

DEVELOPING NATIONAL AND LOCAL RENOVATION STRATEGIES IN

UK and Northern Ireland

BUILD UPON²



POPULATION: 66,435,000 - 9 REGIONS

ENGLAND: 317 local authority districts (36 metropolitan boroughs, 32 London boroughs, 192 non-metropolitan districts, 55 unitary authorities)

SCOTLAND: 32 unitary authorities (councils)

WALES: 22 districts

NORTHERN IRELAND: 11 districts

382 MUNICIPALITIES



1



London

8,908,081
13%

2



Birmingham

1,141,374
2%

3



Leeds

789,194
1%



pilot city

4



Glasgow

626,410
1%

5



Sheffield

582,506
1%

Covenant of Mayors
for Climate & Energy
EUROPE

Population



www.worldgbc.org/build-upon
#BuildUpon2

Prepared by:



Content provided by:



For further information please contact philip.box@ukgbc.org

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The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) is responsible for the Long Term Renovation Strategy (LTRS). Its 2017 Clean Growth Strategy sets out UK government plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including targets to improve the energy efficiency of homes and other buildings. Component policies and recommendations, including the LTRS, are to be addressed by relevant ministries, including BEIS, Department for Transport, and DEFRA.

Main challenges for LTRS implementation

● POOR ● ACCEPTABLE ● GOOD



- The process is not well connected across governance levels. Despite calls from MPs and parliamentary committees, there is no overarching strategy to deliver the aspiration of all homes reaching level C of the energy performance certificate by 2035.
- Lack of strategic coordination and sporadic funding has led to disparate initiatives across local and devolved authorities. The lack of central leadership, coordination, funding and corresponding certainty are the main barriers.

New build standards and building regulations are set at national level, with devolved control in Scotland and Wales. Retrofit policy is ostensibly set at UK level, however there is more activity in Wales and especially Scotland, which have active funding programmes. In England, the failure of the Green Deal led larger, more ambitious local and regional authorities to develop their own renovation strategies. Other local authorities are involved in smaller-scale funds and individual innovation projects.

Local authorities are not formally involved in drafting overarching national building renovation strategies. Specific policy proposals are often put to an open consultation, but individual authorities have no specified role. Depending on the policy mechanisms used, local authorities could become involved in enforcing and implementing national retrofit policies.

Regions and cities have launched various building renovation initiatives:

- The Welsh government Warm Homes programme has installed energy efficiency measures in 33,900 domestic properties and provided energy advice and support to more than 112,600 homeowners.
- The Scottish government's nationwide energy efficiency scheme, Warmer Homes Scotland, helps vulnerable people make their homes warmer and more comfortable by installing a range of energy-saving measures. Over 14,000 households have had measures installed, mostly valued at over £4,000.
- Greater Manchester is drafting a retrofit strategy.
- The London Plan asks boroughs to develop policies and proposals for the sustainable retrofitting of existing buildings, while Energy for Londoners (EFL) aims to facilitate the deep retrofit of 1,678 homes over three years.

