

# Policy Drivers for DE

Alina Lazar  
GLA Environment  
Team



# National Policy Drivers for DE

- PPS 1 Supplement on Climate Change — highlights the importance of planning as a tool for DE and requires boroughs to have evidence-based policies for higher reduction targets — and PPS22 on Renewable Energy
- Code for Sustainable Homes – In London’s high density areas, low carbon and renewable DE will need to be part of the solution to achieve higher level of the Code;
- Definition of Zero Carbon Homes (consultation) — allowable solutions may include export of low carbon and renewable heat and investments in low and zero carbon community heat infrastructure;
- Heat and Energy Saving Strategy (HESS) 2009 consultation:
  - Feed-in-Tariffs (April 2010)
  - Renewable Heat Incentive (April 2011)
- National Renewable Energy Strategy 2009 – renewable energy target of 15% by 2020

# Regional/ Local Policy Drivers

- National Indicators 185 (Percentage CO<sub>2</sub> reduction from LA operations) and 186 (Per Capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the local area)
- Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme – cost and reputational incentive for boroughs to reduce energy use
- London Plan, Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks (OAPFs) and Local Development Frameworks (LDF)
- Forthcoming Mayor's Climate Change and Energy Strategy and boroughs climate change mitigation strategies

# A new plan for London 2009

- Mayor announces full review in December 2008
- Proposals published in April 2009
- Draft replacement Plan published in October 2009
- Three month consultation period: October 09 to January 2010
- New draft Economic Development and Transport Strategies have also been produced
- Examination in Summer 2010
- Adoption by Winter 2011



# Minimising Carbon Dioxide Emissions

## Policy 5.2

- Minimum targets for all new development proposals in London
- Requires all proposals to include a energy assessment
- Prescribes a **hierarchy** of measures to reduce emissions
- Shortfalls may be provided offsite or through a cash in lieu contribution to the relevant borough for CO<sub>2</sub> reductions elsewhere

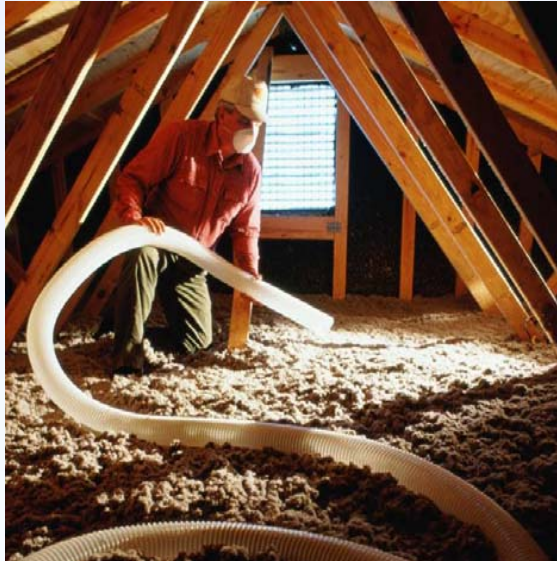
### Residential buildings:

Year	Improvement on 2006 Building Regulations*
2010 – 2013	44 per cent
2013 – 2016	55 per cent
2016 – 2031	Zero carbon

### Non-domestic buildings:

Year	Improvement on 2006 Building Regulations*
2010 – 2013	44 per cent
2013 – 2016	55 per cent
2016 – 2019	As per building regulations requirements
2019 – 2031	Zero carbon

# Use Less Energy (Be Lean)



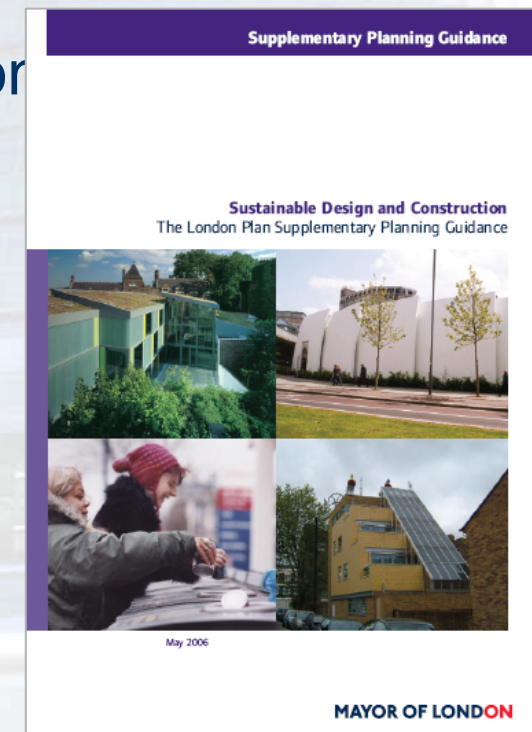
# Sustainable Design & Construction

## Policy 5.3

Design to minimise CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the outset by adopting sustainable design and construction principles:

- Minimise energy use (passive solar design, natural ventilation, vegetation on buildings, etc)
- Make the most effective use of land, location and existing buildings
- Make the most effective use of natural resources

Supported by guidance (SPG) which also covers the other responses to climate change outlined in the plan.



# Retrofitting

## Policy 5.4

- Applies the previous policy to existing buildings where possible (i.e. major refurbishments or estate renewal projects).
- Key focus: minimise CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Supported by other Mayoral initiatives to address existing development



# Decentralised Energy Networks

## Policy 5.5

- Increase the use of decentralised energy to comprise 25% of all energy used by 2025

### LDF preparation

B Within LDFs boroughs should develop policies and proposals to identify and establish decentralised energy network opportunities. Boroughs may choose to develop this as a supplementary planning document and work jointly with neighbouring boroughs to realise wider decentralised energy network opportunities.

As a minimum boroughs should:

- a Identify and safeguard existing heating and cooling networks
- b Identify opportunities for expanding existing networks and establishing new networks. Boroughs should use the London Heat Map tool and consider any new developments, planned major

infrastructure works and energy supply opportunities which may arise

- c Develop energy master plans for specific decentralised energy opportunities which identify:
  - major heat loads (including anchor heat loads, with particular reference to sites such as universities, hospitals and social housing)
  - major heat supply plant
  - possible opportunities to utilise energy from waste
  - possible heating and cooling network routes
  - implementation options for delivering feasible projects, considering issues of procurement, funding and risk and the role of the public sector.
- d Require developers to prioritise connection to existing or planned decentralised energy networks where feasible.



# Decentralised Energy in Development

## Policy 5.6

- All development proposals need to demonstrate that their heating, cooling, and power systems have been selected to minimise CO2 emissions
- CHP & CCHP systems should be evaluated in all cases
- An Order of Preference is outlined
  - Connection to existing scheme(s)
  - Site wide CHP network;
  - Communal heating and cooling
- Forthcoming LSBU report shows that between Nov 2006 and June 2009 and based on a sample of 147 planning applications, 94 CHP systems secure, equivalent to over 20 MWe



# 3. Use Renewable Energy (Be Green)

- The London Plan outlines potential capacity up to 2020 that equates to approx 5% of total energy
- Key opportunities from waste: anaerobic digestion, gasification and pyrolysis
- Boroughs are required to identify opportunities and broad locations;
- All development proposals are required to include on-site renewable energy, and seek to achieve a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of 20%, where feasible. Includes:
  - PV and solar water heating
  - Biomass
  - Ground coupled heating/cooling
  - Wind

