council's reorganisation. It remains the case that schools need to play a major role in delivering the targets set by the climate change strategy. The RE:FIT programme has seen an initial start in reducing emissions. In some individual cases reductions of 40% have been possible.

It is proposed that the RE:FIT and Carbon Reduction programmes be rolled out to all schools.

The government is also funding a Priority Schools Building Programme that will see 8 schools rebuilt or refurbished over the next 5 to 10 years. This should lead to further reductions in carbon emissions from the fabric of the buildings but this will be off-set to some extent by the installation of more electronic equipment

There are two complications/unknowns in relations to emissions from schools: -

- The creation of Academies and Free schools means that it is not clear which schools will remain under local authority control in the future. The current RE:FIT programme requires schools to complete an Agreement to meet the repayment schedule, equivalent to the projected savings in energy costs, before the project proceeds. This ensures that the council is not exposed to any potential debt if the school subsequently becomes an Academy.
- The government is not clear how to apply the CRC regulations to Academies. At present LAs remain liable for carbon emissions from all schools – including Academies. DECC has consulted on simplifying the CRC scheme but it is not clear what will be in the final proposals.

At present there are no plans to include existing Academies in the RE:FIT programme. However, if LAs do retain responsibility for emissions from Academies, under CRC, the council will need to consider how it will work with them to reduce their emissions.

2.3.4 Community Health and Well-being

With the transfer of well-being powers to local authorities it is clear that in the area of housing, reducing carbon emissions needs to be considered as part of a wider programme of action to address well-being, social justice and fuel poverty. There are clear links between improving the

energy efficiency of homes and improving people's physical health; helping to address mental health problems; improving educational attainment; and reducing costs to the NHS and the council's social services.

The new guidance under the Housing Energy Conservation Act (HECA), and implementation of the Green Deal requires local authorities to establish a programme that will improve the thermal efficiency of all housing types and all residents. Under the timetable, in the HECA guidance, the council needs to develop and publish a report to the SoS by 31 March 2013 setting out the energy conservation measures that the council considers practicable, cost-effective and likely to result in significant improvement in the energy efficiency of residential accommodation in its area. Progress reports will be required at two-yearly intervals.

The Delivering Warmer Homes strategy has been reviewed to take into account: -

- How to integrate the delivery and implementation of the Green Deal, the GLA's proposals for a London-wide Green Deal delivery programme, and the council's existing Affordable Warmth programme.
- HECA
- Coordination with the NHS to deliver a joint response to the NHS Cold Weather Plan
- The joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy Harrow 2012-2015
- The Private Sector Housing Strategy, which is currently out to consultation. It contains a separate section on improving energy efficiency and reducing fuel poverty. The PRS strategy is principally aimed at the Private Rented Sector which accounts for 20% of housing in the borough.
- Inspection and enforcement issues relating to private sector housing and the HHSRS (Household Health and Safety Rating System).

The new HECA guidance will require the council to progress this agenda in a more coordinated way than to date. Proposals to enable the effective control and delivery of this project will be developed and reported back in March.

The draft of the council's Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report (see **Appendix I**) sets out how the council intends to deliver an improved integrated energy efficiency programme across all homes in the borough.

2.3.5 Consultation

The draft revised Climate Change Action Plan is shown in **Appendix D**.

It is proposed to carry out a public consultation on the draft Climate Change Action Plan and the draft Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report during December and January.

As part of the consultation on the Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report the council will also engage with the energy companies to determine the potential for working in partnership on the delivery of the Green Deal

As part of the above consultation Scrutiny will be asked to carry out a review of the proposed strategies.

The results of the consultations and any revisions to the two strategies will be reported back to Cabinet in March 2013.

2.4 Financial Implications

Affordable Warmth

The table below summarises the spend allocated to the capital programme.

| Capital Budget (£000's) | 2011/12 Actual | 2012/13 Budget |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| TOTAL Allocation | 150 | 110 |
| Staff | 40 | 45 |
| Grants | 110 | 75 |

It is increasingly evident that this programme should really be a revenue based programme which can provide assistance and grants to people, who live in cold homes. As part of this review it has been decided to discontinue bidding for a £75k capital budget from April 2013. Staff costs associated with delivering the grants was around £80k (including a current vacant post). The posts are funded from revenue going forward.

The Green Deal represents a significant change in the nature of providing energy efficiency retrofits to homes in England. The Energy Company Obligation (ECO) is a mechanism that has great potential to attract inward investment into the borough, providing employment opportunities, and helping to improve the health and well-being of the population (as well as reducing the borough's carbon footprint). Therefore the support to residents can continue and the revenue funding of the two posts above will help to deliver the ECO. Over the consultation period we will explore how best to ensure that the Delivering Warmer Homes strategy and outcomes are delivered in the best way.

CRC Scheme

CRC payments are expected to continue to rise as a result of an increase in the cost of purchasing allowances. The table below reflects the current CRC regime for 2012/13 and possible changes that are expected following a review of the scheme by the government. It is expected that Academies' emissions will be removed from the council's responsibility but that allowances will need to be bought for all other emissions, including street lighting.

| Revenue Budget (£000's) | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| CRC - cost per tonne | £14 | £16 | £18 |
| Corporate CRC payments | 77.3 | 109.4 | 123.1 |
| Public lighting CRC payments | 0 | 62.0 | 69.7 |
| School CRC payments | 113.1 | 129.3 | 145.4 |
| Academies CRC payments | 63.5 | 74.8 | 84.1 |
| Total (including academies) | 253.9 | 375.5 | 422.3 |
| Total (Excluding academies) | | 300.7 | 338.2 |

Note: In 2012/13, the CRC regulations means that the council will be responsible for emissions from Academies. The Total (Excluding Academies) has therefore been left blank

2.4 Legal Implications

The Council has a range of legal obligations aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change, including participation in the Carbon Reduction Commitment, introduced pursuant to the Climate Change Act 2008, and through its role as the lead local flood authority co-ordinating flood risk management for the area, in accordance with the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

2.6 Performance Issues

The draft Climate Change Strategy (Appendix D) contains the Climate Local Commitment draft actions. The outcomes for these will be refined during the consultation process and a set of measures for future monitoring will be proposed in the report in March 2013.

2.7 Environmental Impact

The Climate Change strategy addresses the following policy areas

- Planning and Development
 - Transport
 - Water and Flooding
 - Waste
 - Biodiversity and the Natural Environment
 - The Council's Footprint
- and
- Warmer Homes

The strategy aims to protect and enhance the environmental impact of each of these areas.

2.8 Risk Management Implications

Risk included on Directorate risk register? See Strategic Risk 3: Fail to actively contribute to sustaining the environment in the Strategic Risk Register.

A new risk for energy efficiency in homes in the borough will be developed and reported back in March 2013.

2.9 Equalities implications

The draft strategies include a wide ranging set of activities and specific Equality Impact Assessments would need to be carried out in relation to items identified in the proposed Action Plans prior to implementation.

2.10 Corporate Priorities

This proposal incorporates the following corporate priorities

- **Keeping neighbourhoods clean, green and safe.**

Climate change is the world's number 1 environmental issue. Failure to act and reduce our dependence on fossil fuels will lead to increasingly severe impacts on our lives and those of our children.

- **Supporting and protecting people who are most in need**

Rising fuel costs mean that our residents face increasingly difficult choices about heating their homes, and more peoples' lives are affected by fuel poverty. Living in cold homes

affects the health and well-being of people and adversely affects educational attainment of children. We aim to help all residents to reduce their energy use and will particularly target help to vulnerable people.

- **United and involved communities: a Council that listens and leads**

We aim to lead by example in reducing our carbon emissions – with the main focus of our climate change strategy is to reduce the carbon emissions from our own estate by 4% a year.

We promote awareness of the issues to residents and schools.

- **Supporting our Town Centre, our local shopping centres and our businesses**

Ensuring existing buildings continue to be utilised and maintained, and that the significant public and private investment in our town centres continues to be appropriately managed, and where necessary, adapted to cope with the impacts of climate change. With respect to businesses, helping them address the impacts of climate change through changing transport habits and ensuring outdated buildings can be renewed.

Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Name: Kanta Hirani | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | on behalf of the Chief Financial Officer |
| Date: 8 November 2012 | | |
| Name: Matthew Adams | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | on behalf of the Monitoring Officer |
| Date: 30 October 2012 | | |

Section 4 – Performance Officer Clearance

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Name: Martin Randall | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | on behalf of the Divisional Director Strategic Commissioning |
| Date: 9 November 2012 | | |

Section 5 – Environmental Impact Officer Clearance

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Name: John Edwards | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | on behalf of the Divisional Director (Environmental Services) |
| Date: 9 November 2012 | | |

Section 6 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Contact: Andrew Baker, Head of Climate Change
020 8424 1779
andrew.baker@harrow.gov.uk

Background Papers:

Delivering Warmer Homes (15 December 2010)

<http://www.harrow.gov.uk/www2/documents/g60259/Public%20reports%20pack,%20Wednesday%2015-Dec-2010%2019.30,%20Cabinet.pdf?T=10>

Climate Change Strategy Action Plan (19 May 2011)

<http://www.harrow.gov.uk/www2/documents/g60264/Public%20reports%20pack,%20Thursday%2019-May-2011%2019.30,%20Cabinet.pdf?T=10>

Guidance to English Energy Conservation Authorities issued pursuant to the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA)

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/tackling/green_deal/gd_industry/gd_la/gd_la.aspx#HECA

**Call-In Waived by
the Chairman of
Overview and Scrutiny
Committee**

NOT APPLICABLE

[Call-in applies]

Progress Review – September 2012

Changes from May 2011 highlighted

Appendix A

1 Planning and Development

1.1 Issue

Over 50% of all CO2 emissions come from buildings.

Partners

Architects and Designers
Developers
Residents
Businesses

Action Plan - Planning and Development

| Ref | Description | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|-----|---|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | Continue to develop the Local Development Framework (LDF) – providing overarching policies/strategies for the development of the borough, including how we will address the issues of climate change, mitigation and adaptation | <p>Consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options was undertaken in October 2008.</p> <p>The Core Strategy is programmed for submission to the Secretary of State in March 2010.</p> <p>Pre-submission publication of the Core Strategy has been delayed to allow for the preparation of a supporting delivery plan. Now programmed for October 2010</p> | <p>The Examination in Public of the Harrow Core Strategy is to take place in March 2011 with adoption in July 2011.</p> <p>Preparation will begin on the Development Management Policies DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD</p> | <p>Core Strategy adopted February 2012.</p> | <p>Development Management Policies DPD, Site Specific Allocations DPD, and Harrow & Wealdstone Area Action Plan all progressed to final Examination in Public Stage due January 2013.</p> <p>West London Waste Plan progressing slowly towards Pre-submission</p> |
| 2 | In consultation with relevant parties, develop and adopt a Sustainable Design Supplementary Planning document (SPD) to encourage designers to think about | <p>The Sustainable Design SPD was adopted by Cabinet on 18 June 2009</p> <p>Website to be developed</p> | | <p>Improvements to website not implemented due to</p> | |

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| | sustainability and climate change issues in compliance with the London Plan. | to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards. Website is yet to be developed. Development will proceed when resources are available. | | lack of staff capacity | |
| 3 | Ensure compliance with building regulations for new builds, extensions and alterations that are controlled by the Council e.g. replacement boilers; replacement windows; roof insulation and retiling; electric rewiring; installation of low energy bulbs and external lighting | Building Control ensuring compliance. Development Management to make applicant's aware of and apply the Sustainable Building Design SPD. Review of recommendations from Future of Building Control. Implementation of Sustainability Checklist as part of the validation process | | No further action required | |
| 4 | Work with Approved Inspectors and Self Certification schemes to promote the early adoption of higher environmental standards | Review of in house skills and developers requirements underway to establish future development needs on delivery of sustainable technologies Explore creation of dedicated "expert" resource within BC to advise Dev Management on Sustainable construction and support technologies and support | Potential roll out of in house expert resource to promote mainstreaming of sustainable technology/climate change agenda | Senior BCO's and Senior professionals have attended SAP accredited courses and CfSH awareness training. Dedicated training to staff on Solar and PV technology and CHP and the building regulations. DM officers actively consult BC officers on | Review of in house skills and developers requirements underway to establish future development needs on delivery of sustainable technologies. |

Appendix A

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| | | | | | Energy statements to achieve 20% energy reduction target. | |
| 5 | Review options for enforcing Part L of the Building Regulations (Conservation of Fuel and Power), Schedule 1 of the Building Regulations 2000 | Review of in house skills and developers requirements underway to establish future development needs on delivery of sustainable technologies Implementation of Sustainability Checklist as part of the validation process. | Review of in house skills and developers requirements underway to establish future development needs on delivery of sustainable technologies Implementation of Sustainability Checklist as part of the validation process. | | Use of Part L for enforcement has focussed particularly on "re-roofing" of properties and used as a basis for thermal upgrade under Building Regulations. | No further action |
| 6 | Develop a Section 106 SPD which seeks to encourage/promote sustainable best practice and contributes to an education fund to promote sustainable development issues to the general public. | This document has been approved by the LDF Panel for public consultation and is expected to be adopted later this year. Changes in Regulations governing planning obligations has rendered the SPD obsolete An Infrastructure Delivery Plan will be prepared to co-ordinate investment of S106 receipts and other funding in infrastructure | Work has begun on preparing the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP), which will form the basis for work on a charging schedule required to implement a Community Infrastructure Levy in the Borough. However, further changes are expected to the regulations, the implications of which will need to be kept under review | Work has begun on preparing the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP), which will form the basis for work on a charging schedule required to implement a Community Infrastructure Levy in the Borough. However, further changes are expected to the regulations, the implications of which will need to be kept under review | IDP examined as part of the evidence base to the Core Strategy, will now underpin CIL evidence and Council's 5 year infrastructure investment plan | Preliminary Draft Charging schedule consulted on August 2012. Draft Charging Schedule reporting to Council in November for approval for consultation and submission for Examination New S106 SPD being drafted |
| 7 | Promote and educate residents and builders about of good practice on sustainability and climate change. | | Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards. | During 2011/12 | Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity |

2 Domestic Energy

2.1 Issue

This section deals with energy use in residential property within the borough.

The domestic sector accounts for 38% of energy consumption in London*. This is used for space heating/cooling (54%); hot water (18%); appliances (18%); lighting (5%) and cooking (3%). The Mayor of London's Climate Change Action Plan envisages the domestic sector contributing 39% of the 2025 carbon reduction targets.

Partners

Architects and Designers
 Developers
 Residents
 GLA/LDA
 Energy companies

3

2.3 What we will do

The following table shows the improvements we believe will need to be made over time:

| Sector | % of housing stock | Average SAP rating | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | Current | 2015 target | 2020 target |
| Owner occupier | 77 | 49 | | |
| Council owned | 6 | 64 | 69 solid walls | |
| Private renting | 12 | 49 | 83 cavity walls | 91 |
| Housing Association | 4.4 | n/a | | |
| Other | 0.6 | n/a | | |

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The above table assumes, as a minimum: -

- All lofts to be insulated by 2015
- All central heating systems to be equipped with condensing or micro CHP boilers, programmer and thermostatic radiator valves (TRVs) by 2015
- All cavity walls will be insulated by 2015
- All solid walls to be insulated by 2020 (mainly by internally dry-lining but with some exterior insulation where appropriate)
- All windows to be double-glazed by 2020. All new windows to be Class A double-glazed as a minimum.

Action Plan - Domestic Energy

| Ref | Description | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|---|
| 8 | Encouraging all landlord/homeowners in the borough to install loft insulation to modern standards by 2015 | CERT scheme provides to residents free or discounted loft insulation DIY Planet (Mayor for London scheme) provides loft insulation materials Delivery strategy to be developed by April 2010, in conjunction with energy companies and the government to ensure that all housing is brought up to standard. Publication of Warm Homes: Greener Homes by DECC setting out government's strategy in Feb 2010. | Delivery strategy being developed as part of HSP Affordable Warmth/Fuel Poverty Strategy | The Affordable Warmth/Fuel Poverty Strategy - "Delivering warmer Homes" was adopted in July 2011 | New Strategy to be agreed in response to the introduction of the Green Deal and the new HECA guidance |

Appendix A

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| 9 | Encouraging all landlord/homeowners in the borough with property with cavity walls to install cavity wall insulation by 2015 | Development of council's strategy delayed | Delivery strategy being developed as part of HSP Affordable Warmth/Fuel Poverty Strategy | The Affordable Warmth/Fuel Poverty Strategy - "Delivering warmer Homes" was adopted in July 2011 | New Strategy to be agreed in response to the introduction of the Green Deal and the new HECA guidance |
| 10 | Provide technical and practical advice (directly and via the Council's website) to builders, decorators and landlords/homeowners on options for installing insulation in houses that have solid walls. | CERT scheme provides to residents free or discounted cavity wall insulation Currently Capacity issues with installers Strategy to be developed by April 2010, in conjunction with energy companies and the government to ensure that all housing is brought up to standard. Publication of Warm homes: Greener Homes by DECC setting out government's strategy in Feb 2010. Development of strategy delayed | Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards | During 2011/12 Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | To be considered in the new Strategy |
| 11 | Providing advice to residents on how to reduce energy consumption in the home. | Go Green helpline provides advice to residents Basic advice on grants available on the Council's website. Go Green helpline provides advice to | Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders | During 2011/12 Not implemented due to | To be considered in the new Strategy |

Appendix A

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|----|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | residents Basic advice on grants available on the Council's website. | and developers on how to meet these standards | lack of staff capacity | |
| 12 | Providing advice and grants to landlords and homeowners on opportunities for installing solar panels, heat pumps, wind turbines etc. | Go Green helpline provides advice to residents Basic advice on grants available on the Council's website. | Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards | During 2011/12 Not implemented as the introduction of FIT and RHI means grants are no longer available | |
| 13 | Complete the fuel poverty Strategy | Develop draft strategy Development of strategy delayed | Adopt Fuel Poverty Strategy Delivery strategy being developed as part of HSP Affordable Warmth/Fuel Poverty Strategy | The Affordable Warmth/Fuel Poverty Strategy - "Delivering warmer Homes" was adopted in July 2011 | New Strategy to be agreed in response to the introduction of the Green Deal and the new HECA guidance |
| 14 | Promotion and education | | Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards | During 2011/12 Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | |

Appendix A

3 Transport

3.1 Issue

Emissions from transport accounts for 22% of all carbon emissions in London - excluding aviation and shipping, This is from the following sources: - cars and motorcycles (49%); road freight (23%); ground-based aviation – taxiing etc. (11%); and the remainder is from public transport (trains, the underground, buses and taxis etc. – approx. 4% each).

Partners

Transport for London –
Residents
Businesses
Schools

Action Plan - Transport

| Ref | Description | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|-----|--|--|---|---|---|
| 15 | Prepare Harrow Transport Local Implementation Plan (LIP) for Mayoral approval. This contains the future programme for the following years as outlined below. | Discussions with TfL on LIP guidelines. Document preparation started | LIP guidelines issued. LIP public consultation to ensure proposals are supported by public | Received TfL approval and full Council adopted Transport LIP. | Ongoing |
| 15A | Promote growth and new development through the LDF, in locations well serviced by existing public transport facilities. In locations not well served by public transport, development densities are to reflect this and measures sought through planning obligations, where appropriate, to seek improvements in sustainable transport provision serving the development site. | Consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options was undertaken in October 2008. The Core Strategy is programmed for submission to the Secretary of State in March 2010. Pre-submission publication of the Core Strategy has been delayed | Pre-submission on the Harrow core strategy in October 2010 followed by Examination in Public in March 2011. Preparation will begin on the Development Management Policies DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD | Harrow Core Strategy adopted February 2012 | Remaining suite of Local Plan documents all progressed to final Examination in Public Stage due January 2013. |

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| 16 | Change the public's behaviour by encouraging walking and cycling or the use of public transport will be an important priority. | to allow for the preparation of a supporting delivery plan. Now programmed for October 2010 | Travel Plans for certain types of developments are a requirement of the London Plan Help schools develop travel plans; carry out sustainable transport promotional activities ; provide theatre education in schools highlighting issues regarding health and the environment; provide cycle training for adults and school children; run bike week events; encourage adults and school children; run bike week events; encourage school walking buses; encourage walk once a week to school participation; environmental newsletter <i>It's Up To All of Us</i> sent out; websites providing more information; encourage active travel through leading on initiatives in conjunction with Harrow NHS. New website targeting businesses in Harrow as well as walking and cycling groups to encourage setting goals | Help schools revise travel plans and achieve accreditation status; carry out sustainable transport promotional events and activities ; provide theatre education in schools highlighting issues regarding health and the environment; provide cycle training for adults and school children; run bike week events; encourage school walking buses; encourage walk once a week to school participation; environmental newsletter <i>It's Up To All of Us</i> sent out; websites providing more information; encourage active travel through leading on | Strengthen Travel Plan policy requirements in the Harrow Development Management DPD Help schools revise travel plans and achieve accreditation status; carry out sustainable transport promotional events and activities ; provide theatre education in schools highlighting issues regarding health and the environment; provide cycle training for adults and school children; run bike week events; encourage school walking buses; encourage walk once a week to school participation; environmental newsletter <i>It's Up To All of Us</i> sent out; websites providing more information; encourage active travel through leading on | Green Travel Plan for the Heart of Harrow being prepared Help schools revise travel plans and achieve accreditation status; carry out sustainable transport promotional events and activities ; provide theatre education in schools highlighting issues regarding health and the environment; provide cycle training for adults and school children; run bike week events; encourage school walking buses; encourage walk once a week to school participation; environmental newsletter <i>It's Up To All of Us</i> sent out; websites providing more information; encourage active |
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| 17 | Support bus priority measures, and promote cycling and walking initiatives. | and logging miles/steps Campaign website to have more interactive and multimedia content | Continue to extend cycle lane provision and cycling on greenways; improve the walking environment and introduce bus priority measures; provide cycle training for school children and adults; encourage school walking buses; implement school travel plans; encourage participation in walking once a week to school; provide ongoing walking and cycling incentives and initiatives alongside national schemes such as Walking Works and Bike Week Will continue to maximise these activities based on available funding | initiatives in conjunction with Harrow NHS. | travel. |
| 18 | Encourage school and workplace travel | 78 schools currently have a school travel plan. | Continue to extend cycle lane provision and cycling on greenways; improve the walking environment and introduce bus priority measures; provide cycle training for school children and adults; encourage school walking buses; implement school travel plans; encourage participation in walking once a week to school; provide ongoing walking and cycling incentives and initiatives alongside national schemes such as Walking Works and Bike Week Will continue to maximise these activities based on available funding | Continue to extend cycle lane provision and cycling on greenways; improve the walking environment and introduce bus priority measures; provide cycle training for school children and adults; encourage school walking buses; implement school travel plans; encourage participation in walking once a week to school; provide ongoing walking and cycling incentives and initiatives alongside national schemes such as Walking Works and Bike Week Will continue to maximise these activities based on available funding | 98% of all schools have |

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| 19 | <p>planning.</p> <p>As Resident Controlled Parking schemes are extended, parking permits for second and subsequent cars will continue to attract a premium. Free vehicle parking permits will continue to be available for environmentally friendly vehicles.</p> | <p>100% of schools to have travel plan by Dec 2009.</p> <p>Review and implement school travel plans on an annual basis</p> <p>Workplace travel planning is currently promoted in conjunction with TfL's Enterprise and Corporate schemes.</p> <p>10 businesses are currently in various stages of workplace travel plans</p> <p>Increased numbers of businesses with workplace travel plans</p> | <p>travel plan.</p> <p>24 schools have accredited school travel plans</p> <p>Work with NHS to ensure quality travel plans are rolled out at their various sites in Harrow</p> | <p>have a travel plan.</p> | <p>a travel plan.</p> |
| | | <p>There are currently 19 controlled parking zones in the borough covering around 15% of the entire borough.</p> <p>Controlled parking zones continue to expand as increased congestion demands increase requests for zones. This will increase the attractiveness of environmentally friendly vehicles</p> | <p>There are currently 22 controlled parking zones in the borough covering around 17% of the entire borough.</p> <p>Controlled parking zones continue to expand as increased congestion demands increase requests for zones. This will increase the attractiveness of environmentally friendly vehicles</p> | <p>There are currently 23 controlled parking zones in the borough covering around 17% of the entire borough.</p> <p>Controlled parking zones continue to expand as increased congestion demands increase requests for zones. This will increase the attractiveness of environmentally friendly vehicles</p> | <p>There are currently 23 controlled parking zones in the borough covering around 17% of the entire borough.</p> <p>Controlled parking zones continue to expand as increased congestion demands increase requests for zones. This will increase the attractiveness of environmentally friendly vehicles</p> |

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| 20 | <p>Report the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order (October 2008) requirement that front garden hard standing be subject to planning permission.</p> | <p>Legislation has been enacted and will be enforced by Development Management</p> <p>Engage with GLA on the development of parking policy in the London Plan.</p> | <p>Parking policies and requirements for permeable surfaces for parking areas addressed in the Development Management Policies</p> <p>DPD - Policy 31: Streetside Greenness and Forecourt Greenery, which requires any proposals for substantial (i.e. more than 5 sq m) hard surfacing to be permeable.</p> <p>This follows on from that fact that in October 2008 the permitted development (PD) rights that allow householders to pave their front garden with hardstanding without planning permission was rescinded in order to reduce the impact of this type of development on flooding and on pollution of watercourses. PD is now 5 sq m.</p> | <p>No further action required</p> |
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| 21 | Investigate how to support the provision and expansion of car clubs. | <p>Early discussion with multiple operators regarding possible suitable locations for car clubs and the benefits of cleaner fuelled vehicles</p> <p>Agree locations for car clubs.</p> <p>Consider car clubs as part of new controlled parking zones and controlled parking zones reviews and extensions</p> | Introduce car clubs and promote car clubs in CPZ areas. | <p>Green Travel Plan being prepared for the Heart of Harrow</p> <p>Provision for car clubs to be prioritised over other parking requirements, with the exception of disabled parking, within all new major developments</p> |
| 22 | Promote the provision of electric vehicle charging points. | <p>Considering suitable locations in the town centre</p> <p>Charging points to be considered in new controlled parking zones and in controlled parking zones reviews and extensions.</p> <p>Input into London Plan on policy for electric vehicles</p> <p>We will also consider what are the suitable locations in council-operated/provided car-parks for charging points</p> | <p>Install charging points in identified locations including council-operated/provided car-parks</p> <p>Have signed up to London Electric Vehicle Partnership and will be promoting their pan-London scheme</p> | <p>Continue Installation of charging points in identified locations including council operated/provided car-parks</p> <p>Implement planning policy on car parking standards (likely to include policy for electric vehicles and requirements for charging points) within new developments</p> |
| 23 | Promote travel planning through the planning process | See 18 above. Planners undergoing training on new travel planning guidance | | <p>Green Travel Plan being prepared for the Heart of Harrow</p> <p>All major development proposals to include</p> |

Appendix A

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| 24 | Promotion and education | | Sustainable travel promotional events take place throughout the year. School travel plans also addresses promotion of sustainable transport in schools; Provide theatre education in schools highlighting issues regarding health and the environment; | | Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders | | Green Travel Plan being prepared for the Heart of Harrow | travel plans with delivery secured through planning agreements |
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Appendix A

4 Water and Flooding

4.1 Issue

Climate change is expected to lead to two problems with water supply – periods of drought; and periods of heavy rainfall. Coupled with an anticipated growth in population and the number of households, there is likely to be pressure on the availability of water resources and more incidents of flooding.

Daily water consumption per head is relatively high in Harrow at 170 litres/head of population (cf. the national average of 150 litres/head).

Provision for reduced water consumption will be made progressively for new housing under planning and building regulations but, as with energy use, bringing down consumption in the existing housing stock will prove to be more difficult.

Partners:

Three Valleys Water – water supply
 Thames Water – sewerage network and sewage treatment
 Environment Agency
 Mayor of London – e.g. Drain London project.
 Architects and Designers
 Developers
 Residents
 Businesses

Action Plan - Water and Flooding

| Ref | Description | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|-----|--|---|---------|--|---|
| 25 | The Sustainable Design SPD encourages new developments to:- a) reduce water consumption per head of population; b) increase the use of water harvesting to | The Sustainable Design SPD was adopted by Cabinet on 18 June 2009 | | Policies now included in the Core Strategy and other Local Plan documents to give further weight to the guidance in the SPD. | C/D will be controlled by the implementation of schedule 3 (SuDS) of the Flood & Water Management Act 2010. |

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| 26 | <p>increase storage capacity for rainfall and reduce the use of potable water; and</p> <p>c) include Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes (SUDS) to control surface water run-off</p> <p>d) ensure that new developments will not adversely affect the sewer system via controlled discharge, SUDS etc.</p> | <p>The Sustainable Design SPD was adopted by Cabinet on 18 June 2009</p> | | <p>We have put a Policy in the Development Management Policies DPD - Policy 31: Streetside Greenness and Forecourt Greenery, which requires any proposals for substantial (i.e. more than 5 sq m) hard surfacing to be permeable.</p> <p>This follows on from that fact that in October 2008 the permitted development (PD) rights that allow householders to pave their front garden with hardstanding without planning permission was rescinded in order to reduce the impact of this type of</p> | <p>Developer will submit a SUDS application to the SUDS Approving Body (SAB).</p> <p>* currently controlled through planning conditions and DM Policies</p> <p>No further action required</p> |
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Appendix A

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| | | | | <p>development on flooding and on pollution of watercourses. PD is now 5 sq m.</p> | |
| 27 | <p>Consult with the Environment Agency on any proposed developments within or near to flood plains.</p> | <p>This is already a statutory requirement and is undertaken as part of the planning process</p> <p>Engage with EA on emerging catchment management plans and climate change strategy having regard to SFRA and potential Water Cycle Study</p> | <p>Stage 2 SFRA commissioned and signed-off in September 2010</p> | <p>Final Level 2 SFRA published in 2011 and used to support the Core Strategy through the subsequent examination in public process.</p> | <p>An addendum report to the Level 2 SFRA commissioned and published to revisit the appropriate flood designations in Wealdstone and to support the site allocations in the AAP and Site Allocations DPD ahead of examination in public in January 2013. Also use dot format area specific development management policy (in the AAP) for flood risk sites in Wealdstone.</p> |
| 28 | <p>Ensure that new development and the allocation of land uses through the LDF has regard to the findings of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and the need to manage potential flood risk in line with national guidance in PPS25 through requirements such as the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems on all new development.</p> | <p>Consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options was undertaken in October 2008.</p> <p>The Core Strategy is programmed for submission to the Secretary of State in March 2010.</p> <p>Pre-submission</p> | <p>Pre-submission on the Harrow core strategy in October 2010 followed by Examination in Public in March 2011.</p> <p>Preparation will begin on the Development Management Policies DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD</p> | <p>Adoption of the Harrow Core Strategy, which sets out strategic flood risk issues and implications of development.</p> | <p>Pre-submission consultation on the Heart of Harrow AAP, the Development Management Policies DPD and Site Allocations DPD undertaken. Examination in public to take place January</p> |

Appendix A

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| | | <p>publication of the Core Strategy has been delayed to allow for the preparation of a supporting delivery plan. Now programmed for October 2010</p> <p>In determining the preferred option for growth and development within Harrow, regard will be given to existing flood zones and flood mitigation measures.</p> | | | <p>2013. Adoption April 2013. Documents to reflect the findings of the SFRA.</p> <p>Preliminary draft charging schedule for Harrow Community Infrastructure Levy published for consultation. Further consultation and examination in public to take place during 2012/13. Adoption summer 2013. Will raise funding for flooding infrastructure projects amongst other things.</p> |
| 29 | Implement a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) from the Flood & Water Bill. | <p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has recently been completed and identifies potential areas of surface water flooding and recommendations as to its management.</p> <p>A draft SWMP will be prepared as part of the ongoing evidence base supporting the LDF</p> | <p>The adoption of an SWMP will also include an action plan to be progressed by Council and its partners</p> <p>Preparation will begin on the Development Management Policies DPD that will reinforce requirements to address surface water flooding - such as permeable surfaces and SUDS.</p> | <p>Following adoption of the Core Strategy, preparation will begin on the Development Management Policies DPD, that will reinforce requirements to address surface water flooding such as permeable surfaces and SUDS.</p> <p>Adoption of the Harrow Core Strategy, which sets out strategic flood</p> | <p>Actions (Critical Drainage Areas (CDA)) contained in the SWMP are currently being addressed by Asset Management of the Borough's drainage infrastructure and investment from the Drainage Capital Budget</p> <p>Pre-submission consultation on the Heart of Harrow AAP,</p> |

Appendix A

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| | | | | <p>risk issues and implications of development.</p> | <p>the Development Management Policies DPD and Site Allocations DPD undertaken. Examination in public to take place January 2013. Adoption April 2013. Documents to reflect the findings of the SWMP.</p> |
| 30 | <p>Encourage the public to install water meters to promote awareness of water usage and encourage minimisation.</p> | | <p>Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards</p> | <p>Develop website during 2011/12</p> <p>Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity</p> | |
| 31 | <p>Promotion and education to builders, and the general public, via seminars and the website etc. of best practice in respect of reducing water consumption (e.g. dual flush toilets, low-flow showers and taps etc.) and the harvesting of rain and grey water</p> | | <p>Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards</p> | <p>During 2011/12</p> <p>Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity</p> | <p>Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity</p> |

5 Waste

5.1 Issue

The collection and disposal of waste has been a growing problem over the last few decades with volumes of waste growing and relatively poor recycling performance in the UK. A large proportion of municipal waste has traditionally been land-filled and this has resulted in the production of significant volumes of methane from landfill sites.

In recent years the European Landfill Directive and national legislation and regulations have resulted in a significant increase in recycling and composting and a corresponding decrease in the amount of waste being land-filled. By 2020, the amount of biodegradable municipal waste being land-filled by Councils must reduce to 35% of the tonnage recorded in 1995. This is expected to largely deal with the problem of methane emissions.

The Government published a new national waste Strategy (WS2007) in 2007 with a significant change of emphasis towards resource management and climate change effects.

Regional policy is the responsibility of the Mayor for London and delivered via the London Plan and the Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

In Harrow we have increased the amount we recycle and compost very significantly in recent years and achieved a rate of 43% in 2008/9 (the second highest rate in London). As part of the Local Area Agreement we aim to reach 50% in 2010/11.

Responsibility for waste disposal of municipal waste resides with the West London Waste Authority (WLWA) (which serves six Councils in west London – Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond). A joint waste Strategy was agreed in 2006 which is intended to meet the requirements of the Landfill Directive and the Waste and Emissions Trading (WET) Act. This is currently being reviewed. It is anticipated that the revised Strategy will: - place greater emphasis on recycling and composting; recognise the contribution to reducing carbon emissions that energy from waste facilities can make; and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.

Partners

WLWA

GLA

Appendix A

Action Plan - Waste

| Ref | Description | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|-----|---|--|---|---|--|
| 32 | Publish a revised waste management Strategy for the borough to increase further the amount of municipal waste we recycle and compost – to 50% by 2010/11. | The revised Waste Management Strategy is considered elsewhere on this agenda New Strategy was adopted in September 2009 | See below for improvements beyond 50%. | Flats recycling scheme, funded by LWARB, introduced to provide recycling facilities to remaining 8000 flats (not currently served by the scheme) | Flats recycling scheme fully implemented |
| 32A | Publish a municipal Waste Prevention Strategy for West London. | | Funding provided by WLWA to employ waste minimisation officer and develop waste minimisation initiatives | Strategy to be adopted by WLWA (June 2011) Harrow has worked in partnership with WLWA to deliver the implementation plan | Continue to work with WLWA on implementation of the plan |
| 32B | Transfer of civic amenity site provision from Boroughs to WLWA following repeal of Section 1 of the Refuse Disposal Amenity Act | | Defra consultation on proposal to repeal RDA. | Defra confirmed transfer/repeal of section 1 of RDA. West Waste Boroughs agree to maintain the status quo from April 1 2012. Provision of sites to be reviewed in 2013/14 | Section 1 of RDA repealed 1 April 2012. Statutory responsibility to provide CA Sites, transferred to WLWA |
| 33 | Work with WLWA and the other five constituent authorities to procure alternatives to the use of landfill for the disposal of residual waste. To ensure that the Strategy maximises the opportunities for the production of renewable energy and that any process has a minimum energy efficiency of | A review of the joint Waste Strategy is underway. A report on WLWA's proposals for the joint waste strategy is considered elsewhere on this agenda. | Develop joint Strategy with WLWA. WLWA anticipates agreement of joint strategy and ratification by constituent authorities by April 2011 | Joint Strategy agreed with WLWA WLWA start procurement of waste treatment capacity to replace landfill | Procurement of waste treatment technology proceeds to award of contract by June 2013 |

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| | 65%. | Development work on joint strategy has continued | Develop as part of joint Strategy with WLWA having regard to the emerging WLWP | <p>Develop as part of joint Strategy with WLWA having regard to the emerging WLWP</p> <p>Local AD plant is expected to be delivered by LWARB funded scheme. Boroughs to consider collecting food waste when plant becomes operational</p> | No progress on AD plant |
| 34 | Work with WLWA to source a local Anaerobic Digestion (AD) plant for the processing of food waste. | <p>As part of the review of the Joint waste Strategy WLWA and the other five authorities are investigating this option.</p> <p>Potential additional collection cost of £50,000 – partly offset by reduced landfill costs</p> <p>Work continuing with LWARB for development of AD plant in West London</p> | Final submission document agreed and sent to the Secretary of State | <p>Joint Waste DPD continues to be developed, sites across west London identified for future safeguarding for waste treatment facilities</p> | Joint Waste DPD to be submitted to SoS for approval |
| 35 | Produce a joint waste DPD, the West London Waste Plan (WLWP) with five other West London boroughs to identify sites for the treatment of waste within the west London area in accordance with the London Plan. | <p>A consultation of the issues and options has been completed.</p> <p>Work is proceeding on the submission draft, which is expected to go out for further consultation in November 2009.</p> <p>Revised waste apportionment figures issued by GLA.</p> <p>Consultation on joint waste DPD is still in progress.</p> | Commence preparation of the Harrow Development Management DPD | | Major development proposals required to produce waste |
| 36 | Ensure that development sites produce Site Waste Management Plans to deal with the | Continue to apply London Plan policy, where applicable, and review of | | | |

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| | waste generated. | <p>validation requirements to implement the guidance of the Sustainable Building Design SPD, which includes guidance for WMP).</p> <p>Marketing and awareness of the Sustainable Building Design SPD</p> <p>Internal training undertaken with Development Management.</p> <p>Website to be developed when resources available</p> | | | management plans that address constructions and occupation phases |
| 37 | Promotion and education | | Website to be developed | During 2011/12 Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity |

6 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment

6.1 Issue

Climate change means that the seasonal weather patterns we are familiar with are changing. It is difficult to predict precisely what these changes will be but it seems clear that we will experience milder winters, earlier springs and warmer summers. Periods of drought or low rainfall will become more frequent as will instances of heavy, prolonged rainfall. There is also a significant danger that storms will become more frequent and of higher intensity. All this will have an effect on the natural environment and biodiversity.

Trees in the urban environment have the potential to reduce the heat island effect by providing shade and cooling. However the management of such trees needs to be carefully considered to ensure that they can survive in the sort of conditions that will exist.

Of particular concern in Harrow is the age of the current tree stock, much of which is coming to the end of its natural life and requires replacement.

The maintenance of trees is another issue. Proper cyclical maintenance helps to ensure the safety of the public and to prevent root damage to adjacent buildings.

Production of wood chip from our tree maintenance operations is also a potential source of renewable energy.

Action Plan - Biodiversity and the Natural Environment

| Ref | Description | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|-----|---|--|--|---|---|
| 38 | We have adopted a Biodiversity Action Plan, which we will review periodically to ensure that it responds to the changing climate. | BAP has been adopted. 10 site management plans are in place – out of 30 sites in total. Number of site management plans increased to 14. New BAP officer has been | Review effectiveness of BAP. BAP is constantly reviewed Increase number of site management plans to 20. | Continue to review effectiveness of BAP. Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | Formal review of BAP no longer planned. |

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| 39 | <p>Publish an Allotment Strategy that addresses climate change and encourages allotment holders to adopt practices that encourage biodiversity (as part of the LDF).</p> | <p>recruited</p> <p>Allotment Strategy has been adopted.</p> <p>Allotments Strategy SPD to be developed</p> | <p>Awaiting findings of the PPG17 Review and the preparation of an Open space Strategy that will address allotments and determine the need for an SPD.</p> <p>Prepare Open Spaces Strategy</p> | <p>Open Spaces Strategy to be adopted.</p> <p>Review Allotment Rules.</p> <p>Allotment improvement plan to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve infrastructure to encourage greater use Reclaim lost plots to maximise use Improved involvement with users Active site management | <p>Allotment improvement plan continuing</p> |
| 40 | <p>Publish a tree Strategy that addresses climate change in terms of identifying species of tree that will be able to survive in the changing climate, ensuring that the number of trees helps to reduce the heat island effect, and that considers how tree waste can be used to help deliver a sustainable energy programme (as part of the LDF).</p> | <p>Draft tree Strategy has been published for consultation</p> <p>Tree Strategy SPD to be developed - deferred</p> <p>SPD likely to be superseded by proposals for a Harrow Green Grid.</p> | <p>Harrow Green Grid to be prepared</p> <p>Draft Tree Strategy being reviewed in line with the Mayor's Tree strategy and GLA guidance</p> | <p>Harrow Green Grid programme into 2nd year.</p> <p>Adopt Tree Strategy (Not implemented)</p> | <p>Complete tree survey in line with GLA requirements</p> <p>Redraft of Tree strategy being developed</p> |
| 41 | <p>Ensure that parks and open spaces have wild areas with reduced maintenance regimes to promote biodiversity (and reduce the carbon impact of maintenance functions)</p> | <p>The Council has 303 hectares of Green Belt land which is managed to promote biodiversity.</p> <p>Three parks have been awarded Green Park status and incorporate reduced maintenance</p> | <p>Open Spaces Strategy to be prepared.</p> <p>One additional park to achieve Green flag status – including reduced maintenance area.</p> <p>Deferred</p> <p>New maintenance regimes</p> | <p>Open Spaces Strategy to be adopted in November 2011</p> <p>Three additional parks to achieve Green flag status – including reduced maintenance</p> | <p>Sections of Harrow cemetery have been trialled as wild flower areas</p> |

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| | | areas. | introduced in Stanmore Marshes and West Harrow Rec – to improve biodiversity. | area - Deferred We will consider applying for more Green Flag parks such as Pinner Memorial Park awarded Green Flag status subject to resourcing. | |
| 43 | Reduce the number of sites with seasonal bedding displays and replace with herbaceous planting that require less water, material and energy inputs and reduce transport impacts. | All major public realm bedding displays have been replaced with perennial planting or shrub beds. Some areas have been returned to grass where appropriate. | A limited number of areas have been planted with bedding plants | All bedding areas replaced | Some housing areas have been converted to herbaceous planting |
| 44 | Review hanging basket provision (for similar reasons). | Hanging baskets have been installed in the town centre Review to take place in conjunction with Town Centre design guide SPD | Town Centre SPD no longer being prepared in preference to bringing forward an Area Action Plan for the Heart of Harrow. | All hanging basket provision has been removed | No further action |
| 45 | Ensure that all street refurbishment schemes include the provision of tree pits, where possible. | Tree pit provision is not included in street refurbishment schemes as a matter of course. It relies on separate funding by the tree service. The provision of tree pits to be included in all street refurbishments as part of the costs to be met by Public Realm Infrastructure – unless provision of such pits is considered to be | Provision of tree pits included in new schemes where appropriate | No further action | |

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| 46 | Aim to increase the tree planting programme to plant 2000 trees each year | inappropriate by the Tree Officer. Current funding allows the replacement of 1000 trees a year, Bid for increased budget in MTFs. | Plant 2000 trees each year. Approx 1000 trees expected to be planted – due to limited resources Harrow Green Grid to be prepared. | Plant 2000 trees each year – subject to funding Approx. 1000 planted | Plant 2000 trees – subject to funding Approx. 1000 to be planted |
| 47 | Improve the maintenance of trees to mitigate the negative impact of stronger winds etc. and extend the life of the existing tree stock. | The Council can currently only react to complaints and events. Cyclical maintenance on a four year cycle would allow trees to be better maintained and would lead to a reduction in insurance claims for root damage, which currently cost the Council an estimated £500k per year. Cyclical maintenance would cost approx. £300k per year. Agree to introduce cyclical maintenance of trees as a Council policy Tree condition survey of all trees in the borough has been completed. | Incorporate additional £150k into budget for 2011/12 to undertake backlog of work prior to implementation of cyclical maintenance programme Not implemented. | Introduce cyclical maintenance of trees from April 2011 over a two year period. . . Incorporate additional £150k into budget for 2012/13 Defer until funding becomes available | Still deferred until funding becomes available |
| 48 | Encourage residents and businesses to maintain gardens and planted areas in a manner that encourages wildlife | Adopt a bed scheme has been introduced. | Develop website By April 2011 | Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity |

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| 49 | <p>Ensure that Biodiversity is considered as part of the planning process through the Core Strategy objectives and policies aimed at maintaining and, where possible, enhancing the Borough's biodiversity offer. The Core Strategy will be supported by more detailed development control policies aimed at managing backland development and implementing the objectives and actions of the Harrow Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> | <p>Consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options was undertaken in October 2008.</p> <p>The Core Strategy is programmed for submission to the Secretary of State in March 2010.</p> <p>Pre-submission publication of the Core Strategy has been delayed to allow for the preparation of a supporting delivery plan. Now programmed for October 2010</p> <p>Improvements to Belmont trail walking and cycling access taking place in a manner sympathetic to the local environment and biodiversity.</p> <p>Belmont trail nature trail to be developed as part of general improvement to trail.</p> | <p>Pre-submission on the Harrow core strategy in October 2010 followed by Examination in Public in March 2011.</p> <p>Preparation will begin on the Development Management Policies DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD</p> | <p>Harrow Core Strategy adopted in February 2012.</p> | <p>Other Local Plan documents advanced to submission stage.</p> <p>SPD on backgarden development being prepared to support / reinforce Council's 'presumption against' policy</p> |
| 50 | <p>Where appropriate, use Section 106 Agreements to support the management of areas of important biodiversity</p> | <p>Draft Planning Obligations SPD has been approved for public consultation</p> <p>Changes in regulations governing planning obligations has rendered the SPD obsolete.</p> | <p>Work has begun on preparing the Delivery Plan, which will form the basis for work on a charging schedule required to implement a Community Infrastructure Levy in the Borough.</p> <p>However, further changes are expected to the</p> | | <p>Harrow's Community Infrastructure Levy is being prepared in tandem with a Planning Obligations SPD – the former to address strategic green infrastructure requirements and the latter to address site</p> |

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| | | regulations, the implications of which will need to be kept under review | | specific requirements. |
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7 Food, Fair Trade and Sustainable Shopping

7.1 Issue

Agriculture and food production is an issue of growing concern in the climate change debate. Current intensive farming methods are oil dependant and produce a high carbon footprint associated with the use artificial fertilisers and the fuel used in production and transport.

Cotton growing accounts for 50% of the worldwide use of pesticides.

DEFRA data for 2006 showed that the UK was only 58% self-sufficient in food, with 90% of all fruit and 50% of all vegetables being imported. The carbon foot print from sourcing produce from other countries is high and is expected to rise in the future.

WRAP (Waste Resources Action Programme) reports that the average family wastes 22% of the food it buys. On a global this wasted food represents an un-necessary carbon footprint of 20 million tonnes p.a. AND 6.2 billion cu.m of water is used to produce it. This wasted food is estimated to cost the average family £600 a year.

The diversion of food production into bio-fuels is one of the factors driving the destruction of rain forests and rising food prices.

The livestock industry produces a mix of greenhouses gas, especially methane. In 2006 the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation reported that emissions from livestock accounted for 18% of the human impact on the climate. One of the driving forces behind for clearance of rainforests has been to increase the production of crops for animal feed.

The UK Climate Impacts programme predicts that the average temperatures in the South East could rise by up to 5°C by 2050. This would effect the operation of the agricultural industry, as it would mean that certain crops will have longer seasons, but it would also affect what crops would survive and raises issues as to how we will sustain them with increased pressures on water resources. Today, two-thirds of water abstracted from the environment is used to irrigate crops. Higher temperatures will also increase threats from pests and disease.

Seasonal, locally produced food, organic and (to some extent) fair-trade produce have lower carbon foot prints and could help to reduce carbon emissions from food production.

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Action Plan - Food, Fair Trade and Sustainable Shopping

| Ref | Description | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|-----|---|---|--|--|-------------|
| 51 | Provide educational materials for residents on the benefits of buying local sourced produce | | Develop website | During 2011/12 Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | No progress |
| 52 | Support and promote farmers market. | Pinner Farmers market has been the only one in the borough over the last few years. Duck Pond Market at Tithe Barn was launched in June 2009 | | No progress | No progress |
| 53 | Provide educational materials for residents on how to grow their own vegetables | | Develop website | During 2011/12 Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | No progress |
| 54 | Promote the use of allotments and gardens for growing food. | Include in development of Allotments SPD? Awaiting findings of the PPG17 Review and the preparation of an Open Space Strategy that will address allotments and determine the need for an SPD | Review allotment charges? Open Spaces Strategy to be prepared. Take-up of allotments has improved. Occupancy rate is now 98%. Current waiting list is 300. | Open Spaces Strategy to be adopted | |

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| 55 | Encourage people to shop locally. | | Develop website Harrow resident discount card announced. | During 2011/12 Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | No progress |
| 56 | Promote the use of local delivery schemes from farmers in the South East region. | | Develop website | During 2011/12 Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | No progress |
| 57 | Promote purchasing organic produce, which usually yields a lower carbon foot print | | Develop website | During 2011/12 Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | No progress |
| 58 | Establish Harrow as a fair trade borough. | Catering service currently provides fair trade tea and coffee Decision to become a Fair trade Council Decision was deferred. | Decision on becoming a Fair Trade Borough | Application for Fair Trade status was not approved. Action plan was developed and is being progressed. | New application for Fair trade borough status is expected November 2012. |
| 59 | Support schools and local community groups in encouraging them to grow their own crops, and to help them access funding such as the www.localfoodgrants.org | | Develop website | During 2011/12 Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | No progress |
| 60 | Promote the use of using re-useable bags when shopping, and encourage local business to cut down on the amount of carrier bags they use. | | Develop website | During 2011/12 Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | No progress |
| 61 | Promote the use of purchasing goods that can be re-filled and reused, and encourage businesses to use less packaging | | Develop website | During 2011/12 Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | No progress |

8 Businesses and the Public Sector

8.1 Issue

The commercial and public sector account for 33% of the total emissions in London, with the industrial sector accounting for an additional 7%. The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan identifies 39% of the carbon savings needed to meet the 2025 London target can be met by reductions in this sector.

Partners

The Council already has contacts with the business community, i.e.

- Large Employer Network (LEN). I.e. major employers in the borough.
- Harrow in Business (HIB). Holds four meetings a year with the Council. The meetings provide a route for discussions with SMEs. On average about 60 people attend each meeting.
- Business Improvement District (BID) for the town centre.

Sustainability issues have also been addressed in the "Enterprising Harrow" Strategy.

Action Plan - Businesses and the Public Sector

| Ref | Description | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|-----|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 62 | Provide businesses with recycling services via our trade waste service | <p>Recycling for mixed recyclable waste has been available to trade customers since April 2005</p> <p>The Council's invoicing system is being upgraded as part of a larger programme to improve the management and monitoring of data within the waste management service.</p> <p>Collection of trade waste</p> | <p>The trade waste service will be reviewed to identify the potential to extend recycling services to more businesses in the borough.</p> <p>This may include the provision of a food waste collection service to feed into the proposed AD plant. See item 34.</p> | <p>A co-mingled dry recycling service is offered to all business customers – at a discounted rate</p> | <p>No further action required</p> |

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| | | <p>will be recorded via an RFID system, which will enable the exact time and location to be recorded.</p> <p>RFID system is now operational</p> | | <p>Smart works scheme ended in October 2011</p> | <p>No further action required</p> |
| <p>63</p> | <p>Provide, in partnership with the London Smart works programme a free energy, water and waste audit for SME's in the borough. The scheme will run from 2009 – 2011 and will deliver over 40 audits for businesses. The scheme includes a 6 months support service following the audit.</p> | <p>Scheme has been established</p> <p>20 audits to be completed by April 2010</p> <p>Audits have been reprogrammed into 2011/12.</p> <p>Take up from SMEs has been weak</p> | <p>20 additional audits to be completed by April 2011.</p> <p>Total of 40 audits to be done by April 2011 – when current funding ends.</p> | | |
| <p>64</p> | <p>Our partners in the public sector will be involved via the Sustainable Community Strategy, and through our action plan we will develop support service to help other public bodies reduce their carbon foot print</p> <p>The Sustainable Community Strategy is now out of date and is unlikely to be refreshed as the requirement for these documents has been removed by Government. However, joint action through initiatives such as Community Budgets, joint commissioning and seeking economies of scale will drive partnership working including investigating to help other public bodies to reduce their carbon footprint.</p> | <p>The Sustainable Community Strategy was adopted in March 2009.</p> <p>Agree a joint climate change strategy with our partners in the Harrow Strategic Partnership by April 2010.</p> <p>Jointly investigate options for community heating schemes with particular reference to Northwick Park Hospital, Westminster University, Harrow town centre, Harrow High School, Norbury school, Civic Centre and Harrow Leisure Centre and</p> | <p>Development of a joint strategy has proved difficult but some progress is being made – particularly with the development of a joint Affordable Warmth/Fuel Poverty Strategy.</p> <p>We will continue to work during 2010/11 to develop a joint approach on dealing with carbon emissions in the public sector</p> | <p>Investigations into the possibility of reducing the Council's and other public bodies' use of buildings through co-location, more efficient usage and integrated services continue which, where successful, will contribute reduced energy use.</p> | <p>Continued work on the public sector estate.</p> |

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| | | Wealdstone town centre | | | |
| 67 | Promote national programmes available for businesses, such as the Carbon Trust's interest free loans scheme for SME's. | No progress has been made | Develop website | During 2014/15 Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | No progress |
| 68 | Encourage businesses to sign up to the Mayor of London's Green Procurement Code. | | | Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity | No progress |
| 68a | Encourage business to develop travel plans | Primarily done through the planning process in association with planning applications. Encourage active travel through Business Improvement Districts | Work with GLA to develop policy framework for travel plans. | The Development Management policies include requirements, building on TfL guidance, on the content of travel plans. This will provide further guidance to existing business choosing to take a pro-active approach. | Green Travel Plan for the Heart of Harrow being developed |

9 The Council's Footprint

9.1 Issue

This section deals with the Council's staff, in-house and contracted out services, transport fleet and building stock – including schools.

The Carbon Reduction Commitment has been incorporated within the Climate Change Act and is legally binding programme on local authorities to cut their CO₂ emissions as a result of their own activities and the activities of their partners and contractors. The CRC starts in April 2010 and includes energy use in schools.

It is now a legal requirement to display a "Display Energy Certificate" – DEC – in each building, which is a large user of energy, showing the energy efficiency of the building. Harrow has completed surveys in the 62 buildings (that exceed the threshold) with an outcome ranging from B (energy efficient) to G (lowest grade). The DEC ratings show that 70% of the buildings surveyed are below the national average. There is therefore a clear need for investment in energy saving measures to bring them to the typical level or above.

Action Plan - The Council's Footprint

| Ref | Description | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 69 | Establish our baseline carbon footprint. | <p>We reported our baseline CO₂ emissions for 2008/9 under NI 185 by the July 31st deadline.</p> <p>Similarly, we reported our baseline NO_x and PM₁₀ emissions for 2008/9 under NI 194 by the 31st July deadline.</p> | <p>Base line data is being recalculated for 2009/10. revised baseline will include some additional consumption that has been identified during 2009/10.</p> <p>i.e. Street lighting database has been reviewed and shows a significant increase in installed capacity (~25%) cf. information submitted in 2008/9</p> | <p>Data for 2010/11 was published along with data for 2010/11 under a revised government timetable</p> | <p>Data for 2011/12 published in July 2012</p> |
| 71 | Plan to make an annual saving of 4.0% on our carbon footprint by targeting buildings that have high energy footprints and low thermal efficiency. (Note: this represents an annual saving of £240k at today's prices – excluding any carbon pricing) | <p>This Strategy sets this as a corporate target from April 2010.</p> <p>Financial implications are set out in the report.</p> | <p>Carbon Reduction Commitment starts. £270k of funding (interest free loans) has been obtained from SALIX to fund energy reductions at a number of locations. This will contribute about 1.2% reductions.</p> | <p>CRC payment phase starts with initial price of £12/tonne of carbon.</p> <p>Complete Footprint Report and first Annual Report by end of July 2011.</p> | <p>Purchasing of allowances for 2011-12 was completed in July 2012.</p> <p>Annual report for 2011-12 was also completed by July 31 deadline</p> <p>Carbon emissions have</p> |

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| | | | <p>£63k of Harrow capital funding was also provided and produced a further reduction of approx. half of one percent.</p> <p>Asset Management Plans for schools and corporate buildings are being developed to address issues of maintenance backlog and climate change</p> <p>The review of the street-lighting database means that total emissions for 2009/10 and 2010/11 will show an increase over 2008/9</p> <p>Separate CRC report to Cabinet – Dec 2010 – identified funding issue.</p> | <p>RE:FIT scheme to retrofit schools and corporate buildings with energysaving measures was approved in principle in Feb 2012</p> | <p>reduced by 1.26% compared with 2010-11.</p> <p>RE:FIT is being delivered in a total of six schools and within the Civic Centre complex during 2012-13. This is expected to deliver an annual carbon saving of 660 tonnes (3.7%) – once implemented</p> |
| 72 | <p>Plan to reduce our potable water consumption by 2.5% a year. This represents an annual saving of £25k at present day prices.</p> | <p>This Strategy sets this as a corporate target from April 2010.</p> <p>Financial implications are set out in the report.</p> | <p>Water reduction will be addressed by specifying new refurbishment standards for washrooms and toilets.</p> | <p>Refurbishment of 2nd floor of the civic centre will enable this issue to be addressed.</p> | <p>Refurbishment of 1st floor of the civic centre will continue this process</p> |
| 73 | <p>Establish a corporate programme to identify: - how this reduction is to be achieved; how current investment plans will help to deliver the change; what action is needed to close any gap (e.g. the existing schools redevelopment programme will realise some reductions in energy use); and, how revenue savings can be used to pay for the necessary investment.</p> | <p>Agree an investment programme which brings together routine maintenance, asset management, DEC ratings and the carbon agenda to ensure that investment is directed to areas of greatest need and that specifications for repairs and renewals aim for Best Practice standards for energy efficiency etc.</p> <p>Review IT procurement policy to ensure that reducing energy consumption is a major</p> | <p>Asset Management Plans for schools and corporate buildings are being developed to address issues of maintenance backlog and climate change</p> | <p>Capital programme includes £500k Carbon reduction budget, which is being used to deliver the RE:FIT scheme</p> <p>RE:FIT is an invest to save energy reduction programme</p> | |

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| 74 | Require all Cabinet reports to set out the environmental /climate change implications of the recommendation being made | <p>All cabinet reports are required to include and environmental impact statement</p> <p>Guidance for these statements will be strengthened to include climate change implications.</p> <p>Authors will be guided to the Nottingham Declaration website.</p> | <p>New guidance proposed in this report introduced in October 2010.</p> <p>See Appendix B</p> | <p>New guidance introduced</p> <p>No further action required</p> |
| 75 | Introduce a system of carbon budgets to enable responsibility for meeting our targets to be delegated down to departments and managers. | <p>The Carbon Reduction Commitment will apply to all Council energy use (gas and electricity) from April 2010. This will require the Council to purchase carbon allowances for the carbon they emit. For the first three years the cost of carbon will be £12 / tonne. After this the number of allowances available will be reduced annually and will need to be purchased via a trading/auction system.</p> <p>The long-term price is expected to be £40 / tonne.</p> <p>The financial implications of the CRC scheme are set out in Section 3 of the Cabinet report</p> <p>Policy decision that all investment leading to energy growth should include a cost of £40/tonne to cover the Carbon</p> | <p>April 2010 – Carbon Reduction Commitment scheme starts.</p> <p>Council to register with CRC scheme by September 2010.</p> <p>Registration completed</p> <p>All Council energy users to start to pay carbon budgets based on carbon footprint.</p> <p>CRC budget established in Climate Change Team's budget. CRC costs cannot be charged to schools budgets. Net effect (after recycling payments) can be recharged. Discussions on mechanism continuing with Childrens' Services.</p> <p>Introduce new SLA on all energy users to cover costs of energy procurement, production of DEC, provision of advice on energy reduction and installation</p> | <p>CRC scheme has been amended. Double allowances no longer required.</p> <p>First Annual report completed in July 2011</p> <p>Agreement reached with Childrens Services on payment of CRC footprint for schools</p> <p>Negotiated a new SLA</p> |

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| | | <p>Reduction Commitment:</p> <p>Similarly, investments in energy saving should price the savings to include £40/tonne.</p> | <p>of renewable technologies.</p> <p>Discussions continuing</p> <p>Install AMR equipment to all electricity meters by March 2011.</p> <p>AMR fitted to all major electricity and gas meters by November 2010.</p> <p>Sign up to Carbon Trust Standard or similar scheme.</p> <p>Application for Carbon Trust Standard no longer being pursued due to change in CRC regulations.</p> <p>Investment in energy saving measures etc. to improve the Council's performance in the CRC scheme.</p> <p>Separate report on CRC to Cabinet – Dec 2010.</p> | <p>on all energy users to cover costs of energy procurement,</p> <p>production of DEC, provision of advice on energy reduction and installation of renewable technologies.</p> | |
| 76 | <p>Formulate a publicity and education Strategy for all levels of staff identifying training needs and awareness.</p> | | | <p>Develop Communications Plan by June 2011</p> <p>Not implemented due to lack of staff capacity</p> | |
| 77 | <p>Ensure that Climate Change is incorporated into the Sustainable Community Strategy.</p> | <p>This has been incorporated into the latest revision of the Sustainable Community Strategy</p> <p>Harrow Chief Executives' group to discuss commissioning of an umbrella climate change strategy</p> <p>Group has agreed to</p> | <p>Development of a joint strategy has proved difficult but some progress is being made – particularly with the development of a joint Affordable Warmth/Fuel Poverty Strategy.</p> <p>We will continue to work during 2010/11 to develop a joint approach on dealing with carbon</p> | <p>Investigations into the possibility of reducing the Council's and other public bodies' use of buildings through co-location, more efficient usage and integrated services continue which, where successful, will</p> | <p>Continued work on the public sector estate.</p> |

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| | | develop joint strategy | emissions in the public sector | contribute reduced energy use. | |
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| 78 | Ensure that the Community Risk Register includes climate change impacts | | | | |
| 79 | Investigate how to reduce the amount of energy used in street lighting. | | Agree Strategy to reduce energy used in street and public lighting by March 2011. | Cabinet report on draft public lighting strategy was reported to April meeting. Public consultation on revised policy in Jan/Feb 2012 Demonstration LED projects installed. | Public consultation on revised policy reported back in April 2012. Revised public lighting strategy now being used to inform future investment and maintenance |
| 80 | Implement an office waste recycling scheme in all Council buildings to recycle or compost 50% of the Council's own waste by 2010. | This Strategy sets this as a corporate target from April 2010. | All council buildings to introduce 50% recycling from April 2010. | | To be discussed with procurement to ensure that all departments follow this policy. Scheme to be reviewed as part of Green Champion initiative |
| 81 | Agree a corporate policy on the use of recycled paper. | Agree that all paper and envelopes used by the Council should be from recycled paper suppliers, with a minimum content of 50% post-consumer paper. In addition all printers and photocopiers should be set to a default setting for double-sided printing. This Strategy sets this as a corporate target from April 2010. | | | To be discussed with procurement to ensure that all departments follow this policy. |

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| 82 | Review our internal organisation to promote climate change initiatives across the Council, its partners and residents. | A small Climate Change team has been established to drive the Strategy forward. Reflect climate change in the content of the corporate induction programmes, ensuring awareness of climate change and sustainability is one of the first key messages given to new staff. | Two vacancies arose in the climate change section during 2010/11. These were held open as part of the council's in year savings initiative | Two unfilled vacant posts within the section have prevented this. | No progress due to continued vacancies in the climate change section |
| 83 | Explore opportunities to establish a capital fund to implement energy saving projects | The Cabinet report identified the financial implications of implementing the Climate Change Strategy – including the capital requirement | Access to sufficient capital remains a significant issue. Report recommends that the RE:FIT programme is explored to determine its suitability to provide capital funding. | Cabinet agreed to appoint MITIE as the council's RE:FIT contractor in February 2012. Carbon reduction capital fund of £500k established for 2012/13 | RE:FIT scheme implemented in summer 2012. Capital allocation for 2013/14 and 2014/15 to be confirmed to allow scheme to be rolled out across the council's building stock |
| 84 | Review the Council's Green Travel Plan for staff travelling to work with a view to encouraging and providing incentives for more staff to utilise public transport, walking and cycling. | | | Discussion paper to be prepared to look at all the council's transport emissions from fleet operations, business travel and staff commuting | Green Travel Plan to be reviewed by March 2013 |
| 85 | Develop and implement a car parking policy that shows a steady reduction of parking availability at Council Offices. | | A working group has been set up to discuss the implementation of a policy at the civic centre to introduce staff- parking charges and reduce the availability of parking spaces over a period of time. Options to be considered: essential users car park; car sharing car park; | Subject to Parking Policy Review introduce initial measures to reduce private car usage by council employees | To be included in the review of the Green Travel Plan |

Appendix A

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|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 86 | <p>Agree a carbon reduction programme with our private sector partners (Enterprise, Kier and Leisure connection)</p> | <p>Private sector partners supplied consumption data by end of July 2009 A carbon reduction programme to be agreed by end of March 2010</p> | <p>A new contractor has been appointed to run the Council's leisure facilities for 2 years from 1 May 2011. Greenwich Leisure Ltd., the new contractor, has committed to providing significant reductions in energy consumption and this has been included within the contract. GLL has a track record in reducing carbon emissions and developing energy saving programmes. Major opportunities for reducing energy consumption will occur when the contracts are relet.</p> | <p>parking charges; etc. Results to be reported as part of the council's review of parking policy in the borough by March 2011.</p> | <p>Redevelopment of Harrow Leisure Centre – at some point in the future – will provide opportunity to significantly reduce carbon footprint. No progress on this during the year.</p> | <p>Options for future energy provision at the Leisure Centre, Hatch End swimming pool and Bannister to be developed in partnership with GLL</p> |
| 87 | <p>Achieve the GOLD standard for procurement under the Mayor's Green Procurement Code by 2012.</p> | <p>Bronze Achieved</p> | <p>Silver Achieved</p> | <p>Gold Silver achieved</p> | <p>Membership of this scheme has been discontinued. Council has adopted a sustainable procurement policy to use on all procurements</p> | <p>RE:FIT programme and capital maintenance are working together to identify opportunities to improve insulation provision.</p> |
| 88 | <p>Identify opportunities for improving the insulation of our existing building stock</p> | <p>This policy is in line with the adoption of the corporate policy to reduce CO2 emissions by 4% pa. See 71 above.</p> | <p>Asset Management Plans for schools and corporate buildings are being developed to address issues of maintenance backlog and climate change</p> | | | |

Appendix A

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|----|--|--|--|---|
| 89 | Ensure that all new corporate buildings (including schools) comply with the BREEAM Excellent rating | This Strategy sets this as a corporate target from April 2010 | | <p>Curtailment of the Building schools for the Future programme has affected implementation</p> <p>The Priority Schools Building Programme has been announced. Discussions have taken place on ensuring new designs are energy efficient.</p> <p>Unlikely to insist that designs meet BREEAM Excellent rating</p> |
| 90 | Identify opportunities for using renewable energy in all our buildings and land (including parks and open spaces, schools and playing fields etc.) i.e. solar energy, ground source heat pumps, wind turbines etc. | This policy is in line with the adoption of the corporate policy to reduce CO2 emissions by 4% pa. See 71 above. | <p>Asset Management Plans for schools and corporate buildings are being developed to address issues of maintenance backlog and climate change.</p> <p>Development of solar PV is being prioritised to take advantage of Feed-in Tariff scheme (FIT), which was introduced in April 2010 by government.</p> | <p>We will continue to review our options as the RHI and Green Deal comes on stream</p> <p>Unable to take advantage of FIT scheme for council buildings before the government reduced the level of support</p> <p>Anticipated implementation of the Renewable Heat Incentive in July 2011 (to provide incentive for GSHP, ASHP and solar hot water) delayed until 2013.</p> |
| 91 | Investigate the development and installation (with the private sector) of significant Combined Heat and Power Plants for Council buildings, schools, adjacent housing and business use. | This policy is in line with the adoption of the corporate policy to reduce CO2 emissions by 4% pa. See 71 above. | <p>Asset Management Plans for schools and corporate buildings are being developed to address issues of maintenance backlog and climate change</p> | <p>RE:FIT programme will install CHP in council buildings and schools where this is appropriate</p> |
| 92 | Identify opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint of our direct transport fleet as the different service fleets are renewed. | The Council has four major fleets of vehicles: waste management; public realm services; Adult services transport; and, Children services transport. The vehicles are provided under a central contract by Fraikin plc. | <p>Street cleansing fleet. The street cleansing fleet has been substantially replaced during 2009/10 – resulting in improved emissions from more efficient (Euro 4 and 5) engines. Three electric street cleaning handcars were sourced for cleaning</p> | <p>Consideration of pool cars to be included in the review of the Green Travel Plan</p> <p>See 84 and 85 above</p> <p>A fleet of low-carbon</p> |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | <p>The Council's O licence is held by the Head of Public Realm Services.</p> <p>About 15% of the vehicles used by the Council are currently sourced under different arrangements (to the Fraikin contract).</p> <p>The specification, usage, fuel type etc is currently specified separately by each user department.</p> <p>There is no policy regarding CO2 emissions.</p> <p>The waste management fleet was renewed in 2008/9. Euro V diesel engines were specified</p> <p>This Strategy sets the reduction of CO2 from the Council's fleet as a corporate target with immediate effect. Fleet vehicles which have not yet been ordered should be required to demonstrate the measures to be incorporated in the procurement that will reduce CO2 emissions.</p> <p>Similarly emissions of NOx should also be reduced when purchasing new vehicles.</p> <p>A further report will be prepared setting out the scope for reduction, financial implications and proposed timetable for implementation.</p> <p>Note: The current replacement of the public realm services fleet will fall</p> | <p>the town centre.</p> <p>Refuse fleet. Introduction of the new fleet last year has resulted in a reduction in fuel use over the last year. The introduction and integration of new Route-smart technology with the Waste Collector in-cab technology is expected to allow further fuel savings once fully operational.</p> <p>Special Needs transport</p> <p>A review of special needs transport is ongoing and a new fleet of vehicles have been leased/rented as part of the review. Routing software has also been procured to allow the routes to be managed more efficiently. The number of vehicles has reduced from a high of 96 to the current number of 87 or which 76 are on long term lease and 11 on spot hire arrangements. Of these, 36 are Euro 5 compliant and 51 Euro 4 compliant.</p> <p>Driver training, all drivers are undertaking Driver CPC training on Vehicle Safety, Control Systems and Fuel Efficiency to improve fuel efficiency driving skills.</p> | <p>Smart cars has been introduced at the depot to replace a mixture of vans and private car use.</p> <p>Driver training ongoing</p> | <p>Driver training ongoing</p> |
|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|

Appendix A

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| | | | | <p>outside of this policy change as it is in the process of being replaced. Euro IV diesel engines have largely been specified (Euro V not being available). A number of electric-powered vehicles have been procured for use in the town centre.</p> | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

Warm Homes, Healthy People – summary report

Harrow Housewarmers was a project funded by the Department of Health under its Warm Homes, Healthy People programme.

Warm Homes, Healthy People was a one-off £20m programme covering the period mid-December to the end of January. The programme arose because of the publication, by the NHS, of the Cold Weather Plan for 2011/12, which identifies that an average of 27,000 excess deaths occur each year during the December to March period. This combined with ill-health and falls during cold weather cost the NHS an estimated £850m each year. Early intervention should be possible at relatively low cost and enable these larger costs to be avoided.

The Harrow Housewarmers project received £68,500 from the DoH. This was a partnership project with Harrow CAB and Age UK (Harrow) and the NHS (Northwest London Hospitals Trust and Harrow PCT). Funding was divided as follows: -

| | | Original budget £ | Out-turn £ |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Harrow council | Staffing | 8,000 | 550 |
| | Checklists and toolkits | 5,000 | 3,995 |
| | Communications | 10,000 | 945 |
| | Consultancy | 1,000 | - |
| Age UK Harrow | Staffing | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| | Staff and volunteer recruitment | 12,000 | 18,000 |
| | Transport and support | 4,900 | 4,900 |
| Harrow CAB | Staffing | 16,000 | 26,800 |
| | Briefing and training | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Firm Foundation | Homeless shelter | 3,600 | 3,600 |
| Total | | 68,500 | 66,790 |

In addition to the above, Harrow council also coordinated the programme with its affordable warmth programme to provide free insulation to cavity walls and lofts across the borough. This was mostly funded by CERT money but the council provided grants for loft insulation top-ups and Able-to-pay customers.

Outputs

- A total of £66,790 has been spent to date. Council under-spends (in the Jan to March period) were transferred to Harrow CAB to enable them to extend their debt advice service for energy for a further three months (i.e. April to June). A balance of £1710 would be available to support a similar programme in the current year

Harrow Council

- A launch event was held in the Members Lounge on 16 Jan 2012, addressed by Bill Stephenson - the Leader of the Council; Brendon Hills - the Corporate Director of Community and Environment, and Carol Furlong from the PCT
- A press release was issued promoting the project which was picked up by the Harrow Observer
- A half page advert was placed in Harrow People
- 5000 liquid crystal thermometers were printed, 2000 of these were distributed to partners

Appendix B

- 8000 Harrow Housewarmer leaflets were printed and 5000 were distributed to partners and social work teams.
- Team Briefings were made to social work teams at Kenton NRC, Civic 3; Byron NRC and with Meals on wheels teams at the CDU.
- 88 homes were insulated and or draught-proofed under the Affordable Warmth programme – resulting in an additional £15,500 being invested into home energy efficiency

Harrow CAB

- Harrow CAB employed two dedicated FTE posts to handle fuel poverty issues
- 271 clients attended 400+ face-to-face interviews at CAB to resolve fuel debt problems etc.
- 32 residents received home visits. Of these, 16 went on to claim Attendance allowance and 15 to claim disability living allowance – helping them to pay their fuel bills
- £32,500 of additional annual income from grants and benefits was secured
- Fuel debts of £344k were managed
- £10k of fuel and/or water debts were written off
- 31 applications were successfully made to charities (to clear fuel/water debts)
- 7 other charitable applications were made for equipment (bedding, pans etc.)

Age UK (Harrow)

- Buddy Volunteers project
 - 6 new Buddy Volunteers were recruited
 - 10 new clients were assisted through the project. Assistance provided by the volunteers was; assistance with shopping, collection of pension on a regular basis, setting up IT for a visually impaired client and assistance with hospital appointments
 - Funding available for staffing allowed time for new systems put in place for risk assessments, task procedures and project plan for future
- 4 loft clearances which then enabled the service users to have their loft insulated
- 1 small handy person
- Additional support:
 - 1 application for Attendance Allowance
 - Advocacy services
 - 1 taxi and blue badge application

Firm Foundation

The project was able to make funding available to a local homeless shelter to fund;

- breakfast, lunch and dinner for an additional 70 guest per week in January, February and March
- an additional 840 meals

Equality of Access

The project was well used by all groups. BME breakdown for CAB shows project clients were

- 37% Asian (unspecified)
- 20% White (unspecified)
- 11% Black (unspecified)
- 4% Iranian
- 3% Somali

3% Polish

3% Mixed heritage

2% Tamil

17% other or not known (including Romanian, Lithuanian, Eritrean, Iraqi, Afghani, Dutch, Moroccan, Sudanese, Portuguese)

The majority of clients were aged 50-64 with health problems, with the next largest group being younger people with children. Male and female clients were represented evenly.

Case studies

One of the HHW referral forms that CAB received was quite general – “finds home hard to heat”, so we called the client in for an interview to discuss with her. It turns out that the client had been given a new flat for herself and disabled daughter but there were no carpets. Client could not afford carpets and therefore there were terrible draughts and it was freezing. One of our advisers applied for a charitable payment and over £700 was awarded. It was agreed with the client that payment was made direct to a local carpet supplier who arranged everything for her. Client is delighted and the home is much warmer.

Client was in debt for a water bill at a previous address owing £1522 in total. A grant was obtained from Severn Trent Trust Fund for £1000 towards his debt. A payment plan was set up for him to pay the remainder in small instalments, leaving more money available to pay current fuel bills.

In another case, we were able to assist a single father and his 9-year-old son who were living without essentials such as pots and pans, bedclothes and proper heating. We were able to help the family by supplying duvets and some basic cooking equipment. We also made applications for further charitable grants for them which meant they could purchase of some further essential items. The father was absolutely overwhelmed by the service and so grateful.

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Climate Local Harrow Council:

Our commitment to taking action in a changing climate

We recognise that our council has an important role to help our residents and businesses to capture the opportunities and benefits of action on climate change. These include saving money on energy bills, generating income from renewable energy, attracting new jobs and investment in ‘green’ industries, supporting new sources of energy, managing local flood-risk and water scarcity and protecting our natural environment.

We will progressively address the risks and pursue the opportunities presented by a changing climate, inline with local priorities, through our role as:

- Community leader – helping local people and businesses to be smarter about their energy use and to prepare for climate impacts;
- Service provider – delivering services that are resource efficient, less carbon intensive, resilient and that protect those who are most vulnerable to climate impacts;
- Estate manager – ensuring that our own buildings and operations are resource efficient, use clean energy, and are well prepared for the impacts of a changing climate.

In signing this commitment, **we will:**

- **Set locally-owned and determined commitments** and actions to reduce carbon emissions and to manage climate impacts. These will be specific, measurable and challenging;
- **Publish our commitments, actions and progress**, enabling local communities to hold us to account;
- **Share the learning from our experiences and achievements** with other councils; and
- **Regularly refresh our commitments and actions** to ensure they are current and continue to reflect local priorities.

| |
|---|
| [Date] |
| Harrow Council |
| [Signature of Leader or Mayor of Council] |

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**London Borough of Harrow
Draft Climate Change Action Plan**

April 2013 onwards

CONSULTATION DRAFT - September 2012

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 - Water and Flooding
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 - Transport
 - The Council’s Footprint
- and
- Warmer Homes

Consultation Questions

Foreword

The Earth's climate is changing. We have to plan and act now to limit the scale of the change (mitigation) and to adapt to the changing climate (adaptation). Preparing for these changes is not an alternative to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions, it is parallel and complementary.

Harrow signed the Nottingham Declaration in July 2007. We recognised then that there was much to be done and the Strategy would need to undergo change and development as global, European and national legislation drove change. This new Strategy takes on board a number of changes that have either taken place or are about to be introduced

We envisaged in the previous strategy that fossil fuels such as oil and gas would continue to increase in price as world demand increases and capacity either lags behind or falls. Events have confirmed this trend and all the indications are that energy prices will continue to rise as (nationally) we have to undertake prolonged and significant investment in our energy generation and distribution infrastructure. As before, changes in the way we use fossil fuels are inevitable and we need to prepare for a future where fossil fuel is expensive and its use restricted.



This Strategy describes various activities that the Council is undertaking on climate change, and complements the existing plans and strategies of the Council. This is the next step in a long journey which all of us must make. The Council is committed to playing its part as a community leader. However the success of the Strategy depends on the whole community taking the threat of climate change seriously and, together, making the changes that are necessary.

As part of the revised Strategy the council will sign up to Climate Local, the LGA's new climate change initiative, to demonstrate our continuing commitment to tackling this issue

Michael Lockwood

Cllr Phillip O'Dell

Introduction

This strategy sets out plans for Harrow as a Council and community to take action on climate change. Addressing climate change requires all of us to work together to make changes to the way we live as individuals and communities so that the well-being of future generations is secured.

As a nation we use 31% of fossil fuel for power generation, 22% for road transport, 20% for industry, 15% for residential use and heating and 12% for other uses.

75% of our electricity is generated from fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas); 18% from nuclear energy and only 3% from renewable sources (hydro electric, wind and solar)].

Using fossil fuels is ultimately unsustainable as they are finite resources and will eventually run out. Burning fossil fuels also releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and this is a significant driver behind climate change. Economically, fossil fuels such as oil and gas will also increase in price as world demand increases and capacity either lags behind or falls. Changes in the way we use fossil fuels are therefore inevitable and we also need to prepare for a future where fossil fuel is expensive and its use restricted.

What is climate change?

Climate change is happening because of an increase in greenhouse gases – predominantly carbon dioxide – caused by human activity such as the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. The greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon in which naturally occurring gases trap the sun's energy and warm the planet. The main greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide, CO₂.

Climate change is a global issue. Internationally, targets and frameworks have been established to tackle the issue – starting with the Rio conference in 1992 and the Kyoto Protocol, which was agreed in 1997 and came into force in 2005. Further international agreements are expected in the future.

It is now accepted that if we do not address this issue, the Earth's climate will change significantly.

Mitigation

Mitigation of climate change is those actions which reduce fossil fuel emissions and thereby reduce the overall impact we have on the environment. A significant part of this Strategy deals with mitigation. I.e. improved insulation, energy efficiency etc.

Adaptation

Climate change is already happening. These following effects are expected to increase in severity despite our efforts at mitigation.

- increased demand for summer cooling
- buildings becoming uncomfortably hot
- an increase in the risk of flooding and erosion
- greater pressure on drainage systems
- increased likelihood of winter storm damage
- summer water shortages and low stream flows
- increased risk of subsidence (in areas where subsidence is already a problem)
- loss of habitat for wildlife / changes to wildlife and biodiversity
- a range of health issues

We are not alone

Addressing climate change is a significant challenge. We need to meet the challenge to ensure that development is sustainable and the well-being of future generations is safeguarded. The environmental, social and economic impacts of climate change are already measurable and these are predicted to continue and to grow in severity.

The Government has agreed a target to reduce national CO2 emissions by 80% by 2050 – compared to a 1990 baseline. This currently excludes emissions from international shipping and aviation but these are expected to be included in the future.

The Mayor for London has also published a Climate Change Strategy to address this issue. The Climate Change Action Plan sets a target for London to limit its total carbon dioxide emissions to 600 million tonnes between now and 2025 – a reduction of 4% per annum. In addition to large scale changes to the way we meet our energy demands, such as using Combined Heat and Power (CHP), it also highlights the significant amount of CO2 that can be saved by making small changes such as cavity wall and loft insulation and energy audits (by the public sector and businesses). London's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy proposes a series of risk management actions:

- Prevent – action taken to reduce the probability of an impact or change occurring, for example raising flood defence barriers
- Prepare – action taken to better understand the climate risk or opportunity, to reduce vulnerability and improve resilience, for example raising public awareness
- Respond – action taken to limit the consequences of an event, for example restricting non-essential water use during a drought

Appendix D

- Recover – action taken after an event to enable a rapid and cost-effective return to a normal, more sustainable state, for example enhancing the flood resilience of a property when undertaking flood damage repairs

The Harrow Strategic Partnership adopted the Sustainable Community Strategy on 2nd April 2009. The Strategy included objectives of encouraging businesses and residents to reduce emissions, to find cost effective measures to tackle climate change and to respond to extreme weather events through emergency planning.

The strategy included aims to:

- Increase environmental sustainability and air quality through reduced use of cars as the main mode of travel to Harrow schools;
- Reduce CO2 emissions in Harrow;
- Agree a Climate Change Strategy and develop an action plan;
- Improve street and environmental cleanliness;
- Increase domestic waste recycling and composting;
- Continue to undertake a tree replacement programme to preserve and enhance Harrow's trees; and
- Deliver the decent homes standard to Council owned homes.

The Sustainable Community Strategy is now out of date and is unlikely to be renewed as the requirement for such strategies has been removed by Government. However, joint action through initiatives such as Community Budgets, joint commissioning and seeking economies of scale continue to drive partnership work including action that has a beneficial environmental impact.

The council signed the Nottingham Declaration in 25 July 2007. By signing it the Council acknowledged “that evidence shows that climate change is occurring and that it will continue to have far reaching effects on the UK’s people and places, economy, society and environment.”

We signed the Climate Local Commitment from the LGA (Local Government Association) in November 2012 (**to be confirmed**) using it as an opportunity to reiterate/reinvigorate our existing commitments and the previous climate change strategy.

Who will be responsible for delivering the strategy?

This revised strategy reflects the new council structure and devolves responsibilities for delivering the strategy as follows :

Enterprise and Environment

The merger of Place Shaping and Community and Environment will bring together the following broad headings from the Climate Change Strategy. This provides an opportunity to improve the coordination of policy and actions under the leadership of the new Corporate Director.

- Planning
- Water and flooding
- Biodiversity
- Transport
- Waste
- Street lighting
- Carbon Reduction (corporate buildings)

Children and Families

School buildings currently account for more than 50% of the council's carbon emissions. It remains the case that schools need to play a major role in delivering the targets set by the climate change strategy. Control of the schools capital maintenance and capital programmes resides with Children and Families who have responsibility for ensuring that schools deliver carbon reduction will also be transferred. Schools will still have access to Carbon Reduction funding and the RE:FIT programme

Community Health and Well-being

It seems clear that in the area of housing, reducing carbon emissions needs to be considered as part of a wider programme of action to address well-being, social justice and fuel poverty. There are clear links between improving the energy efficiency of homes and improving people's physical health; helping to address mental health problems; improving educational attainment; and reducing costs to the NHS and social services. Our Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report will address these issues.

The revised Action Plan has been drawn up using the Climate Local templates. All future actions will be set out using the same template.

How we will measure progress?

Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC)

All emissions in Tonnes

| | CORE (A) | | | Reported RESIDUAL (B) | | | TOTAL (A)+(B) | | | TOTAL (A)+(B) | |
|----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|--|---------------|-----|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Gas | Electricity | Electricity Public Lighting | Oil | Gas | | Electricity | Oil | | Including Public Lighting | EXCLUDING Public Lighting |
| 2010/11 | 9,050 | 9,602 | 4,078 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 74 | | 22,804 | 18,726 |
| 2011/12 | 6,995 | 9,399 | 4,107 | nil | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 20,501 | 16,394 |
| | | | | | | | % reduction | | | 10.1% | 12.5% |

Shaded figure show the value of public lighting which are excluded from the CRC report in 2011/12. This is due to changes in the CRC rules and a technical change in the way we measure public lighting consumption

Bold figures show the values reported in the CRC return. Comparing the bold figures would show a reduction of 28%. This is distorted because of the exclusion of public lighting figures in 2011/12. Comparing like with like shows a reduction of 10.1 or 12.5%

Carbon Intensity (excluding public lighting)

| | Carbon Emissions Tonnes | Turnover £ | Carbon intensity Kg of Carbon/£ turnover |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| 2010/11 | 18,726 | 435,023,000 | .043 |
| 2011/12 | 16,394 | 425,024,000 | .039 |

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)

All emissions in tonnes

| | | Gas | Transport | Oil | Electricity | LESS Green Electricity | TOTAL |
|------------|---------|--------|-----------|-----|-------------|---------------------------|--------|
| CO2 | 2009/10 | 10,945 | 2,120 | 116 | 15,508 | 4,066 | 24,623 |
| | 2010/11 | 11,288 | 2,014 | 76 | 15,946 | 4,066 | 25,250 |
| | 2011/12 | 9,977 | 1,942 | Nil | 16,384 | 4,095 | 24,208 |
| CH4 | 2009/10 | 15.9 | 3.2 | Neg | 7.7 | 2.04 | 24.76 |
| | 2010/11 | 16.5 | 3.1 | Neg | 7.9 | 2.04 | 25.46 |
| | 2011/12 | 14.6 | 2.9 | Nil | 8.1 | 2.05 | 23.55 |
| NOx | 2009/10 | 190.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 32.5 | 8.5 | 217.1 |
| | 2010/11 | 195.8 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 33.4 | 8.5 | 218.0 |
| | 2011/12 | 174.4 | 1.2 | Nil | 34.2 | 8.6 | 201.2 |

Carbon Emissions per capita (NI 186)

Per capita Carbon emissions data is calculated by DECC centrally

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/local_auth/co2_las/co2_las.aspx

Appendix D

Waste

| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 (estimate) | 2013/14 |
|---|---------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total tonnage of household waste | 88,326 | 90,461 | 88,700 | |
| Population | | | | |
| Household waste per head of population (kg) | 385.5 | 393.4 | | |
| Tonnage of waste recycled | 23,767 | 22,041 | 19,700 | |
| Tonnage of composted | 20,160 | 21,653 | 21,800 | |
| % household waste recycled | | | | |
| % household waste composted | | | | |
| Tonnage of waste landfilled | 44,013 | 43,696 | 31,500 | |
| % of household waste landfilled | 50.0 | | | |
| Carbon footprint of WM system | n/a | n/a | n/a | (to be developed) |

Appendix D

Street lighting (to be confirmed)

| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total kwh used in year | | | | |
| Installed capacity of new fittings (kW) | | | | |
| Annual energy used by new fittings (kWh) | | | | |
| Capacity of old fittings removed from service (kW) | | | | |
| Annual energy used by old fittings removed from service (KWh) | | | | |
| Annual energy consumption saved by replacement programme | | | | |

Glossary of Terms

| | |
|------------------|--|
| CERT | Carbon Emissions Reduction Target |
| CESP | Community Energy Savings Programme |
| CO ₂ | Carbon Dioxide |
| CRC | Carbon Reduction Commitment – Energy Efficiency Scheme |
| DEC | Display Energy Certificate: A Government scheme requiring the energy rating of non-domestic buildings to be assessed and displayed |
| HSP | Harrow Strategic Partnership |
| LA | Local Authority |
| LDS | Local Development Scheme: The new local planning system, which with replaces the UDP (Urban Development Plan) in Harrow |
| LIP | Local Implementation Plan. Agreed with TfL to deliver the Mayor’s Transport Plan |
| NO _x | A generic term for mono-nitrogen oxides produced by combustion. |
| PM ₁₀ | Particular Matter – tiny particles of solid or liquid of diameter of 10 micrometres or less - suspended in a gas. |
| SAP | Standard Assessment Procedure: A method of assessing the environmental performance of domestic buildings. |
| SPD | Supplementary Planning Document: A supplementary document to the LDF dealing with a particular subject area |
| SUDS | Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes |
| SWMP | Surface Water Management Plan |
| TfL | Transport for London |
| WLWA | West London Waste Authority: The statutory joint waste disposal authority for Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond. Responsible for the treatment and disposal of municipal waste in the area. |
| WLWP | West London Waste Plan: a joint plan for providing waste processing sites in west London (covering Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond) – currently being developed. |

Climate Local Commitment

Climate local – Harrow Council:

Our Commitments and Actions CONSULTATION DRAFT

Harrow Council signed the Climate Local Commitment on 30 November 2012 in recognition of the important role that local authorities have in tackling climate change.

In signing the Commitment we pledged to set locally-owned and determined targets and actions on both mitigation and adaptation and publish these within six months.

The table below sets out our priorities commitments the actions will undertake to deliver them. We will monitor our performance against these actions and report regularly on our progress. We will also regularly refresh this list of actions to ensure they are up-to-date and reflect local priorities.

The revised Action Plan has been drawn up using the Climate Local templates, which support two broad aims: -

Low Carbon Pathways – contributing towards an “energy smart” low carbon future

Climate Resilience – adapting to the risks and opportunities that our changing climate presents.

1 Planning and Development Low Carbon Pathways

| Commitment: We will ensure that we plan for a low-carbon future | | |
|---|--|--|
| Justification: Over 50% of all CO2 emissions come from buildings. Core Strategy includes a strategic objective to contribute to a 60% reduction in London's CO2 emissions by 2025. | | |
| Specific Action(s) | Measure | Timescale |
| All new major development within the Heart of Harrow area to prioritise connection to a decentralised energy network. | 100% of all major development proposals granted within the Heart of Harrow area to prioritise connection to a decentralised energy network. | Ongoing |
| In accordance with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, implement an area wide district energy network to be part funded through CIL receipts. | Feasibility study to be completed by end of 2013/14 Network plan costed and approved by 2014/15 Delivery Partner secured by 2015/16 | Scoping and feasibility work – 2013/14 Network piping to commence 2015/16 |
| Council, through Pre-application procedure, to encourage and support retrofitting of energy efficiency measures and renewable energy generation on/within existing buildings | 80% of all planning applications approved, including householder applications, to include energy efficiency measures and/or renewable energy generation on/within existing buildings | Ongoing |
| New residential development encouraged to exceed existing building regulation requirements for carbon reduction | % of all new residential development proposals achieving Code for Sustainable Homes level 4 or better. | Until such time as Code 4 becomes national building regulation standard |

2 Transport

Low Carbon Pathways

| Commitment: We will ensure that low carbon forms of transport are supported and encouraged | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| Specific Action(s) | Measure | Timescale |
| <p>The agreed LIP programme with the Mayor for London is the council's transport policy and addresses all sustainable transport issues within the borough</p> | <p>LIP is designed to deliver the London Mayor's transport strategy. Measure which are supported include: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20mph zones • Bus priority schemes • Local safety schemes • Increased sustainable transport promotions • Improved walking and cycling environment • Improved greenways <p>Progress on these measures will be reported via TARSAP (Transport and road safety advisory panel)</p> | <p>Ongoing</p> |

Appendix D

| | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| <p>Car Parking policy</p> | <p>We will continue to encourage residents to improve the environmental impact of their cars by providing free resident parking permits for environmentally friendly vehicles.</p> <p>Number of free permits issued</p> <p>We will continue to encourage residents to reduce the number of cars they own by ensuring that parking permits remain more expensive for multiple car households.</p> <p>TfL London Travel Demand Survey</p> <p>We will continue to protect residential parking and parking at local shops by discouraging commuter parking through introducing controlled parking zones.</p> <p>Estimated percentage of borough roads included in CPZ (Provisional)</p> | <p>Ongoing</p> |
| <p>Establishment and promotion of car clubs</p> | <p>We will work with HA21 to establish an electric car club in the borough</p> | <p>from 2014</p> |

3 Water and Flooding

Climate Resilience

| Commitment: We will ensure that flood risks are understood and plans are put in place to mitigate the risks | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Justification: Climate change is expected to lead to two problems with water supply – periods of drought; and periods of heavy rainfall. Coupled with an anticipated growth in population and the number of households, there is likely to be pressure on the availability of water resources and more incidents of flooding.</p> <p>Daily water consumption per head is relatively high in Harrow at 170 litres/head of population (cf. the national average of 150 litres/head).</p> <p>Provision for reduced water consumption will be made progressively for new housing under planning and building regulations but, as with energy use, bringing down consumption in the existing housing stock will prove to be more difficult.</p> | | |
| Specific Action(s) | Measure | Timescale |
| <p>New development to make provision for the installation and management of measures for the efficient use of mains water, with a target of 105litrs of less per person per day.</p> | <p>95% of planning applications approved for new residential development that achieve waste use efficiency of 105litrs per person per day or better</p> <p>% of homes within Harrow that have a water meter</p> | <p>Ongoing but with the ambition over time to reduce the target further to 80litrs per person per day</p> <p>Ongoing</p> |
| <p>New development to incorporate SUDS to control the rate and volume of surface water run-off to green-field rates where feasible.</p> | <p>75% of qualifying planning applications achieve green-field run-off rates</p> | <p>Ongoing</p> |

4 Waste

Low Carbon Pathways

| Commitment: We will ensure that the way we manage our waste minimises the carbon impact of the collection and disposal system | | |
|--|--|------------------|
| Justification: The production and management of waste has a significant effect on carbon emissions. We will seek to minimise waste, increase recycling and composting, reduce the landfilling of waste and reduce the overall carbon footprint of our waste management system | | |
| Specific Action(s) | Measure | Timescale |
| Reduce the carbon footprint of our waste management service | We will use the Wastedataflow metric to measure the carbon footprint of our waste management service | From April 2013 |
| Waste minimisation plan work with the West London Waste Authority to encourage residents and businesses to reduce the amount of waste they produce | Total amount of household waste Household waste per head of population | From April 2013 |
| Increase recycling We will continue to explore ways in which we can increase recycling of domestic and business waste | Total amount of waste recycled and composted Percentage of waste recycled and composted | From April 2013 |
| Reduce landfill | Total of waste landfilled Percentage of waste landfilled | From April 2013 |

5 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment

Climate resilience

| Commitment: We will ensure that our natural environment is protected from and helps to protect us, from the adverse effects of climate change | |
|--|---|
| Justification: Climate change means that the seasonal weather patterns we are familiar with are changing. It is difficult to predict precisely what these changes will be but it seems clear that we will experience milder winters, earlier springs and warmer summers. Periods of drought or low rainfall will become more frequent as will instances of heavy, prolonged rainfall. There is also a significant danger that storms will become more frequent and of higher intensity. All this will have an effect on the natural environment and biodiversity. | |
| Trees in the urban environment have the potential to reduce the heat island effect by providing shade and cooling. However the management of such trees needs to be carefully considered to ensure that they can survive in the sort of conditions that will exist. | |
| Specific Action(s) | Measure |
| Timescale | |
| Urban Greening – Council to continue to support and promote Harrow’s Green Grid and Street Tree Planting programmes | 500 trees to be planted p.a. within the public realm |
| Urban greening – Council to protect all existing open space, whether public or private, from inappropriate development. | No net loss in the amount of open space provided within the borough (2011 base year) |
| Urban Greening – Council’s urban realm improvements to include and integrate green infrastructure from the beginning. | Major urban realm improvements to increase the amount of surface area greened by least a 5% |
| Manage public open space to maximise its multifunctional use | Council to prepare and publish an Open Spaces Strategy |
| | 2013/14 |

Appendix D

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| <p>Ensure Site of Importance for Nature Conservation within the borough are under active management</p> | <p>Increase the portion of SINC's under active management from 33% (10/30) to 66%</p> | <p>3 p.a. to 2015/16</p> |
| <p>The Harrow Biodiversity Action Plan expires in 2013 and therefore needs review and updating</p> | <p>Revised Harrow Biodiversity Action Plan prepared and published</p> | <p>2013/14</p> |

6 The Council's Footprint

Low Carbon Pathways

| Commitment: We will ensure that our buildings and operations are energy efficient and low carbon | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| Justification: Climate change means that the seasonal weather patterns we are familiar with are changing. It is difficult to predict precisely what these changes will be but it seems clear that we will experience milder winters, earlier springs and warmer summers. Periods of drought or low rainfall will become more frequent as will instances of heavy, prolonged rainfall. There is also a significant danger that storms will become more frequent and of higher intensity. All this will have an effect on the natural environment and biodiversity. Trees in the urban environment have the potential to reduce the heat island effect by providing shade and cooling. However the management of such trees needs to be carefully considered to ensure that they can survive in the sort of conditions that will exist. | | |
| Specific Action(s) | Measure | Timescale |
| We will continue to retrofit our buildings to reduce their energy consumption via the RE:FIT programme | Reduce our overall carbon footprint by 4% a year | Ongoing |
| We will continue to replace our streetlighting with energy efficient LED lighting and introduce the energy saving measures agreed following the public consultation in Jan/Feb 2012 Illuminated street furniture will be de-illuminated wherever possible | Reduced energy consumption of our street lighting Reduce our overall carbon footprint by 4% a year | Ongoing |
| Reduce the amount of fossil fuel we use in our fleet operations - Route optimisation and planning - Low carbon vehicles | Total amount of fuel used | |

Appendix D

| | | |
|--|---|--------------------|
| <p>Reduce the carbon footprint of our staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouraging the use of public transport, cycling and walking - Reviewing car allowances - Reviewing staff parking policy - Considering the introduction of low-carbon pool cars | <p>No of staff with essential user car allowances</p> | |
| <p>Schools improvement programme.</p> | <p>New school buildings achieve BREEAM 'very good' standard</p> | <p>2012 - 2014</p> |

7 Warmer Homes

Low carbon Pathways

| Commitment: We will ensure that all homes in the borough are energy efficient and affordable to heat | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| Justification: Heating our homes accounts for 66% of carbon emissions in Harrow. This is used for space heating/cooling (54%); hot water (18%); appliances (18%); lighting (5%) and cooking (3%). The Mayor of London's Climate Change Action Plan envisages the domestic sector contributing 39% of the 2025 carbon reduction targets | | |
| Specific Action(s) | Measure | Timescale |
| Report to DECC under HECA | Report to cabinet with draft Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report. | Nov 2012 |
| | Issue consultation draft | Dec 2012 |
| | Public consultation | Dec 2012/Jan 2013. |
| | Report back to Cabinet | March 2013 |
| | Submit HECA report to SoS | 31 March 2012. |
| | Delivery | April 2013 onwards |
| Green Deal | Liaise with GLA on pan London programme | April 2013 onwards |
| Warm Homes, Healthy People | Submit bid to DoH | October 2012 |
| | Run programme | Dec 2012 to March 2013 |

Consultation Questions

Q. Do you agree with/support the broad analysis of the issues facing the council, its residents and businesses?

YES

NO

Comment:

Q. Do you agree that the Seven Action areas properly reflect the areas that the council can influence and take action on?

YES

NO

Comment:

Q. Do you agree with the individual proposed actions? Do you think the emphasis is right and/or do you think we have omitted any actions which should have been included?

YES

NO

Comment:

Q. Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Please limit any comment to a maximum of 200 words.

Responses should be submitted on line at [LINK](#)

Postal submissions should be sent to :

Climate change section
Harrow Civic Centre
Station Road
Harrow
HA1 2UZ

Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC)

All emissions in Tonnes

| | CORE (A) | | | | Reported RESIDUAL (B) | | | TOTAL (A)+(B) Including Public Lighting | TOTAL (A)+(B) EXcluding Public Lighting |
|---------|----------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-------------|-----|--|--|
| | Gas | Electricity | Electricity Public Lighting | Oil | Gas | Electricity | Oil | | |
| 2010/11 | 9,050 | 9,602 | 4,078 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 22,804 | 18,726 |
| 2011/12 | 6,995 | 9,399 | 4,107 | nil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,501 | 16,394 |
| | | | | | % reduction | | | 10.1% | 12.5% |

Shaded figure show the value of public lighting which are excluded from the CRC report in 2011/12. This is due to changes in the CRC rules and a technical change in the way we measure public lighting consumption

Bold figures show the values reported in the CRC return. Comparing the bold figures would show a reduction of 28%. This is distorted because of the exclusion of public lighting figures in 2011/12. Comparing like with like shows a reduction of 10.1 or 12.5%

Carbon Intensity (excluding public lighting)

| | Carbon Emissions Tonnes | Turnover £ | Carbon intensity Kg of Carbon/£ turnover |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| 2010/11 | 18,726 | 435,023,000 | .043 |
| 2011/12 | 16,394 | 425,024,000 | .039 |

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)

| | | Gas | Transport | Oil | Electricity | LESS Green Electricity | TOTAL |
|------------|---------|--------|-----------|-----|-------------|---------------------------|--------|
| CO2 | 2009/10 | 10,945 | 2,120 | 116 | 15,508 | 4,066 | 24,623 |
| | 2010/11 | 11,288 | 2,014 | 76 | 15,946 | 4,066 | 25,250 |
| | 2011/12 | 9,977 | 1,942 | Nil | 16,384 | 4,095 | 24,208 |
| CH4 | 2009/10 | 15.9 | 3.2 | Neg | 7.7 | 2.04 | 24.76 |
| | 2010/11 | 16.5 | 3.1 | Neg | 7.9 | 2.04 | 25.46 |
| | 2011/12 | 14.6 | 2.9 | Nil | 8.1 | 2.05 | 23.55 |
| NOx | 2009/10 | 190.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 32.5 | 8.5 | 217.1 |
| | 2010/11 | 195.8 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 33.4 | 8.5 | 218.0 |
| | 2011/12 | 174.4 | 1.2 | Nil | 34.2 | 8.6 | 201.2 |

Emissions in tonnes

Comments

Gas emissions are significantly affected by weather. Thus the hard winter of 2010/11 saw emissions rise, whereas the mild weather in 2011/12 resulted in a fall in emissions.

Transport emissions have fallen 8.4% over the two years reflecting a move to fewer vehicles, more efficient engines and improvements to driver training (to boost fuel efficiency)

Oil: Emissions have fallen to nil with the replacement of the last oil-fired boiler in 2010/11

Electricity emissions have continued to rise strongly – up 5.6% over the last two years. This reflects continued introduction of electronic equipment and poor consideration of energy efficiency when introducing new equipment/systems.

Green electricity emissions (from public lighting) are slightly higher. However the new lighting policy - agreed in April by Cabinet – should mean that emissions from public lighting start to fall as new lighting schemes are installed.

Appendix F: Carbon Reduction Programme 2012/13 - Funding contributions for each project

| Building | Current Status Started or DTA or IGP Note 1 | Total cost Note 1 £000s | Annual carbon saving Note 1 Tonnes | Annual Energy saving Note 1 £ | Initial Payback period Note 1 Years | Contribution from Carbon Reduction Note 4 £000s | Contribution from Capital Maintenance £000s | Contribution from School Reserves & Maintenance Budget £000s | Balance Funded by Invest to Save borrowing (Assuming no contribution from reserves) Note 2 £000s | Final Payback period (on invest to save borrowing) Note 3 Years |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| Phase 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford House | IGP | 31.8 | 29.1 | 4,400 | 7.2 | 31.8 | 0.0 | n/a | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bentley NRC | DTA | 41.1 | 20.6 | 3,490 | 11.8 | 41.1 | 0.0 | n/a | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Belmont F&M school | IGP | 86.2 | 59.3 | 9,084 | 9.5 | 12.9 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 64.8 | 7.1 |
| Cannon Lane F&M school | IGP | 97.0 | 65.1 | 10,343 | 9.4 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 82.4 | 8.0 |
| Norbury F&M school | IGP | 156.3 | 66.9 | 10,836 | 11.8 | 18.9 | 78.7 | 0.0 | 58.7 | 5.4 |
| Stanburn F&M school | IGP | 143.5 | 66.9 | 10,005 | 10.85 | 19.8 | 71.7 | 52.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Phase 1A | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pinnerwood F&M school | IGP | 116.1 | 65.0 | 10,287 | 11.3 | 17.4 | 58.6 | tbc | 40.1 | 3.9 |
| Glebe F&M school | IGP | 126.8 | 48.7 | 7,892 | 16.1 | 19.0 | 59.2 | tbc | 48.6 | 6.2 |
| Phase 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civic Centre | DTA | 291.0 | 230.1 | 38,034 | 7.65 | 291.0 | 0.0 | n/a | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Phase 3 – 2013/14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Design Fees (IGP) Note 5 | | 37.5 | | | | 33.5 | | | | |
| TOTALS | | 1100.4 | 654.3 | 103,355 | 10.3 | 500.0 | 276.7 | 52.0 | 271.7 | 2.6 |

Appendix F: Carbon Reduction Programme 2012/13 - Funding contributions for each project

Notes

- Note 1: Final prices and savings from Investment Grade Proposals. Provisional prices and savings based on Desk Top Audit.
- Note 2: The responsibility for making repayments under invest to save will reside with the person/organisation paying the energy bills.
- Note 3: Current payback period assumes no contribution from school's maintenance budget or reserves
- Note 4: Contribution from Carbon Reduction budget is a minimum of 15%. Additional funding has been provided to reduce Final payback period to a maximum of 8 years
- Note 5: Committing to paying design fees for Stage 3 in the current year will enable the council and MITIE to develop a programme of implementation that will have longer lead times, enabling improved liaison with schools and their governing bodies, and a more effective approach. In effect this moves some of the project costs forward.

Summary of Home Insulation Programmes

Budgets - (excluding salary costs)

| | Harrow Council Affordable Warmth | LDA | GLA | | | TSB | Warm Front | | | DoH | TOTAL |
|----------|----------------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------|-----------|
| | | | RE:NEW | Warm Zones | Resident contributions | | Main scheme | WLHP top-up scheme | 60 plus scheme | | |
| Pre 2009 | 83,827 | - | - | 467,309 | 97,522 | - | 832,392 | 63,084 | 659,100 | - | 2,203,234 |
| 2009/10 | 68,662 | 124,500 | - | 290,269 | 7,035 | - | 873,793 | 14,471 | - | - | 1,378,729 |
| 2010/11 | 46,215 | - | - | 338,340 | 13,966 | 170,000 | 774,998 | 6,381 | - | - | 1,349,900 |
| 2011/12 | 7,147 | - | 262,504 | 187,136 | 14,422 | - | 138,299 | 4,021 | - | 66,789 | 680,318 |
| 2012/13 | 75,000 (budget) | - | 80,000 (estimated) | 50000 (estimated) | 2000 (estimated) | - | 20,000 (estimated) | 10,000 (estimated) | - | - | 237,000 |

Number of households assisted

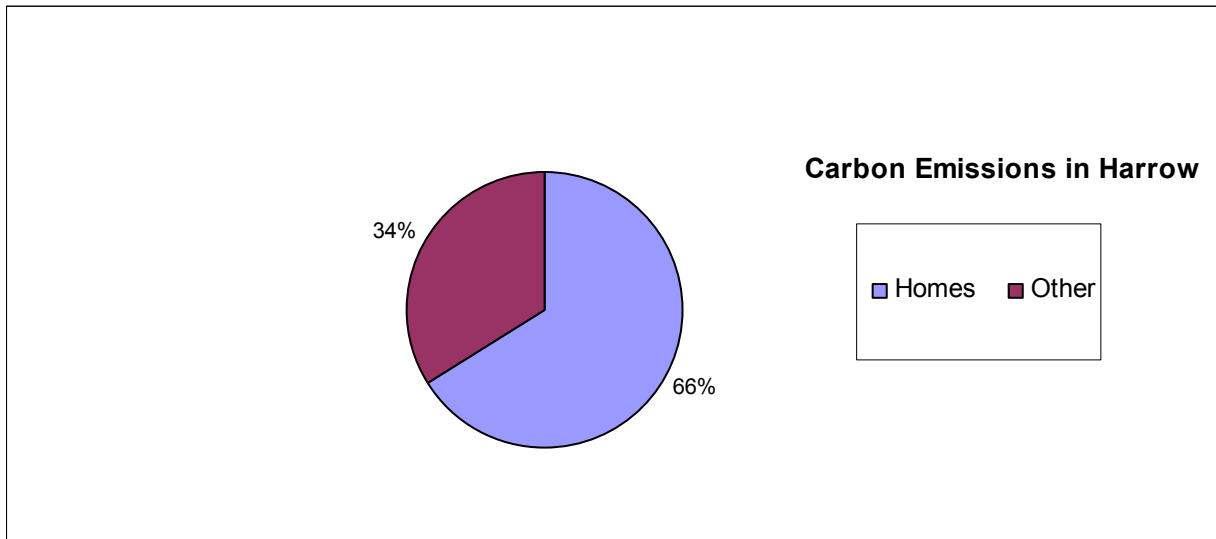
| | Harrow Council Affordable Warmth | LDA | GLA | | | TSB | Warm Front | | | DoH | TOTAL |
|----------|----------------------------------|-----|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----|--------------|--------------------|----------------|-----|-------|
| | | | RE:NEW | Warm Zones | Resident contributions | | Main scheme | WLHP top-up scheme | 60 plus scheme | | |
| Pre 2009 | | - | - | 418 | n/a | - | 481 | 120 | 2197 | - | 3216 |
| 2009/10 | | 674 | - | 159 | n/a | - | 445 | 33 | - | - | 1311 |
| 2010/11 | | - | - | 373 | n/a | 1 | 517 | 12 | - | - | 902 |
| 2011/12 | | - | 1702 | 263 | n/a | - | 88 | 7 | - | 303 | 2363 |
| 2012/13 | | - | 1200 (estimated) | 100 (estimated) | n/a | - | 22 (to date) | Nil (to date) | - | - | 1322 |

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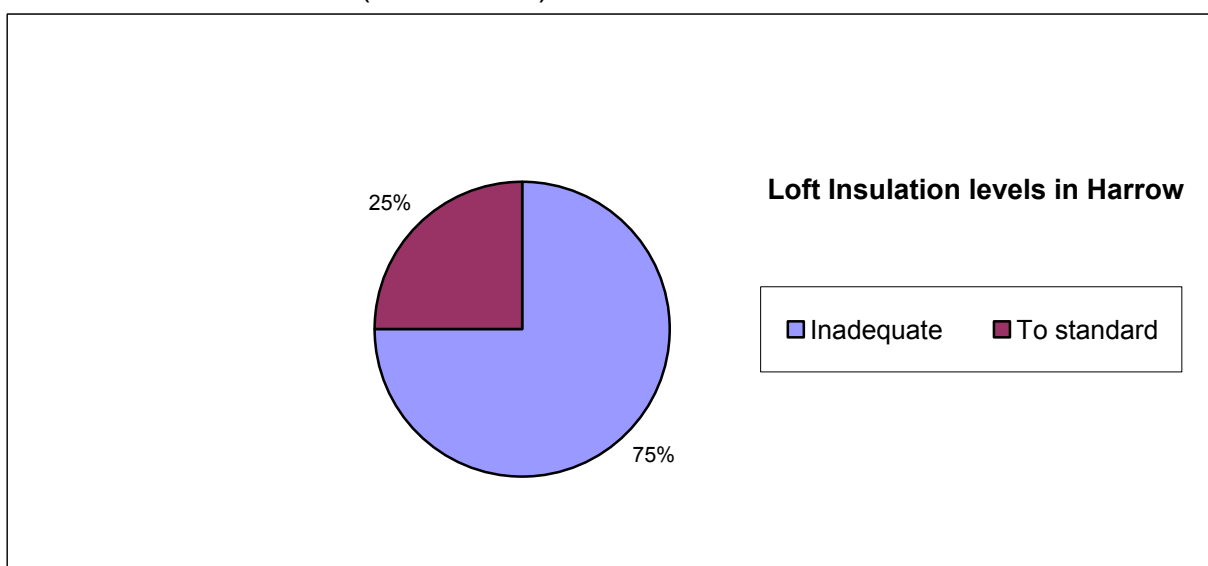
Insulation Standards in Harrow's Homes

There is significant scope to improve the thermal efficiency of homes in Harrow. Data from the Energy Savings Trust indicates the following: -

Two thirds of static carbon emissions in Harrow come from residents' homes.



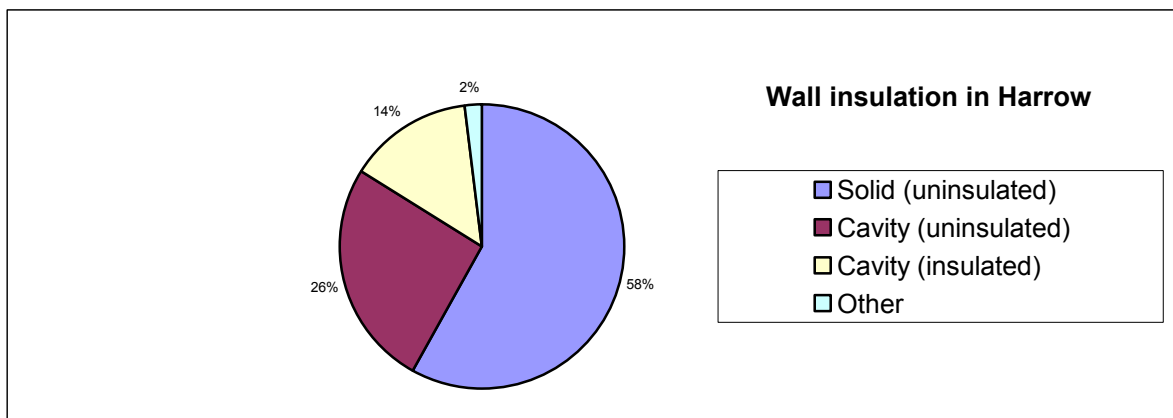
75% of homes in the borough (63,750) have loft insulation that falls below current recommended standards (i.e. 270 mm).



Appendix H

58% of homes (49,300) in the borough have solid walls. The vast majority of these not been insulated. Solid wall insulation is expensive but is expected to qualify for ECO payments under the Green Deal.

40% of homes (34,000) have cavity walls. Of these, **two-thirds** (22,500) have not been insulated.



In summary:

- 67,750 Loft insulations
- 49,300 Solid wall insulations
- 22,500 Cavity wall insulation

Need to be carried out over the next five to ten years in Harrow. The vast majority of these will be in the private sector

Harrow Council

Delivering Warmer Homes

**HECA Report
to the
Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change**

CONSULTATION DRAFT

For the period April 2013 to March 2018

Contents

1. Introduction
2. The Effects of Cold Homes
3. The Challenge
4. Supporting low-income families
5. The Green Deal
6. Housing sectors
 - a. Owner occupied
 - b. Private rented sector
 - c. Social and council housing
7. Action Plan

Appendices:

- A Further Reading
- B Options for a Green Deal Programme
- C Distribution of household type by ward

Public consultation questions

1. Introduction

This document is the Council's Report to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change under the Home Energy Conservation Act 2000. It is the Council and its partners' plan for improving energy efficiency of the borough's housing stock and builds on the previous strategy (published in July 2011).

A person's home can have a major impact on the quality of their life and general health, wellbeing and plays an important role in sustaining communities. The Council has been reviewing its strategies and policies following the government's reforms to welfare and housing. Particularly, important to this strategy is the council's development of its housing and related strategies. This strategy contributes to the delivery of the Council's Housing Strategy, the Private Sector Housing Strategy and its Climate Change strategy.

In the development of this report we have also addressed the following issues:

Health: The publication of the Cold Weather Plan, by the NHS, in 2011, which identified the clear links between cold homes and poor health: -

- On average 27,000 excess deaths occur during December to March each year.
- The estimated cost to the NHS of ill health and hospital admissions during this period is £850m each year

Poor health of residents also places additional burdens on the council's social services.

Wellbeing: The transfer of Wellbeing functions to local authorities under the Health Act 2012 has resulted in the development of a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Harrow 2012-2015, which also seeks to address the health impacts of cold homes. The strategy consists of seven priority topics, including long term conditions, worklessness, cancer, poverty, dementia, mental health and supporting parents and the community to protect children and maximise their life chances..

Energy costs: In recent years energy costs have risen significantly above the level of inflation. This trend is expected to continue as fossil fuels become more difficult and costly to extract. Global demand is increasing and there are concerns about the security of our energy supplies. We need to invest significantly in our energy infrastructure to replace old, inefficient and high CO2 output generating capacity.

Energy prices: Households in the borough currently spend approximately £120m a year on gas and electricity. This is a significant expenditure which is spent outside of the local economy. OFGEM predicts that energy costs will rise by between 20% and 60% by 2020. Improving energy efficiency of the housing stock would therefore protect people from rising energy costs and help to retain spending within the local economy.

Economy: The current economic situation means that people's real incomes are under pressure and , for some people, are falling in real terms. Together with rising energy costs, we expect more households to fall into fuel poverty. Changes to the benefit system are also expected to impact adversely on people with low incomes.

Welfare reform: The Government is current introducing the biggest overhaul of the benefits system since 1940. The Welfare Reform Act aims to simplify the system, improve the incentives to work and cut the welfare bill by £18bn by 2015. The changes cover: the introduction of universal credit, a cap on the total benefits an individual or couple can receive, changes to

housing benefit, Disability Living Allowance, Employment Support Allowance, and localisation of the social fund and council tax support.

Fuel Poverty: The government is consulting on proposed changes to the way in which fuel poverty is measured in England. The previous definition was where a household spent more than 10% of its income on electricity and gas. The suggested new definition is to identify Low Income High Cost (LIHC) as the measure

Climate change: We know that carbon dioxide emissions and the resulting increase in levels of Co2 in the atmosphere are driving climate change. Half of our emissions in Harrow come from heating our homes. Poor standards of insulation mean that much of the heat we use is effectively wasted.

The Green Deal: The introduction of the Green Deal in October 2012 and the end of the previous energy efficiency initiatives such as CERT and CESP

Core Outcomes; The Council has agreed a set of Core Outcomes, as a way of articulating where they wish to focus the Council's limited resources and capacity to deliver maximum impact. Improving the energy efficiency of housing addresses the following Core Outcomes:-

- 3 Harrow residents are helped to overcome poverty, worklessness and homelessness
- 4 Harrow residents enjoy good mental health
- 5 Harrow residents are able to lead independent and fulfilling lives
- 6 Harrow residents are healthy and live longer
- 9 Harrow residents and businesses enjoy local economic prosperity
- 10 Harrow residents and businesses minimise their impact on the environment
- 14 Narrow the gap in educational attainment in Harrow.

These outcomes covers fuel poverty and is particularly important/timely given the knock on effect of welfare reform reducing household income and pushing more people into fuel poverty.

HECA: New guidance under HECA, which requires the council to establish a programme that will improve the thermal efficiency of all housing types and all residents. Under the timetable, in the HECA guidance, the council needs to develop and publish a report to the SoS by 31 March 2013 setting out the energy conservation measures that the council considers practicable, cost-effective and likely to result in significant improvement in the energy efficiency of residential accommodation in its area. Progress reports will be required at two-yearly intervals.

This HECA report aims to

1. Increase the energy efficiency of homes in the private rented, social housing , and owner occupied sectors.
2. Ensure that vulnerable groups such as the elderly, the disabled and children under the age of 16 are put first.
3. Provide advice on benefit and employment to maximise incomes.
4. Work together to ensure that the strategy is properly resourced and carried out.
5. Review progress and adapt policies to meet changing circumstances.

These aims and objectives will be delivered through the action plan, which is at the back of this document. The action plan sets out in more detail, how we will deliver the objectives, who will deliver these objectives and over what period we will aim to deliver these.

Partners:

Harrow Council
Harrow PCT
Harrow CCG
North West London Hospitals NHS Trust
Greener Harrow
Metropolitan Police
Fire Brigade
Job Centre Plus
Department for Work and Pensions
Age Concern Harrow
Citizens Advice Bureau
Registered Providers (Housing Associations)
Delivery Providers (Contractors/ Energy companies?)

2. The Effects of Cold Homes

Health implication of cold homes

The UK's Chief Medical Officer highlighted in his Annual Report, 2009 that living in cold, damp homes is a major cause of illness: -

- two days after a cold snap begins there is a large increase in heart attacks;
- five days later strokes peak; and
- 12 days later respiratory conditions reach a maximum.

There is also a range of sub-clinical conditions where people are not admitted to hospitals, GPs surgeries or clinics, but have to take time off work, such as the common cold. The report suggests that the most effective preventative healthcare approach is to promote a home insulation programme, every £1 of which will result in 42p savings in healthcare costs.

Table 2.1: Effect of temperature on health

| Indoor temperature | Effect |
|--------------------|---|
| 21 °C | Recommended living room temperature |
| 18 °C | Minimum temperature with no health risk, though may feel cold |
| Under 16 °C | Resistance to respiratory disease may be diminished |
| 9–12 °C | Increases blood pressure and risk of cardiovascular disease |
| 5 °C | High risk of hypothermia |

The **Cold Weather Plan**, published by the NHS in 2011, set out: -

- There are, on average, 27,000 excess deaths occur during December to March each year.
- The estimated cost to the NHS of ill health and hospital admissions during this period is £850m each year

Health and Well-being Strategy

The Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board have developed a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy to identify the inequalities in health in Harrow and to highlight the areas where actions can be taken to address them. The strategy aims to bring together a wide variety of areas that impact on health and make those links explicit.

No single person or agency determines a populations' health. Our age, gender and genetic makeup, our decisions we take about our lifestyle and the way we interact with society around us all have an impact on our health. Where we live, what we do, how much we earn, the quality of our food, our water, our natural and built environment and what services are available to us can make us more or less healthy.

The priority topic "long term conditions" has a significant impact on peoples wellbeing and quality of life. Coronary Vascular Disease is the highest and respiratory disease the 3rd highest cause of death in Harrow. Standard of living has a significant impact on the individual impacted

with the condition and also their family. Effective prevention will have a long term impact on the rate of long term conditions.

“Poverty” has an impact right through a person’s life: from a poor start as a child, poorer education attainment leading to a lack of control over their lives, lower paid and low grade work and a poor standard of living.

“Dementia” is associated with older people and as well as impacting on the individual, places a burden on carers and other family members affecting their ability to maintain their employment and their standard of living

Educational implication of cold homes

The Chief Medical Officer’s report also says that childhood asthma incidence increases significantly with cold. This results in time off school, affecting educational progress. According to the report, a home insulation programme can achieve up to a 50% reduction in pupil absence from school, increasing educational achievement.

In summary, the Health and Well-being benefits of warm homes are

- Increased life expectancy;
- Reduced health inequalities;
- Improved mental and physical health;
- Improved school attendance and educational achievements;
- reduced incidence of childhood asthma;
- It promotes social health and independent living; and
- Reduced admissions to hospitals and care homes.

3. The Challenge

Welfare reform: Local modelling of welfare reform has identified a disproportionate impact on children and families. Large families are hardest hit by the cap on housing benefit and the overall benefits cap. Growing up in poverty, for which fuel poverty can be one proxy or an early sign of a more serious problem, has a profound impact on life chances, particularly for children with children more likely to leave school with fewer qualifications which translates to lower earnings over the course of a working life and more complicated health histories which also impact on earning potential and quality of life.

Housing Benefit:

The Energy Market: Collective purchasing/switching is an innovative way for consumers to group together and use market power to negotiate lower energy bills. The council will submit a bid to DECC under their Local Authority Competition 2012-13 to fund a programme under the Cheaper Energy Together scheme to develop some new approaches prior to March 2013.

Changing behaviour: Over the last five years the council has delivered a number of free schemes across the borough helping approx. 9000 homes to improve their energy efficiency. Even in a period of rising fuel prices and concerns about the environment, a significant number of people have not made use of opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of their home. The challenge for the council is to overcome people's unwillingness to take up these opportunities and enable households to make better use of the available measures. The council will submit a bid to DECC under their Local Authority Competition 2012-13 to fund a programme under the Green Deal Pioneer Places Fund to develop some new approaches prior to March 2013. As part of this we will explore whether council tax rebates will contribute towards greater up-take.

Housing conditions: The energy efficiency of homes is calculated by a Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP), which provides a standardised method for comparison. Every home in England which is bought or sold must have an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC). This also applies to rented accommodation. In addition the EPC also provides information about how the energy efficiency of the property could be improved. In Harrow about 27,000 properties have been provided with an EPC since the scheme started in 20XX

INSERT Up to date EPC data?

Table 3.1: SAP Rating of existing homes

| Sector | % of housing stock | Current SAP rating |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Owner occupier | 70 | 49 |
| Council owned | 6 | 65 |
| Housing Association | 4.4 | ? |
| Private renting | 20 | 49 |
| Other | 0.6 | ? |

Whilst the average SAP rating for new-build housing is 80, (an EPC rating of C), existing homes have a lower (in some cases substantially lower) SAP rating - see Table 3.1. Retrofitting the existing housing stock, particularly outside of public ownership, is the main challenge to improving the average rating across the borough. The position in relation to council housing is better than the average property. Table 3.2 summarises our current knowledge of council housing stock. At present, the SAP/EPC rating is not known for one-in-three of council houses.

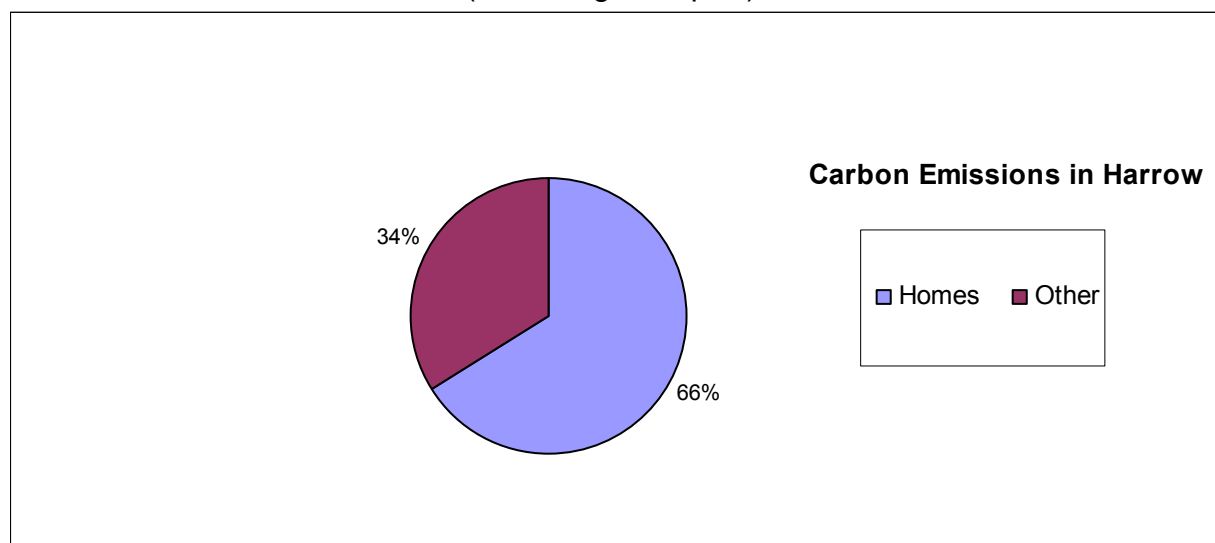
Table 3.2: The number of council homes in different SAP/EPC bands

| SAP/EPC rating | EPC band | No. of homes | Percentage |
|----------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| 92 plus | A | - | - |
| 81 - 91 | B | 243 | 4.9 |
| 69 – 80 | C | 1274 | 25.6 |
| 55 – 68 | D | 1222 | 24.6 |
| 39 – 54 | E | 443 | 8.9 |
| 21 – 38 | F | 108 | 2.2 |
| 1 - 20 | G | 19 | 0.4 |
| Not rated yet | | 1660 | 33.4 |

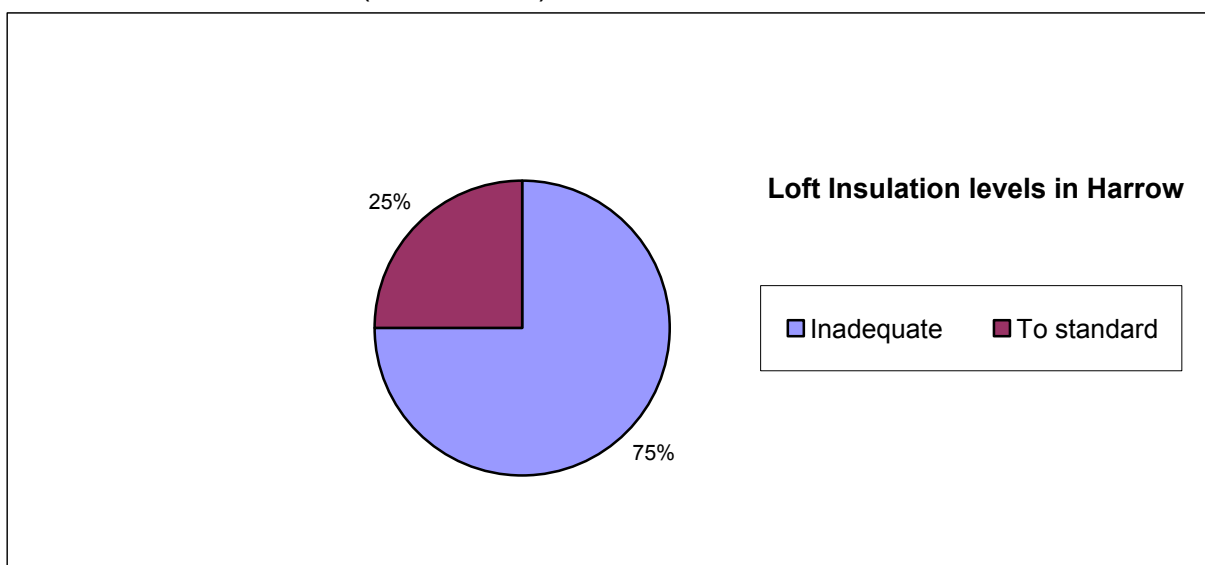
Energy Savings Trust data⁽¹⁾ indicates the following: -

⁽¹⁾ This data is the best available at present but it excludes energy efficiency improvements that have been carried out independently by residents or as a result of loft conversions and other improvements.

Two thirds of carbon emissions (excluding transport) in Harrow come from residents' homes.

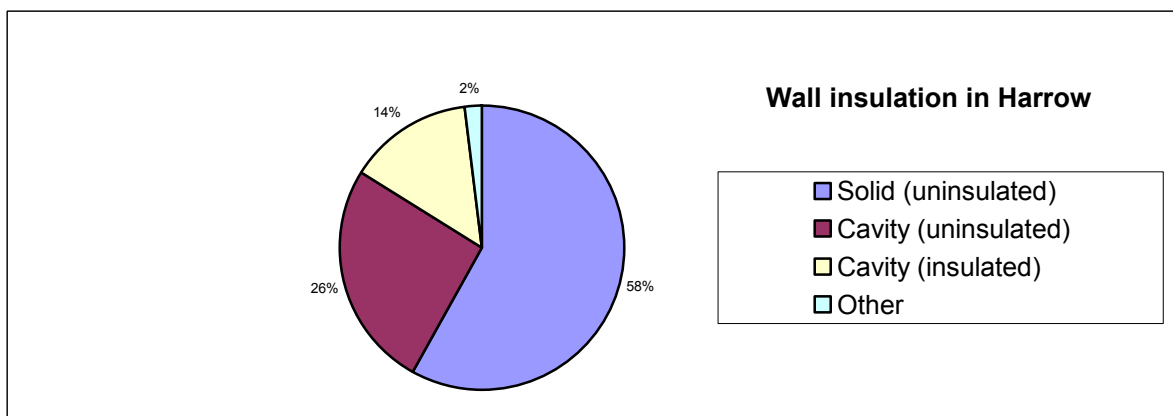


75% of homes in the borough (63,750) have loft insulation that falls below current recommended standards (i.e. 270 mm).



58% of homes (49,300) in the borough have solid walls. The vast majority of these not been insulated. Solid wall insulation is expensive but is expected to qualify for ECO payments under the Green Deal.

40% of homes (34,000) have cavity walls. Of these, **two-thirds** (22,500) have not been insulated.



In summary:

- 67,750 Loft insulations
- 49,300 Solid wall insulations
- 22,500 Cavity wall insulation

It is anticipated that the vast majority of these will be in the private sector. This represents a significant amount of work. **Appendix B** sets out the scale of works on a ten year or fifteen year programme. Both scenarios assume that the first two years of the programme will build capacity before the programme is fully developed

BOX 1**Energy Efficiency Improvements**

The following are the major improvements that are available to improve the energy efficiency of homes as part of a retrofit programme:

Loft Insulation (LI): This is a well established method of reducing heat loss through the loft space. The thickness of recommended insulation has increased significantly over recent years with 270mm of fibre-glass or rock-wool now the recommended thickness. Many homes therefore require the existing insulation to be topped up. A significant barrier to this is that many people use loft space as a storage area and are reluctant to clear the loft or face the expense of boarding out the loft above the new level of insulation

Cavity Wall Insulation (CWI): a well established and simple method of reducing heat loss through cavity walls

Solid Wall Insulation(SWI): Solid wall insulation is not a widespread solution, at present, in the UK. It is significantly more expensive than CWI and LI. It is also much more disruptive to install. Two options are available –

External SWI: This is applied to the exterior of the building envelope, which has the advantage of encasing the thermal mass of the building within the insulation – improving heat retention – but is visually more obvious. This is usually carried out in one installation covering the whole house

Internal SWI: This is applied internally. The most obvious disadvantage is that this reduces the size of the rooms by the thickness of the insulation – an important consideration for small rooms. It is obviously disruptive to internal decorations. An ideal opportunity is to carry this work out when the home is empty and/or being renovated. It is possible to carry this work out room by room

Hot water cylinder insulation: Most modern hot water cylinders are equipped with integral insulation to prevent heat loss. Where insulation is not provided, hot water cylinders jackets can lead to big improvements in heat loss.

Double glazing; This is a well established technology that not only cuts heat loss through the glazed area but also incorporates good draught-proofing. Standards of thermal performance have improved significantly over the years so it can be anticipated that the normal process of window replacement would lead to ongoing improvement

A-rated boilers: Modern condensing boilers are significantly more efficient than boilers that were installed even a decade ago. Over time, normal replacement of old boilers will lead to an improvement in average performance

Heating controls: Modern heating programmer and thermostatic radiator valves (TRVs) allow much greater control of heating systems and help people to reduce their energy consumption

4. Supporting low-income families

Affordable warmth means that a household is able to afford to heat their home to the level necessary for their comfort and health.

4.1 Measuring Fuel Poverty

DECC is consulting on proposals to change the way that fuel poverty is measured. The change proposes a change to the former definition (that a household is in fuel poverty if it spends more than 10% of its income on fuel) to a more targeted approach that uses a measure called Low Income High Cost (LIHC) to identify households in fuel poverty. At the point of writing it is unclear when this change will become effective

Across the UK, this more targeted measure would result in fewer households being considered to be in fuel poverty. One of the rationales behind the change is that the figure would be less liable to statistical fluctuations.

One of the very important changes to the indicator, is that housing costs would be taken into account in calculating fuel poverty. This would shift the distribution towards families and away from pensioners. The rationale for this is that a high proportion of pensioners may own their home (and paid off their mortgage) and therefore have relatively lower housing costs.

The overall effect in London would mean that there were still about 430,000 homes in fuel poverty but the distribution would be significantly different.

Table 4.1 shows the distribution by ward of different types of homes in the borough. We will use this to help us prioritise targeted retrofit programmes

Table 4.1 - Comparison of distribution of fuel poverty

| Description of Household | LIHC % | 10% % |
|--|--------|-------|
| Couples with dependent child(ren) | 23.8 | 8.5 |
| Lone parent with dependent child(ren) | 19.8 | 8.9 |
| Couple, no dependent children, 60 and over | 14.5 | 18.9 |
| One person, under 60 | 13.7 | 19.6 |
| One person, 60 and over | 10.7 | 31.1 |
| Couple, no dependent children, under 60 | 8.7 | 6.4 |
| Other multi-person households | 8.7 | 6.6 |

Appendix C shows the distribution of households across the borough. This information is also available at Super Output Area level and will be used to target area-based schemes

4.2 Harrow Housewarmers.

In 2011/12, we ran the Harrow Housewarmers programme, which was funded by the DoH, with the aim of targeting vulnerable people living in cold homes over the winter period. The project was delivered by a partnership of Harrow council, Harrow PCT, Age UK (Harrow), CAB (Harrow) and Northwest London Hospitals Trust. The following broad aims were established

- *Working together:* To identify low-income and fuel poor families in a co-ordinated way. We used a check-list approach promoted by the NEA to identify households requiring help.
- *Improving awareness:* Housing and council tax benefit recipients were made aware of the schemes for improving the insulation and heating in their homes (i.e. Warm Front). Recipients of income benefits usually qualify for free insulation measures under these schemes.
- *Referring to other schemes:* We referred people to national and regional programmes such as Warm Front and Warm Zones. Where possible we also referred unsuccessful applicants for housing benefit to the subsidised, Able-to-Pay schemes for improving insulation and heating and provided financial assistance from the council's Affordable Warmth budget to increase the subsidy further by offering discounts on loft and cavity wall insulation.
- *Maximising income:* We provided advice to residents on debt and fuel debt and checked benefit entitlement to ensure that household income was maximised.
- *Tariff switching:* We helped people to switch to lower cost tariffs under the Save and Smile tariff switching scheme administered by Energy Helpline (a joint London Borough of Harrow and London Borough of Hillingdon scheme).

We have bid for a similar scheme for the coming winter, again funded by the DoH, which would allow us to run the programme from December 2012 to the end of March 2013. See link in Appendix A for details of the bid

We will aim to run similar programmes each winter - subject to funding

4.3 Affordable Warmth budget

A growth bid for £75,000 a year of revenue (from April 2013) has been submitted to the council fund the council's affordable warmth programme (Note: this is subject to confirmation.) This would replace the current £75,000 capital budget. This change would enable the council to use the money more flexibly to support initiatives to improve insulation or other schemes which would protect the vulnerable.

4.4 Feed-in Tariffs

Solar PV installations, where suitable (generally south-facing) roofs exist attract Feed-in Tariff payments to help meet the installation costs. Where occupants can benefit from the use of electricity generated during the day, solar pv has a role to play in reducing fuel costs (as the energy is effectively free to the resident).

5.0 The Green Deal

The Green Deal is the government's flagship initiative to retrofit the UK's existing building stock. It is a Pay-As-You-Save (PAYS) approach where finance is provided to households and organisations to install energy efficiency and energy supply measures. The cost of the measures is attached to the property and then repaid through a charge on the building's electricity meter over a number of years.

The Golden Rule is that the charge attached to the energy bill should not exceed the expected savings, and the length of the payback period should not exceed the expected lifetime of the measures. Only measures that meet this rule will be eligible under the Green Deal.

Energy Company Obligation

The exceptions to the Golden Rule are where homes have solid walls, or where homes are unlikely to make savings on their fuel bills as a result of the Green Deal (i.e. the fuel poor). These will be supported through the Energy Company Obligation (ECO).

The ECO is expected to be worth £1.3 bn a year and will be split into three parts: -

- The Affordable Warmth Target (£350m) – will support fuel poor households which are unlikely to make enough savings on energy bills to make the Golden Rule work.
- The Carbon Savings Communities obligation (£190m) – support for the poorest areas, of which there is only one in Harrow (SOA 217).
- The Carbon Reduction Target (£760m) - will subsidise solid wall insulation etc.

The Affordable Warmth Target aims to reduce fuel poverty. Those eligible will be people claiming certain benefits and tax credits. Only those living in private housing will be eligible for support. It is proposed that to ensure that energy companies undertake more expensive measures, such as solid wall insulation, in fuel poor homes, a voluntary agreement will be made where energy companies will undertake at least one measure in eligible homes referred to them from government – for example through health services.

5.2 Understanding the potential scope of works

The council sees the Green Deal as being a method that can introduce a step change in the approach to improving the energy efficiency of homes in the borough.

We have modelled the size of the programme if it is to be delivered over a ten year and fifteen year time frame. This is set out in more detail in **Appendix B**. In both scenarios we envisage that 2013/14 and 2014/15 we will need to build capacity and also develop the market. At present we are minded to approach this as a fifteen year programme

The range of measures that can be installed under the Green Deal have different degrees of market readiness. This is shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Market readiness of Green Deal measures

| Measure | Market Demand from residents | Supply Developed capacity to install |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Loft insulation | Barriers to uptake | Fully developed |
| Cavity wall Insulation | Barriers to uptake | Fully developed |
| Solid wall insulation | Very little demand | Limited capacity |
| Solar PV | Limited demand | Some capacity |
| Solar HW | Limited demand | Limited capacity |
| Heat pumps | Very little demand | Limited capacity |
| Double glazing | Fully developed | Fully developed |
| “A” rated boilers | Fully developed | Fully developed |

Where both the market and supply capacity is fully developed (i.e. double glazing and gas boilers) there is no barrier to introducing improvements. The Green Deal will offer households a method of financing these improvements.

Other technologies need to boost both demand and installation capacity before a wide-spread programme can be undertaken.

in setting out a fifteen year programme Harrow believes that we will be able to: -

- remove barriers to uptake of demand,
- stimulate demand where it is currently limited.
- develop supply side capacity.

5.3 The council's role

The government envisages three potential roles for local authorities: -

- 1. Provider.** The council becomes a Green Deal Provider, provides finance and can install measures directly
- 2. Partner.** The council works in partnership with a Green Deal Provider to facilitate delivery of the Green Deal to its residents
- 3. Promoter.** The council acts as a local advocate for the Green Deal

Higher levels of participation carry more financial risk but offer the opportunity to maximise inward investment from ECO and bring employment benefits to the borough (as well as the associated social and environmental benefits).

At present, the council believes that Partner is the most appropriate role for Harrow as it builds on previous retrofit programmes such as Warm Front, Warm Zones and RE:NEW and can largely be delivered within existing staff resources

6. Housing sectors

6a. Owner-occupied properties

Owner-occupied properties account for 70% of all homes in the borough. As the largest sector of housing in the borough, delivering change in this sector is vital to the borough's aim of improving energy efficiency of its housing stock.

The Green Deal offers home-owners opportunities to undertake retrofits to improve the energy efficiency of their home. In Harrow Knowledge of the Green Deal is limited and it will require a significant publicity drive to make people aware of the opportunities presented by it. Of particular significance in Harrow is the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) through which help with costly measures such as solid wall insulation and other assistance to fuel poor households will be available

The council will continue to support energy reduction initiatives and provide assistance to the fuel poor using its Affordable Warmth budget.

6b. The private rented sector

The private rented sector accounts for 20% of our housing stock and is growing. Traditionally, this is one of the more difficult sectors to install improvement measures and raise standards. This is because landlords may not be able to recoup any investment they have made by charging higher rents.. This is particularly the case for houses of multiple occupancy (HMOs). However the council has identified, through the draft Private Sector Housing Strategy a range of enabling and enforcement schemes to improve the condition of housing in this sector and it is vital to bring this up to the required standard by 2018.

The Green Deal will also be available to the private rented sector and the government expects landlords to respond positively to this opportunity to upgrade their properties. Under the Green Deal, landlords will not be allowed to let any property with an EPC rating less than E from April 2018. The government will have powers to regulate and require such improvements to be implemented but does not expect regulation to come into force until April 2015 at the earliest.

Local authorities will be given the power, under the Energy Act 2011, to require landlords to make all energy improvements for which financial support is available – such as the Green Deal or ECO. The government's intention is that this action would be focussed on landlords owning properties with an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of F or G (i.e. with an EPC rating of 38 or less).

6b.2 Council housing referrals (to the private rented sector)

Between 2009/10 and 2011/12 the council has assisted in finding private sector housing in more than 800 cases.¹ There are a number of ways in which the Council works with landlords to improve the condition of their property, details of which are within the draft Private Sector Housing Strategy. However, where the Council does

¹ Note: not all of these properties would be in Harrow

not have a direct contractual relationship with the landlord our role is limited to advice, education and encouragement. The council will: -

- Ensure properties secured through Help2Let meet minimum EPC ratings.
- Collate and monitor EPC ratings for properties secured or brought back into use to meet minimum EPC ratings
- Encourage landlords to supply EPC information in the future.
- Although, no minimum standards for energy efficiency are currently set for referrals, we will continue to give preference to landlords who offer higher standards.
- The council will set targets for minimum EPC standard leading up to April 2018

6b.3 Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)

HMOs account for approx 2% of the borough's housing stock. Since July 6 2006, it has been an offence to operate a licensable HMO of three storeys or more and five or more persons without a licence. Licensing is intended to raise the management and amenity standards of these types of properties in the private rented sector.. Since November 2010, Harrow has adopted an additional licensing scheme which covers all HMOs with more than four persons who are unrelated.

The council's Private Sector Housing Enforcement team (see Box 2) is responsible for carrying out inspections of HMOs under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System . At the moment, the main area of focus is on fire precaution, means of fire escape and amenity provision (e.g. kitchens, toilets and bathroom facilities). Although not addressed automatically, tenants can request for energy efficiency measures to be inspected? HMOs are expected to have modern heating systems. Almost all licensed HMOs inspected have provided additional improvements through double glazing and central heating to address excess cold issues.

6b.4 Improvement grants for landlords

The Council has a number of grants and funding initiatives to assist landlords to improve the conditions of their properties. Details of this are contained within the draft Private Sector Housing Strategy. Assistance from the Government is also available in the form of tax allowances. In particular, the Landlords Energy Saving Allowance provides a tax allowance of £1500 for landlords that invest in improvements such as cavity wall and loft insulation.

Box 3 shows the grants that are available for landlords to improve their properties

BOX 2

The Housing Act 2004 introduced the Housing Health and Safety Rating System to help ensure minimum standards in housing and the requirement for certain houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) to be licensed

Under HHSRS, the current minimum standard for housing is defined as not having a Category 1 hazard. Under HHSRS, local authorities have a legal duty to take appropriate action wherever a property is found to have a Category 1 hazard. The most common Category 1 hazard is excess cold and unintentional falls. They may take action for a Category 2 hazard, such as Excess cold

Local authorities also have a legal duty to carry out systematic reviews of the housing stock in their area for Category 1 and 2 hazards.

HHSRS can be used to enforce action in all tenures except local authority owned stock. However, it is most likely to be used in private rented sector homes, which are typically the least energy efficient and where there are the greatest barriers to encouraging action.

The Private Sector Housing Enforcement team has enforcement powers to require landlords to upgrade Category 1 hazards where this can be justified under the enforcement guidance. The procedure is to write to landlords requesting action within two weeks. Where this does not happen, an enforcement notice under section 11 of the Housing Act 2004 is issued.

Enforcement measures must be reasonable as determined by the Residential Property Tribunal. There is no clear guidance as to whether asking landlords to install insulation is a reasonable measure. Letters to landlords do not recommend what action to take or offer any best practice advice. The only requirement is that the hazard is removed. So therefore, a landlord could propose to address a heating issue by doubling the capacity of the heating system when, in both climate change terms and affordability, it may be more sensible to add or increase loft insulation.

Although the council may not be able to set out recommendations of what needs to be done to provide a warm home, it would be possible to issue a best practice notice to landlords when the first letter is sent. This could also include information on available grants and tax allowances.

It is estimated that 4.8 million homes in England (22%) have Category 1 hazards present, of which 4.2 million are in the private sector. According to the government's operating guidance on HHSRS, excess cold on its own would be enough to classify the average, un-improved, pre-1945 dwelling as a Category 1 hazard. When assessing for excess cold it is not necessary to carry out a full SAP assessment.

There are 29 hazards assessed under HHSRS. Those that relate to fuel poverty fall in the category of 'physiological requirements', namely damp and mould growth (hazard 1) and excess cold (hazard 2). Of these two, excess cold carries a far more significant threat to health and safety than damp.

HHSRS operating guidance gives local authorities considerable flexibility about how to assess for excess cold. It states that indoor temperature is a function both of dwelling characteristics and of the occupying household. For the HHSRS assessment it is the dwelling characteristics, energy efficiency and the effectiveness of the heating system, which are considered, assuming occupation by a vulnerable age group. Simple measurement of indoor temperature is not suitable.

The assessment should take account of the adequacy of the heating, insulation and ventilation. This may involve assessing the dwelling energy rating (using SAP) and other factors which might affect the indoor temperature, such as dampness, or disrepair to the structure or to the space or water heating system.

BOX 3**Available Grants and Tax Allowances**

Landlords Energy Saving Allowance: This is a scheme which provides a tax allowance of £1500 for landlords that invest in improvements such as cavity wall and loft insulation.

West London Partnership – Empty Properties Grant: The property must have been empty for a minimum period of twelve months to be eligible. The level of grant will depend on the total cost of works required to bring the property back into habitable use, but there is a maximum grant of £15,000 per unit available. The Landlord will be required to provide nomination rights or a lease on the property to enable the local council to use the property for nominated tenants for a minimum period of five years.

Note: Funding comes via the West London Partnership and is due to end in April 2012. A West London Bid for HCA (Homes and Communities Agency) funds has been submitted, but it is not yet known whether this has been successful.

Grants are subject to available resources

Better Homes Grant: This is a grant available to help landlords refurbish their properties to meet the government's Decent Homes Standard. Grants of up to 50% of the cost of works (to a maximum of £3,000 per unit) are available.

The types of work that can be funded include thermal comfort, central heating, general repairs and health and safety hazards.

The grant is only available for landlords willing to let their property through council letting schemes for a minimum period of two years

Small Works Grants: These are available to owner occupiers on low income up to a limit of £5,000. Eligibility is means tested. This is a discretionary grant and subject to available funding. Any grant awarded will remain as a permanent charge on the property.

6c. Social housing

Social housing account for just over 10% of the housing stock (6% council, 4.4% social). This sector has made good progress in raising standards due to the government's drive to bring them up to the Decent Home standard.

6c.1 Council housing

The council Asset Management Strategy recognises the need to improve energy efficiency and this is one of its major aims. There are a number of targets, which look to embed energy efficiency within our improvement programme (such as the specification of materials used), as well as improving our understanding of the energy performance of our properties – therefore allowing us to target those properties which have a lower than average SAP rating, or those households that are classed as living in fuel poverty.

Our improvement programmes have focused on:

- Replacing fuel inefficient boilers with condensing boilers.
- Improved heat controls such as room thermostats and thermostatic radiator valves.

- Installation of double-glazed units. Class A windows are installed as standard.
- Installation of good quality insulation when replacing roofs
- Insulated cladding system at Francis Rd

The current capital programme is approximately £6m a year to fund improvements and maintenance. However, there is no specific funding available for energy efficiency works. All investment is funded through borrowing financed through the rent system. There is a legal cap on the amount of money that can be borrowed and the scope for additional borrowing is limited.

Objective three of the Council’s Housing Strategy lists ‘to improve neighbours and quality of life achieving decent and greener homes’, as a priority with the action to promote energy efficiency projects.

6c.2 Void policy

Housing has 300 voids a year out of a stock of approximately 5000 properties.

The current policy allows for:

| Description | Current policy | Proposed policy |
|---|--|---|
| Statutory Health and Safety gas servicing | New certificate issued | New certificate issued |
| Central Heating boiler | Check age and condition – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace boilers if ??? | Check age and condition – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace boilers if grade c or below • Provide new 7 day programmable timers • Install main room thermostat • Install TRVs on radiators |
| Insulation | Replace if damaged or environmentally unclean | Renew if damaged or environmentally unclean |
| Lagging of pipes/tanks | Essential works to pipes and tanks carried out. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renew lagging if less than modern standards. • Renew hot water cylinder jackets |
| Windows | Checked for the purposes of safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checked for the purposes of safety • Draught-proofing installed on single glazed windows |
| Doors | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checked for the purposes of safety • Draught-proofing installed |
| Turn round time | 21 days | 21 days |

Voids offer an opportunity to update the council’s database with the SAP/EPC rating for each property. **This is a priority action in the Asset Management Strategy.**

Currently, the work to gather EPC/SAP data is only carried out once a property becomes void (by an external provider).

6c.3 Insulation in council housing

The majority of cavity walls in council housing have been insulated. Over the next year, we will complete the condition survey of all council homes. This will help us establish the requirements and scale of a retrofit programme which will help deliver the targets set in the climate change strategy.

By the end of December 2012, we aim to have installed cavity wall insulation to all council, and council leaseholder homes, and to have topped up all loft insulation to current standards (i.e. 270mm of insulation).

This work has been carried out by an external partner, accessing CERT funding to complete the programme. Following completion of these works, we will look to access further funding to target solid wall insulation throughout our tenanted and leasehold properties. **[No. of homes with solid walls?]**

6c.4 EPC assessment/SAP rating

While there has been good progress on raising the average warmth standards in the sector, there are still properties which have low standards (as measured by SAP ratings).

New tenants are supplied with EPC ratings for the homes they move into. EPC data is centrally recorded and we have recently started to import this data into other stock condition information.

The information that we receive from our partners following the programme of cavity wall and loft insulation works will also improve our knowledge of the energy performance of our housing stock.

For us to be more pro-active with this there are two options: -

1. We could train internal staff to assist with the collection of data. It is unlikely that existing staff would find capacity within their current roles to be able to carry out EPC's on our properties at the rate that we require. It also isn't listed as a work priority currently, gathering stock condition data to inform the planned investment programme (looking at the ages of elements such as boilers, windows, doors etc) is the main/only priority for our stock condition surveyor. Other surveyors have very specific duties around day-to-day repairs and planned improvement works.
2. We could employ a dedicated staff resource on a nine month contract to allow the remaining EPC data to be collected. Estimated costs £35k

6c.5 Registered Providers (i.e Housing Associations)

RP's work to the same requirements in respect of the Decent Homes standard as councils and all new homes are required to be at Code level 4 (from April 2011). The housing association stock in Harrow is generally much more modern than the Council's and will therefore on average have higher EPC/SAP ratings. RP's will also have similar asset management strategies to that of the Council which will include targets in respect of improved energy efficiency and fuel poverty.

7. Draft Action Plan

| Ref | Description | Measure of success | Who | Date |
|-----|-------------|--------------------|-----|------|
|-----|-------------|--------------------|-----|------|

Local Energy Efficiency ambitions and Priorities

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|----------------|----------|
| 1 | Climate Local | We have committed to Climate Local LINK | Climate change | Nov 2012 |
| 2 | Emissions data | Our current performance on emissions is http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_stats/gg_emissions/laco2/laco2.aspx | Climate change | Oct 2012 |
| 3 | Fuel poverty | Fuel poverty currently affects xxxx households (xx%) http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/stats/fuel-poverty/5267-fuel-poverty-2010-subregional-data.xls We aim to target areas with a high incidence of fuel poverty as part of these plans | Climate change | Ongoing |
| 4 | Harrowhouswarmers programme | We aim to run programmes each winter to provide support to vulnerable people to ensure that their income is maximised and that they have sufficient heating and food available to keep warm | Climate change | Annually |

140

Measures we are taking to improve energy efficiency in our homes

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|----------------|------------|
| 5 | Green Deal and ECO The Green Deal and ECO have a major role to play in improving the energy efficiency of homes in the borough. | From April 2013 we will seek to partner with an energy company to provide ECO investment in Harrow. | Climate Change | April 2013 |
|---|--|---|----------------|------------|

7. Draft Action Plan

| Ref | Description | Measure of success | Who | Date |
|-----|--|--|----------------|-----------------|
| 6 | Feed-in-Tariffs (FIT) We see the provision of Solar PV to be an important way in which we can help low income families to access free day-time electricity, where the orientation of the roof is suitable | To date 269 Solar PV installations have been installed on homes in the borough. We will aim to increase this to 200 installations a year for low income families, with the FIT income being retained by the council to pay back the investment and to support other initiatives to help low income families | Climate Change | April 2013 |
| 7 | Renewable Heat Premium | We will aim to install up to 20 homes per year with heat pumps as part of a programme to demonstrate the viability of the technology | Climate Change | From April 2013 |
| 8 | Zero Carbon homes | We will ensure that all new homes are zero carbon by 2016 as set out in our Local Development Scheme document and Sustainable Design SPD Local Development Scheme http://www.harrow.gov.uk/downloads/file/11800/local_development_scheme_june_2012_-_current_version Sustainable Design SPD http://www.harrow.gov.uk/info/856/local_development_framework_policy/1504/harrow_spds/4 | Planning | |
| 9 | EPC | We will obtain information on the EPCs that have been undertaken to date to help us understand more accurately the current position in respect of energy efficiency of homes in the borough | Climate Change | Jan 2013 |
| 10 | Awareness training for front line contacts | All contacts are aware of the issues and are able to carry out assessments for cold-homes | Community care | |
| 11 | Awareness raising for the public | Advertise advice etc. on Shop4support website | Community care | |

7. Draft Action Plan

| Ref | Description | Measure of success | Who | Date |
|--|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Private Rented Sector | | | | |
| (Source: Private Sector Housing Strategy 2013-15 – Strategic aim 5 - Improve energy efficiency and reduce fuel poverty) | | | | |
| 12 | Provision of advice to HMO landlords as part of the inspection process | To advise landlords of the need to improve the thermal efficiency of their stock in order to meet the government minimum EPC target of E for rented accommodation by 2018 | Private sector housing enforcement | April 2013 |
| 13 | Provision of advice to private sector landlords | To advise landlords of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § legal requirement to provide and Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) to new tenants § Landlord Energy Saving Allowance to improve thermal efficiency of their properties Requirement to meet minimum EPC target of E by 2018 | Private sector housing enforcement | April 2013 |
| 14 | Adoption of minimum EPC standards for referrals from Housing to the PRS – including Help2Let scheme | To use the Council's "purchasing power" to drive the market to improve the energy rating of rented homes within the borough.. i.e. Minimum EPC ratings: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F or higher • E or higher | Housing needs | April 2015 April 2018 |
| 15 | Provision of advice to tenants as to the statutory requirements that a landlord should meet when letting a property | To make tenants aware that landlords need to provide them with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § A current Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) § A Gas Safety Certificate § An Electrical Safety Certificate § Fire regulations on soft furnishings | ? | April 2013 |
| 16 | Adopt a policy to use an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of F or G in PRS as an automatic trigger for a full HHSRS inspection of a home to determine whether a category one hazard | An EPC rating of F or G is an indication that there is category one HHSRS hazard in the property relating to excess cold. | Private sector housing enforcement | April 2013 |

7. Draft Action Plan

| Ref | Description | Measure of success | Who | Date |
|-----|---|--|-----|------------|
| | exists | | | |
| 17 | Actively promote the Green Deal to owner occupiers and tenants and landlords in the PRS | Housing accounts for 66% of carbon emissions in Harrow. Reducing energy consumption in homes is therefore the single most effective measure needed to meet the carbon reduction targets in the Climate Change Act. | | April 2013 |

| Council Housing | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 18 | EPC survey | Complete EPC surveys on all remaining properties Estimated costs - £35k | Housing asset management | April to Dec 2013 |
| 19 | Insulation programme – cavity walls | Ensure all cavity walls are filled. | Housing asset management | Oct 2013 |
| 20 | Insulation programme - lofts | All lofts insulated with 270mm of insulation | Housing asset management | Oct 2013 |
| 21 | Insulation programme – solid walls | Look to work with Green Deal Provider to obtain funding to carry out a programme of solid wall insulation | Housing asset management | Date? |
| 22 | Insulation programme - Minimum SAP rating | Look to work with Green Deal Provider to obtain funding to carry out a programme achieve SAP rating >65 (D rating) for all council properties. Currently estimated to be c. 1000 properties | Housing asset management | Date? |
| 23 | Solar PV panels? | Installing Solar PV could be used to help the fuel poor, where roof orientation is appropriate. This will require some additional finance with the council retaining the feed-in tariffs to service the investment. | Housing asset management | From April 2013 |

7. Draft Action Plan

| Ref | Description | Measure of success | Who | Date |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | | There is currently no budget for this. COST? | | |
| 24 | RHI | Heat pumps? We will look at this following the completion of the insulation programme as a further action to undertake (dependent upon available funding) | Housing asset management | Date? |
| 25 | Voids | Introduce revised policy on voids COSTS? | Housing asset management | From April 2013 |
| 26 | Information campaign to tenants | Raising awareness and better management of energy by tenants through information leaflets handed out during major/minor works, and publications such as Homing In/better utilisation of the website | Housing asset management | From April 2013 |
| 27 | Staff training | Train up staff to carry out EPC's where possible, and to provide information and advice to residents where energy efficiency/fuel poverty is identified as an issue. We could also look at extending the staffing resource within the team to compensate for the added workload. | Housing Asset Management | From April 2013 |
| 28 | Specifications for major works | We will ensure that we ask any potential contractors to provide us with energy efficiency proposals as part of their tender for works to embed this as part of our improvements to existing properties. We will also ensure that the specifications for the materials used in any major works take energy efficiency measures into account. | Housing Asset Management | |

7. Draft Action Plan

| Ref | Description | Measure of success | Who | Date |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Registered Providers | | | | |
| 29 | Insulation programme | | Housing Partnerships and Strategy | ?? |
| 30 | Solar PV panels? | Improved average SAP/EPC rating | Housing Partnerships and Strategy | April 2015 |
| 31 | RHI | Solar Hot water? Heat pumps? | | |

**Measures we propose to cost effectively deliver energy improvements in residential accommodation
- by using Area Based/Street by Street roll out**

| | | | | |
|----|---|-----|--|--|
| 32 | Identify local partners for area based energy measures | tbc | | |
| 33 | Identify target areas and priority roll-out | tbc | | |
| 34 | Determine any synergies with other refurbishment work and other Local authority objectives E.g. Area regeneration, ECO Carbon Saving Communities Obligation | tbc | | |

7. Draft Action Plan

| Ref | Description | Measure of success | Who | Date |
|-----|-------------|--------------------|-----|------|
|-----|-------------|--------------------|-----|------|

| Time Frame for Delivery and National and Local Partners | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| | We will work with the GLA to roll out a London-wide Green Deal scheme | | | |
| | Our local partners | | | |
| | We believe the value of our plans will be worth £65m to local business over the next five years | | | |
| | The measures we propose will require £30m of investment from the Energy Company Obligation | | | |

Signed off by

Position..... Chief Executive

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Appendix A: Further Reading

Cold Weather Plan

- NHS

https://www.wp.dh.gov.uk/publications/files/2012/10/9211-TSO-NHS-Cold-Weather-Plan_Accessible-main-doc.pdf

Local Authorities and the Green Deal

- DECC

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/consultation/green-deal/3499-local-authorities-green-deal-info.pdf>

Guidance to English Energy Conservation Authorities issued pursuant to the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995

- DECC

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/tackling-climate-change/saving-energy-co2/5992-guidance-to-english-energy-conservation-authorities.pdf>

Improving energy efficiency in buildings: resources guide for Local Authorities

- DECC

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/tackling-climate-change/green-deal/6746-improving-energy-efficiency-in-buildings-resource.pdf>

How Local Authorities can reduce emissions and manage climate risk

- Committee on Climate change

http://hmccc.s3.amazonaws.com/Local%20Authorities/LA%20Report_final.pdf

Housing evidence base

http://www.harrow.gov.uk/info/200003/housing_policies_and_planning_for_housing/2522/housing_evidence_base

Appendix B: Options for Green Deal Programme

Assumptions

- 1 10% of Loft insulations will qualify for ECO Affordable Warmth
- 2 10% of cavity wall insulations will qualify for ECO Affordable Warmth
- 3 80% of solid wall insulations will qualify for ECO Carbon Reduction
- 4 10% of solar PV installations will qualify for ECO Affordable Warmth
- 5 10% of solar HW installations will qualify for ECO Affordable Warmth
- 6 20% of heat pump installations will qualify for ECO Affordable Warmth
- 7 10% of double glazing installations will qualify for ECO Affordable Warmth
- 8 Double glazing market is fully developed - 25 year replacement cycle
- 9 10% of boiler installations will qualify for ECO Carbon Reduction
- 10 Boiler replacement market is fully developed - 15 year replacement cycle
- 11 Employment, energy and carbon savings assume an average of 2 measures per household

Appendix B: Options for Green Deal Programme

| 10 Year programme | Loft insulation | Cavity Wall insulation | Developing Market Solid wall insulation | Solar PV 4 kw systems | Solar HW | Heat pumps | Summary | Established Market Double Glazing | A rated boilers | TOTALS |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------|------------|---------|---|--------------------|---------|
| Total of measures to be done | 67,750 | 22,500 | 49,300 | | | | | | | 139,550 |

| Measures per Year | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----|----|---------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| 2013/14 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 200 | 100 | 10 | 10 | 3,820 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 11,820 |
| 2014/15 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 50 | 50 | 8,600 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 16,600 |
| 2015/16 | 7,500 | 2,500 | 6,000 | 500 | 50 | 50 | 16,600 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 24,600 |
| 2016/17 | 7,500 | 2,500 | 6,000 | 500 | 50 | 50 | 16,600 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 24,600 |
| 2017/18 | 7,500 | 2,500 | 6,000 | 500 | 50 | 50 | 16,600 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 24,600 |
| Totals | | | | | | | 62,220 | | | 102,220 |

| Budget price per measure | 300 | 300 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | | 3,000 | 2,000 | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| 2013/14 | 750,000 | 300,000 | 1,000,000 | 600,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 2,740,000 | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 21,740,000 |
| 2014/15 | 1,500,000 | 600,000 | 5,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 200,000 | 250,000 | 10,550,000 | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 29,550,000 |
| 2015/16 | 2,250,000 | 750,000 | 30,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 200,000 | 250,000 | 36,450,000 | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 55,450,000 |
| 2016/17 | 2,250,000 | 750,000 | 30,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 200,000 | 250,000 | 36,450,000 | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 55,450,000 |
| 2017/18 | 2,250,000 | 750,000 | 30,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 200,000 | 250,000 | 36,450,000 | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 55,450,000 |
| Totals | | | | | | | 122,640,000 | | | 217,640,000 |

| ECO contribution | 30 | 30 | 4,000 | 600 | 400 | 1,000 | | 300 | 200 | |
|------------------|---------|--------|------------|---------|--------|--------|-------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 2013/14 | 75,000 | 30,000 | 800,000 | 60,000 | 4,000 | 10,000 | 979,000 | 900,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,879,000 |
| 2014/15 | 150,000 | 60,000 | 4,000,000 | 300,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | 4,580,000 | 900,000 | 1,000,000 | 6,480,000 |
| 2015/16 | 225,000 | 75,000 | 24,000,000 | 300,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | 24,670,000 | 900,000 | 1,000,000 | 26,570,000 |
| 2016/17 | 225,000 | 75,000 | 24,000,000 | 300,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | 24,670,000 | 900,000 | 1,000,000 | 26,570,000 |
| 2017/18 | 225,000 | 75,000 | 24,000,000 | 300,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | 24,670,000 | 900,000 | 1,000,000 | 26,570,000 |
| Totals | | | | | | | 79,569,000 | | | 89,069,000 |

| Green Deal contribution | 270 | 270 | 1,000 | 5,400 | 3,600 | 4,000 | | 2,700 | 1,800 | |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| 2013/14 | 675,000 | 270,000 | 200,000 | 540,000 | 36,000 | 40,000 | 1,761,000 | 8,100,000 | 9,000,000 | 18,861,000 |
| 2014/15 | 1,350,000 | 540,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,700,000 | 180,000 | 200,000 | 5,970,000 | 8,100,000 | 9,000,000 | 23,070,000 |
| 2015/16 | 2,025,000 | 675,000 | 6,000,000 | 2,700,000 | 180,000 | 200,000 | 11,780,000 | 8,100,000 | 9,000,000 | 28,880,000 |
| 2016/17 | 2,025,000 | 675,000 | 6,000,000 | 2,700,000 | 180,000 | 200,000 | 11,780,000 | 8,100,000 | 9,000,000 | 28,880,000 |
| 2017/18 | 2,025,000 | 675,000 | 6,000,000 | 2,700,000 | 180,000 | 200,000 | 11,780,000 | 8,100,000 | 9,000,000 | 28,880,000 |
| Totals | | | | | | | 43,071,000 | | | 128,571,000 |

| Employment | Direct | Indirect |
|------------|--------|----------|
| 2013/14 | 59 | 57 |
| 2014/15 | 133 | 129 |
| 2015/16 | 257 | 249 |
| 2016/17 | 257 | 249 |
| 2017/18 | 257 | 249 |

| Carbon savings | Tonnes |
|----------------|--------|
| 2013/14 | 3343 |
| 2014/15 | 7525 |
| 2015/16 | 14525 |
| 2016/17 | 14525 |
| 2017/18 | 14525 |

| Energy Savings | kWh | £ |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| 2013/14 | 16,999,000 | 2,549,850 |
| 2014/15 | 38,270,000 | 5,740,500 |
| 2015/16 | 73,870,000 | 11,080,500 |
| 2016/17 | 73,870,000 | 11,080,500 |
| 2017/18 | 73,870,000 | 11,080,500 |

Above based on developing markets

Appendix B: Options for Green Deal Programme

| 15 Year programme | Developing Market | | | | | | | Established Market | | TOTALS |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Loft insulation | Cavity Wall insulation | Solid wall insulation | Solar PV 4 kw systems | Solar HW | Heat pumps | Summary | Double Glazing | A rated boilers | |
| Total of measures to be done | 67,750 | 22,500 | 49,300 | | | | | | | 139,550 |

| Measures per Year | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----|----|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|
| 2013/14 | 1,000 | 500 | 100 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 1,660 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 9,660 |
| 2014/15 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 100 | 10 | 10 | 3,320 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 11,320 |
| 2015/16 | 5,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 200 | 20 | 20 | 9,240 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 17,240 |
| 2016/17 | 5,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 200 | 20 | 20 | 9,240 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 17,240 |
| 2017/18 | 5,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 200 | 20 | 20 | 9,240 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 17,240 |
| Totals | | | | | | | 32,700 | | | 72,700 |

| Budget price per measure | 300 | 300 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 4,000 | 5000 | | 3000 | 2000 | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|-------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| 2013/14 | 300,000 | 150,000 | 500,000 | 300,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 1,295,000 | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 20,295,000 |
| 2014/15 | 600,000 | 300,000 | 1,000,000 | 600,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 2,590,000 | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 21,590,000 |
| 2015/16 | 1,500,000 | 750,000 | 7,500,000 | 1,200,000 | 80,000 | 100,000 | 11,130,000 | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 30,130,000 |
| 2016/17 | 1,500,000 | 750,000 | 7,500,000 | 1,200,000 | 80,000 | 100,000 | 11,130,000 | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 30,130,000 |
| 2017/18 | 1,500,000 | 750,000 | 7,500,000 | 1,200,000 | 80,000 | 100,000 | 11,130,000 | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 30,130,000 |
| Totals | | | | | | | 37,275,000 | | | 132,275,000 |

| ECO contribution | 30 | 30 | 4,000 | 600 | 400 | 1000 | | 300 | 200 | |
|------------------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 2013/14 | 30,000 | 15,000 | 400,000 | 30,000 | 2,000 | 5,000 | 482,000 | 900,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,382,000 |
| 2014/15 | 60,000 | 30,000 | 800,000 | 60,000 | 4,000 | 10,000 | 964,000 | 900,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,864,000 |
| 2015/16 | 150,000 | 75,000 | 6,000,000 | 120,000 | 8,000 | 20,000 | 6,373,000 | 900,000 | 1,000,000 | 8,273,000 |
| 2016/17 | 150,000 | 75,000 | 6,000,000 | 120,000 | 8,000 | 20,000 | 6,373,000 | 900,000 | 1,000,000 | 8,273,000 |
| 2017/18 | 150,000 | 75,000 | 6,000,000 | 120,000 | 8,000 | 20,000 | 6,373,000 | 900,000 | 1,000,000 | 8,273,000 |
| Totals | | | | | | | 20,565,000 | | | 30,065,000 |

| Green Deal contribution | 270 | 270 | 1,000 | 5,400 | 3,600 | 4,000 | | 2,700 | 1,800 | |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| 2013/14 | 270,000 | 135,000 | 100,000 | 270,000 | 18,000 | 20,000 | 813,000 | 8,100,000 | 9,000,000 | 17,913,000 |
| 2014/15 | 540,000 | 270,000 | 200,000 | 540,000 | 36,000 | 40,000 | 1,626,000 | 8,100,000 | 9,000,000 | 18,726,000 |
| 2015/16 | 1,350,000 | 675,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,080,000 | 72,000 | 80,000 | 4,757,000 | 8,100,000 | 9,000,000 | 21,857,000 |
| 2016/17 | 1,350,000 | 675,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,080,000 | 72,000 | 80,000 | 4,757,000 | 8,100,000 | 9,000,000 | 21,857,000 |
| 2017/18 | 1,350,000 | 675,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,080,000 | 72,000 | 80,000 | 4,757,000 | 8,100,000 | 9,000,000 | 21,857,000 |
| Totals | | | | | | | 16,710,000 | | | 102,210,000 |

| Employment | Direct | Indirect |
|------------|--------|----------|
| 2013/14 | 26 | 25 |
| 2014/15 | 51 | 50 |
| 2015/16 | 143 | 139 |
| 2016/17 | 143 | 139 |
| 2017/18 | 143 | 139 |

| Carbon savings | Tonnes |
|----------------|--------|
| 2013/14 | 1453 |
| 2014/15 | 2905 |
| 2015/16 | 8085 |
| 2016/17 | 8085 |
| 2017/18 | 8085 |

| Energy Savings | kWh | £ |
|----------------|------------|-----------|
| 2013/14 | 7,387,000 | 1,108,050 |
| 2014/15 | 14,774,000 | 2,216,100 |
| 2015/16 | 41,118,000 | 6,167,700 |
| 2016/17 | 41,118,000 | 6,167,700 |
| 2017/18 | 41,118,000 | 6,167,700 |

Above based on developing markets

| Ward/Harrow | Households | Lone parent households with dependent children* | | Couple: With dependent children | | Other Multi Person households | | One person Households: Single, Separated, Divorced or Widowed | | | | In a couple household - All Household Reference Persons (HRP's) | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | All | Aged less than 60 | | Aged 60 and over | | All | Aged less than 60 | | Aged 60 and over | |
| | | | | | | | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Belmont | 3,369 | 124 | 3.68 | 1056 | 31.34 | 305 | 9.05 | 1,068 | 596 | 17.69 | 472 | 14.01 | 2,400 | 822 | 24.40 | 403 | 11.96 |
| Canons | 4,234 | 147 | 3.47 | 786 | 18.56 | 391 | 9.23 | 1,986 | 912 | 21.54 | 1,074 | 25.37 | 2,356 | 829 | 19.58 | 650 | 15.35 |
| Edgware | 3,479 | 197 | 5.66 | 869 | 24.98 | 550 | 15.81 | 1,438 | 882 | 25.35 | 556 | 15.98 | 2,117 | 707 | 20.32 | 376 | 10.81 |
| Greenhill | 4,092 | 232 | 5.67 | 573 | 14.00 | 565 | 13.81 | 2,556 | 1,807 | 44.16 | 749 | 18.30 | 1,804 | 864 | 21.11 | 278 | 6.79 |
| Harrow on the Hill | 4,539 | 293 | 6.46 | 799 | 17.60 | 573 | 12.62 | 2,502 | 1,779 | 39.19 | 723 | 15.93 | 2,245 | 989 | 21.79 | 360 | 7.93 |
| Harrow Weald | 4,029 | 231 | 5.73 | 917 | 22.76 | 321 | 7.97 | 1,898 | 1,060 | 26.31 | 838 | 20.80 | 2,298 | 789 | 19.58 | 493 | 12.24 |
| Hatch End | 3,913 | 184 | 4.70 | 896 | 22.90 | 340 | 8.69 | 1,631 | 883 | 22.57 | 748 | 19.12 | 2,450 | 888 | 22.69 | 553 | 14.13 |
| Headstone North | 3,487 | 133 | 3.81 | 910 | 26.10 | 354 | 10.15 | 1,265 | 685 | 19.64 | 580 | 16.63 | 2,375 | 882 | 25.29 | 466 | 13.36 |
| Headstone South | 3,596 | 141 | 3.92 | 872 | 24.25 | 509 | 14.15 | 1,705 | 1,204 | 33.48 | 501 | 13.93 | 2,120 | 837 | 23.28 | 298 | 8.29 |
| Kenton East | 3,385 | 250 | 7.39 | 884 | 26.12 | 534 | 15.78 | 1,348 | 807 | 23.84 | 541 | 15.98 | 2,092 | 675 | 19.94 | 357 | 10.55 |
| Kenton West | 3,369 | 186 | 5.52 | 959 | 28.47 | 526 | 15.61 | 1,088 | 697 | 20.69 | 391 | 11.61 | 2,342 | 779 | 23.12 | 393 | 11.67 |
| Marlborough | 3,641 | 228 | 6.26 | 717 | 19.69 | 506 | 13.90 | 1,904 | 1,376 | 37.79 | 528 | 14.50 | 1,938 | 826 | 22.69 | 293 | 8.05 |
| Pinner | 4,062 | 220 | 5.42 | 724 | 17.82 | 296 | 7.29 | 1,989 | 1,172 | 28.85 | 817 | 20.11 | 2,273 | 913 | 22.48 | 552 | 13.59 |
| Pinner South | 3,753 | 162 | 4.32 | 988 | 26.33 | 251 | 6.69 | 1,490 | 783 | 20.86 | 707 | 18.84 | 2,419 | 857 | 22.84 | 493 | 13.14 |
| Queensbury | 3,410 | 159 | 4.66 | 993 | 29.12 | 541 | 15.87 | 1,262 | 813 | 23.84 | 449 | 13.17 | 2,243 | 694 | 20.35 | 356 | 10.44 |
| Rayners Lane | 3,631 | 170 | 4.68 | 986 | 27.16 | 474 | 13.05 | 1,368 | 827 | 22.78 | 541 | 14.90 | 2,417 | 859 | 23.66 | 408 | 11.24 |
| Roxbourne | 4,163 | 442 | 10.62 | 911 | 21.88 | 589 | 14.15 | 2,280 | 1,601 | 38.46 | 679 | 16.31 | 2,087 | 759 | 18.23 | 267 | 6.41 |
| Roxeth | 3,831 | 267 | 6.97 | 951 | 24.82 | 512 | 13.36 | 1,750 | 1,178 | 30.75 | 572 | 14.93 | 2,255 | 810 | 21.14 | 325 | 8.48 |
| Stanmore Park | 3,877 | 163 | 4.20 | 737 | 19.01 | 316 | 8.15 | 1,733 | 910 | 23.47 | 823 | 21.23 | 2,280 | 856 | 22.08 | 592 | 15.27 |
| Wealdstone | 3,504 | 262 | 7.48 | 725 | 20.69 | 428 | 12.21 | 1,841 | 1,278 | 36.47 | 563 | 16.07 | 1,825 | 713 | 20.35 | 282 | 8.05 |
| West Harrow | 3,750 | 220 | 5.87 | 876 | 23.36 | 451 | 12.03 | 1,767 | 1,176 | 31.36 | 591 | 15.76 | 2,182 | 829 | 22.11 | 342 | 9.12 |
| Total** | 79,114 | 4,411 | 5.58 | 18,129 | 22.92 | 9,332 | 11.80 | 35,869 | 22,426 | 28.35 | 13,443 | 16.99 | 46,518 | 17,177 | 21.71 | 8,537 | 10.79 |
| Harrow | 79,112 | 4,411 | 5.58 | 18,129 | 22.92 | 9,331 | 11.79 | 35,869 | 22,427 | 28.35 | 13,442 | 16.99 | 46,515 | 17,176 | 21.71 | 8,537 | 10.79 |

Public consultation

Delivering Warmer Homes

The council is seeking your views on the draft Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report, before submission to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change – at the end of March 2013.

As part of this consultation we will also be talking to the energy companies and other interested organisations to ensure that our proposals are realistic and deliverable.

Please feel free to use the comment section to clarify your response or bring to our attention any errors and omissions. It would be useful if you could supply evidence to support any observations/comments. However, it would also be useful if comments were kept as brief as possible and not repeated in full in response to one or more questions

1. Do you agree with the Strategic Aims set out in the Introduction (p.4)

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|

| | |
|----|--------------------------|
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|----|--------------------------|

| |
|------------------------------|
| Comments: |
|------------------------------|

2. Do you agree with our analysis of the challenge set out in section 3

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|

| | |
|----|--------------------------|
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|----|--------------------------|

| |
|------------------------------|
| Comments: |
|------------------------------|

3. Do you agree that a fifteen year programme is reasonable, ambitious enough and deliverable?

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|

| | |
|----|--------------------------|
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|----|--------------------------|

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|--------------------------------------|
| Comments: |
|--------------------------------------|

4. Do you consider that the proposed support for low-income families is about right?

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|

| | |
|----|--------------------------|
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|----|--------------------------|

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| Comments: |
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5. Do you agree that the Green Deal represents an opportunity to deliver a step-change in improving the energy efficiency in the Borough and that Harrow should partner with a Green Deal Provider?

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|

| | |
|----|--------------------------|
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|----|--------------------------|

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| Comments: |
|--------------------------------------|

6. Do you think that our analysis of how to approach the different housing sectors is correct?

| | | |
|--|------------|-----------|
| | Yes | No |
|--|------------|-----------|

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Owner occupied | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Private Rented Sector | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|

| | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Council housing | | |
|------------------------|--|--|

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Registered Providers | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|

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| Comments: |
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7. Do you agree with the draft Action Plan set out in Section 7?

| | |
|------------|--|
| Yes | |
|------------|--|

| | |
|-----------|--|
| No | |
|-----------|--|

| |
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| Comments: |
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