

## Members' Library Service Request Form

Date of Document	23/04/26
Originator	Bex Astin
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Document Title	Interim Energy Efficiency Policy

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Additional information:

Authorised By	Wendy Mcguire
Designation	Head of Housing
Date	23/04/26

For Office Use Only:	
Library Reference	42/26
Date Received	23/04/26
Bulletin	Apr26

<b>COMMITTEE:</b>	Members' Library Service
<b>MEETING DATE:</b>	N/A
<b>BY:</b>	Depute Chief Executive – Children and Communities
<b>REPORT TITLE:</b>	Interim Energy Retrofit Policy (Housing)
<b>REPORT STATUS:</b>	Public

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## **1 PURPOSE OF REPORT**

- 1.1 To note the implementation of the Interim Energy Retrofit Policy (Housing).

## **2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 Members are asked to note the contents of the Interim Energy Retrofit Policy for Council Housing.

## **3 BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 East Lothian Council has a statutory responsibility to ensure its housing stock meets national energy efficiency and quality standards. This includes the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) and the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (ESSH). At the same time, the Council must address the twin challenges of reducing carbon emissions in line with climate change commitments, while reducing fuel poverty among tenants.
- 3.1.1 The Council has already delivered major retrofit works, including insulation upgrades, window and door replacements, heating improvements alongside some initial renewable installations.
- 3.1.2 National policy is due to change, with the forthcoming Social Housing Net Zero Standard (SHNZS) and updates to Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) expected to shape long term decision making. This interim policy provides short to medium term direction to ensure essential retrofit activity can continue. It prioritises a fabric-first

approach, suitable low-carbon heating systems and measures that reduce tenants' energy costs, while maintaining compliance with current regulatory standards. It also clarifies the Council's position on mixed tenure works and circumstances in which renewables will be considered.

#### **4 POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

- 4.1 The Interim Energy Retrofit Policy supports continued progress towards meeting SHQS and EESSH requirements, reducing fuel poverty and contributing to the Council's climate change commitments. It provides short term direction in relation to retrofit priorities such as insulation, heating replacements and mixed tenure works. It also maintains flexibility which is essential in the face of future national standards such as the SHNZS. The policy will guide investment decisions within the Housing Revenue Account and ensure a consistent approach to improving the energy performance of Council homes.

#### **5 RESOURCE AND OTHER IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 Finance: None
- 5.2 Human Resources: None
- 5.3 Other (e.g. Legal/IT): None
- 5.4 Risk: Low - risks relate to fluctuations in grant availability, owner engagement in mixed tenure blocks, contractor capacity and changes to future national standards (e.g., SHNZS). These will be managed through ongoing monitoring and governance processes.

#### **6 INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

- 6.1 ***Select the statement that is appropriate to your report by placing an 'X' in the relevant box.***

An Integrated Impact Assessment screening process has been undertaken and the subject of this report does not affect the wellbeing of the community or have a significant impact on: equality and human rights; tackling socio-economic disadvantages and poverty; climate change, the environment and sustainability; the Council's role as a corporate parent; or the storage/collection of personal data.

**or**

The subject of this report has been through the Integrated Impact Assessment process and impacts have been identified as follows:

X

Subject	Impacts identified (Yes, No or N/A)
Equality and human rights	Yes
Socio-economic disadvantage/poverty	Yes
Climate change, the environment and sustainability	Yes
Corporate parenting and care-experienced young people	No
Storage/collection of personal data	No
Other	N/A

The Integrated Impact Assessment relating to this report has been published and can be accessed via the Council's website:

[https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/info/210602/equality\\_and\\_diversity/12014/integrated\\_impact\\_assessments](https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/info/210602/equality_and_diversity/12014/integrated_impact_assessments)

## 7 APPENDICES

7.1 Appendix 1: Interim Energy Policy

## 8 BACKGROUND PAPERS

8.1 None

## 9 AUTHOR AND APPROVAL DETAILS

### Report Author(s)

<b>Name</b>	Bex Astin
<b>Designation</b>	Service Manager, Housing Strategy, Policy and Performance
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<b>Date</b>	02/04/2026

### Head of Service Approval

<b>Name</b>	Wendy McGuire
<b>Designation</b>	Head of Service
<b>Confirmation that IIA and other relevant checks (e.g. finance/legal) have been completed</b>	Yes
<b>Approval Date</b>	23 April 2026

# **Supporting Good Decisions**

**Promoting Equality and Human Rights;  
Reducing Poverty; and  
Protecting the Environment**

## **Integrated Impact Assessment Form**

# Integrated Impact Assessment Form

## Promoting Equality and Human Rights; Reducing Poverty; and Protecting the Environment

<b>Title of Policy/ Proposal</b>	Interim Energy Policy
<b>Timescale for Implementation</b>	ongoing
<b>IIA Completion Date</b>	02/04/2026
<b>Completed by</b>	Craig Entwistle, Housing Strategy Officer
<b>Lead officer</b>	Rebecca Pringle, Team Manager Housing Strategy

### Section 1: Screening

#### 1.1 Briefly describe the policy/proposal/activity you are assessing.

Set out a clear understanding of the purpose of the policy/ proposal/ activity being developed or reviewed (e.g. objectives, aims) including the context within which it will operate.

This Interim Energy Efficiency Policy provides short to medium term direction to enable essential retrofit works to improve the energy efficiency of existing Council housing stock. The policy sets out a fabric first approach alongside the choice of suitable heating systems and other measures that can reduce energy usage and costs for tenants.

#### 1.2 What will change as a result of this policy?

The policy will have a positive impact on Council tenants in terms of warmer homes, increased energy efficiency within homes and lower energy usage. This can result in lower bills and a reduction in fuel poverty levels. In addition there will be environmental benefits as improved energy efficiency will reduce carbon emissions from Council housing.

### 1.3 Deciding if a full Impact Assessment is needed.

Please answer the following questions:

	Yes	No
1. The policy/ proposal has consequences for or affects people e.g. how they can access a service?	X	
2. The policy/proposal has potential to make a significant impact on equality and human rights, socio-economic disadvantage, the council's role as a corporate parent, children's rights, or the council's commitment to tackling climate change?	X	
3. The policy/proposal is likely to have a significant environmental impact as defined by the Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005?		X
4. The policy/ proposal involves a data processing activity (storage / collection of personal data) that is likely to result in a high risk to individuals as determined by Article 35 of the General Data Protection Regulation?		x

- If you have answered yes to questions 1 and 2 above, please proceed to complete the Integrated Impact Assessment. If you have answered No then an IIA does not need to be completed. Please keep a copy of the screening paperwork.
  - If you have answered yes to question 3, you will need to consider whether you need to complete a Strategic Environmental Assessment.
  - If you have answered yes to question 4, you will need to consider whether you need to complete a Data Protection Impact Assessment. Please seek further advice from the Team Manager Information Governance.
-

## Section 2: Integrated Impact Assessment

### 2.1 Have those who are directly affected by the policy had the opportunity to comment on new proposals?

The Council carries out detailed tenant satisfaction surveys where tenants are regularly given the opportunity to provide the Council with their views on the Council's existing estate. This provides them with an opportunity to influence future decision making and strategic direction.

In addition, retrofit delivery will involve engagement (for example pre works visits, option discussions where relevant, and post works feedback) to ensure tenants can help to shape implementation and future direction.

### 2.2 What information/data have you used to inform the development of the policy to date?

Development of the policy has been informed by internal housing asset and stock condition data including energy performance, existing heating types, property types, known fabric constraints as well as maintenance and repair history. This will be supplemented through programme delivery by survey data where undertaken, along with tenant feedback and performance monitoring.

### 2.3 What does the evidence/ research suggest about the policy's actual or likely impact on equality groups and those vulnerable/ or experiencing socio-economic disadvantage?

Evidence	Comment
Which groups are in particular need of this service?	Vulnerable groups in will benefit from warmer homes and potentially reduced fuel bills. This has the potential to have a positive effect across the Council's existing tenants with particularly benefits for the elderly and very young.
What level of service uptake/ access is there from protected and vulnerable groups?	This will be across the Council's estates and will therefore benefit tenants living in Council homes who belong to protected and vulnerable groups.
Can you identify positive outcomes for service users	Positive outcomes include, reduced heating usage, reduced bills, lower carbon emissions and warmer

	<p>homes as well as lower long term maintenance costs for the Council. Health benefits to tenants through reductions in damp, condensation and mould are also possible.</p>
<p>What is the service user experience of those from protected or vulnerable groups?</p>	<p>Council tenants from protected and vulnerable groups often experience the negative impacts of poor energy efficiency which can include cold homes, damp, condensation and higher energy costs. These can exacerbate health conditions and result in financial stress. Retrofit programmes that improve insulation, heating systems and ventilation are likely to improve comfort and wellbeing. They also have the potential to lower energy bills.</p> <p>During delivery, some disruption may occur, however, this can be mitigated through engagement, clear communication and support for vulnerable tenants, including reasonable adjustments where required.</p>
<p>What opportunity have those from protected groups had to co-produce or comment on the service/ plans?</p>	<p>Tenants have had the opportunity to comment through tenant satisfaction surveys undertaken by the Council. In addition officers were aware of potential negative impacts on tenants that some changes may have for example increased bills through some heating types and therefore do not recommended proceeding with these on a large scale basis in the short term.</p>

**2.4 How does the policy meet the different needs of groups in the community? Please note that where children will be affected by the policy or activity a **Children’s Rights and Wellbeing Impact assessment must additionally be completed.** [Children’s Rights and Well-being Impact Assessment - completion guidance and template | East Lothian Intranet](#)**

Equality Groups	Comments
Older people, people in the middle years	The policy improves comfort within tenants’ homes as well as affordability through fabric first improvements and appropriate heating solutions. This can help to reduce fuel poverty and associated health risks. The approach avoids installing measures which could increase energy costs, this is particularly important for households on low or fixed incomes or with additional heating needs.
Children and young people children	
Women, men and transgender people (includes issues relating to pregnancy and maternity)	
Disabled people (includes physical disability, learning disability, sensory impairment, long-term medical conditions, mental health problems)	
Minority ethnic people (includes Gypsy/Travellers, migrant workers)	
Refugees and asylum seekers	
People with different religions or beliefs (includes people with no religion or belief)	
Lesbian, gay, bisexual and heterosexual people	
People who are unmarried, married or in a civil partnership	
<p><b>Those vulnerable to falling into poverty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployed</li> <li>• People on benefits</li> <li>• Lone Parents</li> <li>• Care experienced children and young people</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carers (including young carers)</li> <li>• Homeless people</li> <li>• Those involved in the community justice system</li> <li>• People with low literacy/numeracy</li> <li>• Families with 3 or more children</li> <li>• Those with a child/ children under 1</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Geographical communities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural/ semi rural communities</li> <li>• Urban Communities</li> <li>• Coastal communities</li> <li>• Those living in the most deprived communities (bottom 20% SIMD areas)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>People with communication needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaelic Language Speakers {refer if necessary to the Council’s Gaelic Language Plan}</li> <li>• British Sign Language (BSL) users {refer if necessary to the Council’s BSL Plan}</li> <li>• English as a Second Language</li> <li>• Other e.g. Deafblind, Plain English, Large Print</li> </ul>	

Impacts on children are positive therefore a separate Children’s Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment is not considered necessary at this stage.

**2.5 Are there any other factors which will affect the way this policy impacts on the community or staff groups?**

There are other factors which can have an impact including the condition, construction type and tenure mix of individual properties. This will affect the types of measures that can be installed as well as the timescales involved. In mixed tenure blocks, the need for owner engagement and contributions may delay works or influence delivery options.

The capacity of the workforce to deliver changes, supply chain availability and external funding streams will also impact delivery timescales and scale.

**2.6 Is any part of this policy/ service to be carried out wholly or partly by contractors?**

If yes, how have you included equality and human rights considerations into the contract?

Those retrofit and replacement works not undertaken by the Council will be delivered through appointed contractors who are required to comply with Council procurement standards which includes human rights considerations. Contract conditions will include expectations around respectful behaviour, safeguarding, communication with tenants and making reasonable adjustments for vulnerable households.

Performance monitoring will be undertaken by Council staff and escalation routes will be used to address any concerns promptly. Tenants will be advised of ways in which they can contact the Council with any concerns they may have.

**2.7 Have you considered how you will communicate information about this policy or policy change to those affected e.g. to those with hearing loss, speech impairment or English as a second language?**

Information about the policy and individual works programmes will be communicated using a range of formats. This will include letters, tenant engagement, online communications and telephone contact depending on the most appropriate communication type and needs of the tenant.

Reasonable adjustments will be made for tenants with communication needs, including the use of plain English, large print, translations, or support through advocates or carers where required. Officers and contractors will be made aware of how to identify and respond to individual needs during engagement.

**2.8 Please consider how your policy will impact on each of the following?**

**Equality and Human rights**

- Promotes / advances equality of opportunity e.g. improves access to and quality of services
- Promotes good relations within and between people with protected characteristics and tackles harassment
- Promotes participation, is inclusive and gives people control over decisions which affect them
- Preserves dignity and self-respect of individuals (does not lead to degrading treatment or stigma)
- Builds support networks, resilience, community capacity

Comments:

The policy advances equality of opportunity by improving housing quality and providing warmer homes across the Council stock. There are particular benefits for those whose health is affected by cold and/or damp and those at risk of fuel poverty. Participation and inclusion will be supported through tenant engagement before and during works, clear communication as well as reasonable adjustments for vulnerable tenants. Contractor and Council workers standards and escalation routes will help protect dignity and prevent harassment or discriminatory treatment.

#### **Socio-Economic Disadvantage / reducing poverty**

- Maximises income and/or reduces income inequality
- Helps young people into positive destinations
- Aids those returning to and those progressing within the labour market
- Improves employability skills, including literacy and numeracy
- Reduces the costs of taking part in activities and opportunities
- Reduces the cost of living

Comments :

The policy has the potential to reduce the cost of living by lowering energy use and supporting more efficient heating within homes. It supports tackling fuel poverty through investment in the lower performing homes and by providing clear guidance to tenants on the efficient use of new systems. Where households are identified as vulnerable, signposting to income maximisation and energy advice support will be incorporated into delivery processes.

#### **Tackling Climate Change**

- Reduces the need to travel or increases access to sustainable forms of transport
- Minimises waste / encourages resource efficiency / contributes to the circular economy
- Ensures goods / services are from ethical, responsible and sustainable sources
- Improves energy efficiency / uses low carbon energy sources
- Protects and/or enhances natural environments / habitats / biodiversity
- Promotes the transition to a low carbon economy
- Prepares and/or adapts communities for climate change impacts

Comments:

The policy supports climate change mitigation through improved energy efficiency as a result of fabric first improvements which will reduce heat demand in the long term. and where suitable low carbon heating and renewable technologies. This will reduce emissions from Council housing.

Resource efficiency will be considered through appropriate specification and minimising waste during works, supported by contractor requirements and programme oversight.

**Corporate Parenting and Care Experienced Young People**

- Impacts on care experienced young people
- Provides opportunities or reduces opportunities to participate in activities which are designed to promote the wellbeing of young people
- Adversely affects the wellbeing of young people
- Adversely impacts on outcomes for care experienced young people

Comments:

The policy may positively impact care experienced young people living in Council housing by improving warmth, comfort and affordability. Where care experienced young people are tenants, engagement and support will be offered to ensure they understand the works, can access support during disruption and are able to operate any new systems confidently.

### Section 3. Action Plan

What, if any changes will be made to the proposal/ policy as a result of the assessment?

Changes to be made	Expected outcome of the change	Resources Required	Timeline	Responsible person
Incorporate guidance on tenant engagement and support for vulnerable households during retrofit works	Improved tenant understanding, reduced disruption and better tenant experience	Officer time, contractor time	Ongoing	Housing Asset Management / Service Development
Ensure fuel poverty considerations are assessed when selecting heating systems	Reduced risk of increased energy costs and fuel poverty for tenants	Officer time	Ongoing	Asset Team / Housing Strategy
Review policy once SHNZS guidance is published	Alignment with national standards and long term national direction	Officer time	TBC – dependant on introduction date of SHNZS	Housing Strategy / Head of Service

#### For consideration of the Head of Service

Can you identify any cumulative impacts on equality groups or vulnerable people arising from this policy, when considered alongside other changes across other services?

The policy is expected to have positive impacts through improved housing quality, affordability and health outcomes. No significant negative cumulative impacts have been identified.

**Sign off by Head of Service**

Name:

Date:

## **East Lothian Council – Interim Energy Retrofit Policy**

### **Summary**

This interim policy sets out East Lothian Council's approach to retrofitting its existing housing stock to enhance energy efficiency, reduce carbon emissions, alleviate fuel poverty, and support a fair transition to net zero. It provides a temporary framework to guide action while awaiting further legislative and regulatory developments.

### **Policy Context**

East Lothian Council faces the challenge of simultaneously addressing climate change while alleviating fuel poverty and meeting legislative and regulatory standards on social housing including the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS). This document sets out the Council's position in relation to existing stock in the short to medium term while future policy direction through the Social Housing Net Zero Standard (SHNZS) and the Local Heat Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) takes shape. In the interim, it reflects commitments set out within East Lothian's Climate Change Strategy and the Local Housing Strategy. The Council will continue to follow Scottish Government Guidance for Social Landlords in relation to the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing post 2020.

East Lothian Council have invested significant resources into making energy efficiency improvements to their housing stock in recent years, including:

- Cavity Wall Insulation (CWI), External Wall Insulation (EWI) and Internal Wall Insulation (IWI)
- Window and door replacements (including secondary window replacement and insulated doors)
- Renewables (for example solar PV)
- Heating system and control improvements
- Loft insulation and ventilation enhancements.

### **Policy Objectives**

This policy will guide strategic investment in Council housing, as well as providing direction when mixed tenure blocks require improvements.

The main objectives of this policy are to:

- Ensure the Council's homes meet regulatory standards.
- Improve energy efficiency in council homes.
- Reduce fuel poverty for Council tenants.
- Increase the number of homes using renewable energy.

East Lothian Council recognises the importance of the link between energy efficiency and fuel poverty. All retrofit measures will be assessed for both their environmental impact and their potential to reduce energy costs for tenants. The Council will:

- Prioritise upgrades in properties failing the EESSH, particularly bands D and below.
- Adopt a fabric-first approach, prioritising insulation and thermal efficiency.
- Avoid implementing measures that may increase energy bills, or contribute to fuel poverty, even if they improve energy performance.

### **Fabric First Approach to Retrofit**

Installing wall insulation is often one of the first steps in taking a fabric first approach. There are a range of wall insulation measures available to suit differing construction types. These include Cavity Wall Insulation (CWI), External Wall Insulation (EWI) and Internal Wall Insulation (IWI).

The Council will prioritise CWI, where it is not already installed, as a cost effective and proven method of insulating homes. EWI will be considered where CWI is not viable, especially in cases of failing render or mixed-tenure blocks. IWI will be used where CWI and EWI are unsuitable —such as in Conservation Areas or where unanimous owner consent cannot be obtained.

Loft insulation will be upgraded to 300mm where existing insulation is below 200mm. Room-in-roof and flat roof insulation will be considered where properties fail to meet EESSH standards.

Underfloor Insulation will be considered on a case-by-case basis in properties with suspended floors, particularly where the property’s compliance with EESSH standards is at risk.

### Approach to Replacement Heating Systems

The council’s preferred replacement system for an existing heating system is dependent on gas grid connection.

Preferred Replacement Systems Based on Gas Grid Connection		
Replacement System	Property is off gas grid	Property is on gas grid
Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP)	✔ Yes	✘ No
High Heat Retention Storage Heaters (HHRSH)	✔ Yes	✘ No
High efficiency condensing gas boilers	✘ No	✔ Yes

The Council will continue to engage with tenants living in properties that have inefficient heating systems, this is driven by EESSH guidance. For tenants living on the gas grid, they will be offered efficient condensing gas boilers. Those living off the gas grid will be offered Air Source Heat Pumps or High Heat Retention Storage Heaters<sup>1</sup>.

A small number of Council properties use communal heating systems, which may include smaller individual setups or larger commercial-scale systems. The Council will continue to maintain these systems in sheltered housing.

As part of any new heating upgrade, East Lothian Council will also improve the heating distribution infrastructure to include thermostatic radiator valves, room thermostats, and insulation of tanks and pipes.

East Lothian Council does not currently install underfloor heating and has no plans to incorporate it into its retrofit strategy.

### Secondary Heating Systems

Some Council Homes have primary heating systems such as gas or electric fires. This has a negative impact on the EPC rating of the property and is not in line with our net zero ambitions to reduce carbon emissions. In cases where the secondary heating system breaks down and parts are no longer

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 1 for heating types across the Council’s housing stock.

available, East Lothian Council will not provide a replacement and will decommission the secondary heating system.

Additionally, all secondary heating systems will be removed from void properties as part of our commitment to improving energy efficiency and reducing emissions across the Council's housing stock.

## **Renewables**

Retrofit of solar PV and battery systems will be considered only:

- As part of re-roofing projects.
- Where required to meet current or future regulatory standards for example EESSH.

East Lothian Council will take direction from the Scottish Housing Net Zero Standard when published, before making any decisions on the long-term pathway for renewables in Council stock.

Any future retrofit of solar PV or renewables will be considered on a project-by-project basis. The availability of additional external funding will influence the extent to which further projects are undertaken such as the installation of PV battery storage.

EV chargers for electric vehicles will be installed in new builds along with current building standards regulations. East Lothian Council will not retrofit EV chargers to existing stock, where a tenant wishes to add one to their home, they must seek permission from the Council to do so.

## **Window and Door Replacement Programme**

The Council have an ongoing window and door replacement program, based on the age and condition of the current windows and doors. This results in the improved fabric performance with less heat loss. Replacement windows will be double-glazed. Triple glazing is not currently installed due to modest energy performance gains in well-insulated homes, which do not justify the additional cost. This is reviewed regularly.

## **Mixed Tenure Properties**

Mixed tenure blocks can pose challenges for social housing meeting SHQS standards, as works often require private owner contributions to bring the full building up to standard. This can be an unexpected cost to the owner and potentially delay or prevent Council works from progressing.

Most mixed tenure projects involve prioritising insulation types in the same order as previously stated (CWI, EWI and IWI). Where render needs upgrading in mixed tenure blocks, the Council will assess feasibility and cost-effectiveness of EWI compared to CWI to determine best value. Mixed tenure projects will always include loft insulation top-ups, where applicable, and explore other measures to improve the energy efficiency ensuring a whole-house approach is taken.

Scottish Government funding, such as Area Based Schemes (EES:ABS), can help to coordinate works and reduce costs for both owners and the Council through grants and shared resources. The Council will work with homeowners to progress works, using available grant funding where possible. Due to limited availability of grants the Council will need to seek contributions from owners towards the costs of undertaking works.

In some circumstances the Council may invoke powers under the Tenant (Scotland) Act 2004 to carry out essential maintenance (for example insulation works) on common parts of tenement buildings in mixed tenure blocks, particularly where this is necessary to ensure support or shelter and where title deeds do not define responsibility. Enforcement under the Tenant (Scotland) Act 2004 and other

relevant legislation will only be used as a last resort, the Council will always in the first instance attempt to engage with property owners.

### **Funding and Resources**

The delivery of the interim policy is dependent on resource allocation via the Housing Revenue Account, funding from the Scottish Governments EES: ABS and any additional funding that can be leveraged for example ad hoc funding such as the Social Housing Net Zero Fund. Utilisation of the Smart Export Guarantee will be examined with a view to introducing its use into Council tenancies with solar panels or other generating renewables. Smart Export Guarantee returns will be ringfenced within the HRA for reinvestment into current and future stock. The use of ECO4 flex funding will also be investigated for eligible properties to deliver whole-house energy efficiency upgrades—such as insulation, low-carbon heating, and renewables – the funding targets properties with low EPC ratings to reduce fuel poverty.

### **Governance and Review**

To ensure accountability and continuous improvement, East Lothian Council will implement robust governance and review mechanisms for this interim policy. The Council will:

- Monitor progress against key performance indicators, including the number and percentage of properties meeting the SHQS.
- Review the policy every three years or upon the release of new national guidance, such as the Social Housing Net Zero Standard (SHNZS) or updates to LHEES.
- Report outcomes and lessons learned to inform future policy development and strategic investment decisions.
- Engage with tenants through ELTRP and other forums in line with the tenant participation strategy.

Appendix 1: Heating Types across East Lothian Council Housing

<b>Heating types across East Lothian Council Housing</b>		
<b>Heating Type</b>	<b>No. systems</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Air Source Heat Pump	261	2.8%
Back Boiler	31	0.3%
Combi Gas Boiler	3,108	33.0%
From Communal	97	1.0%
High Heat Retention Storage Heaters	96	1.0%
Other	1	0.0%
Solid Fuel	26	0.3%
Storage Heaters	73	0.8%
System Gas Boiler	5,711	60.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,404</b>	<b>100.0%</b>