Retrofit London Programme











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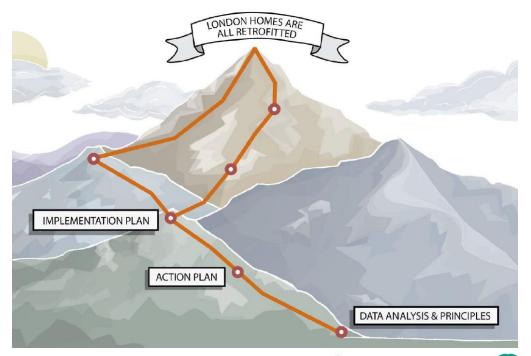






Objective and programme

Retrofit (with fabric improvements, heat decarbonisation and renewable energy) all domestic buildings to an average level of EPC B (or equivalent) by 2030.









How did it all start?

Strong leadership and a coordinated approach:

- Joint Statement on Climate Change (December 2019), agreed by London Councils' Transport and Environment Committee (TEC) and the London Environment Directors' Network (LEDNet).
- London Housing Directors stepped up to undertake background work which formed the core brief.
- Regional groups and organisations (including the GLA) recognised retrofit as a strategic priority so jointly funded the development of the programme.







Scaling the peak

Data analysis looked at two pathways:

EPC B average interim target

Net zero as a final target

Total investment

£49bn £98bn

Average investment per home

£13,000 £26,000

Total carbon reduction in tonnes of CO2

5.8m 10.5m

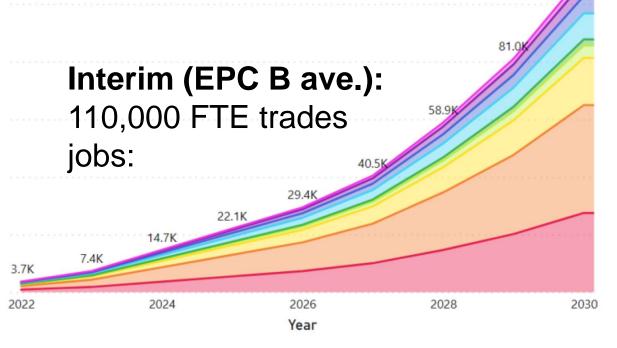






Significant challenges

Skills and employment a huge challenge and massive opportunity!



Net zero: 196,000 FTE trades jobs:

	General Builders	Insulation Specialists	Plasters & Renderers	Window Fitters	Carpenters	Electricians	Heating Engineers	Renewable Heat Specialists	Retrofit Coordinators
No. FTE at the peak	49,433	66,602	30,592	4,286	1,769	17,084	5,996	16,366	4,223







110.4K

Boroughs will
work collectively
to develop skills,
procurement
models, and
engage with
residents

Boroughs need to **retrofit** their own stock <u>and</u> **facilitate** retrofit on the whole housing stock

Boroughs are
vital in creating
and shaping a
stable and
sustainable

retrofit market

Asset
management /
maintenance
decisions should
be consistent
with the Retrofit
Action Plan

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Retrofit London Housing Action Plan

Planning decisions and guidance should support low carbon retrofit

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Retrofit should seek to avoid a significant increase in energy costs

Achieving Net
Zero will require
energy efficiency
and carbon
data/metrics in
addition to EPC
ratings

We need to move away from gas heating rapidly (and hydrogen is unlikely to be

the answer)

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The Action Plan

Retrofit measures and plans

- 1. Fabric
- 2. Ventilation
- 3. Electrify heat
- 4. Smart controls
- 5. Solar energy
- 6. Retrofit plan for every house

Costs, funding and finance

- 1. Establish costs and business case
- 2. Maximise capital for Council stock
- 3. Retrofit finance task force
- 4. Private investment for private properties

Delivery models, skills and supply chain

- 1. Maintenance programmes
- 2. Large scale procurement
- 3. Planning as an enabler
- 4. Develop retrofit skills
- 5. Reporting and monitoring

Engagement, take up and lobbying

- 1. Social housing engagement
- 2. Private sector engagement
- 3. Lobby Government
- 4. Implement the Action Plan together!







Retrofit London is of a scale that makes it a nationally important infrastructure project so how do we implement it?







The Implementation Plan

Data

Collection and dissemination

Monitoring and reporting

Market making

Procurement

Skills, supply and value chain

Products and specifications

Funding and finance

Developing the Business Case

Finance for retrofit task force

Technical Solutions

Planning and building control

Design and costs guidance

Options for designs and products

Crosscutting

Governance including Delivery Approach

Risks and Issues

Communications







Under the hood

Each area has delivery focused tasks covering next 3 years:

2.3.1	Review current maintenance programmes and identify retrofit opportunities	Q1 22/23	Q1 25/26
2.3.2	London local authorities to develop an action plan for their own stock	Q1 22/23	Q3 22/23
2.3.3	Liaise with other registered social landlords (e.g., G15) to coordinate actions on retrofit	Q1 22/23	Q1 25/26
2.3.4	Collaborate on finance and funding	Q3 22/23	Q3 22/23
2.3.5	Coordinate applications for government funding	Q4 22/23	Q1 25/26







Programme Next Steps

- Final drafting of Implementation Plan.
- Implementation Plan sign off.
- Project management function established.
- Start working through tasks with potential early priorities including:
 - Establish groups to look at finance and skills
 - Lobby for more support, guidance and funding
 - Review of evidence on wall insulation
 - Set out approach to data
 - Social landlord liaison.







What can boroughs do with their own housing stock?

- Work collaboratively, including with Registered Providers in multi landlord places, by sharing data on property needs and existing investment plans and by looking to align programme delivery.
- Build market confidence by developing a retrofit plan, including clear targets, and mapping retrofit opportunities across tenures.
- Consider how the council's Direct Labour Organisation can gear up to respond.
- Programme low energy retrofit as part of their ongoing maintenance programmes.





Waltham Fores

What else can boroughs do?

- Act as ambassadors for retrofit in private homes by engaging with residents and private landlords to takeup retrofit.
- Support retrofit in policy and local planning ensuring council schemes are exemplars.
- Collectively procure and deliver retrofit at scale including enabling home owners to access solutions.
- Work with local educational institutions and trades to promote development of skills and careers in retrofit.







Thank You





