

The Non-domestic National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework 2026 (England and Wales): Methodology note

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Official Statistics

This note details the methodology used in the [Non-Domestic National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework \(ND-NEED\)](#) in England and Wales. This provides more details on how the building stock and sample are constructed, along with changes made this year and the resulting revisions.

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Changes since the 2025 publication

ND-NEED was last published in [August 2025](#). There have been some key changes in this report.

These are listed below – the first three are data updates, and the fourth is a major change in the structure of the report, condensing it to make a more concise and quality report:

1. Updated building stock data – now covering the stock as of March 2026 (March 2025 previously). This is used as the basis for creating the [ND-NEED sample](#) (where electricity and gas consumption data are address matched to the building stock) and therefore impacts on the consumption data presented for **all years**.
2. Updated electricity and gas meter consumption data for 2024, as well as revised historical meter consumption data, notably for gas consumption.
3. Updated business characteristics data, as of March 2026 from the Interdepartmental Business Register. Details of the impacts of these changes are presented in the [revisions](#) section.

Data sources

ND-NEED is formed by linking these three main data sources together: building stock data, meter point electricity and gas consumption data, and business characteristics data. Links and further information on these sources are provided in Table 8.

Table 8 – ND-NEED data sources

Data source	Used for	Owner	Further Information
Non-Domestic ratings list	Building stock	Valuation Office (VO, formerly the Valuation Office Agency) which became part of HM Revenue & Customs in April 2026	For further information on the VO rating list please see this technical guidance .
Summary Market Valuation list			For summary statistics and background information relating to stock of properties in England and Wales please see the VO website .
Meter point consumption data	Electricity and Gas consumption	DESNZ	For further information please see the sub-national consumption methodology and guidance note .
Inter-departmental Business Register	Business Characteristics	Office for National Statistics	For further information on the IDBR please see the ONS website .

Methodology

ND-NEED building stock

The Valuation Office (VO)'s non-domestic ratings list (NDR) and summary valuation data (SMV), as at the end of March 2026 are used to calculate the building stock figures in ND-NEED.

This data is collected by the VO as part of their business rate calculations. Almost all properties that are not used for domestic purposes are valued for business rates and so are included in the NDR. The NDR and SMV contain information on the number of non-domestic hereditaments in England and Wales, the size of these and their use. A hereditament can be a building, but there can also be multiple hereditaments within a single building.

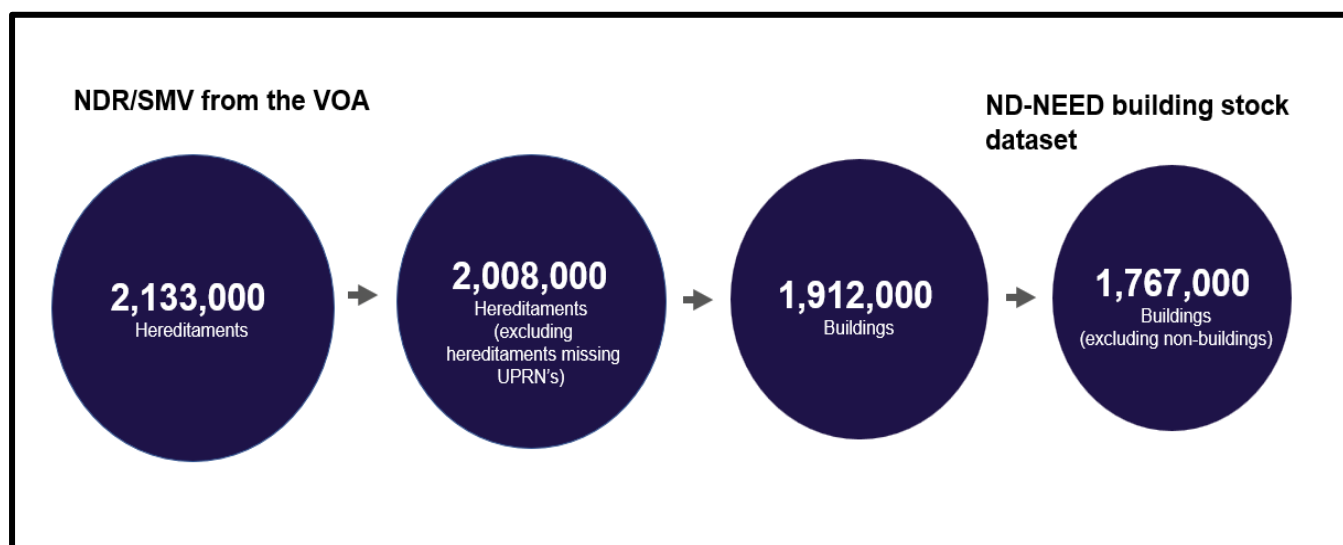
Scope

There are some non-domestic building uses that are exempt from business rates. These buildings are not included in the NDR and building use categories that either fully or largely comprise these buildings are also not covered by ND-NEED. These include agricultural buildings, prisons, some military buildings and places of worship.

Converting NDR/SMV hereditaments to ND-NEED building stock dataset ("spine")

Hereditament data from the NDR/SMV must first be converted to a building stock to produce ND NEED dataset. Figure 1 shows the steps taken to transform the hereditaments to ND NEED building stock.

Figure 1: The key steps from the NDR/SMV data from the VO to the ND-NEED building stock population.



Each hereditament in the NDR/SMV is allocated a unique address reference number (UARN) and a unique property reference number (UPRN). ND-NEED uses the UPRN as its indicator of a building; this may contain one or more UARNs. ND-NEED defines a building as a physical addressable location or a property identified by a Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN). Note that this may contain hereditament(s) - a unit of non-domestic property that is or may become rateable identified by a UARN (Unique Address Reference Number). More details are available [here](#).

Before analysis of the NDR/SMV data can be done, hereditaments which do not have a UPRN are removed – around 125,000 UARNs. This reduces the number of hereditaments in the dataset from 2,133,000 to 2,008,000. The 2,008,000 remaining hereditaments must then be aggregated to the building (UPRN) level, which results in 1,912,000 unique UPRNs. For further information on NDR/SMV please see this [technical guidance](#) published by the VO.

There are some buildings captured in the NDR/SMV data which are not considered to be non-domestic buildings for the purposes of ND-NEED. These ‘non-buildings’ are removed before the building stock figures are calculated. The following building types fall in this category of buildings: Caravan Parks, Advertising Rights and Premises, Car Parks, Beach Huts, Quarries and Telecoms. The removal of the ‘non-buildings’ takes the number of buildings from 1,912,000 to 1,767,000. Further information on these buildings is provided in [Annex B](#).

Floor area removal

Any hereditament that has a floor area of less than 15m² is not included in the building floor area as this floor area data is thought to be unreliable for the purposes of ND-NEED as it results in some extremely high energy intensity values.

The NDR/SMV also contain hereditament floor area information for some building uses for which this floor area information is thought to be unreliable for the purposes of ND-NEED as the floor area does not inform the business rating. The floor area for these building uses is therefore removed. A list of the building uses which have their floor area information removed can be found in [Annex D](#).

Floor area adjustments

For the 2023 VO rating list, a change was made to the rental analysis process for private nurseries which is now expressed as rent per registered child place (as stipulated by Ofsted) rather than per m² as it was previously. The “floor area” variable for private nurseries now contains the unit value of number of registered child spaces rather than the floor area in m² (further details of the change can be found in the VO’s [practice note](#)¹).

¹ [Manual section 5a: valuation of all property classes](#)

These values are often significantly lower than the floor area (m²) values that have been replaced. Therefore, to maintain consistency in our analysis – and to ensure that wherever possible our floor area figures are based on a m² approach - we have retained last year's floor area figures for the affected buildings. For those existing buildings with a SCAT code 086, we take floor area data from 2023 database when it was still expressed as m² (around 11,500 buildings).

For new buildings, the 2026 database is used, where it is expressed as rent per registered child place (around 900 buildings).

Multiple-hereditament buildings

A larger proportion (98%) of UPRNs contain single UARNs. However, of these 1,912,000 UPRNs; 2% contain multiple UARNs, as detailed by Table 9. These must be handled slightly differently since they will have multiple floor areas and may also cover multiple building uses.

Table 9: Single versus multiple hereditaments in ND-NEED non-domestic buildings in England and Wales (end of March 2026)

Number of hereditaments in a building	Number of buildings (UPRNs)
Buildings (UPRN) containing a single hereditament (UARN)	1,871,000
Buildings (UPRN) containing multiple hereditaments (UARN)	41,000

The floor area of buildings containing multiple hereditaments are calculated by summing up the floor area of the hereditaments within it. If a building contains hereditaments with multiple building uses, the building use of the hereditament with the largest floor area is taken to be that for the building.

New and removed buildings

By comparing the current ND-NEED building stock list with the previous list, we can present analysis disaggregating the change in the number of buildings, between those newly added to the list and those removed from it. For new additions, this is carried out by comparing the UPRNs that exist now with those in the previous list. For removals, the opposite procedure is carried out.

The new additions contain both new properties added to the NDR list, as well as properties that were previously present in the NDR, but had not been allocated a UPRN at that point. We can estimate the latter category, by comparing, for these UPRNs, their UARNs in both NDR edition. In this update, this represents around 18,000 buildings.

Business Characteristics Data

The [Interdepartmental Business Register](#) (IDBR) dataset is the source for business characteristics in ND-NEED. This dataset provides details about the number of employees of the business occupying the building. Data from the Interdepartmental Business Register, as of December 2025, are address matched into both the ND-NEED building stock and sample datasets to provide information on businesses occupying non-domestic buildings. This section outlines the process used for this.

ND-NEED focuses on the business occupying a building – this may be a local branch of an enterprise, or the enterprise unit itself. The combination of these provides a dataset of around 3.2 million records in Great Britain, to which UPRNs are attached in order to match to ND-NEED.

The DESNZ address-matching algorithm is utilised to attach UPRNs to these records, with around 56% of addresses allocated them. Like the building stock data (with UARNs), there are often multiple businesses registered to the same address.

In this similar situation, the business with the highest scoring match rating is retained as the representative for the building, while the remainder is removed. Once this process is complete, around 1.82 million records (for Great Britain) are address matched to the ND-NEED sample/spine. Around 30% of buildings in the ND-NEED sample successfully match to the IDBR data. Further information on the address-matching process is set out in [Annex A](#).

ND-NEED is interested in the number of people employed within the enterprise (including proprietors) occupying the building. The business size itself relates to the enterprise unit (for example, a local branch of a supermarket chain will be allocated the number of people employed by the enterprise as a whole).

Energy consumption data

DESNZ holds consumption data for all electricity and gas meter points in Great Britain. All meter points are matched to the corresponding UPRN, using the DESNZ address-matching algorithm. Where more than one meter is allocated to a UPRN, the corresponding electricity or gas consumption for each Meter Point Administration Number (MPAN)/Meter Point Reference Number (MPRN) is aggregated. Further information on the meter point electricity and gas consumption data can be found in the [sub-national methodology and guidance note](#).

Two aspects of the gas consumption data should be noted:

1. ND-NEED receives gas meter consumption data that have already been temperature corrected to account for the impact of weather on gas use. As electricity consumption is generally less influenced by weather conditions, the electricity data received are not temperature corrected. Consequently, year-to-year changes in weather may contribute to small variations in electricity consumption, particularly for buildings with cooling demand during warmer summer periods.
2. Whilst the electricity consumption data are collected roughly on a calendar year basis (end-January to end-January), the gas consumption data are roughly mid-year to mid-year (from 2019, this has been mid-May to mid-May). This means the consumption covered by gas is in advance of electricity (and the year stated), currently by around five to six months (so 2024 gas data cover from May 2024 to May 2025).

Creating the ND-NEED sample

Process

The ND-NEED sample is produced by address matching (via UPRN) the ND-NEED building stock with corresponding meters from the electricity and gas meter point data that DESNZ holds, and subsequently business characteristics data.

A sample of non-domestic buildings with energy consumption and building/business characteristic information is created. This sample is then weighted to scale the results to the meter point population level (further information on this process in [“Scaling the ND-NEED sample consumption to population”](#)).

Address matching of non-domestic buildings can be difficult and because of this, both additional datasets must be prepared first, including allocating UPRNs. Non-domestic addresses are often complex (for example, a non-domestic building may occupy a range of building numbers or list the company name in the address). Further detail on this process is set out in [Annex A](#).

Using address matching, 51% of buildings in the ND-NEED stock (899,000 buildings) were successfully matched to at least one year of electricity meter data. Of these 899,000 buildings, 384,000 were also successfully matched to at least one year of gas consumption meter data. This reduced sample size is because not all non-domestic buildings have a gas connection. Business characteristics data is available for around 30% of the buildings in the stock. There are more business characteristics data available for the ND-NEED sample compared to the building stock at about 44% of the electricity sample and 48% of the gas sample.

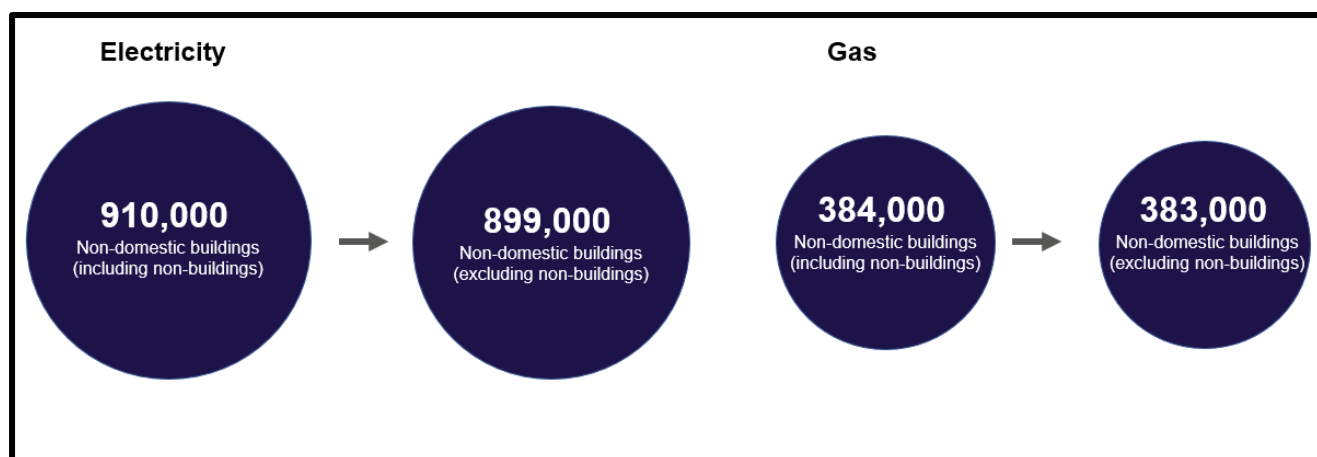
Non-buildings

Once the electricity and gas weights have been calculated, the buildings that were originally included in the ND-NEED electricity/gas consumption sample, but that are not considered to be non-domestic buildings in ND-NEED ('non-buildings'), are removed. As seen in Figure 2, ND-NEED electricity consumption sample reduced from 910,000 buildings to 899,000 buildings, and the size of the gas consumption sample from 384,000 buildings to 383,000 buildings after the removal of these 'non-buildings'.

The non-buildings are not removed before scaling because some of the electricity and gas consumption in the meter point population data are thought to come from these. Therefore, if non-buildings were removed beforehand, the consumption for non-domestic buildings (excluding non-buildings) would be artificially high as it would be scaled to population figures that includes non-building consumption.

To prevent this, the non-buildings are matched to the energy consumption data and included when the weights are calculated to scale the sample up to the population. After the weights have been calculated the non-buildings are removed.

Figure 2: The removal of non-buildings from the ND-NEED electricity and gas consumption samples



As the non-buildings are removed from the ND NEED sample, associated ND NEED energy consumption figures for these buildings are also removed. This accounts for 13 TWh for electricity and 11 TWh for gas.

The removal of non-buildings from the ND-NEED sample is one of the reasons the ND-NEED energy consumption figures for non-domestic buildings are generally lower than comparable figures from other sources such as the sub-national consumption statistics.

Scaling the ND-NEED sample consumption to population: weighting

Since not all non-domestic buildings can be address matched to energy use data, weights are used to scale up the ND-NEED sample to population. Weighting is used to ensure the results from ND-NEED are adequate representatives of the 1.77 million non-domestic building population.

The weighting process is done two stages to generate the building weight and the energy weight as the ND NEED Sample does not include all the non-domestic building stock and electricity/gas consumption data.

For the weighted sample figures to be representative of the population, the weighting must account for the key characteristics that could influence energy consumption. Both building use and floor area are used to inform the weighting, so the ND-NEED consumption figures should be representative for these characteristics. However, where floor area information is missing, the weighting is less effective as buildings missing floor area in the sample will be weighted up to buildings missing floor area in the population, even though the actual floor sizes of buildings in these groups might differ. For this reason, there is more uncertainty around the ND-NEED consumption figures by floor area than by building use (where there is no missing information).

Note, the weighting used to scale up consumption from the ND-NEED sample to the population does not account for potential differences between the size of businesses in the sample and the size of businesses in the population. This is because of the lower coverage of business size information in the building stock (only 30% of non-domestic buildings have business size information).

This means there is more uncertainty around whether the energy consumption figures by business size are representative of the population, than for the consumption figures by building use or by building size.

Building weighting

The building weights scale up the number of buildings in the ND-NEED sample to the number of buildings in the ND-NEED building population (ND NEED spine). To account for biases in the ND-NEED sample, the building weights are constructed based on building use and building size. A single building weight is calculated for each building in the ND-NEED sample.

The building population and sample are stratified into 35 building uses and 11 floor area bands to form a matrix. A few of the building types have too few counts in either the population or the sample to be stratified into an area band (a count of below 5 was used as the minimum cut off). In these cases, two or more area bands were merged (in both the population and the sample).

For each cell in the matrix, the population count is divided by the sample count. For example, if there were 1,000 cinemas with a floor area of >500 – 1,000m² in the population, and 500 cinemas with a floor area of >500 – 1,000m² in the sample these buildings would be assigned a building weight of 2.

Energy weighting

The next stage of the weighting process is to calculate the energy weights. The energy weights scale up the energy meters in the ND-NEED sample to match the number of energy meters in the non-domestic meter population. The weights for electricity meters and gas meters are calculated separately.

The non-domestic meter population contains some building uses that are not covered by ND-NEED. These are agricultural buildings, place of worship and prisons. The meters associated with these building uses are therefore excluded from non-domestic meter population before the energy weights are calculated. To do this, a profile for each of the excluded building types is created from the meter data.

Each of these building types is then grossed up to an estimated population from the UCL Carb model². The resulting population of these building types was then removed from the total population of all consumption meters.

Electricity weight

The population for the electricity weight is all the non-domestic electricity meters in the [sub-national electricity consumption statistics](#) (profile classes of 0 and 3 – 8)³, and any other electricity meters that match to a building in the ND-NEED building stock dataset. The sample is the number of electricity meters in the ND-NEED sample. See more information about electricity meters [here](#).

To account for biases in the ND-NEED sample, the electricity weights are constructed based on their average electricity consumption in 2022 - 2024 and meter profile class. The population and sample of meters is stratified into 17 consumption bands and into seven profile classes to form a matrix. A few of the cells in the matrix have too few counts in either the population or the sample to be stratified into a consumption band (a count of below 5 was used as the minimum cut-off). In these cases, two or more consumption bands were merged (in both the population and the sample). For each cell in the matrix, the ratio of population count to sample count is calculated. Any meters in the sample with a profile class of 1 or 2 are given a weighting of one, as they will also appear in the population. If a building has multiple meters, the total consumption for the building is divided by the number of meters and assigned the resulting consumption band.

For each combination of consumption band/profile, a single electricity weight is calculated, as the population to sample ratio, averaged over the last three years (2022 - 2024). This is then applied to all years of electricity consumption, for each building in the sample, in the corresponding band.

Gas weight

The population for the gas weight is all the non-domestic gas meters in the [sub-national gas consumption statistics](#) (meters that consume more than 73,200 kWh a year), and any other gas meters that match to a building in the ND-NEED building stock dataset. The sample for the gas weight is the gas meters in the ND-NEED sample.

To account for biases in the ND-NEED sample the gas weights are constructed based on their average gas consumption in 2022 - 2024. The population and sample of meters are stratified into 17 consumption bands. For each cell in the matrix, the ratio of population count to sample count is calculated.

² The UCL Carb model is UCL's non-domestic energy use model which provides estimates of total number of buildings for different building types.

³ Profile classes 1 and 2 indicate a domestic property. Profile classes 0 and 3 – 8 indicate a non-domestic property.

Some of the cells in the matrix have too few counts in either the population or the sample to be stratified into a consumption band (a count of below 5 was used as the minimum cut-off). In these cases, two or more consumption bands were merged (in both the population and the sample).

Any gas meters with a consumption of less than 73,200 kWh a year are given a gas weight of one as all meters in the population will also be in the sample. If a building has multiple meters, the total consumption for the building is divided by the number of meters and assigned the resulting consumption band.

For each consumption band, a single gas weight is calculated, as the population to sample ratio, averaged over the last three years (2022 - 2024). This is then applied to all years of gas consumption, for each building in the sample, in the corresponding band.

ND-NEED building stock: matching to business characteristics data

In the same way as business characteristics data is matched to the reduced ND-NEED sample, it can also be matched to the ND-NEED building stock data alone. This follows the same process but gives a larger dataset to analyse the businesses occupying non-domestic buildings.

Investigating consumption from buildings with low-consuming non-domestic meters

Information on the number of non-domestic buildings that have 'domestic-like' or low consuming electricity or gas meters can also be found in ND-NEED. This can provide the proportion of non-domestic buildings that share similar consumption characteristics as domestic buildings, and how much they contribute to overall non-domestic consumption.

Electricity consumption

There are two key reasons why it is important to understand the number of non-domestic buildings that have 'domestic-like' electricity meters:

1. In ND-NEED the non-domestic electricity meter population is defined as all meters that are in 'non-domestic' [profile classes](#) (0, 3 – 8), and any meters in a 'domestic-like' profile class (1,2), that can be matched to a non-domestic building address via an address-matching algorithm. The ND-NEED address matching algorithm is estimated to have a match rate of around 51% which means we know that we are missing some 'domestic-like' meters from the ND-NEED population. Understanding how many non-domestic buildings have 'domestic-like' meters will help us to understand how many of these meters and what level of electricity consumption is currently being missed in ND-NEED.
2. The profile class of an electricity meter is used by other electricity consumption publications such as the [Subnational electricity consumption publication](#) to identify non-domestic meters and to estimate non-domestic building consumption. Understanding how many non-domestic buildings have 'domestic-like' meters, therefore, informs how much non-domestic consumption is being recorded as domestic consumption in these publications.

Non-domestic buildings with 'domestic-like' meters can be identified as follows:

1. Meters classified under Profile class 1 or 2 but with consumption more than or equal 100,000KWh are relabelled as non-domestic buildings meters.
2. Meters classified under Profile class 1 or 2 but with consumption values greater than 50,000KWh but less than 100,000KWh with a trace of certain key non-domestic words/phrases in their addresses are relabelled as non-domestic buildings meters.

Of the 854,000 non-domestic buildings that have been matched to their corresponding electricity meter in the ND-NEED sample for 2024 energy dataset, 97,000 (11%) have 'domestic-like' meters (meters in profile classes 1 or 2). These may have previously been a domestic property which have now been converted to non-domestic usage.

These buildings with 'domestic-like' meters are responsible for 1 TWh of electricity consumption, 1% of electricity consumption from buildings with profile class information.

This shows that while these 'domestic-like' meters are relatively common in the non-domestic building stock, they make very little contribution to overall electricity consumption. This means that although the ND-NEED meter population is likely missing a substantial number of these 'domestic-like' electricity meters, this has little impact on the overall electricity consumption reported. This will also be the case for other electricity consumption publications that use profile class to define meters as 'domestic' or 'non-domestic'.

Gas consumption

The metered consumption level is used to classify whether a gas meter is domestic or non-domestic as gas meters do not have profile classes like the electricity meters.

DESNZ uses the gas industry standard "Annual Quantity" (AQ) cut-off point of 73.2 MWh to determine whether a gas meter is classified as domestic or non-domestic. Meters that consume ≤ 73.2 MWh are classified as domestic and meters that consume >73.2 MWh are classified as non-domestic.

In ND-NEED this classification is refined by also matching low-consuming sites to non-domestic buildings.

For gas consumption there are three key reasons why it is important to understand the number of gas meters that are low-consuming/'domestic-like':

1. In ND-NEED the non-domestic gas meter population is defined as all meters that consume >73.2 MWh and any meters that consume ≤ 73.2 MWh that can be matched to a non-domestic building address via an address-matching algorithm. The ND-NEED address matching algorithm is estimated to have a match rate of around 51% which means we know that we are missing some 'low-consuming' meters from the ND-NEED population. Understanding how many non-domestic buildings have these 'low consuming' meters will help us to identify how many of these meters and what level of gas consumption is currently being missed in ND-NEED.
2. The consumption level of a gas meter is used by other gas consumption publications such as the [Subnational gas consumption publication](#) to identify non-domestic meters and so to estimate non-domestic building consumption. Understanding how many non-domestic buildings have the 'low-consuming' meters therefore informs how much non-domestic consumption is being recorded as domestic consumption in these publications.
3. Not all non-domestic buildings will have a gas meter – they may be in an area where no gas connection is available, or they may be in an area where a gas connection is available but choose not to be connected. Understanding how

many buildings with gas meters are currently being missed in ND-NEED will help us to estimate the number of non-domestic buildings with no gas connection. This is important as there are differences in decarbonisation policy for buildings that use gas and those that do not.

In the ND-NEED sample, 338,000 non-domestic buildings have been successfully matched to their corresponding gas meter(s) in 2024. Of these 338,000 buildings, 270,000 buildings consumed ≤ 73.2 MWh of gas in 2024. That is 80% of all buildings with gas consumption information. These buildings are responsible for 10 TWh of gas consumption, which is around 7% of gas consumption from the whole non-domestic building stock.

This shows that 'low-consuming' gas meters are also common in the non-domestic building stock and have a non-negligible impact on the total gas consumption level. This means that the ND-NEED meter population is potentially missing a substantial number of gas meters and is slightly underestimating the total gas consumption from non-domestic buildings. This will be even more true for other publications which just use the 73.2 MWh cut-off to identify non-domestic consumption as they don't use address matching to identify any lower consuming sites.

Note, typical domestic gas consumption is much lower than 73.2 MWh. [Ofgem estimates](#) that the medium domestic gas consumption is 11.5 MWh and high domestic gas consumption is 17 MWh based on 2023 [typical domestic consumption values](#).

If 17 MWh a year is used as the cut-off for non-domestic consumption, then 152,000 buildings (45% of buildings in the ND-NEED gas sample) have 'domestic-like' gas consumption in 2024 (< 17 MWh). These buildings are responsible for 2 TWh of consumption.

If 11.5 MWh a year is used as the cut-off for non-domestic consumption, then 111,000 buildings (33% of buildings in the ND-NEED gas sample) have 'domestic-like' gas consumption in 2024 (< 11.5 MWh). These buildings are responsible for 1 TWh of consumption.

Overlap between buildings with 'domestic-like' electricity meters and 'domestic-like' gas meters

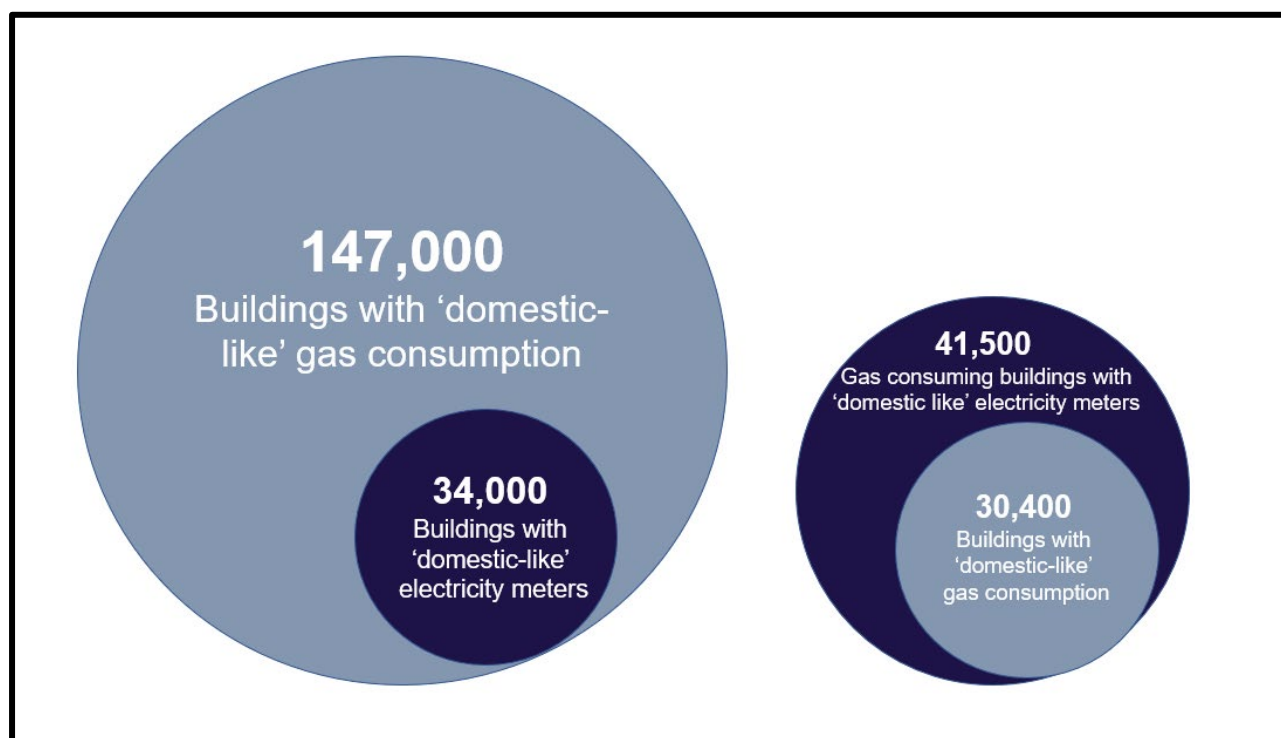
Another area we can investigate with the ND-NEED data is the extent to which the buildings with 'domestic-like' electricity and gas meters overlap. For this analysis a gas meter will be considered 'domestic-like' if it consumed less than [Ofgem's 'high domestic consumption' level](#) of 17 MWh in 2024.

There are 97,000 non-domestic buildings with 'domestic-like' electricity meters and 152,000 non-domestic buildings with 'domestic-like' gas consumption in the ND-NEED sample.

As Figure 37 shows of the 147,000 non-domestic buildings with 'domestic-like' gas consumption, 34,000 also have 'domestic-like' electricity meters. That means that 23% of the buildings with 'domestic-like' gas consumption also have 'domestic-like' electricity meters.

Of the 97,000 non-domestic buildings with 'domestic-like' electricity meters, 41,500 also consumed gas in 2024. As Figure 37 shows, of these 41,500 buildings, 30,400 have 'domestic-like' gas consumption. That means that 73% of the gas consuming buildings with 'domestic-like' electricity meters also have 'domestic-like' gas consumption.

Figure 37: Overlap between buildings with 'domestic-like' electricity meters and 'domestic-like' gas consumption meters



Main limitations of ND-NEED

There is an ongoing work to address several aspects of the ND-NEED's methodology which currently limit the insights that ND-NEED can provide.

Address matching (see also [Annex A: Address matching](#))

- Incorrect matches between the non-domestic buildings data and the energy consumption data).
 - Due to difficulties with the address matching process used to match the energy consumption data to AddressBase, an Ordnance Survey dataset that contains the addresses of all buildings in Great Britain as well as their UPRN, some matches will not be correct. It is estimated that around 5% of address matches are incorrect.
 - If an energy meter data has been matched with the wrong address in AddressBase it will then match to the wrong address in the ND-NEED building stock. The consumption of that building will therefore be assigned to the wrong building and business characteristics information, and weighted accordingly, causing distortions in the data.
- Around 51% match rate between the non-domestic buildings data and the energy consumption data.
 - Only 51% of non-domestic buildings in the ND-NEED building stock are matched to electricity consumption data.
 - Only 20% are matched to gas consumption data (including non-buildings) – however, this is expected to be lower than for electricity since not all buildings use gas.
 - Addresses from January 2026 are used for the address matching algorithm. This means that any old addresses that no longer exist in AddressBase (because the building no longer exists or because the buildings address has changed e.g., if a new business is occupying the building) will not be matched.

Weighting (see also [Scaling the ND-NEED sample consumption to population: weighting](#))

- The weighting process is used to ensure the ND-NEED consumption figures are representative of the population since we cannot match all non-domestic buildings data with their energy consumption data. There are several issues with this:
 - Firstly, ND-NEED does not currently cover information about business size at the population level. Business size is therefore not accounted for in the weighting process.
 - Secondly, although floor area is a factor in the weighting process, the relatively high rates of missing floor area information in ND-NEED reduces the efficacy of the floor area weighting.

- Applying energy weights to energy intensity figures:
 - Energy intensity is influenced by both the energy consumption and the floor area of a building, whereas the energy weight currently applied to energy intensity figures is just influenced by a building's energy consumption. This means that differences in floor area between the buildings in the sample and the population are not accounted for.
- Manual elements of the weighting process:
 - The current ND-NEED weighting processes require subjective decisions to be made about when to merge adjacent cells when there are a low number of buildings/meters in a particular cell and which cell to merge these 'low value' cells with. This means that two people running the weighing process would calculate slightly different weights, and consequently slightly different consumption values. This adds to the uncertainty surrounding all ND-NEED consumption estimates.

Consumption: time-series

There are several reasons why consumption in the earlier years of the ND-NEED time series may likely be underestimated:

- Based on position of the 2025 NDR at March 2026, the building stock figures used in ND-NEED do not include sites that have closed (or no longer attract business rates, for example, if converted to domestic use). Because of this, any buildings that do not exist in March 2026 will not be included in the ND-NEED stock and so cannot be matched to energy consumption data.
- The energy consumption data used in this version of ND-NEED only includes meters which are active in 2024. Because of this, any energy consumption from meters that have now been deenergised e.g. because the building has been destroyed, is not captured.
- The weighting process:
 - The weighting process in ND-NEED does not currently account sufficiently for the underestimation of consumption in earlier years, as energy consumed by buildings/meters that no longer exist would not be captured. Hence, energy consumption in earlier years is likely to be underestimated. This makes it difficult to create a robust time series from the ND-NEED.
 - The manual element of the weighting process (see above) introduces uncertainty into the consumption figures which can also have a small impact on the time series trend presented. This means that it is not possible to determine whether small changes in the time series trend are real changes in consumption or caused by noise in the data.

Missing data

- Many buildings in ND-NEED are missing information on business/building size.
 - The main consequence of the high level of missing data in ND-NEED is that the consumption value associated with a particular business or building size may likely be underestimated, as some consumption from buildings that are missing business/building size information will likely fall into that category.

Mixed building use

- The data received from the VO (NDR/SMV) is at the hereditament level and must be aggregated to the building level for use in ND-NEED. Where a building contains multiple hereditaments of different building uses, the building use of the hereditament with the largest floor area is assigned to the building. However, it is possible that the building use of the hereditament with the largest floor area does not best represent the building use of the building as a whole. Improving the building use classification for building uses with multiple hereditaments would improve the accuracy of ND-NEED's energy consumption and energy intensity figures by building use.

Business size

- The business size information in ND-NEED is the size of the business that occupies the building, not the number of employees that work in the building. Because of this a small branch of a national store will be a large business in ND-NEED, even if there are only a few employees occupying the building.
- Additionally, similar to mixed building use, there are often multiple businesses occupying – or registered to – a building, or even a premises. The method takes the business with the best match rating to represent that building, which may not best represent the building as a whole.

Scope

- The definition of a non-domestic building in ND-NEED is an area to review, particularly with regards to excluded buildings, such as prisons; and included buildings, such as those within the "Other" category – particularly electricity hereditaments (which include some generating stations that may consume electricity for non-building purposes).

ND-NEED 2026 revisions

Due to the updates of the raw data, ND-NEED statistics, particularly for time-series, have been revised. This section details the key drivers behind this.

Building stock

The Valuation Office (VO), formerly the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) which became part of [HM Revenue & Customs](#) in April 2026 provides the building stock data which is used to update the ND-NEED spine. The ND-NEED building stock is broadly consistent with the previous year, at 1.77 million buildings. The stock has increased slightly with around 19,000 additional buildings with matched Unique Property Reference Numbers (UPRNs) in the latest VO NDR/SMV data. See [Converting NDR/SMV hereditaments to ND-NEED building stock dataset \(“spine”\)](#) for more information on this process.

Table 1 shows the impact of the building stock update, by building use type. These are figures net of any removals from the stock (as a result of demolition, repurpose or temporary removal). Where there is a net reduction, the impact of removals from the stock has outweighed the impact of additions.

Table 1 – Update to ND-NEED building stock: number of non-domestic buildings, 2025 and 2026

Building Use	ND-NEED 2025 (as of March 2025)	ND-NEED 2026 (as of March 2026)	Difference (non- rounded)	Difference (non-rounded) (%)
Arts, Community and Leisure	52,000	51,000	-1,000	-1.4%
Education	40,000	40,000	-	-0.5%
Emergency Services	4,000	4,000	-	-0.7%
Factories	240,000	243,000	+3,000	+1.3%
Health	26,000	25,000	-	-1.0%
Hospitality	185,000	190,000	+5,000	+2.7%
Warehouses	225,000	230,000	+5,000	+2.4%
Offices	357,000	359,000	+2,000	+0.6%
Shops	492,000	494,000	+2,000	+0.4%
Other	127,000	130,000	+3,000	+2.3%
Total	1,748,000	1,767,000	19,000	+1.1%

Table 2 shows the accompanying changes to floor area data over time. There is an overall 2.4% increase in total non-domestic building floor area seen across all sectors, with Warehouses showing the largest growth (+4.7%) and Arts, Community and Leisure the steepest drop (-1.7%). Most other categories saw modest increases except for Education and Health which fell by 1.7% and 1.1% respectively.

Table 2 – Update to ND-NEED building stock: floor area of non-domestic buildings, 2025 and 2026

Building Use	ND-NEED 2025 (as at March 2025) (m ²)	ND-NEED 2026 (as at March 2026) (m ²)	Difference (non-rounded) (m ²)	Difference (non-rounded) (%)
Arts, Community and Leisure	15,197,000	14,936,000	-261,000	-1.7%
Education	3,793,000	3,729,000	-64,000	-1.7%
Emergency Services	142,000	143,000	+1,000	+0.9%
Factories	146,596,000	147,823,000	+1,227,000	+0.8%
Health	2,290,000	2,264,000	-26,000	-1.1%
Hospitality	13,465,000	13,936,000	+ 471,000	+3.5%
Warehouses	222,335,000	232,687,000	+10,352,000	+4.7%
Offices	70,185,000	70,585,000	+400,000	+0.6%
Shops	96,382,000	97,187,000	+805,000	+0.8%
Other	49,344,000	51,522,000	+2,178,000	+4.4%
Total	619,730,000	634,812,000	15,082,000	+2.4%

Energy Consumption

The electricity and gas consumption figures published in ND-NEED 2026 contain revised figures for 2012-2024, compared with those published in ND-NEED 2025. Tables 3 and 4 summarise these revisions. Broadly, these revisions affect the level of the figures, while the time-series trend remains similar to ND-NEED 2025.

Table 3: ND-NEED electricity consumption 2020 – 2023, from ND-NEED 2025 and ND-NEED 2026

	Electricity consumption 2020 (TWh)	Electricity consumption 2021 (TWh)	Electricity consumption 2022 (TWh)	Electricity consumption 2023 (TWh)
ND-NEED 2025	118	124	124	120
ND NEED 2026	118	125	125	122
Size of revision (non-rounded) (TWh)	+0.5	+1.3	+1.4	+1.5
Size of revision (non-rounded) (%)	+0.5%	+1.1%	+1.1%	+1.3%

Table 4: ND-NEED gas consumption 2020 – 2023, from ND-NEED 2025 and ND-NEED 2026

	Gas consumption 2020 (TWh)	Gas consumption 2021 (TWh)	Gas consumption 2022 (TWh)	Gas consumption 2023 (TWh)
ND-NEED 2025	173	172	166	152
ND NEED 2026	171	167	160	153
Size of revision (non-rounded) (TWh)	-2.0	-4.2	-5.7	+0.2
Size of revision (non-rounded) (%)	-1.1%	-2.5%	-3.4%	+0.2%

There are several differences between ND-NEED 2025 and ND-NEED 2026 that have contributed to these revisions.

Meter point data:

1. The gas and electricity consumption data that is input into ND-NEED has been updated, resulting in revisions from 2015 onwards. There have been revisions to electricity, and particularly, gas, consumption data this year, extending back to 2015. Details on these revisions can be found in the [Subnational consumption statistics: methodology and guidance](#). Revisions to the non-domestic sector tend to be larger, as the figures are sensitive to changes for a very small number of high consuming meters.

Weighting process:

2. The ND-NEED weighting process ([see Scaling the ND-NEED sample consumption to population: weighting](#) for further information) calculates weights based on consumption in the latest three years and applies these weights to all years in the time series. The updated weighting process therefore results in revisions to the entire time-series, though usually affecting the level, rather than the trend. In ND-NEED 2025 the weights were therefore calculated from 2021 – 2023 consumption data, but in ND-NEED 2026 they are calculated from 2022 – 2024 consumption data.
3. The scaling method contains a manual element where subjective decisions need to be made due to data limitations. To generate weights across all sample and population strata, strata with fewer than five observations are merged with similar strata that contain sufficient observations. The selection of strata for merging involves a degree of subjectivity, meaning that repeating the process using the same data could lead to small differences in the derived weights and, consequently, the final consumption estimates.

Sample sizes:

4. There is a change in the number of buildings address matched to at least one year of meter point data for both gas and electricity. By comparing the sample size with the previous year's consumption sample, 2024 gas sample size reduced by 3,000 (0.9%) whereas electricity sample size increased by over 1000 buildings.

The above factors highlight the uncertainty that surrounds the scaled ND-NEED consumption figures, and particularly the level, as opposed to the trend, of the time-series. Because of this, small revisions to the ND-NEED consumption data or small changes in ND-NEED consumption over time should be interpreted with caution as they may be a result of the methodological issues described above.

Tables 5 and 6 show the impacts of these revisions on 2023 consumption for each building use types. Table 5 shows a small (1%) positive revision to electricity consumption, predominantly driven by 'Other' sector. Similarly, revisions to gas consumption have seen a very slight (0.2%) positive revision, also driven by 'Other' sector (Table 6).

Table 5 – Revisions to electricity consumption, by building use type, 2023

Building Use	Electricity consumption ND-NEED 2025 (TWh)	Electricity consumption ND-NEED 2026 (TWh)	Revision (non-rounded) (TWh)	Revision (non-rounded) (%)
Arts, Community and Leisure	3	4	+0.1	+2.8%
Education	5	5	-0.6	-10.8%
Emergency Services	1	1	+0.0	+0.7%
Factories	36	35	-1.5	-4.1%
Health	3	3	+0.1	+3.6%
Hospitality	9	9	+0.0	+0.6%
Offices	18	18	+0.2	+0.9%
Shops	15	15	+0.2	+1.4%
Warehouses	14	14	+0.5	+3.6%
Other	16	19	+2.4	+15.2%
Total	120	122	1.5	1.3%

Table 6 – Revisions to gas consumption, by building use type, 2023

Building Use	Gas consumption ND-NEED 2025 (TWh)	Gas consumption ND-NEED 2026 (TWh)	Revision (non- rounded) (TWh)	Revision (non- rounded) (%)
Arts, Community and Leisure	6	5	-0.1	-1.1%
Education	11	11	-0.3	-2.9%
Emergency Services	1	1	-0.0	-2.0%
Factories	63	62	-1.0	-1.6%
Health	9	9	+0.3	+2.9%
Hospitality	11	11	-0.3	-3.1%
Offices	10	9	-0.3	-3.2%
Shops	9	9	-0.0	-0.3%
Warehouses	8	8	+0.1	+1.9%
Other	26	27	+1.9	+7.6%
Total	152	153	+0.2	+0.2%

Business Characteristics

Updating the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) data for the business characteristics information, as of December 2025 has resulted in some revisions to tables presenting business size information.

Table 7 presents the impact of this on the split of the ND-NEED building stock, and the sample. Looking at the stock, we can see the share of business sizes in this update closely resembles the previous update. Both data sources are on an enterprise basis and will include many local units that will be allocated the same employment figure as for the company as a whole. The Department for Business and Trade's [Business Population Estimates](#) (BPE, which is also drawn from the IDBR), show a far greater share of smaller businesses (99% of UK businesses are Micro, and 1% are Large or Very Large), but these businesses will be counted only once (whereas ND-NEED may count multiple units of large businesses).

Table 7 – Impacts of new business data on ND-NEED building stock and sample

Business size	Share of ND-NEED building stock (%)			Share of ND-NEED electricity sample (%)		
	ND-NEED 2025	ND-NEED 2026	Revision (non-rounded) (percentage pt)	ND-NEED 2025	ND-NEED 2026	Revision (non-rounded) (percentage pt)
Micro (less than 10 employees)	17.4%	17.3%	-0.1%	25.3%	25.4%	+0.1%
Small (10-49 employees)	5.3%	5.4%	+0.0%	7.7%	7.8%	+0.1%
Medium (50-249 employees)	1.9%	1.9%	+0.0%	2.6%	2.7%	+0.0%
Large (250-999 employees)	1.1%	1.1%	-0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	-0.0%
Very Large (1000+ employees)	4.3%	4.2%	-0.0%	6.3%	6.2%	-0.2%
Missing	70.0%	70.2%	+0.2%	56.4%	56.4%	-0.0%

Annex A: Address matching

The ND-NEED sample is produced by matching the ND-NEED building stock with corresponding meters from DESNZ's energy meter data, and then matching to business characteristics data, via the UPRN. The building stock data from VO has UPRNs allocated already; to match the energy meter and business data, these must also be allocated UPRNs.

Process

The energy meter and business data are each matched separately to the AddressBase dataset, to generate a UPRN for each record with them. This is an Ordnance Survey dataset that contains the addresses of all buildings in Great Britain as well as their UPRN. As both the energy meter data, business data and the AddressBase data contain the buildings address, address matching is used to match these datasets together. The same process is followed for each dataset.

Address-matching algorithm

An algorithm is used to carry out the address-matching. Where buildings in the energy meter dataset successfully match to AddressBase, the UPRN for the building can be identified. As part of the process, the matches are scored to indicate the degree of confidence in the match. Given the complexity of non-domestic addresses, only those matches scoring above a certain threshold are accepted.

Match rates

Table 10 compares the number of buildings in the building stock with those in the electricity sample (all buildings that have electricity consumption data for at least one of 2012-2024). From this, an indication of the match rates (and any bias towards particular building uses) can be obtained.

Table 10 – Electricity sample match rates of ND-NEED building stock, by building use

Building use	ND-NEED building stock 2026	ND-NEED electricity sample	Match rate (%)
Arts, Community and Leisure	51,000	27,000	53%
Education	40,000	28,000	70%
Emergency Services	4,000	3,000	75%
Factories	243,000	104,000	43%
Health	25,000	18,000	72%
Hospitality	190,000	137,000	72%
Offices	359,000	86,000	24%
Shops	494,000	366,000	74%
Warehouses	230,000	83,000	36%
Other	130,000	49,000	38%
Total	1,767,000	901,000	51%

Supplementary meter point data UPRNs

Where meters could not be match to an address using the address matching algorithm described above, a list of Meters-UPRN from a different address matching algorithm was used. The address matching algorithm was developed for DESNZ by a consultancy and used as part of the address matching process in the 2015 edition of ND-NEED. The addition of this historic address matching algorithm improved the match rate between the buildings stock and the energy meter data by around six percentage points.

Annex B: Non-buildings

Further information on the non-buildings that are removed from the ND-NEED sample is provided in Table 11.

Table 11 – Impact of removal of non-buildings

Number of buildings	% of buildings	Floor area (where available) (m ²)	Electricity consumption (TWh, 2024)	Gas consumption (TWh, 2024)
145,000	8%	2,310,000	13	11

Annex C: Building use categories

The building use categories that are used in this version of ND-NEED have been chosen to align as far as possible with the categories used in the Energy Consumption in the UK (ECUK)^{4 5}.

In this publication, ten building use categories are used: Arts, Community and Leisure; Education; Emergency Services; Factories; Health; Hospitality; Offices; Shops; Warehouses and Other. Details of the buildings uses that are included in these ten categories can be found in Table 12. Further information on the description codes can be found in the [technical guidance](#) published by VO.

Table 12: The building uses included in the ten building use categories in ND-NEED.

Building use	Broad description	Description codes			
Arts, Community and Leisure	Cinemas, Community centres, Libraries/Museums, Sports centres, Sports grounds	EM EM1 EM1O EM1W EMO LC LC1 LC1O LC1S LC1W LC2	LC2O LC2S LC2W LC3 LC3C LC3O LC3S LCC LCO LCS LCW LI	LI1 LI1O LIO LS LS1 LS2 LS2O LS3 LS3S LS3W LS4	LS5 LS6 LS7 LSO LT LT1 LT1S LT2 LT3 LT3O LT3S LT4
Education	Nurseries, State schools, Private schools, Universities	EL EL1 EL1O EL1S	ELO ELW EN1 EN1O	EN1S EN1W EP EP1	EPO EPS EU EUC EUO
Emergency services	Ambulance/Fire stations, Police stations	MP MP1 MP1O	MP2 MPO MPS	MS1 MS1O MS2	MS2O MS2S MS2W
Factories	Factories	IF IF1 IF1O IF2 IF2O	IF2S IF2W IF3 IF3C IF3O	IF3S IF3W IF4 IF4C IF4O	IF4S IF4W IFO IFS IFW

⁴ [ECUK, End uses data tables, Table U5](#)

⁵ Note – some military premises are not included in the NDR and so are not covered in ND-NEED.

Building use	Broad description	Description codes			
Health	Healthcare	MH MH1 MH1O	MH1S MH1W MH2	MH2C MH2S MH3	MHC MHO MHS MHW
Hospitality	Restaurants, Hostels, Hotels, Holiday homes/Guesthouses, Pubs	CH CH1 CH1C CH1O CH1S CH1W CH2 CH2C CH2O CH2S	CH3 CH3S CHC CHO CHS CHW CL CL1 CL1S CL1W CL2	CL2O CL2S CL2W CLO CLS CLW CR CR1 CR1C CR1O CR1S	CR1W CR2 CRC CRO CRS CRW MR MR1 MR1O MRO MRS
Offices	Offices	CO CO1	CO1O COC COO	COS COW ML	MLC MLO MLW
Shops	Shops	CS CS1 CS10 CS10C CS10O CS10S CS10W CS1O CS1S CS1W	CS2 CS2O CS2S CS3 CS3C CS3O CS3S CS3W CS4 CS4O	CS4S CS4W CS5 CS5S CS6 CS6C CS6S CS6W CS7 CS7C	CS7O CS7S CS7W CS8 CS9 CS9S CSC CSO CSS CSW
Warehouses	Warehouses	CW CW1 CW1C CW1O	CW1S CW1W CW2 CW2O CW2S	CW2W CW3 CW3C CW3O CW3S	CW3W CWC CWO CWS CWW

Building use	Broad description	Description codes			
Other	Bus stations/moorings, Cemeteries, Docks, Electricity hereditaments (including power stations and premises), Garages, Markets, Military premises, Sewage treatments	CG	CM	NWW	CS4
		CG1	CM1	NX	CS4O
		CG1C	CMC	TD1	CS4S
		CG1O	CMS	TD2	CS4W
		CG1S	CX	TX	CS5
		CG1W	EX	CS	CS5S
		CG2	FD	CS1	CS6
		CG2O	FE	CS10	CS6C
		CG2S	IX	CS10C	CS6S
		CG2W	LX	CS10O	CS6W
		CG3	MC	CS10S	CS7
		CG3C	MC1	CS10W	CS7C
		CG3O	MCO	CS1O	CS7O
		CG3S	MX	CS1S	CS7S
		CG3W	NT	CS1W	CS7W
		CG4	NT1	CS2	CS8
		CG4O	NT1C	CS2O	CS9
		CG4S	NT1O	CS2S	CS9S
		CG4W	NT1S	CS3	CSC
		CGC	NT1W	CS3C	CSO
		CGO	NT3	CS3O	CSS
		CGS	NW	CS3S	CSW
		CGW		CS3W	

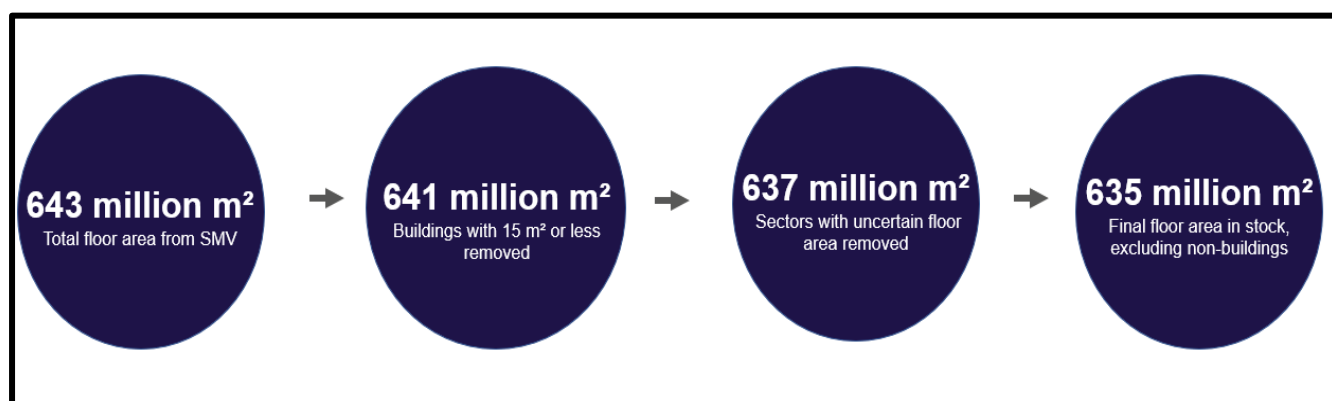
Annex D: Floor area data

Missing floor area data in ND-NEED sectors

In ND-NEED 2026 dataset, 319,000 (18%) of buildings do not have floor area data. This is because:

1. 10% of buildings is already missing floor area data from the VO data that ND-NEED is based on.
2. A further 14% of buildings are removed that have a floor area of 15m² or less. This information is removed from the ND-NEED dataset because the data is believed to be unreliable, and accounts for around 1,482,000 m² of floor area (less than 1% of the total ND-NEED floor area).
3. Buildings in subsectors not used to inform VO's building rating are also removed (12%). This account for about 4,000,000 m² of floor area. The exact amount of floor area missing from ND-NEED is not known and therefore cannot be accurately calculated.

Figure 3: The Removal of floor area from the ND-NEED building stock.



All floor area data presented is therefore believed to be an underestimate. Table 13 shows that the proportion of buildings missing floor area information in ND-NEED varies substantially between sectors. Due to variations, floor area comparisons between sectors must be done with caution.

Table 13: Percentage of non-domestic buildings missing floor area data.

Building use	Proportion of buildings missing floor area
Arts, Community and Leisure	20%
Education	66%
Emergency Services	96%
Factories	2%
Health	42%
Hospitality	67%
Offices	14%
Shops	3%
Warehouses	6%
Other	44%
Total	18%

Excluded floor area data

The NDR/SMV received from the VO contains information on floor area. This floor area information is at hereditament level. For some hereditaments, the floor area information is already missing from the VO's data. Hereditaments with a floor area of <15m² have their floor area value also removed as these floor area values are thought to be inaccurate considering the purpose of ND NEED, thereafter, the floor areas of the constituent hereditaments are added together for multiple hereditaments in a single building as ND-NEED presents information at the building level. This is done to aggregate the hereditament floor areas to the building level.

The floor area of building uses for which floor area is not used to inform VO's building rating are also removed, as detailed in Table 14.

Table 14: Building uses where floor area has been removed

Building Uses		
Abattoirs and Slaughterhouses, Agricultural Showgrounds, Airports, Air Strips, Aluminium Smelting Works, Amusement Parks, Aquaria, Archives, Arenas, Army Hereditaments, Artificial Fibre Works, Asphalt Plants, Beet Sugar Factories, Bingo Halls, Bird Sanctuaries, Bowling Centres, Brickworks, Bulk Cement Storage Depots, Bus Garages, Bus Stations, Caravan Parks, Caravan Sites and Pitches, Cattle Breeding Centres, Cement Tiles Works, Cement Works, Cemeteries, Chalet Parks, Chemical Works, Cinemas, Civic and Public Buildings, Civic Amenity Sites, Civil Airports, Coaching Inns, Coastguard Stations, Courts,	Coking and Carbonising Plants, Colleges of Further Educations, Communication Stations, Concert Halls, Concrete Batching Plants, Concrete Block Works, Concrete Product Works, Conference and Exhibition Centres, Conference Centres in Country Houses, Country House Hotels, Courts, Crematoria, Cricket Centres, Cricket Grounds, Crown Miscellaneous, District Heating Undertakings and Networks, Docks and Harbours, Domestic Fuel Installations, Effluent Minewater Treatment Plants and Premises, Electricity Undertakings, Field Study Activity and Adventure Centres, Fire Stations, Fish Farms, Flour Mills, Football Stadia, Formula Assessed Miscellaneous, Game Farms, Gas Processing Plants, Go Kart Rinks, Golf Driving Ranges, Grain Silos, Greyhound Racetracks, Hatcheries/Poultry Farms, Health Farms,	Heliports, Hereditaments used for Primary Treatment/Processing of Minerals, Heritage Railways, Holiday Centres, Horse Racecourses, Hospitals and Clinics NHS, Hospitals and Clinics Private, Hotels (3 star and under), Operated, Ice Rinks, Information/Visitor Centres, Iron and/or Steel Works, Lakes with Water Sport Facilities, Land used for Car Boot Sales, Landfill Gas Generator Sites, Land used for Waste Composting, Leisure Miscellaneous, Libraries, Lifeboat Stations, Liquid Bulk Storage, Livestock Markets, Local Authority Schools, Lodges, Marinas, Markets, Mineral Depots and Premises, Minerals Miscellaneous, Mineral Producing Hereditament – Blockstone, Mineral Producing Hereditament – Brine, Mineral Producing Hereditament – Chalk, Mineral Producing Hereditament – China Clay, Mineral

Producing Hereditament
 – Clay,
 Mineral Producing
 Hereditament – Coal,
 Mineral Producing
 Hereditament –
 Fluorspar, Mineral
 Producing Hereditament
 – Gas,
 Miniature Railways,
 Model Villages,
 Mineral Producing
 Hereditament – Inert,
 Mineral Producing
 Hereditament – Oil,
 Mineral Producing
 Hereditament – Other
 Mineral Categories,
 Mineral Producing
 Hereditament –
 Putrescible, Mineral
 Producing Hereditament
 – Sand, Gravel, and,
 Slates,
 Mortuaries,
 Motor Racetracks,
 Motor Vehicle Works,
 Motorway and Major
 Road Service Areas,
 Museums and Art
 Galleries (Contractors),
 Museums and Art
 Galleries (Non-
 Contractors),
 Nuclear Establishments,
 Nursing Homes,
 Observatories,
 Oil Refineries,
 Oxbridge Colleges,
 Peat Fields,
 Petrol Filling Stations,
 Pipelines,
 Pitch and Putting Greens
 Pleasure Piers,
 Point to Point and
 Eventing Courses,

Police Stations,
 Police Training Colleges,
 Power Generators,
 Prison Service
 Hereditaments,
 Property used for
 Secondary Aggregate
 Processing, Provender
 Mills,
 Public Conveniences,
 Public Halls,
 Public Houses/Pub
 Restaurants, Public
 Houses/Pub
 Pumping Mines
 Railways and Tramways,
 Religious Retreats/Study
 Centres (Residential),
 Restaurants (inc. Lodge),
 Roller Skating Rinks,
 Rugby League Grounds,
 Sea Dredged Aggregate
 Processing Plants and
 Depots,
 Sewage Works,
 Ship Building Yards,
 Ship Repair Yards,
 Ski Centres,
 Showhouses,
 Speedway Racetracks,
 Spoil Heap Workings,
 Sporting Rights,
 Sports and Leisure
 Centres (Wet and Dry),
 Sports and Leisure
 Centres Within/Part of
 Specialist Property,
 Sports Stadia,
 Stately Homes and
 Historic Houses,
 Statutory Docks and
 Harbours (Formula),
 Statutory Docks and
 Harbours (Non-Formula
 Prescribed),

Statutory Docks and
 Harbours (Other),
 Surgeries Clinics Health
 Centres (Contractors
 Valuation),
 Swimming Pools (Local
 Authority),
 Swimming Pools
 (Private),
 Telecommunications
 Cable Networks,
 Telecommunications
 Switching Centres,
 Telescope Sites,
 Tennis Centres,
 Theatres,
 Theme Parks,
 Timeshare Complexes,
 Tolls,
 Totalisators on Horse
 racecourses,
 Tourist Attractions/Dark
 Rides,
 Training Centres
 (Residential),
 University – Ancillary
 Land or Buildings,
 Universities (excluding
 Oxbridge),
 War Game Courses/Misc.
 Agriculture Use,
 Universities (excluding
 Oxbridge),
 University Occupation
 Within Hospitals,
 Waste Incinerator Plants,
 Waste Transfer Stations,
 Water Undertakings
 (Non-Statutory),
 Windmills,
 Zoos and Safari Parks.

Revisions policy

The [DESNZ statistical revisions policy](#) sets out the revisions policy for these statistics, which has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide comments and feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and should be sent to:
energyefficiency.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk.

The DESNZ statement on [statistical public engagement and data standards](#) sets out the department's commitments on public engagement and data standards as outlined by the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

Contact

- Email: energyefficiency.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk
- Media enquiries: 0207 215 1000