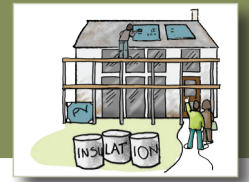


Energy vision: logic diagram



Energy situation now

Barriers from the consumer's point of view:

1. Cost: of energy efficiency measures and installation of micro-renewables considered expensive.
2. Availability: limited availability of expert, impartial, personalised energy advice; little information about the local impacts of peak oil; lack of MCS registered installers and trusted trades people.
3. Lack of time: to think about and organise installation of energy efficiency measures, find local joiners etc.
4. Lack of ownership: e.g. of sites for wind turbines and other energy sources; problems faced by tenants.
5. Existing regulations: limit what is permitted in conservation areas, restrict siting of turbines etc.

Overall situation is:

6. A disconnection between local energy needs and local energy production.
7. Current energy supply is very dependent on cheap oil and other fossil fuels.
8. Payments for energy almost all leave local economy as energy supply companies all externally owned.
9. Demand for energy is high.
10. Confusing and constantly changing Government incentives and grants.

Evidence

- 600+ local people throughout ward 7 have indicated that they do want to be able to be more energy efficient but the existing barriers do not make it easy for them to do so.

- Interviews with local farmers.
- Interviews with ELC.
- Research into published and unpublished information.

By 2025 we are more locally resilient because we have a diversity of energy supply and can meet our energy needs using 50% less fossil fuels than we do in 2010

Actions

What needs to be done?

What resources are needed to be able to make change?

Policy Legislation EL SOA Incentives Grants Researchers
ELC staff Farmers Teachers Public demand

- A. Raise awareness of local implications of peak oil.
- B. Ensure that local renewable energy production and decrease of consumption is part of the EL SOA.
- C. Ensure ELCCP develops and implements a Local Energy Policy.
- D. Identify the constraints and opportunities which exist in ELCCP Planning Policy.
- E. Encourage and incentivise sustainable, relocalised energy production.
- F. Make it easier for communities to install community owned renewables.
- G. Identify the barriers to reducing building energy demand.
- H. To find ways of making finance available on easy terms e.g. green mortgages.
- I. To identify opportunities for education and skills training in low energy building and refurbishment, renewable technologies incl. fuel wood supply chain.
- J. Set up pilot demonstration local energy projects.
- K. Analysis of local renewable energy potential.
- L. Provide advice and information on energy efficiency, energy reduction, and installation of renewables.
- M. Analysis of local demand and needs. Household, business, school, farms, fishing etc.
- N. Develop Action Plans for local renewable energy.

ELC Consumers Farmers Businesses Schools

Participation

Who needs to be involved?

Assumptions

East Lothian Community Planning Partnership will agree and align:

- Policy will be enabling and in place
- Joined up Planning

Legislation will be enforcing positive change.

Businesses and consumers will be welcoming of this change.

Funding will be available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development.

External Factors

What will make this work:

East Lothian Council will have:

- Supportive and enabling policies in place
- Joined up Planning

Legislation will be enforcing positive change.

Businesses and consumers are welcoming of this change.

Funding is available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development.

What will make this not work:

East Lothian Community Planning Partnership do not have:

- Supportive and enabling policies in place
- Joined up Planning

No Legislation to enforce positive change.

Businesses and consumers are not welcoming of this change.

Funding is not available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development.

Local Energy milestones

Short term - 5 years

- Local food production and consumption is part of the ELC Single Outcome Agreement.
- Local energy demand reduction and renewable energy production is part of the ELC Single Outcome Agreement.
- SOA shapes enabling policies.
- ELC has a Local Energy Policy.
- Aligned ELC planning policy with incentives and targets.
- The issues preventing householders/businesses from making their buildings more energy efficient have been identified.
- An action plan for meeting local energy needs from local resources exists.
- It is easier for householders/businesses to reduce energy demand and install renewables.
- People are more aware about the local impacts of peak oil.
- Exemplar eco refurbishment projects in existing housing stock.

Medium term - 10 years

- Most of the barriers for householders/businesses to reduce energy demand and install renewables have been removed
- Range of community energy initiatives functioning effectively.
- Pilot projects are set up and demonstrating a range of renewable energy technologies.
- Education and skills training exists (eco refurbishment, renewables, etc.).

Long term - 15+ years

- Change to more local and diverse energy sources.
- local demand tailored to local supply.
- **By 2025 we are more locally resilient because we have a diversity of energy supply and can meet our energy needs by using 50% less fossil fuels.**