

Initial baseline

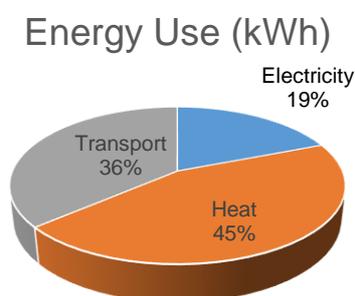
1.1 What should the baseline contain?

The energy baseline developed for your LEP should provide a summary of power, heat and transport energy requirements. This will be a high-level aggregate figure for a 12-month period.

The level of detail presented will depend on the data you were able to gather.

The figures can be summarised in a pie chart showing the individual contributions of heat, power and transport to total energy requirements. Here's an example:

Figure 1 LEP Area Energy Summary – output example



Here, energy use for heat and transport accounts for around 80% of total energy consumption, so it's likely the community would focus on these areas to get maximum benefit from the available opportunities.

1.2 Residential and Non-Residential Energy

It's useful to further analyse the summary data to figure out the contributions from residential and non-residential (local authority, businesses, etc.) end users. This is an important step towards achieving your outlined priorities and aspirations. For example, if your community wants to address fuel poverty among householders, you'll need an understanding of residential properties' current energy use.

Here's an example of this type of breakdown.

Table 1 Example of summary table for LEP energy breakdown

Source	Annual Energy Use (GWh)	Annual Carbon Emissions (tCO _{2e})
Residential, <i>of which:</i>	20	
Electricity	4.7	
Heating	10.5	
Transport	9	
Non-residential, <i>of which:</i>	10	
Electricity	1.0	
Heating	3.0	
Transport	1.5	
Total (All Sources)	30	

Note: Illustrative example only.

1.3 Future Energy Projections

When gathering data, it's useful to think about what significant changes could occur in the near-term that would impact the energy requirements of the LEP.

Total energy requirements for any given area are not static. Periods of colder weather, for example, will increase the amount of energy used in heating homes and businesses. Insulation improvements to individual buildings will reduce their overall heating energy requirements.

But that level of detail isn't the main interest here. Instead, it's whether there are any known larger planned works or actions. For example, the Local Development Plan gives the local authority's view about where different types of development may be located, which could include a new housing development, new business premises or a new road.

The purpose of looking at these future developments is to understand the scale of impact they might have on local electricity, heat and transport.

This can be as simple as estimating the increase in energy demand, measured as a proportion of the existing baseline energy demand.

For example:

Future planned housing development in the Local Energy Plan area may add 2% to residential heating demand and up to 5% to residential electricity demand.

1.4 Further details

The level of detail illustrated here is sufficient to support your LEP. Underlying details are more useful when looking at specific opportunities, and are discussed in the data analysis information module.