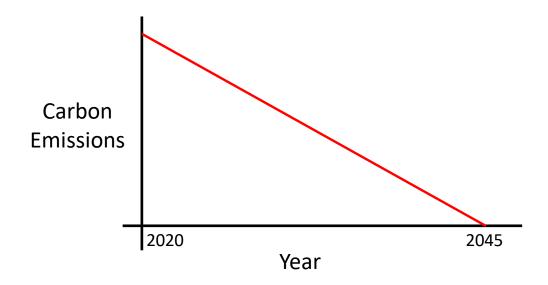




Low carbon heat: are heat networks the answer?

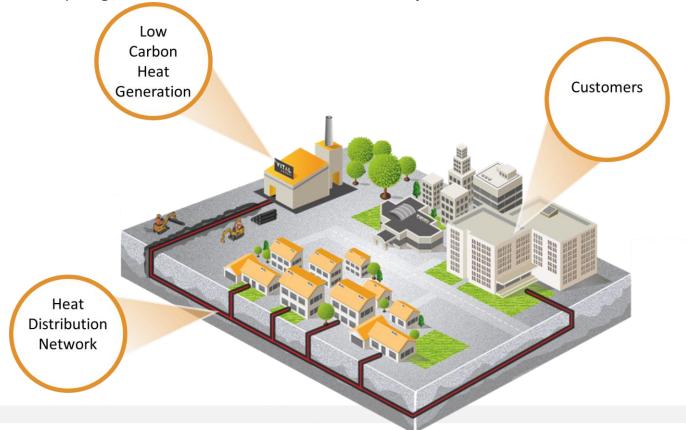
- > Deliver cleaner air and economic growth
- > Stimulate sustainable recovery post Covid-19
- > Whilst also meeting Climate Change Act commitments to de-carbonise heat:





Low carbon heat: are heat networks the answer?

> Three key things needed for heat networks to achieve these objectives





What is needed to achieve all of the above?

- >Short term
 - Extension of RHI tariff guarantee ✓
 - Works restart on all construction sites
 - Clarification of business rates exemption for district heating schemes
 - Heat decarbonisation roadmap providing signposting of long term policies and incentives (carrot and stick) which can support medium and long term action



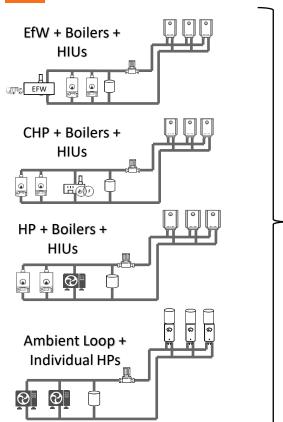
What is needed to achieve all of the above?

> Medium term

- Understanding of project viability beyond RHI. Although details are still to be confirmed, our fear is that capital funding from the Green Heat Network scheme will not be sufficient to bridge affordability gap
- LHEES heat network zoning, enforced through planning for new build
- Encouraging existing properties to connect
 - Leadership from the Public Sector
 - Perhaps an increasing carbon cost in counterfactual energy costs?
 - Carbon emission cap and trade approach, like EUETS?
 - Air Quality (low emission zones)
- SAP methodology which support heat networks Section 6 of Scottish Building Regulations (or Part L of the English Building Regulations)

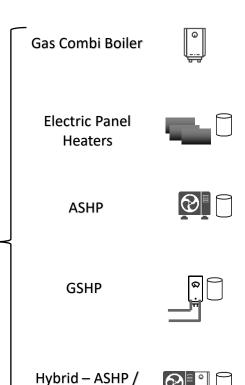
V

Lots of technology options

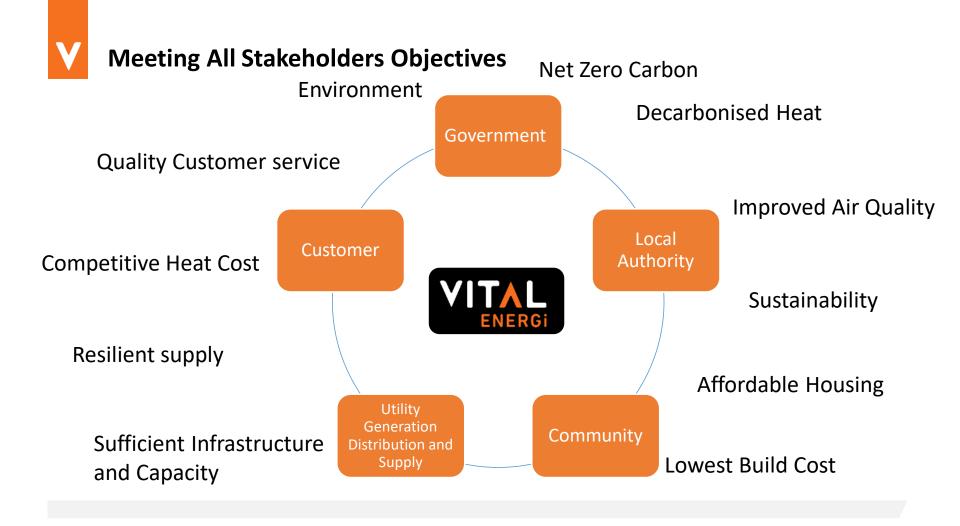








Gas Boiler









Low carbon heat: are heat networks the answer?

- > Heat network are critical infrastructure to facilitate the journey to net zero
- > Agnostic to the source of heat generation
- > Flexible to allow transitional technologies
- > But are only part of the answer....

