



Title Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles  
with Low Carbon Heat Ready  
and Hard to Decarbonise indicators –  
Craven

Sustenic Local Government Services

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Date

31 March 2023

## Headline Results



### Energy Efficiency

The average energy efficiency rating for dwellings in Craven is 60, 6 points poorer than the average for England (66)

The implications of Craven's lower energy efficiency rating are that its dwellings are using more energy than the average for England, resulting in higher energy costs and greater environmental impact (for details see [Energy Efficiency](#)).



### Dwelling Characteristics

Craven has a higher proportion of older stock than found nationally, as well as a higher proportion of energy inefficient house types (detached and bungalows).

The higher levels of older stock and energy inefficient house types impact the retrofit measures which can be applied and the cost of retrofit are often higher for these types of dwellings compared to newer, smaller dwelling types.

Owner occupancy is higher and social stock lower in Craven compared to the national position.

Improving energy efficiency in Craven will require targeted initiatives to incentivize homeowners to upgrade their properties (for details see [Dwelling Characteristics](#)).



### Energy Efficiency Improvements

Craven has 20,778 (70%) dwellings which are below Band C. Of these, 11,122 require improved loft insulation, and 4,507 require improved glazing. Wall insulation is more complex with 3,327 cavity walls still requiring insulation as well as 9,819 stone walls that are uninsulated.

These are just a few of the indicators of the extensive work needed to bring dwellings in Craven up to energy efficiency standards necessary to achieve decarbonisation (for details see [Energy Efficiency Improvements](#)).



### Low Carbon Heat Ready

In Craven there are 6,335 (21%) dwellings which have all four of the fabric first measures (loft insulation, double/triple glazing, wall insulation and floor insulation) and are therefore potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready (for example, ready for an air source heat pump). 23,328 (79%) dwellings are missing one or more of the fabric first measures.

The implications of this are that the majority of dwellings in Craven may require retrofitting before a low carbon heating system can be effective in terms of energy costs and effectively reduce carbon emissions from the residential sector (for details see [Low Carbon Heat Ready](#)).



### Hard to Decarbonise

In Craven 8,699 dwellings are within conservation areas and 874 dwellings were identified as Grade II listed. Furthermore, 10,899 have stone or solid walls which are uninsulated and 334 rooms in roofs need insulation. Both of these features are considered hard to treat.

The implications of dwellings in conservation areas, that are Grade II listed and have hard to treat features are that retrofitting them can be more expensive and take longer, as well as having to comply with strict regulations (for details see [Hard to Decarbonise](#)).



### Retrofit Costs

In Craven £599 million of funding is required to retrofit Fabric First measures where these are not already present. To decarbonise the heating of the stock a further £429 million would be required to install heat pumps, storage heaters and/or solar PV where possible

Costs associated with heritage dwellings are a major factor. Retrofitting 6,833 dwellings in conservation areas in Craven with Fabric First measures would require funding levels of around £318 million. This figure is the higher than the funding needed for the 16,495 dwellings not in conservation areas in Craven. (for details see [Retrofit Costs](#)).



## Executive summary

This report provides a dwelling level analysis of the housing stock based on open data sources with a particular focus on energy efficiency and specifically addresses the provision of information on the stock that could be considered low carbon heat ready or hard to decarbonise. The Ordnance Survey (OS) AddressBase dataset provides a full address list of residential dwellings in Craven, as well as the spatial location of the dwellings. OS MasterMap provides footprints for each building as well as surrounding features. These dataset have been used to provide spatial analysis where required.

This report is set in the context of the UK's legally binding target to bring greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050 and many policy documents and initiatives associated with or arising from this. It identifies the Home Upgrade Grant scheme as the current main funding opportunity for which the Council can bid, with the next round expected to open in autumn 2022. The Council are already in receipt of funds from earlier rounds of both this and Local Authority Delivery scheme funding.

In September 2022 Craven District Council commissioned Sustenic Local Government Services to provide the Sustenic Stock Profiles Strategic Overview for their authority. The report and Census Output Area (COA) level dataset, delivered in September 2022, provided a strategic overview of the key characteristics of the housing stock, its condition and energy efficiency.

In January 2023, the York and North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council, funded through the North Yorkshire Shared Prosperity Fund commissioned the Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles for Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate, Ryedale and Selby to provide further detail and analysis of the housing stock, as achieved by the Hitting Hard project in Scarborough and Richmondshire<sup>1</sup>. The information supplied in these reports forms the basis of a decarbonisation plan and can support any future bid to support housing retrofit in North Yorkshire.

The Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles makes use of geographical data from Ordnance Survey (OS) which allows more detailed analysis and use of the data compared to the Sustenic Stock Profiles Strategic Overview previously provided to Craven.

The Sustenic Stock Profiles Strategic Overview required assumptions to be made on the location of residential dwellings which are not included on the EPC dataset. While this made good use of open data available at an area level, using OS AddressBase to provide a full list of residential addresses and their location is an improvement on this approach. The more accurate location data used in the Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles will result in some

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<sup>1</sup> [Hitting Hard Action plan summary complete govt logo-1.pdf \(ynylep.com\)](#)



small changes between this and the previous report. As the modelling methods used are very similar the changes at an aggregated level (wards or census output areas) are very minor.

Having the full list of residential addresses also allows the dataset provided to be at dwelling level. This has an advantage over the area level dataset when detailed information for funding applications are required and when formulating targeting strategies for dwelling improvement programs.

The data provided and summarised in this report are the Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles. The Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles have been developed to allow local authority officers to gain vital insights into the housing stock for their area, by using open data made available on energy efficiency, dwelling and household characteristics. Where this information is not complete for all dwellings within an area, Sustenic have developed a methodology which maximizes the use of the detailed dwelling level data, while also using the higher level information to ensure the outputs are representative and valid for all dwellings.

The main source of dwelling level information used to create the Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles is the Energy Performance of Buildings Data: England and Wales, Domestic Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) dataset<sup>2</sup>. For Craven the dataset used for this project includes records up to 31 March 2022.

This EPC dataset for Craven had lodgments for 16,778 dwellings. Where a dwelling had more than one lodgment, the most recent record for that dwelling was used. This dataset therefore provided survey data for 58% of the 28,999<sup>3</sup> dwellings in Craven. For the remaining 42% of dwellings, small area data analysis is used to maximize the use of the detailed dwelling level data, while also using higher level information to ensure the outputs are representative and valid for all dwellings.

Using the OS AddressBase dataset, 29,663 residential dwellings were identified. This is higher than the Table 100 figure of 28,999.

The EPC data was merged with the OS AddressBase dataset using the UPRN (Unique Property Reference Number). 16,286 of the EPC records were successfully matched to the OS AddressBase data. Therefore the EPC data covers 55% of the 29,663 dwelling identified in Craven.

## Key results

The average energy efficiency rating<sup>4</sup> for dwellings in Craven is 60, 6 points poorer than the average for England (66). 70% of dwellings (20,778) in Craven are below an EPC Band C, the bands at which the HUG funding scheme is directed. 8,319 (28%) dwellings in Craven are in

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<sup>2</sup> [Energy Performance of Buildings Data England and Wales \(opendatacommunities.org\)](https://opendatacommunities.org/)

<sup>3</sup> [Live tables on dwelling stock \(including vacants\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants)

<sup>4</sup> Based on the EPC SAP rating ([Standard Assessment Procedure - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/standard-assessment-procedure))

EPC Bands E, F and G, which are the least energy efficient. This is higher than the proportion of dwellings with an EPC Band E, F and G in England (11%).

The EPCs identify potential to improve the average energy efficiency score to 80 but this would still leave 14% of the stock below an EPC Band C. These estimates of potential energy efficiency must be treated with considerable caution for reasons discussed in the report but are a useful first step in identifying potential for improvement.

Dwelling age, type and tenure profiles help better understand the poorer energy efficiency of the Craven housing stock. The housing stock is older than the national average (50% pre1950 compared to 35% pre 1945 nationally) and has more energy inefficient house types (detached and bungalows) and fewer flats (11% compared to 23% nationally). Craven, however, has a larger percentage of terraced houses which are potentially more energy efficient if they can be effectively insulated. Craven has a higher percentage of owner-occupiers (74%) than England (65%) and the difference is made up by a lower level of social rented housing (8% compared to 17% nationally). Private sector stock generally performs worse in term of energy efficiency than social rented stock further helping to understand the poorer overall performance of the Craven stock. Tables summarising these data by ward and division are provided and colour and symbol coded to make them easier to assimilate. Barden Fell and Upper Wharfedale wards stand out as having low average energy ratings associated with the predisposing factors of dwelling age, type and tenure that are associated with such ratings.

In Craven, 9,321 (32%) of dwellings were built before 1900, with a further 5,142 (18%) built between 1900 and 1949. Dwellings built before 1950 are more likely to be solid wall dwellings which are generally less energy efficient than cavity wall equivalents<sup>5</sup>. Craven has 7,801 (26%) dwellings which were built between 1950 and 1990.

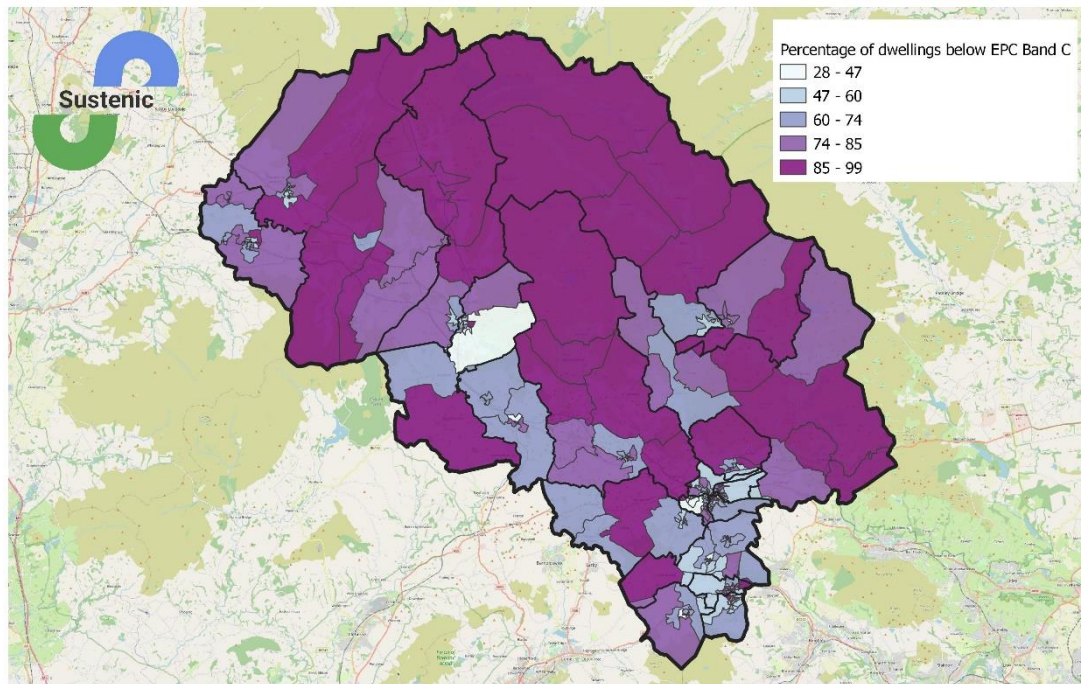
Craven has 7,339 (24%) dwellings which are more modern as these have been built since 1990. These dwellings are generally expected to have higher levels of energy efficiency as the more recent building regulations require higher standards of insulation compared to previous standards.

Dwellings with EPCs less than Band C have been mapped by census output area (COA) and show a marked rural distribution notably Gargrave and Malhamdale, Penyghent and Upper Wharfedale wards. There are, however, also COAs within urban areas of Skipton within the highest range on the map (85% or higher).

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<sup>5</sup> Cavity wall construction became prevalent in some areas of the country, notably coastal areas, as early as the 1870s but outside of these areas was mainly introduced during the 1930s suburban building boom.

Percentage of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C at COA level in Craven



Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
 Contains Energy Performance of Buildings Data: England and Wales  
 Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017  
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A detailed breakdown of possible energy efficiency improvements to sub Band C dwellings reveal 54% (11,122) of their lofts still require improved insulation and 22% (4,507) improved glazing. Wall insulation was more complex with 36% (3,327) of cavity walls still requiring insulation but the standout statistic is very clearly the 91% (9,819) of stone walls that are uninsulated.

Heating systems in sub Band C dwellings were rated average to very poor in 34% of cases generally but in dwellings off the gas network this rose to 87%.

When these various data are summarised by ward it is the Skipton wards and some of the rural wards that emerge as facing the greatest challenges. The table below summarises the position both numerically and with a simple traffic light and graphic system.

Energy Efficiency retrofit measures required for dwelling below EPC Band C by Ward in Craven

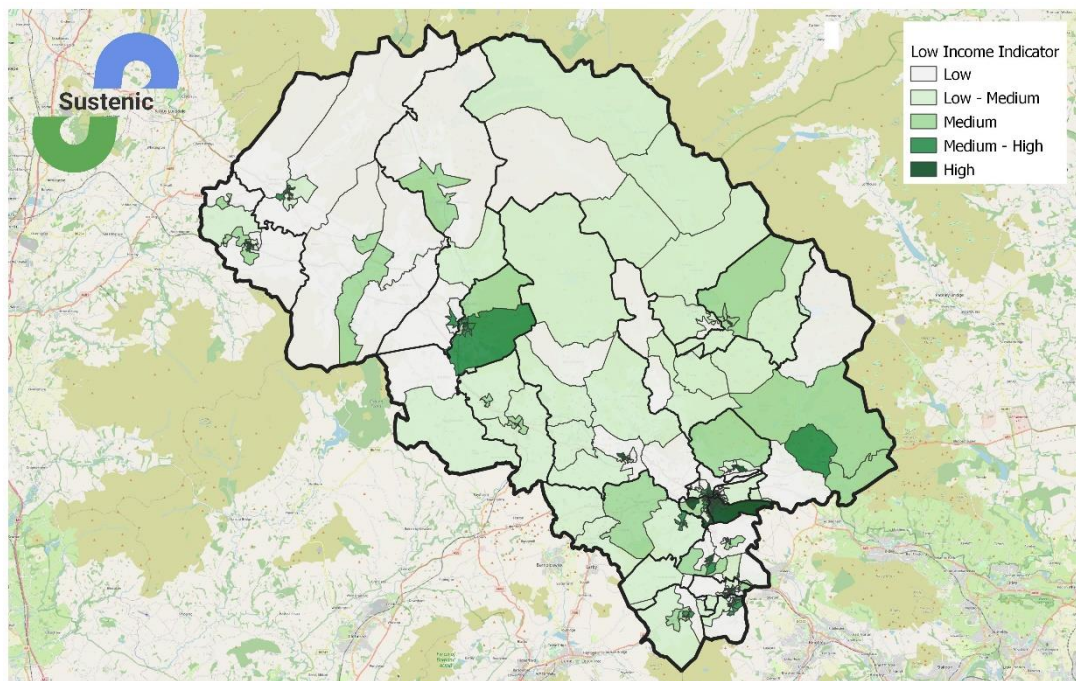
Ward	Percentage of Dwellings Below EPC Band C	Dwelling Count Below EPC Band C	Loft Insulation required	Window Glazing upgrade required	Cavity Wall Insulation required	Stone Wall insulation required	Other Wall Type insulation required	Heating System upgrade required	Off Gas Heating System upgrade required
Aire Valley with Lothersdale	▲ 71%	◆ 1,291	▲ 676	▲ 237	▲ 280	◆ 644	● 11	▲ 432	● 251
Barden Fell	◆ 85%	● 678	● 319	▲ 236	● 82	▲ 411	● 6	▲ 592	◆ 561
Bentham	▲ 70%	◆ 1,435	◆ 708	◆ 360	● 232	◆ 668	● 25	▲ 440	● 185
Cowling	● 66%	● 747	● 428	● 99	● 111	▲ 479	● 5	● 199	● 77
Embsay-with-Eastby	▲ 73%	● 663	● 381	● 138	● 205	● 236	● 12	● 87	● 20
Gargrave and Malhamdale	◆ 78%	◆ 1,269	▲ 639	◆ 416	● 227	◆ 617	● 15	▲ 664	▲ 490
Glusburn	▲ 72%	◆ 1,418	◆ 893	● 165	▲ 414	◆ 617	● 10	● 180	● 15
Grassington	◆ 78%	● 776	● 393	● 197	● 161	▲ 401	● 3	● 358	● 134
Hellifield and Long Preston	● 63%	● 723	● 387	● 168	● 113	▲ 392	● 24	● 117	● 39
Ingleton and Clapham	▲ 73%	◆ 1,545	▲ 672	◆ 379	● 218	◆ 766	● 31	◆ 977	◆ 772
Penyghent	▲ 75%	● 765	● 379	▲ 227	● 155	▲ 353	● 30	▲ 466	▲ 388
Settle and Ribblesbanks	● 62%	◆ 1,381	▲ 685	◆ 426	● 183	◆ 792	● 45	▲ 497	▲ 280
Skipton East	▲ 72%	◆ 1,264	▲ 703	● 170	◆ 670	● 78	● 8	● 223	● 15
Skipton North	● 65%	◆ 1,356	◆ 813	◆ 385	● 205	◆ 654	▲ 82	● 226	● 49
Skipton South	▲ 73%	◆ 1,371	◆ 755	● 145	● 201	◆ 704	◆ 154	● 216	● 23
Skipton West	● 63%	◆ 1,416	◆ 776	● 186	● 196	◆ 787	● 15	● 338	● 89
Sutton-in-Craven	● 62%	▲ 1,128	◆ 710	● 151	▲ 336	▲ 495	● 6	● 194	● 52
Upper Wharfedale	◆ 78%	● 860	● 451	▲ 239	● 93	▲ 421	▲ 69	▲ 573	▲ 457
West Craven	▲ 70%	● 692	● 354	● 183	● 108	▲ 437	● 7	● 275	● 186

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023



To complement the energy efficiency data, indicators of dwelling condition and low household income were developed by the Sustenic team. The dwelling condition indicator is expected to be useful when identifying areas where condition may be a barrier to implementing energy efficiency measures. The low income indicator has a much more immediate use in identifying areas where larger numbers of households are expected to meet the low income criterion for the Home Upgrade Grant (HUG) funding scheme<sup>6</sup>. The map below illustrates the distribution of the low income ranges with the darker colours indicating areas where the largest number of households on low incomes are likely to be found.

*Low Income indicator at COA level for Craven*



Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
 Contains Energy Performance of Buildings Data: England and Wales  
 Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017  
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To better identify areas where large proportions of dwellings on low incomes with low EPC bands will be found, the map below excludes all but areas with medium to high levels of low income households and then provides the totals of low EPC dwellings within them.

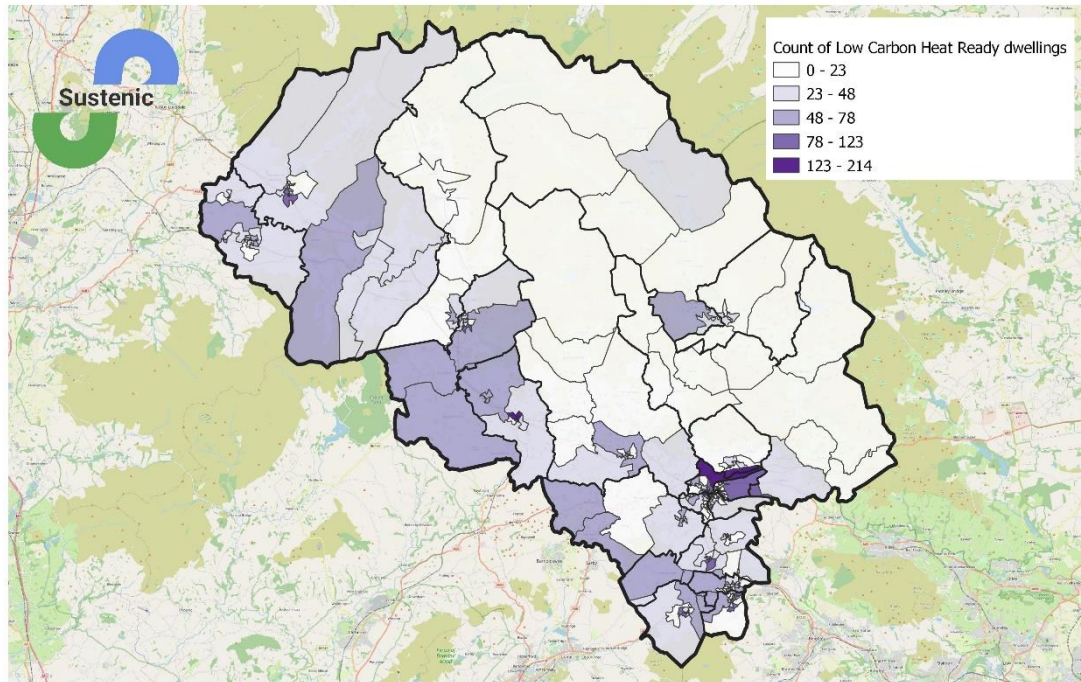
### Low Carbon Heat Ready

To be able to meet the net zero targets set by Government, low carbon heating systems which currently very much focus on heat pumps will need to be installed on a very large scale. For these to operate effectively and efficiently, homes need to be well insulated. The report focusses on the extent to which four specific measures are present in the stock i.e. loft, wall and floor insulation and double/triple glazing and the extent to which these are present both

<sup>6</sup> Low income households are defined as households with an annual income below £31,000

singly and in combination with other measures. Where all four measures are present then the dwelling is considered more likely to be low carbon heat ready i.e. ready for a low carbon heat system such as a heat pump to be installed. Only 21% of the stock had all four of these basic measures and so could be considered likely to be low carbon heat ready. The map below illustrates where these dwellings are found.

*Count of dwellings which are potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready at COA level in Craven*



Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
 Contains Energy Performance of Buildings Data: England and Wales  
 Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017  
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Insulating floors is a particularly disruptive measure and it may be that if a dwelling is sufficiently energy efficient such work is unnecessary before installing a low carbon heat source. If this approach were taken across Craven then 34% of dwellings would be considered ready for a low carbon heat source.

A final very simple package of basic measures comprising dwellings with loft insulation and double/triple glazing was considered and 50% met this criterion. This sort of approach might be successful in mid terraced stock or flats where heat losses are lower.



## Hard to Decarbonise

The report also considers housing stock which is 'hard to decarbonise' as defined by the CCC<sup>7</sup>. Some of the factors identified by the CCC could be identified from the available data. The main physical items identified are the prevalence of hard to treat walls with 41% of the stock with stone walls. For dwellings with a room in the roof, these can be hard to treat as loft insulation would be required beneath the plaster between the rafters. 334 dwellings in Craven were identified as having a rooms in the roof and requiring loft insulation.

High-rise flats often face unique challenges when it comes to retrofitting energy efficiency measures and installing low carbon heating required for decarbonisation. There are 10 high-rise residential buildings in Craven. There are 443 flats collectively within these buildings accounting for 13% of flats in Craven.

Heritage considerations are also identified as a potential barrier to decarbonisation with 884 dwellings in listed buildings where only the most limited of measures are likely to be permitted.

In addition 8,699 (29%) dwellings are within conservation areas. 1,504 of these dwellings are within conservation areas within the Yorkshire Dales National Park where the local planning authority is the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. Measures most likely to face restrictions include external wall insulation.

## Retrofit Costs

By understanding the costs associated with retrofitting, local authorities can make informed decisions about which retrofitting measures to prioritise, as well as which funding and resources are suitable to complete the retrofitting.

A retrofit cost model has been developed drawing upon national sources of evidence, to assign costs to the common retrofit measures of interest.

By using the various cost assumptions made by Climate Change Committee's (CCC) Sixth Carbon Budget, this has been expanded sufficiently to develop a simple cost model which can be used at an individual dwelling and a whole stock level.

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<sup>7</sup> Analysis on abating direct emissions from 'hard-to-decarbonise' homes (Element Energy & UCL) - Climate Change Committee (theccc.org.uk)

There are three sets of possible retrofit packages which have been modelled. Each measure, and therefore the associated cost, is only applied where applicable for each dwelling. These are:

1. Fabric First – includes wall insulation, floor insulation, loft insulation and window upgrades
2. Basic Measures - removes the more difficult and more costly measures (wall and floor insulation) and focuses on the basic fabric measures (roof and windows)
3. Decarbonisation – includes Fabric First cost and costs of a heat pump or storage heaters and costs of Solar PV

The table below shows that to retrofit dwellings in Craven requiring Fabric First measures would require funding levels of around £599 million. For 7,589 (33%) of these dwellings, the cost of retrofit would be below £10,000 per dwelling. The cost to retrofit these dwellings would be around £49 million. For 3,021 (13%) of these dwellings the cost of retrofit would be above £50,000 per dwelling. The cost to retrofit these dwellings would be around £220 million.

*Number, percentage and costs for dwellings in Craven requiring one or more of the Fabric First measure by banded retrofit costs*

Fabric First Costs	Number of Dwellings	Per cent of Dwellings	Cost
Below £5,000	2,309	10%	£7 million
£5,000 to £10,000	5,280	23%	£42 million
£10,000 to £25,000	7,055	30%	£120 million
£25,000 to £50,000	5,663	24%	£210 million
Above £50,000	3,021	13%	£220 million
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>23,328</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>£599 million</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

## Conclusions and Recommendations

The Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles results provided within this report, as well as the dataset provided to Craven, indicate that the current energy efficiency levels in Craven are lower than for the average for England.

These results suggest that proportionally there is more retrofit improvement required in Craven to bring dwellings up to a minimum of an EPC Band C by 2030 than is found on average nationally.

The high proportion of older stock also suggests that the cost of retrofitting these dwellings will be higher than average. This is in large part due to the significant proportion requiring external or internal wall insulation, which is generally more expensive compared to cavity wall insulation.

The low proportion of social dwellings in Craven suggests that proportionally fewer dwellings will be able to benefit from funding from the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) and





therefore, a higher proportion of retrofit measures will need to be funded through HUG or the homeowner or private landlord.

The Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles within this report provide results down to dwelling level to provide detailed information, using open source data. These can be used to begin the development of an action plan for retrofit needs across the region.

The retrofit costs provided in this report and accompanying dataset can help facilitate cost modelling scenarios to better inform bids for funding and future planning towards net zero.

With the York & North Yorkshire's Routemap to Carbon Negative plan to deliver net zero by 2034 and carbon negative by 2040<sup>8</sup>, significant investment in staff will almost certainly be necessary if only to ensure that the region is actively pursuing and securing all possible sources of funding. This report does, however, provide a useful information platform from which to launch such bids.

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<sup>8</sup> [York & North Yorkshire's Routemap to Carbon Negative 040123.pdf \(ynylep.com\)](#)

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## Introduction

For local authorities, understanding the physical characteristics, energy efficiency and condition of the stock in their area is critical to developing or updating housing and energy strategies. Whether looking at housing conditions, reducing fuel poverty or retrofitting homes to reach net zero, an understanding of the current position is an essential prerequisite to strategy development, effective planning and budgeting necessary to successfully develop and implement work packages.

In September 2022 Craven District Council commissioned Sustenic Local Government Services to provide the Sustenic Stock Profiles Strategic Overview for their authority. The report and Census Output Area (COA) level dataset, delivered in September 2020, provided a strategic overview of the key characteristics of the housing stock, its condition and energy efficiency.

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Having the full list of residential addresses also allows the dataset provided to be at dwelling level. This has an advantage over the area level dataset when detailed information for funding applications are required and when formulating targeting strategies for dwelling improvement programs.

This report uses open housing and energy efficiency data to deliver the Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles, which provide a picture of the current stock within the authority to support strategy development.

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<sup>9</sup> [Hitting Hard Action plan summary complete govt logo-1.pdf \(ynylep.com\)](#)

The material in the report can also be used as a ready source of information to support funding bids, which are often time critical and more generally as an evidence base to inform Council decision making.

## Background

The UK was the first major economy to create a legally binding target to bring greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050<sup>10</sup>. The 'Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener'<sup>1</sup> was published in October 2021 by the Department for Business, Energy & Industry Strategy (BEIS). This strategy set out the reasons why the UK needs to end its domestic contribution to climate change as well as the desire for 'Levelling Up' the country.

The strategy covers seven areas where action is needed to move the UK towards net-zero. These are; Power, Fuel Supply and Hydrogen, Industry, Heat and Buildings, Transport, Natural Resources, Waste and F-Gases, and Greenhouse Gas Removal.

Policies for residential dwellings come within the Heat and Building section of the strategy . Heating for homes and workspaces makes up almost a third of all UK carbon emissions<sup>1</sup>.

For heat and buildings the key policies committed to within this strategy are:

- An ambition that by 2035, no new gas boilers will be sold.
- A new £450 million three-year Boiler Upgrade Scheme which will see households offered grants of up to £5,000 for low-carbon heating systems so they cost the same as a gas boiler now.
- A new £60 million Heat Pump Ready programme that will provide funding for pioneering heat pump technologies and will support the government's target of 600,000 installations a year by 2028.
- Delivering cheaper electricity by rebalancing of policy costs from electricity bills to gas bills this decade.
- Further funding for the Social Housing Decarbonisation Scheme and Home Upgrade Grants, investing £1.75 billion. Additional funding of £1.425 billion for Public Sector Decarbonisation, with the aim of reducing emissions from public sector buildings by 75% by 2037.
- Launching a Hydrogen Village trial to inform a decision on the role of hydrogen in the heating system by 2026

A second publication by BEIS the 'Heat and Building Strategy'<sup>11</sup> also published in October 2021, provides greater detail of the policies and funding streams which have been made available to improve the energy efficiency of homes, as well as those expected in future. Some

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<sup>10</sup> [net-zero-strategy-beis.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101421/net-zero-strategy-beis.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> [Heat and Buildings Strategy \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101421/heat-and-buildings-strategy.pdf)

of the funding is open to householders to apply for grants including the Boiler Upgrade Scheme. Initially this also included the Green Homes Grant Voucher scheme but this was closed at the end of March 2021. Other funding was made available for local authorities to bid for including the following schemes; Local Authority Delivery (LAD), Home Upgrade Grant (HUG) and Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF).

The LAD scheme aims to raise the energy efficiency of low income (originally combined household income less than £30,000) and low energy performance homes with a focus on energy performance certificate (EPC ratings of E, F or G).

Phase 2 of the LAD Scheme allocated £300 million between 5 Local Net Zero Hubs, who are regional points of expertise and coordination on energy issues. The North East and Yorkshire Net Zero (NEYNZ) hub was allocated £53.2 million of this funding<sup>12</sup>. The NEYNZ hub reports 2,000 dwellings across the region have benefitted from low carbon measures via this scheme.<sup>13</sup>

Craven was part of a successful consortium led by City of York Council which was allocated £2.38 million in phase 3 of the LAD scheme and £498k in phase 1 of the HUG scheme in August 2021. This was part of the Sustainable Warmth Competition which combined LAD phase 3 with the HUG phase 1<sup>14</sup>.

The focus of LAD phase 3 was to support low-income households living in on-gas grid homes only. Off gas grid homes were to be addressed by HUG.

As a minimum, EPC band F-G homes should be upgraded to D or above and band D-E homes to C or above to meet statutory fuel poverty targets of EPC band C by 2030 and the interim milestone of band D by 2025.

Phase 2 of the HUG (HUG2) was open to Local Authority applications until 27<sup>th</sup> January 2023 and is expected to be delivered from early 2023 to March 2025. A bid was put forward by North Yorkshire County Council for HUG2, the result of which is pending at the time of this report. As with previous schemes, private sector landlords with tenants who meet the eligibility criteria are required to contribute one third of the costs. The Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles have been tailored to provide information that can help identify the HUG2 scheme is likely to be appropriate.

Throughout this report, results from the Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles for Craven will also be compared to national figures from the English Housing Survey (EHS). The comparisons will show how the housing stock in Craven compares to the national picture and highlight areas which may require higher levels of funding to allow the housing stock to meet the target of bringing greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050.

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<sup>12</sup> [Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery scheme, Phase 2: funding allocated to Local Net Zero Hubs](#)

<sup>13</sup> [Local Authority Led Housing Retrofit](#)

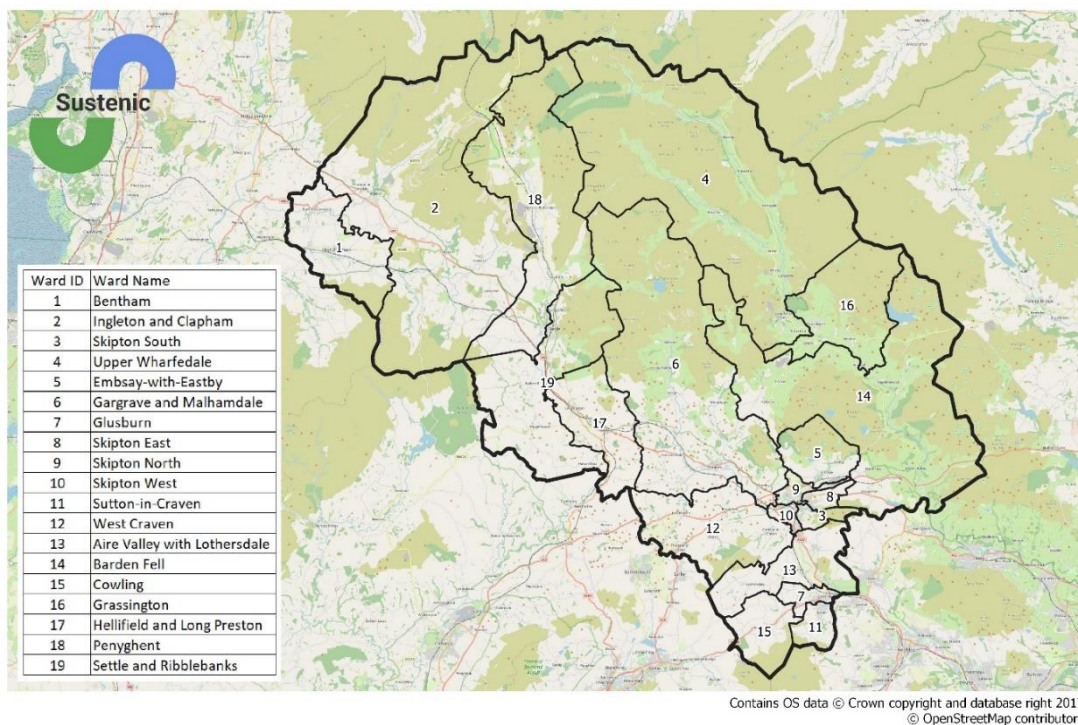
<sup>14</sup> [Sustainable Warmth Competition - successful local authorities - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

## Craven (Craven District Council before April 2023)

Craven District Council is in the Government Office Region of Yorkshire and the Humber. The population in Craven is estimated at 56,900<sup>15</sup>. 86%<sup>16</sup> of the population are classed as living in Rural or Market towns compared to 14% of the population which are living in areas classed as urban. There are an estimated 28,999<sup>17</sup> dwellings in Craven.

Craven is made up of 19 wards. Map 1 shows the local authority boundary and the wards within Craven District Council.

Map 1: Wards in Craven



From April 2023, these wards will be replaced with 9 divisions which will form part of the new North Yorkshire Council. North Yorkshire Council will become a single new council for everyone in North Yorkshire, replacing the county council and seven of the district and borough councils<sup>18</sup>. These include Craven, Hambleton, Richmondshire, Ryedale and Selby District Councils; and Harrogate and Scarborough Borough Councils.

<sup>15</sup> [Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/population-and-household-estimates/england-and-wales/census-2021)

<sup>16</sup> [Rural/urban local authority \(LA\) classification \(England\) - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/rural-urban-local-authority-la-classification/england)

<sup>17</sup> [Live tables on dwelling stock \(including vacants\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants)

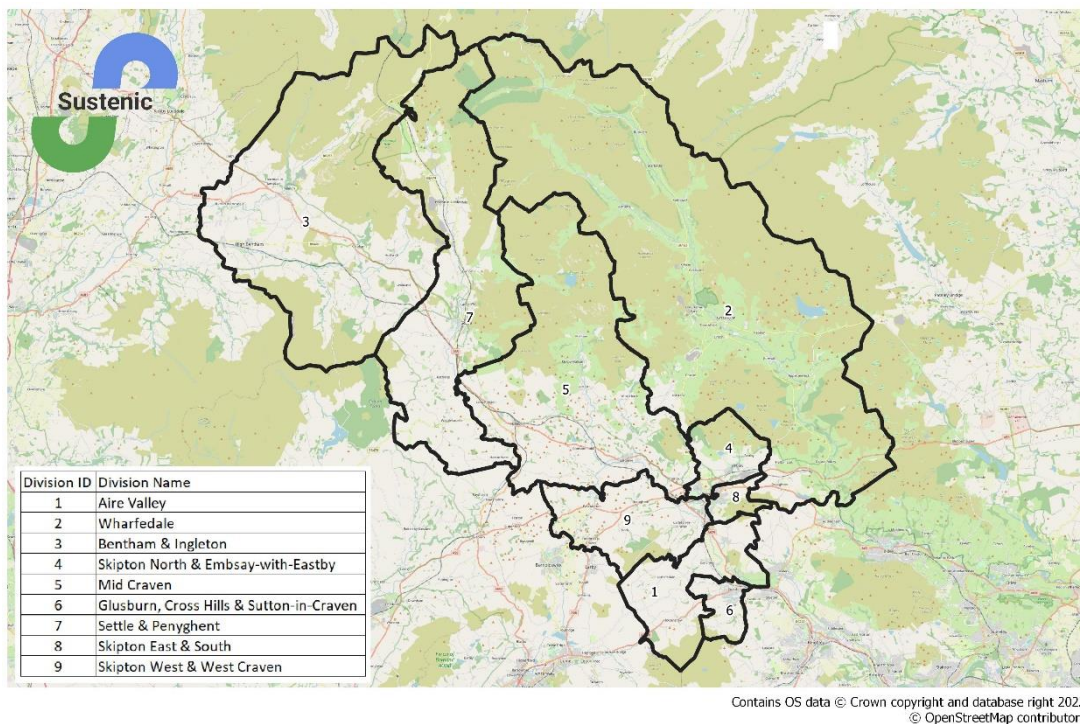
<sup>18</sup> [The new council and devolution for North Yorkshire | North Yorkshire County Council](https://www.northyorkshire.gov.uk/the-new-council-and-devolution-for-northyorkshire)



The newly formed council will allow services to be combined rather than duplicated and provide a stronger voice in the North. Current services such as Environmental Health, and Housing and Housing benefits which are currently delivered by the seven councils individually will be delivered as one through the North Yorkshire Council from April 2023.

Map 2 shows a map of the North Yorkshire Council Electoral Divisions from April 2023 within the current Craven District Council boundary.

Map 2: North Yorkshire Council Electoral Divisions from April 2023 within the Craven boundary



On 6<sup>th</sup> August 2019, Craven District Council declared a climate emergency<sup>19</sup>. Craven published a ‘Climate Emergency Strategic Plan, 2020-2030’ in January 2020, which describes how the Council will work towards becoming carbon neutral by 2030, both for its own operations and, together with partners, across the District of Craven.

For new housing these actions include the following:

- Low Carbon Rural Development - Roll out and promote a new low carbon housing model for rural housing development
- High Planning Standards for Energy - Require highest enforceable standards of energy efficiency in new homes in the district

<sup>19</sup> [cdc-climate-emergency-strategic-plan-february-2020.pdf \(cravendc.gov.uk\)](https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/cdc-climate-emergency-strategic-plan-february-2020.pdf)



For existing residential stock the action included is as follows:

- Increase Home Energy Efficiency - Increase warm homes advice and ensure funding is available for basic energy efficiency improvements to bring all homes in Craven up to a high minimum

The strategy also highlights the positive effects improving energy efficiency in homes can have on residents on low incomes and the wider benefits on health and wellbeing for residents.

## Climate Change Strategy for North Yorkshire

The draft Climate Change Strategy for North Yorkshire<sup>20</sup> has been released for consultation, which will be ongoing until the 7<sup>th</sup> of April 2023. The strategy has an ambition to be a carbon negative region by 2040.

The built environment, including domestic housing, is mentioned as a mitigation priority, as 19% of carbon emissions in North Yorkshire come from domestic housing. The strategy notes the challenges in North Yorkshire related to the age and traditional construction of the housing stock, and the protected landscapes and historic listed buildings, all of which require specific retrofit actions. The strategy also notes that North Yorkshire Council can help to deliver the Routemap to Carbon Negative ambition to 'retrofit buildings at scale to reduce energy demand'.

## York & North Yorkshire's Routemap to Carbon Negative

York & North Yorkshire's Routemap to Carbon Negative is a co-owned plan to deliver net zero by 2034 and carbon negative by 2040<sup>21</sup>. It describes priorities and actions taking place between 2022 and 2027. One of the sectors addressed in the Routemap is Heat & Buildings, which has a scale of ambition to:

- Retrofit homes to at least an EPC C rating - 180,000 by 2030 and 250,000 by 2038
- Retrofit public buildings to at least an EPC C rating or above by 2027
- Large-scale deployment of heat pumps – 130,000-200,000 will be required by 2030, and 200,000-270,000 by 2038
- Deploy district heating to 10% of buildings by 2030 and over 18% of buildings by 2038
- Install Hydrogen boilers in between 13%-40% buildings by 2038 (dependant on gas grid deployment)
- Eliminate oil boiler use by 2030
- Deploy rooftop solar PV on 70,000 homes by 2030 and 101,000 by 2038

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<sup>20</sup> [Climate change strategy 2023 to 2030 | North Yorkshire Council](#)

<sup>21</sup> [York & North Yorkshire's Routemap to Carbon Negative 040123.pdf \(ynylep.com\)](#)

- Deploy biobased construction materials in 2,000 new homes by 2030, and 14,000 new homes by 2038

The overall vision for heat and buildings in the Routemap is 'buildings that are affordable to heat without using fossil fuels'.

These strategic documents illustrate the local and regional aims relevant to domestic retrofit.

## Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles

The Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles have been developed to allow local authority officers to gain vital insights into the housing stock for their area, by using open data made available on energy efficiency, dwelling and household characteristics. Where this information is not complete for all dwellings within an area, Sustenic have developed a methodology which maximizes the use of the detailed dwelling level data, while also using the higher level information to ensure the outputs are representative and valid for all dwellings.

At Sustenic our team of experts have worked in housing, energy efficiency, building and energy surveys and modelling for over 20 years. This includes local area modelling for local authorities and national governments. This knowledge of the sensitivities required when applying known datasets to the wider housing stock, to ensure the resulting picture of the stock is valid, has been at the centre of the Sustenic Stock Profiles.

The use of open data also means that the local authority officers can access the data source themselves, if required. This provides greater transparency and potential for data sharing than where sources include commercial datasets whose licence conditions tend to be far more restrictive.

The main source of dwelling level information used to create the Sustenic Stock Profiles is the Energy Performance of Buildings Data: England and Wales, Domestic Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) dataset<sup>22</sup>. While there are widely shared concerns over the reliability of the EPC data, the experience of the Sustenic team is that this is the best source of dwelling level data available as open data. The analysis carried out for this project endeavours to identify and remove inconsistencies within the records which could be detrimental to the analysis of the housing stock. Appendix 1 provides a list of data sources used in the development of the Sustenic Stock Profiles.

For Craven the dataset used for this project includes records up to 31 March 2022. As well as a dwellings current energy performance, the EPC dataset includes information collected through the EPC survey of the dwelling, such as dwelling age, dwelling type, construction and levels of insulation. Detailed analysis of this data provides necessary understanding of

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<sup>22</sup> [Energy Performance of Buildings Data England and Wales \(opendatacommunities.org\)](https://opendatacommunities.org)

required improvements to dwellings to move the housing stock towards net zero carbon targets.

The EPC dataset for Craven had lodgments for 16,778 dwellings. Where a dwelling had more than one lodgment, the most recent record for that dwelling was used. This dataset, therefore provided survey data for 58% of the 28,999<sup>23</sup> dwellings in Craven.

Use of the bulk EPC dataset for analysis of the housing stock must take account of the bias within the data. As EPCs have only been collected since 2008, and are only required when a house is sold, rented or for various schemes, dwellings without an EPC are going to include a high proportion of dwellings which have been occupied by the same household since before 2008. This means that using summary statistics of the EPC dataset without taking account of the bias would produce analysis which is not representative of all dwellings within an area.

For the remaining 42% of dwellings across Craven, OS AddressBase was used to identify the residential dwellings in Craven.

Using the OS AddressBase dataset, 29,663 residential dwellings were identified. This is higher than the Table 100 figure of 28,999.

The EPC data was merged with the OS AddressBase dataset using the UPRN (Unique Property Reference Number). 16,286 of the EPC records were successfully matched to the OS AddressBase data. Therefore the EPC data covers 55% of the 29,663 dwelling identified in Craven.

Once the distribution of all dwellings is established, small area data on dwelling characteristics are used to understand the types of dwellings, based on dwelling age and tenure which do not have EPC data. The stereotypes of these dwellings are then used to replicate EPC data from dwellings within the same small area and stereotypes, without replacement, ensuring the known distributions within the EPC for similar dwellings is retained, while adjusting for the bias in the EPC dataset.

The Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles results provided within this report, as well as the dataset<sup>24</sup> provided to Craven will provide the Council with information on the current energy efficiency of the housing stock and the retrofit measures which will be required to improve the efficiency of the existing homes within Craven. This information will support and inform the climate change strategy and target of becoming net zero by 2034.

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<sup>23</sup> [Live tables on dwelling stock \(including vacants\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants)

<sup>24</sup> The Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles dataset were provided to Craven at dwelling level to allow the council to carry out further analysis as required.



## Energy Efficiency

The average energy efficiency rating for dwellings in Craven is 60, 6 points poorer than the average for England (66)

The implications of Craven's lower energy efficiency rating are that its dwellings are using more energy than the average for England, resulting in higher energy costs and greater environmental impact

The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is the methodology used by the government to assess and compare the energy and environmental performance of dwellings. Its purpose is to provide accurate and reliable assessments of dwelling energy performance that are needed to underpin energy and environmental policy initiatives<sup>25</sup>.

The SAP methodology is based on a standard occupancy, meaning that it does not take into account the energy use of the occupying household but seeks to assess the energy and environmental performance of a dwelling based on a set heating pattern. This allows an assessment of a dwelling to be more objective and fairer comparisons to be made with other dwellings as they are not influenced by the behaviour of the current householder.

The SAP rating is based on the energy costs associated with space heating, water heating, ventilation and lighting, less cost savings from on-site energy generation technologies. It is adjusted for floor area so that it is essentially independent of dwelling size for a given built form<sup>26</sup>.

For existing buildings, a simplified version of SAP called Reduced Data SAP (RdSAP) is used to assess the energy performance. An RdSAP assessment will use a set of assumptions about the building based on conventions and requirements at the time the building was constructed.

SAP and RdSAP produces an energy efficiency rating for a dwelling between 1 and 100, with 1 being the lowest energy efficiency rating. The energy efficiency ratings are often displayed in EPC bandings of A-G ratings, with EPC Band A being the highest energy efficiency rating.

<sup>25</sup> [Standard Assessment Procedure - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

<sup>26</sup> [SAP 10.2 - 21-04-2022.pdf \(bregroup.com\)](http://bregroup.com)

The energy efficiency ratings for each band are as follows:

- EPC Band A 92 – 100 (most efficient)
- EPC Band B 81 – 91
- EPC Band C 69 – 80
- EPC Band D 55 – 68
- EPC Band E 39 – 54
- EPC Band F 21 – 38
- EPC Band G 1 – 20 (least efficient)

### Current Energy Efficiency

The average energy efficiency rating for dwellings in Craven is 60. This is equivalent to an EPC Band D rating.

In England the average energy efficiency rating is 66 (EHS 2020)<sup>27</sup>, also within Band D. While the average EPC Band in Craven is the same as for England, the overall energy efficiency in Craven is lower than for England by 6 points.

The LAD and HUG schemes are directed towards improving dwellings to a minimum of EPC Band C. With this being the main source of funding for local authorities to improve the energy of the fuel poor it sets an important measure against which to compare the housing stock in any local authority.

Table 1 shows the distribution of current energy efficiency ratings of dwellings by EPC Band in Craven. In Craven there are 20,778 (70%) dwellings which are below an EPC Band C. Of these 2,559 (9%) have an EPC Band F or G. Figure 1 shows the distribution of current energy efficiency rating of dwellings by EPC band in Craven.

*Table 1: Number and Percentage of dwellings by EPC Band in Craven*

EPC Band	Number of Dwellings	Per cent
Band A	54	0%
Band B	2,121	7%
Band C	6,710	23%
Band D	12,459	42%
Band E	5,760	19%
Band F	2,039	7%
Band G	520	2%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>29,663</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

<sup>27</sup> [English Housing Survey: headline report \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Figure 1: Percentage of dwellings in each EPC Band in Craven

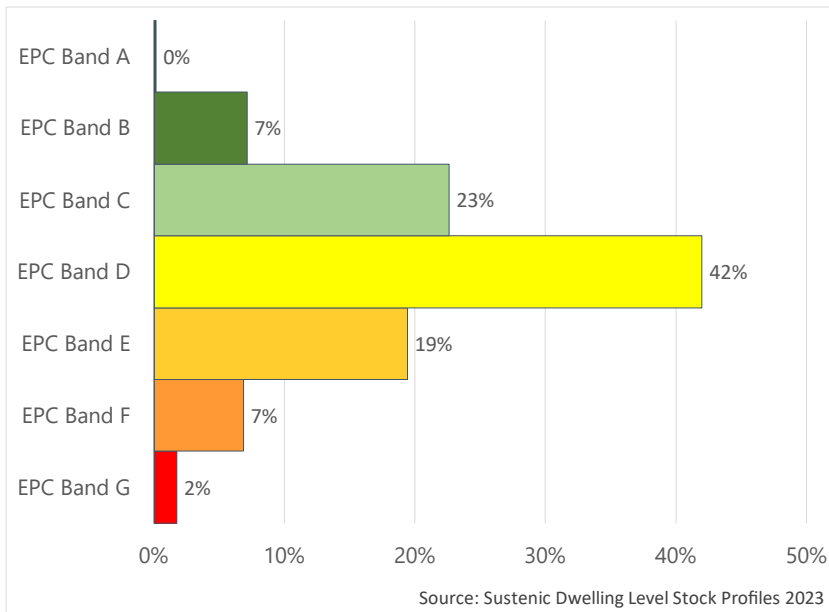
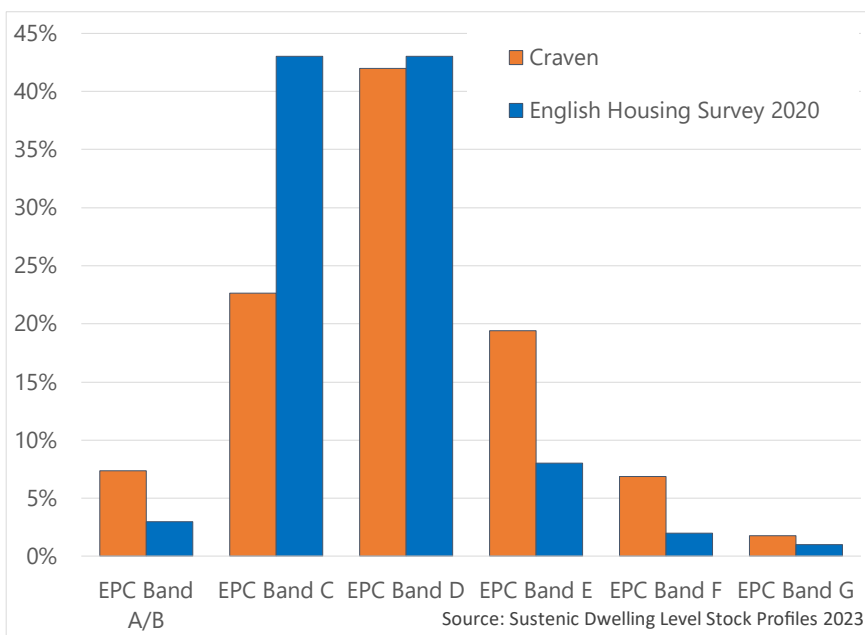


Figure 2 shows the distribution of current energy efficiency ratings of dwellings by EPC band in Craven compared to England.

Compared to the distribution for England, Craven has a higher proportion of dwellings in the highest EPC Bands A and B, with 8% compared to the national figure of 3%. While this is positive, there is also a higher proportion of dwellings with low energy efficiencies in Craven. In Craven 19% of dwellings are in EPC Band E compared to 8% nationally, and 6% are in EPC Band F compared to 2% nationally and 2% are in EPC Band D compared to 1% nationally.

Figure 2: Percentage of dwellings in each EPC Band in Craven compared to England



## Environmental Impact rating

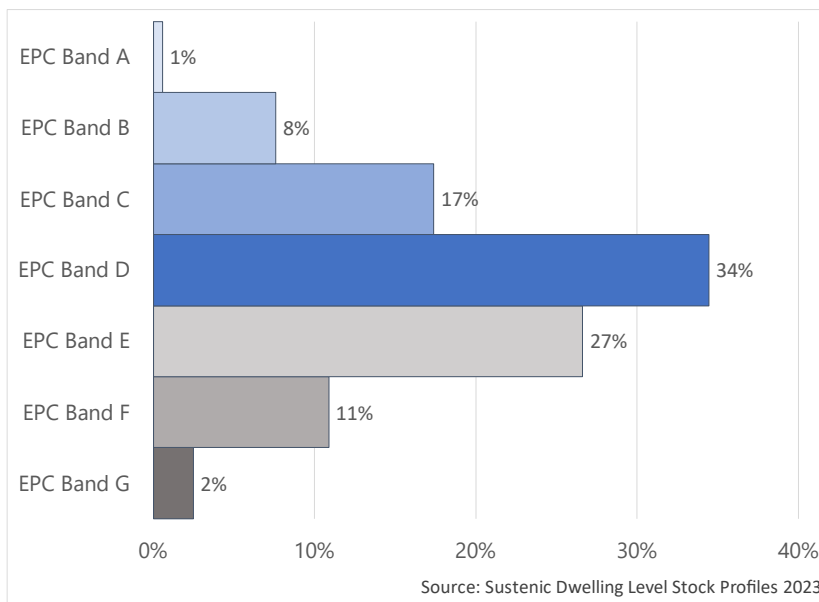
As mentioned above, SAP ratings for energy efficiency are cost based and adjusted by floor area. The Environmental Impact (EI) rating is based on the annual carbon emissions associated with space heating, water heating, ventilation and lighting, less the emissions saved by energy generation technologies. It is adjusted for floor area so that it is essentially independent of dwelling size for a given building type. The Environmental Impact rating is expressed on a scale of 1 to 100, the higher the number the better the standard. The rating can exceed 100 if renewable generation technologies, such as photovoltaic panels are used<sup>28</sup>. The EI ratings can be banded using the same scoring ranges as used for the EPC Bands.

The average EI rating for dwellings in Craven is 57. This is equivalent to a Band D rating.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of the current environmental impact rating of dwellings by EPC Band in Craven.

The distribution of EI Bands for Craven is similar to the distribution of the energy efficiency rating. As the EI rating is based on annual carbon emissions this will be higher for less energy efficient dwellings with carbon heavy heating fuels, such as oil. Rural areas, which are off the gas network, are most likely to be dependent on these types of carbon heavy fuels.

Figure 3: Percentage of dwellings in each EI Band in Craven



<sup>28</sup> [SAP 10.2 - 21-04-2022.pdf \(bregroup.com\)](#)

## Potential Energy Efficiency

Potential energy efficiency in this report is based on the EPC estimates of potential energy efficiency ratings that could be achieved if recommended improvement measures are undertaken. They are calculated by the approved EPC software used by the individual assessor and based on recommendations made by the assessor.

Assuming the EPC recommended improvement measures are applied to the dwelling stock in Craven, there is potential to improve the average energy efficiency score to 80. This would be equivalent to an EPC Band C rating. This would be an improvement on the current average energy efficiency of dwellings in Craven of 20 points.

This would also reduce the number of dwellings which were below an EPC Band C to 4,146 (14%) and of those, reduce the number of dwellings in EPC Band F or G to 303 (1%).

Table 2 shows the distribution of potential energy efficiency rating of dwellings by EPC Band in Craven.

*Table 2: Number and Percentage of dwellings by Potential EPC Band in Craven*

Potential EPC Band	Number of Dwellings	Per cent
Band A	2,856	10%
Band B	13,542	46%
Band C	9,119	31%
Band D	2,835	10%
Band E	1,008	3%
Band F	254	1%
Band G	49	0%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>29,663</b>	<b>-</b>

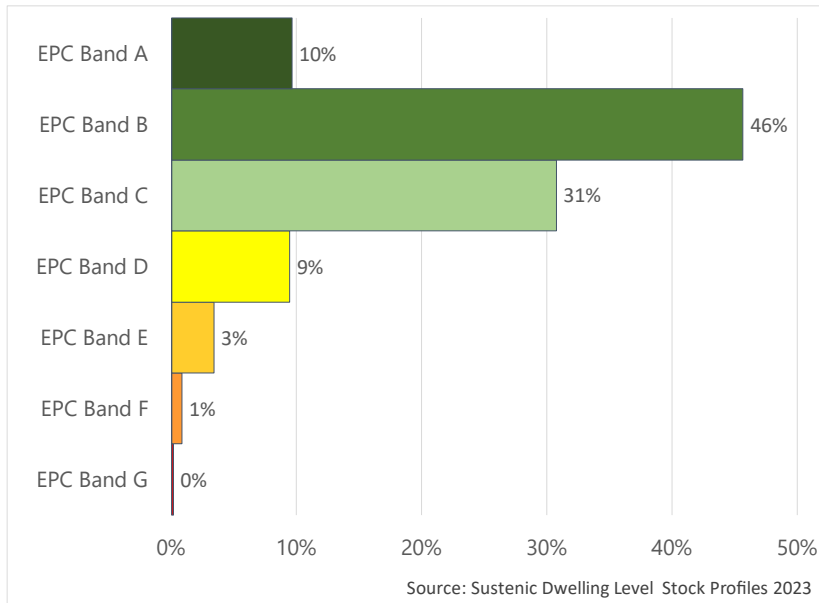
Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Figure 4 shows the potential percentage of dwellings in each EPC Band in Craven District Council assuming basic improvement measures are applied.

Applying these basic improvement measures would also improve the EI rating in Craven to 77, equivalent to a Band C, an improvement of 20 points.



Figure 4: Potential percentage of dwellings in each EPC Band in Craven assuming basic improvement measures are applied



These estimates should be treated with some caution as the recommendations are not made as part of a more detailed survey such as the PAS2035 approach now mandated where government grant funding supports measures. Furthermore, barriers to retrofit such as conservation area requirements which usually prevent external insulation are not considered when making these recommendations. The alternative of internal insulation may well be impractical due to the size of the dwelling or less effective when implemented. While the EPCs do mention low carbon heating alternatives in their recommendations, their impact on potential costs and energy ratings are not calculated. This means that currently potential energy efficiency ratings and environmental impact ratings produced by EPCs can only ever be considered as a first step in identifying improvement measures for individual properties. They do, however, when aggregated provide a valuable insight into the potential that could be achieved and provide a very useful first step in developing an action plan to address the energy efficiency of the stock.

It should be emphasised that these issues are well recognised by the government who have their own EPC Action Plan, to address these and other concerns about EPCs, including a major upgrade to the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) on which EPCs are based due to be completed by 2025.



## Dwelling Characteristics

Craven has a higher proportion of older stock than found nationally, as well as a higher proportion of energy inefficient house types (detached and bungalows).

The higher levels of older stock and energy inefficient house types impact the retrofit measures which can be applied and the cost of retrofit are often higher for these types of dwellings compared to newer, smaller dwelling types.

Owner occupancy is higher and social stock lower in Craven compared to the national position

Improving energy efficiency in Craven will require targeted initiatives to incentivise homeowners to upgrade their properties

### Dwelling Age

Understanding the dwelling age of housing across an area is important when considering energy efficiency. Improvements in materials and building methods and in the modern era building regulations requiring increasingly higher standards of insulation result in more modern dwellings having higher levels of insulation built into them. Furthermore, many dwellings which did not have insulation measures when built are likely to have some form of retrofit, for example, double glazing, wall and loft insulation. Older dwellings, pre 1930, are often harder and more costly to retrofit measures to and therefore in general have lower energy efficiency ratings compared to newer dwellings.

Table 3 shows the number and percentage of dwellings in each dwelling age band (detailed breakdown) in Craven. Figure 5 shows the percentage of dwellings grouped by dwelling age in Craven.

In Craven, 9,321 (32%) of dwellings were built before 1900, with a further 5,142 (18%) built between 1900 and 1949. Dwellings built before 1950 are more likely to be solid wall dwellings which are generally less energy efficient than cavity wall equivalents<sup>29</sup>. Craven has 7,801 (26%) dwellings which were built between 1950 and 1990.

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<sup>29</sup> Cavity wall construction became prevalent in some areas of the country, notably coastal areas as in the 1870s but outside of these areas was mainly introduced during the 1930s suburban building boom.

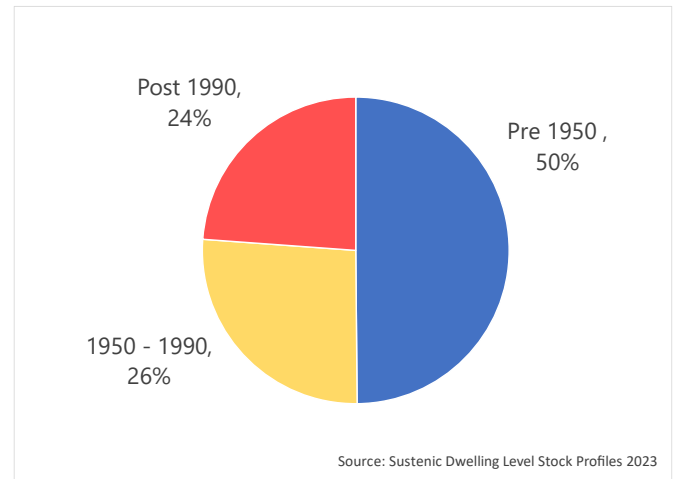
Craven has 7,399 (24%) dwellings which are more modern as these have been built since 1990. These dwellings are generally expected to have higher levels of energy efficiency as the more recent building regulations require higher standards of insulation compared to previous standards.

Table 3: Number and percentage of dwellings in Craven by dwelling age

Dwelling Age	Number of Dwellings	Per cent
Pre 1900	9,321	32%
1900 - 1929	2,295	8%
1930 - 1949	2,847	10%
1950 - 1966	1,902	6%
1967 - 1975	1,811	6%
1976 - 1982	1,996	7%
1983 - 1990	2,092	7%
1991 - 1995	575	2%
1996 - 2002	2,507	8%
2003 - 2006	949	3%
2007 onwards	3,368	11%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>29,663</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Figure 5: Percentage of dwellings by grouped dwelling age in Craven



The Sustenic Stock Profiles dwelling age categories are based on the dwelling age categories provided in the EPCs. These dwelling age categories differ slightly from those provided in the EHS. The dwelling age categories that differ are pre 1950 from the Stock Profiles and pre 1945 from the EHS.

Table 4 shows the percentage of dwellings by dwelling age in Craven compared to England.

While there is a difference in the dwelling age categories between the Sustenic Stock Profiles and the EHS (pre 1950 compared to pre 1945 respectively), it is understood that house building was very low during this period. It is therefore reasonable to compare these two age categories. While between 1945 and 1950 there was a need to quickly provide housing for many after the destruction of the second world war, lack of money, labour and construction materials made progress slow. It was not until the 1950s, when the economy started to recover that house building picked up<sup>30</sup>.

<sup>30</sup> [A brief history of British housing | Housing market | The Guardian](#)

Table 4: Percentage of dwellings by grouped dwelling age in Craven compared to England

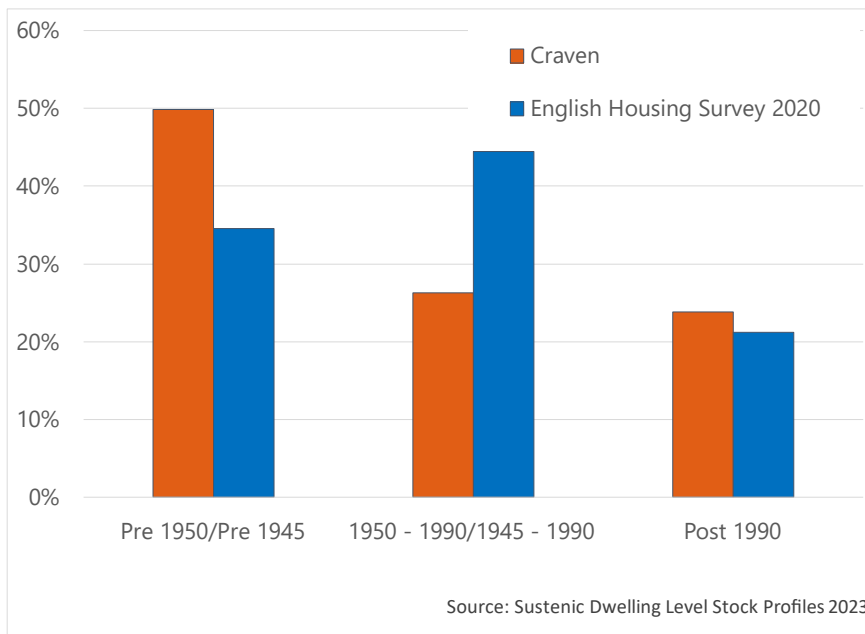
Dwelling Age	Craven	Dwelling Age	English Housing Survey 2020
Pre 1950	50%	Pre 1945	35%
1950 - 1990	26%	1945 - 1990	44%
Post 1990	24%	Post 1990	21%

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Figure 6 shows the percentage of dwellings grouped by dwelling age in Craven compared to England.

Compared to the distribution for England, Craven has a higher proportion of pre-war built dwellings with 50% in Craven compared to 35% in England. There were proportionally fewer dwellings built between 1950-1990 in Craven with 26% compared to 44%. Craven has a higher proportion of modern dwellings with 24% compared to 21% in England.

Figure 6: Percentage of dwellings by dwelling age in Craven compared to England



## Dwelling Type

When considering energy improvements the dwelling type is likely to influence the cost and type of measure which can be installed. For example, wall insulation for detached dwellings will be required for all four faces compared to a mid-terrace which will only need two faces to be considered. Flats can also be more complex to retrofit as many are leasehold and therefore agreement from leaseholders and the freeholder is often required before external changes, such as upgrades to windows, can be made.

Table 5 shows the number and percentage of dwellings in each dwelling type band in Craven.

In Craven 11,279 (39%) dwellings are terraces, 7,478 (25%) are semi-detached and 7,385 (25%) are detached. There are fewer flats in Craven with 3,393 (11%). 128 residential park homes<sup>31</sup> were identified in Craven.

*Table 5: Number and percentage of dwellings in Craven by dwelling type*

Dwelling Type	Number of Dwellings	Per cent
Detached	7,385	25%
Semi-Detached	7,478	25%
Mid Terrace	7,287	25%
End Terrace	3,992	14%
Flat	3,393	11%
Park Home	128	0%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>29,663</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Table 6 and Figure 7 shows the percentage of dwellings by dwelling type in Craven District Council compared to England. The EHS does not provide a breakdown of terraces between end terrace and mid terrace, but includes bungalows. The comparisons with the EHS are therefore based on these dwelling type categories.

Compared to the distribution for England, Craven has a higher proportion of terraced dwellings with 36% in Craven compared to 27% in England, as well as a higher proportion of bungalows with 11% in Craven compared to 7% in England. The proportion of detached dwellings is similar in Craven at 20% compared to 18% for England. There are proportionally fewer semi-detached dwellings in Craven at 22% compared to 25% for England. Craven has

<sup>31</sup> Residential park homes are not required to have EPCs, however, as some were identified through the EPC data and additionally through validation processes, for this project they have been kept in for completeness. Further research into the number of residential and non residential park homes was outside the scope of this project. This figure is therefore likely to be an underrepresentation of the total number of park homes within Craven.

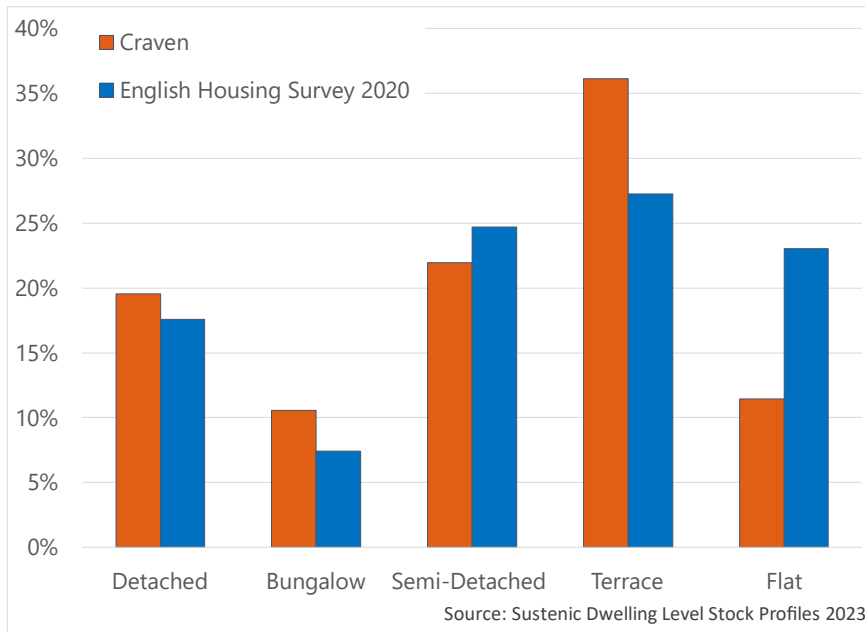
half the proportion of flats compared to England, with 11% in Craven compared to 23% in England.

Table 6: Percentage of dwellings in Craven by dwelling type compare to England

Dwelling Type	Craven	English Housing Survey 2020
Detached	20%	18%
Bungalow	11%	7%
Semi-Detached	22%	25%
Terrace	36%	27%
Flat	11%	23%

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Figure 7: Percentage of dwellings by grouped dwelling type in Craven compared to England



## Tenure

Many of the current energy improvement schemes target specific tenures, for example, the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund is for social housing. The tenure of the household within a dwelling will also affect who is responsible for decisions on energy efficiency improvements, for example, owner occupiers will make the decision on their own dwelling, whereas for private rented dwellings the landlord would be the decision maker. In general, social rented dwellings tend to have higher levels of energy efficiency. There are many reasons for this including their stock being generally more modern and therefore inherently more efficient, but it has also been very effectively targeted for retrofit schemes by both the social landlords themselves and the retrofit industry. In England, private dwellings in general have lower levels of energy efficiency, compared to the social rented stock. While superficially there is little difference in the performance of owner occupied and private rented stock in England, the private rented sector had the largest percentage in dwellings with Bands F and G<sup>32</sup>.

In Craven 21,793 (74%) dwellings are owner occupied, 5,369 (18%) are privately rented and 2,501 (8%) are social housing.

Figure 8 shows the percentage of dwelling of each tenure in Craven.

Figure 8: Percentage of dwellings by tenure in Craven

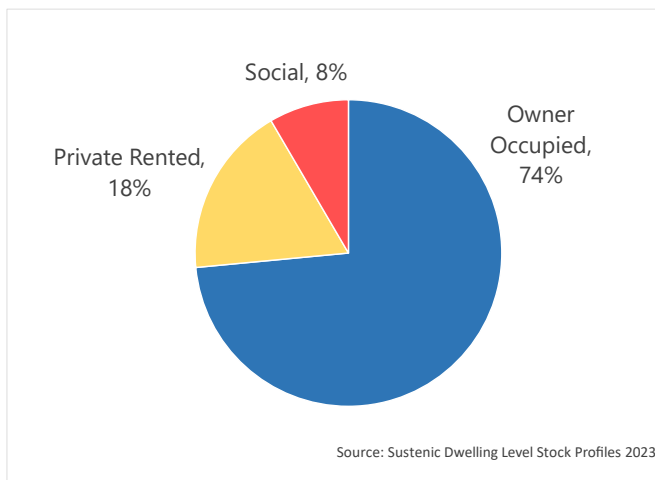


Table 7 and Figure 9 shows the percentage of dwellings by tenure in Craven compared to England.

Compared to the tenure distribution in England, the proportion of privately rented dwellings in Craven is the same as England at 18%. Craven has a higher proportion of owner occupied

<sup>32</sup> [English Housing Survey Energy Report, 2020-21, DLUHC](#) 65% in the social rented stock have an EPC Band C compared to 39% in the private sector.

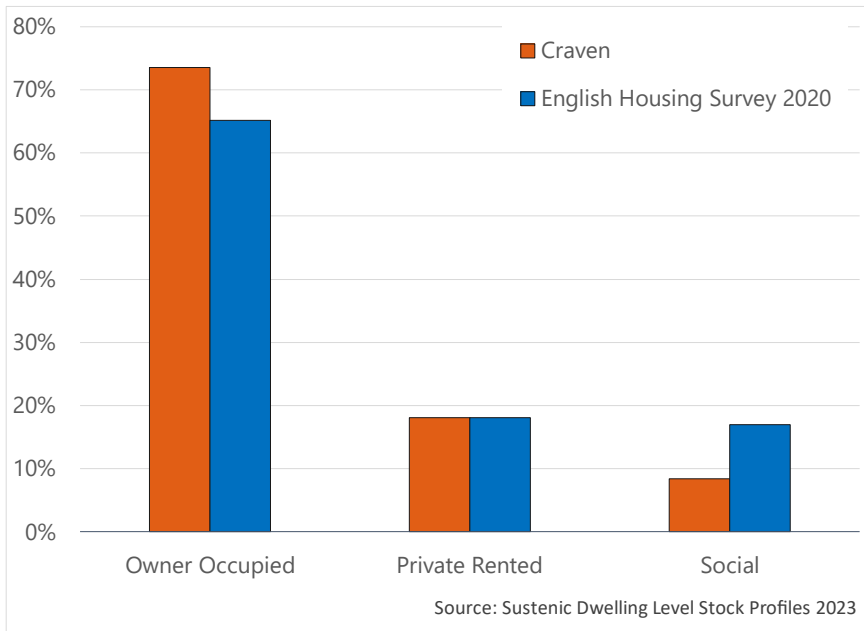
dwellings, 74% compared to 65% in England. The proportion of social rented dwellings is lower in Craven, 8% compared to 17% in England.

Table 7: Percentage of dwellings in Craven by Tenure compared to England

Tenure	Craven	English Housing Survey 2020
Owner Occupied	74%	65%
Private Rented	18%	18%
Social	8%	17%

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Figure 9: Percentage of dwellings in Craven by Tenure compared to England





## Ward and Division level summary

Table 8 and Table 9 provide summaries of the energy efficiency and dwelling characteristics of dwellings in Craven at ward and division (from April 2023) level respectively. The symbols within the table are provided as visual guides to highlight where the higher and lower values are within each distribution. Where coloured symbols have been used, red are where there is most need in terms of energy efficiency improvements and green the lower level of energy efficiency improvements, with yellow showing the mid range values.

The wards with the lowest average energy efficiency are Barden Fell (47, EPC Band E) and Upper Wharfedale (54, EPC Band E).

All wards have potential of having an average EPC rating of Band C or above, assuming the EPC recommended improvement measures were applied. Aire Valley with Lothersdale, Cowling, Embsay-with-Eastby and Sutton-in-Craven have the potential of having an average EPC rating of Band B.

The wards with the highest proportion of older dwellings (pre 1950) are Barden Fell (61%), Grassington (56%) and Skipton South (58%). The wards with the highest proportion of modern dwellings (post 1990) are Cowling (30%), Hellifield and Long Preston (38%), Skipton North (34%) and Skipton West (31%).

Aire Valley with Lothersdale has the highest proportion of owner occupied dwellings (82%). Barden Fell has the highest proportion of privately rented dwellings (35%) and South Skipton has the highest proportion of social dwelling (25%).

Barden Fell has the highest proportion of detached and semi-detached dwellings (77%). Skipton South has the highest proportion of terraced dwellings (69%) and Skipton West has the highest proportion of flats (30%).

There is less variation in the results at division level.

The division with the lowest average energy efficiency is Wharfedale (53, EPC Band E). All divisions have potential of having an average EPC rating of Band C or above, assuming the EPC recommended improvement measures were applied. Aire Valley has the potential of having an average EPC rating of Band B.

The divisions with the highest proportion of older dwellings (pre 1950) are Skipton West and West Craven (54%) and Wharfedale (54%). Skipton West and West Craven also have the highest proportion of modern dwellings (post 1990) (29%).

Aire Valley has the highest proportion of owner occupied dwellings (81%). Skipton West and West Craven has the highest proportion of privately rented dwellings (26%) and Skipton East and South has the highest proportion of social dwellings (17%).

Wharfedale has the highest proportion of detached and semi-detached dwellings (66%). Skipton West and West Craven have the highest proportion of terraced dwellings (48%) and the highest proportion of flats (24%).

Table 8: Energy Efficiency and Dwelling Characteristics by Ward in Craven

Ward	Dwelling Count	Av. Energy Efficiency rating	Potential Av. Energy Efficiency rating	Av. Environ. Impact rating	Potential Av. Environ. Impact rating	Pre 1950	1950 - 1990	Post 1990	Owner Occupied	Private Rented	Social	Detached/ Semi-detached	Terrace	Flats
Aire Valley with Lothersdale	1,824	▲ 61	● 81	▲ 58	● 78	▒ 47%	▒ 28%	▒ 25%	■ 82%	■ 13%	■ 5%	▒ 54%	▒ 40%	▒ 7%
Barden Fell	795	◆ 47	● 78	◆ 45	● 73	▒ 61%	▒ 20%	▒ 19%	■ 65%	■ 35%	■ 0%	▒ 77%	▒ 20%	▒ 3%
Bentham	2,040	▲ 60	● 80	▲ 56	● 76	▒ 46%	▒ 29%	▒ 26%	■ 77%	■ 17%	■ 7%	▒ 55%	▒ 38%	▒ 6%
Cowling	1,134	▲ 62	● 82	▲ 59	● 80	▒ 55%	▒ 15%	▒ 30%	■ 79%	■ 15%	■ 6%	▒ 44%	▒ 52%	▒ 3%
Embsay-with-Eastby	912	▲ 61	● 81	▲ 58	● 79	▒ 40%	▒ 46%	▒ 14%	■ 76%	■ 17%	■ 7%	▒ 65%	▒ 28%	▒ 8%
Gargrave and Malhamdale	1,635	▲ 57	● 79	▲ 55	● 76	▒ 52%	▒ 27%	▒ 21%	■ 75%	■ 18%	■ 7%	▒ 60%	▒ 33%	▒ 7%
Glusburn	1,961	▲ 63	● 80	▲ 60	● 78	▒ 50%	▒ 29%	▒ 21%	■ 74%	■ 16%	■ 10%	▒ 48%	▒ 41%	▒ 11%
Grassington	989	◆ 56	● 78	◆ 52	● 73	▒ 56%	▒ 27%	▒ 17%	■ 73%	■ 17%	■ 11%	▒ 57%	▒ 28%	▒ 15%
Hellifield and Long Preston	1,147	▲ 63	● 80	▲ 59	● 78	▒ 49%	▒ 13%	▒ 38%	■ 79%	■ 13%	■ 8%	▒ 54%	▒ 42%	▒ 3%
Ingleton and Clapham	2,119	▲ 57	● 80	◆ 54	● 75	▒ 47%	▒ 26%	▒ 28%	■ 75%	■ 18%	■ 7%	▒ 63%	▒ 30%	▒ 7%
Penyghent	1,019	◆ 55	● 79	◆ 52	● 75	▒ 54%	▒ 23%	▒ 23%	■ 79%	■ 16%	■ 5%	▒ 66%	▒ 30%	▒ 5%
Settle and Ribblesbanks	2,217	▲ 61	● 79	▲ 59	● 77	▒ 50%	▒ 21%	▒ 29%	■ 69%	■ 20%	■ 11%	▒ 42%	▒ 35%	▒ 23%
Skipton East	1,754	▲ 63	● 80	▲ 60	● 78	▒ 32%	▒ 56%	▒ 12%	■ 80%	■ 12%	■ 8%	▒ 75%	▒ 18%	▒ 7%
Skipton North	2,081	▲ 63	● 78	▲ 60	● 76	▒ 43%	▒ 23%	▒ 34%	■ 77%	■ 20%	■ 3%	▒ 40%	▒ 39%	▒ 19%
Skipton South	1,875	▲ 62	● 79	▲ 60	● 78	▒ 58%	▒ 24%	▒ 18%	■ 54%	■ 21%	■ 25%	▒ 19%	▒ 69%	▒ 12%
Skipton West	2,234	▲ 64	● 79	▲ 61	● 77	▒ 54%	▒ 16%	▒ 31%	■ 63%	■ 26%	■ 11%	▒ 18%	▒ 53%	▒ 30%
Sutton-in-Craven	1,833	▲ 64	● 81	▲ 62	● 79	▒ 44%	▒ 29%	▒ 27%	■ 76%	■ 14%	■ 10%	▒ 47%	▒ 40%	▒ 13%
Upper Wharfedale	1,106	◆ 54	● 79	◆ 49	● 72	▒ 46%	▒ 27%	▒ 27%	■ 80%	■ 18%	■ 3%	▒ 67%	▒ 25%	▒ 3%
West Craven	988	▲ 58	● 79	▲ 56	● 76	▒ 55%	▒ 20%	▒ 25%	■ 71%	■ 26%	■ 3%	▒ 52%	▒ 36%	▒ 12%

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Table 9: Energy Efficiency and Dwelling Characteristics by North Yorkshire Council Division (from April 2023) in Craven

Divisions (from April 2023)	Dwelling Count	Av. Energy Efficiency rating	Potential Av. Energy Efficiency rating	Av. Environ. Impact rating	Potential Av. Environ. Impact rating	Pre 1950	1950 - 1990	Post 1990	Owner Occupied	Private Rented	Social	Detached/Semi-detached	Terrace	Flats
Aire Valley	2,958	▲ 62	● 81	▲ 59	● 78	■ 50%	■ 23%	■ 27%	■ 81%	■ 14%	■ 6%	■ 50%	■ 45%	■ 5%
Bentham & Ingleton	4,159	▲ 59	● 80	▲ 55	● 76	■ 46%	■ 27%	■ 27%	■ 76%	■ 17%	■ 7%	■ 59%	■ 34%	■ 7%
Glusburn, Cross Hills & Sutton-in-Craven	3,794	▲ 63	● 80	▲ 61	● 78	■ 47%	■ 29%	■ 24%	■ 75%	■ 15%	■ 10%	■ 48%	■ 40%	■ 12%
Mid Craven	2,782	▲ 59	● 80	▲ 57	● 77	■ 51%	■ 21%	■ 28%	■ 77%	■ 16%	■ 7%	■ 58%	■ 37%	■ 6%
Settle & Penyghent	3,236	▲ 59	● 79	▲ 57	● 76	■ 51%	■ 22%	■ 27%	■ 72%	■ 19%	■ 9%	■ 49%	■ 34%	■ 17%
Skipton East & South	3,629	▲ 62	● 80	▲ 60	● 78	■ 45%	■ 40%	■ 15%	■ 67%	■ 16%	■ 17%	■ 46%	■ 44%	■ 10%
Skipton North & Embsay-with-Eastby	2,993	▲ 63	● 79	▲ 59	● 77	■ 42%	■ 30%	■ 28%	■ 76%	■ 19%	■ 5%	■ 47%	■ 35%	■ 15%
Skipton West & West Craven	3,222	▲ 62	● 79	▲ 60	● 77	■ 54%	■ 17%	■ 29%	■ 65%	■ 26%	■ 9%	■ 28%	■ 48%	■ 24%
Wharfedale	2,890	◆ 53	● 78	◆ 49	● 73	■ 54%	■ 25%	■ 21%	■ 73%	■ 22%	■ 5%	■ 66%	■ 24%	■ 7%

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023



## Energy Efficiency Improvements

Craven has 20,778 (70%) dwellings which are below Band C. Of these, 11,122 require improved loft insulation, and 4,507 require improved glazing. Wall insulation is more complex with 3,327 cavity walls still requiring insulation as well as 9,819 stone walls that are uninsulated.

These are just a few of the indicators of the extensive work needed to bring dwellings in Craven up to energy efficiency standards necessary to achieve decarbonisation.

In Craven there are 20,778 (70%) dwellings which are below an EPC Band C (see earlier section Current Energy Efficiency).

Assuming basic improvement measures are applied to these dwellings, there is potential to reduce the number of dwellings below an EPC Band C to 4,146 (14%) (see earlier section Potential Energy Efficiency).

Table 10, Table 11 and Table 12 show the dwelling characteristics of the dwellings below an EPC Band C. Tenure (Table 10) provides an indication of who will be responsible for retrofitting measures; the owner occupier, private landlord or social landlord. Dwelling age (Table 11) shows that the majority below an EPC Band C are pre 1950 dwellings. Dwelling type (Table 12) shows that there is no particular dwelling type which is more likely to be below an EPC Band C, with the exception of park homes where all 128 identified are below an EPC Band C.

*Table 10: Dwelling with an EPC Band below Band C by Tenure in Craven*

Tenure	Number of Dwellings below EPC Band C
Owner Occupied	15,624
Private Rented	3,951
Social	1,203
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>20,778</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Table 11: Dwelling with an EPC Band below Band C by Dwelling Age in Craven

Dwelling Age	Number of Dwellings below EPC Band C
Pre 1950	13,017
1950 - 1990	5,727
Post 1990	2,034
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>20,778</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Table 12: Dwelling with an EPC Band below Band C by Dwelling Type in Craven

Dwelling Type	Number of Dwellings below EPC Band C
Detached	5,321
Semi-Detached	5,503
Mid Terrace	5,287
End Terrace	2,972
Flat	1,567
Park Home	128
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>20,778</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

To understand the distribution of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C, Map 3 shows the percentage of dwellings within each Census Output Area (COA) in Craven which have an EPC Band below Band C. Map 4, Map 5, Map 6 and Map 7 show the percentage of dwellings within each COA which have an EPC Band below Band C within the areas around Bentham, Glusburn, Settle and Skipton respectively. These larger scale maps make the more densely populated areas visible.

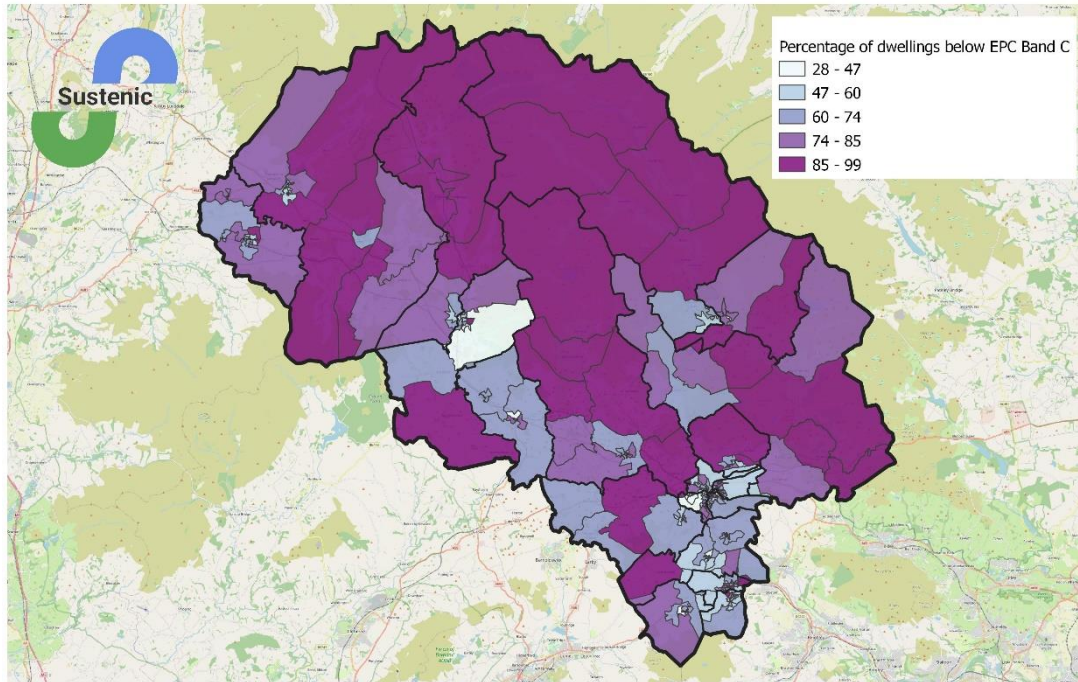
COAs are the lowest level of geography produced within the census. COAs nest within Council areas and also act as the basic “building-blocks” for the creation of other geographies<sup>33</sup>, such as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). They contain approximately equal numbers of usual residents, and are intended to provide geographies that allow reporting of statistics across time on a consistent geographical base<sup>34</sup>. The COAs used within these maps are based on the 2011 COAs. There are a total of 194 COAs in Craven.

There are 40 COAs in Craven with 85% or more of the dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C. Many of these COAs are in rural areas of Craven, notably Gargrave and Malhamdale, Penyghent and Upper Wharfedale wards. There are, however, also COAs within urban areas of Skipton within this range (85% or higher).

<sup>33</sup> [Census 2011 - Output Areas - data.gov.uk](https://data.gov.uk/dataset/census-2011-output-areas)

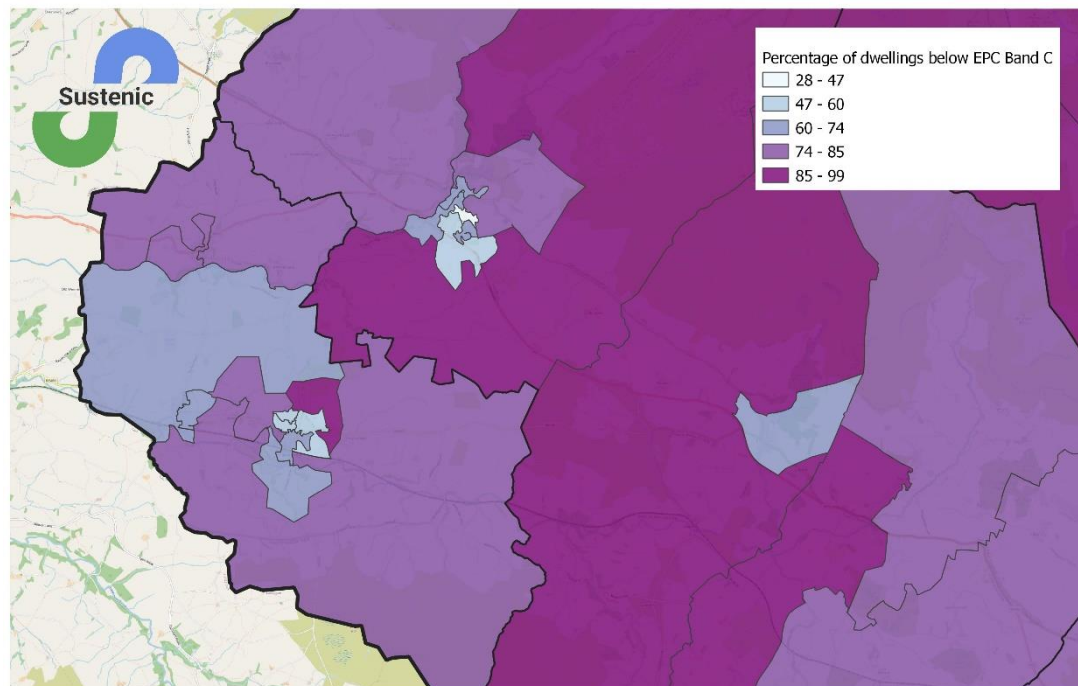
<sup>34</sup> [2011 Census - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/census/2011-census)

Map 3: Percentage of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C at COA level in Craven



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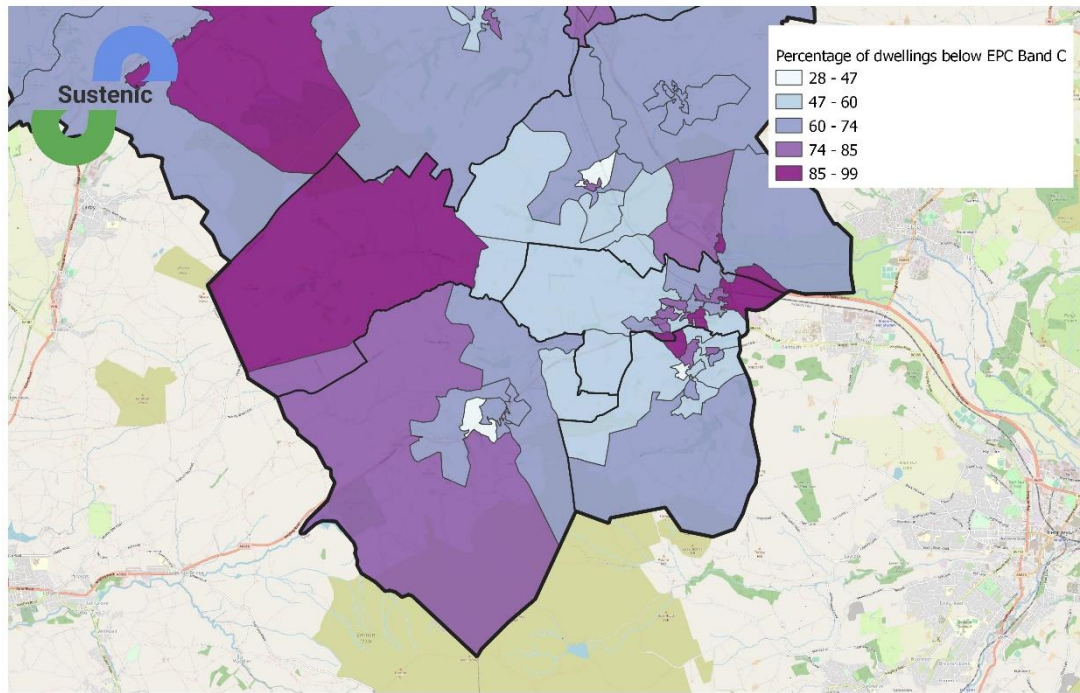
Map 4: Percentage of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C at COA level in Craven (Bentham area)



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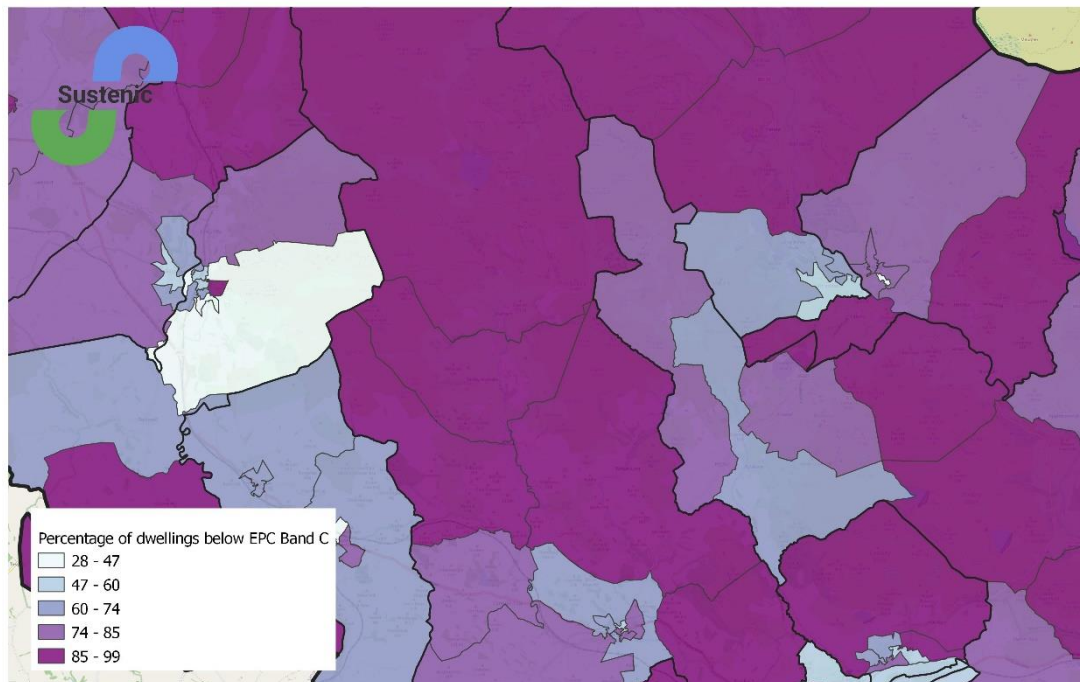


Map 5: Percentage of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C at COA level in Craven (Glusburn area)



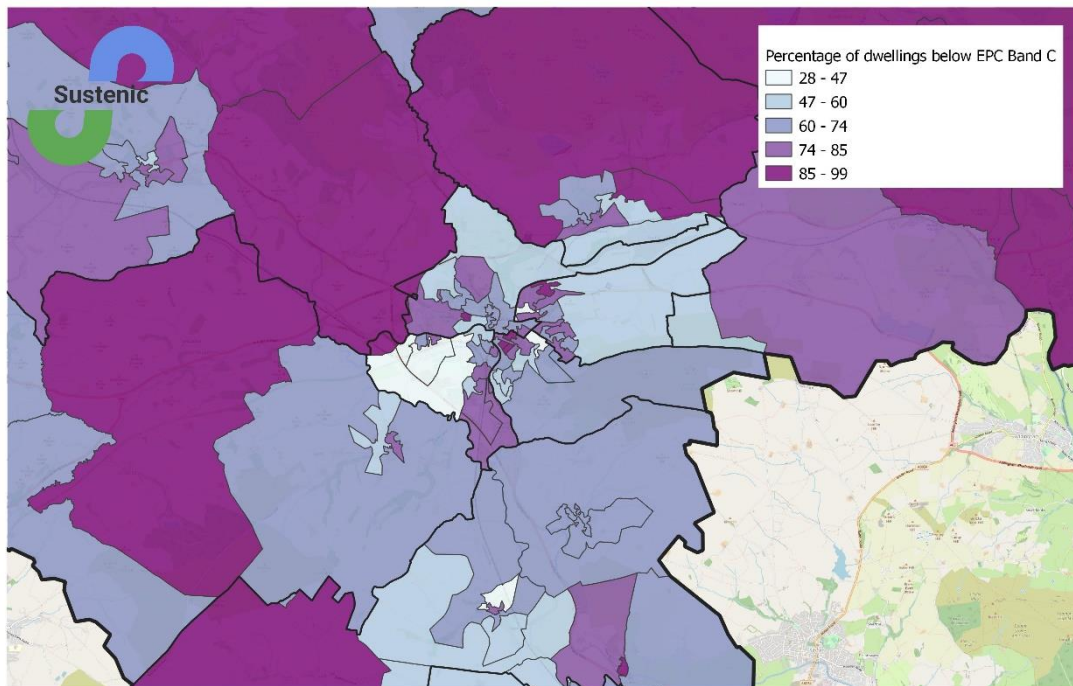
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Map 6: Percentage of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C at COA level in Craven (Settle area)



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Map 7: Percentage of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C at COA level in Craven (Skipton area)



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The energy efficiency improvements which can be made to dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C to improve the EPC rating vary across Craven. As well as the tenure, dwelling age and dwelling type, which retrofit measures are required will need to be taken into account.

Loft insulation, double or triple glazing and cavity wall insulation are all considered simple retrofit measures which can be applied to a dwelling to improve the energy efficiency of a dwelling where these are not already present. These measures are often relatively low cost and are non-intrusive to a householder.

Measures such as external wall insulation are more expensive measures to retrofit and may not be appropriate for dwellings with complex configurations. Internal wall insulation is an alternative to external wall insulation, however this does remove internal floor space and can be intrusive to the householder as it often involves redecorating and refitting radiators or other heating elements.

It has already been explained that decisions to upgrade inefficient heating systems where recommended by EPCs are less straightforward than other EPC recommendations. These recommendations may now conflict with the governments decarbonisation plans which favour low carbon heat sources over fossil fuelled systems that will have been recommended especially in older EPCs. The analysis below, however, is useful in identifying where heating systems are inefficient.

Improving the heating in these dwellings will, however, require careful consideration of the system to upgrade or install as the government is committed to phasing out gas boilers by 2035. The Government has already indicated that new homes will effectively require a low carbon heat source, such as a heat pump, as part of the Future Homes Standard which is planned for 2025. With the grid planned to be decarbonised by 2035 this will be a major part of delivering the Net Zero strategy for buildings. For rural areas such as Craven there are going to be a high proportion of dwellings which are not near to a mains gas network and in many cases, especially with larger rural houses, oil heating systems will have been used as the most efficient and cost effective heating fuel alternative to gas but are still often identified as inefficient systems by EPCs. These are areas where the Boiler Upgrade Grant may be of particular interest as householders seek to improve their heating systems by installing heat pumps.

### Loft insulation

The levels of loft insulation vary between no insulation, low levels of insulation (25mm-100mm) and high levels of insulation up to 400mm. There are also dwellings where no loft is present, for example mid floor flats.

Table 13 shows the number and percentage of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C by loft insulation level. These have been split by dwellings where loft insulation is not required and dwellings where there is either; existing loft insulation of 200mm or more or where there is no loft. There are 11,122 (54%) dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C which could be improved by retrofitting loft insulation.

*Table 13: Dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C by Levels of Loft Insulation in Craven*

Loft Insulation	Number of Dwellings below EPC Band C	Per cent
Loft with 200mm+ of Insulation or No Loft	9,656	46%
Loft Insulation required	11,122	54%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>20,778</b>	<b>-</b>

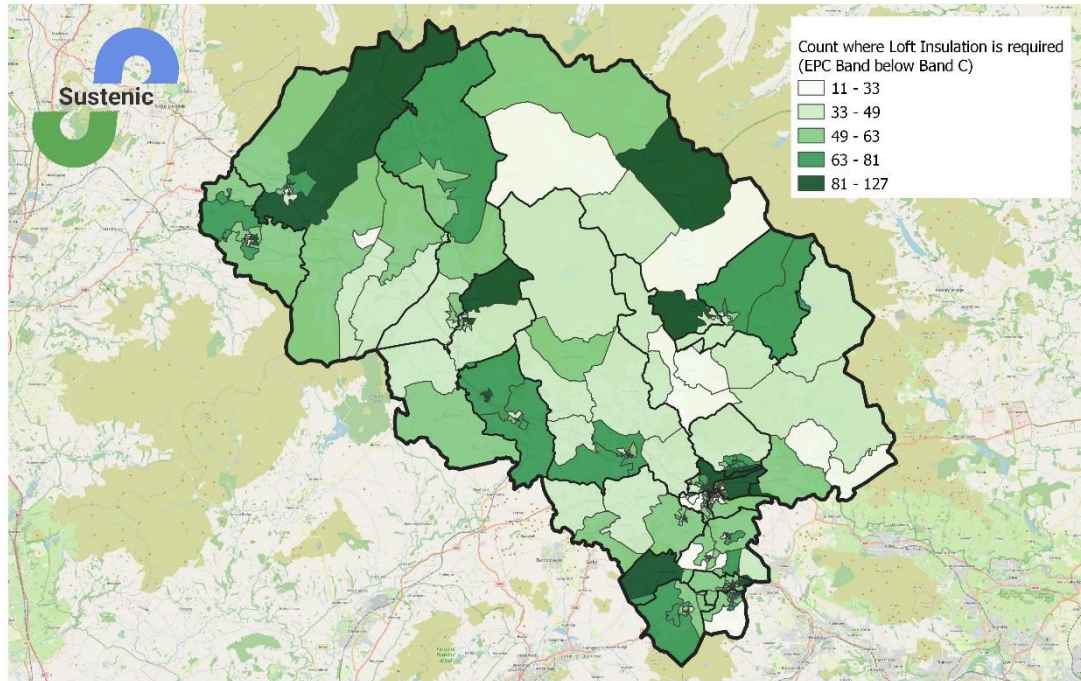
Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

When planning retrofit measures, economies of scale can often be made by retrofitting multiple dwellings within close proximity. Economies of scale apply to costs of finding the appropriate dwellings, survey costs and the labour costs of installing the retrofit measures. For these reasons it is helpful to understand their geographical distribution.

Map 8 to Map 12 below show the counts of where loft insulation is required for dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C. These maps show that loft insulation measures are required across Craven. The areas with higher counts requiring loft insulation and which could therefore benefit from economies of scale are in areas of Skipton and Glusburn.

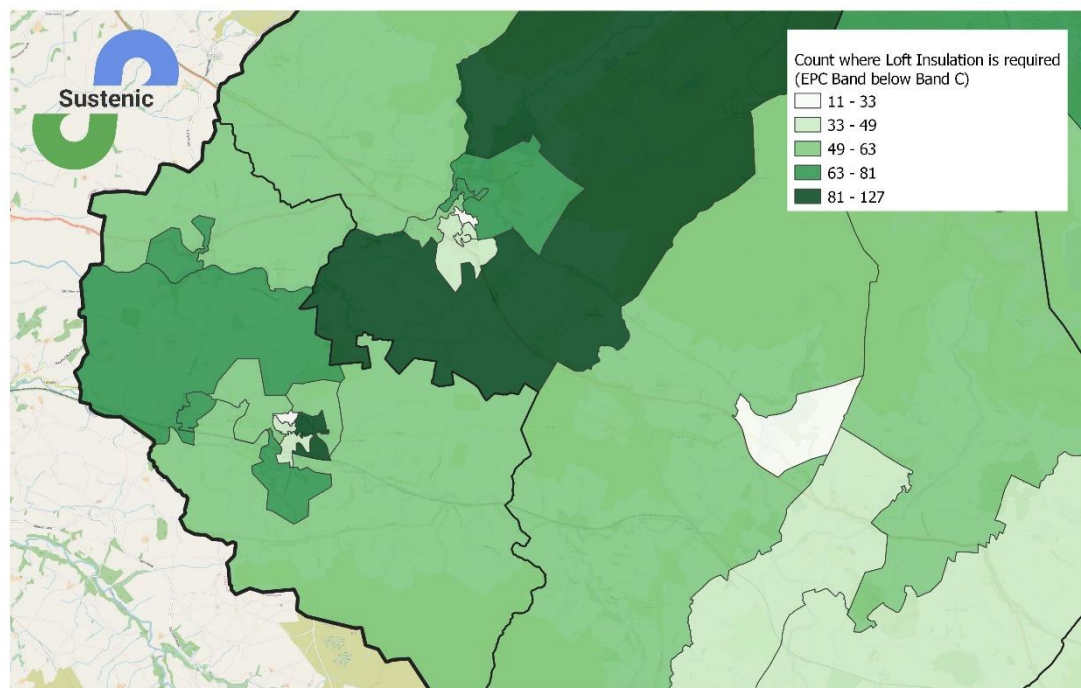


Map 8: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and where Loft Insulation is required at COA level in Craven



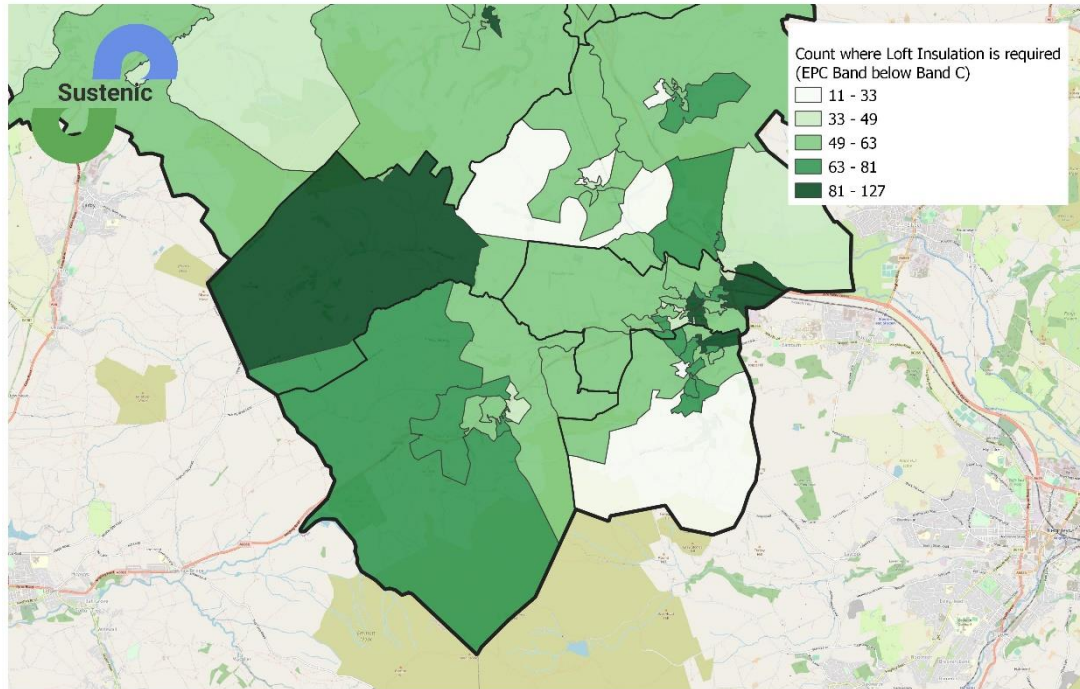
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Map 9: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and where Loft Insulation is required at COA level in Craven (Bentham area)



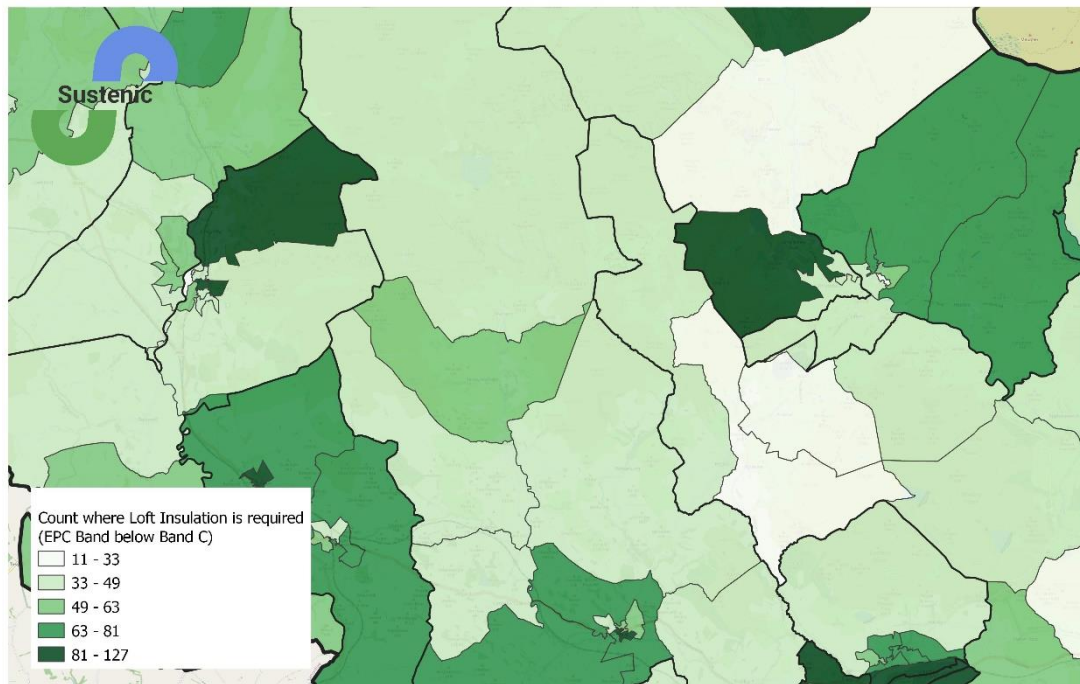
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Map 10: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and where Loft Insulation is required at COA level in Craven (Glusburn area)



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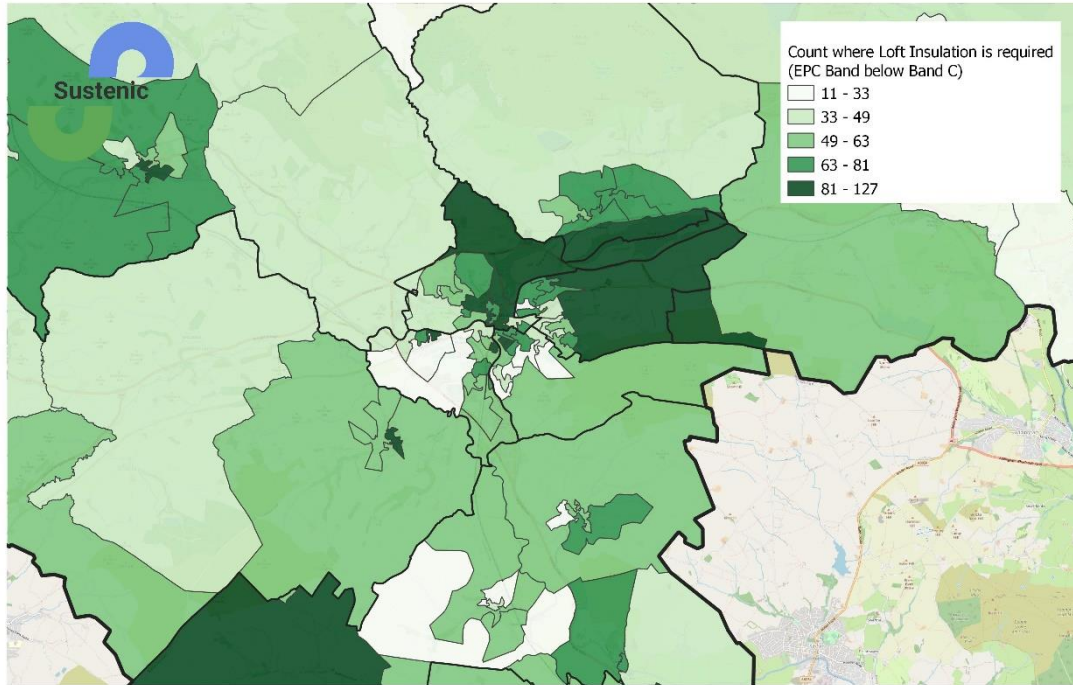
Map 11: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and where Loft Insulation is required at COA level in Craven (Settle area)



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Map 12: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and where Loft Insulation is required at COA level in Craven (Skipton area)



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## Window Glazing

Double glazing or triple glazing are the glazing types which provide reasonable levels of energy efficiency to a dwelling. While in most cases where glazing is retrofitted, all windows to a dwelling will be replaced or otherwise upgraded at the same time, there are also cases where this does not happen. This means that in some cases there will be a mix of glazing within a dwelling.

Table 14 shows the number and percentage of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C by glazing type. These have been split into two groups of dwellings: first where glazing improvement is not required, defined as dwellings with full double or triple glazing. Second, dwellings where window glazing improvement is required defined as dwellings with partial double, partial triple, single or secondary glazing.

There are 4,507 (22%) dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C which could be improved by improving the glazing.

Map 13 to Map 17 show the counts of where improvements to glazing is required for dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C. These maps show that improvements to glazing are required across Craven. The areas with higher counts requiring improvements to glazing (and which could therefore benefit from economies of scale in a program of improvements) are in the areas of Settle, Skipton and Upper Wharfedale.

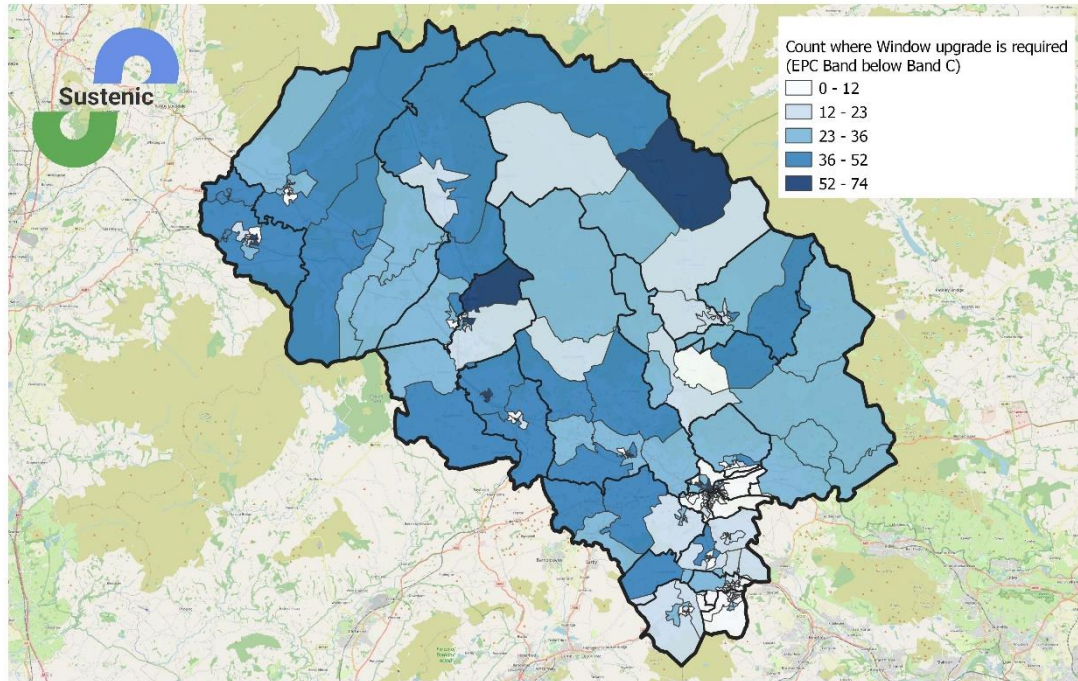
*Table 14: Dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C by Window Type in Craven*

Windows	Number of Dwellings below EPC Band C	Per cent
Full Double Glazing or Triple Glazing	16,271	78%
Window improvement required	4,507	22%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>20,778</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

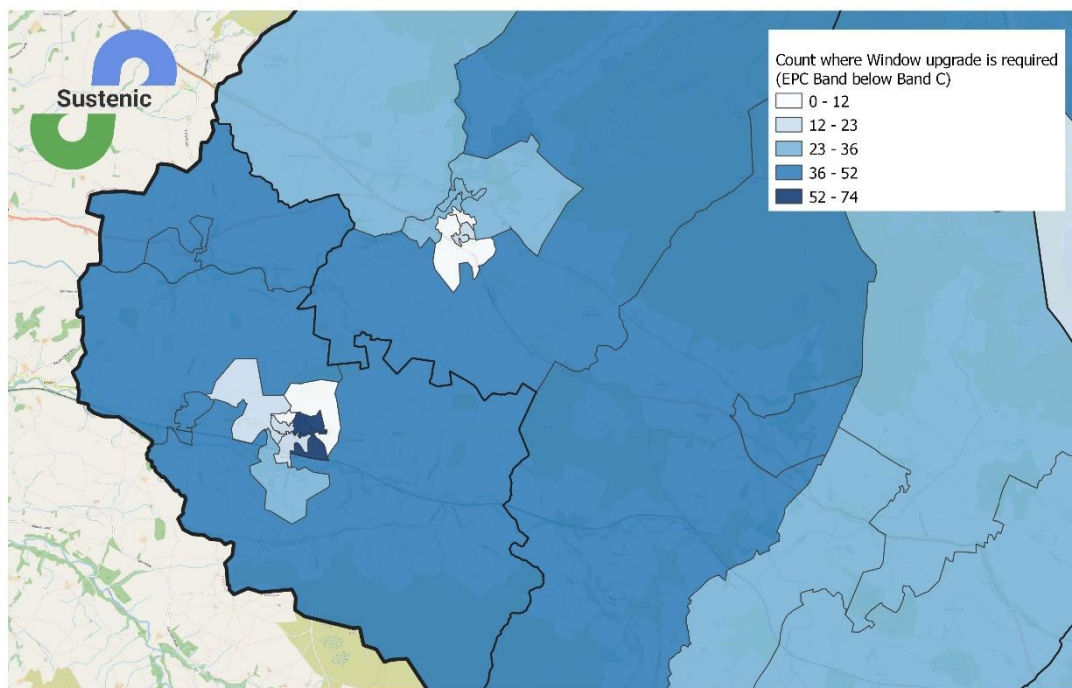


Map 13: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and partial double/triple glazing or single/secondary glazing at COA level in Craven



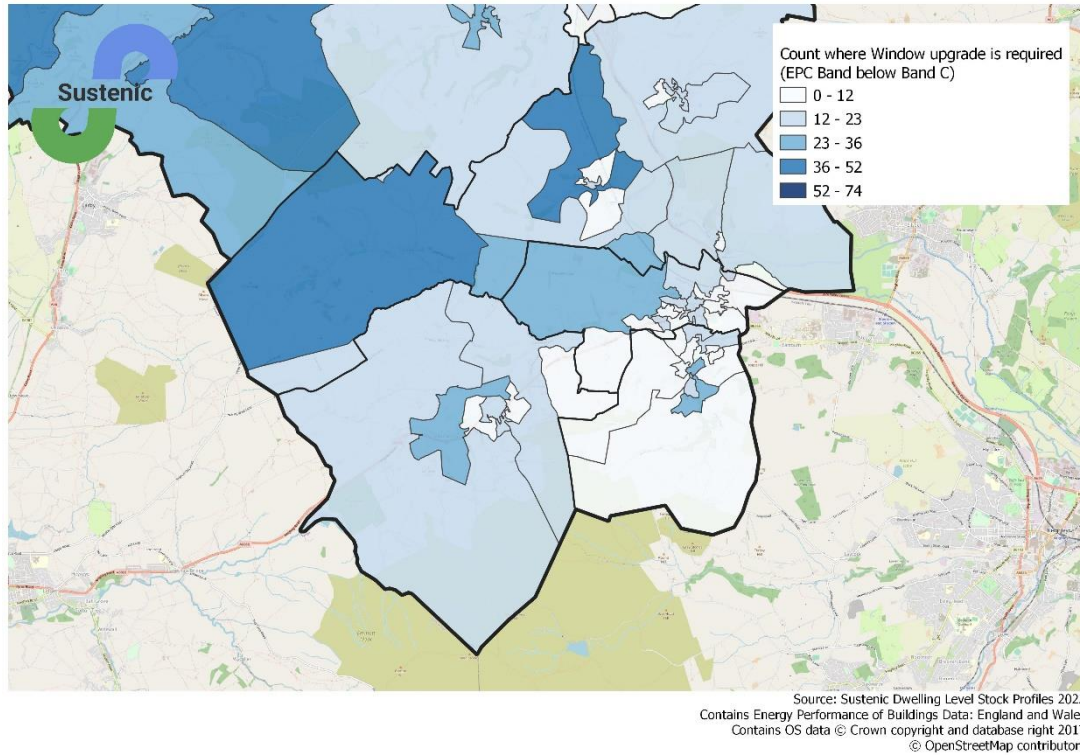
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Map 14: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and partial double/triple glazing or single/secondary glazing at COA level in Craven (Bentham area)

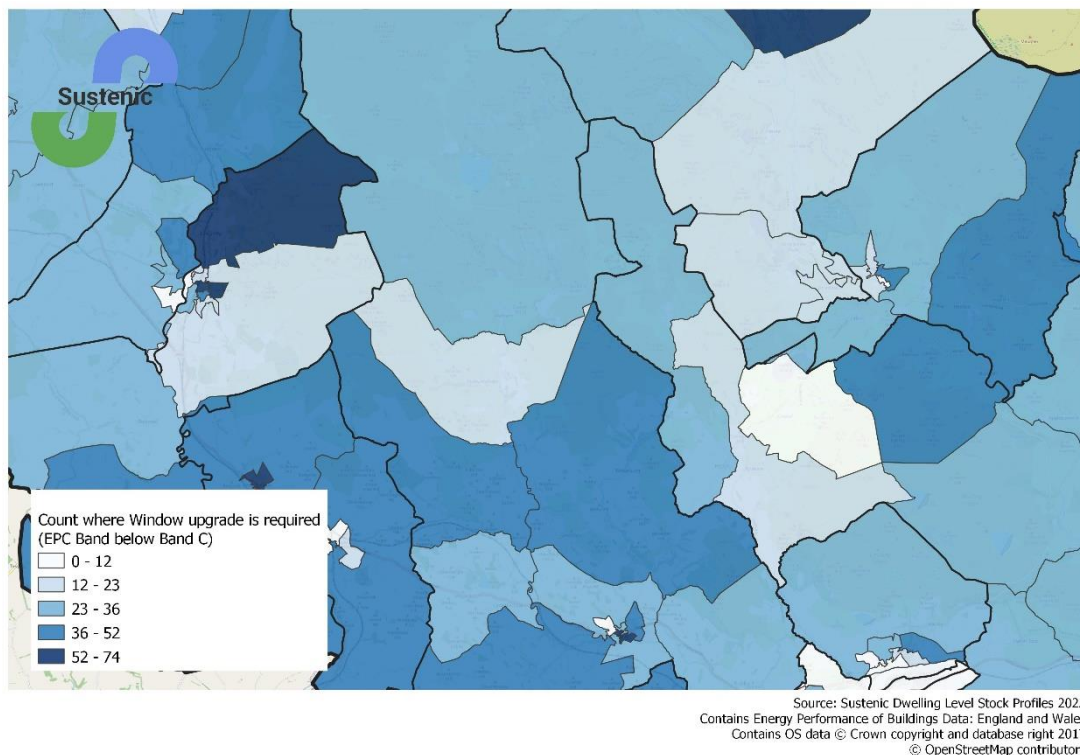


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Map 15: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and partial double/triple glazing or single/secondary glazing at COA level in Craven (Glusburn area)

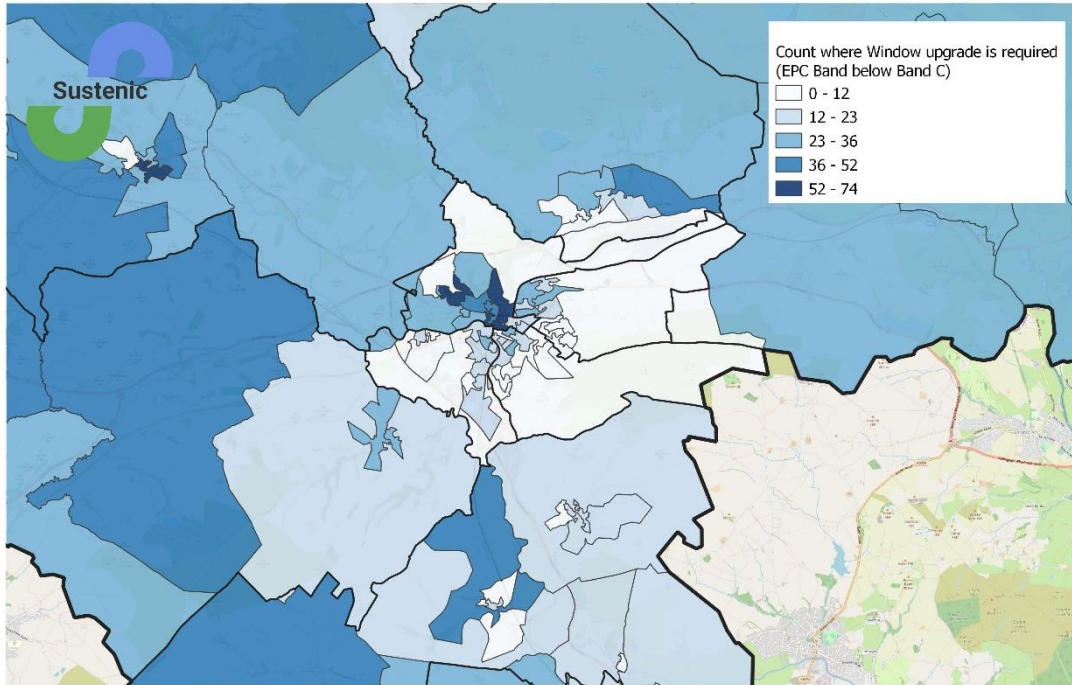


Map 16: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and partial double/triple glazing or single/secondary glazing at COA level in Craven (Settle area)





Map 17: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and partial double/triple glazing or single/secondary glazing at COA level in Craven (Skipton area)



Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
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## Wall Insulation

The type of wall insulation required for a dwelling will depend on the wall type. Pre 1930 most dwellings will have been constructed with solid or stone walls. Post 1930 cavity walls became standard and as insulation standards improved, cavity wall insulation became a requirement for new dwellings. There have also been various cavity wall insulation schemes to retrofit these types of dwellings.

Table 15 shows the number and percentage of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C by wall type. 10,824 (52%) dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C have stone walls. 9,208 (44%) dwellings have cavity walls. The other 745 dwellings are solid wall, system built, timber frame or park homes, as well as 1 cob constructed dwelling.

Table 15: Dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C by Wall Type in Craven

Wall Types	Number of Dwellings below EPC Band C	Per cent
Cavity Walls	9,208	44%
Solid Walls	228	1%
Stone Walls	10,824	52%
Timber	159	1%
System Built	230	1%
Park Homes	128	1%
Cob	1	0%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>20,778</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

### Cavity Walls

Table 16 shows the number and percentage of cavity wall dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C by insulation level. Of the 9,208 cavity wall dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C, 5,018 (54%) already have cavity wall insulation. 863 (9%) have partial wall insulation, this may be due to newer extensions being added with cavity wall insulation while the existing dwelling to which it is attached has uninsulated cavity walls. The remaining 3,327 (36%) dwellings have uninsulated cavity walls.

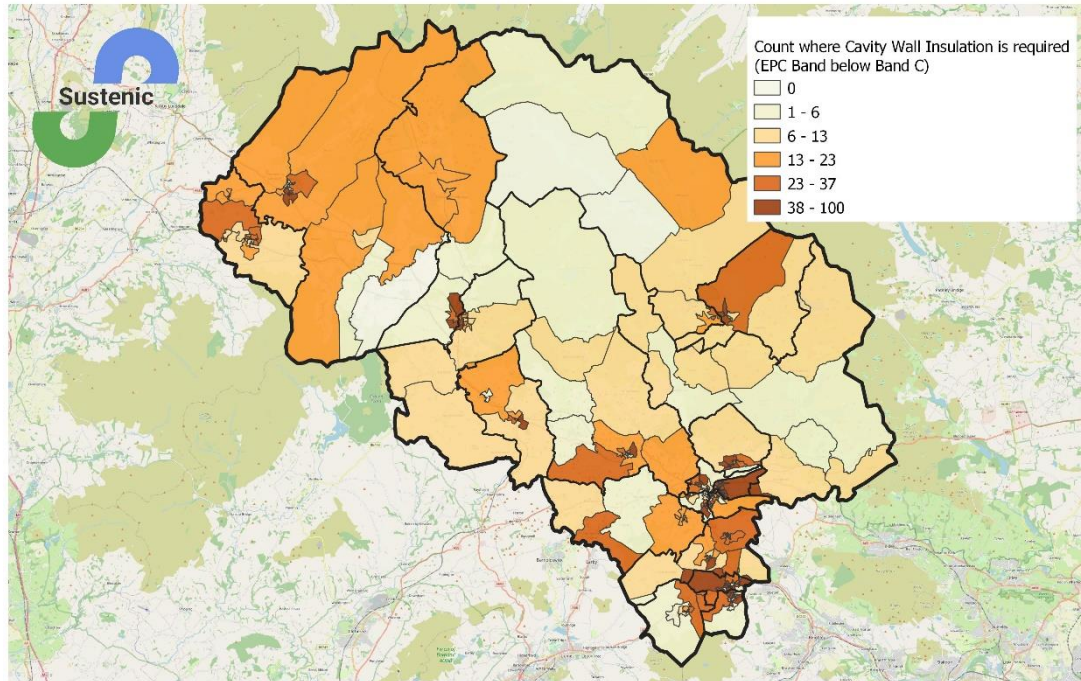
Table 16: Dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and Cavity Walls by insulation level in Craven

Cavity Walls	Number of Dwellings below EPC Band C	Per cent
Insulated	5,018	54%
Partially insulated	863	9%
Uninsulated	3,327	36%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>9,208</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

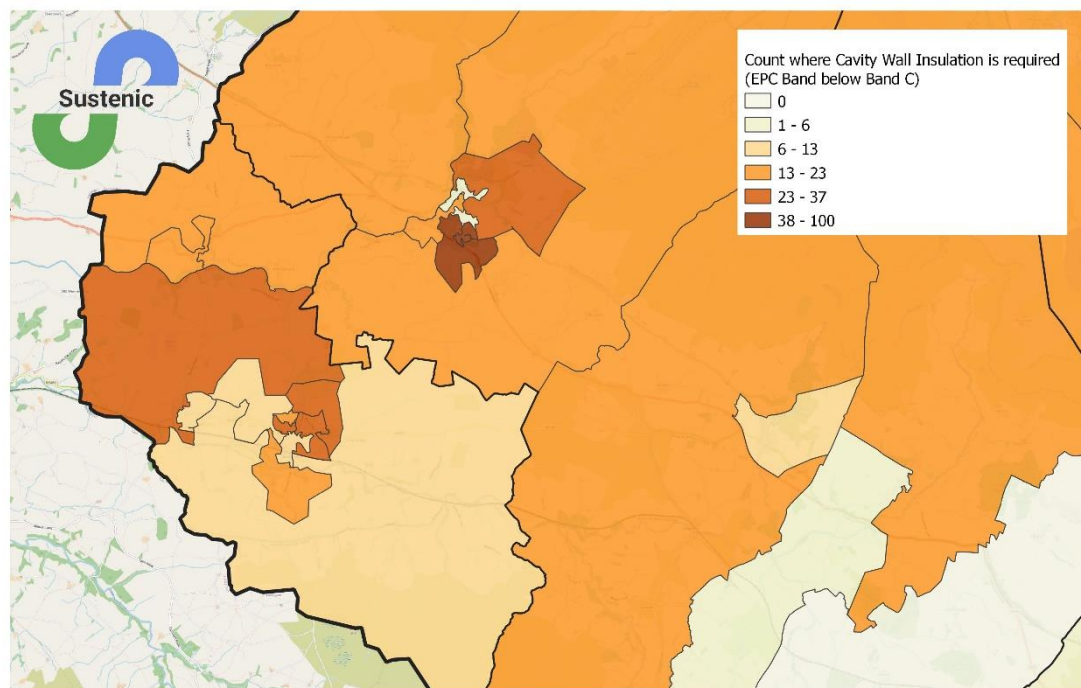
Map 18 to Map 22 show the counts of where cavity wall insulation is required for dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C. These maps show that there are areas where no cavity wall insulation retrofits are required. These can be seen in areas of Upper Wharfdale, Ingleton and Clapham and Skipton. The areas with higher counts requiring cavity wall insulation are in Glusburn and Skipton.

Map 18: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and uninsulated cavity walls at COA level in Craven



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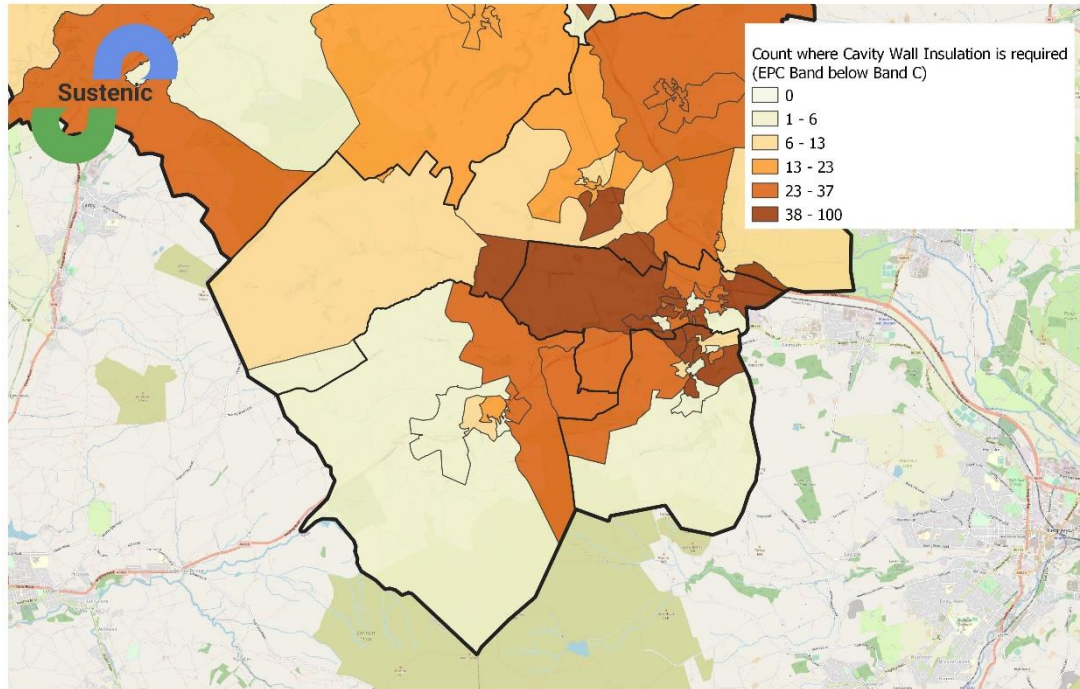
Map 19: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and uninsulated cavity walls at COA level in Craven (Bentham area)



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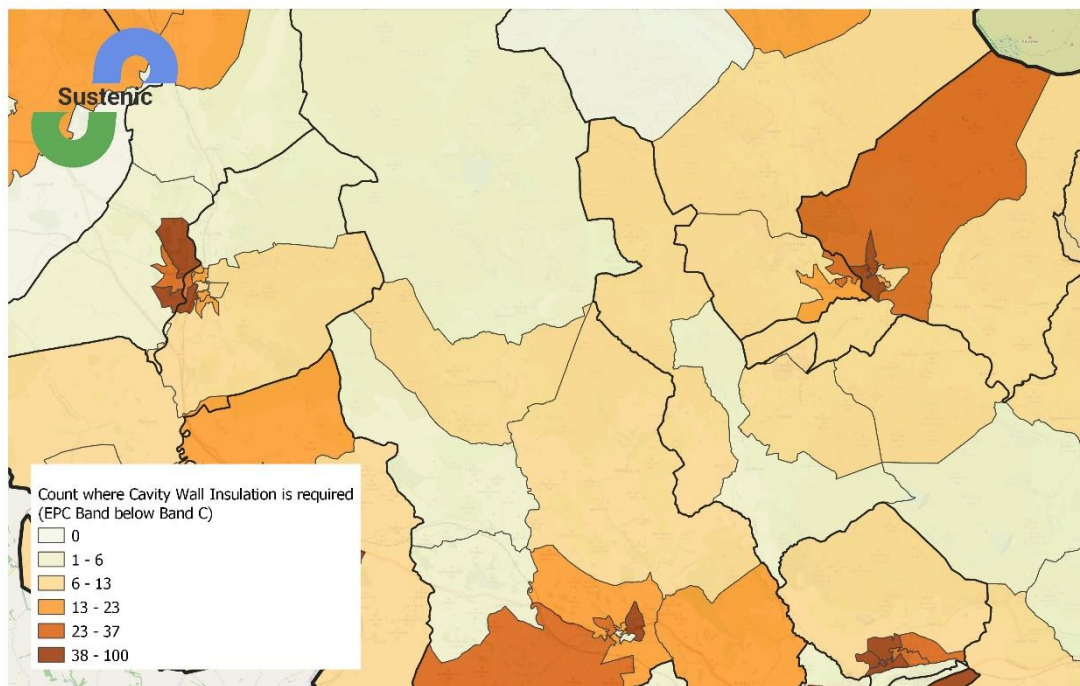


Map 20: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and uninsulated cavity walls at COA level in Craven (Glusburn area)



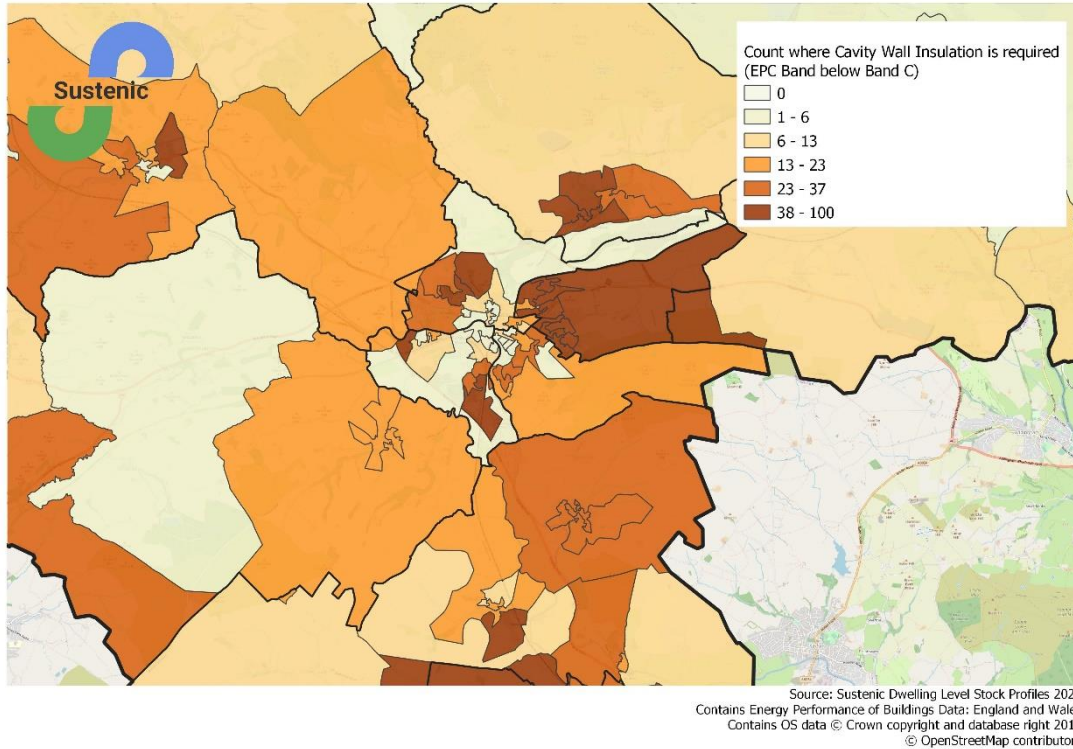
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Map 21: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and uninsulated cavity walls at COA level in Craven (Settle area)



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Map 22: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and uninsulated cavity walls at COA level in Craven (Skipton area)



### Stone Walls

Table 17 shows the number and percentage of stone wall dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C by insulation level. Of the 10,824 stone wall dwellings with EPC Band below Band C, only 872 (8%) already have wall insulation. 133 (1%) have partial wall insulation. 9,819 (91%) of the stone wall dwellings are uninsulated.

Table 17: Dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and Stone Walls by insulation level in Craven

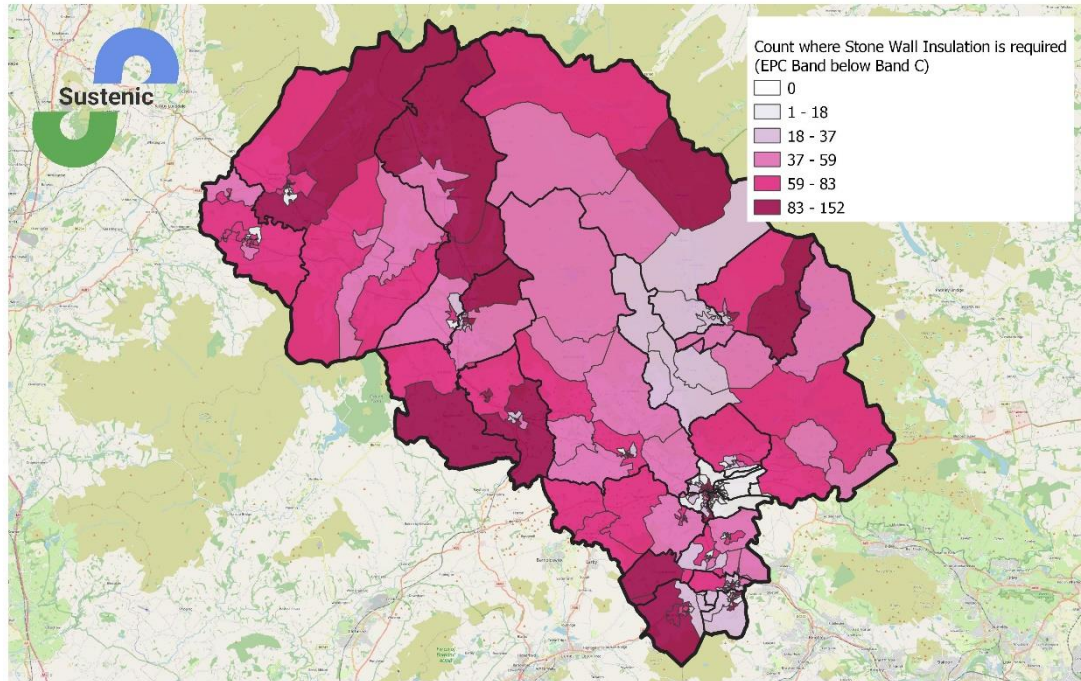
Stone Walls	Number of Dwellings below EPC Band C	Per cent
Insulated	872	8%
Partially insulated	133	1%
Uninsulated	9,819	91%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>10,824</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Map 23 to Map 27 show the counts of dwellings where wall insulation is required for stone wall dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C. These maps show that there are areas where no insulation retrofits are required for stone walls. These can be seen in areas of Skipton. The areas with higher counts requiring wall insulation for stone wall dwellings are more widely spread across Craven, notably in Aire Valley with Lothersdale, Glusburn, Ingleton and Clapham, Penyghent and Skipton.

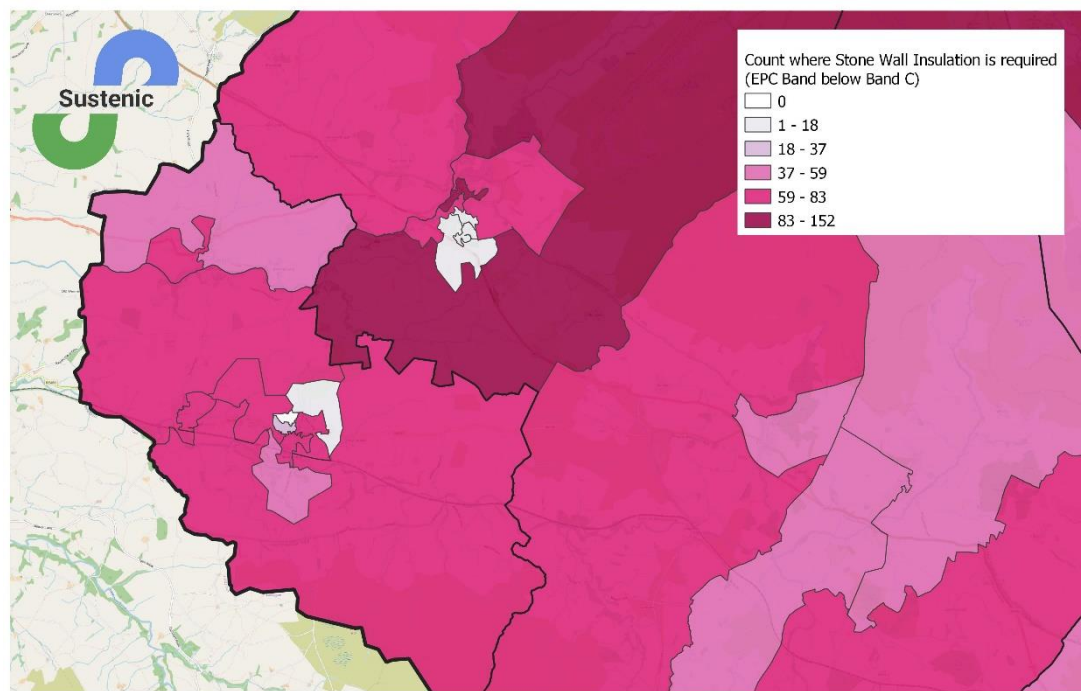


Map 23: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and uninsulated stone walls at COA level in Craven



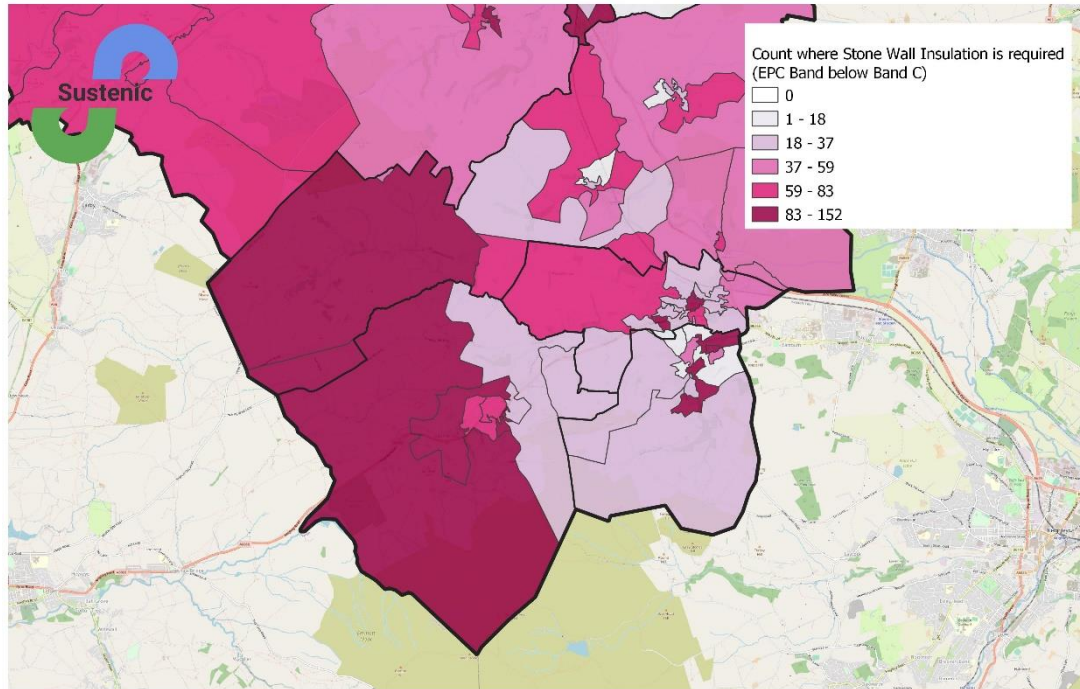
Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
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Map 24: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and uninsulated stone walls at COA level in Craven (Bentham area)



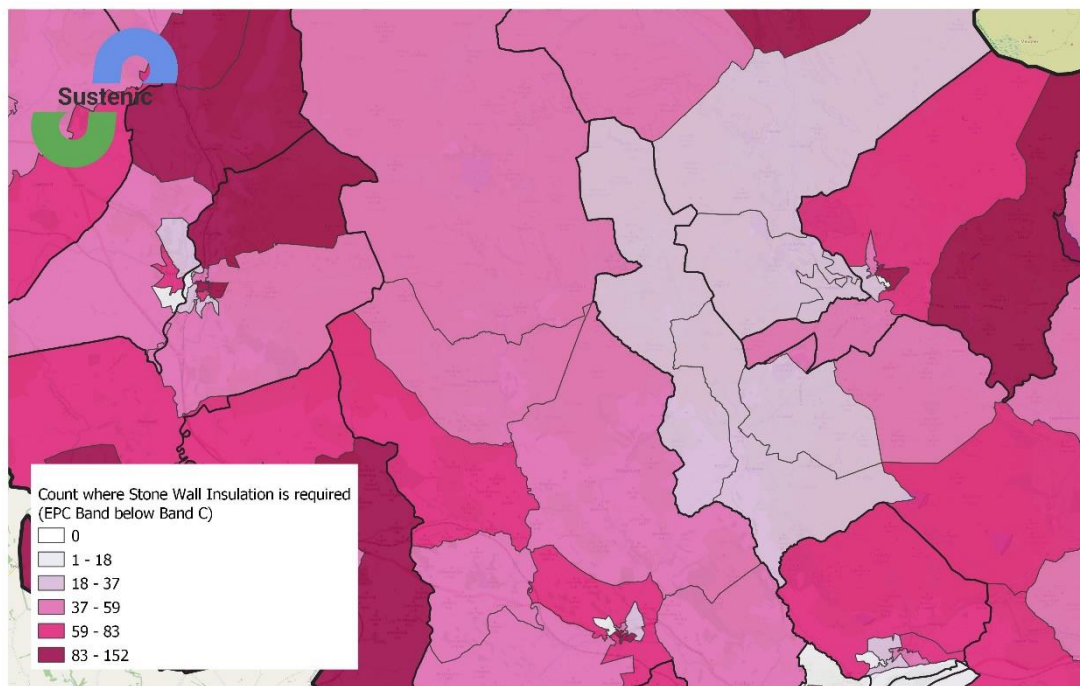
Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
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Map 25: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and uninsulated stone walls at COA level in Craven (Glusburn area)



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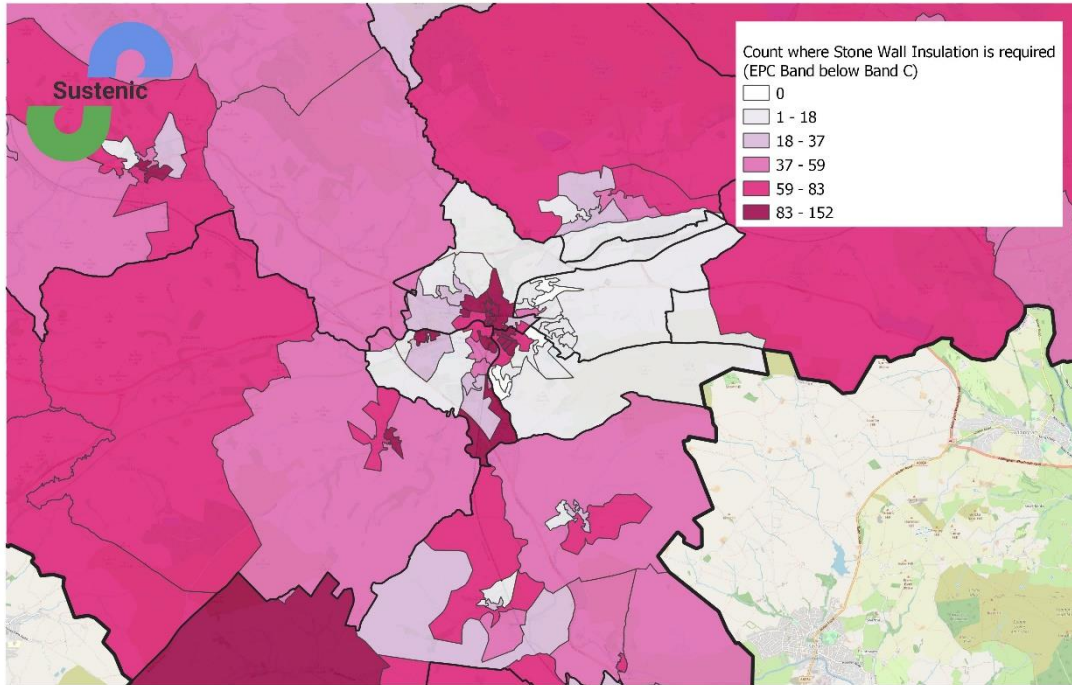
Map 26: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and uninsulated stone walls at COA level in Craven (Settle area)



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Map 27: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and uninsulated stone walls at COA level in Craven (Skipton area)



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### Other Wall Types

Table 18 shows the number and percentage of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C with wall types of solid wall, timber frame, system built, park home and cob . Of the 746 dwellings with other wall types with EPC Band below Band C, 188 (25%) already have wall insulation. 19 (3%) have partial wall insulation. 539 (72%) of these dwellings are uninsulated.

Table 18: Dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and Other Wall Type (not Cavity or Stone) by insulation level in Craven

Other Wall Types	Number of Dwellings below EPC Band C	Per cent
Insulated	188	25%
Partially insulated	19	3%
Uninsulated	539	72%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

## Heating Systems

Improving the efficiency of a heating system and therefore lowering the amount and in turn the cost of heating fuel required to heat a dwelling to a sufficient temperature will increase the energy efficiency of a dwelling.

Table 19 shows the number and percentage of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C by the efficiency of the main heating system. 13,724 (66%) dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C have main heating systems which are classed as 'Very Good' or 'Good', 4,448 (21%) which are classed as having 'Average' and the other 2,606 (13%) dwellings are classed as having 'Poor' or 'Very Poor' main heating system efficiency.

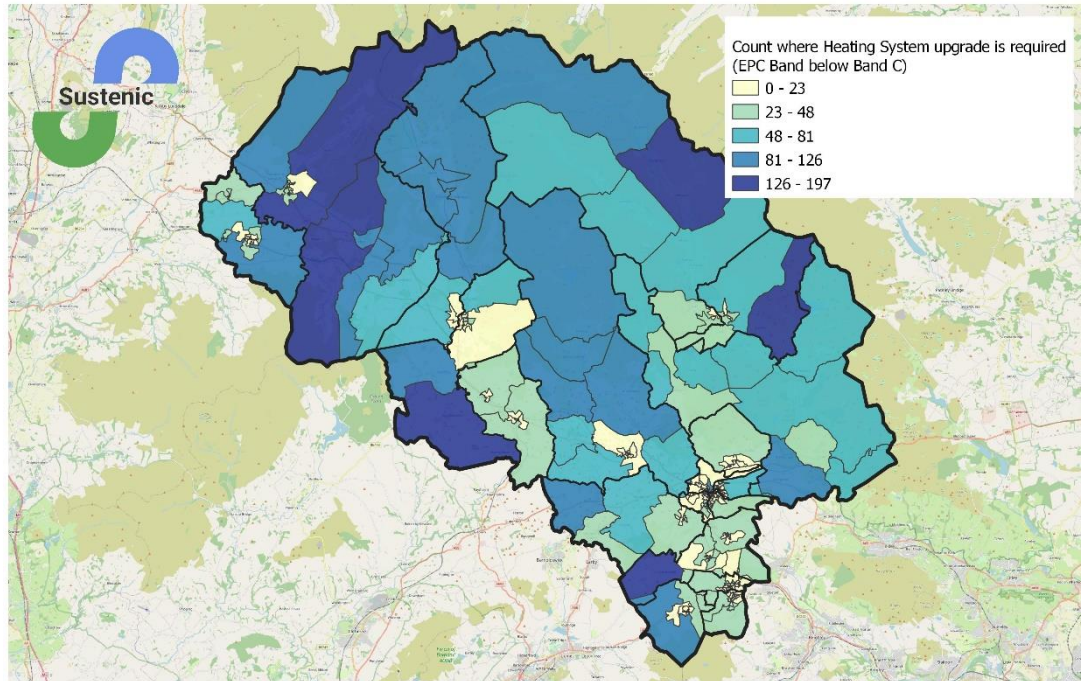
*Table 19: Main heating system efficiency of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C in Craven*

Main Heating System Efficiency	Number of Dwellings below EPC Band C	Per cent
Very Good	410	2%
Good	13,314	64%
Average	4,448	21%
Poor	1,400	7%
Very Poor	1,206	6%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>20,778</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

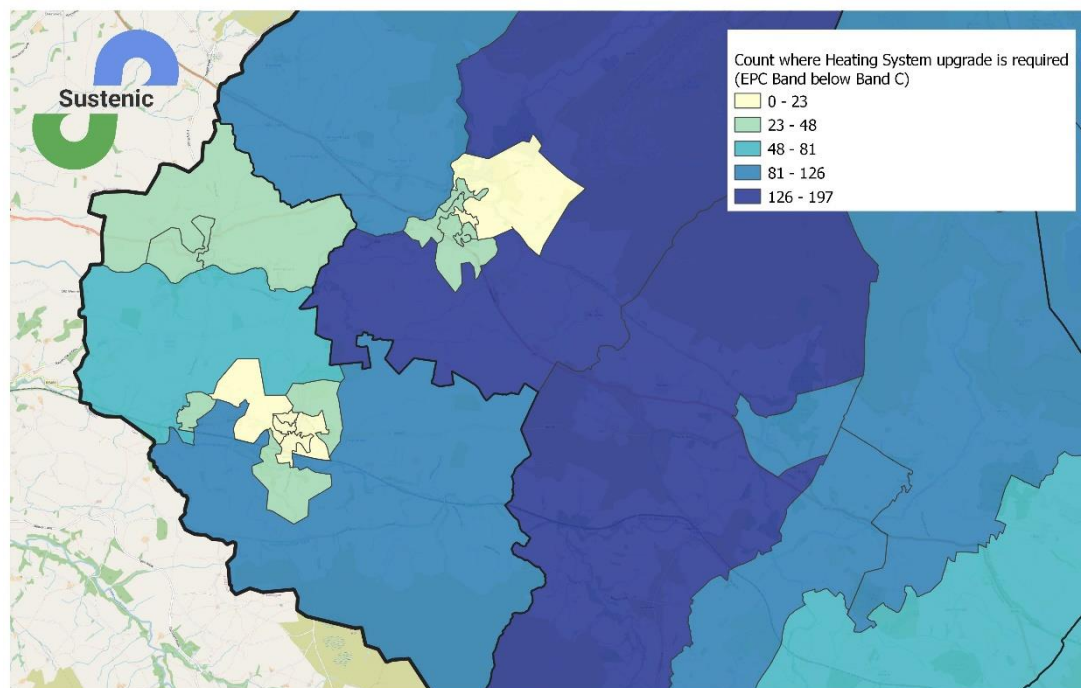
Map 28 to Map 32 show the counts of dwelling where the main heating system efficiency are classed as 'Average', 'Poor' or 'Very Poor' with an EPC Band below Band C. These maps show that there are areas where the energy efficiency could be improved by upgrading the main heating system. The areas with higher counts requiring main heating improvements are widely spread across Craven, notably in Aire Valley with Lothersdale, Grassington, Ingleton and Clapham, and Skipton West and Upper Wharfedale.

Map 28: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and average, poor or very poor main heating system efficiency at COA level in Craven



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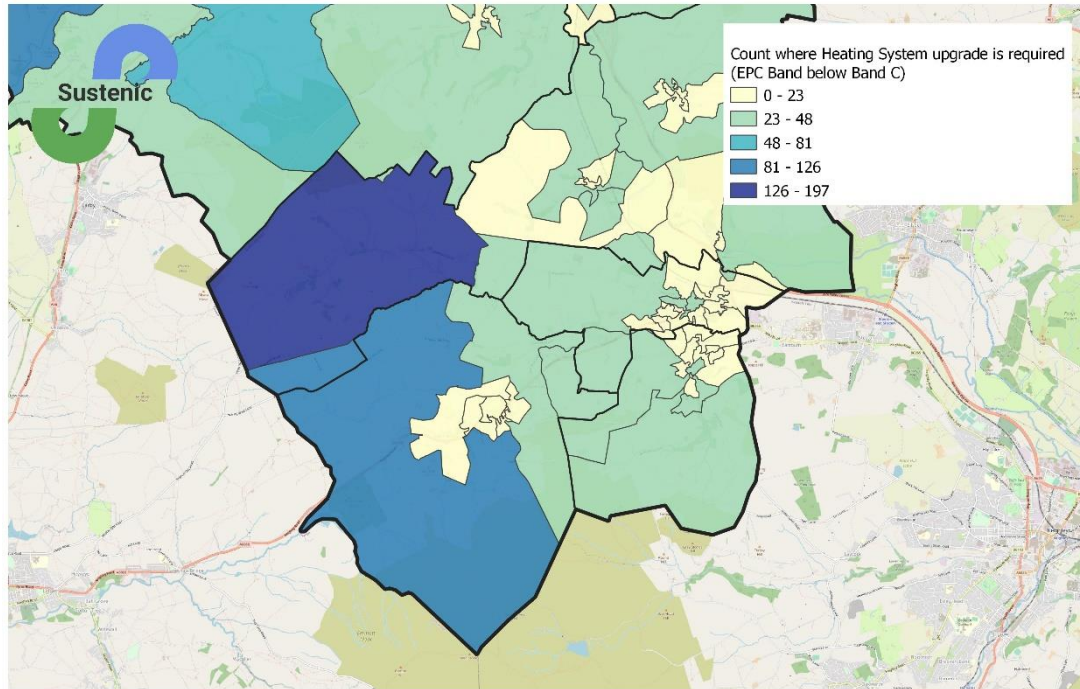
Map 29: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and average, poor or very poor main heating system efficiency at COA level in Craven (Bentham area)



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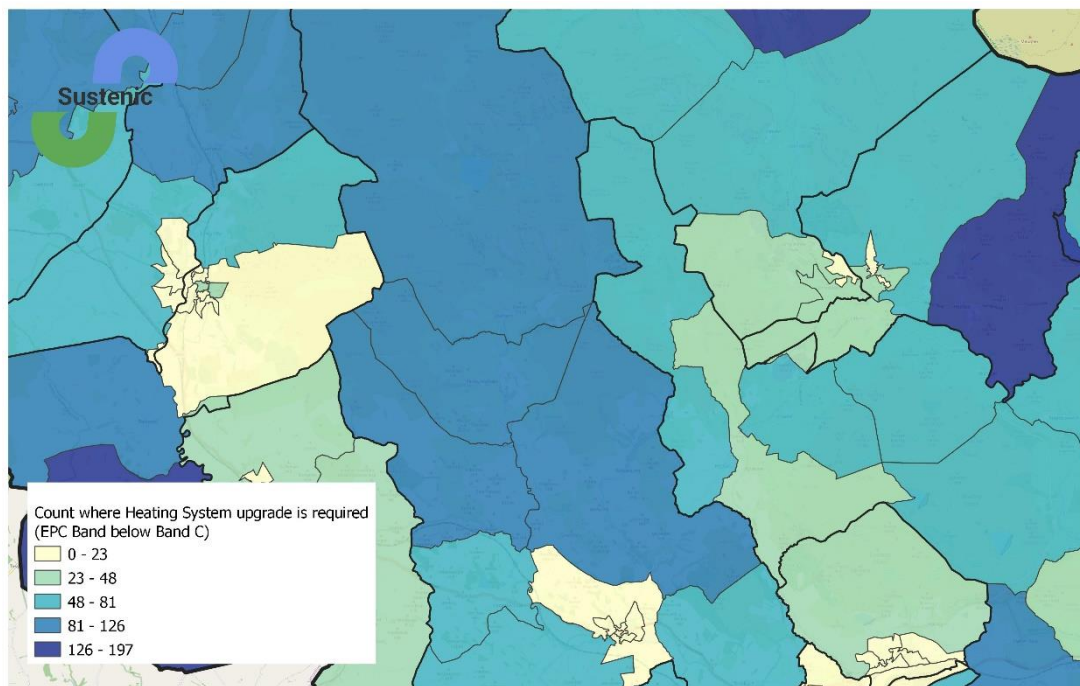


Map 30: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and average, poor or very poor main heating system efficiency at COA level in Craven (Glusburn area)



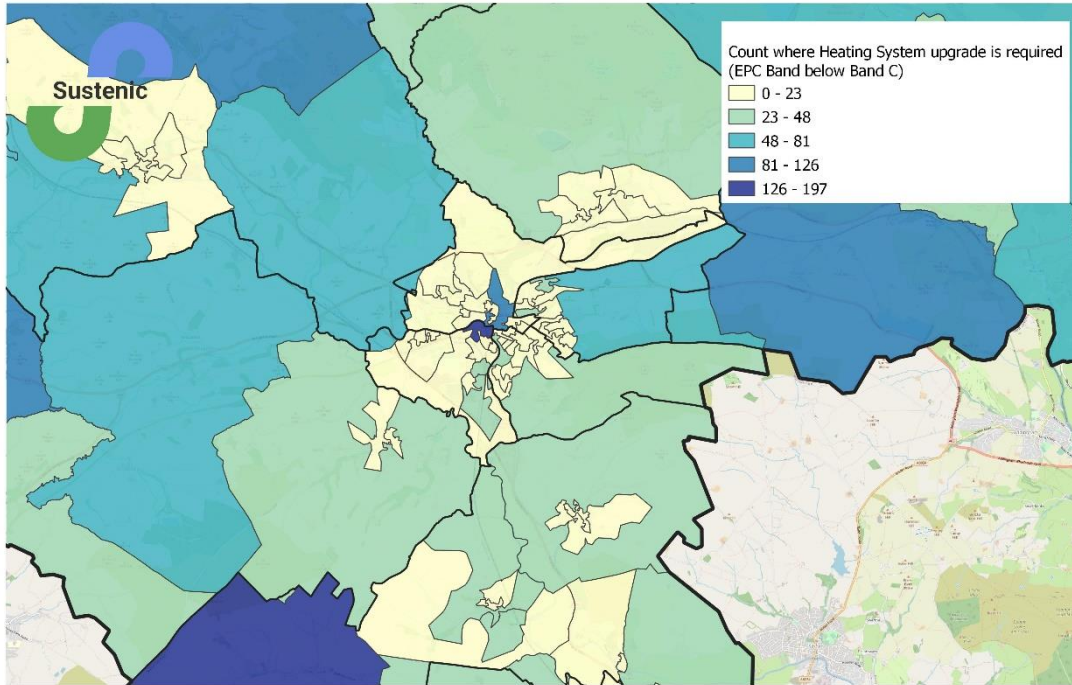
Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
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Map 31: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and average, poor or very poor main heating system efficiency at COA level in Craven (Settle area)



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Map 32: Count of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and average, poor or very poor main heating system efficiency at COA level in Craven (Skipton area)



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Off the Gas Network

Mains gas is currently the most cost effective heating fuel. For dwellings off the gas network, the main fuel used will therefore be more expensive which can contribute to a lower energy efficiency rating.

Table 20 shows the number and percentage of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and which are off the gas network by the efficiency of the main heating system. There are 4,704 dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C and which are off the gas network. Of these, 4,083 (86%) have an 'Average', 'Poor' or 'Very Poor' heating system.

Table 20: Main heating system efficiency of dwellings off the gas network with an EPC Band below Band C in Craven

Main Heating System Efficiency	Number of Off Gas Dwellings below EPC Band C	Per cent
Very Good	29	1%
Good	592	13%
Average	2,607	55%
Poor	952	20%
Very Poor	524	11%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>4,704</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023



With the Government committed to phasing out gas boilers by 2035, extending the gas network is clearly not expected to be a solution to improving the energy efficiency of the main heating system for these dwellings. This is discussed further in the Hard to Decarbonise section of this report.

## Ward and Division level summary

Table 21 and Table 22 provide summaries of the energy efficiency retrofit measures required for dwellings below EPC Band C in Craven at ward and division (from April 2023) level respectively.

The wards with the highest percentage of dwellings with an EPC below Band C is Barden Fell (85%). In terms of count, Ingleton and Clapham has the higher number of dwellings with an EPC below Band C (1,545).

Glusburn has the highest count of dwellings where loft insulation is required (893). Skipton North, and Skipton West, also have high counts of dwellings with an EPC below Band C which require loft insulation installed or improved.

Settle and Ribblesdale has the highest count of window glazing upgrade required (426). The counts are also high in Gargrave and Malhamdale and Skipton North.

Settle and Ribblesdale has the highest count of stone wall dwellings with an EPC below Band C which require wall insulation (792). The counts are high (above 500) for 9 of the 19 wards. For dwellings where cavity wall insulation is required, Skipton East has the highest count (670). This is the only ward to have more than 500 dwellings with an EPC below Band C which require cavity wall insulation.

For improvements to main heating systems, Ingleton and Clapham have the highest count of dwellings with an EPC below Band C requiring heating improvements (977). This ward also has the highest count of off-gas dwellings requiring heating improvements (772)

Gargrave and Malhamdale have a high count of dwellings with an EPC below Band C requiring heating improvements (664), however, the number of these which are off gas is lower (490) compared to Bentham Fell (561).

The division (from April 2023) with the highest proportion of dwellings with an EPC below Band C is Wharfedale (80%). In terms of count, Bentham and Ingleton has the higher number of dwellings with an EPC below Band C (2,980).

Glusburn, Cross Hills & Sutton-in-Craven has the highest count of dwellings where loft insulation is required (1,603). Skipton East and South, also has high counts of dwellings with an EPC below Band C which require loft insulation installed or improved (1,458).

Bentham and Ingleton has the highest count of window glazing upgrade required (739). The counts are also high in Settle and Penyghent (653) and Wharfedale (672).

Bentham and Ingleton, Skipton West and West Craven and Wharfedale have the highest counts of stone wall dwellings with an EPC below Band C which require wall insulation (1,434, 1,224 and 1,233 respectively). For dwellings where cavity wall insulation is required, Skipton East and South has the highest count (871), followed by Glusburn, Cross Hills & Sutton-in-Craven (750).

For improvements to main heating systems, Bentham and Ingleton and Wharfedale have the highest count of dwelling with an EPC below Band C requiring heating improvements (1,417 and 1,523 respectively), as well as the highest count of off-gas dwellings requiring heating improvements (957 and 1,152 respectively)

Table 21: Energy Efficiency retrofit measures required for dwelling below EPC Band C by Ward in Craven

Ward	Percentage of Dwellings Below EPC Band C	Dwelling Count Below EPC Band C	Loft Insulation required	Window Glazing upgrade required	Cavity Wall Insulation required	Stone Wall insulation required	Other Wall Type insulation required	Heating System upgrade required	Off Gas Heating System upgrade required
Aire Valley with Lothersdale	▲ 71%	◆ 1,291	▲ 676	▲ 237	▲ 280	◆ 644	● 11	▲ 432	● 251
Barden Fell	◆ 85%	● 678	● 319	▲ 236	● 82	▲ 411	● 6	▲ 592	◆ 561
Bentham	▲ 70%	◆ 1,435	◆ 708	◆ 360	● 232	◆ 668	● 25	▲ 440	● 185
Cowling	● 66%	● 747	● 428	● 99	● 111	▲ 479	● 5	● 199	● 77
Embsay-with-Eastby	▲ 73%	● 663	● 381	● 138	● 205	● 236	● 12	● 87	● 20
Gargrave and Malhamdale	◆ 78%	◆ 1,269	▲ 639	◆ 416	● 227	◆ 617	● 15	▲ 664	▲ 490
Glusburn	▲ 72%	◆ 1,418	◆ 893	● 165	▲ 414	◆ 617	● 10	● 180	● 15
Grassington	◆ 78%	● 776	● 393	● 197	● 161	▲ 401	● 3	● 358	● 134
Hellifield and Long Preston	● 63%	● 723	● 387	● 168	● 113	▲ 392	● 24	● 117	● 39
Ingleton and Clapham	▲ 73%	◆ 1,545	▲ 672	◆ 379	● 218	◆ 766	● 31	◆ 977	◆ 772
Penyghent	▲ 75%	● 765	● 379	▲ 227	● 155	▲ 353	● 30	▲ 466	▲ 388
Settle and Ribblesbanks	● 62%	◆ 1,381	▲ 685	◆ 426	● 183	◆ 792	● 45	▲ 497	▲ 280
Skipton East	▲ 72%	◆ 1,264	▲ 703	● 170	◆ 670	● 78	● 8	● 223	● 15
Skipton North	● 65%	◆ 1,356	◆ 813	◆ 385	● 205	◆ 654	▲ 82	● 226	● 49
Skipton South	▲ 73%	◆ 1,371	◆ 755	● 145	● 201	◆ 704	◆ 154	● 216	● 23
Skipton West	● 63%	◆ 1,416	◆ 776	● 186	● 196	◆ 787	● 15	● 338	● 89
Sutton-in-Craven	● 62%	▲ 1,128	◆ 710	● 151	▲ 336	▲ 495	● 6	● 194	● 52
Upper Wharfedale	◆ 78%	● 860	● 451	▲ 239	● 93	▲ 421	▲ 69	▲ 573	▲ 457
West Craven	▲ 70%	● 692	● 354	● 183	● 108	▲ 437	● 7	● 275	● 186

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Table 22: Energy Efficiency retrofit measures required for dwelling below EPC Band C by North Yorkshire Council Division (from April 2023) in Craven

Division (from April 2023)	Percentage of Dwellings Below EPC Band C	Dwelling Count Below EPC Band C	Loft Insulation required	Window Glazing upgrade required	Cavity Wall Insulation required	Stone Wall insulation required	Other Wall Type insulation required	Heating System upgrade required	Off Gas Heating System upgrade required
Aire Valley	● 69%	● 2,038	● 1,104	● 336	● 391	▲ 1,123	● 16	● 631	● 328
Bentham & Ingleton	▲ 72%	◆ 2,980	▲ 1,380	◆ 739	● 450	◆ 1,434	● 56	◆ 1,417	◆ 957
Glusburn, Cross Hills & Sutton-in-Craven	● 67%	▲ 2,546	◆ 1,603	● 316	◆ 750	▲ 1,112	● 16	● 374	● 67
Mid Craven	▲ 72%	● 1,992	● 1,026	▲ 584	● 340	▲ 1,009	● 39	▲ 781	▲ 529
Settle & Penyghent	● 66%	● 2,146	● 1,064	◆ 653	● 338	▲ 1,145	▲ 75	▲ 963	▲ 668
Skipton East & South	▲ 73%	▲ 2,635	◆ 1,458	● 315	◆ 871	● 782	◆ 162	● 439	● 38
Skipton North & Embsay-with-Eastby	● 67%	● 2,019	● 1,194	▲ 523	● 410	● 890	▲ 94	● 313	● 69
Skipton West & West Craven	● 65%	● 2,108	● 1,130	● 369	● 304	◆ 1,224	● 22	● 613	● 275
Wharfedale	◆ 80%	● 2,314	● 1,163	◆ 672	● 336	◆ 1,233	▲ 78	◆ 1,523	◆ 1,152

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023



## Condition Indicator

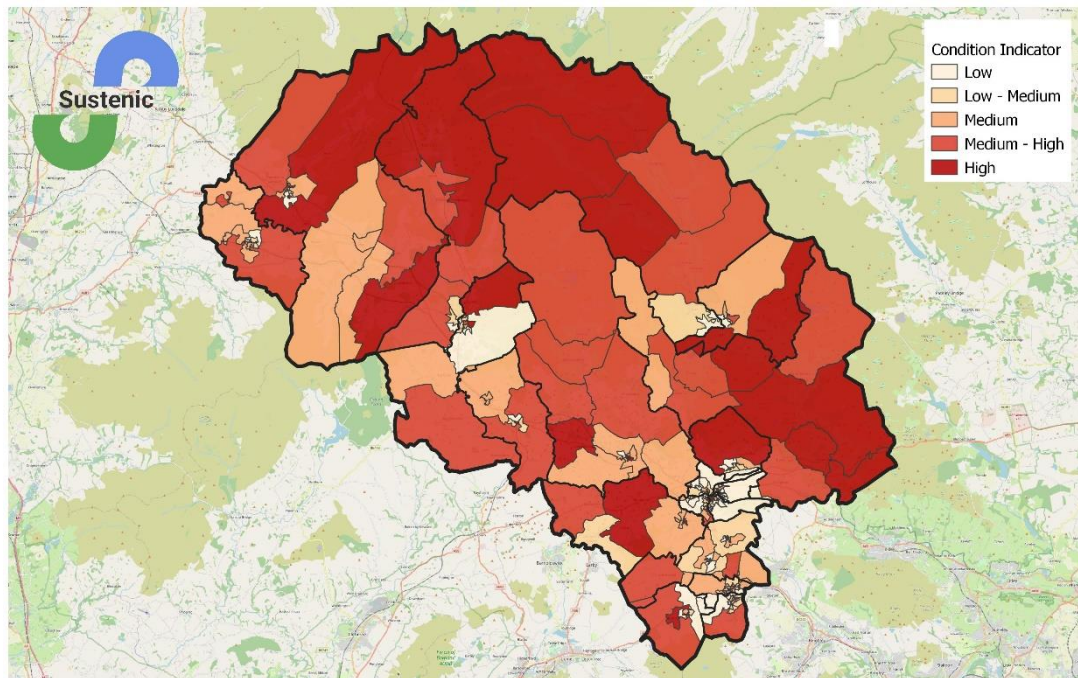
For dwellings in poor condition, the improvements expected by the installation of energy efficiency measures may not be as effective if the condition issues are not dealt with first.

Using the EHS 2019 dataset, the proportion of dwellings failing disrepair (based on the former Decent Homes standard of disrepair) and with a Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) category 1 hazard within each tenure, dwelling age and dwelling type were applied to the Sustenic Stock Profiles in Craven. The results for Craven were then banded into quintiles to provide an indication across the authority of where clusters of dwellings in poor condition may occur.

Map 33 to Map 37 show the condition indicator, with 'Low' being areas where dwellings are least likely to be in poor condition and 'High' being areas where dwellings are most likely to be in poor condition within Craven.

The maps show a number of rural areas which, based on the indicator for Craven, may have higher levels of dwellings in poor condition. There are also areas of Settle and Skipton which may have higher levels of dwellings in poor condition.

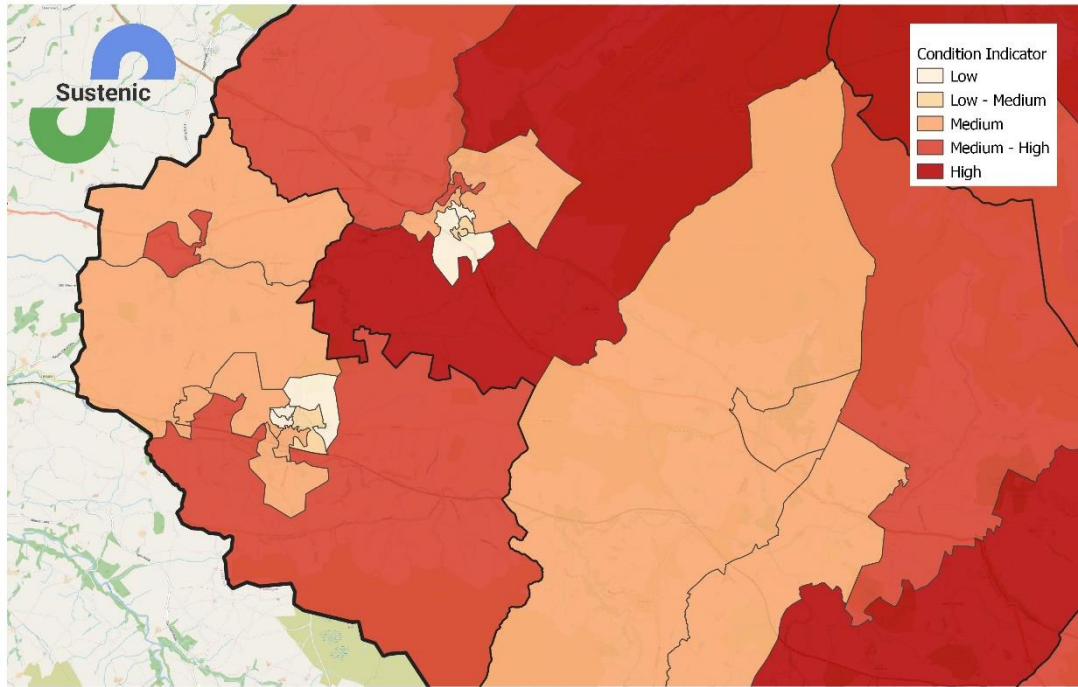
Map 33: Condition indicator at COA level for Craven



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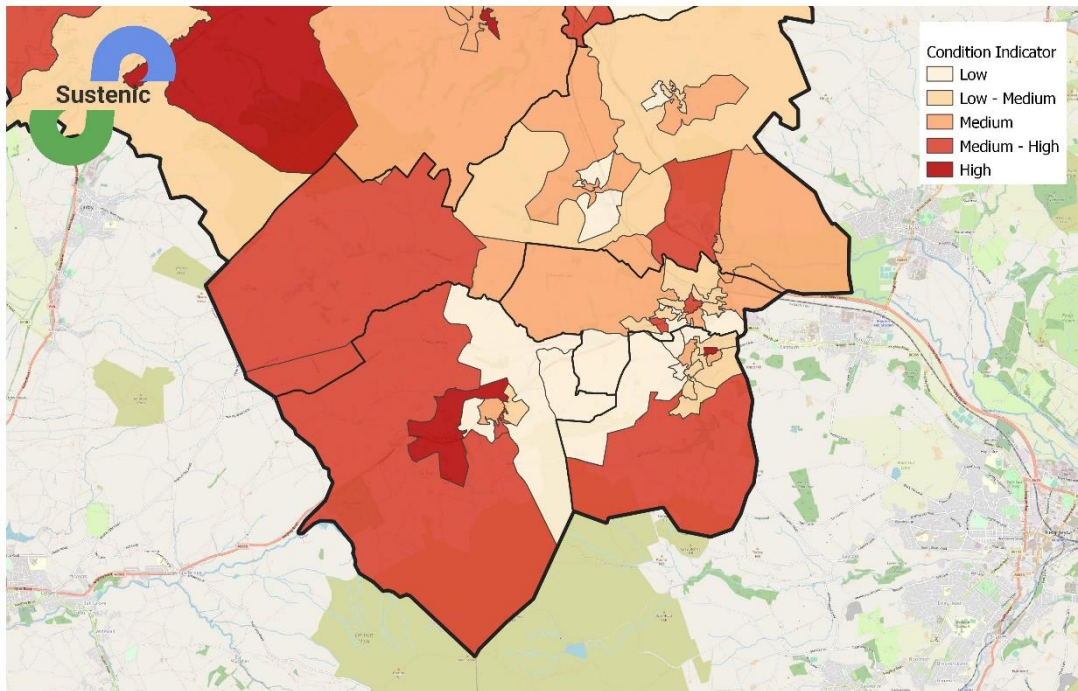


Map 34: Condition indicator at COA level for Craven (Bentham area)



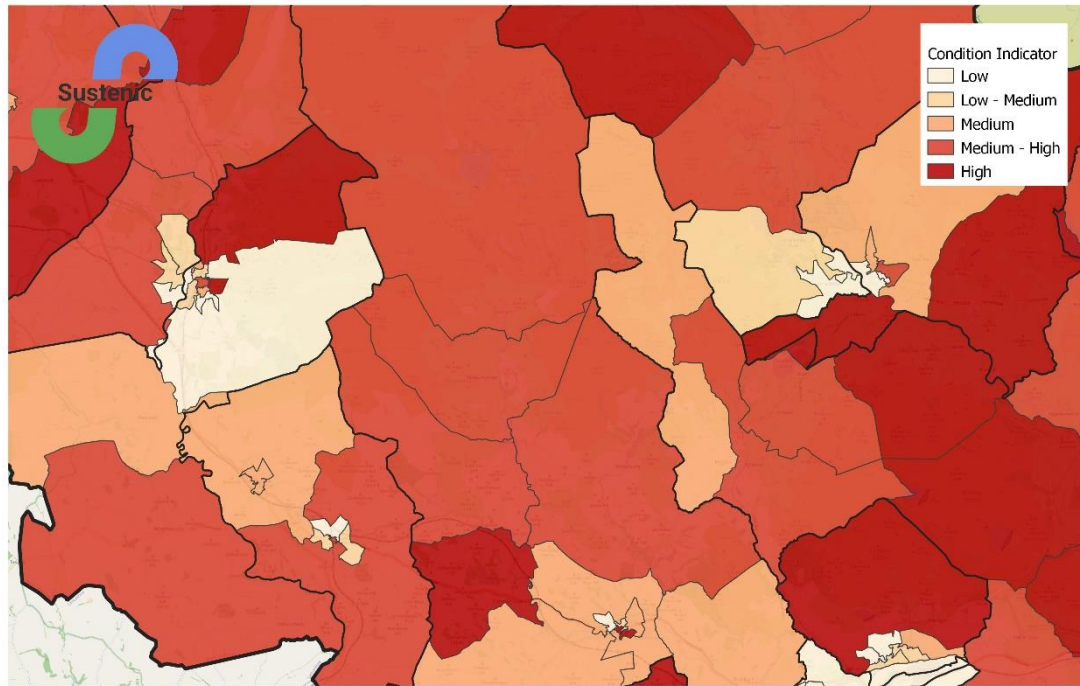
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Map 35: Condition indicator at COA level for Craven (Glusburn area)



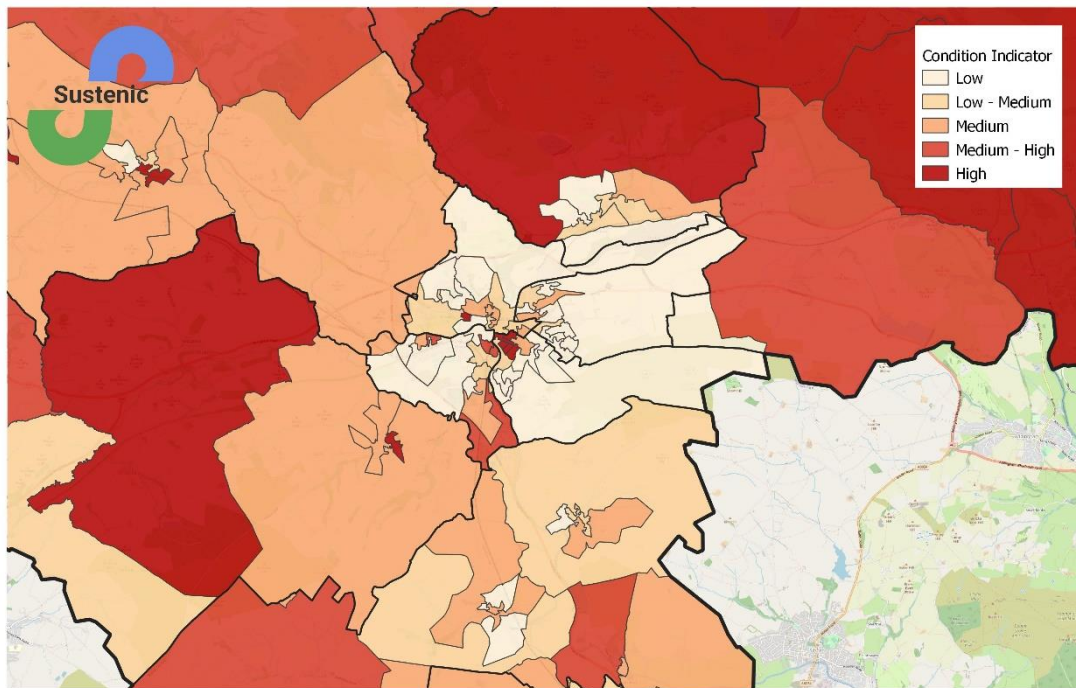
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Map 36: Condition indicator at COA level for Craven (Settle area)



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Map 37: Condition indicator at COA level for Craven (Skipton area)



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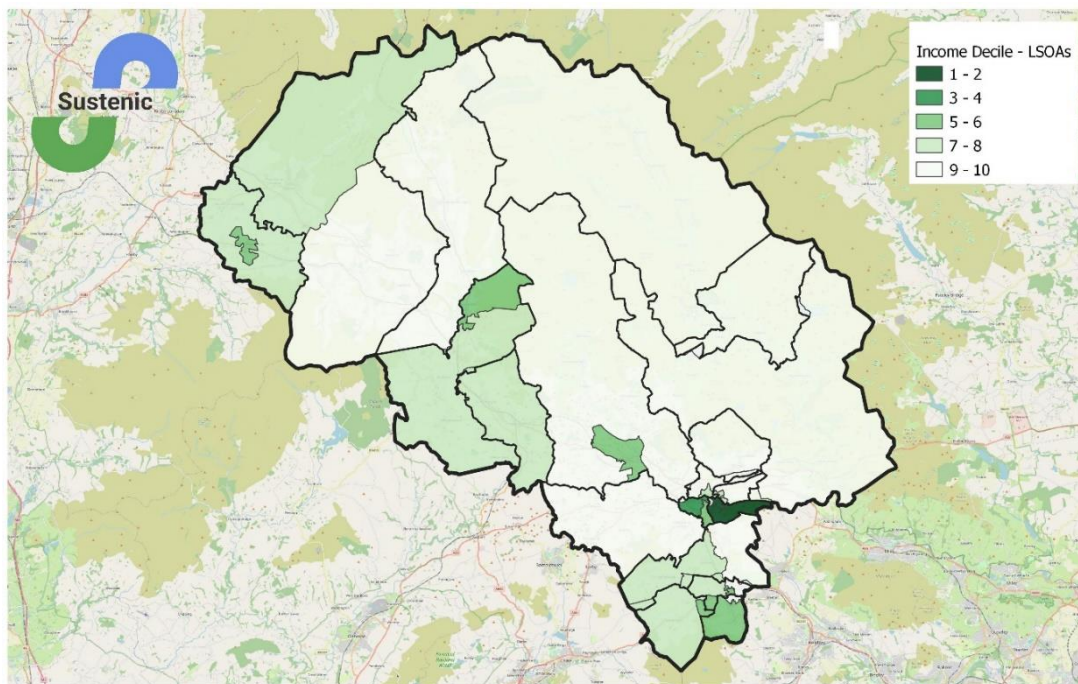


## Low Income Indicator

For a number of the funding streams available for energy efficiency improvements, funding is dependent on a household’s income, designed to help those on low incomes improve their homes. The Indices of Deprivation<sup>35</sup> includes an income score, down to Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) which is also provided by deciles for England. Map 38 shows the income decile for England at LSOA for Craven.

There are two LSOAs in Craven within the lowest 20% for England based on the income score. Both of these LSOAs are in Skipton South.

Map 38: Low Income Decile at LSOA level in Craven



Source: English indices of deprivation 2019  
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Using the EHS 2019 dataset, the proportion of households with an annual income below £31,000<sup>36</sup> within each tenure, dwelling type and super region were applied to the Sustenic Stock Profiles in Craven. The results for Craven were then banded into quintiles to provide an indication across the authority of where clusters of households with an annual income below £31,000 may occur.

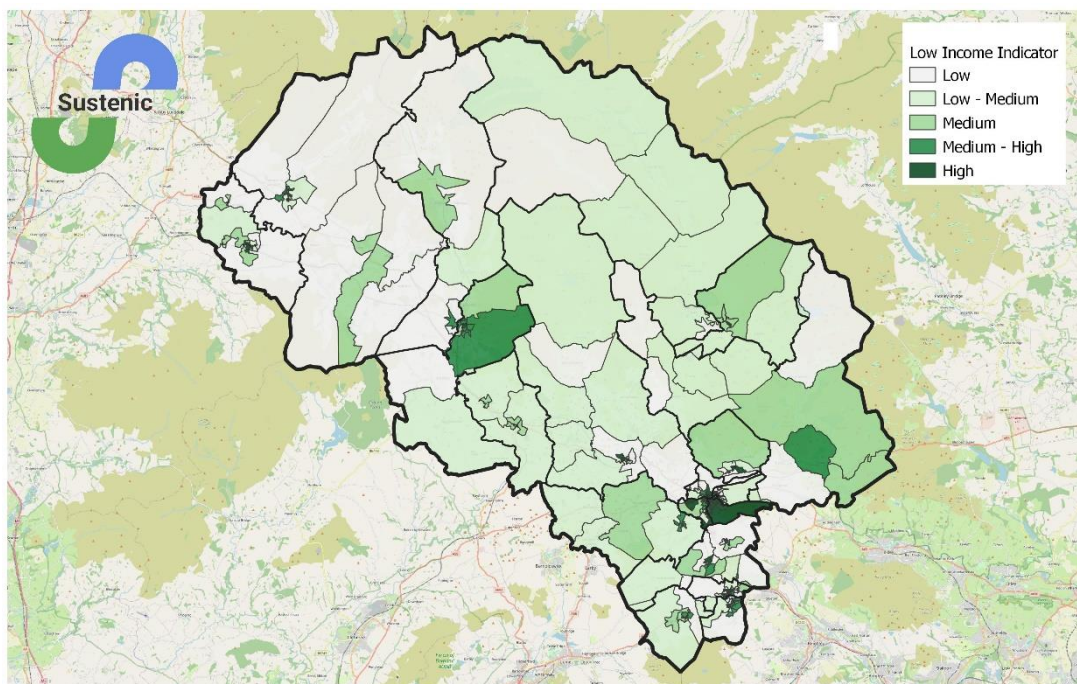
<sup>35</sup> [English indices of deprivation - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

<sup>36</sup> £31,000 was used as the cut of as this is the income threshold below which household can benefit from HUG funding

Map 39 to Map 43 show the low income indicator, with 'Low' being areas where households are least likely to be have an income below £31,000 and 'High' being areas where households are most likely to have an income below £31,000 within Craven.

The maps show a similar pattern to the national income decile, however, the low income indicator provides information down to COA level which may help with targeting. As well as Skipton South, the low income indicator identifies further areas in Bentham, Glusburn, Settle and Skipton which, based on the indicator for Craven, may have higher levels of households with incomes below £31,000.

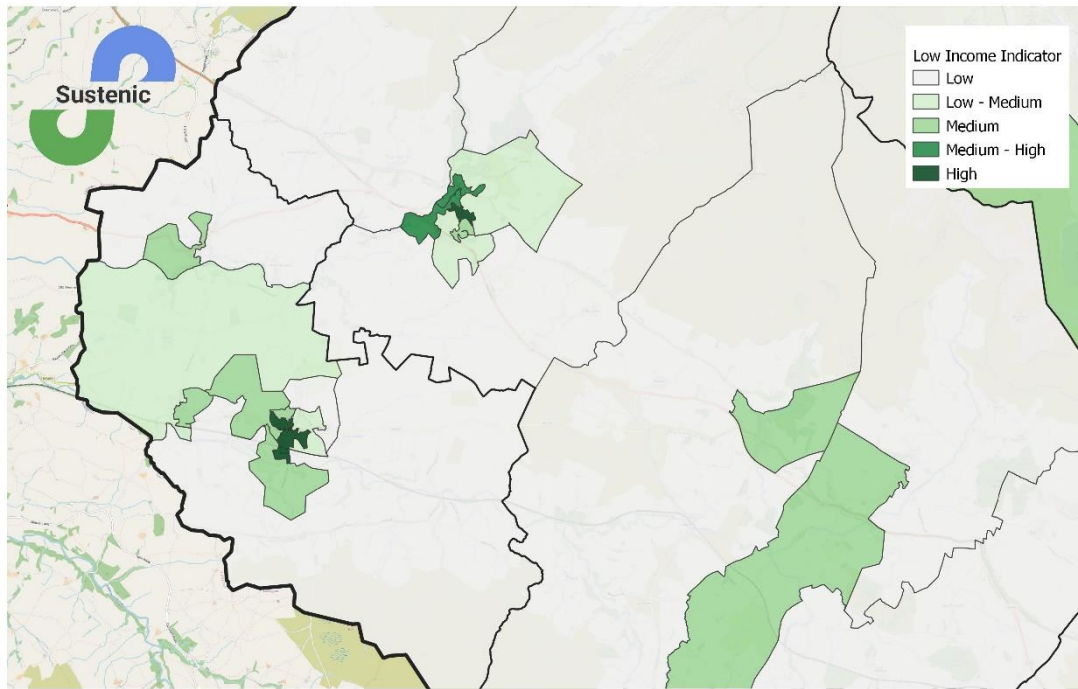
Map 39: Low Income indicator at COA level for Craven



Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
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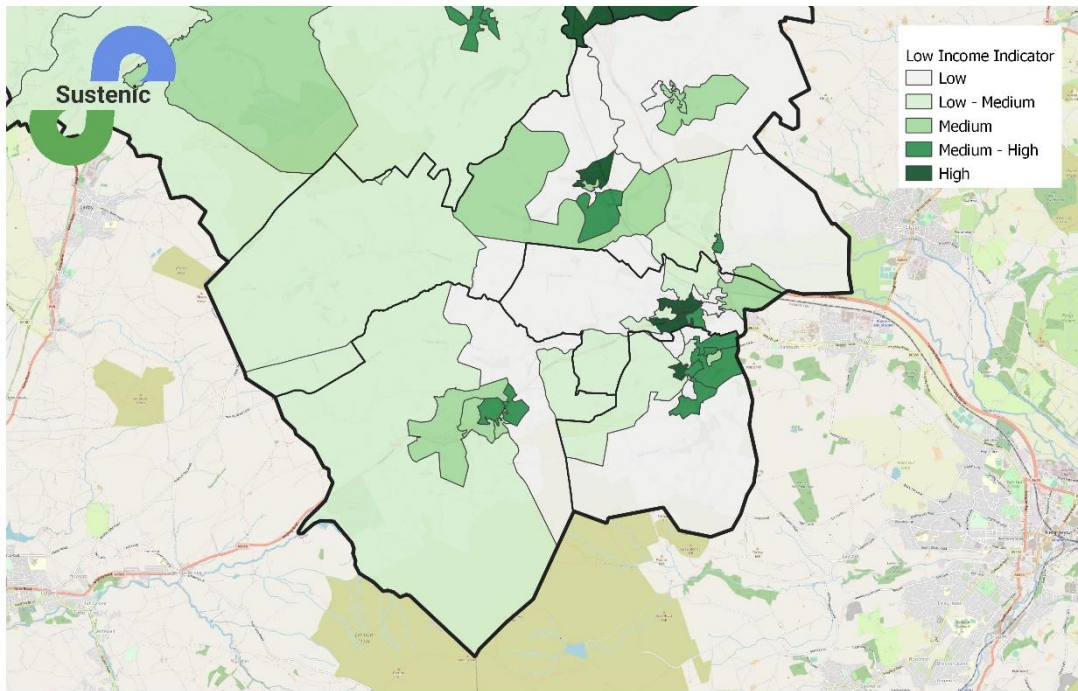


Map 40: Low Income indicator at COA level for Craven (Bentham area)



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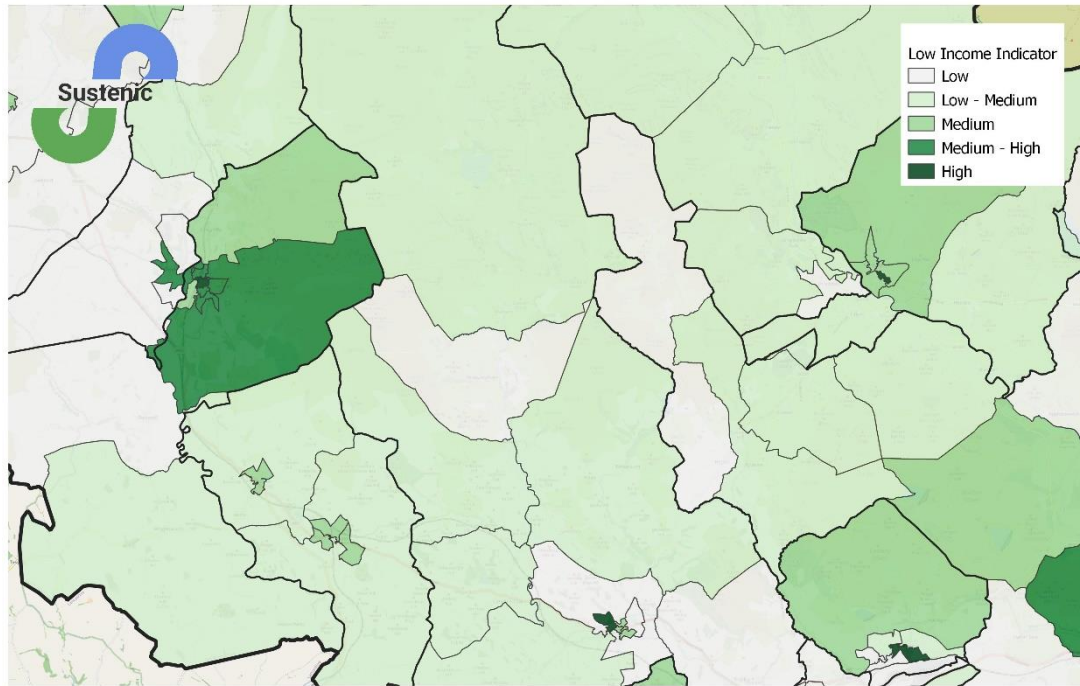
Map 41: Low Income indicator at COA level for Craven (Glusburn area)



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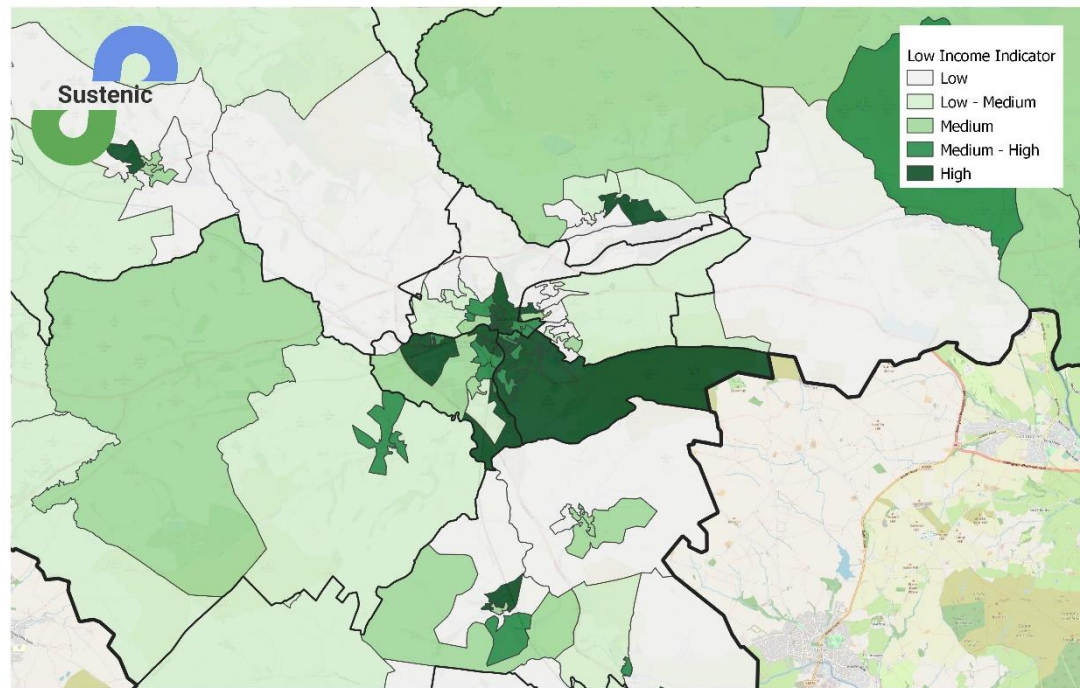


Map 42: Low Income indicator at COA level for Craven (Settle area)



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Map 43: Low Income indicator at COA level for Craven (Skipton area)



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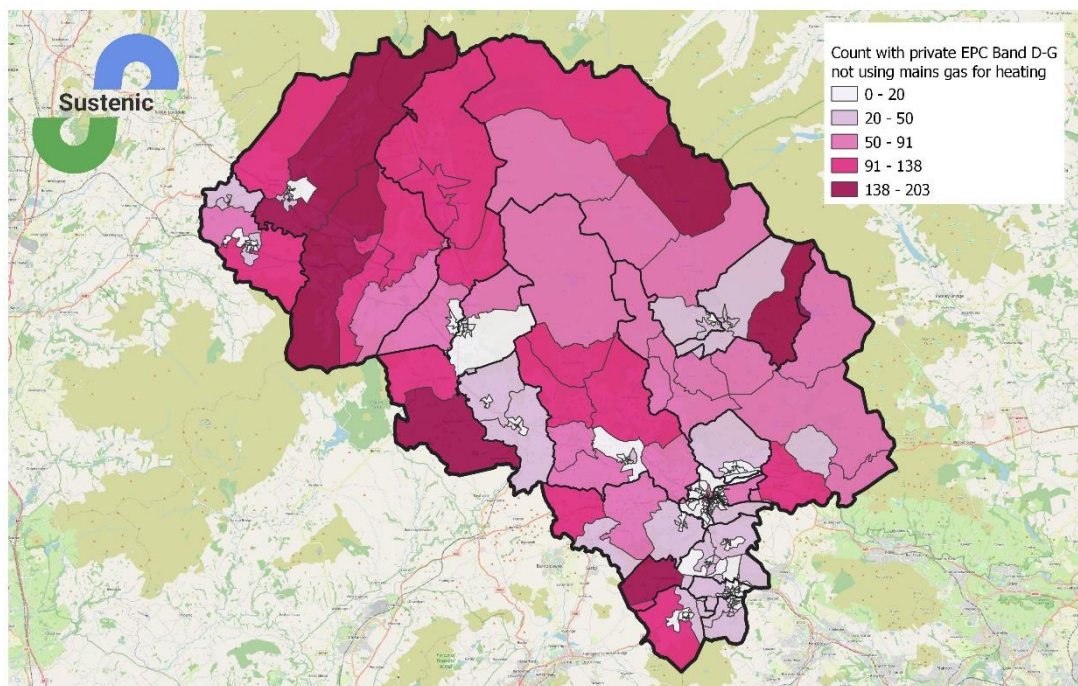
## Sources of funding

### Home Upgrade Grant (HUG)

In Craven, 19,575 (66%) of dwellings have an EPC Band D, E, F or G and are either owner occupied or private rented. Of these 6,587 do not use mains gas for heating. Therefore, 22% of dwellings in Craven meet the EPC Band, tenure and not using mains gas requirements for HUG.

Map 44 to Map 48 show the count of private dwellings with an EPC Band D, E, F and G which do not use mains gas for heating. The areas with the highest number of dwellings with an EPC Band D, E, F and G which do not use mains gas for heating are in Settle and Ribblesbanks and West Craven.

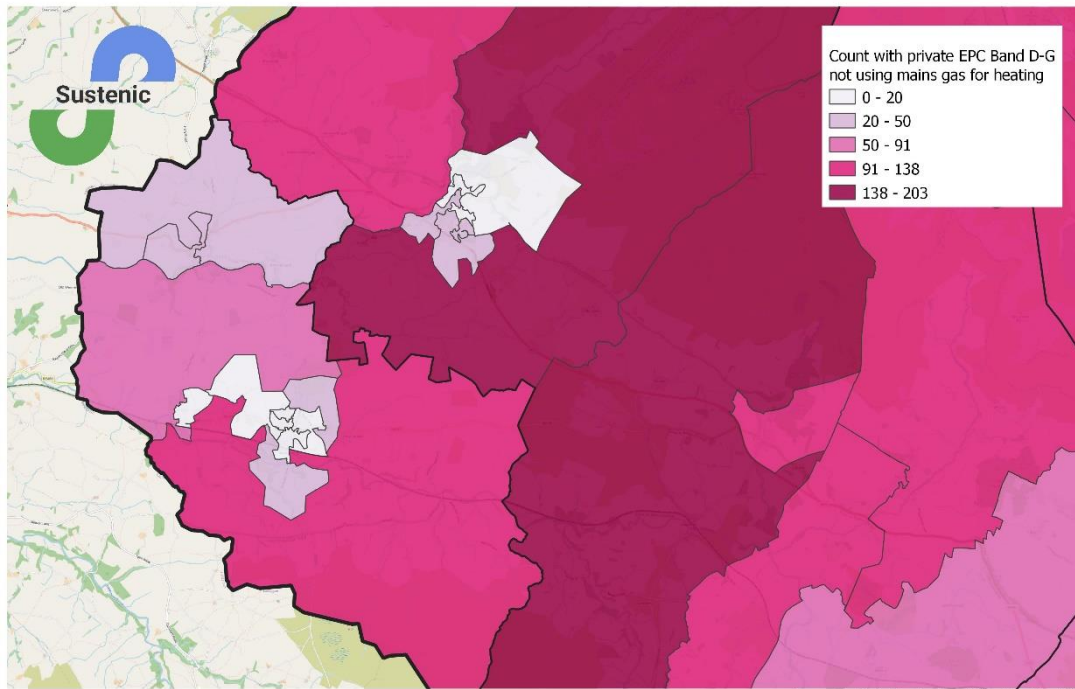
Map 44: Count of private dwellings with EPC Band D-G and not using mains gas for heating in Craven



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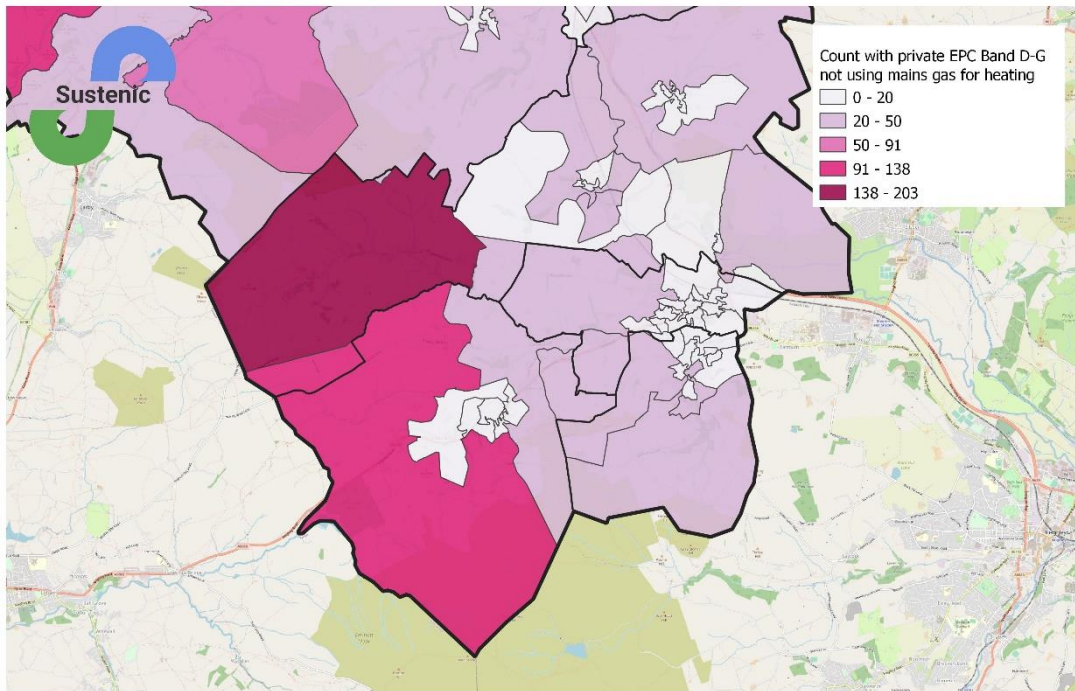


Map 45: Count of private dwellings with EPC Band D-G and off the gas grid in Craven (Bentham area)



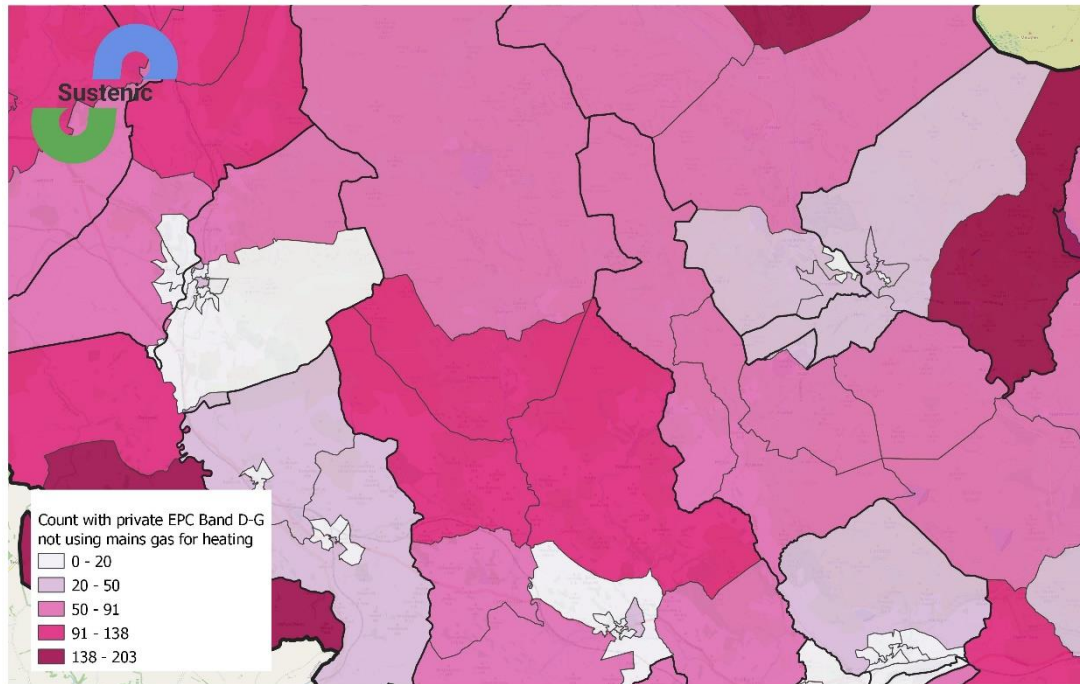
Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
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Map 46: Count of private dwellings with EPC Band D-G and off the gas grid in Craven (Glusburn area)



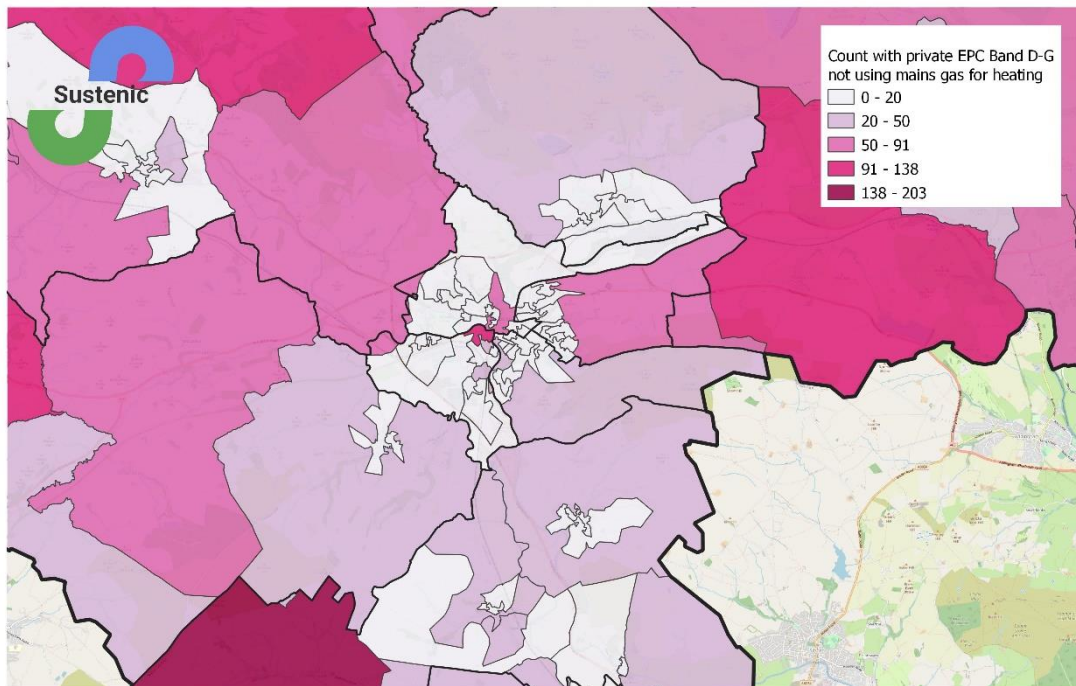
Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
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Map 47: Count of private dwellings with EPC Band D-G and off the gas grid in Craven (Settle area)



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Map 48: Count of private dwellings with EPC Band D-G and off the gas grid in Craven (Skipton area)



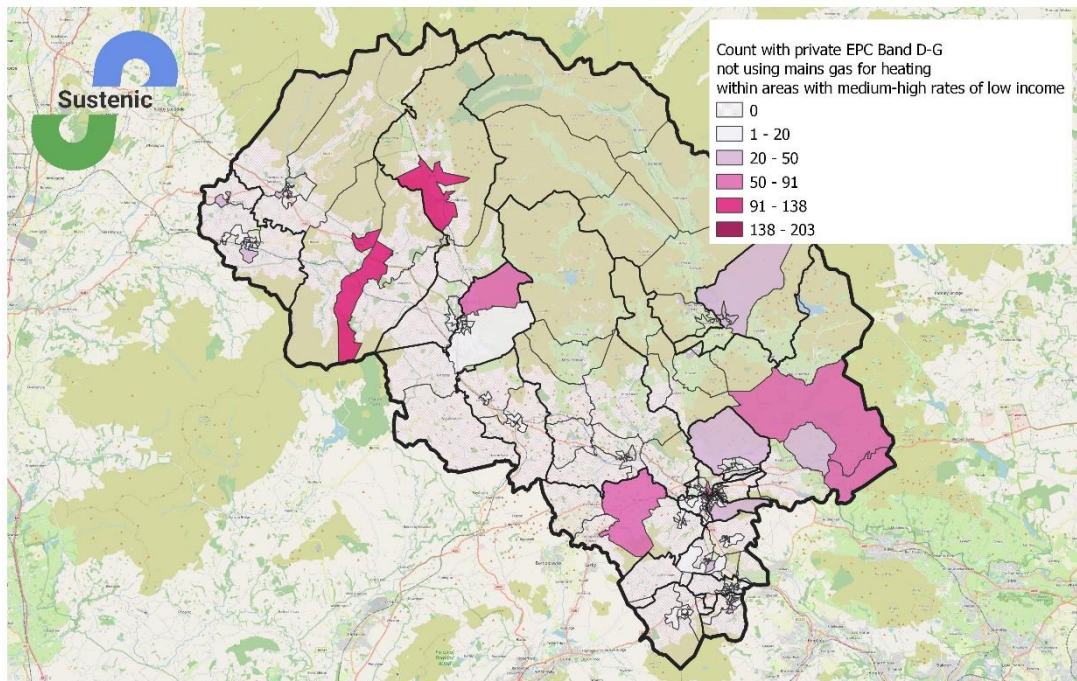
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520 of the dwellings with an EPC Band of D, E, F or G, which are owner occupied or private rented and do not use mains gas for heating are in the COAs which, based on the indicator for Craven, may have high levels of households with incomes below £31,000. A further 1,495 are in the COAs which, based on the indicator for Craven, may have medium to high levels of households with incomes below £31,000. The COAs these 2,015 dwellings are in, could be a sensible starting point for targeting the HUG scheme.

Map 49 to Map 53 show the count of private dwellings with an EPC Band D, E, F and G, not using mains gas for heating which, based on the indicator for Craven, may have medium to high levels of households with incomes below £31,000.

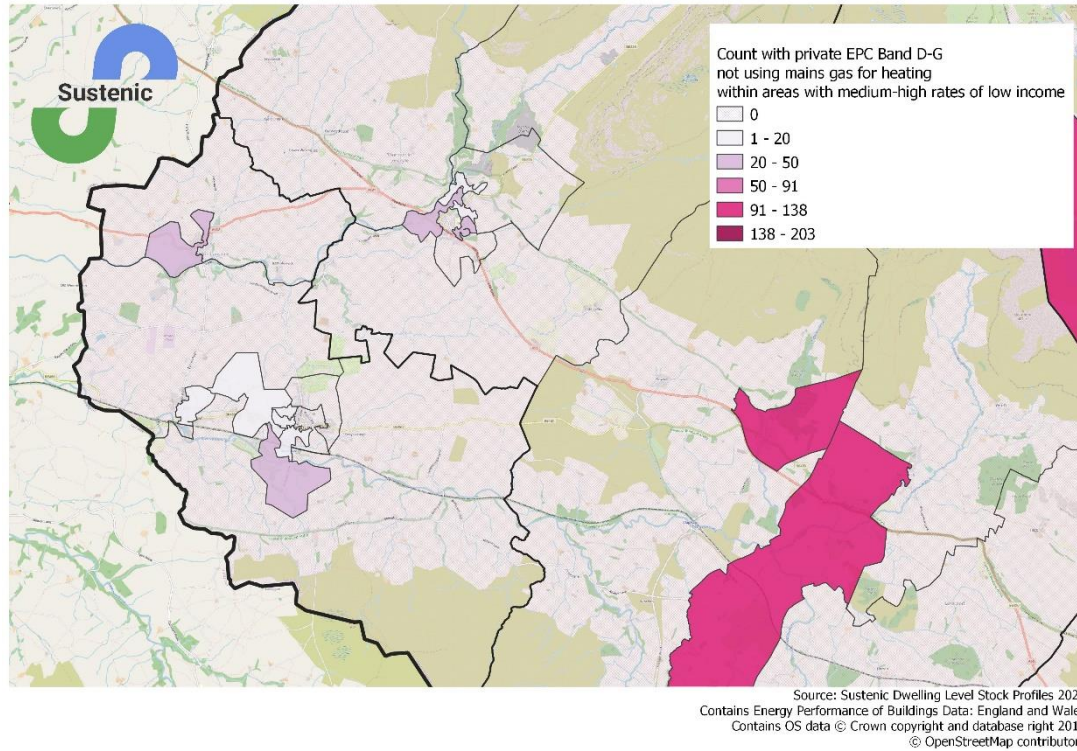
*Map 49: Count of private dwellings with EPC Band D-G, off the gas grid where there are medium to high rates of low incomes in Craven*



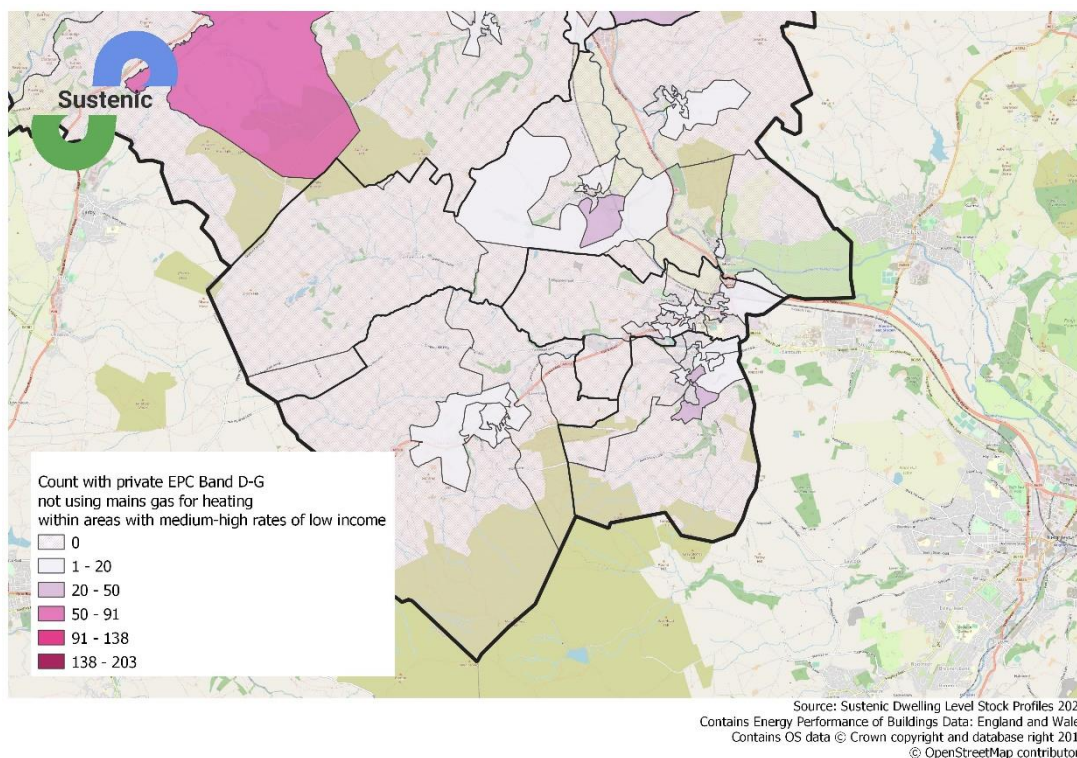
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Map 50: Count of private dwellings with EPC Band D-G, off the gas grid where there are medium to high rates of low incomes in Craven (Bentham area)

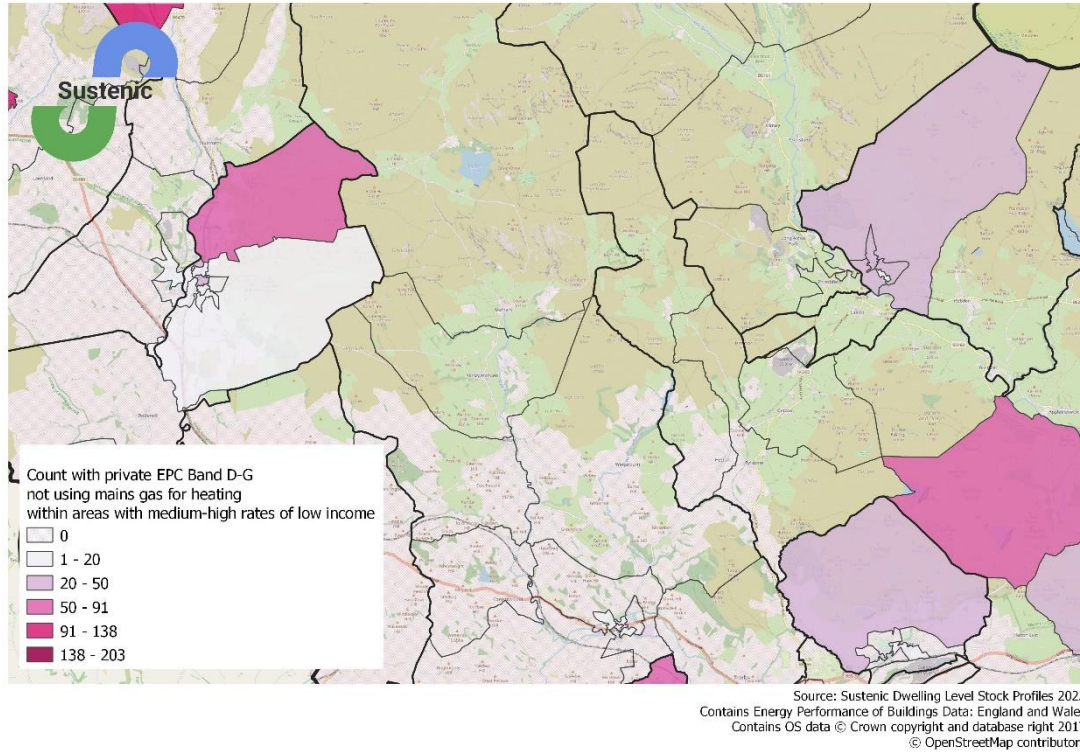


Map 51: Count of private dwellings with EPC Band D-G, off the gas grid where there are medium to high rates of low incomes in Craven (Glusburn area)

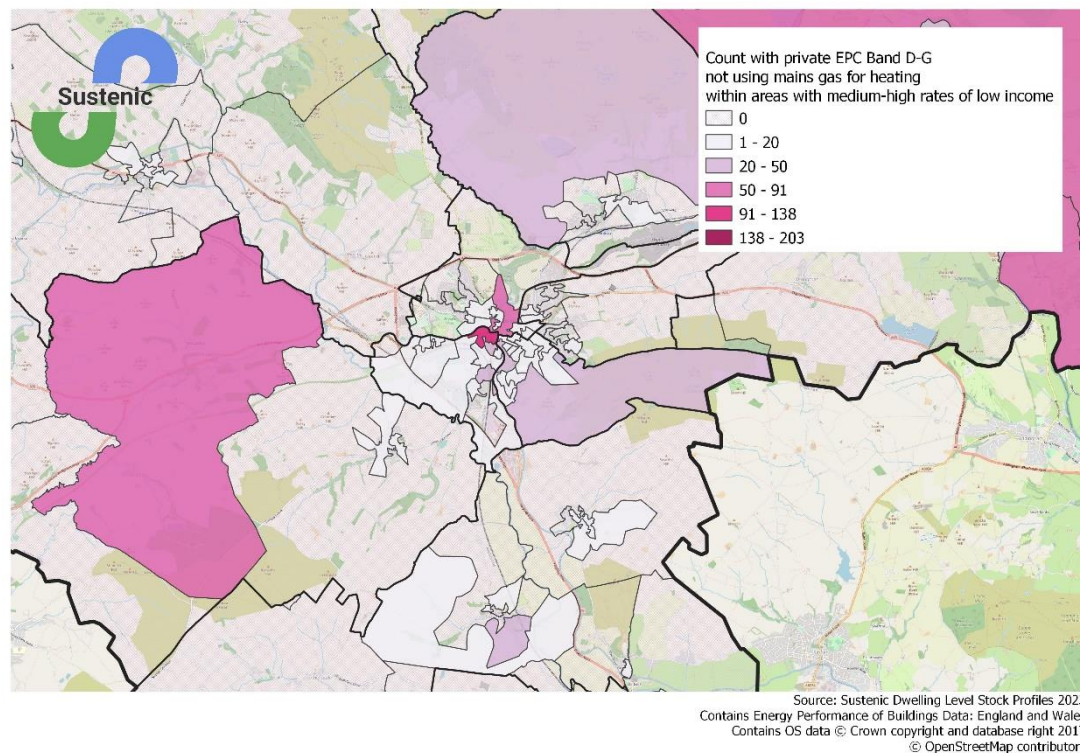




Map 52: Count of private dwellings with EPC Band D-G, off the gas grid where there are medium to high rates of low incomes in Craven (Settle area)



Map 53: Count of private dwellings with EPC Band D-G, off the gas grid where there are medium to high rates of low incomes in Craven (Skipton area)





## Low Carbon Heat Ready

In Craven there are 6,335 (21%) dwellings which have all four of the fabric first measures (loft insulation, double/triple glazing, wall insulation and floor insulation) and are therefore potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready. 23,328 (79%) dwellings are missing one or more of the fabric first measures

The implications of this are that the majority of dwellings in Craven may require retrofitting before a low carbon heating system can be effective in terms of energy costs and effectively reduce carbon emissions from the residential sector

To be able to meet the net zero targets set by Government, as well as regional targets, the way homes are heated in the future will need to be through low carbon heating systems.

Given the current technologies available, this means installing efficient electric heating systems such as air source heat pumps, ground source heat pumps and heat networks, where these are not currently being used as the main heating system.

### Heat Networks

The CCC in Homes Fit for the Future<sup>37</sup> identifies that heat networks are mainly suited to denser urban areas but there is no simple measurement that can be used to determine whether the larger towns in Craven such as Skipton might have areas where these would be suitable.

The CCC further states that district heating schemes may also be suited to some rural areas. It provides little detail beyond suggesting some will be suitable for off gas grid locations and might include low temperature heat networks, a clear reference to the potential for heat pumps as a heat source in such networks.

The Government's Heat Networks Investment Project (HNIP)<sup>38</sup> has mainly funded projects in larger cities, but Worthing in Sussex is a notable exception where a heat network will use a centralised heat pump to take heat from the sewer underneath the town. Skipton with its watercourses might have some similar possibilities.

The CCC in their most recent progress report<sup>39</sup> are positive about Ofgem being appointed as the heat networks regulator and providing funding through the Green Heat Networks Fund. They also point out that local authorities are to receive new powers to designate heat network

<sup>37</sup> [UK housing: Fit for the future? Committee on Climate Change February 2019](#)

<sup>38</sup> BEIS is currently developing the Green Heat Network Fund, which is intended to be the targeted successor to HNIP and is due to open in 2022

<sup>39</sup> [Progress in reducing emissions 2022 Report to Parliament, Climate Change Committee June 2022](#)

zones where all buildings will be required to connect to the network starting with large non-residential buildings to provide the 'anchor' demand. There is also information on heat networks on the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ formally BEIS) webpages<sup>40</sup> including the activities of the Heat Networks Delivery Unit (HNDU) which has supported several projects in Yorkshire but as yet none in Craven, perhaps emphasising their predominance in denser urban areas. The material on the DESNZ and related websites demonstrates that designing heat networks is highly complex and they provide material on these complexities. As such, in this report we cannot give any real indication of their potential, particularly in the limited urban areas of the authority.

In rural areas however, there is considerable recent interest in what are effectively small scale heat networks mainly fuelled by ground source heat pumps. The DESNZ Heat Pump Ready Programme is funding projects<sup>41</sup> in both rural and urban authorities six of which appear to be focussing on identifying opportunities for deployment of ground source heat pumps arrays serving multiple properties. This technology is inherently suited to rural areas with greater access to land that can readily be excavated for installation of an array. Once again there are as yet no simple metrics by which to identify suitable properties and locations so this report cannot provide an indication of numbers of dwellings where this might be suitable. If some simple metrics should emerge from the projects it should be possible with some geospatial analysis to establish where clusters of dwellings and businesses existed that might be suited to these approaches. Such work, however, is beyond the scope of this project.

It is therefore that our main focus is the most prevalent, indeed arguably the only low carbon heating system option currently readily available – heat pumps.

### Heat pumps

Low carbon heating systems options, such as air source heat pumps, run at lower temperatures than current popular heating systems, such as condensing gas boilers. Therefore, to ensure the efficiency of these low carbon heating systems, the heat demand, i.e. the energy efficiency, of a dwelling, needs to be of a high standard to ensure the low carbon heating system is able to effectively heat a dwelling. If this is not considered before the installation of a low carbon heating system, the heating system may not be effective and lead to excessively high heating bills. The main focus of this section is therefore to consider some of these fabric measures that may need to be undertaken for a low carbon heating system to work effectively.

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<sup>40</sup> [BEIS Guidance, Heat networks](#)

<sup>41</sup> [Heat Pump Ready Programme: Stream 1 Phase 1 projects](#)

## Fabric First Measures

Before a low carbon heating system is considered a ‘fabric first’ approach needs to be considered. ‘Fabric first’ has been coined to refer to measures that can be applied to a dwelling to improve the energy efficiency of the building envelope. The better the efficiency of the building envelope, the less heat loss there is from a building, therefore keeping the heat demand of a dwelling to a minimum.

The measures considered when referring to ‘fabric first’ in relation to a dwelling being suitable for a low carbon heating system and therefore Low Carbon Heat Ready (LCHR) are:

1. Loft Insulation
2. Double/triple glazing
3. Wall Insulation
4. Floor Insulation

Table 23 to Table 26 show the number and percentage of dwellings with each of the fabric first measures.

There are 16,902 (57%) dwellings in Craven with existing loft insulation of 200mm or more or where there is no loft. 12,761 (43%) would require additional loft insulation before the loft would meet the fabric first requirement for LCHR.

*Table 23: Fabric First Measure for LCHR – Loft Insulation, in Craven*

Loft Insulation	Number of Dwellings	Per cent
Loft LCHR (with 200mm+ of Insulation or No Loft)	16,902	57%
Loft Insulation required	12,761	43%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>29,663</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

There are 24,895 (84%) dwellings in Craven with full double or triple glazing. 4,768 (16%) would require improvements to the windows before the windows would meet the fabric first requirement for LCHR.

*Table 24: Fabric First Measure for LCHR – Window glazing, in Craven*

Windows	Number of Dwellings	Per cent
Windows LCHR (Full Double Glazing or Triple Glazing)	24,895	84%
Window improvement required	4,768	16%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>29,663</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023



There are 13,822 (47%) dwellings in Craven with full wall insulation. 15,841 (53%) would require wall insulation before the walls would meet the fabric first requirement for LCHR.

There are 8,650 (29%) dwellings in Craven with floor insulation or limited floor insulation. 21,013 (71%) would require floor insulation before the walls would meet the fabric first requirement for LCHR.

These measures in combination can give an indication of whether a dwelling would meet the fabric first requirements for a low carbon heating system.

Table 27 shows the number and percentage of dwellings which have all four fabric first measures. In Craven there are 6,335 (21%) dwellings which have all four of the fabric first measures and are therefore potentially LCHR. 23,328 (79%) dwellings are missing one or more of the fabric first measures.

Map 54 to Map 58 show the counts of dwellings having all four fabric first measures and are therefore potentially low carbon heat ready. These maps show that the number of dwellings which are potentially low carbon heat ready are lower in the rural areas. The areas with the highest number of potentially low carbon heat ready dwellings are in Embsay-with-Eastby, Hellifield and Long Preston, Skipton East, North and West.

Table 25: Fabric First Measure for LCHR – Wall Insulation, in Craven

Walls	Number of Dwellings	Per cent
Walls LCHR (Fully insulated)	13,822	47%
Wall insulation required	15,841	53%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>29,663</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Table 26: Fabric First Measure for LCHR – Floor Insulation, in Craven

Floors	Number of Dwellings	Per cent
Floors LCHR (insulated, limited insulation or dwelling below)	8,650	29%
Floor insulation required	21,013	71%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>29,663</b>	<b>-</b>

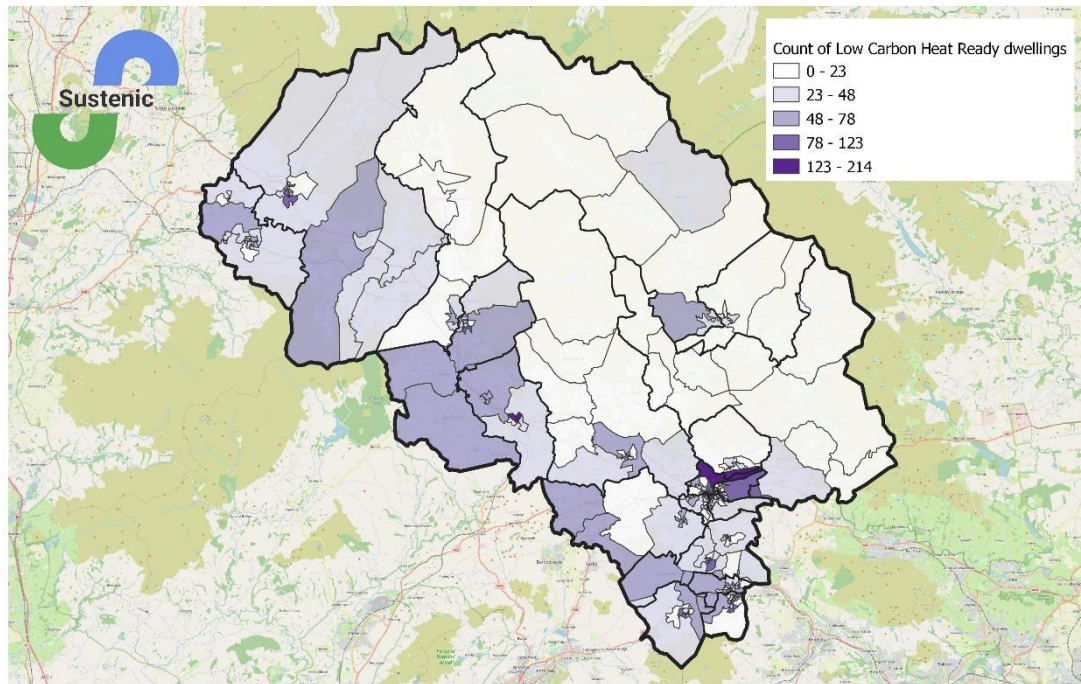
Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Table 27: LCHR - Fabric First Measure in Craven

LCHR fabric first measures	Number of Dwellings	Per cent
LCHR - has all fabric first measures	6,335	21%
Missing one or more fabric first measure	23,328	79%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>29,663</b>	<b>-</b>

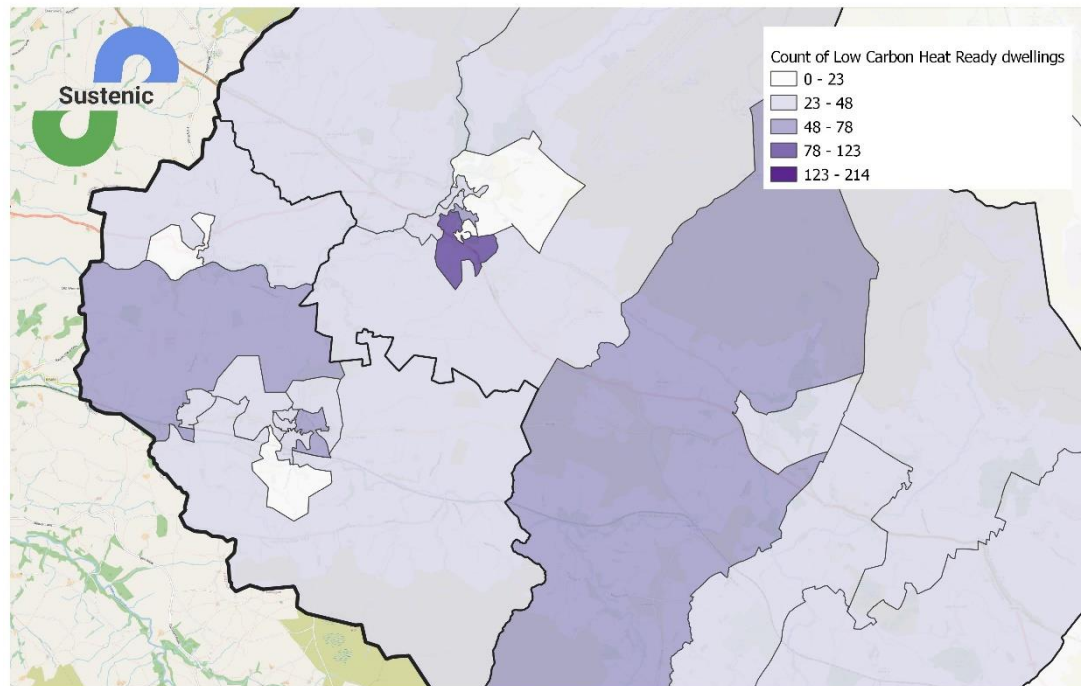
Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Map 54: Count of dwellings which are potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready at COA level in Craven



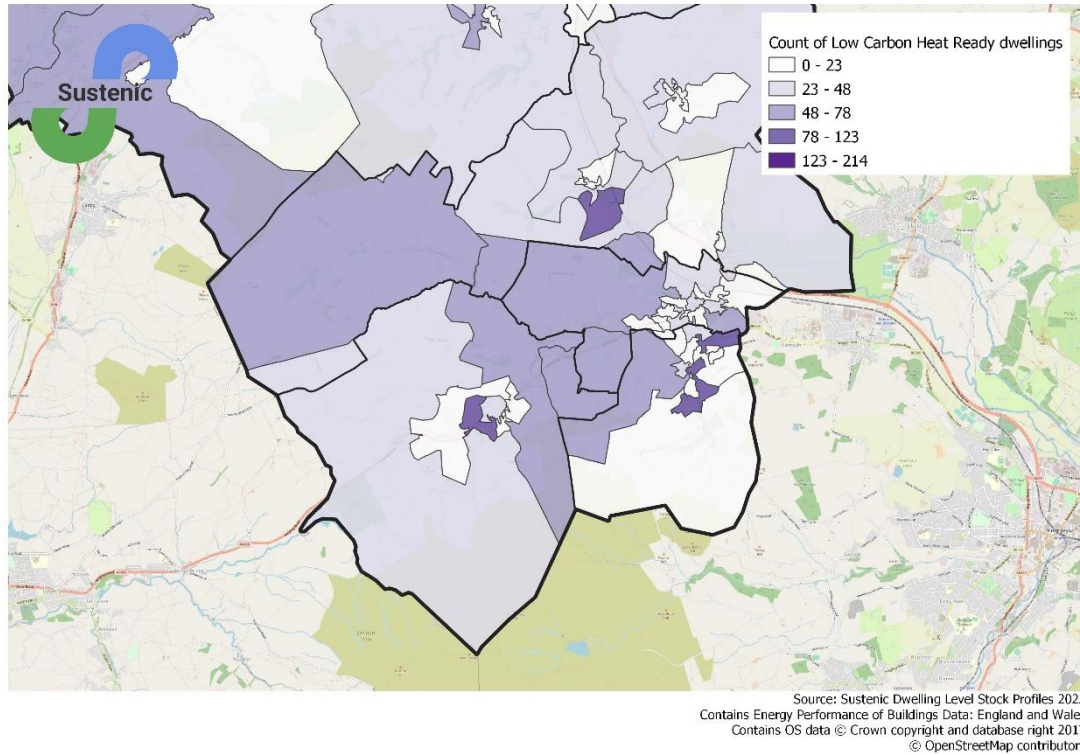
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Map 55: Count of dwellings which are potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready at COA level in Craven (Bentham area)

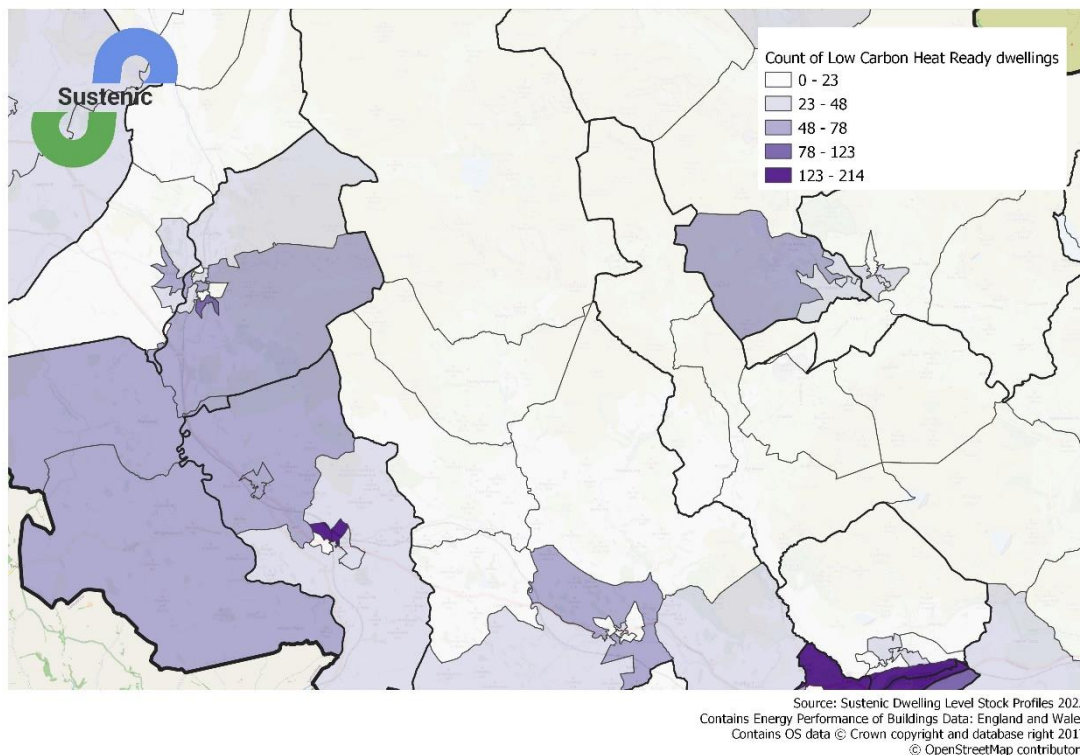


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Map 56: Count of dwellings which are potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready at COA level in Craven (Glusburn area)

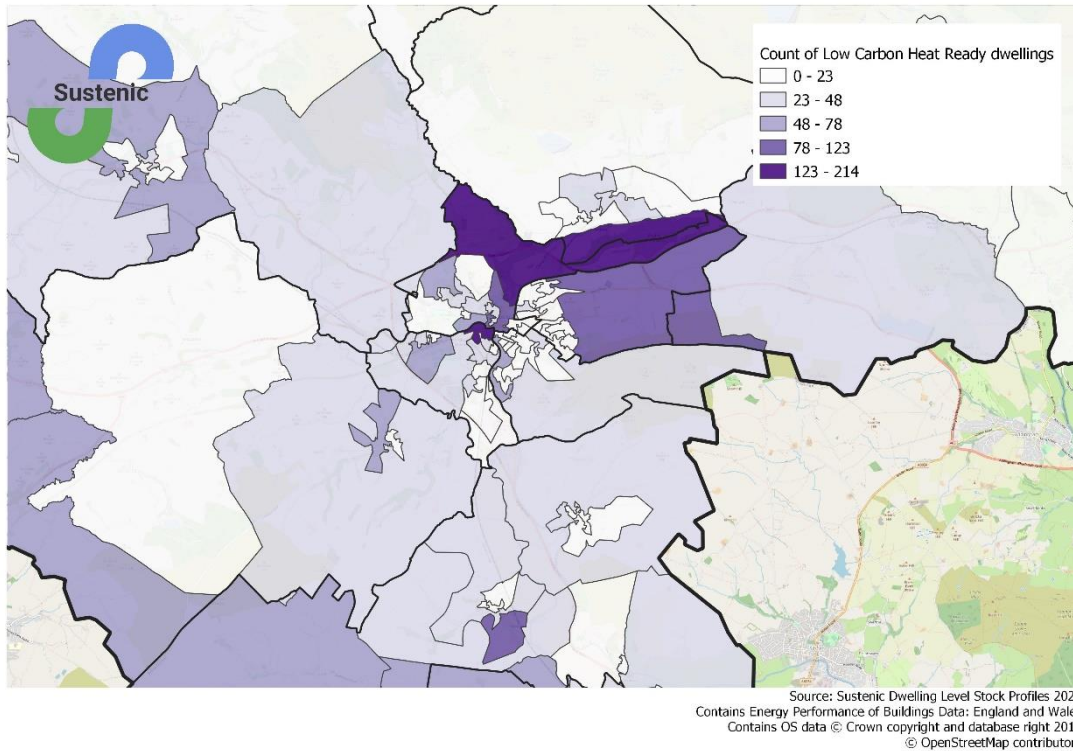


Map 57: Count of dwellings which are potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready at COA level in Craven (Settle area)





Map 58: Count of dwellings which are potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready at COA level in Craven (Skipton area)



## Floor Insulation

Floor insulation is the most recent of the ‘fabric first’ measures to be included in building regulations. This means that only the most modern dwellings (post 2006) or dwellings which have undergone significant renovations are likely to have floor insulation. Retrofitting floor insulation is not always straightforward, can be disruptive to a household and incur additional cost, for example costs of new flooring or a new kitchen where these need to be removed to access the floor.

If a dwelling is sufficiently energy efficient without floor insulation it may be deemed acceptable for installation of a low carbon heating system.

Table 28 shows the number and percentage of dwellings which have the three other fabric first measures but no floor insulation.

Accepting dwellings without floor insulation as being low carbon heat ready would increase the number of dwellings in Craven as potentially LCHR to 10,132 (34%). 19,531 (66%) dwellings are missing one or more of the fabric first measures (aside from floor insulation).

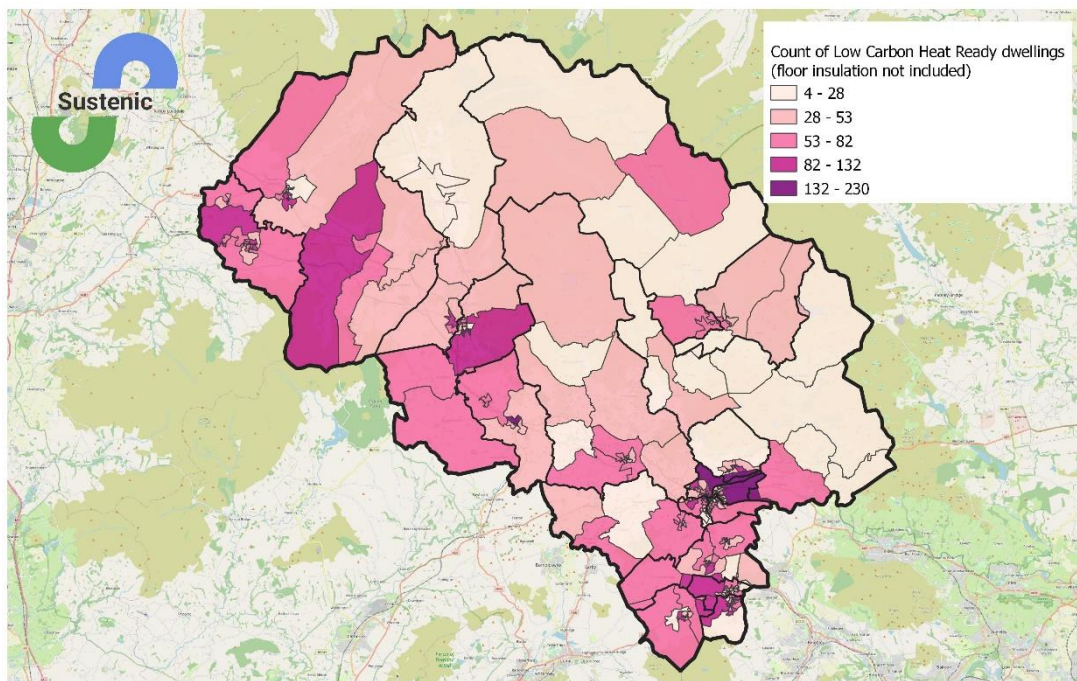
Table 28: LCHR - Fabric First Measure (not including floor insulation) in Craven

LCHR (not including floor insulation)	Number of Dwellings	Per cent
LCHR - Loft, Windows and Walls	10,132	34%
Loft insulation and/or Window improvement and/or Wall insulation required	19,531	66%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>29,663</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Map 59 to Map 63 show the counts of dwellings that have all three of these fabric first measures. These maps show that the number of dwellings which are potentially low carbon heat ready (excluding floor insulation) are still lower in the rural areas, however, these maps show a wider distribution of dwellings which may have sufficient energy efficiency levels for a low carbon heating system to be effective. These include areas of Bentham, Glusburn and Sutton-in-Craven.

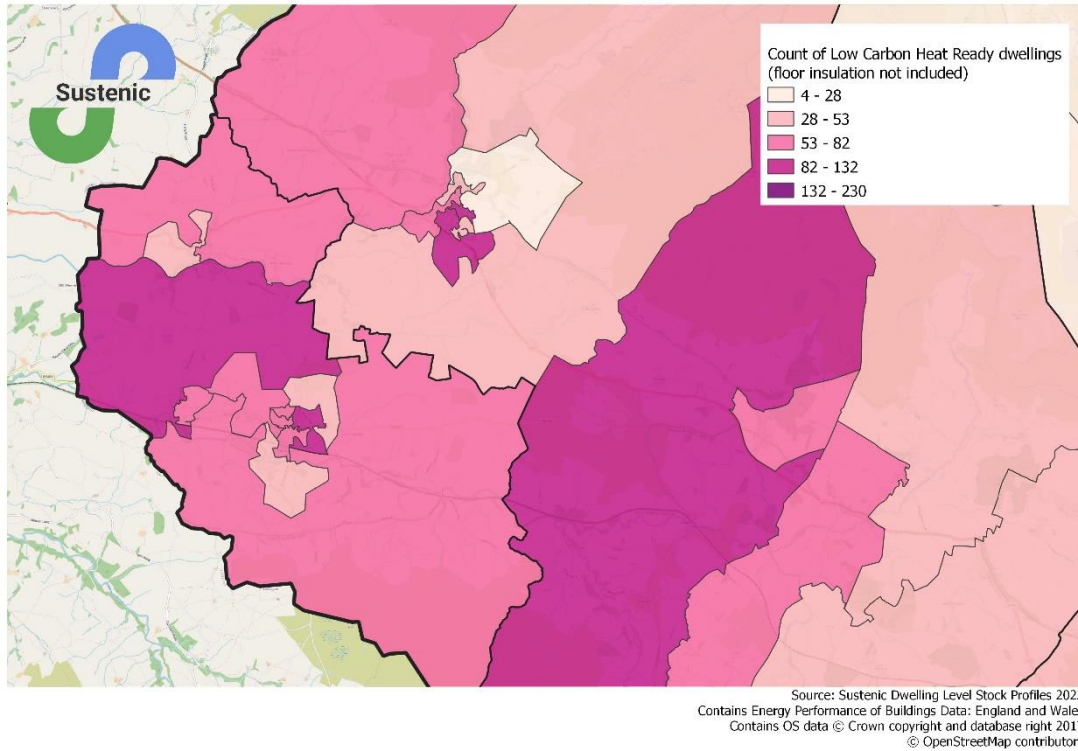
Map 59: Count of dwellings which are potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready (if floor insulation is not required) at COA level in Craven



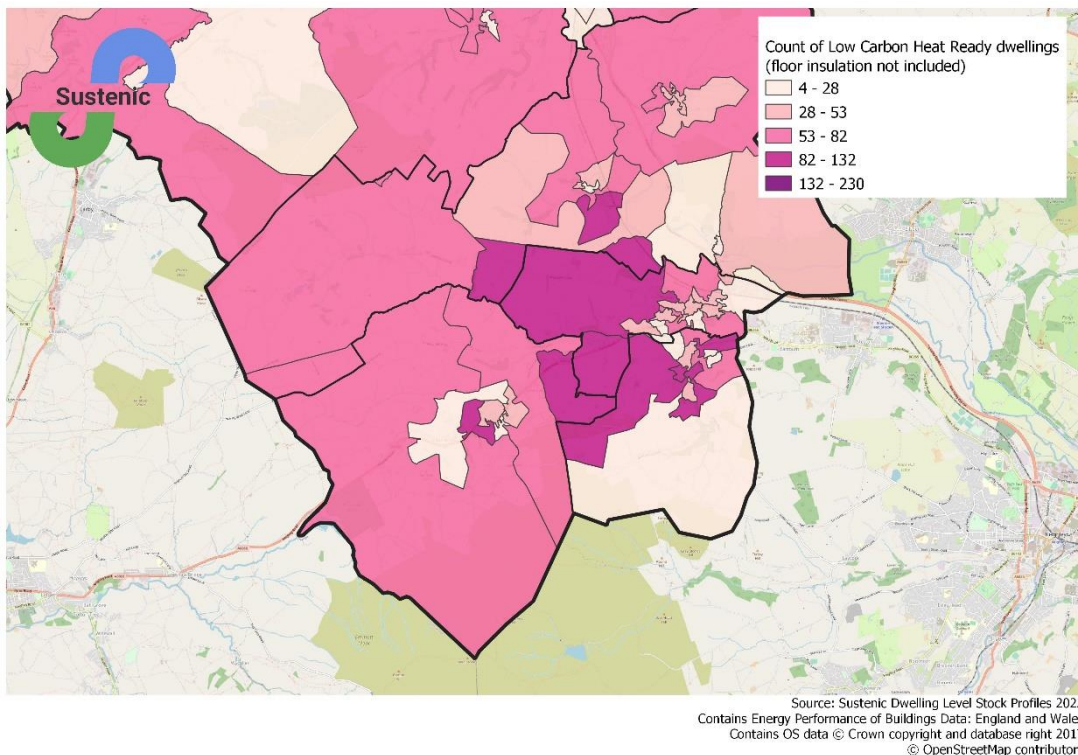
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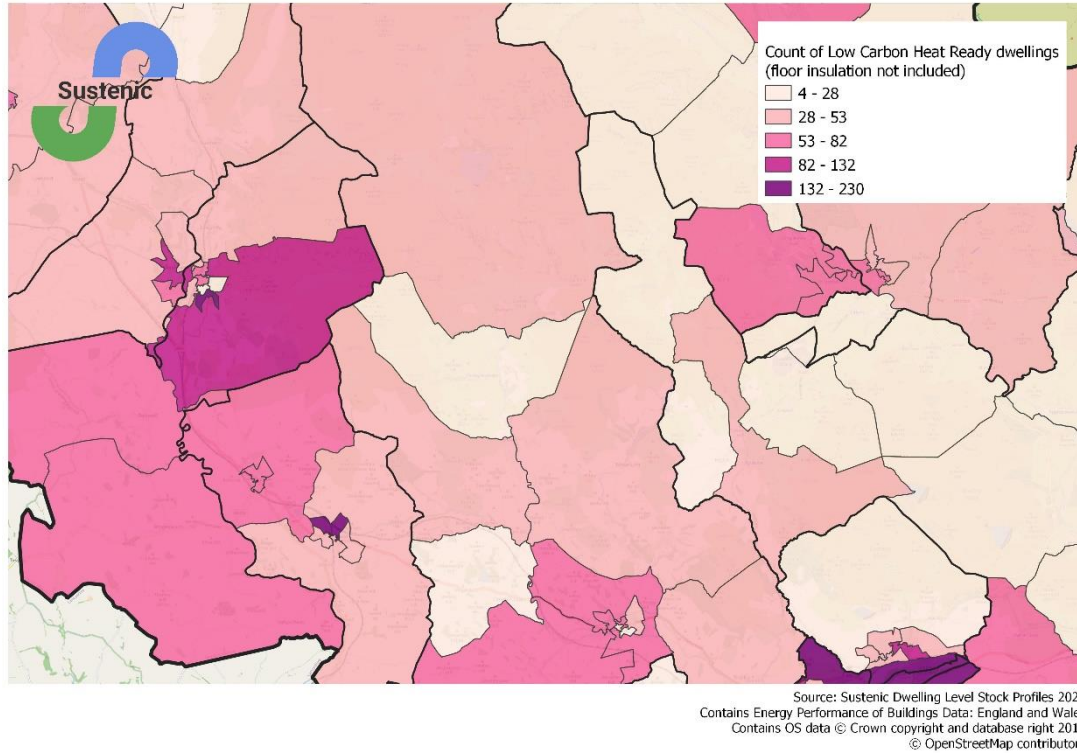
Map 60: Count of dwellings which are potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready (if floor insulation is not required) at COA level in Craven (Bentham area)



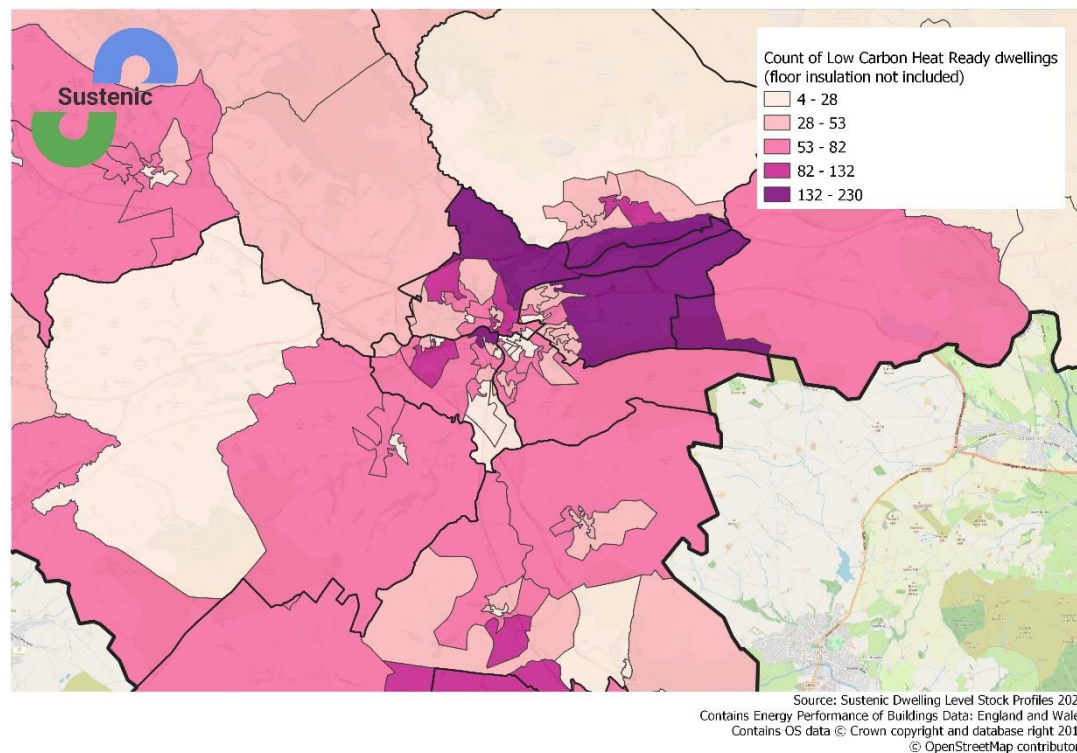
Map 61: Count of dwellings which are potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready (if floor insulation is not required) at COA level in Craven (Glusburn area)



Map 62: Count of dwellings which are potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready (if floor insulation is not required) at COA level in Craven (Settle area)



Map 63: Count of dwellings which are potentially Low Carbon Heat Ready (if floor insulation is not required) at COA level in Craven (Skipton area)



## Basic measures

Where a dwelling has a small external wall area, such as a smaller mid terrace dwelling, these may be sufficiently energy efficient for a low carbon heat system to be effective, with only the basic insulation measures of loft insulation and double or triple glazing. Table 29 shows the number of dwellings which have the basic fabric measures by dwelling type.

There are 14,971 (50%) dwellings which have both loft insulation and double/triple glazing. 2,723 of these are mid terrace and 2,527 are flats. Where the external wall areas (and associated heat loss) are small for these dwellings, the energy efficiency may be sufficient for a low carbon heating system to be effective.

*Table 29: LCHR - Basic Measure (Loft Insulation and Double/Triple Glazing) in Craven*

LCHR (Basic measures only) by Dwelling Type	Number of Dwellings
Detached	4,126
Semi-detached	3,633
End Terrace	1,941
Mid Terrace	2,723
Flat	2,527
Park Home	21
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>14,971</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

## Ward and Division level summary

Table 30 and Table 31 provide summaries of the Low Carbon Heat Ready indicators in Craven at ward and division (from April 2023) level respectively.

The wards with the highest proportion of dwellings with all four fabric measures is Hellifield and Long Preston (31%).

If we accept that dwellings without floor insulation are low carbon heat ready, the wards with the highest proportion of dwellings meeting these requirements are Bentham (38%), Hellifield and Long Preston (40%), and Ingleton and Clapham (39%).

Of those with basic measures, the two wards with both sufficient loft insulation and window glazing are Bentham (54%) and Ingleton and Clapham (56%).

The division (from April 2023) with the highest proportion of dwellings with all four fabric measures is Skipton West and West Craven (25%).

If we accept that dwellings without floor insulation are low carbon heat ready, the divisions with the highest proportion of dwellings meeting these requirements are Bentham and Ingleton (38%) and Settle and Penyghent (36%).

Of those with basic measures, the two divisions with both sufficient loft insulation and window glazing at the highest levels are Bentham and Ingleton (55%) and Skipton West and West Craven (53%).



Table 30: Low Carbon Heat Ready, Fabric First Measures by Ward in Craven

Ward	Number of Dwellings	Low Carbon Heat Ready (LCHR) All fabric first measures	Percentage LCHR	LCHR Floor insulation not included	Percentage LCHR Floor insulation not included	LCHR Basic Measures only	Percentage LCHR Basic Measures only
Aire Valley with Lothersdale	1,824	406	▶ 22%	625	▶ 34%	946	▶ 52%
Barden Fell	795	127	▶ 16%	205	▶ 26%	360	▶ 45%
Bentham	2,040	454	▶ 22%	782	▶ 38%	1,104	▶ 54%
Cowling	1,134	255	▶ 22%	338	▶ 30%	575	▶ 51%
Embsay-with-Eastby	912	127	▶ 14%	264	▶ 29%	420	▶ 46%
Gargrave and Malhamdale	1,635	281	▶ 17%	485	▶ 30%	751	▶ 46%
Glusburn	1,961	348	▶ 18%	554	▶ 28%	897	▶ 46%
Grassington	989	162	▶ 16%	315	▶ 32%	492	▶ 50%
Hellifield and Long Preston	1,147	359	▶ 31%	463	▶ 40%	603	▶ 53%
Ingleton and Clapham	2,119	526	▶ 25%	817	▶ 39%	1,192	▶ 56%
Penyghent	1,019	192	▶ 19%	337	▶ 33%	515	▶ 51%
Settle and Ribblesbanks	2,217	562	▶ 25%	820	▶ 37%	1,144	▶ 52%
Skipton East	1,754	211	▶ 12%	627	▶ 36%	878	▶ 50%
Skipton North	2,081	583	▶ 28%	786	▶ 38%	992	▶ 48%
Skipton South	1,875	260	▶ 14%	543	▶ 29%	964	▶ 51%
Skipton West	2,234	578	▶ 26%	830	▶ 37%	1,189	▶ 53%
Sutton-in-Craven	1,833	448	▶ 24%	675	▶ 37%	921	▶ 50%
Upper Wharfedale	1,106	234	▶ 21%	361	▶ 33%	525	▶ 47%
West Craven	988	222	▶ 22%	305	▶ 31%	503	▶ 51%

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Table 31: Low Carbon Heat Ready, Fabric First Measures by North Yorkshire Council Division (from April 2023) in Craven

Division (From April 2023)	Number of Dwellings	Low Carbon Heat Ready (LCHR) All fabric first measures	Percentage LCHR	LCHR Floor insulation not included	Percentage LCHR Floor insulation not included	LCHR Basic Measures only	Percentage LCHR Basic Measures only
Aire Valley	2,958	661	22%	963	33%	1,521	51%
Bentham & Ingleton	4,159	980	24%	1,599	38%	2,296	55%
Glusburn, Cross Hills & Sutton-in-Craven	3,794	796	21%	1,229	32%	1,818	48%
Mid Craven	2,782	640	23%	948	34%	1,354	49%
Settle & Penyghent	3,236	754	23%	1,157	36%	1,659	51%
Skipton East & South	3,629	471	13%	1,170	32%	1,842	51%
Skipton North & Embsay-with-Eastby	2,993	710	24%	1,050	35%	1,412	47%
Skipton West & West Craven	3,222	800	25%	1,135	35%	1,692	53%
Wharfedale	2,890	523	18%	881	30%	1,377	48%

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023



## Hard to Decarbonise

In Craven 8,699 dwellings are within conservation areas and 874 dwellings were identified as Grade II listed. Furthermore, 10,899 have stone or solid walls which are uninsulated and 334 rooms in roofs need insulation. Both of these features are considered hard to treat

The implications of dwellings in conservation areas, that are Grade II listed and have hard to treat features are that retrofitting them can be more expensive and take longer, as well as having to comply with strict regulations

Research for the Committee on Climate Change developed an approach to homes which could be considered 'hard to decarbonise'. These were home that are 'hard to treat' and/or do not have cost-effective options of low carbon heating. Factors considered relevant included the following<sup>42</sup>:

### Physical attributes

- Wall Type
  - Solid walls
  - Hard to fill cavity walls
    - Narrow cavity (< 50 mm)
    - Prefab concrete cavity
    - Metal frame cavity
    - Stone cavity
    - Light weight timber frame
    - Partially filled cavity
    - Cavity >4 storeys tall (e.g. narrow)
- Roof type
  - No loft (or not accessible)
  - Flat roof homes
- Property type
  - High-rise flats
  - Tenement
  - Heritage building
- Construction
  - Bespoke features

- Park home
- Steel framed (BISF)
- Size
  - Space constrained homes

### Consumer attributes

- Tenure type
- Household income and socio-economic group

### Local attributes

- Non availability of heat network
- Non availability of gas grid
- Conservation area
- Location with extreme exposure

<sup>42</sup> [Analysis on abating direct emissions from 'hard-to-decarbonise' homes \(Element Energy & UCL\) - Climate Change Committee \(theccc.org.uk\)](#)

Some of the hard to decarbonise factors have been provided earlier in this report, for example, the low income indicator. Others are too detailed for us to be able to provide further information, for example, metal frame cavity, which would require a detailed survey to determine. Where information is available for the factors above these have been discussed below.

### Physical Attributes

The physical attributes highlight factors which may affect the ease of installation and/or cost of retrofit measures.

Information on wall type, roof type and property type have been provided below. The more detailed information on hard to treat cavity walls, non accessible lofts, tenements, bespoke features, park homes, steel frames and size constraints, are not currently available and are therefore not included in the analysis.

#### Wall Type

Table 32 shows the number and percentage of dwellings by wall type. 16,199 (55%) dwellings have cavity walls. 12,287 (41%) dwellings have stone walls. The other 1,177 dwellings are solid wall, system built<sup>43</sup>, timber frame or park homes, as well as 1 cob constructed<sup>44</sup> dwelling.

*Table 32: Number and percentage of dwellings by wall type in Craven*

Wall Types	Number of Dwellings	Per cent
Cavity Walls	16,199	55%
Solid Walls	264	1%
Stone Walls	12,287	41%
Timber	404	1%
System Built	380	1%
Park Homes	128	0%
Cob	1	0%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>29,663</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Table 33 shows the number and percentage of dwellings by wall type and insulation. 13,822 (47%) dwellings have wall insulation.

Of the 15,841 (53%) dwellings which are uninsulated or only partially insulated, 4,556 of these are cavity wall. More data would need to be collected to determine if any of these cavity walls would be hard to treat.

212 of the uninsulated or only partially insulated dwellings are solid walls and 10,687 are stone walls. These would be considered hard to treat as these would require external or internal wall

<sup>43</sup> [What are system-built homes? | Ritz-Craft](#)

<sup>44</sup> [Cob Building Systems – Foundations and Walls - This Cob House](#)



insulation which is more expensive compared to cavity wall insulation. 39 are timber frame and 218 are system built, however, more data would be required to determine if any of these are light weight timber frame or prefab concrete cavity.

Table 33: Number and percentage of dwellings by wall type and insulation in Craven

Wall Types	Insulated	Per cent	Uninsulated or partially insulation	Per cent
Cavity Walls	11,643	72%	4,556	28%
Solid Walls	52	20%	212	80%
Stone Walls	1,600	13%	10,687	87%
Timber	365	90%	39	10%
System Built	162	43%	218	57%
Park Homes	-	0%	128	100%
Cob	-	0%	1	100%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>13,822</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>15,841</b>	<b>53%</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

## Roof Type

Table 34 shows the number and percentage of dwellings by loft type and insulation. For those where loft type information is available, 1,657 have no loft, however, as most of these have a dwelling above they are not considered as needing loft insulation. 1,048 dwellings have a room in the roof. These can be hard to treat as loft insulation would be required beneath the plaster between the rafters. Of these only 334 require loft insulation.

Table 34: Number and percentage of dwellings by loft type and insulation in Craven

Loft Type	Insulated (200mm or more) or Dwelling above	Per cent	Loft Insulation required	Per cent
No Loft	1,657	100%	-	0%
Pitched	12,165	50%	12,346	50%
Flat	40	43%	53	57%
Room in roof	714	68%	334	32%
Thatched	2	100%	-	0%
Unknown	2,324	99%	28	1%
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>16,902</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>12,761</b>	<b>43%</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

## Property Type

### *High-rise flats*

High-rise flats often face unique challenges when it comes to retrofitting energy efficiency measures and installing low carbon heating required for decarbonisation. The lack of access to external walls and roofs can make it difficult to install solar panels and other renewable energy technologies. It can also be difficult to engage all the residents and landlords to agree to energy efficiency initiatives in a shared building.

High-rise flats are considered to be buildings of 18 metres or more in height, or more than 6 storeys (whichever is reached first)<sup>45</sup>. Using the OS MasterMap Building Height dataset, buildings over 18 meters with more than 4 flats were identified.

There are 3,393 flats in Craven. 10 residential buildings in Craven were identified being 18 meters or higher with more than 4 flats. Within these 10 buildings there are 443 flats collectively, which account for 13% of the flats in Craven. Despite only 443 of the flats in Craven being within high rise buildings, other flats may still have some of the same issues when it comes to retrofitting, especially for those within shared buildings.

### *Heritage/Listed buildings*

Buildings of architectural or historical significance may also have tighter restrictions on changes allowed to a building to ensure they are protected for future generations. These could apply to the interior of the dwelling as well as its external appearance. Probably the most relevant example is internal wall insulation. As it is the whole of the building which is listed this may not be allowed in listed buildings. The local planners<sup>46</sup> were not able to provide any fixed guidelines on what was likely to be allowed stating that both internal wall and floor insulation might require listed building consent and the varied nature of listed buildings means that each case would need to be decided on its merits.

In Craven there are a total of 1,602<sup>47</sup> listings. The listings cover both domestic and non-domestic buildings, as well as other structures such as monuments. The listings vary in the number of buildings/structures they refer to. Buildings listed can contain multiple dwellings (i.e. flats).

Simple analysis of the listings data was carried to identify which of the listings correspond to domestic buildings (for example, house numbers or text identifiers such as 'house'/'cottage'). The listings were then analysed to identify multiple properties to provide an estimate of the number of listed dwellings in Craven. Table 35 shows the results of this analysis and a

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<sup>45</sup> [Building Safety Programme: estimates of EWS1 requirements on residential buildings in England - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/444444/building-safety-programme-estimates-of-ews1-requirements-on-residential-buildings-in-england-gov-uk)

<sup>46</sup> Local planners from the Yorkshire Dales National Park were consulted during the course of a separate project with a neighbouring authority who also had housing stock in the national park.

<sup>47</sup> [Download Listing Data - GIS Shapefiles | Historic England](#)

breakdown of the grading for these dwellings<sup>48</sup>. From this analysis 884 dwellings were identified as being listed, with 874 being grade II listed and 8 being grade II\* listed.

Table 35: Number of Listed buildings and dwellings by grading in Craven

Listed Buildings		Craven District Council
Number of listings		1,602
Number of listing (domestic)		793
Number of listed dwellings		884
Grade of listed dwelling	I	2
	II	874
	II*	8
	Total	884

Size

*Space Constraints*

For dwellings requiring solid wall insulation, installing external wall insulation where the dwelling is facing directly onto roads or paths may risk legal action by the owner of the road or path as the insulation would be considered to oversail the land. Where the owner is the highways authority a licence can be sought from the authority but there is no obligation on the authority to provide such a licence and if it does it can charge reasonable costs, thereby introducing additional legislative, administrative and cost considerations.

There are a number of situations where external wall insulation could potentially cause oversailing to take place. The common examples include; where any front face of a dwelling fronts onto a footpath, where the side face of a dwelling is directly adjacent to a footpath, where there is a passageway between dwellings.

Spatial analysis has been carried out using OS MasterMap to identify dwellings which have external walls next to roads or paths. In Craven this analysis identified 7,493 (25%) dwellings with this feature.

<sup>48</sup> To get a more accurate figure of the number of listed dwellings use of the OS MasterMap to carry out spatial analysis of the data is advised.

Table 36 shows the number and percentage of dwellings onto roads and paths by wall type. 2,408 (32%) of dwellings onto roads and paths are cavity wall and therefore oversailing would not be an issue when installing cavity wall insulation. 4,919 (66%) dwellings onto roads and paths are stone wall and a further 74 (1%) are solid wall. For these 4,996 dwellings, which account for 17% of dwelling in Craven, EWI may not be possible.

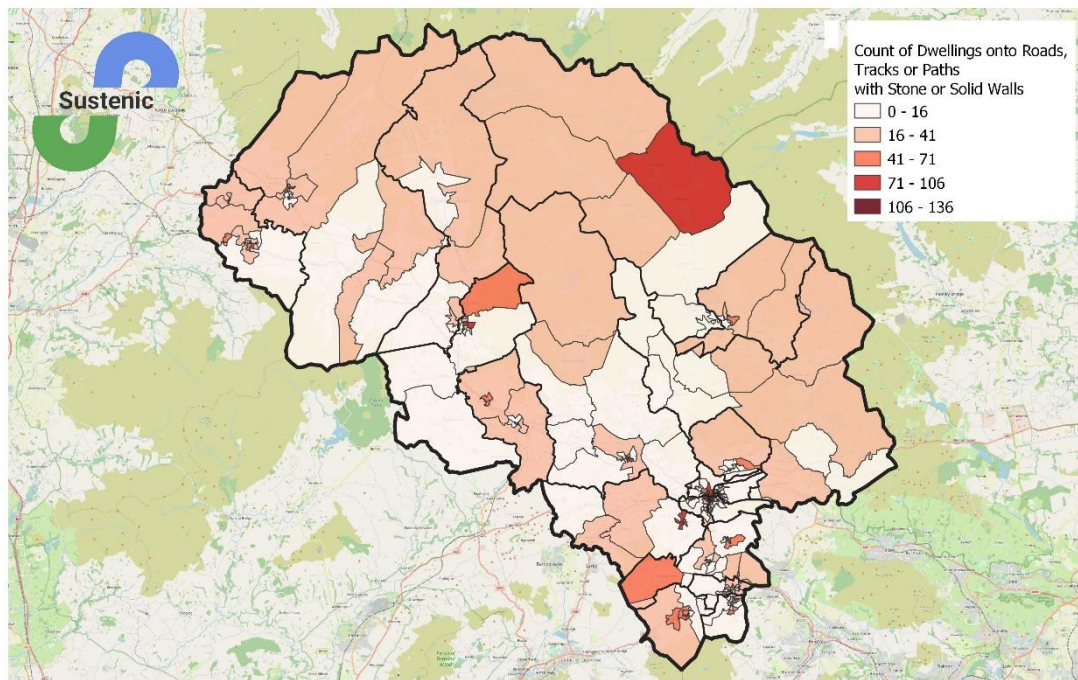
Table 36: Number of dwellings onto roads and paths by wall type in Craven

Wall Type	Number of Dwellings onto a Road or Path	Per cent of Dwellings onto a Road or Path
Cavity Walls	2,408	32%
Solid Walls	74	1%
Stone Walls	4,919	66%
Timber	77	1%
System Built	14	0%
Park Homes	-	0%
Cob	1	0%
<b>All Dwellings onto a Road or Path</b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Map 64 to Map 68 show the counts of dwellings onto a roads, tracks or paths with either stone or solid walls. The areas with the highest number of dwellings onto a roads, tracks or paths with either stone or solid walls are in Skipton South and Skipton West.

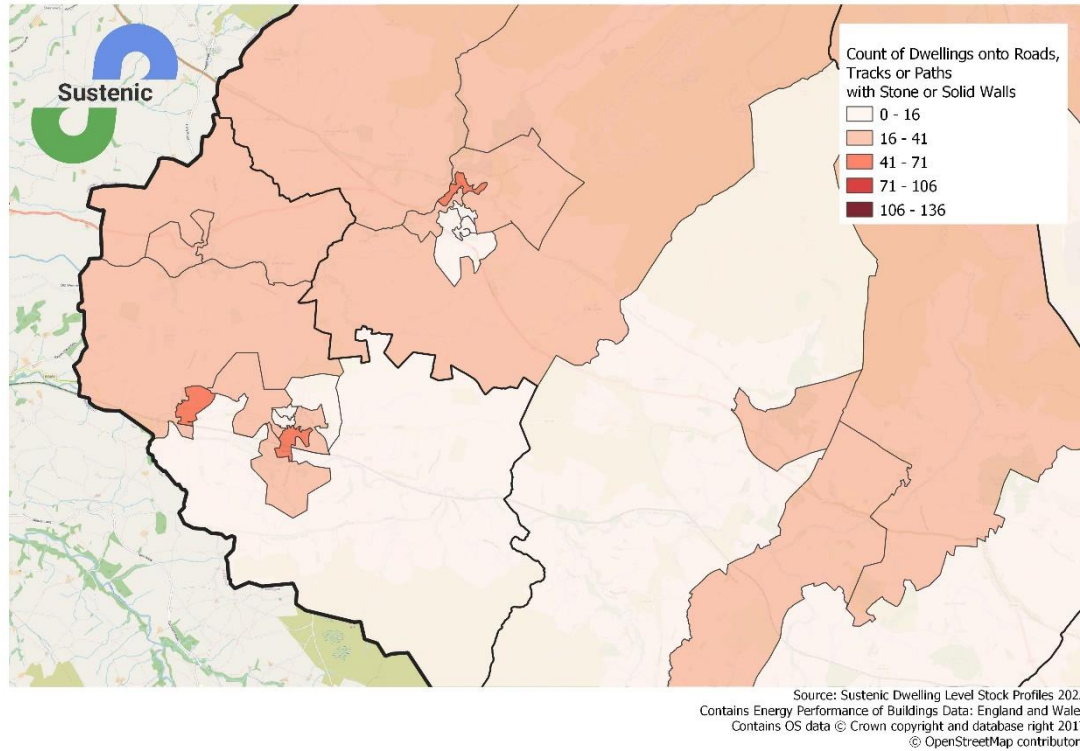
Map 64: Count of Dwellings onto a Road, Track or Path with Stone or Solid Walls at COA level in Craven



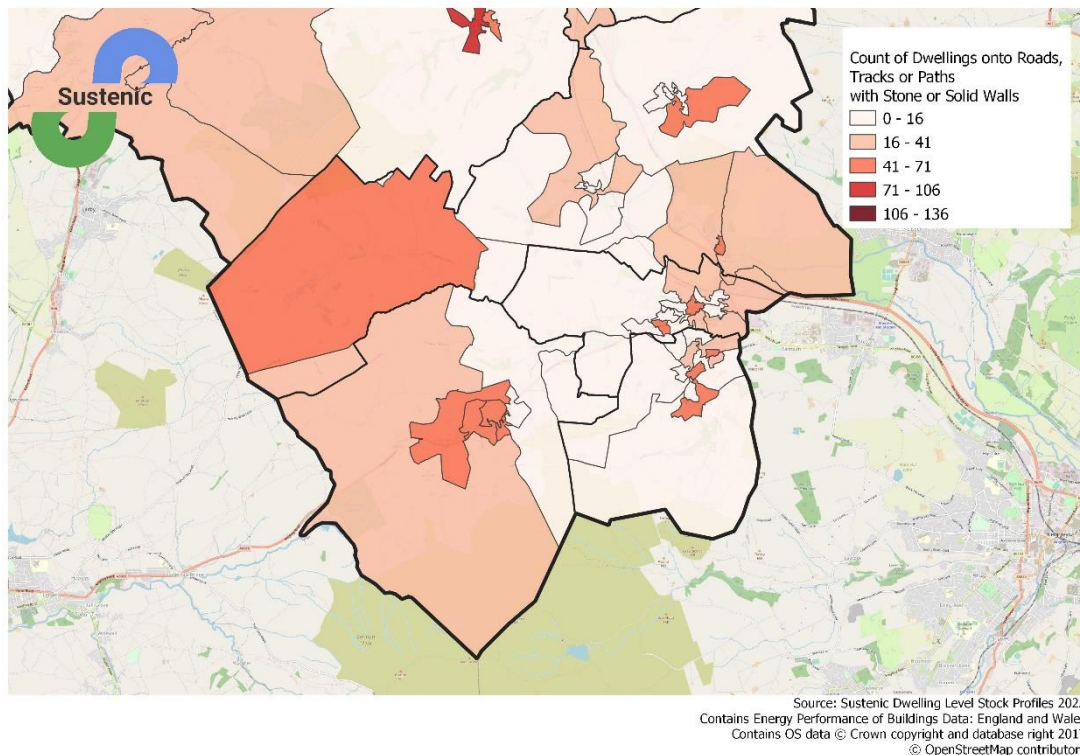
Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
 Contains Energy Performance of Buildings Data: England and Wales  
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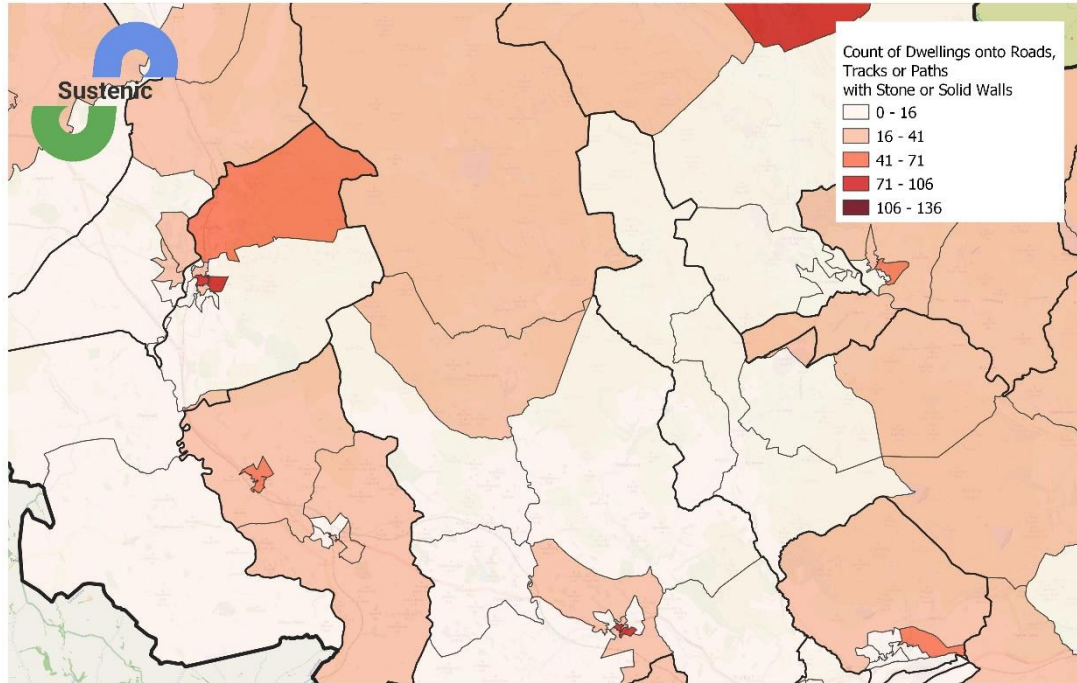
Map 65: Count of Dwellings onto a Road, Track or Path with Stone or Solid Walls at COA level in Craven (Bentham area)



Map 66: Count of Dwellings onto a Road, Track or Path with Stone or Solid Walls at COA level in Craven (Glusburn area)

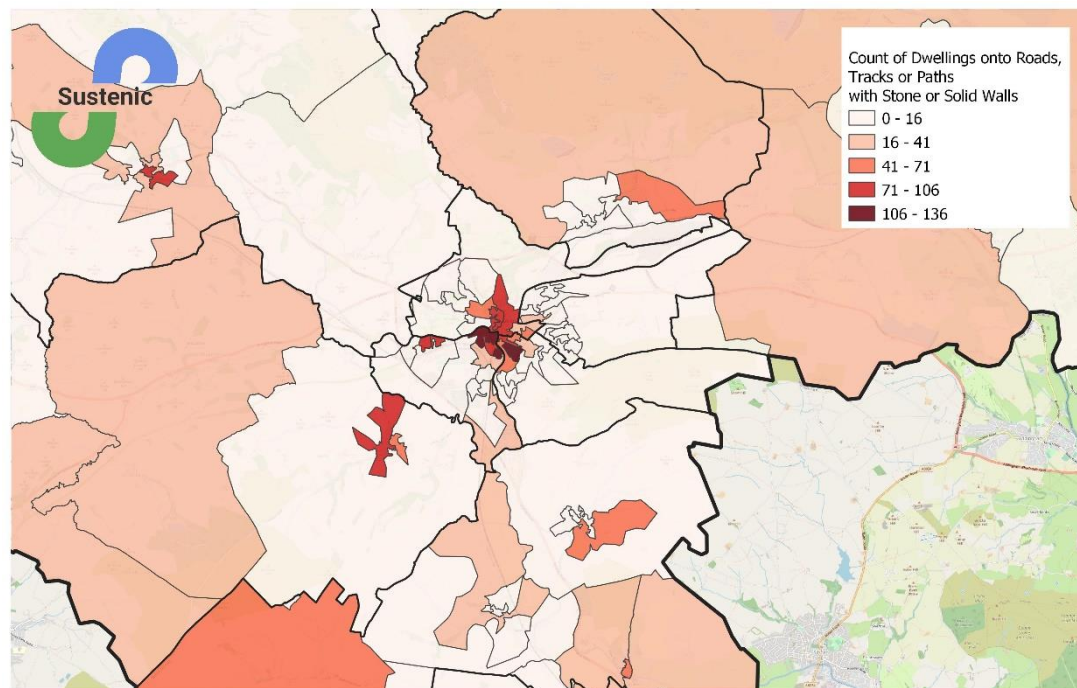


Map 67: Count of Dwellings onto a Road, Track or Path with Stone or Solid Walls at COA level in Craven (Settle area)



Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
 Contains Energy Performance of Buildings Data: England and Wales  
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Map 68: Count of Dwellings onto a Road, Track or Path with Stone or Solid Walls at COA level in Craven (Skipton area)



Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023  
 Contains Energy Performance of Buildings Data: England and Wales  
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## Consumer Attributes

The consumer attributes considers factors which may affect the ease of installation of retrofit measures including where responsibility lies, the impact of tenure, as well as considering who may or may not be able to afford the cost of these measures.

Information on tenure and household income has been provided below. Other up to date information on socio-economic status is not currently available for this project and is therefore not included in the analysis. When the 2021 census data is released this should fill this gap in the data.

### Tenure

Tenure has been discussed previously in the report (see section on Tenure). In Craven 21,793 (74%) dwellings are owner occupied, 5,369 (18%) are privately rented and 2,501 (8%) are social housing.

Compared to the tenure distribution in England, the proportion of privately rented dwellings in Craven is the same as England at 18%. Craven has a higher proportion of owner occupied dwellings, 74% compared to 65% in England. The proportion of social dwellings is lower in Craven, 8% compared to 17% in England.

The tenure of the household within a dwelling will affect who is responsible for decisions on energy efficiency improvements, for example, owner occupiers will make the decision on their own dwelling, whereas for private rented dwellings the landlord would be the decision maker. In general, social rented dwellings tend to have higher levels of energy efficiency. There are many reasons for this including their stock being generally more modern and therefore inherently more efficient, but it has also been very effectively targeted for retrofit schemes by both the social landlords themselves and the retrofit industry.

With a higher proportion of owner occupied dwellings in Craven compared to nationally, improving energy efficiency in Craven will require targeted initiatives to incentivise homeowners to upgrade their properties

### Household Income

For a number of the funding streams available for energy efficiency improvements, funding is dependent on a household's income, designed to help those on low incomes improve their homes. The low income decile from the Indices of Deprivation and a low income indicator for Craven have been provided earlier in the report (see section Low Income Indicator).

There are two LSOAs in Craven within the lowest 20% for England based on the Indices of Deprivation income score. Both of these LSOAs are in Skipton South.

As well as Skipton South, the low income indicator identifies areas further areas in Bentham, Glusburn, Settle and Skipton which, based on the indicator for Craven, may have higher levels of households with incomes below £31,000.



## Local Attributes

The local attributes highlight factors which may affect the installation of certain measures due to the location of the dwelling. This could be for example where a dwelling cannot have a gas central heating system because it is off the gas grid or where localised planning constraints such as conservation areas might prevent measures such as external solid wall insulation. Extreme exposure is another such localised attribute which might prevent for example cavity wall insulation. Regrettably information on locations with extreme exposure is currently unavailable for this project and is therefore not included in the analysis.

Non availability of heat network

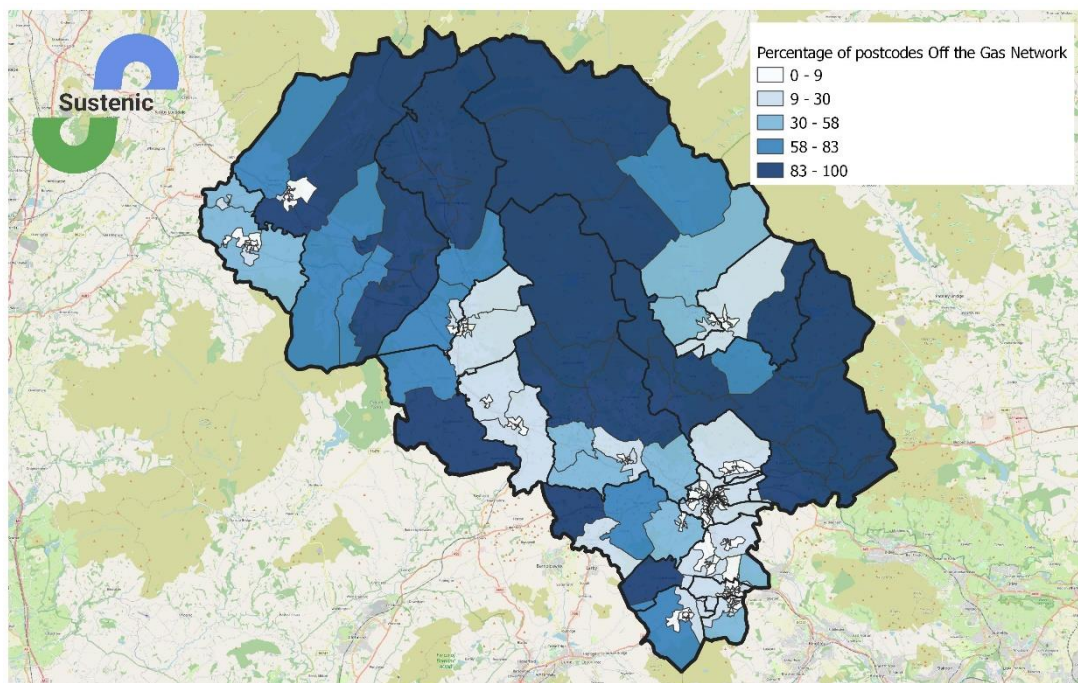
Heat networks have been discussed previously in the report (see section on Heat Networks).

Non availability of gas grid

Of the 3,297 postcodes in Craven, 910<sup>49</sup> are off the gas grid. There are 5,149 (18%) dwellings off the gas grid in Craven.

Map 69 to Map 73 show the percentage of postcodes at COA level which are off the gas grid. The rural areas of Craven have the highest proportion of postcodes off the gas grid. The urban areas have no or lower proportions of postcodes off the gas grid.

Map 69: Percentage of postcodes off the gas network at COA level in Craven

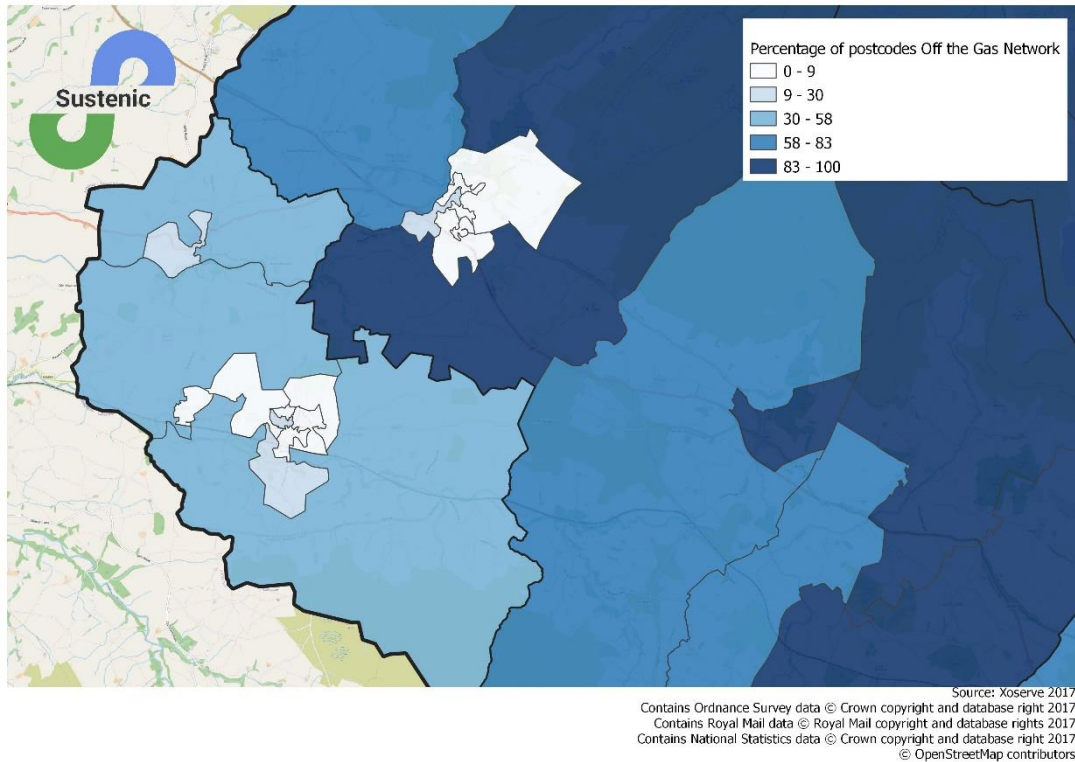


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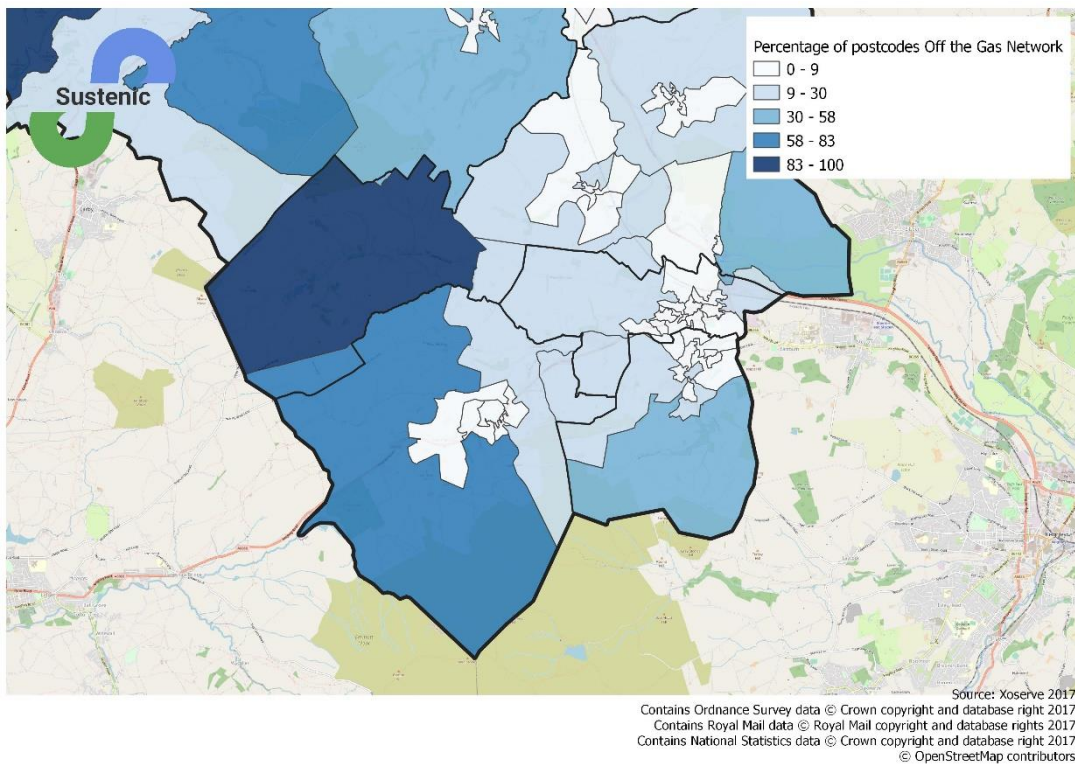
<sup>49</sup> [off-gas-postcodes-v2.xlsx \(live.com\)](#)



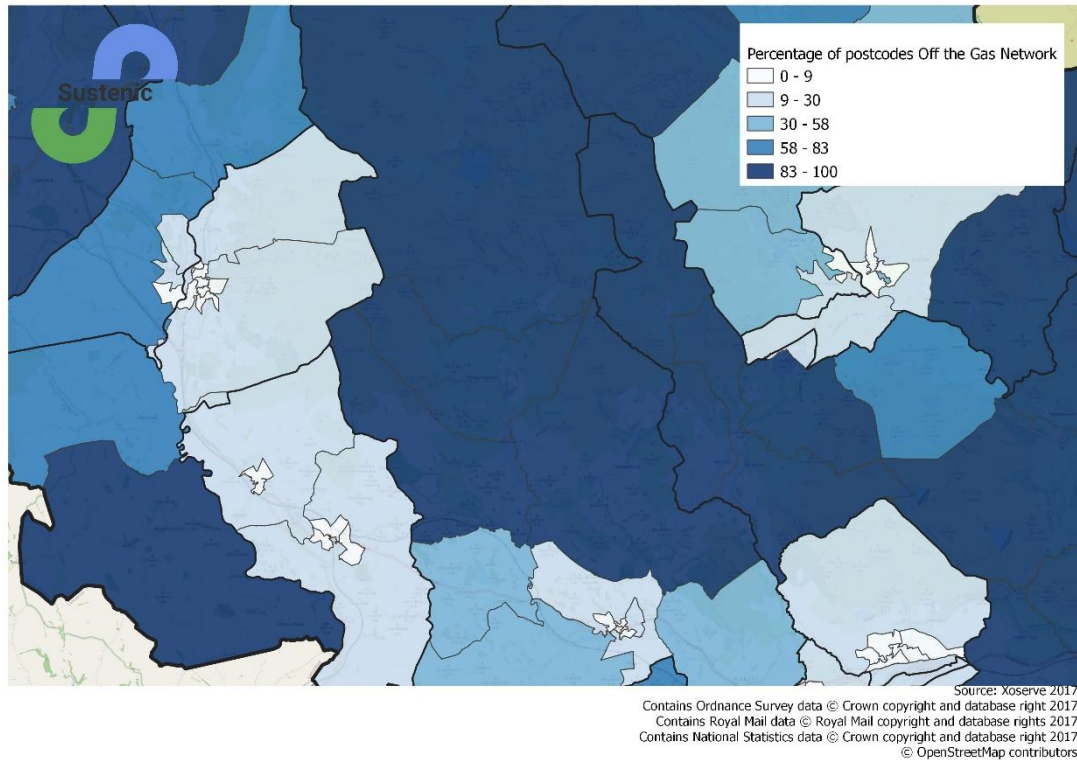
Map 70: Percentage of postcodes off the gas network at COA level in Craven (Bentham area)



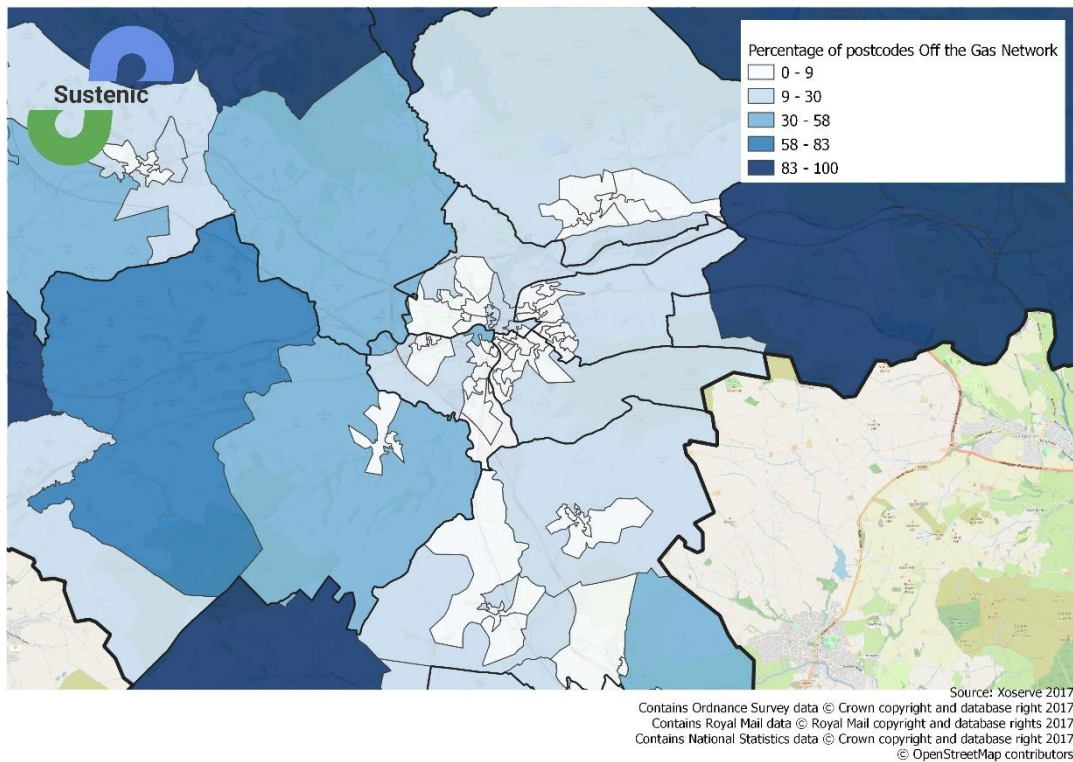
Map 71: Percentage of postcodes off the gas network at COA level in Craven (Glusburn area)



Map 72: Percentage of postcodes off the gas network at COA level in Craven (Settle area)



Map 73: Percentage of postcodes off the gas network at COA level in Craven (Skipton area)





### Conservation areas

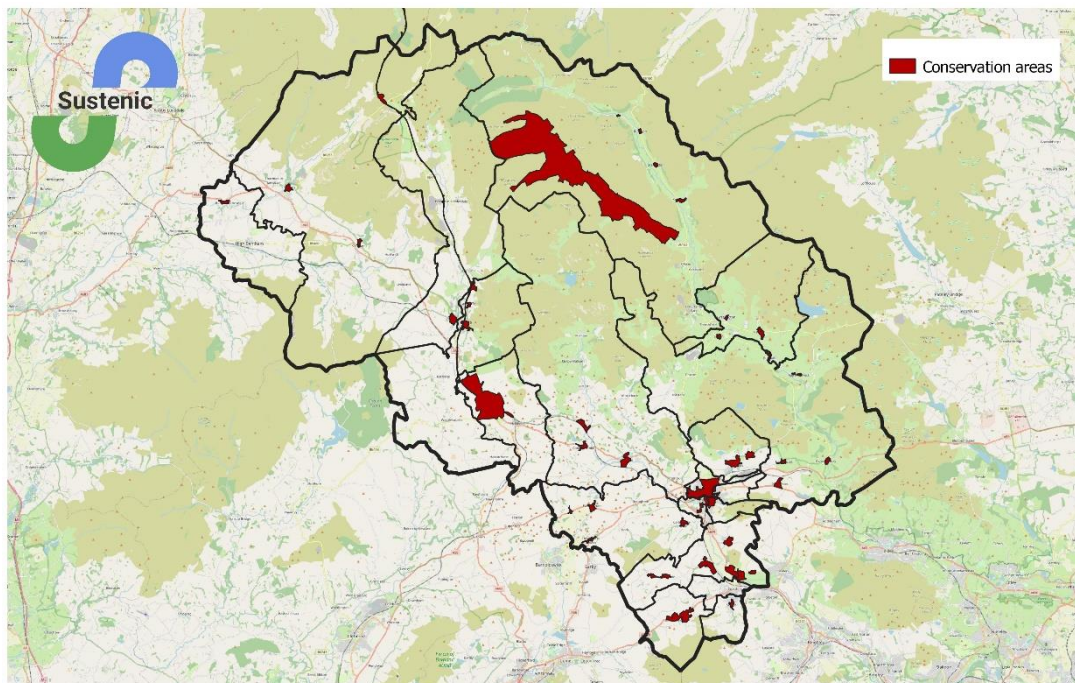
Dwellings within conservation areas will have restrictions on alterations to the appearance of the dwelling, which may impact on the retrofit measures which can be applied to dwellings within these areas.

The main impact is likely to be on the potential for applying external wall insulation or installing UPVC double glazed windows (instead of more expensive timber framed windows).

Map 74 to Map 78 show the conservation areas within Craven.

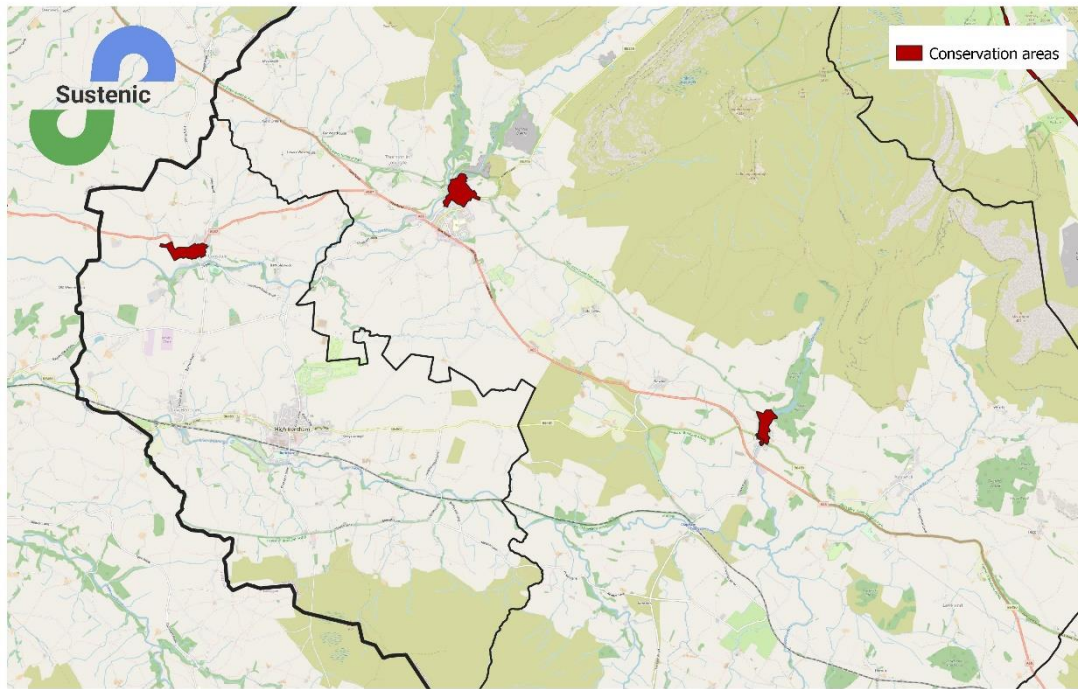
There are 8,699 (29%) dwellings within the conservation areas across Craven.

*Map 74: Conservation areas in Craven*



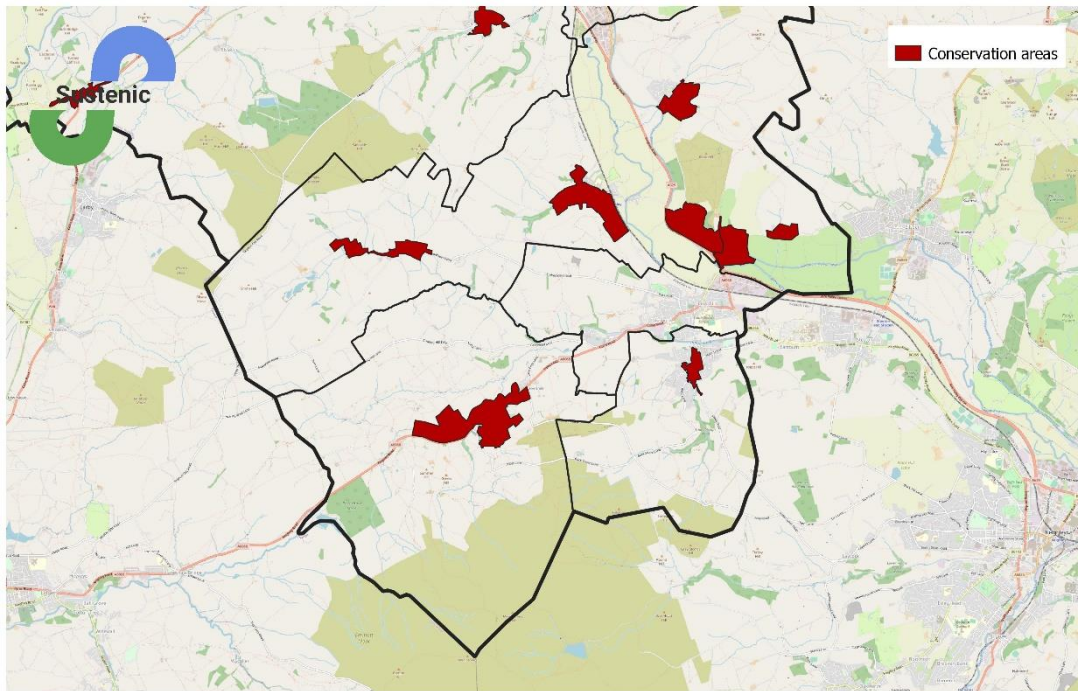
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Map 75: Conservation areas in Craven (Bentham area)



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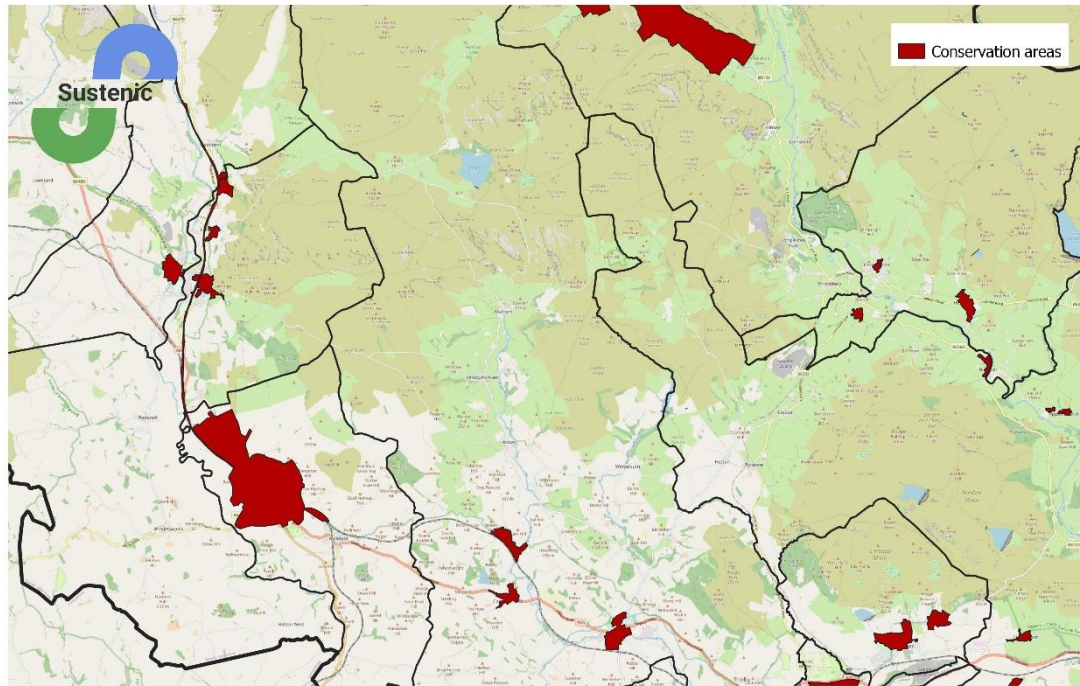
Map 76: Conservation areas in Craven (Glusburn area)



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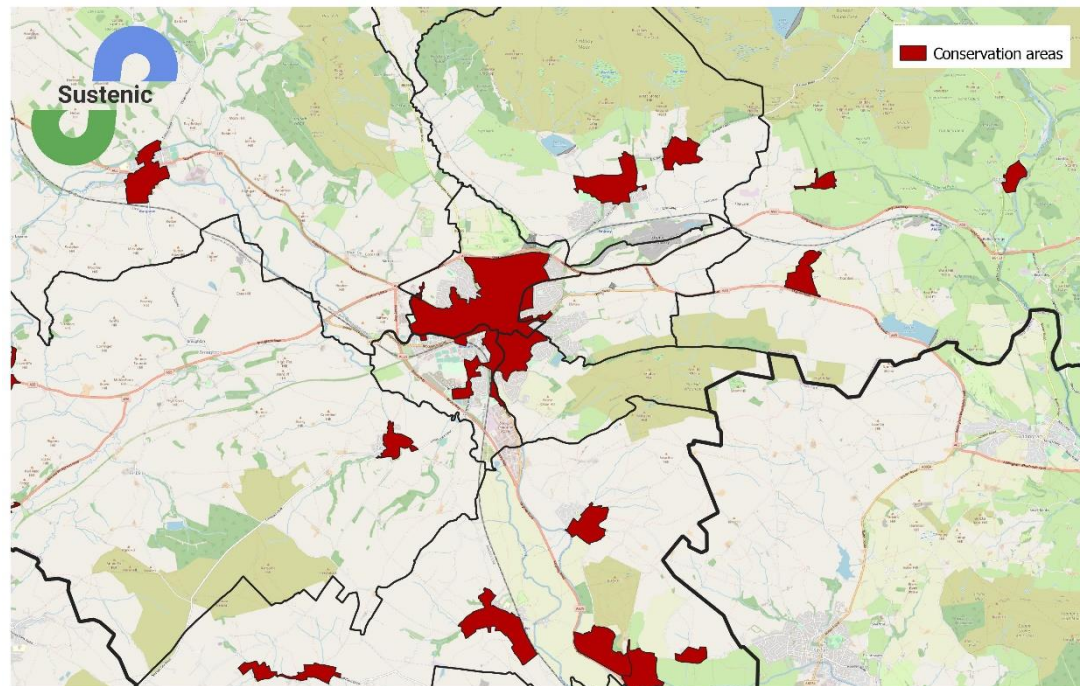


Map 77: Conservation areas in Craven (Settle area)



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Map 78: Conservation areas in Craven (Skipton area)

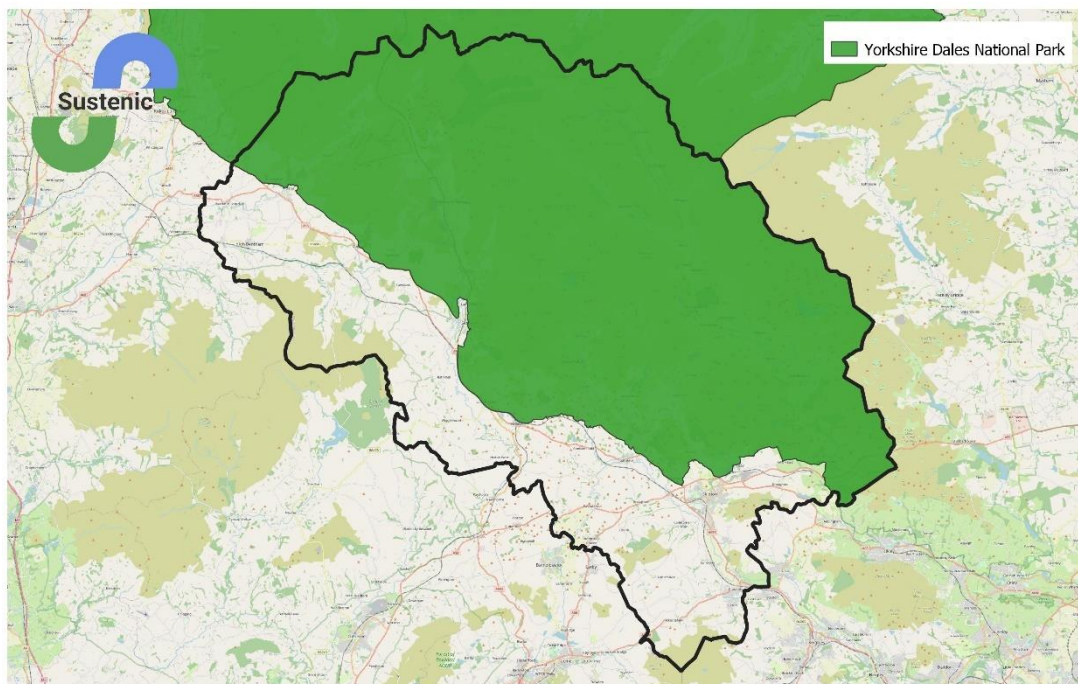


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A large proportion of Craven is within the Yorkshire Dales National Park. National parks are run by National Park Authorities for the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage<sup>50</sup>.

Dwellings within these areas may be subject to additional or different planning constraints. Map 79 shows Craven overlaid with the boundaries of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Map 79: Overlap of Yorkshire Dales National Park with Craven



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Due to the national park crossing the local authority borders it is not just the local authority who are responsible for the conservation areas within their areas. The technical definition of a conservation area is ‘an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’. They may be declared in any location which exhibits a particular character that the planning authority wants to preserve.

Of the 8,699 dwellings within the conservation areas across Craven. 1,504 are in conservation areas within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

<sup>50</sup> [National Parks \(England\) - data.gov.uk](https://data.gov.uk/dataset/national-parks-england)



## Retrofit Costs

In Craven £599 million of funding is required to retrofit Fabric First measures where these are not already present. To decarbonise the heating of the stock a further £429 million would be required to install heat pumps, storage heaters and/or solar PV where possible

Costs associated with heritage dwellings are a major factor. Retrofitting 6,833 dwellings in conservation areas in Craven with Fabric First measures would require funding levels of around £318 million. This figure is the higher than the funding needed for the 16,495 dwellings not in conservation areas in Craven

By understanding the costs associated with retrofitting, local authorities can make informed decisions about which retrofitting measures to prioritise, as well as which funding and resources are suitable to complete the retrofitting. For local authorities to be successful in transitioning to net zero emissions, they must have a comprehensive understanding of the costs associated with energy efficiency retrofits. This understanding is essential to ensure that the transition is cost-effective and that the necessary resources are available to complete the retrofitting process.

A retrofit cost model has been developed drawing upon national sources of evidence, to assign costs to the common retrofit measures of interest.

Using the various cost assumptions made by Climate Change Committee's (CCC) Sixth Carbon Budget as a base, this has been expanded to develop a simple cost model which can be used at an individual dwelling and a whole stock level.

The stages in developing the cost model are:

1. Decide on measures required
2. Lookup cost measures required by build type and size
3. Heritage uplift percentage
4. Local labour cost uplift
5. Inflation uplift
6. Economies of Scale
7. Condition contingencies uplift
8. Scaffolding costs
9. Survey design and planning costs
10. Inflation uplift to (preliminary) overheads
11. Uplift for general overheads and profit
12. Future inflation uplift

Details on each of these factors can be found in Appendix 2 – Retrofit Cost Model.



There are three sets of possible retrofit packages which have been modelled. Each measure, and therefore the associated cost, is only applied where applicable for each dwelling. These are:

1. Fabric First – includes wall insulation, floor insulation, loft insulation and window upgrades
2. Basic Measures - removes the more difficult and more costly measures (wall and floor insulation) and focuses on the basic fabric measures (roof and windows)
3. Decarbonisation – includes Fabric First cost and costs of a heat pump or storage heaters and costs of Solar PV

There are also two sets of cost scenarios applied to each retrofit package. These are current costs and future costs. The current costs reflect costs likely to be faced by an individual attempting to decarbonise a property in the current market. The future costs include reductions in costs which may apply if the current market rates reduce, for example, labour costs, scaffolding, survey and planning costs through future efficiencies associated with economies of scale achieved through co-ordinated improvement programs.

Both sets of cost scenarios are included in the datasets provided with this report. For the purposes of reporting the future costs have been used below as these reflect economies of scale which are likely for Council led projects.

### Fabric First Costs

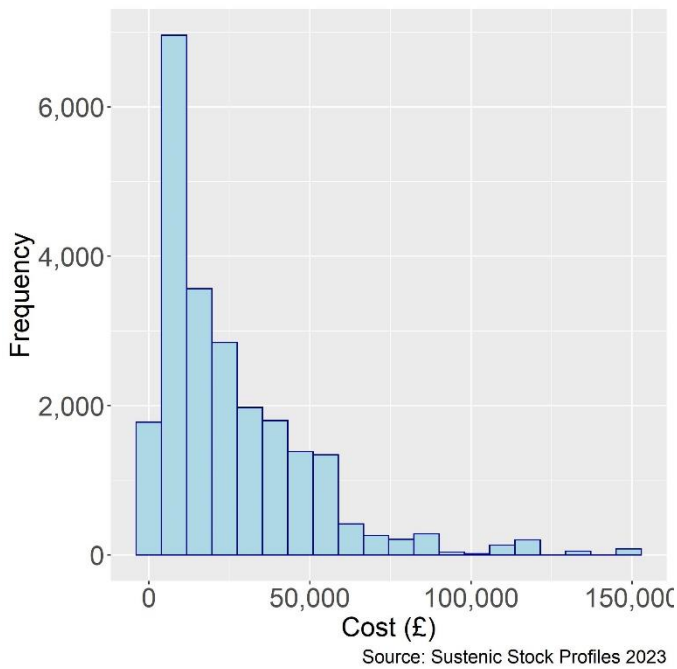
In Craven 23,328 (79%), dwellings do not have one or more of the Fabric First measures. The retrofit cost model was applied to these dwellings for the outstanding retrofit measures.

Figure 10 provides a histogram showing the distribution of the Fabric First costs based on future costs for the 23,328 dwellings this was applied to.

Figure 10 shows the range and frequency of the Fabric First future costs in Craven. The costs range from the minimum of £1,719 up to £150,652 where all measures are required for dwellings within conservation areas.



Figure 10: Histogram of Fabric First retrofit costs based on future costs in Craven



Using the cost model it is possible to look at different price points to understand the distribution of the cost of measures. Table 37 shows the number of dwellings by retrofit cost bands.

Table 37: Number, percentage and cost for dwellings in Craven requiring one or more of the Fabric First measure by banded retrofit costs

Fabric First Costs	Number of Dwellings	Per cent of Dwellings	Cost
Below £5,000	2,309	10%	£7 million
£5,000 to £10,000	5,280	23%	£42 million
£10,000 to £25,000	7,055	30%	£120 million
£25,000 to £50,000	5,663	24%	£210 million
Above £50,000	3,021	13%	£220 million
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>23,328</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>£599 million</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Table 37 shows that to retrofit dwellings in Craven requiring Fabric First measures would require funding levels of around £599 million.

For 7,589 (33%) of these dwellings, the cost of retrofit would be below £10,000 per dwelling. The cost to retrofit these dwellings would be around £49 million.

For 3,021 (13%) of these dwellings the cost of retrofit would be above £50,000 per dwelling. The cost to retrofit these dwellings would be around £220 million.

By splitting the dwellings requiring one or more of the four Fabric First measures by different characteristics it is possible to highlight the impact on retrofit costs for hard to decarbonise dwellings types. Table 38 shows the number of dwellings within banded retrofit costs for the Fabric First measures by wall type. Table 39 shows the number of dwellings within banded retrofit costs for the Fabric First measures by conservation area.

*Table 38: Number and cost for dwellings in Craven requiring one or more of the Fabric First measure by banded retrofit costs and wall type*

Fabric First Costs	Cavity Walls		Stone and Solid Walls		Other Wall Types	
	Number of Dwellings	Cost	Number of Dwellings	Cost	Number of Dwellings	Cost
Below £5,000	2,110	£7 million	157	> £1 million	42	> £1 million
£5,000 to £10,000	4,931	£39 million	177	£1 million	172	£1 million
£10,000 to £25,000	3,407	£52 million	3,338	£64 million	310	£5 million
£25,000 to £50,000	537	£17 million	5,039	£190 million	87	£3 million
Above £50,000	51	£3 million	2,960	£216 million	10	£1 million
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>11,036</b>	<b>£118 million</b>	<b>11,671</b>	<b>£471 million</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>£10 million</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

*Table 39: Number and cost for dwellings in Craven requiring one or more of the Fabric First measure by banded retrofit costs and conservation area*

Fabric First Costs	Not in a Conservation Area		Within a Conservation Area	
	Number of Dwellings	Cost	Number of Dwellings	Cost
Below £5,000	1,888	£6 million	421	£1 million
£5,000 to £10,000	5,183	£41 million	97	£1 million
£10,000 to £25,000	5,962	£101 million	1,093	£20 million
£25,000 to £50,000	3,058	£109 million	2,605	£101 million
Above £50,000	404	£24 million	2,617	£195 million
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>16,495</b>	<b>£281 million</b>	<b>6,833</b>	<b>£318 million</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023

Table 38 shows that to retrofit the 11,671 solid and stone wall dwellings in Craven requiring Fabric First measures would require funding levels of around £471 million. This figure is almost four times higher than the £118 million funding needed for the 11,036 cavity wall dwellings.

Table 39 shows that to retrofit the 6,833 dwellings in conservation areas in Craven requiring Fabric First measures would require funding levels of around £318 million. This figure is the higher than the funding needed for the 16,495 dwellings not in conservation areas in Craven.

### Decarbonisation Costs

These costs go a step further than the fabric measures to add costs of upgrading to low carbon heating systems and installing solar PV<sup>51</sup>.

In Craven it is unsurprising that 99% of dwellings (29,264) would require at least one of these decarbonisation measures.

Figure 11 provides a histogram of the Decarbonisation costs based on future costs.

Figure 11: Histogram of Decarbonisation costs based on future costs in Craven

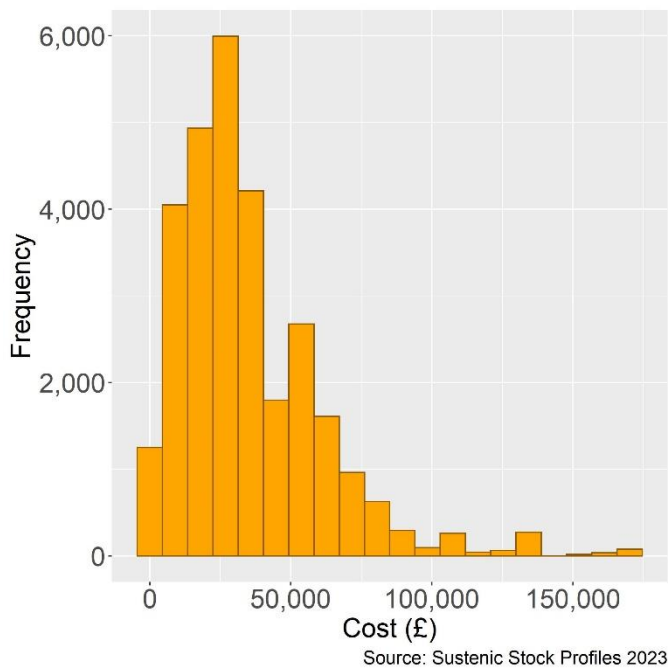


Figure 11 shows the range and frequency of the Decarbonisation future costs in Craven. The costs range from the minimum of £1,500 where only storage heaters are required up to £171,652 where all fabric first measures, a heat pump and PV are required for dwellings within conservation areas.

Table 40 shows the number of dwellings within retrofit cost bands for the Decarbonisation measures. It demonstrates that £1,028 million would be required to decarbonise the 29,264 dwellings where measures are required. This is an additional £429 million compared to only retrofitting the Fabric First measures.

For 11,629 (40%) of these dwellings, the cost to decarbonise would be below £25,000 per dwelling. The cost to retrofit these dwellings would be around £171 million.

<sup>51</sup> It has been assumed that all dwellings with a roof will be able to have solar PV installed. Each dwelling would need to be assessed on a individual basis to ensure the structure of the roof is suitable for PV, as well as having the appropriate orientation and exposure to sunlight for PV to be effective.

For 6,658 (23%) of these dwellings the cost to decarbonise would be above £50,000 per dwelling. The cost to retrofit these dwellings would be around £479 million.

*Table 40: Number and percentage of dwellings in Craven by cost scenario with cost distribution and total costs*

Decarbonisation Costs	Number of Dwellings	Per cent of Dwellings	Cost
Below £5,000	1,255	4%	£3 million
£5,000 to £10,000	1,543	5%	£11 million
£10,000 to £25,000	8,831	30%	£157 million
£25,000 to £50,000	10,977	38%	£378 million
Above £50,000	6,658	23%	£479 million
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>29,264</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>£1,028 million</b>

Source: Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles 2023



## Summary and Recommendations

The Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles results provided within this report, as well as the dataset<sup>52</sup> provided, have shown that the current energy efficiency levels in Craven are lower than for England. The average energy efficiency rating for dwellings in Craven is 60 compared to an average of 66 for England. Craven also has a higher proportion of dwellings with an EPC Band below Band C (70%) compared to England (54%).

The housing stock is, in many ways predisposed towards low levels of energy efficiency. There is also more older stock with 50% having been built before 1950 compared to 35% nationally being built before 1945. The proportion of social dwellings in Craven (8%) is lower than the national average (17%). There are fewer flats (11%) than are found nationally (23%). All these are factors that are usually associated with lower levels of energy efficiency in housing.

These, and the more detailed results considering the individual retrofit measures required suggest that proportionally there is more retrofit improvement required in Craven to bring dwellings up to a minimum of an EPC Band C by 2030 than is found on average nationally. The high proportion of older stock, particularly those which are stone built and needing external wall insulation, also suggests that the cost of retrofitting these dwellings will be higher than average. Furthermore, the low proportion of social dwellings in Craven suggests that proportionally fewer of these dwellings will be able to benefit from funding from the SHDF, meaning a higher proportion of retrofit measures will need to be funded through HUG or the homeowner or private landlord. This is likely to place a greater burden on Council Officers seeking to address these challenges.

### Action plan

The Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles within this report provide results down to dwelling level in order to provide a strategic overview to Craven, using open source data. These can be aggregated to Ward, Division and authority level to provide different lenses to this overview. From the report and the Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles on which it is based an action plan for retrofit needs across Craven can begin to be developed.

### Retrofit costs

The retrofit costs provided in this report and accompanying dataset can help facilitate cost modelling scenarios to better inform bids for funding and future planning towards net zero. Retrofit costs estimates can also be used in balancing an action plan addressing low cost and high retrofit cost dwellings. This is particularly useful where program costs are targeting an average figure (as with HUG).

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<sup>52</sup> The Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles were provided to Craven at dwelling level to allow the council to carry out further analysis as required.

### Resourcing

The report has demonstrated the significant energy efficiency challenges present in the Craven housing stock. Addressing these will require significant effort and developing an action plan for retrofit would complement the existing intentions locally and regionally to retrofit domestic housing at scale.

## Appendix 1 – Data Sources

Data sources used in development of the Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles are provide in Table A1.1

*Table A1.1: Data sources used in development of the Sustenic Dwelling Level Stock Profiles For Craven*

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Data level</b>	<b>Data of Data</b>	<b>Dataset source</b>
EPC Data	Dwelling level	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2008 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	<a href="https://opendatacommunities.org">Energy Performance of Buildings Data England and Wales (opendatacommunities.org)</a>
OS AddressBase Plus	Address Level	E98 January 2023 Update	Ordnance Survey
OS MasterMap Topography	Polygons	January 2023 Update Currency Update 08/12/2022	Ordnance Survey
OS MasterMap Building Heights	Polygons	October 2022	Ordnance Survey
Census Tenure	Census Output Areas level	2011	<a href="https://nomisweb.co.uk">search - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)</a>
VOA Dwelling Age	Lower Super Output Area level	2015	<a href="#">Dwelling Ages and Prices   CDRC Data</a>
Table 100 Tenure	Local Authority level	2021	<a href="https://www.gov.uk">Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>
ONS Sub regional tenure	Local Authority level	2020	<a href="https://ons.gov.uk">Subnational estimates of dwellings by tenure, England - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a>
Postcode look up	Postcode level	2021	<a href="#">Postcode to Output Area to Lower Layer Super Output Area to Middle Layer Super Output Area to Local Authority District (August 2021) Lookup in the UK  </a>

			<a href="https://statistics.gov.uk">Open Geography Portal (statistics.gov.uk)</a>
Off-gas postcodes	Postcode level	2017	<a href="#">off-gas-postcodes-v2.xlsx (live.com)</a>
English Housing Survey, 2019: Housing Stock Data	Survey data anonymised at dwelling level	2019	<a href="#">UK Data Service</a>
Listed buildings	Point data	January 2023	<a href="#">Download Listing Data - GIS Shapefiles   Historic England</a>
Conservation areas	Polygon data	April 2022	<a href="#">Download Listing Data - GIS Shapefiles   Historic England</a> and Craven District Council
Parks and Gardens	Polygon data	January 2023	<a href="#">Download Listing Data - GIS Shapefiles   Historic England</a>
Census Output Areas	Polygon data	2011	<a href="#">2011 Census Geography boundaries (Output Areas and Small Areas)   UK Data Service   Census Data</a>
Wards	Polygon data	December 2021	<a href="#">Wards (December 2021) GB BFC (statistics.gov.uk)</a>
North Yorkshire Council Divisions	Polygon data	From April 2023	Craven District Council
Local Authority	Polygon data	2020	<a href="#">Local Authority Districts (December 2019) Boundaries UK BGC - data.gov.uk</a>



## Appendix 2 – Retrofit Cost Model

### Step 1 Decide on measures required

Deciding on the measures required will depend on whether a dwellings has firstly been identified as requiring any of the measures included. Once a measure has been identified, the type of insulation will depended on other characteristics of the dwelling. For example, if a dwelling requires wall insulation, the wall type will determine the type of insulation and therefore cost applied.

### Step 2 Lookup cost measures required by build type and size

Dwelling sizes are based on floor areas. Typical floor areas are described in Table 16 of the UCL report<sup>75</sup> and to develop small and medium variants factors of 0.7 and 1.3 were applied. Details of those used for the retrofit cost model are in Table A2.1.

Table A2.1: Size of dwelling types by Total Floor Area (overall floors m2)

Factor applied to define small and large	0.7		1.3
	Small	Medium	Large
Cnv flat	46	65	85
Flat LR	39	55	72
Flat HR	39	55	72
Mid Terrace	57	81	105
End Terrace	60	86	112
Semi-Detached	65	93	121
Detached	106	152	198
Bungalow	54	77	100

### Step 3 Apply heritage uplift percentage

The heritage uplifts are found in the Heritage Cost Uplifts worksheet of the EE spreadsheet. Table A2.2 is an extract from this worksheet. The uplifts applied to listed buildings has not been included.

Table A2.2: Size of dwelling types by Total Floor Area (overall floors m2)

Cost uplift per measure	Heritage status	Walls			Double glazing			Loft			Floor		
		Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High
Conservation		30%	220%	500%	50%	80%	300%	5%	70%	110%	15%	170%	200%

### Step 4 Apply local labour cost uplift

The local labour cost uplift is based on a number of assumptions including;

- Labour/contractors would not be sourced locally but would come from the nearest large cities of Leeds, Hull or Middlesborough by car or van and be paid a mileage rate of 45p per mile

- Labour/contractors would be paid for travel time in excess of normal time which we have assumed to be the national average (see summary of article on Randstad survey cited earlier in the report)<sup>78</sup>
- Contractors operate in four person teams as suggested by the PRP/Peabody report
- This would result in a 58% increase in local labour costs as detailed in Table A.6 below
- Labour costs account for 40% of current costs based and 50% of future (bid) costs. This assumption is based on Table A2.3, which is an extract from the PRP Peabody report.

Table A2.3: Labour uplift cost calculation

Travel time: arrive 08:00 depart 16:30	Leeds	Hull	M'borough
Local travel time (minutes)	154	130	150
Average national (minutes)	54	54	54
Excess local travel time (minutes)	100	76	96
Excess local travel time as a percentage of an 8 hour day	21%	16%	20%
Local travel distance	148	82	94
Local travel distance at 45p per mile	67	37	42
National travel time as a percentage of local travel time	35%	42%	36%
National travel distance at 45p per mile	23	15	15
Excess local over national	43	22	27
4 person team day rate from PRP/Peabody report	330	330	330
Plus 4 x travel excess	503	416	438
Plus paid travel time excess (minutes)	572	469	504
Per cent increase in labour costs	73%	42%	53%
Mid point between highest and lowest increase in labour costs		58%	

When multiplied together the labour uplift factors for the current cost model are;

- local labour cost uplift of 58% multiplied by 50% = 29%.

and for the future bid cost model;

- local labour cost uplift of 58% multiplied by 40% = 23%.

Table A2.4 show the final labour uplift factors used within the retrofit costs model

Table A2.4: Labour uplift cost calculation

	Current bid		Future (bid) approach	
PRP/Peabody report costs for pre-1919 mid terrace	Business as usual		Revised retrofit approach	
Labour costs	£8,366	50%	£7,253	40%
Total costs	£16,779		£18,333	
Labour uplift factors = local labour uplift factor (mid-point 58% *Labour %)		29%		23%

### Step 5 Apply inflation uplift

To allow for inflation since the source costs were calculated an inflation factor calculated from the ONS Construction output price index<sup>79</sup> is applied by

1. dividing the current index value found in the Repair and Maintenance worksheet (112.8 for December 2021 the most recent data available at the time of writing) by the June 2019 value of 106.9 = 5.7% (at the time of writing) and
2. increasing the costs from step 3 by this percentage

### Step 6 Economies of Scale

In the future (bid) cost model a 10% reduction was assumed although there is very little evidence to support any economies of scale. This is still however an important step in the process as these may be achieved in the future. If the cost model were further developed to cover specific cases (such as an area programme) potential for economies of scale would need to be further researched and this factor updated.

### Step 7 Apply condition contingencies uplift

The PRP/Peabody report looked in some detail at the impact of conditions and while not making specific recommendations on a condition contingency factor they did in their Victorian dwelling case include a contingency of approximately 35% to cover potential condition problems. In the absence of any other definitive research we apply a 35% condition contingency. If an area program were planned this might be more accurately evaluated by a pre-program condition survey and before any installation measures by a detailed PAS2035 type survey.

### Step 8 Add scaffolding costs

A base cost of £1,475 was established from the PRP/Peabody report. In practice a library of scaffolding costs would be expected to be built up from local contractors. A lower base cost of £986 was assumed for the future (bid) cost model based on assumptions that these would service EWI only. In both cases it is assumed these base costs would be reduced by 30% to take account of EWI only being permitted to the rear of the property.

### Step 9 Add survey design and planning costs

A cost of £2,500 is added. This is at the high end of PRP/Peabody estimates. This is reduced to £1,352 for the future (bid) cost model based on assumptions of rolling programs allowing some economies of scale.

### Step 10 Apply inflation uplift to (preliminary) overheads and add in

A similar approach is taken here to step 4 except the (preliminary) overhead (scaffolding, survey and design) estimates date from an earlier period so the current index is divided by the June 2016 index value. As previously the inflation factor is calculated from the ONS Construction output price index<sup>80</sup> and can be applied by

1. dividing the current index value found in the Repair and Maintenance worksheet (112.8 for December 2021 the most recent data available at the time of writing) by the June 2016 value of 100.5 = 10.7% and
2. increasing the costs from step 7 and 8 by this percentage and adding this in.

### Step 11 Apply uplift for general overheads and profit

A 6.5% uplift is applied for general overheads and profit based on the PRP/Peabody report which quoted a national company applying such an uplift. Such estimates are difficult to come by and we apply it in the absence of any superior local or national knowledge.

#### Step 12 Apply future inflation uplift

An 8% uplift for inflation is applied based on the current inflation rate from the Bank of England. This is to reflect the likely price of any work being planned now. Ideally we would use the ONS Construction index but this is not due for update until mid-May 2022 and unlike the Bank of England does not include any forward projections.

Bank of England inflation for 2023 and 2024 of 5% and 2% respectively were used to produce estimates for the future (bid) cost model by compounding the interest rates.

#### Summary of differences between the current and future (bid) cost model

Steps 4 Uplift labour costs, 8, scaffolding, 9, survey and design and 12 future inflation are the only differences between the two models.