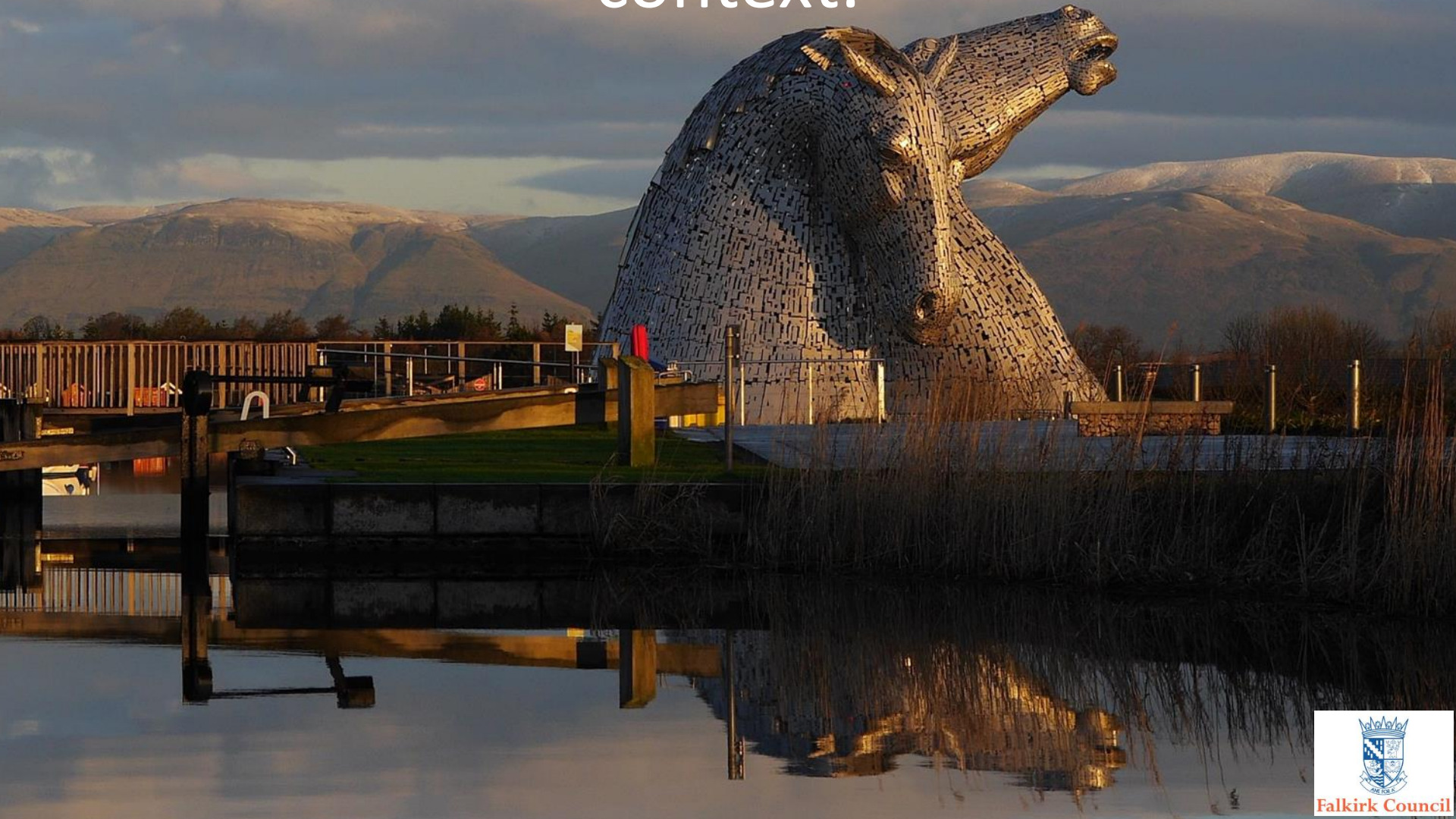


Recent Energy and Climate Change policy developments into the LA context.



Policy developments within the last year...

- **Consultation on Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategies, and Regulation of District Heating**
- **Consultation on Scotland's Energy Efficiency Programme**
- **Consultation on Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategies, and Regulation of District Heating**
- **Scotland's Energy Efficiency Programme: Second Consultation on Local Heat & Energy Efficiency Strategies, and Regulation of District and Communal Heating**
- **Climate Change Bill**
- **Consultation on a Scottish Energy Strategy: The Future of Energy in Scotland**
- **Consultation on Scotland's Energy Efficiency Programme**
- **Consultation on a Draft Onshore Wind Policy Statement**
- **Scotland's Energy Efficiency Programme: Second Consultation on Local Heat & Energy Efficiency Strategies, and Regulation of District and Communal Heating**
- **Consultation on the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing post-2020 (ESSH2)**
- **Developing an Environment Strategy for Scotland**
- **Energy Efficient Scotland Consultation: Making our homes and buildings warmer, greener and more efficient**

Main outputs from policy developments

- New Climate Change targets addressing individual sectors:
 - Electricity
 - Residential
 - Transport
 - Services
 - Industry
 - Waste
 - Land Use
 - Agriculture
- The proposed Climate Change Bill will amend only those parts of the 2009 Act that relate to emission reduction targets and associated reporting duties.
- The Scottish Government proposes to increase the ambition of the 2050 target to 90% greenhouse gas emission reduction from the baseline, focused on the social, environmental and economic benefits this will deliver.
- The Scottish Government proposes, in line with the CCC's advice, to update the interim target for 2020 to at least 56%, and to set new interim targets for at least 66% in 2030 and at least 78% in 2040.
- Clearer picture of where energy is heading nationally
 - Scotland's long term climate change targets will require the near complete decarbonisation of our energy system by 2050, with renewable energy meeting a significant share of our needs. Our new target is a measure of the combination of energy consumption and the output of the economy.
 - Higher energy productivity means squeezing more out of every unit of energy consumed across the economy – more economic activity for each unit of energy being used.
- There will be new indicators on performance to show how well Scotland is performing across sectors.
- Falkirk Council shall Focus on 3 main areas initially in relation to targets: Transport, Buildings and Industry

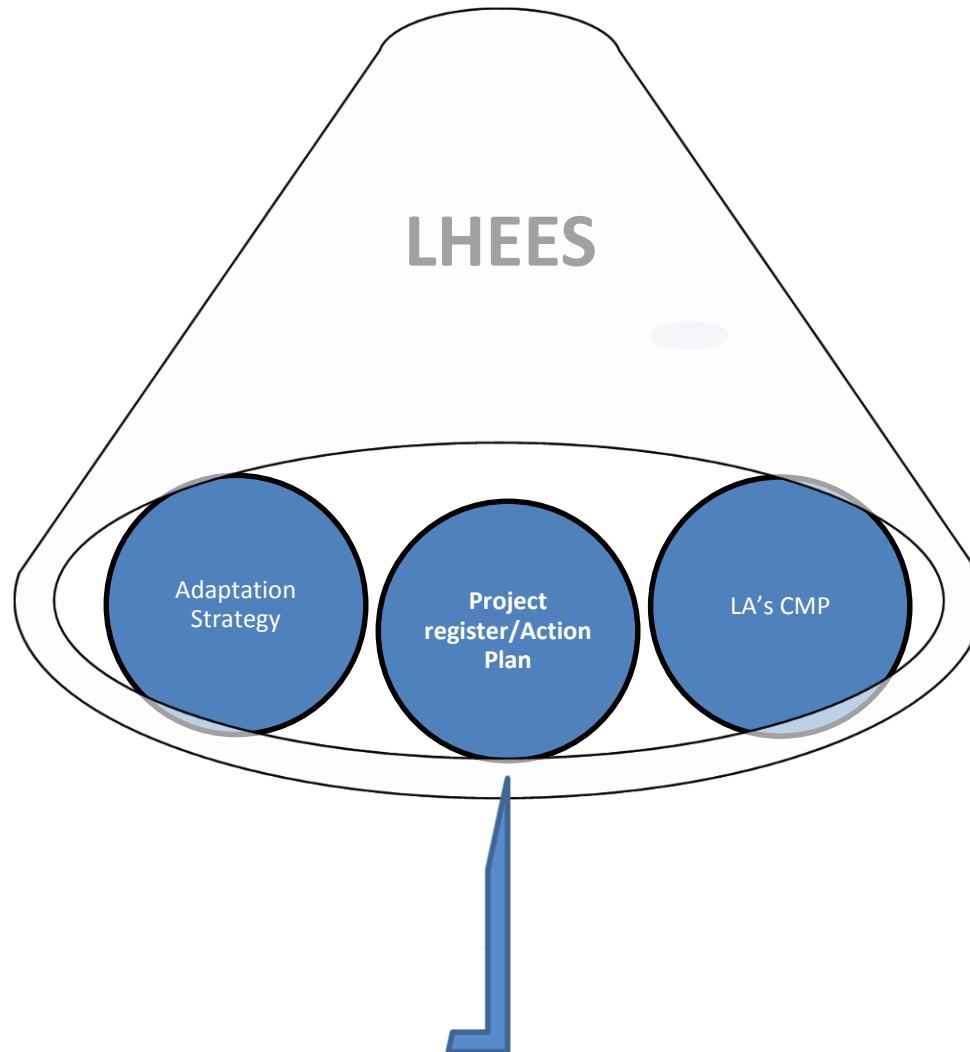
2030 Targets

This Strategy sets two new targets for the Scottish energy system by 2030:

- The equivalent of 50% of the energy for Scotland's heat, transport and electricity consumption to be supplied from renewable sources
- An increase by 30% in the productivity of energy use across the Scottish economy



How these will shape Falkirk Council energy policy



Projects within FC

- Now we have the policy, time to take action



- The Council will focus on:
 - Transport
 - Both domestic and non domestic
 - Industrial links with energy and emission reductions

Transport: Solar Canopy

- Falkirk Stadium Low Carbon Hub will provide 26 charging spaces for electric vehicles with an associated solar canopy of around 2000m² producing around 300,000kWh of energy.
- Energy will be used to charge cars, provide lighting under the canopy and charge up an on-site energy store. Surplus will be exported to grid or sold by private wire to the stadium.
- The contract to deliver the investment is due to go to a shortlist of 6 in October with a completion date of May 2019.
- Some delay due to protracted legal negotiations on site and more difficult ground conditions affecting the specimen design to be sent out to bidding contractors.
- The investment of around £900k in the Hub is part of our Healthier Greener Falkirk programme which also includes the development of an active travel hub and electric bike hire scheme and is supported by ERDF via Transport Scotland's Low Carbon Transport & Travel Fund. The site is at the starting point of the recently launched Scottish Government Electric A9.

Non Domestic Buildings: NDEEF/LHEES

- Falkirk Council are in the process of undertaking a NDEE project. This started in July 2018 and is due to complete at the end of the year. This comprises LED Lighting, CHP, BMS Controls and Solar PV. There has been really positive feedback from the schools and care homes that have been completed for the LED Lighting. This is on course to make savings of £120k per annum for around a £850k spend. These will be followed up with a behaviour change aspect to further reduce the demand in these buildings with the staff.
- Falkirk Council are within phase 2 of the LHEES funding. Our pilot will see an overall appraisal of public sector buildings and the requirements to bring them in line with performance expectations under new policy frameworks; as well as what is currently viable both technically and financially; with an overall assessment of how the gap can be successfully bridged.

Domestic buildings: HEEP/ABS

- Extension of the gas powered Combine Heat and Power (CHP) district heat network to three further high rise blocks comprised of 260 flats. These flats currently have either gas central heating or electric heating systems in them.
- Air Source heat pumps to be installed in three other tower blocks of about 260 flats with in efficient electric heating systems.
- These projects are due to be delivered in 2019.
- Under the HEEPS:ABS project, 97 Owner occupiers in Carronshore (90 Owners-Falkirk Council) and Polmont, will benefit from EWI or CWI and roof insulation works due to complete end of May 2019.

Industry: INTEREG

- We are a partnership of 21 clusters, cities, regions and knowledge institutions, and we work together to create innovation connections between our enterprises and clusters in the energy sector.
- We aim to increase the innovation potential across borders. We look into how we involve enterprises from different countries in our living labs - and we develop tools for our clusters so they can provide the right support for the enterprises.
- Our objective is to get more enterprises to participate in transnational innovation by strengthening transnational cluster cooperation between regions.
- Main output is building capacity and transnational relations of sustainable energy clusters to provide demand-led innovation support. This creates the foundation for involving more SMEs in innovation through our Living Labs.
- Our approach is to provide a bridge between private and public sector on transnational innovation support. This will be achieved through improving/aligning innovation support measures for transnational SME's.

