

BRE Client Report

BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database for West Lindsey Borough Council

Prepared for: Andy Gray, Housing and Environmental Enforcement Manager
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Executive summary

- West Lindsey District Council commissioned BRE to undertake a series of modelling exercises on their housing stock which required BRE to produce an integrated stock model which includes Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)¹ data. As a result of this, 18,813 addresses have had their imputed energy characteristics replaced with observed characteristics from the EPC data for the purposes of the energy model. The use of this observed data will lead to more accurate energy models for these 18,813 cases, which account for 45% of the total stock in West Lindsey.
- This report describes the work and the results obtained from the integrated model and database. The database is also provided to the council to enable them to obtain specific information whenever required.
- The detailed housing stock information provided in this report will facilitate the delivery of West Lindsey District Council's housing strategy and enable a targeted intervention approach to improving housing. In addition to this there are also several relevant government policies – the Housing Act 2004, Housing Strategy Policy, Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS) and the Energy Companies Obligation (ECO).
- The main aims of this work were to provide estimates of:
 - The percentage of dwellings meeting each of the key indicators² for West Lindsey overall and broken down by tenure and then mapped by Census Output Area (COA) (private sector stock only)
 - Information relating to LAHS reporting for the private sector stock - category 1 hazards as well as information on EPC ratings
 - Energy efficiency variables for the private sector stock (wall and loft insulation)
 - Energy planning variables (SimpleCO₂, energy and heat demand, energy and heat cost)
- BRE Housing Stock Models were used to provide such estimates at dwelling level and focussing on private sector housing. The key indicators provide West Lindsey District Council with detailed information on the likely condition of the stock and the geographical distribution of properties of interest.
- A stock modelling approach has been developed and used by BRE for many years and the most recent 2017 models have been updated to make use of the results of the 2014 English Housing

¹ EPCs are an indication of how energy efficient a building is - with a rating from A (very efficient) to G (inefficient). They are required whenever a property is built, sold or rented.

² Presence of a HHSRS category 1 hazard, presence of a category 1 hazard for excess cold, presence of a category 1 hazard for falls, dwellings in disrepair, fuel poverty (10% and Low Income High Cost definitions), dwelling occupied by a low income household and SimpleSAP rating.



Survey (EHS)³. The models also make use of Experian and Ordnance Survey (OS) data. OS AddressBase Plus is used as a basis for the list of all dwellings in the authority, and applying improved geo-modelling⁴ is used to determine the dwelling type and floor area from OS Mastermap. The energy model that lies at the heart of the modelling process are based on the 2012 version of SAP, and the methods for imputing the inputs to this model incorporate information sources from additional sources. These include the age of postcodes (to improve dwelling age data) and data from Xoserve to determine whether the dwelling is on the gas network. These dwelling level models are used to estimate the likelihood of a particular dwelling meeting the criteria for each of the key indicators. These outputs can then be mapped to provide the authority with a geographical distribution of each of the key indicators which can then be used to target resources for improving the housing stock.

- Furthermore, West Lindsey District Council provided an additional source of “local data” - Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data. This data set was then incorporated into the BRE Housing Stock Model to produce an integrated housing stock database.
- The headline results are provided on the following page:

³ 2014 is the latest available data. Prior to the 2017 models EHS 2012 data was used.

⁴ The OS data has been used to update a number of the model inputs – the main value of the OS data is the ability to determine the dwelling type with much greater confidence – see **Appendix B** for more information.



Headline results for West Lindsey

There are 42,134 dwellings in West Lindsey, 69% are owner occupied, 19% private rented and 12% social rented.

7,422 dwellings in the private sector have category 1 Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) hazards. This equates to 20% of properties. *See full results*

1,743 dwellings in the private rented sector have category 1 HHSRS hazards. This equates to 21% of properties in the private rented sector. *See full results*

The highest concentrations of all HHSRS hazards in the private sector are found in the wards of Waddingham and Spital, Hemswell and Wold View. *See full results*

The highest concentrations of fuel poverty (Low Income High Costs definition) in the private sector are found in the wards of Gainsborough South-West, Waddingham and Spital and Hemswell and for excess cold the highest concentrations are in Waddingham and Spital, Hemswell and Wold View. *See full results*

The average SimpleSAP rating for all private sector dwellings in West Lindsey is 55, which is worse than both England (60) and East Midlands (58). For owner occupied stock the figure is 55 and for private rented stock it is 57. *See full results*

Maps by Census Output Area (COA) have been provided for the above key indicators. *See maps*

The total cost of mitigating category 1 hazards in West Lindsey's private sector stock is estimated to be £16.9 million – with £12.95 million in the owner occupied sector, and £3.96 million in the private rented sector. *See full results*

13.7% (5,103) of *private sector* dwellings and 11.8% (954) of *private rented* dwellings in West Lindsey are estimated to have an EPC rating below band E. *See full results*

In the private sector stock, there are an estimated 5,892 dwellings with un-insulated cavity walls and 5,521 dwellings with less than 100mm of loft insulation. *See full results*

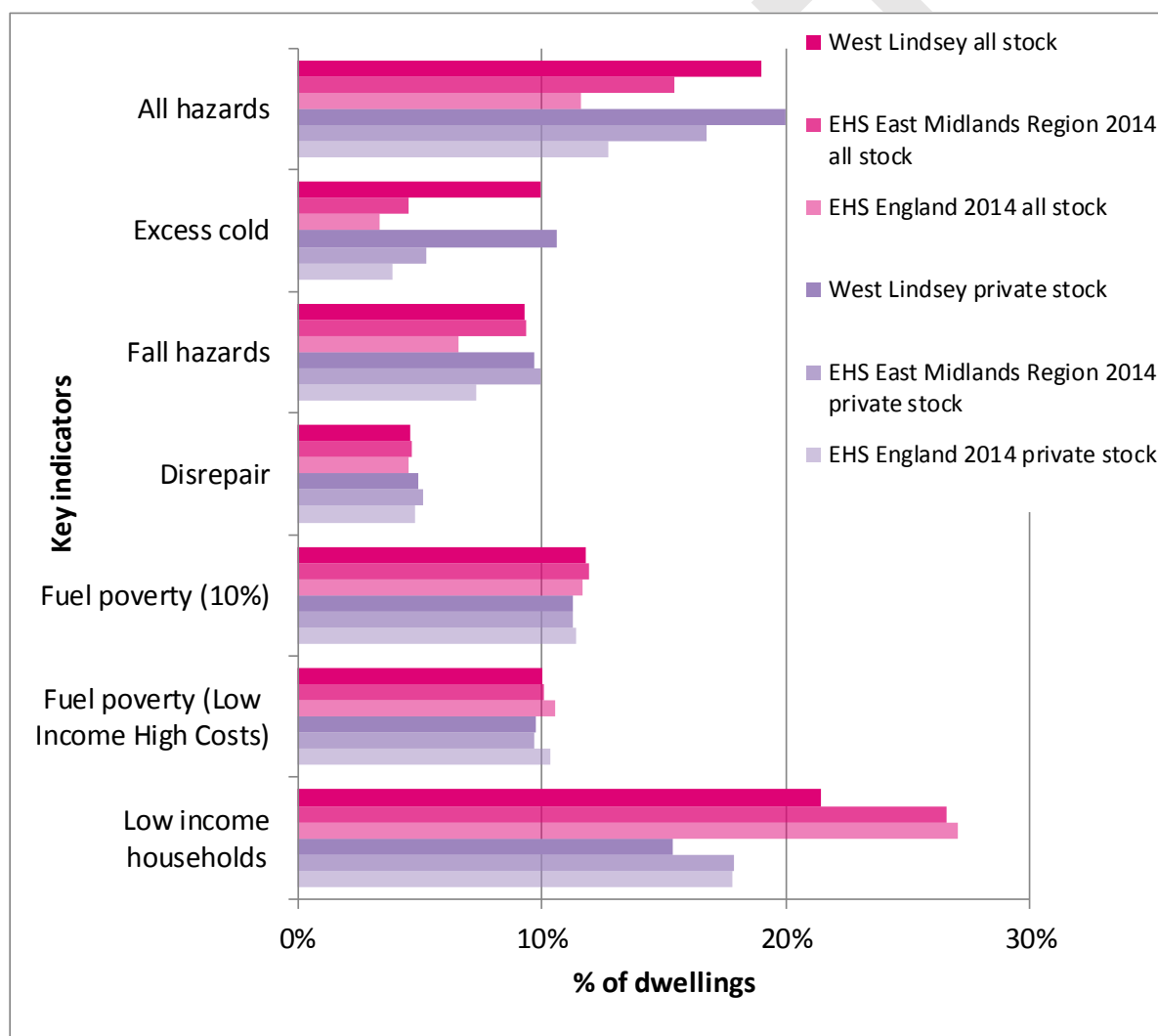
Analysis of the energy planning variables indicates that the owner occupied stock has the highest average figures for the majority of variables (SimpleCO₂, energy and heat demand, energy and heat cost). *See full results*



Key illustrations of headline results

- The table below shows the results for 7 of the key indicators in West Lindsey compared to regional data and England (EHS 2014) - split into all stock and private sector stock. The data shows that the performance of the housing stock in West Lindsey compared to the EHS England average is generally worse for most indicators with the exception of fuel poverty (both definitions) where West Lindsey performs better, and disrepair where similar levels are observed. We can see a different pattern when comparing West Lindsey to the regional average (all stock and private stock), where West Lindsey performs better than the regional average for a greater number of indicators.

Estimates of the percentage of dwellings meeting the key indicator criteria assessed by the housing stock models and database for all stock and private sector stock – West Lindsey compared to the East Midlands and England (EHS 2014)





- The table below shows the number and percentage of West Lindsey's private rented stock falling into each of the EPC ratings bands (based on SimpleSAP). The number of private rented dwellings in West Lindsey with a rating below band E (i.e. bands F and G), is estimated to be 954 (11.8%). Compared to England, there are a greater proportion of dwellings in band C, E, F and G and a lower proportion in band D.

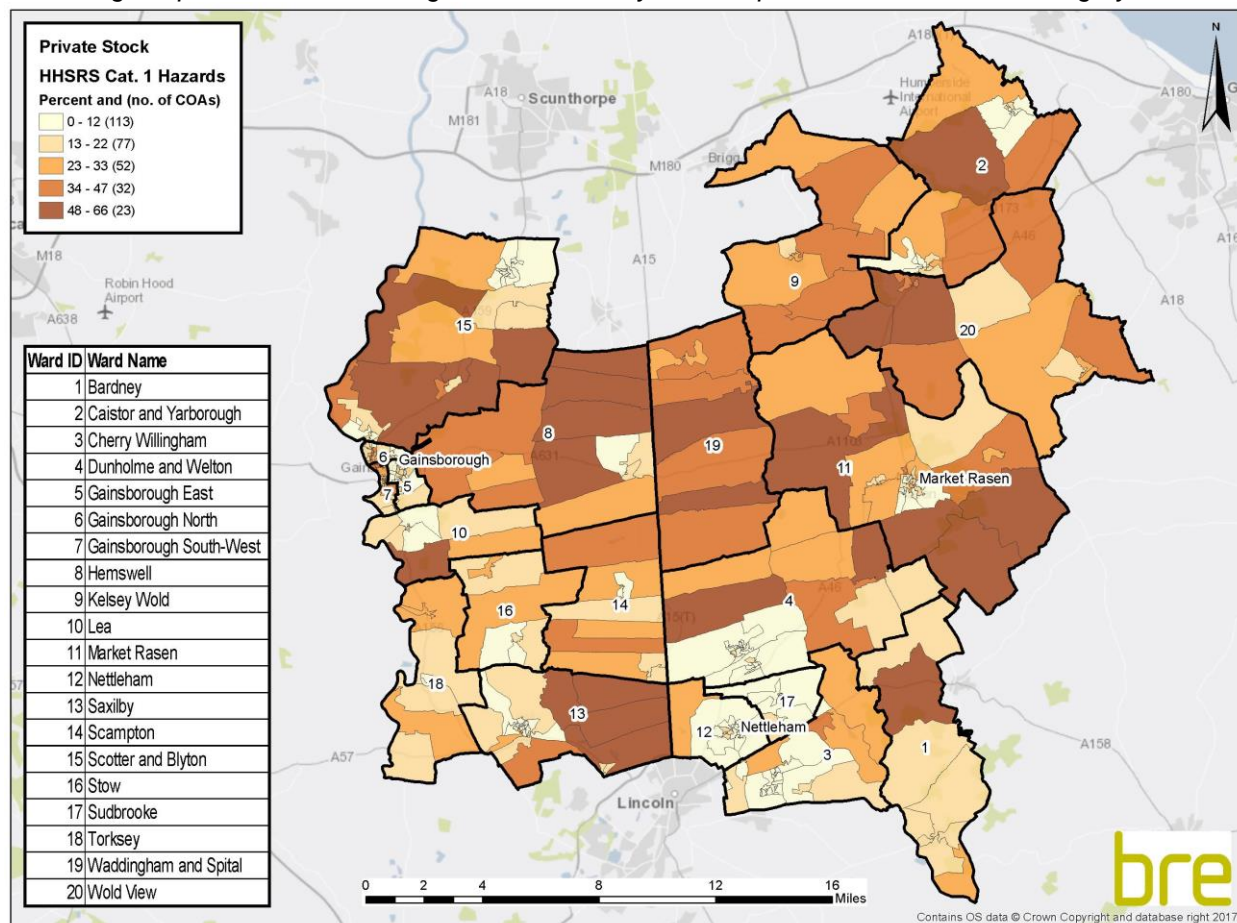
Number and percentage of West Lindsey's private rented stock falling into each of the EPC ratings bands (based on SimpleSAP)

		West Lindsey		2014 EHS England
		Count	Percent	Percent
(92-100) A		0	0.0%	1.4%
(81-91) B		32	0.4%	
(69-80) C		1,938	23.9%	23.8%
(55-68) D		3,484	42.9%	48.9%
(39-54) E		1,708	21.0%	18.3%
(21-38) F		705	8.7%	5.4%
(1-20) G		249	3.1%	2.1%

- The map overleaf shows the distribution of category 1 hazards, as defined by the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS). The highest concentrations are mainly in the more rural areas, in particular the wards of Waddingham and Spital, Hemswell and Wold View.



Percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey with the presence of a HHSRS category 1 hazard





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1 Introduction

West Lindsey District Council commissioned BRE to undertake a series of modelling exercises on their housing stock. BRE have integrated data provided by the authority into the models to produce an integrated database and corresponding report. This report describes the modelling work and provides details of the results obtained from the integrated dwelling level model and database.

This current report covers the BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Stock Models and Database. West Lindsey District Council provided Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data and as a result of this, 18,813 addresses have had their imputed energy characteristics replaced with observed characteristics from the EPC data for the purposes of the energy model. The use of this observed data will lead to more accurate energy models for these 18,813 cases, which account for 45% of the total housing stock in West Lindsey.

This report describes that work and the results obtained from the integrated model and database. The integrated database is also provided to the council to enable them to obtain specific information whenever required.

The stock models and database provide the council with dwelling level information on various key housing indicators, focussing on private sector housing. The key indicators provide West Lindsey District Council with detailed information on the likely condition of the stock and the geographical distribution of properties of interest. These properties are likely to be suitable targets for energy efficiency improvements or other forms of intervention, such as mitigating Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) hazards. The key indicators are split into categories related to house condition, energy efficiency and household vulnerability as shown in **Table 1** (see **Appendix A** for full definitions).

**Table 1:** Key indicators split into categories

Indicator	House condition indicators	Energy efficiency indicators	Household vulnerability indicators
Presence of HHSRS cat 1 hazard	✓		
Presence of cat 1 hazard for excess cold	✓	✓	
Presence of cat 1 hazard for falls	✓		
Dwellings in disrepair	✓		
Fuel Poverty (10% and Low income, High cost definitions)			✓
Dwellings occupied by low income households			✓
SimpleSAP rating		✓	

N.B. Presence of category 1 hazard for falls does NOT include the hazard of falling between levels

The single indicators shown in **Table 1** can also be combined within the database to provide powerful information on the housing stock, for example dwellings suffering from excess cold and also occupied by households on a low income. The true potential of the database lies in its ability to produce combined indicators such as this, as it allows council officers to explore the stock and to assess the likely scope of any programmes they might wish to implement.

It is also possible to extract other information from the database which is of use to local authorities. This information includes estimates relating to the Department for Communities and Local Government's (DCLG) Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS) reporting of costs of mitigating hazards, as well as providing information relating to Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings.

The key indicators and other information are derived from the Housing Stock Database which is made up of a series of Dwelling Level Stock Models. The BRE Dwelling Level Stock Models have been used for many years to provide key housing indicators to local authorities. The most recent 2017 models have been updated to make use of the results of the 2014 English Housing Survey (EHS)⁵. The models also make use of Experian and Ordnance Survey (OS) data. OS AddressBase Plus is used as a basis for the list of all dwellings in the authority, and applying improved geo-modelling⁶ is used to determine the dwelling type and floor area from OS Mastermap. The energy model that lies at the heart of the modelling process are based on the 2012 version of SAP, and the methods for imputing the inputs to this model incorporate information sources from additional sources. These include the age of postcodes (to improve dwelling age data) and data from Xoserve to determine whether the dwelling is on the gas network.

⁵ 2014 is the latest available data. Prior to the 2017 models EHS 2012 data was used.

⁶ The OS data has been used to update a number of the model inputs – the main value of the OS data is the ability to determine the dwelling type with much greater confidence – see **Appendix B** for more information.



These dwelling level models are used to estimate the likelihood of a particular dwelling meeting the criteria for each of the key indicators. These outputs can then be mapped to provide the authority with a geographical distribution of each of the key indicators which can then be used to target resources for improving the housing stock.

As described above, in this particular case, the database was further enhanced by the addition of local data sources which were identified by West Lindsey District Council. These local data sources were incorporated into the stock models to produce the integrated database.

The information in the database can be used to ensure the council meets various policy and reporting requirements. For example, local housing authorities are required to review housing conditions in their districts in accordance with the Housing Act 2004⁷.

Furthermore, having this information available will also help to facilitate the delivery of West Lindsey District Council's housing strategy. It will enable a targeted intervention approach to improving housing; therefore allowing the council to concentrate their resources on housing in the poorest condition or with the greatest health impact.

1.1 Project aims

The main aim of this project was to provide data on key private sector housing indicators for West Lindsey. The main aims of this work were therefore to provide estimates of:

- The percentage of dwellings meeting each of the key indicators for West Lindsey overall and broken down by tenure and then mapped by Census Output Area (COA) (private sector stock only)
- Information relating to LAHS reporting for the private sector stock - category 1 hazards plus information on EPC ratings
- Energy efficiency variables for the private sector stock (wall and loft insulation)
- Energy planning variables (SimpleCO₂, energy and heat demand, energy and heat cost)

This report looks firstly at the policy background and why such information is important for local authorities. Secondly, it provides a brief description of the overall stock modelling approach and the integration of the local data sources. Finally, this report provides the modelling results for West Lindsey covering each of the main aims above.

⁷ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/34/contents>



2 Policy background

The detailed housing stock information provided in this report will facilitate the delivery of West Lindsey District Council's housing strategy and enable a targeted intervention approach to improving housing. This strategy needs to be set in the context of relevant government policy and legislative requirements. These policies either require reporting of housing-related data by local authorities, or the use of such data to assist in meeting policy requirements. The main policies and legislative requirements are summarised in the following sub-sections.

2.1 Housing Act 2004

The Housing Act 2004⁷ requires local housing authorities to review housing statistics in their district. The requirements of the Act are wide-ranging and also refer to other legislation which between them covers the following:

- Dwellings that fail to meet the minimum standard for housings (i.e. dwellings with HHSRS category 1 hazards)
- Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)
- Selective licensing of other houses
- Demolition and slum clearance
- The need for provision of assistance with housing renewal
- The need to assist with adaptation of dwellings for disabled persons

2.2 Key housing strategy policy areas and legislation

2.2.1 Private rented sector

In the report "Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England"⁸ Chapters 4 and 5 focus on the private rented sector and empty homes.

New measures are being developed to deal with rogue landlords and to encourage local authorities to make full use of enforcement powers for tackling dangerous and poorly maintained dwellings. The report encourages working closely with landlords whilst still operating a robust enforcement regime (e.g. Landlord Forums and Panels across the country).

There has been significant growth in the private rented sector in West Lindsey in recent years from 8% of the total stock in 2001 to 15% in 2011⁹ - so that 7% of the stock has changed over that time period to now be private rented. This is lower than the change of 9% seen in England as a whole.

2.2.2 Health inequalities

The government's white paper "Choosing Health"¹⁰ states that the key to success in health inequalities will be effective local partnerships led by local government and the NHS working to a common purpose

⁸ Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England, CLG, 2011

⁹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census#censusdataandbackground>

¹⁰ Choosing Health: Making healthy choices easier, Department of Health, 2004



and reflecting local needs. Housing is a key determinant of health, and poor housing conditions continue to cause preventable deaths and contribute to health inequalities¹¹. An example in this area is the work carried out by Liverpool City Council in partnership with Liverpool Primary Care Trust – the “Healthy Homes Programme”. This has identified over 3,800 hazards and led to an estimated £4.8 million investment by landlords, delivering sustainable health improvements and enhancing community wellbeing.

2.2.3 Integrated care

It has been recognised by central government that to fully address the health needs of the population, services need to become more integrated and there needs to be better communication between different providers. Housing is a key aspect of this:

“Many people with mental and physical disabilities, complex needs, long-term conditions and terminal illness also need to access different health care, social care, housing and other services, such as education, and often simultaneously”¹².

It is therefore essential that departments providing or regulating housing work with other council departments and health organisations to provide services that are integrated and take full account of the needs of the individual.

2.2.4 Public Health Outcomes Framework

The Public Health Outcomes Framework “Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency”¹³ sets out desired outcomes for public health and how they will be measured. Many of the measurements have links to housing, some of the more relevant being:

- Falls and injuries in over 65's
- Fuel poverty
- Excess winter deaths

2.2.5 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies

The JSNA and joint health and wellbeing strategy allow health and wellbeing boards to analyse the health needs of their local population and to decide how to make best use of collective resources to achieve the priorities that are formed from these. The Department of Health document “Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and joint health and wellbeing strategies explained - Commissioning for populations” says “This will ensure better integration between public health and services such as housing and education that have considerable impact on the wider determinants of health”¹⁴.

¹¹ The health impacts of poor private sector housing, LACORS, 2010

¹² Integrated Care: Our Shared Commitment, Department of Health, 2013

¹³ Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency, Department of Health, 2013

¹⁴ Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and joint health and wellbeing strategies explained: Commissioning for populations, Department of Health, 2011



2.2.6 Energy Act 2011

The Energy Act 2011 requires that from 2016 reasonable requests by tenants for energy efficiency improvements will not be able to be refused. Furthermore, from 2018 it will be unlawful for landlords to rent out properties that do not reach a minimum standard of energy efficiency (set at Energy Performance Certificate rating E¹⁵). While there will be various caveats to these powers, they will provide a new minimum standard for rented accommodation. Part of this current project for West Lindsey District Council includes provision of a private rented sector variable that should assist in identifying such dwellings.

2.2.7 Empty homes

The need to bring empty private sector dwellings back into use is a key government objective that is part of a wider strategy to tackle housing affordability. It is generally accepted that in a time of housing shortage, empty dwellings represent a wasted resource.

Empty homes brought back into use will qualify for the New Homes Bonus where, for the following 6 years, the government will match fund the Council Tax on long term empty properties brought back into use. Between 2012-15, £100 million of capital funding was available from within the Affordable Homes Programme to tackle problematic¹⁶ empty homes. There is no longer any separate funding for empty homes under the 2015-18 Affordable Homes Programme, although they are legitimate forms of Affordable Rent provision that could be included in bids for the 2015-18 Affordable Homes Programme¹⁷.

There are a number of issues in dealing with private sector vacant dwellings including the transient nature of vacant dwellings and their difficulty of identification. Properties are being continually bought and sold, let and modernised, which means that at any given time a proportion of the stock will be naturally vacant. The only dwellings that tend to be of most interest to local authorities are those that are not turning over in the normal way.

Whilst the data provided by this project cannot necessarily assist with the actual identification of empty homes, the database provided would be the logical place for such information to be stored should it be gathered from other sources.

The latest available information for West Lindsey for 2016, collected by DCLG¹⁸, identifies 1,314 vacant dwellings across all tenures. In 2014 the number of vacant dwellings was 1,420. These figures represent a vacancy rate of approximately 3% in West Lindsey. Furthermore, around 517 (1.2%) dwellings are long-term vacant (6 months or more) in West Lindsey.

2.3 Other policy areas

The following policy areas, whilst not directly relating to environmental health services, will have an effect on demand and local authorities will need to be aware of the possible impact in their area.

¹⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/962/contents/made>

¹⁶ Properties that are likely to remain empty without direct financial support from government.

¹⁷ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/343896/affordable-homes-15-18-framework.pdf

¹⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/dwelling-stock-including-vacants>



2.3.1 The Housing and Planning Act 2016

The Housing and Planning Act 2016¹⁹ introduces legislation for government to implement the sale of higher value local authority homes, starter homes, pay to stay and a number of other measures, mainly intended to promote home ownership and boost levels of housebuilding in England. Although many of the measures have yet to be implemented or come into effect, the following policy changes will have a significant impact on the way councils deliver their Housing Services:

- The introduction of Pay to Stay where households earning over £31,000 have to pay higher levels of rent for their social housing
- Extension of the Right-to-Buy scheme to housing associations through a voluntary agreement, funded by the sale of higher value council properties when they become vacant
- The ending of lifetime tenancies – all new tenants will have to sign tenancies for a fixed term up to 10 years although there will be exemptions for people with disabilities and victims of domestic abuse, and families with children under nine years old can have a tenancy that lasts until the child's 19th birthday
- Changes to planning measures so that the government can intervene where councils have not adopted a Local Plan
- To replace the need for social rented and intermediate housing on new sites with the provision of Starter Homes that are sold at a reduced cost to first time buyers
- Changing the definition of 'affordable homes' to include starter homes
- Increasing the site size threshold before affordable housing can be requested

The Act also includes a package of measures to help tackle rogue landlords in the private rented sector. This includes:

- Allowing local authorities to apply for a banning order to prevent a particular landlord/letting agent from continuing to operate where they have committed certain housing offences
- Creating a national database of rogue landlords/letting agents, which will be maintained by local authorities
- Allowing tenants or local authorities to apply for a rent repayment order where a landlord has committed certain offences (for example continuing to operate while subject to a banning order or ignoring an improvement notice). If successful the tenant (or the authority if the tenant was receiving universal credit) may be repaid up to a maximum of 12 months' rent
- Introducing a new regime giving local authorities an alternative to prosecution for offences committed under the Housing Act 2004, including all HMO offences. Effectively, local authorities will have a choice whether to prosecute or impose a penalty with a maximum fine of £30,000. The local authority can also retain the money recovered, which is not currently the case with fines imposed in the magistrates' court

2.3.2 The Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 and the Welfare Reform Act 2012

The Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016²⁰ gained royal assent in March 2016. The Act introduces a duty to report to Parliament on progress made towards achieving full employment and the three million apprenticeships target in England. The Act also ensures reporting on the effect of support for troubled families and provision for social mobility, the benefit cap, social security and tax credits, loans for mortgage interest, and social housing rents. These include the following:

¹⁹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/22/contents/enacted/data.htm>

²⁰ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/7/contents/enacted>



- Overall reduction in benefits – a four year freeze on a number of social security benefits
- Benefit cap reduction – the total amount of benefit which a family on out of work benefits can be entitled to in a year will not exceed £20,000 for couples and lone parents, and £13,400 for single claimants, except in Greater London where the cap is set at £23,000 and £15,410 respectively
- Local Housing Allowance rent cap – this is the locally agreed maximum benefit threshold for a dwelling or household type within a defined geographical area. Therefore, if rises in rent outstrip growth in income, renters may find it increasingly difficult to pay
- A 1% reduction in social rents per year for 4 years to reduce the housing benefit bill

In addition, the Welfare Reform Act 2012²¹ (which is in parts amended by the 2016 Act discussed above) covers areas of environmental health services – in particular the sections relating to the under occupation of social housing, and the benefit cap. Whilst this will mainly affect tenants in the social rented sector it will undoubtedly have an impact on private sector services. Social tenants may find themselves being displaced into the private sector, increasing demand in this area, and the tenants of Registered Providers (RP's) and some private landlords may have greater trouble affording rent payments. If tenants are in arrears on their rental payments then authorities may be met with reluctance from landlords when requiring improvements to properties.

2.3.3 Localism Act 2011

The Localism Act allows social housing providers to offer fixed term, rather than secure lifetime, tenancies. As with the Welfare Reform Act, this has a greater direct impact on the social rented sector, however, there is some concern this may lead to greater turnover of tenancies meaning such that some traditional social tenants may find themselves in the private rented sector.

Both of these policy changes above may increase the number of vulnerable persons in private sector properties. If this occurs any properties in this sector in poor condition are likely to have a far greater negative impact on the health of those occupiers.

2.3.4 Potential increase in private rented sector properties

Policies such as the Build to Rent and the New Homes Bonus are aimed at increasing the supply of properties. As the private rented sector is already growing, it is reasonable to assume that many of the new properties being built will be rented to private tenants. Local authorities will need to be aware of the potential impact on the demand for their services and how their perception of their local area may have to change if large numbers of properties are built.

2.4 Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS)²² and EPC ratings

The purpose of these statistics is twofold – firstly to provide central government with data with which to inform and monitor government strategies, policies and objectives as well as contributing to national statistics on housing, secondly, to the local authorities themselves to help manage their housing stock. Local authorities are required to complete an annual return which covers a wide range of housing-related issues. Of particular relevance to this current project is “Section F: Condition of dwelling stock” which, amongst other things, requests the following information:

²¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/5/contents/enacted>

²² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/completing-local-authority-housing-statistics-2012-to-2013-guidance-notes>



- Total number of dwellings and number of private sector dwellings with category 1 HHSRS hazards and the estimated costs of mitigating these
- Estimates of the number of HMOs and the number of mandatory licensable HMOs

Whilst the LAHS no longer requires reporting of average EPC ratings of the private sector stock and the proportion below a certain rating, this information remains pertinent due to the Energy Act 2011. Under this act new rules mean that from 2018 landlords must ensure that their properties meet a minimum energy efficiency standard - which has been set at band E - by 1 April 2018^{23, 24}. Furthermore, from 1 April 2016, tenants in F and G rated dwellings may legally request an upgrade to the dwelling to a minimum of a band E. Results relating to LAHS statistics and EPC ratings can be found in **Section 4.2**.

2.5 The Energy Company Obligation (ECO)

The Energy Companies Obligation (ECO) requires energy companies to assist in the installation of energy efficiency measures in Great Britain to low income and vulnerable households or those living in hard-to-treat (HTT) properties. Under the ECO, energy companies are obliged to meet targets expressed as carbon or costs saved. The 2 different ECO obligations are:

- Carbon Emissions Reduction Obligation (CERO)
- Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation (HHCRO) or Affordable Warmth

The ECO obligation known as the Carbon Saving Community Obligation (CSCO) was terminated on 31st March 2017.

The first phase of the Energy Company Obligation (ECO), known as ECO1, ran from January 2013 to March 2015. The next obligation period, known as ECO2, launched on 1 April 2015 and ended on 31 March 2017.

In January 2017, following the ECO: Help to Heat consultation, it was announced that there would be an 18 month extension to the current ECO2 scheme until September 2018²⁵ as a transition (ECO2t²⁶) period between the end of ECO2 and a new scheme. Beyond ECO2t the government has confirmed that a supplier obligation will run until 2021-22 at least.

An understanding of the ECO criteria is pivotal to building a local authority's strategy for leveraging in finance to improve the energy efficiency of the stock. Of particular interest under ECO2t are properties with solid walls. There is an expectation that around 32,000 solid wall properties will be insulated over the 18 month period of ECO2t. A new 'Rural Safeguard' requirement is also introduced to ensure that 15% of

²³ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/962/contents/made>

²⁴ Although landlords will still be able to rent out F and G rated properties after this date they will not be able to renew or sign a new contract.

²⁵ Energy Company Obligation (ECO): Help to Heat: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/energy-company-obligation-eco-help-to-heat>

²⁶

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/586266/ECO_Transition_Final_Stage_IA__For_Publication_.pdf



each Energy Company's CERO obligation is delivered in rural areas. From 1 April 2017 a deemed scoring system has been introduced²⁷ to determine the level of carbon and cost savings from ECO installations. Deemed scoring uses a matrix to estimate the carbon savings that can be achieved from energy efficiency improvements, replacing the previous system whereby RdSAP was used to produce an EPC. The deemed scores are "lifetime scores" which means that they include all applicable lifetimes, in-use factors, relevant HHCRO multipliers and a 30% uplift for all scores.

Other changes of note for ECO2t:

- The HHCRO funding stream will become the scheme's primary obligation and will account for 70% of all activity. Energy companies must collectively achieve £2.76 billion in life time savings.
- The CERO funding stream will account for the remaining 30% of activity. Energy companies must collectively achieve savings of 7.3MtCO₂.
- Local authorities will be able to refer certain vulnerable residents for support under HHCRO regardless of their benefit entitlements through 'Flexible Eligibility'.
- For solid wall insulation projects, local authorities can also refer non-vulnerable residents for support through HHCRO providing at least two thirds of the project consist of vulnerable residents.

The results for the basic energy efficiency variables are covered in this report and assist in the identification of dwellings which may benefit from energy efficiency improvements. Such information also provides a valuable contribution to the evidence base increasingly being required to support competitive funding bids to central government for housing improvements.

²⁷ https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/system/files/docs/2016/05/deemed_scores_consultation_-_main_0.pdf



3 Overview of the BRE Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling approach

3.1 Overview

This section provides a simplified overview of the BRE dwelling level housing stock modelling approach. More detail on the methodology is provided in **Appendix B**.

A stock modelling approach has been developed and used by BRE for many years and dwelling level models are used to estimate the likelihood of a particular dwelling meeting the criteria for each of the key indicators (and other outputs of interest). These outputs can then be mapped to provide the council with a geographical distribution of each of the key indicators which can then be used to target resources for improving the housing stock. The process itself is actually made up of a variety of data sources, calculations and models.

The models are principally informed by the Department for Communities and Local Government's (DCLG) English Housing Survey (EHS)²⁸. The survey is not used to supply data for the database, but rather it allows the identification of patterns in the housing stock, so that this knowledge can be applied, in the form of mathematical algorithms, to impute key indicators and energy characteristics from other data available at the national level. The particular approach for West Lindsey, however, makes significant use of the Experian UK Consumer Dynamics Database of dwelling and household indicators as inputs to the models. One example is the BRE SimpleCO₂ Model which is based on dwelling level inputs from Experian and expands on these using imputation techniques to provide sufficient information to calculate the likely energy efficiency of each dwelling in the stock. Some of the key housing indicators, such as HHSRS excess cold category 1 hazards and BRE's SimpleSAP²⁹, can be directly inferred from this data.

Furthermore, West Lindsey District Council provided an additional source of local data which was then incorporated into the BRE Housing Stock Model and Database to produce an integrated housing stock model and database. The additional data provided and how it was used is as follows:

- **EPC data** – EPCs contain data on key dwelling energy characteristics (e.g. wall type and insulation, loft insulation, heating types etc.) and where these were available they were used in preference to the modelled data. It should be noted that to comply with bulk EPC data licencing requirements the EPC data is only used to inform the energy efficiency aspects of the model.

Figure 1 shows a simplified flow diagram of the overall BRE housing stock modelling approach and how the additional data is incorporated to produce the integrated housing stock database.

The process is made up of a series of data sources and models which, combined with various imputation and regression techniques and the application of other formulae, make up the final database. The database is essentially the main output of the modelling and provides information on the key indicators

²⁸ The most recent survey used in the housing stock models is 2014.

²⁹ A Simplified version of the SAP model that produces an output broadly comparable to SAP. The SimpleSAP model is distinct from both full SAP and RD SAP in that it uses a smaller, simplified set of inputs.



and other data requirements (e.g. energy efficiency variables). More detailed information on the data sources and models is provided in **Appendix B**, but to summarise:

The data sources are:

EHS, EPC, Experian, Ordnance Survey (OS) MasterMap, other local data (if available)

The Models are:

SimpleSAP, Fuel Poverty, HHSRS (all hazards, falls hazards and excess cold), Disrepair and Low Income Households.

The data sources and models are linked as shown in the flow diagram and the modelling process itself can be divided into “energy inputs” and “other inputs”, which are summarised as follows:

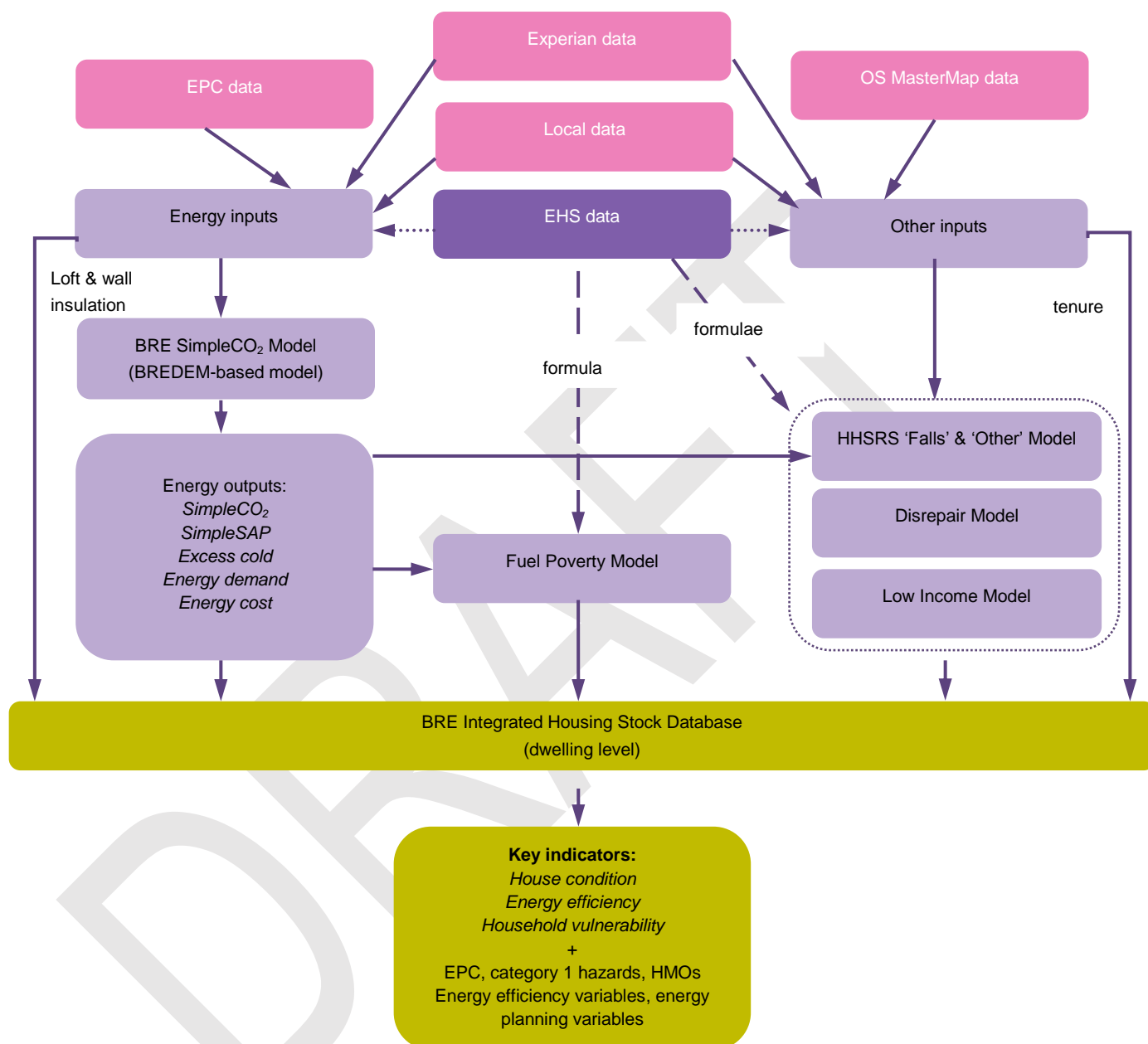
Energy inputs - are developed from Experian, EPC and other local data sources (if available). The EHS data is used to impute (using cold deck imputation³⁰) and interpolate where there are gaps in the data. The “energy inputs” are then fed into the SimpleCO₂ Model to produce the “energy outputs” for the database plus information on excess cold for the HHSRS Model and information on energy costs for the Fuel Poverty Model.

Other inputs – are developed from Experian, OS MasterMap and other local data sources. The EHS data is used to impute (using cold deck imputation³⁰) and interpolate where there are gaps in the data. The “other inputs” are then fed into the HHSRS, Disrepair, and Low Income Models (note that tenure data is fed directly into the database). Information from the EHS also feeds into the Fuel Poverty, HHSRS, Disrepair and Low Income Models.

³⁰ Cold deck imputation is a process of assigning values in accordance with their known proportions in the stock.



Figure 1: Simplified flow diagram of overall BRE housing stock modelling approach (N.B. the EHS data is only used to inform the mathematical algorithms of the model – it does not provide data)





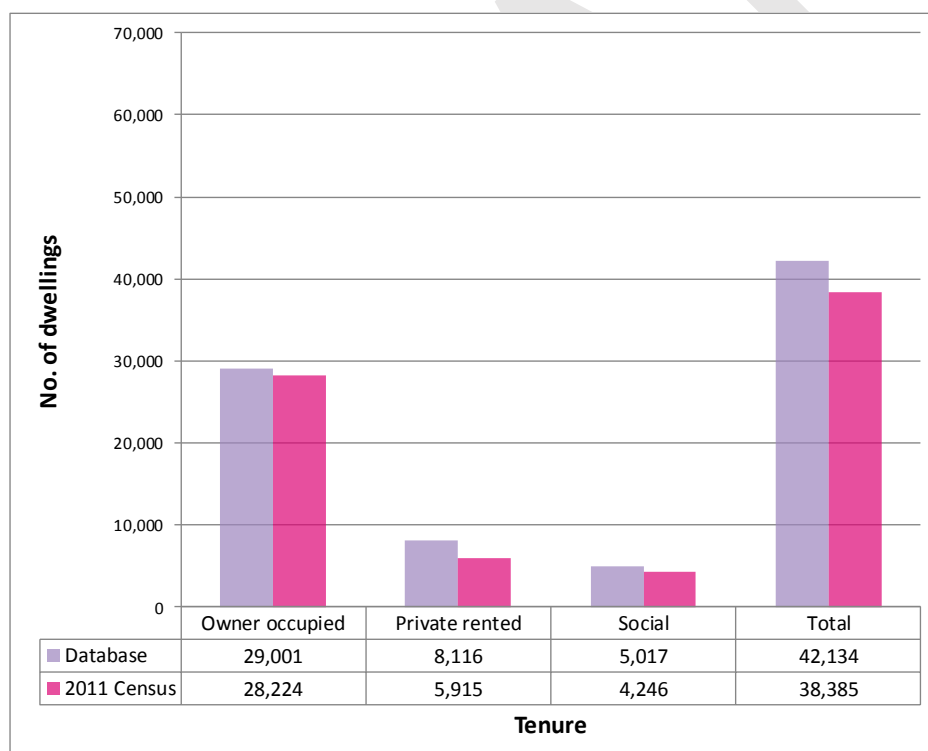
3.2 Breakdown of the housing stock by tenure - validation

Providing the results split by tenure is useful since it can have an effect on how resources and improvement policies are targeted. This report is particularly focussed on private sector stock which is made up of owner occupied and private rented dwellings. The remainder of the housing stock consists of social housing.

The total number of dwellings in West Lindsey from the integrated database is based on OS AddressBase data; therefore the model is based on this value. The tenure split within the integrated database is derived from the purchased Experian tenure variable.

Since it is possible for private rented dwellings to become owner occupied and vice versa relatively easily, it is difficult to accurately predict the actual tenure split at any given point in time. A validation process was undertaken to compare the tenure split from the database to the 2011 Census figures³¹. The results of the validation exercise show that the differences between the tenure split from the database compared to the Census figures are relatively small (see **Figure 2**), suggesting that the database should provide a good overview of the housing stock in West Lindsey. Furthermore, **Maps 1** and **2** show that the geographical distributions look similar, again giving confidence that the integrated database provides a good overview of the housing stock in West Lindsey.

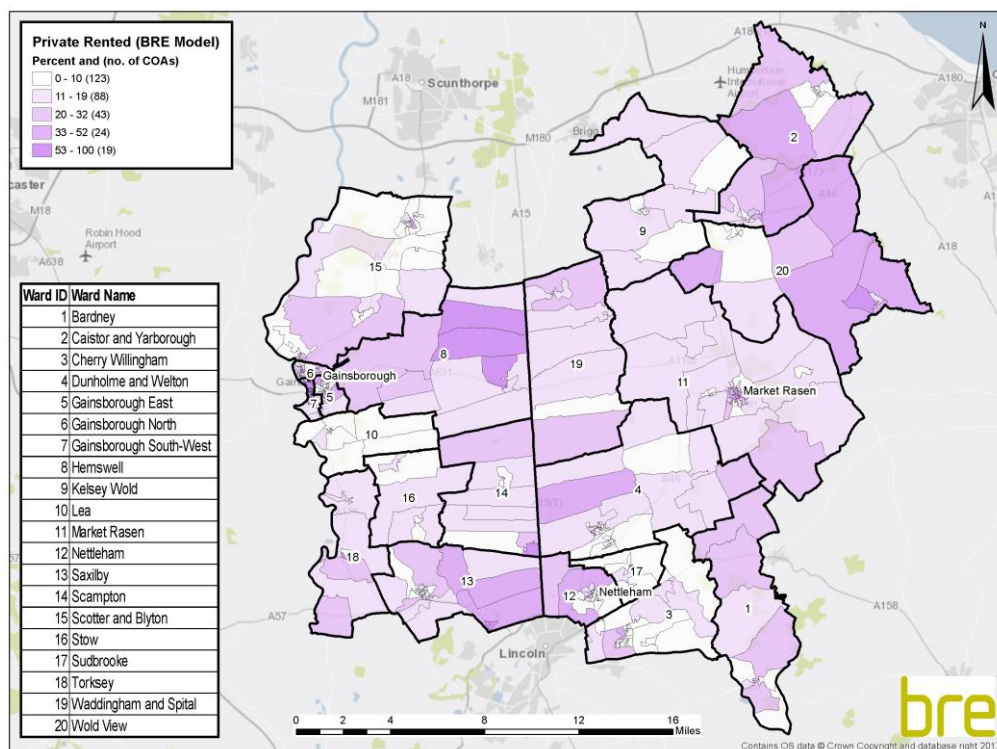
Figure 2: Tenure split – comparison of BRE Housing Stock Database outputs with 2011 Census figures for West Lindsey



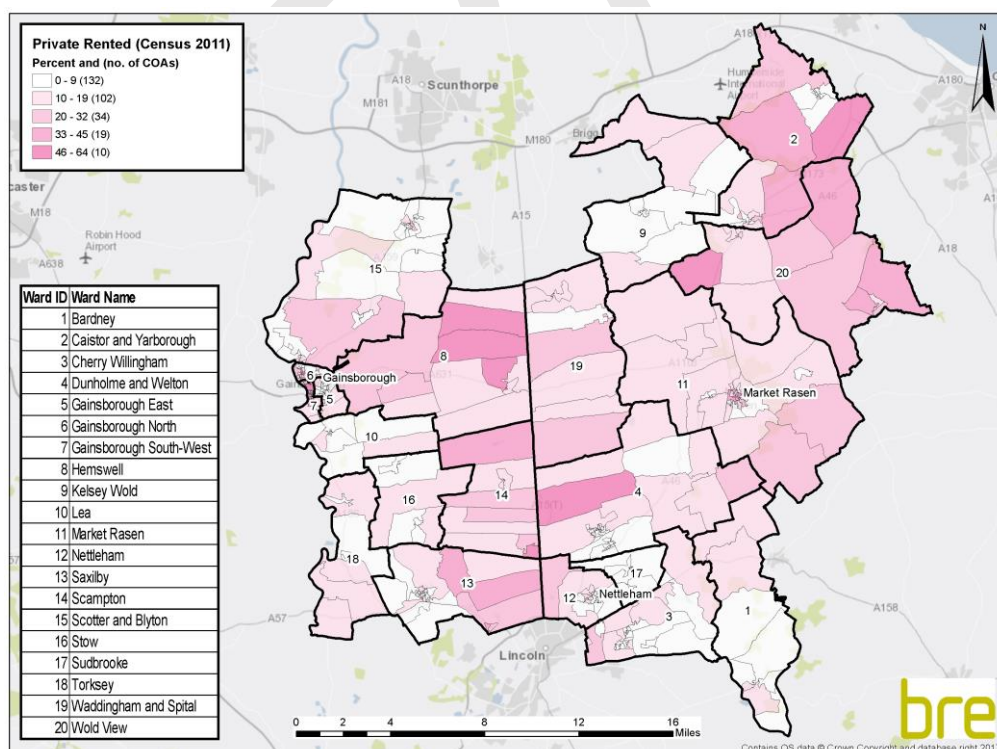
³¹ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/datasets-and-tables/index.html>



Map 1: Distribution of estimated percentage of private rented dwellings in West Lindsey – based on database



Map 2: Distribution of estimated percentage of private rented dwellings in West Lindsey – based on 2011 Census Data (Neighbourhood Statistics)





4 Results from the BRE Dwelling Level Housing Stock Models and Database

As described in the previous section, the housing stock modelling process consists of a series of different stock models with the main output being the database. The results in this section have been obtained from interrogating the database at the level of the local authority as a whole to give a useful overview for West Lindsey. Information at ward level, however, is provided in the maps, in **Section 4.2.4** and can also be obtained from the database which has been supplied as part of this project (see **Appendix C** for instructions). The database can be interrogated at local authority, ward, medium super output area (MSOA), lower super output area (LSOA), census output area (COA), postcode or dwelling level.

The first sub-section below provides a map of the wards in West Lindsey. The results are then displayed in the following sub-sections:

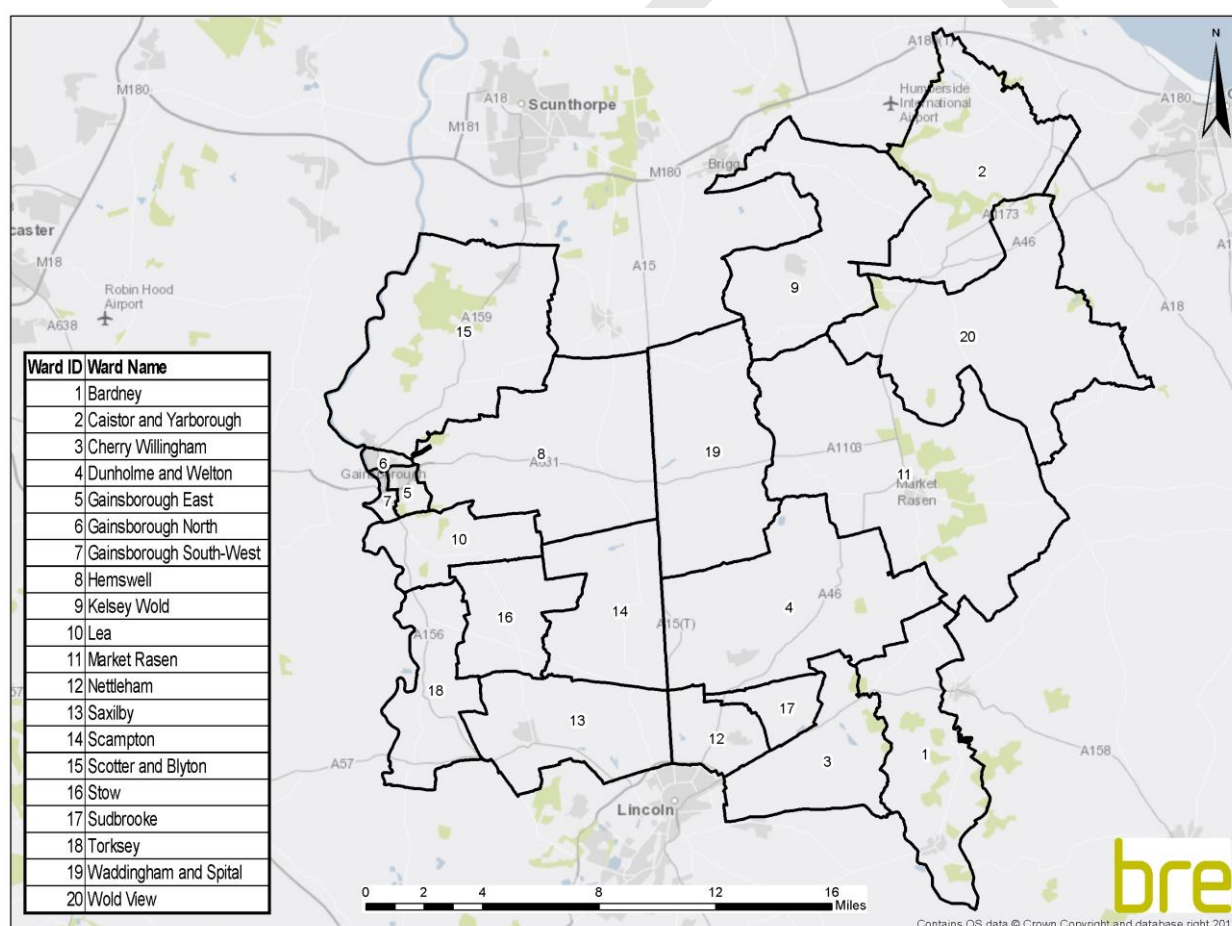
- Key indicators:
 - West Lindsey – regional and national comparisons
 - Key indicators by tenure for West Lindsey
 - Key indicators mapped by COA for West Lindsey private sector stock
 - Ward level results for the key indicators
- Information relating to LAHS reporting and EPC ratings:
 - Category 1 hazards
 - EPC ratings
- Energy efficiency variables for West Lindsey (wall and loft insulation)
- Energy planning variables for West Lindsey

4.1 Overview of West Lindsey

Map 3 below shows the 20 wards in West Lindsey. The data in the report is separated into wards and then further divided into Census Output Areas (COAs). These typically comprise around 125 households and usually include whole postcodes, which have populations that are largely similar. Where the COAs are smaller in size on the map this typically represents a more densely populated area since each COA represents a similar number of dwellings.

It should be noted that some residential addresses are not considered suitable for modelling and these have been removed. These include caravans and house boats which, whilst covered by the EHS, are quite uncommon, and the energy models and other housing indicators were not developed with dwellings such as these in mind. Residential institutions (e.g. care homes) have also been removed as it is not entirely appropriate to apply the usual models to these dwellings. The removal of these addresses may result in a COA not appearing to contain any dwellings due to the fact that all c.125 households are made up of caravans for example.

Map 3: The wards in West Lindsey





4.2 Key indicators

4.2.1 West Lindsey – regional and national comparisons

Table 2 and **Figure 3** show the results for each of the key indicators in West Lindsey compared to the East Midlands region and to England (EHS 2014) and split into all stock and private sector stock. **Figure 4** shows the results of the SimpleSAP ratings.

For all stock, West Lindsey generally performs worse than the EHS England average – in particular for all hazards (19% compared to 12%) and excess cold (10% compared to 3%). West Lindsey performs significantly better for low income households (21% compared to 27%) and better or the same for disrepair (5% compared to 5%), and both fuel poverty definitions (12% compared to 12% - 10% definition and 10% compared to 11% - LIHC definition).

When comparing West Lindsey to the East Midlands region, West Lindsey performs better for a number of indicators including fall hazards, disrepair and low income.

Comparing West Lindsey to the EHS England average figures for the private sector stock there is a similar picture with West Lindsey performing worse for the majority of indicators with the exception of low income households (15% compared to 18%), both fuel poverty definitions (11% compared to 11% - 10% definition and 10% compared to 10% - LIHC definition) and disrepair (5% compared to 5%).

The average SimpleSAP ratings in West Lindsey (**Figure 4**) are lower than those for the regional and England averages for both all stock and the private sector stock.

Table 2: Estimates of the numbers and percentage of dwellings meeting the key indicator criteria assessed by the Housing Stock Models and Database for all stock and private sector stock – West Lindsey compared to the East Midlands and England (EHS 2014)

Indicator		All stock				Private sector stock			
		West Lindsey (no.)	West Lindsey (%)	2014 EHS Regional (%)	2014 EHS England (%)	West Lindsey (no.)	West Lindsey (%)	2014 EHS Regional (%)	2014 EHS England (%)
No. of dwellings		42,134	-	-	-	37,117	-	-	-
HHSRS category 1 hazards	All hazards	8,003	19%	15%	12%	7,422	20%	17%	13%
	Excess cold	4,186	10%	5%	3%	3,943	11%	5%	4%
	Fall hazards	3,914	9%	9%	7%	3,598	10%	10%	7%
Disrepair		1,947	5%	5%	5%	1,830	5%	5%	5%
Fuel poverty (10%)		4,960	12%	12%	12%	4,186	11%	11%	11%
Fuel poverty (Low Income High Costs)		4,217	10%	10%	11%	3,619	10%	10%	10%
Low income households		9,043	21%	27%	27%	5,698	15%	18%	18%

N.B. the information on hazards refers to the number of dwellings with a hazard of the stated type. Because of this there is likely to be some overlap – for example, some dwellings are likely to have excess cold and fall hazards but this dwelling would only be represented once under ‘all hazards’. The number of dwellings under ‘all hazards’ can therefore be less than the sum of the excess cold plus fall hazards.



Figure 3: Estimates of the percentage of dwellings meeting the key indicator criteria assessed by the Housing Stock Models and Database for all stock and private sector stock – West Lindsey compared to the East Midlands and England (EHS 2014)

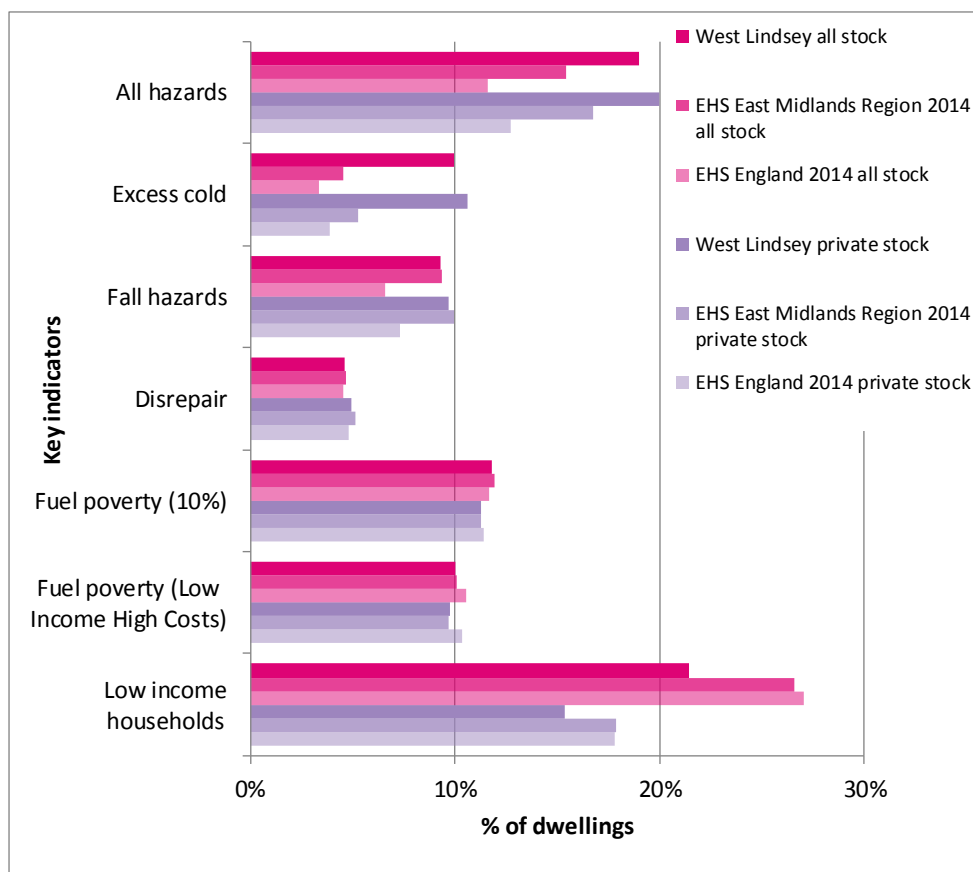
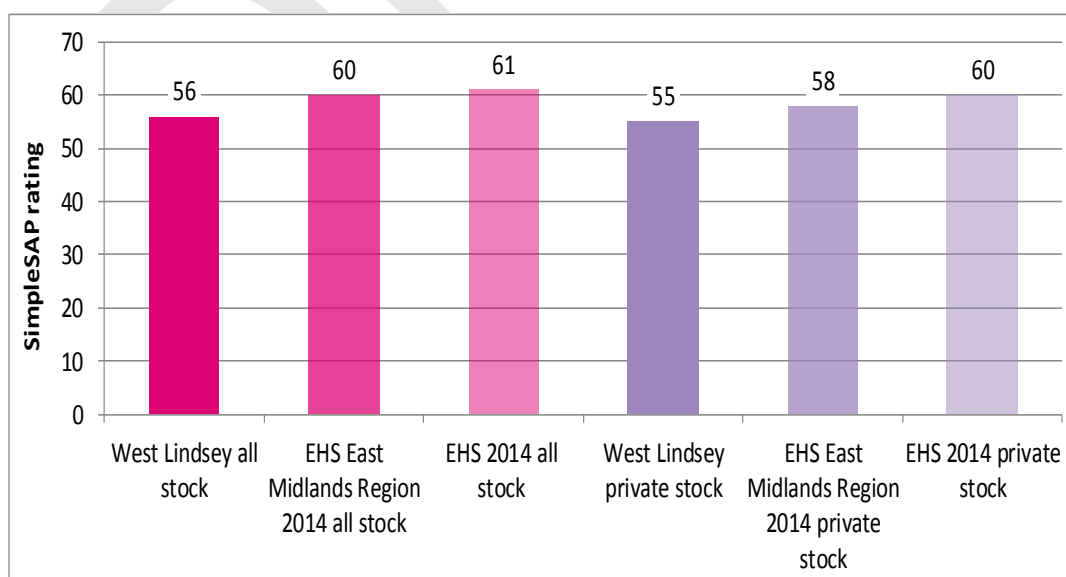


Figure 4: Average SimpleSAP ratings for all stock and private sector stock – West Lindsey compared to the East Midlands and England (EHS 2014)





4.2.2 Key indicators by tenure – West Lindsey

The private sector stock can be further split by tenure – owner occupied and private rented - with the difference between total private sector stock and total housing stock being the social housing stock.

Table 3 and **Figure 5** below show the results for each of the key indicators split by tenure and **Figure 6** shows the SimpleSAP ratings by tenure.

The social stock is generally better than the private sector stock across the majority of indicators including SimpleSAP. Social stock tends to be more thermally efficient than the private stock partly due to the prevalence of flats, and partly due to being better insulated owing to the requirements placed on social housing providers, for example through the Decent Homes Programme. The social stock has higher levels of low income households; particularly compared to the private rented sector where levels are more than twice that of the social sector.

The social data should be treated with some caution as the social rented stock, particularly when largely comprising stock owned by a single landlord, is more difficult to model than the private sector. This is because the decisions of an individual property owner usually only affect a single dwelling out of the thousands of private sector stock whereas the policies and decisions of a single landlord can have a very great effect on a large proportion of the social stock. The social rented results are therefore best considered as a benchmark which takes account of the age, type, size and tenure against which the landlord's own data could be compared.

Focussing on the tenures within the private sector stock, the private rented stock is worse than the owner occupied stock for all hazards, disrepair, fuel poverty (Low Income High Costs definition) and low income households, similar for all hazards and fuel poverty (10% definition) and notably better for excess cold. This could be the case if there are more flats in the private rented sector since these types of dwellings tend to suffer less from excess cold due to the smaller external areas being exposed to the cold.

Table 3: Estimates of the numbers and percentage of dwellings meeting the key indicator criteria assessed by the Housing Stock Models and Database by tenure for West Lindsey

Indicator		Private sector stock				Social stock	
		Owner occupied		Private rented			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No. of dwellings		29,001	-	8,116	-	5,017	-
HHSRS category 1 hazards	All hazards	5,679	20%	1,743	21%	581	12%
	Excess cold	3,225	11%	718	9%	243	5%
	Fall hazards	2,648	9%	950	12%	316	6%
Disrepair		1,247	4%	583	7%	117	2%
Fuel poverty (10%)		3,315	11%	871	11%	774	15%
Fuel poverty (Low Income High Costs)		2,376	8%	1,243	15%	598	12%
Low income households		3,531	12%	2,167	27%	3,345	67%

N.B. the information on hazards refers to the number of dwellings with a hazard of the stated type. Because of this there is likely to be some overlap – for example, some dwellings are likely to have excess cold and fall hazards but this dwelling would only be represented once under 'all hazards'. The number of dwellings under 'all hazards' can therefore be less than the sum of the excess cold plus fall hazards.



Figure 5: Estimates of the percentage of dwellings meeting the key indicator criteria assessed by the Housing Stock Models and Database by tenure for West Lindsey

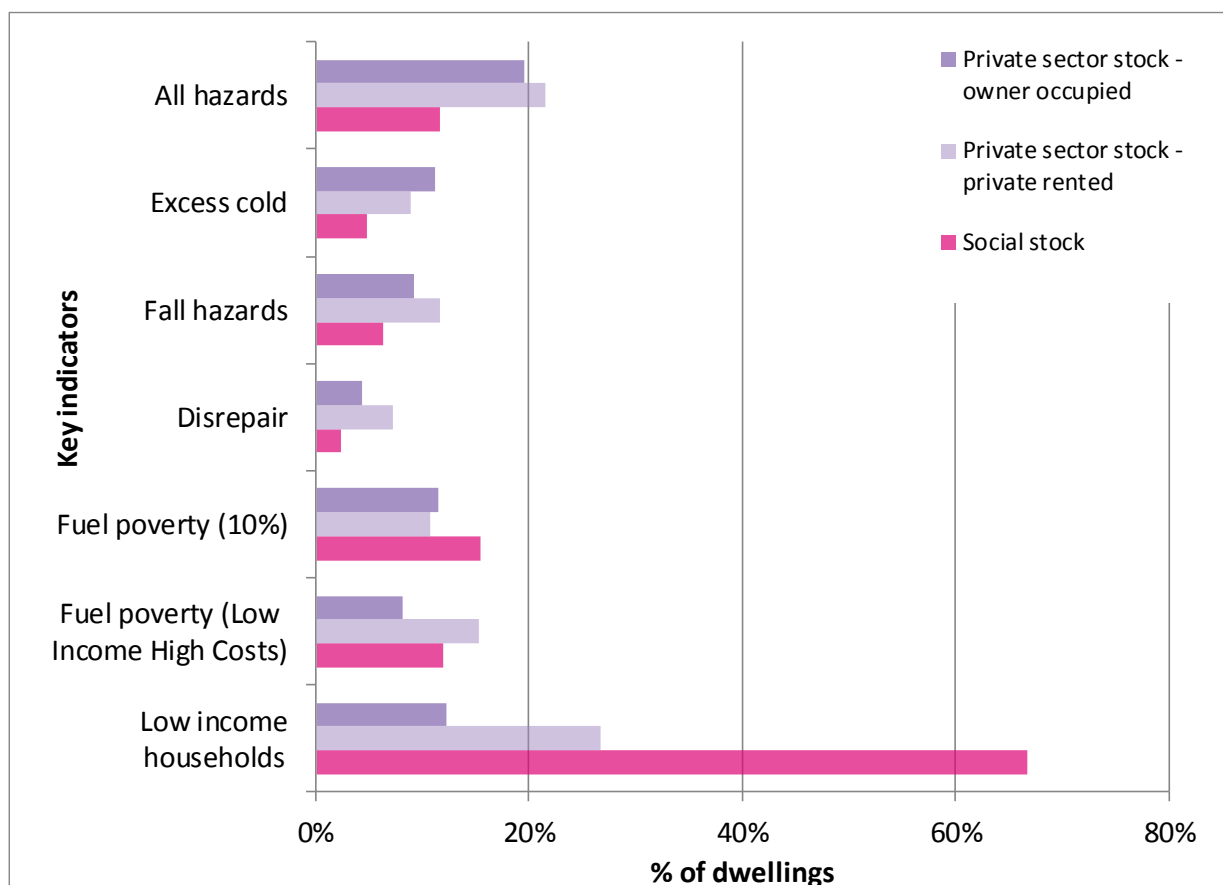
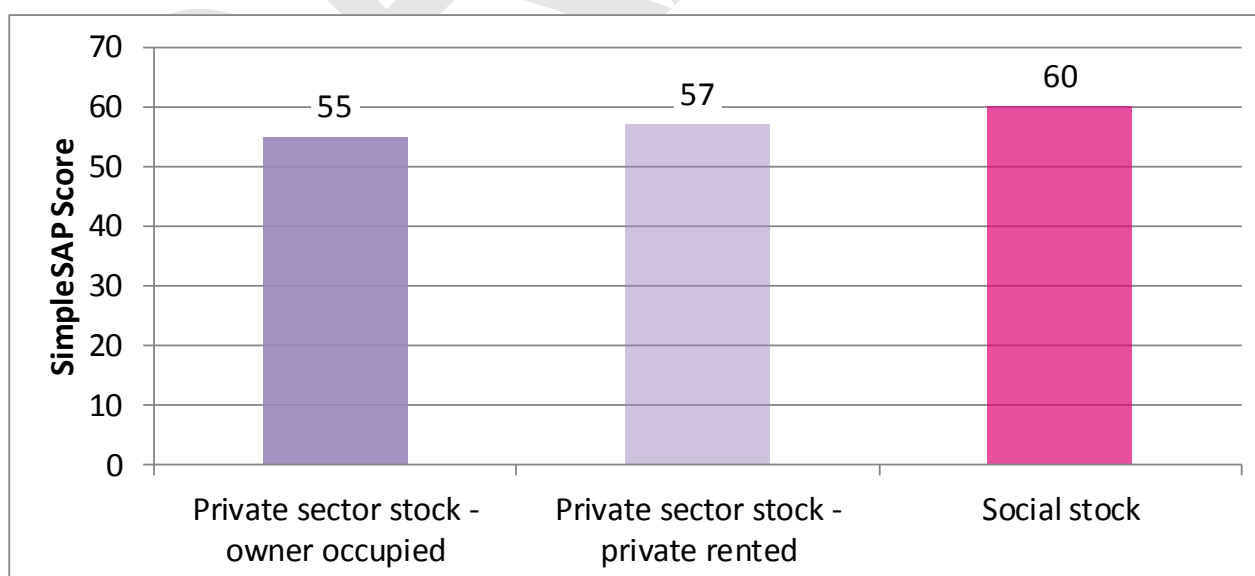


Figure 6: Average SimpleSAP ratings by tenure for West Lindsey





4.2.3 Key indicators mapped by Census Output Area (COA) – West Lindsey private sector stock

Some of the key indicators are also provided in map form below along with a brief description of each indicator³², thus enabling quick observation of the geographical distribution of properties of interest. The maps show the percentages of private sector dwellings in each Census Output Area (COA) that are estimated to have each of the key indicators.

The ranges shown in the map keys are defined based on the Jenks' Natural Breaks algorithm of the COA statistics³³. The outputs in the lightest and darkest colours on the maps show the extreme ends of the range, highlighting the best and the worst areas.

Maps at COA level are provided for the following key indicators in **Map 4** to **Map 12** below:

- **HHSRS**
 - The presence of a category 1 HHSRS hazard
 - The presence of a category 1 hazard for excess cold
 - The presence of a category 1 hazard for falls
- **Levels of disrepair**
- **Levels of fuel poverty** (Low Income High Costs and 10% definitions)
- **Low income households**
 - Dwellings occupied by low income households
 - Dwellings with a category 1 excess cold hazard that are occupied by a low income household
- **The average SimpleSAP³⁴ rating**

In addition, maps have been provided for EPC ratings, energy efficiency variables (uninsulated cavity walls, solid walls, loft insulation) and energy planning variables (energy demand/cost and heat demand/cost).

These maps are extremely useful in showing the geographical distribution for single key indicators. Maps can also be produced for a combination of indicators, such as dwellings with an excess cold hazard which are also occupied by low income households, as shown in **Map 11**. **Appendix D** provides close up maps for each indicator, focussing on the urban area of West Lindsey.

³² See **Appendix A** for full definitions.

³³ The natural breaks classification method is a data clustering method determining the best arrangement of values into different classes. It is achieved through minimising each class's average deviation from the class mean while maximising each class's deviation from the means of the other groups. The method seeks to reduce the variance within classes and maximise variance between classes thus ensuring groups are distinctive.

³⁴ Important note: Whilst it is possible to provide "SimpleSAP" ratings from the "SimpleCO₂" software, under no circumstances must these be referred to as "SAP" as the input data is insufficient to produce an estimate of SAP or even RdSAP for an individual dwelling that meets the standards required by these methodologies.



The maps are produced at COA level, which is typically made up of 125 households, usually including whole postcodes and having similar sized populations. Using the first map below (**Map 4**) as an example, it can be seen that each ward is split into several COAs and, in this instance there are 23 COAs that have 48 - 66% of private sector dwellings estimated to have the presence of a category 1 hazard.

The maps also highlight the differences between areas, showing that the results for some areas are much worse than for others and these are the specific areas which might warrant attention. The maps also show that even within wards there can be large differences between the results at COA level.

4.2.3.1 HHSRS

The Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) is a risk-based evaluation tool to help local authorities identify and protect against potential risks and hazards to health and safety from any deficiencies identified in dwellings. It was introduced under the Housing Act 2004⁷ and applies to residential properties in England and Wales.

The HHSRS assesses 29 categories of housing hazard. Each hazard has a weighting which will help determine whether the property is rated as having a category 1 (serious) hazard³⁵.

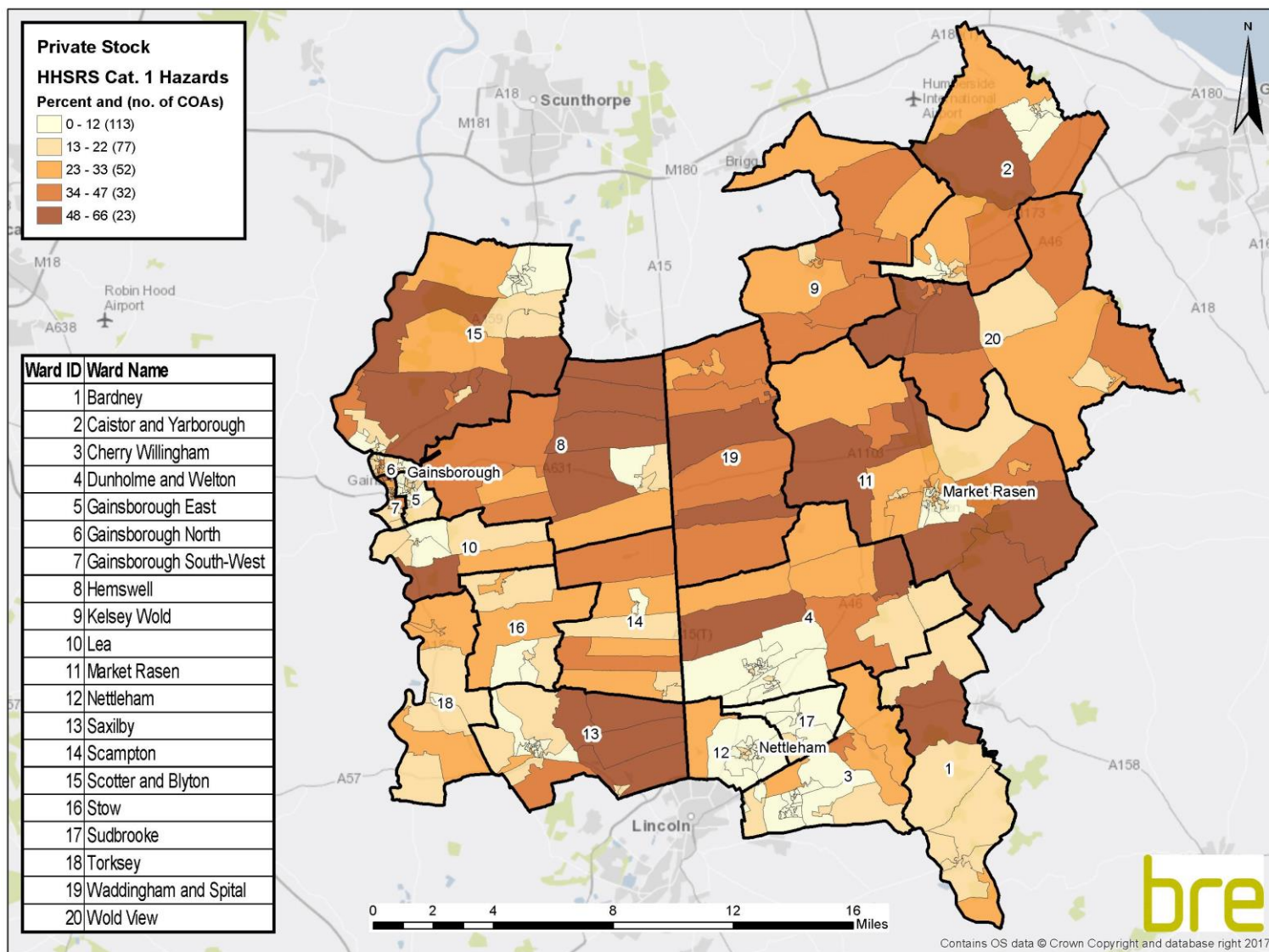
The HHSRS category 1 hazards map (**Map 4**) shows that there are concentrations of high levels of category 1 hazards mainly in the more rural areas. The data behind the map shows that the wards with the highest levels overall are Waddingham and Spital, Hemswell and Wold View. **Maps D.1** and **D.2** focus on the urban areas of West Lindsey and it can be seen that there are relatively low levels of hazards here.

Looking at the hazard of excess cold, of which there are higher levels in West Lindsey compared to the regional and national figures, there are again higher concentrations in the more rural areas – see **Map 5**. The data behind the map shows that the highest levels overall are again in Waddingham and Spital, Hemswell and Wold View. **Maps D.3** and **D.4** look more closely at the urban areas of West Lindsey – levels of excess cold are relatively low here.

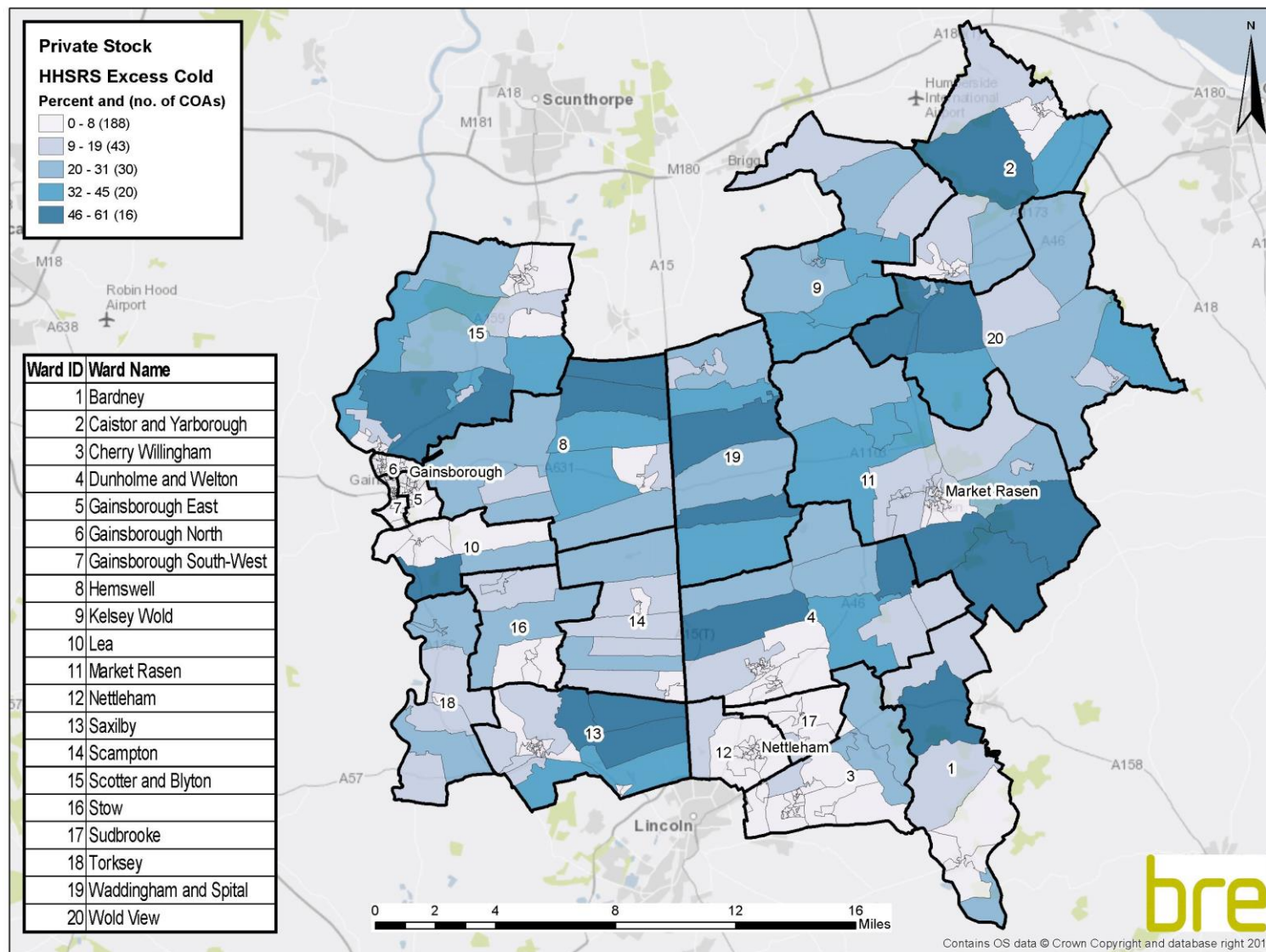
The distribution of fall hazards is shown in **Map 6** which indicates that the high concentrations are scattered across the district. The data behind this shows that the wards with the highest levels of fall hazards are Gainsborough South-West, Gainsborough North and Waddingham and Spital. **Maps D.5** and **D.6** zoom in on the urban areas of West Lindsey.

³⁵ Housing Health and Safety Rating System Operating Guidance, ODPM, 2006

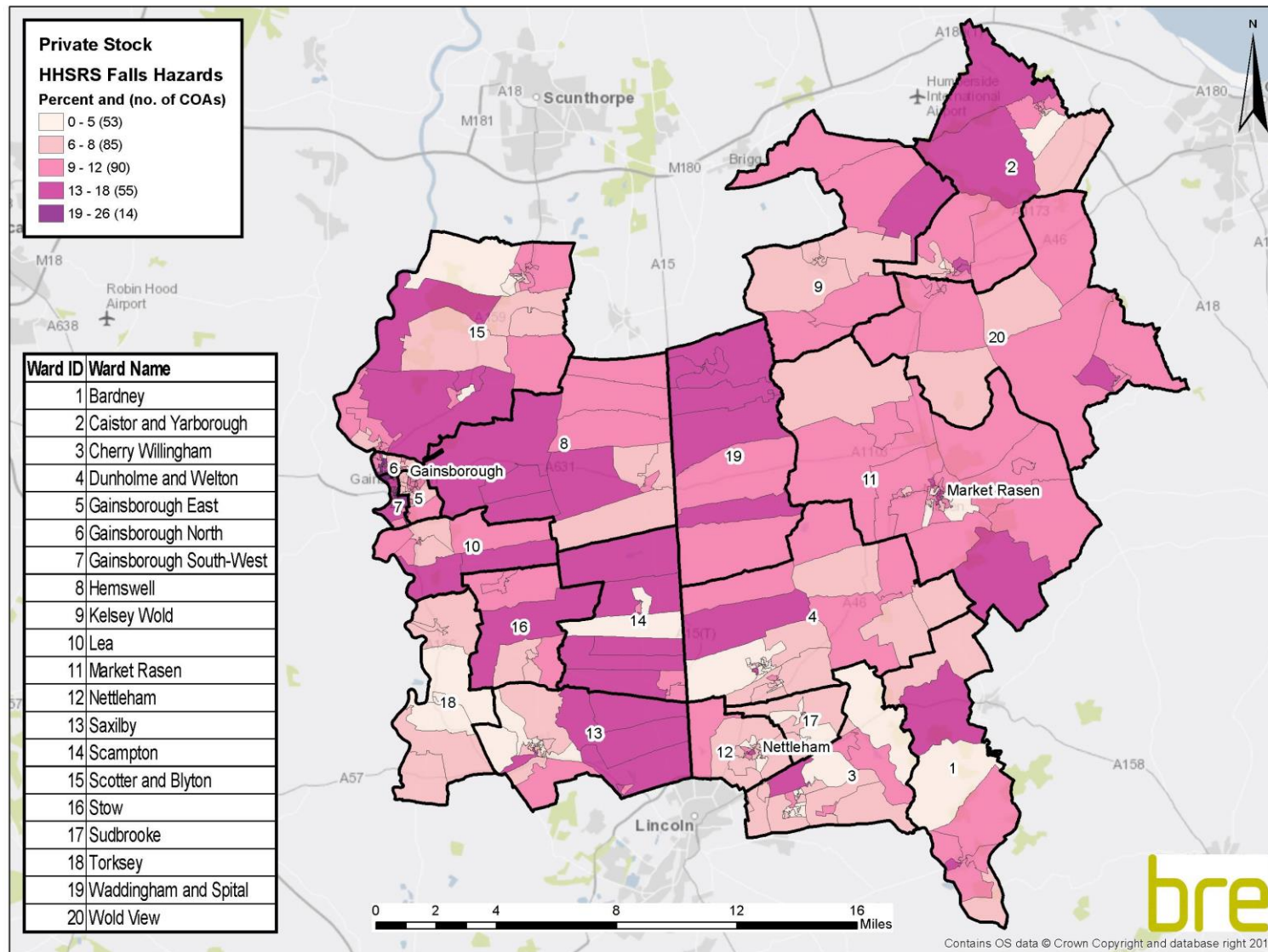
Map 4: Percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey with the presence of a HHSRS category 1 hazard



Map 5: Percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey with the presence of a HHSRS category 1 hazard for excess cold



Map 6: Percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey with the presence of a HHSRS category 1 hazard for falls





4.2.3.2 Disrepair

The disrepair indicator used in this report is based on the disrepair component of the Decent Homes Standard^{36,37}. A dwelling fails the disrepair component if:

- One or more key building components are old and, because of their condition, need replacing or major repair; or
- Two or more other building components are old and, because of their condition, need replacement or major repair.

Key building components are those which, if in poor condition, could have an immediate impact on the integrity of the building and cause further deterioration in other components. They are the external components plus internal components that have potential safety implications and include:

- External walls
- Roof structure and covering
- Windows/doors
- Chimneys
- Central heating boilers
- Electrics

If any of these components are old, and need replacing or require major repair, then the dwelling is not in a reasonable state of repair.

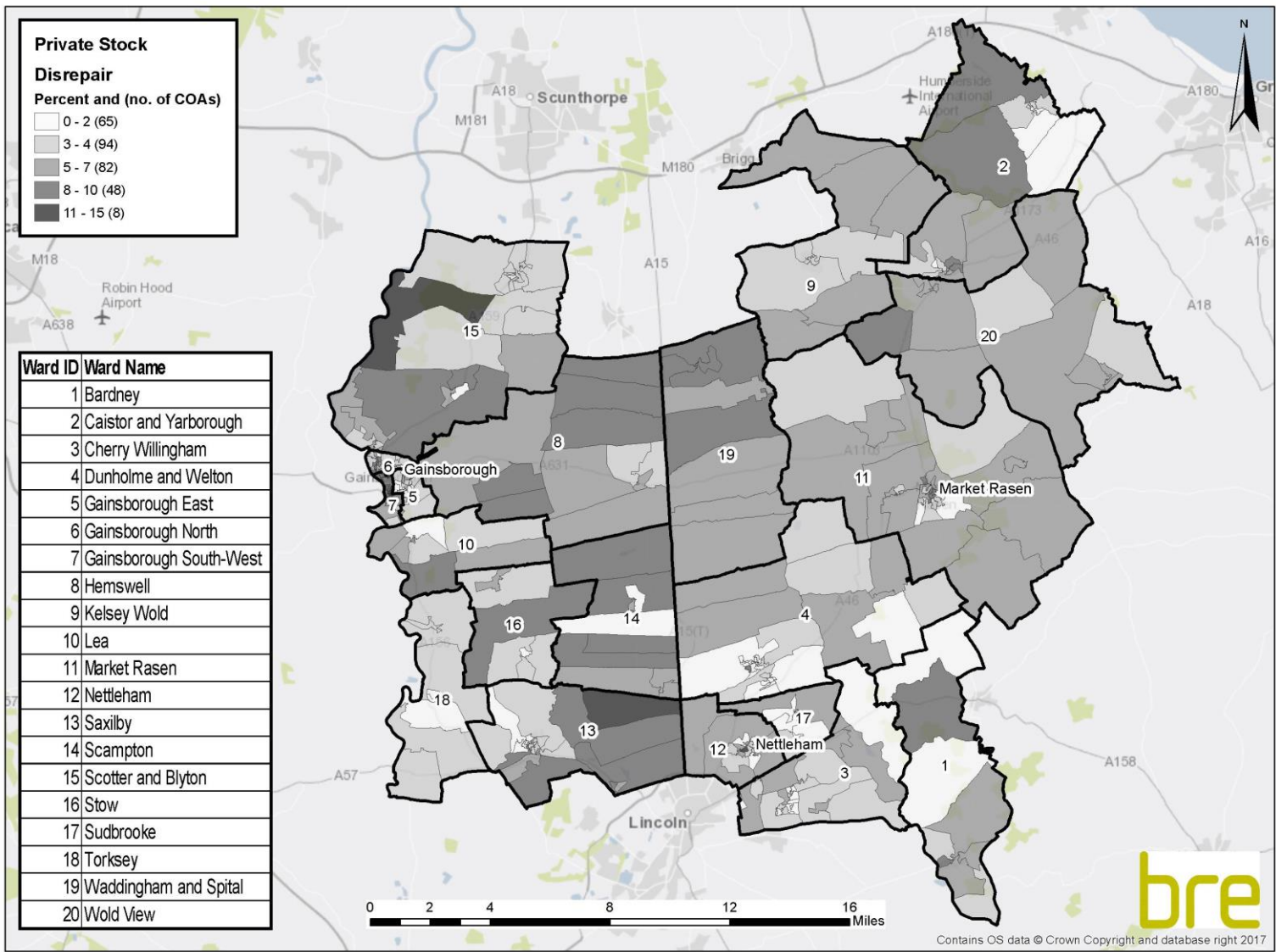
Other building components are those that have a less immediate impact on the integrity of the dwelling. Their combined effect is therefore considered, with a dwelling failing the disrepair standard if two or more elements are old and need replacing or require immediate major repair.

Map 7 shows the distribution of dwellings estimated to be in disrepair in West Lindsey and indicates that there are pockets of higher levels of disrepair across the area, in particular in central West Lindsey. The data behind the map shows that the highest levels overall are in the wards of Station, Trinity and Witham. **Maps D.7** and **D.8** zoom in on the urban areas of West Lindsey.

³⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-decent-home-definition-and-guidance>

³⁷ There are 4 components to the Decent Homes Standard – HHSRS, disrepair, modernisation and thermal comfort

Map 7: Percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey in disrepair



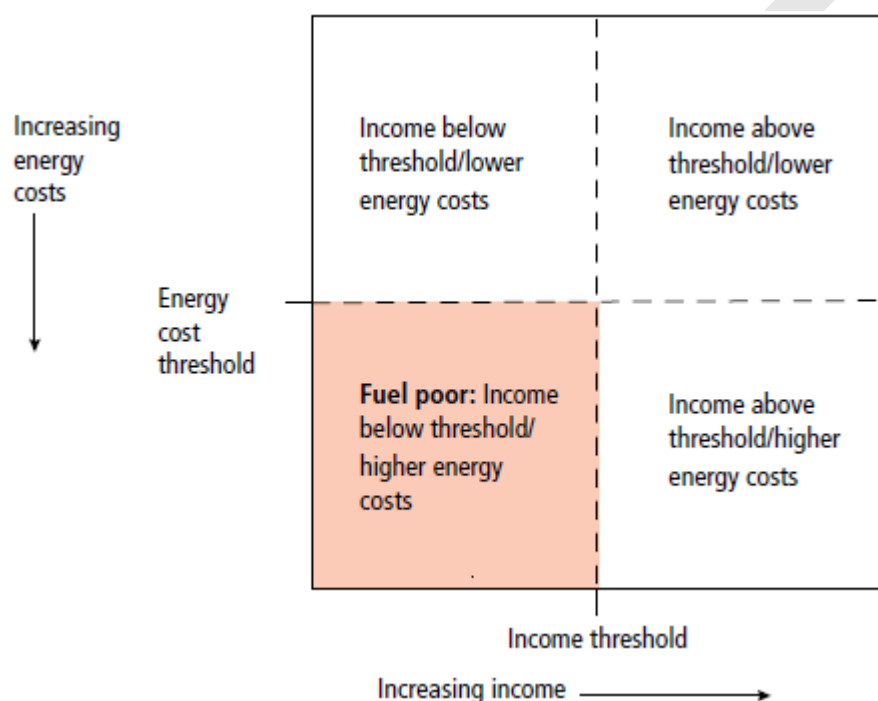


4.2.3.3 Fuel poverty

This report covers both the original definition and the more recent definition of fuel poverty. The original definition states that a household is said to be in fuel poverty if it spends more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth (defined as 21°C for the main living area, and 18°C for other occupied rooms in the 2012 Hills Fuel Poverty Review)³⁸. For the purposes of this report this is termed “fuel poverty (10%)”.

Under the Low Income High Costs definition, a household is said to be in fuel poverty if they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level) and were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line (see the shaded area in **Figure 7** below). For the purposes of this report this is termed “fuel poverty (Low Income High Costs)”.

Figure 7: A representation of the Low Income High Costs definition of fuel poverty³⁸



A report produced by DECC³⁹ states that under the 10% fuel poverty indicator, increasing household income potentially removes households from fuel poverty as they will be spending a smaller proportion of their income on fuel. Reducing income has the opposite effect potentially pushing households into fuel poverty. Decreasing fuel prices and/or improvements made to the energy efficiency of the home can remove households from fuel poverty, while rising prices will have the opposite effect.

As the low income high cost indicator is a relative measure, it provides a much steadier trend in the number of fuel poor households over time than the 10% indicator. Whereas an increase in income is likely to reduce the extent of fuel poverty under the 10% definition, under the low income high cost indicator, a

³⁸ Hills, J. Getting the measure of fuel poverty - Final Report of the Fuel Poverty Review, London: LSE., 2012

³⁹ Fuel Poverty Report – Updated August 2013, Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2013



change in income will only have an impact on fuel poverty if households with low incomes and high costs see relatively larger income changes (increases or decreases) than the overall average change in income.

The 10% indicator tends to be very responsive to changes in prices, such that these usually dominate the indicator, outweighing other factors such as income and energy efficiency.

Map 8 shows that, based on the Low Income High Costs definition, there are areas of higher concentrations scattered across the area. The wards with the highest concentrations overall are Gainsborough South-West, Waddingham and Spital and Hemswell wards. **Maps D.9** and **D.10** provide more information on the urban areas in West Lindsey.

For comparison, **Map 9** and **Maps D.11** and **D.12** show the results based on the fuel poverty 10% definition show a similar overall pattern of fuel poverty under this definition.

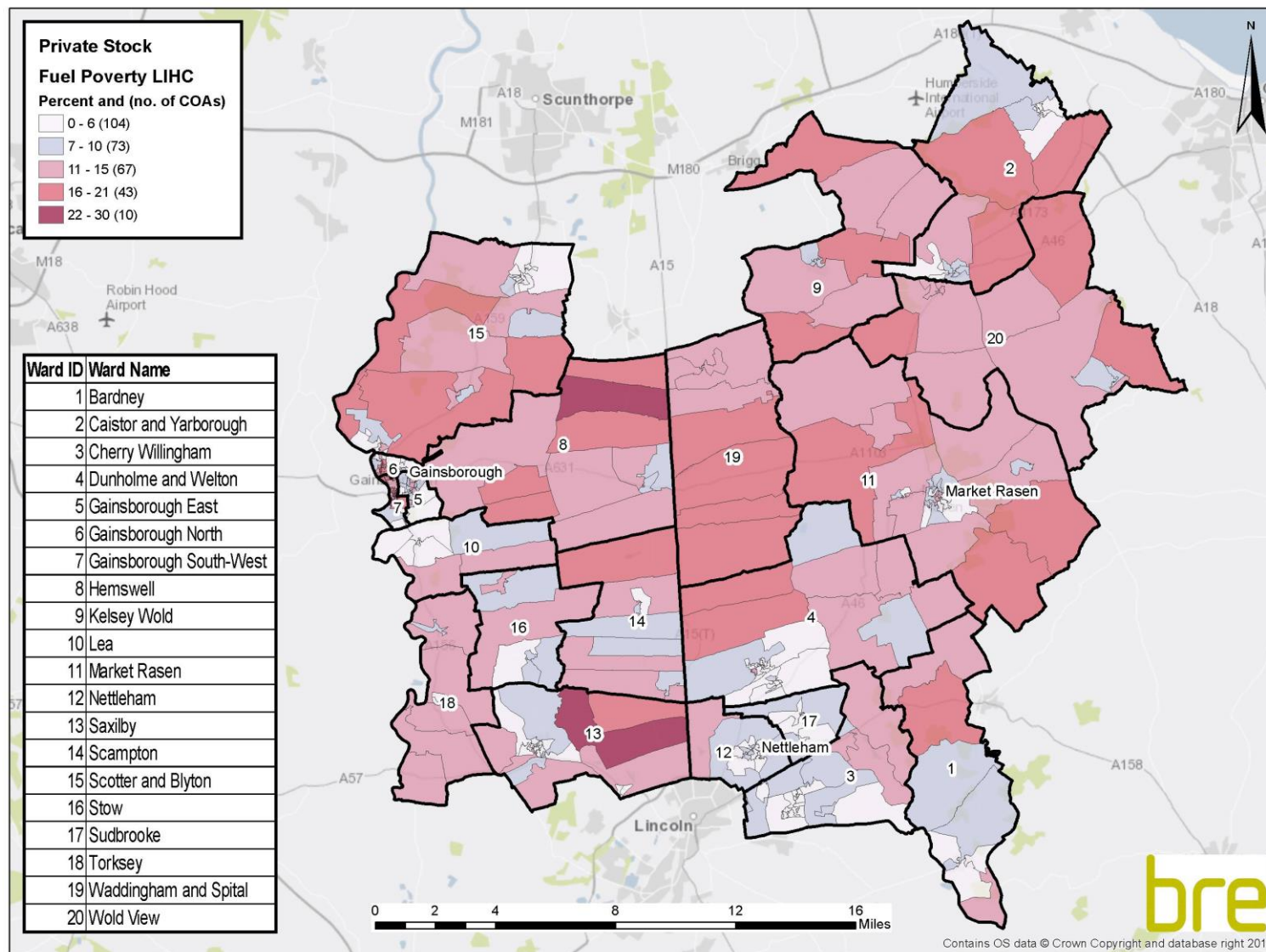
4.2.3.3.1 What type of property is in fuel poverty under the Low Income High Costs Definition?

The Hills Fuel Poverty Review³⁸ provides useful figures that show the likely composition of a fuel poor household under this definition:

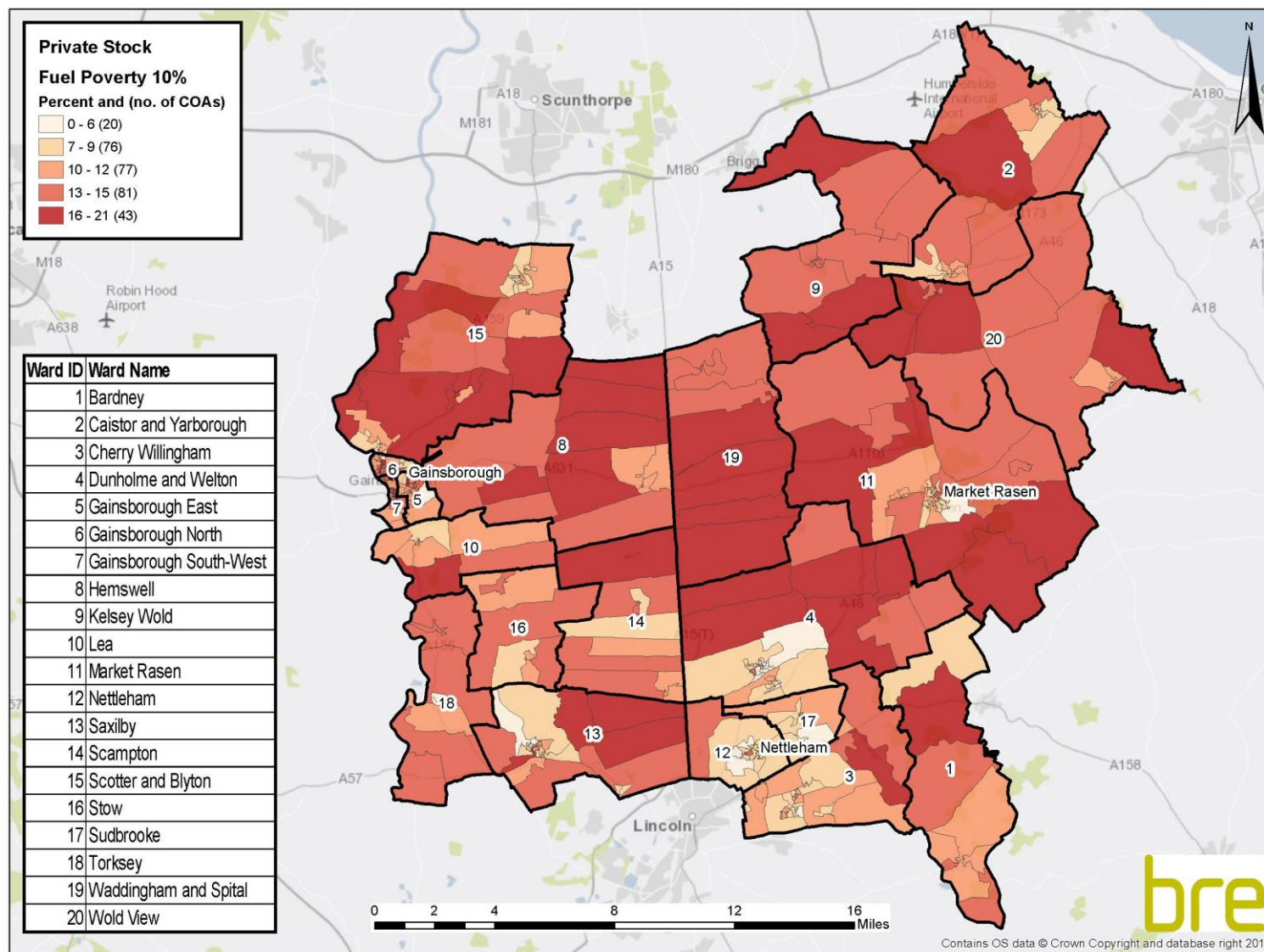
- 76% of fuel poor households have an EPC rating of E to G
- 20% of fuel poor households are rural
- 82% of fuel poor households live in houses as opposed to flats or bungalows
- A third of fuel poor households are found in a fifth of the most deprived households
- Fuel poverty is spread fairly evenly between regions, including London
- 34% of fuel poor households contain a person with a long term illness or disability
- 10% of fuel poor households contain a person over the age of 75
- 20% of fuel poor households contain a person under the age of 5

These figures should be considered when analysing the map showing the percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey occupied by households in fuel poverty under the Low Income High Costs definition.

Map 8: Percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey occupied by households in fuel poverty - Low Income High Costs definition



Map 9: Percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey occupied by households in fuel poverty – 10% definition





4.2.3.4 Low income households

A low income household is defined as a household in receipt of:

- Income support
- Housing benefit
- Attendance allowance
- Disability living allowance
- Industrial injuries disablement benefit
- War disablement pension
- Pension credit
- Child tax credit
- Working credit

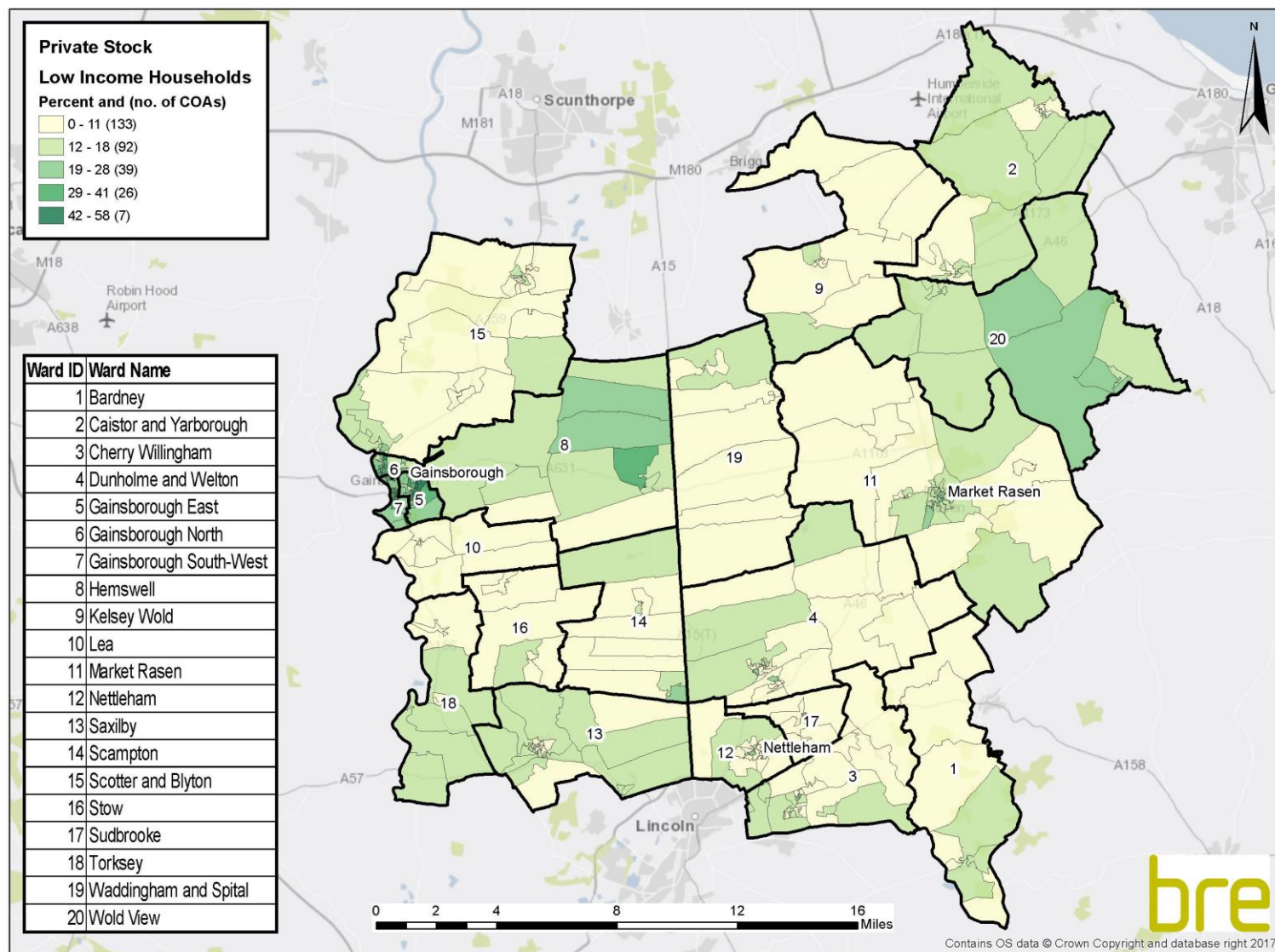
For child tax credit and working tax credit, the household is only considered a low income household if it has a relevant income of less than £15,860.

The definition also includes households in receipt of Council Tax benefit and income based Job Seekers Allowance.

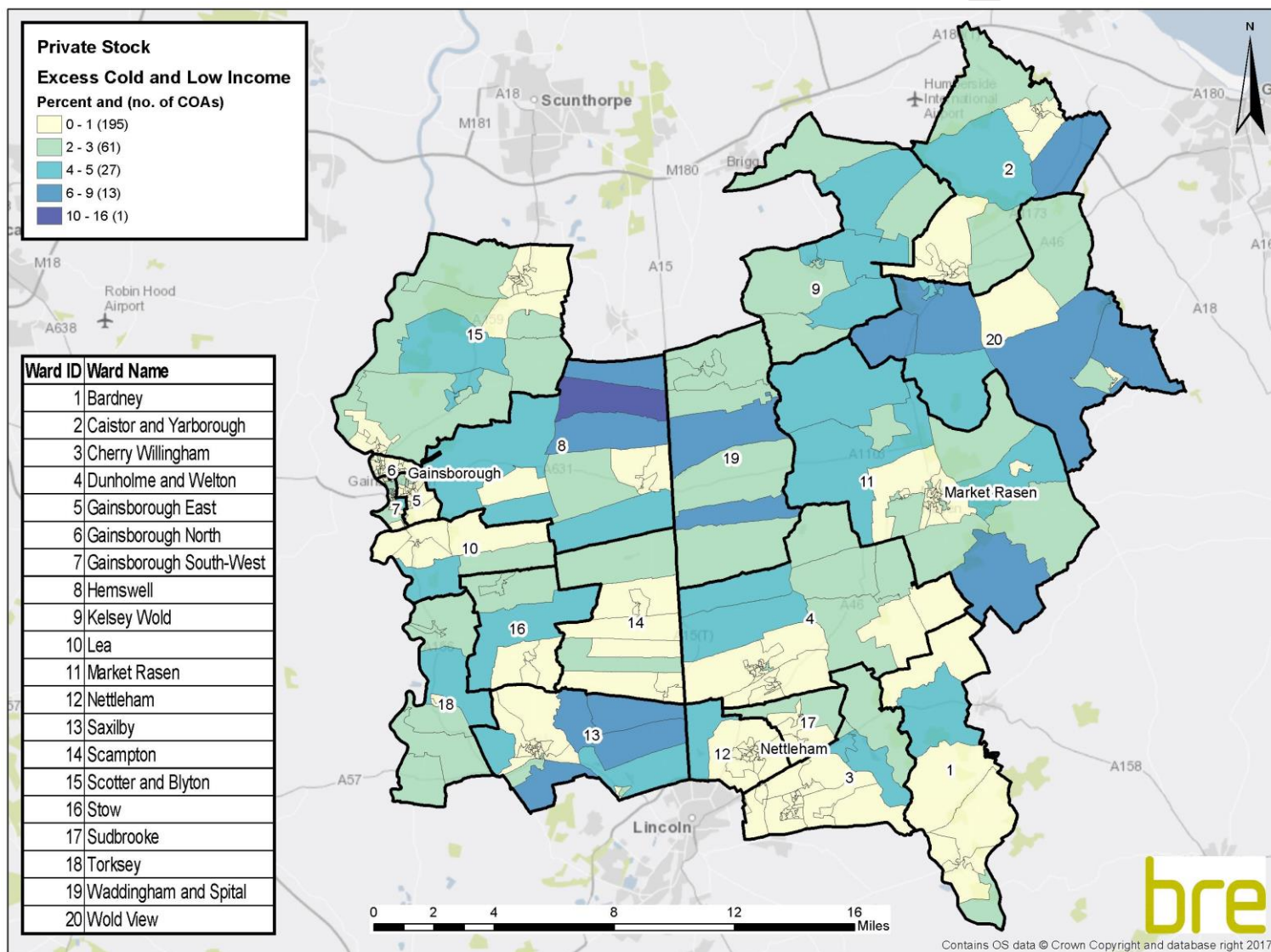
Map 10 clearly shows that concentrations of low income households are scattered across West Lindsey. The highest levels overall are found in Gainsborough South-West, Gainsborough East and Gainsborough North. **Map D. 13** and **Map D. 14** provide more detail of the urban areas of West Lindsey.

Map 11 provides an additional layer of information, with the data for low income households being combined with HHSRS excess cold data. This provides a vital picture of where vulnerable people are likely to be living in poor housing. The map indicates that there are pockets of both low income and excess cold mainly in the more rural areas. **Map D. 15** and **Map D. 16** zoom in on the urban areas of West Lindsey to provide more detail.

Map 10: Percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey occupied by low income households



Map 11: Percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey with both the presence of a HHSRS category 1 hazard for excess cold and occupied by low income households



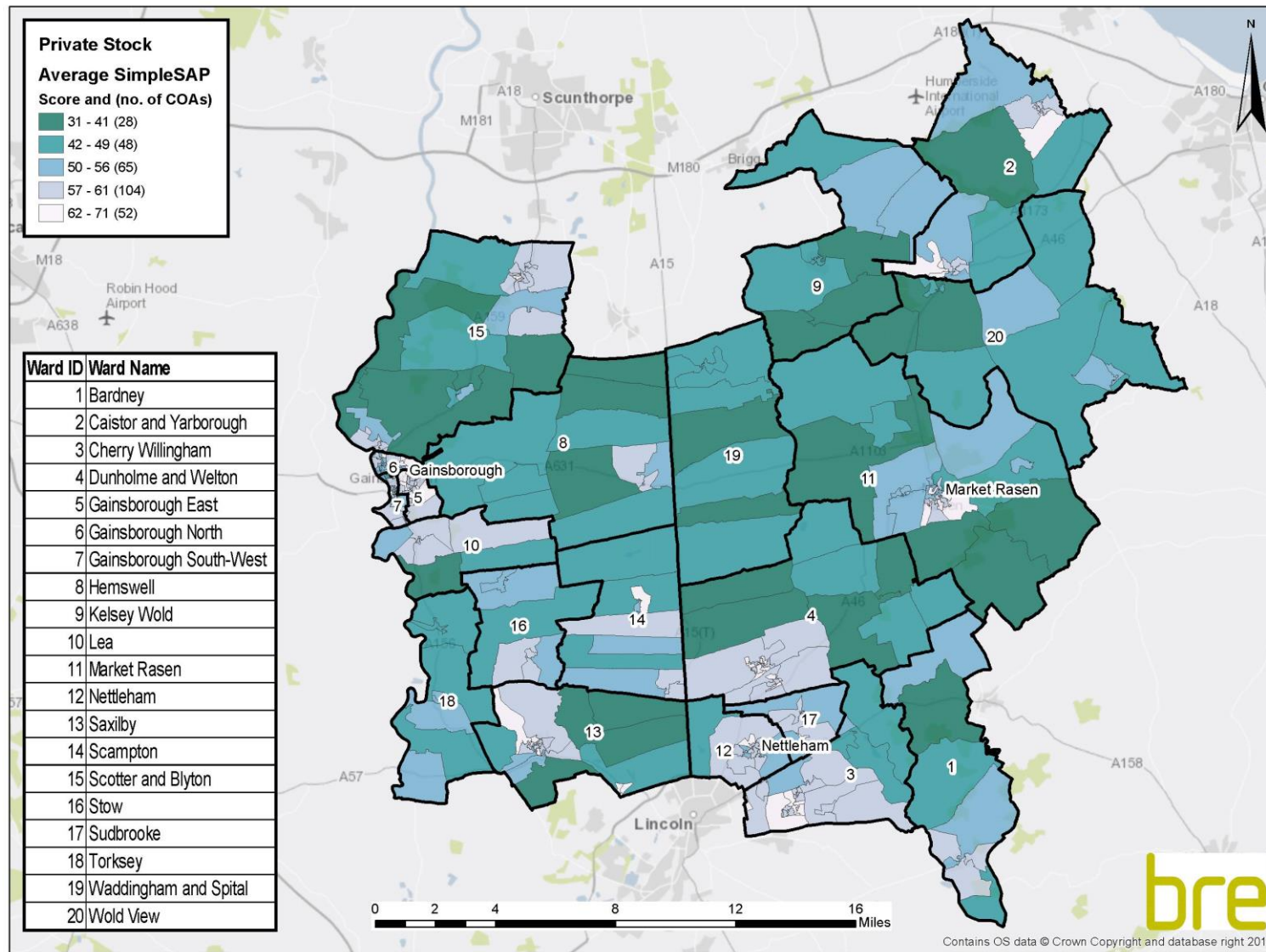


4.2.3.5 SimpleSAP

The average SimpleSAP map (**Map 12**) shows that areas with lower average SimpleSAP ratings are clustered throughout the area and, whilst there are some COAs in the towns, the majority of poor SimpleSAP ratings tend to be in the more rural areas. Whilst no particular ward obviously dominates, the data behind the map shows that the wards with the lowest average SimpleSAP ratings are Waddingham and Spital, Kelsey Wold and Hemswell. **Map D. 17** and **Map D. 18** provide more details on the urban areas of West Lindsey.

Lower SimpleSAP ratings can occur in areas with larger, older homes where little work has been done by the occupiers to improve energy performance. The size of the home itself is not a factor in SimpleSAP, but these homes are more likely to be semi-detached or detached, and therefore have larger heat loss areas.

Map 12: Average SimpleSAP ratings per dwelling in West Lindsey private sector stock





4.2.4 Ward level results for the key indicators

The previous maps have provided a visual representation of the key indicators at Census Output Area (COA) level. The following tables provide the complete set of figures at ward level for the key indicators; firstly, for the total stock (**Table 4**) and secondly, for the private sector stock (**Table 5**), owner occupied sector stock (**Table 6**) and private rented sector stock (**Table 7**). This allows a direct comparison between the wards in West Lindsey.

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Table 4: Total stock – number and percentage of dwellings failing each of the key indicators, and average SimpleSAP ratings by ward

Ward	Dwellings	HHSRS category 1 hazards			Disrepair	Fuel poverty		Low income households	Average SimpleSAP
		All hazards	Excess cold	Fall hazards		10%	LIHC		
Bardney	1,215	231 (19%)	131 (11%)	123 (10%)	59 (5%)	152 (13%)	109 (9%)	222 (18%)	55
Caistor and Yarborough	2,611	412 (16%)	187 (7%)	236 (9%)	108 (4%)	290 (11%)	197 (8%)	450 (17%)	58
Cherry Willingham	3,336	368 (11%)	167 (5%)	215 (6%)	105 (3%)	334 (10%)	201 (6%)	521 (16%)	59
Dunholme and Welton	3,398	443 (13%)	270 (8%)	213 (6%)	91 (3%)	323 (10%)	230 (7%)	478 (14%)	58
Gainsborough East	3,292	313 (10%)	23 (1%)	229 (7%)	84 (3%)	381 (12%)	319 (10%)	1,722 (52%)	64
Gainsborough North	3,308	640 (19%)	107 (3%)	442 (13%)	196 (6%)	422 (13%)	433 (13%)	1,128 (34%)	58
Gainsborough South-West	3,098	813 (26%)	129 (4%)	535 (17%)	277 (9%)	423 (14%)	573 (18%)	1,045 (34%)	57
Hemswell	1,226	438 (36%)	325 (27%)	137 (11%)	81 (7%)	172 (14%)	178 (15%)	224 (18%)	48
Kelsey Wold	1,125	356 (32%)	278 (25%)	112 (10%)	57 (5%)	166 (15%)	152 (14%)	158 (14%)	46
Lea	986	226 (23%)	150 (15%)	103 (10%)	49 (5%)	121 (12%)	80 (8%)	92 (9%)	52
Market Rasen	4,122	841 (20%)	516 (13%)	358 (9%)	204 (5%)	485 (12%)	376 (9%)	790 (19%)	56
Nettleham	1,893	177 (9%)	50 (3%)	128 (7%)	73 (4%)	176 (9%)	110 (6%)	251 (13%)	59
Saxilby	2,541	425 (17%)	259 (10%)	202 (8%)	115 (5%)	271 (11%)	194 (8%)	460 (18%)	57
Scampton	1,207	249 (21%)	124 (10%)	127 (11%)	69 (6%)	145 (12%)	124 (10%)	187 (15%)	55
Scotter and Blyton	3,353	698 (21%)	455 (14%)	288 (9%)	140 (4%)	405 (12%)	325 (10%)	506 (15%)	54
Stow	1,065	196 (18%)	106 (10%)	97 (9%)	43 (4%)	127 (12%)	99 (9%)	160 (15%)	56
Sudbrooke	1,077	75 (7%)	39 (4%)	44 (4%)	25 (2%)	84 (8%)	68 (6%)	100 (9%)	60
Torksey	982	226 (23%)	199 (20%)	59 (6%)	28 (3%)	137 (14%)	122 (12%)	146 (15%)	49
Waddingham and Spital	1,128	483 (43%)	372 (33%)	150 (13%)	77 (7%)	178 (16%)	171 (15%)	155 (14%)	43
Wold View	1,171	393 (34%)	299 (26%)	116 (10%)	66 (6%)	168 (14%)	156 (13%)	248 (21%)	48

N.B. the information on hazards refers to the number of dwellings with a hazard of the stated type. Because of this there is likely to be some overlap – for example, some dwellings are likely to have excess cold and fall hazards but this dwelling would only be represented once under ‘all hazards’. The number of dwellings under ‘all hazards’ can therefore be less than the sum of the excess cold plus fall hazards.



Table 5: Private sector stock – number and percentage of dwellings for each of the key indicators, and average SimpleSAP ratings by ward

Ward	Dwellings	HHSRS category 1 hazards			Disrepair	Fuel poverty		Low income households	Average SimpleSAP
		All hazards	Excess cold	Fall hazards		10%	LIHC		
Bardney	1,036	208 (20%)	119 (11%)	110 (11%)	54 (5%)	125 (12%)	89 (9%)	131 (13%)	54
Caistor and Yarborough	2,308	385 (17%)	178 (8%)	217 (9%)	101 (4%)	243 (11%)	172 (7%)	277 (12%)	57
Cherry Willingham	3,065	337 (11%)	151 (5%)	200 (7%)	99 (3%)	292 (10%)	174 (6%)	360 (12%)	59
Dunholme and Welton	3,105	416 (13%)	256 (8%)	198 (6%)	86 (3%)	281 (9%)	205 (7%)	314 (10%)	57
Gainsborough East	1,867	202 (11%)	13 (1%)	150 (8%)	58 (3%)	189 (10%)	157 (8%)	565 (30%)	63
Gainsborough North	2,785	585 (21%)	96 (3%)	405 (15%)	182 (7%)	337 (12%)	357 (13%)	714 (26%)	57
Gainsborough South-West	2,883	783 (27%)	121 (4%)	516 (18%)	269 (9%)	386 (13%)	537 (19%)	885 (31%)	56
Hemswell	1,148	414 (36%)	309 (27%)	130 (11%)	78 (7%)	159 (14%)	166 (14%)	184 (16%)	48
Kelsey Wold	1,029	333 (32%)	263 (26%)	103 (10%)	54 (5%)	151 (15%)	139 (14%)	111 (11%)	46
Lea	942	211 (22%)	137 (15%)	99 (11%)	48 (5%)	113 (12%)	74 (8%)	73 (8%)	53
Market Rasen	3,687	804 (22%)	502 (14%)	335 (9%)	195 (5%)	415 (11%)	336 (9%)	525 (14%)	55
Nettleham	1,773	164 (9%)	44 (2%)	121 (7%)	70 (4%)	150 (8%)	93 (5%)	174 (10%)	59
Saxilby	2,311	403 (17%)	249 (11%)	189 (8%)	110 (5%)	231 (10%)	166 (7%)	307 (13%)	57
Scampton	1,147	239 (21%)	119 (10%)	123 (11%)	67 (6%)	137 (12%)	118 (10%)	155 (14%)	55
Scotter and Blyton	3,060	656 (21%)	432 (14%)	268 (9%)	133 (4%)	356 (12%)	279 (9%)	343 (11%)	53
Stow	949	179 (19%)	96 (10%)	89 (9%)	40 (4%)	111 (12%)	87 (9%)	104 (11%)	55
Sudbrooke	1,033	72 (7%)	38 (4%)	42 (4%)	24 (2%)	79 (8%)	65 (6%)	82 (8%)	60
Torksey	903	209 (23%)	185 (20%)	55 (6%)	26 (3%)	121 (13%)	111 (12%)	106 (12%)	48
Waddingham and Spital	1,043	461 (44%)	358 (34%)	141 (14%)	74 (7%)	164 (16%)	160 (15%)	113 (11%)	43
Wold View	1,043	361 (35%)	277 (27%)	107 (10%)	62 (6%)	146 (14%)	134 (13%)	175 (17%)	48

N.B. the information on hazards refers to the number of dwellings with a hazard of the stated type. Because of this there is likely to be some overlap – for example, some dwellings are likely to have excess cold and fall hazards but this dwelling would only be represented once under ‘all hazards’. The number of dwellings under ‘all hazards’ can therefore be less than the sum of the excess cold plus fall hazards.



Table 6: Owner occupied sector stock – number and percentage of dwellings for each of the key indicators, and average SimpleSAP ratings by ward

Ward	Dwellings	HHSRS category 1 hazards			Disrepair	Fuel poverty		Low income households	Average SimpleSAP
		All hazards	Excess cold	Fall hazards		10%	LIHC		
Bardney	816	169 (21%)	104 (13%)	83 (10%)	39 (5%)	105 (13%)	69 (8%)	82 (10%)	53
Caistor and Yarborough	1,873	289 (15%)	130 (7%)	166 (9%)	70 (4%)	200 (11%)	123 (7%)	187 (10%)	58
Cherry Willingham	2,662	287 (11%)	129 (5%)	170 (6%)	81 (3%)	252 (9%)	144 (5%)	273 (10%)	58
Dunholme and Welton	2,735	350 (13%)	210 (8%)	168 (6%)	68 (2%)	239 (9%)	152 (6%)	233 (9%)	58
Gainsborough East	1,355	155 (11%)	13 (1%)	113 (8%)	40 (3%)	153 (11%)	100 (7%)	348 (26%)	62
Gainsborough North	2,027	419 (21%)	74 (4%)	290 (14%)	120 (6%)	260 (13%)	209 (10%)	457 (23%)	56
Gainsborough South-West	1,289	354 (27%)	56 (4%)	240 (19%)	100 (8%)	182 (14%)	161 (12%)	337 (26%)	56
Hemswell	765	285 (37%)	214 (28%)	89 (12%)	50 (7%)	106 (14%)	93 (12%)	85 (11%)	47
Kelsey Wold	897	289 (32%)	231 (26%)	88 (10%)	45 (5%)	128 (14%)	113 (13%)	86 (10%)	46
Lea	859	193 (22%)	127 (15%)	90 (10%)	43 (5%)	103 (12%)	61 (7%)	61 (7%)	53
Market Rasen	2,835	646 (23%)	423 (15%)	256 (9%)	138 (5%)	343 (12%)	236 (8%)	326 (11%)	54
Nettleham	1,483	128 (9%)	32 (2%)	96 (6%)	51 (3%)	123 (8%)	66 (4%)	109 (7%)	59
Saxilby	1,750	306 (17%)	205 (12%)	132 (8%)	72 (4%)	182 (10%)	117 (7%)	186 (11%)	56
Scampton	845	182 (22%)	94 (11%)	89 (11%)	47 (6%)	105 (12%)	77 (9%)	90 (11%)	55
Scotter and Blyton	2,703	580 (21%)	389 (14%)	233 (9%)	112 (4%)	316 (12%)	232 (9%)	274 (10%)	53
Stow	806	152 (19%)	82 (10%)	74 (9%)	32 (4%)	94 (12%)	68 (8%)	77 (10%)	55
Sudbrooke	958	68 (7%)	37 (4%)	39 (4%)	21 (2%)	76 (8%)	56 (6%)	69 (7%)	60
Torksey	747	181 (24%)	163 (22%)	45 (6%)	20 (3%)	103 (14%)	90 (12%)	75 (10%)	48
Waddingham and Spital	868	393 (45%)	308 (35%)	117 (13%)	59 (7%)	138 (16%)	130 (15%)	82 (9%)	42
Wold View	728	253 (35%)	204 (28%)	70 (10%)	39 (5%)	107 (15%)	79 (11%)	94 (13%)	47

N.B. the information on hazards refers to the number of dwellings with a hazard of the stated type. Because of this there is likely to be some overlap – for example, some dwellings are likely to have excess cold and fall hazards but this dwelling would only be represented once under ‘all hazards’. The number of dwellings under ‘all hazards’ can therefore be less than the sum of the excess cold plus fall hazards.



Table 7: Private rented sector stock – number and percentage of dwellings for each of the key indicators, and average SimpleSAP ratings by ward

Ward	Dwellings	HHSRS category 1 hazards			Disrepair	Fuel poverty		Low income households	Average SimpleSAP
		All hazards	Excess cold	Fall hazards		10%	LIHC		
Bardney	220	39 (18%)	15 (7%)	27 (7%)	15 (7%)	20 (9%)	20 (9%)	49 (22%)	61
Caistor and Yarborough	435	96 (22%)	48 (11%)	51 (7%)	31 (7%)	43 (10%)	49 (11%)	90 (21%)	57
Cherry Willingham	403	50 (12%)	22 (5%)	30 (4%)	18 (4%)	40 (10%)	30 (7%)	87 (22%)	63
Dunholme and Welton	370	66 (18%)	46 (12%)	30 (5%)	18 (5%)	42 (11%)	53 (14%)	81 (22%)	56
Gainsborough East	512	47 (9%)	0 (0%)	37 (7%)	18 (4%)	36 (7%)	57 (11%)	217 (42%)	66
Gainsborough North	758	166 (22%)	22 (3%)	115 (15%)	62 (8%)	77 (10%)	148 (20%)	257 (34%)	59
Gainsborough South-West	1,594	429 (27%)	65 (4%)	276 (17%)	169 (11%)	204 (13%)	376 (24%)	548 (34%)	57
Hemswell	383	129 (34%)	95 (25%)	41 (11%)	28 (7%)	53 (14%)	73 (19%)	99 (26%)	50
Kelsey Wold	132	44 (33%)	32 (24%)	15 (11%)	9 (7%)	23 (17%)	26 (20%)	25 (19%)	46
Lea	83	18 (22%)	10 (12%)	9 (11%)	5 (6%)	10 (12%)	13 (16%)	12 (14%)	54
Market Rasen	852	158 (19%)	79 (9%)	79 (9%)	57 (7%)	72 (8%)	100 (12%)	199 (23%)	59
Nettleham	290	36 (12%)	12 (4%)	25 (9%)	19 (7%)	27 (9%)	27 (9%)	65 (22%)	61
Saxilby	561	97 (17%)	44 (8%)	57 (10%)	38 (7%)	49 (9%)	49 (9%)	121 (22%)	62
Scampton	302	57 (19%)	25 (8%)	34 (11%)	20 (7%)	32 (11%)	41 (14%)	65 (22%)	56
Scotter and Blyton	357	76 (21%)	43 (12%)	35 (10%)	21 (6%)	40 (11%)	47 (13%)	69 (19%)	55
Stow	143	27 (19%)	14 (10%)	15 (10%)	8 (6%)	17 (12%)	19 (13%)	27 (19%)	57
Sudbrooke	75	4 (5%)	1 (1%)	3 (4%)	3 (4%)	3 (4%)	9 (12%)	13 (17%)	59
Torksey	156	28 (18%)	22 (14%)	10 (6%)	6 (4%)	18 (12%)	21 (13%)	31 (20%)	52
Waddingham and Spital	175	68 (39%)	50 (29%)	24 (14%)	15 (9%)	26 (15%)	30 (17%)	31 (18%)	45
Wold View	315	108 (34%)	73 (23%)	37 (12%)	23 (7%)	39 (12%)	55 (17%)	81 (26%)	49

N.B. the information on hazards refers to the number of dwellings with a hazard of the stated type. Because of this there is likely to be some overlap – for example, some dwellings are likely to have excess cold and fall hazards but this dwelling would only be represented once under ‘all hazards’. The number of dwellings under ‘all hazards’ can therefore be less than the sum of the excess cold plus fall hazards.



4.3 Information relating to LAHS reporting and EPC ratings

4.3.1 Cost of mitigating category 1 hazards in West Lindsey's private sector stock

Table 8 shows the total number of dwellings with HHSRS category 1 hazards in West Lindsey's private sector stock, the average cost of mitigating hazards per dwelling and the total cost for mitigating all hazards within those dwellings. The costs are based on the average cost of mitigating category 1 hazards for the East Midlands using EHS 2014 data⁴⁰. The EHS costs are determined following a surveyor's assessment of the hazard. For each hazard the surveyor is given a range of common treatments that they can specify in order to treat the hazard. Where quantities are required the surveyor may specify them. The treatment recommended by the surveyor is then costed using a standard set of prices.

Table 8: Estimated costs to mitigate all category 1 hazards in private sector stock, split into tenure

Tenure	No. of hazards	Average cost per dwelling (£)	Total cost (£)
Private Sector	7,422	2,281	16,928,850
Owner occupied	5,679	2,281	12,953,239
Private rented	1,743	2,281	3,975,611

⁴⁰ Note that these costs are estimated based on standardised cost assumptions intended for comparison purposes. If available, local data on costs – such as grant or loan aided works – could be used; however, this type of data is usually biased. The estimates here are therefore considered as a useful starting point.



4.3.2 EPC ratings in the West Lindsey private sector stock

An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) is required whenever a new building is constructed, or an existing building is sold or rented out. An EPC is a measure of the energy efficiency performance of a building and is rated from band A – G, with A representing the best performance. The EPC ratings correspond to a range of SAP ratings from 1 – 100, with 100 being the best. It is possible, therefore, to give a dwelling an EPC rating based on the SAP rating.

Figure 8 below shows the bands A – G and corresponding SAP ratings in brackets. The first two columns show the number and percentage of West Lindsey's private sector stock falling into each of the EPC ratings bands. The third column shows the comparable figures for the private sector stock in England.

The estimated average SimpleSAP for the private sector stock in West Lindsey is 55 which corresponds to an EPC rating of D. The number of private sector dwellings with an EPC rating below band E is estimated to be 5,103 (13.7%). West Lindsey has a slightly lower proportion of dwellings in the band C and D and higher proportions in bands E to G.

Figure 8: Number and percentage of West Lindsey's *private sector stock* falling into each of the EPC ratings bands (based on SimpleSAP), compared to England (EHS) figures *N.B. England figures report band A and B together*

		West Lindsey		2014 EHS England
		Count	Percent	Percent
(92-100) A	A	0	0.0%	1.0%
(81-91) B	B	94	0.3%	
(69-80) C	C	5,984	16.1%	20.9%
(55-68) D	D	17,466	47.1%	52.6%
(39-54) E	E	8,470	22.8%	19.1%
(21-38) F	F	3,842	10.4%	5.0%
(1-20) G	G	1,261	3.4%	1.5%



Under the Energy Act 2011, new rules mean that from 2018 landlords must ensure that their properties meet a minimum energy efficiency standard - which has been set at band E - by 1 April 2018^{41, 42}.

Figure 9 shows the breakdown of SimpleSAP results into the A – G bands for the private rented stock only and compared to the figures for this tenure in England as a whole. The number of private rented dwellings in West Lindsey with a rating below band E (i.e. bands F and G), is estimated to be 954 (11.8%). Compared to England, there are a greater proportion of dwellings in band C, E, F and G and a lower proportion in band D.

The distribution of dwellings with EPC ratings below band E is shown in **Map 13** and maps zooming in on each of the areas of West Lindsey are provided in **Map D. 19** and **Map D. 20**. These are for the private rented stock only, since this is affected by the new rules on minimum standards. Under the legislation these properties would not be eligible to be rented out after 2018.

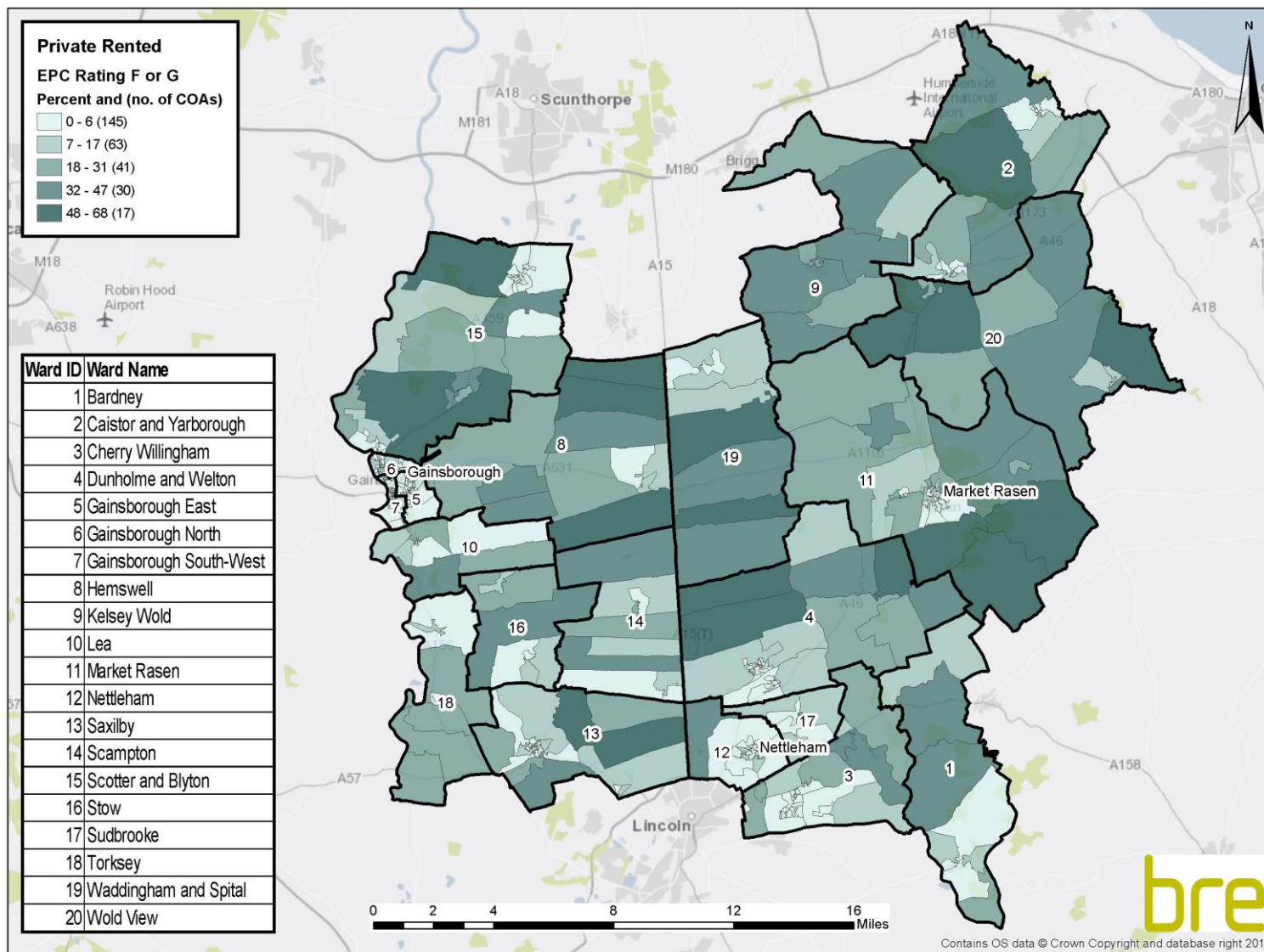
Figure 9: Number and percentage of West Lindsey's *private rented stock* falling into each of the EPC ratings bands (based on SimpleSAP), compared to England (EHS) figures *N.B. England figures report band A and B together*

	West Lindsey		2014 EHS England
	Count	Percent	Percent
(92-100) A	0	0.0%	1.4%
(81-91) B	32	0.4%	
(69-80) C	1,938	23.9%	23.8%
(55-68) D	3,484	42.9%	48.9%
(39-54) E	1,708	21.0%	18.3%
(21-38) F	705	8.7%	5.4%
(1-20) G	249	3.1%	2.1%

⁴¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/962/contents/made>

⁴² Although landlords will still be able to rent out F and G rated properties after this date they will not be able to renew or sign a new contract.

Map 13: Distribution of dwellings with F or G EPC ratings in the private rented stock





4.4 Energy efficiency variables for West Lindsey

Section 2.5 provides an overview of the ECO policy – two of the main energy efficiency improvements that fall under these policies are insulation of cavity walls and lofts. An understanding of the numbers and geographical distribution of dwellings which would be suitable for such improvements is a useful step in targeting resources in West Lindsey. The BRE Models have been used to determine the following variables for West Lindsey:

- Wall type and presence of cavity wall insulation
 - Solid wall
 - Insulated cavity wall
 - Un-insulated cavity wall
- Presence and level of loft insulation
 - No loft
 - Loft with no insulation
 - Level of loft insulation – 50, 100, 150, 200, 250+ mm loft insulation

Table 9 and **Table 10** show the modelled results in terms of the numbers and percentages of dwellings in West Lindsey's private sector stock for walls and lofts respectively (ward level data can be obtained from the database supplied alongside this report). They also show the percentage figures for the East Midlands region and for England overall to enable comparison. The results indicate that a proportion of the private sector stock in West Lindsey could benefit from energy efficiency improvements with an estimated 5,892 dwellings (16%) having un-insulated cavity walls. Furthermore, there are an estimated 5,521 dwellings (15% of West Lindsey's private sector stock) which have less than 100mm of loft insulation with 2,709 (7%) having no loft insulation at all. In West Lindsey, it is estimated that 71% of the housing stock have cavity walls; whilst this is very similar to the regional and national figures, it is estimated that a greater proportion of these have been insulated in West Lindsey. However, there are still opportunities for implementing ECO in dwellings without cavity wall insulation which still represent a fifth of the housing stock. These types of dwellings are likely to be of particular interest to ECO providers and the distribution of these dwellings is shown in **Map 14** to **Map 16**, with maps zooming in on the urban area of West Lindsey provided in **Appendix D**.

Map 14 shows that the prevalence of un-insulated cavities is scattered throughout the area. **Map D. 21** and **Map D. 22** show the COAs with the highest levels in the urban area of West Lindsey – again there is no particular pattern.

Map 15 shows that there are pockets of areas with solid walls distributed throughout the area with a tendency towards the rural areas and central parts of West Lindsey. **Map D. 23** and **Map D. 24** zoom in on West Lindsey.

Map 16 shows that areas with lower levels of loft insulation (100mm or less) are scattered throughout the area. **Map D. 25** and **Map D. 26** show West Lindsey in more detail.



Table 9: Estimates of the numbers and percentage of dwellings for each of the energy efficiency variables for walls assessed for the private sector stock in West Lindsey and compared to the East Midlands region and national figure (EHS 2014)

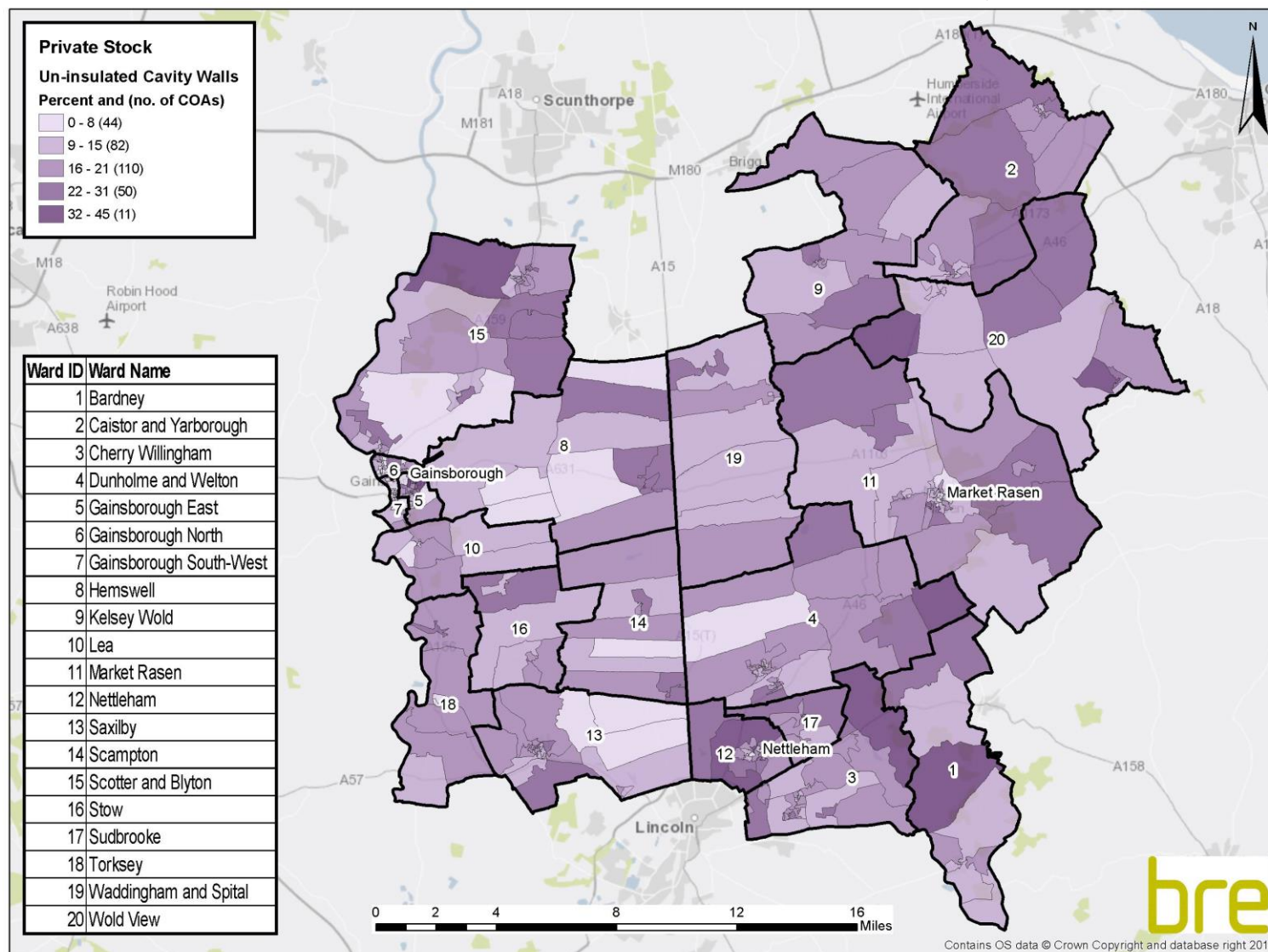
Variable		Private stock		2014 EHS Regional (private stock)	2014 EHS England (private stock)
		No.	%	%	%
No. of private sector dwellings		37,117	-	-	-
Wall type	Solid	10,794	29%	29%	30%
	Insulated cavity	20,317	55%	46%	43%
	Un-insulated cavity	5,892	16%	23%	25%
% of cavity walls only that are uninsulated		-	22%	33%	37%

N.B. the different wall types do not add up to the total number of private sector dwellings due to the small number of timber-frame and stone buildings

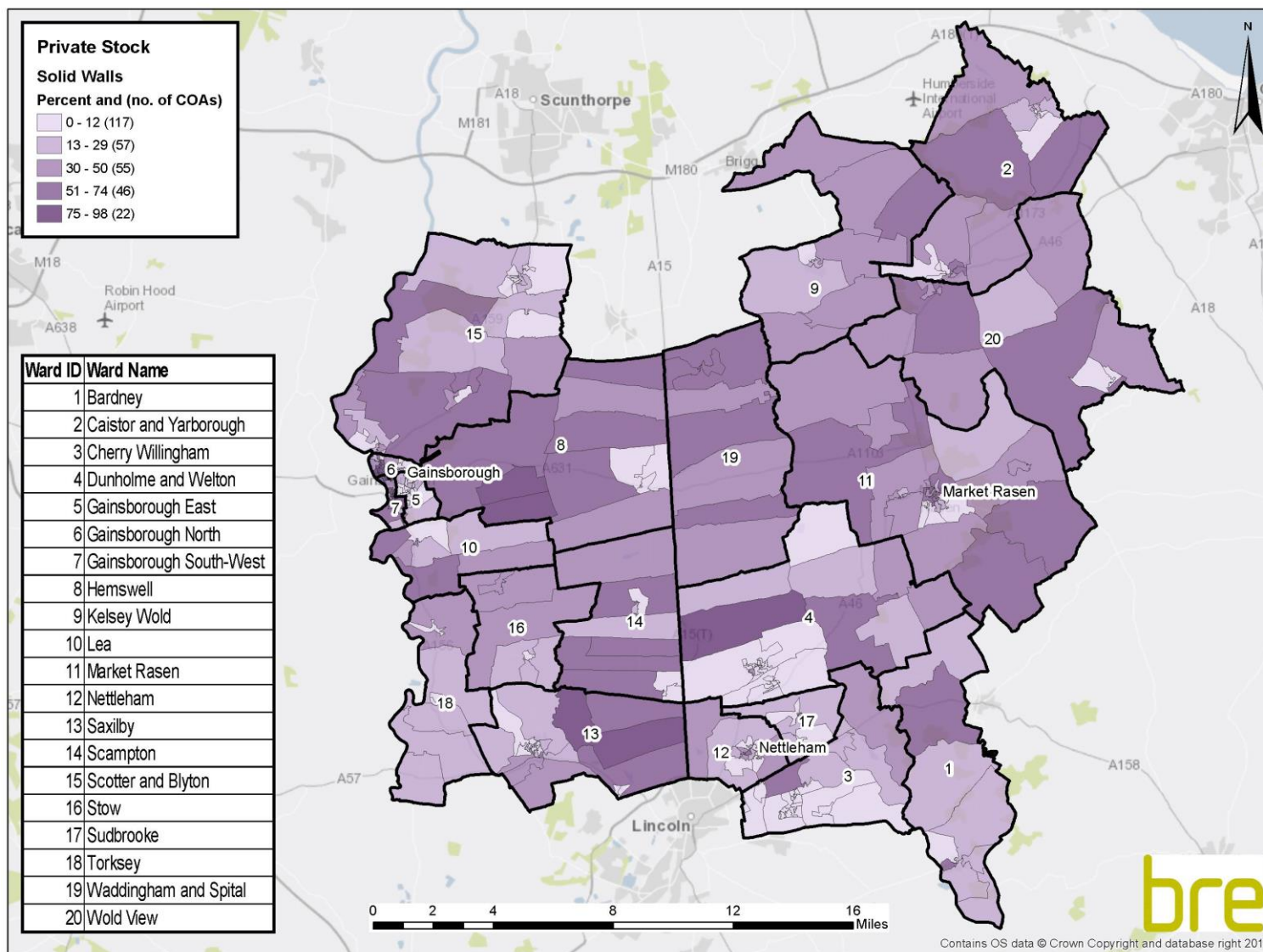
Table 10: Estimates of the numbers and percentage of dwellings for each of the energy efficiency variables for lofts assessed for the private sector stock in West Lindsey and compared to the East Midlands region and national figure (EHS 2014)

Variable		Private stock		2014 EHS Regional (private stock)	2014 EHS England (private stock)
		No.	%	%	%
No. of private sector dwellings		37,117	-	-	-
Level of loft insulation	No loft	1,259	3%	3%	10%
	No insulation	2,709	7%	3%	3%
	50mm	2,812	8%	6%	6%
	100mm	7,890	21%	29%	23%
	150mm	5,373	14%	17%	19%
	200mm	5,590	15%	16%	14%
	250+mm	11,484	31%	25%	24%
Less than 100mm		5,521	15%	9%	9%

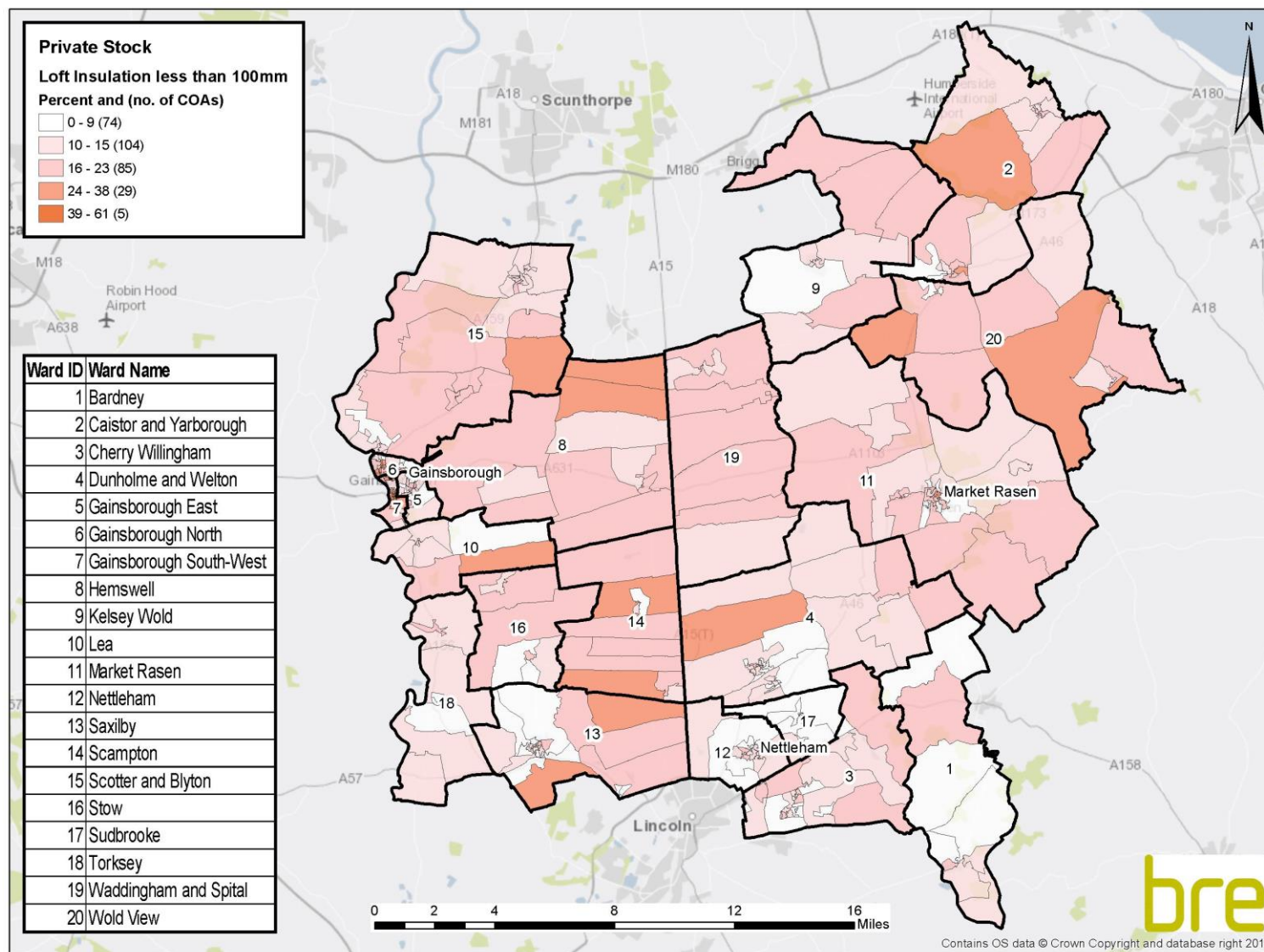
Map 14: Energy efficiency variables - percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey with un-insulated cavity walls



Map 15: Energy efficiency variables - percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey with solid walls



Map 16: Energy efficiency variables – percentage of private sector dwellings in West Lindsey with less than 100mm or no loft insulation





4.5 Energy planning variables for West Lindsey

In addition to the energy efficiency key indicators, the “energy outputs” part of the housing stock modelling approach (see **Figure 1**) provides the database with estimates of a number of other energy efficiency variables. These variables are: SimpleSAP, notional SimpleCO₂, notional energy demand and cost, notional heat demand and cost. **Table 11** shows the energy efficiency variables in terms of the average figure per dwelling in West Lindsey, split by tenure. It is clear that the owner occupied stock has the highest average figures for the majority of variables which may, in part, be due to owner occupied dwellings being larger than those in the other tenures. Such information provides a useful picture of the local housing stock and can also be useful in planning infrastructure projects such as district heating schemes, or for projects seeking to lever in ECO funding.

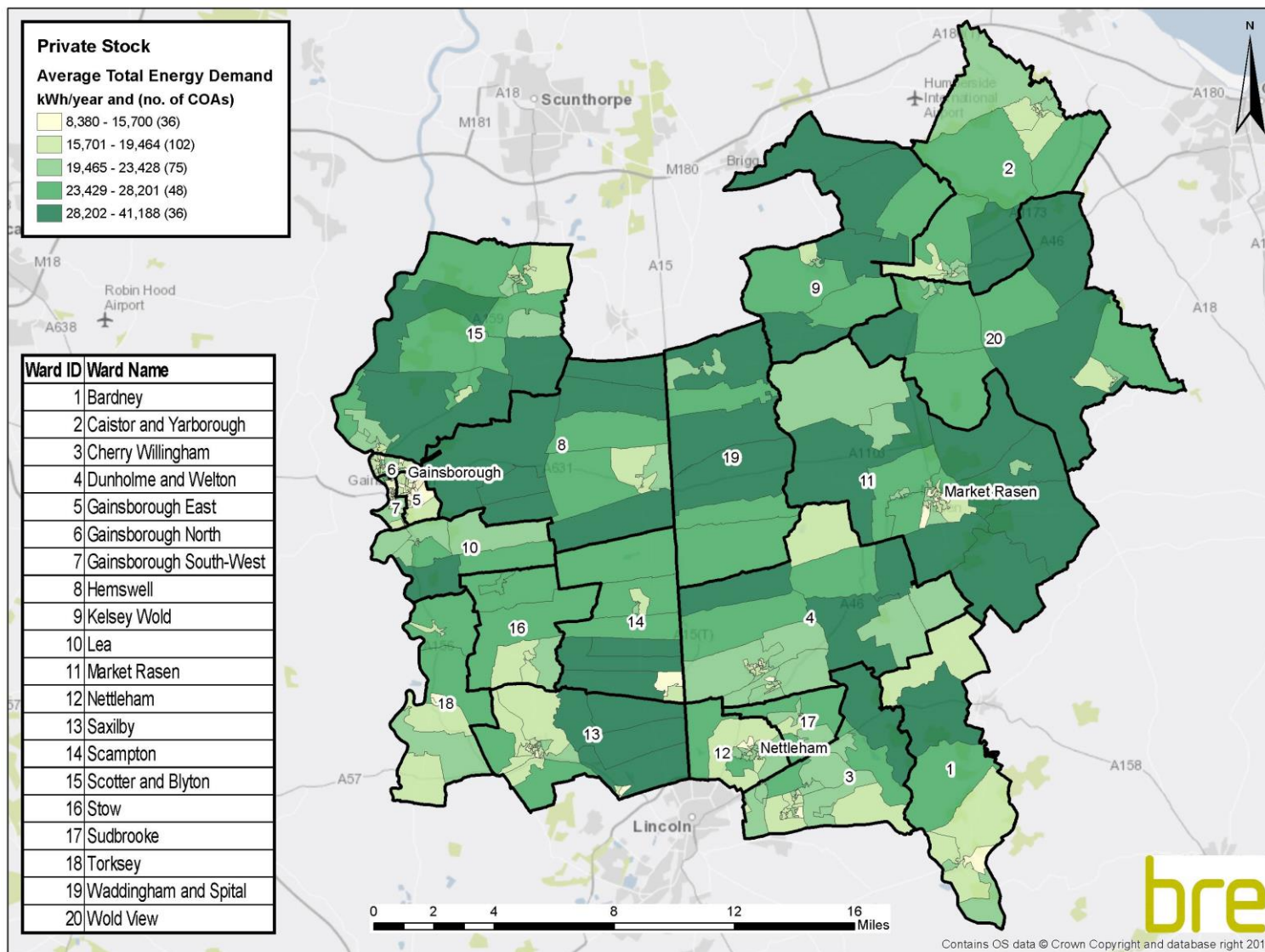
Table 11: Modelled data for average energy efficiency variables per dwelling by tenure in West Lindsey

Variable	Tenure		
	Owner occupied	Private rented	Social
No. of dwellings	29,001	8,116	5,017
SimpleSAP	55	57	60
SimpleCO ₂ (t/yr)	5.72	4.97	3.75
Energy demand (kWh/yr)	21,450	18,200	13,872
Energy cost (£/yr)	1,096	956	736
Electricity demand (KWh)	1,905	2,182	1,786
Electricity cost (£)	209	230	184
Heat demand (kWh/yr)	12,347	10,812	7,560
Heat cost (£/yr)	721	617	412

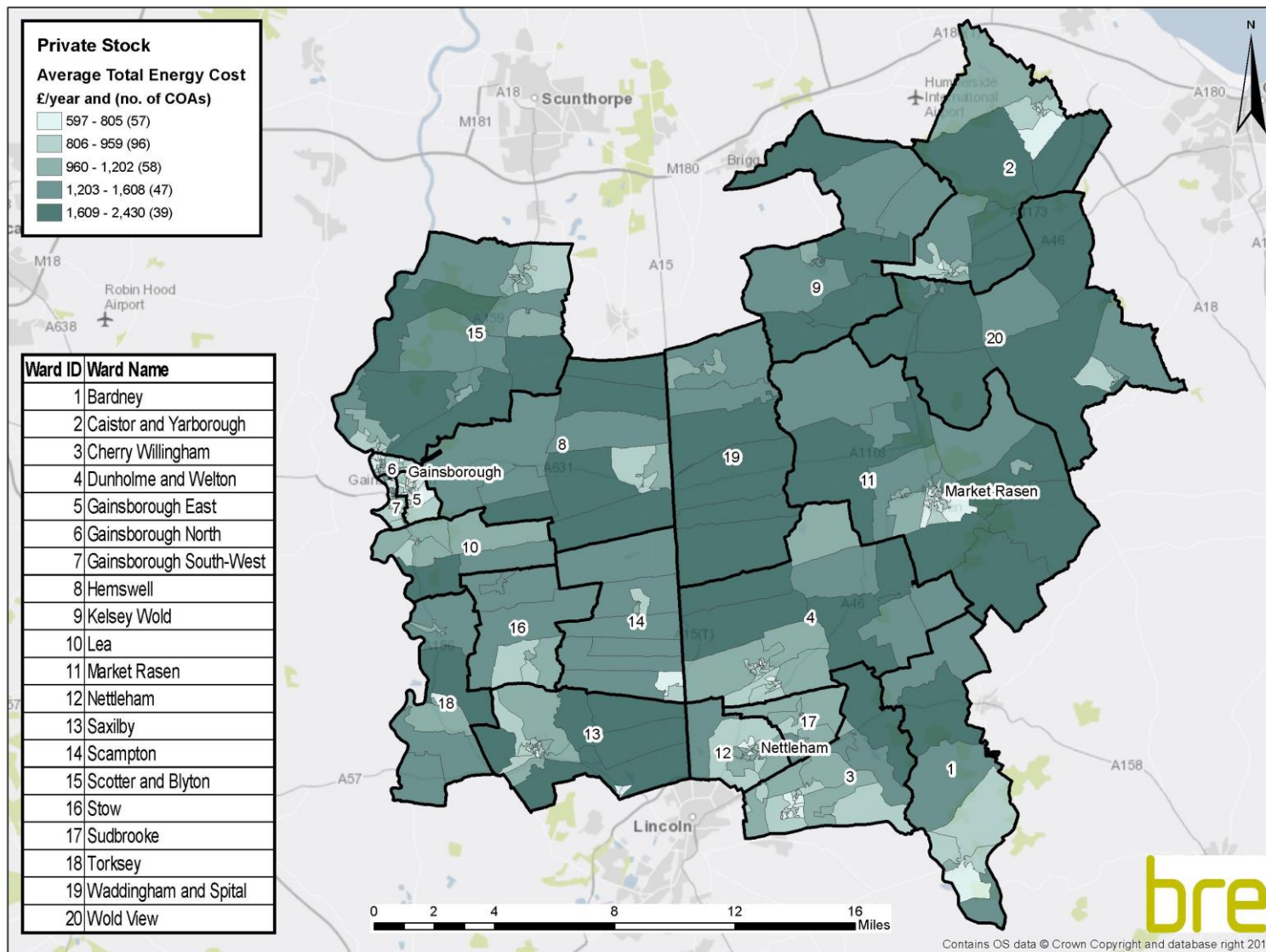
Map 17 and **Map 18** show the average total energy demand and the average total energy cost per year for West Lindsey. Both maps show similar patterns since higher energy demand is generally likely to result in higher energy costs. In general energy demand and cost seems to be higher in rural areas which is most likely a result of there being larger detached houses in these areas. **Map D. 28** and **Map D. 29** focus in on the urban area of West Lindsey.

Map 19 and **Map 20** show the average total heat demand and the average total heating cost per year for West Lindsey. These show a similar pattern to the energy demand and energy cost maps. **Map D. 30** and **Map D. 31** focus in on West Lindsey.

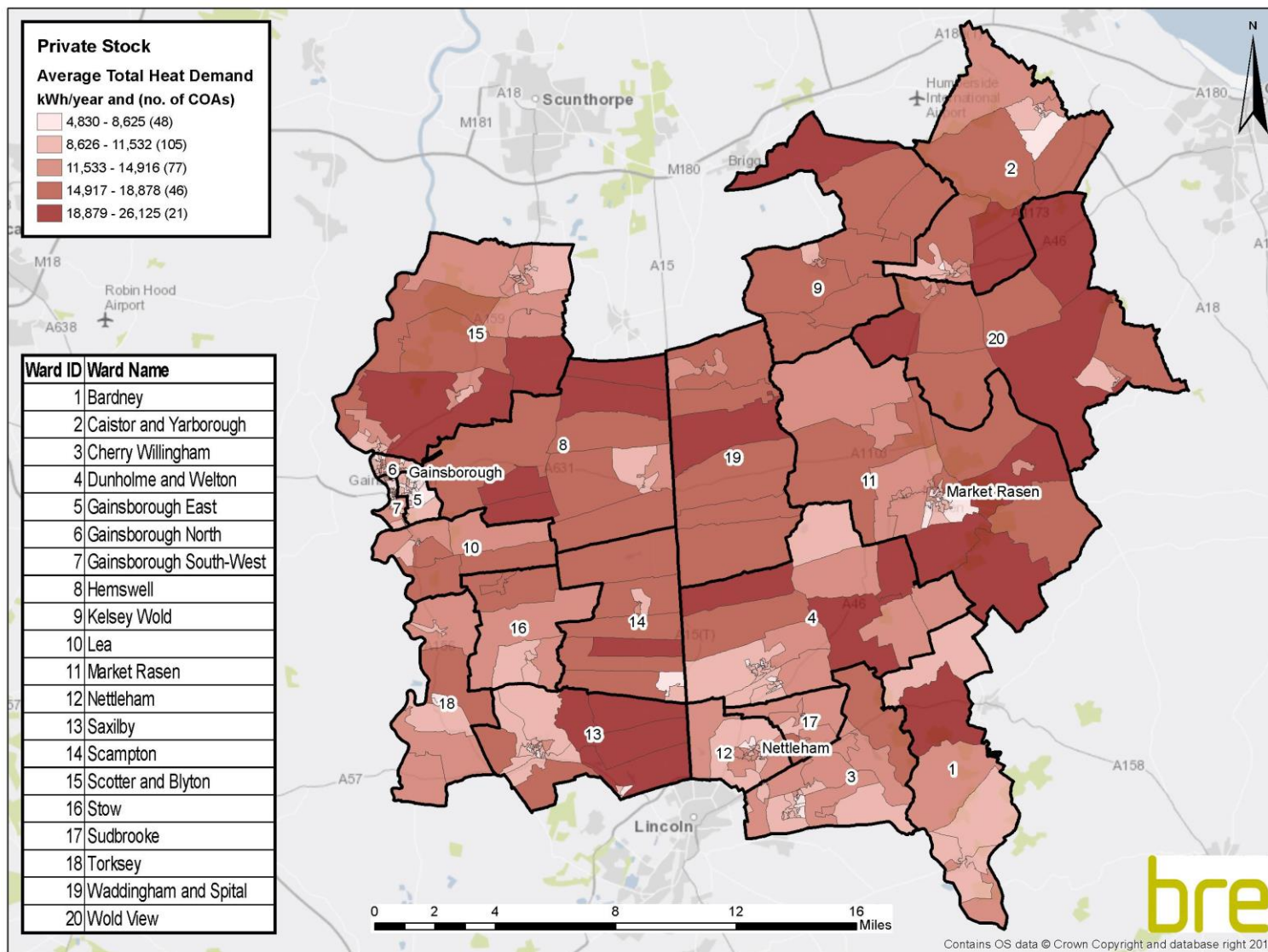
Map 17: Average total energy demand (kWh/year) – private sector stock



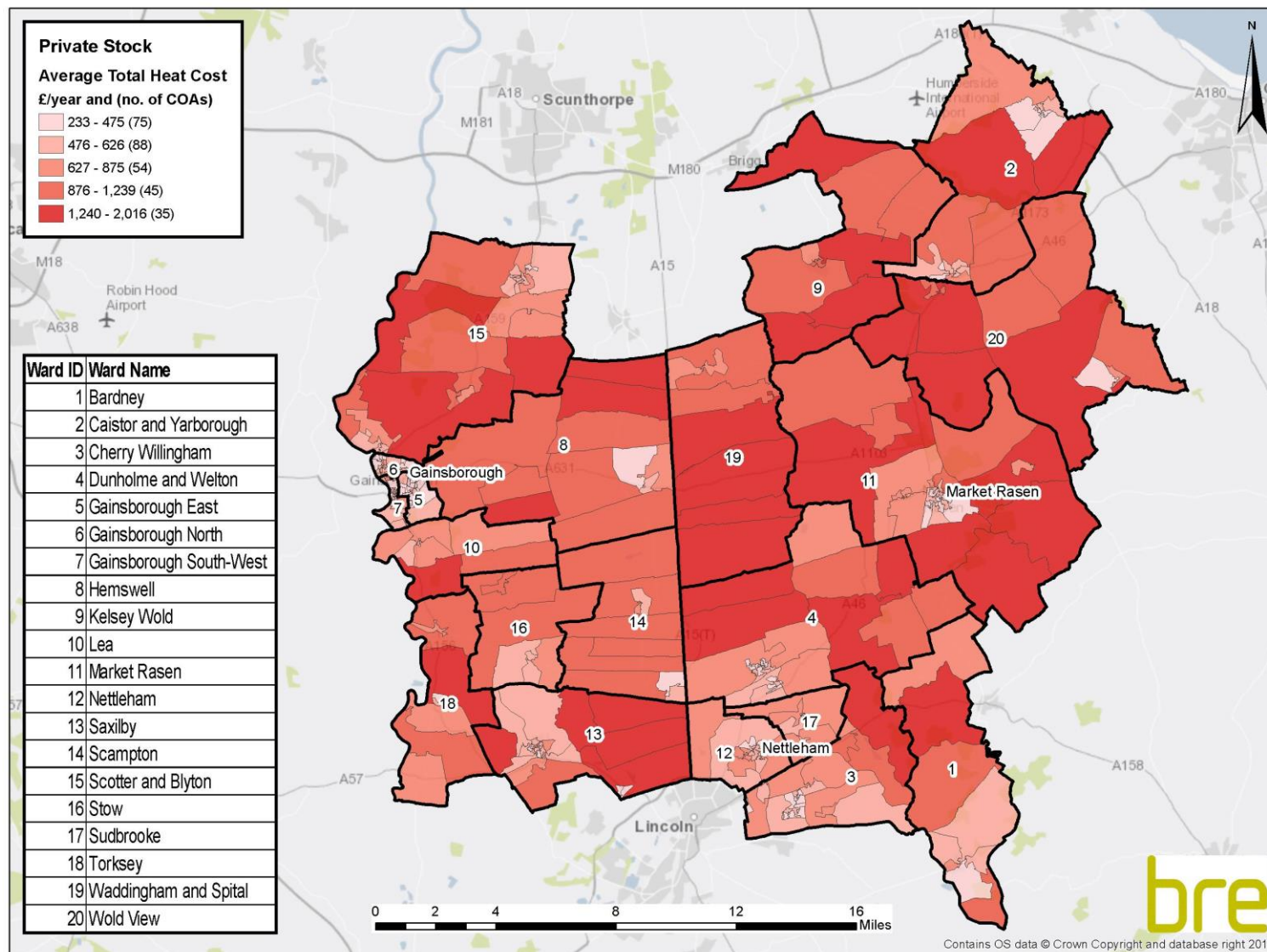
Map 18: Average total energy cost (£/year) – private sector stock



Map 19: Average total heat demand (kWh/year) – private sector stock



Map 20: Average total heat cost (£/year) – private sector stock





5 Conclusion and recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

West Lindsey District Council commissioned BRE to undertake a series of modelling exercises on their housing stock to provide an integrated housing stock database, making use of available local data sources (EPC data) which have been integrated into BRE's standard housing stock database. The integration of this data source serves to further increase the accuracy of the models by removing the need to rely on imputed data for the 18,813 cases where EPC data is available, and instead using observed data from the surveys. This leads to more accurate SimpleSAP ratings, more accurate excess cold data (and therefore HHSRS data), and more accurate fuel poverty data for around 45% of the stock in West Lindsey.

This report describes the modelling work and provides details of the results obtained from the dwelling level model and database. The database is also provided to the council to enable them to obtain specific information whenever required.

The integrated stock models and database provide the council with dwelling level information, focussing on private sector housing, for the following:

- The percentage of dwellings meeting each of the key indicators for West Lindsey overall and broken down by tenure and then mapped by COA (private sector stock only)
- Information relating to LAHS reporting for the private sector stock - category 1 hazards as well as information on EPC ratings
- Energy efficiency for the private sector stock (wall and loft insulation)
- Energy planning variables

Some of the key findings of this report are as follows:

- West Lindsey performs better than England for low income households and fuel poverty (both definitions); but worse for all hazards and excess cold
- The private rented sector is generally worse than other tenures across all the key indicators (with the exception of excess cold which is worse in the owner occupied sector)
- 11.8% of dwellings in the private rented sector are estimated to have an EPC below band E. Under proposed legislation these properties would not be eligible to be rented out after 2018.

Such information will facilitate the decision making process for targeting resources to improve the condition of housing and to prevent ill health resulting from poor housing conditions. Furthermore, the results of this project provide West Lindsey with information which will assist in housing policy and strategy development whether these are inspired locally, arise from obligations under the Housing Act 2004 or as responses to government initiatives such as DCLG's Housing Strategy Policy and ECO.

5.2 Recommendations

Programmes designed to tackle disrepair, for example group enforcement interventions, could be considered with a focus on areas of greatest disrepair such as Gainsborough South-West ward with 9% disrepair and 27% containing category 1 hazards, or Waddingham and Spital ward with an estimated 7% of private sector homes in disrepair and 44% with category 1 hazards. These findings could be combined with local intelligence to help identify areas for targeting assistance for physical improvements to private



sector stock and the environment. Furthermore, programmes aimed at increasing household income through job creation, benefit entitlement checks and other initiatives should also be considered, with a particular focus on areas containing high proportions of low income households like Gainsborough South-West (31%), Gainsborough East (30%) and Gainsborough North (26%).

The use of additional local data in this project has enhanced the housing stock models and database. The addition of any further local data, were it to become available, would potentially further enhance the models and database.

Examples of such data are:

- **Households on benefits**

Data regarding any households in receipt of either Council Tax Support or Housing Allowance could be used to enhance the low income model, making the targeting of individual low income households more accurate.

- **Local repair schemes**

Data from any local repair schemes, including the use of repair grants, could be used to enhance the Disrepair Model.

- **Local energy improvement schemes**

Any local schemes to improve the energy efficiency of dwellings, including national schemes for which local data has been made available to West Lindsey, could be used to further enhance the energy models (SimpleSAP, excess cold, fuel poverty).

Furthermore, it would be possible to provide West Lindsey District Council with an analysis of the condition of the housing stock and its health impact, through a Health Impact Assessment (HIA). The report would also provide a cost benefit analysis of mitigating Housing Health and Safety hazards within the stock.



Appendix A Definitions of the key indicators

1. House condition indicators

a. The presence of a category 1 hazard under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) – reflecting both condition and thermal efficiency

Homes posing a category 1 hazard under the HHSRS – the system includes 29 hazards in the home categorised into category 1 – band A to C (serious) or category 2 – band D onwards (other) based on a weighted evaluation tool. Note that this includes the hazard of excess cold which is also included as one of the energy efficiency indicators.

The 29 hazards are:

1 Damp and mould growth	16 Food safety
2 Excess cold	17 Personal hygiene, Sanitation and Drainage
3 Excess heat	18 Water supply
4 Asbestos	19 Falls associated with baths etc.
5 Biocides	20 Falling on level surfaces etc.
6 Carbon Monoxide and fuel combustion products	21 Falling on stairs etc.
7 Lead	22 Falling between levels
8 Radiation	23 Electrical hazards
9 Uncombusted fuel gas	24 Fire
10 Volatile Organic Compounds	25 Flames, hot surfaces etc.
11 Crowding and space	26 Collision and entrapment
12 Entry by intruders	27 Explosions
13 Lighting	28 Position and operability of amenities etc.
14 Noise	29 Structural collapse and falling elements
15 Domestic hygiene, Pests and Refuse	

b. The presence of a category 1 hazard for falls (includes “falls associated with baths”, “falling on the level” and “falling on stairs”)

The HHSRS Falls Model includes the 3 different falls hazards where the vulnerable person is over 60 as listed above.

c. Dwellings in disrepair (based on the former Decent Homes Standard criteria for Disrepair)

The previous Decent Homes Standard states that a dwelling fails this criterion if it is not found to be in a reasonable state of repair. This is assessed by looking at the age of the dwelling and the condition of a range of building components including walls, roofs, windows, doors, electrics and heating systems).

2. Energy efficiency indicators:

a. The presence of a category 1 hazard for excess cold (using SAP ratings as a proxy measure in the same manner as the English House Condition Survey)

This hazard looks at households where there is a threat to health arising from sub-optimal indoor temperatures. The HHSRS assessment is based on the most low income group for this hazard – persons aged 65 years or over (note that the assessment requires the hazard to



be present and potentially affect a person in the low income age group should they occupy that dwelling. The assessment does not take account of the age of the person actually occupying that dwelling at that particular point in time).

The English Housing Survey (EHS) does not measure the actual temperatures achieved in each dwelling and therefore the presence of this hazard is measured by using the SAP rating as a proxy. Dwellings with a SAP rating of less than 33.52 (SAP 2012 methodology) are considered to be suffering from a category 1 excess cold hazard.

b. An estimate of the SAP rating which, to emphasise its origin from a reduced set of input variables, is referred to as “SimpleSAP”

The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is the UK Government’s standard methodology for home energy cost ratings. SAP ratings allow comparisons of energy efficiency to be made, and can show the likely improvements to a dwelling in terms of energy use. The Building Regulations require a SAP assessment to be carried out for all new dwellings and conversions. Local authorities, housing associations, and other landlords also use SAP ratings to estimate the energy efficiency of existing housing. The version on which the Average SAP rating model is based is SAP 2012.

The SAP ratings give a measure of the annual unit energy cost of space and water heating for the dwelling under a standard regime, assuming specific heating patterns and room temperatures. The fuel prices used are the same as those specified in SAP 2012. The SAP takes into account a range of factors that contribute to energy efficiency, which include:

- Thermal insulation of the building fabric
- The shape and exposed surfaces of the dwelling
- Efficiency and control of the heating system
- The fuel used for space and water heating
- Ventilation and solar gain characteristics of the dwelling

3. Household vulnerability indicators:

a. Fuel poverty - 10% definition

This definition states that a household is said to be in fuel poverty if it spends more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth (usually defined as 21°C for the main living area, and 18°C for other occupied rooms). This broad definition of fuel costs also includes modelled spending on water heating, lights, appliances and cooking.

The fuel poverty ratio is defined as:

$$\text{Fuel poverty ratio} = \frac{\text{Fuel costs (usage * price)}}{\text{Full income}}$$

If this ratio is greater than 0.1 then the household is in fuel poverty.

The definition of full income is the official headline figure and in addition to the basic income measure, it includes income related directly to housing (i.e. Housing Benefit, Income Support for Mortgage Interest (ISMI), Mortgage Payment Protection Insurance (MPPI), Council Tax Benefit (CTB)).



Fuel costs are modelled, rather than based on actual spending. They are calculated by combining the fuel requirements of the household with the corresponding fuel prices. The key goal in the modelling is to ensure that the household achieves the adequate level of warmth set out in the definition of fuel poverty whilst also meeting their other domestic fuel requirements.

b. Fuel poverty - Low Income High Costs definition

The government has recently set out a new definition of fuel poverty which it intends to adopt under the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) framework⁴³. Under the new definition, a household is said to be in fuel poverty if:

- They have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level)
- Were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line

c. Dwellings occupied by a low income household

A household in receipt of:

- Income support
- Housing benefit
- Attendance allowance
- Disability living allowance
- Industrial injuries disablement benefit
- War disablement pension
- Pension credit
- Child tax credit
- Working credit

For child tax credit and working tax credit, the household is only considered a low income household if it has a relevant income of less than £15,860.

The definition also includes households in receipt of Council Tax benefit and income based Job Seekers Allowance.

⁴³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics>



Appendix B Methodology for the BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling approach

This Appendix provides a more detailed description of the models which make up the overall housing stock modelling approach and feed into the database. The process is made up of a series of data sources and Models which, combined with various imputation and regression techniques and the application of other formulae, make up the final database. The database is essentially the main output of the modelling and provides information on the key indicators and other data requirements (e.g. energy efficiency variables). An overview of the approach and a simplified flow diagram are provided in **Section 3** of this report.

The models making up the overall housing stock modelling approach are:

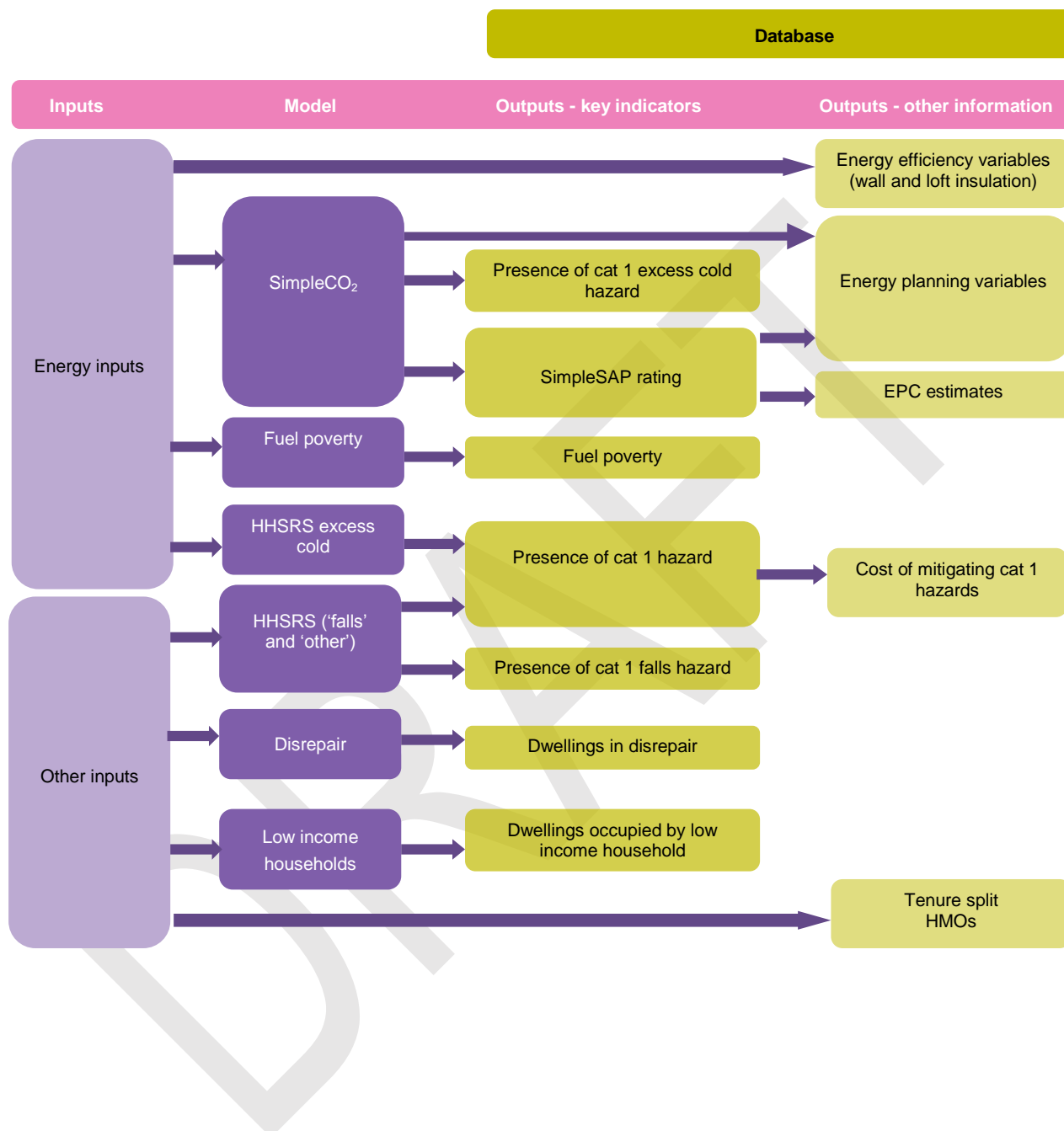
- SimpleCO₂ Model
- Fuel Poverty Model
- HHSRS (all hazards, falls hazards and excess cold) Models
- Disrepair Model
- Low Income Households Model

Figure B.1 shows the data flows for the stock modelling approach, showing which models each of the outputs in the database (split into the key indicators and other information) come from. The exception is the energy efficiency variables (if used) which come directly from the energy inputs, and the tenure and HMO data (if used) which come directly from the other inputs.

Section B.1 describes the SimpleCO₂ Model in more detail, **Section B.2** provides more information on the other four models and **Section B.3** gives details of the OS MasterMap/geomodelling approach.



Figure B.1: Simplified data flow for the housing stock modelling approach





B.1 BRE SimpleCO₂ Model

BRE have developed a variant of the BREDEM⁴⁴ software, named “SimpleCO₂”, that can calculate outputs from a reduced set of input variables. These outputs are indicative of the full BREDEM outputs and the minimum set of variables the software accepts is information on:

- Tenure
- Dwelling type
- Location of flat (if a flat)
- Dwelling age
- Number of storeys
- Number of rooms
- Loft insulation
- Level of double glazing
- Main heating type
- Boiler type (if a boiler driven system)
- Heating fuel
- Heating system
- Heating controls
- Water heating
- Hot water cylinder insulation
- Solar hot water
- PV panels
- Internal floor area

The Experian UK Consumer Dynamics Database is used as a source for some of these variables (tenure, dwelling age) and they are converted into a suitable format for the SimpleCO₂ software. The dwelling type is derived using information from OS Mastermap and the number of storeys from OS experimental height data. The remaining pieces of data are inferred from the EHS using other tenure, dwelling age and type, other Experian data (number of bedrooms), other OS data (i.e. dwelling footprint) and data from Xoserve⁴⁵ which indicates whether the dwelling is in a postcode which is on the gas network. As the characteristics of a dwelling cannot be determined through access to observed data, a technique known as cold deck imputation is undertaken. This is a process of assigning values in accordance with their known proportions in the stock. For example, this technique is used for predicting heating fuels because the Xoserve data only confirms whether a dwelling is on the gas network or not. Fuel used by dwellings not on the gas network is unknown, so in most cases this information will be assigned using probabilistic methods. The process is actually far more complex e.g. dwellings with particular characteristics such as larger dwellings are more likely to be assigned with oil as a fuel than smaller dwellings.

⁴⁴ Building Research Establishment Domestic Energy Model, BRE are the original developers of this model which calculates the energy costs of a dwelling based on measures of building characteristics (assuming a standard heating and living regime). The model has a number of outputs including an estimate of the SAP rating and carbon emissions.

⁴⁵ Xoserve is jointly owned by the five major gas distribution Network companies and National Grid's gas transmission business. It provides transportation transactional services on behalf of all the major gas Network transportation companies.



The reason for taking this approach is to ensure that the national proportions in the data source are the same as those found in the stock nationally (as predicted by the EHS or other national survey). Whilst there is the possibility that some values assigned will be incorrect for a particular dwelling (as part of the assignment process has to be random) they ensure that examples of some of the more unusual types of dwelling that will be present in the stock are included.

Whilst this approach is an entirely sensible and commonly adopted approach to dealing with missing data in databases intended for strategic use, it raises issues where one of the intended uses is planning implementation measures. It must therefore be kept in mind at all times that the data provided represents the most likely status of the dwelling, but that the actual status may be quite different. That said, where EPC data has been used, the energy models (which use EPC data) are likely to be more accurate.

It is important to note that some variables have been entirely assigned using cold decking imputation techniques. These include presence of cavity wall insulation and thickness of loft insulation as there is no reliable database with national coverage for these variables.

The “SimpleCO₂” software takes the combination of Experian and imputed data and calculates the “SimpleSAP” rating for each dwelling in the national database. The calculated “SimpleSAP” ratings are the basis of the estimates of SAP and excess cold. How the other key variables are derived is discussed later in this Appendix.

Because the estimates of “SimpleSAP” etc. are calculated from modelled data it is not possible to guarantee the figures. They do, however, provide the best estimates that we are aware can be achieved from a data source with national coverage and ready availability. The input data could, however, be improved in its:

- accuracy for example through correcting erroneous values,
- depth of coverage, for example by providing more detailed information on age of dwellings,
- breadth by providing additional input variables such as insulation.

Improving any of these would enhance the accuracy of the output variables and for this reason it is always worth considering utilising additional information sources where they are available. Using EPC data will go some way towards meeting these improvements by providing more accurate data.

B.2 Housing Condition and Low Income Household Models

This section provides further information on the remaining four models – fuel poverty, HHSRS, disrepair and low income households. These models are discussed together since the approach used for each one is broadly the same.

These models are not based solely on the thermal characteristics of the dwelling, and in some cases are not based on these characteristics at all. A top down methodology has been employed for these models, using data from the EHS and statistical techniques, such as logistic regression, to determine the combination of variables which are most strongly associated with failure of each standard. Formulae have been developed by BRE to predict the likelihood of failure based on certain inputs. The formulae are then applied to the variables in the national Experian dataset to provide a likelihood of failure for each dwelling. Each individual case is then assigned a failure/compliance indicator based on its likelihood of failure and on the expected number of dwellings that will fail the standard within a given geographic area. Thus if the aggregate values for a census output area are that 60% of the dwellings in the area fail a particular standard then 60% of the dwellings with the highest failure probabilities will be assigned as failures and the remaining 40% as passes.



The presence of a category 1 hazard failure is the only exception to this as it is found by combining excess cold, fall hazards and other hazards such that failure of any one of these hazards leads to failure of the standard.

B.3 Integrating local data sources

As mentioned in the main body of the report, West Lindsey identified a number sources of data which were used to update the BRE dwelling level models to provide an integrated database. Their data sources are shown in **Table B.1**.

To allow these data sources to be linked to the BRE Dwelling Level Stock Models, an address matching exercise was required to link each address to the Experian address key. Address matching is rarely 100% successful due to a number of factors including:

- Incomplete address or postcodes
- Variations in how the address is written e.g. Flat 1 or Ground floor flat
- Additions to the main dwelling e.g. annexes or out-buildings

Experience indicates that, for address files in good order, match rates are around 75% - 95%. **Table B.1** provides the address matching results for the three data sources provided by West Lindsey and the resulting impact on the modelling process.

Table B.1: Address matching results and impact on the modelling process

Data source	No. of useable records (and % of all stock)	Notes / impact on the modelling process
EPC data	18,813 (45%)	Total number of records – 25,321 Number of unique addresses – 21,048 Final number matched to modelled data – 18,813

The database was also updated using the Ordnance Survey (OS) MasterMap data which enables the measurement of the footprint of the building and provides information on the number of residential addresses within the building, and to see which other buildings each address is attached to or geographically close to.

The stage at which the local data sources are included in the modelling process depends on whether or not the data includes information which can be used as an input into the SimpleCO₂ model. The simplified flow diagram in **Figure 1** in the main report shows how these data sources are integrated into the standard modelling approach.

The following sections consider each of the data sources and how they are used to update the SimpleCO₂ inputs and/or stock model outputs.

EPC data

If there are discrepancies in the energy data for the same dwelling case, arising from different energy data sources, then, if available, the EPC data will be used. If no EPC data source is available for that case, then the data with the most recent date will be taken.



Some of the energy data provided includes tenure data, in which case the database has been updated accordingly. However EPC cases do not include tenure data, they only include the reason for the EPC.

Therefore:

- If the reason given was a sale then the dwelling was assumed to be owner occupied.
- If the reason given was re-letting and the tenure of the let was specified (i.e. private or social) then the tenure was changed to that indicated.
- If the reason for the sale did not indicate tenure then the tenure was left unchanged.

It is important to note that the modified tenure created from the EPC data should only ever be used for work relating to energy efficiency and carbon reduction. This is a legal requirement stemming from the collection of the data, and is a licence condition of the data suppliers, Landmark. For this reason the tenure variable supplied in the database is NOT based on EPC data; however, the calculations used to determine the SimpleSAP rating and other energy characteristics of the dwelling do make use of the EPC tenure.

Where the energy data provides information on loft insulation, wall insulation, the location of a flat within a block and floor area this information will be used in favour of any imputed information, as long as the OS data is in agreement with the dwelling type.

Where energy data on wall type is present for a dwelling in a block of flats, terrace or semi-detached, that data is extrapolated to the rest of the block or terrace. If multiple dwellings with energy data are present then the most common wall type is used. Note that where the energy data indicates a wall type that is not the predominant one, this data will not be overwritten with the predominant type – the data reported in the energy database will always be used even if this results in two different wall types being present in a terrace or a block of flats.

For flats it is assumed that all flats in the block will have the same level of double glazing and as the case for which we have energy data for. If there are multiple flats in the block with energy data showing different levels of double glazing, an average will be used.

It is assumed that all flats in a block share the same heating type, boiler type if present, fuel type and heating controls. Where there are multiple types present, the predominant type is used. Flats are assumed to have the same hot water source, and if one flat benefits from solar hot water it is assumed that all flats in the block do.

B.4 OS MasterMap information

The OS data has been used to update a number of the SimpleCO₂ model inputs. The most valuable use of the OS data is the ability to determine the dwelling type with much greater confidence.

The existing dwelling type is replaced with a new dwelling type derived from OS data. By looking at the number of residential address points it can be inferred whether the building is a house or block of flats (houses have one residential address point and blocks of flats have two or more).

Houses - where the dwelling is a house the number of other buildings it is attached to can be observed and the following assumptions made:

- If there are no other dwellings attached, the house is detached.
- If two dwellings are joined to one another, but not to any other dwellings, they are semi-detached.
- If they are attached to two or more other dwellings, they are mid terraced.
- If they are attached to only one dwelling, but that dwelling is a mid-terrace, they are an end-terrace.



Flats - if the building is a block of flats, its exact nature is determined by its age and the number of flats in the block and the following assumptions made:

- If there are between two and four flats in the block (inclusive) and the dwelling was built before 1980 then it is a conversion.
- Otherwise it is purpose built.

This information can also be used to reconcile discrepancies within blocks of flats, terraced and semi-detached houses. These discrepancies occur in variables such as dwelling age, location of flat in block, number of storeys, loft insulation, wall insulation, wall type and floor area.

Looking at dwelling age, although the OS data does not itself provide any information on age, it does allow reconciliation of age data within semi-detached, terraces and blocks of flats.

Where a group of buildings are all attached in some way, such as a terrace, it is logical to assume that they were built at the same time. Therefore the age of each building is replaced with the most common age among those present. Where the most common age occurs in equal numbers, this is resolved by looking at the average age of houses in the same postcode.

If one dwelling has an age that is notably newer than its neighbours, then the age is not changed, as it is assumed that the original dwelling was destroyed and rebuilt.

Figure B. 2 and **Figure B. 3** below show how the initial base data is adjusted using the OS data to produce more consistent and reliable results.

Considering the number of storeys and the location of a flat in its block, if the OS data reveals that the dwelling type is significantly different from the original value – specifically if a house becomes a flat, or vice versa then the variables are adjusted. If this is the case a new location for the flat within the block or the number of storeys will be imputed using the same method as before, but taking into account the revised dwelling type.

Similarly with floor area, loft insulation and wall type - if the dwelling type or location of a flat within a block changes as a result of OS data then the variables are calculated using the same method of imputation as the original models, but taking into account the new data.



Figure B. 2: Dwelling level map showing the base data, prior to using the OS data

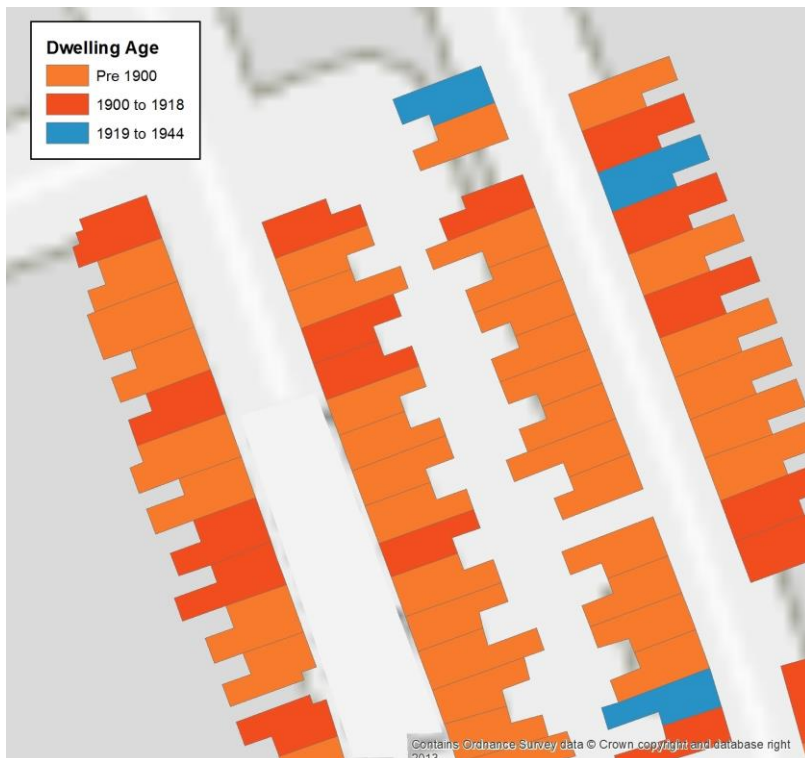
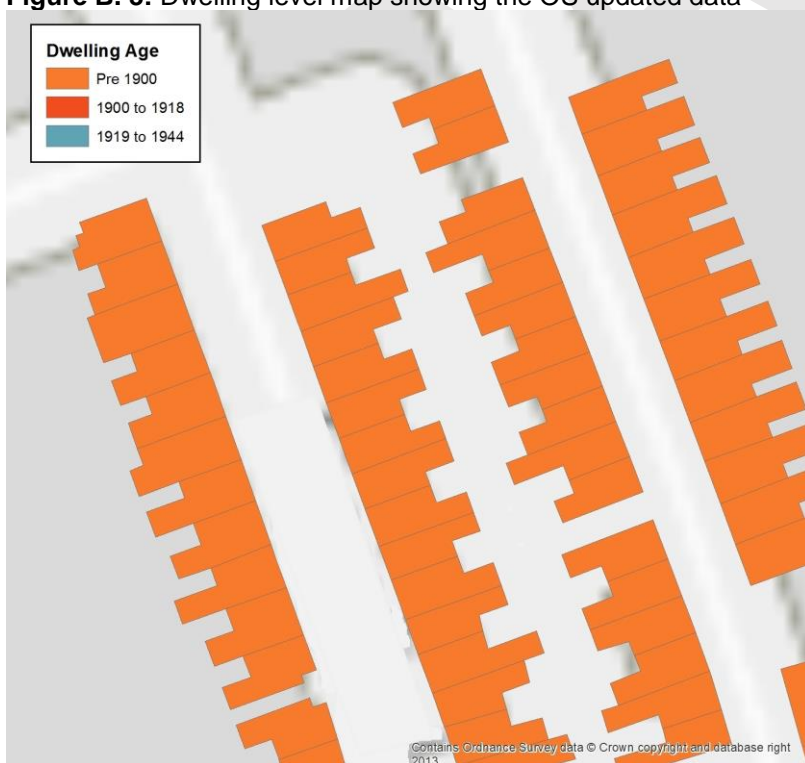


Figure B. 3: Dwelling level map showing the OS updated data





Appendix C Using the BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Housing Stock Database

The BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Housing Stock Database is the final output of the overall stock modelling approach described in **Section 3** and **Appendix B**. The database has been designed to provide local authorities with a number of different options for summarising or investigating their data and generating lists of properties of interest. This Appendix provides details of how to use the database.

C.1 Overview

The database will automatically open on the interface screen as shown in **Figure C. 1**. On the left hand side of the database is a vertical column known as the “navigational pane”.

Figure C. 1: BRE dwelling level housing stock database – opening interface screen

BRE Housing Stock Models

Summary data
Provides summary tables of the Housing Stock Model outputs for the authority, or by ward or census output area (COA), as totals or percentages

LA Summary Ward Summary MSOA Summary LSOA Summary COA Summary

LA Summary % Ward Summary % MSOA Summary % LSOA Summary % COA Summary %

Search for streets or postcodes
Lists all the data for a chosen street or postcode

Search for Street Search for Postcode

Filter by criteria
Explore your data by selecting one or more tenures and then one or more of the indicators below. This will provide a list of dwellings matching the chosen criteria.

Filter by criteria

Select stock to view
Select required tenure(s)

☐ Owner Occupied
☐ Private Rented
☐ Social

Housing and Household Indicators

HHSRS Category 1 Hazards	Disrepair	Fuel Poor Households	Low Income Households
<input type="checkbox"/> HHSRS	<input type="checkbox"/> Disrepair	<input type="checkbox"/> Fuel Poverty 10%	<input type="checkbox"/> Low Income
<input type="checkbox"/> HHSRS Excess Cold		<input type="checkbox"/> Fuel Poverty LIHC	
<input type="checkbox"/> HHSRS Falls			

SimpleSAP rating

☐ Filter to keep dwellings with SimpleSAP ratings less than...

Energy Efficiency variables

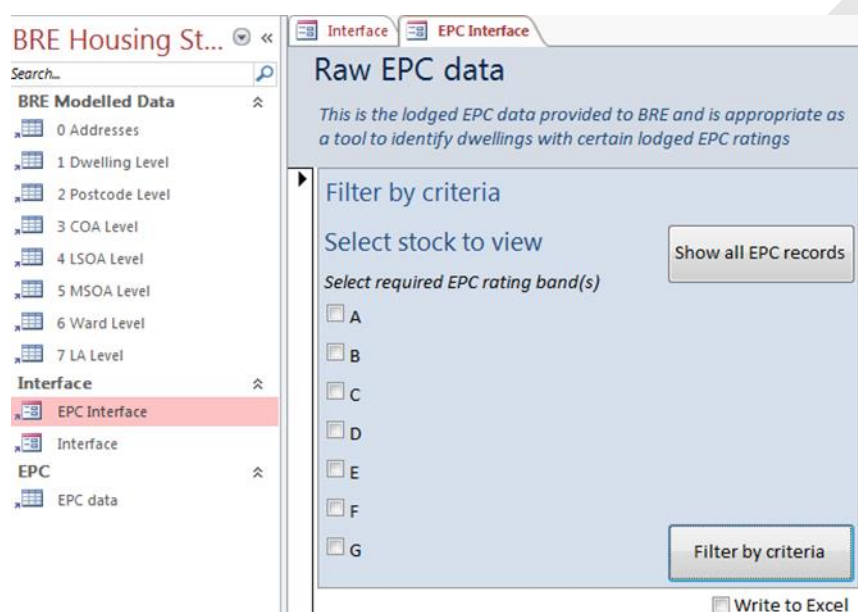
Wall Type	Loft Insulation
<input type="checkbox"/> Solid Walls	<input type="checkbox"/> Loft insulation between... <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> mm
<input type="checkbox"/> Uninsulated Cavities	
<input type="checkbox"/> Insulated Cavities	

☐ Write to Excel



At the bottom of the navigational pane is an additional interface for the lodged EPC data as provided to BRE – see **Figure C. 2**. Whilst the purpose of the EPC ratings provided in the main integrated model is to provide a consistent comparison across the whole stock; this lodged EPC data would be appropriate to use when looking at lodged EPCs for individual dwellings, for example identifying private rented dwellings which fail to meet the minimum standard (i.e. above an F rating) from April 2018. Note that as this is the raw lodged EPC data, some dwellings may have duplicate records since EPCs are required whenever a new building is constructed, or an existing building is sold or rented. Additional guidance and explanation of the way that the EPC data has been handled is provided in a separate document – “Additional information for the BRE Integrated Housing Stock Model – Energy Efficiency Ratings”.

Figure C. 2: BRE dwelling level housing stock database – opening interface screen





Under the heading “BRE Integrated Models” there are a number of tables which hold the BRE housing stock model data, plus one table holding the EPC data used in the modelling. The tables are as follows (note that tables in the database with the UPRN in the first column can be used to match the address details to the housing stock model data if required):

Table C. 1: Summary of information provided in each table in the database

Table Name	Description	UPRN
0 Address Information	Address details (building names, house numbers, postcodes), COA, LSOA, MSOA and ward for each address	Yes
1 Dwelling Level	Dwelling level housing stock model data and Experian tenure variable ⁴⁶ . SimpleSAP results: score out of 100 All other indicators: 0 = pass the standard, 1 = fail	Yes
2 Postcode Level	Summary information and statistics for each of the aggregated levels specified. 5 “stock levels” are provided – all, private, owner occupied, private rented, social	No
3 COA Level		
4 LSOA Level		
5 MSOA Level		
6 Ward Level		
7 LA Level		

C.2 Using the database

The rest of the screen is the main interface which has been developed with a number of standard queries that will present the user with information likely to be of use when reviewing data in order to design a housing stock strategy. There are 3 main sections to the interface: “Summary data”, “Search for street or postcode” and “Filter by criteria”. These sections are described in more detail below.

⁴⁶ If the Experian tenure variable has been purchased



C2.1 “Summary data”

These options allow the user to generate summaries of their data at different levels of aggregation. The three different levels of aggregation are;

- Local authority
- Ward
- MSOA
- LSOA
- COA

There are two types of summaries available at each level - totals and percentages:

- Totals give the user the total number of dwellings that fail a particular standard, for example, the total number of dwellings that have a HHSRS category 1 hazard in the authority.
- Percentages tell the user the percentage of dwellings that fail a criterion, for example, the percentage of dwellings suffering from HHSRS category 1 excess cold hazards.

C2.2 “Search for streets or postcodes”

These options allow the user to search for particular areas, either by street name or postcode. By clicking on a search button the user will be asked to type in either a street or postcode. A table will then be shown which provides a list of all dwellings in the street or postcode requested.

If the full name of the street is not known, wildcard characters can be used to search for close matches. A wildcard character is one that can stand in for any other letter or group of letters. Access uses an asterisk (*) as the wildcard character. For example entering “Abbey*” will return any street name starting with “Abbey”, for example, “Abbey Road”, “Abbey Close”, “Abbeyfield” etc. Wildcard characters can be used at both the beginning and the end of the search text. For example, by entering “*Abbey*” would find “Abbey Road”, “Old Abbey Road” etc.

The street names used are those provided in the Local Land and Property Gazetteer. It can sometimes be the case that a street name can be written differently across databases (e.g. “Rose Wood Close” or “Rosewood Close”). If a road name does not appear to be present, try using wildcard characters to check for alternatives.

The postcode search facility works in a similar manner. Entering “BN15 0AD” will find all dwellings in that exact post code, but entering “BN15*” will find all dwellings whose postcode begins with BN15.

Note: always close the results of an existing search before starting a new one. Clicking the button when the results of an existing search are still open will simply return to the results of that search. A search, or any other table, can be closed by clicking the “x” in the top right corner of the table window.

C2.3 “Filter by criteria”

This section allows the user to select dwellings based on one or more criteria / key indicators of interest.

First, the user needs to select which tenure(s)⁴⁷ they are interested in by using the “Select stock to view” on the right hand side of the box.

⁴⁷ If the Experian tenure variable has not been purchased this section is locked and only private sector stock is shown.



The default setting is that no tenures are selected, so the user will need to select at least one in order to get any results. Multiple tenures can be selected, so for the results for all the private stock select both owner occupied and private rented.

Once one or more of the tenures has been selected, choose one or more of the indicators of interest either by selecting an indicator e.g. HHSRS Cat.1 hazards will return dwelling with fail HHSRS, or for SimpleSAP enter a rating to select dwellings on and below the rating.

Once a tenure(s) and indicator(s) have been selected clicking the 'Filter by criteria' button will return the addresses matching the chosen criteria.

As with the searches, close the results of an existing selection before starting a new one.

C.3 Creating Excel files

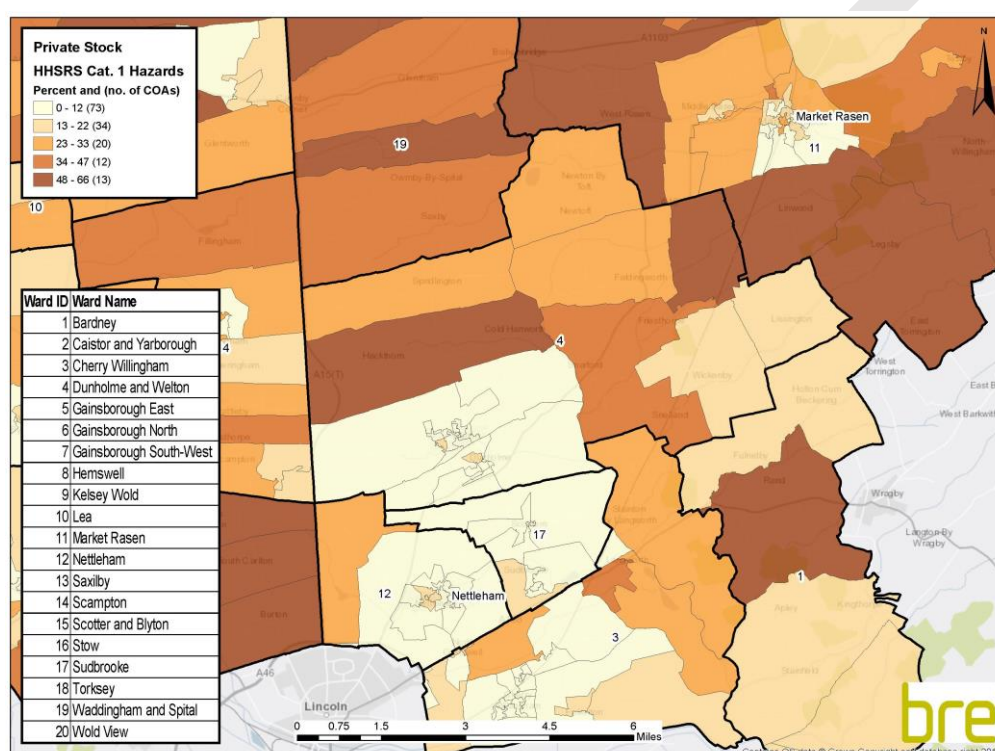
Whilst it is possible to copy the data from any of the queries accessed from the interface screen, an option has been added to make this process easier. To output results to Excel click the "Write to Excel" check box at the bottom right of the screen. As long as this box is checked, clicking any of the summary data, search or criteria selection buttons will cause the resulting data to be written to Excel instead of being displayed.

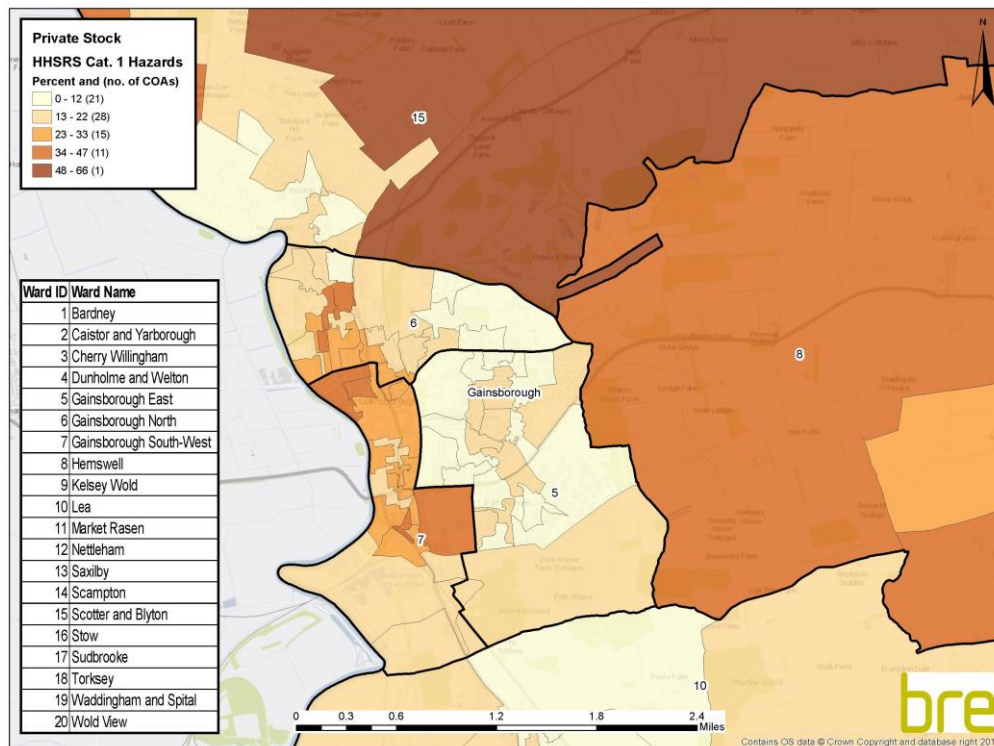
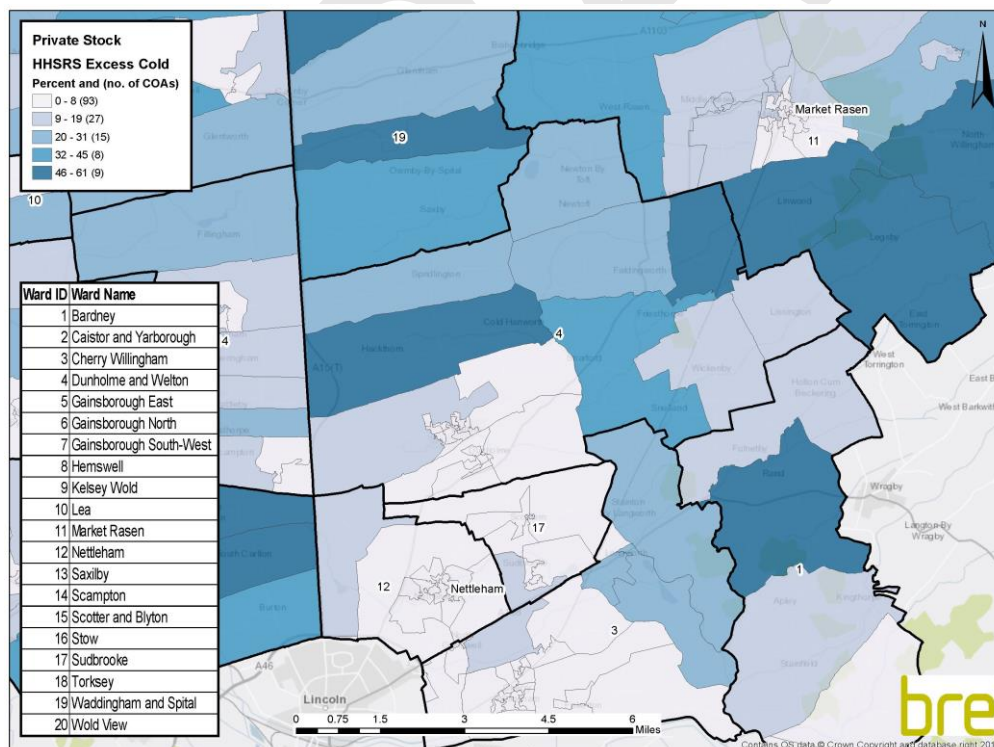
If this option is selected when any button is clicked the database requests a format for the output data. Once the appropriate file format is selected, click "OK" and choose a file name and location and click "OK" to save the file. This function means it is possible to rapidly export summary tables for inclusion in reports, or lists of dwellings which can be used to target improvement programmes.

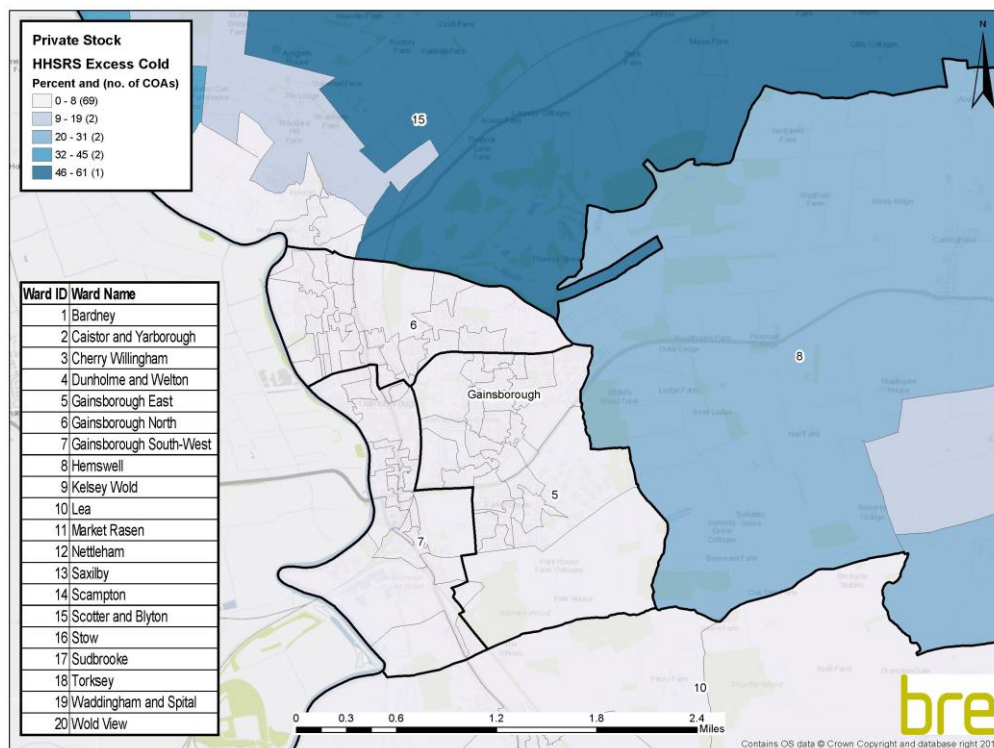
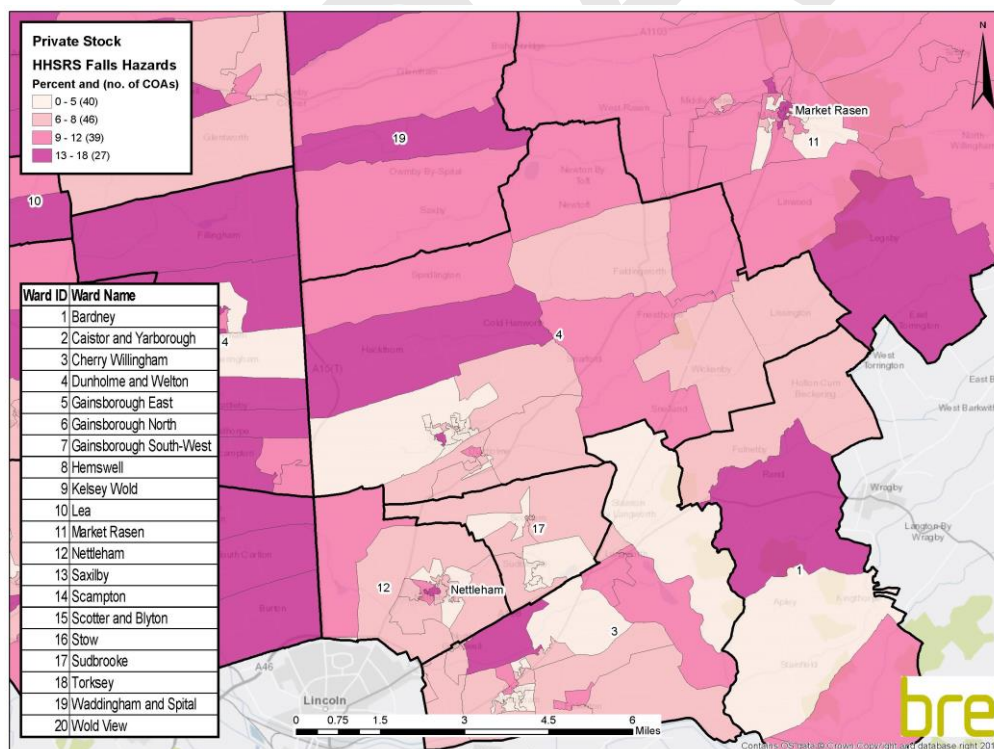
Appendix D Additional maps

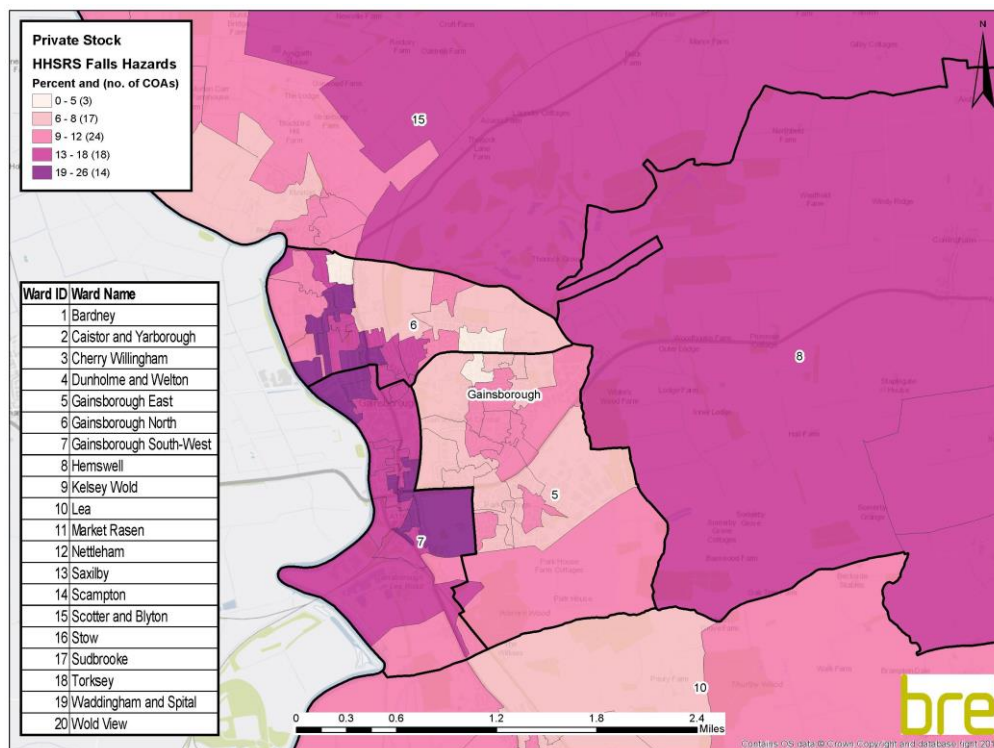
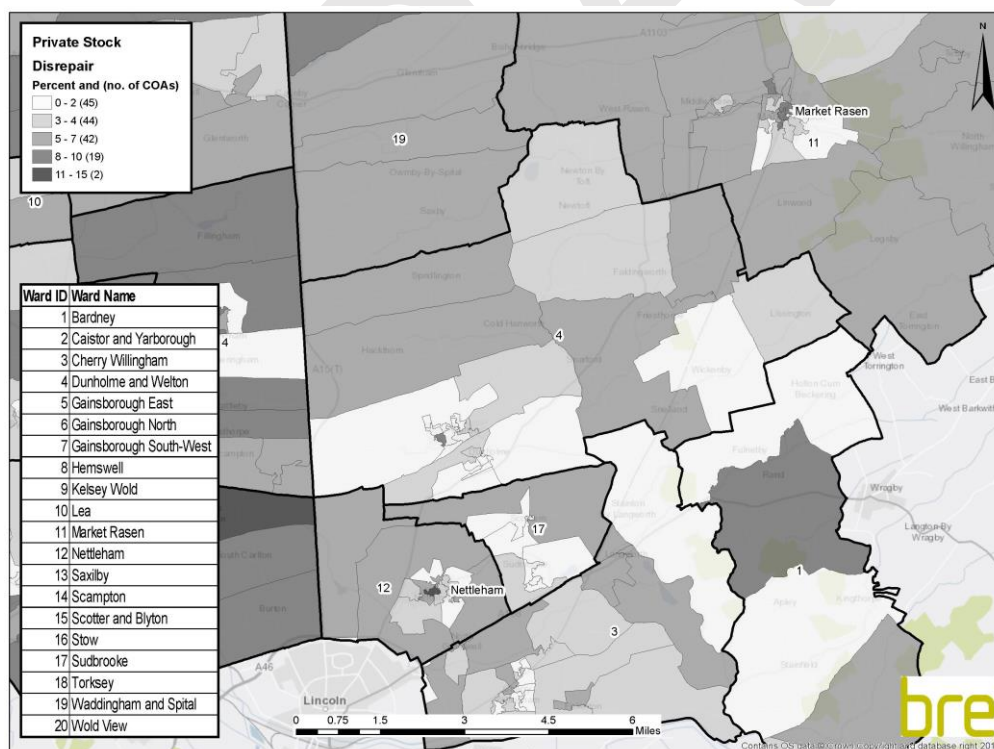
This Appendix provides close up maps for each indicator, focussing in on the urban areas of West Lindsey. These maps show the clear urban – rural divide in many of the housing indicators. The larger maps included above in the report do not always allow for the appreciation that smaller and denser COAs in urban areas are very different in their hazards to the surrounding rural COAs which are larger and are immediately more eye-catching.

Map D. 1: Nettleham/Market Rasen category 1 hazards – private stock [Return to main report](#)



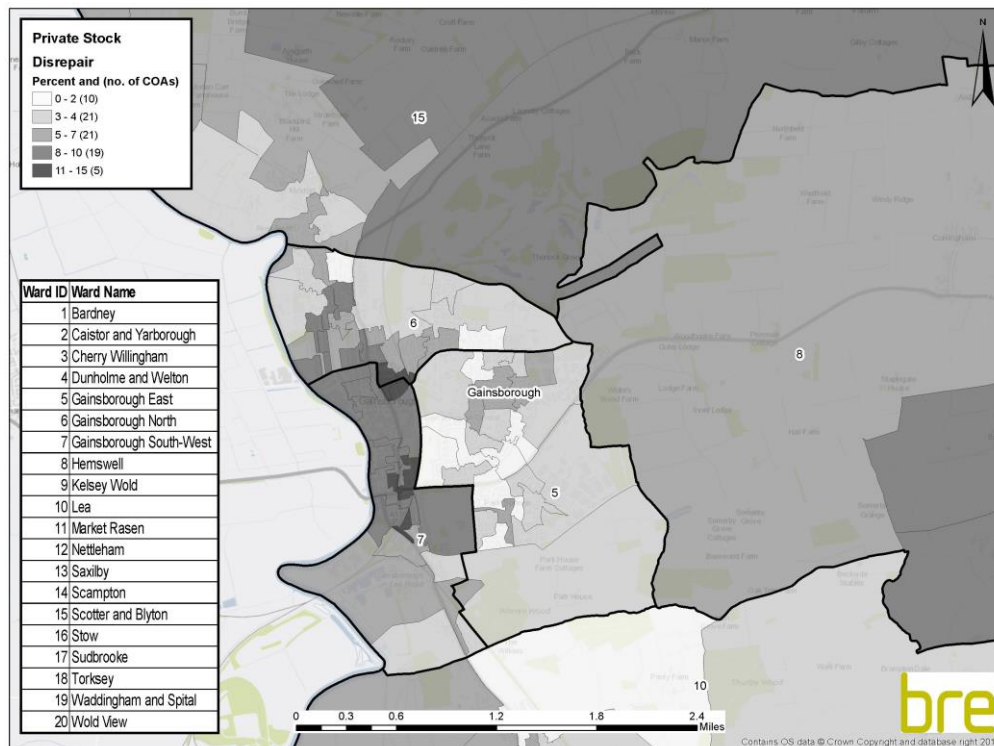
Map D. 2: Gainsborough category 1 hazards – private stock [Return to main report](#)**Map D. 3: Nettleham/Market Rasen households with excess cold – private stock** [Return to main report](#)

Map D. 4: Gainsborough households with excess cold – private stock [Return to main report](#)**Map D. 5:** Nettleham/Market Rasen households with falls hazards – private stock [Return to main report](#)

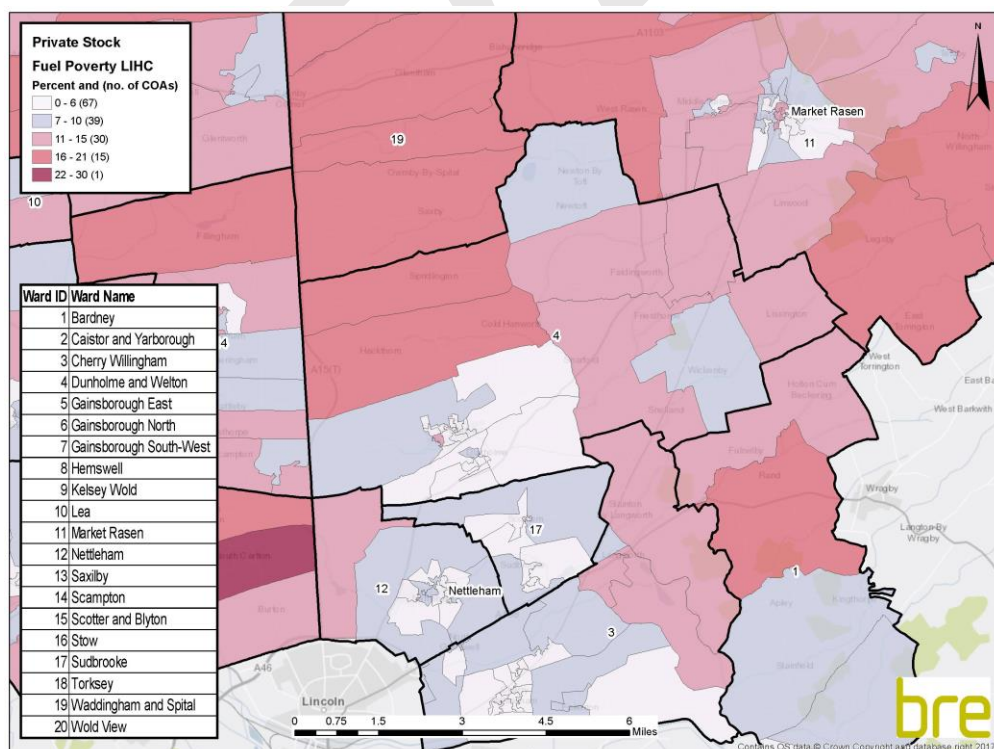
Map D. 6: Gainsborough households with falls hazards – private stock [Return to main report](#)**Map D. 7: Nettleham/Market Rasen households in disrepair – private stock** [Return to main report](#)



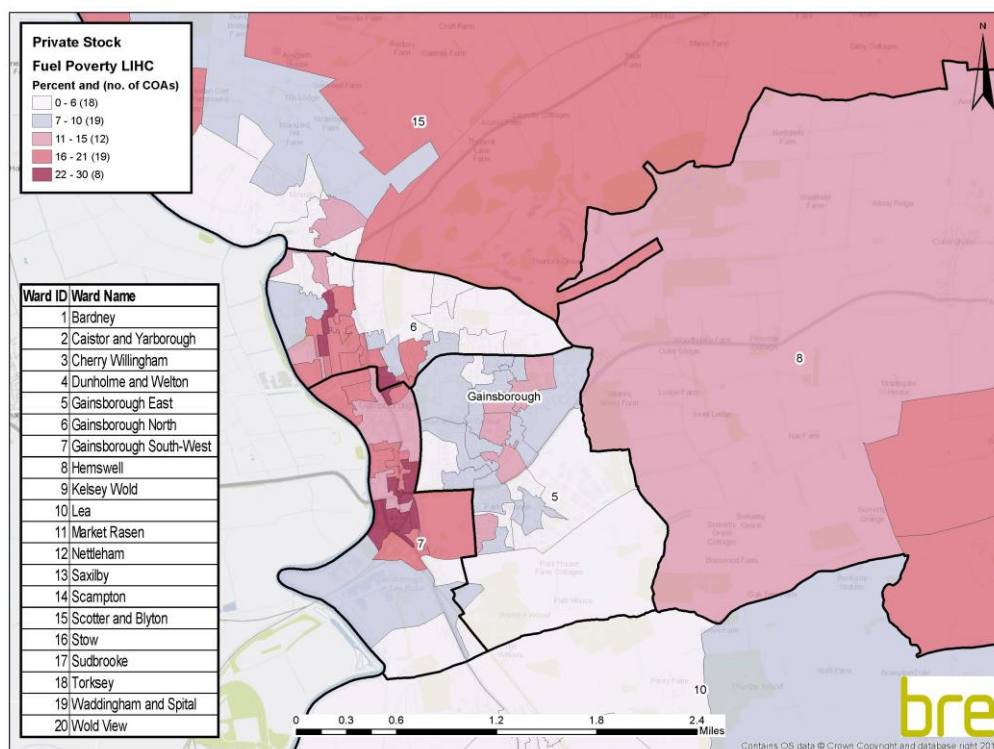
Map D. 8: Gainsborough households in disrepair – private stock [Return to main report](#)



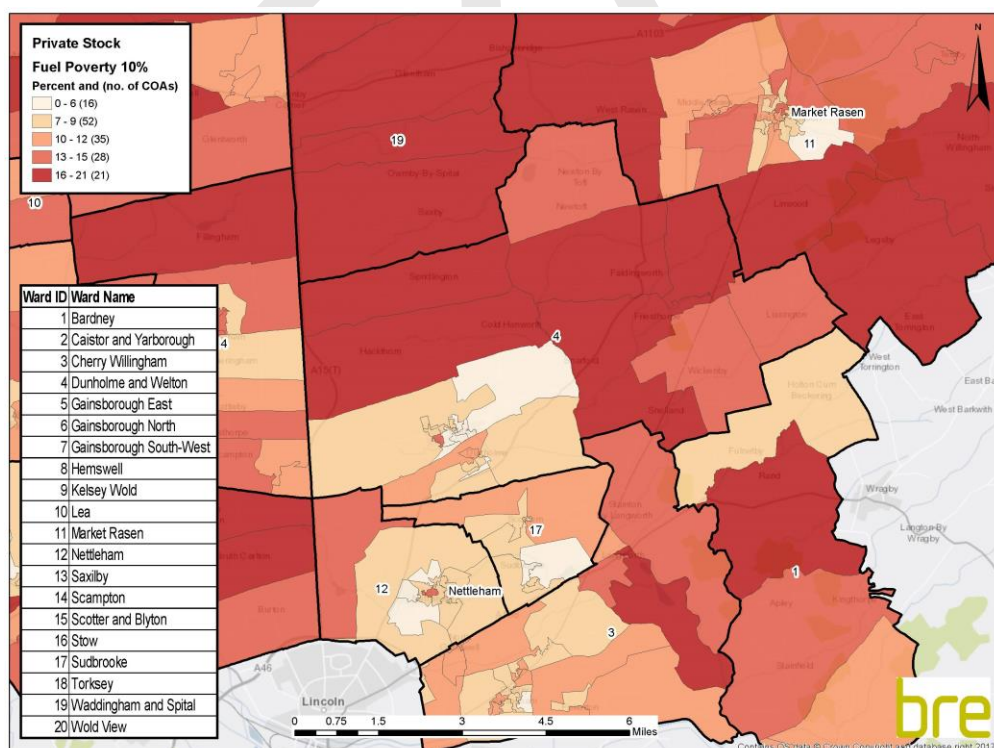
Map D. 9: Nettleham/Market Rasen households in fuel poverty (LIHC definition) – private stock [Return to main report](#)



Map D. 10: Gainsborough households in fuel poverty (LIHC definition) – private stock [Return to main report](#)

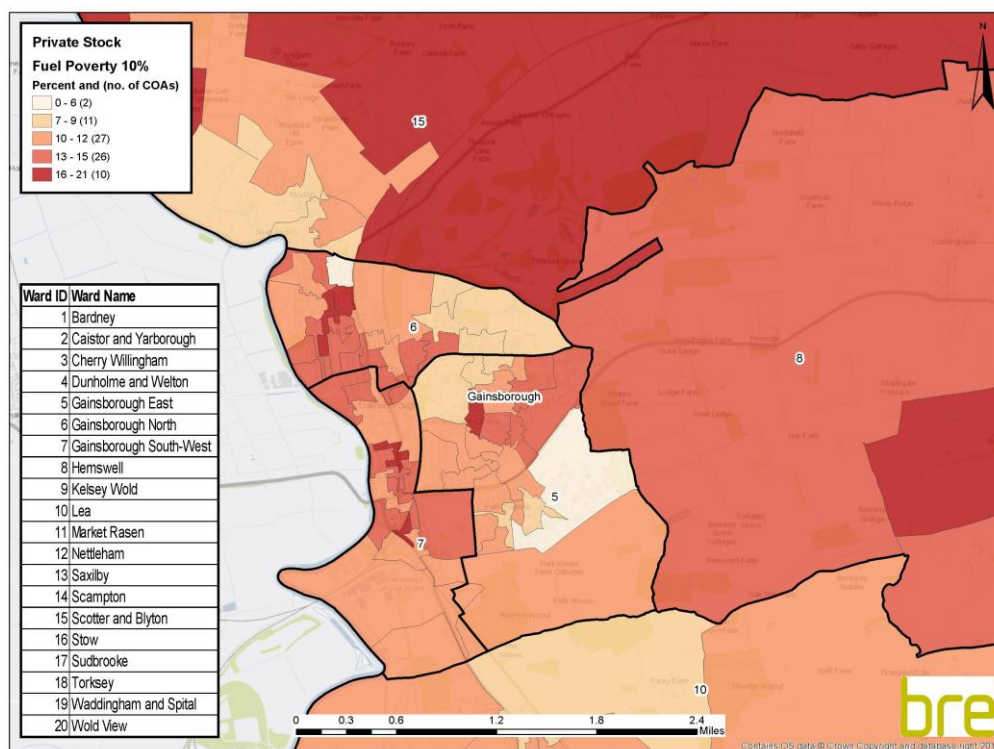


Map D. 11: Nettleham/Market Rasen households in fuel poverty (10% definition) – private stock [Return to main report](#)

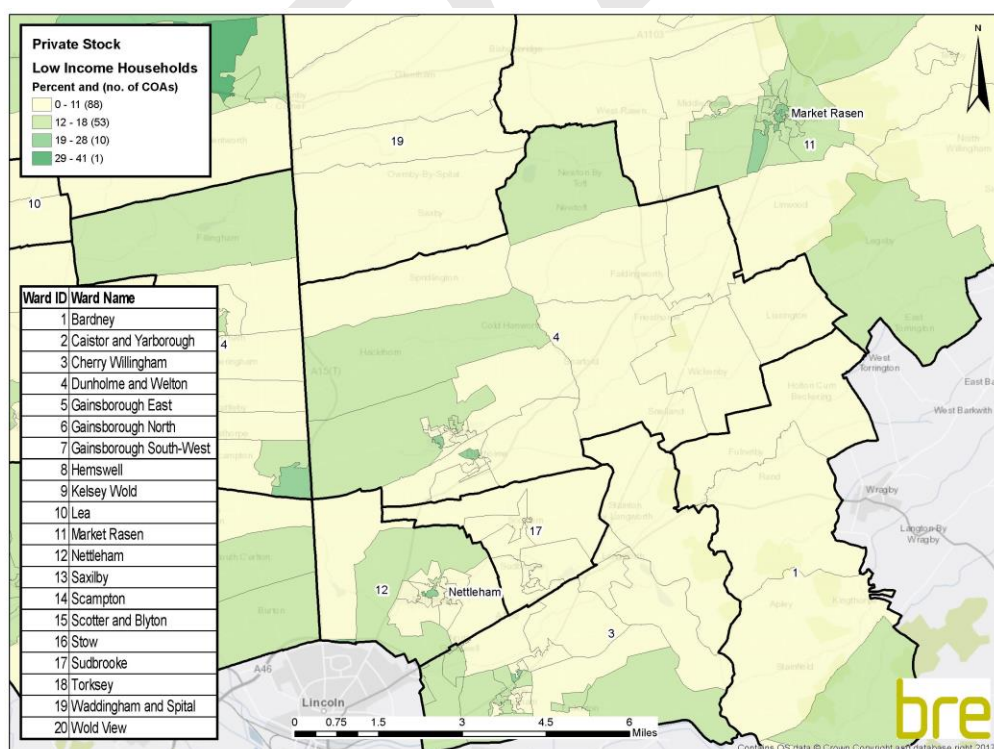


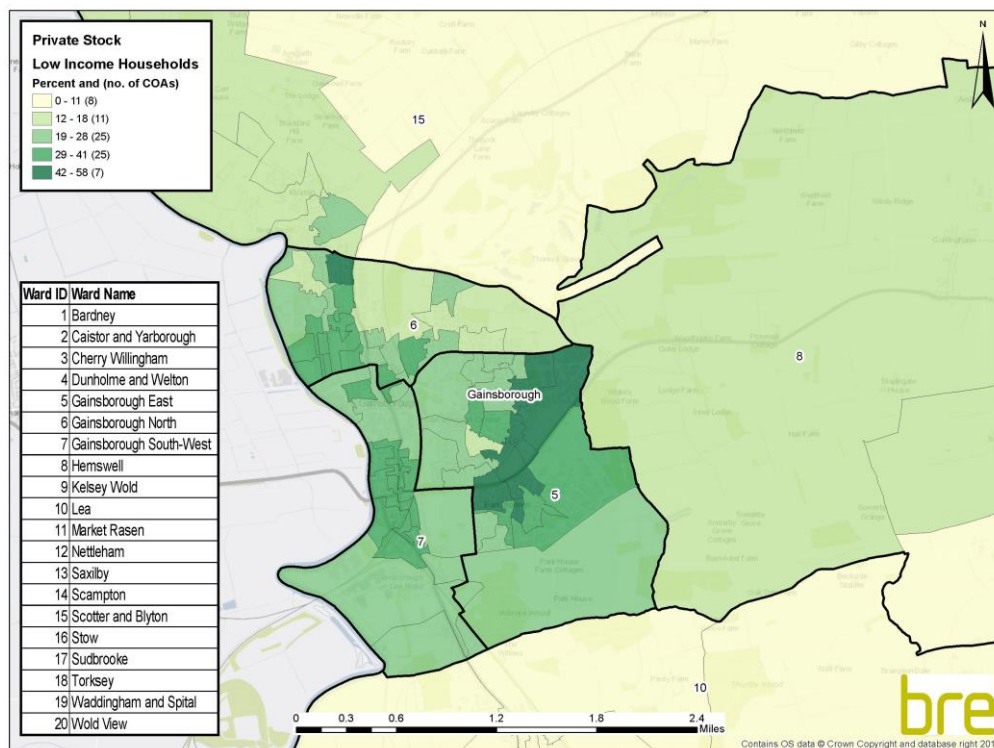
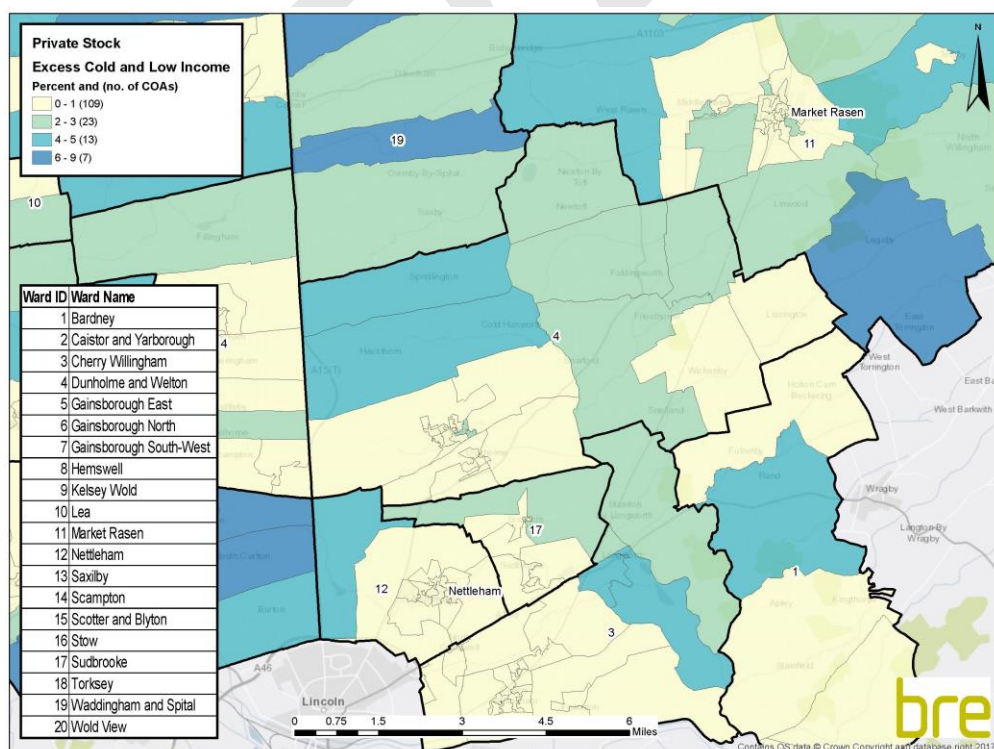


Map D. 12: Gainsborough households in fuel poverty (10% definition) – private stock [Return to main report](#)



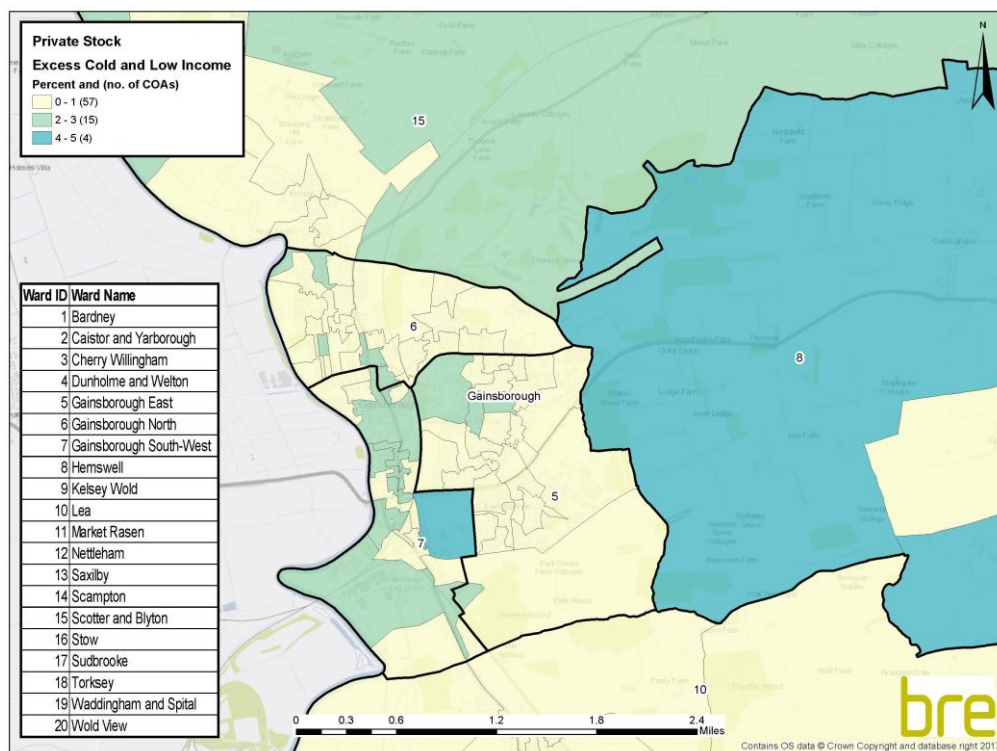
Map D. 13: Nettleham/Market Rasen households in low income – private stock [Return to main report](#)



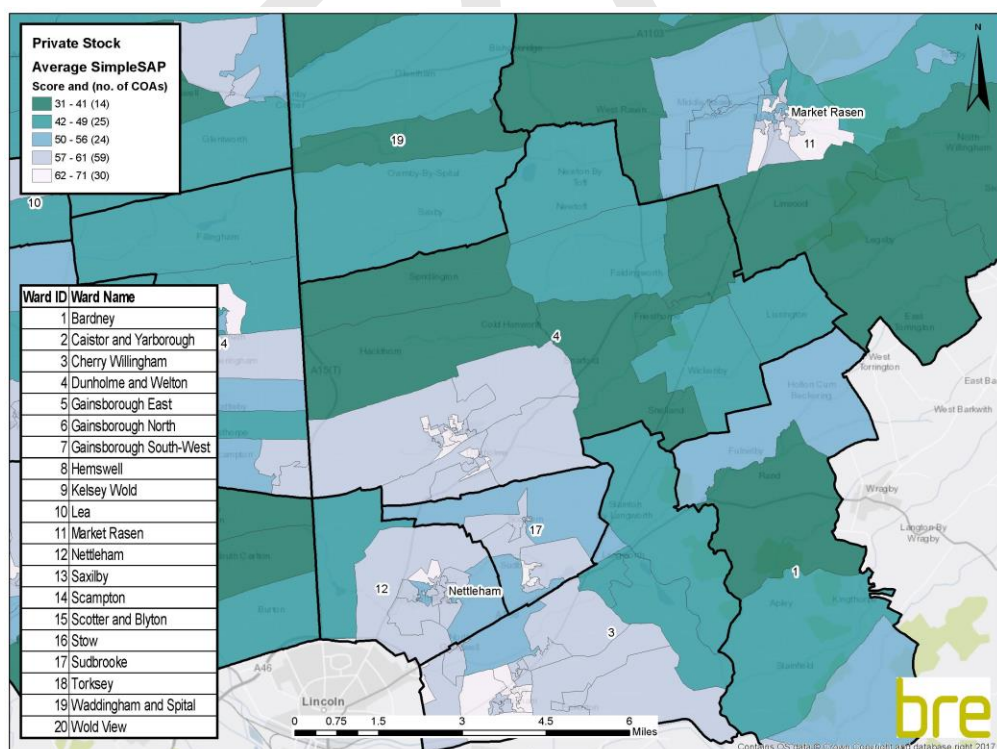
Map D. 14: Gainsborough households in low income – private stock [Return to main report](#)**Map D. 15:** Nettleham/Market Rasen households with excess cold and in low income – private stock [Return to main report](#)

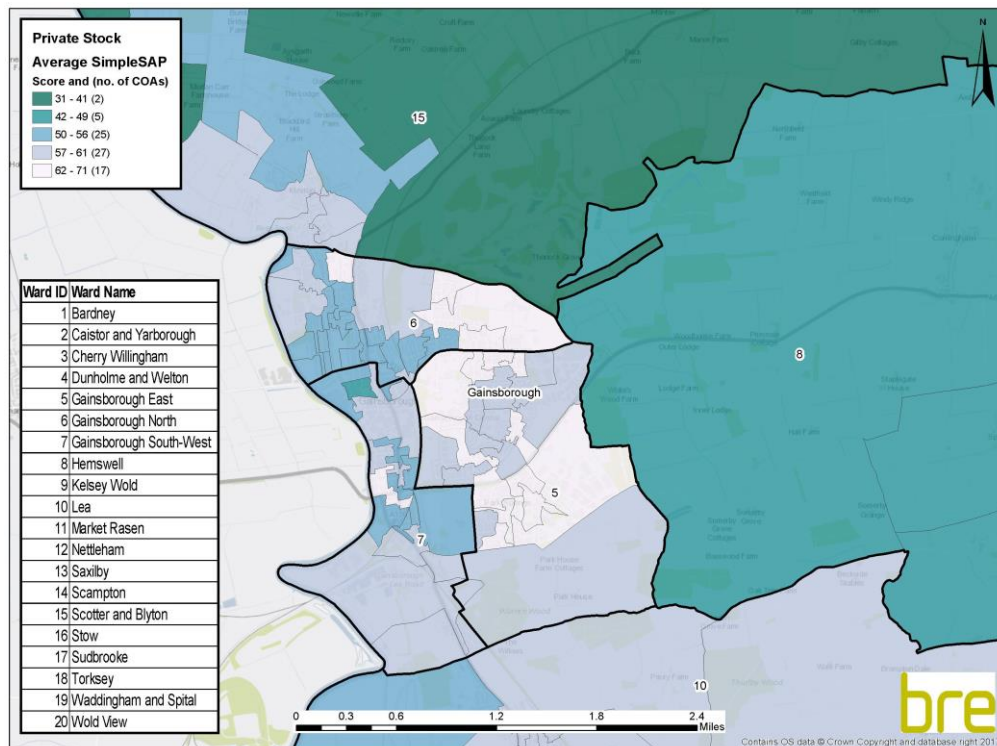
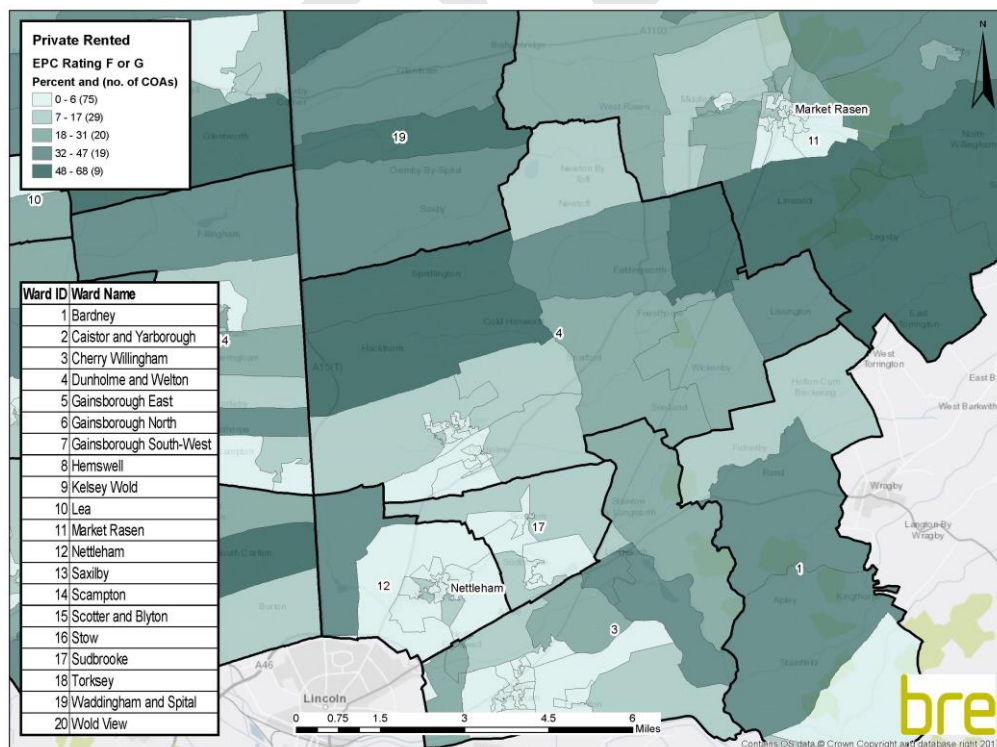


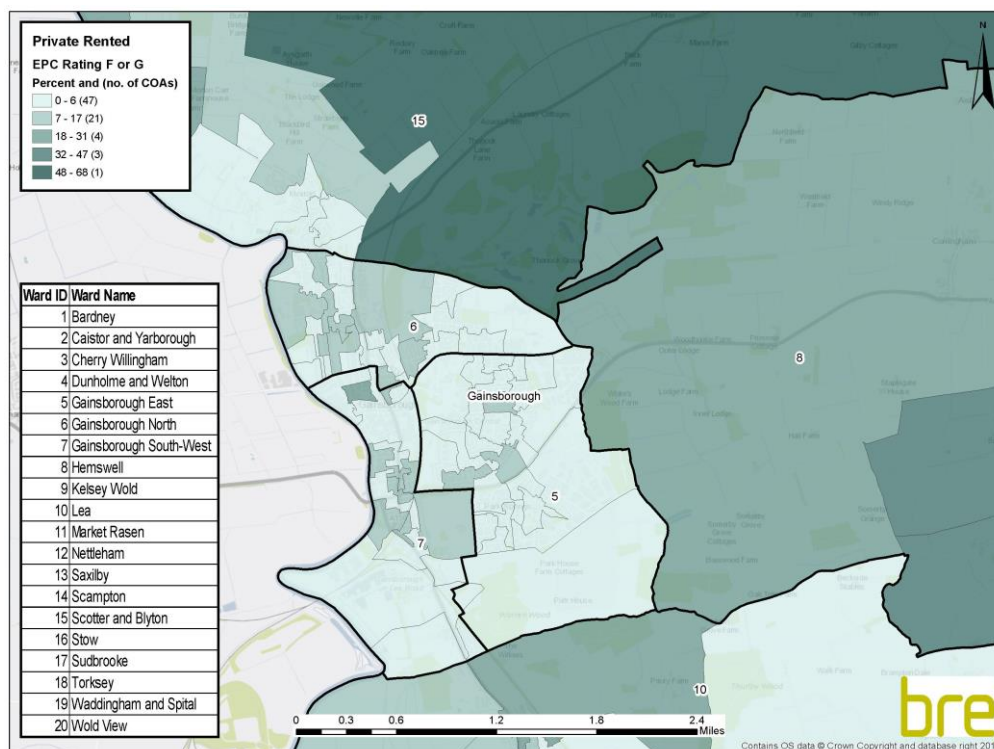
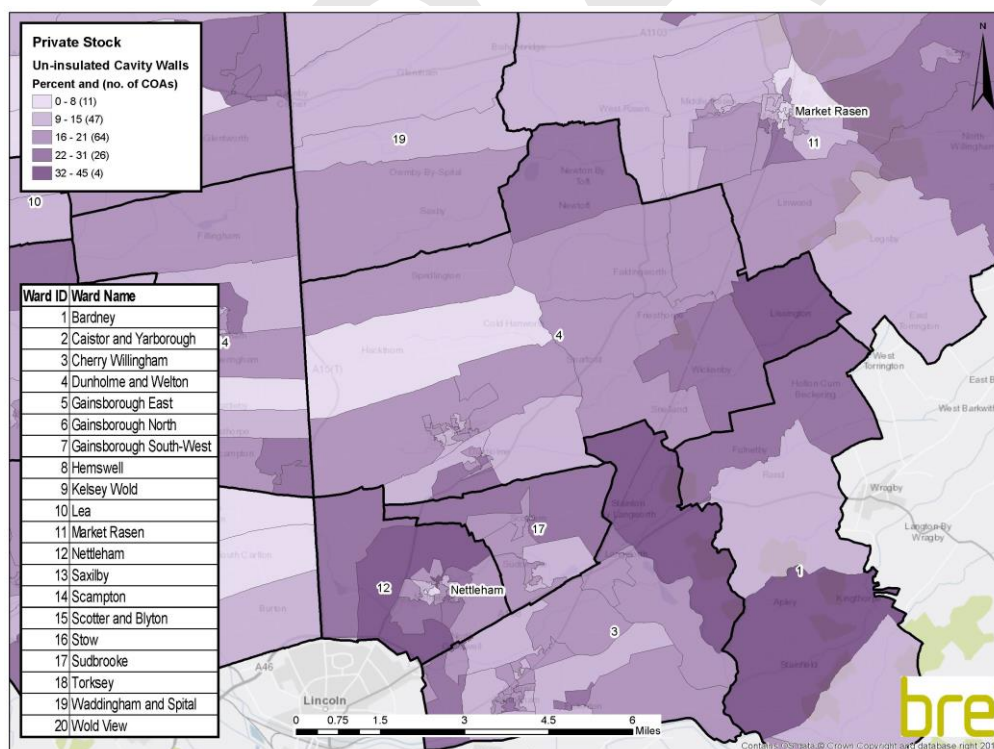
Map D. 16: Gainsborough households with excess cold and in low income – private stock [Return to main report](#)



Map D. 17: Nettleham/Market Rasen average SimpleSAP households – private stock [Return to main report](#)

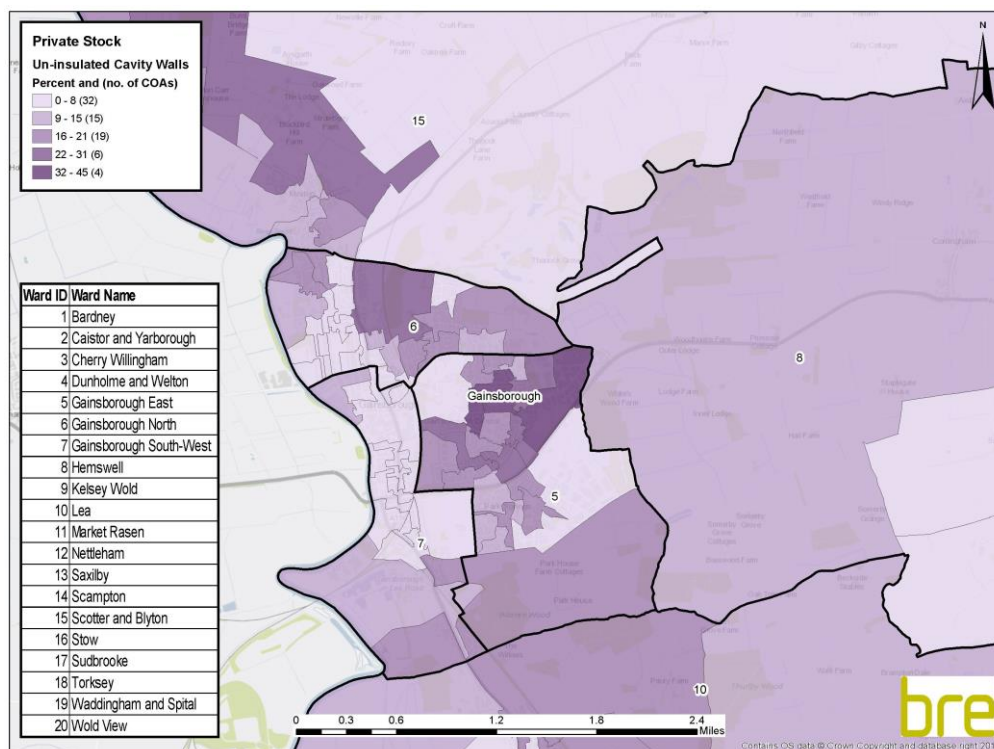


Map D. 18: Gainsborough average SimpleSAP households – private stock [Return to main report](#)**Map D. 19:** Nettleham/Market Rasen households with EPC ratings F or G – private rented [Return to main report](#)

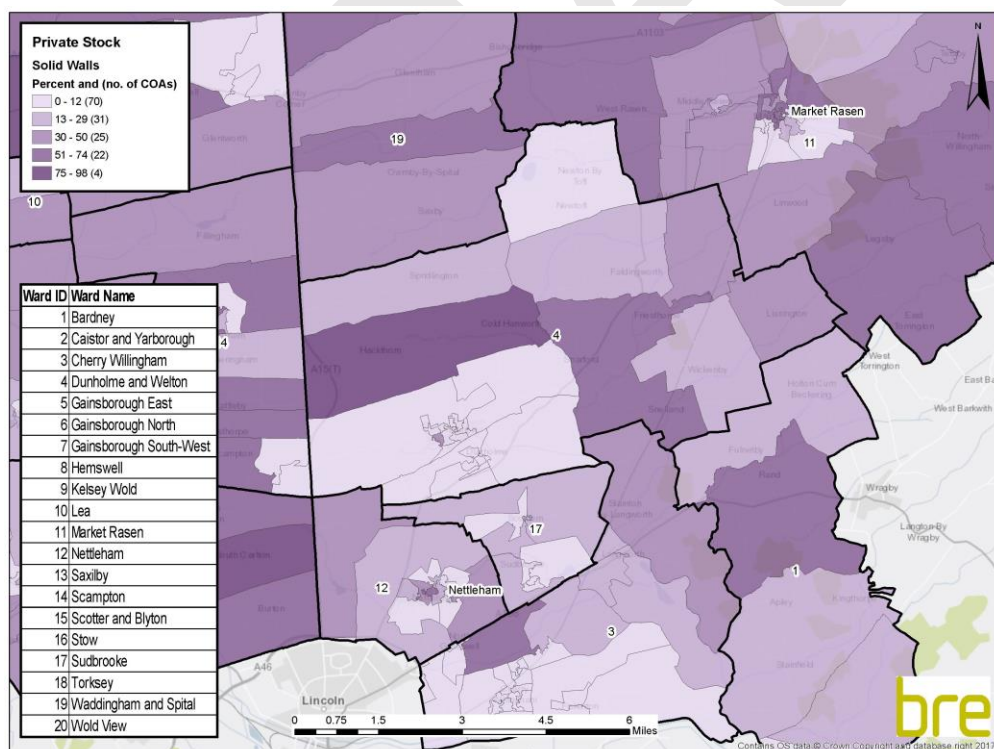
Map D. 20: Gainsborough households with EPC ratings F or G – private rented [Return to main report](#)**Map D. 21:** Nettleham/Market Rasen un-insulated cavity wall households – private stock [Return to main report](#)



Map D. 22: Gainsborough un-insulated cavity wall households – private stock [Return to main report](#)

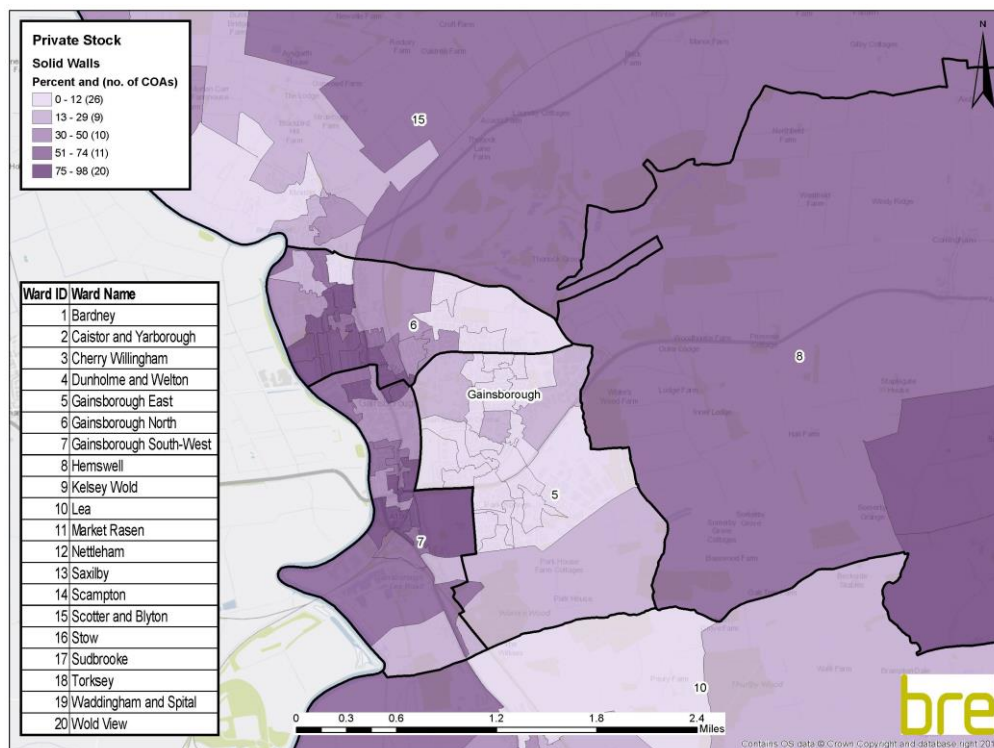


Map D. 23: Nettleham/Market Rasen solid wall households– private stock [Return to main report](#)

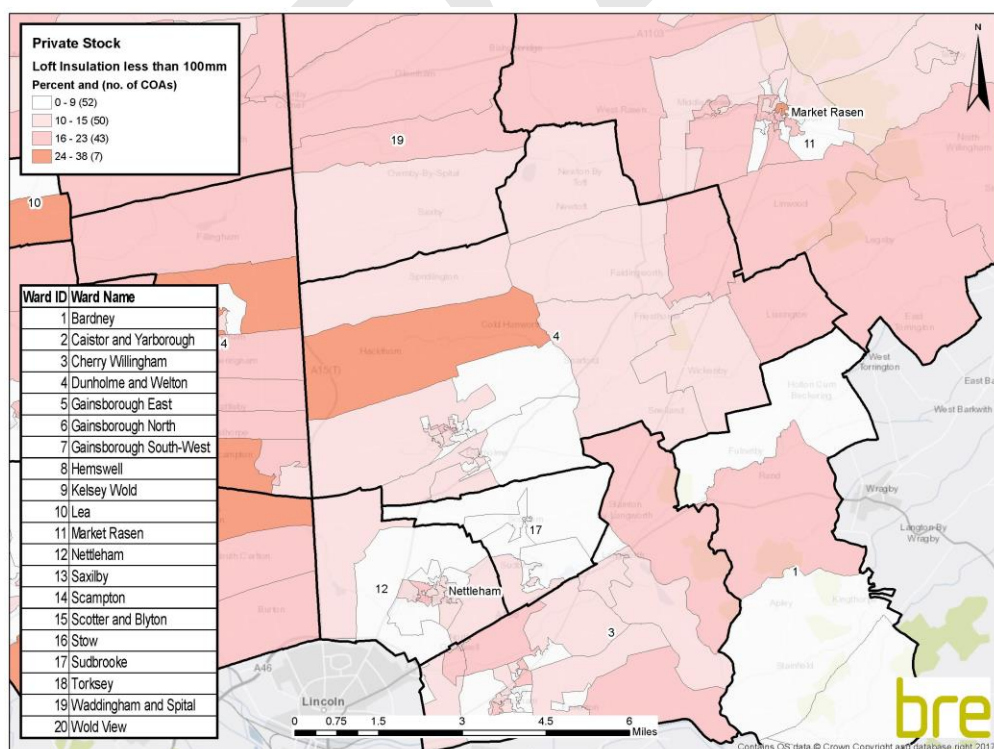




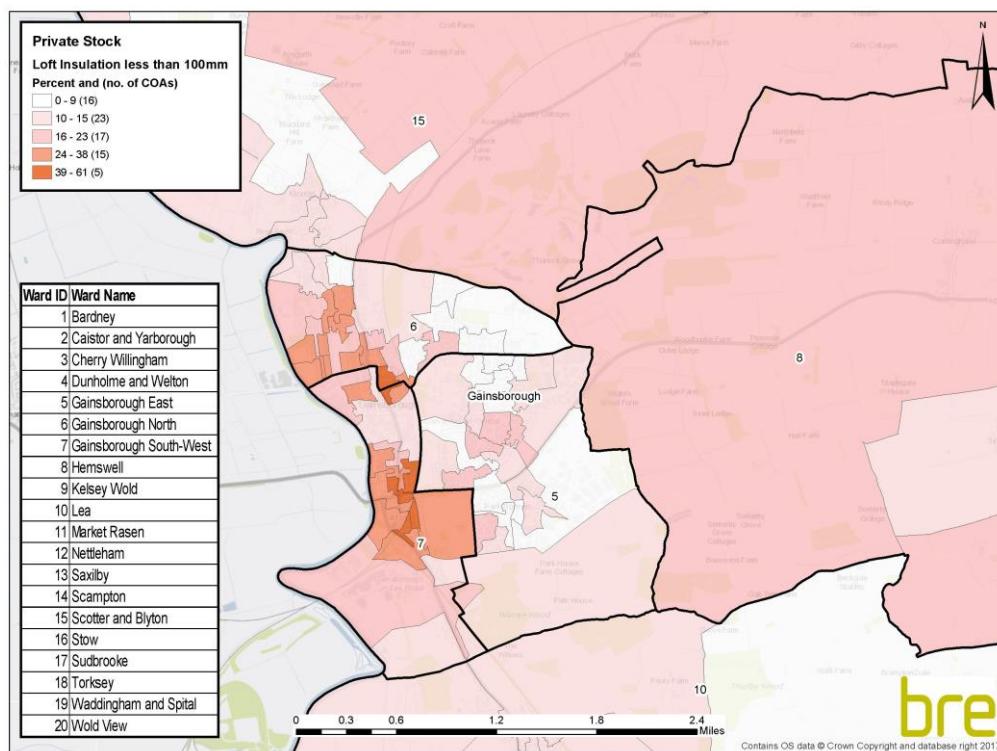
Map D. 24: Gainsborough solid wall households– private stock [Return to main report](#)



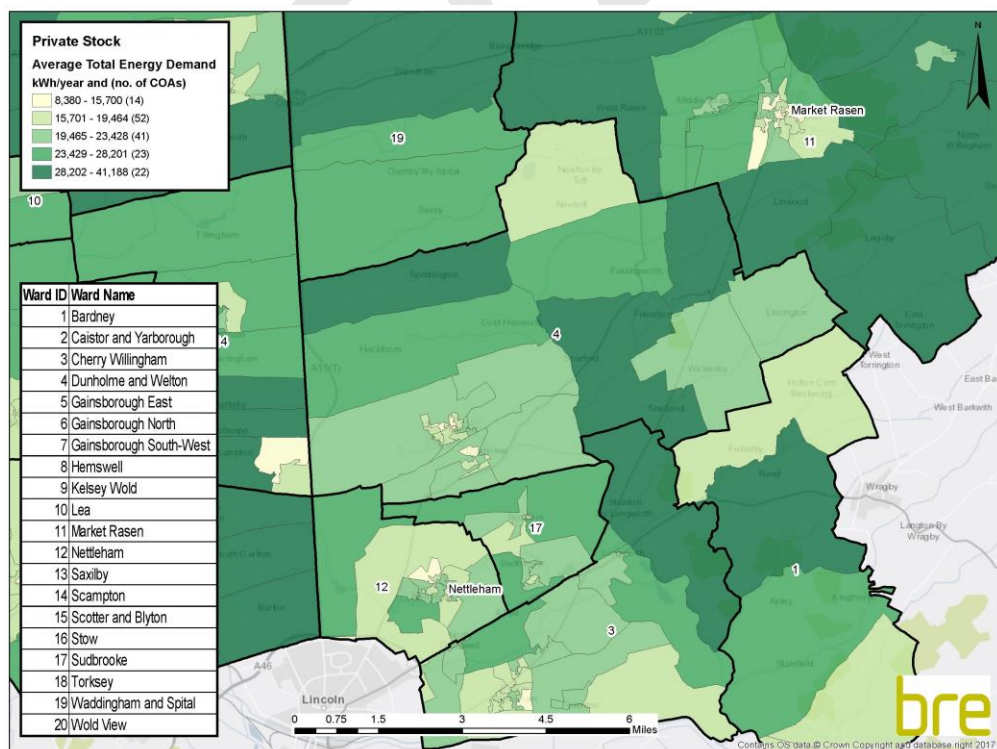
Map D. 25: Nettleham/Market Rasen households with less than 100mm loft insulation – private stock [Return to main report](#)



Map D. 26: Gainsborough households with less than 100mm loft insulation – private stock [Return to main report](#)

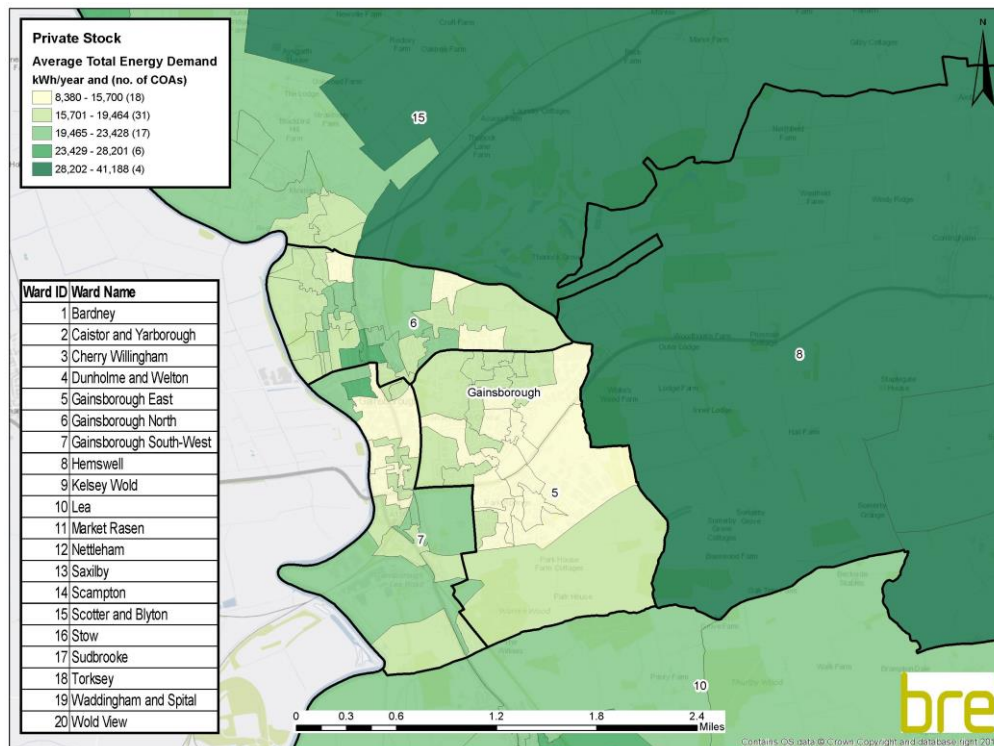


Map D. 27: Nettleham/Market Rasen total energy demand – private stock [Return to main report](#)

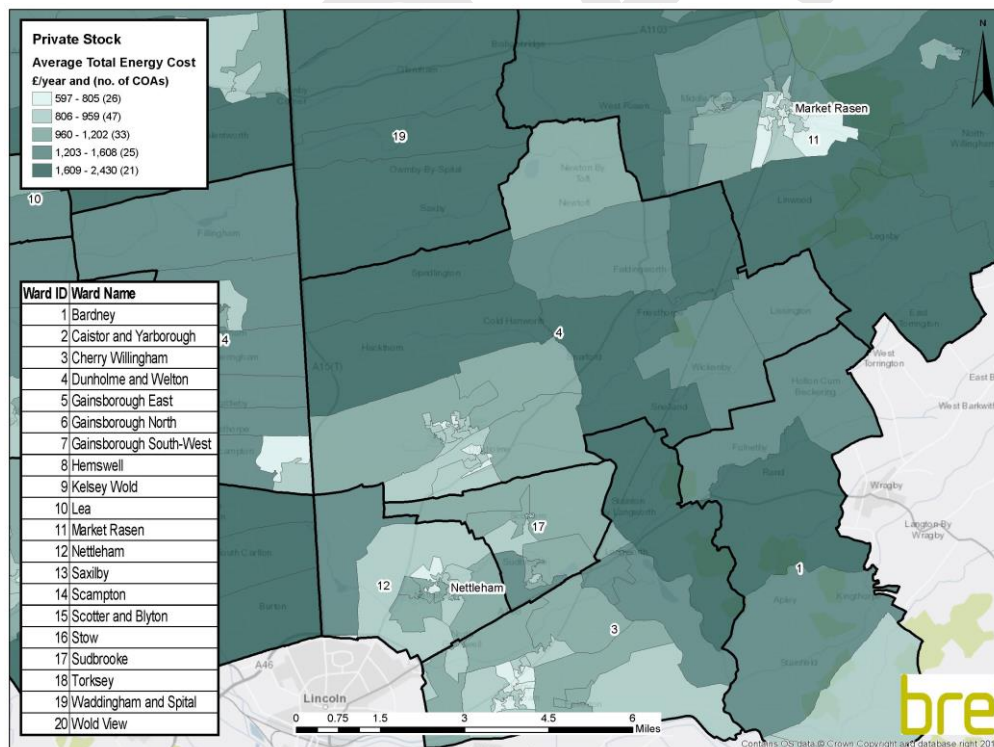




Map D. 28: Gainsborough total energy demand – private stock [Return to main report](#)

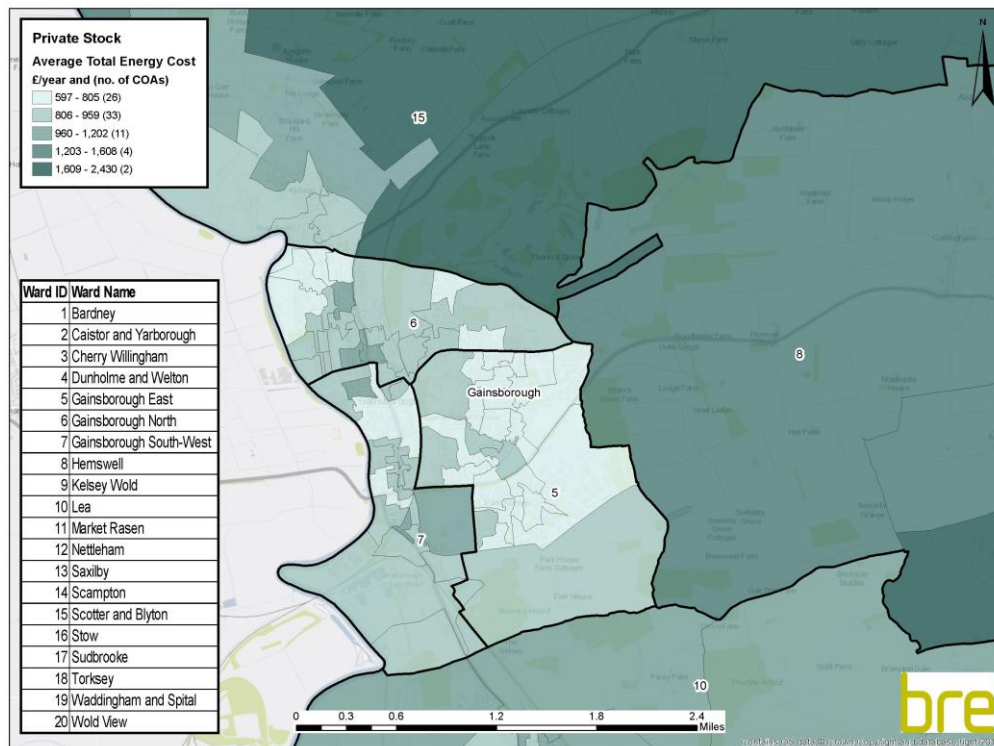


Map D. 29: Nettleham/Market Rasen total energy cost – private stock [Return to main report](#)

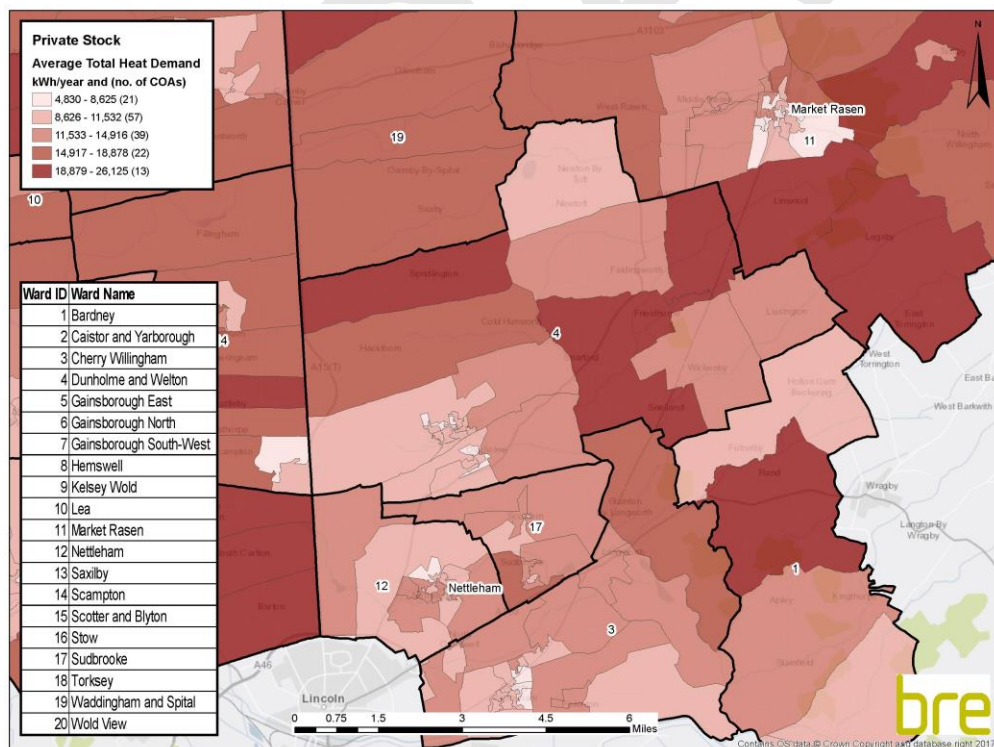




Map D. 30: Gainsborough total energy cost – private stock [Return to main report](#)

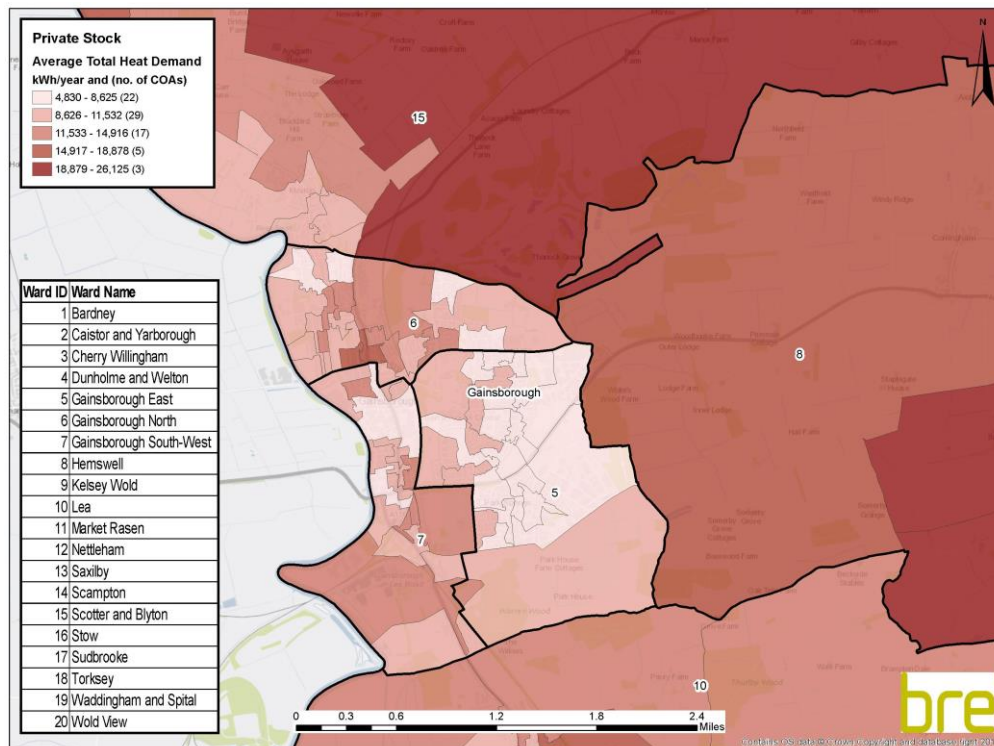


Map D. 31: Nettleham/Market Rasen total heat demand – private stock [Return to main report](#)

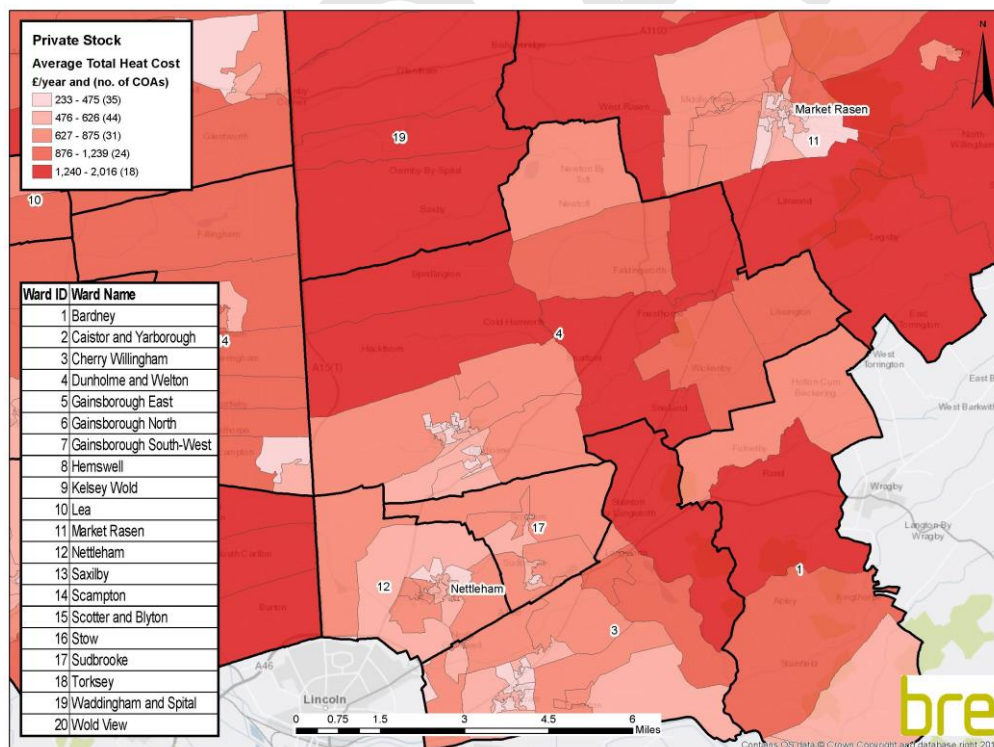




Map D. 32: Gainsborough total heat demand – private stock [Return to main report](#)

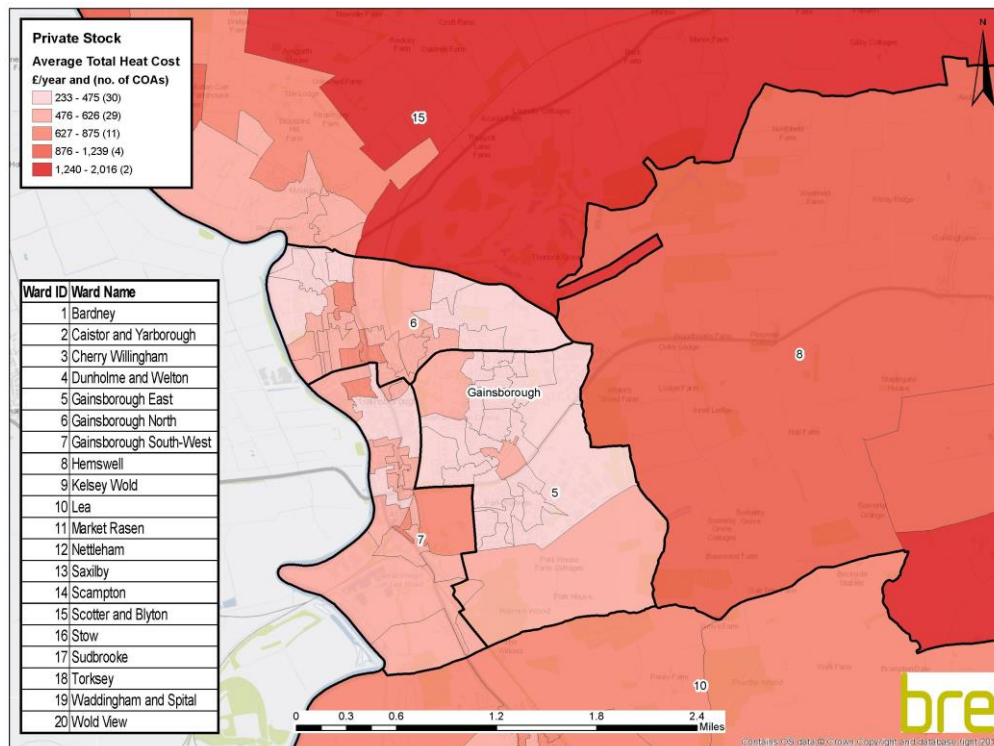


Map D. 33: Nettleham/Market Rasen total heating cost – private stock [Return to main report](#)





Map D. 34: Gainsborough total heating cost – private stock [Return to main report](#)





Glossary of terms

BREDEM	BRE Domestic Energy Model
Category 1 hazard	Hazards with a HHSRS score of > 1,000. A dwelling with a category 1 hazard is considered to fail the minimum statutory standard for housing
CLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
COA	Census Output Area
	Designed for statistical purposes, built from postcode units, approximately 125 households
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
Disrepair	Based on former Decent Homes Standard criteria which states that a dwelling fails this if it is not in a reasonable state of repair – this is based on the dwelling age and condition of a range of building components including walls, roofs, windows, doors, electrics and heating systems
ECO	Energy Companies Obligation
	Places legal obligations on the larger energy suppliers to deliver energy efficiency measures to domestic energy users
EHS	English Housing Survey
	A continuous national survey commissioned by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). It collects information about people's housing circumstances and the condition and energy efficiency of housing in England
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
	Present the energy efficiency of domestic properties on a scale of A (most efficient) to G (least efficient)
Fuel poverty	The original definition of fuel poverty states that a household is in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of their income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth (10% definition). The new definition now adopted by government is that a household is said to be in fuel poverty if they have fuel costs that are above average and were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line (Low Income High Costs definition)
GIS	Geographic Information System
	A system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyse, manage and present spatial or geographical data
HHSRS	Housing Health and Safety Rating System
	A risk assessment tool to help local authorities identify and protect against potential risks and hazards to health and safety related deficiencies in dwellings, covering 29 categories of hazards



HIA	<p>Health Impact Assessment</p> <p>A formal method of assessing the impact of a project, procedure or strategy on the health of a population</p>
HMO	<p>Houses in Multiple Occupation</p> <p>An entire house or flat which is let to 3 or more tenants who form 2 or more households and who share a kitchen, bathroom or toilet</p> <p>A house which has been converted entirely into bedsits or other non-self-contained accommodation and which is let to 3 or more tenants who form two or more households and who share kitchen, bathroom or toilet facilities</p> <p>A converted house which contains one or more flats which are not wholly self-contained (i.e. the flat does not contain within it a kitchen, bathroom and toilet) and which is occupied by 3 or more tenants who form two or more households</p> <p>A building which is converted entirely into self-contained flats if the conversion did not meet the standards of the 1991 Building Regulations and more than one-third of the flats are let on short-term tenancies</p> <p>In order to be an HMO the property must be used as the tenants' only or main residence and it should be used solely or mainly to house tenants. Properties let to students and migrant workers will be treated as their only or main residence and the same will apply to properties which are used as domestic refuges</p>
HSM	<p>Housing Stock Model</p> <p>Desktop based modelling used to determine the condition of the housing stock</p>
Jenks' Natural Breaks	<p>The natural breaks classification method is a data clustering method determining the best arrangement of values into different classes. It is achieved through minimising each class's average deviation from the class mean while maximising each class's deviation from the means of the other groups. The method seeks to reduce the variance within classes and maximise variance between classes thus ensuring groups are distinctive</p>
JSNA	<p>Joint Strategic Needs Assessment</p> <p>An assessment of the current and future health and social care needs of the local community</p>
LACORs	<p>Local Authority Coordinators of Regulatory Services – now renamed Local Government Regulation</p>
LAHS	<p>Local Authority Housing Statistics</p> <p>National statistics on housing owned and managed by local authorities</p>
LIHC	<p>Low Income High Cost</p>



	Measure of fuel poverty, considers a household to be in fuel poverty if required fuel costs are above average, or if they were to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line
LLPG	Local Land and Property Gazetteer An address database maintained by local authorities
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area Designed for statistical purposes, built from census output areas, approximately 400 households
MSOA	Medium Super Output Area Designed for statistical purposes, built from lower super output areas, approximately 2,000 households
NHS	National Health Service
Older people	People over 65 for the excess cold hazard, people over 60 for the fire and fall hazards (excl. falling between levels)
OS	Ordnance Survey
Poor housing	Dwellings where a category 1 hazard is present
Private sector housing	Housing not owned by the local authority or a housing association
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure Method system for measurement of energy rating of residential buildings.
SimpleSAP	An estimate of a residential dwelling's likely SAP score, it is not based on the full required range of data for a SAP calculation or a reduced data SAP calculation (RDSAP), it should only ever be considered an estimate of the SAP score, and used as a guide
UPRN	Unique Property Reference Number A unique 12 digit number assigned to every unit of land and property recorded by local authorities as part of their LLPG
Vulnerable persons	Persons who are more likely to be affected by the particular hazard as defined by the HHSRS Operating Guidance