



Implementing energy efficiency and low carbon technology





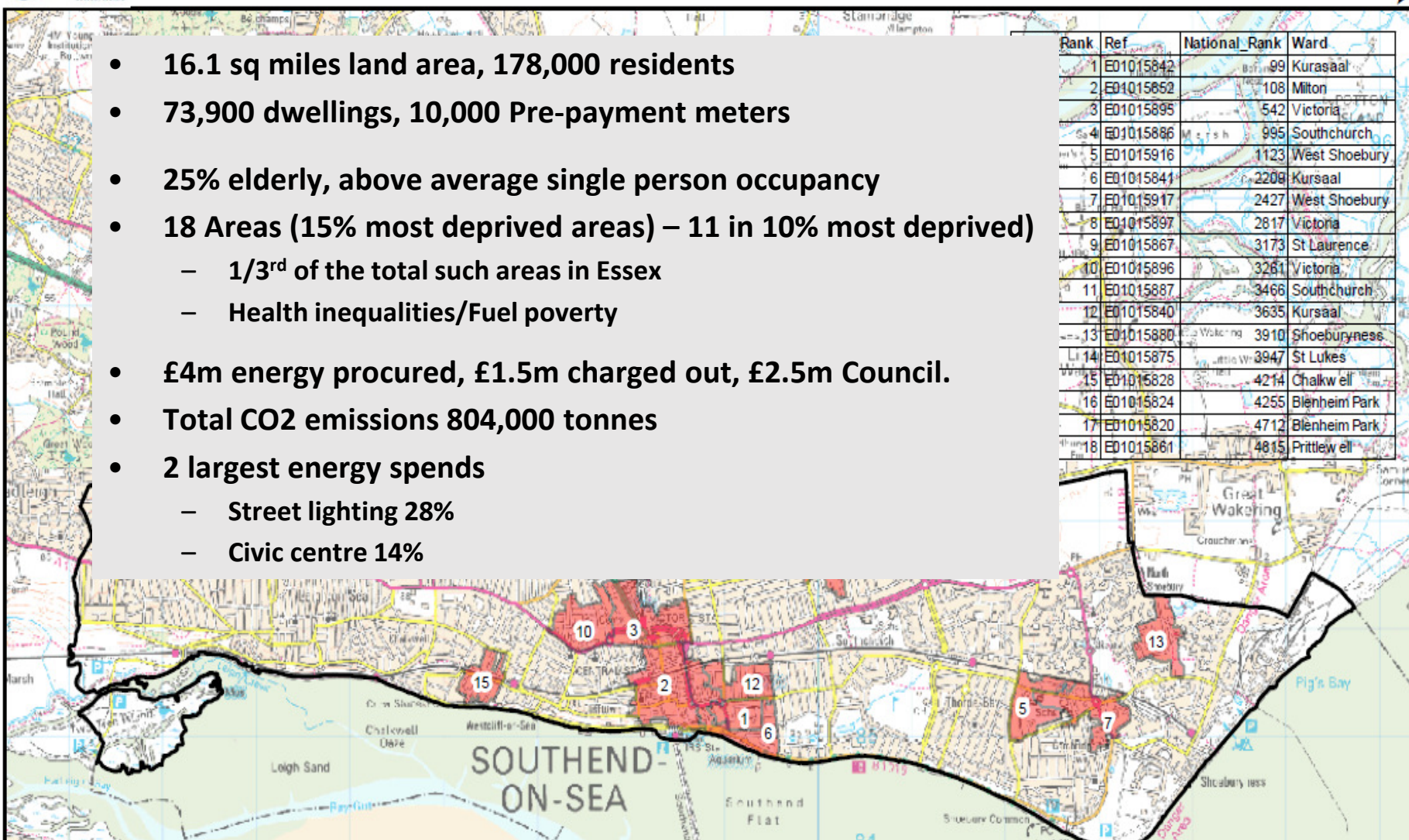
Southend Challenges



15% Most deprived LSOAs in England - Southend

- 16.1 sq miles land area, 178,000 residents
- 73,900 dwellings, 10,000 Pre-payment meters
- 25% elderly, above average single person occupancy
- 18 Areas (15% most deprived areas) – 11 in 10% most deprived
 - 1/3rd of the total such areas in Essex
 - Health inequalities/Fuel poverty
- £4m energy procured, £1.5m charged out, £2.5m Council.
- Total CO2 emissions 804,000 tonnes
- 2 largest energy spends
 - Street lighting 28%
 - Civic centre 14%

Rank	Ref	National_Rank	Ward
1	E01015842	99	Kurasaal
2	E01015852	108	Milton
3	E01015895	542	Victoria
4	E01015886	995	Southchurch
5	E01015916	1123	West Shoebury
6	E01015841	2209	Kurasaal
7	E01015917	2427	West Shoebury
8	E01015897	2817	Victoria
9	E01015867	3173	St Laurence
10	E01015896	3261	Victoria
11	E01015887	3466	Southchurch
12	E01015840	3635	Kurasaal
13	E01015880	3910	Shoeburyness
14	E01015875	3947	St Lukes
15	E01015828	4214	Chalkwell
16	E01015824	4255	Blenheim Park
17	E01015820	4712	Blenheim Park
18	E01015861	4815	Prittlewell





THE 'GREENEST' CITY IN THE UK

Cities Outlook
2016



centreforcities



Health check on UK towns and cities

Annual Sustainability Report

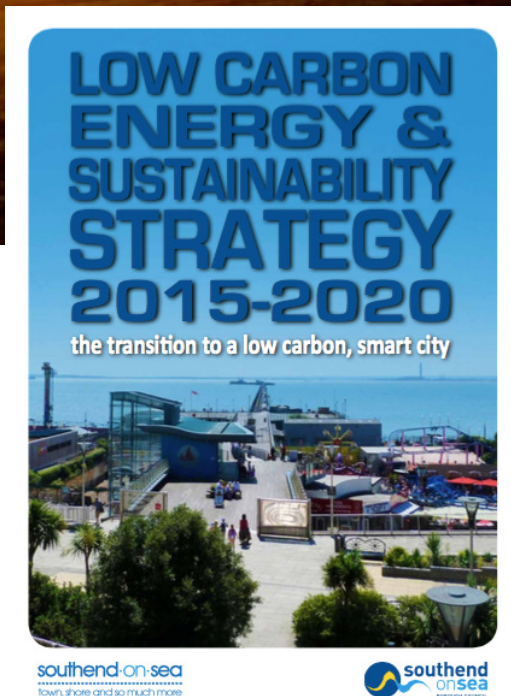
A public commitment to report
annually on the progress of LCESS.



SOUTHEND WEATHER

- **Hotter summers**
 - Up to 8°C warmer on average
 - Typically 30°C. Hottest day around 35°C
 - **Drier summers**
 - 50% less rain
 - **Heat waves more common and up to 10 days longer**
 - **Warmer Winters**
 - Temperatures up to 4°C warmer on average
 - Typically 6°C. Reduced likelihood of frost, snow & ice
 - **Wetter winters**
 - 50% more rain
 - **Sea levels higher by up to 90cm**
 - **More storms and extreme weather events**
- Typically, hotter drier summers, warmer wetter winters





6 FOCUS AREAS:

Carbon Reduction

Policy

Low Carbon Economy

Sustainable Communities

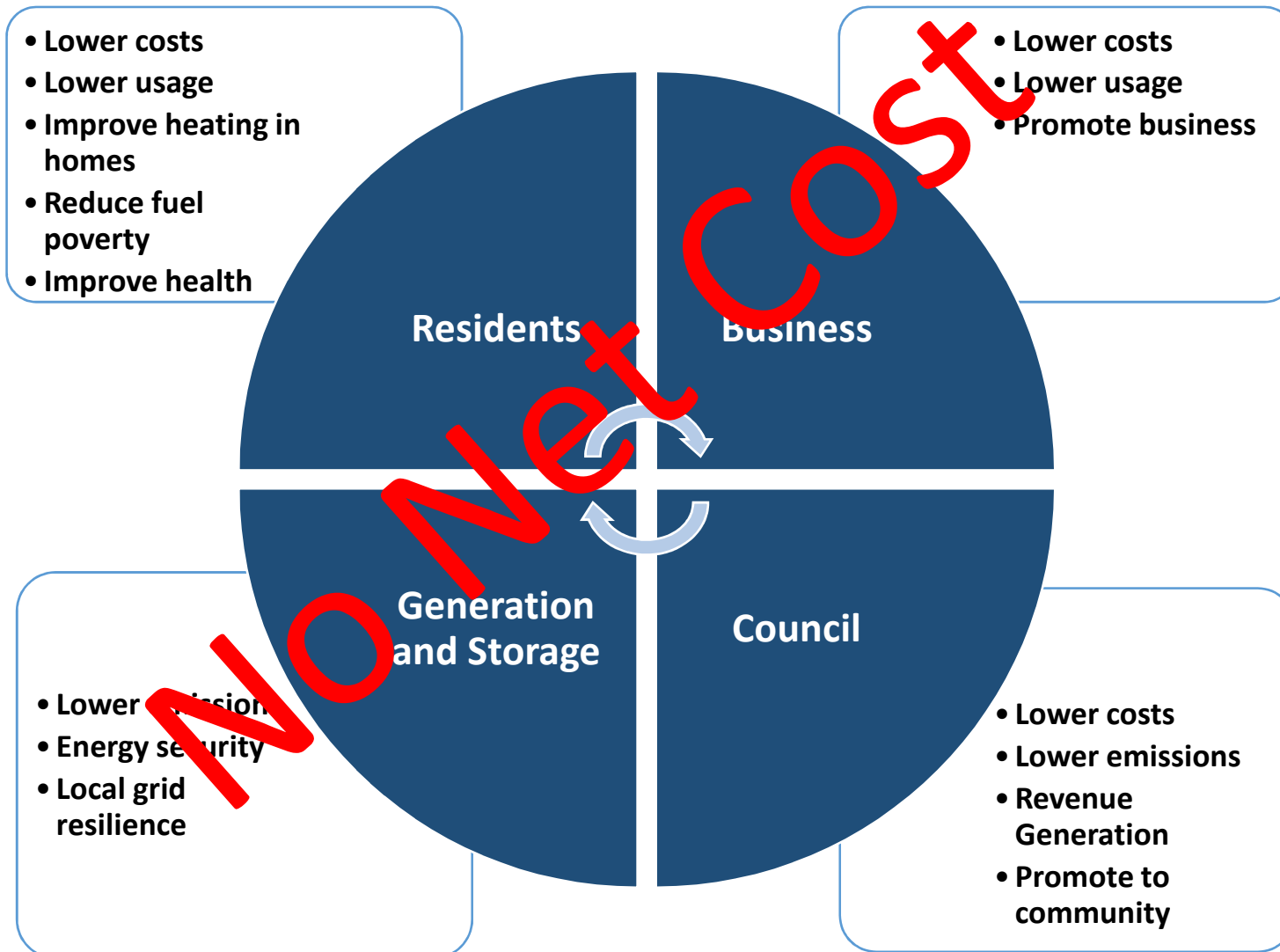
Sustainable Travel

Climate Change
Adaptation & Biodiversity



Energy Strategy Objectives

follows 25% gas and 15% electricity savings across previous 8 years in Council buildings





**TACKLE FUEL POVERTY
ADDRESS RISING ENERGY PRICES
SAVE COSTS
MONEY INTO COMMUNITY**

**TOTAL SAVINGS
£1.38m**

**AVERAGE SAVED
£276**

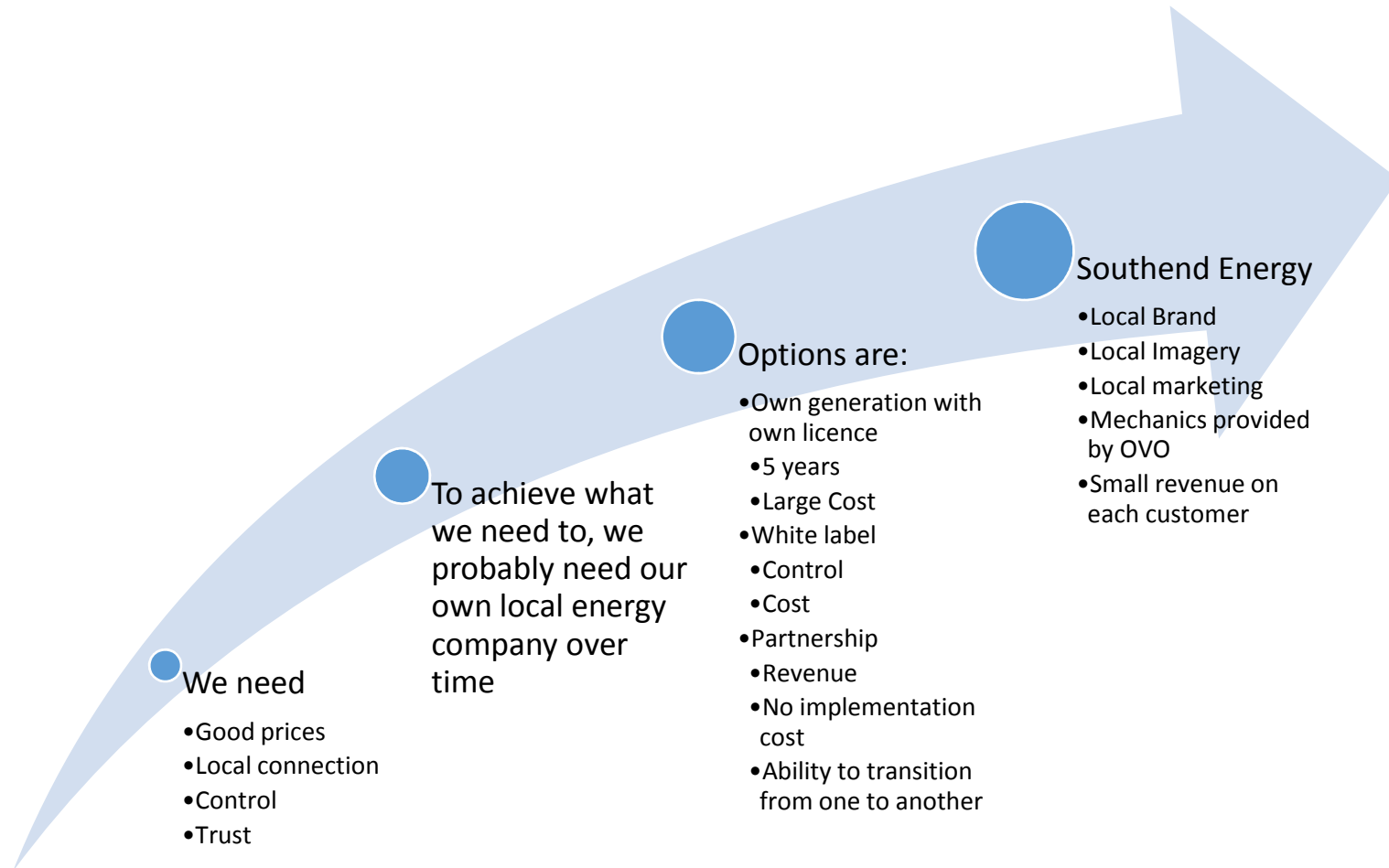
**MARKET SHARE
6.8%**

**CUSTOMERS
5,002**

A partnership between



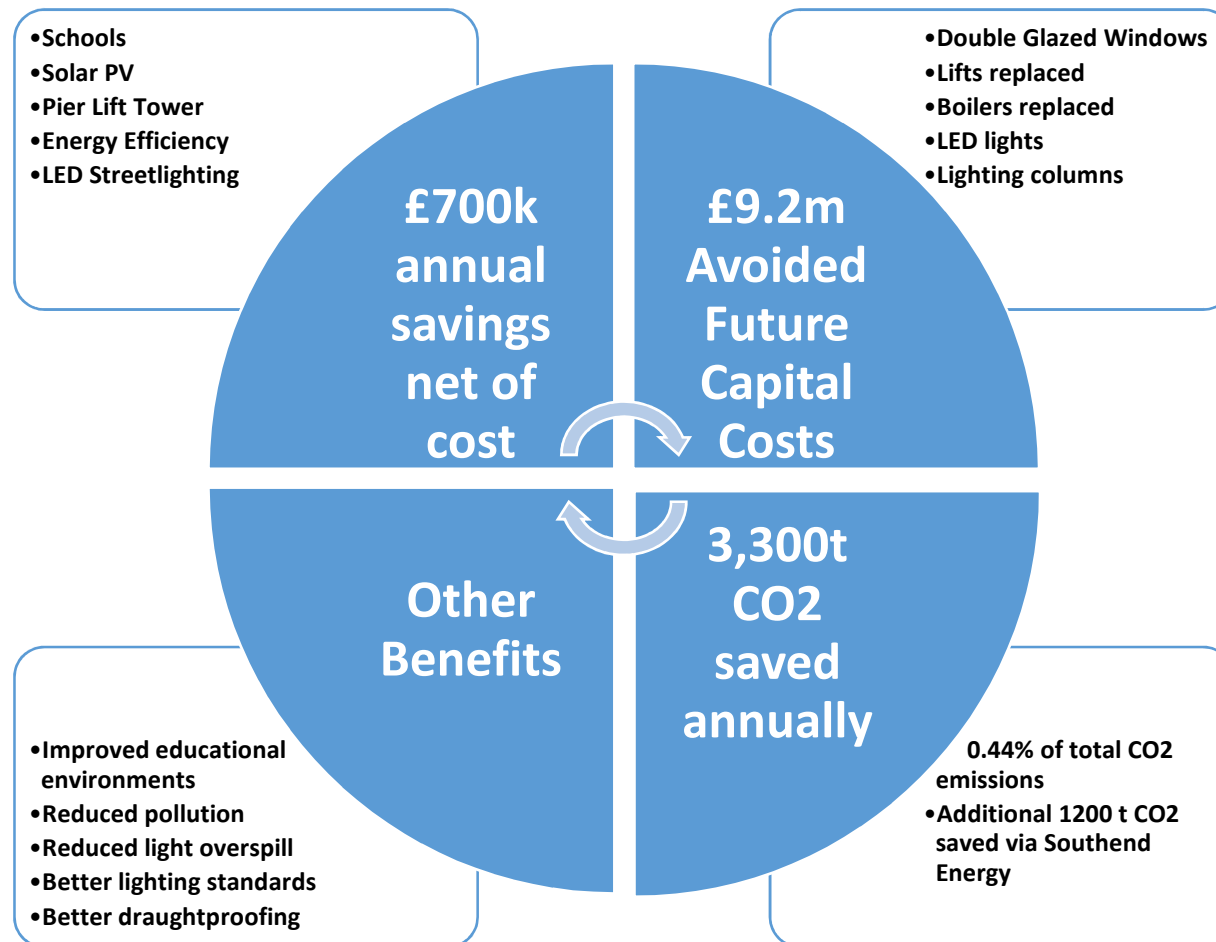
Why Partnership Approach?





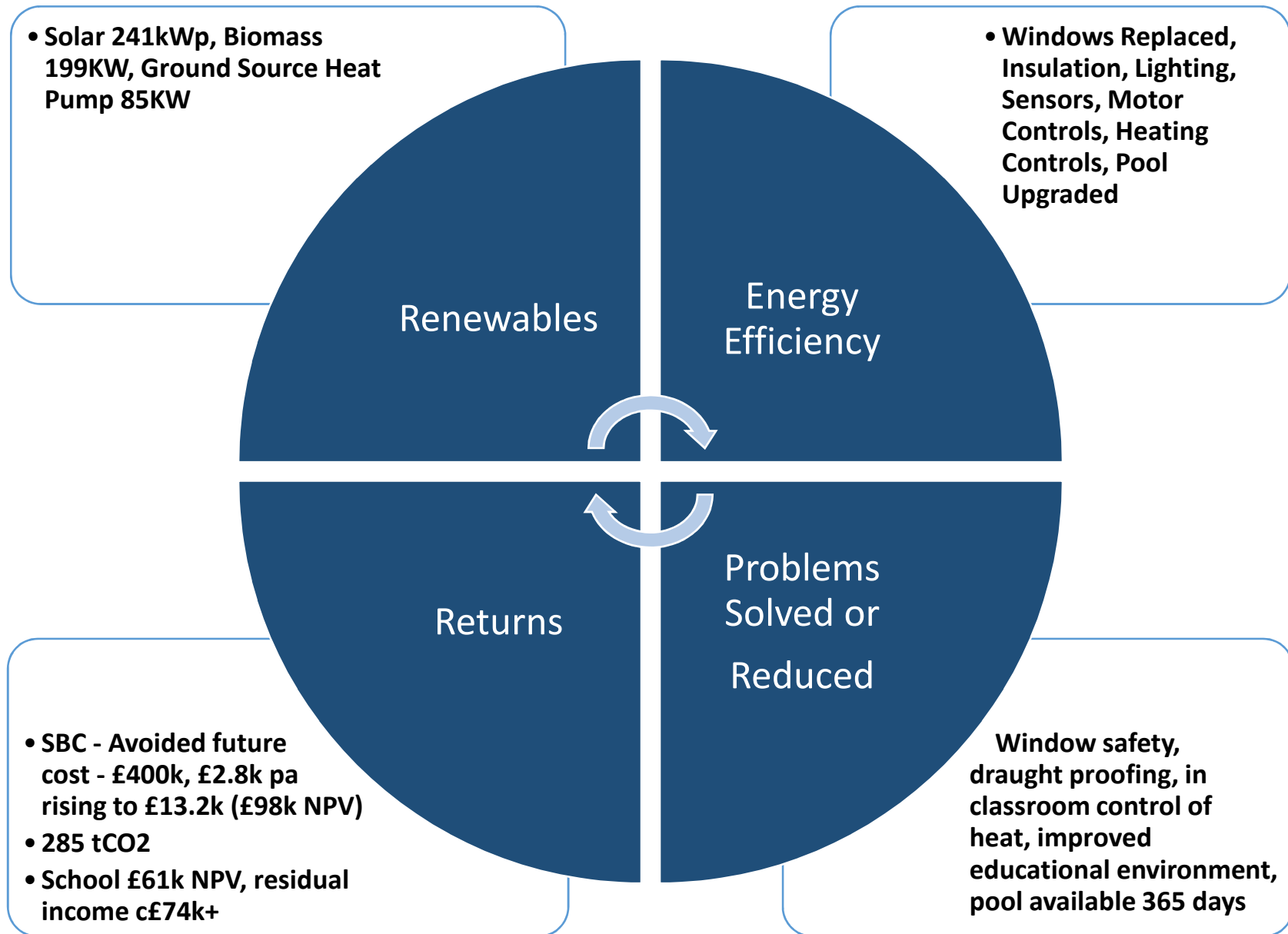
Current Projects - £19m projects

- Approach
 - Treat as 100% funded from borrowing
 - Annual returns 1-3% of capital invested net of funding cost





Worked Example – School £1.29m





LED Street Lighting Project

Originally conceived as a 5 year project

- 14,000 street lights
- 4-5,000 items street furniture

Financial benefits – 25.9m over 25 years

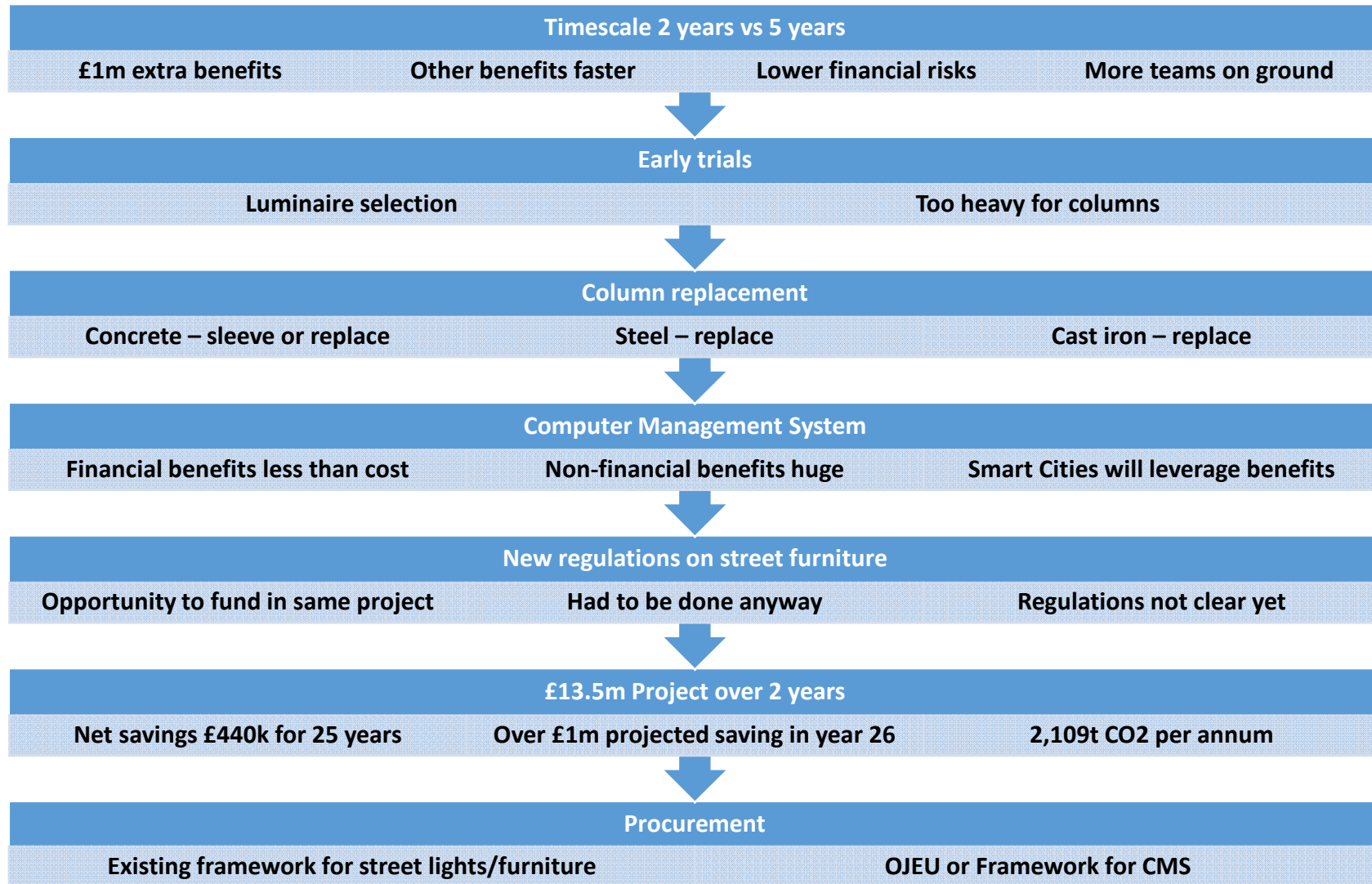
- £19.6m energy
- £6.3m maintenance

Other benefits

- Not part night solution
- £7m avoided capital
- Central control of light levels
- Remote monitoring of failures
- Light overspill
- Improved night time visibility
- Reduced light pollution



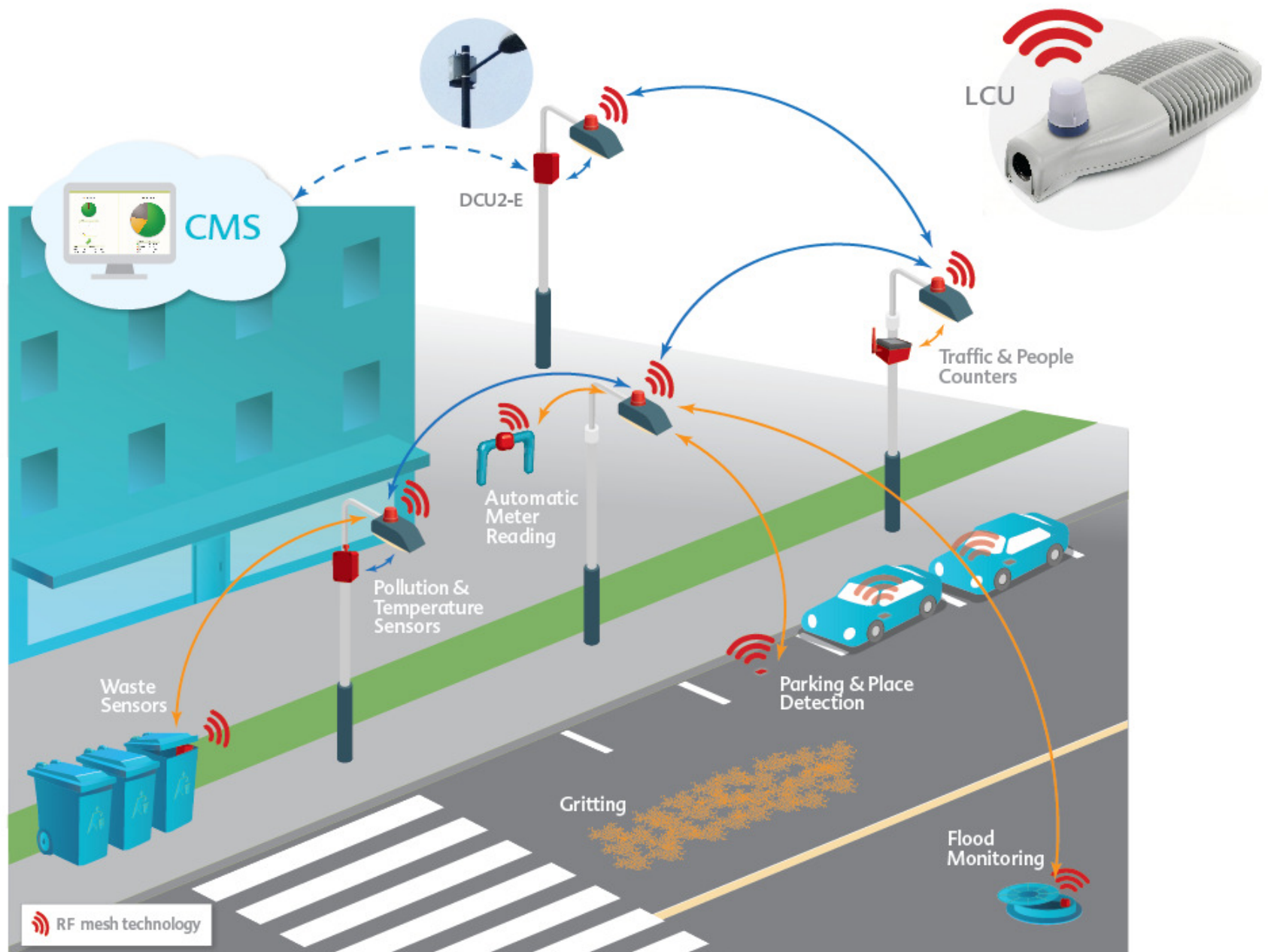
Street Lighting Project - components

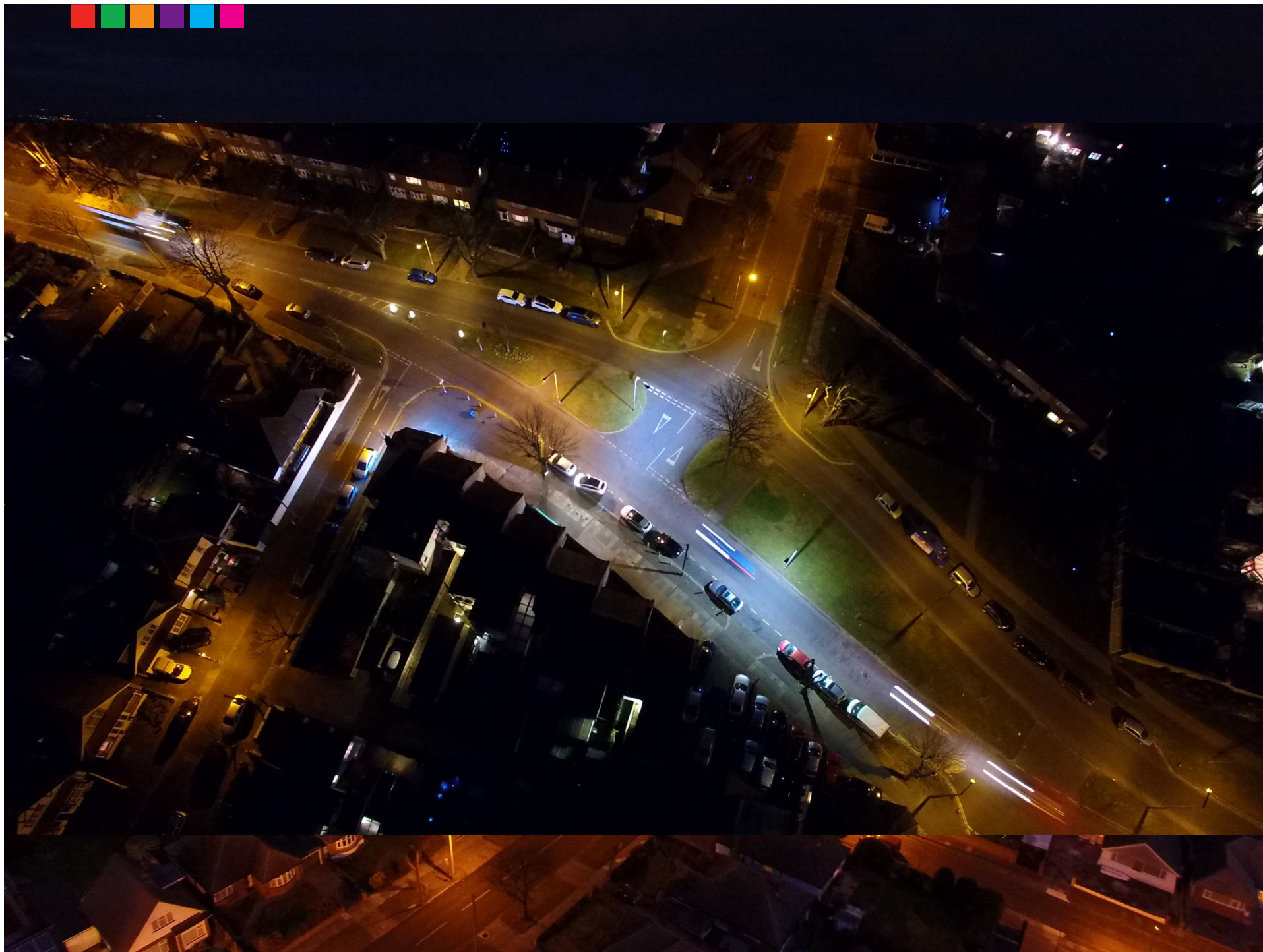




Funding

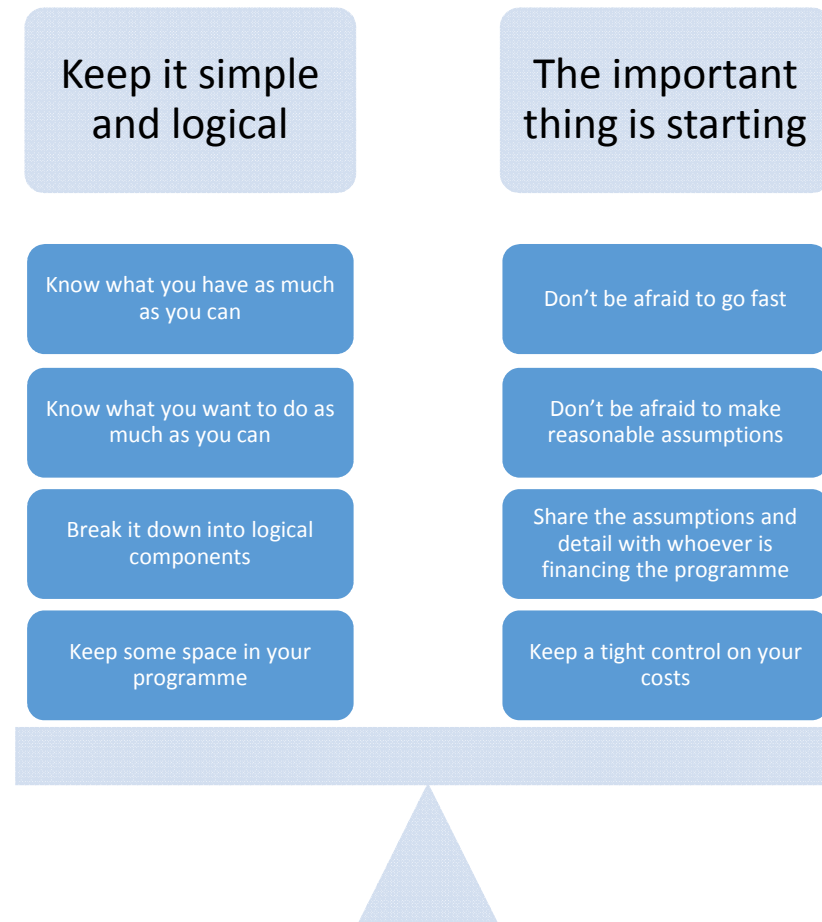
Funding	Interest/ Fees	Capital Repayments	Admin	Risks
Challenge Fund	None	None	Application	Not 100% May not be selected
PWLB Maturity Loan	Interest fixed at drawdown No fees	At end (therefore flexible)	Little or none Usual source	Operational Savings Interest rate
PWLB Reducing Balance Loan	Interest fixed at drawdown No fees	Fixed	Little or none	Operational Savings Interest rate Cashflow negative in early years
GIB	Interest fixed at Financial Close Fees	Shaped	Contract DD Green Audit GIB Approval	Operational Savings
PFI	Benefit transfer in exchange for risk transfer so savings smaller (if any)		Contract	Loss of control
Reserves	Not large enough			
No project	No savings, no benefits Still has to replace columns over time			







A few tips





Happy to help and
to work with you

