

# An affordable warmth strategy for Edinburgh

An inter-agency plan to help Edinburgh residents afford to heat their homes



CAPITAL CITY PARTNERSHIP  
*closing the gap*

**NHS**  
Lothian



Scottish Federation of  
Housing Associations

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*Piping gas for you*



# Forewords

**When we were assessing** the nature and scale of social exclusion in Edinburgh for the Lord Provost's Commission we identified the main causes of 'fuel poverty' as poor housing conditions, low incomes and high fuel prices. These are a deadly combination of factors. In the **onacity** report we told of people in our city who had to put paying for fuel before paying for a decent a diet. We also noted how fuel poverty has a disproportionate effect on those who are particularly at risk: older people, lone parent families, unemployed people, people with disabilities and young people in receipt of benefit.

Working for affordable warmth for all has to be a fundamental component in the drive for social inclusion in Edinburgh. People who can heat their homes without being pushed into poverty have the right environment in which to lead an included, not an excluded, life. As a result, they have improved health and improved prospects. Part of the strategy to achieve affordable warmth for all our citizens must operate on the principles of sustainability. We know that affordable warmth leads to less pollution.

I am delighted that the affordable warmth strategy for the city complements a number of other important initiatives, including many of the recommendations from the **onacity** report and the Edinburgh Social Justice Milestones. I commend the strategy for providing such a comprehensive framework for the achievement of affordable warmth within Edinburgh. In working together across sectors and agencies, organisations and individuals, we can achieve affordable warmth for all our people.



**Richard Holloway**  
Chair of the Lord Provost's Commission on Social Exclusion

**Affordable warmth** is an important health issue and one which requires input from a range of agencies. As a partner in the affordable warmth strategy for the City of Edinburgh the health service in Lothian will be contributing to health improvement. The strategy will address two enduring problems which have long been associated with ill health and with unacceptable differences in health status between better off and poorer members of society: poor housing and low income. Fuel poverty affects people of all ages and addressing this issue by promoting affordable warmth will produce improvements in health and social well-being for children, families, and older people. It will also contribute to a sustainable environment for future generations.



**David Bolton**  
Director of Primary and Community Services Development  
Lothian Primary Care Trust

**When I attended** the first affordable warmth workshop I issued a challenge to the many participants. It was that they should bring together their wide and varied experience about the issues that surround fuel poverty to produce a workable strategy that will help Edinburgh's residents afford to heat their homes. It is my great pleasure to find that they have done this.

The strategy details how health, housing, advice and energy professionals, from the public, private and voluntary sectors can work together to help all the residents of Edinburgh be able to achieve affordable warmth.

The Council is proud to have initiated this project. The successful implementation of the strategy is vital to the well-being many of Edinburgh's residents and will contribute to the Council's wider aims of achieving social inclusion and a sustainable Edinburgh and reducing poverty in the city.



**Councillor Ian Perry**  
Deputy Leader, The City of Edinburgh Council

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# Introduction

This document sets out an affordable warmth strategy for Edinburgh. It has been developed over six months by a wide range of organisations and individuals. They worked together to produce a workable plan that will make homes in Edinburgh affordable to heat.

This document gives background on the need for an affordable warmth strategy. It details the aims and objectives, and describes how these will be taken forward. Finally, it lists those agencies in the city that are already committed to carrying out parts of the strategy.



development

affordable warmth strategy



*28% of householders in Edinburgh currently say they are living in fuel poverty*

The development of the strategy has only been possible because of sponsorship from Transco and the involvement and commitment of all the represented agencies.

The development of the strategy is only the first stage of achieving affordable warmth – the real work begins now, with its implementation. While many organisations have already committed themselves to delivering parts of the strategy, there is a need to involve more organisations in taking it forward. This process will only end when all the residents of Edinburgh can afford to be warm in their homes.



and implementation

*All residents in Edinburgh  
will be able to afford to heat  
their homes*

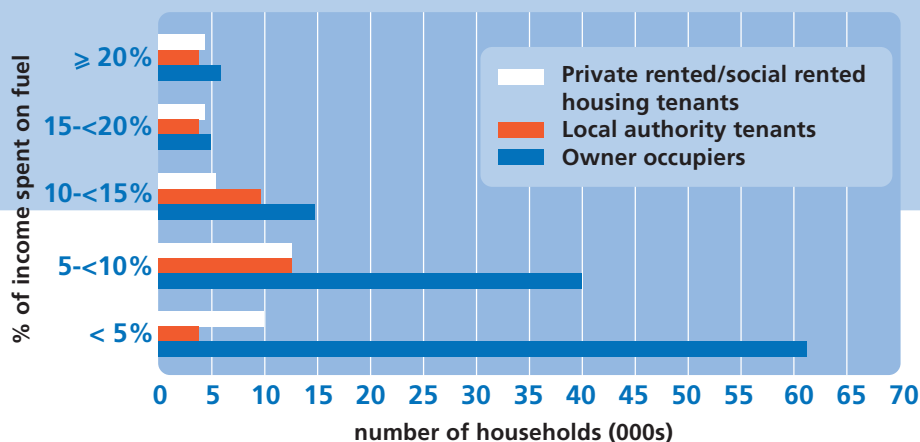
# Background to affordable warmth

## What is affordable warmth?

Edinburgh has defined affordable warmth as the ability to keep comfortably warm whilst keeping energy costs below 10% of disposable household income (1).

A household whose energy costs are more than 10% of its income is said to be in fuel poverty. Fuel poverty is caused by three main factors: **housing conditions, household income and fuel prices.**

Number of households in fuel poverty in Edinburgh by tenure



## Housing conditions

The latest Scottish House Condition Survey (1996) showed that more than 90% of homes in Edinburgh do not meet current building standards for energy efficiency (2). It also showed that 32% of households in Edinburgh would need to spend more than 10% of their disposable household income on fuel to remain acceptably warm. 64 000 households in Edinburgh suffer from fuel poverty.

Compared to the national averages, Edinburgh has a very high number of people living in flats or tenements. The housing is older, and it is subject to extra planning controls partly because Edinburgh is a World Heritage site. Like similar old cities it also developed large peripheral housing estates in the 1960s and 1970s, some of which are recognised

as deprived areas with high levels of fuel poverty. It is difficult and expensive to improve the energy efficiency of these types of building which are common in Edinburgh.

Surveys carried out in Edinburgh as part of the Scottish House Condition Survey (1996) have shown that the energy efficiency of the housing stock was rated at 4.2 on a scale of 1 to 10, considerably lower than is considered desirable (current building standards require a rating of 7). Dampness and/or condensation, typically symptoms of fuel poverty, are present in one fifth of homes. Older, flatted and local authority homes are most affected (3). Significant improvements in energy efficiency will need to be made to make these homes affordable to heat.

## Incomes

**People on low incomes** need to spend a large part of their income on fuel. The elderly, lone-parent families, the unemployed, the disabled, and those under 25 who receive benefit are particularly likely to be living in fuel poverty. This is because they often have to heat their homes for longer periods of time than those who go out to work, and may also need to heat their homes to higher temperatures to be comfortable.

The problems of fuel poverty are further compounded because those on low incomes tend to live in areas where the housing is less energy efficient than it could be. As they are unlikely to have the funds to pay for cost saving energy efficiency improvements to their homes, they have no means of cutting bills and remaining comfortably warm.

The Lord Provost's Commission on Social Exclusion heard evidence that some families and older people in Edinburgh have to put paying for fuel and other utilities before paying for a decent diet. It was also recognised that, for these people, heating is still generally well below comfortable and healthy levels (4). This is despite Edinburgh having one of the strongest local economies in Britain, and having the second highest average personal income of any city in the UK (5).

People on low incomes will spend more in real and proportional terms on fuel, because of the poor condition of their homes, than those who can choose to live in more energy efficient homes. Despite a high proportion of income being spent on fuel, the home may still not reach acceptable levels of warmth.

## Fuel costs

**Fuel prices** are controlled by the fuel suppliers and their regulator Ofgem. While competition in the energy market has brought down prices for many householders, Ofgem has stated (6) that there are "many who are elderly or on very low incomes who are either being prevented from, or are not taking full advantage of, all the benefits of competition". There is wide recognition that there is still work to be done to ensure that everyone can access the cheapest prices for fuel.

The cheapest way to pay for fuel is by direct debit through a bank account. Many householders who are on low incomes find it difficult to get bank accounts or do not like to use direct debit because of uncertainty that there will be sufficient funds in the account when the bills are paid.

The most expensive way to pay for fuel is by pre-payment meter. These are most commonly found in the homes of those on low incomes. While some low income households do prefer to use pre-payment meters as they allow them to budget easily, they may in any case have little choice about their payment method. Those in fuel debt may not only be unable to switch to a cheaper supplier but also may not be able to switch to a cheaper payment method. In addition to higher costs, pre-payment cards have other disadvantages.

People on low incomes pay more for their fuel because they cannot access lower tariffs than those with higher and more secure incomes.

# The benefits of achieving affordable warmth for all

## Improved health

Living in cold and damp homes worsens some illnesses. Heart and respiratory diseases are examples of these. Mental health can also suffer. In 1996/97 there were 431 excess winter deaths because of cold housing in Edinburgh (7). Most of these people were elderly and died of respiratory or cardiovascular disease. Other countries with similar climates do not experience this increase in the number of deaths over the winter months.

Across the UK the cost of treating people with cold related diseases is estimated at £1 billion a year. This equates to around £10 million a year in Edinburgh (8). Achieving affordable warmth will cut this cost.

Ensuring that everyone has affordable warmth will give many in Edinburgh a healthier living environment and reduce the number of winter deaths.

## Higher incomes

Cutting fuel bills leaves householders with more money in their pockets. The affordable warmth strategy aims to do this by improving the energy efficiency of homes and helping people access cheaper payment methods and sources of fuel. The money saved can be spent on other essentials such as healthy food, clothing and shelter, or extra warmth. When the energy efficiency of the property is improved, repair costs are also lower and homes are more attractive for potential residents.

## Less pollution

The Government has now pledged to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide by 20% of 1990 levels by 2010. Carbon dioxide is the main greenhouse gas that causes climate change. Helping people use energy efficiently cuts emissions of carbon dioxide. It also cuts emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrous dioxides, which cause acid rain.

## Social inclusion

Social inclusion is high on the political agenda; as a society we are working towards greater equality. No one should be cold in their home. Warm, secure housing provides a point of stability for people's lives that enable them to have real opportunities in a fair society (9).

**The implementation of this strategy will allow the benefits of achieving affordable warmth to reach those who most in need. It will also try to reach those who are likely to be at risk before they face difficulties**

## What is currently being done about fuel poverty in Edinburgh



In response to the Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) (1995), **The City of Edinburgh Council** developed the Warmburgh Plan. The plan describes how to improve the energy efficiency of homes in Edinburgh and includes a commitment to developing an affordable warmth strategy. The plan is being carried out by the Housing Department and the Warmburgh Unit, a Lothian and Edinburgh Environmental Partnership project. The plan aims to reduce energy use by all householders in the city. This often helps those in fuel poverty, but on its own is not enough to solve fuel poverty (10).

The development and implementation of this affordable warmth strategy will help ensure that energy efficiency improvements are initially targeted at those most in need. It will also start to introduce wider initiatives to help the fuel poor, such as benefits advice. So it will work towards the Warmburgh targets as well as other Council goals, such as reducing poverty and disadvantage and working towards a sustainable Edinburgh.

The City of Edinburgh Council initiated the development of the strategy, and other agencies were quick to get involved as reducing fuel poverty fits well with their own aims and objectives. For example:

As part of its strategy for achieving social justice for the people of Edinburgh, The **Capital City Partnership** is working towards increasing the quality and variety of homes in Edinburgh's most disadvantaged communities and creating balanced communities across the city. An important element in this is the availability of safe, warm homes where

people can feel comfortable and secure. The development and implementation of the affordable warmth strategy will play an important part in achieving this.

The **NHS** in Lothian is committed to tackling social inequalities in health. Poor housing and low incomes are associated with poorer physical and mental health. Developing new ways of working in partnership with other agencies is essential to addressing life circumstances and poverty whilst continuing to provide high quality health services. Addressing fuel poverty will reduce the immediate health hazards of cold and damp housing. There are health improvements associated with the reduction of social exclusion and improvement of disposable incomes.

**Housing Associations** aim to provide affordable housing. Making sure that their tenants can afford to be warm, as well as being able to pay the rent, is part of this aim. Under Scottish Homes policy, housing associations also have a specific duty to reduce fuel poverty and use energy and resources better. This builds on the principle of sustainability adopted in key policies of Scottish Homes.

Tackling fuel poverty is an urgent issue for **Lothian Anti-Poverty Alliance**. Thousands of Edinburgh's households pay too much for their fuel, leaving them with less to spend on other necessities such as food, clothing and shelter. Any meaningful anti-poverty strategy cannot achieve its aims if it ignores fuel poverty. Achievement of a sustained reduction in fuel poverty must involve energy efficiency improvements, which reduce both unnecessary fuel use and fuel costs for low income households.

## National Initiatives to combat fuel poverty

**At a national level**, fuel poverty has been recognised as an issue that needs to be tackled. The recent announcement by the Scottish Executive of more funding for heating and insulation packages for the elderly (one of the groups most at risk) has been welcomed by campaigning organisations such as Age Concern Scotland and Energy Action Scotland. In England and Wales the Warm Homes Act, which requires the English and Welsh Governments to end fuel poverty, has now been passed. Similar legislation is expected to be introduced in Scotland.

The gas and electricity industry regulator, **Ofgem**, has been taking action with fuel suppliers to tackle fuel poverty. Ofgem has drawn up the Social Action Plan, which contains several initiatives to help those in fuel poverty (11). These include:

- increased funding for energy efficiency schemes
- continued downward pressure on fuel prices through competition
- better access to cheaper prices for those in debt or using pre-payment meters
- improved services to old and other customers at risk.



**Energy Action Scotland**, the leading anti-fuel-poverty charity in Scotland, whose main aim is to eliminate fuel poverty, believes that national agendas can be served by local action. The development of this strategy combines that local action with the wish to influence the national agenda on fuel poverty and energy efficiency.

**Transco** is active in the field of fuel poverty and has supported many local authorities to alleviate fuel poverty through its own affordable warmth initiatives. These include sponsoring training and education and the development of leasing schemes. Transco has sponsored The City of Edinburgh's affordable warmth strategy. This is a clear example of Transco's commitment to combating fuel poverty in Scotland by working in partnership with local authorities.



# Developing the affordable warmth strategy

**In the Warmburgh Plan**, the Council stated it would develop an affordable warmth strategy. Although the Council led the initiative, it was always clear that a strategy could not be developed and carried out by the Council alone. To be achievable, the strategy had to reflect various interest groups' needs, concerns and expertise. Organisations in the city were therefore asked to be part of a strategy steering group.

The steering group was made up of representatives from:

Capital City Partnership

The City of Edinburgh Council

Edinburgh Tenants' Federation

Energy Action Scotland

Lothian Anti-Poverty Alliance

Lothian and Edinburgh Energy Efficiency Advice Centre

Lothian Health Board

Lothian Primary Care NHS Trust

Scottish Federation of Housing Associations

Transco.

The steering group was vital in directing the process and decided to invite an even wider range of organisations in the city to contribute to the content of the strategy. Two different one day workshops were developed and facilitated by Energy Inform. These workshops, where decisions about the content of the strategy were made, were attended by twenty-five organisations.



At the first workshop the participants were asked to identify the problems associated with achieving affordable warmth. Next, they were asked to find answers to these problems. From this, clear areas of interest began to emerge. The participants then chose an area to work on and began to consider strategy aims and objectives.

At the second workshop the participants thought about their initial aims and objectives and started to identify partner agencies, targets and timescales for the strategy. Objectives considered unachievable were removed.

A draft strategy was produced and sent to all the organisations that had taken part in the workshops, as well other agencies that had expressed an interest in the development of the strategy but were unable to attend the workshops. In total, seventy-five organisations (*see appendix D*) were consulted at this stage

At this stage many organisations were able to add their own contributions and begin to make commitments to the strategy implementation. So far, twenty-six organisations (*see page 20*) have committed themselves to carrying out parts of the strategy.

# The strategy

**The strategy that** was drawn up as a result of the workshops and consultation consists of six aims and a statement about issues that cannot be tackled at a local level.

The aims are represented as diagrams on the following pages. These show how the strategy will work and the benefits to householders of implementing the strategy. They also show how different parts of the strategy link together.

These diagrams are followed by the statement about issues beyond local control. The affordable warmth steering group and its members will seek to influence decisions about these issues as they cannot directly act to change them.

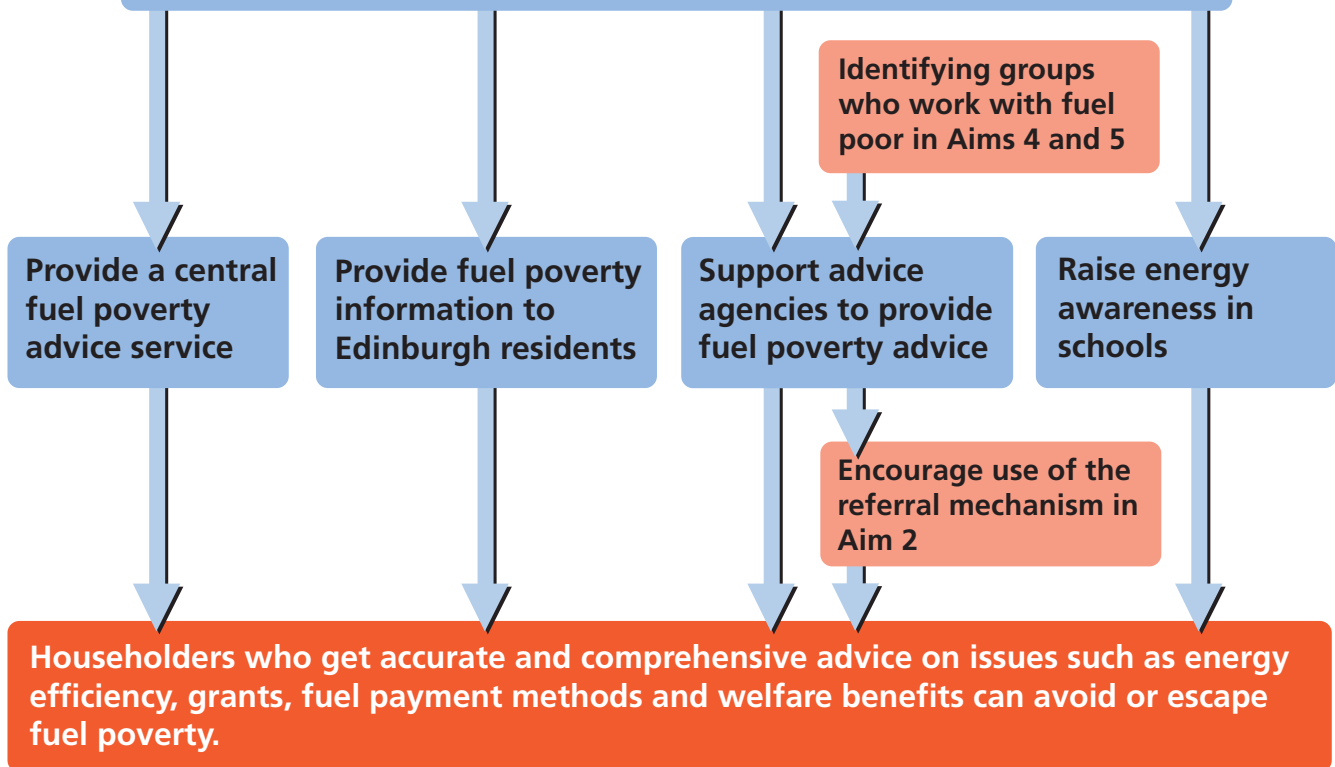
If all the aims are implemented, fuel poverty will be significantly reduced in Edinburgh.

A more detailed plan of the strategy that shows the objectives, partners, targets and timescales for each aim is in appendix C.



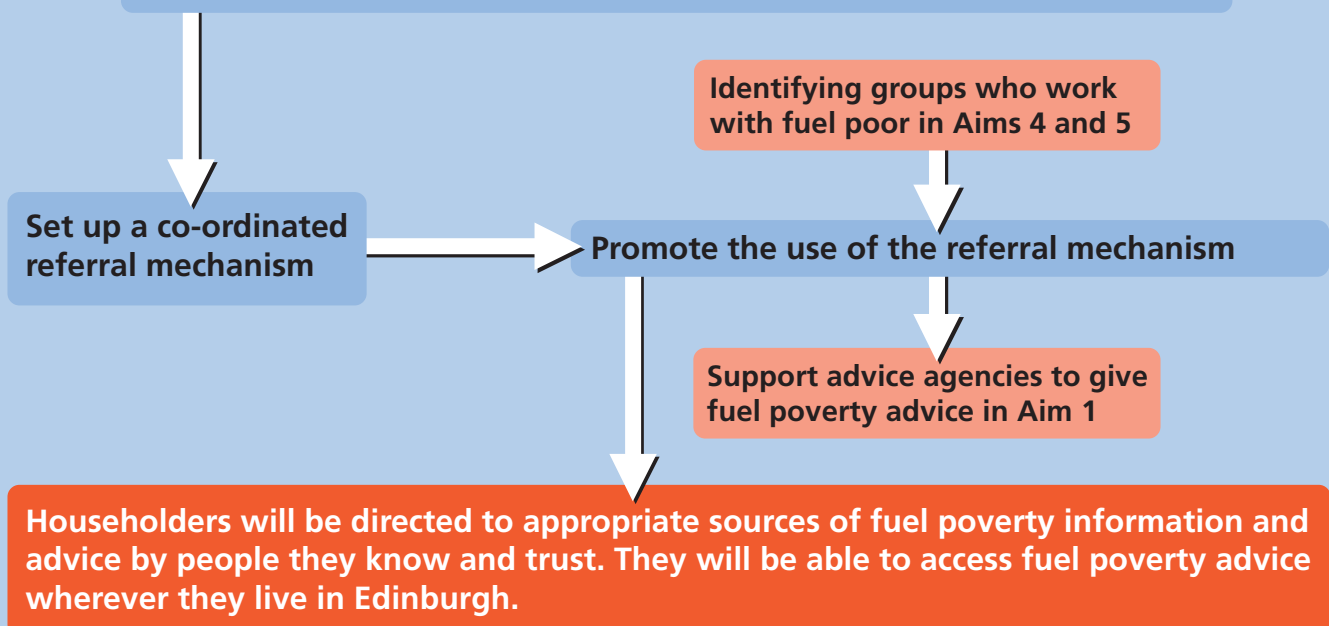
## Aim 1 – To provide fuel poverty advice

Appropriate fuel poverty advice should be available to all and targeted at those groups most likely to be in need



## Aim 2 – To establish fuel poverty referral systems between agencies

Householders should be directed to the most appropriate source of advice through one of the many agencies in Edinburgh that work with the fuel poor



### Aim 3 – To make warmth affordable by maximising incomes and lowering fuel prices

Householders need to be directed to sources of financial assistance that help them achieve affordable warmth

Ensure benefits are claimed and de-stigmatise benefits claims

Ensure energy efficiency grants are claimed

Ensure householders can access cheapest fuel suppliers and most appropriate payment method

Reduce cost of heating fuel by increasing access to banking facilities

Householders who are eligible for benefits or grants for energy efficiency improvements will claim them. This increases incomes and cuts costs so that warmth becomes affordable.

By providing access to bank accounts, householders will be able to pay by direct debit, the cheapest payment method. Significant savings can be made by using the most appropriate payment method and supplier.

### Aim 4 – To develop housing policy for all housing tenures to include energy efficiency and to deliver affordable warmth for the long term

Initially, energy inefficient homes to be identified in order to make improvements. Fuel poverty can also be avoided if householders can make informed decisions about where they live

Link with social and health indicators in Aim 5

Identify fuel poor households

Develop energy efficiency action areas

Promote energy labels for housing

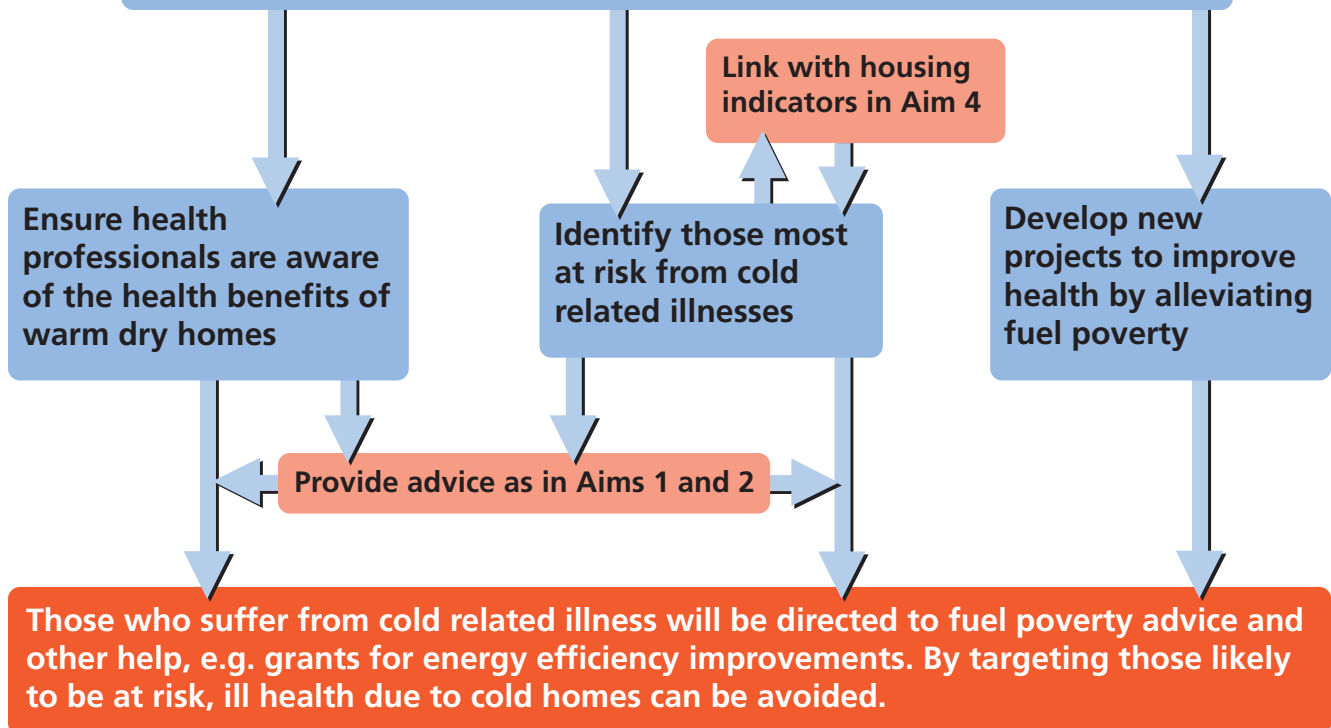
Review how Council resources are invested in housing

Provide advice, as in Aims 1 and 2, to those identified

Householders in fuel poverty will be targeted with advice and other assistance to bring them out of fuel poverty. Energy labelling will allow householders to make informed decisions about the home they choose based on the cost of fuel to maintain adequate temperatures. Resources will be targeted at those areas that are most in need first.

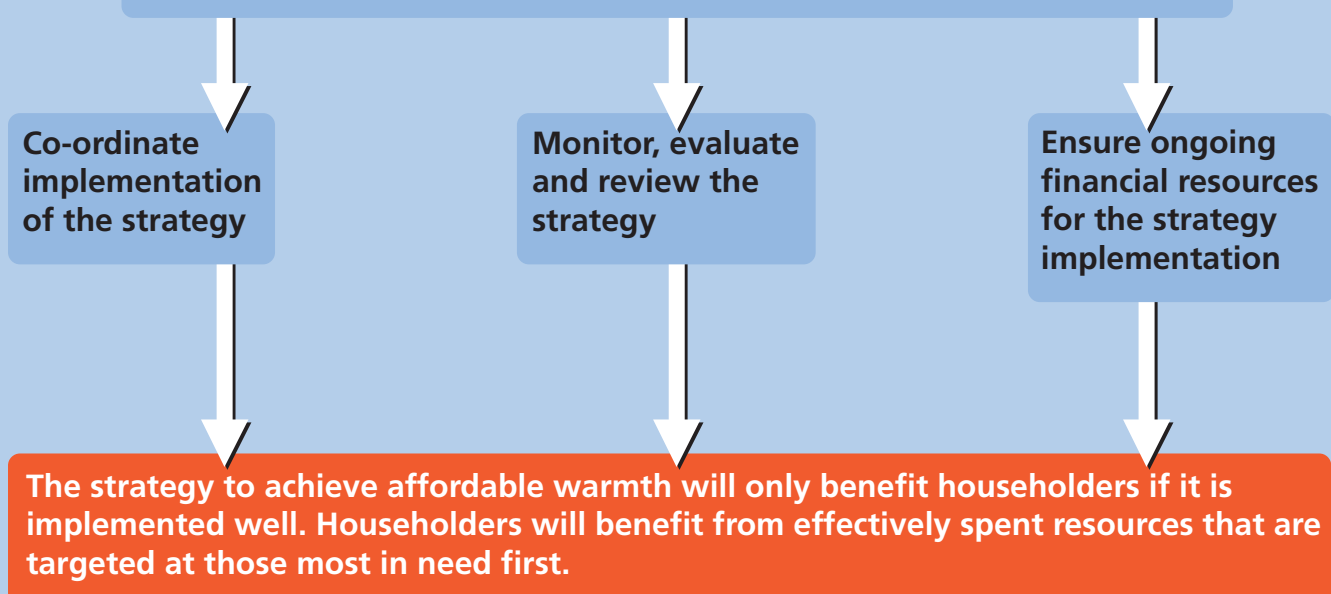
## Aim 5 – To decrease incidence of cold related illness

Building and maintaining links between health professionals and housing and energy professionals is vital in order to target assistance at those whose health suffers because of fuel poverty



## Aim 6 – To co-ordinate delivery of an effective affordable warmth strategy

A mechanism to ensure the strategy is effectively implemented is vital. It will also be necessary to take changing circumstances into account. Financial support for the strategy implementation in the long term is crucial



## Circumstances beyond local control

During the development of the strategy the contributors were encouraged to focus on achievable targets when formulating the aims and objectives. The emphasis was to produce a strategy that could be delivered at a local level. However, there was a clear recognition that fuel poverty is affected by circumstances beyond local control.

The steering group believes that there are matters, which it cannot directly change but on which action needs to be taken in order to eradicate fuel poverty. The steering group will therefore seek to influence decisions on the following matters.

### Fuel Costs

**A reduction in fuel prices** will lift some people out of fuel poverty. The affordable warmth steering group will:

- Seek opportunities to respond to consultations on issues affecting:
  - reduced costs of pre-payment metering
  - increased options for payment flexibility
  - increased banking facilities for low income households, so they can access cheaper Direct Debit tariffs
  - different tariffs for different income groups
  - discounts
  - central government/utilities investment in renewable energy sources (including CHP)
  - making suppliers responsible for reducing energy use proactively.

### Incomes

**Increasing the income** of low income groups will alleviate fuel poverty. Therefore the affordable warmth steering group will:

- Seek to maximise opportunities to respond to consultations on issues affecting:
  - an increase in the minimum wage
  - an increase in welfare benefits
  - an extension of winter fuel allowance to disabled/single parents/other at-risk groups
  - proposals relating benefit levels to the energy efficiency of the property occupied by the claimant
- Pursue these matters by submitting affordable warmth related evidence to the Social Inclusion Committee of the Scottish Executive/DSS/DTI/Social Exclusion and Social Inclusion Network, and any other relevant bodies.



## Energy efficiency

**Improving the energy efficiency** of homes is the most effective and long term approach to tackling fuel poverty. The affordable warmth steering group believes that certain action taken at a national level will help local initiatives to increase energy efficiency. Therefore, by responding to consultation documents with reference to this document and by whatever other means thought necessary, the affordable warmth steering group will:

- seek to influence the Scottish Executive and other agencies to introduce a requirement for energy rating information to be provided at point of sale or change of occupancy
- encourage the relevant bodies to review current energy efficiency funding mechanisms
- seek to encourage the relevant bodies to increase the amount of funding available for energy efficiency measures for the fuel poor
- seek a review of the minimum tolerable standard for housing, which results in energy efficiency being introduced as a component.

## National fuel poverty strategy

**In the light** of the Warm Homes Act and the work of many campaigning organisations, fuel poverty is high on the political agenda in Scotland and the UK as a whole. The policies and legislation that may be brought into place will clearly affect this strategy and its implementation.

The affordable warmth steering group will:

- seek to encourage a redefinition of fuel poverty to exclude housing costs in the definition of disposable income.

**The affordable warmth steering group is keen that local organisations in the city refer to this document when responding to public consultation about the alleviation of fuel poverty**

# Taking the strategy forward

The steering group is committed to taking the affordable warmth strategy forward and will now oversee its implementation. Work to implement the strategy has already begun. Partnerships between local organisations are being established or strengthened and many organisations are looking at how to incorporate the aims of the strategy into their existing working practices. With the publication of this strategy it is hoped that more organisations will become aware of fuel poverty as an issue that needs to be tackled urgently, and join the following organisations who are already committed to supporting and implementing the affordable warmth strategy.

## The City of Edinburgh Council

*various departments*

## Housing Associations

Canmore Housing Association  
Castle Rock Housing Association  
Manor Estates Housing Association  
Port of Leith Housing Association

## Health organisations

Lothian Health Board  
Lothian Primary Care Health Care NHS Trust  
Local Health Care Co-operatives

## Campaigning organisations

Energy Action Scotland  
Friends of the Earth Scotland  
Lothian Anti-Poverty Alliance

## Tenant representation

Drumbrae Community Council  
Edinburgh Tenants Federation

## Advice agencies

Care and Repair Edinburgh  
Citizens Advice Scotland  
Edinburgh Cyrenians Smartmove Project  
Lothian and Edinburgh Energy Efficiency Advice Centre  
energywatch  
Portobello Citizens Advice Bureau

## Others

Capital City Partnership  
LEEP  
McSence Heatwise Ltd.  
Scottish Gas  
Scottish Homes  
ScottishPower  
Transco  
Transco HEAT

# Acknowledgements

The affordable warmth strategy steering group is grateful to the following organisations for their contributions to the development of this affordable warmth strategy:

**Transco for the main financial support of the strategy development and ScottishPower for additional financial support.**

## Workshop facilitators

Energy Inform

The City of Edinburgh Council

The National Centre of Social Research

Lothian and Edinburgh Environmental Partnership

Transco HEAT

Friends of the Earth Scotland

HomePoint in Scottish Homes

Housing Department, The City of Edinburgh Council

Lothian Anti Poverty Alliance

Lothian and Edinburgh Energy Efficiency Advice Centre

Lothian and Edinburgh Environmental Partnership

Lothian Health

Lothian Primary Care Trust

Manor Estates Housing Association

McSence Heatwise Ltd.

Port of Leith Housing Association

Portobello Citizen's Advice Bureau

ScottishPower

Social Work Department, The City of Edinburgh Council

Transco

Transco Home Energy Action Team

University of Strathclyde

Viewpoint Housing Association

## Workshop participants

Association for the Conservation of Energy Care and Repair

Castle Rock Housing Association

Capital City Partnership

Citizens' Advice Scotland

COSLA

EAGA Partnership

Edinburgh Central Citizens' Advice Bureau

Energy Action Scotland

Energy Saving Trust

Environmental and Consumer Services Department, The City of Edinburgh Council

## Actions speak louder than words

The work of the above organisations will go a long way to implementing the strategy. But if more organisations and individuals join this partnership to alleviate fuel poverty, the strategy will be more effective. If you believe you can contribute to the strategy implementation, or want more information, please contact:

**The Warmburgh Unit, LEEP**  
**36 Newhaven Road, Edinburgh, EH6 5PY**  
**0131 468 8652**  
**warmburgh@LEEP.org.uk**

## References

- 1 Defined by the Affordable Warmth Strategy Development Steering Group, 27.09.00
- 2 **Scottish House Condition Survey 1996 – correspondence with Scottish Homes**
- 3 **Edinburgh Housing Needs Executive Summary 2000, page 3**
- 4 **oncity**, June 2000, The Lord Provost’s Commission on Social Exclusion, *page 133*
- 5 **oncity**, June 2000, The Lord Provost’s Commission on Social Exclusion, *page 5*
- 6 Ofgem Press Release 29.1.01
- 7 **oncity**, June 2000, The Lord Provost’s Commission on Social Exclusion, *page 72*
- 8 **Partnerships for Healthy Homes, 1999**, Association for the Conservation of Energy
- 9 **Better Homes for Scotland’s Communities – The Executive’s proposals for the Housing Bill, 2000**, The Scottish Executive
- 10 **The Warmburgh Plan**, The City of Edinburgh Council, 1997
- 11 **The Social Action Plan**, Ofgem, 1999

## Appendix A – The steering group

<b>Douglas Esslemont</b> ( <i>Chair</i> )	Head of Housing Conditions, The City of Edinburgh Council (CEC)
<b>David Aird</b>	Affordable Warmth Consultant, Transco
<b>David Anderson</b>	Private Sector Manager, Care Housing, CEC (to February 2001)
<b>Carena Brogan</b>	Projects and Communications Manager, Capital City Partnership
<b>Colin Culross</b>	<i>representative from</i> Scottish Federation of Housing Associations' East of Scotland Property Managers' Forum
<b>Graeme Fairbrother</b>	Policy Officer, Social Strategy Team, CEC
<b>Paul Hofmann</b>	Development Officer, Private Sector Services, CEC (from March 2001)
<b>Anne Hannah</b>	Planning Manager, Welfare Rights, Social Work, CEC
<b>Jane Hopton</b>	Policy Advisor, Lothian Primary Care Trust, Lothian Health
<b>Norman Kerr</b>	Development Officer, Energy Action Scotland
<b>Jenni Marrow</b>	<i>representative of</i> Edinburgh Tenants Federation
<b>Daniel Prince</b>	Manager, Lothian and Edinburgh Energy Efficiency Advice Centre
<b>Bill Scott</b>	Co-ordinator, Lothian Anti-Poverty Alliance

## Appendix B – Definitions

For the purposes of this strategy 'homes/houses' are residential accommodation as defined in The Home Energy Conservation Act. For this strategy the definition includes mobile home and house boats and the facilities that serve them.

'Disposable income' is defined as income before housing costs. The steering group has adopted this definition to fit in with national policy. However, the aspiration is to use a definition for disposable income that does not include housing costs.

'Comfortably warm' is defined as the standard heating regime, while recognising that some groups will need to heat to higher temperatures and for longer periods. The standard heating regime is defined as the main living area heated to twenty-one degrees Celsius and other rooms to eighteen degrees Celsius for nine hours per day during the week and sixteen hours per day at the weekend. The enhanced heating regime for groups that need to heat to higher temperatures and longer periods is defined as the main living area heated to twenty-three degrees Celsius and other rooms to eighteen degrees Celsius for sixteen hours per day seven days per week.

'Energy costs' include all energy costs, not just those associated with heating.

# Appendix C – Strategy action plan

## Aim 1 – To provide fuel poverty advice

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
<b>Advice</b>				
1.1 Provide up to date and targeted advice on fuel poverty in the home where required.	<p>Seek funding to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• set up a specialised home visiting team</li> <li>• design web page or other computerised database for the use of agencies</li> <li>• establish an ongoing PR campaign (e.g. leafleting sectors)</li> <li>• include more information re. energy awareness in tenants' handbook, webpages and other publications.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> Warmburgh Unit.</p> <p><b>Partners</b> Energy Efficiency Advice Centre.</p> <p><b>Partners</b> CEC Housing Advice, HECA Unit, Transco HEAT.</p>	<p>To have home visiting advice team within six months of securing funding.</p> <p>Include information to <b>all</b> relevant Council publications as they are updated.</p>	<p>Possible sources: SIP budgets Scottish Exec Health budgets Communities fund</p>

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
1.2 Develop effective methods of disseminating information about fuel poverty and advice service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop an action plan including methods of disseminating information, including home visits, community talks and media publicity</li> <li>• identify co-ordinator who will encourage communities to discuss energy efficiency and related issues</li> <li>• investigate other local authority fuel poverty schemes where they exist</li> <li>• use experience of local community groups by finding local 'energy champions' to deliver advice to their communities (<i>also see objective 2.1</i>)</li> <li>• monitor use of service and target at those fuel poor or marginalised groups that are not accessing the service</li> <li>• produce materials for target groups</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agencies</b> LEEP, Capital City Partnership (co-ordinating SIP and local agencies action).</p> <p><b>Partners</b> CEC Housing Advice, STAIR Partnership, Equalities Forum, Social Work Department, Edinburgh Tenants Federation, Port of Leith Housing Association, Manor Estates Housing Association, Lothian Primary Care NHS Trust, Local Health Care Co-operatives, Drumbrae Community Council, Portobello CAB, energywatch, ScottishPower, Scottish Gas <i>and other similar organisations.</i></p>	CCP/SIPs/LEEP to develop workplan by September 2001. This should include identifying resources.	Staff time from Warmburgh Unit/CCP.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• target advice at those in receipt of benefits by enclosing information with benefits advice/cheques</li> </ul>	<b>Partner</b> CEC.	Annual mailing in Feb/March.	Scottish Executive or managing agent.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• produce materials (or use existing materials) in various languages and formats, and promote their use through other agencies and support workers who work with excluded groups.</li> </ul>	<b>Partners</b> Key ethnic minority groups, Equalities forum and other agencies that work with excluded groups.		Staff time from CEC and Warmburgh Unit – production costs required.

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
1.3 Give support to advice workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop and provide briefing sessions for community champions, health professionals (<i>see aim 5</i>) and front line staff</li> <li>• develop specialist briefing sheets e.g. for elderly support workers</li> <li>• identify training needs of advice workers (build on existing training needs work carried out by Warmburgh Unit)</li> <li>• source and provide relevant fuel poverty training to those who require it</li> <li>• ensure training includes reference to the referral mechanism and how to use it (<i>see aim 2</i>).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> LEEP.</p> <p><b>Partner</b> CEC Housing Advice, STAIR Partnership, Equalities Forum, Social Work Department, Edinburgh Tenants Federation, Port of Leith Housing Association, Manor Estates Housing Association, Lothian Primary Care NHS Trust, Local Health Care Co-operatives, Drumbrae Community Council, Portobello CAB, energywatch, Care and Repair Edinburgh, ScottishPower, Scottish Gas <i>and others</i>.</p>		<p>Staff time from Warmburgh Unit and EEAC.</p> <p>Training costs required.</p>
<b>Education</b>				
1.4 Promote energy awareness amongst school pupils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• build on 'Review of energy education provision in the City of Edinburgh' carried out by Warmburgh Unit and similar by EST</li> <li>• create more education material that can be used by education staff – particularly with pupils about to leave school</li> <li>• deliver a tailored service to schools.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> <i>Sought</i>.</p> <p><b>Partner</b> Warmburgh Unit.</p> <p><b>Suggested partners</b> EAS, EST, Colleges, Universities.</p>	<p>Dependent on funding. Timescale for implementation linked to academic year cycle.</p>	<p>Potential funding from curriculum development funding/ commercial sponsorship.</p>

## Aim 2 – To establish fuel poverty referral systems between agencies

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
<p>2.1 Set up a co-ordinated inter-agency referral mechanism.</p>	<p>Seek funding to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop matrix of target groups and involved agencies (<i>see also objectives 4.5 and 1.2</i>)</li> <li>• develop links with these groups and groups providing fuel, debt, welfare rights and energy efficiency advice</li> <li>• establish a sign-posting and monitoring agency, based on good practice from elsewhere</li> <li>• produce contact information to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– who to refer to</li> <li>– what each agency offers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• set up feedback structure to keep referrers and clients informed.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> Warmburgh Unit.</p> <p><b>Partners to be included in mechanism</b> EEAC, LEEP, Housing Department – Advice, Development, STAIR Partnership, Social Work Department, Housing Associations, Lothian Health Board, Lothian Primary Care NHS Trust, ScottishPower, Scottish Gas, energywatch, Portobello CAB, Edinburgh Tenants Federation, Care and Repair Edinburgh.</p>	<p>Launch mechanism within one year of funding being obtained.</p> <p>Services must be in place to meet demand as the referral system takes off.</p>	<p>Long term funding is essential for sign-posting and monitoring agency. Suggested sources: insulation industry, suppliers and contractors.</p>
<p>2.2 Raise awareness of fuel poverty amongst agencies to promote the use of the referral mechanism once it is established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raise awareness of fuel poverty as an important issue by running short briefing sessions for agencies and producing literature</li> <li>• identify key people in each agency to 'own' referral process</li> <li>• provide fuel poverty support to advice agencies (<i>see objective 1.3</i>).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> Sign-posting and monitoring referral agency, established in objective 2.1.</p> <p><b>Partners</b> Agencies identified in objective 2.1 and other relevant agencies.</p>	<p>After launch of referral mechanism.</p>	<p><i>As above.</i></p>

## Aim 3 – To make warmth more affordable by maximising incomes and lowering fuel costs

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
<p><b>3.1</b> Ensure benefits are claimed and de-stigmatise benefit claims.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advertise benefit entitlement to non-claimants:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– awareness campaign for relevant front-line staff</li> <li>– draw up promotion plan</li> <li>– secure funding for promotion</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• establish and run benefit take-up campaign:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– identify target groups and benefits, e.g. OAPs and minimum income guarantee</li> <li>– decide on campaign format, e.g. free benefits checks for those waiting in GP surgeries</li> <li>– secure funding for the campaign.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> <i>Sought.</i></p> <p><b>Partners</b> CABs, Lothian Primary Care NHS Trust.</p> <p><b>Suggested partners</b> CEC Housing and Social Work, Age Concern Scotland, Help the Aged, Capability Scotland, other self-organised groups.</p> <p><b>Lead agency</b> <i>Sought.</i></p> <p><b>Partners</b> EEAC, CABs.</p>	<p>Some activity already, e.g. work of Age Concern Scotland. Ensure staff receive training within six months of campaign start.</p> <p>Promotion plan within twelve months of campaign start. To include targets for take up of benefits.</p> <p>Need to be set in partnership with funders.</p> <p>Performance indicator: increase in benefit take-up.</p>	<p>Promotional budget needed.</p> <p>Need dedicated staff to carry out benefit checks.</p> <p>Possible sources: Communities fund.</p>
<p><b>3.2</b> Ensure energy efficiency grants are claimed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish and run grant take-up campaign:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– publicise grants</li> <li>– differentiate between ‘poverty’ and ‘affordable warmth’, which has less stigma</li> <li>– demonstrate benefit of energy efficiency measures including more spare cash</li> <li>– emphasise environmental impact issues</li> <li>– use positive success stories</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• work with local agencies (<i>as in objective 1.2</i>)</li>   <li>• build on work of Warmburgh Unit under the Warmburgh Plan.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> Warmburgh Unit.</p> <p><b>Partners</b> <i>As objective 1.2.</i> Transco HEAT.</p>	<p>Publicity campaign for winter 2001-02 (dependent on resources being secured).</p> <p>And thereafter annually.</p> <p>Targets need to be set in partnership with funders.</p> <p>Performance indicator: increase in grant take-up.</p>	<p>Some staff time for continuing activities from EEAC, Warmburgh Unit, CEC, CABs, Primary Health Care Trust.</p> <p>Will need additional dedicated staff to provide grant advice (<i>see 1.3 also</i>).</p> <p>Possible funding sources: Communities fund, Energy Saving Trust Health Education Board Scotland.</p>

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
3.2 <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop and carry out a 'stair well' pilot project to package available grant funding and promote and develop affordable warmth initiatives</li> <li>use lessons learned from pilot project to extend this project to other stair well groups.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> STAIR Partnership (CEC), Warmburgh Unit.</p> <p><b>Partners</b> Housing Associations, Transco HEAT.</p>	<p>STAIR Partnership (CEC) and Warmburgh Unit to develop action plan for pilot project by September 2001 which includes identifying potential funding.</p> <p>Dependent on outcomes (<i>assess at March 2003 review of AWS</i>).</p>	Being sought.
3.3 Ensure people can access the cheapest fuel supplier and most appropriate payment methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide information and advice about prices and payment methods and support for those experiencing difficulties</li> <li>establish marketing alliance: LA to nominate fuel supplier to their tenants</li> <li>monitor marketing alliance performance</li> <li>publicity campaign following successful evaluation</li> <li>promote marketing alliance at stair well level in identified 'at risk' areas and social groups (<i>see objective 4.5</i>) when the scheme is running successfully</li> <li>investigate extending heat with rent schemes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> energywatch.</p> <p><b>Partners</b> ScottishPower, Scottish Gas.</p> <p><b>Suggested partners</b> advice agencies.</p> <p><b>Lead agency</b> CEC Housing.</p> <p><b>Partners</b> Warmburgh Unit, LEEP, 'a' fuel supplier, Transco HEAT.</p> <p>STAIR Partnership.</p> <p>CEC Housing and Housing Associations.</p>	<p>Energywatch to set these.</p> <p>Development already underway as part of Warmburgh Plan.</p> <p>Scheduled to start 2001.</p> <p>Evaluation after six months of operation.</p> <p>CEC to start in September 2001.</p> <p>Basic bank account information to be circulated to all households through council tax mailing in May 2001.</p> <p>Further targeted information to financially excluded groups to follow.</p>	<p>Resources needed.</p> <p>Initially in-kind staff time from CEC Housing and Warmburgh Unit.</p> <p>Thereafter self-financed – generates resources, which could be used to fund other objectives.</p> <p>Staff time from Warmburgh Unit and CEC Housing.</p> <p>In kind support from Capital City Partnership staff team.</p>
3.4 Reduce cost of heating fuel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increase banking facilities for low income households so they can access cheaper Direct Debit tariff.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> Capital City Partnership.</p> <p><b>Suggested partners</b> Credit Unions, Post Offices, Consumer Advice, Trading Standards, Money Advice Scotland, Banks, Building Societies, Scottish Gas.</p>	<p>Basic bank account information to be circulated to all households through council tax mailing in May 2001.</p> <p>Further targeted information to financially excluded groups to follow.</p>	In kind support from Capital City Partnership staff team.

## AIM 4 – To develop housing policy for all housing tenures to include energy efficiency and to deliver affordable warmth for the long term

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
4.1 Identify fuel poor households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>analyse Council stock energy efficiency data and link with social and health indicators (<i>see objective 5.2</i>) to identify fuel poor</li> <li>collect affordable warmth data when undertaking data collection for HECA reporting purposes</li> <li>incorporate affordable warmth questions into tenant satisfaction surveys</li> <li>Housing Associations to identify fuel poor in their stock</li> <li>build affordable warmth indicators into any energy efficiency surveys of private stock that are carried out by Council.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agencies</b> CEC Housing Development/ Conditions, Housing Associations.</p> <p><b>Partner</b> Warmburgh Unit, Transco HEAT.</p>	Information to be collected dependent on HECA reporting timescales on an ongoing basis.	Staff time from CEC Housing, Housing Associations and Warmburgh Unit.
4.2 Develop Energy Efficiency Action Areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop mechanism for identifying areas (<i>see objectives 4.1 and 5.2.</i>)</li> <li>focus energy awareness raising on identified areas</li> <li>secure funds to install energy efficiency measures in homes in these areas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agencies</b> Warmburgh Unit, Capital City Partnership.</p> <p><b>Partners</b> Strategic Support Services, STAIR Partnership, SIPS and other local groups.</p>	Identify areas by March 2002. Initiate awareness raising by September 2002. Secure funding for measures and promotion by September 2002. Ongoing one area each year.	Staff time from Warmburgh Unit.  External funding to be identified, potentially from Capital City Partnership SIPS.

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
<p><b>4.3</b> Promote energy labels for housing by setting an aspirational energy efficiency standard and encouraging its use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agree on standard survey (NHER) to allow for compatibility</li> <li>• train staff to carry out surveys</li> <li>• investigate the use of 'Edinburgh standard' as benchmark</li> <li>• set standards to achieve benchmark</li> <li>• Council to provide energy rating information at change of tenancy</li> <li>• Council to carry out energy ratings when relevant works have been carried out for its stock</li> <li>• encourage Housing Associations to provide energy rating information at change of tenancy</li> <li>• encourage Housing Associations to carry out energy ratings when relevant works have been carried out for their stock</li> <li>• promote benefits of achieving standards to households and landlords</li> <li>• promote grant assistance that is available to achieve the standard</li> <li>• promote standard to housing support workers and tenants</li> <li>• promote use of energy surveys through HMO licensing and grant processes</li> <li>• establish a local energy efficiency forum for housing developers.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agencies</b> CEC Housing, Warmburgh Unit, Surveyors (Transco HEAT).</p> <p><b>Partners and suggested partners</b> ScottishPower Housing Associations, Edinburgh Solicitors Property Centre, Registered Estate Agents Ltd, Major house-builders, Letting Agencies, Royal Incorporation of Chartered Surveyors, Royal Institute of Architects Scotland, Lawyers/Law society, Scottish Homes, Landlords forums (private).</p> <p><b>Partners</b> CEC Housing and Warmburgh Unit.</p> <p>Edinburgh Cyrenians.</p> <p>CEC Housing.</p>	<p>CEC and Housing Association Forum to set standard by April 2002.</p> <p>CEC to develop programme (by December 2001 for implementation for its stock by December 2003).</p>	<p>Staff time from CEC, Housing Associations and Warmburgh Unit</p> <p>Funding required for: training, ratings and promotion.</p>

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
4.4 Review how CEC targets resources for its own stock to prioritise worst for investment/demolition and how it targets investment in other tenures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>include affordable warmth indicators in Best Value Review of Investment Decision making</li> <li>prioritise the worst cases within existing programmes</li> <li>target the least efficient housing when awarding Improvement and Repair grants (will have to be Council policy decision)</li> <li>set criteria and consider making a fund available on annual basis.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> CEC Housing (<i>in hand for own stock</i>).</p> <p>CEC Housing.</p>	<p>Seek Executive decision (CEC) by April 2002.</p> <p>Seek to identify funds for 2002.</p>	<p>HRA Capital Programme (for CEC stock) <b>possible sources of funding</b> Non-HRA.</p> <p>Grants linked to new Housing Bill (<i>expected Summer 2001</i>).</p>

## AIM 5 – Decrease incidence of cold related illness

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
5.1 Ensure that health professionals link the health benefits of warm, dry homes with energy efficiency and affordable warmth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>collate existing research about the health benefits of energy efficiency measures and potential savings to health authorities of providing warm dry homes</li> <li>expand distribution list for information about the links between poor housing and poor health to all relevant health professionals</li> <li>provide support to health professionals to provide fuel poverty advice (<i>see objective 1.3</i>)</li> <li>promote the Transwarm scheme.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> <i>Sought.</i></p> <p><b>Partners</b> Warmburgh Unit, Lothian Health Board, Lothian Primary Care Health Trust, Social Work Department, EEAC, LEEP, Scottish Gas.</p> <p><b>Suggested partners</b> Local health projects.</p>	<p>To have finished research stage by September 2001. Comprehensive, ongoing distribution of information by October 2001. Train fifty health professionals by April 2002.</p> <p><i>To be confirmed.</i></p>	<p>Staff time from Warmburgh Unit. Funding for training from Health Board/Trust, Transco.</p> <p><i>To be confirmed.</i></p>

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
<p>5.2 Identify those most at risk from cold related illnesses and ways of targeting them with preventative advice/ measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• discuss with partners best methods of targeting</li> <li>• use indicators from health partners</li> <li>• link indicators with data on energy efficiency of housing stock (see <i>objective 4.1</i>), and social inclusion indicators (see <i>objective 4.2</i>)</li> <li>• contact existing health/energy efficiency projects to find out what is being done/what has been achieved and how effective these projects have been.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> <i>Sought.</i></p> <p><b>Partners</b> Lothian Health Board, Lothian Primary Care Trust, Social Work Department, Capital City Partnership, CEC Strategic Support Services, ScottishPower, Scottish Gas, LEEP (Transwarm), Transco HEAT.</p>		<p>Staff time from partners.</p>
<p>5.3 Develop sustainable partnership between Health Service and Affordable Warmth co-ordinating team.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collate information about health/energy efficiency funding sources and criteria</li> <li>• seek information from Local Authorities who have established similar partnerships</li> <li>• develop effective projects from results of this research</li> <li>• submit projects for funding.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> Warmburgh Unit, Transwarm.</p> <p><b>Partners</b> Lothian Health Board, Lothian Primary Care Trust, Social Work Department, Capital City Partnership, Energy Efficiency Advice Centre.</p> <p><b>Suggested partner</b> Energy Saving Trust.</p>	<p>Develop projects on an ongoing basis as necessary.</p>	<p>Staff time from Warmburgh Unit, Capital City Partnership, The City of Edinburgh Council, Lothian Primary Care NHS Trust, Lothian Health Board.</p>

## AIM 6 – To co-ordinate delivery of an effective affordable warmth strategy

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
6.1 Co-ordinate implementation of the strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish/identify co-ordinating body to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– produce reports as required by AWS steering group and funding bodies</li> <li>– gain commitment from other agencies to undertake implementation by promoting the strategy and its benefits</li> <li>– identify appropriate base line information and set targets</li> </ul> </li> <li>• identify a fuel poverty 'champion' for Edinburgh.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> AWS steering group.</p> <p><b>Partner</b> Warmburgh Unit.</p>	Establishment of co-ordinating body as soon as possible.	<i>To be identified.</i>
6.2 Monitor, evaluate and review the strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish reporting mechanisms to continually record tasks undertaken and outputs achieved</li> <li>• collate reports from lead agencies</li> <li>• evaluate progress towards targets</li> <li>• review the strategy in light of developments in fuel poverty and related issues at a national level</li> <li>• refine strategy as necessary</li> <li>• collect relevant information from other countries which don't have excess winter deaths</li> <li>• share Best Practice with other local authorities by means of a AWS networking group.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> Co-ordinating body established in objective 6.1.</p> <p><b>Partners</b> Warmburgh Unit, AWS lead implementation partners.</p> <p><b>Suggested partner</b> Other local authorities with affordable warmth strategies.</p>	<p>Prepare first progress report by 31 March 2003 (<i>to coincide with HECA reporting timetable</i>).</p> <p>Evaluate achievement of targets annually – first by 31 March 2002.</p> <p>Holistic review of strategy every two years.</p> <p>Set up networking group by June 2002.</p>	<i>To be identified.</i>

Objectives	Key tasks	Lead agency and partners	Targets and timescales	Resources
<p>6.3 Ensure ongoing financial resources for the strategy implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish inter-agency partnership to keep abreast of all grant/ funding sources</li> <li>• be clear about what input is required and identify <b>right</b> representatives</li> <li>• produce a diary of deadline and criteria for funding bids</li> <li>• develop bids to make use of what funding is available</li> <li>• have ‘bids in the drawer’</li> <li>• keep affordable warmth strategy high on political agenda.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lead agency</b> AWS steering group.</p> <p><b>Suggested partners</b> <i>other relevant agencies</i> e.g. Age Concern, private landlords, Health Board, Scottish Homes Regional Office, CEC, LEEP, tenants/residents organisations.</p>	<p>Agency to be established by AWS steering group in 2001-02.</p>	<p>Staff time from Capital City Partnership.</p>

# Appendix D

## The following organisations received the consultation document

Abbeyfield Edinburgh Society Ltd  
Alembic Research  
Association for the Conservation of Energy  
Barony Housing Association  
Beild Housing Association  
Black Community Development Project  
Cairn Housing Association  
Canmore Housing Association  
Capability Scotland  
Capital City Partnership  
Care and Repair  
Castle Rock Housing Association  
Citizens Advice Scotland  
The City of Edinburgh Council  
Community Help and Advice Initiative  
COSLA  
Council of British Pakistanis (Scotland)  
Craigmillar Housing Development Project  
Craigmillar Partnership  
Crown Housing Association  
Drumbrae Community Council  
Dunedin Housing Association  
EAGA Partnership Ltd  
Edinburgh and Lothians Racial Equality Council  
Edinburgh Tenants Federation  
Edinburgh Youth Social Inclusion Partnership  
Edinvar Housing Association  
Energy Action Scotland  
Energy Inform  
Energy Saving Trust  
energywatch  
Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations Council  
Family Advice and Information  
Friends of the Earth Scotland  
Gas Consumers' Council  
Hanover Housing Association  
Lothian Primary Care NHS Trust  
Help the Aged  
Hunters Hall Housing Co-operative  
Kirk Care Housing Association  
Lothian Anti-Poverty Alliance  
Lothian and Edinburgh Energy Efficiency Advice Centre  
Lothian and Edinburgh Environmental Partnership  
Lothian Health Board  
Lothian Integration Project  
Manor Estates Housing Association  
Margaret Blackwood Housing Association  
McSence Heatwise Ltd  
Milan  
Muirhouse Housing Association  
Multi Cultural Initiative Portobello  
Pennywell Tenants and Residents Association  
Pilmey Development Project  
Pilton Community Health Project  
Pilton Partnership  
Port of Leith Housing Association  
Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland  
Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors  
Scottish Council YWCA  
Scottish Federation of Housing Associations  
Scottish Gas  
Scottish Homes  
Scottish Veterans Housing Association  
ScottishPower  
Sikh Temple  
South Edinburgh Partnership  
The Advice Shop  
Edinburgh Cyrenians Trust  
The Scottish Ethnic Minorities Housing Agency  
Transco  
Transco Home Energy Action Team  
Trevor Davison, Energy Consultant  
Viewpoint Housing Association  
West Granton Housing Co-operative  
Wester Hailes Partnership  
Wester Hailes Representative Council

This document is an Affordable Warmth Strategy for The City of Edinburgh. It is an inter-agency plan to help ensure that all the residents of Edinburgh can afford to heat their homes.

This document is available on request in Braille, tape, large print, various computer formats, and community languages. Please contact ITS on 0131 242 8181 and quote ref. 01134

## خطة مدروسة للتدفئة بأسعار اقتصادية

هذه الوثيقة تضع خطة مدروسة للتدفئة في مدينة ادنبره. شارك في وضعها مؤسسات مترابطة للتأكد من امكانية سكان ادنبره على تدفئة

بيوتهم. لمعلومات عن ترجمة هذه الوثيقة اتصل هاتفيا بـ ITS على رقم 0131 242 8181

مشيرا الى مرجع 01134

## সামর্থের মধ্যে বাড়ী গরম রাখার পরিকল্পনা

এই দলিলপত্র হল সিটি অফ এডিনবরা কাউন্সিলের সামর্থের মধ্যে বাড়ী গরম রাখার পরিকল্পনা। এটা হল এডিনবরা বাসীদের সামর্থের মধ্যে বাড়ী গরম রাখার জন্য একটি 'ইন্টার-এজেন্সী' (সংস্থাদের মধোকর) পরিকল্পনা। এই দলিলপত্রে দেওয়া তথ্যের অনুবাদের জন্য আই.টি.এস.-কে রেফারেন্স নম্বর 01134 উল্লেখ করে 0131 242 8181 নম্বরে ফোন করুন।

## گھروں کو گرم رکھنے کی استطاعت کی حکمت عملی

یہ کتابچہ ایڈنبرا میں گھروں کو گرم رکھنے کی استطاعت کی حکمت عملی پر مشتمل ہے۔ یہ تنظیموں کا ایک باہمی منصوبہ ہے جو اس بات کو یقینی بنائے گا کہ ایڈنبرا کے تمام رہائش پذیراں اپنے گھروں کو گرم رکھنے کی استطاعت رکھتے ہیں۔ اس کتابچے کے ترجمے کے بارے میں معلومات کیلئے انٹرپرائزیشن اینڈ ٹرانسلیشن سروس کو 0131 242 8181 پر فون کریں اور ریفرنس نمبر 01134 کا حوالہ دیں۔

## 負擔易家居保暖策略

本文件刊載有關愛丁堡市議會的負擔易家居保暖策略。這是一個有多個機構參與的計劃，旨在協助確保所有愛丁堡市的居民能負擔家居的保暖費用。如欲查詢本文件的翻譯資訊，請聯絡愛丁堡市議會傳譯及翻譯服務部(ITS)及引用參考號碼01134，電話：0131 242 8181。

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Transco is delighted to be the main sponsor of the City of Edinburgh's Affordable Warmth initiative. This is a clear example of Transco's commitment to combating fuel poverty in Scotland by working in partnership with Local Authorities.



ScottishPower

ScottishPower is pleased support the City of Edinburgh with production costs of this report. ScottishPower is working closely with local communities to tackle fuel poverty.



This document was produced by the Warmburgh Unit with input from all the organisations involved with the development of this affordable warmth strategy. The Warmburgh Unit is a Lothian and Edinburgh Environmental Partnership project working with The City of Edinburgh Council to implement the Warmburgh Plan, the Council's strategy to improve the energy efficiency of homes in Edinburgh.

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