

Appendix 5 - Glossary

1. Glossary

1.1. Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym	Description
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
EES	Energy Efficient Scotland
EESSH	Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
EST	Energy Saving Trust
GIS	Geographic Information System
ABS	Energy Efficiency Scotland: Area Based Schemes
IZ	Intermediate Zone
LA	Local Authority
LHEES	Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
mxd	Map Exchange Document
PEAT	Portfolio Energy Analysis Tool
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure
SSEN	Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks, the DNO for northern Scotland

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UPRN Unique Property Reference Number

1.2. Defining terms

Terms	Description
Area Based Schemes	Schemes that provide funded energy efficiency and heat decarbonisation measures to homes in fuel poverty. Funding is provided by Scottish Government and the scheme is delivered by local authorities.
Baselining	Baselining is the purpose of understanding at local authority or strategic level, the current status of the buildings against the Priorities, Targets and Indicators set out in the Baseline tool.
Building-level Pathway	As part of LHEES Stage 5, a building-level pathway is the outcome of the assessment undertaken using PEAT. It provides the likely energy efficiency retrofit technologies, as well as the low carbon heating system (where applicable) to support building level decarbonisation.
Criteria	Criteria are the settings applied to the Indicators for each Priority in order to support Baselining, Strategic Zoning and the identification of Delivery Areas. An example of Criteria is a simple “no” applied to the Indicator of “wall insulation (Y/N)” to identify properties with uninsulated walls. Another example is the definition of an “anchor load” within the Heat Networks analysis, which applies a minimum threshold to the “heat demand” Indicator. The LHEES methodology provides a set of default Criteria that local authorities may wish to use, with flexibility to update and augment these to support local needs or for more focused analysis linked to specific actions and project identification within the Delivery Plan.
Data - Alternative	Alternative data, can overwrite the Core data to improve accuracy (national to local level of detail, e.g. local housing data to overwrite fields in Home Analytics).
Data - Core	Core data is the data that is essential to complete the minimum requirements of the LHEES analysis. Core data will come from national datasets e.g. Home Analytics or the Scotland Heat Map.
Data - Supplementary	Supplementary data allows inclusion of additional Indicators to inform specific, local priorities & targets; also, Supplementary data can be used in GIS investigation to complement the Core analysis carried out in any

	assessment. An example of Supplementary data would be the inclusion of low carbon heat supply information layers within a district heating analysis.
Data Zone	Data zones are grouped output areas which have populations of around 500 to 1,000 residents.
Delivery Area	<p>Delivery Areas (sometimes referred to as Delivery Level Areas) are a term used for all LHEES Priorities with the exception of Heat Networks. These Areas will be an important starting point for identifying a range of projects, regulation and actions that are within the competence of the Scottish Government and local authorities (projects and actions to be developed in the LHEES Delivery Plan). Delivery Areas are at a higher granularity than Strategic Zones, are generated as part of LHEES Stage 4 and are presented in the LHEES Delivery Plan. Guidance is provided for one approach to identify Delivery Areas, but there are other approaches that local authorities may wish to use.</p> <p>The identification of Delivery Level Areas through LHEES will be indicative only, with further investigation being required to determine the viability of progressing projects associated with the area identification activity.</p>
Detailed practitioner guidance Steps	These Steps form part of the detailed practitioner guidance in LHEES Stage 4, Generation of Initial Areas to set out particularly suitable heat network zones and to support project identification.
Indicator	<p>For a given Priority, the purpose of an Indicator is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To act as a key information field to help characterise the local authority using the Baseline tool as part of LHEES Stage 3 (authority-wide and at a strategic level); 2) To act as a key information field to support strategic zoning and generation of initial delivery areas (as part of LHEES Stage 3 and 4); 3) if suitable, to act as a key information field to measure progress against Targets over the duration of the LHEES - set out in LHEES Stage 8, LHEES Delivery Plan. <p>For some Priorities, one Indicator may be sufficient, but for others a range may be appropriate. The LHEES methodology sets out a core set of default Indicators that local authorities may wish to use, with flexibility to update and augment these to support local needs or for more focused analysis linked to specific actions and project identification within the Delivery Plan.</p>

Intermediate Zone	Intermediate zones are a statistical geography that are designed to meet constraints on population thresholds (2,500 - 6,000 household residents), to nest within local authorities, and to be built up from aggregates of data zones.
LHEES Considerations	<p>The LHEES Considerations are a list of technologies, building typologies and policy priorities used to identify and target interventions. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heat networks - Off-gas grid buildings - On-gas grid buildings - Poor building energy efficiency - Poor building energy efficiency as a driver for fuel poverty - Mixed-tenure, mixed-use and historic buildings
LHEES Delivery Plan	<p>An LHEES Delivery Plan is an action plan that enables a local authority and its partners to work towards delivery of the changes identified in the LHEES Strategy. Actions will contribute to achieving Scotland's statutory targets on net zero greenhouse gas emissions and fuel poverty, as well as enabling the delivery of changes to buildings and local infrastructure needed to fulfil the Scottish Government's objectives relating to heat and energy efficiency in buildings. The Delivery Plan will clarify stakeholder roles and responsibilities in delivering the Strategies; build on existing plans and policies, such as HEEPS:ABS Plans, as far as possible and; coordinate across local partners and provide a mechanism for identifying new delivery actions.</p>
LHEES Guidance	<p>The LHEES Guidance sets out the production and content requirements for a local authority to prepare a Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Delivery Plan. Its purpose is to ensure that a Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Delivery Plan contain outcomes and actions that are backed up by robust data and analysis, supported by stakeholder engagement, and that are linked to national and local priorities, plans and targets.</p>
LHEES Methodology	<p>The LHEES Methodology is a more detailed, step by step approach, which includes models, tools and templates, and represents best practice in how to produce an LHEES in accordance with the requirements set out in the LHEES Order and Guidance.</p>
LHEES Priorities	<p>The LHEES Priorities are a list of technologies, building typologies and policy priorities that the LHEES Methodology uses to identify and target interventions. They include:</p>

- Heat networks
 - Off-gas grid buildings

 - On-gas grid buildings
- Secondary outcomes include:
- Poor building energy efficiency
 - Poor building energy efficiency as a driver for fuel poverty
 - Mixed-tenure, mixed-use properties and historic buildings

LHEES Stages

There are 8 LHEES Stages. The purpose of the LHEES Methodology is to enable the local authority to complete LHEES Stages 1 to 6. The completion of these Stages will provide the local authority with the data analysis and evidence base to enable them to complete their LHEES Strategy and Delivery Plan documentation. There are two LHEES guidance templates included alongside this methodology– LHEES Strategy guidance and LHEES Delivery Plan guidance. The completion of these two templates will satisfy the completion of LHEES Stages 7 and 8. The 8 LHEES Stages are:

- 1 - Policy and Strategy review
- 2 - Data and tools library
- 3 - Strategic zoning and pathways
- 4 - Generation of initial delivery areas
- 5 - Building-level pathway assessment
- 6 - Finalisation of delivery areas
- 7 - LHEES Strategy
- 8 - LHEES Delivery Plan

LHEES Strategy

An LHEES Strategy identifies what needs to be done to change buildings and relevant local infrastructure by 2045 to fulfil the Scottish Government’s objectives and local priorities relating to heat and energy efficiency in buildings. These interventions might occur at building level or in energy supply networks or in a combination of both. The Strategy will reflect national and local priorities, policies and wider strategies. Where feasible, it will take into account local and national factors, such as the timing of planned infrastructure upgrades, access to resources and funding, major projects, decisions over the gas grid and community engagement.

Mixed-tenure, mixed-use and historic buildings

Mixed-tenure and mixed-use buildings could include a mixture of owner occupied, private rented and social housing, and also non-domestic uses, or simply multiple ownership within the same tenure. Historic buildings include the buildings that are within conservation areas or those that are listed buildings. These categories may require established alternative approaches and regulation for the installation of low carbon heat and

energy efficiency solutions and where specific advice and support might be available relating to the installation of these solutions.

Potential Zones

The Heat Networks Priority follows a distinct methodology to the other LHEES Priorities – Stage 3 does not apply and the outputs from Stage 4 are of a different type, showing Potential Zones for Heat Networks as opposed to the identification of Delivery Areas (notionally using a 100m raster approach). The Heat Networks Priority analysis and activity carried out within LHEES is also anticipated to support activity related to formal zone designation as required by the Heat Networks Act. For these reasons, the analysis carried out in Stage 4 for Heat Networks is to identify Potential Zones rather than the otherwise used naming convention of Delivery Areas. The Potential Zones identified are to be included in the LHEES Strategy and could also inform actions around further investigation / progression within the LHEES Delivery Plan.

Raster

A matrix of squares, or grid, used as a method of data analysis in GIS. Each cell in the grid contains a value representing information on the cell's contents.

Strategic Level Zone

Strategic Zones (sometimes referred to as Strategic Level Zones) are a term used for all LHEES Priorities with the exception of Heat Networks. Strategic Level Zones are identified in Stage 3 and are presented in the LHEES Strategy. These zones offer a visualisation of the potential pathways to decarbonise the building stock at a local authority level, split out by intermediate zone level. They are useful to understand the baseline performance, the scale of potential and initial areas of focus. Strategic Zones could be used to inform or prioritise focus areas for the more granular identification of Delivery Level Areas.

The identification of Strategic Zones through LHEES will be indicative only.

Targets

Targets are the measurable aspect of the Priority and are likely to be taken directly from national and/or local policy documentation, for example net zero by 2045, or EPC C by 2040. Targets are likely to comprise of end-point targets and milestone targets and would sit along a timeline within (and beyond) the LHEES. This timeline would help to prioritise the types of projects undertaken within the LHEES over its duration.

Weighting

For some Priorities, one Target and Indicator may be sufficient, but for others a range of Indicators may be appropriate to contextualise and characterise performance against a Target and/or progress towards a Priority. If multiple Indicators are used in strategic zoning or the



identification of delivery areas, a Weighting can be applied based on the importance of each. The LHEES methodology sets out a core set of default Weightings for instances where multiple Indicators are suggested as a default setting. There is flexibility to update and augment these to support local needs or for more focused analysis linked to specific actions and project identification within the Delivery Plan.
