APPENDIX 1 CPLAN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Three Rivers District Council



Carbon Intelligence Reporting



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Generated by: Aidan Dunsdon

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ECSC Ltd. 26a Commercial Way, Woking, Surrey

Purpose of this report

This document provides an overview of the energy statements that have been assessed by C-Plan at Three Rivers District Council since commencement of its use in May 2008. Analysis of these statements has been carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of the council's targets for the reduction of CO_2 emissions and use of renewable energy in new developments. It is important to note the data presented in the first part of this report relates to energy statements submitted to Three Rivers District Council in support of planning applications. No analysis has been carried out on whether these proposals have been granted planning consent or implemented.

A number of the headline trends and outcomes in relation to compliance with the council's preferred options policy are summarised below and illustrated in graphical outputs. At the request of the council we have also carried out further analysis to identify the performance of small (10 dwelling or less) residential developments in meeting the draft policy targets.

This report also includes an overview of development proposals granted planning consent by Woking Borough Council and completed during the period April 2008 – March 2009. This is a sample of monitoring information provided to Woking Borough Council in December 2009 as part of its AMR and has been provided at the request of Three Rivers District Council to provide evidence of small residential development schemes that have been built and have complied with the local planning authority's policy target requiring at 10% of energy to be generated by renewable means on-site.

Testing of draft policy

Three Rivers District Council has set a CO₂ reduction target of 25% over Part L Building Regulations, of which at least 10% must be achieved through on-site renewable energy technologies. This target was adopted for the purposes of testing the policy threshold prior to the Council publishing its Development Plan Preferred Options for consultation.

Performance of all Planning Applications

We have analysed all energy statements for planning applications submitted via C-Plan during the period April 2008 – March 2010. It should be noted that in this analysis, no assessment of schemes progressed to construction has been carried out. Therefore, the following conclusions are based on the assumption that all development proposals that had energy statements submitted to the council via C-Plan were granted consent and subsequently built.

The total predicted carbon footprint of energy in use would be $373,217 \text{ kgCO}_2$ (equivalent emissions) per annum (red column on figure 1). This compares with a predicted total baseline emissions for these developments (i.e. if built to be compliant with current Building Regulations only) of 553,575 kg CO₂ Baseline bar on figure 1). The combined effects of the Council's planning targets would achieve a reduction in emissions of just over $180,000 \text{ kgCO}_2$ per annum. This is equivalent to a 33% overall reduction in carbon emissions against the baseline and comfortably exceeds the council's minimum target of 25% reduction in emissions.

The contribution in CO_2 reductions made by renewable energy across these applications equates to a total reduction in emissions of 14% (compared to the Building Regulations baseline). Hence, both parts of the draft policy target have been met, and the overall CO_2 savings target has been exceeded by 8%. This reflects an improvement over the equivalent data for the period April 2008-March 2009 when the overall CO_2 reduction target was exceeded by just 3%. Only two of the schemes assessed failed to achieve a 10% reduction in emissions through renewable energy. Four proposals would achieve over 20% reduction through renewable energy, with the highest predicted to achieve a 42% reduction in emissions through the use of biomass heating.

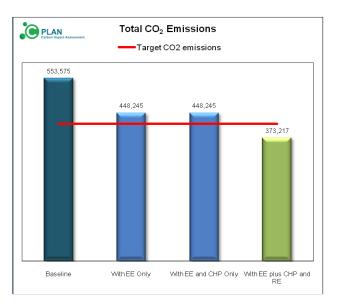


Figure 1 – The carbon footprint of development proposals at Three Rivers District Council

April 2008 – March 2010

Figure 2 shows that 58% of the reduction in emissions is a result of enhanced energy efficiency (EE) measures over Part L of Building Regulations, whilst the remaining 42% is as a result of the proposed installation of renewable energy (RE) technologies. There have been no proposals to include Combined Heat and Power (CHP) in the energy statements processed through C-Plan to date.

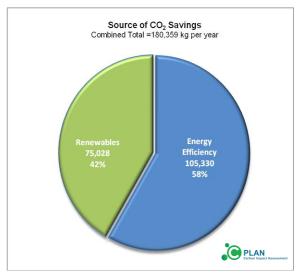


Figure 2 – Source of reductions in emissions April 2008 – March 2010

Using energy efficient design to meet the council's emissions reduction target

A significant majority of schemes targeted between 11and 15 % improvement in energy efficiency. Five development proposals were predicted to exceed Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 equivalent CO₂ emissions through energy efficiency measures alone.

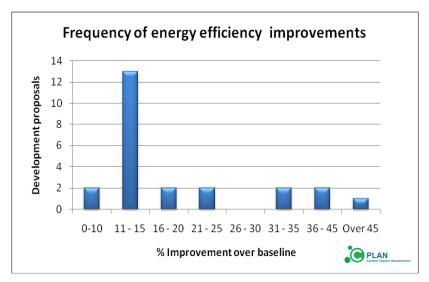


Figure 3 – Contribution made by different renewable energy technologies

April 2008 – March 2010

Renewable energy measures proposed to meet planning targets

Figure 4 shows that the frequency of different renewable energy technologies proposed by applicants. A number of developments proposed to use a combination of renewable energy technologies. There was strong preference for meeting the target through generating renewable heat (77% of total renewable energy) compared with renewable electricity. To date there have been no proposals for wind powered renewable energy.

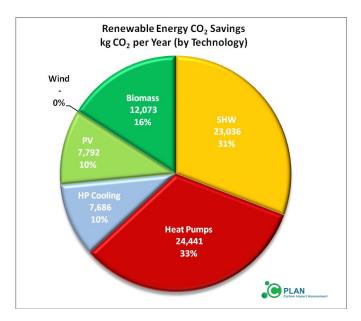


Figure 4 – Contribution made by different renewable energy technologies April 2008 – March 2010

Figure 5 shows the frequency that different types of renewable energy technology have been proposed by developers to meet the draft policy's targets. The data is based on the number of times each type of renewable energy was included in an energy statement and shows a clear preference for the use of solar hot water panels. This is likely to reflect a number of factors:

- The capital installation cost for solar hot water is often perceived to be lower than other microgeneration technologies
- The majority of energy statements related to residential developments where a steady domestic hot water demand suits the use of solar hot water panels.
- The proportion of renewable energy required by the council can generally be met through solar hot water panels. If higher levels of renewable energy were required, it is unlikely that this will be met through this technology alone.

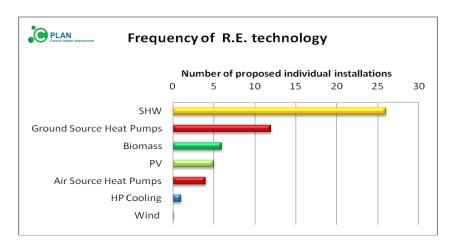


Figure 5- Frequency of specification of different renewable energy technologies April 2008 - March 2010

It should be noted that the above figures reflect the number of times each technology is proposed by a developer. In some cases, this may include multiple installations of a technology in a single development.

Performance of Planning Applications for Minor Residential Developments

Analysis has been carried out of minor applications for dwellings only (10 dwellings or less). Based on a sample of 19 developments submitted for planning consent to Three Rivers District Council, the performance of development proposals in meeting the council's targets for carbon reduction has been assessed (figure 6).

The key conclusion from this analysis is that found that the Council's minimum standards for CO_2 reduction have been met in all energy statements that have been assessed via C-Plan. The total predicted CO_2 emissions for these small housing schemes is equivalent to a 37% improvement over the 2006 Building Regulations baseline. This exhibits a greater level of performance improvement than the overall improvement achieved when all applications are assessed (including commercial and mixed use schemes). The contribution made by renewable energy microgeneration is 14% across all schemes. In only one case did the proposal fail to meet the council's minimum

requirement of 10% reduction in emissions through renewable energy, with 4 applications predicted to achieve more than 20% CO₂ savings through renewable energy.

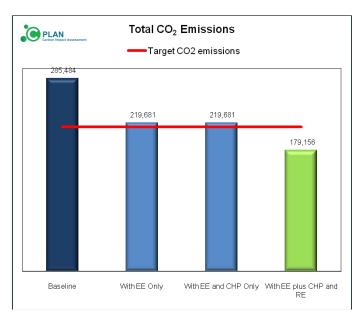


Figure 6 – The carbon footprint of minor residential development proposals at Three Rivers

District Council April 2008 – March 2010

Developments of Minor Residential Schemes in Woking Borough

From March 2005 onwards Woking Borough Council implemented Surrey Structure Plan policy SE2 (SSP adopted December 2004). This included a requirement that all development should meet a minimum of 10% of predicted energy use through renewable sources generated on site. In addition, the policy sought to establish the adoption of 'best practice' standards of energy efficiency in all new development. Whilst the policy provided no definition of 'best practice', in Woking this was generally interpreted to mean the 'Energy Efficiency Best Practice in Housing' (EEBPH) standard promoted by the Energy Saving Trust. EEBPH sets a standard equivalent to a 25% improvement over the 2006 Building Regulations. In practice, planning officers encouraged developments to demonstrate significant improvement in energy efficiency, although failure to achieve 25% was not considered to be grounds for refusal of planning consent.

Significantly, the SSP policy included no minimum size threshold. Initially the council implemented the policy for larger schemes only, but within 12 months it had removed any size threshold and was applying the policy down to single new houses and conversions.

In December 2009 an analysis of planning applications completed or granted consent between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009 was provided for inclusion in the council's AMR. The following data has been extracted from that analysis.

During this period 17 minor residential schemes (10 units or less) were completed subject to a planning condition requiring a minimum of 10% renewable energy to be generated on site. The majority of these schemes were of three dwellings or fewer, with no developments greater than 5

dwellings being completed during the year (figure 7). The total number of dwellings completed in minor schemes during this period was 37.

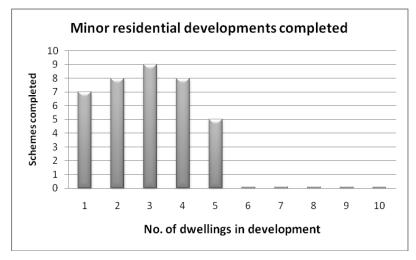


Figure 7 – size of minor residential schemes in Woking completed during April 2008 - March 2009 subject to planning condition requiring at least 10% renewable energy

Over half of all small residential schemes completed during this period comprised detached dwellings, with a total number of 21 detached dwellings

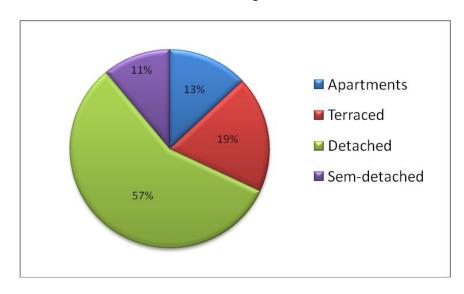
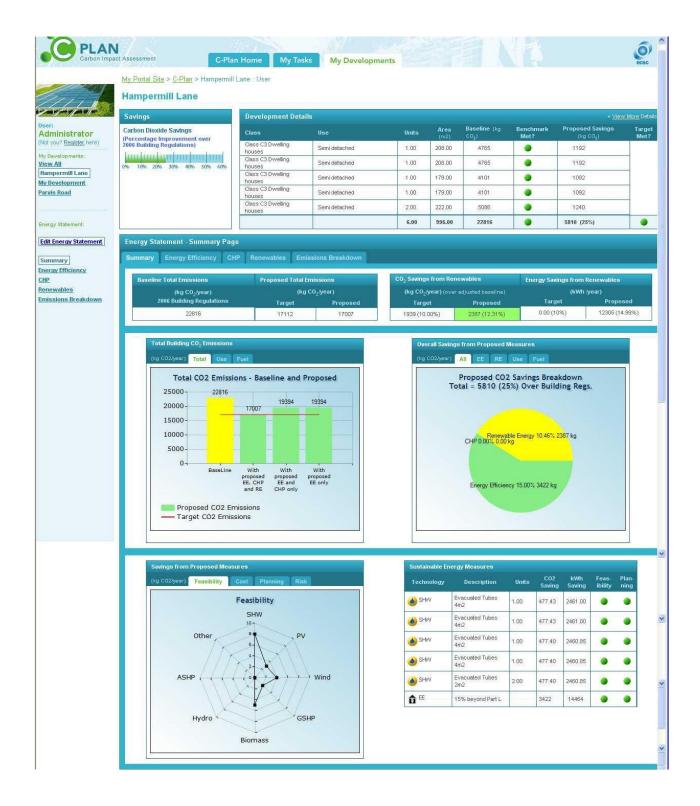


Figure 8 – Minor residential schemes in Woking completed during April 2008 - March 2009 subject to planning condition requiring at least 10% renewable energy

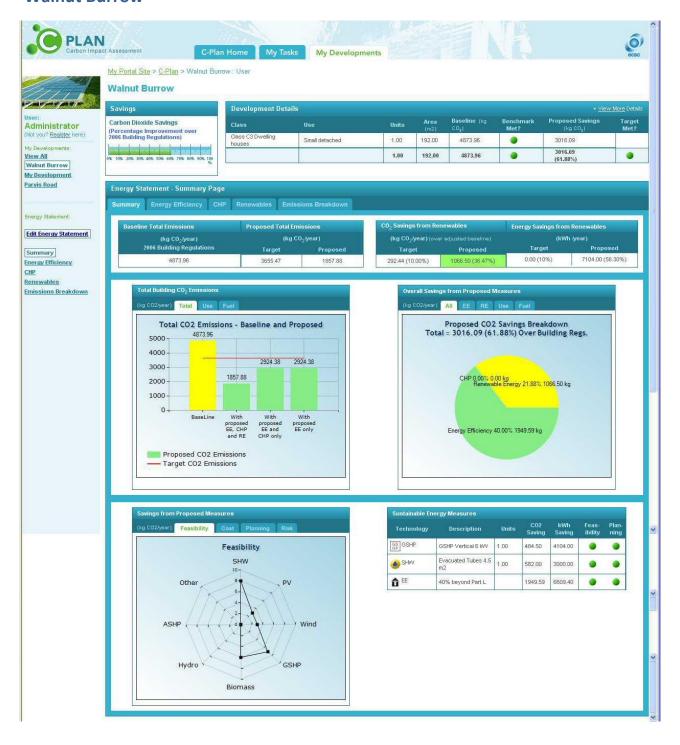
The 10% renewable energy target has been achieved through the use of solar hot water panels in 11 of the 17 developments completed during this period, and one development used photovoltaic panels. In the 5 remaining schemes, information is not available on the technology used to achieve the target level of renewable energy. It should be noted that a number of these developments submitted details to discharge the planning consent prior to the adoption of C-Plan by the council.

Appendix: C-Plan Summary Screen Reports

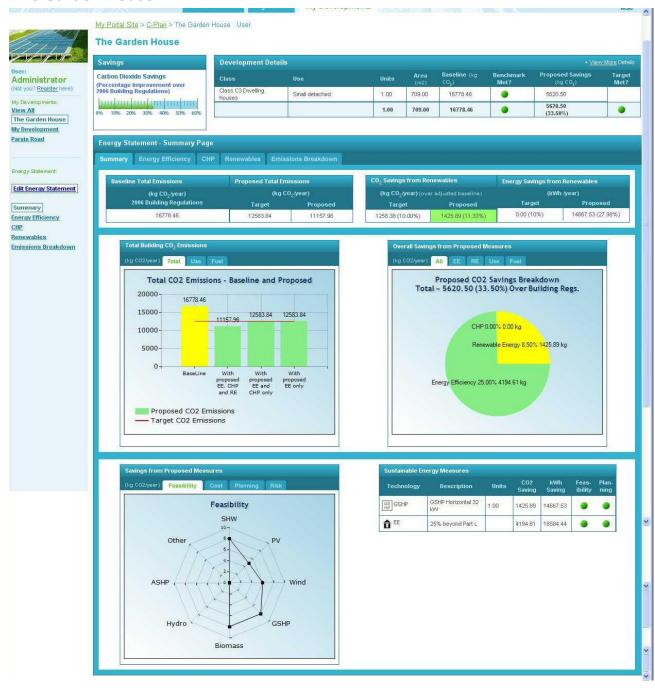
Hampermill Lane



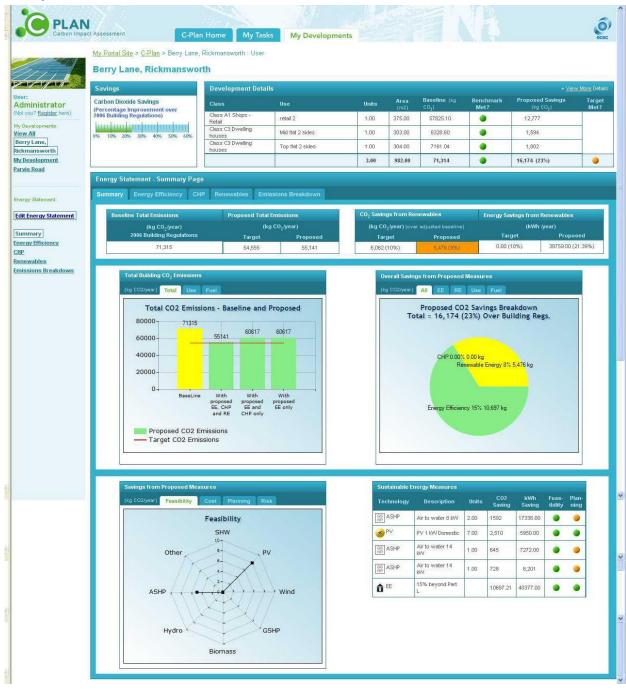
Walnut Burrow



The Garden House



Berry Lane



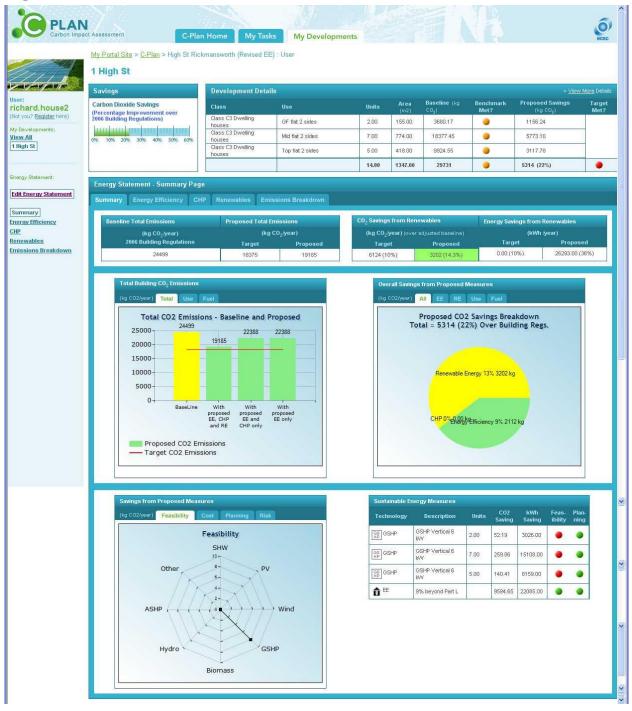
Queens Drive



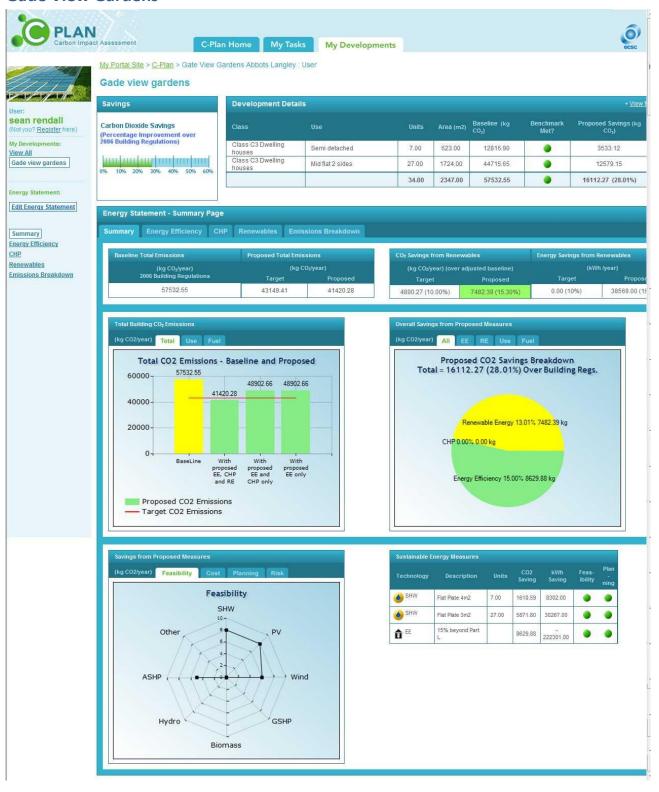
Hilltop Farm



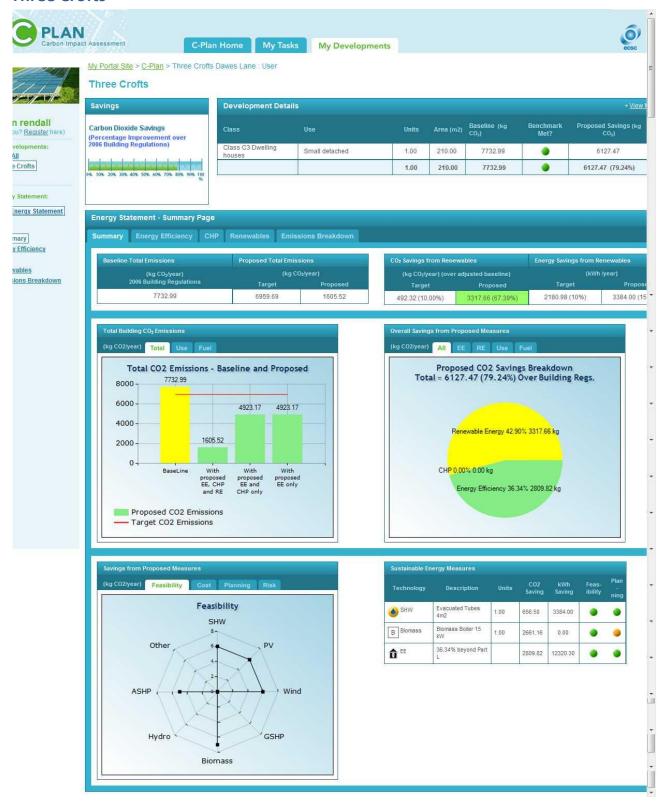
High Street, Rickmansworth



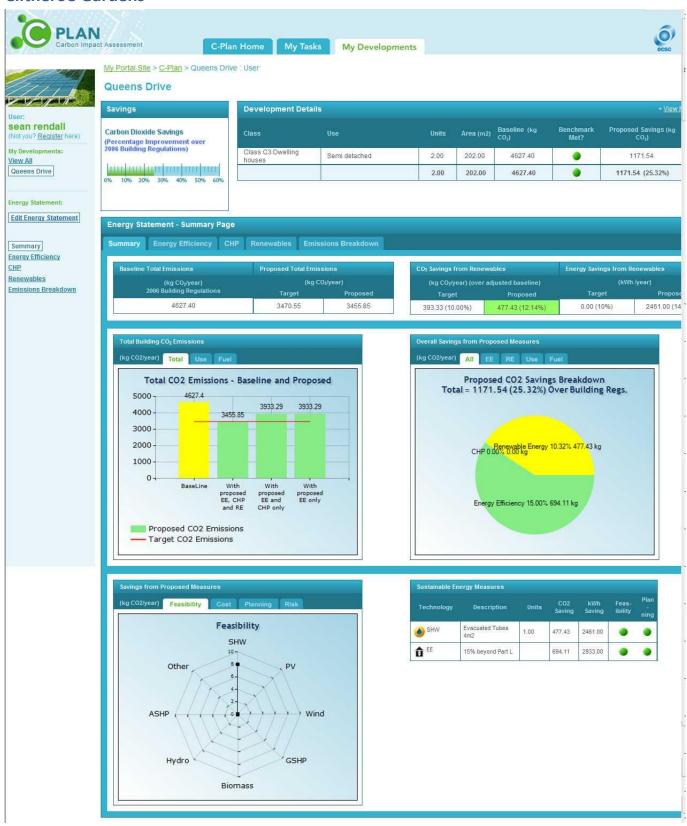
Gade View Gardens



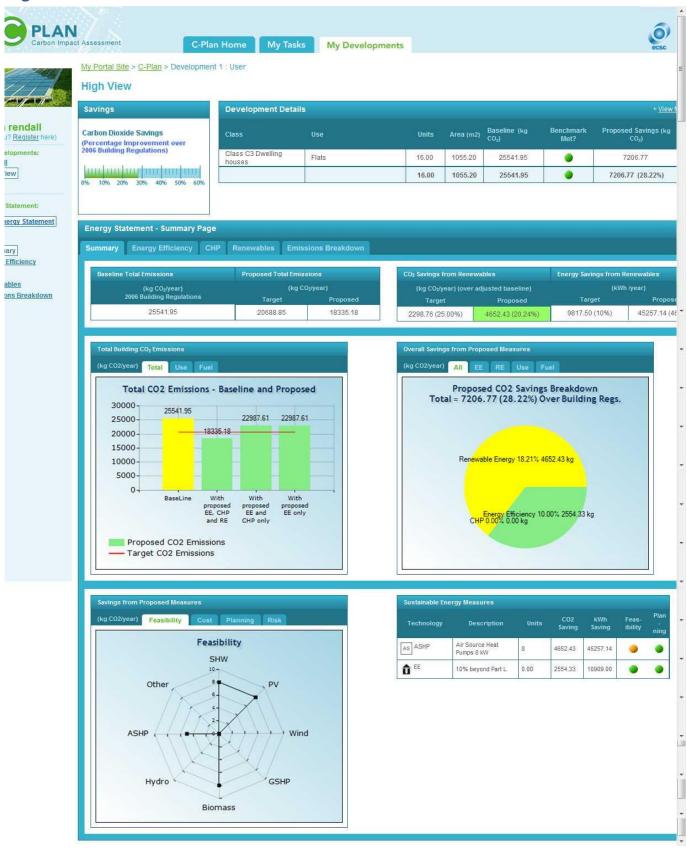
Three Crofts



Clitheroe Gardens



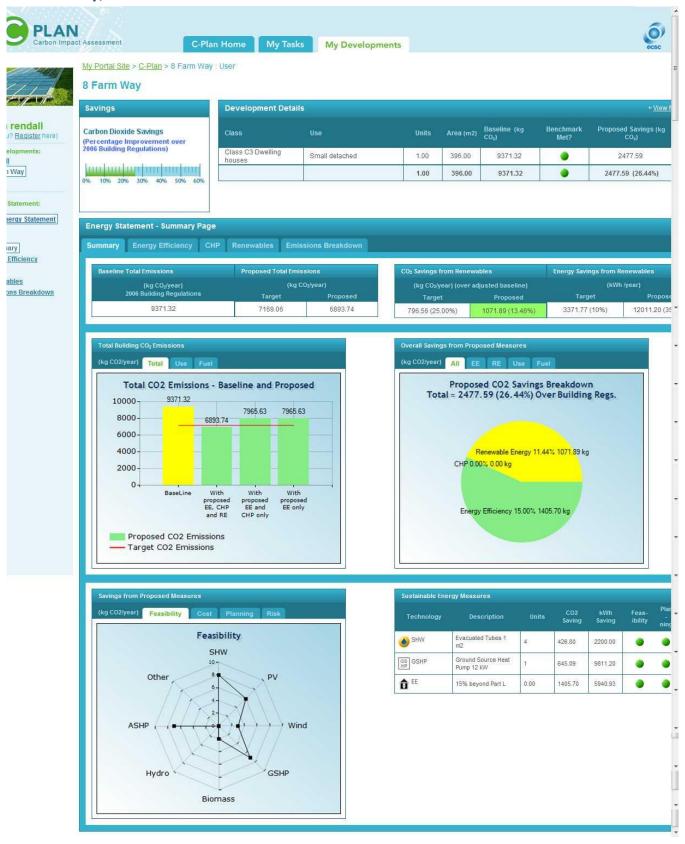
High View



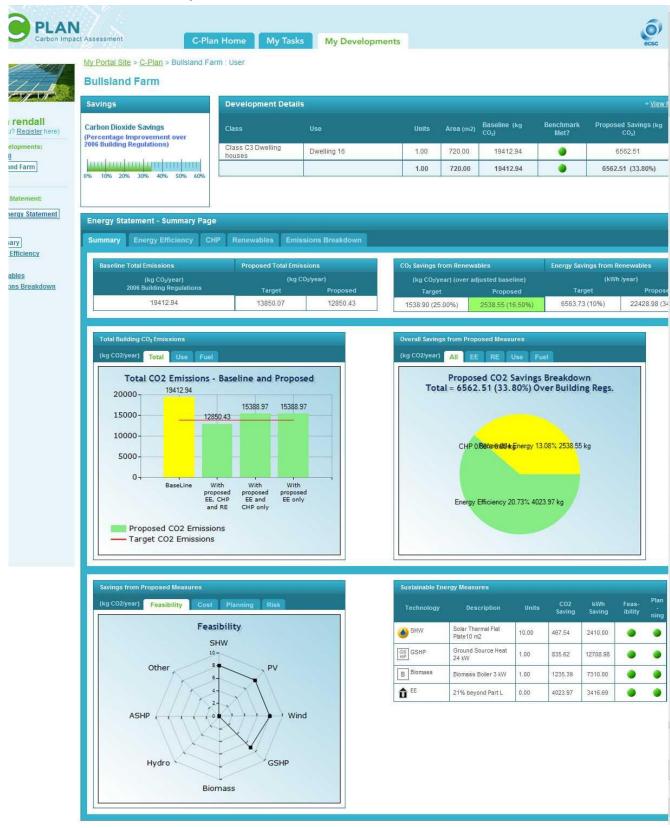
Gallows Hill Lane



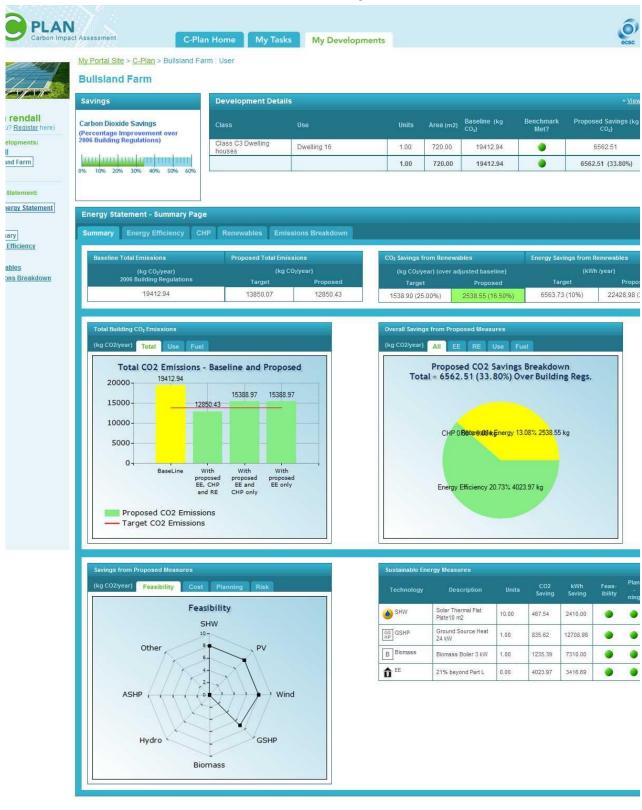
8 Farm Way, Moor Park



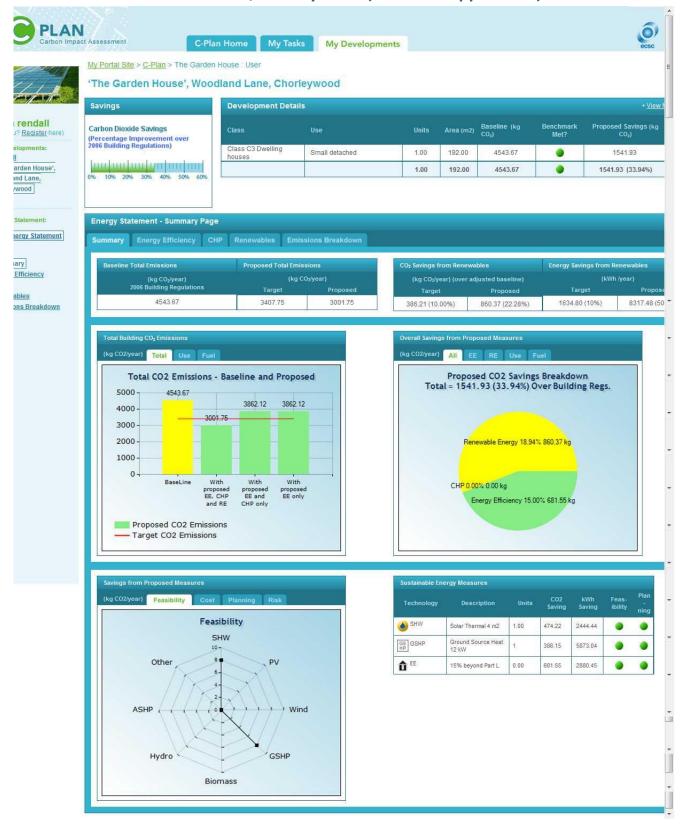
Bullsland Farm, Chorleywood



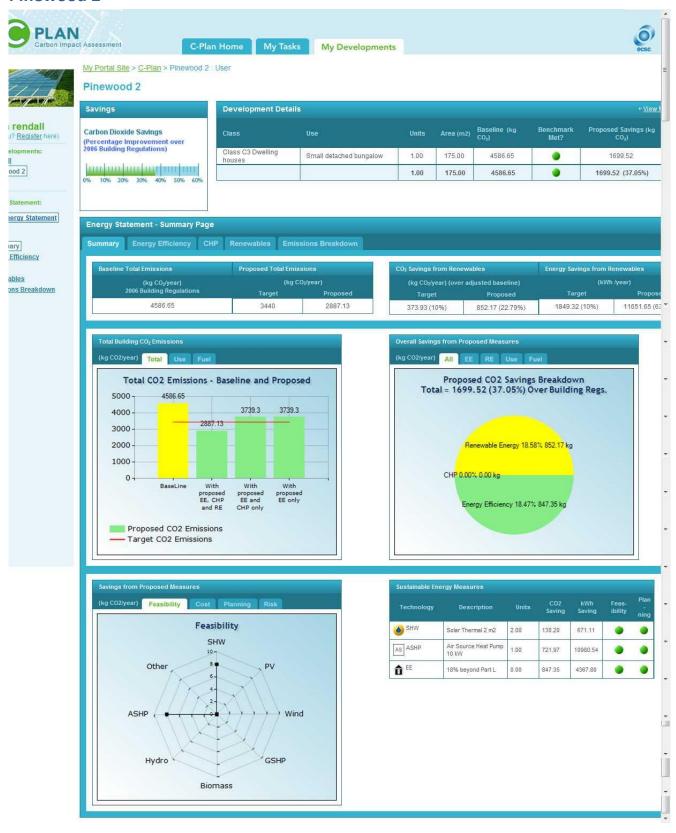
44 Orchard Drive and 77 Green Street, Chorleywood



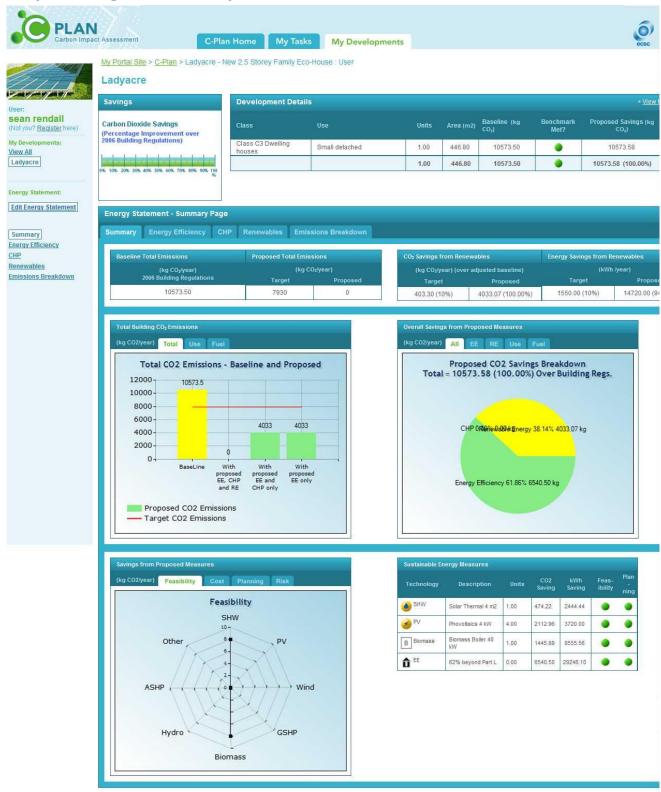
Garden House Woodland Lane, Chorleywood (amended application)



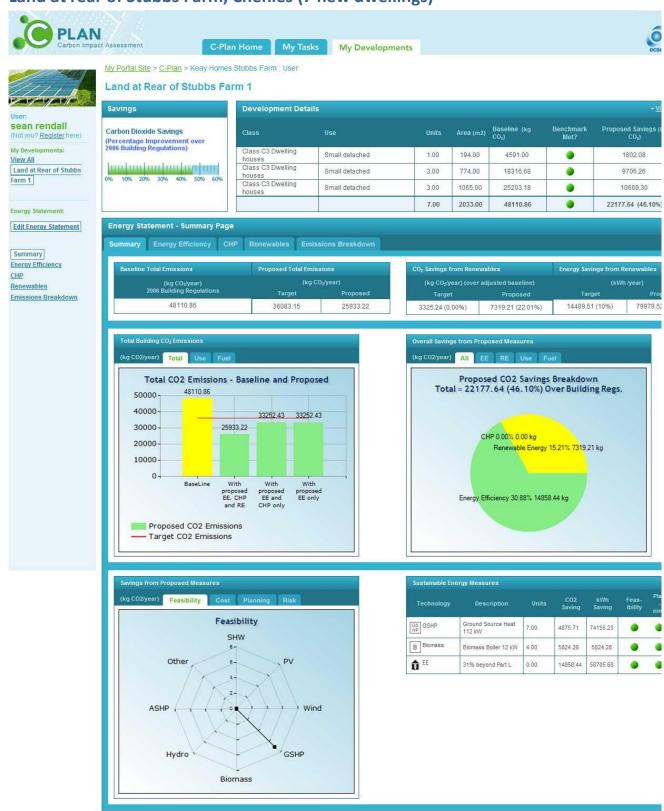
Pinewood 2



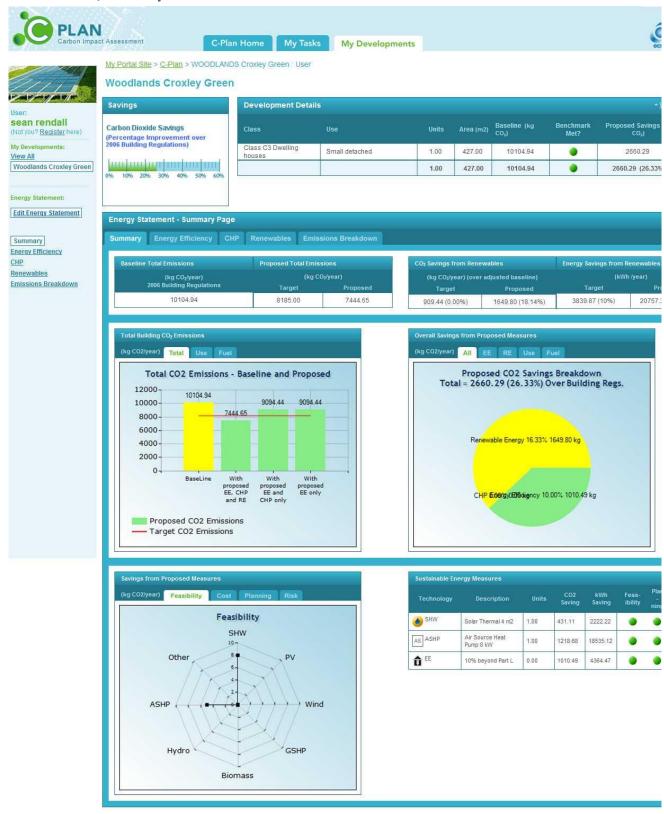
Ladyacre, Stags Lane, Chorleywood



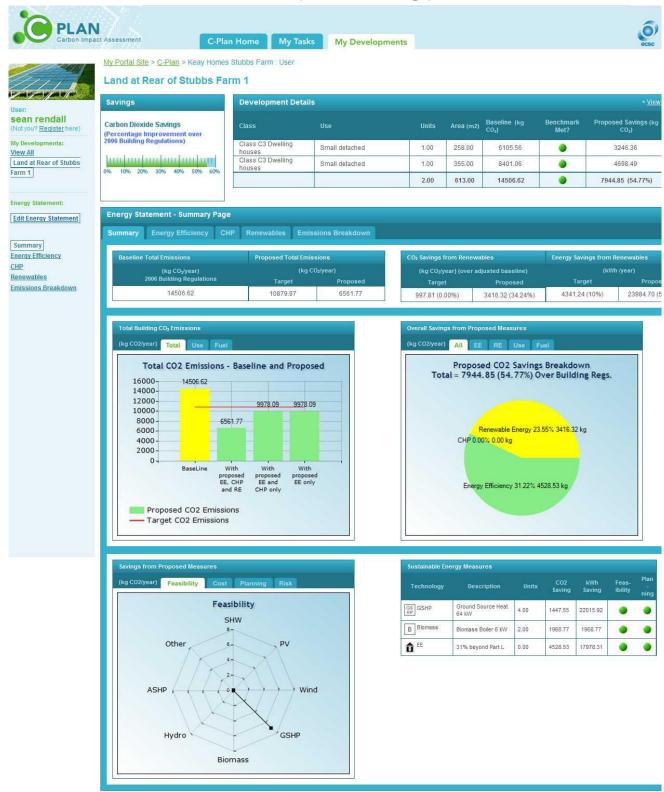
Land at rear of Stubbs Farm, Chenies (7 new dwellings)



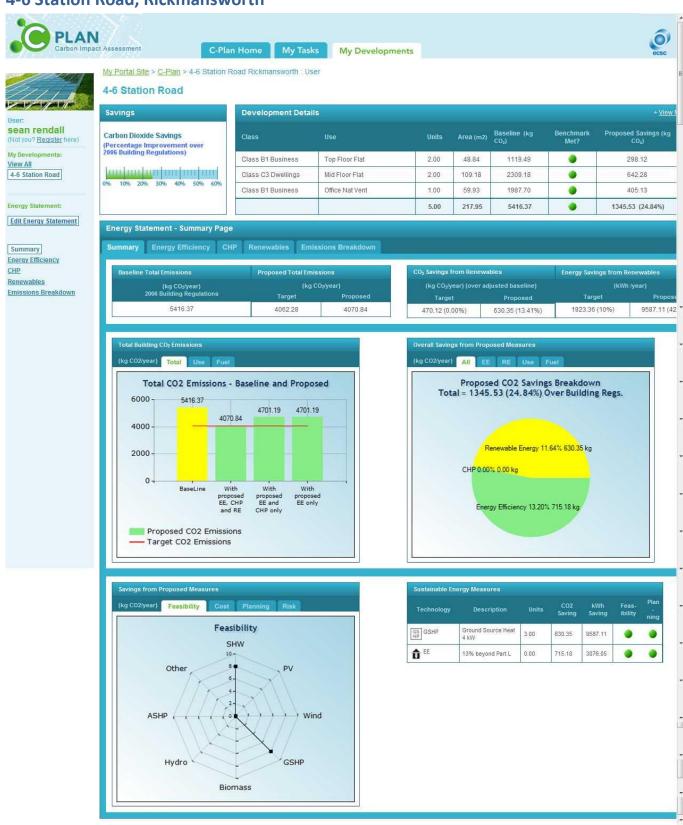
Woodlands, Croxley Green



Land at rear of Stubbs Farm, Chenies (2 new dwellings)



4-6 Station Road, Rickmansworth



55 Lower Road, Chorleywood

