

An Affordable Warmth Strategy for Nottinghamshire

Vision statement

Affordable warmth for all Nottinghamshire households.

Foreword by Jenny Saunders, Chief Executive, NEA, the national energy action charity



NEA, the national energy efficiency charity, was established 30 years ago to develop and promote energy efficiency strategies and services to tackle the heating and insulation problems of low-income households, to achieve affordable warmth and eradicate fuel poverty.

Cold homes, high health-care costs, cold-related illnesses, excess winter deaths and housing in poor repair, are the visible signs of fuel poverty, a problem that affects millions of households in the UK.

There is a clear Government commitment to eradicate fuel poverty for all households. NEA believes that local authorities are the key agents in co-ordinating the delivery of strategies to achieve this objective. In developing this Strategy, the Nottinghamshire Partnership and its partner agencies in the health and social care, voluntary and private sectors have demonstrated that effective partnership working is the key to success.

I applaud all those who have contributed to this document, and wish them every success in implementing a Strategy that will provide households with the means to heat their homes to the standard required for health and comfort, at a price they can afford.

**Jenny Saunders,
Chief Executive of NEA**

The causes and effects of fuel poverty

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if, in order to maintain a satisfactory heating regime it would be required to spend more than 10% of its income on all domestic fuel use¹. Fuel poverty is different from general poverty in that within fairly narrow parameters, householders' need for food, clothing and other goods and services is similar. In the case of fuel, household need varies as a consequence of geographical location, income status and debt, economy and efficiency of heating systems and the fuel used, access to affordable fuel and tariff options, thermal insulation standards of the property; number, age and infirmity of household occupants. The variable degree of need means that household income is not always a reliable indicator of the likelihood of a household being fuel poor and that these other factors have to be taken into consideration.

In many cases households may be forced to choose between expenditure on fuel, other essential items and/or debt repayments. Faced with such stark choices many households may ration their fuel consumption and in doing so put themselves at increased risk of cold-related illness or even death.

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The young, the elderly and those living with a disability or long-term illness are deemed especially vulnerable to fuel poverty as they tend to spend more time in the home and thus their need for fuel is greater than other households. Furthermore the general lack of resources within these low-income households means that they lack access to capital that could be used to improve their situation through energy efficiency improvements to the fabric of homes, to heating systems and to household appliances.

The solution to fuel poverty is to provide households with affordable warmth although this may require action on a number of fronts not least by improving the energy efficiency of homes and appliances but also, amongst other things, action to increase incomes, providing access to cheaper fuel and tariff options, money management and debt advice as well as energy advice.

Excess winter mortality

Excess winter deaths are defined by the Office for National Statistics as the difference between the number of deaths during the four winter months (December to March) and the average number of deaths during the preceding autumn (August to November) and the following summer

¹ UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (2001) – For target setting the Government includes Housing Benefit and Income Support for Mortgage Interest in its. This issue remains fiercely debated.

(April to July). The phenomenon of excess winter deaths is not unique to the United Kingdom but the incidence is markedly higher than for countries with similar climates and living standards.

Ashfield is the only district in the County which had an above average excess winter mortality between 2004/05 and 2006/07, although there was no statistically significant difference between the 7 districts on the overall Excess Winter Deaths Index. Further information on excess winter mortality rates in Nottinghamshire can be found in the EMPHO report at:

http://www.empho.org.uk/Download/Public/9663/1/Excess%20winter%20deaths%20in%20the%20East%20Midlands%20report%20update%202009%20final_v2.pdf

National perspective

There are currently more than 5 million fuel-poor households in the United Kingdom. This is despite commitments from the Westminster Government and the devolved legislatures for Scotland, Wales² and Northern Ireland that fuel poverty should be eradicated, as far as is reasonably practicable, by 2016. These commitments are based on the provisions of the Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act 2000 and the subsequent UK Fuel Poverty Strategy 2001.

Current Government Schemes

The **Warm Front** scheme provides grant assistance for vulnerable private sector households in receipt of means-tested or disability-related benefits. The intention is that Warm Front will be replaced by the Energy Company Obligation element of the current Energy Bill. This will mean that, for the first time in more than three decades, there is no Government-funded programme to support energy efficiency improvements for disadvantaged households.

Additional energy efficiency measures for vulnerable households are currently funded through the **Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT)** and the **Community Energy Saving Programme**.

Some contribution to the avoidance of fuel poverty is made, for older householders, by the **Winter Fuel Payment** and the **Cold Weather Payment** schemes.

Future Government Schemes

The **Green Deal** is a crucial element in the Coalition Government's proposal for radical improvement to the national housing stock. The concept of the Green Deal involves all households having access to financial support for energy efficiency investment, at no up-front cost, with resultant

² The target date for eradication of fuel poverty in Wales is 2018.

charges being repaid through the energy bill. A fundamental principle of the Green Deal is that only those measures resulting in higher financial savings than the cost of any repayment will form part of the programme – ‘the Golden Rule’.

The Government has recognised that the Green Deal is not an appropriate mechanism for assisting low-income households and the intention is for such households to be assisted through the **Energy Company Obligation**, which will replace the current CERT programme.

From spring 2011 the **Warm Home Discount** scheme will become operational. This scheme allows vulnerable householders who meet certain eligibility criteria to claim a discount on their energy bills.

East Midlands Regional Affordable Warmth Action Plan

The East Midlands Affordable Warmth Action Plan was a landmark piece of work because it was the UK’s first attempt to tackle fuel poverty from a strategic regional perspective. The purpose of the regional strategy was to influence agencies which operated at a regional level to ensure that affordable warmth was integrated into other regional strategies and policies. Although such agencies do not deliver practical solutions such as developing referral mechanisms or installing energy efficiency measures, the policies implemented at regional level have an impact on local delivery and thus, agencies operating at a regional level were encouraged to provide policy support to local delivery.

The East Midlands Affordable Warmth Action Plan was launched in March 2006. During the five years since then, the strategic landscape has changed significantly. Many of the partners involved in the development of the regional strategy are now (or will soon be) defunct. Indeed, the regional structures which the EMAWAP sought to influence will not exist beyond March 2011. However, there were many positive outcomes of the EMAWAP during the years following its publication including the development of strong partnership across the five counties of Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Derbyshire and Lincolnshire. The EMAWAP directly influenced the development of local strategies, including the Greater Nottingham Affordable Warmth Action Plan. Although the regional structure upon which the EMAWAP was built has given way to a stronger focus on localism, the experience of developing the EMAWAP is part of the legacy of affordable warmth work in Nottinghamshire and the lessons learnt during the development and implementation of the EMAWAP will have a bearing on the delivery of the activities laid out in this strategy for Nottinghamshire.

Affordable Warmth – a countywide approach

Affordable warmth work in Nottinghamshire has, until recently, been driven by the county’s Local Area Agreement which included National Indicator 187 as a priority. However, the Local Area Agreement will expire at the end of March 2011 necessitating the development of strong local policy commitment to the eradication of fuel poverty in order to ensure that this important issue remains a priority after March 2011.

Nottinghamshire Partnership therefore applied for, and was successful in securing, support from NEA to develop a county-wide affordable warmth strategy which will align all existing district level policy commitments and tap into the resources and expertise of stakeholder organisations from a range of sectors across the community of Nottinghamshire. NEA was able to provide this support at no cost to the Nottinghamshire Partnership as part of a programme of support for local authorities across England funded by DECC.

The development of the strategy has been a consultative process throughout. Participants from a wide range of sectors were invited to attend two consultation workshops, facilitated by NEA, to identify the barriers to affordable warmth faced by communities in Nottinghamshire and to propose ways of working in partnership to overcome these barriers.

UNO housing stock energy database

RIEP funding has enabled the local authorities in Nottinghamshire to purchase a housing stock energy database, known as UNO, which can be used to maximise domestic carbon savings and minimise fuel poverty in private housing. The database will greatly assist local authorities to optimise the outcome of each pound of council or external funds spent on promoting and installing insulation and energy efficiency measures. It will also enhance the housing authorities' prospects of drawing in outside resources from energy utilities and elsewhere by providing 'ready made' area based schemes for utilities to fund. The UNO database will be an invaluable tool in directing the resources available in Nottinghamshire to the areas where householders are in greatest need.

Nottingham Warm Zone

Nottingham Warm Zone is Nottingham City Council's flagship home insulation scheme, for homeowners and private tenants to access discounted and free home insulation measures as well as heating improvements. Nottingham Warm Zone home insulation scheme launched in September 2008 and aims to help residents cut their fuel bills and make their homes affordably warm and energy efficient. The scheme provides government grants and advice to improve household energy efficiency to modern insulation standards. Nottingham Warm Zone is lead by Nottingham Energy Partnership on behalf of Nottingham City Council and in collaboration with Scottish and Southern Energy.

How the strategy was developed

The Nottinghamshire Affordable Warmth Strategy has been developed in partnership with a wide range of organisations across a range of sectors including local authorities, rural community councils, voluntary sector agencies, the police and fire services, health organisations and housing associations. A steering group was established to oversee the strategy development process and stakeholders were invited to attend two consultation workshops, held in November 2010 and January 2011. These consultation workshops were facilitated by NEA and participants identified the main barriers to affordable warmth faced by householders in Nottinghamshire and discussed ways in which these barriers could be overcome by working together in partnership. The ideas which were identified during the workshops were written up by NEA and a draft

strategy was circulated to all stakeholders for consultation. The final strategy was approved by the steering group in March 2011. The activities outlined in the strategy are grouped into seven desired outcomes as follows:

1. Households have access to consistent and comprehensive education, advice, guidance and support on how to achieve affordable warmth.
2. Homes in Nottinghamshire are as energy efficient as possible.
3. Householders are easily able to access grants, discounts and soft loans to achieve affordable warmth.
4. Householders are supported to maximise their income and achieve greater financial capability.
5. Households are supported to access the most advantageous fuel tariff for their circumstances.
6. Householders adopt low carbon fuels and renewable technologies where these contribute to affordable warmth.
7. The Nottinghamshire Affordable Warmth Strategy is successfully delivered and effectively monitored.

Outcome 1: Households have access to consistent and comprehensive education, advice, guidance and support on how to achieve affordable warmth.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
1.1 Encourage uniformity of affordable warmth related service provision across the county.	1.1.1 Identify key agencies across the county that can provide specialist thermal comfort advice and disseminate their details to appropriate providers of information, e.g. local authorities, health services, CABx etc.	NEA Local Authorities PCTs	Steering group.	Infrastructure for this service is potentially already in place at NCC customer service centre if it followed the same delivery model as the Handy Person Adaptation Service (HPAS).	Number of enquiries leading to interventions by each key agency.	Short to medium term for roll out presuming partner buy in and funding availability.
	1.1.2 Second staff into other agencies to gain knowledge of what others do.	As above	Steering group.	Time, staff management support.	Secondments secured.	Medium to long term
	1.1.3 Explore ways of using e-learning to include affordable warmth in the induction programme for Affordable Warmth Champions in each agency.	Key partner agencies from a range of sectors throughout the county.	Steering group.	Resources need to be secured to develop an e-learning pack	Monitoring and evaluation of e-learning pack.	Medium to long term.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
	1.1.4 Provide information for advice providers about agencies involved and what they do.	All statutory and voluntary organisations.	First Contact.	First Contact Guide and training currently in place.	Number of trainees. Number of people advised (monthly).	On-going
	1.1.5 Provide information prescriptions to include more information about affordable warmth.	NHS County and Bassetlaw Community Health	NHS Notts & Bassetlaw	Information prescription co-ordinator Information/content	Number of prescriptions issued	Medium term
1.2 Use the experience of existing referral schemes such as First Contact and City Signposting to develop an efficient and streamlined referral system(s) for Nottinghamshire.	1.2.1 Review the First Contact pilot scheme, the City Signposting scheme and other similar schemes.	First Contact City Signposting Age UK Jigsaw Housing Choices CAB Tenancy Support	Notts County Council and District Councils	Staff time	Review completed December 2010	Short term
	1.2.2 Consider replicating the methodologies used by these schemes to reach a wider range of householders.	As above	Steering group	Staff time (research officer)	Review completed and reviewed by steering group Summer 2011	Short term.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
	1.2.3 Expand the range of (and/or improve access to) agencies to which such schemes can refer householders.		First Contact		Positive customer feedback Reduction in excess winter deaths Increased number of enquiries.	Medium term.
1.3 Establish community affordable warmth champions to increase awareness and take-up of grants, discounts and soft loans.	1.3.1 Recruit and provide training for community affordable warmth champions.	NEA Global Action Plan Groundwork Nottingham Energy Partnership Energy Saving Trust Neighbourhood Watch	Health and Well-being Board (or subgroup)	Materials Money Trainers Request resources from partners Baseline data on population Potential opportunity under Big Society.	Register of trained champions Activity of champions	Medium term
1.4 Change negative householder behaviour and reinforce positive householder behaviour with regard to home	1.4.1 Carry out literature review to establish what householder motivators are.	Adult Social Care & Health Older People's Forums Voluntary organisations with health remit	Nottinghamshire County PCT	NHS Library Service	Publication of literature review by end of Summer 2011	Short term – before August 2011 in time for next flu campaign.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
heating.	1.4.2 Organise an awareness campaign (alongside flu jab campaign) around key messages such as encouraging recipients of the Winter Fuel Payment actually to spend the money on fuel.	Age UK Adult Social Care Voluntary and Community sector Health DWP	Local authorities	Communications support (LA communication staff?) Some existing resources.	Web hits and number of leaflets distributed Sample surveys	Establish baselines – short term Project delivery – long term
1.5 Promote affordable warmth schemes through Children Centres	1.5.1 Provide training and awareness raising sessions for Children Centre staff.	NHS providers (e.g. health visitors, midwives) Family Support Workers District Councils Job Centre Plus Children Centres	Children Services	Staff time. NEA Smile Pack.	An increase in the number of families with young children accessing AW schemes measured through district data.	Number of training sessions delivered. Number of referrals made by trained staff.

Outcome 2: Homes in Nottinghamshire are as energy efficient as possible.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
2.1 Improve intelligence on housing stock.	2.1.1 Utilise UNO database.	Energy Saving Trust HI4EM team Energy Audit Company All district councils	Steering group	Money – LAs in Notts have 2 yrs grant funding for UNO database. After 2 yrs need to review strategy and secure money and time.	6 monthly review throughout first 2 yrs	Within 2 years
	2.1.2 Review/improve household survey process/forms.	Energy Saving Trust LAEP	Energy Saving Trust	Money, staff and telephone system already in place.	Minimal complaints over the period.	Periodic review
	2.1.3 Regularly check and improve data.	Energy Audit Company (UNO) District Councils	Energy Audit Company	6 month reviews in first 2 year period. UNO already funded	Bi-annual checks on data accuracy. Data used to target resources.	6 month reviews for first 2 years.
2.2 Encourage householders in all tenures to invest in energy efficiency measures and to access grant funding where possible.	2.2.1 Develop a package of measures through the Green Deal for householders in Nottinghamshire.	Local authorities Utility companies Installer companies Private investors	Energy Saving Trust	ESTac Centre Manager already carries out this work.	Package available to householders.	Green Deal due to start during 2012.
	2.2.2 Develop guidance for householders on the range of measures and the costs.	Energy Saving Trust District and Parish Councils	Energy Saving Trust	EST can absorb this activity into normal workload but would need marketing budget from local authorities.	Public domain info produced.	Pending central government funding.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
	2.2.3 Develop a network of frontline advocates.	Local authority energy advice teams LAEP First Contact	LAEP	Need to find advocates Staff resources Existing EST helpline	Network has been developed.	Medium term
2.3 Motivate private landlords to improve the energy efficiency of their properties.	2.3.1 Highlight the benefits of improved energy efficiency.	EST Local authorities DASH EMLAS Landlord Forums Utility companies	EST	Marketing budget needed but staff already in place working on this	Delivery of marketing campaign across county.	12 months initially then on-going.
	2.3.2 Promote the work of private landlord champions.	Fire service EMLAS DASH Local authorities Landlord Forums	DASH	Marketing budget Staff resources	Champions are in place and active	Ongoing
	2.3.3 Promote private sector landlord accreditation schemes.	EMLAS Decent and Safe Homes (DASH) Local authorities EST	EMLAS	Budget and staff already in place.	Accreditation sign-up increased	On-going
	2.3.4 Encourage private landlords to access energy efficiency grants.	EST Local authorities EMLAS DASH	EST	Already in place	Increase in grant uptake	Ongoing

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
2.4 Use powers available to local authorities to enforce private landlord action to improve energy efficiency.	2.4.1 Implement new regulations which give local authorities greater powers to enforce energy efficiency improvements in private sector properties.	Local authorities	Local authorities	Will need to be absorbed into existing staff roles	Case studies showing outcome of interventions under new regulations.	Long term (2015)
2.5 Find ways in which hard to treat homes can be improved.	2.5.1 Use UNO to develop more accurate profile of hard to treat homes in Nottinghamshire.	LAEP District councils	LAEP	Depends on district but will need staff time to input data on regular basis	Data used to target resources and reduce fuel poverty	On-going

Outcome 3: Householders are easily able to access grants, discounts and soft loans to achieve affordable warmth.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
3.1 Target people who may not have access to information.	3.1.1 Strengthen networks with key agencies to target hard to reach householders.	Local councils Voluntary sector agencies. Health and social care agencies. Social & private landlords First Contact Children Centres	Nottingham City Council & Notts County Council	Time, marketing budget Need for co-ordinator role to engage and train	Increased number of agencies involved. Increased number of referrals. Increased number of interventions with householders	Initiate in short term, develop in medium term and continue through long term.
	3.1.2 Proactively target the most vulnerable through utilisation of existing information resources.	Local councils Voluntary sector agencies. Health and social care agencies. Social & private landlords First Contact	Local authorities	Time UNO Database	A comprehensive database of information	Short-medium term
3.2 Maximise the up-take of all available grants, discounts and soft loans.	3.2.1 Advice agencies to maintain up-to-date list of all funding bodies offering grants or loans.	Advice Agencies NCC Linkages Team Local authorities	Energy Advice Agencies	Potentially there may be funding available via the NCC Linkages team to enable this to move forward.	Number of grants secured by people living in Nottinghamshire.	Medium term

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
	3.2.2 Use Experion's MOSAIC/Office of National Statistic's OAC/something similar to target marketing more effectively at the people we are trying to reach.	Local authorities	Local authorities	MOSAIC/OAC	Number of households assisted which were actually in fuel poverty.	Medium term.
	3.2.3 Promote the Home Improvement Trust (HIT) services as a way of releasing money to complete thermal comfort works.	All referral key referral agencies	NCC Linkages Team	Home Improvement Trust already carrying out this work.	Number of households using HIT to improve thermal comfort of their homes.	On-going.
	3.2.4 Clarify and adapt to central government announcements concerning funding schemes to develop innovative projects.	Utilities Installers Local authorities ESTac	Local authorities	Time Money for new projects	A range of affordable warmth projects delivered in every district	Medium-long term
	3.2.5 Enable the take-up of installations which are eligible for the Feed-in Tariff.	Utilities Installers EST	Social landlords	Capital funding Time	Increased number of installations Amount of money paid out in FiT by utilities Number of enquiries	Medium-long term

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
3.3 Maximise the benefits of supplier obligations schemes such as CERT/CESP/ECO.	3.3.1 Deliver implementation projects in partnership with energy companies, installers and managing agents.	Energy companies Installers Managing agents Manufacturers Property owners Councils EST	RSLs and district councils	UNO LAEP	Number of measures installed.	Medium term.

Outcome 4: Householders are supported to maximise their income and achieve greater financial capability.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
4.1 Ensure that householders are receiving all of the welfare benefits to which they are entitled.	4.1.1 Improve links between, and access to, advice agencies and other appropriate organisations.	Notts Advice Network, ASCH, CAB, Age UK, First Contact, City Sign-posting, Welfare Rights, Energy companies, Local Authorities, DWP, Children Services	Department for Work and Pensions	Limited and likely to reduce	Data from DWP, CAB and First Contact	On-going
	4.1.2 Support people to act on the information they receive with regard to income maximisation.	CAB Credit Unions Libraries Children Centres	Notts Advice Network	Limited and likely to reduce	Data from DWP, CAB and First Contact	On-going
	4.1.3 Encourage people to maximise their own income and improve their financial capability.	CAB ASCH	Notts Advice Network	Limited and likely to reduce	Number of people receiving advice	On-going

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
4.2 Tackle worklessness	4.2.1 Link with the work being carried out by Notts Employment and Skills Board through the Working & Skilled Strategy.	DWP & Job Centre Plus	Department for Work and Pensions	DWP to provide regular progress updates to the steering group.	Monthly DWP data on numbers of Jobseekers Allowance claimants.	On-going

Outcome 5: Households are supported to access the most advantageous fuel tariff for their circumstances.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
5.1 Encourage householders to switch to the most advantageous fuel tariff for their circumstances.	5.1.1 Use OFGEM training fund to provide best deal fuel purchase training for energy advisors.	CAB have access to funds. Nottingham Energy Partnership	CAB	Project resourced until 2012	Number of people trained	On-going
5.2 Encourage households with oil-fired heating to switch to renewable technologies where this would result in lower fuel costs.	5.2.1 Provide training and awareness raising around the 'Feed in Tariff'.	EST Social landlords	EST	May be possible to use Decent Homes funding but if not other funds would need to be secured	Number of householders advised	Short term

Outcome 6: Householders adopt low carbon fuels and renewable technologies where these contribute to affordable warmth.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
6.1 Support and encourage the occupants of hard to treat and off gas properties to adopt low carbon and renewable technologies where possible and appropriate.	6.1.1 Raise awareness of sources of funding for the installation of low carbon and renewable technologies in both private and social sector housing.	EST Energy companies Universities Efficiency East Midlands Local solar clubs Groundwork Local authorities Housing associations Nottingham Energy Partnership	Local authorities	Green Deal (from 2012) FiT and RHI CERT/CESP/ECO EST already working on this.	SAP rating data Use of UNO database	Pre Green Deal - short term Post Green Deal – medium term.
6.2 Encourage local authority and social landlord procurement and provision of photovoltaic panels.	6.2.1 Promote existence of buying consortia and encourage join-up.	ALMOs National Housing Federation HCA	LAEP	HCA funding secured	Number of PV installations	Short term and ongoing

Outcome 7: The Nottinghamshire Affordable Warmth Strategy is successfully delivered and effectively monitored.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
7.1 Seek and secure high level commitment to the strategy from key organisations across the county.	7.1.1 Request interviews with senior strategic staff at key organisations and ensure that they are briefed on the content of the strategy.	All Nottinghamshire local authorities	Steering group	Key officer from steering group Possibility of linking with child poverty events?	Number of organisations expressing commitment. Named officers and political champions identified in each key organisation.	Initially short term (before March 2011) then continuous dialogue
	7.1.2 Ensure key organisations include their logo and/or a message of endorsement within the published strategy document.	Notts social landlords including ALMOs EMPHO Job Centre Plus PCTs/GP consortia NAVO	Initially steering group then progressed by named officers.	Utilise LAA teams until March 2011 Steering group thereafter	Strategy carries endorsement from all partners. Local authorities adopt strategy formally.	Endorsement and formal adoption by March 2011.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
	7.1.3 Ensure that each partner organisation identifies a named officer who can encourage incorporation of the strategy into corporate delivery plans.	Partner organisations	Steering group	Staffing costs	Evidence of objectives 'internalised' by partner organisations.	Evidence of internalisation during 2011-12.
7.2 Ensure that best practice is promoted as widely as possible throughout the county.	7.2.1 Utilise the NEA Fuel Poverty Forum and members newsletters to showcase examples of good practice.	NEA Local councils	Steering group	Staffing costs	Database of best practice is established and shared with all partners. Briefings produced for politicians and senior officers.	Initially (first population of database) September 2011 then on-going
7.3 Develop data sharing protocols so that data gathered through the UNO database and other methods is shared as widely as possible across the county.	7.3.1 Clarify datasets which can help do this to get an understanding of what information we have and have not got access to.	Local authorities	Steering group	Time to develop data sharing protocols	Review by steering group	Short-medium term.

Objectives	Tasks	Potential Partners	Lead Agency	Resources	Measurable Outcome	Timescale
7.4 Ensure that progress towards the achievement of the objectives in this strategy is monitored and reviewed on a regular basis.	7.4.1 Review annual progress and update the strategy where necessary.	All partners named in this strategy.	Steering group	Staffing costs. RIEP funding	Annual reports.	Annually.
	7.4.2 Review terms of reference for the steering group and lines of accountability following the end of LAA to ensure successful delivery of the strategy.	Steering group member organisations	Steering group	RIEP funding	Reports completed on the implementation of the strategy.	Medium to long term.
7.5 Maintain close links with the development of a Notts/Derbys Area Based Approach to ensure that this includes provision for fuel poor households.	7.5.1 Support activities such as bidding for resources to tackle fuel poverty.	Notts/Derbys Local Authorities Energy Partnership EST	Steering group.	People and knowledge	Development of Area Based Approach.	Medium term.

Links to other strategies and/or areas of work

UK Fuel Poverty Strategy

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/consumers/fuel_poverty/strategy/strategy.aspx

East Midlands Affordable Warmth Action Plan

<http://www.hi4em.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/EACA7E33-BAC6-4283-9E08-BD0E58452040/0/EMAffordableWarmthActionPlan.pdf>

Child Poverty

<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/learningandwork/childrenstrust/childpoverty.htm>

Nottinghamshire: Working & Skilled Strategy

<http://www.nccesb.org.uk/working-and-skilled-strategy/>

Report of the Regional Director of Public Health 2009 (see chapter 3)

<http://www.eastmidlands.nhs.uk/about-us/our-structure/public-health-directorate/publications/>

Sherwood Forest Area Housing Strategy 2008 -2018 (see outcome 3)

<http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/pp/gold/viewgold.asp?idtype=page&id=18758>

Glossary

ALMO	Arms Length Management Organisation
ASCH	Adult Social Care and Health
CABx	Citizens Advice Bureau(x)
CERT	Carbon Emissions Reduction Target
CESP	Community Energy Saving Programme
DASH	Decent and Safe Homes (East Midlands Project)
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
ECO	Energy Company Obligation
EMLAS	East Midlands Landlords Accreditation Scheme
EMPHO	East Midlands Public Health Observatory
EST	Energy Saving Trust
ESTAC	Energy Saving Trust Advice Centre
FiT	Feed-in Tariff
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency
HHSRS	Housing Health and Safety Rating System
Hi4EM	Housing Intelligence for the East Midlands
JSA	Job Seeker's Allowance
LA	Local Authority
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LAEP	Local Authorities Energy Partnership (Notts & Derbys)
NEA	National Energy Action
NEP	Nottingham Energy Partnership
NHS	National Health Service
NI	National Indicator
OFGEM	Office of the Gas and Electricity Markets
PCT	Primary Care Trust
RCAN	Rural Community Action Nottinghamshire
RCC	Rural Community Council
RHI	Renewable Heat Incentive
RIEP	Regional Improvement and Efficiency Partnership
RSL	Registered Social Landlord
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure
UNO	Housing energy analysis database