



Department  
of Energy &  
Climate Change

## Renewable Heat Incentive and Renewable Heat Premium Payments quarterly statistics, March 2014

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# Executive summary

This quarterly publication provides a summary of the deployment of renewable heat technologies under the Non-Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) and Renewable Heat Premium Payment (RHPP) schemes. Statistics are reported on the number of applications, vouchers issued, accredited installations, redeemed vouchers and capacity installed. The amount of heat generated is also reported for RHI installations. Figures are given by region, quarter and technology where appropriate. This release does not contain any data on the domestic RHI scheme that was launched on 9 April 2014. Future releases will include data on the domestic scheme.

The statistics are based on data collected as part of the application process for each scheme. Some RHI applications and RHPP issued and claimed vouchers have not been through all checks within the application process so applicants may not meet all eligibility requirements of each scheme and as such figures are subject to change.

## Non-domestic RHI

- As at 31 March 2014 there were 5,141 full applications (i.e. installed renewable heating systems). Of these applications 3,769 were accredited and were eligible for tariff payment, with 2,810 of these accredited schemes having received a payment.
- Over three quarters of both applications and accreditations were for small solid biomass boilers (< 200 kW). Overall 92 per cent of full applications have been for biomass boilers.
- Total capacity for the full applications was 951 MW, of which 706 MW was for accredited systems.
- Accredited installations have provisionally generated 909 GWh of heat under the RHI, 94 per cent of which has been generated from biomass boilers.

## RHPP householder voucher schemes

- As at 31 March 2014 20,822 vouchers had been issued under the Renewable Heat Premium Payment voucher schemes, of which 15,491 had been redeemed (Phase 1 & 2) or claimed (Phase 2 Extension). Phase 1 and Phase 2 each had over 7,000 applications and over 5,000 redemptions. The Phase 2 Extension has seen 6,333 vouchers issued and 4,946 claimed so far. Although the scheme closed on 31 March 2014 the figures could still change as some applications are still to be processed and some late applications could still submit claims under exceptional circumstances.
- Solar Thermal and Air Source Heat Pumps are the most popular technologies in all phases, accounting for over two thirds of redeemed or claimed vouchers in total. The proportion of Air Source Heat Pump vouchers has increased through the phases from 35 per cent of redeemed vouchers in phase 1 to 42 per cent of claimed vouchers in phase 2 extension. Conversely the proportion of vouchers issued for solar thermal panels has decreased in the most recent phase, from 36 per cent of redeemed vouchers in phase 2, to 25 per cent of claimed vouchers in phase 2 extension.
- Around 133 MW of capacity has been supported under the schemes for heat pump and biomass systems, of which 51 MW was in Phase 1, 47 MW in Phase 2 and 35 MW in Phase 2 Extension to date. It is estimated that 8.2GWh's of heat could be generated per year through solar thermal panels supported under the scheme, based on the product details of the systems installed.
- Air source heat pumps account for around half of the total capacity in Phase 1(43 per cent), phase 2 (50 per cent) and Phase 2 Extension (46 per cent).

## RHPP Social Landlord and Communities schemes

- DECC launched phase 1 of the social landlord competition in August 2011 to accelerate the deployment of renewable heating technologies in the social housing sector.  
37 social landlords, representing 38 projects, secured funding from the competition to the total value of £3.7 million. Collectively, the 37 social landlords installed 961 renewable heating technologies in 927 homes. Heat pumps accounted for 89 per cent of these installations.
- DECC launched the Renewable Heat Premium Payments Communities Scheme on 24 July 2012 to assist communities in England, Wales and Scotland to support domestic renewable heat installations in privately owned homes.  
28 community groups, representing 31 projects, received £910,809 in grant funding towards the cost of installing the renewable technology, delivering 364 renewable heating technologies installed into 323 homes. Around one quarter of installations were heat pumps, with biomass boilers and solar thermal installations accounting for just over one third each.



# Non-domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI)

## Introduction

The Non-Domestic RHI Scheme supports renewable heat installations in business, industry and the public sector as well as district heating schemes for domestic properties. It has been open for applications since 28 November 2011. The scheme supports a range of different technologies including biomass boilers, heat pumps, solar thermal, biogas and bio-methane injected into the gas grid. For further details on the RHI scheme please refer to Appendix 1. A complementary domestic scheme was launched on 9 April 2014; data from this scheme is not included in this statistical release but will be contained within future releases.

## Applications and accreditations

As at 31 March 2014 there were 5,141 full applications. Of these applications 3,769 were accredited and generating heat eligible for tariff payment. Over three quarters of the applications and accreditations were for small solid biomass boilers (< 200 kW). Overall 92 per cent of full applications have been for biomass boilers.

Table 1.1 excludes preliminary applications or accreditations. A preliminary application or accreditation is only available for medium or large biomass, biogas or geothermal installations that are not yet built. An applicant may wish to apply for preliminary accreditation because it gives reassurance that once the proposed installation is built and the owner applies, full accreditation would be granted so long as the installation is built in line with the submitted plans and all other conditions are met. A preliminary application can be superseded by a subsequent full application and removed from the records. Currently there are 66 preliminary applications with a capacity of 202MW.

**Table 1.1: Number of applications and accreditations by technology<sup>1</sup>, 31 March 2014.**

Tariff Band	Full applications		Accredited installations		Capacity of full applications		Capacity of accredited installations	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	(MW)	% of total	(MW)	% of total
Small solid biomass boiler (< 200 kW)	4,146	81%	3,044	81%	467.2	49%	343.6	49%
Medium solid biomass boiler (200-1000 kW)	570	11%	446	12%	320.7	34%	246.5	35%
Large solid biomass boiler (> 1000 kW)	24	0%	17	0%	145.9	15%	107.0	15%
Solar thermal (< 200 kW)	177	3%	124	3%	2.9	0%	2.1	0%
Small water or ground source heat pump (< 100 kW)	195	4%	122	3%	5.5	1%	3.2	0%
Large water or ground source heat pump (> 100 kW)	17	0%	10	0%	7.5	1%	2.8	0%
Bio-methane	6	0%	3	0%	-	-	-	-
Biogas	6	0%	3	0%	1.0	0%	0.5	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,141</b>		<b>3,769</b>		<b>950.6</b>		<b>705.8</b>	

<sup>1</sup> A full application and an accredited installation are not mutually exclusive i.e. once a system has become accredited; it is counted as both a full application and an accredited installation.



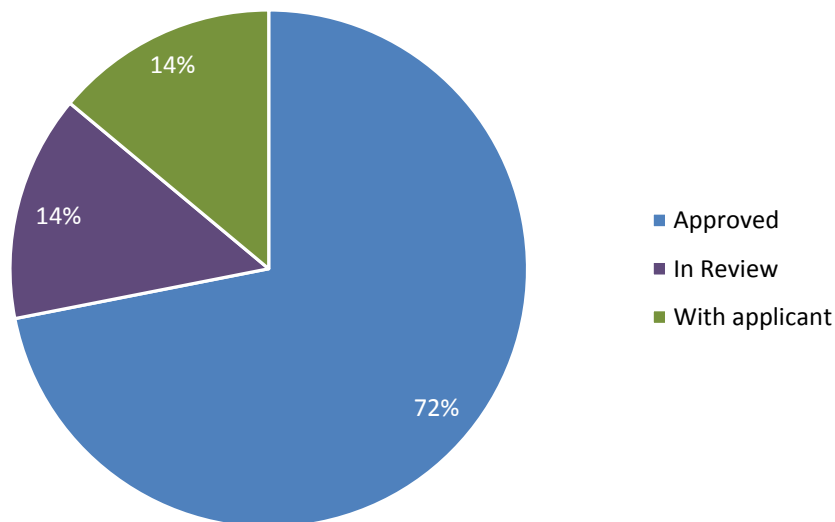
## Application status

As at 31 March 2014 nearly three quarters of applications (72 per cent) had been accredited by Ofgem. Around 1 in 8 applications had been returned to the applicant as additional information was requested as part of the application and accreditation process. The same proportion of applications were being reviewed by Ofgem. In addition, 34 applications had been rejected or excluded by Ofgem due to ineligibility and 80 had been withdrawn or cancelled by the applicant.

Reasons for an application being rejected or excluded were usually:

- The applicant qualified for the domestic RHI
- The applicant had received a grant for the installation already
- The technology did not meet the correct requirements.

**Figure 1: Application status**



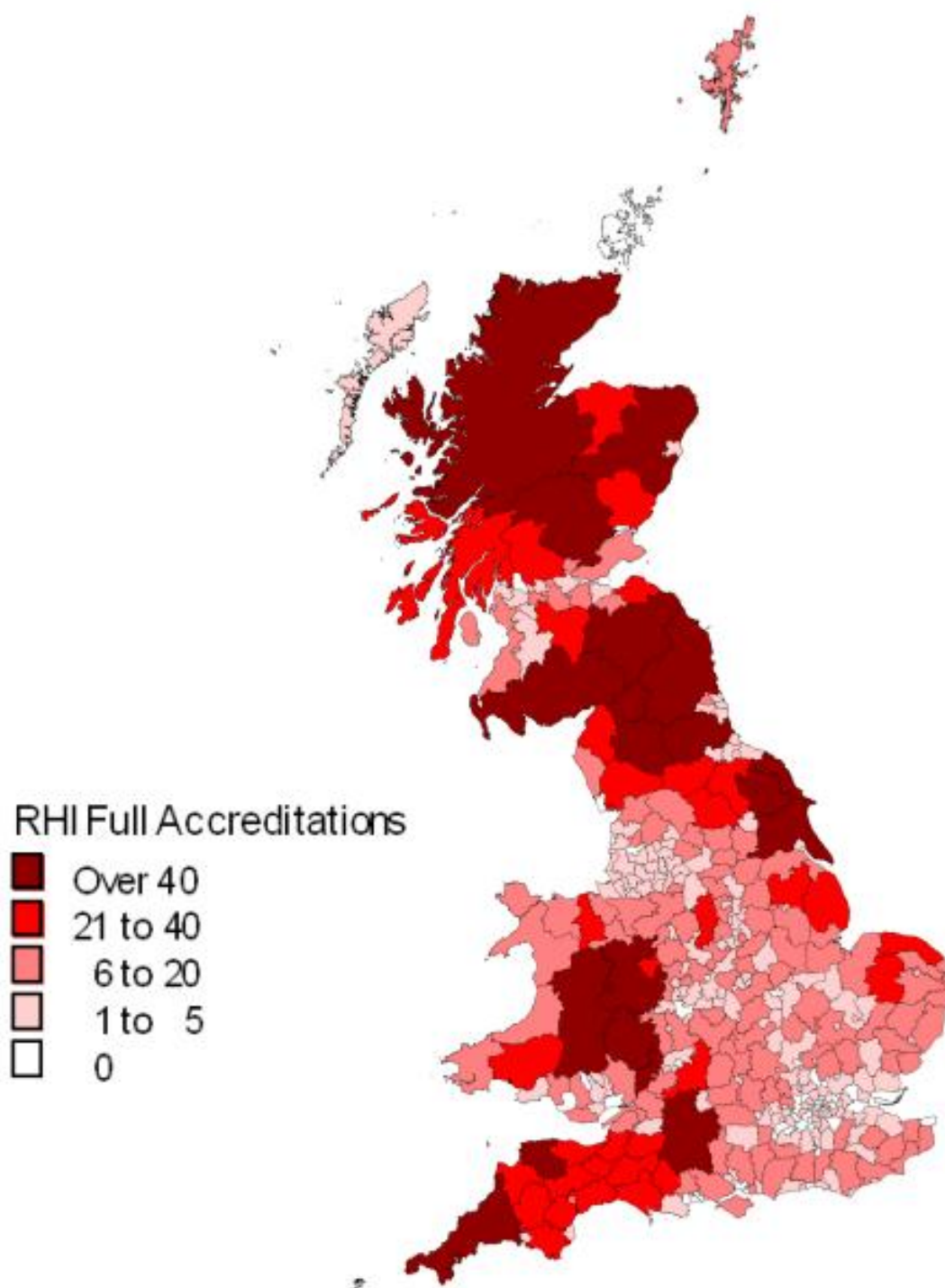
## Accreditations by location

A large proportion of applicants are located in regions with large rural areas such as the South West (19 per cent) and Scotland (17 per cent). It is likely this is because many rural areas are not on the gas grid and will be replacing solid fuel or oil burning systems with renewable systems.

**Table 1.2: Number of accreditations by region, 31 March 2014.**

Region	Full accredited installations		Capacity of full accreditations	
	Number	% of GB total	(MW)	% of GB total
<b>England</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>528.2</b>	<b>75%</b>
South West	732	19%	101.1	14%
West Midlands	404	11%	84.8	12%
Yorkshire and the Humber	404	11%	75.6	11%
North West	321	9%	72.2	10%
South East	293	8%	45.5	6%
East Midlands	288	8%	59.1	8%
East of England	252	7%	55.4	8%
North East	146	4%	24.5	3%
London	27	1%	9.8	1%
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,769</b>		<b>705.8</b>	

Map 1: Number of accredited installations by local authority, 31 March 2014.



## Heat generated

As at 31 March 2014, installations on the RHI scheme had provisionally generated 909GWh of heat, 94 per cent of which has been generated from biomass boilers. The figure for the eligible heat generated is calculated by Ofgem through obtaining the meter readings of accredited scheme participants. Meter readings are collected and processed so that the correct amount of support can be paid. Installations with a capacity below 1MW submit readings on a quarterly basis and those over 1MW on a monthly basis.

Medium solid biomass boilers (200-1000kW) make the largest contribution to the amount of renewable heat produced. They account for 35 per cent of accredited capacity and 44 per cent of the total heat produced.

**Table 1.3: Heat generated, 31 March 2014.**

Technology	Heat generated and paid for under the scheme		Number of installations receiving payment	
	(GWh)	% of total	Number	% of total
Small biomass boiler (<200kW)	295.1	32.5%	2,210	78.6%
Medium biomass boiler (200-1000kW)	398.7	43.9%	392	14.0%
Large biomass boiler (>1000kW)	164.6	18.1%	15	0.5%
Solar thermal (<200kW)	0.4	0.0%	94	3.3%
Small water or ground source heat pumps (<100kW)	5.4	0.6%	86	3.1%
Large water or ground source heat pumps (>100kW)	4.0	0.4%	8	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>868.2</b>		<b>2,805</b>	
	Equivalent energy of gas produced		Number of installations receiving payment	
	(GWh)	% of total	Number	% of total
Bio-methane	40.4	4.4%	3	0.1%
Biogas	0.5	0.1%	2	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.9</b>		<b>5</b>	
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>909.1</b>		<b>2,810</b>	

A distinction has been made between the heat generated and the equivalent energy generated by gas production because biogas can either be fired on site to produce heat or can be cleaned and fed into the gas grid. The small biogas technology type refers to the case where the produced gas is burnt on site. In the installations where the gas is fed into the grid, the technology is referred to as Biomethane.

For more details on eligible technologies for the RHI see the [OfGem eligibility pages](#)

## Trend in applications and accreditations

Since the scheme began there has been a steady increase in the number of full applications and accreditations received per quarter, rising from around 250 full applications per quarter at the beginning of the scheme to over 1000 in the first quarter of 2014. The increase in applications between Q2 and Q3 2013 is partly due to change in air quality requirements that came into effect on the 24<sup>th</sup> September 2013, and now requires applicants who install biomass boilers to submit an RHI emission certificate or an environmental permit with their application. Further details of the air quality regulations can be found on the [government website](#).

There has been another large increase in the number of full applications received in the first quarter of 2014. There is no specific cause has been attributed to this increase and it is probably just part of the general upward trend in applications.

Table 1.4 shows the number of applications and accreditations from the date the first meter reading is submitted by the applicant. This means that installations should have started generating heat from this date.

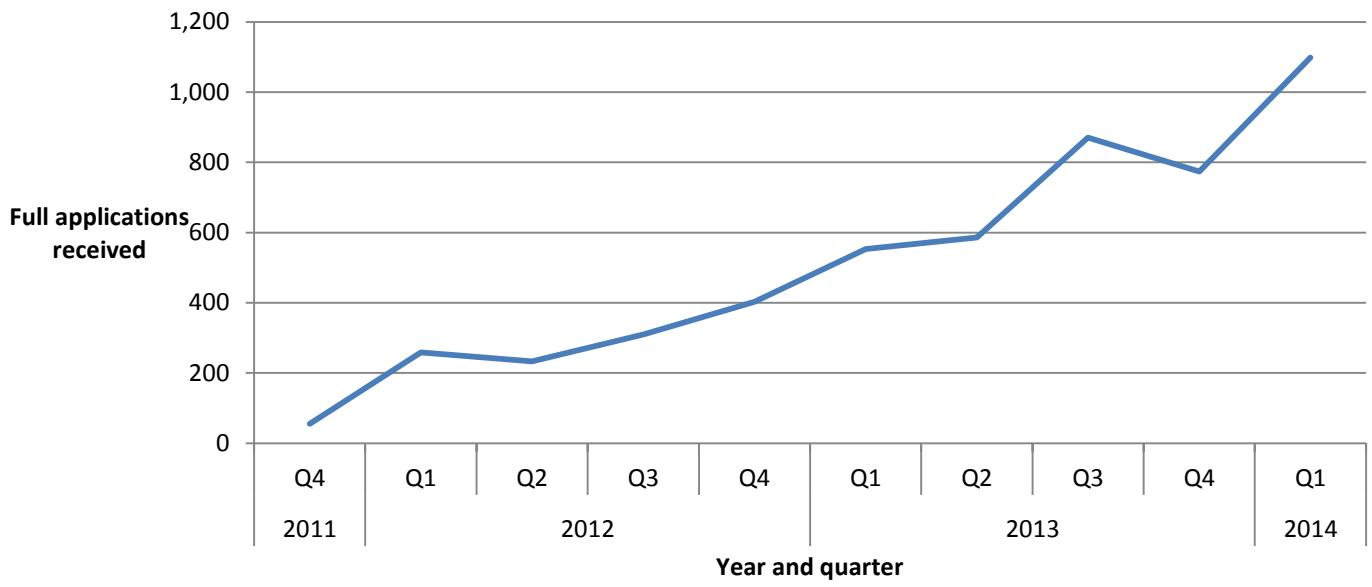
**Table 1.4: Number of full applications and accreditation by quarter.**<sup>2,3</sup>

	Number of full applications	Cumulative number of full applications	Number of accreditations	Cumulative number of accreditations	Accredited installed capacity (MW)	Cumulative installed capacity (MW)
Q4 2011	55	55	2	2	0.0	0.0
Q1 2012	259	314	16	18	2.3	2.4
Q2 2012	233	547	95	113	35.5	37.9
Q3 2012	310	857	219	332	42.4	80.3
Q4 2012	403	1,260	397	729	67.6	148.0
Q1 2013	553	1,813	476	1,205	100.1	248.1
Q2 2013	586	2,399	542	1,747	121.7	369.8
Q3 2013	870	3,269	642	2,389	132.1	501.8
Q4 2013	774	4,043	526	2,915	91.3	593.1
Q1 2014	1,098	5,141	854	3,769	112.7	705.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,141</b>	<b>5,141</b>	<b>3,769</b>	<b>3,769</b>	<b>705.8</b>	<b>705.8</b>

<sup>2</sup> All figures are subject to change following accreditation or auditing by Ofgem.

<sup>3</sup> The RHI started on the 28 November 2011

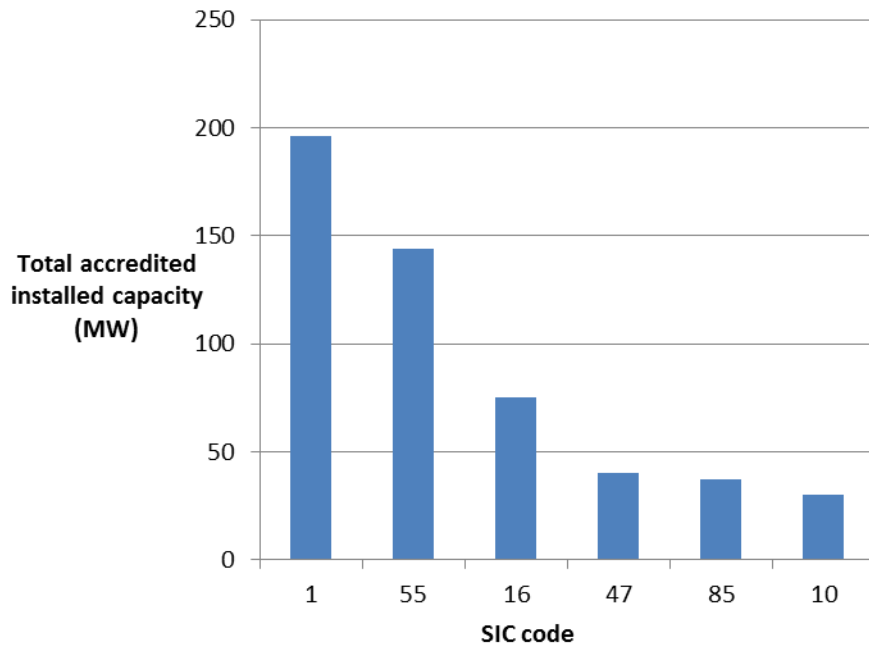
**Figure 2: Number of full applications received per quarter**



## Installed capacity by Standard Industrial Classification code

To the 31 March 2014, there has been 706 MW of accredited capacity installed, since the start of the scheme. Over a quarter of this has been installed in the crop and animal production sector and just under a fifth has been installed in the accommodation sector.

**Figure 3: Installed capacity by SIC code**



SIC code	Description
1	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
55	Accommodation
16	articles of straw and plaiting materials
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
85	Education
10	Manufacture of food products

# Renewable Heat Premium Payments Householder scheme (RHPP)

## Introduction

The RHPP scheme distributes vouchers as a one off grant to eligible applicants installing renewable heating systems to offset some of the cost of installation. The technologies supported are: ground and water source heat pumps, air-to-water heat pumps, solid biomass boilers and solar thermal systems. There have been three phases run over three financial years; Phase 1 ran from the 1 August 2011 to the 31 March 2012, Phase 2 opened on the 1 May 2012 and closed on the 31 March 2013 and Phase 2 Extension opened on the 1 April 2013 and officially closed on the 31 March 2014. The domestic RHI scheme was launched on 9 April 2014.

Although officially closed, the phase 2 extension numbers are still subject to change as some claims are still to be redeemed and late submissions from applicants with exceptional circumstances could still be processed. For further details on the RHPP schemes please refer to Appendix 1.

The number of vouchers issued and those redeemed is reported for Phase 1 and 2. The number of vouchers issued will always be greater than the number redeemed. This is because applicants have a limited time to redeem a voucher after it is issued and if the time limit is exceeded, another voucher must be issued. Some vouchers that are issued are not redeemed either due to ineligibility or a claim not being submitted.

Vouchers claimed (rather than redeemed) have been reported for the RHPP 2 extension as this represents the most accurate number of installations as at end of March 2014 due to the small time lag in processing applications.

For solar thermal installations, the estimated annual heat generation, as given by the product details on the MCS certificate, is collected (rather than the capacity), whilst heat pumps and biomass boilers the capacity of the installations is collected. Table 2.3 reports these figures.



## Installations by technology and Phase

As at 31 March 2014 20,822 vouchers had been issued under the Renewable Heat Premium Payment voucher schemes, of which 15,678 had been redeemed (Phase 1 & 2) or claimed (Phase 2 Extension). Phase 1 and Phase 2 each had over 7,000 applications and over 5,000 redemptions. The Phase 2 Extension saw 6,333 vouchers issued and 4,946 claimed so far.

Solar Thermal and Air Source Heat Pumps are the most popular technologies in all phases, accounting for over two thirds of redeemed or claimed vouchers in total. The proportion of Air Source Heat Pump vouchers has increased through the phases from 35 per cent of redeemed vouchers in phase 1 to 42 per cent of claimed vouchers in phase 2 extension. Conversely the proportion of vouchers issued for solar thermal panels has decreased in the most recent phase, from 36 per cent of redeemed vouchers in phase 2, to 25 per cent of claimed vouchers in phase 2 extension.

**Table 2.1: Number of vouchers issued and redeemed or claimed by technology for Phase 1, Phase 2, and Phase 2 Extension. 31 March 2014.**

Technology	Phase 1			
	Total Vouchers issued		Number redeemed	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Ground or Water Source Heat Pump	1,359	19%	1,000	19%
Biomass Boiler	977	13%	733	14%
Air Source Heat Pump	2,505	35%	1,837	35%
Solar Thermal	2,412	33%	1,660	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,253</b>		<b>5,230</b>	
Technology	Phase 2			
	Total Vouchers issued		Number redeemed	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Ground or Water Source Heat Pump	997	14%	704	13%
Biomass Boiler	893	12%	648	12%
Air Source Heat Pump	2,745	38%	2,034	38%
Solar Thermal	2,601	36%	1,929	36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,236</b>		<b>5,315</b>	
Technology	Phase 2 Extension			
	Total Vouchers issued		Number claimed	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Ground or Water Source Heat Pump	759	12%	562	11%
Biomass Boiler	1,331	21%	1,052	21%
Air Source Heat Pump	2,614	41%	2,093	42%
Solar Thermal	1,629	26%	1,239	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,333</b>		<b>4,946</b>	
Technology	Total across all phases			
	Total Vouchers issued		Number claimed	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Ground or Water Source Heat Pump	3,115	15%	2,266	15%
Biomass Boiler	3,201	15%	2,433	16%
Air Source Heat Pump	7,864	38%	5,964	38%
Solar Thermal	6,642	32%	4,828	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,822</b>		<b>15,491</b>	

## Installed capacity

The greatest contributor to the capacity installed comes from air source heat pumps which accounted for 43 per cent of the total in Phase 1 and 50 per cent in Phase 2 and is currently 46 per cent in Phase 2 Extension. When compared with the number of vouchers redeemed for air source heat pumps (35 per cent in Phase 1, 38 per cent in Phase 2 and 42 per cent in Phase 2 Extension) it shows that the average capacity of installed air source heat pumps is greater than that of the other technologies.

**Table 2.2: Installed capacity by technology, 31 March 2014.**

Technology	Total capacity (MW)			
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 2 Extension	Total across all phases
Ground or Water Source Heat Pump	11.5	8.3	2.3	23.9
Biomass Boiler	17.6	15.0	7.2	47.6
Air Source Heat Pump	21.7	23.2	8.8	61.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>132.7</b>
	Total estimated heat generated per year (MWh)			
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 2 Extension	
Solar Thermal	<b>50.8</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>132.7</b>

As three of the four technologies are only available to people living in homes off the gas grid, there are a greater number of installations in regions with larger numbers of off grid properties.

**Table 2.3: Installations redeemed (phase 1 & 2) or claimed (phase 2 extension) by region 31 March 2014.**

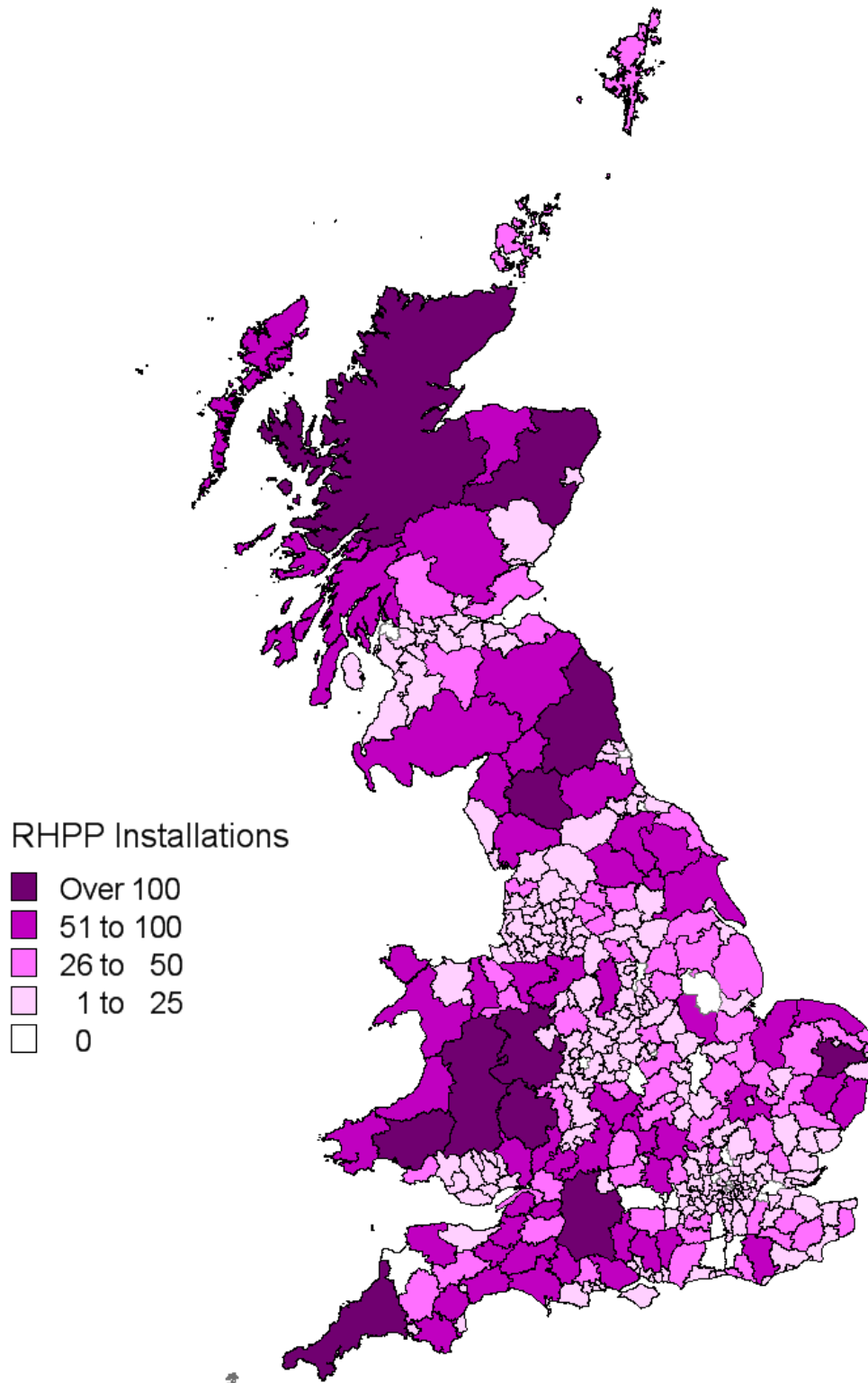
Region	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 2 Extension	
	Number redeemed	% of GB total	Number redeemed	% of GB total	Number claimed	% of GB total
<b>England</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>4,188</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>3,881</b>	<b>78%</b>
South West	1,074	21%	981	18%	813	16%
South East	743	14%	898	17%	951	19%
East of England	594	11%	651	12%	680	14%
West Midlands	334	6%	325	6%	397	8%
North West	393	8%	349	7%	255	5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	345	7%	340	6%	286	6%
East Midlands	366	7%	417	8%	157	3%
North East	129	2%	117	2%	257	5%
London	97	2%	110	2%	85	2%
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Great Britain Total</b>	<b>5,230</b>		<b>5,315</b>		<b>4,946</b>	

Table 2.4 shows the number and capacity of heat pumps and biomass boilers installed for each phase. Solar thermal installations have been omitted from this table because the capacity is not recorded in the data collected. The estimated annual generation for solar thermal is recorded in table 2.2.

**Table 2.4: Total number of heat pump and biomass vouchers redeemed (phase 1 & 2) or claimed (phase 2 extension) and associated capacity of installations by region 31 March 2014.**

Region	Phase 1				Phase 2				Phase 2 extension			
	Heat pump and biomass installations redeemed		Heat pump and biomass installed capacity		Heat pump and biomass installations redeemed		Heat pump and biomass installed capacity		Heat pump and biomass installations claimed		Heat pump and biomass installed capacity	
	Number	% of GB total	(MW)	% of GB total	Number	% of GB total	(MW)	% of GB total	Number	% of GB total	(MW)	% of GB total
<b>England</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>2,831</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>76%</b>
South West	690	19%	10	20%	595	18%	8	17%	692	19%	7	19%
South East	461	13%	7	13%	474	14%	6	13%	673	18%	6	18%
East of England	442	12%	5	11%	482	14%	6	14%	424	11%	4	11%
West Midlands	225	6%	3	6%	188	6%	3	5%	282	8%	2	7%
North West	296	8%	4	9%	233	7%	3	7%	185	5%	2	6%
Yorkshire and the Humber	249	7%	3	7%	223	7%	3	7%	226	6%	2	6%
East Midlands	250	7%	3	6%	291	9%	4	8%	128	3%	1	3%
North East	96	3%	1	3%	82	2%	1	3%	190	5%	2	5%
London	35	1%	0	1%	22	1%	0	1%	31	1%	0	0%
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Great Britain Total</b>	<b>3,570</b>		<b>51</b>		<b>3,386</b>		<b>47</b>		<b>3,707</b>		<b>35</b>	

Map 2: Vouchers redeemed for RHPP Phases 1 and 2 by Local authority, 31 March 2014<sup>4</sup>.



<sup>4</sup> Excludes RHPP2 extension.

## Trend in installations

Table 2.5 shows the numbers of vouchers redeemed per quarter for Phase 1, Phase 2 and those claimed for Phase 2 Extension to the end of March 2014. There was a large increase in the number of vouchers being redeemed and paid in March 2012 and April 2013 and claimed in March 2014. This is because these dates relate to the final month of operation of Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 2 Extension. This caused a surge in the number of claims submitted before the deadline.

Figures between quarters are not directly comparable between the schemes because they started at different points within the year and therefore have run for different lengths of time. Phase 2 Extension also had additional eligibility requirements, such as the mandatory Green Deal assessment, so that there was a stronger link with the domestic RHI requirements launched on 9 April 2014. Figures for the number of vouchers redeemed are also not available for Phase 2 Extension, due to time lags within the application process, so vouchers claimed are shown as a proxy.

**Table 2.5: Vouchers redeemed or claimed by quarter and Phase.**

Phase	Quarter	Vouchers redeemed	Cumulative number of vouchers redeemed
1	Q3 2011	283	283
	Q4 2011	1,274	1,557
	Q1 2012	3,484	5,041
	Q2 2012 <sup>4</sup>	189	5,230
	<b>Total Phase 1</b>	<b>5,230</b>	<b>5,230</b>
Phase	Quarter	Vouchers redeemed	Cumulative number of vouchers redeemed
2	Q2 2012	110	110
	Q3 2012	403	513
	Q4 2012	630	1,143
	Q1 2013	958	2,101
	Q2 2013	3,147	5,267
	Q3 2013 <sup>5</sup>	67	5,315
	<b>Total Phase 2</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>5,315</b>
Phase	Quarter	Vouchers claimed	Cumulative number of vouchers claimed
2 ex.	Q2 2013	442	442
	Q3 2013	707	1,149
	Q4 2013	1,116	2,265
	Q1 2014	2,681	4,946

<sup>5</sup> Dates relate to when payments were made. As claims could be made right up to the closing date payments could fall into the following quarter.

# Renewable Heat Premium Payments (RHPP): Social landlord scheme

DECC launched phase 1 of the social landlord competition in August 2011 to accelerate the deployment of renewable heating technologies in the social housing sector. Bids from Registered Providers of social housing were invited for grants to support value for money proposals for projects installing biomass boilers, solar thermal systems, ground source heat pumps, air to water source heat pumps and water to water source heat pumps.

37 social landlords, representing 38 projects, secured funding from the competition to the total value of £3.7 million. Collectively, the 37 social landlords installed 961 renewable heating technologies in 927 homes. The total installed capacity for biomass boilers, air source heat pumps and ground source heat pumps is 6.5 MW and it is estimated that the solar thermal systems installed are capable of providing 121.7 MWh of heat per year.

**Table 3.1: Installations by region for Social Landlords scheme phase 1.**

Region	Installations	
<b>England</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>89%</b>
South West	35	4%
South East	110	11%
East of England	88	9%
West Midlands	174	18%
North West	100	10%
Yorkshire and the Humber	106	11%
East Midlands	177	18%
North East	68	7%
London	0	0%
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Great Britain Total</b>	<b>961</b>	

**Table 3.2: Installations by technology for Social Landlords scheme phase 1.**

Technology	Installations	
Air source heat pump	749	78%
Ground source heat pump	109	11%
Biomass boiler	33	3%
Solar thermal	70	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>961</b>	



# Renewable Heat Premium Payments (RHPP): Communities scheme

DECC launched the Renewable Heat Premium Payments Communities Scheme on 24 July 2012. The scheme was a funding mechanism to assist communities in England, Wales and Scotland to support domestic renewable heat installations in privately owned homes. Biomass boilers, solar thermal systems, ground source heat pumps, air to water source heat pumps and water to water source heat pumps were supported under the scheme.

28 community groups, representing 31 projects, received £910,809 in grant funding towards the cost of installing the renewable technology. From this, 364 renewable heating technologies were installed into 323 homes. The total installed capacity for biomass boilers, air source heat pumps and ground source heat pumps is 3.9 MW and it is estimated that the solar thermal systems installed are capable of generating 0.1 MWh of heat per year.

There are two claims under review.

**Table 4.1: Installations by region for Communities scheme.**

Region	All installations (redeemed)	
<b>England</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>69%</b>
South West	118	32%
South East	55	15%
East of England	7	2%
West Midlands	3	1%
North West	6	2%
Yorkshire and the Humber	36	10%
East Midlands	18	5%
North East	3	1%
London	4	1%
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>15%</b>
Great Britain Total	<b>364</b>	

**Table 4.2: Installations by technology for Communities scheme.**

Technology	Installations	
Air source heat pump	89	24%
Ground source heat pump	5	1%
Biomass boiler	134	37%
Solar thermal	138	38%
Total	<b>364</b>	

# Glossary

<b>Heat Pumps</b>	A heat pump is a device that transfers thermal energy from a heat source to a heat sink (e.g. the ground to a house). There are many varieties of heat pump but for the purposes of the policies they fall into 3 categories: air, ground and water source heat pumps. The first word in the title refers to the heat source from which the pump draws heat. The pumps run on electricity, however less energy is required for their operation than they generate in heat, hence their status as a renewable technology.
<b>Renewable Heat</b>	Heat energy that comes from a natural source.
<b>Full application</b>	A completed application submitted to Ofgem E-serve with a relevant system already installed.
<b>Accreditation / Accredited installation</b>	A system that has submitted an application and has gone through full checks by Ofgem E-serve to make sure that it complies with the relevant conditions.
<b>Tariff band</b>	The different rates paid per kWh of heat produced or bio-methane injected depending on the size and type of installation.
<b>Redeemed voucher</b>	A voucher which has been issued and subsequently, successfully returned and exchanged for its monetary value.
<b>Claimed voucher</b>	A voucher issued following self-certification by the applicant which is then submitted to EST post-installation for final eligibility checks before payment.
<b>Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS)</b>	The Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) is an industry-led and internationally recognised quality assurance scheme, which demonstrates compliance to industry standards.
<b>Ofgem (Office of the Gas and Electricity Markets)</b>	Ofgem is the regulator of the gas and electricity industries in Great Britain. Ofgem E-Serve is Ofgem's delivery arm that administers the RHI scheme.
<b>Energy Savings Trust (EST)</b>	The Energy Saving Trust Foundation gives impartial advice to communities and households on how to reduce carbon emissions. Their main activities include testing low carbon technologies, providing certificates and assurances to businesses and consumer goods and collecting and energy data. EST are responsible for the delivery of the RHPP scheme on behalf of the department.

# Further information and feedback

Any enquiries or comments in relation to this statistical release should be sent to Max Enoch in DECC's Heat Statistics Team at the following email address: [Max.Enoch@decc.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Max.Enoch@decc.gsi.gov.uk)

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The statistician responsible for this publication is Julian Prime.

Further information on energy statistics is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics>

## Next release

The data contained in this publication are updated on a monthly basis, with the next data scheduled for web release at 9.30am on 22 May 2014. The next quarterly publication will be at 9:30 on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2014.

# Appendix 1: Scheme Background

## Non Domestic RHI

RHI payments are made to the owner of the heat installation, or producer of bio-methane for injection to the gas grid, over a 20 year period and tariff levels have been calculated to bridge the financial gap between the cost of conventional and renewable heat systems.

Currently applicants may apply to receive payments on systems installed and commissioned any time after 15 July 2009 and for heat generated for a prescribed purpose such as space, water or process heating (not for electricity production). Producers of bio-methane for injection can also apply for registration. Installations below 45kW capacity must be certified under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) which is the independent mark of quality assurance for microgeneration systems and installation.

All heat generating systems must be fitted with a meter which measures the eligible heat output of the installation. Payment is calculated by multiplying the metered heat output (kWh) by the tariff rate (pence per kWh).

The scheme is administered by Ofgem E-serve. For more information please see the [DECC RHI webpage](#) in relation to the policy or the [Ofgem E-serve webpage](#) for how to apply, and scheme eligibility and guidance.

The non-domestic Phase of the RHI opened in November 2011 and the domestic Phase was announced on the 12 July 2013, and was formally launched on 9 April 2014.

## RHPP Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 2 Extension

The RHPP scheme was introduced as an interim measure in the absence of the domestic RHI. It was designed to support the uptake of domestic renewable heat and maintain the supply chain, to learn about renewable heat technologies and the way consumers use them to better shape the domestic RHI policy and contribute to the renewable energy target.

Phase 1 of the scheme ran from 1 August 2011 until 31 March 2012. Phase 2 opened on 1 May 2012 and closed on 31 March 2013. The Phase 2 Extension opened on 1 April 2013 and closed on 31 March 2014.

Vouchers are issued to home owners with basic energy efficiency measures in place including loft insulation up to 250mm and cavity wall insulation where practical. Vouchers can be redeemed only upon the installation of an MCS accredited system and meter. The value of the vouchers is fixed for each type of technology and has been calculated to equal approximately 10 per cent of the cost of installation.

Applicants that are not on the gas grid are able to claim vouchers when installing: heat pumps, solid biomass boilers or solar thermal systems.

Applicants on the gas grid are eligible to receive vouchers for solar thermal systems only.

The scheme is administered by the Energy Saving Trust (EST); more details on the eligibility criteria and the scheme in general can be found on the [RHPP pages of their website](#).

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