

Why persist? Organisational perspectives on delivering an energy efficiency programme for the Leeds city region

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Outline

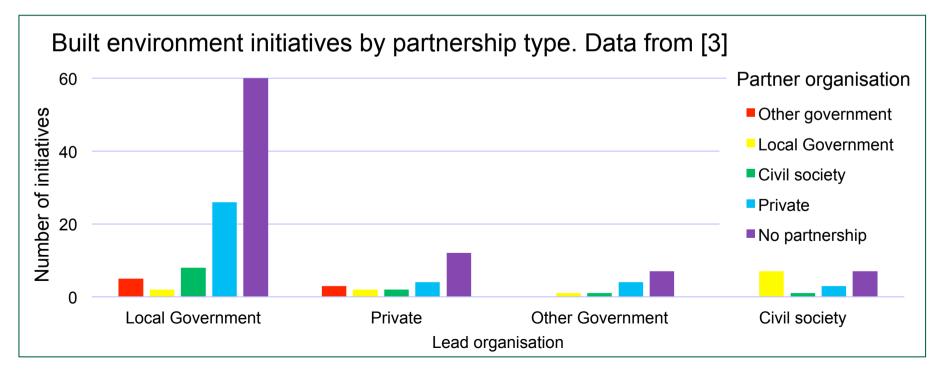


- What do we already know?
- Research questions
- Case study
 - Regional context
 - Data collection and analysis
 - Findings
- Discussion

Energy partnerships



- Local authorities have limited capacity for energy management [1]
- Successful authorities often work in partnership [2]



Achieving energy action



- Market failures and institutional constraints hinder local energy action [4]
- Success is more likely if there are benefits at more than one level [5]
- Public and private organisations have different priorities [4, 5]



Achieving energy action

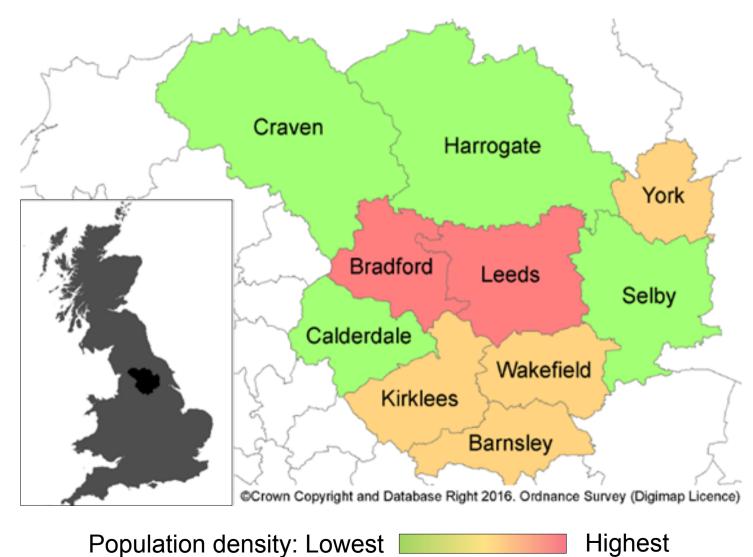


Research questions

- 1. What are the motivations of organisations working in partnership to delivery energy-related initiatives in the UK?
- 2. How do organisational characteristics and motivations affect project outcomes?
- 3. Are the lessons to be learned for future schemes?

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Case study



Population density: Lowest

Regional variation



Better Homes Yorkshire

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- Delivers energy efficiency and renewable energy services
 - Central heating
 - Insulation
 - Solar PV
 - Advice
- Non-market framework contract



Better Homes Yorkshire

- One combined authority ullet
- Three private firms •
- Ten councils •

Metropolitan Borough Council

S Kirklees

















Data collection



- Policy documents
- Publically available regional, local and corporate literature:
 - Strategic plans, meeting minutes and reports
 - Publicity materials
- Semi-structured interviews
 - Eight interviews, nine organisations

Data analysis



• Theoretical analysis of organisational characteristics and influences:

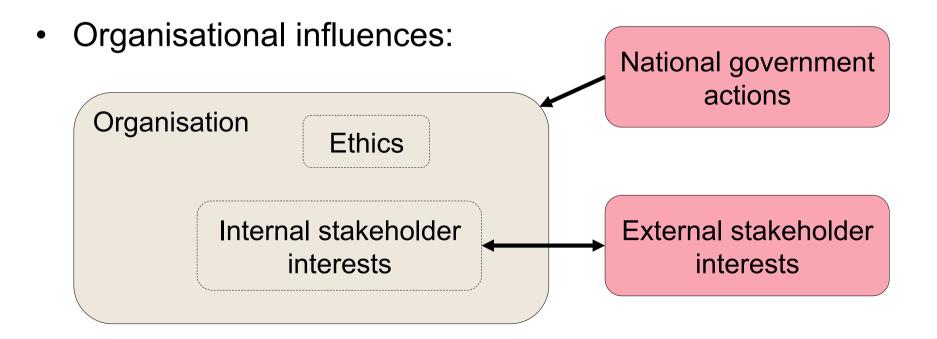
Institutional [6]	Stakeholder [7]	Cross-cutting [8,9]	Descriptive
Political	Stakeholders	Legitimacy	External
Regulatory	Balancing interests	Ethical perspectives	Internal
Cultural	Value creation		

Thematic analysis of project objectives, organisational motivations and collaboration outcomes

Findings



- Organisational characteristics
 - Largely archetypal
 - Common awareness of social responsibilities



Findings

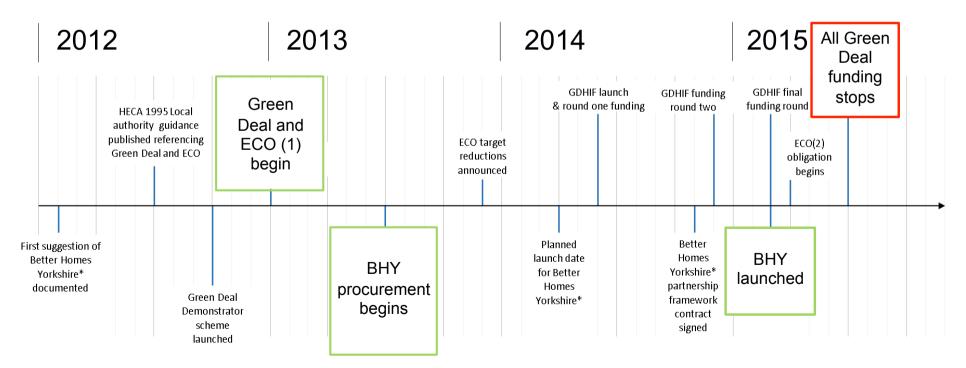


- Key project purpose:
 - Leverage of Green Deal finance and ECO funding
 - Warmer healthier homes
 - Developing local economy
- Key organisational motivations for operating collaboratively:
 - Competition avoidance
 - Improved standing: markets, bureaucracy, reputation

Legislation effects



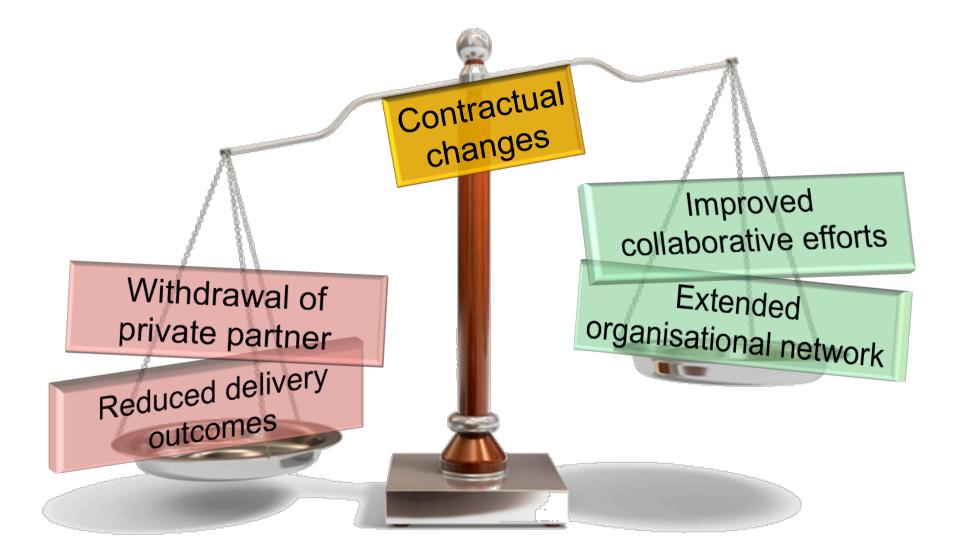
- Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 [10]
- Energy Companies Obligation [11]
- Green Deal [12]



[10] DECC, 2012; [11] Ofgem, 2015; [12] DECC, 2010

Funding change effects

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Project conclusions

- Central government policy can simultaneously stimulate
 and constrain local energy activity
- Economic benefits are the primary motivation for participation in the framework

BUT

- Other benefits appear less susceptible to changes in policy
- Environmental and social benefits have shored up weakened economics of the scheme

Why persist?



• Shared financial burden

• Vested interest in making the scheme work

 Shared social and environmental ethos of organisations



Discussion

Questions?

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References

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Discussion



Findings

Nodes compared by number of coding references

FUNDING	STAKEHOLDERS		EXTERNAL		REGULA	TION	
							${\searrow}$
		\mathbf{X}	BALANCING INTERESTS	FLEXIBI	LITY	FUEL POVERTY	
	INTERNAL						
				Social	Health	Busines	s and ethics
ECONOMIC			LEGITIMACY				
					Environmen	ital Behaviours	Political
	CHANGE		Governance	Comfort	_		
					Level 2 Insit	tutional envire	Able to pa
							22

Table 3

Better Homes Yorkshire objectives

Delivery outcomes	Framework objectives
Leverage of ECO funding and Green Deal finance	Access to economies of scale
Reducing fuel poverty	Regional cost levelling
Improving housing stock	Reduced bureaucracy
Warmer and healthier homes	
Reducing greenhouse gas emissions	
Reduction in energy bills	
Local economic benefits (jobs and apprenticeships)	
Opportunities for local SMEs	22

Table 4

Motivations for organisational participation

Public sector	Private sector
Avoidance of competition for funding	Avoidance of competition for work
Cost levelling benefits	Estimated value of works available
Resource efficiency	Collaboration benefits (delivery)
Improved market attractivenessReduced bureaucracyIncreased scale	Market positioningLocal authoritiesCustomers