

The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy: What it means for energy in new developments

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- The draft Regional Spatial Strategy – the context
- The sustainable construction theme in the RSS
- Why have building integrated renewable energy policy in the RSS?
- What is the proposed policy?
- Is it affordable?
- RSS future timetable

The draft Regional Spatial Strategy

- Statutory planning document
- Spatial context to support achievement of set of agreed regional objectives
- About: how much, how quickly, where
- Also about: quality, creativity, innovation
- Guides planning process at the local level



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RSS Key Theme - Sustainable Construction

- Aim to make sustainable construction the norm, not the exception
 - Requiring achievement of standards of emerging national Code for Sustainable Buildings
 - Promoting Future Foundations principles
 - Minimise lifetime resource use
 - Minimise environmental impact
- Working with partners on regional checklist for sustainable developments – to be used by planning authorities to support planning decisions



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Why have building integrated policy in the RSS?

- PPS22
- Setting level playing field across the region
- Levels of development in SW
- Costs: financial; sourcing problems
- Benefits: economic benefits to the region; reduced CO2 emissions; contribute to RE targets; reduce demand for carbon-based energy; low energy bills; incentive to improve energy efficiency

Renewable Energy Targets 2010 & 2020

	2005	2010	2020
Renewable electricity (onshore)	110 MWe	509-611 MWe	847 MWe
Renewable Electricity (offshore)	0 MWe	56 MWe	400 MWe
Renewable Heat	5 MW_{th}	105 MW _{th}	503 MW _{th}

Proposed RSS policy – Sustainable Energy within Development Proposals

- All developments will include a proportion of their energy from renewable sources. Major developments will be expected to provide, as a minimum, sufficient on-site renewable energy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from energy use on site by 10%.
- Proposals for major developments must be accompanied by an energy use assessment which sets the baseline for the calculation of the proportion of on-site generation and describes the measures that are being taken to put the energy hierarchy into effect

Main technology options

- Electricity
 - PV
 - Micro-wind (building integrated)
 - Small wind
- Heat
 - Solar water heating (domestic hot water)
 - Heat pumps (ground/ air/ water)
 - Wood fuelled (biomass) heating (pellets, logs, woodchip)
- CHP
 - Small-scale biomass (wood chip from wood waste, forest residues, SRC)
 - Making use of heat from large scale renewable electricity generation – e.g. AD, EfW, biomass

Is it affordable?

- Costs of meeting 10% figure as percentage of build costs
- Rooftop photovoltaics 4-23% extra
- Solar water heating 1-2% extra
- Ground source heat pumps 2-3% extra
- Biomass district heating 3% extra
- These costs will often be substantially lower through availability of grants
- Data from Revision 2020 Report and London Renewable Energy Toolkit

RSS Next Steps

- Mid October: consideration by Regional Assembly
- November – December: Stakeholder consultation workshops on RSS & RES
- March 2006 final consideration by Regional Assembly & submission to ODPM
- Spring/Summer 2006: Full public consultation
- Autumn 2006: Examination in Public
- Early 2007?: In force

The draft RSS – where to find it

- You can download the draft RSS, draft proposed Supplementary Planning Document (on renewable energy) and Revision 2020 Report from www.southwest-ra.gov.uk