



# CLASP.

## Stand- Alone Renewable Electricity

Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2011

Delivered by:



**CLASP.** **EnviroLink** **Quantum** **AECOM**<sup>®</sup>

# Climate Change Skills Fund

- Funded by North West Improvement and Efficiency Programme (NWIEP)
- Extension of existing CLASP programme – runs until June 2011
- Available to all North West local authorities
- Range of regional and sub-regional activities
- Low Carbon Technical Support Programme being delivered by Envirolink, in association with Quantum and AECOM
- Full programme can be found at [www.clasp-nw.info](http://www.clasp-nw.info)

# Technical Support Programme

- Envirolink are a Member of the Construction CPD Certification Service
- Programme Includes:
  - **Technical Workshops** (March – May)
  - **Low Carbon Briefings and Site Visits** (April – June)
  - **Independent Coaching Service** - advice and support on specific low carbon issues (March – June)
  - **Supporting Resources** – presentations and supporting resources uploaded onto CLASP website
  - **Knowledge Exchange** – networking planners and officers & enabling local authorities to act on climate change



# Technical Workshops

- **Workshop 1: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Buildings**  
Thursday 3 March 2011, Manchester
- **Workshop 2: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Buildings**  
Tuesday 8 March 2011, Preston
- **Workshop 3: Stand Alone Renewable Electricity Technologies**  
Wednesday 16 March 2011, Liverpool
- **Workshop 4: Stand Alone Renewable Electricity Technologies**  
Tuesday 22 March 2011, Manchester
- **Workshop 5: Understanding Energy: Electricity Grids and Renewable Energy Connections**  
Tuesday 29 March 2011, Warrington
- **Workshop 6: Heat Supply Technologies and Heat Networks**  
Thursday 7 April 2011, Preston
- **Workshop 7: Understanding Energy Statements and Carbon Calculations**  
Tuesday 12 April 2011, Manchester
- **Workshop 8: Planning for Climate Change Adaptation**  
Tuesday 10 May 2011, Preston
- **Workshop 9: Planning for Climate Change Adaptation**  
Thursday 12 May 2011, Manchester

# Agenda

- NW Renewable Planning Study
- Financial Drivers & Project Financing
- Small Scale Wind
- Large Scale Wind
- Solar Farms
- Hydro Schemes
- Questions & Discussion
- Case Study Exercises



# CLASP.

## Envirolink Renewable Energy Planning Survey

Denise Shaw  
Envirolink

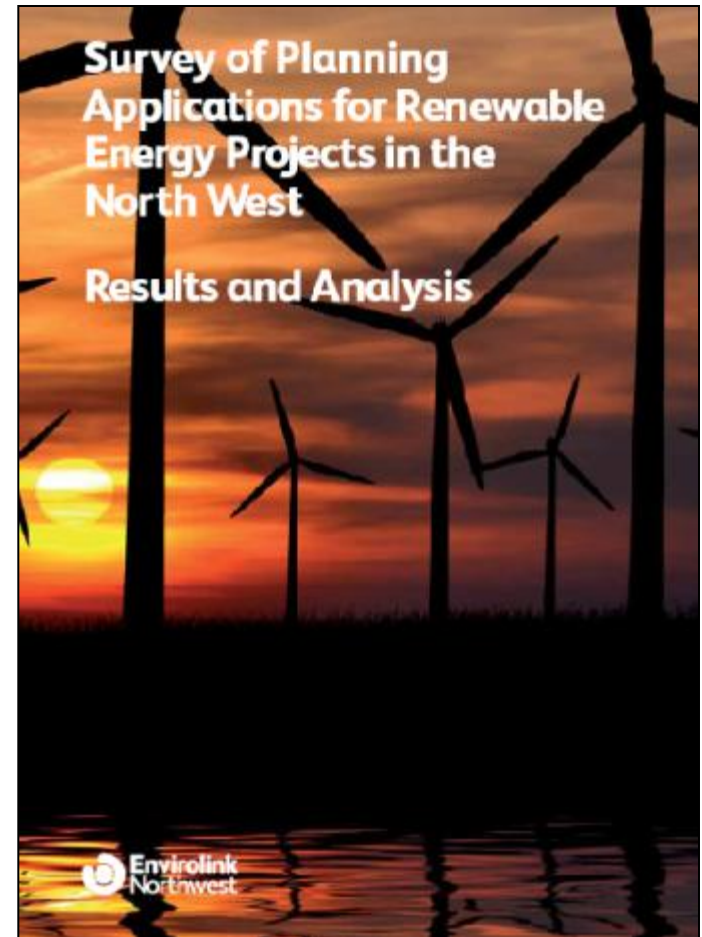
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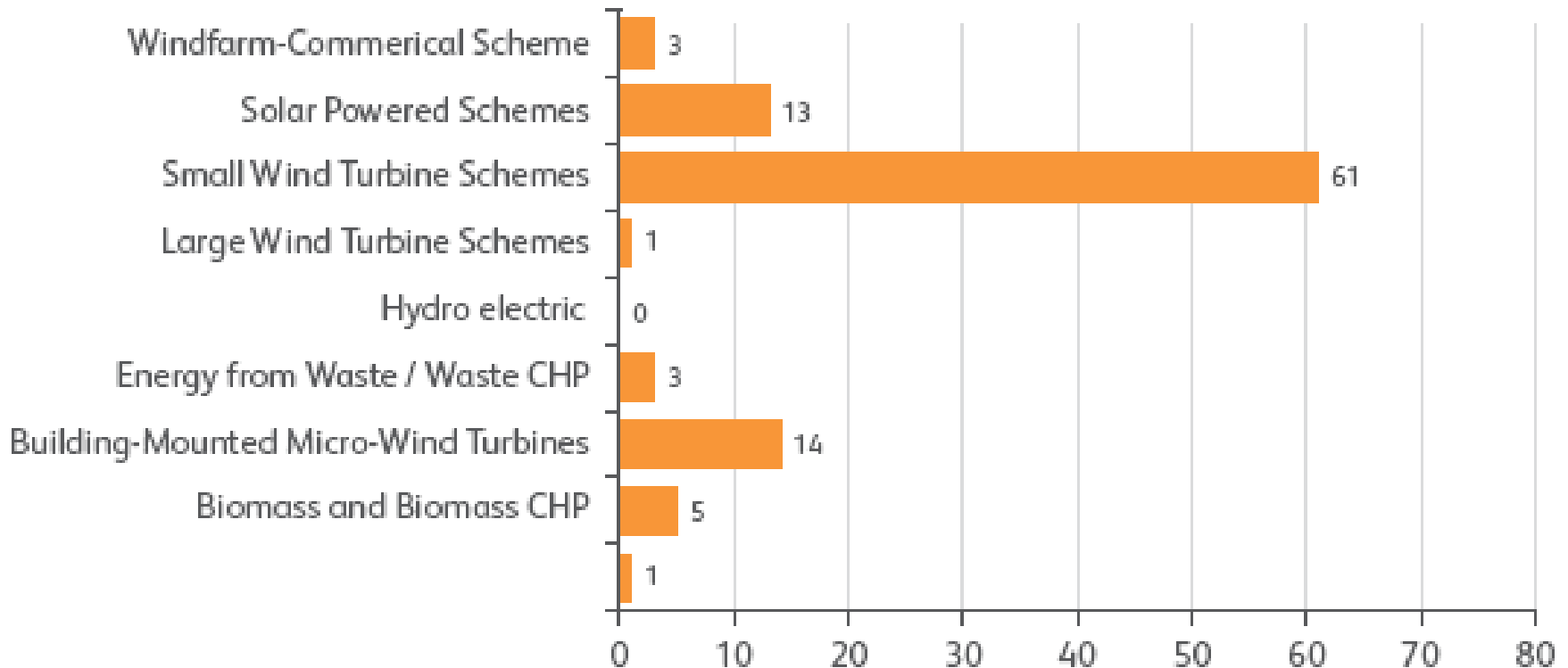
# Envirolink Survey of Renewable Energy Planning Applications

- Survey of all renewable energy planning applications in North West over 5 year period (2004 – 2009)
- Determines the volume and distribution of planning applications submitted to LPAs in the region, and identifies any emerging trends and issues
- Report of Findings has been sent to each LPA to inform LDF Evidence Base



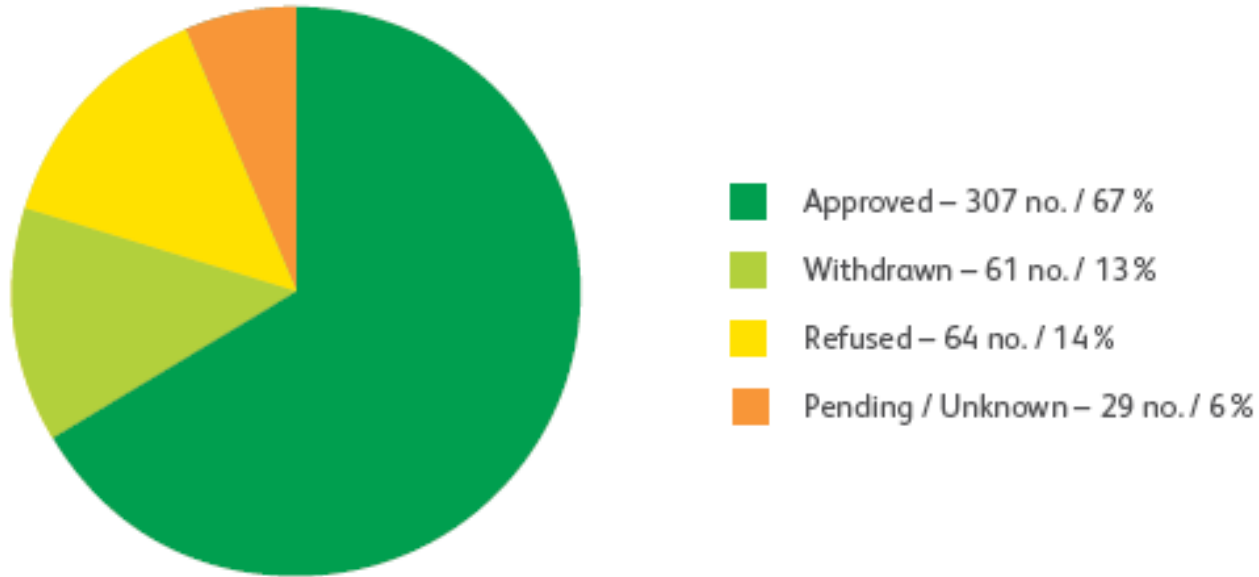
# Application by technology (%)

- At 75%, small scale wind turbine and building mounted schemes make up the greatest number of planning applications in this survey





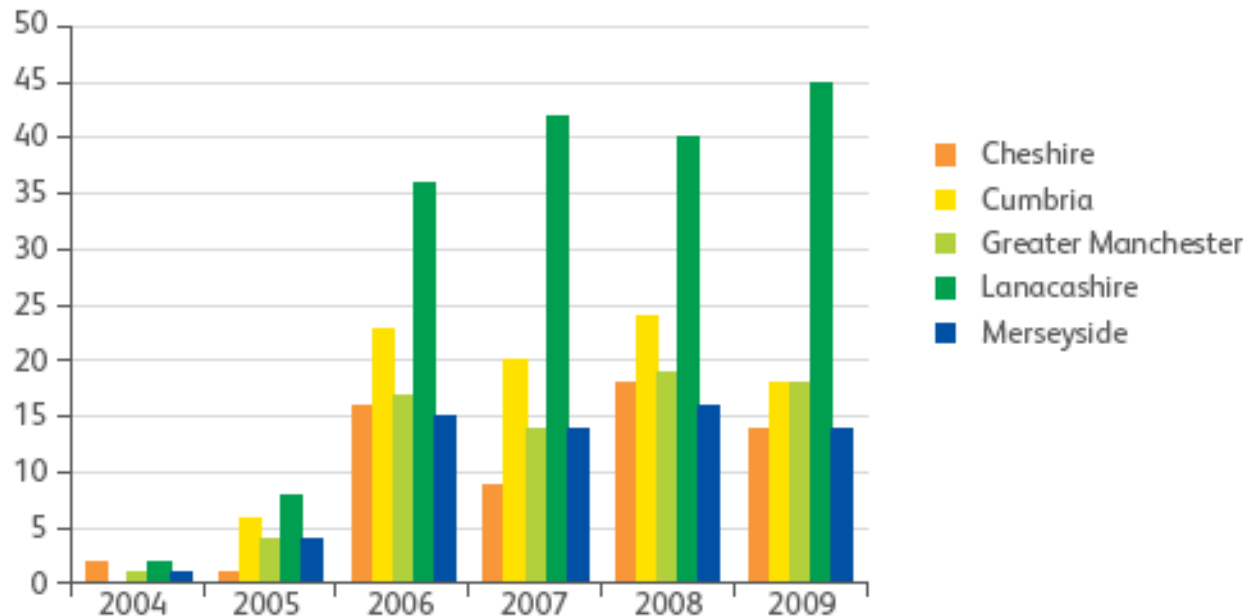
# Outcome of 461 planning applications



- Majority of applications were approved (67%)
- Total consented capacity over 5 years = 571MW
  - 77% energy from waste
  - 15% windfarms
  - 8% all other applications

# Distribution by sub-region

- Lancashire received the most applications year on year
- Lancashire received majority of small wind (45%) and large wind turbine (57%) schemes
- Cheshire (29%) and Lancashire (29%) received the largest number of applications for solar powered schemes
- Merseyside received the highest proportion of applications for energy from waste (33%)
- Greater Manchester received the most biomass applications (41%)
- Cumbria received the majority of planning applications for commercial windfarms (82%)



# Reasons for Refusal & Appeals

## Reasons for refusal and objections:

- Project design and impact on visual amenity were cited as main reasons for refusal
- Noise, landscape, design and ecology objections were most prevalent in the context of wind based technologies
- Windfarms were the only technology with which impacts on local economy were associated
- Air quality is a key objection for EfW and biomass applications

## Appeals:

- 26 refused applications were appealed: 38% were upheld / 62% dismissed

# Average determination time

TECHNOLOGY	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	AVERAGE TUNE (DAYS)
ANAEROBIC DIGESTION CHP/ ENERGY	6	90
BIOMASS AND BIOMASS CHP	17	106
BLDG.-MOUNTED MICRO-WIND TURBINES	60	77
ENERGY FROM WASTE / WASTE CHP	12	150
HYDRO ELECTRIC	1	195
LARGE WIND TURBINE SCHEMES	7	134
SMALL WIND TURBINE SCHEMES	285	81
SOLAR POWERED SCHEMES	51	63
WINDFARM -COMMERCIAL SCHEME	22	304
TOTALS	461	n/a

- Solar powered schemes have shorted determination time
- Windfarms have the longest determination time
- Average determination time for all technologies is 96 days
- On average, determination time fails to meet national performance targets

# Key Messages / Actions

- Most applications approved
- large no. of small schemes - limited contribution to renewable energy generation targets
- Data difficult to access – data monitoring not standardised and varies considerably between LPA
- Post-consent monitoring needed to ensure schemes become installed and operational
- Need clearer planning guidance for applicants, particularly for small scale developments
- Financial incentives (FIT / RHI) likely to significantly increase number of renewable energy planning applications submitted
- Ongoing monitoring needed to better understand impact on the planning system
- Nationally - expanding permitted development rights or limiting grounds for objection should be considered

Questions?