

Local Authority Delivery Phase 1 (Green Jump Surrey) – Executive Summary

In July 2020, the Chancellor announced £500m of funding for Local Authority Delivery (LAD), as part of the wider £2bn 'Green Home Grants' programme of economic stimulus, to build a green recovery in response to the economic impacts of Covid-19.

ThamesWey in collaboration with Woking Borough Council secured £6.3m of phase 1A funding in September 2020 to upgrade 600 low-income, hard-to-heat properties across Surrey. An additional £3.1m was awarded to expand the project to a further 300 households under Phase 1B in February 2021. Surrey County Council also provided £372,000 of 'top up' funding to enable further delivery by easing some of the core project constraints.

ThamesWey delivered both phases via its long-running energy efficiency service Action Surrey. The scheme was marketed locally as "Green Jump Surrey" and ran from October 2020 through to March 2022.

Green Jump Surrey was a major success, creating much needed and sustained benefits for low-income households. 775 installations for almost 600 households will reduce annual energy bills by an average of £660 (April 2022 prices) and eliminate the need for an equivalent of 274 homes worth of energy. Household energy costs are set to increase further across the country and these installations will help insulate the fuel-poor grant recipients from these additional rises.

The lifetime greenhouse gas emission savings created 26 mega-tonnes of CO₂e, which is the equivalent to 3,211 years of the average household's carbon footprint (footprint encompassing energy, transport, aviation and waste).

Green Jump Surrey supports all partner local authority climate neutrality ambitions, as well as specifically Woking Borough Council's Climate Emergency Action Plan and "Woking 2050" strategy for a sustainable borough. The project also supports the delivery of ThamesWey's 2020-2023 Business Plan objectives and 2030 carbon reduction objectives.

The project was not without its challenges. The first phase of the project suffered delays caused by Covid-19 lockdowns and poor weather, preventing exterior installations from taking place. The second phase was affected by rising inflation to material costs, and supply chain delays exacerbated by the end of the Brexit transition period. However, the project delivered the 3rd highest number of upgrades out of 90 'LAD' projects, which shows that Action Surrey navigated and mitigated these challenges well.

Whilst the achievements of the project are undoubted, the upgrading of homes across the county to EPC D and above leaves fewer homes eligible for funding under future schemes, which are likely to use similar eligibility criteria. Different approaches to marketing and community engagement can help mitigate this, though short project timescales and a limited local supply chain will always be major challenges, which are difficult to overcome without a longer-term pipeline of additional projects to maintain local momentum.

Future projects must take into consideration the challenges and lessons learnt from Green Jump Surrey, in order to ensure effective management of government funding, and achieve successful results. Particularly relevant are the new PAS2035:2019 standards that will apply to all installations under future phases, to include ventilation requirements and a whole-house, fabric-first approach.

Appendices 1 and 2 illustrate the achievements of the project, and financial breakdowns respectively.

Appendix 1: Project Achievements

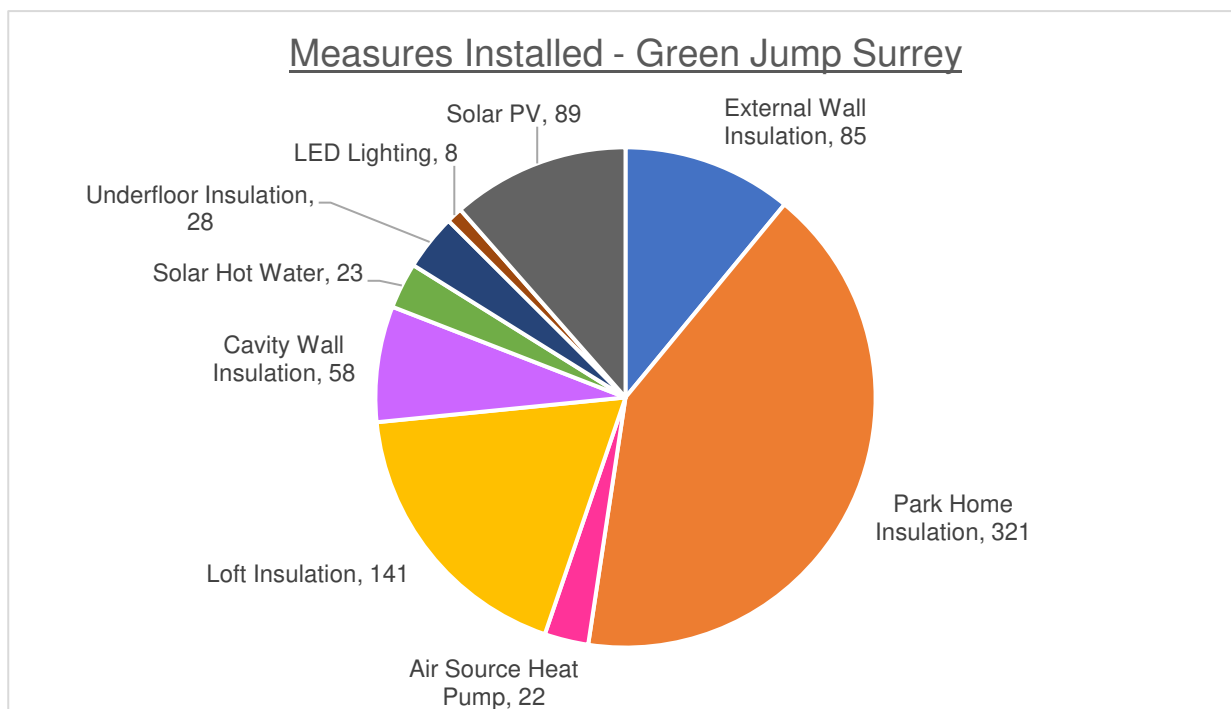


Figure 1: Measures Installed

EPC band achieved	Phase 1A	Phase 1B	Totals
A	0	4	4
B	4	19	23
C	93	96	189
D	125	103	228
E	66	42	108
F	23	8	31
G	1	3	4

Table 1: Post-EPC ratings achieved by the end of the project



Figure 2: Example of one grant recipient. **Left:** A ten panel 4kW solar photovoltaic system. **Centre:** The new solar hot water tank, to store the solar generated hot water. **Right:** A double panel, flat plate solar thermal collector. Renewables were complemented by cavity wall and loft insulation.

Appendix 2: Financial Breakdowns

Total spend per LA			
	Phase 1A	Phase 1B	Total
Elmbridge	£75,949.05	£72,993.10	£148,942.15
Epsom & Ewell	£28,094.24	£147,817.97	£175,912.21
Guildford	£229,953.87	£199,142.55	£429,096.42
Mole Valley	£588,257.42	£695,684.89	£1,283,942.31
Reigate & Banstead	£505,879.89	£391,330.45	£897,510.34
Spelthorne	£360,360.44	£214,711.61	£575,072.05
Surrey Heath	£476,328.70	£320,878.40	£797,207.10
Tandridge	£213,437.94	£564,375.53	£777,813.47
Waverley	£54,285.53	£195,775.50	£250,061.03
Woking	£434,282.40	£314,256.28	£748,538.68
Total	£2,966,829.48	£3,116,966.28	£6,083,795.76

Table 3: Breakdown of total spend per LA.

	Total	Per household	Total	Per Household
	Annual		Lifetime	
Number of homes receiving funding	594			
Total funds spent	£6,083,796	£10,242	n/a	
Total greenhouse gas emission savings (tCO ₂ e)	844.1	1.4	26,010	43.8
Total fuel bill savings (£)	£392,000	£660	£11,509,000	£19,375
Total energy savings (kWh)	3,418,000	5,754	95,710,000	161,128
Number of homes receiving SCC top-up funding	201			
SCC Top-up funds spent	£372,035	£1,851	n/a	

Table 4: Funds spent and associated savings achieved. Lifetime savings based on assumptions of 40 years for insulation and 20 years for renewables