



The Scottish Executive's Central Heating Programme and the Warm Deal
Annual Report 2003–04

**BENEFITS FROM HOME ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCHEMES IN SCOTLAND
2003–04: A REPORT BY THE SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE**

The Scottish Executive's Central Heating Programme and the Warm Deal
Annual Report 2003–04

Communities Scotland monitors progress on the targets set for the Central Heating and Warm Deal Programmes on behalf of Scottish Ministers. Communities Scotland is the Scottish Executive's housing and regeneration agency, working with others to ensure decent housing and strong communities across Scotland.

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ISBN: 0-7559-4421-6

Scottish Executive
St Andrew's House
Edinburgh
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Produced for the Scottish Executive by Astron B38653 03/05

Published by the Scottish Executive, March, 2005

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Minister's foreword



This is the third annual report from the Scottish Executive setting out the benefits flowing from the Central Heating Programme in Scotland in 2003–04 and is the fifth report on the benefits of Warm Deal. The two Programmes are central to our aim of ensuring that every household in Scotland has a warm, dry and affordable home.

In addition to the benefits individuals derive from the Programmes, the environment also benefits. The Central Heating and Warm Deal Programmes are contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gases and this report shows that carbon dioxide has been reduced by 70,000 tonnes.

THE CENTRAL HEATING PROGRAMME

This was the third year of the Central Heating Programme and during 2003–04 a record number of householders were able to benefit from free central heating. Much has been achieved in the earlier two years and we continue to build on earlier successes. The

achievements for the period covered by this report include:

- ❑ installing central heating and insulation in 16,788 houses;
- ❑ annual average savings on fuel bills of over £376 for those aged 60 and over in the private sector and savings of over £324 for local authority and housing association tenants;
- ❑ reducing CO₂ emissions by 45,177 tonnes, tackling the problem of climate change; and
- ❑ an increase in the average NHER (National Home Energy Rating) of properties from 3.5 to 6.4.

It is greatly encouraging to report on the progress that is being made in helping the most vulnerable in our society. The benefits flowing from the Programme ensure homes are much warmer, fuel bills are lower and, because there are fewer damp houses, threats to health from exposure to cold and damp conditions are reduced. This was the third and final year for local authorities to ensure that all their houses were provided with central heating. All tenants who agreed to the installation of these measures had central heating installed by the end of March. That part of the Programme has now been successfully completed and I acknowledge the help, co-operation and effort of all those local authorities who made this happen. For the first time, funding of £2.1 million was also made available to local authorities to upgrade partial systems to full central heating systems.

To illustrate the real difference we have made to people's lives through the introduction of the Programme, there are four case studies contained in this report.

THE WARM DEAL PROGRAMME

The Warm Deal Programme was extended this year to provide local authorities with additional scope and flexibility as to how they wished to take forward the scheme. In addition to the normal Warm Deal insulation measures, local authorities were offered the opportunity to use Warm Deal funds for upgrading partial central heating systems or for other innovative measures. Achievements include:

- insulating 27,520 homes last year, bringing the total number of dwellings improved under the Warm Deal since it began in Scotland in July 1999 to almost 197,000;
- replacing 487 partial heating systems with full house heating;
- a range of innovative measures including converting electrically heated properties to gas central heating, and external wall insulation;
- reductions in annual fuel bills this year ranging from £99 for tenants of private landlords to £26 for tenants of housing associations;
- reducing emissions of CO₂ by 24,128 tonnes, making a valuable contribution towards the Executive's commitment to reducing climate changing emissions; and
- providing 141 long-term unemployed people under the New Deal with quality work experience and training through installing the Warm Deal home insulation measures.

LOOKING FORWARD

These Programmes are undoubtedly worthwhile investments and make a real difference not only in terms of comfort but also to health. We shall continue to devote substantial resources to ensure continued improvement in the lives of those with greatest needs.

In the private sector, the Central Heating Programme will be expanded to enable those aged 80 or over to upgrade or replace partial or inefficient heating systems. It is expected that

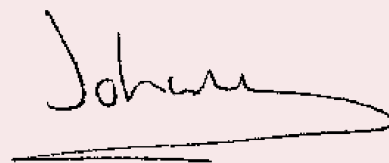
2,000 householders will benefit from this part of the Programme in addition to the 10,000 planned installations under the main part of the Programme. To achieve this for the two years beginning 2004–05, the Scottish Executive will route invest in the region of £42 million a year through Eaga.

We expect housing associations to spend around £2 million in 2004–05 to install central heating in around 700 homes. They are committed to the completion of this part of the Programme by December 2004. In addition 2004–05 will be the first year when Housing Associations will be funded to upgrade partial systems to full central heating.

Glasgow's Central Heating Programme is being resourced from additional funding as part of the stock transfer arrangements. Because of the numbers involved Glasgow Housing Association is not due to complete its part of the Programme until 2007.

In 2004–05 the Warm Deal Programme is undergoing further change to provide more flexibility for local authorities to meet the needs of residents in their areas. For the first time local authorities will be provided with funding to enable those in the private sector, who are in fuel poverty, to receive assistance. For their own stock, local authorities will be offered funding along the same lines as in 2003–04.

I am grateful to all those who have contributed to the success of the Central Heating and Warm Deal Programmes in 2003–04: Eaga, local authorities and housing associations. The benefits are there for all to see and I am extremely proud of this important area of the Scottish Executive's work.



JOHANN LAMONT
DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMUNITIES

Case study 1

Mr and Mrs Young live in a 1950's mid-terraced house on the outskirts of Perth. They are both pensioners with long-term illnesses. Their home was improved by Eaga under the Central Heating Programme.

Before improvements

Prior to improvement, their main heating was a coal fire in the living room, with the remainder of the house being heated by electric room heaters. There was minimal insulation in the loft and the cavity walls were unfilled. The home had an NHER of 3.2 and it would have cost them over £750 a year to heat it. The house is north-west facing in an exposed location and Mr Young explained that, in the middle of winter, the hall did get particularly cold.

Improvements carried out under the Central Heating Programme

Eaga installed a gas-fired combi boiler, insulated the cavity wall and topped up the loft insulation.

The effect of improvements

The improvements have increased the NHER to 8.2 and it is estimated that the annual fuel bill will be just under £400. Carbon dioxide emissions are expected to drop from 9.3 tonnes per year to 3.8 tonnes per year. Although they had only had the new heating for a few months Mr Young said, "I can't see it being any dearer than the coal plus the whole house is now heated."

Benefits from the Central Heating Programme and the Warm Deal in Scotland 2003–04

This is the fifth annual report on the benefit of schemes to improve energy efficiency in Scotland, funded by the Scottish Executive. This report contains the results of the Central Heating Programme and the Warm Deal in 2003–04.

The Central Heating Programme improves the energy efficiency of the homes of the over-60s who do not have central heating or who have a heating system that is irreparably broken and also for families living in homes rented from local authorities and housing associations where there is no central heating. This is done by the installation of an energy-efficient central heating system and insulation measures. In 2003–04 the Central Heating Programme was expanded to allow the upgrade of local authority and housing association properties which already had a partial central heating system. The Warm Deal improves the energy efficiency of the homes of low-income families.

In addition to tackling one of the main causes of fuel poverty, homes with a poor energy-efficiency, both of these programmes also contribute to health and environmental

objectives. Homes that are easier to heat, will lower the incidence of cold related illnesses and reduce emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the primary cause climate change caused by human activity.

The Central Heating Programme in 2003–04 resulted in:

- Central heating being installed in 16,788 dwellings;
- an increase in the average NHER of properties from 3.2 to 6.4;
- a predicted reduction in average annual fuel bills of £356; and
- a predicted annual reduction in CO₂ emissions of 45,036 tonnes.

In addition, a further 803 properties with partial central heating systems were upgraded to full central heating systems. As a result:

- the average NHER of these properties increased from 4.9 to 6.3;
- a predicted reduction in average annual fuel bills of £109; and
- a predicted annual reduction in CO₂ emissions of 241 tonnes.

The Warm Deal 2003–04 resulted in:

- 27,520 dwellings being improved;
- an increase in the average NHER of 0.8, for properties improved by Eaga ranging from 0.9 for owner-occupiers to 0.5 for tenants of housing associations;
- an increase in the average NHER of 1.7 in properties improved by local authorities (although this is based on limited data);
- predicted reduction in average annual fuel bills of £99 for tenants of private landlords to £26 for tenants of housing associations;
- a predicted annual reduction in CO₂ emissions of 24,128 tonnes; and
- 141 New Deal places created for the long-term unemployed.

A further 487 properties with partial central heating systems were upgraded to full central heating systems under the Warm Deal. This resulted in:

- the average NHER of these properties increasing from 4.4 to 6.4;
- a predicted reduction in average annual fuel bills of £172; and
- a predicted annual reduction in CO₂ emissions of 730 tonnes.

Finally, Warm Deal funding was also allocated to local authorities for a range of other energy efficiency measures. 1,236 properties benefited from this part of the programme.

Description and history of the Warm Deal

The Scottish Executive's Warm Deal comes in two parts:

- The largest part is administered for the Scottish Executive by a company called Eaga Partnership Ltd and covers all tenures of housing.
- Local authorities administer the other part for works to their own stock.

Warm Deal (as administered by Eaga)

This part of the Warm Deal was introduced on 1 July 1999. Households are eligible providing they are normally in receipt of one or more state benefit. A smaller grant of up to £125 is available for pensioner households not on benefit. Households can have any combination of works from the following package, up to a maximum of £500:

- cavity wall insulation;
- loft insulation;
- hot and cold tank insulation;
- pipe insulation;
- draught proofing; and
- energy advice and up to four energy-efficient lightbulbs.

The scheme covers all sectors of the stock and provides places for New Deal trainees. £8.156 million was spent by Eaga in 2003–04 improving 21,600 properties.

Warm Deal (as administered by local authorities)

Local authorities run this part of the scheme for their own stock. In 2003–04 the Warm Deal Programme was modified to allow local authorities to spend money on upgrading properties with partial central heating and to encourage them to invest in innovative solutions to tackle fuel poverty.

A total of £2.5 million was spent by local authorities under the Warm Deal Programme. Table 1 shows the breakdown of expenditure.

Table 1

Category	Number of properties benefiting	Spend
Basic insulation	5,920	£837,512
Upgrading partial central heating systems	487	£1,188,408
Innovative measures	1,236	£487,945

A list of the local authorities who participated in the different parts of the Warm Deal is given in Appendix 1.

A number of authorities supplemented their cash grant with funding from other sources such as the Housing Revenue Account; useable receipts and rent surpluses; EC Social Funding; and partnership with the power companies under the Energy Efficiency Commitment.

Description and history of the Central Heating Programme

The Scottish Executive's Central Heating Programme was introduced in 2001–02 and is now in its third year. It comes in two parts:

- Eaga Partnership administers the part of the programme for households in the private sector who are aged 60 or more and lack central heating, or who have a heating system which is broken and beyond repair; and
- Social sector landlords (local authorities and housing associations) deliver the part of the Programme for their tenants whose home lacks any central heating system.

Priority

Under both parts of the programme priority is given, where it is practicable to do so, to the over 75s, those living alone, and the disabled.

Targets

The Executive has stated that it will meet the following targets:

- all local authority stock that lacks central heating is to have it by 31 March 2004. This has been achieved;
- all housing association stock which lacks central heating is to have it during 2004 except Glasgow Housing Association; and
- provide an estimated 40,000 owner-occupiers and private renters without central heating with a central heating system by March 2006. By March 2004, 19,260 heating systems had been installed.

The package

Under both parts of the Programme beneficiaries receive:

- an efficient and modern central heating system (from a choice of gas, electric, oil or solid fuel);

- insulation (where possible – cavity wall fill, lagging of boiler and pipes, loft insulation, draft exclusion measures);
- if appropriate – safety alarms (carbon monoxide detector, a smoke alarm and a cold alarm); and
- advice on energy use and the option of receiving a benefit entitlement check.

The Central Heating Programme (administered by Eaga)

Eaga installed the central heating package described in the paragraph above in 10,200 homes across Scotland at a cost of £30.34 million.

The Central Heating Programme (administered by local authorities and housing associations)

Local authorities and housing associations continue to play a significant role in delivering the Central Heating Programme. They were paid a cash grant by the Scottish Executive and by Communities Scotland (formerly Scottish Homes) respectively for each house in which the central heating package was to be installed.

Twelve of the 32 local authorities and 29 housing associations in Scotland participated in the programme in 2003–04. In line with one of the key priorities of the programme, consideration was also given to maximising the number of installations to members of priority household groups.

Local authority participation

£9.594 million was spent by local authorities on grants in 2003–04 which installed the package described above in 3,878 properties. A list of the local authorities participating in the Central Heating Programme is given in Appendix 2.

Participation by housing associations

Housing associations spent £6.6 million under the Central Heating Programme and installed the package in 2,710 properties. A list of the housing associations participating in the Central Heating Programme is given in Appendix 2.

The Central Heating Programme – partial heating systems

In 2003–04 the Central Heating Programme was expanded to allow local authorities to improve properties with partial central heating systems. Twelve local authorities participated in this scheme, spending just over £2 million improving 803 properties. A list of the local authorities participating in the Central Heating Programme – partial heating systems is given in Appendix 2.

Results of the Central Heating Programme

This section describes the results of the Central Heating Programme delivered by housing associations, local authorities and Eaga. As part of this programme energy surveys of the properties were completed prior to and after the installation of improvement measures enabling a detailed analysis of the whole programme to be carried out.

The Central Heating Programme funds the installation of a central heating system and insulation measures for two groups of households:

- Households in the private sector (owner-occupiers and those who rent from a private landlord) with one or more of the occupants aged over 60, which had no central heating system or the system was irreparably broken. These properties were improved by Eaga.
- Households in the public sector, rented from either a local authority or housing association, which had no central heating

system. There is no age criterion for the occupants of these dwellings. These properties were improved by local authorities and housing associations.

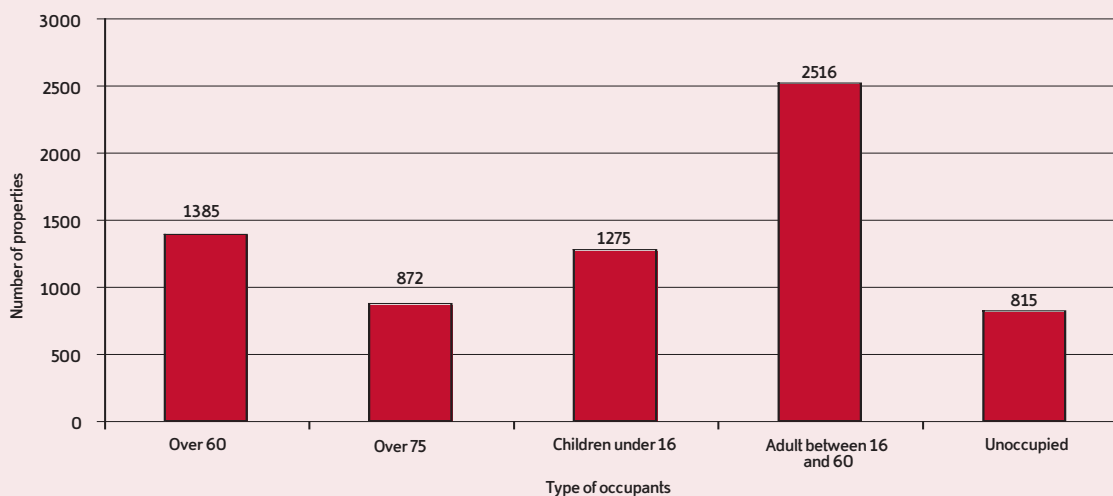
Types of households

Half of the properties improved by Eaga (50%) had one pensioner living in the property, while in a third of properties (32%) two pensioners were present. In the remaining 18% of properties the occupant(s) were over 60 but not yet receiving a pension.

Figure 1 shows the number of households living in public sector properties for which details of the occupants were recorded. Approximately, a third of the properties (34%) improved by local authorities and housing associations included a pensioner in the household. Added to the properties improved by Eaga, approximately two-thirds of households which benefited from the installation of central heating in their home under this programme included at least one pensioner.¹

Figure 1

Occupants of properties improved under the Central Heating Programme by local authorities



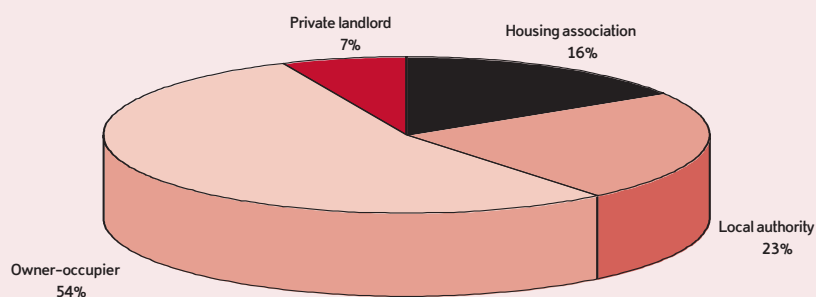
¹ It is not possible to be more accurate than this as local authorities and housing associations varied the way in which they reported the occupancy of a report. In some cases they reported where a household met each criteria and others reported only one criteria.

Number of properties improved

A total of 16,788 properties were improved under the Central Heating Programme during 2003–04. Figure 2 shows the tenure of these properties. Eaga carried out the improvements in 10,200 (61%) of these. The other 6,588 (39%) properties improved were in the public sector.

Figure 2

Tenure of properties improved under the Central Heating Programme



Description of properties improved under the Central Heating Programme

Figure 3 shows a breakdown of the built form of properties improved under the Central Heating Programme.² Flats and maisonettes accounted for half (50%) of the properties improved.

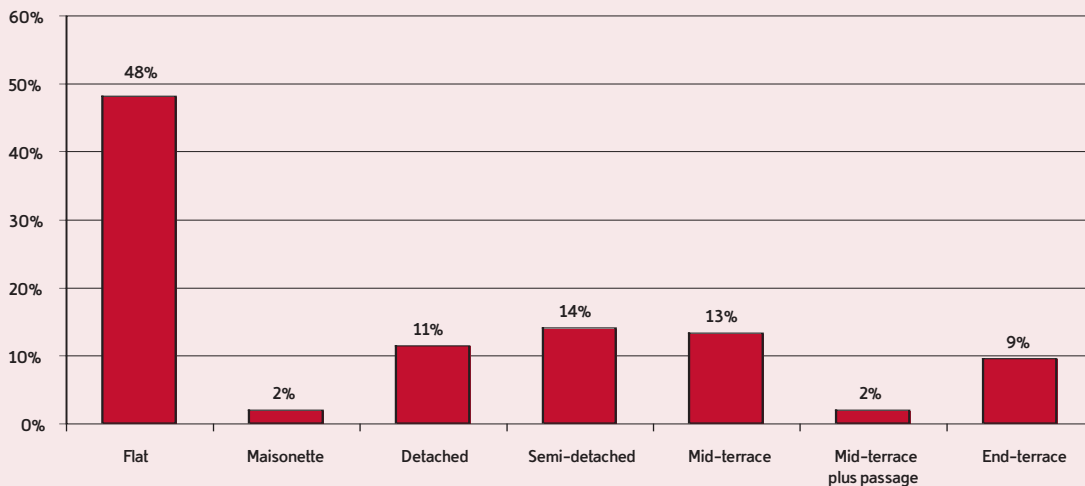
When built form and tenure are compared, housing association and local authority properties were much more likely to be flats than owner-occupied and privately rented properties: 68% against 35%. Owner-occupied

and privately rented properties were more likely to be detached or semi-detached (both 19%), than those in the public sector, where detached properties accounted for 0.1% and semi-detached 7% of improved properties.

Figure 4 shows the periods of construction of the properties improved under the Central Heating Programme.³

Figure 3

Built form of properties improved under the Central Heating Programme



² The built form is important because it affects the energy efficiency of a property. Flats and maisonettes tend to be more energy efficient than houses because in most cases they will be sheltered by other dwellings above, below and on either side. Top and ground floor flats are less energy efficient than mid-floor properties and those in the middle of a row of flats will be more energy efficient than those at the end of the row. Similarly, detached and semi-detached properties will be less sheltered and hence less energy efficient than mid-terraced properties.

Built form is also important because it has an influence upon the type of insulation measures that can be installed. For cavity wall insulation to be installed in a flat or maisonette, it is necessary for the measure to be installed in the entire block in which the property is located. In a block where some residents qualify for the Central Heating Programme and others do not, it may be impossible to install cavity wall insulation.

Some flats and maisonettes were located in high-rise properties, where it is only possible to install electric storage heaters.

³ The period of construction is significant because properties built within an age band will be of broadly similar construction and thus of broadly similar energy efficiency. Prior to 1963, the age bands reflect the types of materials used and building techniques, for example before 1918 most properties in Scotland were constructed using stone. Before 1930 properties had solid brick walls, after this date properties were mostly constructed with cavity brick walls (although there are exceptions). The age band of a property can also indicate the suitability of a property for certain improvement measures. Obviously, cavity wall insulation cannot be applied to properties with solid walls, as is the case with most properties built before 1929.

Private sector properties (owner-occupiers and private-rented) tend to be older than public sector ones. More than half (59%) of private properties improved were constructed before 1950, whereas in the public sector properties over a third (43%) were constructed before this date.⁴

Fuel used in heating the home

Figure 5 shows the types of fuels used to provide heating in the home before the installation of

central heating. More than a third of properties (38%) were using the most expensive fuel for heating – on-peak electricity. This can be compared with the data in Figure 6, which shows the fuel used for heating after improvements have been carried out, where no homes are heated using on-peak electricity. Comparison between the two figures also shows a significant decline in the proportion of homes heated with solid fuel, from 11% to less than 1%.

Figure 4

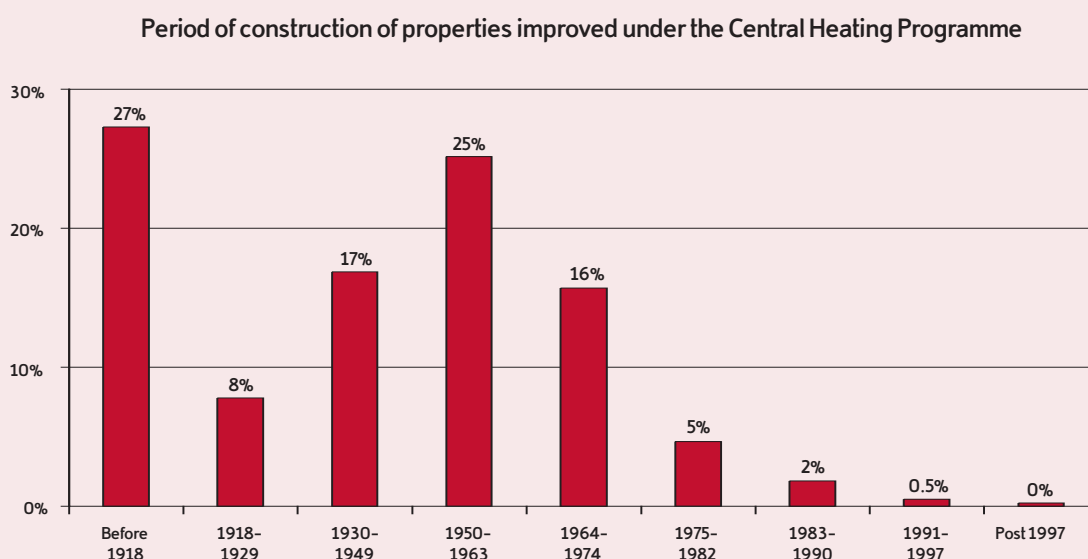
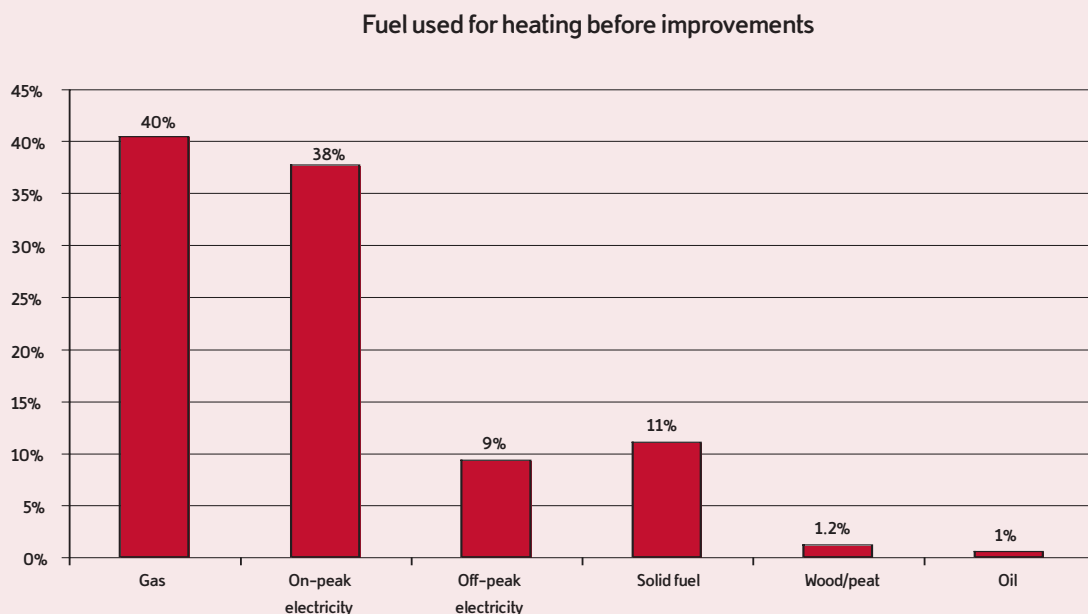


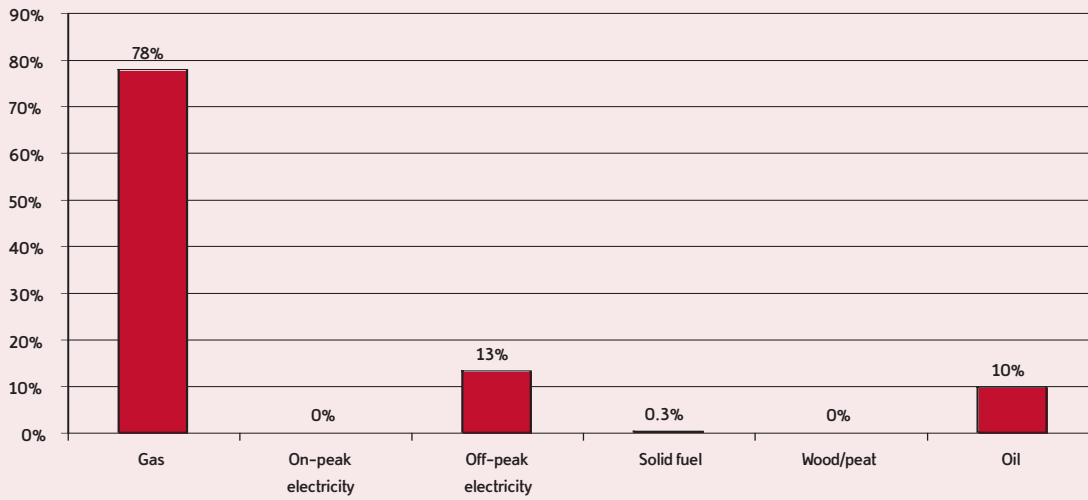
Figure 5



⁴ National Building Regulations were introduced in 1963; the intervals after this date refer to the period in which particular Building Regulations were in force. The Building Regulations determine minimum levels of insulation, size of windows and other factors that effect the energy efficiency of a dwelling. Only, since 1963 have thermal standards been consistently improved.

Figure 6

Fuel used for heating after improvements



Before improvement work solid fuel use was the most commonly used fuel among private-rented households (42%) and significantly higher than in other tenures: 14% among owner-occupiers, 3% in local authority properties and 1% in housing association dwellings.

Effect of Central Heating Programme improvements

The effect of improvements on the energy efficiency of the homes can be measured using the National Home Energy Rating (NHER). This is a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is a very energy inefficient property and 10 an efficient one.⁵

Of the 6,588 local authority and housing association properties, an NHER could be calculated for 6,361 (96%). For 10,200 properties improved by Eaga, ratings were calculated for 9,457 (93%).

Before the installation of central heating and insulation, the average NHER of homes improved under the Central Heating Programme was 3.2. After improvements the average NHER increased by 3.2 (from 3.2 to 6.4).

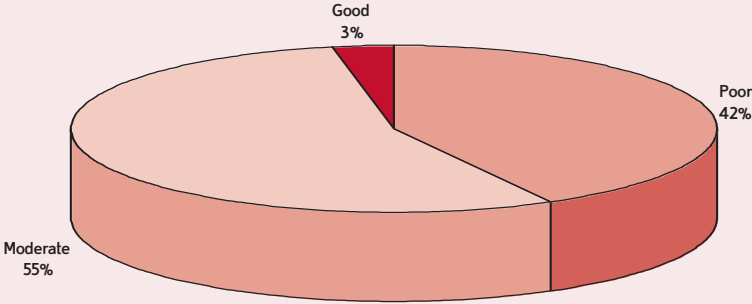
Properties can also be grouped together in bands as shown in Table 3. Figure 7 and Figure 8 show the percentages of properties falling into each band before and after improvements were carried out.

Table 2

Banding	NHER score
Poor	2 or less
Moderate	3-6
Good	7-10

Figure 7

NHER bands of properties in the Central Heating Programme before improvement

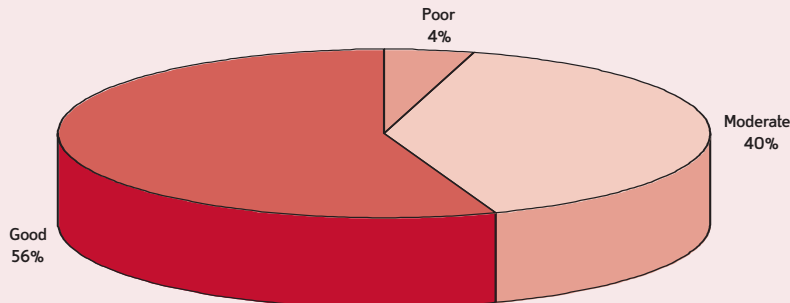


⁵ The NHERs of the properties have been calculated using Autoevaluator 3.48. The NHER measures the energy efficiency of a home based on heating, lighting and appliance use. It also reflects the location of a dwelling, thus two identical dwellings one in Shetland and the other in the centre of Glasgow will have different NHERs: the property in Shetland will have a lower NHER than the property in Glasgow, because of the overall colder, wetter and more windy climate.

Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) ratings have also been produced and can be found in the tables in Appendix 3. The SAP is on a scale from 1 to 100. The SAP ratings have been calculated under SAP 2001 specifications. SAP differs from the NHER in that it measures the efficiency of the home for heating and hot water provision only. It also does not take account of geographic factors. For the example used above, two identical dwellings one in Glasgow and the other in Shetland, the properties would have identical SAP ratings.

Figure 8

NHER bands of properties in the Central Heating Programme
after improvements



Effect of improvements on predicted emissions and running costs

Total emissions of CO₂ are predicted to be reduced by 45,036 per year (a reduction of 32%). By comparison, the UK is committed to achieving a 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2010.⁶

Emissions of nitrous oxides (NO_x) and sulphur dioxide (SO_x) are predicted to fall by a total of 374 tonnes per year and 741 tonnes per year respectively.⁷

The predicted expenditure on fuel is the annual expenditure required to light and heat the dwelling to the standard heating regime. This cost fell by £356 a year on average, from £960 to £604 a year (a 37% reduction) in homes

improved under the Central Heating Programme.⁸

How the benefits are taken

Improvements in energy efficiency can be realised in lower fuel bills, resulting in lower emissions of pollutants as outlined above, or they can be realised as a higher level of heating (higher temperatures or more of the home being heated) for the same level of expenditure, or a combination of both. The homes that have been improved under the Central Heating Programme were only partially heated before intervention, in most cases only one room had heating (where more than one room was heated, heating was provided by independent systems). It is possible therefore

⁶ The figure for CO₂ includes emissions from power stations that can be attributed to domestic properties as a result of their demand for electricity: this is expressed as an average amount in kg of CO₂ per kWh of electricity. Any reduction in emissions is based solely on the improvements in the properties and does not take account changes in the way electricity is generated, e.g. more electricity being produced from renewables and gas-fired power stations and less from coal-fired stations.

⁷ These gases are produced from the combustion of fuel, in particular heavy oil and coal. The primary sources of these pollutants are power stations and transport. As with emissions of CO₂ the predicted changes in the emissions of NO_x and SO_x are based solely upon the changes made in the properties improved under the Central Heating Programme. Reductions will be caused not only improving energy efficiency, but also by fuel switching away from solid fuel and on peak electricity to gas.

⁸ The figures for the reduction in the amount of pollutants produced and the reduced expenditure on fuel needed to heat and light the home are calculated from the energy efficiency of a property, how long it is heated for and to what temperature, and the number of occupants. The heating regime used in this calculation is the standard heating regime: the main living area is heated to 21 °C and the rest of the property to 18 °C, for seven hours a day during the week and 16 hours a day during weekends. The occupancy is determined in proportion to the size of the dwelling by the software. This means that where under-occupancy occurs (e.g. a person living alone in a three-bedroom house), calculations based upon the standard occupancy model will overestimate the expenditure on fuel and the amount of emissions produced as a result of heating and lighting the home.

that households will use much of the increased efficiency to achieve a higher level of heating and comfort. The benefits will then be realised as an improved home environment and potentially improved levels of health. This in turn means that actual spend on heating and the emissions of pollutants after improvements will be higher than the predictions made in this report.

The Scottish Executive has commissioned more detailed research to explore exactly how the benefits of a more energy efficient home are taken by the occupants, the effects on fuel poverty of the programme, and the effects of the Programme on the health of the occupants.

Effects on NHER by tenure

In 2003–04 the percentage of owner-occupier properties rated poor was lower than the percentage of local authority properties (Figure 9). Private-rented properties continue to form the least energy efficient tenure prior to improvement.

Figure 10 shows the change in NHER by tenure. After improvements, the average NHER for public sector properties increased by 3.2 to 6.9: the average NHER for private sector properties increased by 3.4 to 5.9.

Figure 9

Percentage of tenure groups in properties rated NHER 'poor' before improvement

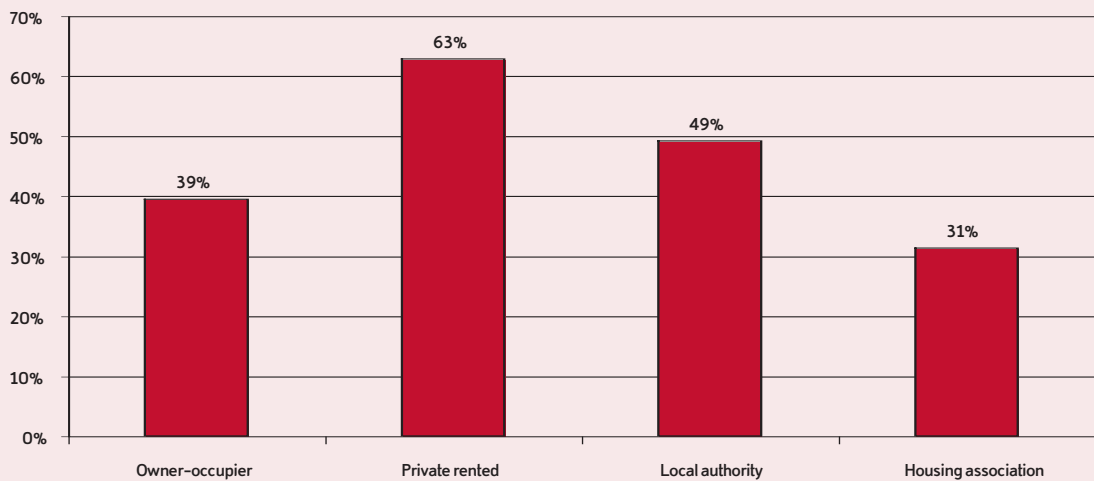
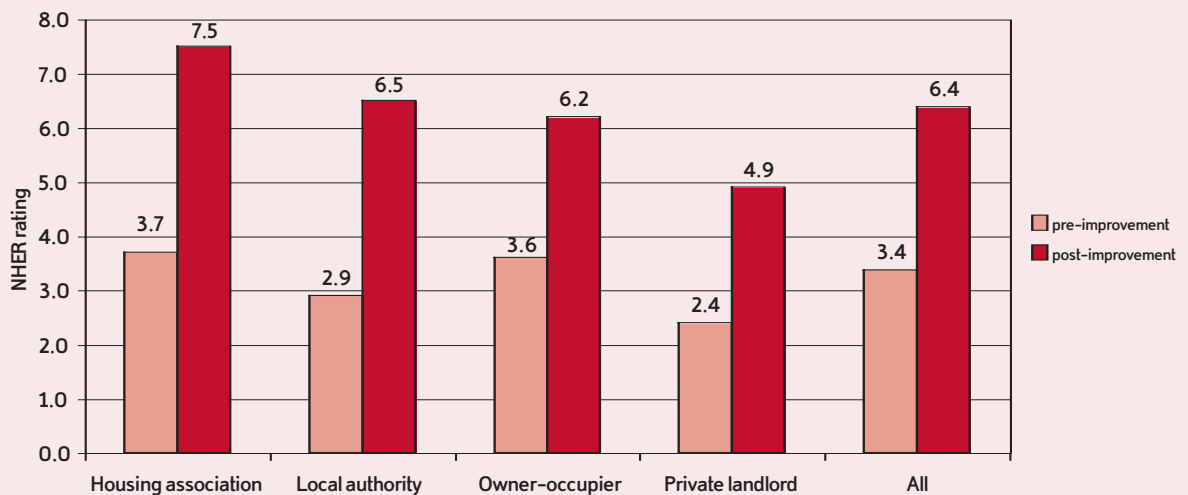


Figure 10

Change in NHER in properties improved under the Central Heating Programme



Effects on running costs

Figure 11 shows households which have benefited from improvements to their home under the Central Heating Programme grouped by predicted annual expenditure on fuel before and after improvements. For example, before improvement more than a third of households (39%) would have to spend more than £900 a year to adequately heat their homes, after improvements this fell to 11%.

Before improvement, privately rented properties were on average the most expensive to heat homes, costing around £1,355 per year on average. Housing associations properties were the cheapest, costing £740 per year on average to heat, while local authority properties cost £876 a year on average and owner-occupier homes cost £1,012 a year on average.

After improvement, private rented properties show the biggest reduction in heating costs of £561 a year, with costs for owner-occupiers falling by £352 per property per year. For local authority tenants fuel costs are predicted to fall

by £353 a year and for housing association properties the reduction is £285 a year.

Differences between urban and rural areas

The table below shows the number of installations completed in urban and rural locations,⁹ based on the property postcodes.¹⁰

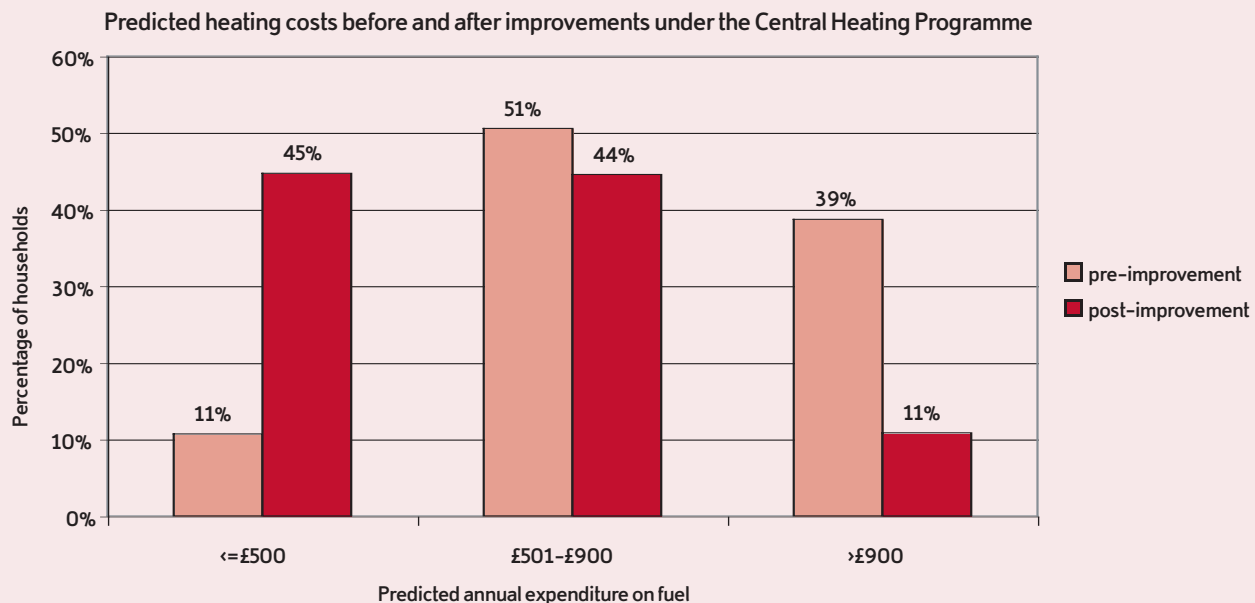
Table 3

Area	Number of installations	Percentage
Urban	9,420	84
Rural	1,680	15

Figure 12 compares the types of heating systems installed in each area, which shows that properties in a rural location were less likely to have a gas-fired system installed than urban properties.

Figure 13 shows the change in the average NHER for urban and rural areas.

Figure 11



⁹ Urban areas are defined as settlements with a population of greater than 10,000 people. Rural areas are postcodes located in areas with settlements of 10,000 people or less.

¹⁰ No postcode data for 1% of properties.

Figure 12

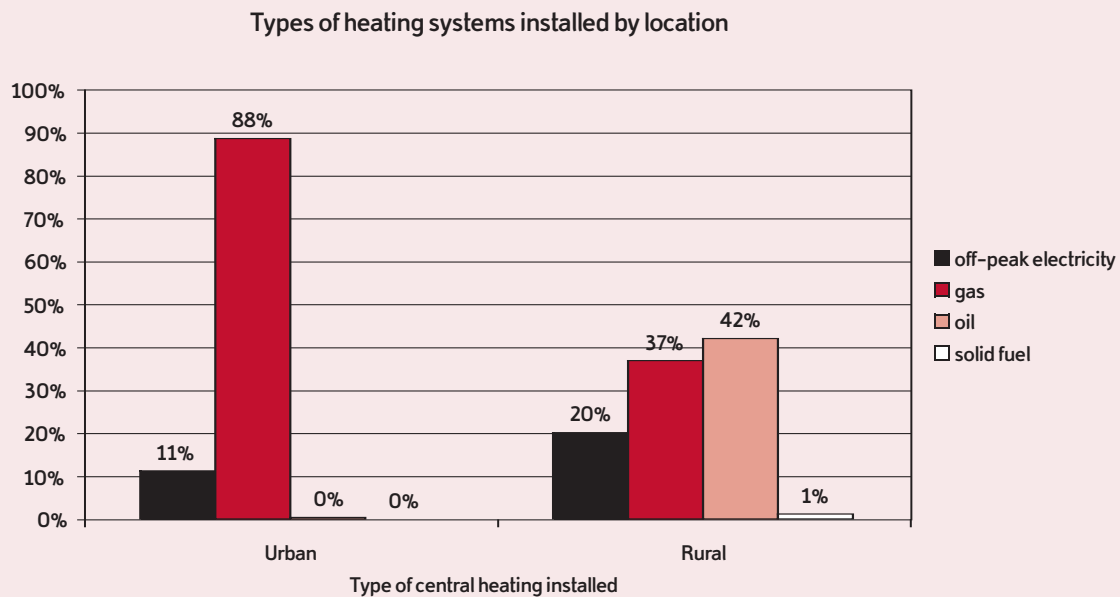


Figure 13

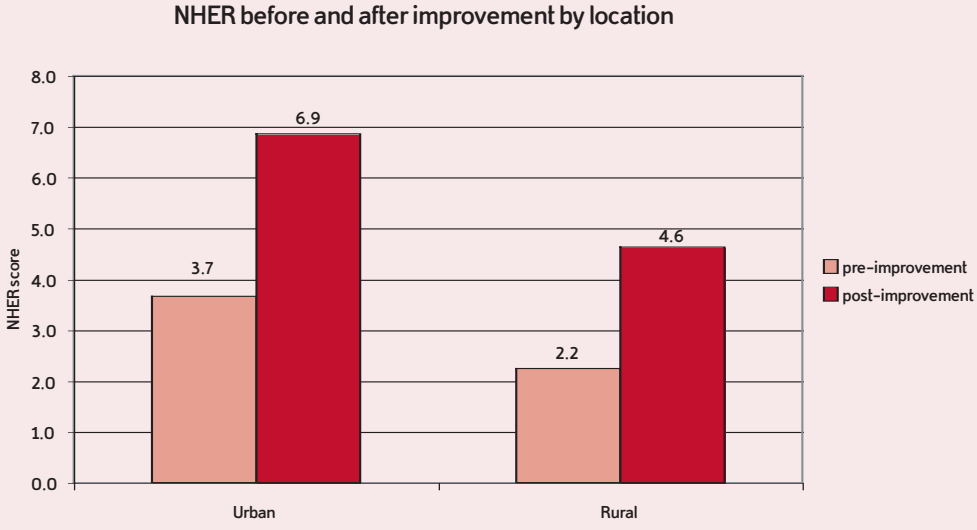
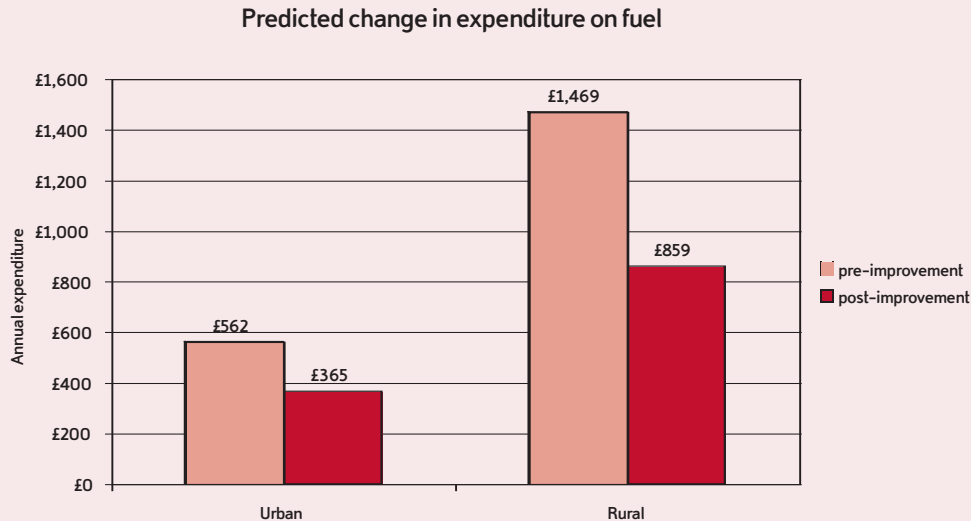


Figure 14 shows the change in the average predicted expenditure on fuel in each location. While the difference between the NHER of rural and urban properties prior to improvement is

relatively small (1.5), there is a considerable difference in the fuel expenditure, with rural expenditure twice as great as the average for an urban home.

Figure 14



Results of the partial upgrade programme

Local authorities also upgraded the heating systems in 803 properties which had some

form of partial central heating. Table 4 shows the results of the improvements.

Table 4

	Before improvement	After improvement	Change
NHER	4.9	6.3	1.4
Average annual expenditure on fuel	£646/year	£537/year	-£109/year
Average annual emissions of CO ₂	5.3 tonnes/year	5.0 tonnes/year	-0.3 tonnes/year
Average annual emissions of NO _x	13.7kg/year	13.6kg/year	-0.1kg/year
Average annual emissions of SO _x	40kg/year	35kg/year	-5kg/year

Assessing the impact on fuel poverty

The Scottish Executive has commissioned more detailed research to show the effects of the Central Heating Programme on levels of fuel

poverty. A report on the impact on fuel poverty in properties improved under the first year of the Programme (2000–01) is now available at www.scotland.gov.uk/socialresearch.

Case study 2

Mr and Mrs Warrington rent their 1960s end-terraced house from Midlothian Council. It was improved under the Partial Central Heating Programme.

Before improvements

Prior to improvement, the property was heated with an off-peak electric warm-air system with a dual immersion system providing the hot water. Although Midlothian Council had already topped up the loft insulation to 200mm, insulated the cavity walls and installed double glazing, the NHER was still only 4.6 and it is estimated that the Warringtons were having to spend over £650 a year on fuel.

Improvements carried out under the Central Heating Programme

Midlothian Council installed a gas-fired condensing combi boiler in the house, controlled by a room thermostat, a programmer and thermostatic radiator valves.

The effect of improvements

The improvements have increased the NHER to 7.5 and it is estimated that the annual fuel bill will be around £440 a year. Carbon dioxide emissions are expected to almost halve from 7.9 tonnes per year to 4.1 tonnes per year. Mrs Warrington said that they had seen a big difference in their fuel bills since the new system had been installed.

Warm Deal Insulation Programme

This section describes the results of the Warm Deal Insulation Programme delivered by Eaga and by local authorities. This Programme covers traditional energy efficiency improvement measures:

- loft insulation
- cavity wall insulation
- tank insulation
- low-energy light bulbs
- draught-proofing
- pipe insulation
- energy advice

While the results from Eaga were calculated using data gathered from surveys of every property improved, information for the Warm Deal (local authorities) was restricted to a summary of the measures installed and the number of dwellings improved. No data was available for individual dwellings. Assessments were therefore made based on data available from the 2002 Scottish

House Condition Survey for the local authority sector as a whole. In some cases only a limited data set was available and the results should therefore be treated with caution.

Number of properties improved

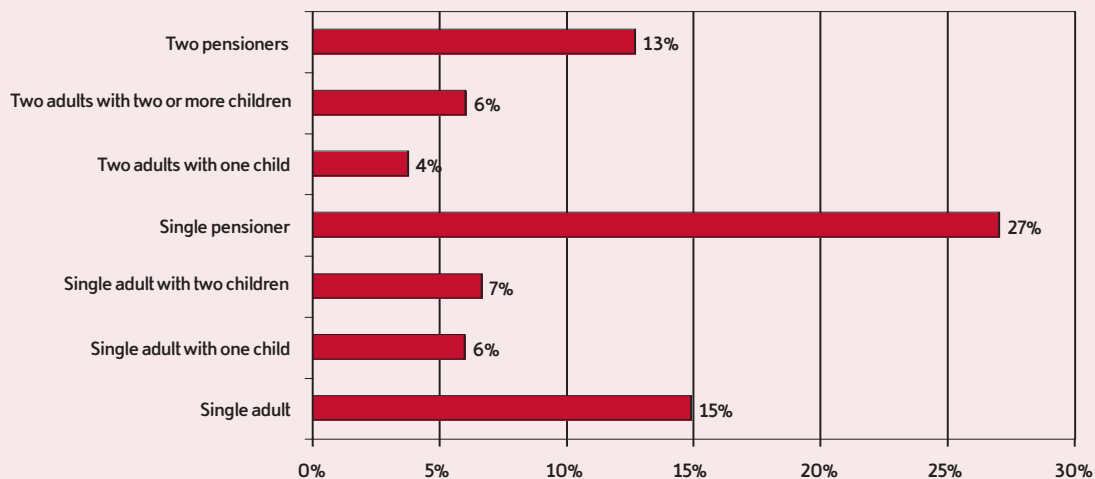
A total of 27,520 properties were improved under the Warm Deal insulation programme; 5,920 by local authorities and 21,600 by Eaga (of which energy efficiency ratings could be produced for 19,987).

Types of households living in properties improved by Eaga

Figure 15 shows the types of households that benefited from improvements to their home under the Warm Deal (Eaga). More than one third of households (40%) were pensioners. Nearly one-quarter (23%) of the properties improved by Eaga did not contain any of the household categories listed in Figure 15. No data is available on the households in properties improved by local authorities.

Figure 15

Types of households living in properties improved by Eaga under the Warm Deal

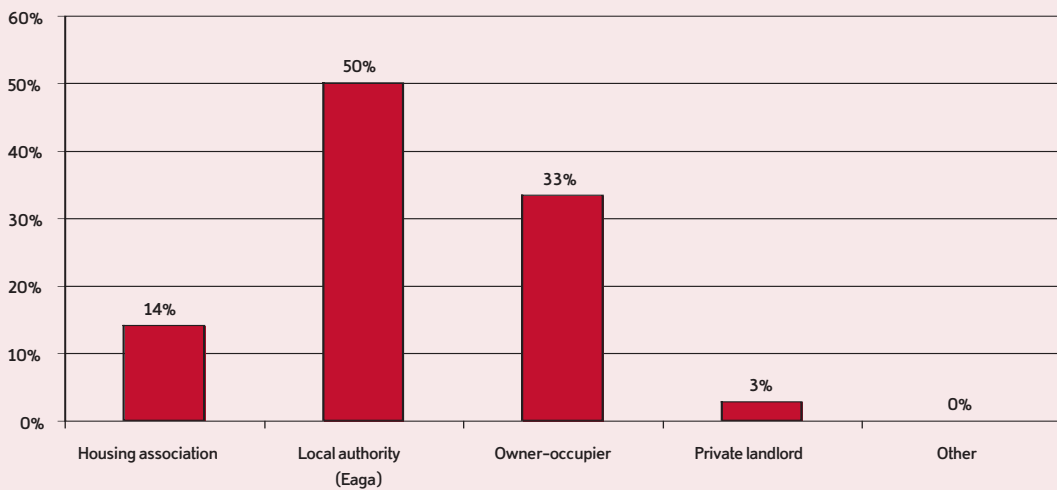


Tenure of properties

Figure 16 shows the tenure of properties improved by Eaga. Just under two-thirds of these belonged to either local authorities or housing associations, with the majority of the remainder being owner-occupied. ‘Other’ refers to tied properties. Local authorities owned half (50%) of properties improved under the Warm Deal (Eaga). Combining this with the number of properties improved by the local authorities themselves, then the total number of local authority properties improved in 2003–04 under the Warm Deal was 16,712 (61% of the homes improved).

Figure 16

Tenure of properties improved by Eaga under the Warm Deal



Characteristics of properties improved by Eaga

The key characteristics of properties benefiting from the Warm Deal were gathered by Eaga: no data are available for properties improved by local authorities. Figure 17 shows the approximate period of construction of properties improved by Eaga. As with the Central Heating

Programme, properties constructed between 1950 and 1963 are the most commonly occurring (34%). Similarly, there are proportionately fewer properties of more recent construction.

Figure 17

Period of construction of properties improved by Eaga under the Warm Deal

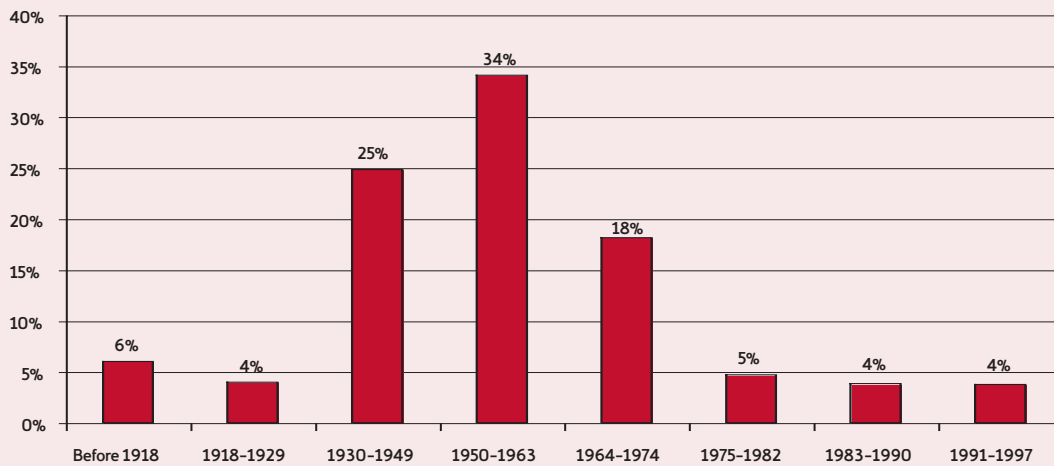
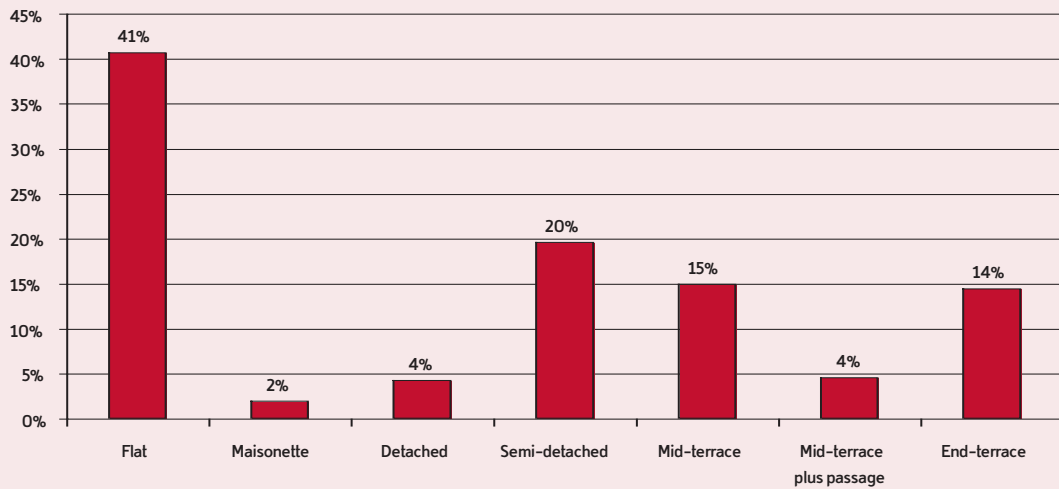


Figure 18 shows the built form of properties improved by Eaga. As with the Central Heating Programme, flats form the biggest single type of property. Comparing built form against tenure shows significant differences between private-sector properties (owner-occupied and privately rented) and public sector properties (housing association and local authority), as

well as between individual tenure categories. Over half (51%) of the public sector properties improved were flats or maisonettes, compared with just over a quarter (27%) of private-sector properties, while less than 1% of public-sector properties were detached houses, compared with 11% of private-sector ones.

Figure 18

Built form of properties improved by Eaga under the Warm Deal



Effect of improvements

The effects of improvements in properties improved under the Warm Deal Programme can be described in the same way as those improved under the Central Heating Programme:

Change in the NHER.

Changes in predicted emissions of CO₂, NO_x and SO_x.¹¹

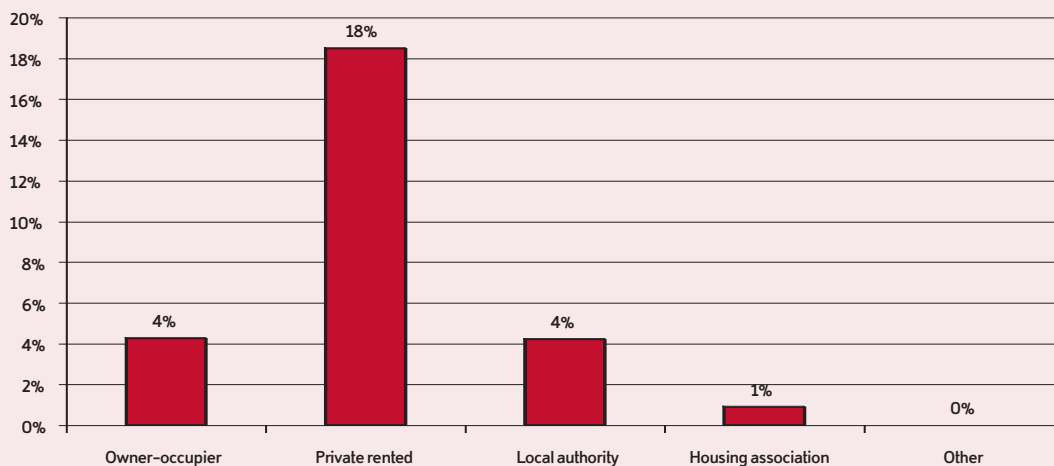
Change in predicted expenditure on fuel.

Effects of improvement on NHER

Properties improved under the Warm Deal (Eaga) were found to have an increase in the average NHER of 0.8 from 5.7 to 6.5. The average NHER of Warm Deal properties prior to improvement was significantly higher than that for those in the Central Heating Programme: 5.7 compared with 3.4. This is to be expected as many of the properties in the Warm Deal Programme already had some form of central heating, which was not the case for those in the Central Heating Programme. Figure 19 shows that prior to improvement privately rented properties have the biggest proportion of homes that are rated as NHER 'poor', almost one-fifth (18%).

Figure 19

Percentage of tenure groups in properties rated NHER 'poor' before improvement



¹¹ Not available for Local Authority Warm Deal.

Figure 20 shows the NHER improvements for different tenures improved by Eaga.

By comparison properties improved by the local authorities themselves improved by an average 1.7 on the NHER scale.

Effects of improvements on emissions

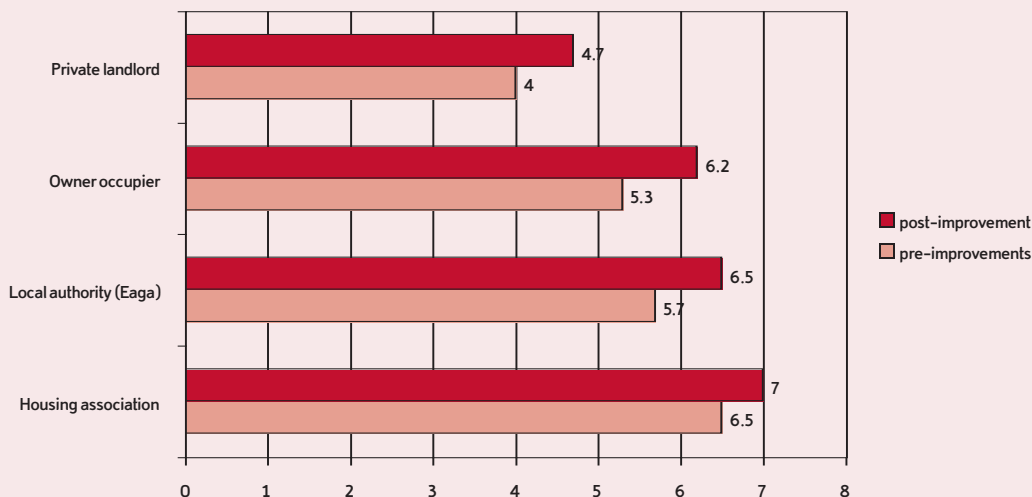
Total emissions of CO₂ from both the local authority programme and those properties improved by Eaga are predicted to be reduced by 24,128 tonnes per annum, emissions of SO_x and NO_x are both predicted to fall by 61 tonnes per year.^{12, 13}

Effects of improvements on costs

Predicted heating costs for households in properties improved under the Warm Deal (Eaga) fell by £55 on average, from £620 to £565. Tenants of private landlords saw a reduction in annual heating costs of £99, while housing association tenants benefited from a £26 reduction. Warm Deal (local authority) households are predicted to see a £139 reduction in annual heating costs.

Figure 20

Change in NHER by tenure on properties improved under the Warm Deal (Eaga)



¹² Unlike the Central Heating Programme, reductions in the emissions of these pollutants will be due solely to increased energy efficiency of the dwelling as a result of the measures installed, as no change in the heating fuel used occurs under the Warm Deal.

¹³ Figures unavailable for properties improved under the local authority Warm Deal Programme.

Differences between urban and rural areas

The table below shows the number of installations completed in urban and rural locations based on the property postcodes (properties improved by Eaga only).

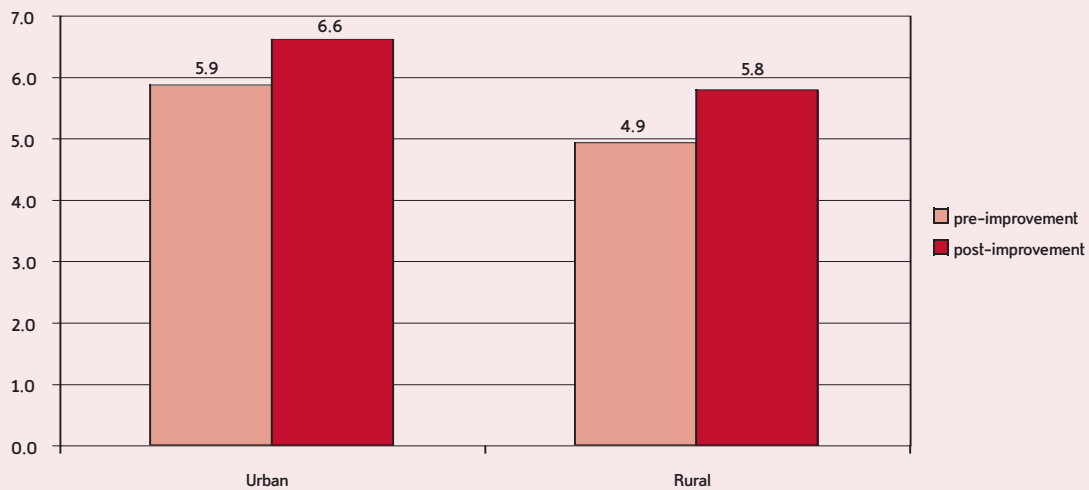
Table 5

Area	Number of installations	Percentage
Urban	16,320	79
Rural	4,228	21

Figure 21 shows the change in NHER for properties improved by Eaga in each of the location categories.

Figure 21

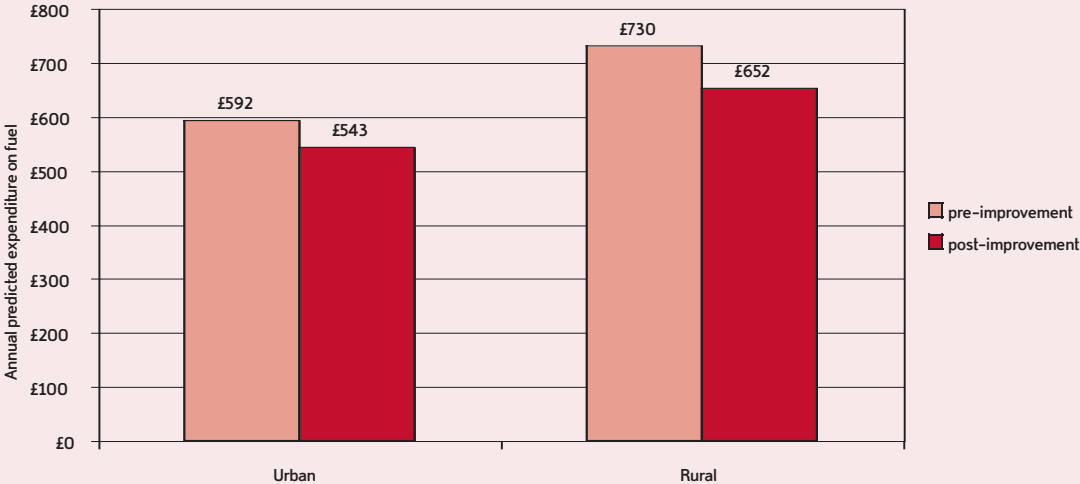
NHER before and after improvement by location of properties improved by Eaga



As Figure 22 shows, rural properties have the biggest reduction in the predicted annual expenditure on fuel (£78 a year).

Figure 22

Change in annual fuel expenditure in properties improved by Eaga by location



Warm Deal Partial Central Heating Programme

Warm Deal funding also allowed local authorities to improve a further 487 properties which had some form of partial central heating. Surveys were carried out on these properties.

Table 6

	Before improvement	After improvement	Change
NHER	4.4	6.4	2
Average annual expenditure on fuel	£691/year	£519/year	-£172/year
Average annual emissions of CO ₂	6.3 tonnes/year	4.8 tonnes/year	-£1.5 tonnes/year
Average annual emissions of NO _x	19.9kg/year	12.3kg/year	-7.6kg/year
Average annual emissions of SO _x	66.4kg/year	20.3kg/year	-46.1kg/year

Warm Deal Innovative Measures Programme

One thousand, two hundred and thirty-six properties benefited from funding under this part of the Warm Deal. Table 7 details the local authorities which received funding under this part of the programme and the measures funded.

Table 7

Local authority	Other measures	Spend	Notes
Clackmannanshire	24	£58,626.00	24 solid fuel to gas conversions
Dundee	33	£3,100.00	Renewable fuel feasibility study
Edinburgh	27	£50,073.89	12 benefited on 'Warm & Well' Intervention Fund, 15 benefitted from 'Warmburgh Advice Team' Intervention Fund
Fife	644	£25,760.00	Provision of energy advice to 644 properties
Moray	403	£68,000.00	383 properties treated with energy-efficient lightbulbs, 20 electric to gas conversions
North Ayrshire	23	£110,685.00	23 properties treated with external insulation cladding
South Lanarkshire	45	£110,619.00	45 electric to gas conversions
Stirling	24	£50,466.00	24 solid fuel to gas conversions
West Dunbartonshire	13	£10,616.00	13 electric to gas conversions
	1236	£487,945.89	

Case study 3 – measures funded under the Warm Deal innovation programme

Warm and Well and the Warmburgh Advice Team are two projects managed by Lothian and Edinburgh Environmental Partnership (LEEP). Warm and Well helps people in Edinburgh, East Lothian and Midlothian, who are referred by health professionals, to make their homes warm and affordable to heat. The Warmburgh Advice Team can help anyone living in Edinburgh who is struggling to afford to heat their home.

In order to help people who are in fuel poverty but do not qualify for grants (such as the Scottish Executive's Central Heating Programme or basic Warm Deal) these projects have managed intervention funds which are available to install energy efficiency measures in clients' homes, helping them achieve affordable warmth. These measures are installed using the Quality Assured Warmth Scheme, a network of approved energy-efficiency installers who are managed by LEEP and endorsed by the local authorities.

In 2003–04 Communities Scotland, through the local authorities awarded £50,000 to the Warmburgh Advice Team and Warm and Well. This money was used to install central heating systems or Warm Deal insulation measures in homes suffering from fuel poverty.

When one of the teams receives a referral, they visit the home to assess their circumstances, provide advice on affordable warmth and to identify options for making energy efficiency improvements.

Where necessary energy efficiency improvements are identified and there are no grants available then the intervention fund may be used or the Warm Deal allocations where the improvement is an agreed measure under the allocation. In this case the Quality Assured Warmth Scheme will manage an installer to make the heating or insulation improvements, with Warm and Well or the Warmburgh Advice Team paying for the work using the funding from Communities Scotland.

The relative benefits of the Central Heating Programme and the Warm Deal

The Central Heating Programme provides for both a central heating system and insulation to be installed in a property for an average cost of £2,796 per property, whereas only insulation measures are installed under the Warm Deal. These measures are exactly the same as under the Central Heating Programme. Furthermore, if a property is improved under the Warm Deal this does not exclude it from benefiting from

further improvements under the Central Heating Programme, if there is no central heating system and the householder is over 60. Whether a property receives insulation improvements under the Warm Deal and then a central heating system at a later date or has insulation and central heating installed at the same time will make no difference to the overall improvement in the energy-efficiency rating.¹⁴

¹⁴ In a home where there is no central heating and which therefore has a poor NHER, insulation measures alone can have a dramatic effect. For example, the following property was improved in 2001–02 under the Central Heating Programme – a top-floor flat built between 1930 and 1949. There was no loft insulation, although the cavity wall has been filled. The windows were all double-glazed. The occupant heated their home with on-peak electric heaters and the hot water was provided by an electric immersion system. The hot water tank was only insulated with a poorly fitted jacket. It scored 1 on the NHER scale and prior to improvement it would cost the occupants £1,036 a year to heat their home to the standard heating regime. After the installation of central heating and insulation measures the NHER was increased to 9 and the cost of heating to the standard heating regime reduced to £258 a year.

However, if we assume that the householder was only eligible for a Warm Deal grant and that only the following measures were installed: loft insulation, a new tank jacket, and low-energy lightbulbs, then the NHER will rise to 2.5 and reduce the fuel costs to £634 a year (38% reduction).

If the householder then turns 60 they become eligible for a grant under the Central Heating Programme. As insulation improvements have recently been applied only a gas-fired central heating system is installed. This raises the NHER to 9 and further reduces to the heating costs by £376 per year.

Central Heating Programme: benefit entitlement check

Background

An estimated 15% to 30% of those entitled to one or more state benefit, fail to claim. Around 30% of them are thought to be aged 60 and over. The Central Heating Programme offers participants a check to see if they are receiving their full entitlement to state benefit.

Purpose

The Central Heating Programme benefit entitlement check has two purposes:

- it forms part of government's efforts to ensure that those who are entitled to state benefit claim it; and
- it forms part of The Scottish Executive's attack on fuel poverty. The measures provided under the Central Heating Programme will themselves take many households out of fuel poverty or lessen their degree of fuel poverty. If low-income households can also benefit from increased income through benefit take-up, the effect on fuel poverty will be greater still.

Entitlement check offered in all sectors

The Central Heating Programme provides a benefit entitlement check across all sectors of the stock. Local authorities and housing associations will offer it to their tenants. Eaga offers it to owner-occupiers and private renters. Local authorities and housing associations are not asked to provide returns on benefit entitlement checks to the Scottish Executive. Eaga is required to do so. The following report of the benefit entitlement check therefore relates to Eaga only but the procedure described will be broadly similar across all sectors. However take-up rates and outcomes may differ between sectors.

Benefit entitlement check: the procedure

Offering the benefit entitlement check

After the central heating has been installed Eaga writes to the main householder and offers a benefit entitlement check. The offer extends to all members of the household. Householders who wish to have an entitlement check, are given the choice of:

- completing and returning a questionnaire;
- answering the questionnaire over the 'phone; or
- answering the questionnaire in a face-to-face interview in the home.

If the householder does not return the questionnaire within one month, Eaga phones and offers the benefit entitlement check again or writes, if the householder is not on the phone. If the householder accepts, they are given the options set out in paragraph 3 above. If the householder is out when Eaga phones they will be phoned again the following week, and if still out, phoned again the week after that. If there is no answer after three calls, or if there is no response to the letter, the case is closed.

All the Eaga staff who give benefit advice are fully trained and training is updated regularly. Many of the staff concerned have experience in working for the Benefits Agency and in Citizens Advice Bureaux. Service delivery is regularly monitored and measured against Eaga's quality management standards (ISO 9001).

Assessing entitlement

The completed questionnaires (or information provided by phone) enable Eaga to check circumstances and income against the qualifying criteria for a range of state benefits. Householders who are not claiming their full entitlement are told the benefit(s) to which they may be eligible and told how to apply for them.

Results for 2003–04

During the period 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2004 a Benefit Entitlement Check was offered to 4,585 households. 422 households decided not to participate in the offer or could not be contacted to elicit a response. 4,163 Benefit Entitlement Checks were therefore completed during 2003–04, 91% of the total offered.

After completing 4,163 checks during 2003–04, it was found that 2,150 of them (52%) were currently claiming their full benefit entitlement and were therefore not eligible for additional benefit. This does mean however that the remaining 48% – 2,013 households – were found to be either under-claiming, or not claiming at all, the benefits to which they are entitled.

The 2,013 completed checks represented a total of 2,929 recommendations where benefit was found to be deficient, meaning that some households were under-claiming on more than one benefit. The most common benefits recommended were Council Tax Benefit (1,444 recommendations, 49%) and Pension Credit (975 recommendations, 33%).

Follow-up exercise

It is important to recognise that not all of those who pass through the Benefit Entitlement Check then go on to make a claim. Eaga Partnership contacted 200 (10%) of the 2,013 households identified to establish if they have subsequently gone on to make a claim, and if that claim has been successful.

This follow-up survey found that 60% of households questioned had gone on to make a claim, of which 48% had been successful.

Additionally, 4% of those questioned were awaiting a decision from the relevant authority after registering their claim. The total unclaimed benefit that may ultimately be payable to those households questioned is £2,517.71 per week, equivalent to £130,920 annually.

Eighty of the households questioned had not gone on to make a claim for additional benefit at the moment. The reasons given for not proceeding to a successful claim can be grouped into four main categories:

- Claim refused due to undisclosed information at time of Benefit Entitlement Check (32%)
- Found process of claiming too complex (8%)
- Haven't yet, but intend to claim (21%)
- No interest in claiming additional benefits (39%)

Eaga Partnership did, nevertheless, encourage those households who still appeared to be eligible to make a claim and also passed on further information where assistance could be obtained when attempting to complete the necessary forms if this would be helpful.

The effects of energy advice

Background

Energy advice can help recipients reduce their fuel bills through lowering energy consumption and helping clients to choose the most appropriate fuel supplier and tariff. Energy advice is provided to recipients of both the Warm Deal and the Central Heating Programme. The Scottish Executive provides detailed guidance to the local authorities and Eaga on the scope of the advice to be provided; how the advice is to be provided and who should provide the advice.

Local authorities and housing associations offer it to their tenants. Eaga offers advice to all their clients.

Advice provided under the Central Heating Programme differs from that provided under the Warm Deal in that clients are provided with advice to help them choose the most appropriate central heating system, where a choice is available.

Purpose

Energy advice provided under the Warm Deal and Central Heating Programme has a number of aims:

- ❑ to ensure that households can operate their new or existing heating system and feel comfortable in doing so;
- ❑ to ensure that they do not incur unnecessary fuel expenditure; and
- ❑ to maximise the benefit from the physical measures that have been installed and the investment made.

The effects of energy advice

As energy advice does not influence the NHER rating of the property, it is difficult to quantify the effects of energy advice especially where it is part of a package of measures installed in a home.

However, research by *Energy Advice Providers Group* indicates that the annual saving to a household, as a result of energy advice, may be around £51 per year, although this included advice on measures that could be installed to improve energy efficiency.¹⁵ The same report also looked at the benefits to those who only changed some aspect of their behaviour as a result of energy advice. 43% of respondents to a survey, who only changed their behaviour, reported lower fuel bills and 55% reported a warmer more comfortable home.

¹⁵ Benefits of Energy Advice Report, Report on a survey, March 2002. www.est.org.uk/partnership

Case study 4

Mr Jessiman lives in a late Victorian tenement flat in Edinburgh, which he rents from Castle Rock Housing Association.

Before improvements

Prior to improvement, there was a gas fire in the living room and Mr Jessiman would use an electric fire in the bedroom, “for 10 minutes before I went to bed”. An NHER survey showed that the property scored 3.2, and would cost Mr Jessiman £439 a year for gas and electricity.

Improvements carried out under the Central Heating Programme

Castle Rock installed a gas-fired combi boiler system in the flat, controlled by a room thermostat, a programmer and thermostatic radiator valves.

The effect of improvements

The improvements have increased the NHER to 6.3 and it is estimated that the annual fuel bill will be around £314 a year. Carbon dioxide emissions are expected to drop from 3.9 tonnes per year to 3.1 tonnes per year. When asked whether the improvements had made any difference to his fuel bills, Mr Jessiman replied. “It’s more expensive, but that’s because I’m actually heating the flat. I didn’t before.”

Cumulative benefits 1 April 1999 – March 2004

The table below shows the cumulative benefits of the Warm Deal Programme since it began in April 1999, together with the benefit of the Central Heating Programme.¹⁶

Programme and year	No. of properties improved	Predicted reduction in emissions
Warm Deal 1999/2000	47,085	35,000
Warm Deal 2000/2001	49,215	42,000
Warm Deal 2001/2002	40,877	28,900
Warm Deal 2002/2003	30,076	29,949
Warm Deal 2003/2004	29,243	24,858*
Central Heating Programme 2001/2002	8,508	19,200
Central Heating Programme 2002/2003	11,220	30,710
Central Heating Programme 2003/2004 (full and partial Programme)	17,591	45,277
TOTAL as of March 2004	233,815	255,894

* excludes innovation part of the programme.

¹⁶ The number of properties improved in this table includes those for which an NHER could not be calculated. Predicted change in emissions is calculated using an average emission figures for those properties where an NHER was not calculated.

Appendix 1 – Local authorities participating in the Warm Deal

Table 7

Authorities participating in the Warm Deal insulation programme

Local authority	Number of properties	Spend
Aberdeen City	60	£9,715.00
Aberdeenshire	853	£40,000.00
Comhairle nan Eilean Siar	53	£16,904.00
Dundee	187	£42,540.00
East Ayrshire	403	£90,000.00
East Dunbartonshire	282	£51,101.00
East Lothian	418	£100,000.00
East Renfrewshire	150	£15,000.00
Edinburgh	280	£80,000.00
North Ayrshire	1060	£50,000.00
North Lanarkshire	500	£135,846.02
Renfrewshire	46	£9,999.60
Shetland	92	£13,945.00
South Ayrshire	278	£50,000.00
South Lanarkshire	312	£50,000.00
Stirling	472	£20,000.00
West Dunbartonshire	59	£12,462.00
West Lothian	415	£50,000.00
Totals	5,920	£837,512.62

Table 8

Local Authorities carrying out partial heating system upgrades under the Warm Deal

Local authority	Number of properties	Spend
Aberdeen City	100	£250,000.00
Aberdeenshire	46	£107,000.00
Angus	39	£95,766.00
Argyll & Bute	13	£32,276.00
Fife	40	£98,787.00
Highland	25	£62,500.00
Inverclyde	10	£25,000.00
Midlothian	12	£27,538.38
North Lanarkshire	114	£284,278.00
Orkney	4	£4,432.33
Renfrewshire	19	£47,500.00
South Ayrshire	22	£54,220.00
West Dunbartonshire	3	£2,326.00
West Lothian	40	£96,785.00
Totals	487	£1,188,408.71

Appendix 2 Local authorities and housing associations participating in the Central Heating Programme

CHP – Local authority properties improved and spend 2003–04

Local authority	Properties improved	Spend
Argyll & Bute	7	£17,500.00
Dundee	686	£1,715,000.00
East Ayrshire	29	£72,500.00
East Renfrewshire	277	£597,750.00
Fife	608	£1,520,000.00
Inverclyde	63	£68,225.03
Midlothian	10	£23,700.76
Orkney	9	£14,625.63
Renfrewshire	100	£202,899.61
Shetland	37	£90,096.10
South Lanarkshire	1,998	£4,995,000.00
West Dunbartonshire	54	£120,841.00
TOTALS	3,878	£9,438,138.13

CHP – Housing association properties improved and spend 2003-04

	Properties improved	Spend
Albyn Housing Association Limited	1	£2,500.00
Canmore Housing Association Limited	97	£242,500.00
Castle Rock Housing Association Limited	4	£10,442.42
Charing Cross Housing Association	10	£25,502.00
Dunedin Housing Association Limited	9	£22,500.00
Edinvar Housing Association Limited	8	£20,000.00
Elderpark Housing Association Limited	241	£600,137.34
Glasgow Housing Association Limited	1216	£2,995,008.00
Glasgow West Housing Association Limited	5	£10,695.13
Govan Housing Association Limited	122	£245,577.52
Govanhill Housing Association Limited	9	£20,360.74
Link Group Limited	89	£222,500.00
Linthouse Housing Association Limited	80	£199,265.00
Lorne Area Housing Association Limited	36	£89,423.31
Maryhill Housing Association Limited	112	£279,963.00
North Glasgow Housing Association Limited	169	£395,137.12
Port of Leith Housing Association Limited	100	£246,206.28
Paisley South Housing Association Limited	6	£15,000.00
Parkhead Housing Association Limited	6	£14,981.40
Partick Housing Association Limited	221	£552,500.00
Queens Cross Housing Association Limited	16	£29,393.13
Reidvale Housing Association	30	£73,505.65
Tenants First	2	£5,000.00
Tollcross Housing Association	6	£14,953.48
West of Scotland Housing Association Limited	44	£107,500.00
Whiteinch & Scotstoun Housing Association Ltd	34	£85,000.00
Williamsburgh Housing Association	23	£57,500.00
Yorkhill Housing Association (1988) Ltd	14	£30,899.40
TOTAL	2,710	£6,613,950.92

**Upgrading Partials Programme –
local authority spend 2003–04**

Local authority	Upgrades	Spend
Aberdeen City	100	£250,000.00
Angus	180	£450,000.00
Argyll & Bute	80	£200,000.00
Clackmannanshire	50	£125,000.00
Comhairle na Eilean Siar	25	£62,500.00
Dundee	3	£7,500.00
Fife	150	£375,000.00
North Lanarkshire	140	£350,000.00
Perth and Kinross	5	£12,500.00
Shetland	10	£22,049.50
South Ayrshire	30	£75,000.00
West Lothian	30	£75,000.00
TOTALS	803	£2,004,549.50



SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

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Astron B38653 03/05

ISBN 0-7559-4421-6

