

## HECA Progress Report for City of Lincoln, Lincolnshire March 2017

### Introduction

This is a consortium report for all the Lincolnshire second tier local authorities and therefore there will be some commonality with the other Lincolnshire authorities: each reporting authority has added their own sections detailing local specific plans or progress where applicable.

The HECA further report for City of Lincoln was issued in March 2013, with a progress report issued in March 2015. The reports were submitted as cohesive reports covering the themes and information common to Lincolnshire and specific to City of Lincoln as all the local authorities in the county work together as the Home Energy Lincs Partnership (HELP) regarding this subject

This report covers the same geographical area and provides a further update on the progress made since the initial report was issued. To give a complete picture ideally this update should be read alongside the original report. The report does not try to compare data with other areas as this is not the purpose of this report. The data used is that that is readily available nationally from the links provided.



The Home Energy Lincs Partnership includes the seven district councils listed below and Lincolnshire County Council. Its membership consists of officers who are involved with the domestic energy efficiency and/or the wider climate change agenda. Working together, the partnership allows us to offer a more consistent approach to delivering affordable warmth and domestic energy efficiency to Lincolnshire residents.

- Boston Borough Council
- City of Lincoln Council
- East Lindsey District Council
- North Kesteven District Council
- South Holland District Council
- South Kesteven District Council
- West Lindsey District Council

HELP focuses its attentions on schemes and projects that promote and improve domestic energy efficiency and co-ordinates its actions with the wider climate change agenda.

# **1. Local energy efficiency ambitions and priorities**

## **The current situation in Lincolnshire**

### **Fuel poverty**

In Lincolnshire in 2014 there were an estimated 33,204 households in fuel poverty, equating to 10.6% of the total compared with 10.1% for the East Midlands. The levels of fuel poverty have risen from 9.6% in 2013. These fuel poverty rates are calculated on the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) methodology.

It should be noted that the datasets do not include Park or Mobile homes even though some vulnerable fuel poor Lincolnshire residents live here: currently there are no datasets that capture this information.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics>

### **Energy Company Obligation (ECO)**

A total of 17,471 ECO measures have been installed in 13,963 households (0.9% of total households) as at end of September 2016. This equates to 44.4 households per 1000 households in the county which is notably lower than the 57.5 per 1000 households for England.

Fuel poverty levels have risen during this period of lower than average installation figures for ECO measures. During previous government-introduced schemes, HELP has experienced challenges in attracting providers into the rural parts of the county, as it is less cost effective to deliver measures especially in sparsely populated rural areas.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics>

### **CO2 emissions**

CO2 emissions reduced from 8.4t per capita in 2005 (2.7t per capita attributed to housing) to 6.3t per capita in 2014 (1.8t per capita attributed to housing)

The reduction in CO2 in housing could be attributed in part to previous government-introduced schemes (such as Energy Efficiency Commitment (EEC), Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT), Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and Warmfront) and concerted efforts by HELP to improve take up of these schemes across Lincolnshire including the HELP insulation scheme which utilised CERT funding. The reduction in CO2 could also in-part be attributed

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics>

## **Mains gas and electric usage and supply**

No statistics are available from BEIS for gas and electric consumption in Lincolnshire. The domestic mean electricity consumption per household in the East Midlands in 2015 was 3852 kWh which is on par with the average for England at 3914 kWh.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>

The domestic mean gas consumption per household in the East Midlands in 2015 was 13401 kWh which is on par with the average for England at 13210 kWh.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data>

According to BEIS, the number of off gas properties in Lincolnshire has reduced from 69,000 in 2012 to 63,000 in 2015, a fall of approximately 9%. However, the number of off-gas properties remains high, with the exception of City of Lincoln which is virtually all on mains gas. South Kesteven, with the lowest proportion, has a total of 17% of the total households as off-gas and East Lindsey has the highest proportion at 36% off-gas.

However, the Lincolnshire Research Observatory shows that between 2012 and 2015 the numbers fell from 68400 to 48210, a fall of approximately 30%. Further work is required to clarify the real position in this area

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-national-estimates-of-households-not-connected-to-the-gas-network>

<http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/Housing.aspx>

## **Feed in tariff installations**

As of the end of January 2017, in Lincolnshire, there have been 15,661 domestic installations of electricity-generating technology from a renewable or low-carbon source registered for FiTs. Of these 15598 were domestic PV installations, 61 were wind turbines and 2 CHP. This is an increase of 4168 since April 2015. Total installed capacity is 61.643 MW, an increase of 17.203 MW.

Source: <https://www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/>

## **Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) accreditations**

From April 2014 to December 2016, 1409 domestic installations were accredited for the RHI in the county, an increase of 777 from January 2015.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-heat-incentive-statistics>

## Housing Stock condition

In 2014, the Lincolnshire Private Sector Housing group in collaboration with HELP, commissioned the BRE to undertake a series of modelling exercises to produce a Dwelling Level Housing Stock Database and reports for both Lincolnshire and for each of the district council areas (with the exception of South Holland; however high level results were included to enable countywide results and comparisons to be made). The reports provide updated information on the condition of the housing stock with a focus on the private sector. Key indicators for Lincolnshire are listed below:

Of the private sector stock (owner occupied and private rented) it is estimated that:

- 21% has a Category 1 hazard
- 15% has an excess cold hazard
- 21.5% fall below EPC Band E (based on SimpleSap<sup>^</sup>)
- 15% is in fuel poverty (Low income, High costs – LHIC – definition)
- Current mean SAP ratings<sup>^</sup> are:
  - owner occupier: 51
  - private rented: 48
- 26.5% of private rented properties have an EPC rating<sup>^</sup> below Band E (East Lindsey has the highest percentage falling below Band E (34.1%) and City of Lincoln has the lowest (17.0%)).

<sup>^</sup>based on BRE's SimpleSAP model which is a simplified version of the SAP model that produces an output broadly comparable to SAP.

## Relevant strategies

**Lincolnshire Affordable Warmth Strategy 2010-2016.** The Home Energy Lincs Partnership is currently updating the Lincolnshire Affordable Warmth strategy with an expected release date later in 2017 to reflect current need and resources available across the county: it builds on the previous 2010-2016 strategy, celebrating our achievements whilst considering limiting factors. The agreed themes have remained the same but the actions have been developed to reflect the current landscape. The strategy will be adopted by all seven Lincolnshire 2<sup>nd</sup> tier councils and Lincolnshire County Council this year.

**Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Lincolnshire 2013-2018.** The Strategy underwent a mid-term review in 2016 to refresh priorities under each theme. Ensuring that people have access to good quality, energy efficient housing that is both affordable and meets their need remained a priority under the theme of tackling the social determinants of health. In order to help achieve this, the actions reaffirmed commitment to work with HELP to refresh and deliver the Lincolnshire Affordable Warmth Strategy to address fuel poverty and reduce the fuel poverty gap. Fuel poverty

and the fuel poverty gap remain the leading measure to demonstrate the progress being made to meet the housing priorities for this theme.

The **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)** that provides the evidence base for the Strategy has been drafted and refreshed for publication later in 2017 in time for a new strategy to be produced for 2018. The JSNA will contain a topic covering Excess Seasonal Deaths and Fuel Poverty. HELP is intending to work with Public Health analysts to ensure the evidence base for fuel poverty is as strong as it can be.

### **Climate Local**

Lincolnshire County Council signed up to Climate Local on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2012. The Action Plan provides a strategic framework for joint action. Progress is reported on and published annually.

It includes a commitment to:

- Work with partners to promote energy and resource efficiency, reduce fossil fuel energy dependency and alleviate fuel poverty (e.g. HELP)

The Action Plan (Lincolnshire County Council commitments and action) and annual reports can be downloaded at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/sustainability/our-impacts/>

## **The current situation in Lincoln**

### **Fuel poverty**

In the City of Lincoln in 2014 there were an estimated 4736 households in fuel poverty, equating to 11.6% of the total compared to 10.6% for the county and 10.1% for the East Midlands (LIHC methodology). Lincoln has the highest level of fuel poverty in the local authorities in Lincolnshire. The levels of fuel poverty have risen from 10.5% in 2013.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics>

### **Energy Company Obligation**

A total of 2374 ECO measures have been installed in 1702 households as at the end of September 2016 (0.1% of total households). This equates to 42.1 households per 1000 households in the city which is lower than the 57.5 for per 1000 households England.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics>

### **CO2**

CO2 emissions reduced from 6.3t per capita in 2005 (2.7t per capita attributed to housing) to 4.0t per capita in 2014 (1.7t per capita attributed to housing)

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics>

### **Mains gas and electric usage and supply**

Domestic mean electricity consumption per household for Lincoln in 2015 was 3292 kWh, which is lower than the average for both the East Midlands (3852kWh) and England (3914kWh).

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>

Domestic mean gas consumption per household in 2015 was 11709 kWh, which is lower than the average for both the East Midlands and England.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data>

According to the statistics from BEIS, the number of off gas properties in Lincoln are too small to record and assumed at 1000 due to the rounding applied to the nearest thousand. However, the Lincolnshire Research Observatory shows that in 2015 there was 871. This data should be seen as a starting point until clarification can be given.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-national-estimates-of-households-not-connected-to-the-gas-network>

<http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/Housing.aspx>

## **Feed in tariff installations**

As at the end of January 2017, 1171 domestic properties had registered for FiTs in Lincoln (included in the Lincolnshire figures above). For the installation of domestic PV installations and there were 0 wind turbines. This is an increase of 860 since April 2015. Total installed capacity is 4.149 MW an increase of 1.153 MW.

Source: <https://www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/>

## **Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) accreditations**

From April 2014 to December 2016, 15 domestic installations were accredited for the RHI in the city, (included in the Lincolnshire figures above).

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-heat-incentive-statistics>

## **Housing Stock condition**

Of the private sector stock (owner occupied and private rented) it is estimated that:

- 15% has a Category 1 hazard
- 4% has an excess cold hazard
- 17% fall below EPC Band E (based on SimpleSap<sup>^</sup>)
- 14% is in fuel poverty (Low income, High costs – LHIC – definition)
- Current mean SAP ratings<sup>^</sup> are:
  - owner occupier: 58
  - private rented: 51

<sup>^</sup>based on BRE's SimpleSAP model which is a simplified version of the SAP model that produces an output broadly comparable to SAP.

According to latest Government figures fuel poverty for Lincoln is estimated at 11.6% (based on revised LHIC definition).

According to the census, in the period 2001-2011 the population of Lincoln has increased from 85,600 to 93,100.

During the same period, private rented sector property numbers have doubled, from 2323 households in 2001 to 4666 in 2011. With net new housing delivery at around 2800 properties for the same period it is evident that some new properties have ended up as build-to-let and previously owner occupied properties have moved into the private rented sector. Source: ONS census

City of Lincoln Council **Housing Strategy 2017 - 2022** has as two of its five outcomes, 'Improve property conditions and 'Promote and increase sustainable living in the city'. Progress will be made on the relevant actions as follows:

- In 2016 the City Council introduced a city wide Article 4 directive for the conversion of dwellings into houses in multiple occupation. The directive aims to manage the future development of HMOs, ensuring there is no overconcentration in any given area. An indirect result of this will be that shared properties with single heating systems that may contain fuel poor residents will in future be limited.
- The Trusted Landlord scheme aims to work with the national, regional and local accreditation schemes operating within Lincoln. The four accreditation scheme operators in Lincoln will support a common badging scheme through the adoption of a protocol with the City. Each has adopted a fit and proper person test, uses a code of practice and has in place a complaints procedure. This will help to ensure that the properties being let are of a decent standard, both in terms of health and safety and comfort.
- The Council employ an empty homes officer to work with empty property owners to assist them in bringing properties back into use. The officer is also able to enforce against empty homes, where working with the owner does not prove productive, through such means as empty dwelling management orders and compulsory purchase. Over the last five years 111 empty homes have been brought back into use through direct involvement of the council.
- The Park Ward renewal area partnership was established in August 2015 and consists of a group of local stakeholders who focus on the area and share proposals for improvement. The ward is in the top 1% of those nationally assessed as deprived. The area has very high proportions of private rented sector accommodation. The Council approved the scoping of a Place-shaping Strategy for the area's regeneration in March focusing on the area known as Sincil Bank within Park ward. It is anticipated that the strategy will be adopted early in 2017. The neighbourhood board adopted the following statement; *"By working together we want to have a thriving, safe and healthy neighbourhood."* The Place-shaping strategy will include short, medium and long term recommendations for the regeneration of the area.
- In 2016 the City Of Lincoln Council secured a grant of £96,071 to help tackle rogue landlords within the city after a bid to the Department for Communities and Local Government. The grant, will be used to help improve the quality of private rental sector housing in the city, with a focus on the Sincil Bank area within Park ward. Five housing inspectors were employed on a temporary basis to visit properties in the area and check the quality of the homes, before ensuring landlords take the necessary action to bring their properties up to a suitable standard. The grant was also used to pay for translation services to help engage with as many people in the area as possible, the table below highlights the key outcomes from the initiative.



Goals	Projected (Number or rate)	Actual (Number or rate)	Evidence or comment
Number of streets surveyed	34	41	These were in the Sincil Bank area.
Number of inspections	520	580	These were of rented properties and were primarily in the Sincil Bank area
Number of raids	1 or 2	2	These were in conjunction with the police and the fire and rescue service
Number of notices under housing or planning law	180	318	These concerned any statutory procedure and there could be more than one per property
No of enforcement actions or prosecutions	112	101	These concerned any actions where a deficiency had been noted, and there could be more than one per property.
Number of "sheds" demolished	0	0	This relates to the unusual circumstance of requiring the destruction of a structure.
Number of buildings prohibited	10	7	These concerned the prohibition of the occupation of a dwelling
Other	6	0	This concerned the output from other teams in the council

Following on from the success a further bid was submitted in February 2017 to extend and continue the work on improving the conditions of the private rented housing through to 2019 which will include the removal of Category 1 Hazards.

The City of Lincoln Council signed up to the Low Carbon Lincoln Charter in 2013 and in partnership with other Lincoln stakeholders have made a commitment to reduce Lincoln's carbon footprint by 25% by 2020. The Partnership has produced a low carbon plan which sets out how this target will be achieved across the industrial, domestic and transport sectors. This is available on the council website:

<https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/your-council/information-policies-and-publications/environment-policies-and-publications/low-carbon-lincoln/>

## **2. The measures that take advantage of financial assistance and other benefits offered from central Government initiatives, to help result in significant energy efficiency improvements of residential accommodation**

### **Fuel poverty**

The Home Energy Lincs Partnership (HELP) consists of officers who are involved with the domestic energy efficiency and/or the wider climate change agenda. Working together, the partnership allows us to offer a co-ordinated approach to submitting bids for funding, and when successful, in delivering affordable warmth and domestic energy efficiency to Lincolnshire residents. The current resources allocated to deliver fuel poverty schemes is equivalent to 1.6 FTE split unevenly across all seven districts across the County. This does not include input from Private Sector Housing enforcement officers who may advise on fuel poverty issues.

A new full time Fuel Poverty Co-ordinator post has been agreed (start date to be confirmed) in principle for a two year period funded by Lincolnshire County Council, with some financial contribution from HELP. The post will sit within the public health division of Lincolnshire County Council.

HELP is currently refreshing the Lincolnshire Affordable Warmth Strategy as further guidance is issued by government relating to ECO3, the minimum standards in private rented sector etc. The agreed themes of the Strategy remain unaltered whilst the Action Plans are being developed to reflect the current landscape.

Progress on ECO schemes has been limited. HELP was unsuccessful in their attempt to secure Green Deal Communities funding and so no co-ordinated local schemes existed. Due in the main to the rural nature of the district, measures under ECO seem to have mostly been the replacement of gas boilers thereby potentially excluding over 65,000 households in the county.

HELP is awaiting the issue of guidance on the proposed introduction of flexible eligibility within ECO before being able to consider the Statement of Intent. The City of Lincoln Council will consider its implications in full prior to making any decisions.

Housing enforcement officers deal with issues in private rented properties following a complaint about poor housing conditions usually reported by the tenant. Using powers under the Housing Act 2004, officers investigate a range of hazards, with excess cold being one of the most common. Initial investigations could result in advice or assistance being given or where necessary a formal inspection of the property will be undertaken followed by enforcement action if required.

In 2014, following extensive input by officers from HELP, the Local Government Association set up a framework for Collective Energy Switching. As a result the Lincolnshire Energy Switch Scheme (LESS) was introduced. Auctions are held three times a year and since 2014 4219 households have switched saving over £930,957 £1m on their energy bills. HELP continues to look at ways to encourage vulnerable fuel poor households to benefit from this scheme. The scheme will continue to run under current framework agreement until 2018. It is expected that this will then be extended until 2020.

HELP works in partnership with Community Lincs, a local charity, in delivering Energy Best Deal across the county and also their bulk oil buying scheme for residents in off-gas areas.

The Wellbeing Service(s) in Lincolnshire, commissioned by Lincolnshire County Council, Adult Care and Community Wellbeing provide short term, in-home support for a resident facing a change in circumstances in their life (e.g. following a bereavement, stay in hospital or loss of employment) to put in place what is needed to maintain independent living. Staff in the Wellbeing Service have been funded by Public Health to complete the City and Guilds in Energy Awareness so that in-home support to reduce fuel poverty can be included in the service.

<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/public-health/behind-the-scenes/the-wellbeing-service/>

The Lincolnshire Advice Network (LAN) and Lincs2Advice service, run by Age UK, Citizens Advice Bureaux and the Lincolnshire Credit Union signpost people to advice providers on a wide range of issues. HELP continues to work with the LAN to ensure access to affordable warmth and energy advice is maximised.

<http://www.lincolnshireadvicenetwork.org.uk/>

City of Lincoln Council regularly updates its website pages relating to Energy Efficiency Advice and ECO <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/>

## **Boilers**

In late 2015 Lincolnshire County Council was successful in its consortium bid with six of the district councils to the Central Heating Fund for first time installation of central heating to off gas properties. The scheme blended Central Heating Fund monies with ECO and is being delivered in partnership with E.ON Energy Services. However, establishing the scheme in compliance with public sector procurement rules and delivery has proven challenging. This is due to a range of issues including the complicated processes E.ON has in place to fulfil OFGEM audit requirements for ECO. Nonetheless, 160 enquiries were generated and passed to E.ON and it should be possible to install between 50 and 80 mains gas, oil or LPG central heating systems. Others have secured replacement boilers through the ECO affordable warmth

obligation. Much learning has taken place to help inform how partnership arrangements might work through Flexible Eligibility under ECO Help to Heat.

### **Smart Meters**

Advice is given to residents when requested and during engagement in their homes. As there is currently only a limited resource in the county dedicated to fuel poverty / affordable warmth issues, there are no plans at this time to pro-actively promote smart meters to all residents. However Smart Energy GB is actively advertising this initiative and whilst their job is to spread the message to everyone, they have a particular duty to make sure low-income, vulnerable and prepay customers benefit from smart meters.

Overall, their aim is to:

- grow consumer awareness and understanding
- build consumer confidence in smart meters
- assist more vulnerable consumers to realise the benefits of smart meters
- reach out to support small businesses, where cost-effective

### **Minimum energy efficiency standards in the private rented sector**

The Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property) (England and Wales) Regulations 2015 Part 3 will come into force in October 2017, to allow landlords to register exemptions in preparation for April 2018 after which landlords will be prohibited from granting a new tenancy on a sub-standard property. Sub-standard properties are described as those 'where the valid energy performance certificate expresses the energy performance indicator as being below the minimum level of energy efficiency' i.e. band E. Therefore any property with an energy performance indicator of F or G will be deemed to be sub-standard for these purposes.

Guidance is awaited on the implementation of the Regulations. The Regulations state that the enforcement authority for domestic private rented properties is the 'local authority'. Housing enforcement officers within District Councils currently use their powers under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) and the Housing Act 2004 to tackle excess cold hazards in private rented properties. When guidance is issued, a full evaluation will be made by each Housing Enforcement team in the county as to how the new Regulations will be integrated into existing enforcement activity in their area.

As 26.5% of the private rented stock in the county is estimated to have an energy performance indicator of F or G, this could have a major impact on the supply of private rented properties after April 2018 and could become a major challenge in the future.

**3. The measures which an authority has developed to implement energy efficiency improvements cost-effectively in residential accommodation by using area based/street by street roll out involving local communities and partnerships (e.g. social housing partners, voluntary organisations and town/parish councils, wider partnerships/innovation and procurement)**

The last area based scheme introduced in Lincolnshire was the HELP Insulation Scheme in August 2010 which installed insulation measures to private sector households across the county. The Scheme was a partnership between all seven district councils, Lincolnshire County Council and the Energy Saving Trust. Funding of £1.75m was secured for the Scheme with an additional £9 million being attracted through the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) and Warmfront.

The Scheme was extremely successful with over 14,000 homes having insulation installed whilst attracting over £11m of spending on energy efficiency measures into the county. A customer survey of households who received insulation produced very positive feedback, with 83% of those surveyed stating that they were able to use their home more due to it being warmer and 81% now had their heating on for shorter periods of time and their bills had reduced.

Many residents are very wary of offers from energy companies and third party organisations to install energy efficiency measures in their homes. However, the HELP brand, supported by the local councils, became a trusted brand for providing practical measures, information and advice and proved there was an appetite from residents for locally co-ordinated county-wide schemes which had not been delivered before.

This support of locally co-ordinated schemes has been replicated with the Lincolnshire Energy Switch Scheme (LESS). Since it was introduced in 2014 4219 households have switched energy tariffs saving over £930,000 on their energy bills. Auctions are held three times a year and will continue until 2018 under the existing framework agreement.

There are currently no area based schemes in operation in the county. However there are numerous opportunities for both countywide schemes and specific area based schemes. The primary opportunities are:

- Provision of information and advice to vulnerable residents via face to face / telephone channels as well as providing written material and online assistance. Information and advice for low income, working residents who traditionally miss out on assistance.
- Loft, cavity wall and solid wall insulation schemes for owner occupied and private rented properties
- Provision of first time and replacement heating systems in off-gas areas, exploring the option of renewable energy where it would be the most appropriate solution

- Improving the energy efficiency of the private rented sector including provision of information and advice, ensuring that landlords provide Energy Performance Certificates to tenants, signposting to central funding available for improvements, and where necessary enforcement through HHSRS and other relevant Regulations (including Minimum Standards Regulations when introduced). Working with landlords, landlord associations / accreditation schemes, Trading Standards, letting agents and other housing professionals.
- Overcoming barriers to delivery e.g. procurement and legal guidance and support provided from central government funders to ensure that schemes can be brought forward quickly, efficiently and viably.

#### **4. A timeframe for delivery and national and local partners**

City of Lincoln Council works in partnership with the other Lincolnshire authorities as the Home Energy Lincs Partnership (HELP).

HELP works in partnership with the commercial, energy, and voluntary sectors to deliver energy efficiency ambitions to residents in the county.

HELP feeds into the Association of Local Energy Officers (ALEO) East Midlands and into the ALEO national network; officers from Lincolnshire play an active role in both, inputting into Government consultations.

Timeframes are dictated by the issue of guidance on the various Regulations being introduced and the relaunch of ECO:

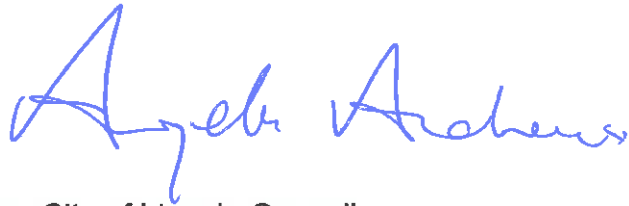
- Statement of Intent – timeframe unknown until the documentation and guidance for flexible eligibility is published.

Engaging with ECO – timeframe unknown until documentation and guidance is published Lincolnshire Energy Switch will continue to run under current framework until 2018 and then it is expected that the framework will be extended for a further 2 years, so we expect to run switches till 2020 under the current Framework.

Lincolnshire Central Heating Fund will be wound up by March 2017. And HELP will be looking to engage other schemes where possible to fill the void.

5.

Signature...

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Azebi Archer". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'A'.

Chief Executive, City of Lincoln Council