



# DACORUM BOROUGH COUNCIL

## DRAFT HOUSING ENERGY STRATEGY

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<b>Date of Publication</b>	August 2008	<b>Date of Last Version</b>	April 2004
<b>Version No.</b>	5.0	<b>Date of Expiry</b>	April 2011
<b>Associated Documents</b>	Dacorum Sustainable Community Strategy <a href="http://www.dacorumpartnershipnews.org.uk/background_docs/2021_hi-res.pdf">http://www.dacorumpartnershipnews.org.uk/background_docs/2021_hi-res.pdf</a> Corporate Plan <a href="http://www.dacorum.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=2121">http://www.dacorum.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=2121</a> Housing Strategy Fuel Poverty Strategy		

<b>Committing to Excellence</b>	<b>Promoting Civic Pride &amp; An Active Community</b>	<b>Creating a Clean, Tidy &amp; Safe Environment</b>	<b>Providing Affordable Housing While Protecting Green Space</b>	<b>Ensuring a Sustainable Local Economy &amp; Jobs</b>
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## Dacorum on the Map



Situated in west Hertfordshire, Dacorum is a borough with a mixture of strong urban and rural identities. It includes the towns of Hemel Hempstead, Berkhamsted and Tring as well as a number of villages from Long Marston in the west to Flaunden in the South-East.

Hemel Hempstead was one of the first “New Towns” built after the Second World War. Its development reflects the original concept of the new town as a series of integrated communities with individual identity and neighbourhood focus. The rapid growth of Hemel Hempstead is reflected in the large number of buildings of similar age and appearance.

The former New Town housing stock is generally of good quality and traditional design, and is therefore popular with tenants to buy under Right To Buy, with very few blocks of flats over three storeys. Due to its close proximity to London, Dacorum is under significant pressure for development of both commercial premises and housing. Opportunities for further development are limited due to scarcity of suitable sites and the large proportion of the Borough designated Green Belt.

Dacorum is served by the M1 and M25 motorways as well as the West Coast Mainline Railway that provides fast connections to London Euston and to the Midlands and North-West. Several international airports are also located close by such as London Stansted, Luton, Heathrow and Gatwick. The Grand Union Canal also crosses the Borough.

### Community Profile

According to the 2001 Census Dacorum has the highest population of all Hertfordshire's Boroughs and Districts. The Borough is relatively affluent, with very high levels of car-ownership (1.37 per household, and 42% of households having two or more cars) and generally high house prices. However, in even the most affluent wards, there are pockets of deprivation and access to housing is an issue for many residents, particularly those on low incomes and for key workers.

Crime levels in Dacorum are generally low, and for most types of crime Dacorum and Hertfordshire are among the safest places in England.

In summary:

- The resident population of Dacorum (2001 Census) is 137,799
- 4.6% of the population of Dacorum are from black and ethnic minority communities
- 21% of the population of Dacorum are under 16 and 19.5% are aged 60 or over
- Dacorum is ranked 312 from a total of 354 English Council areas in the Index of Multiple Deprivation, making it amongst the most affluent Councils in England. Conversely 3 of Dacorum's 27 wards were found to be among the 50 most deprived wards in England, highlighting the diversity of the Borough.
- Unemployment in the Borough is lower than average with a claimant rate of 1.7% (April 2003) compared to the national average of 2.7%.
- 61% of the population of Dacorum work in the Borough, mostly in services such as finance, banking, education and health.

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## **1.0 Introduction**

Dacorum Borough Council has had a strategy in place for improving the energy efficiency of its own housing stock since 1993. The council has been steadily improving the energy efficiency of its stock in order to provide tenants with homes that they can afford to keep warm and to help reduce our impact on the environment.

### **What is an Energy Efficient Home?**

An energy-efficient home is well insulated and has an efficient heating system that has a low impact on the environment and is inexpensive to run.

The public sector strategy was reviewed and updated in 1996, 1999, 2002 and 2004. This document is the outcome of a review carried out in April 2008 and provides a framework for activities over the next 3 years.

The Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) made it a statutory requirement that the Council produce a plan for improving the energy efficiency of both public and private housing and report on annual progress. The overall aim is to generate a 30% improvement in energy efficiency over a 10 to 15 year period. The Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) is due to be repealed by Parliament and replaced by two new national indicators (NI 186 and NI 187). HECA reports will still be required for 2007/08 and possibly 2008/09.

The latest guidance from Defra on HECA reports can be found at the following website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/publicsector/localauth/heca95/index.htm>

The Home Energy Conservation Act and the two national indicators were introduced to address two issues: Climate Change and Fuel Poverty.

## **1.1 Climate Change**

There is now firm evidence that climate change is a real threat and average global temperatures are rising. A quarter of the UK's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions comes from our homes. Making our homes more energy efficient has a crucial role to play in tackling Climate Change.

The UK has signed up to the "Kyoto Agreement", and is committed to reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 12.5% of 1990 levels by the year 2010. The government has set itself a more stringent target of 20%. Further information can be found in the "UK Climate Change Programme" (Defra, 2006) <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/index.htm>

Local authorities currently report on progress towards making homes more energy efficient and the resulting reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the annual HECA return. In the future they will be asked to report on progress towards a new national indicator, NI 186: Per Capita reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the Local Authority area. Domestic housing will be one of the areas covered by the indicator.

## 1.2 Fuel Poverty

Many households on low incomes are not able to afford to heat their homes to adequate levels of comfort in the winter months, and this results in a higher incidence of cold related illnesses, condensation and mould growth, and in extreme cases hypothermia. Typically 25,000 more people die in winter in the UK than would be expected given the average death rate for the year.

Improved home energy efficiency can provide affordable warmth for low-income households. However, it does not always lead to a reduction in energy consumption. Occupants may use the same amount of energy as they did before improvements were made but experience an increased level of comfort.

The government's UK Fuel Poverty Strategy aims to eliminate fuel poverty in vulnerable households by 2010. Further information is provided by "The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy 5<sup>th</sup> annual progress report" (Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, December 2007) <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file42720.pdf>

Local authorities currently report on progress towards alleviating Fuel Poverty in the annual HECA return. In the future they will be asked to report on progress towards a new national indicator, NI 187: Tackling fuel poverty - % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating.

## 2.0 Strategic Context

### 2.1 The Council's Vision

- **Committing to Excellence**
- Promoting Civic Pride & An Active Community
- **Creating a Clean, Tidy & Safe Environment**
- **Providing Affordable Housing while Protecting Green Space**
- Ensuring a Sustainable Local Economy & Jobs

The Housing Energy Strategy contributes towards three of the Council's key ambitions, which are highlighted above. Further information can be found in the Corporate Plan: <http://www.dacorum.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=2121>

Signing the Nottingham Declaration is featured in the Corporate Plan as an action under "Committing to Excellence". Dacorum Borough Council signed the declaration in February 2007. The declaration commits it to actively tackling climate change and working with others to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The Housing Energy Strategy contributes towards looking after the environment under "Creating a Clean, Tidy & Safe Environment".

Finally, the Housing Energy Strategy feeds into the Housing Strategy, which contributes towards "Providing Affordable Housing while Protecting Green Space".

## 2.2 The Dacorum Partnership

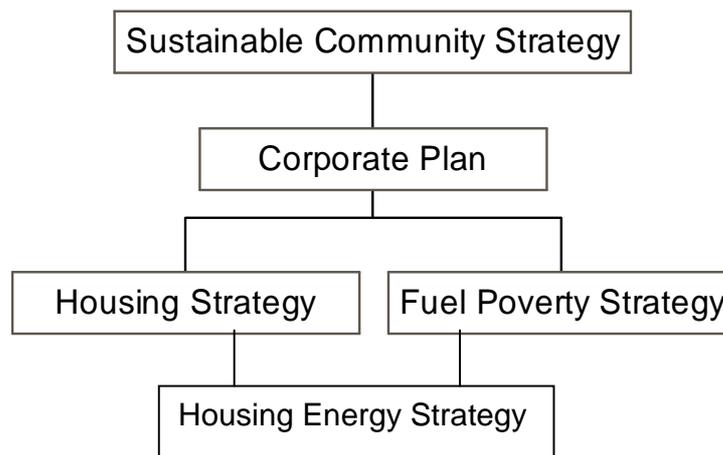
Climate Change is a cross cutting theme in Dacorum's Sustainable Community Strategy. Per Capita CO2 emissions may become a stretching target under the Herts Local Area Agreement. The Sustainable Community Strategy can be viewed at: [http://www.dacorumpartnershipnews.org.uk/background\\_docs/2021\\_hi-res.pdf](http://www.dacorumpartnershipnews.org.uk/background_docs/2021_hi-res.pdf)

## 2.3 Our Partners

In addition to numerous internal partnerships Dacorum Borough Council works with:

- Apollo, Mitie and other contractors to carry out planned and responsive maintenance on the housing stock.
- Consultants such as National Energy Services and Energy Audit Company to provide data on the energy ratings of the housing stock.
- Energy suppliers to access funding for energy efficiency work .

## 2.4 How the Housing Energy Strategy relates to other strategies and policies



## 3.0 The Current Position at Dacorum in relation to Government Legislation & Targets

### 3.1 Building Regulations

The building regulations were amended in 2006. They now require that whenever works are carried out, reasonable provision should be made to improve; the efficiency of the thermal envelope (walls, floors, roof, windows and doors), heating and other fixed services.

The following publication provides further information: "CE 53: The effect of building regulations Part L1 (2006) on existing dwellings – Information for installers and builders in England and Wales" (Energy Saving Trust, September 2006) <http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/housingbuildings/publications/>

### **3.2 Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) Regulations 2007**

From October 2008 social housing providers will be required to provide Energy Performance Certificates (EPC's) for new rentals and direct exchanges and non-marketed sales, including right to buy and stock transfers. Both parts of the EPC should be given to the tenant. The certificate is valid for up to 10 years.

Dacorum Borough Council commissions Stock Condition Surveys to provide information on the condition of the housing stock and its future requirements for maintenance, repair and improvement. Pilots have highlighted the importance of making sure the information provided by an EPC is in a format that can be added to the results of Stock Condition Surveys. The benefit of providing energy advice with the certificate is also being explored.

Further guidance on Energy Performance Certificates can be found in "Improving the energy efficiency of our homes and buildings: Energy Certificates and air conditioning inspections for buildings" (Communities and Local Government, March 2008)  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/improvingenergyefficiency>

### **3.3 Best Value & the new National Indicators**

In October 2007, the Department of Communities and Local Government introduced the "New Performance Framework for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Single Set of National Indicators". After this year the new National Indicators will replace Best Value reports.

At present local authorities are required to report on the average energy rating (SAP 2001) of the public sector stock. The national average SAP (2005) for the social sector in 2006 was 57.4. The average SAP (2005) of stock owned by Dacorum Borough Council in June 2008 was 66.5 (75.3 on the SAP 2001 scale). This is better than the national average, reflecting the good quality of Dacorum's housing stock and the efforts made to make it more energy efficient.

In the future Dacorum Borough Council will be asked to report on the following indicators relating to home energy conservation:

#### **NI 186: Per Capita reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the Local Authority area**

The indicator will rely on centrally produced statistics to measure end user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the local area from:

- Business and Public Sector
- Domestic housing, and
- Road transport

In March 2004 the average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were 3.8 tonnes per year per dwelling. By May 2007, the average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for Dacorum's housing stock had been reduced to 3.6 tonnes per year per dwelling.

### **NI 187: Tackling fuel poverty - % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating**

The indicator looks at the proportion of households in receipt of income-based benefits who live in houses with a low energy efficiency rating. The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is used to give energy efficiency ratings.

Low energy efficiency – SAP rating of less than 35  
High energy efficiency – SAP rating of 65 or more

In June 2008, the SAP rating was assessed for Dacorum's 10639 properties. 57 had a SAP rating of less than 35. By contrast, 7332 had a SAP rating of 65 or more. Overall, Dacorum's housing stock is of good quality but there is still work to be done.

Further information can be found in "National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Update on the final definitions for the national indicators set" (Communities and Local Government, February 2008)

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/nationalindicatorsupdate>

### **3.4 Decent Homes Standard**

The authority has to report on the number of "non-decent" homes in the public stock, together with progress in reducing the number of such homes. The factor which most determines whether a property meets the Decent Homes Standard is Thermal Comfort. By 2010 95% of all social housing should meet the Decent Homes standard. The percentage of non-decent homes owned by Dacorum Borough Council is currently 1%.

The latest guidance on Decent Homes can be found at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/decenthomes/>

#### **4.0 Aim**

The Housing Energy Strategy aims to improve the energy rating of the housing stock, reduce carbon dioxide emissions and deliver affordable warmth.

#### **5.0 Objectives to end of year 2010-11**

##### **5.1 Energy Efficiency**

Stock average to be greater than 80 (SAP 2001). Improvements that can be made to properties with SAP (2005) below 35 will be investigated. The number of properties with a SAP of less than 35 is measured with SAP (2005) in line with the new National Indicator 187. The average SAP of the housing stock is measured in SAP 2001 in line with the current Best Value Performance Indicator.

##### **5.2 Affordable Warmth**

87% or more tenants to report via Customer Satisfaction Survey Forms that they are "neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, fairly satisfied or very satisfied" with the cost of running their heating system.

Dwellings to have average running costs of, £662 per annum - the average cost for a 3-bed semi-detached with a condensing gas boiler. (Sutherland Tables, 2007)

##### **5.3 Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

Reduce the average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the stock to an average 3.5 tonnes per year per dwelling.

##### **5.4 Reduction of condensation and damp**

The percentage of respondents reporting damp and condensation in Customer Satisfaction forms to drop to 18%. All tenants who complain about condensation to be given a condensation advice leaflet.

##### **5.5 Energy advice for Tenants**

All new staff to receive energy advice training in their first 6 months of employment. All other appropriate staff to receive energy advice training by 2011.

All tenants who move into new properties to receive an energy advice information pack and an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) from October 2008.

##### **5.6 Tenant Satisfaction**

87% or more tenants to report via Customer Satisfaction Survey Forms that they are "neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, fairly satisfied or very satisfied" with the effectiveness of their heating system.

##### **5.7 Renewable Energy**

Explore the opportunities for renewable energy and micro-generation. A scoping exercise will be carried out in 2009/10.

##### **5.8 Knowledge of the stock**

Progress and future plans are reported in the annual HECA report.

## Targets

Strategic Objective		Energy Report, May 2008	Target @ March 31 2011
Energy Efficiency	Average SAP (2001) of stock	75.3	80
	Investigate how properties with a SAP (2005) below 35 can be improved		Report produced 2009/10
Affordable Warmth	Average Heating Costs (Estimated using heating type, no. of bedrooms and figures given by the Sutherland Tables April, 2008.)	£696	£662
	% of respondents reporting that they are "neither satisfied nor dissatisfied ,fairly satisfied or very satisfied" with the cost of running their heating system	79.8%	87%
NI 187	Percentage of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating	N/A – New Indicator	Baseline figure to be produced
Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (NI 186)	Average CO <sub>2</sub> of stock  Related to NI 186 - per capita reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in the LA area	3.6 tonnes	3.5 tonnes
Reduction of condensation and damp	Respondents reporting damp in Customer Satisfaction Forms. (All tenants who complain about condensation, mould or dampness to be given an advice leaflet.)	19.4%	18%
Energy advice for Tenants	Number of staff who attended heating advice workshops / refreshers during the 3 years	0	100
	Number of tenants who receive Energy Performance Certificates and energy advice packs.	0	All new tenants to receive EPC's after Oct 2008.
Tenant Satisfaction	Respondents reporting that they are "very satisfied or fairly satisfied" with the effectiveness of their heating system in Customer Satisfaction Forms.	79.2%	87%
Renewable Energy	Explore the opportunities for renewable energy and micro-generation.		Scoping exercise to be carried out in 2008/9.
Knowledge of the stock	Progress and future plans are reported in the annual HECA report	Annual HECA reports provided.	Report to Defra as required.



## **6.0 Action Plan**

### **6.1 Energy Efficiency**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Monitoring progress</b>	<b>Responsible Officer</b>
A) Increase the average SAP (2001) of the housing stock to 80.	<p><b>Planned maintenance</b></p> <p>Carry out a rolling programme of installing insulation, double-glazing and condensing gas boilers.</p> <p>Analyse the results of the electric boiler trial and continue to monitor its performance.</p> <p><b>Responsive maintenance</b></p> <p>Fit energy efficient condensing gas boilers, where possible, when replacing a heating system.</p> <p>Upgrade insulation to meet current building standards when it is found to be missing or insufficient.</p>	<p>2008 – 2011</p> <p>2008 - 2009</p> <p>2008 – 2011</p> <p>2008 - 2011</p>	<p>Number of energy saving measures installed.</p> <p>Number of energy saving measures installed.</p>	<p>Neil Brown</p> <p>Fiona Williamson</p>
B) Investigate how properties with a SAP (2005) below 35 can be improved	Investigate how the 57 properties with a SAP (2005) below 35 can be improved.	2009/10	Report produced.	Neil Brown & Vicki Nash

## 6.2 Affordable Warmth

Objective	Tasks	Timescale	Monitoring progress	Responsible Officer
A) Reduce the average theoretical heating costs of properties to £662. (Average heating costs for 3 bed property with a gas condensing boiler)	Reduce the theoretical heating costs of properties through the measures described in: 6.1 Energy Efficiency	2011	Average theoretical heating costs	Neil Brown & Fiona Williamson
B) The percentage of respondents reporting that they are “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, fairly satisfied or very satisfied” with the cost of running their heating system to be increased to 87%.	Increase the satisfaction of tenants with the cost of running their heating system through the measures described in: 6.1 Energy Efficiency	2011	Results of Customer satisfaction survey	Neil Brown & Fiona Williamson
	Give tenants advice on how to reduce heating costs through the measures described in: 6.5 Energy Advice for Tenants	2011	See 6.5 Energy Advice for Tenants	Vicki Nash
C) Reduce the percentage of people receiving income-based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating.	Establish a baseline figure using the methodology recommended by Defra for NI 187.	2008/09	Data provided for Defra as required.	Vicki Nash
	Set targets to reduce the percentage of people receiving income-based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating and update the action plan accordingly.	2010/11	Targets set	Vicki Nash

### 6.3 Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Objective	Tasks	Timescale	Monitoring progress	Responsible Officer
A) Reduce the average CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of the stock to 3.5 tonnes.	Reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions through the measures described in 6.1 Energy Efficiency	See 6.1 Energy Efficiency	Average CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	Neil Brown & Fiona Williamson
	Explore the opportunities for using renewable energy through the measures described in 6.7 Renewable Energy.	See 6.7 Renewable Energy	See 6.7 Renewable Energy	Vicki Nash

### 6.4 Reduction of condensation and damp

Objective	Tasks	Timescale	Monitoring progress	Responsible Officer
A) Reduce the percentage of respondents reporting damp in Customer Satisfaction Forms to 18%.	Reduce the incidence of damp caused by condensation in cold homes through the energy efficiency measures described in 6.1 Energy Efficiency and 6.5 Energy Advice for Tenants.	See 6.1 Energy Efficiency and 6.5 Energy Advice for Tenants.	Results of customer satisfaction survey	Neil Brown, Fiona Williamson & Vicki Nash
	Give an energy advice leaflet to all tenants who complain about condensation, mould or dampness.	See 6.5 Energy Advice for Tenants	Number of booklets distributed to tenants.	Fiona Williamson

### 6.5 Energy Advice for Tenants

Objective	Tasks	Timescale	Monitoring progress	Responsible Officer
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<p>A) Energy advice workshops / refreshers to be provided for 100 colleagues during the 3 years.</p>	<p>Provide energy advice workshops at relevant team meetings and as part of the induction process.</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>Number of colleagues spoken to.</p>	<p>Vicki Nash</p>
<p>B) All new tenants to receive Energy Performance Certificates and energy advice packs.</p>	<p>Provide tenants with Energy Performance Certificates as part of the voids process.</p> <p>Provide an energy advice pack (including information on how to reduce heating costs and condensation control.)</p> <p>Distribute the packs with Energy Performance Certificates</p>	<p>From Oct 2008</p> <p>Summer 2008</p> <p>From October 2008</p>	<p>Provide EPC's as required by CLG</p> <p>Advice pack produced</p> <p>EPCs and advice packs provided together.</p>	<p>Fiona Williamson</p> <p>Vicki Nash</p> <p>Vicki Nash</p>

## 6.6 Tenant Satisfaction

Objective	Tasks	Timescale	Monitoring progress	Responsible Officer
A) The percentage of respondents reporting that they are “very satisfied or fairly satisfied” with the effectiveness of their heating system in Customer Satisfaction Forms to increase to 87%.	<p>Improve tenants’ satisfaction with the effectiveness of their heating system through the measures described in: 6.1 Energy Efficiency.</p> <p>Provide information for tenants on how to use energy efficiently and operate their heating controls through the measures described in 6.5 Energy Advice for Tenants.</p>	See 6.1 Energy Efficiency and 6.5 Energy Advice for Tenants.	<p>Results of Customer Satisfaction Survey</p> <p>Results of Customer Satisfaction Survey</p>	<p>Neil Brown &amp; Fiona Williamson</p> <p>Vicki Nash</p>

## 6.7 Renewable Energy

Objective	Tasks	Timescale & Targets	Monitoring progress	Responsible Officer
A) Explore the opportunities for Renewable Energy & Micro-generation.	Carry out a scoping exercise to identify potential sites and sources of external funding.	08/09	Report produced	Vicki Nash

## 6.8 Knowledge of the housing stock

Objective	Tasks	Timescale & Tasks	Monitoring progress	Responsible Officer
A) Progress and future plans to be reported in the annual HECA report.	Provide annual HECA reports for our own records and as required by Defra.	Report to be produced in 08/09 and 09/10.	Report to Defra as required.	Vicki Nash

## **7.0 Contact Details**

**Address:** Civic Centre  
Marlowes  
Hemel Hempstead  
HP1 1HH  
**Telephone:** 01442 228654 (2654)  
**Fax:** 01442 228477  
**Email:** vicki.nash@dacorum.gov.uk  
**Contact:** Vicki Nash  
Home Energy Conservation Officer

## **8.0 Associated Documents**

### **Sustainable Community Strategy**

[http://www.dacorumpartnershipnews.org.uk/background\\_docs/2021\\_hi-res.pdf](http://www.dacorumpartnershipnews.org.uk/background_docs/2021_hi-res.pdf)

### **Corporate Plan**

<http://www.dacorum.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=2121>

### **Housing Strategy**

### **Fuel Poverty Strategy**

### **Home Energy Conservation Act 1995**

Latest guidance from Defra (October 2007)

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/publicsector/localauth/heca95/index.htm>

### **UK Climate Change Programme (Defra, 2006)**

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/index.htm>

### **UK Fuel Poverty Strategy**

The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy 5<sup>th</sup> annual progress report (Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, December 2007)

<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file42720.pdf>

### **Building Regulations**

CE 53: The effect of building regulations Part L1 (2006) on existing dwellings – Information for installers and builders in England and Wales  
(Energy Saving Trust, September 2006)

<http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/housingbuildings/publications/>

### **Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) Regulations 2007**

Improving the energy efficiency of our homes and buildings: Energy Certificates and air conditioning inspections for buildings

(Communities and Local Government, March 2008)

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/improvingenergyefficiency>

### **National Indicators**

National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Update on the final definitions for the national indicators set (Communities and Local Government, February 2008)

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/nationalindicatorsupdate>

### **Decent Homes**

Latest guidance from Communities and Local Government

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/decenthomes/>

此策略文件概述如何計劃改善特可林鎮議會所擁有房產的能源評級，以此防止氣候改變及為各界提供他們可以支付得起的溫暖環境。如欲獲得更多資料，請致電01442 228654 聯絡家居能源保存主任 Vicki Teal.

Niniejsza strategia streszcza plany Rady Gminy Dacorum na polepszenie oceny energetycznej zasobów mieszkaniowych gminy, zapobieganie zmiany klimatu, oraz dostarczanie ciepła w dostępnych cenach. Poszukującym dalszych informacji poleca się kontakt z urzędnikiem d/s konserwacji energii domowej Vicki Teal, pod 01442 228654.

یہ حکمت عملی ڈیکورم براہ کونسل (Dacorum Borough Council) کے رہائشی ذخیرے کی توانائی کی درجہ بندی کو بہتر بنانے، موسم میں تبدیلی کا تدارک اور قابل استطاعت گرمائش فراہم کرنے سے متعلق منصوبوں کا خاکہ بیان کرتی ہے۔ مزید معلومات حاصل کرنے کیلئے برائے مہربانی وکی ٹیل Vicki Teal، ہوم اینرجی کنزرویشن آفیسر (Home Energy Conservation Officer) سے اس نمبر 01442 228654 پر رابطہ کریں۔

આ તરકીબ ડેકોરમ બરો કાંઉન્સીલના ધરોના સ્ટોકની એનરજીના વર્ગીકરણના સુધારા માટે, આબોહવાની બદલીને રોકવા માટે અને સાધનસંપન્ન હોય શકે તેવી ડૂંફ પહોંચાહવા માટે યોજનાઓની રૂપરેખા બતાવે છે. વધારે માહીતી માટે મહેરબાની કરીને હોમ એનરજી કંસરવેશન ઓફિસર, વિકી ટીલ નો 01442 228654 ઉપર સંપર્ક કરો.