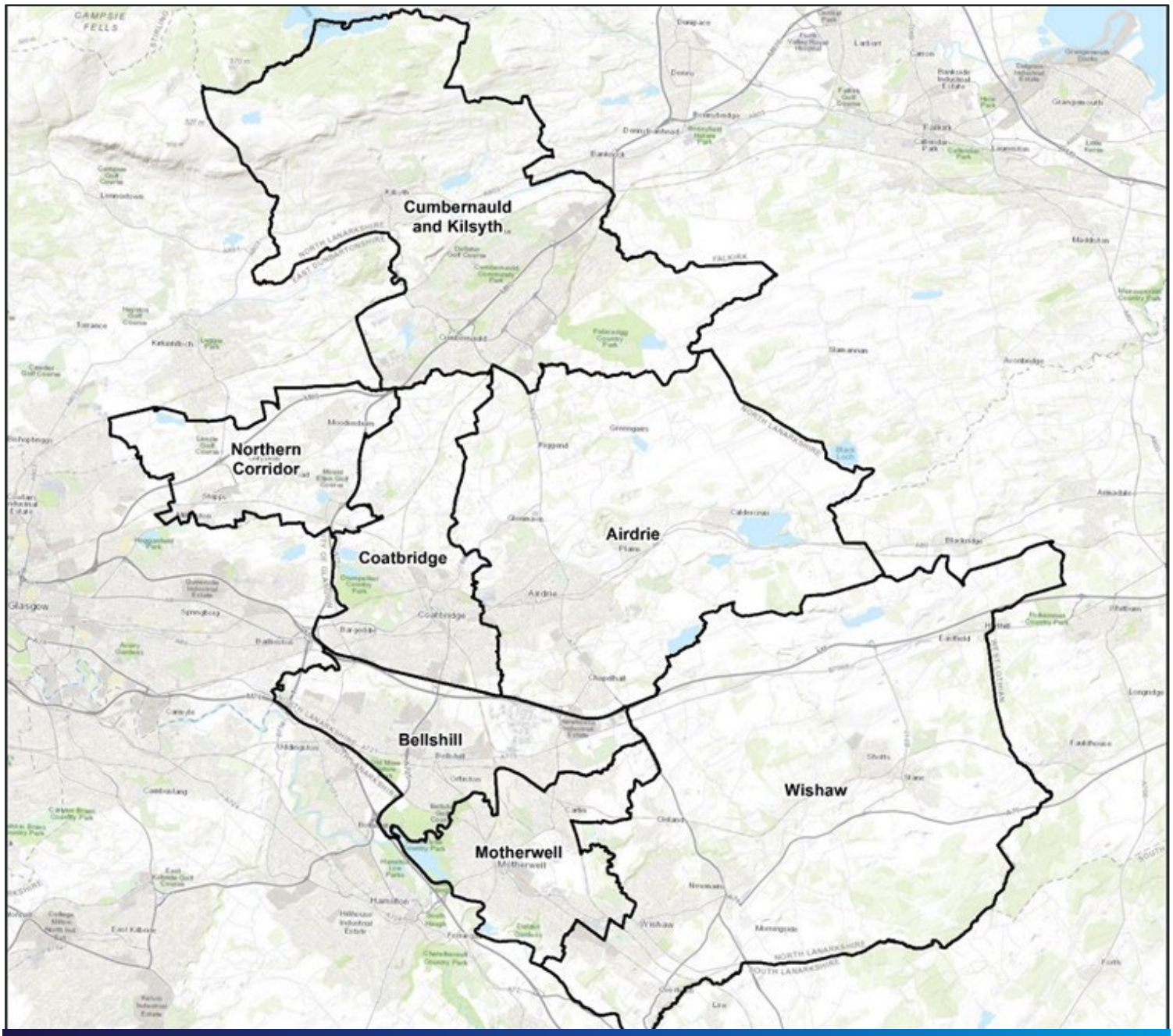

Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Delivery plan

North Lanarkshire Council

Dec 2023

Contents

TABLE OF TABLES

Abbreviations

Table 1 Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
COP	Coefficient of Performance
CWI	Cavity Wall Insulation
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
DZ	Data Zone
EES	Energy Efficient Scotland
EESSH	Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
EST	Energy Saving Trust
EWI	External Wall Insulation
GIS	Geographic Information System
EES: ABS	Home Energy Efficiency Programmes for Scotland: Area Base Schemes
IZ	Intermediate Zone
IWI	Internal Wall Insulation
LA	Local Authority
LHEES	Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
Mxd	Map Exchange Document
NLC	North Lanarkshire Council
PEAT	Portfolio Energy Analysis Tool
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure
sCOP	Seasonal Coefficient of Performance
UPRN	Unique Property Reference Number

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) Delivery Plan follows on from and should be considered in conjunction with North Lanarkshire Council's (NLC) LHEES Strategy.

LHEES are primarily driven by Scotland's statutory targets for greenhouse gas emissions reduction and fuel poverty:

- Net zero emissions by 2045 and 75% reduction by 2030; and
- In 2040, as far as reasonably possible, no household in Scotland is in fuel poverty

2. Summary of Actions

2.1 Prioritising

Following the thorough analysis on the buildings across NL and looking at the LHEES considerations from spatial, technology and tenure aspects, a short list of actions has been created to target initial interventions by:

1. District Heat Networks – Progress with stakeholder engagement, detailed modelling and evaluation with the areas identified as potential heat networks.
2. Top third by Fuel Poverty - Focusing on the top third of data zones when grouped by energy efficiency as a driver for fuel poverty, interventions here will have the highest impact at reducing fuel poverty.
3. Tenancy – Focusing on authority-owned homes in the top third data zones. This is the area NLC has the most influence over, has the highest impact at reducing fuel poverty and starts to build up the local skills, networks while facilitating shared knowledge for other residents in NLC.
4. Energy efficiency – completing the following interventions, for the authority-owned homes in the top third of data zones, as prioritised here by cost-effectiveness in reducing heat demand:
    a. All loft insulation upgrades to at least 300mm.
    b. Installation of cavity wall insulation.
    c. Upgrade of all hot water cylinder insulation to 80mm.
    d. Internal or external wall insulation on buildings that don't have cavity wall insulation.
5. Installation of heat pumps to homes that are suitable, prioritised in the authority-owned properties in the top third of dwellings by fuel poverty. The remaining life of the current heating system will also need to be taken into consideration.
    a. LPG/Oil/Solid – These properties likely have wet systems but higher fuel costs and emissions than buildings with gas boilers and, therefore, should be considered as the priority for heat pump installations.
    b. Direct electrified heating systems – In heat pump suitable properties. Improved efficiency of heat pumps reduces fuel poverty and electricity network congestion. Building by building heat pump suitability needs to be checked.
6. Identify what support is required for owner occupiers, private landlords and others to decide to install heat pump systems and energy efficiency measures, signpost to available services, share examples of good practice and, where possible, learn from examples of less positive experiences to avoid them being repeated by others.

The actions listed above are in priority order by area, ownership and then by intervention, however, when many of the LA owned properties receive an update, it is often in the changeover between tenancies. It may therefore be more practical and less intrusive to complete as many of the measures as applicable/possible at this same time. The approach needs to remain pragmatic.

Once all these actions are complete, further investigations will need to be undertaken to see what the next target interventions should be. For example, by basing them on the same interventions in the middle third of data zones by fuel poverty, or to see if gas vs electricity prices at that time more significantly favour replacement of gas boilers by heat pumps in the top third of data zones to allow further reduction of fuel poverty, alongside the existing significant benefit of decarbonisation.

2.2 Action Plan

Table 2 provides an action plan for the various interventions identified in this report. The responsibility for delivering these actions does not solely lie with the Council. Building owners in reviewing their assets should consider the analysis provided within the LHEES to enable them to improve the energy efficiency of their properties and decarbonise the heat of the same.

Table 2: NLC LHEES Action Plan

Action No.	Action	Timescale
1	Ensure sufficient dissemination of NLC LHEES delivery plan to all key internal and external stakeholders.	2024
2	Set up the working groups highlighted in this LHEES delivery plan.	2024
3	Engage with other LA's, Universities, NHS trusts and other large public sector organisations to learn from their experience of decarbonisation and LHEES considerations on large estates.	2026
4	Engage with the public using educational material on technologies, funding opportunities, methods to reduce heating bills, and suitable tariffs to encourage early adopters of heat pumps.	2026
5	Create a shared forum for lessons learnt from early adopters on heat pump operational best practices.	2026
6	Create ongoing case studies of NLC decarbonisation and fuel poverty reduction implementations, and learn from other case studies, to create a live up to date lessons learnt document. Including contacting MCS/Ofgem/Scottish Government/UK Government about current heat pump performance and how to make sure high COP and a good experience is achieved.	2025
7	Set up a working group with SPEN and SSEN to monitor network constraints to coordinate transition work.	2026
8	Plan apprenticeships in collaboration with local colleges to develop local installer skills.	2028
9	Work with NLC finance department to identify long term investment required for the interventions.	2024
10	Engage with supply chains to allow the visibility of secure pipeline of work for several years to come, to encourage growth of local skills and reduce the risk of local skill shortage.	2028
11	Complete feasibility studies on proposed heat network zones.	2028
12	Annual monitoring/report of gas prices compared to typical cost of heat from heat networks to ensure potential heat networks do not worsen fuel poverty.	2024
13	Commence development of business cases in all heat networks deemed feasible.	2028
14	Initiate loft insulation upgrades in the top third of data zones for NLC owned dwellings, record ongoing progress.	2028

Action No.	Action	Timescale
15	Initiate all cavity wall insulations interventions in the top third of data zones for NLC owned dwellings, record ongoing progress.	2028
16	Initiate all hot water cylinder insulation upgrades in the top third of data zones for NLC owned dwellings, record ongoing progress.	2028
17	Initiate all internal or external wall insulation upgrades in the top third of data zones for NLC owned dwellings, record ongoing progress.	2028
18	Annual monitoring/report of gas vs electricity prices and heat pump case studies to ensure heat pumps can still reduce fuel poverty in properties with gas boilers.	2024
19	Setup pilot studies / demonstration projects / field trials on heat pump deployment and operational best practises.	2028
20	Install heat pumps in properties that are currently using LPG/Oil/Solid fuels. Focus on the top third of data zones that are NLC owned, record ongoing progress.	2028
21	Install heat pumps in properties that are currently using direct electric heating. Focus on the top third of data zones that are NLC owned, where they can be made suitable for heat pumps, record ongoing progress.	2028
22	Coordinate with Scottish Government and collect improved datasets for 5 yearly LHEES update.	2028
23	5 yearly update of LHEES.	2028

3. Monitoring and Evaluation

3.1 Aims for monitoring and evaluation

One of the main reasons that an LHEES is split into a Strategy and Delivery Plan is to enable successful monitoring against actions that have been developed through the process. Neither document is stand-alone, but the Delivery Plan can be used to evaluate NAC's progress through the 5-year LHEES cycle. The Delivery Plan is intended to be a live document that may lead to shifting priorities on actions. There are also a wide range of actions that may not be achievable collectively and so prioritisation of actions will be needed – an auditable and structured resource to achieve this is needed.

3.2 Proposed methodology and template

It is envisioned that the Action Plan, Table 2, can be used to monitor and track the measures identified. A more detailed version of this Action Plan has been provided with this Delivery Plan that adds extra fields/columns to ensure accurate progress tracking can be achieved. Some of the proposed additional data entry points are/could be:

- NLC Departmental Oversight
- Action Champion
- Progress
- Timescale
- Update to original action

Having a resource that is updated during future LHEES working group/meetings allows continual updating, tracking and evaluation of actions through the 5-year LHEES process as well as informing the next iteration of the Strategy.

An example of this is shown below:

Action No.	Action	NAC Departmental Oversight	Action Champion	Progress	Timescale	Update to original action
1	Example	Example	Example	Example	Example	Example

It is envisioned that the Action Plan spreadsheet could be used to track any/all energy or decarbonisation of heat projects that occur in NLC – both those lead by NLC and others that are implemented by other organisations (be that public or private sector organisations) – i.e., it does not need to be limited to the list of actions that appear in Table 2.