

## Appendix 2 – Existing Strategies and Policies

There are numerous relevant policies/strategies to the development of the LHEES. These are outlined in the following 3 tables as follows:

- Local policies/strategies
- National policies/strategies
- Additional national policy drivers

Name	Description
Our Ambition (2021-26)	<p>The key focus of the Plan is to reduce inequality of outcome in Shetland. This plan provides strategic political direction to help Shetland Islands Council focus on the things that can help most to create opportunities and achieve long-term sustainability for Shetland. Various sections within the Corporate Plan are relevant to LHEES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change</li> <li>• Sustaining current jobs and creating new ones</li> <li>• Skills and learning</li> <li>• Fairer Shetland</li> </ul>
Net Zero Route Maps (NZRM) (2022)	<p>Two NZRM outlining how the Council and Shetland as a whole can work towards achieving net zero emissions by 2045. Includes goals to increase energy efficiency in buildings and move properties to heat pumps.</p>
Climate Change Strategy (2023-2027)	<p>Sets out how the Council will mitigate and adapt to the climate crisis. The Council intends to reduce carbon emissions from buildings in line with net zero targets and ensure new buildings are net zero. Areas covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop green skills</li> <li>• promoting access to funding</li> <li>• ABS/Warmer Homes/ HES/ ECO</li> <li>• energy efficiency advice</li> <li>• facilitating feasibility studies</li> </ul>
Draft Shetland Energy Strategy (2024)	<p>Covers all aspects of energy transition which will impact all aspects of life in Shetland. The four long term outcomes of the Shetland Energy Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce emissions</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure affordable energy</li> <li>• Create and retain local wealth</li> <li>• Skills and capacity development</li> </ul>
Asset Management Strategy (2019-2024)	Describes the Strategy for managing buildings owned by the Council. Prioritises energy sustainability by reducing energy consumption.
Local Development Plan (2014)	Describes the Council's land use Strategy for the next 20 years. Requires that new buildings take actions to reduce emissions through low and zero-carbon generating technologies.
Local Housing Strategy (2022-2027)	Sets out a strategic vision for the delivery of housing and housing-related services and the outcomes that SIC seek to achieve. Includes a focus on improving housing conditions to increase energy efficiency and tackle poverty.
Strategic Housing Investment Plan (2023-2027)	Is the resources to be applied and prioritised for the delivery of housing supply. Sets target for 376 new units of accommodation across Shetland over the next 5 years.

**Table 1: Summary of Shetland policies and projects relevant to energy efficiency, decarbonising heating and fuel poverty**

	Name	Description	Targets/aims
Climate Change	Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019	Targets to reduce Scotland's emissions of all GHGs to net zero.	2045: Net zero GHG emissions 2020: 56%
	Update to the Climate Change Plan 2018–2032	Sets out a pathway to deliver our Scotland's climate change targets, including ambitions for Scotland's buildings.	Multiple targets, including:  At least 50% of building heated using zero emission systems by 2030.

Domestic/Non-Domestic

<p>Heat in Buildings Strategy 2021</p>	<p>Sets out a pathway to reduce emissions from buildings and to remove poor energy performance as a driver for fuel poverty.</p> <p>The Heat in Buildings Strategy, published in 2021, sets out a vision that by 2045 Scotland’s homes and buildings are cleaner, greener, easy to heat, and no longer contributing to climate change. The Strategy prioritises improvements to the fabric of buildings to reduce energy demand, alongside a focus on zero emissions heating systems.</p>	<p>By 2030, majority of buildings should achieve EPC band C, and 1 million homes use zero emission heating</p>
<p>Heat in Buildings Bill (currently at consultation Stage)</p>	<p>In the Heat in Buildings Strategy, the Scottish Government committed to the development of a Heat in Buildings Bill to provide the regulatory framework for zero emissions heating and energy efficiency standards</p>	<p>Minimum energy efficiency standards to be met by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2028 for Private landlords</li> <li>• 2033 for owner-occupiers</li> </ul> <p>A ban on polluting heating systems in all buildings by 2045.</p>
<p>Social Housing Net Zero Standard</p>	<p>In November 2023, the Scottish Government launched a consultation on a new Social Housing Net Zero Standard which will replace EESSH. The proposed new standard includes setting a minimum fabric efficiency rating</p>	<p>2033: Fabric energy efficiency rating 2045: Clean heating in all socially rented homes</p>

		(different to current EPC rating) and introducing a requirement to replace polluting heating systems with clean alternatives by 2045, as well as improving or monitoring ventilation in our buildings	
	Housing to 2040	Sets out the vision and route map for housing in Scotland to 2040.	Existing homes are adapted and retrofitted to improve their energy efficiency and decarbonise their heating
Energy	Heat Networks (Scotland) Act 2021	<p>The Act requires local authorities to review areas that are potentially suitable for heat networks within their constituency.</p> <p>The Heat Networks (Scotland) Act 2021 defines a heat network to mean either a district heat network or a communal heating system and provides the legislative framework to both set up and regulate heat networks.</p>	<p>Achieve a combined supply of thermal energy by heat networks of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.6 TWh by 2027</li> <li>• 6 TWh by 2030</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	Heat Networks Delivery Plan	Sets out how provisions of the Heat Networks (Scotland) Act 2021 will contribute to increasing heat networks in Scotland.	As above

Fuel Poverty	Fuel Poverty (Scotland) Act 2019	<p>The Fuel Poverty Act was passed by the Scottish Parliament in 2019.</p> <p>It defined a household as being in fuel poverty or extreme fuel poverty if fuel bill costs exceed 10% and 20% respectively of the household income.</p>	<p>The first set of targets laid out in this legislation are that by 2030 no more than 15% of households in Scotland are in fuel poverty and no more than 5% are in extreme fuel poverty</p> <p>By 2040 that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt; 5% of households in fuel poverty,</li> <li>• &lt; 1% in extreme fuel poverty.</li> </ul>
	National Planning Framework 4	Sets out Scotland's spatial principles, regional priorities, national developments, and national planning policy.	Multiple

Table 2: Summary of relevant national policies

Policy/Strategy	Description	Targets/aims
Heat in Buildings Supply Chain Delivery Plan	This plan sets out how the supply chain needs to grow and develop to meet the future of heating and energy efficiency regulations.	Accelerate efforts to build on energy efficiency and reduce Shetland's demand for energy. Rapidly scale up deployment of zero emissions heating systems, such as heat pumps and heat networks.
Tackling fuel poverty in Scotland: a strategic approach	Sets out the policies and proposals for national government, local authorities, and third sector partners to help meet the targets set Fuel Poverty (Targets, Definition and Strategy) (Scotland) Act 2019.	

Heat Networks Delivery Plan	Sets out how provisions of the Heat Networks (Scotland) Act 2021 will contribute to increasing heat networks in Scotland.	The plan to facilitate reaching the targets set out in the Heat Networks (Scotland) Act 2021.
Draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan	The draft sets out key ambitions for Scotland's energy future.	Targets include: the production of more than 20 GW of additional renewable electricity on- and offshore by 2030, accelerate the decarbonisation of domestic industry, transport and heat and to increase contributions from solar, hydro, and marine energy.
New Build Heat Standard 2024 (NBHS)	This legislation changes building regulations to promote the uptake of zero direct emissions heating systems, such as heat pumps and heat networks.	New buildings applying for a building warrant from 1 April 2024 will be prohibited from using direct emissions heating to help reach the targets set in The Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019.
Review of Electricity Market Arrangements (REMA) <i>(UK Government)</i>	Proposed reforms to the electricity market to improve security of supply and cut prices for consumers.	
Tenements (Scotland) Act 2004	The Tenement Management Scheme (outlined in Schedule 1 of the Act) explains how to come to arrangements about maintenance and how costs are shared between owners.	
The Planning (Listed Building Consent and Conservation Area Consent Procedure)	This legislation provides the framework for applying for listed building consent and conservation area consent on or after 1st October 2015.	

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(Scotland)  
Regulations 2015

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Public Sector Leadership on the Global Climate Emergency: Guidance (2021)	This guidance provides advice for public bodies on: leadership; robust, consistent and comprehensive carbon management; interpretations of the strengthened legislation; and resources available to support public bodies.	Provides advice to public bodies to assist with achieving the targets set in the climate change plan 2018–2032 update.
NHS Scotland climate emergency and sustainability Strategy: 2022-2026	Sets out plans for NHS Scotland to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and impact on the environment, adapt to climate change and to better contribute to the United Nation’s sustainable development goals.	NHS Scotland is aiming to become a net zero health service by 2040 at the latest.
Police Scotland - Environmental Strategy 2021	The Environmental Strategy sets out Police Scotland’s commitment to environmental sustainability and represents an organisational response to the climate crisis.	Reduce carbon emissions by 35% over the next 5 years. Includes ambitions to improve energy efficiency of buildings.
Historic Environment Policy for Scotland	HEPS is a non-statutory policy statement that should be taken into account whenever a decision will affect the historic environment.	Promote a way of understanding the value of the historic environment while encouraging consistent, integrated management and decision-making to support a positive outcome for Scotland’s historic assets.

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**Table 3: Additional national policy drivers**