

# **Report to the Finance and Performance Management Standing Panel**

**Date of meeting: 20 September 2011**



**Portfolio: Planning and Economic Development**

**Subject: Briefing Note on KPI 57 and KPI 59**

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## **Recommendations/Decisions Required:**

**That the Panel consider the suggestions made for the matters to be included in these three key performance indicators, and so that suitable improvement plans and measure of outcomes can be agreed.**

## **Briefing note on KPI 57, KPI 58 and KPI 59**

### **KPI 57**

1. Previously LPI 44. This indicator required the Council to indicate whether or not the milestones in the Local Development Scheme had been achieved or not.
2. This matter was considered by the Local Development Framework Cabinet at its meeting on 1<sup>st</sup> August, when they resolved that no formal Local Development Scheme be submitted to the Secretary of State at this stage but that an informal timetable be published on the Council's website.

**KPI 58 Definition: To measure and report annually the Council's carbon emissions via its own website.**

3. This is achieved through calculation of carbon in tonnes from the following Council data:

| <b>Data</b>  | <b>Source</b>   |
|--|---|
| Casual and Essential car mileage                         | HR mileage claim records  |
| Lease car mileage  | HR mileage claim records  |
| Fleet vehicles litres of fuel purchased                  | Paper invoices for fuel-card payments showing litres and type of fuel purchased.  |
| Electricity and gas use in Council Operational Buildings | Facilities Management energy data spreadsheets. Data is from the 5 largest Council-owned buildings showing use in kilowatt hours (KWh). The spreadsheets are collated from bills, mainly estimated. |

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|--|--|
| Electricity and gas use in Housing Buildings | Facilities Management records of housing buildings showing use in kilowatt hours (KWh) |
|--|--|

4. The collection of this data for buildings of a certain size is mandatory for DEC (Display Energy Certificate) certificates. There remain many smaller satellite buildings for which data is not collected, because they do not require DEC certificates.

5. This is a problem for KPI 58, because until data is collected for these sites, the Council's full carbon emissions can never be known.

6. It is suggested that to improve on this indicator, the first step will be for the Council to collate all possible data on energy and fuel use within all its buildings, through the Environmental Co-ordinator, with help from the Facilities Management Team.

**KPI 59 Definition: Definition to be decided**

7. Previously NI187, this indicator (which concerns levels of fuel poverty) required the Council to send out surveys to a random sample of several thousand households, asking questions on the condition of the property (eg type of insulation, how much there was, when the property was built, what type of boiler it had, did it have double glazing and energy efficient light-bulbs etc). This was done with a view to calculating the percentage of fuel poor households in each LA area, but proved inaccurate because it relied on the knowledge of householders to answer complex questions about the fabric of their property and the nature of heating system that they used. Many completed questionnaires were invalid because householders were not able to answer whole sections about their own homes.

8. The National Indicator existed in this form for 3 years, however the government decided to make it voluntary after only 2, because the burden on councils was considered to be too great and because the information taken from the surveys was not always reliable.

9. Possible option for the future:

1) Use the more accurate information from the district's House Condition Survey (HCS), carried out every 5 years. Once fuel poor households are identified through the HCS the Council's resources can be focused on those areas that are found to be in fuel poverty. In addition, the Council can advertise the Thermal Comfort Grant, which is available to vulnerable householders, through mail-outs to those on the benefits register that are eligible.

2) Alongside the above measure, it is suggested that the Council produces a list of actions based on raising awareness and reducing Fuel Poverty in the District and uses the completion of the action list as a measure of progress in this area.

10. Alternatively there is an option of not seeking to continue with such a KPI.