

Dear Member

**ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL - THURSDAY, 9TH MARCH, 2017**

Please find attached, for consideration at the next meeting of the Environment Overview and Scrutiny Panel, taking place on Thursday, 9th March, 2017, the following reports that were unavailable when the agenda was printed.

Please bring this document with you to the meeting.

**Agenda No    Item**

5.    **Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) (Report to follow) (Pages 1 - 10)**

To consider the biannual report to be submitted to the Government on performance on energy conservation in the District.

Yours sincerely

**Jan Debnam**  
**Committee Administrator**

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## **ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL - 9<sup>TH</sup> MARCH HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT (HECA) REPORT**

### **1. PURPOSE OF REPORT**

1.1. This report informs EMT on the HECA update report 2017.

### **2. BACKGROUND**

2.1 The council is required under the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA) to provide a report on energy conservation for residential properties with the New Forest District.

2.2 The 2017 HECA report (Appendix 1) outlines the progress made since the previous report in March 2015, and sets targets for the next period (2017-2019).

2.3 The next report will be due in March 2019 and every two years thereafter until March 2027.

### **3. FINDINGS**

3.1 The tables within the report show how our District compares to local and national statistics regarding CO2 emissions, domestic energy and gas consumption, households and fuel poverty, and domestic solar PV systems.

3.2 The report highlights that:

- Carbon emissions from domestic sources in the New Forest have fallen by 19% in the 2009 – 2014 period, which is slightly better than the Hampshire and UK averages. We have already exceeded the target set for CO2 emission reductions.
- The gas and electric consumption across the district continues to show a steady decline.
- We are average on both fuels compared to other authorities within Hampshire.
- Fuel poverty is slightly lower in our district compared to the Hampshire average.
- As a Council, we continue to produce electricity on our solar PV schemes on some of our properties, namely ATC, LTH, Lyndhurst and Barton public conveniences, and Totton & Lymington Health & Leisure Centres.

### **4. CONCLUSION**

4.1 The report highlights progress in the right direction across the district.

4.2 As a legal requirement, once agreed this report should be uploaded on our website and linked to the Secretary of State for the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

4.3 As a Council we should consider how energy matters are prioritised and managed most appropriately, so as to positively affect energy usage for the future of the District.

## **5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 There are no implications for this report, but future financial implications are dependent on the direction the Council wishes to take in the future.

## **6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 6.1 The results of this report should have a positive impact on the environment by reduced energy use.

## **7. CRIME & DISORDER IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 None.

## **8. EQUALITY & DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS**

- 8.1 None

## **9. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 9.1 That the HECA report, attached as Appendix 1 to this report be endorsed, and commended to the Portfolio Holder for Publication on the District Council's website from 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, and that the report be also submitted to The secretary of state for the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial strategy

### **For further information contact:**

**Name:** Rob Lane  
**Title:** Streetscene Manager  
**Tel:** 02380285588  
**E-mail:** [Robert.Lane@nfdc.gov.uk](mailto:Robert.Lane@nfdc.gov.uk)

# Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) Report March 2017

## Introduction

This report is the 2017 update on home energy conservation with residential properties within the New Forest district as required under the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA).

This report outlines the progress made since the previous report in March 2015 and sets targets for the next period (2017-2019).

The next report will be due in March 2019 and every two years thereafter until March 2027.

## Data and timeframes used

The data in this report comes from a range of local and national sources. There may be delays to the publication of large datasets and therefore the majority of the data covers the data up to and including 2014.

## Local energy efficiency ambitions and priorities

### Domestic carbon emissions

**Table 1: CO2 Emissions from domestic use.**

CO2 emissions (KT CO2) from domestic use emissions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% reduction on 2009 data
New Forest	400	428	373	398	385	324	-19%
Hampshire	2,821	3,020	2,653	2,830	2,749	2,314	-18%
England	110,907	120,482	105,764	112,171	105,260	91,411	-18%
National	136,393	147,158	129,014	115,433	121,614	109,762	-20%

This data shows that:

Carbon emissions from domestic sources in the New Forest have fallen by 19% in the 2009-2014 period<sup>1</sup>. This is slightly better than the Hampshire and England total % reductions.

Per capita carbon emissions have declined by 15% in the 2009-2014 reporting period<sup>2</sup>. The per capita carbon emissions take into account those emissions that are considered to be within the local authority's influence and excludes emissions such as those from motorways, the EU Emissions Trading System and diesel railways.

<sup>1</sup> Local CO2 emissions estimates for 2009 - 2016; gov.uk

<sup>2</sup> Per capita local CO2 emissions estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors, 2009 - 2014; gov.uk

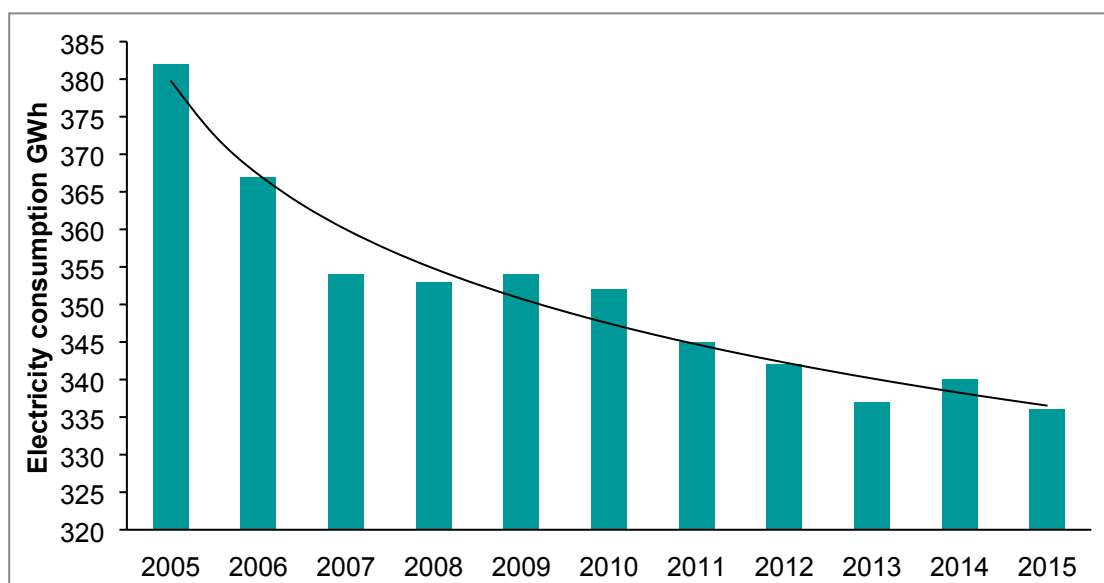
**Table 2: Per capita emissions**

Per capita emissions (t)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% reduction on 2009 data
New Forest	6.80	7.00	6.60	6.70	6.50	5.80	-15%
Hampshire	6.10	6.30	5.70	5.90	5.70	5.10	-16%
England	6.10	6.30	5.90	5.90	5.70	5.10	-16%
National	6.30	6.60	5.90	6.20	6.00	5.30	-16%

This data shows that:

Domestic emissions declined across all local authorities between 2013 and 2014. This has been attributed to a decrease in the use of coal for electricity generation and a lesser demand for heating as temperatures were, on average, 1.3 degrees Celsius warmer in 2014 than 2013<sup>3</sup>.

**Table 3: Domestic energy consumption**



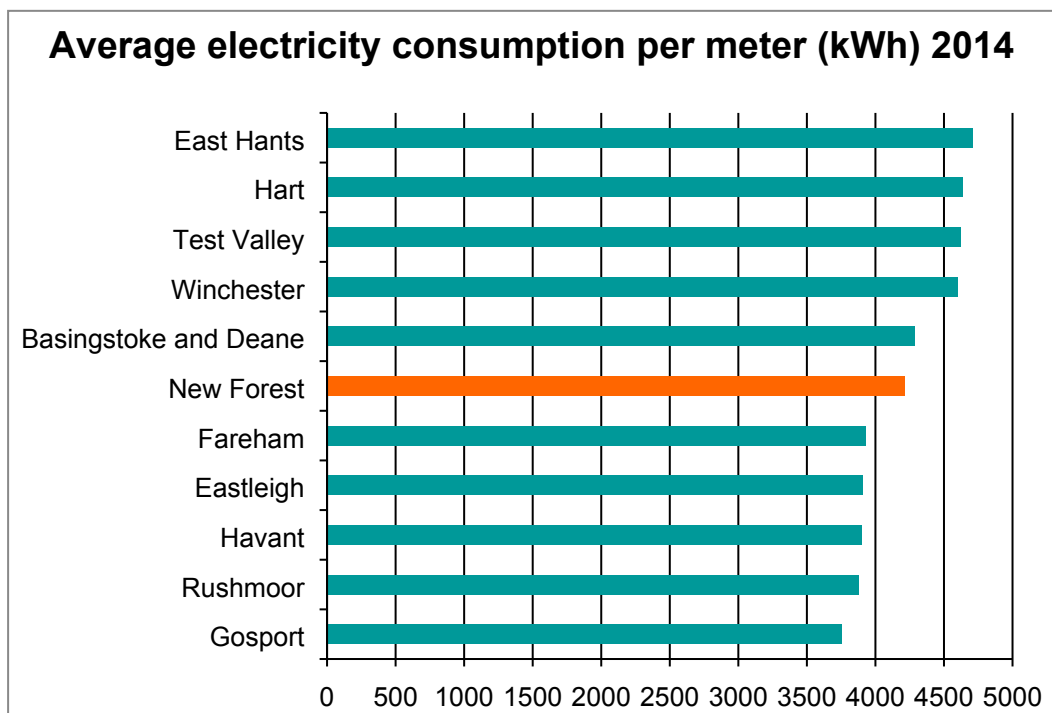
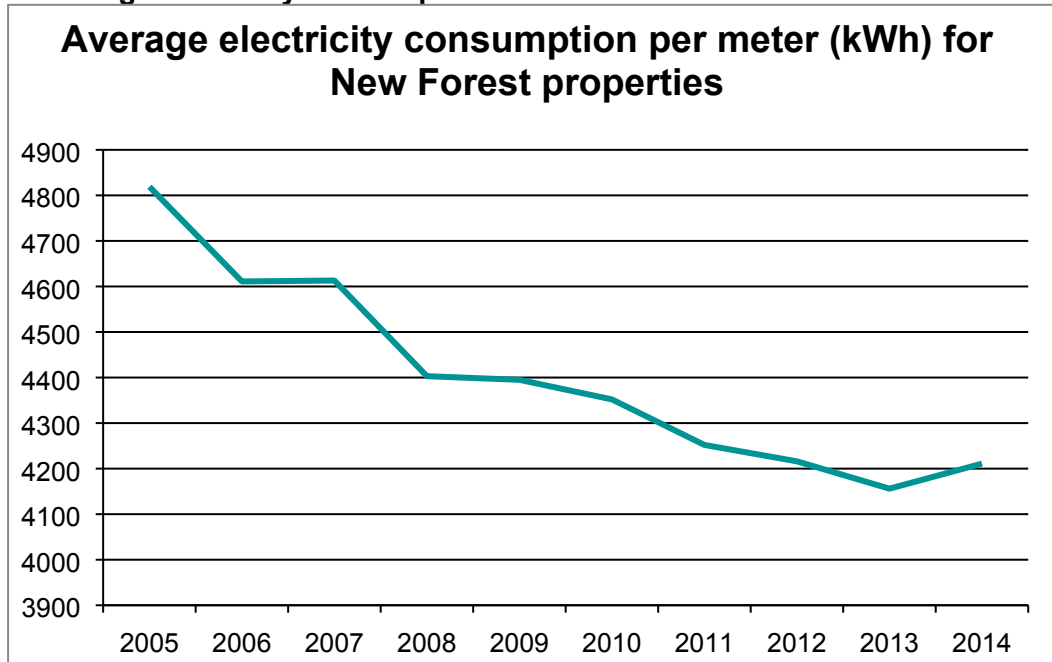
This data shows that:

Domestic electricity consumption in the New Forest has been declining since 2005<sup>4</sup>, with the exception of an increase in 2014. The rate of decline is now slowing down but the decrease in consumption is continuing.

<sup>3</sup> Local authority carbon dioxide emissions estimates 2014 statistical release

<sup>4</sup> Regional and local authority electricity consumption statistics 2005-2011, gov.uk

**Table 4 & 5: Average electricity consumption**

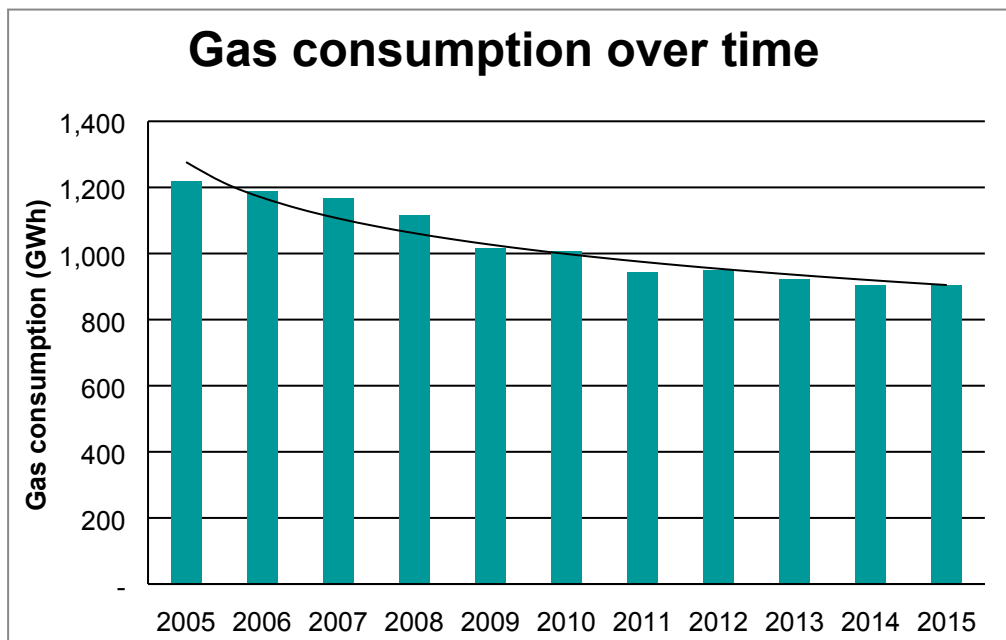


This data shows that:

The average electricity consumption per meter<sup>5</sup> was on a steady decline in the New Forest during 2005-2013. However, it rose by 55 kWh/meter in 2014, which reflects the increase in overall electricity consumption seen in the same year. This compares well with other authorities in Hampshire and is average.

<sup>5</sup> Subnational electricity and gas consumption analysis tool, gov.uk

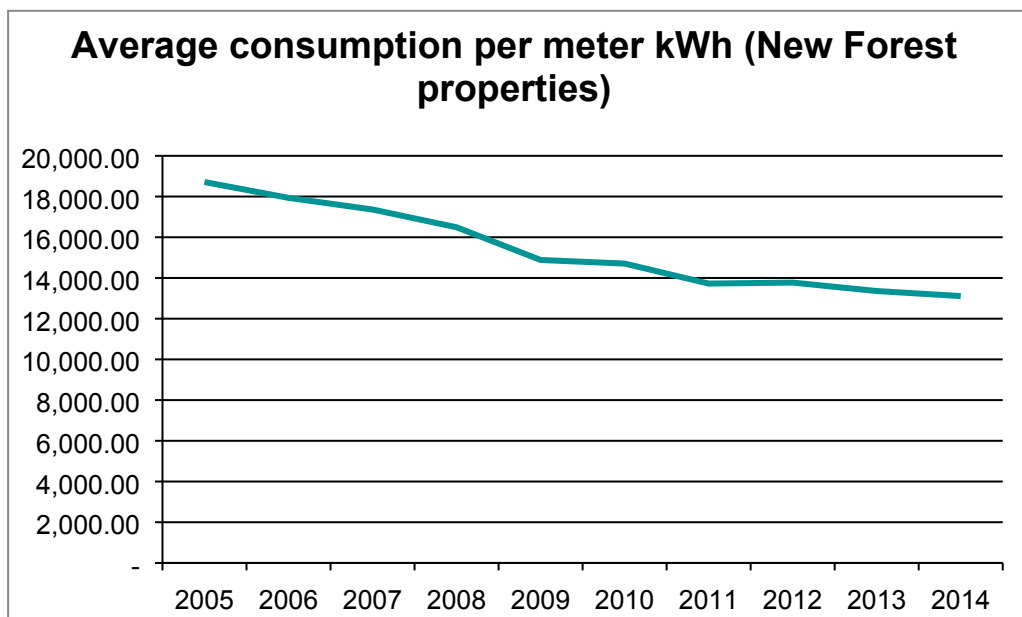
**Table 6 & 7: Average gas consumption**



This data shows that:  
Domestic gas consumption also shows a general downward trend<sup>6</sup> but this stalled in 2015 and 2016 to 902GWh.

The average gas consumption per meter<sup>7</sup> for properties in the New Forest has decreased from 18,713 kWh in 2005 to 13,110 kWh in 2014. This consumption is average for Hampshire.

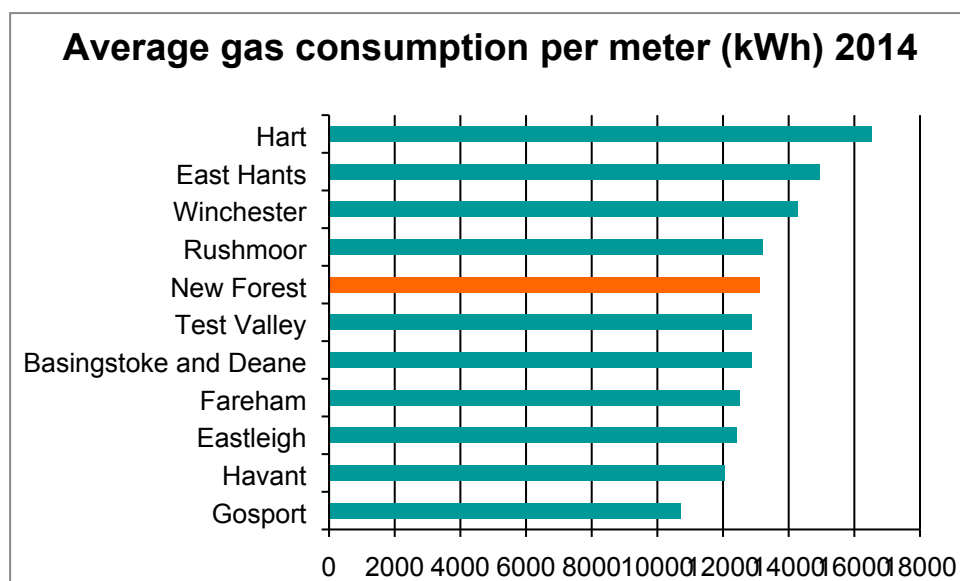
**Table 8 & 9: Average consumption**



<sup>6</sup> Gas sales and numbers of customers by region and local authority, gov.uk

<sup>7</sup> Subnational electricity and gas consumption analysis tool, gov.uk





**Table 10: Fuel poverty**

Households in fuel poverty	2008	2009 (base year)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
New Forest	11.10	13.20	12.70	11.90	9.20	6.90	6.80
Hampshire	9.50	11.50	10.70	9.30	7.60	6.70	7.00
England	15.60	18.40	16.40	11.00	10.40	10.40	10.60

This data shows that:

Our current performance on fuel poverty is that 6.80% of households in the district are fuel poor<sup>8</sup>. This is well below the national average and lower than the Hampshire average.

Under the Low Income High Cost (LIHC) definition, a household is considered to be fuel poor where they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level), and were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. Using these new figures we can see that NFDC is slightly lower than the Hampshire average.

## Measures we are taking to result in significant energy efficiency improvements of our residential accommodation

### Hitting the Cold Spots and Central Heating Fund

We have been working in partnership with Hampshire County Council and other local authorities to promote the HCC strategic aim to improve the health and wellbeing of all Hampshire residents, specifically through the Hitting the Cold Spots project.

In the period 2015-17, the Hitting the Cold Spots and Central Heating Fund schemes achieved:

<sup>8</sup> Sub-regional fuel poverty data, gov.uk

- 140 Households received advice &/or home visit support
- 19 Households assisted with heating &/hot water repairs or replacements
- 7 Households assisted with first time central heating

We will continue to support and promote the Hitting the Cold Spots campaign.

In 2013 consideration was given to signing up to the LGA 'Climate Local initiative', but the Council decided against committing to this in view of the administrative requirements and the activity already underway across the district to address the carbon reduction agenda.

We joined with Hampshire County Council in promoting the Switch Hampshire scheme to help residents in 2013/14 see if they could save money on their energy bills by switching supplier. In our district 171 residents registered for the scheme– those who switched saved an average of £163 each. The council also helped small and medium-sized businesses in the New Forest find and switch to cheaper energy tariffs by encouraging them to register for the scheme.

### Feed in tariffs

At the end of September 2016 there had been 3,123 domestic solar PV systems installed within the District.

Large-scale solar PV sites in the New Forest have an installed capacity of 26.1KW, with another in progress that will provide a further 4KW.

Three domestic Micro CHP's had been installed by the end of September 2016.

As a council, we have continued to install solar PV schemes on our properties at.

Appletree court  
 Lymington Town Hall  
 Lyndhurst Public Conveniences  
 Lymington Health and Leisure  
 Gore Grange  
 Testwood Crescent  
 Totton Health and Leisure  
 Barton Court Avenue Public Conveniences  
 Bannister Court

### Renewable Heat Incentive

Between April 2014 and October 2016, there were 170 accredited domestic RHI installations in the New Forest district<sup>9</sup>

### Zero Carbon Homes

The previous Council planning policy, which required all new homes are built to zero carbon standards from 2016 (Policy CS4), has been withdrawn following the Government's withdrawal of the Code for Sustainable Homes

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<sup>9</sup> RHI monthly official statistics tables, 31 October 2016, gov.uk

We will continue to keep efficiency standards under review and consider the potential for introducing locally determined sustainability standards as part of the Local Plan under the Planning and Energy Act 2008

The adopted Local Plan Part 2 (Sites and Development Management) document includes a policy which supports renewable and low carbon energy generation schemes subject to a number of criteria (Policy DM4).

### **Measures we propose to cost effectively deliver energy efficiency improvements in residential accommodation by using area based / street by street roll out**

We will:

Continue to work with partner authorities across Hampshire to promote the Hitting the Cold Spots campaign.

Identify target areas including possible priority areas (in line with the new LHIC data and emerging government strategy for targeting reductions in fuel poverty).

### **Timeframe for delivery and national and local partners**

<b>Target</b>	<b>Timeframe for delivery</b>
Reduce carbon emissions in the domestic sector by 10% on 2009 levels by 2020	2020
Reduce the level of households in fuel poverty by 20% on 2012 levels by 2020, based on LHIC data	2020

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