



Context

•Net zero emissions by 2045.

The way we heat our homes, workplaces and other buildings is the third-largest cause of greenhouse gas emissions in Scotland.

There is no way to meet our net zero target without changing the heating systems in the vast majority of our buildings.

•Energy efficiency improvements can reduce energy bills, address fuel poverty, make our homes healthier and more comfortable to live in, and enable clean heating systems to run efficiently.

•By 2045 our homes and buildings no longer contributing to climate change

 Target for 2.6 TWh of thermal energy to be supplied by heat networks by 2027 and 6 TWh by 2030



Scottish Government (2020) Securing a green recovery on a path to Net Zero: Climate Change Plan 2018-2032 update.

Notes: Historical emissions are not available for the years 1991-1994, and 1996-1997.



- Long-term plan for an entire local authority area to decarbonise heat and improve energy efficiency
- Sets out how each segment of the building stock needs to change to reach net zero
- Identifies strategic heat decarbonisation zones, and sets out the principal measures for reducing buildings emissions within each zone
- Prioritises areas for delivery of heat decarbonisation action
- Identifies opportunities investment for heat decarbonisation and energy efficiency and targeted government funding



- Significant opportunities already exist for heat decarbonisation
- North Lanarkshire potentially over 70k homes could be already suitable for new heat pumps installations without additional fabric measures
- West Lothian 60% of on gas grid homes and nearly 1000 off gas grid homes are already suitable for a heat pump
- Edinburgh nearly 10k off gas grid properties and over 100k on gas grid properties already suitable for a heat pump or connection to a heat network.
- LHEES provides us with a plan for where to target heat decarbonisation action





- LHEES provides takes the first step looking at potential for heat networks – anchor load, linear heat density and gridded heat density.
- Edinburgh 17 prospective heat network zones identified
- Collectively they represent 3.7 TWh/yr of heat demand
- Glasgow potential for heat networks to supply between 1.31 – 4.4 TWh/yr of heat demand.
- Which is up to 70% of Glasgow's total heat demand and up to 47% of Glasgow's populations' heat requirements.





Poor Energy Efficiency: Uninsulated Walls

ENERGY EFFICIENCY RETROFIT OPPORTUNITIES

- Sets out how many properties need energy efficiency improvements – wall insultation, loft insulation, double/triple glazing?
- Where are those properties?
- **Highlands** over 11.7k properties need upgraded loft insulation, over 8k need double/triple glazing and over 53k have uninsulated walls (left)
- Edinburgh 25k properties need upgraded loft insulation, over 51k need double/secondary glazing
- Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar nearly 3k properties need their loft insulation upgraded



- LHEES are a starting point, setting the local direction.
- Not a replacement for asset management plans or feasibility studies.
- Area based approach highlights opportunities to work collaboratively.
- LHEES acts as a node to bring different stakeholders together.
- By working together the benefits of economies of scale can be harnessed.
- Collaborative approach creates opportunities to make projects in more rural/remote areas economically viable.
- Large projects can also bring In expertise to support delivery.



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