

Summary Report Template

Each of the numbered sections below must be completed

Interim report		Final report	x	(Tick as appropriate)
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1. Title of proposal

Procurement of an Energy Projects - Delivery Partner

2. What will change as a result of this proposal?

There will be no significant change as a result of this proposal. The Council currently has a delivery partner in place to programme manage the delivery of a range of energy efficiency retrofit and low carbon technology projects across both Council and private homes throughout Edinburgh. This contract is due to expire and as such the Council’s Housing Service is required to procure a new single supplier to act as a delivery partner.

3. Briefly describe public involvement in this proposal to date and planned

No public involvement in this proposal is necessary as this concerns the procurement of a delivery partner to deliver energy projects linked to grant funding from the Scottish Government and UK Government.

4. Is the proposal considered strategic under the [Fairer Scotland Duty](#)?

Yes

5. Date of IIA

26/06/20

6. Who was present at the IIA? Identify facilitator, Lead Officer, report writer and any partnership representative present and main stakeholder (e.g. NHS, Council)

Name	Job Title	Date of IIA training
Audrey Marchbank (Facilitator)	Resource Officer	May 2018

Michael Kellett (Report writer)	Senior Housing Development Officer	
Stuart Baird (Lead Officer)	Team Leader (Building Surveyor)	
Nicola Rutherford	Housing Development Officer	

7. Evidence available at the time of the IIA

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected?
Data on populations in need	<p>City of Edinburgh Council data on properties achieving the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESH).</p> <p>Home Analytics Scotland (provided by the Energy Savings Trust) provides a range of essential data on the Scottish housing stock.</p>	<p>Data held on Council's stock identifies dwellings not reaching Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESH). This data is used as one of the mechanisms by which areas are targeted for energy efficiency improvements and low carbon technology installations.</p> <p>Home Analytics Scotland provides data on the Scottish housing stock. This data is provided down to the address level and is available to local authorities in Scotland to assist them in developing, targeting and delivering policies, schemes and programmes designed to: improve energy efficiency; install renewable microgeneration technologies; and alleviate fuel poverty. This data is used as one of the mechanisms by which areas are targeted for energy</p>

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected?
	<p>The Council holds data of all energy efficiency measures installed across HEEPS:ABS and other grant funding programmes.</p> <p>HEEPS: Warmer Homes Scotland Scheme – provides data to the Council of Households that have been supported with financial assistance as part of the wider HEEPS:ABS programme.</p> <p>UK Government ECO Statistics. This release includes measures installed under the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and the Green Deal schemes. ECO funding can be accessed by private owners to help towards the costs of any retrofit measures delivered as part of the HEEPS:ABS programme.</p>	<p>All historic grant funding programmes such as HEEPS:ABS which target fuel poor areas achieve a large uptake of householders up to the maximum grant level made available. As such the Council expects uptake to remain high. The main sources of information/data that detail access/uptake of these grant funding programmes are detailed below.</p> <p>The current annual report published by the Scottish Government covers the financial year 2017-18 and is the fifth annual report to be published. The 2018-19 annual report is due for release in 2020. This details the number of energy efficiency measures and households that have had funding made available to them.</p> <p>Overall the data reveals that private homeowners/private sector landlords are very keen to access funding for energy efficiency retrofit measures,</p>
Data on socio-economic disadvantage e.g. low income, low wealth, material deprivation, area deprivation.	City of Edinburgh Council data on properties achieving the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESH).	Data held on Council's stock identifies dwellings not reaching Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESH). This data is used as one of the mechanisms by which areas are

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected?
	<p>Home Analytics Scotland (provided by the Energy Savings Trust) provides a range of essential data on the Scottish housing stock.</p> <p>Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) 2016 – 18.</p>	<p>targeted for energy efficiency improvements and low carbon technology installations.</p> <p>Home Analytics Scotland provides data on the Scottish housing stock. This data is provided down to the address level and is available to local authorities in Scotland to assist them in developing, targeting and delivering policies, schemes and programmes designed to: improve energy efficiency; install renewable microgeneration technologies; and alleviate fuel poverty. This data is used as one of the mechanisms by which areas are targeted for energy efficiency improvements and low carbon technology installations.</p> <p>The SHCS 2016-18 presents the latest national data for key measures of energy efficiency, fuel poverty, energy perceptions and housing quality. The local authority tables provide key indicators at local authority level relating to households and dwelling types. In terms of fuel poverty the current data reveals that 44% of tenants in social housing are classified as being in fuel poverty compared to 11% of owner occupiers and 32% private rented tenants. This data is used as one of the mechanisms by which areas are targeted for energy efficiency improvements and low carbon technology installations.</p>

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected?
	<p>The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)</p>	<p>The SIMD details the lowest 20%, 10% and 5% of areas in Edinburgh at the datazone level. The index utilises a range of data including education, health, housing, crime, income and geographical access. This data is used as one of the mechanisms by which areas are targeted for energy efficiency improvements and low carbon technology installations.</p>
<p>Data on equality outcomes</p>	<p>HEEPS:ABS annual reviews provide data on measures installed annually. Historic CEC records provide data on energy efficiency measures installed since 2013.</p> <p>Social evaluation are provided to a select number of households as part of HEEPS:ABS and other grant funded schemes to assess the social improvement experienced by house holders who partake in these schemes the surveys reveal changes in health, finances and general well-being as a result of energy efficiency improvements delivered. The Council has access to these surveys.</p> <p>Home Analytics Scotland databases show annual changes to Energy Performance Certificates and other energy efficiency improvements across local authority areas.</p>	<p>Overall Scottish/UK Government grant funding schemes made available for energy efficiency retrofit such as HEEPS:ABS / Decarbonisation Fund etc are required to target socio-economic deprived areas (lowest 20% as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation SIMD), where there is a prevalence of fuel poverty, and lower Council Tax bandings (A-C). As such these grant funding schemes are designed to deliver positive equality outcomes to those most in need and the evidence available suggests that positive equality outcomes are being realised, in terms of fuel poverty, health, comfort, energy costs and general well-being.</p>

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected?
	<p>The Scottish Housing Condition Survey also shows annual changes in fuel poverty figures, and other environmental and energy housing condition data to help assess whether improvements are working.</p> <p>The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation reveals annual changes at the datazone level to assess if improvements are being realised across a number of socio-economic indicators.</p>	
<p>Research/literature evidence</p>	<p>This is covered under good practice guidelines below</p>	<p>This is covered under good practice guidelines below</p>
<p>Public/patient/client experience information</p>	<p>Budget consultation responses held by the Council</p>	<p>Tenants consulted regularly through the Budget Consultation and through engagement with Council. Feedback suggests that there is a demand to make homes easier to heat and more energy efficient.</p>
<p>Evidence of inclusive engagement of people who use the service and involvement findings</p>	<p>Historic CEC records provide data on energy efficiency measures installed since 2013.</p> <p>Social evaluation are provided to a select number of households as part of HEEPS:ABS and other grant funded schemes to assess the social improvement experienced by house holders who partake in these schemes the surveys reveal changes in health, finances and</p>	<p>Energy efficiency / low carbon technology grant funding that is provided is targeted at areas where there is a higher prevalence of fuel poverty, lower Council tax bands (A-C) and identified as in the lowest 20% of areas as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. When an area is targeted all households in that area are contacted to encourage sign up. This is done solely based on address level data to ensure that the service being offered is fully inclusive.</p>

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected?
	<p>general well-being as a result of energy efficiency improvements delivered. The Council has access to these surveys.</p>	<p>A range of communication platforms are available for householders including in braille. Home visits can also be arranged for those with sensory / speech impairments, learning difficulties or low-level numeracy or literacy.</p> <p>Home Energy Scotland offer a translation service, via Language Line to householders that require this support.</p>
Evidence of unmet need	<p>There are a range of data sources that reveal the huge number of homes that require some form of energy efficiency upgrade/retrofit.</p> <p>This includes the following: The Council's own data on EESSH, the Scottish Housing Condition Survey, the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation; the EST Home Analytics Databases, HEEPS:ABS annual reviews; Warmer Homes Scotland data; and the UK Government ECO statistics</p>	<p>Data on EESSH show that there is a significant proportion of Edinburgh's housing stock (across tenures) which are not reaching a certain energy efficiency standard. Additionally, data also shows that 21% of households are living in fuel poverty as such it will be difficult to meet the need for energy retrofit as the grant funding offered by both the UK/Scottish Government is never substantial enough to meet actual demand.</p>
Good practice guidelines	<p>PAS 2030 and upcoming PAS 2035</p> <p>Revised guidance for social landlords on the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESSH)</p> <p>The Scottish Housing Regulator - EESSH</p>	<p>PAS 2030 and 2035 sets out requirements that all installers will follow to ensure that the installation of energy efficiency measures is completed properly. Any contractor appointed to undertake works linked to grant funding programmes targeted at energy retrofit will need to evidence that they are accredited to PAS 2030 and 2035.</p>

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected?
	Technical Guidance for Landlords	
Carbon emissions generated/reduced data	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy - Emissions of carbon dioxide for Local Authority areas	The UK produces a breakdown of carbon dioxide emissions by Local Authority area as a subset of its annual inventory of greenhouse gas emissions. This covers the domestic sector for both emissions from gas and electricity.
Environmental data	Scottish House Condition Survey: local authority analyses 2016-18	This data set provides annual data on a number of environmental datasets including: Environmental Impact Rating; Energy Efficiency Rating; and other information such as damp, condensation, disrepair, insulation, heating systems etc. This data can be analysed annually to see if overall improvements are being achieved.
Risk from cumulative impacts	n/a	Overall the grant funding programmes that the energy projects delivery partner will programme manage will ensure that energy efficiency improvements will be made. The cumulative impact from not having this delivery partner in place is that poorly insulated homes continue to mean higher energy costs from tenants. Those residents that struggle to heat their homes often end up with damp and mould issues as a result of this.
Other (please specify)	n/a	n/a
Additional evidence required	n/a	n/a

8. In summary, what impacts were identified and which groups will they affect?

<p>Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>The delivery partner will programme manage a range of Scottish and UK Government grant funding programmes all of which will be focused on either the energy efficiency retrofit of homes or the installation of low carbon technologies within homes.</p> <p>The criteria for selecting homes (either CEC or privately owned) will ensure that these homes are located in most cases in areas of fuel poverty, low Council tax bands (A-C) and align with the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation which identifies areas in the lowest 20% across Edinburgh.</p> <p>The range of measures will ensure that Council tenants and private homeowners will live in warmer homes with less damp and condensation and have lower energy bills as a result of the measures installed.</p> <p>These measures will help to improve the physical and mental health of residents as there will be less damp in their homes and their energy bills will be more affordable. It will also allow residents to heat their homes more effectively and to turn the heat on in all rooms. This also has the potential to increase the school attainment rates of children as they will have an adequately heated home. In fuel poor homes children are less likely to complete homework due to the uncomfortable living conditions a damp cold home creates.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>There are no negative implications arising from the procurement of an energy projects delivery partner.</p>	<p>Affected populations</p> <p>All, but particularly those classed as vulnerable/on low incomes.</p>
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<p>Environment and Sustainability including climate change emissions and impacts</p> <p>Positive</p>	<p>Affected populations</p>
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<p>The delivery partner will programme manage a range of Scottish and UK Government grant funding programmes all of which will be focused on either the energy efficiency retrofit of homes or the installation of low carbon technologies within homes.</p> <p>The range of measures be that energy efficiency retrofit measures or installation of low carbon technologies will all help to reduce energy demand in the home and thus carbon emissions. As such these works align very strongly with both City of Edinburgh Council and Scottish Government commitments towards net zero carbon.</p> <p>Across Council homes the range of potential measures to be taken forward will strongly support the Council in meeting its statutory obligations to achieve the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESH) phase 1 and 2. From 2021 to 2032 the all registered social landlords in Scotland will be required to meet EESH2 (EPC B), which will result in a very low energy demand in homes and thus lower carbon emissions. This will significantly improve both the environmental and energy performance of Council homes.</p> <p>The Scottish Government has separate EPC requirements in place for the private rented sector and owner-occupied homes. Depending on the specific grant fund these homes will see an improvement in both the environmental and energy performance and thus a reduction in CO2 emissions.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>Limited amount of grant funding available</p> <p>There are no negative implications arising from the procurement of an energy projects delivery partner.</p>	<p>All, but particularly those classed as vulnerable/on low incomes.</p>
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<p>Economic including socio-economic disadvantage</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>The delivery partner will programme manage a range of Scottish and UK Government grant funding programmes all of which will be focused on either the energy efficiency retrofit of homes or the installation of low carbon technologies within homes.</p>	<p>Affected populations</p> <p>All, but particularly those classed as vulnerable/on low incomes.</p>
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<p>As a result of energy efficiency retrofit measures and/or the installation of low carbon technologies residents will have a lower energy demand in their homes and thus have lower energy costs. This will result in more disposable income available to residents who should also no longer be considered in fuel poverty.</p> <p>Some grant funding programmes such as HEEPS:ABS require no financial contribution from private home owners who would otherwise be unable to avail of energy improvement works in their homes.</p> <p>There is also a longer-term savings for private owners and registered social landlords as the energy efficiency retrofit measures in particular will result in less damp and condensation building up in these homes. In the longer term this means that less maintenance and repairs are required to address damp and mould issues that can cause considerable long-term damage to homes and the health of occupants.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>There are no negative implications arising from the procurement of an energy projects delivery partner.</p>	
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9. Is any part of this policy/ service to be carried out wholly or partly by contractors and if so how will equality, human rights including children’s rights, environmental and sustainability issues be addressed?

The delivery partner will be responsible for procuring contractors to carry out various energy retrofit and low carbon technology installs. As part of this procurement process any contractors procured to undertake works will be required to confirm that they comply with the Equality Act 2010 (the “2010 Act”) and will continue to comply with the 2010 Act for the duration of the contract.

This will also require any Contractor to perform their obligations under the contract in a non-discriminatory manner to promote equality and to work towards achieving best practice as identified in the codes of practice issued by the Equality and Human Rights Commission.

The Contractor will also be required to recognise that the Client has a responsibility to monitor the extent to which performance of the contract extends to socially excluded groups. In recognition of this, the Contractor will be required to agree, where appropriate and practicable, to work towards providing monitoring information to the Client in relation to employment and service provision by the following categories:

- gender reassignment,
- age,
- marriage and civil partnership,

- sexual orientation,
- disability,
- religion or belief,
- sex,
- pregnancy, maternity, and
- race.

10. Consider how you will communicate information about this policy/ service change to children and young people and those affected by sensory impairment, speech impairment, low level literacy or numeracy, learning difficulties or English as a second language? Please provide a summary of the communications plan.

In terms of children and young people the overarching aims of the range of grant funding programmes that the delivery partner will manage will be to reduce fuel poverty and carbon emissions by installing energy efficiency measures and low carbon technologies and promoting behaviour change to occupiers of domestic properties which are defined as fuel poor. This contributes to tackling the effects that residing in a home that does not meet heating regimes can have on the health, education and wellbeing of children. Furthermore, links with Home Energy Scotland ensures that householders get the relevant checks to ensure their household income relates to their circumstances, which includes benefit and pension credit checks carried out by DWP.

The HEEPS ABS programme in particular addresses several articles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), with emphasis on the below:

- Article 24: Health & Services
- Article 27: Adequate Standard of Living
- Article 28: Right to Education

For individuals/householders affected by sensory impairment, speech impairment, low level literacy/numeracy or learning difficulties the delivery partner will be required to provide a range of communication platforms. This will include offering home visits to ensure that the service being offered is appropriately communicated. Home Energy Scotland can also provide information in braille. The delivery partner will also run a series of community events to allow householders to meet the delivery partner in person.

Home Energy Scotland also offers a translation service, via Language Line to householders that require this support where English is their second language.

Overall at the start of any grant funding programme the delivery partner will be required to produce a detailed Communications plan and customer journey plan which will outline how their approach to engagement and communication with householders will be fully inclusive.

11. Is the policy likely to result in significant environmental effects, either positive or negative? If yes, it is likely that a [Strategic Environmental Assessment](#) (SEA) will be required and the impacts identified in the IIA should be included in this. No

12. Additional Information and Evidence Required

If further evidence is required, please note how it will be gathered. If appropriate, mark this report as interim and submit updated final report once further evidence has been gathered.
 No further evidence is required.

13. Specific to this IIA only, what recommended actions have been, or will be, undertaken and by when? (these should be drawn from 7 – 11 above) Please complete: There are no recommended actions identified as the role of an energy projects delivery partner will be to respond to ad hoc Scottish / UK Government grant funding schemes to support positive outcomes linked to energy efficiency retrofit and / or low carbon technology.

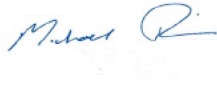
Specific actions (as a result of the IIA which may include financial implications, mitigating actions and risks of cumulative impacts)	Who will take them forward (name and job title)	Deadline for progressing	Review date

14. Are there any negative impacts in section 8 for which there are no identified mitigating actions? No

15. How will you monitor how this proposal affects different groups, including people with protected characteristics? Generally, all Scottish Government grant funding linked to energy efficiency retrofit or the installation of low carbon technology requires a robust technical and social evaluation process to be taken forward. This would include the monitoring of humidity and energy both pre and post installation to assess if dampness and energy costs / usage is reduced. It will also include a social evaluation survey completed by a select number of householders to measure the social impact the installation of these measures is having. This would be used to assess whether the householder’s levels of comfort, health and affordability have changed and if the installed measures are having a positive social and economic impact.

16. Sign off by Head of Service/ NHS Project Lead

Name



Date

2 October 2020

17. Publication

Completed and signed IIAs should be sent to

strategyandbusinessplanning@edinburgh.gov.uk to be published on the IIA directory on the Council website www.edinburgh.gov.uk/impactassessments