

Appendix 1

**Renewable energy and energy
conservation within existing
properties.**

Report of the Environment and Community Support
Scrutiny Sub-Committee

April 2007



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Chair's Comments

At the beginning of the municipal year, the Environment and Community Support Scrutiny Sub-Committee enthusiastically chose as our big topic to scrutinise “renewable energy and energy conservation within existing homes.” Since that decision was taken much has happened in the political and scientific arena around how we use energy to power our world, how we make much better use of our energy resources. There has been EU Legislation, UK Legislation and consultation (for instance, the UK Government is currently consulting about the possibility of dropping the requirement of planning permission for the installation of micro-generation devices like solar panels), pronouncements and proposals from all corners of the political world community.

Obviously with the limited scrutiny time that we possess, we quickly realised that in producing a report it wouldn't be possible to take on all the latest developments as they happen. With particular pertinence to energy conservation and efficiency in existing homes is the UK Government's far-reaching and soon to be enacted legislation to introduce Home Energy Ratings. It is undoubtedly true to say that had the timing and publicity of the Home Energy Rating initiative been earlier; our report would have directly addressed this development. Suffice to say here, that it is going to happen in Southwark and it will in one way or another affect us all.

Southwark's adoption of its Climate Change Strategy was a development that emerged which the sub-committee was able to give full consideration to. We much welcome this document and acknowledge that the proposals contained within form the basis from which our borough meets its carbon reduction obligations by 2050. We further welcome the stretching target of 80% carbon emissions by 2050, which the Council has set itself for the borough. We sincerely believe that the recommendations of our scrutiny report not only add value to the bold plans contained within the strategy, but are actually necessary further measures if the objective is to be met.

Of course, addressing climate change from within an industrial society is a process which is not going to be without painful decisions involving lifestyle changes. However, overwhelmingly government and scientific bodies across the world are agreeing that catastrophic outcomes will be inevitable for our planet unless there are radical measures to dramatically cut fossil fuel emissions. This report is the Environment & Community Support Scrutiny Sub-Committee's small but ongoing contribution to Southwark Council's still small but ongoing contribution to action to prevent catastrophic world climate change. It's our “think global, act local” submission.

And from my position as chair of the scrutiny sub-committee I'd like to thank all those who contributed to the creation of this report. The officers who appeared before us in session – and particular thanks to Ian Lane, Southwark's Energy Strategy Manager for his ongoing, informative and constructive dialogue with us. Thanks to Donnachadh McCarthy for letting us see his environmentally friendly home in action and for sharing with us his considerable and considerate knowledge. A big thanks too, to Don Phillips for sharing with us his own experience of dealing with the planning process for a micro-generation installation, and not least for his attendance and contributions at our meetings. In practice, Don was the ninth member of our subcommittee at most if not all of meetings. All of my sub-committee colleagues –

they have been brilliant to work with. And last but by no means least, Rachael Knight, our Scrutiny Manager, who has been an absolute rock and without whom this report would not have been possible.

Councillor Barrie Hargrove
Chair

Recommendations

- i. That the Executive Member for Environment investigate current capacity within the council to widen Southwark's influence in promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation in existing homes.
- ii. That the Executive Member for Environment explore the council's performance in championing the up-take of existing funding opportunities and give serious consideration to establishing a dedicated funding officer post, whose primary duties would include:
 - a. monitoring all feasible funding opportunities relevant to energy efficiency and energy conservation;
 - b. submitting bids to obtain funding grants, and securing resources such as free energy saving light bulbs;
 - c. supporting potential applicants to overcome whatever obstacles they may face in completing individual funding applications.
- iii. The Executive Member for Environment should give serious consideration to establishing a monitoring and policy officer post, whose primary duties would include:
 - a. monitoring best practice of other local authorities and organisations in respect of their energy efficiency and energy conservation policies and practices;
 - b. initiating a meaningful set of energy efficiency and energy conservation performance measures and monitoring performance against these, the results of which are made regularly available to the Executive Member for Environment and the Environment Scrutiny Sub-Committee;
 - c. suggesting changes to policy arising out of (iii.a & iii.b) above.
- iv. That the Executive Member for Environment should review current methods for raising public awareness on how to increase energy efficiency and energy conservation in existing homes. Full consideration should be given to the introduction of systematic door to door individualised "green audit and energy saving" visits, to include provision of the following:
 - a. information on current funded schemes, for instance 'Warm Front', 'Coldbusters' etc.;
 - b. information on how to access low cost energy efficiency and energy saving technologies;
 - c. information to residents who are interested in installing renewable technologies, including:
 - 1) planning requirements as they currently stand, and
 - 2) "bulk buy" technology for purchase (see vi.a below).
- v. That the Executive Member for Environment, in collaboration with the Leader of the council, ensure that all council web pages related to renewable energy and energy conservation, including related initiatives and funding opportunities, reflect the recommendations of this report; and consider how to increase the ease of accessibility to such information. This should include the provision of interactive expert advice to private individuals to assess the technical requirements and financial comparators for the installation of renewable energy equipment.

- vi. That the Executive Member for Environment in collaboration with the Executive Member for Resources agree to investigate the bulk purchase of renewable energy technology, cavity wall and loft insulation materials, and high grade low-energy light-bulbs.
- vii. That the Executive Member for Environment in collaboration with the Executive Member for Education make use of the potential of schoolchildren's "pester power" to promote energy efficiency (particularly) in existing homes. To help facilitate this, the Eco-Schools programme should place particular emphasis on strengthening the home energy conservation element of climate change education.
- viii. That the Executive Member for Environment in collaboration with the Executive Member for Housing:
 - a. consider the establishment of three 'green' model show homes, according to the predominant types of architecture in the borough:
 - 1) a terraced Victorian property;
 - 2) a standard build home within the Council's existing stock; and
 - 3) a new-build property within a Southwark regeneration scheme.
 - b. initiate a cost-benefit analysis which takes a long term view on applying Scandinavian standards of insulation to properties as part of the current Decent Homes scheme.
- ix. That the Executive Committee agree to include the Environment & Community Support Scrutiny Sub-Committee as consultees in respect of the emerging implementation of the Climate Change Strategy, as agreed at the Executive December 12 2006 meeting.
- x. That the Executive Member for Environment provide a progress report regarding each of the above recommendations to the Environment Scrutiny Sub-Committee; and that the report be submitted in time for the next budget setting round, before December 2007 at the latest.

Background

1. Home energy use significantly impacts climate change, with approximately 25% of all UK carbon emissions originating from energy use in the home¹. Despite the rate of new build construction, existing homes currently comprise 99% of the UK's total housing stock and the lowest estimates predict that 75% of the current stock will still be in use in 2050. There is consequently a recognised need for improving the resource efficiency of existing homes, rather than applying energy efficiency standards merely to new build and favouring the construction of more energy efficient properties as the more appropriate option.
2. Southwark's Environment and Community Support Scrutiny Sub-Committee has undertaken an inquiry into the use of renewable energy and energy

¹ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2006.

conservation, with the view to explore how Southwark's existing properties could be helped to become more energy and resource efficient. In view of the increasing concerns regarding climate change, and challenges such as fuel poverty, the review considered the council's arrangements for promoting awareness of these issues and for encouraging and facilitating the take up of relevant initiatives and funding resources.

3. To this end the committee obtained information from central government, various local and national environmental organisations, and sought to identify best practice among other local authorities.

Key Issues for Consideration

Dedicated funding and monitoring officers

4. The impact of climate change and global warming has recently become an increasingly relentless focus of media and public attention. The range and volume of publications on these issues have also rapidly increased, to the extent that there is now a copious, almost overwhelming amount of related material that both diagnoses the extent of the problem and offers an array of measures suggested for individuals and organisations to counter the changes.
5. Such attention and proliferation of information is due in part to the urgency and gravity of this issue. There has also been a correlative increase in the number of funding streams available, either directly to residents or to local authorities and organisations that are working to reduce CO₂ emissions and fuel poverty. For example, a table of grant sources published by the Energy Savings Trust lists 14 organisations that offer subsidies, match or full funding, related to energy efficiency initiatives alone. The council should ensure that opportunities to obtain external funding are maximised and that there is effective promotion of independent funding schemes where these apply to private residents.
6. National (and recent EU) requirements to curb carbon emissions have prompted local authorities across the UK to devise policies and initiatives, suited to their local circumstances, that both help residents to keep abreast of relevant technologies and practices and benefit financially; and that demonstrates the authority's commitment to strategically utilise such technology and practices wherever feasible. The committee has considered best practice examples from other authorities and organisations, including the following:
 - a sustainable energy scheme applied to council residential properties that has prevented any increases in energy bills for council tenants since 1992;
 - initiatives that have reduced carbon emissions from council offices and leisure centres by 21% since 1996/97;
 - a London borough that purchases 100 per cent renewable electricity.Further examples of best practice that have directly influenced the committee's recommendations are referred to in more detail below.
7. With regards to the monitoring of energy efficiency and energy conservation in existing homes, the committee recognises the council's annual statutory

submission of the HECA report (Housing Energy Conservation Act) to DEFRA. The committee believes there would be merit in compiling, on a regular basis, further data regarding the implementation of energy saving practices. For example, resident referrals by social services to Warm Front should be tracked, as should the adoption of energy saving methods and technologies by Registered Social Landlords and where possible by landlords in the private sector.

Recommendations:

- i. That the Executive Member for Environment investigate current capacity within the Council to widen Southwark's influence in promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation in existing homes.
- ii. That the Executive Member for Environment explore the Council's performance in championing the up-take of existing funding opportunities and give serious consideration to establishing a dedicated funding officer post, whose primary duties would include:
 - a. monitoring all feasible funding opportunities relevant to energy efficiency and energy conservation;
 - b. submitting bids to obtain funding grants, and securing resources such as free energy saving lightbulbs;
 - c. supporting potential applicants to overcome whatever obstacles they may face in completing individual funding applications.
- iii. That the Executive Member for Environment should give serious consideration to establishing a monitoring and policy officer post, whose primary duties would include:
 - a. monitoring best practice of other local authorities and organisations in respect of their energy efficiency and energy conservation policies and practices;
 - b. initiating a meaningful set of energy efficiency and energy conservation performance measures and monitoring performance against these, the results of which are made regularly available to the Executive Member for Environment and the Environment Scrutiny Sub-Committee;
 - c. suggesting changes to policy arising out of (iii.a & iii.b) above.

Raising awareness

8. Fuel poverty is a critical problem affecting over 2.2 million households in England, where more than 10% of the household's income is expended to achieve adequate levels of warmth and comfort in the home. These are typically vulnerable households including elderly people, families with young children or people living with long-term illnesses or disabilities.
9. The aim of DEFRA in England, as restated in *Fuel Poverty in England: The Government's Plan for Action* is, as far as reasonably practicable, to eradicate fuel poverty in vulnerable households by 2010. Fuel poverty in other households will also be tackled as progress is made on these groups, with a target that by November 2016 no person in England should have to live in fuel poverty. Achieving these objectives requires support from local authorities and partners across a wide range of policy areas.

10. In 2004, to mark a quarter century of working to promote sustainable energy, the CSE published the seven most significant lessons it has learnt during its first 25 years. The organisation lists the first two as follows:
- that “engaging people and communities is as fundamental to success as technical rigour”; and
 - that “reaching people means starting from where they ‘are at’ ”².
11. The Green Doctor project established in Leicester City in 2003 is an example of best practice that can be seen to respond effectively to the problems of fuel poverty and the need to take proactive steps to engage people in a way that relates to their individual circumstances and/or lifestyle. The project tackles fuel poverty in the deprived wards of Leicester by providing free visits to low income households: A visiting officer identifies how energy and environmental improvements can be made within the home and offers practical advice and resources, such as energy-saving light bulbs, draught excluders, hot water tank jackets etc. (Waste reduction measures, such as composters and water savers are also included.)
12. The project has been running successfully for three years, is supported by 14 public and private sector organisations, and has achieved visits to approximately 800 homes. It has been estimated that visits to every home in Leicester would achieve an annual reduction in residential CO₂ emissions of one fifth of the city’s climate change target. (Leicester aims to reduce CO₂ emissions by 50% of 1990 levels by 2025.)
13. A Home Visitor project has been running in several South West London boroughs since autumn 2006 and the coordinating organisation, Creative Environmental Network, has secured a further year’s funding to continue the project during 2007/08. The initiative focuses on the private sector and works to encourage the take-up of the Coldbuster and Warm Front grants that either fully fund or subsidise insulation and heating improvements in vulnerable private sector homes. Help is also offered to ensure that clients understand their heating systems and are availing themselves of the range of benefits they are entitled to.
14. The original scheme was established with a target to complete 1000 successful home visits over its 12 month duration, and is currently exceeding expectations with 613 full home visits having taken place in the first 6 months. The extended funding affords the opportunity for a South Eastern borough to be substituted in 2007/08 for one of the current participating councils in South West London. Alternatively, in light of the current figures from the early stages of the project, this initiative could provide an effective model for a similar Southwark scheme.
15. The committee also recognises the success of the council’s recent pilot for ensuring the appropriate use of recycling and refuse services. The initiative involved a door knocking publicity campaign, undertaken over a two week period in a pilot area comprising 5,500 properties. Face-to-face contact was made with 74% of these households and leaflets explaining the scheme were delivered to every home. The direct contact was combined in some cases with additional measures, for example the issue of warning cards, where

² ‘Shaping a Sustainable Energy Future: Lessons from 25 Years of the Centre for Sustainable Energy’, CSE, 2004.

residents persisted in failing to recycle. The overall results, however, demonstrated a marked increase in recycling within the pilot area which significantly exceeded the borough-wide increase. The committee believes that a similar form of direct contact could effect a marked increase in the adoption of energy efficiency and energy conservation measures in local households.

Recommendations:

- iv. That the Executive Member for Environment should review current methods for raising public awareness on how to increase energy efficiency and energy conservation to existing homes. Full consideration should be given to the introduction of systematic door to door individualised “green audit and energy saving” visits, to include provision of the following:
 - a. Information on current funded schemes, for instance ‘Warm Front’, ‘Coldbusters’ etc.;
 - b. Information on how to access low cost energy efficiency and energy saving technologies;
 - c. Information to residents who are interested in installing renewable technologies, including:
 - 1) planning requirements as they currently stand, and
 - 2) “bulk buy” technology for purchase (see vi.a. below).

Council web pages and provision of advice

- 16. At the sub-committee’s September 5 2006 meeting members considered the provision of energy efficiency information on the council website, in particular the extent of information, its ease of accessibility and location.
- 17. The sub-committee sought the view of the head of communications and requested that a new webpage be established providing information to tenants and residents on energy efficiency in the home. The sub-committee provided key tips for energy saving in the home from the CSE. These were published on a webpage within the environment section of the council website.
- 18. The sub-committee is of the view that the information on the Southwark website regarding energy-saving issues should be increased, and highlighted in such a way as to draw more attention to the critical need for energy-saving; the cost-saving benefits that it can bring to households and the beneficial environmental impact.

Recommendations:

- v. That the Executive Member for Environment, in collaboration with the Leader of the Council, ensure that all council web pages related to renewable energy and energy conservation, including related initiatives and funding opportunities, reflect the recommendations of this report; and consider how to increase the ease of accessibility to such information. This should include the provision of interactive expert advice to private individuals to assess the technical requirements and financial comparators for the installation of renewable energy equipment.

Bulk buy

19. Various public sector organisations recognise the benefit of purchasing large volumes of specified equipment in order to reduce costs and extend this advantage to residents. The NHS, for example, has a very high level of energy consumption within its health care facilities, due to the use of specialist equipment, the constant need to regulate temperatures, and provide lighting and IT equipment etc. NHS trusts subsequently buy in bulk, allowing them to demand products and services that are less detrimental to the environment. In addition, some local councils have collaborated in the bulk purchase of energy efficient boilers on behalf of their residents. The Department of Trade and Industry also promotes the bulk buy of energy for low income vulnerable customers.
20. Under the new 'Repairs Action Plan', the council's 'Southwark Standard' scheme establishes a procurement process for the bulk buy of uniform, high quality products and materials to be used for the maintenance and repair of council properties. The council should extend this principle to the bulk purchase of renewable energy technology with the view to increase the use of such technology through the benefit of reduced costs, and the assurance that the equipment complies with any requisite policy criteria and quality standards that the council applies and/or is subject to.

Planning applications

21. It has been brought to the attention of the committee that residents seeking planning permission for the installation of renewable energy technology have had difficulties regarding the clarity of information on the requirements for permission and the application process. Members were made aware of one case, for example, where the council caused unacceptable delays to the granting of permission, and where intervention from external stakeholders and members was necessary to overturn the initial council response which required the applicant to seek full planning permission.
22. The committee holds the view that the council should be taking a pro-active approach to encourage the uptake of renewable energy technology, and should ensure that the process for interested residents is as 'user-friendly' as possible. This would include the provision of a clear, positive policy on the requirements to obtain planning permission for micro-generation technology.

Recommendations:

- vi. That the Executive Member for Environment in collaboration with the Executive Member for Resources agree to initiate the bulk purchase of renewable energy technology, cavity wall and loft insulation materials, and high grade low-energy light-bulbs.

Pester power

23. The committee recognises that climate change is likely to affect today's children considerably more than it will their parents. It also recognises the critical role that children can play to help achieve energy efficiency targets, by learning how their actions can positively effect change and by the so-called "pester power" that they can exert on their peers, parents and other adults. According to the Centre for Sustainable Energy (CSE), "children are a proven route for securing immediate and lasting energy-saving behaviour at home". They can become "effective energy advisors" to their families as young as eight or nine.³
24. The Eco-Schools scheme, which is committed to using the 'pester power' approach, has been taken up by over 5,500 schools nationally. It includes customised eco targets for each school, and the integration of environmental issues into the curriculum across various year groups. A recent survey undertaken at a school that adopted the scheme in 2003 found that 96% of parents/carers said that they had increased energy savings at home since the inception of the scheme and that 94% expected that their children would continue to think about environmental issues.
25. The committee acknowledges the work that the council is already undertaking to promote the awareness of green issues in Southwark schools, such as its support for the Eco-Schools and London Schools Environment Award (LSEA) schemes, as outlined in the 2006 – 2009 Waste Minimisation Strategy. However, the committee also recognises the caution issued by such organisations as CSE, that the beneficial impact on energy use will not be achieved through such teaching initiatives without up-to-date resources and effective ongoing support for teaching staff. Nor will the impact be achieved through a brief talk at an assembly or through a one-off classroom lesson.

Recommendations:

- vii. That the Executive Member for Environment in collaboration with the Executive Member for Education make use of the potential of schoolchildren's "pester power" to promote energy efficiency (particularly) in existing homes. To help facilitate this, the Eco-Schools programme should place particular emphasis on strengthening the home energy conservation element of climate change education.

Model show homes

26. With the purpose of gathering evidence for the review and to witness first hand the benefits of renewable energy technology within a domestic setting, members of the sub-committee visited the home of Donnachadh McCarthy, a local Southwark resident. Mr McCarthy is author of 'Saving the Planet without Costing the Earth' and works as a freelance environmental writer and eco-auditor. He is a nationally recognised environmentalist and expert on issues such as renewable energy and energy efficiency.

³ 'Shaping a Sustainable Energy Future: Lessons from 25 Years of the Centre for Sustainable Energy', CSE, 2004.

27. Mr McCarthy briefed members on a broad span of issues regarding the impact and extent of climate change, ranging from the current international evidence of irrevocable environmental damage and the consequent socio-economic impact, to specific sections of Southwark's Unitary Development Plan that address related planning issues.
28. Mr McCarthy explained that merely a five to 10 year timescale remains in which to avert a two degree rise in average temperatures. He affirmed that sufficient energy savings could be achieved through a combination of three key factors and efforts. Proportionately, these comprise as follows:
- 40% of the necessary change relates to the lifestyle of many people, whereby the excessive use of energy could be averted, such as lights simply being switched off when not needed;
 - 40% could be achieved through basic efficiency, such as more effective insulation etc;
 - 15 - 20% could be reached through the use of renewable energy measures. These are currently not regarded as having significant short-term economic benefits, but the related technology is developing fairly swiftly and the use of such equipment should be encouraged.
29. Mr McCarthy also provided a tour of his home in order to illustrate the types of measures and technology suitable for the generation or conservation of energy in domestic properties. Members saw the benefits of simple steps that contribute to energy and water conservation, as well as those of sophisticated photovoltaic equipment. A dial was displayed for example, that measured the amount of energy being either drawn or contributed to the mainstream grid, depending on the electrical equipment in use and electricity being generated. The leap in energy use when a kettle is switched on was demonstrated, as an average kettle consumes 3000 watts to boil water. By comparison, the energy saving lightbulbs in Mr McCarthy's two-storey home use a total of 190 watts. It was explained that a great amount of energy is lost through excessive lighting, particularly the use of halogen light bulbs and that single family homes in which Mr McCarthy had carried out eco-audits contained lighting fixtures using up to a total of 13,000 watts.
30. In view of the strength of such illustrations to demonstrate the impact of lifestyle choices on energy and conservation efficiency, the sub-committee proposes that the council establishes 'green' model show homes, with an emphasis on energy efficiency. It is expected that such a show home could make conspicuous the significant benefits of simple steps and choices that all residents can make to reduce energy use; and that the show homes could effectively promote a range of options for harnessing renewable energy.

Decent Homes

31. The government is currently promoting the use of ideas and techniques that are being developed and adopted in other European countries to deliver substantial cuts in carbon emissions from new homes. UK companies are being challenged to plan and innovate to improve on the designs and standards from Scandinavia and the Netherlands within ten years.

32. The government is also raising environmental standards through tough building regulations and planning requirements and incentives for voluntary measures like wind turbines and insulation. New buildings are now 40 per cent more energy efficient than those built before 2002. All local authorities can now require on-site micro-renewable technology such as wind turbines and heat pumps, for large developments.
33. At the Council Assembly meeting of February 21 2007 it was announced that the council would be reviewing the scope of its current policy regarding the Decent Homes scheme. The objective of the review is to take account of the views of tenants and leaseholders regarding the priority and scope of improvements; to increase the support and development of mixed communities; and to ensure that the Decent Homes standard is based on a framework for long-term quality housing, including measures to increase sustainability.
34. In view of the government's target that all social housing attain the Decent Homes standard by 2010 and that the consequent scope of renovation projects will impact a significant volume of Southwark's housing stock, it would make immanent sense for the council to consider how energy-saving and renewable energy measures could be incorporated into the scheme wherever feasible. Measures such as double glazing, increased insulation and draught proofing, are means to effect reduced energy use and thus contribute to the reduction of CO₂ emissions and energy bills.

Recommendations:

- viii. That the Executive Member for Environment in collaboration with the Executive Member for Housing:
 - a. consider the establishment of three 'green' model show homes, according to the predominant types of architecture in the borough:
 - 3) a terraced Victorian property;
 - 4) a standard build home within the Council's existing stock, and
 - 5) a new-build property within a Southwark regeneration scheme.
 - b. initiate a cost-benefit analysis which takes a long term view on applying Scandinavian standards of insulation to properties as part of the current Decent Homes scheme.

Southwark's climate change strategy

- ix. That the Executive Committee agree to include the Environment & Community Support Scrutiny Sub-Committee as consultees in respect of the emerging implementation of the Climate Change Strategy, as agreed at the Executive December 12 2006 meeting.

Community Impact Statement

35. Fuel poverty is a significant social problem in the UK, and it is estimated to affect approximately 3 million people. It is particularly prevalent among vulnerable social groups, including elderly and/or disabled people and families with young children. Data is currently being compiled to gauge the extent of fuel poverty in Southwark, however due to the high number of low income households in the borough (33% receive no earned income) and the proportion, for example, of one person and lone parent households (37.3% and 13.9% respectively), it is plausible to anticipate that Southwark residents are affected by fuel poverty to a similar degree as in other areas with a high concentration of deprivation.
36. The committee recognises the steps that the council is currently undertaking to reduce fuel poverty in step with central government directives. This report has outlined additional measures that are expected to overcome further obstacles that may impede the take-up of assistance, advice and funding for the eradication of fuel poverty within vulnerable households.

Resource Implications

37. While it is anticipated that the majority of the above recommendations could be accommodated within existing resources, the Executive may wish to secure more detailed information on recommendations such as the establishment of 'green' model show homes, and the inclusion of energy-saving measures within the Decent Homes scheme, in order to inform the response to scrutiny. The recommendation for a dedicated funding officer, however, is expected to generate revenue by maximising the council's opportunities to obtain external funding for energy-saving initiatives.

Appendix 1 - List of further background documents

Title	Source
1. Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 Progress reports for 2004/05 & 2005/06 – as submitted by Southwark to DEFRA	LBS
2. 'Fuel Poverty Policies and Progress: A guidance note for Overview and Scrutiny Committees'.	National Energy Action (NEA)
3. 'Stock Take: Delivering Improvements in Existing Housing' (July 2006).	Sustainable Development Commission
4. A summary paper from SEA/RENUE (Sustainable Energy Action / Renewable Energy in the Urban Environment) An outline of what can be done to the existing building stock in Southwark to improve its energy performance.	SEA/RENUE
5. 'Building Green - A guide to using plants on roofs, walls and pavements.'	GLA
6. Home Energy Conservation Act 1995, Ninth Progress Report for Energy Conservation Authorities in England, for 2004/05, & for 2005/06	DEFRA

7. 'Renewable Energy Technologies' – a list of technologies that could be deployed in England	GLA
8. 'Funding Sources for renewable energy and installation advice'	GLA (doc extract)
9. 'Pilot Energy Action Areas' (Pilots 4 areas in London, including the Elephant and Castle)	GLA
10. 'Tenants empowered by new training resource' – article regarding a toolkit on energy efficiency for tenants of social housing. (A hardcopy of the toolkit has also been obtained.) – from Centre for Sustainable Energy (CSE) and Energy Saving Trust (EST).	Centre for Sustainable Energy (CSE), Energy Savings Trust
11. London Bulletin: 'Renewable Energy' (August 2004)	London Councils
12. 'Shaping a Sustainable Energy Future: Lessons from 25 Years of the Centre for Sustainable Energy' – from CSE. (Lessons learned while developing and delivering energy projects over 25 years.) 2004	(CSE)
13. 'Green Doctor gives Energy Saving Prescription' - from Public Net briefing. (Article on a project in Leicester to tackle fuel poverty in deprived wards.) (17 August 2006)	Public net
14. 'Action Pack to Tackle Climate Change' (This is the Nottingham Declaration Pack aimed to help local authorities develop a coherent response to the challenge of climate change. 140 authorities have signed up to the declaration or equivalent.) (July 2006)	IDeA
15. Southwark's energy planning policies 3.4 and 3.5 – and supplementary planning guidance.	LBS
16. Conversation with Carbon Trust, David Milliband & co. and accompanying documents regarding good practice of other local authorities, (December 13 2006)	Local Government Chronicle
17. 'Pester Power', (February 1 2007)	The Guardian
18. Case Study: Energy efficiency at Woking Borough Council	Government Office for the South East
19. 'Cornwall County Council Pledges Action to Tackle Climate Change', November 9 2006	Cornwall Council
20. 'Waste Minimisation strategy for the London Borough of Southwark 2006 – 2009'.	LBS