

# European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

## East of England Competitiveness Programme 2007-13



### Call for Project Concepts

### Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Existing Housing

**Bidding Round Launch 19<sup>th</sup> October 2009**

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## Executive Summary:

A change to the European Structural Funds ERDF Regulation, proposed by the European Commission, to allow the inclusion of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in social housing <sup>1</sup>as activity eligible for support under ERDF programmes has now been approved. EEDA is pleased to announce the launch of a specific bidding round under the East of England ERDF competitiveness programme in response to the regulation change.

The purpose of this specific call is to stimulate interest and call for the submission of proposals (by way of project concepts) from applicants to deliver projects in the East of England under the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Competitiveness Programme (2007-13). Projects must show how they can progress and stimulate market developments in new, developing and innovative technologies; supporting low carbon ways to generate energy from multiple sources. They will also need to show a whole house solution to overcoming barriers to energy efficiency. The project must be showcased in social housing domestic settings, encouraging other SMEs to learn from the findings.

This document outlines the core details for project applicants to understand and develop projects, supporting the application of new and innovative approaches to energy efficiency in social domestic housing.

The specification launch will be on 19<sup>th</sup> October with the submission of project concepts within 6 weeks of that date (7<sup>th</sup> December).

An allocation of £4m ERDF will be made available for this call leading to a minimum project value of £10m. The £6m match funding required can be from public or private sources or a combination of both.

All project applications need to show how they will return to EEDA three core elements; economic growth, measured change in CO2 emissions and energy usage reduction and behaviour change from the inhabitants of the dwellings.

### Timetable

<b>Start Date (launch of bidding round)</b>	<b>Concepts Received (final deadline)</b>	<b>Invitation to submit full business case issued</b>	<b>Full application and business case received</b>	<b>Approval decision (following appraisal process)</b>	<b>Funding agreements issued (w/c)</b>
19 <sup>th</sup> October 2009	7 <sup>th</sup> December 2009 (5.00pm)	15 <sup>th</sup> January 2010	8 <sup>th</sup> March 2010	13 <sup>th</sup> May 2010	17 <sup>th</sup> May 2010

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<sup>1</sup> Full description is in Appendix A

# 1. Purpose of the Call

Due to the now EU wide impact of the economic downturn, the European Commission has amended Article 7 of EC Regulation 1080/2006<sup>2</sup> to allow expenditure on energy efficiency improvements and on the use of renewable energy in existing social housing to be eligible for support from the ERDF. Projects looking to apply for and invest ERDF grants will need to align with the existing and indicative targets listed in this document, the appendices and the current operational programme and prospectus.

This document supplements the East of England ERDF competitiveness Operational Programme document and prospectus. Both the operational programme and the prospectus detail the ambitions of the programme, the opportunities and challenges in the region and explores the meta-theme of which the programme is aligned to: 'Towards Low Carbon Economic Growth'. These documents can be found on EEDAs website at [www.eeda.org.uk/erdf](http://www.eeda.org.uk/erdf).

The remainder of this document sets out the criteria and guidance for the call as well as giving some further background to the ERDF East of England Competitiveness programme and the suggested project activities.

The purpose of this specific call is to invite the submission of proposals (by way of project concepts) from applicants to deliver projects in the East of England under the European Regional Development Fund Competitiveness Programme (2007-13). Projects must show how they can progress and stimulate market developments in new, developing and innovative technologies; supporting low carbon ways to generate energy from multiple sources. Projects will implement a whole house solution to overcoming barriers to energy efficiency. ERDF funding can only support up to 40% of the eligible project costs.

The project must be showcased in social housing domestic settings, encouraging other SMEs to learn and implement the findings. Basic measures such as low cost loft and cavity wall insulation and replacement boilers can be covered by other mainstream programmes such as Warmfront and CERT.

# 2. Programme Context

The East of England is home to 5.5 million people. Compared to elsewhere in the UK and the wider EU, and despite the recent downturn in the global markets, its economy is comparatively buoyant and – particularly in the south of the region – it is strongly influenced by links with London.

Achieving the level of growth noted below and to support the Regional Economic Strategy vision in a manner that is both desirable and sustainable presents huge challenges. The prospectus highlights the focus regional partners place on:

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<sup>2</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:126:0003:0004:EN:PDF>

- **The need to support the process of achieving growth**

Spurred in large part by the policies of UK government, the region is set for substantial growth: in the period to 2021, this will include 500,000 net additional dwellings, 450,000 extra jobs and an increase in the total resident population to almost 6 million people.

- **The need to achieve growth in a way that takes account of the regions carbon footprint and the need to stabilise and reduce it.**

With its low lying topography, its extensive coastline and its low annual rainfall, the region is very vulnerable to climate change impacts and the process of delivering economic growth needs to embrace a positive approach to adaptation and mitigation.

Bringing the above imperatives together, an overarching strategic theme of “towards low carbon economic growth” provides the highest level statement of the regional ERDF programme intent. Further information on how the programme is themed under priority axes can be found in Appendix B. The ERDF investment into projects supporting high end energy efficiency and energy deployment measures in social housing has been identified from Priority Axis 3; Sustainable development, production and consumption.

### **3. Project Development and Delivery**

This document outlines the core details for project applicants to understand and develop projects, supporting the application of new and innovative approaches to energy efficiency in social housing. All project applications need to show how they will return to EEDA the core elements below:

*SME competitiveness and low carbon economic growth – i.e. SME support*

All projects will need to ensure they can demonstrate economic growth in line with the ERDF Competitiveness programme indicators (see table 1)

*A measured change in CO2 emissions*

Every project will need to carry out a SAP survey (as a minimum v9.81 and ideally using the Retrofit for the Future extension – see [here](#)) to develop a baseline of CO2 emissions. Further information can be found in the monitoring section below.

*How an individual user can ensure continued optimal use of the technologies deployed over the lifetime of the application.*

It is important that the home ‘retrofitted’ can ensure the technologies deployed are used to the maximum of their abilities. In turn, each dwelling and its inhabitants will be required to enter into a support scheme where the project ensures full understanding of how the technology is used.

Each of these is defined further in the next section of the specification. The background and context to the priority axis and areas in which support may be targeted can be found in

Appendix D. Additional sources of information for project applicants can be found in appendix E.

### ***Eligible Housing***

In order to comply with the Commission's requirement that energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy measures should be allowed "in order to support social cohesion", in England the measures will be directed at social housing, as defined in Articles 68 – 70 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008. Appendix A to this paper sets out the definition of 'social housing' under the Act. In addition to the focus on social housing, the measures will also be directed at vulnerable households. Vulnerable households are defined for these purposes as those in receipt of at least one of the principal means tested or disability related benefits.

These include income support; housing benefit; council tax benefit; disabled persons tax credit; income based job seekers allowance; working families tax credit; attendance allowance; disability living allowance; industrial injuries disablement benefit; war disablement pension; child tax credit; working tax credit; pension credit. The detailed definition of qualifying benefits used to define vulnerable will be subject to change.

### ***Quantitative Monitoring***

Each project will need to develop a standard approach to evaluating and presenting the results of the project. Much data has been taken from a variety of projects and programmes, but is commonly lost as the data is not comparable. EEDA has worked with the TSB to develop a specification that aligns with its 'Retrofit for the Future' housing call.

Projects will need to develop their proposal using the governments Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP). This is to ensure that all schemes model their whole house CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction to a common format. SAP worksheets, as embedded in many forms of domestic energy analysis software, are the primary way of calculating energy performance certificates and carbon emissions for UK homes. Every project will need to carry out a SAP survey (as a minimum v9.81 and ideally using the Retrofit for the Future extension – see [here](#)).

Energy usage will also need to be monitored. This must be completed quarterly to show how energy usage has been reduced over the lifetime of the project.

### ***Qualitative Monitoring***

In addition to the energy and SAP modeling, the project should also be collecting data from the occupants of the dwelling (such as from interviews), from photographic records from occupants/subcontractors, visits and general research before, during and after project completion. This will aid understanding of how the tenant has successfully interacted with the project applications.

## ***Dissemination***

In accordance to the programmes strategic theme of 'towards low carbon economic growth', each project will need to ensure the results are rolled out and made available in the public domain for organisations to learn and benefit from. The outputs will need to be attributable to the project and be in accordance to the programmes indicators (see table 1 below).

## ***Behaviour Change and Continued Management***

Technologies can be misunderstood, and often damaged if an occupant is unaware of how to interact with it. The success of the project could be compromised if the occupant does not know how to use such innovative technologies. Therefore, projects will need to ensure that an ongoing support and monitoring programme is put into place to ensure that occupiers of the dwellings are able to efficiently use the technologies throughout the project and once the project has been completed.

## ***Commercial Readiness v Innovation***

The EU regulation only allows innovative methods to be used to overcome energy efficiency issues. However, technologies will be required to be at a commercially deployable stage and not be at an unproven stage of development. If the technology is not fully developed or tested, this will cause considerable concerns for its viability and success in the home. The products will need to have been validated and individually tested.

DECC has developed an accredited list of certified suppliers and products (Microgeneration Certification Scheme or MCS). This list guarantees quality products and quality installations and can be sourced [here](#).

## **4. Bidding Round Format**

The process for application is fully described within chapter 3 of the prospectus.

Following the announcement of the round and specification launch, an Expression of Interest can be submitted for consideration by the Competitiveness Delivery Group (CDG). An expert panel will carry out a preliminary examination of the submitted project concepts and provide recommendations to the Competitiveness Delivery Group (CDG) the full membership of the CDG is available on the EEDA ERDF website: [www.eeda.org.uk/erdf](http://www.eeda.org.uk/erdf). To ensure CDG has enough information on which to make a judgement, Expressions of Interest must be submitted on the "Project Concept Form" developed specifically for this call. A separate guidance note to assist with the development of the project concept is available on the website.

At the project concept stage, prospective applicants will not be required to provide proof of match funding. However, information on likely sources of match funding – together with details of contacts, delivery partners and an anticipated approval timetable – will be required.

If successful at project concept stage, a full application via a business case will need to be provided. At this stage full evidence of match funding will be required.

When looking at place-based or sub-regional proposals, CDG will take sub-regional ERDF plans into consideration. Projects or proposals that demonstrate clear links with sub-regional economic development or community strategies will be given greater weighting by CDG.

The CDG will meet to consider all Project Concept Forms received by the closing date. The following outcomes are possible:

**Proposal rejected** – This could be for a range of reasons, e.g. does not fit with the aims of the programme, duplicates other activity, is not seen as value for money for potential outcomes, or is not seen as a priority given limited programme resources

**Applicant invited to re-submit** – The proposal may be of interest to CDG, but more information is required before a final decision can be made. In this case the applicant will be invited to submit a revised Project Concept Form at a later date, to be included in the same bidding round or in a future bidding round. Resubmissions will remain within the bidding round schedule found on page 3 of this call.

**Proposal endorsed** – This is not an approval of the application, since this cannot be given until a Full Application and Business Case has been received, and an appraisal has taken place. However, in this case the applicant will be invited to develop a full application and business case for further consideration under stage 2.

In all cases feedback will be given via the programme facilitators or programme secretariat, and further support will be provided if (ii) or (iii) applies.

If CDG has invited a prospective applicant to submit a full application and business case then these should be developed to and submitted by 8<sup>th</sup> March 2010. In some exceptional cases, this may not be possible due to factors outside the control of the project applicant. In these circumstances CDG will look at the timetable proposed for the individual project and at how this fits with the bidding round timetables. CDG will have the authority to allow flexibility for submission.

A full bid will consist of a business case and an ERDF application form. Full guidance will be published on the EEDA website [www.eeda.org.uk/erdf](http://www.eeda.org.uk/erdf). The ERDF application process will be aligned with EEDA process for core programmes and will use the EEDA “business case” model.

## 5. Programme Indicators

In order to demonstrate value for money, potential projects must show evidence that a proportional range of programme indicators will be achieved. For the description of the three types of indicators included in the Programme please visit appendix 2 of the Prospectus. All

projects will be required to collect this data, and report on progress on a claim-by-claim basis. There must be a fully evidenced audit trail for all indicators in the contracted activity.

Outputs and results will be measured using data collected from funded projects. All projects will be required to collect this data, and report on progress on a claim-by-claim basis. There must be a fully evidenced audit trail for all indicators in the contracted activity.

Impacts relate to the activity to its effect on the region and its people, and to the original reason for the intervention. Impacts will typically be measured using standard government statistics e.g. Annual Business Inquiry, ONS Labour Force Survey, Census, and increase in GVA.

The scoring of projects against agreed criteria provides a clear and objective method of evaluating projects according to their contribution towards programme objectives and targets; fit with regional and sub-regional strategies; added value; minimum thresholds and value for money. Each project will be scored against the project selection criteria; which will determine a value for money assessment; weighing up the financial package in comparison to the return to EEDA of the programme indicators.

For this specific bidding round a series of targets should be delivered by the projects funded by the programme. These can be found in appendix C.

## **6. Budget Allocation**

A total allocation of £4m ERDF will be made available for this call leading to a total project value of £10m. The £6m match funding required can be from public or private sources or a combination of both.

Programme funding must achieve an average intervention rate of 40 per cent; meaning ERDF will on average be a maximum of 40 per cent of the total project funding. The remaining 60 per cent of funding must come from other sources. Match funding for ERDF projects may be either from public or private sources. For more details see Section 6 of the prospectus.

The average intervention rate of 40 per cent is not expected to be the norm. Given the competitive nature of the bidding process and scarcity of resources, it is highly likely that project proposals with higher than average levels of match funding, and demonstrating greater impact, will be treated more favourably.

ERDF grants can be awarded to public, private and voluntary sector organisations. In the past, many successful ERDF bids have been co-ordinated by the public sector – notably by local authorities and non profit-making private organisations acting in the public interest such as Further and Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

Applicant organisations must be legally constituted and be able to enter into a legally binding arrangement with EEDA. The applicant is the organisation that negotiates with EEDA and enters a contract with it. Therefore it carries the liability for ensuring that the terms of the ERDF grant agreement are met. ERDF is not paid for an organisation's own benefit.

Partnerships can apply for ERDF funding providing they are constituted as a legal entity. Alternatively, one member of a partnership can act as a lead partner on behalf of a partnership bid. The EEDA ERDF team can advise on partnership working.

## **7. Expression of Interest**

In accordance with the procedure set out in the Programme Prospectus, expressions of interest should be submitted on the specific ERDF Project Concept form developed for this housing call. Only expressions of interest submitted on this form will be considered. A copy of the form can be downloaded from the EEDA website, along with supporting guidance to assist in the completion of the form.

We strongly recommend that draft project concept forms should be submitted by email to [erdf@eeda.org.uk](mailto:erdf@eeda.org.uk) as soon as possible and no later than 2 weeks before the Bidding Round closing date (7<sup>th</sup> December). These will be considered by the ERDF facilitation team and discussed with applicants.

Final project concept forms should be submitted in electronic form by e-mail to [erdf@eeda.org.uk](mailto:erdf@eeda.org.uk) and also by signed hard-copy to the address given at the end of this document.

## **8. Further Information**

Expressions of interest on Project Concept Forms should be sent to EEDA at the following address:

ERDF Team  
East of England Development Agency  
Victory House,  
Vision Park,  
Chivers Way,  
Histon,  
CB24 9ZR

You should also send an electronic version of your Project Concept to [erdf@eeda.org.uk](mailto:erdf@eeda.org.uk).  
For further general information or advice contact:

ERDF Competitiveness Programme Enquiries

ERDF Enquiry Line

**01223 484622**

ERDF General Enquiry E-Mail:

[erdf@eeda.org.uk](mailto:erdf@eeda.org.uk)

For more information on this bidding round, contact:

Priority Axis 3

Michelle Burdett - 07917 395681

[MichelleBurdett@eeda.org.uk](mailto:MichelleBurdett@eeda.org.uk)

EEDA ERDF Team

19th October 2009

## Background:

The UK Government has set ambitious legally binding targets through the Climate Change Act 2008 to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 80% by 2050 from 1990 levels. This is a significant target and one which will need to represent considerable changes to UK emissions if there is a likelihood of achieving this target.

Policies such as the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM are being developed to encourage innovative approaches to new house build techniques. However, although growth in the construction of new domestic properties is vital in leading the way for a reduced carbon impact, the UK contains 26 million existing homes, emitting approximately 41.7 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub><sup>3</sup>. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the housing currently built will still be standing by 2050<sup>4</sup>.

The argument to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from existing housing stock is supplemented from the UK Governments desire as a statutory commitment to, as far as is practicable, end fuel poverty<sup>5</sup> in vulnerable households in England by 2010 and in all households in England by 2016.

The UK Government has put in place a number of programmes and measures to tackle fuel poverty. From 1996 to 2004 the UK made good progress with 4 million households lifted out of fuel poverty, as a result of energy efficiency programmes, falling energy prices and rising incomes<sup>6</sup>. However, due to current issues with rising fuel prices there still remains a significant problem. The NEA (National Energy Action) believes that the Eastern region still has 12.7% of households living in fuel poverty (as at March 2008 figures)<sup>7</sup>.

Many of the poorest performing houses in terms of energy efficiency are those that are classified as 'hard to treat' (HTT) dwellings. This is most usually because of their construction (solid brick wall with no cavity) and location (usually rural and off the gas network) mean that it can be practically and technically difficult to improve their energy efficiency significantly. Nearly 43% of the English housing stock (i.e. 9.2 million dwellings) is defined as HTT<sup>8</sup>.

Microgeneration measures have not been widely employed as has been anticipated by Government, even with the plethora of schemes launched to influence behaviour, such as the Low Carbon Building Programme. Element Energy estimated that only 95,000-98,000 microgeneration units had been installed in the UK by the end of 2007. Research shows that for microgeneration to play a serious role in the UK's energy mix and in meeting CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets, the installation and use of alternative technologies would have to achieve widespread penetration within the UK population. However, this will not take place via public interest alone. It will need to follow lower prices, financial subsidies and better understanding

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.com/pa/cm200708/cmselect/cmcomloc/432/43202.htm>

<sup>4</sup> Energy Savings Trust: Review of housing refurbishment activity and standards. (November 2008)

<sup>5</sup> A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (usually 21 °C for the main living area, and 18 °C for other occupied rooms).

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file48036.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> NEA Eastern Region Fuel Poverty Briefing – Issue 1, 2008

<sup>8</sup> Energy Saving Trust: Review of housing refurbishment activity and standards. (November 2008)

for those who are not aware of the opportunities the alternative technologies play. The future for the uptake of microgeneration therefore depends strongly on the interplay between technology development, policy support and, in particular, consumer priorities<sup>9</sup>. The ERDF programme is therefore in a strong position to support the development and understanding of regional SMEs looking to win market share in this sector.

It is clear that all energy efficiency measures on existing or new properties contribute to both the reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emission levels and quality of thermal efficient homes. Equally, the development of the supply chain, understanding of and diversification of the regional SMEs is imperative to economic growth. The supply chains for standard measures are well developed and are assisted by the more traditional existing schemes such as Warmfront and CERT. To complement these schemes this specific call must focus on projects looking to develop business for the application of more innovative solutions for implementing multiple renewable energy technologies. It will also be very important to be able to evaluate and disseminate the results of the programme to enable demonstration of new techniques to others.

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<sup>9</sup> Element Energy – The Growth Potential for Microgeneration Technologies in England, Scotland Wales (2008)

## Appendix A: Eligible Housing Definition

1. Article 68 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 defines social housing as (a) low cost rental accommodation and (b) low cost home ownership accommodation. In the case of (a), accommodation is low cost rental if:-
  - (a) it is made available for rent
  - (b) the rent is below the market rate, and
  - (c) the accommodation is made available in accordance with rules designed to ensure that it is made available to people whose needs are not adequately served by the commercial housing market
  
2. In the case of (b), accommodation is low cost home ownership accommodation if two conditions are satisfied:-
  - (a) The accommodation is occupied, or made available for occupation, in accordance with shared ownership arrangements, equity percentage arrangements, or shared ownership trusts.
  - (b) The accommodation is made available in accordance with rules designed to ensure that it is made available to people whose needs are not adequately served by the commercial housing market.

***We regret that housing that does not fit within this definition will be ineligible for ERDF support under the England ERDF eligibility rules.***

## Appendix B – ERDF Priority Axis Background

The Programme focuses on three Priorities identified in the National Strategic Reference Framework, to create more sustainable communities into their delivery:

- **Priority Axis 1** (*promoting innovation and knowledge transfer with the intention of improving productivity*) will account for €37.293M of available Community Funding. Projects will be encouraged to address key market failures including the weak demand from businesses for engagement with the research base
- **Priority Axis 2** (*stimulating enterprise and supporting successful business by overcoming barriers to business creation and expansion*) will account for €26.640M of available Community Funding. Projects supported will improve access to finance, support the development of social enterprises, promote business start-up among under-represented groups (including women) and help to develop the clean technologies and renewable energy clusters
- **Priority Axis 3** (*ensuring sustainable development, production and consumption*) will account for €42.623M of available Community Funding. Projects will be encouraged which support low carbon approaches in both businesses and communities across the region.

## Appendix C: ERDF East of England Competitiveness Indicators

Indicator Reference	Description	Programme Target	Suggested allocation for Housing Projects	Unit of Measurement
O 3.1	Number of organisations receiving Priority 3 assistance	330	40	Number of businesses
O 3.4	Number of energy efficiency demonstrator projects	5	8	Number of projects

Indicator Reference	Description	Programme Target	4% of allocation	Unit of Measurement
R 1	Number of gross jobs created (FTE and by gender)	4600	184	Jobs FTE
R 1 (F)	Number of jobs created (Female 55% of R1)	2530	101	Jobs FTE
R 2	Number of gross jobs safeguarded (FTE and by gender)	860	34	Jobs FTE
R 2 (F)	Number of jobs safeguarded (Female 55% of R2)	473	19	Jobs FTE
R 7	Leverage of private sector funding (Euro M)	€20.98m	€0.84m	£m
R 8	Leverage of public sector funding (Euro M)	€139.68m	€5.58m	£m
R 12	Number of businesses supplied with low or zero carbon energy	50	2	Number of businesses

Indicator Reference	Description	Current Programme Target	4% of allocation	Unit of Measurement
I 1	Increase in the GVA as a result of the Programme (Euro M)	€189m	€7.56m	£m
I 2	Number of net jobs created (FTE and by gender, sector)	2900	116	Jobs FTE

I 2 (F)	Number of net jobs created (Female 55% of I2)	1595	64	Jobs FTE
I 3	Number of net jobs safeguarded (FTE and by gender, sector)	620	25	Jobs FTE
I 3 (F)	Number of net jobs safeguarded (Female 55% of I3)	341	14	Jobs FTE
I 4	Net additional number of businesses (by sector, size and location)	2000	80	Number of businesses
I 5	Net additional number of knowledge intensive firms	187	5	Number of businesses

Information on impact indicators will not be collected at project level, but will be analysed during independent evaluations of the programme at periods agreed by EPSG. Evidence of all outputs will be required when submitting quarterly claims. A full copy of the programme indicator framework and definitions is published in Appendix 2 of the prospectus.

## Appendix D: Summary of Priority Axis 3

	<b>Priority Axis 3: Promoting Sustainable development, production and consumption</b>
<b>Context and Rationale</b>	<p>The East of England faces significant concerns relating to fuel poverty, with many homes off the gas network and in rural areas, Steps need to be taken to reduce the inefficiencies of existing homes whilst recognising the homes that are most vulnerable.</p> <p>The development process – in the context of the growth agenda – offers opportunities for lower carbon forms of living and working Axis level aims</p> <p>Fuel poverty results from a combination of low household income, unaffordable energy costs, inadequate thermal insulation and inefficient and uneconomic heating systems.</p> <p>National programmes such as the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM are supporting low carbon new build developments; homes for the future, however, consideration is required for the existing housing stock</p> <p>Basic energy efficiency improvement measures such as; insulation, double glazing and boiler replacements are carried out using existing schemes such as CERT and Warmfront and are not eligible under this housing call. Innovative whole house solutions which monitor and evaluate technological performance can influence and support understanding across the regional economy.</p> <p>It has been argued that the future for the uptake of microgeneration depends strongly on the interplay between technology development, policy support and, consumer priorities. This is where ERDF can have the greatest impact in developing economic growth in strengthening the supply chains for developments of innovative technologies.</p>
<b>Axis Aims and Objectives</b>	<p>LOW CARBON COMMUNITIES – work with communities – in both urban and rural areas – to support local jobs and business growth in a manner that generates low carbon outcomes</p> <p>LOW CARBON CONSTRUCTION / PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT – support the development of low carbon approaches to construction and refurbishment of properties</p> <p>SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION – promote the efficient use of resources and the minimisation of waste in the region</p>
<b>Indicative Activities</b>	<p>Support for projects that effect sustainable consumption such as green procurement; eco-effective production processes and consumer access together with information initiatives and energy efficiency demonstrator projects linked to economic development objectives and outcomes</p> <p>Limited support for key strategic developments linked to the growth of the clean technology and renewable energy sectors</p>

	<p>Support for renewable energy demonstrator or exemplar projects making use of wind, solar, biomass, hydroelectric and geothermic solutions and others</p> <p>Support for exemplar demonstrator energy efficiency solutions such as combined heat and power</p> <p>Support for initiatives within communities aimed at encouraging low carbon forms of economic growth</p> <p>Support for the development of social enterprise particularly those involved in low carbon activities such as recycling</p> <p>Support for projects that showcase new technologies in existing homes, demonstrating the opportunities and challenges this presents to SMEs and other similar organisations</p> <p>Support for projects that can be developed in contextually different environments of the region, demonstrating the positive impacts of technologies on hard to treat and cavity walled social energy inefficient properties.</p> <p>Support for projects that can deploy innovative solutions to energy inefficient properties off the gas network.</p> <p>Support for projects that will be taking one type of renewable energy technology and deploying it in multiple locations, monitoring quantitative data for wider dissemination.</p>
<b>Funding Assumptions</b>	<p>Mix of capital and revenue funding</p> <p>Allocation 4% of the East of England ERDF Competitiveness (20078-13) programme</p>
<b>Link to Sustainable Communities</b>	<p>Intrinsically linked to the thinking behind sustainable communities in terms of the carbon footprint of people and businesses in places, including in relation to the existing built environment</p>
<b>Lisbon Categories</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. 06 Assistance to SMEs for the promotion of environmentally products and processes</li> <li>. 09 Other actions aiming at stimulation of research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs</li> <li>. 39 Renewable energy: wind</li> <li>. 40 Renewable energy: solar</li> <li>. 41 Renewable energy: biomass</li> <li>. 42 Renewable energy: hydroelectric, geothermic, and others</li> </ul>

	- 43 Energy efficiency, combined heat and power, control of energy
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## Appendix E: Helpful Sources of Additional Information

### **Helpful Websites**

[DECC](#)

[EEDA](#)

[EEDA ERDF](#)

[EST](#)

[Technology Strategy Board](#)

[Warmfront](#)

### **Sources of other Information:**

[New Tricks with Old Bricks](#)

[Knock it down or do it up](#)

[English Housing Condition Survey](#)

[Fit for the Future](#)

Retrofit for the Future