Specification of requirement

A Review of Energy Efficiency & Fuel Poverty Programmes in Scotland

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# 1. Introduction

**About Citizens Advice Scotland**

Citizens Advice Scotland (CAS), our 61 member Citizen Advice Bureaux (CAB), the Citizen Advice Consumer Service, and the Extra Help Unit, form Scotland’s largest independent advice network. Advice provided by our service is free, independent, confidential, impartial and available to everyone. Our self-help website provides information on rights and helps people solve their problems.

In 2014-15 the Citizens Advice Service network helped over 323,000 clients in Scotland alone and dealt with over one million advice issues. With support from the network clients had financial gains of over £124 million and the Scottish zone of our self-help website received approximately 5.4 million unique page views.

The Scottish CAB network, which includes the telephone helpline Citizens Advice Direct, deliver frontline advice services through more than 200 service points across the country, from city centres to rural communities. This network of bureaux is staffed by a team of paid staff and nearly 2,500 volunteers.

In addition, the Citizens Advice Consumer Service provides a telephone helpline for those needing advice and information on consumer rights and helps to solve problems with consumer goods and services. CAS delivers part of this Great Britain wide service from a call centre in Stornoway, helping people in Scotland and across other parts of Great Britain.

The Extra Help Unit, through a team of telephone caseworkers based in Glasgow, also helps people throughout Great Britain who have complex energy or postal complaints or are at risk of having their gas or electricity cut off, who are referred though our consumer helpline, Ofgem, the Energy Ombudsman, or their local elected representative.

CAS’ simple but robust vision is paramount to all our goals:

“A fairer Scotland where people as citizens and consumers are empowered and their rights respected.”

To achieve our goals, all of CAS’ work is guided by our twin aims:

* To ensure that individuals do not suffer through ignorance of their rights and responsibilities or of the services available; or through an inability to express their needs.
* To exercise a responsible influence on the development of social policies and services, both locally and nationally.

Together with Citizens Advice, our sister organisation in England and Wales, CAS has a statutory role to represent consumers across the essential regulated markets of energy, post and, for consumers living in Scotland, water.

We use compelling evidence, expert analysis and strong argument to put consumer interests at the heart of policy making and market behaviour.

# 2. Background

In fulfilling our roles and responsibilities CAS has identified a need for independent research that will review from a consumer perspective government and energy supplier funded energy efficiency and fuel poverty programmes, where these apply in Scotland.

We require this research to be conducted now so that CAS can understand the full range of impacts that past and current energy efficiency and fuel poverty activity has had on Scottish consumers. We will use the findings in our policy, advocacy and campaigning work.

The main drivers for improving the energy efficiency of Scotland’s housing stock have primarily been two-fold:

1. A statutory obligation that requires Scottish Ministers to eradicate fuel poverty, as far as reasonably practicable, by November 2016[[1]](#footnote-1).
2. A legally-binding requirement that Scotland's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are reduced annually, up to future target dates in 2020 and 2050[[2]](#footnote-2).

In Scotland fuel poverty is defined as existing when a household is required to spend more than 10 per cent of their household income on fuel to adequately heat their home[[3]](#footnote-3). The Scottish Government estimates nearly forty per cent (39.1%) of Scottish households are living in fuel poverty; and of these, 11 per cent are living in extreme fuel poverty, where they need to spend more than 20 per cent of their household income to adequately heat their home[[4]](#footnote-4). The situation is estimated to be more severe in remote rural and island communities: recent research has suggested that over 70 per cent of households living in the Western Isles may be living in fuel poverty[[5]](#footnote-5).

In addition to exacerbating rates of fuel poverty, the poor energy performance of Scotland’s existing housing stock is also a significant contributor to the nation’s GHG emissions. The Scottish Sustainable Housing Strategy (2013) estimated that 85 per cent of Scotland’s housing that will exist in 2050 has already been built (p.8). Given that over 75 per cent of energy use in homes comes from gas-fired boilers for space and water heating, the domestic residential sector accounts for around a quarter of Scotland’s GHG emissions[[6]](#footnote-6). The potential therefore for carbon emission abatement from the housing sector remains substantial.

To tackle both sets of problems the Scottish Government has set out its ambitions and plans for action in various key documents:

* Fuel poverty:
	+ [Housing (Scotland) Act 2001](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2001/10/contents)
	+ [The Scottish Fuel Poverty Statement 2002](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/46951/0031675.pdf)
	+ [Scotland’s Sustainable Housing Strategy 2013](http://www.gov.scot/resource/0042/00425697.pdf)
* Climate change:
	+ [Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/climatechangeact)
	+ [Low Carbon Scotland: Meeting the Emissions Reduction Targets 2010-22. The Report on Proposals and Policies](http://www.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/346760/0115345.pdf)
	+ [Low Carbon Scotland: Meeting Our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-27. The Second Report on Proposals and Policies](http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0042/00426134.pdf)
	+ [Low Carbon Scotland: Behaviours Framework](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/03/8172)

Collectively these and other policy documents and statements contain the main policy levers considered essential if Scottish rates of fuel poverty and our share of GHG emissions are to be reduced. These are generally underpinned by assumptions that the solutions to these types of problems will reside in changes in technology, infrastructure and human behaviour.

Retrofitting energy efficiency measures in Scotland’s existing housing stock has been identified as central to this effort. While there may be variation in the particular energy efficiency measures that might be installed in a given property, most activity to date has been devoted to:

* insulating people’s homes;
* giving people control over heating systems; and
* harnessing alternative forms of energy.

The main energy efficiency schemes[[7]](#footnote-7) in Scotland have included the various elements making up the Scottish Government’s [Home Energy Efficiency Programmes for Scotland](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/Housing/warmhomes/eap) and the [Warm Homes Fund](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/Housing/sustainable/Warm-Homes-Fund). In addition, there have also been a number of GB-wide schemes, including the (now defunct) UK Government’s [Green Deal](https://www.gov.uk/green-deal-energy-saving-measures/overview)[[8]](#footnote-8) and the [Energy Companies Obligation (ECO)](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/energy-company-obligation-eco), financed from levies on the biggest energy suppliers.

More recently this has been added to by the Scottish Government’s announcement that improving the energy efficiency of all domestic and non-domestic buildings in Scotland would be designated a national infrastructure priority[[9]](#footnote-9). Intended to maximise the additional powers proposed to be devolved to the Scottish Parliament in the latest Scotland Bill, it is anticipated that Scotland’s Energy Efficiency Programme (SEEP) will attempt to make available a wider range of funding sources for improving the energy performance of Scotland’s entire building stock.

# 3. Definition of the problem

By retrofitting Scotland’s homes and businesses with energy efficiency measures, the Scottish and UK governments anticipate that energy bills will be lower, at the same time as helping achieve legally-binding duties on reducing rates of fuel poverty and GHG emissions.

However, despite current political interest, CAS believes that not all of the impacts resulting from undertaking large-scale energy efficiency installations are fully understood. By filling this gap we believe that important lessons can be learned that can help refine current and inform future schemes and programmes.

We have identified the four broad categories: health, social, environmental, and economic, within which we expect these likely impacts to fall. Some, but not all, of the issues of interest to us are summarised below:

* **Health** – The negative impact of low indoor temperatures on public health has been recognised since the mid-1980s[[10]](#footnote-10). It is also well known that consumers in, or at risk of falling into, fuel poverty are more likely to self-ration their domestic energy needs to levels that fall below what is required for their well-being. This goes some way to explain increases in UK winter deaths usually reported each year[[11]](#footnote-11). Fuel poor households are also more likely to live in the most energy inefficient homes, which are poorly insulated and more prone to dampness. However, while it is widely recognised that poor health outcomes can stem from inadequate energy efficiency, research[[12]](#footnote-12) has suggested that making people’s homes increasingly air-tight can, without adequate ventilation, have a negative impact on indoor air quality, which, in turn, may have an adverse impact on public health by, for example, increasing rates of respiratory disease.
* **Social** – The social consequences resulting from the installation of energy efficiency measures are generally assessed as being positive. However the total impact of energy efficiency on households, for instance in terms of work performance, educational attainment or greater social cohesion, has not, as far as we are aware, been comprehensively assessed[[13]](#footnote-13). It is also not clear to us what all of the implications of energy efficiency on social outcomes might be for Scottish consumers. Clearly making homes warmer, less damp, mouldy and/or draughty will likely provide more comfortable and, with the right measures installed, quieter and safer houses. However, we believe there is a need for this to be properly evaluated, along with an assessment of why the benefits of improving the energy efficiency of the housing stock can impact some sections of society more significantly than others.
* **Environmental** – It is well known that the poor energy performance of the existing housing stock is a significant contributor to GHG emissions, accounting for around a quarter of Scotland’s total emissions. Making homes more energy efficient will therefore have a significant impact on carbon footprints. However, there remains a concern that there might be other unintended environmental consequences. For example, to what extent might so-called ‘rebound effects’[[14]](#footnote-14) cancel out any reductions achieved in energy consumption and therefore emissions? We are interested in understanding this more.
* **Economic** – In 2014, the average dual fuel customer was paying £1,265 per year for their gas and electricity. Despite recent fluctuations, future domestic energy bills are projected to increase further as a result of energy market volatility and investment to decarbonise the sector[[15]](#footnote-15). At a time of increasing energy insecurity[[16]](#footnote-16) and with fuel prices generally on an upward trajectory, the rationale for having a more energy efficient housing stock is acknowledged. However, less obvious to us is the wider impact on energy bill affordability and persistent rates of fuel poverty in Scotland. We are aware that the evidence base suggests there may be direct and indirect economic benefits to be realised as a result of improving the energy efficiency of our existing housing stock[[17]](#footnote-17). However, at the same time, we are also aware that there is a lack of a consistent methodology for agreeing what these might be.

# 4. Why this project is necessary

Current political interest in eradicating fuel poverty[[18]](#footnote-18) and reducing GHG emissions[[19]](#footnote-19) provides the motivation for commissioning this research at this time. As already highlighted, particularly relevant is:

* The recommendations made by the Smith Commission following the independence referendum[[20]](#footnote-20).
* The draft Scotland Bill for further devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament that is currently making its way through the UK Parliament[[21]](#footnote-21).
* Calls for energy efficiency to be made a national infrastructure priority[[22]](#footnote-22),[[23]](#footnote-23) which the Scottish Government has since announced it intends to do[[24]](#footnote-24).

It is widely accepted by governments, health professionals and other civil society organisations that retrofitting existing homes with energy efficiency measures will lead to positive outcomes for consumers. However, as a significant financial investment in Scotland’s housing stock, it is equally important that we understand the full range and, at times contradictory, consequences of undertaking such a major investment; particularly if this investment is further ramped up in the wake of the Scottish Government’s national infrastructure priority announcement.

CAS will use this research in our policy and advocacy work aimed at refining and improving the design and implementation of current and future energy efficiency and fuel poverty schemes and programmes in Scotland. This includes ensuring that the most vulnerable people in our society are not threatened in unexpected ways in short, medium or longer terms as new policies are proposed and implemented.

This research will also enable us to identify links to other connected policy areas (e.g. wider housing policy, transport, energy generation, etc.), including the wider prevention agenda (e.g. health, income, inclusion, attainment and inequalities, etc.). This kind of approach will enable CAS to contribute to discussions that move beyond taking a sectoral approach. This fits with a current wider policy dialogue in Scotland that increasingly views the development and funding of low carbon infrastructure, in its widest sense, as central for achieving targets, in addition to a range of other societal benefits[[25]](#footnote-25).

# **5. Project objectives**

The aim of this project is to review from a consumer perspective the evidence on the impacts expected to result from undertaking large scale energy efficiency interventions. It will need to provide CAS with a detailed understanding of the literature, including an assessment of potential risks and benefits from undertaking such activity.

Specifically we require the project to:

* Review the most up to date legal, regulatory, academic and ‘grey’ literature on energy efficiency retrofit programmes with reference to the health, social, environmental and economic impact identified above. This should include an assessment of the quality of the literature identified and point out any gaps in the evidence base.
* Identify, describe and evaluate past, current and, where known, future energy efficiency and fuel poverty schemes and programmes in Scotland. This should involve identifying the main features of each scheme or programme, including eligibility criteria, and assessing the main benefits and limitations of each programme or scheme, based on the available evidence, particularly in relation to the four themes identified above.
* Geographically mapping the locations that past, current and, where known, future programmes and schemes have reached in Scotland, as well as where they have not been reaching.

# 6. Uses of information

CAS is supportive of the Scottish Government’s drive to eradicate fuel poverty in Scotland. We welcomed the Scottish Fuel Poverty Forum’s final report on its review of the Scottish Government's fuel poverty strategy[[26]](#footnote-26) and we were pleased to see the Scottish Government signing up to all of the recommendations contained in the final report. Having said that, CAS remains concerned that it is likely the statutory fuel poverty target of eradicating fuel poverty, as far as is reasonably practicable, by November 2016, will not be met.

CAS will use this research to make recommendations for improving the design and delivery of current and future energy efficiency programmes in Scotland. We will also use the project to further our fuel poverty advocacy work, particularly around putting an end to cold homes and making sure energy is affordable for all.

The evidence gathered will provide CAS with an objective appraisal of how the energy efficiency regime in Scotland has been working and how it might be improved to maximise outcomes for Scottish consumers. It will allow us to promote areas of best practice and suggest improvements to current and future energy efficiency programmes so that Scottish rates of fuel poverty and GHG emissions are reduced.

# 7. Target population

The scope of this research is limited to evaluating Scottish and GB-wide domestic energy efficiency schemes and programmes, where they apply in Scotland. We expect this to largely be a desk-based activity that will review the latest evidence, with specific reference to the themes identified above.

The Scottish Government’s latest programme for analytical work on poverty and social justice, equality, social security, housing, regeneration and the built environment (<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0048/00486558.pdf>) outlines a selection of recent published work and highlights from the forthcoming programme. This includes an intention to commission research to evaluate the delivery and outcomes of Home Energy Efficiency Programmes for Scotland (HEEPS). We expect our research to complement the Scottish Government’s planned evaluation of HEEPS by looking at the full range of schemes and programmes that have applied in Scotland.

In particular we require a description of each energy efficiency programme or scheme, along with a thematic analysis of each one and their main characteristics. We expect this to include an overview of eligibility criteria, as well as an appraisal of their strengths, limitations and potential areas for improvement.

In addition, we are interested in identifying where past, current and future programmes and schemes have, and have not, been reaching in Scotland. We are aware that the Scottish Government and Local Authorities have been using a range of methods (e.g. Energy Saving Trust’s Home Analytics Tool), for identifying households in fuel poverty and for targeting resources. For this project we require the successful supplier to map those locations in Scotland that have been well served by past and current activity and those less well served.

# 8. Anticipated approach

Bidding suppliers will need to detail their understanding of the requirement and provide a fully-costed and detailed plan of their anticipated approach. Tenderers should outline in their bids the particular skills and experience they have that will be required to fulfil this project successfully in the time frame we have set.

As detailed above it is expected that this research will largely be desk-based and will involve:

* Reviewing the latest literature for understanding the consequences of energy efficiency retrofits.
* Identifying, describing and evaluating energy efficiency programmes that have been or are planned to be implemented in Scotland.
* Geographically mapping the locations in Scotland that past and current programmes have been reaching, and where they have not been reaching.

Suppliers should outline in their bids how they will identify, assess and present the information and data gathered from a wide range of sources that will enable CAS to understand the direction of travel to date; and where it will likely be going next.

To enable a comprehensive and detailed understanding of the elements of energy efficiency and fuel poverty programmes and schemes to be presented, it may be necessary to interview key intermediaries in government, their agents or civil society organisations. CAS will work with the successful contractor to identify appropriate individuals and help set up interviews or focus groups with them.

Where interviews or focus groups are conducted, the data will need to be fully transcribed prior to analysis and the transcripts supplied to CAS. The costs for this should be included in your quote.

# 9. Analysis required

We require a review of the legal, regulatory, academic and ‘grey’ literature on energy efficiency programmes, with specific reference to the health, social, environmental and economic themes we have identified. This should include an assessment of the quality of the literature and point out any gaps in the evidence base.

In addition we require a clear and comprehensive description of past, current and, where known, future energy efficiency programmes in Scotland. This should include a description of programme, including eligibility criteria, the support available and the steps consumers need to follow to access support.

At this stage we envisage that a matrix will be developed to capture relevant elements of each programme or scheme in relation to the health, social, environmental and economic themes identified above. CAS will work with the successful supplier to finalise all of the elements to be appraised, but it is likely to include:

* Value of the investment.
* Cost effectiveness.
* Target population and eligibility.
* Type and number of measures installed.

We also require the mapping of locations that past and current energy efficiency and fuel poverty programmes and schemes have and have not been reaching in Scotland. We anticipate that this will involve using geographic mapping software.

Where appropriate, and when supported by evidence, the final report may make recommendations on how the existing energy efficiency regime in Scotland might be improved for the benefit of Scottish consumers.

All of the evidence used should be accurately captured, quoted and referenced.

# 10. Deliverables

* A full written report, including a standalone Executive Summary.
* Where appropriate, policy recommendations based on the research findings.
* A presentation to CAS on the main findings at our Edinburgh office.
* All original data files, including tables, transcripts and diagrams, where these have been used for the research.

The successful tenderer will be required to follow best practice in research report writing, as specified in the Citizen Advice Research Report Guidelines.

# 12. Performance and quality requirements

CAS will require regular updates on the progress of the research, including a project initiation meeting, to be held between the supplier and ourselves to ensure progress is on track and any difficulties are resolved promptly.

Any anticipated shortfall in quality or similar failing shall be brought to the attention of CAS immediately.

Where appropriate, CAS would like to be consulted and involved in identifying suitable participants for any interviews, focus groups, workshops, seminars, etc.

We advise contractors to show how they adhere to the MRS Code of Conduct or where appropriate any other professional code of conduct, or quality systems that they have in place.

Ownership of all project outcomes, including the final report and all data produced as a result of the project, lies with CAS.

Suppliers should not discuss study findings in public before a final report has been cleared by us, although with prior agreement aspects of the study may be discussed. Following publication, suppliers are free to discuss the study in public; however, we should be given the opportunity to comment on any proposed presentation or publication using data or findings from this study.

The supplier should consider the wide range of equalities issues, including public duties, and ensure that these are all given due consideration at all stages of the research process.

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# 13. Evaluation criteria

CAS will make its selection on the basis of that proposal which represents the best value for money. The following criteria will apply:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Evaluation criterion** | **Description**  | **Weighting** |
| Technical experience | Evidence of providing similar services to other organisations and particular skills/experience relevant to the problem Also includes your performance on previous projects for Consumer Futures and its predecessor bodies and for Citizens Advice or Citizens Advice Scotland | 15% |
| Methodology / Approach | Details and suitability of suggested approach, sampling strategy and data collection method Plans for dealing with any risks and contingencies | 10% |
| Understanding our business needs | Indication of a clear understanding of the problem and the research objectives | 20% |
| Staffing / Resources  | Details of any proposed staff or sub-contractors to be used for the provision of the services | 10% |
| Implementation plan | Details of your implementation plan to meet the timescales | 10% |
| Quality | Details of how you ensure that a high quality service is maintained throughout the contract period | 5% |
| Price | A full breakdown of all costs should be given | 30% |
| **Total** | **100%** |

Tenders are evaluated by scoring against each of the above criteria using a 0-10 scale, where 0=Clearly fails to meet the requirement and 10=Excellent standard with no reservation at all about acceptability. The supplier with the highest overall score will be awarded the contract.

Please note that on completion of all contracts, suppliers are evaluated against these same criteria based on their performance. This post-project feedback will be considered in future tendering processes.

# 14. Form of proposal

All clarification questions must be made in writing and sent by email to Fraser Stewart no later than **5pm on Monday 23rd November 2015**. A response to all clarification questions shall be issued to suppliers by **Wednesday** **25th November 2015**.

Tenders must be sent to fraser.stewart@cas.org.uk by **5pm on Wednesday 2nd December 2015**.

Bidders should complete tenders in the format indicated below. All questions must be answered in full.

## Company overview and previous experience

* + Please provide a brief overview of your organisation. This must include a brief history and include detail of your capability and capacity.
	+ Please provide detail of your understanding of the requirement and evidence your skills and experience for carrying out the services.
	+ Please detail two case studies that evidence your ability to deliver the services required. This must include details of the brief, how you delivered the project, and the objectives that were achieved.
	+ Please provide the names, addresses, and contact details of two referees that could be contacted to provide a reference of your ability to deliver the services.

## Key personnel

* + Please provide a copy of your organisation chart.
	+ Please provide details of the personnel who shall be responsible for the delivery of the services. This must include a CV for these individuals that highlight their relevant skills and experience.

## Methodology and delivery of the services

* + Please provide a detailed methodology of how you propose to deliver the services and objectives detailed in the Invitation To Tender (ITT). This methodology must describe the project from end-to-end; from finalising the conception to delivery of the final report.
	+ Please provide a detailed project plan for the delivery of the proposed methodology. This must clearly define who shall carry out the tasks in the plan and the number of days for completion.

## Commercial offer

* + Prices shall be quoted in pounds sterling unless otherwise stated and presented separately from the rest of the tender in the downloadable pricing schedule. VAT, where applicable, should be shown separately as a strictly net extra charge. Please detail any other costs associated with the provision of the services under this agreement. Any costs not detailed will be deemed to have been waived.
	+ Citizens Advice Scotland’s Terms & Conditions of contract are available as a separate download. Please confirm you acceptance to the terms. Bidders should note that failure to accept the Citizens Advice Scotland’s Terms & Conditions of contract will result in their elimination from the tender process following initial evaluation.

# 15. Procurement timetable

Citizens Advice Scotland will be working towards the following procurement timetable:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Date** |
| Issue Invitation to tender | Monday 16th November |
| Closing date for clarification questions  | Monday 23rd November |
| Date for responses to clarification questions  | Wednesday 25th November |
| Tender quotes received | Wednesday 2nd December |
| Evaluation of tenders/quotes | Thursday 3rd-Friday 4th December |
| Contract awarded | Monday 7th December |
| Contract commences  | Wednesday 9th December |
| Draft report due | Friday 4th March |
| Final report due | Friday 18th March |
|  |

# Draft reports

# Please note that timetable includes milestones for both draft and final reports to be submitted. The ‘draft report’ should not be a rough version of the report, but the full report (proof-read, spell-checked and sense-checked) for review by CAS’ project team. Potential suppliers should assume that CAS will have queries and comments on the draft report. The final report is intended to have resolved all queries and comments.

1. The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 requires the Scottish Government to eradicate fuel poverty in Scotland, as far as reasonably practicable, by November 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 sets in statute the Scottish Government’s economic strategy target to reduce Scotland's emissions of greenhouse gases by 42% by 2020 and by 80% by 2050. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The [fuel poverty definition in England](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics) differs from the one used in Scotland. The English definition is measured using the Low Income High Costs definition. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Scottish Government (2014) “[Scottish House Condition Survey 2013 Key Findings](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0046/00465627.pdf)”. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The Energy Advisory Service (2014) “[Fuel Poverty Report 2013/2014](http://www.cne-siar.gov.uk/committees/documents/e-agendas/2014/06-june/environmental/agendas/K%20Item%2011B%20-%20Appendix%201%20Outer%20Hebrides%20Fuel%20Poverty%20Survey.pdf)” for Comhairle nan Eilean Siar. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. WWF Scotland (2012) “[Mind the Gap](http://assets.wwf.org.uk/downloads/fuel_poverty_funding_3__2_.pdf)”. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. For a review of past and current fuel poverty programmes in Scotland see the Scottish Government (2014) “[Progress Report on the Scottish Fuel Poverty Statement 2002](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0046/00466608.pdf)”. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. It was announced in July 2015 that the UK government would stop funding the Green Deal Finance Company (GDFC). The GDFC was set up to lend money to Green Deal providers. In effect this will mean that the Green Deal will cease to operate. At the time of writing, no replacement has been announced. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Scottish Government’s [national infrastructure priority announcement](http://news.scotland.gov.uk/News/Climate-change-action-heats-up-19c8.aspx). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. World Health Organisation (1985) “[Health Impact of Low Indoor Temperatures](http://www.theclaymoreproject.com/uploads/associate/365/file/Health%20Documents/WHO%20-%20health%20impact%20of%20low%20indoor%20temperatures%20%28WHO%2C%201985%29.pdf).” [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Wilkinson et al. (2001) “[Cold Comfort](https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/cold-comfort-social-and-environmental-determinants-excess-winter-deaths-england-1986-1996)”. Report for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Howieson, S. (2014) “[Are Our Homes Making Us Ill?](http://rsh.sagepub.com/content/134/6/318.extract)” In *Perspectives in Public Health*. Vol. 134, No. 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Bates et al. (2012) “[High Rise Hope: The social implications of energy efficiency retrofit in large multi-storey tower blocks](http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/cr/casereport75.pdf)”. Report for LSE Housing & Communities & Rockwool [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. The rebound effect occurs when savings from energy efficiency are in effect cancelled out by direct and indirect changes in people's behaviour or at a macro-economic level, when improved efficiency leads to lower prices and more demand. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Committee on Climate Change (2012) “[Energy prices and bills – impacts of meeting carbon budgets](http://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/1672_CCC_Energy-Bills_bookmarked.pdf)”. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Ofgem (2014) “Gas Security of Supply” report [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. <http://www.cas.org.uk/publications/economic-impact-improving-energy-efficiency-fuel-poor-households-scotland> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Scottish Parliament’s [Economy, Energy and Tourism Committee](http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/CurrentCommittees/55888.aspx). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Scottish Parliament’s [Rural Affairs, Climate Change and Environment Committee](http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/CurrentCommittees/29876.aspx). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Report of [The Smith Commission](https://www.smith-commission.scot/) for further devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. The draft Scotland Bill was published on 22nd January 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Washan et al. (2014) [Building the Future: Economic and fiscal impacts of making homes energy efficient](http://www.energybillrevolution.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Building-the-Future-The-Economic-and-Fiscal-impacts-of-making-homes-energy-efficient.pdf). Report for the Energy Bill Revolution. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Existing Homes Alliance Scotland (2015) [Joint Statement](http://existinghomesalliancescotland.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/EXHAS_jointstatement_Oct15.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Scottish Government (2015) Press Release: [Climate Change Action Heats Up](http://news.scotland.gov.uk/News/Climate-change-action-heats-up-19c8.aspx). [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. <https://scotlandswayahead.org.uk/news/scotlands-way-ahead-the-case-for-low-carbon-infrastructure-in-scotland> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. The Forum’s [final report on its review](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/Housing/warmhomes/fuelpoverty/ScottishFuelPovertyForum/final-report) of the Scottish Government's fuel poverty strategy was published on 24 March 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)