Appendix C

Climate change

Related data statistics for Medway

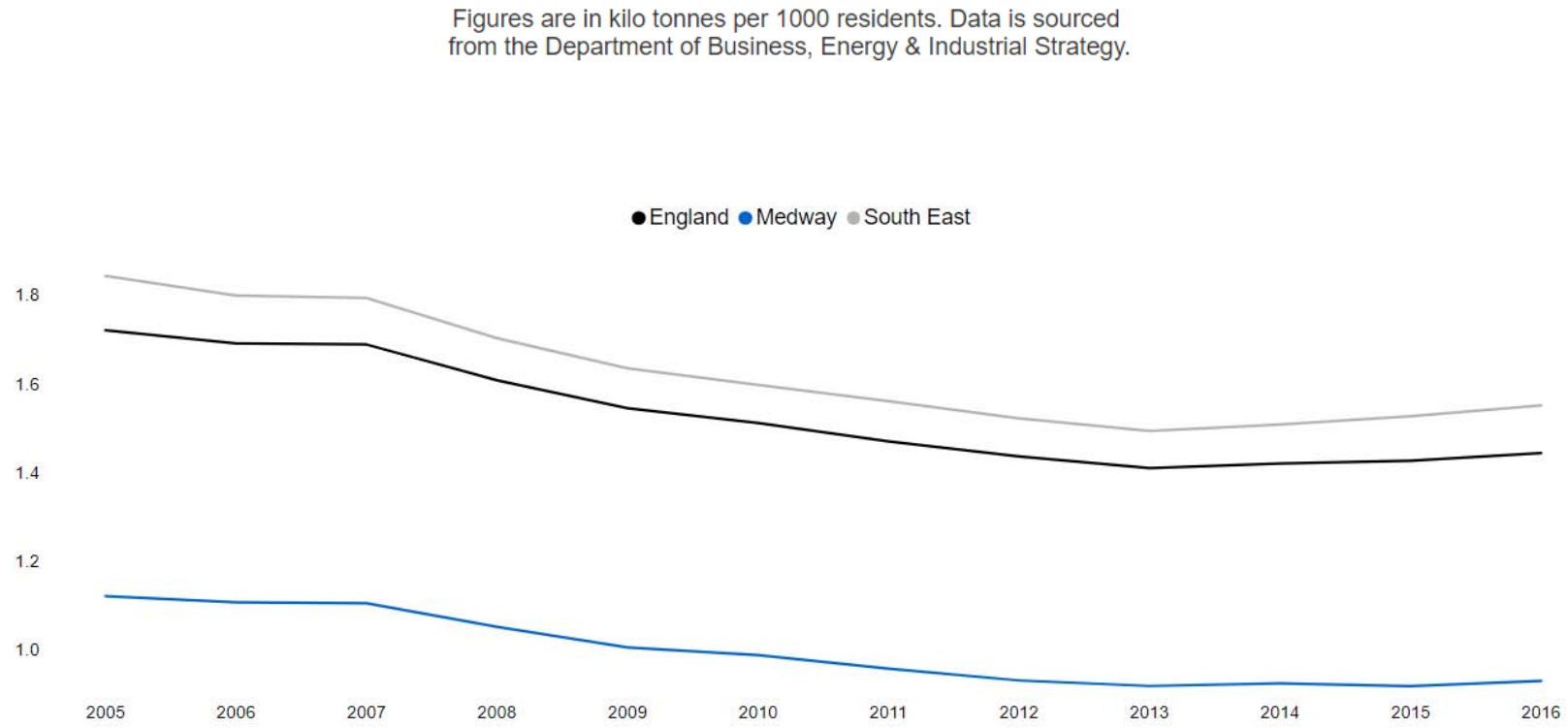
Climate history and projections

The temperature of the UK has been increasing. Between the 1960's and the 2010's on average temperatures increased by 1.3°C. In the South East the temperature is expected to increase faster than the rest of the UK (UK Climate Projections, 2019).

Based on medium emissions by 2015 in the South East:

- winters are expected to be warmer by around 1.2°C
- summers are expected to be hotter by around 1.8°C
- the hottest summer days are expected to increase by up to 3.7°C
- winter rainfall is expected to increase by 9%
- summer rainfall is expected to decrease by 13%

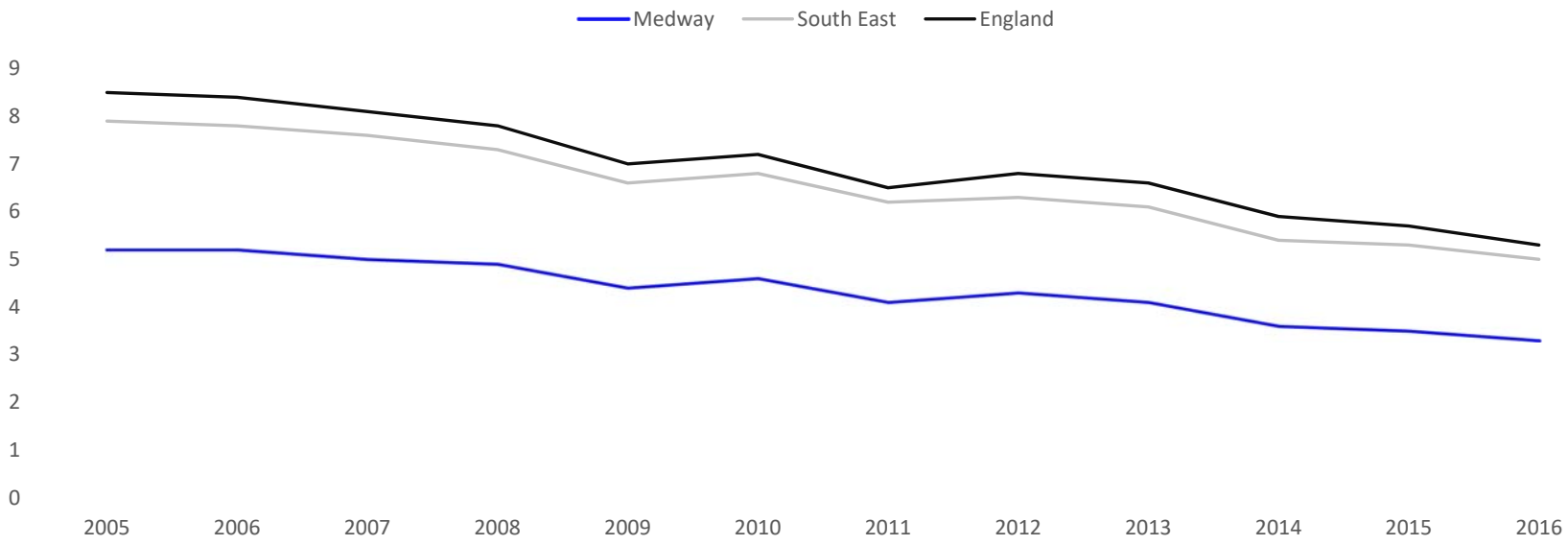
CO 2 transport emissions



All CO2 emissions per person

In 2016 Medway residents produced an average of 3.3 tonnes of CO2 per person.

Data is from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.



Total emission reductions (2005 – 2015)

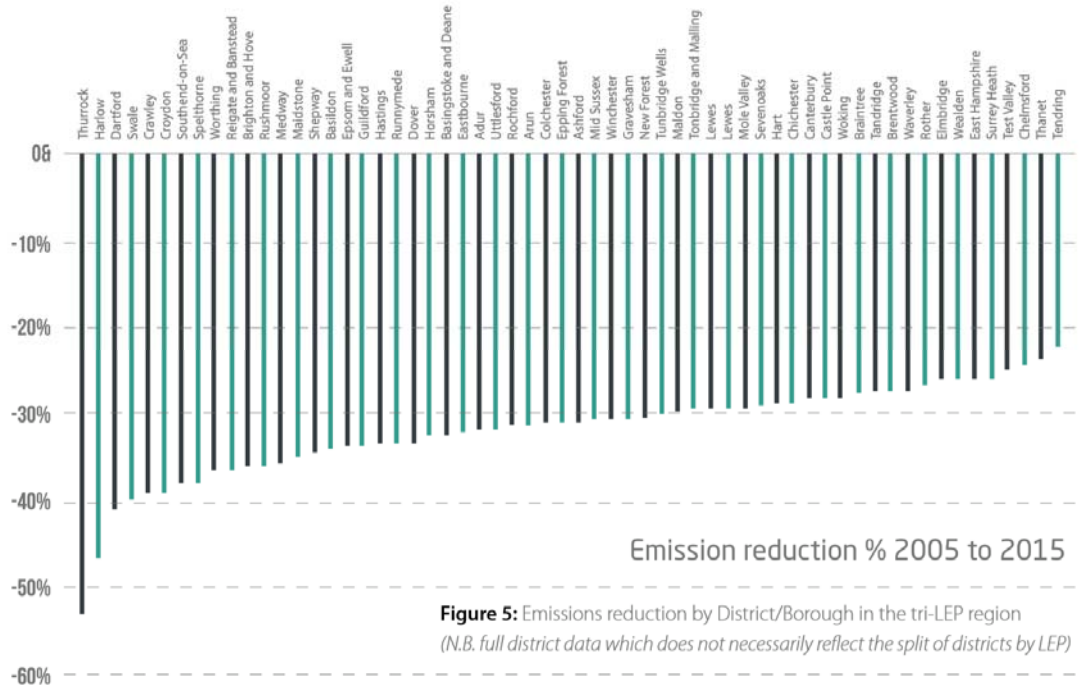
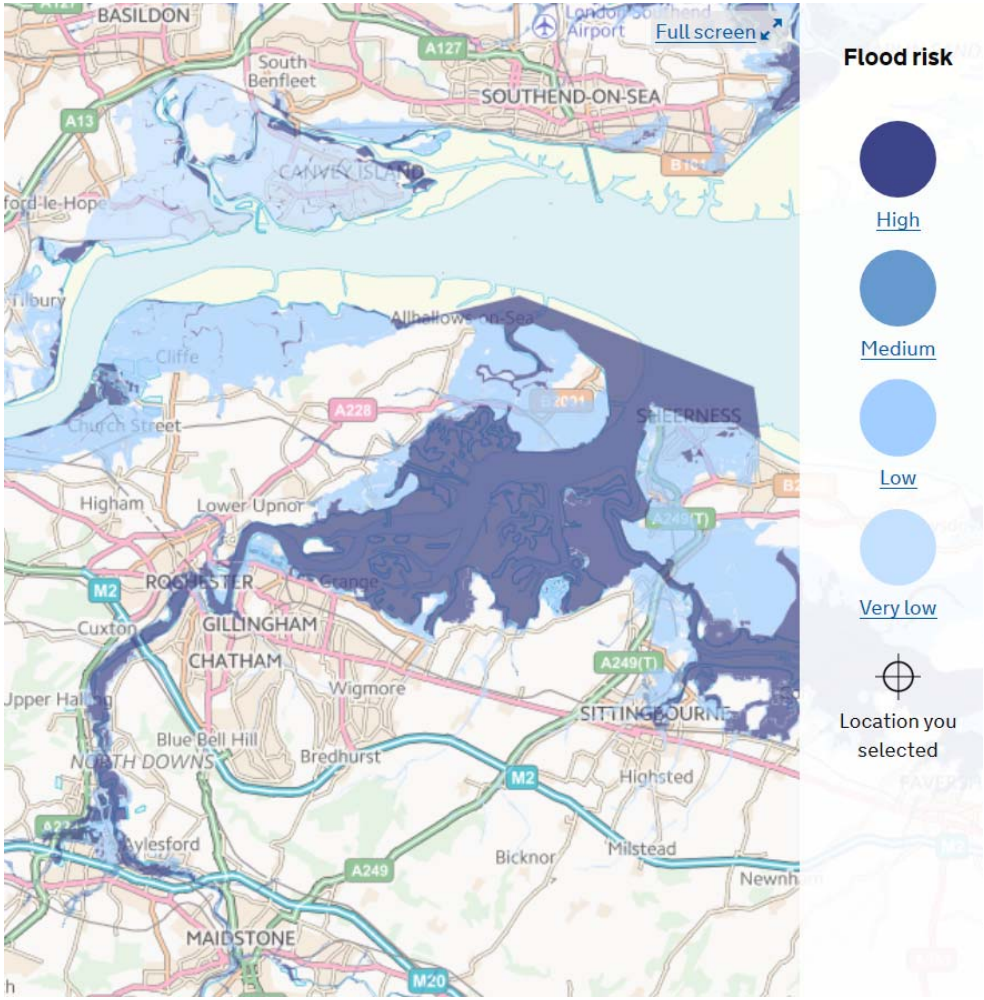


Figure 5: Emissions reduction by District/Borough in the tri-LEP region
(N.B. full district data which does not necessarily reflect the split of districts by LEP)

Source: Local Energy Strategy, Energy: South2East

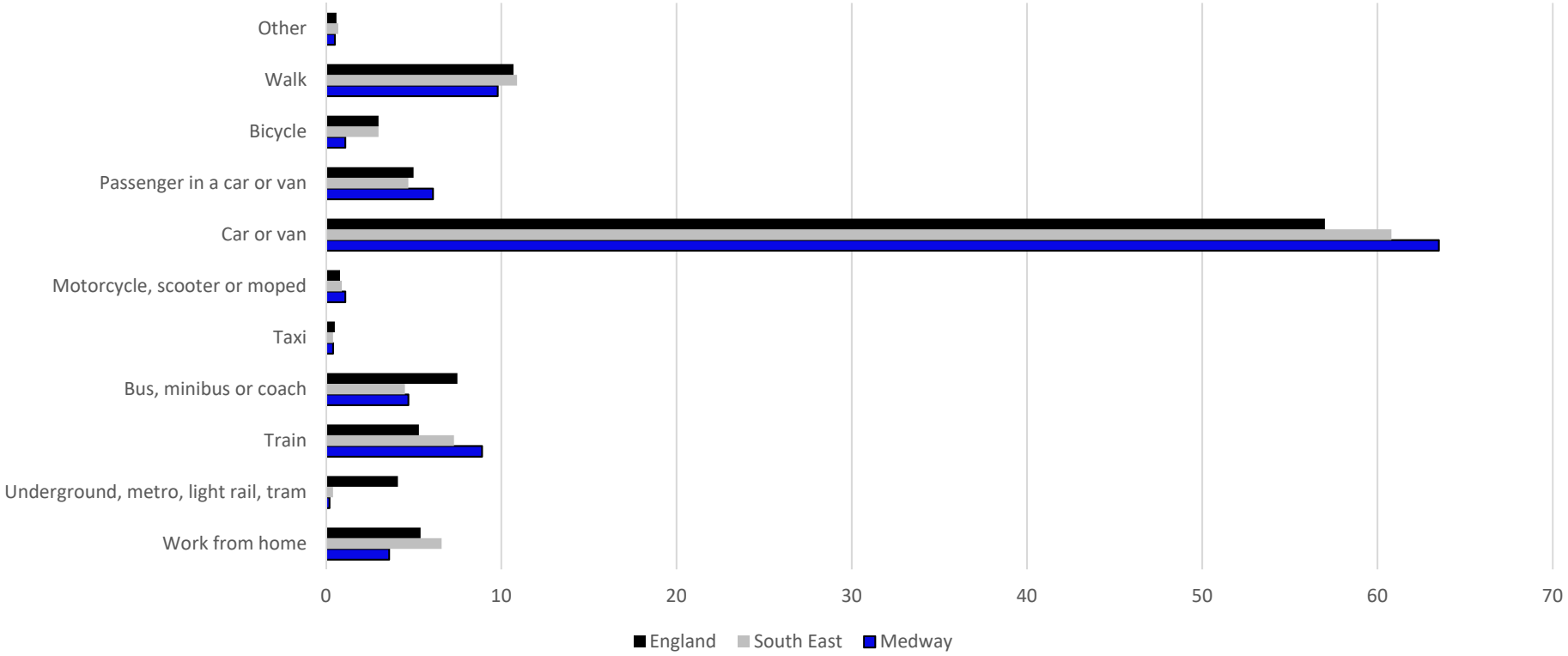
Additional information: The tri-LEP region consists of three Local Enterprise Partnerships across the South East. The areas shown in the graph are members of the tri-LEP region.

Map of flood risk in Medway



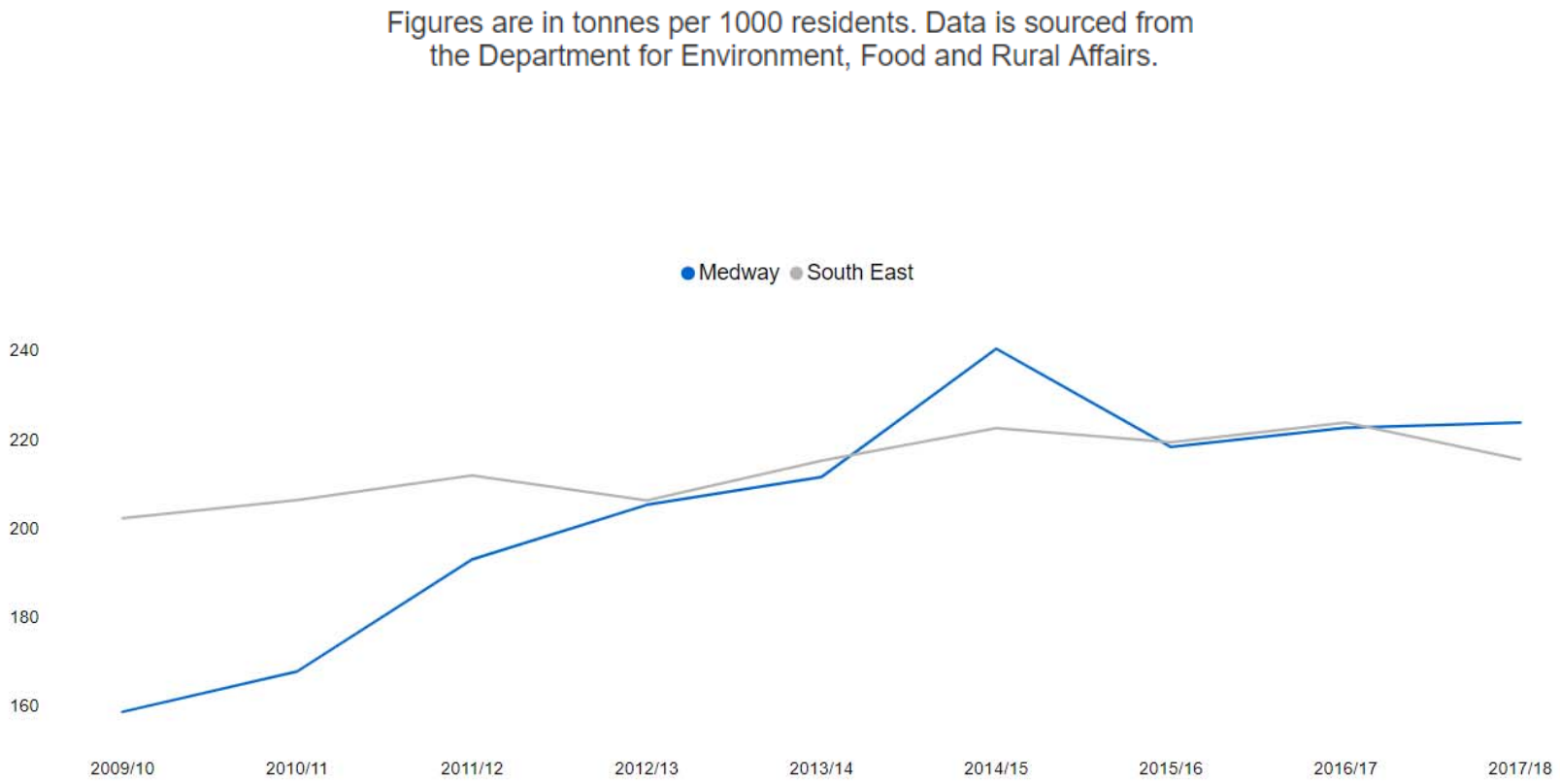
Data is from the Flood Warning Information Service (2019)

How people get to work

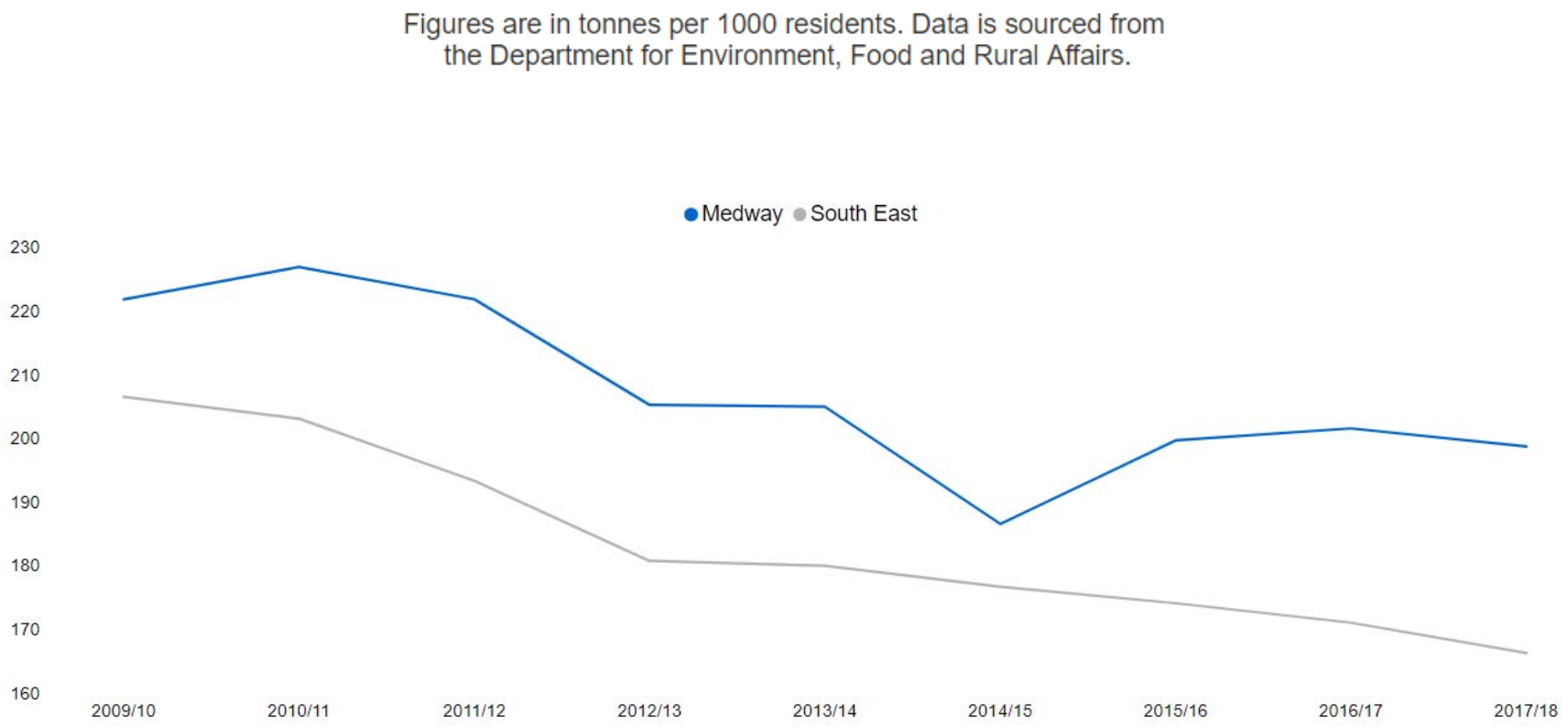


Data is from the 2011 census

Recycled waste



Non-recycled waste



% of new dwellings by EPC rating: 2018

EPC ratings provide a measure of how efficient a building is at retaining heat. A is the most efficient EPC rating.

	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
England	238,198	1.0%	80.4%	12.3%	4.8%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Kent	7,394	.5%	82.0%	13.3%	2.9%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Medway	616	0.0%	92.2%	4.4%	2.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%

Source: Strategic Commissioning – Analytics, KCC. 2018. New build properties by Energy Performance Certificates: 2018

% of all buildings by EPC rating

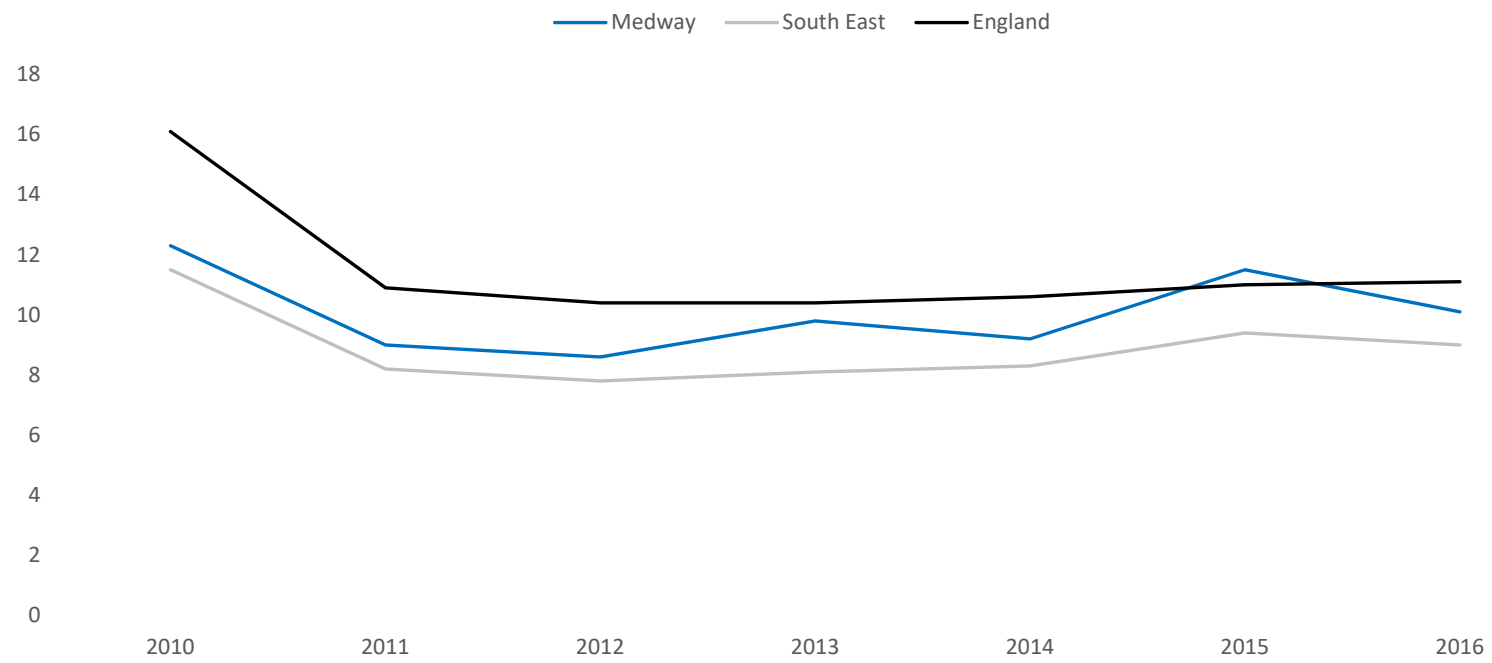
EPC ratings provide a measure of how efficient a building is at retaining heat. A is the most efficient EPC rating.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Medway	0%	2%	29%	47%	18%	4%	1%
England	0%	3%	28%	43%	19%	5%	2%

Source: Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates, Gov.UK

Residents living in fuel poverty (%)

A household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10 per cent of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate standard of warmth. This is usually defined as 21 degrees for the main living room and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms. Although the emphasis in the definition is on heating the home, fuel costs in the definition of fuel poverty also include spending on heating water, lights and appliance usage and cooking costs.



Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy