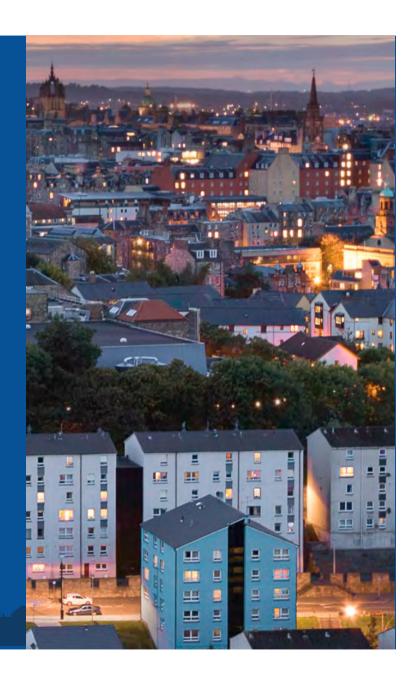
Pieces of the jigsaw: minimum energy performance standards in practice

Catrin Maby,
eceee summer study
June 2022

The existing homes alliance | scotland



Scotland's homes now – key facts

- 2.5 million homes
- 62% owner-occupied, 24% social rented, 14% PRS
- 81% heated with mains gas, 7% other fossil fuels, 11% electric
- 45% EPC C or better, 41% D, 10% E
- 50% of homes are in 'critical disrepair'
- 37% of homes are flats (21% of o/o homes)

Scotland's homes – strategic targets

- Net zero emissions, including decarbonisation of buildings by 2045 (interim targets 75% by 2030, 90% by 2040)
- All homes to C by 2033
- Fuel poor homes to C by 2030 and B by 2040
- 22% non electric heat from renewables by 2030
- Zero emission heating by 2030 for:
 - Most off-gas fossil fuel heated homes
 - 1m on-gas heated homes

Scotland's homes – strategic complications

- Scottish Gov Heat in Buildings Strategy, 2021 sets the scene, but
- UK Gov Heat <u>and</u> Buildings Strategy 2021:
 - Homes to EPC C by 2035
 - Consultations and ambitions on phase out of ff boilers and increase in heat pumps
 - Commitment to decisions on rebalancing gas/electric pricing
- UK Internal Markets Act 2020
- UK Withdrawal from the EU Continuity (Scotland) Act 2021
- Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

Scotland's homes – future heat vision

Primary options:

- Passive house/very energy efficient fabric, no/minimal space heat demand. Hot water and any residual heat demand from solar and/or renewable electric.
- Low temperature heat pump, moderate to high fabric energy efficiency
- District/communal heating, renewable sources, moderate to high efficiency fabric.

Secondary options:

- High temperature heat pump, lower efficiency fabric
- **Biomass boiler**, moderate to high efficiency fabric e.g. rural situations.

.... with PV, solar thermal, heat storage integrated into all options as appropriate

Key principles for regulation

- Clear, as simple as possible, and fair. Communicated early.
- Practical to monitor & enforce through existing mechanisms where possible.
- Well timed and staged:
 - Fabric first as far as possible
 - Early notification of plans for heat networks
- Enabling framework to help reach standards before compliance dates.
- Incentives and support to go further than the regulated standards.
- Safeguards to ensure that fuel poor households do not face higher bills.
- Adequate resources for all of the above.

The metrics – building blocks for regulation

Energy Performance Certificate improvements

- Full data sets, not reduced
- Fewer assumptions and default values
- Key metric for regulation: Heat demand indicator (kWh/m²/yr)
- Energy Use and Carbon Emission indicators: all home energy use (approx.)

Building Regulations

- Clear guidance and max U values for conversions, extensions, major renovations
- Guidance on max U values for minor works steps to target

Proposals for regulatory framework

Fabric standard:

- Low temp heat ready
- From 2025 triggered by sale, major renov., extension, conversion
- All homes to be compliant by 2030

Fossil fuel boiler phase-out:

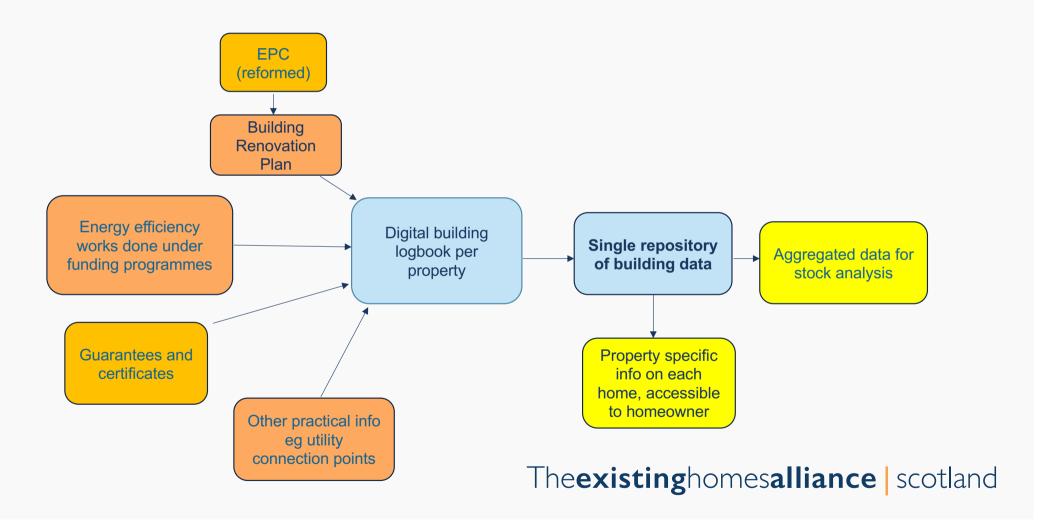
- No new or replacement from 2025 (off-gas), 2030 (on gas)
- Full phase out thro restricting sale/purchase fossil fuel 2045
- Phase out of mains gas grid

Enforce through conveyancing, building regulations control, EPC register

Regulating for energy efficient homes: enabling framework

- Advice and info: how to, when, who, access to finance
- One stop shops: support through process
- Quality Assurance framework, and help through it for SMEs
- Guidance for historic buildings
- Guidance / structures for multi tenure buildings
- Building renovation plan, including reformed EPC
- **Digital building logbooks** single version, not multiple options

Integrated data management and accessibility



The existing homes alliance | scotland

existinghomesalliancescotland.co.uk

My contact details: cmaby@outlook.com