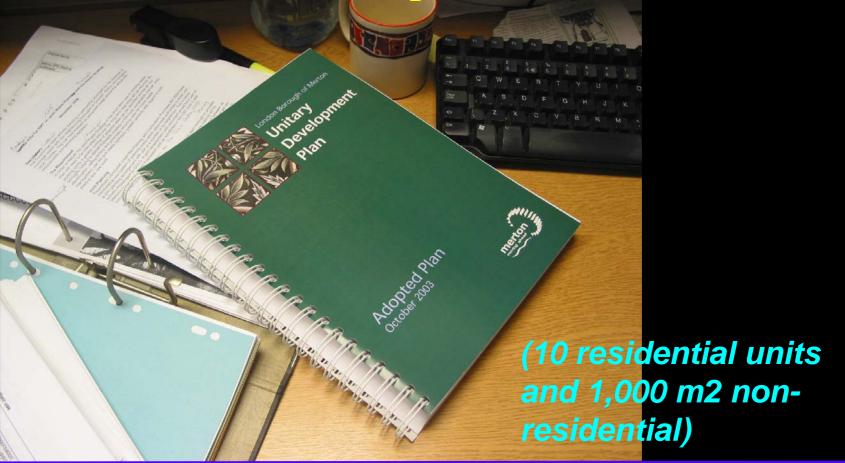
Combating Climate Change



The "MertonRule"

The definition of a "MertonRule"

"The Council will require new development to use on-site renewable energy to cut CO₂ emissions by at least 10%"



Energy efficiency and the MertonRule



CO₂ footprint of building The Merton Rule is an energy efficiency policy.

The smaller the carbon footprint, the fewer renewables it takes to meet 10%

It is an incentive for developers to commission low-carbon buildings

Energy efficiency 10%

Exponential growth in the RE industry

Average equipment needed in each borough annually

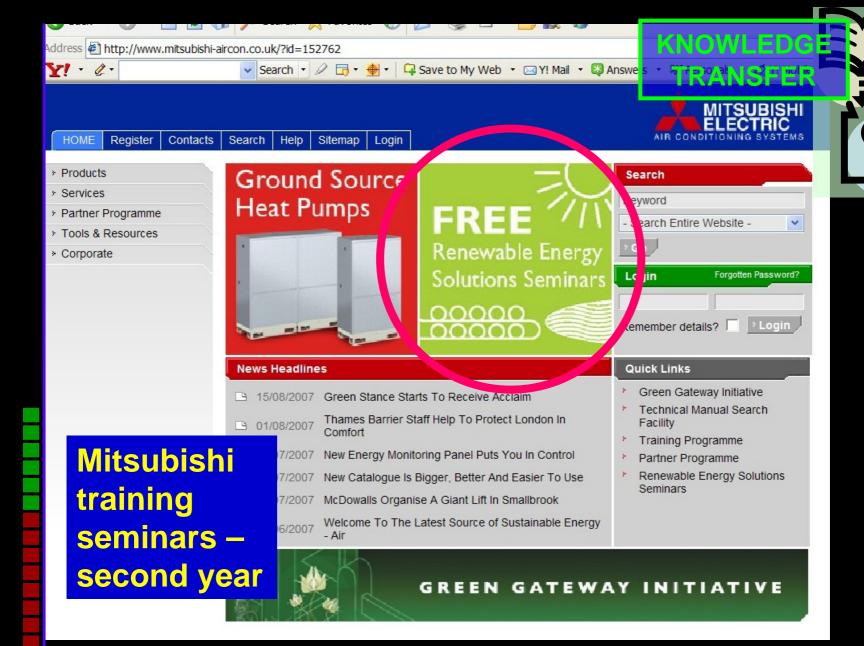
If every borough had a MertonRule x 450 LPA

| 8kW-15kW Turbines | 25 | x 450 | 11,250 | £20,000 | £225,000,000 |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| kWp PhotoVoltiac | 200 | x 450 | 90,000 | £5,000 | £450,000,000 |
| CHP/Bio/GSH/Solar = m2 Solar thermal | 2,500 | x 450 | 1,125,000 | £400 | £450,000,000 |

£1,125,000,000

This will create security for manufacturers and installers to invest in R&D and in establishing companies









Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers seminar:

"Getting to 10%"

Implementing the MertonRule – Technologies



CASE STUDIES

Fairview Homes 350 home development in Croydon

Built to Eco-Homes excellent standard

81 solar thermal systems

40 kilowatts of photovoltaic panels

13 micro-turbines

CO2 reduction:

15 tonnes from energy efficiency

35 tonnes from renewable energy

Total CO₂ reduction 50 tonnes



Additional build cost is between 1.5% and 3.5% - never more

Linden Homes

60 unit development Leatherhead 120m2 of evacuated tube solar thermal (Riomay).

Total CO₂ reduction 10 tonnes

Rowan Road: English Partnerships - Merton

- > 250 homes, doctors surgery and community centre
- Developer: Crest Nicholson
- Built to high thermal standard over and above Building Regulations
- > Site wide district heat and power network
- > CHP units to run on renewable energy biogas from pyrolysis plant
- > 200m² of photovoltaic panels



WHAT'S GOING ON WITH THE PPS?

2006 – 1st draft of PPS (Climate Change) Para 22

"In particular, planning authorities....should: Ensure that a significant proportion of the energy supply of substantial new development is gained on-site and renewably and/or from a decentralised, renewable or low-carbon, energy supply."

PPS consultation results: 50% for a national Merton Rule- – 6% against

2007 – 2nd draft PPS: Merton Rule requirement removed. Replaced by: Testing local approaches (para 27) Planning authorities should: Focus on local development, or site specific opportunities, and avoid blanket requirements across extensive areas with a broad range of development proposals and circumstances."

DO WE BELIEVE DCLG WHEN THEY SAY IT IS ALL OK – AND WE WILL STILL BE ABLE TO ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT MERTON RULE STYLE POLICIES?NO.....WHY?



Press release after the final "Sounding Board" meeting

"The British Property Federation has today backed Government plans to scrap the Merton Rule because investing in inefficient onsite renewable energy sources is simply not the most best way to reduce carbon emissions."

HOWEVER.....

Letter from Yvette Cooper to Friends of the Earth



Naomi Luhde-Thompson Friends of the Earth 26-28 Underwood Street London N1 7JQ Yvette Cooper MP Minister for Housing and Planning

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Our Ref: YC/YC/026854/07

Don Mr. Luble-Thempson

21 Sylate C7

Local energy supply for new development and the 'Merton Rule'

Thank you for your e-mail of 31 August 2007 covering a joint statement on behalf of a range of organisations on this subject.

First, let me assure you the Merton Rule will not be scrapped, despite reports to the contrary. The Merton Rule has acted as a real incentive to provide local renewable energy and cut carbon emissions.

Our policy, building on PPS22, which we set out in our July Building a Greener Future policy statement is more ambitious about local renewable energy, not less.

Our target for all new homes to be zero-carbon by 2016 has set a world standard. We want to achieve a 25% reduction in carbon emissions from new homes by 2010, and nearly 50% by 2013 before reaching zero carbon in 2016. These reductions will be required by national binding building regulations. We will also want to achieve ambitious carbon reductions from new commercial buildings and we are currently working on setting a similar framework though the timing may vary.

This will only be possible with both higher levels of energy efficiency and much greater use of local renewable and low carbon energy. We will not achieve our zero carbon standard without the use of green energy.

As we gear up to our zero-carbon ambition, councils will be able to continue with and adopt new Merton Rules, although it is very important they are properly tested as part of development plan documents. Clearly Merton Rules must be well-founded to ensure they are achieving their ultimate aims - of cutting carbon.

We also believe they should also be sufficiently flexible to allow for off site as well as on site renewable technologies and councils should also consider wider local low carbon opportunities. The emphasis should be on minimising carbon emissions and maximising the scope for innovation. When there are clear carbon savings to be had from local energy supplies they should be included.

Para 6 "councils will be able to continue with and adopt new Merton Rules,"

Para 8 after 2016 it will mean that, "Merton Rules are no longer needed (for new homes)" Which implies they will be till 2016

Para 9 the new PPS will, "support local strategies that include BOTH site (individual new buildings) (and area (meaning larger regeneration type schemes))...AND...

Merton-style rules."

QUESTIONS?

Steve Cardis

LDF Team Leader London Borough of Merton

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