

Appendix C

Overall Assessment of Mapped data

This section summarises the findings from the analysis of the mapped data in Section 2. Only key maps are summarised here.

Solid Walls	The data that is available shows that solid wall properties appear to be clustered in the Aspley & Woburn, Biggleswade, Silsoe & Shillington, Ampthill, Arlesey, Dunstable Central, Linslade, Heath & Reach and Toddington.
Off gas network	Areas with a high proportion of properties not connected to gas network (higher than 30%) are Ampthill, Biggleswade, Westoning, Flitton & Greenfield, Heath & Reach, Toddington, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard North, Woburn & Aspley, Potton, Houghton Conquest and Haynes, Northill, Silsoe & Shillington, Barton le Clay and Arlesey.
Electricity consumption	Above average electricity consumption mainly affects rural wards. Areas with particularly high consumption are Caddington, Eaton Bray, Heath and Reach, Aspley & Woburn, Westoning Flitton & Greenfield parts of Ampthill, Maulden & Houghton Conquest, Northill and Potton wards. The large urban wards by contrast have relatively low electricity consumption.
Economy 7 consumption	High Economy 7 electricity consumption tends to follow areas not connected to the gas network. It is clear that high average consumption of economy 7 is mainly a rural phenomenon. Areas with particularly high E7 consumption are Caddington, Eaton Bray, Heath and Reach, Aspley & Woburn, Cranfield & Marston Moretaine, Ampthill, Maulden & Houghton Conquest, Northill, Sandy, and Potton wards.
Gas consumption	Wards with high consumption are generally in the west and those with particularly high average consumption per household are Aspley & Woburn, Westoning Flitton & Greenfield, Leighton Buzzard North, Caddington and Dunstable Watling ward.
Cavity Wall Insulation	Significant areas appear to have quite low take-up of cavity wall insulation, even populous urban wards. As a whole Central Bedfordshire has about average levels of take-up for cavity wall insulation which would suggest at least 30 – 40%

	of cavities remain unfilled.
Loft Insulation	This data shows that only a few urban wards showed reasonable levels of take-up for insulation between 2005 and 2012. Throughout this period loft insulation was cheap and in many cases free. It is likely then that a large proportion of those areas that show poor take-up will indeed have significant potential for this measure.
Condensing Boilers	The highest concentrations of condensing boiler installations are limited to a few urban areas. Much of the area has shown quite low levels of installation of condensing boilers in recent years. There would appear to be significant scope to improve heating efficiency as older gas boilers are replaced. Particular areas of focus should be northern, western and southern wards.
Renewables	Most of the area has high levels of pv installations with wards in the centre of Central Bedfordshire having particularly high installation levels. Some areas however have very low levels including Caddington, Toddington, Stotfold & Langford, Arlesey and Aspley & Woburn.
Index of Multiple Deprivation	The IMD is an index created by analysing a range of factors that are symptomatic of social deprivation. Using this analysis deprivation is highest in urban locations around Dunstable (Caddington) Houghton Regis/ Tithe Farm, Flitwick, Leighton Buzzard South and Sandy.
Benefits Summary map	Wards in Dunstable, Houghton Regis and Leighton Buzzard, have the highest proportion of benefits claimants.
% fuel poor households	Relatively high levels of fuel poverty appear to be spread throughout Central Bedfordshire with wards in the southern and northern extremities particularly badly affected (Caddington, Eaton Bray, Aspley & Woburn, Northill, Sandy and Potton). Generally urban wards have relatively low levels of fuel poverty; there are however some small pockets of fuel poverty in all urban areas.
Band A Council Tax	The wards of Caddington, Leighton Buzzard South, Flitwick, Cranfield & Marston Moretaine and Arlesey have high concentrations of council tax band A properties. This measure was selected as it is a useful proxy for low income households and therefore more likely to be susceptible to fuel poverty.

<p>% Privately owned properties</p>	<p>Private homeownership is uniformly high with only a few areas showing patches with relatively low levels of home ownership, these are Aspley & Woburn, Sandy, Northill, Tithe Farm and Arlesey. High levels of home ownership could indicate a potential market for Green Deal measures.</p>
<p>% Privately rented properties</p>	<p>Central Bedfordshire has comparatively low levels of privately rented accommodation. The few distinct pockets where the proportion is over 11% are in Caddington ward, the west of Aspley & Woburn, the north of Cranfield & Marston Moretaine, the south of Northill, the centre of Arlesey and small pockets in Dunstable and Leighton Buzzard. All of these areas also score highly for fuel poverty, energy use and in many cases band A properties</p>
<p>ECO CScO Areas</p>	<p>Central Bedfordshire has only one area designated as a Carbon Saving Community. This is in Manshead ward Dunstable. This area qualifies as it is in the top 15% of deprived communities as calculated by the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Full post code information on this area is available from the DECC website.</p>