

# What can we learn from Europe? - the SPECIAL project

**Diane Smith, Head of European Affairs, TCPA**

The Big Energy Summit  
26<sup>th</sup> February 2015, Leeds

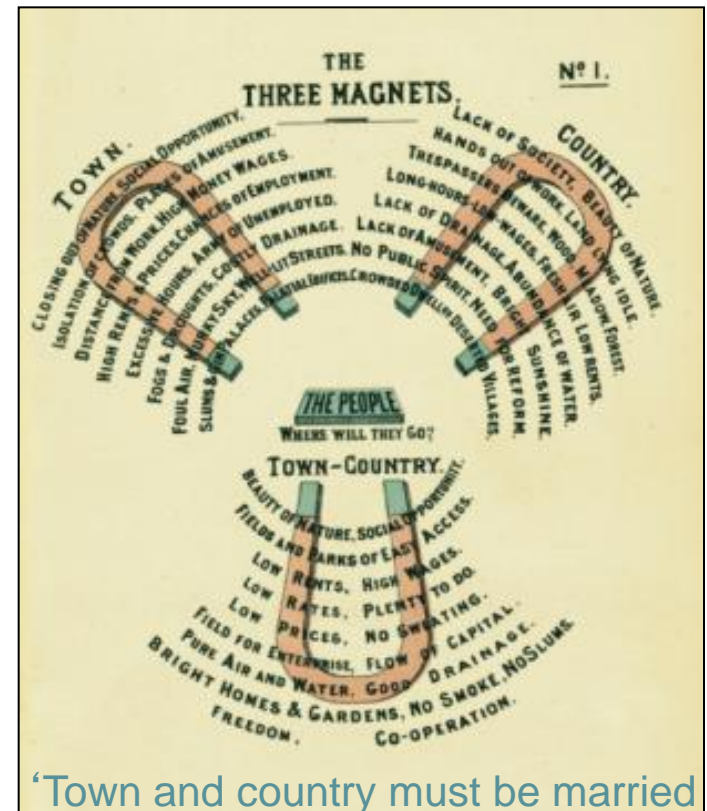


Co-funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe  
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# History



Founded as the **Garden Cities Association** in **1899** by **Sir Ebenezer Howard** in response to 19th century problems.



‘Town and country must be married’



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# TCPA PROJECTS

## planning, health and social justice



[www.tcpa.org.uk](http://www.tcpa.org.uk) @thetcpa @eu\_special



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# TCPA PROJECTS

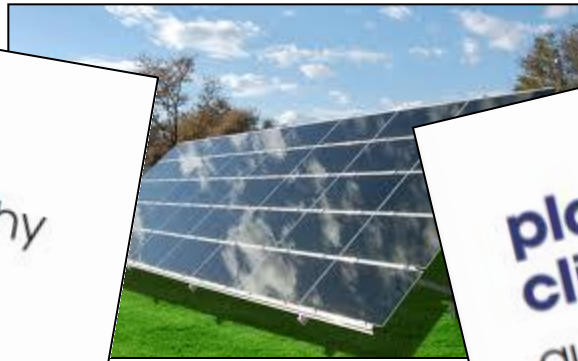
## climate change



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planning for a healthy environment -  
**good practice guidance for green infrastructure and biodiversity**

Town & Country Planning Association  
The Wildlife Trusts  
July 2012



**planning for climate change -**  
guidance for local authorities

Planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. It is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

National Planning Policy Framework, Department for Communities and Local Government, May 2012, paragraph 33

Planning & Climate Change Coalition  
April 2012



# Garden Cities & New Towns



**What makes a  
Garden City  
for today?**



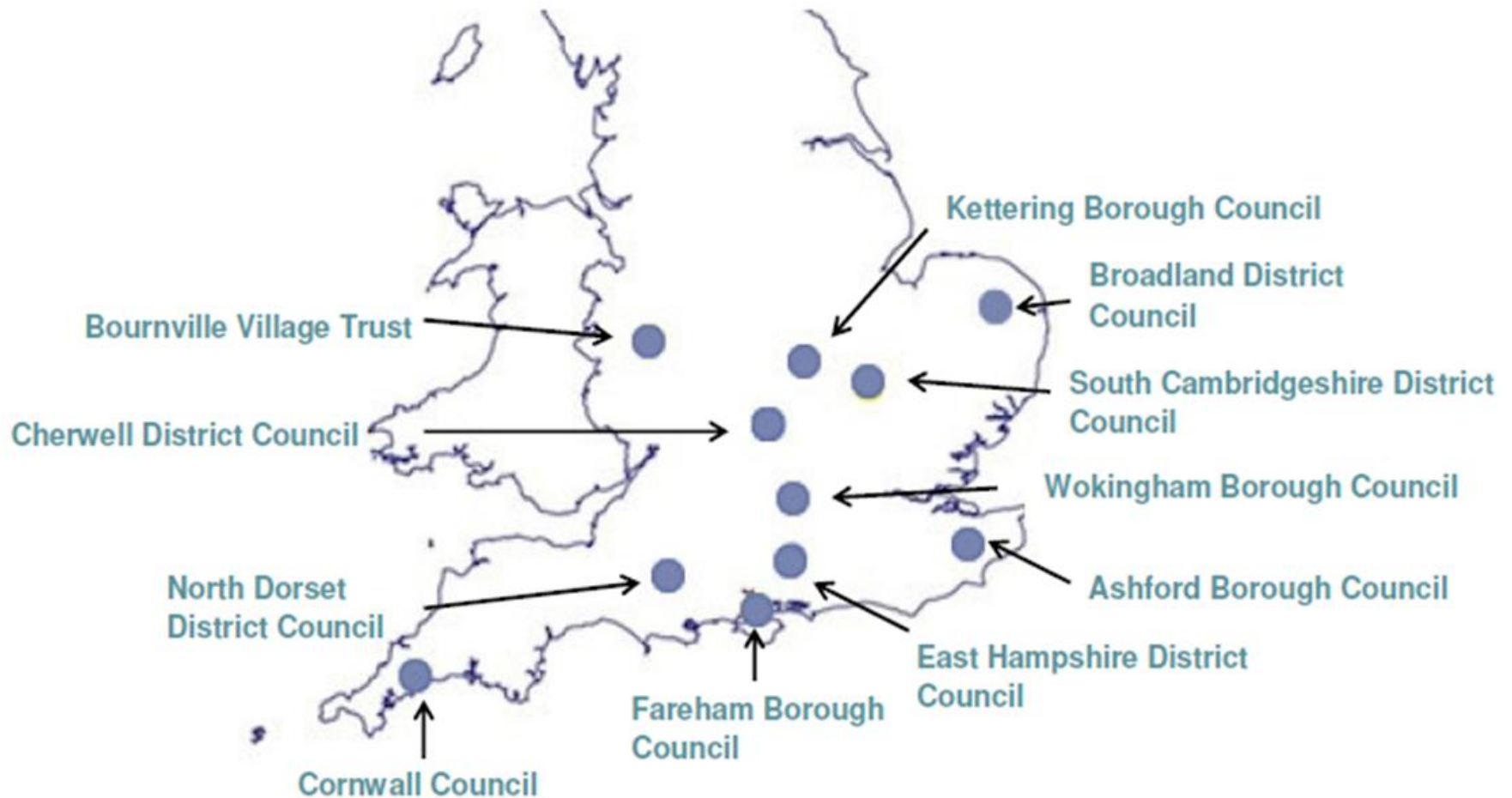
Find out more at  
[www.tcpa.org.uk](http://www.tcpa.org.uk)

# TCPA PROJECTS

## TCPA New Communities Group

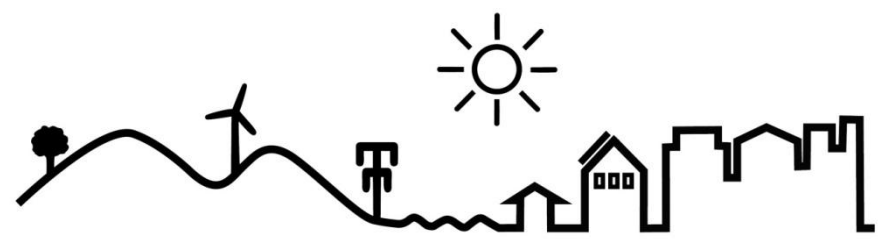


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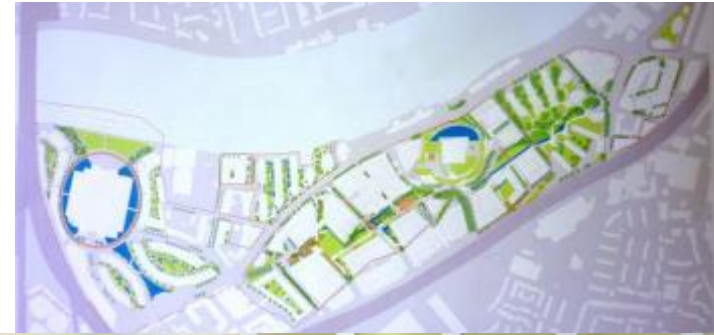




# SPECIAL SPATIAL PLANNING and ENERGY for COMMUNITIES IN ALL LANDSCAPES



- Building the capacity of Town Planning Associations to plan and deliver sustainable energy solutions
- Integrating spatial planning and energy planning





# SPECIAL Key objectives



- To build the capacity of **Town Planning Associations** to integrate sustainable energy solutions into spatial planning training, practice, and delivery.
- To exchange experience and competences to deliver the integration of sustainable energy into spatial planning strategies at **local and regional** levels.
- To improve the energy-related competence of planners working within **local authorities** through piloting integrated spatial planning strategies for low carbon towns and regions.



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# SPECIAL Partners



## Town Planning Associations across Europe:

- UK:** TCPA
- Sweden:** Swedish Society for Town & Country Planning
- Ireland:** Irish Planning Institute/South Dublin CC
- Hungary:** Hungarian Urban Knowledge Centre
- Italy:** National Centre for Town Planning Studies
- Greece:** The Org. for the Master Plan and Environmental Protection of Greater Macedonia (ORTH)
- Germany:** German Institute of Urban Affairs
- Austria:** Provincial Govt of Styria, Dept Spatial Planning
- 
- EU-wide:** European Council of Town Planners (ECTP-CEU)
- France:** French Society of Town Planners (SFU)





# Sharing knowledge: Partner hosted training weeks



**England**



**Sweden**



**Germany**

# Pan-European portfolio of modular training materials



1. Challenges of climate change and sustainable energy supply
2. Framework of spatial planning and sustainable energy
3. Strategies, tools and instruments for integration of spatial planning and sustainable energy
4. Infrastructure and implementation at a local level
5. Stakeholder inclusion, participation processes and communications



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# Learning from each other



## Working in peer groups



### Sustainable Energy Action Planning: Learning from each other

A report on successful peer-to-peer working

Experience from the Intelligent Energy Europe projects LEAP, Conurbant, Covenant CapaCITY, CASCADE and eReNet



# TCPA Multiplier Organisations

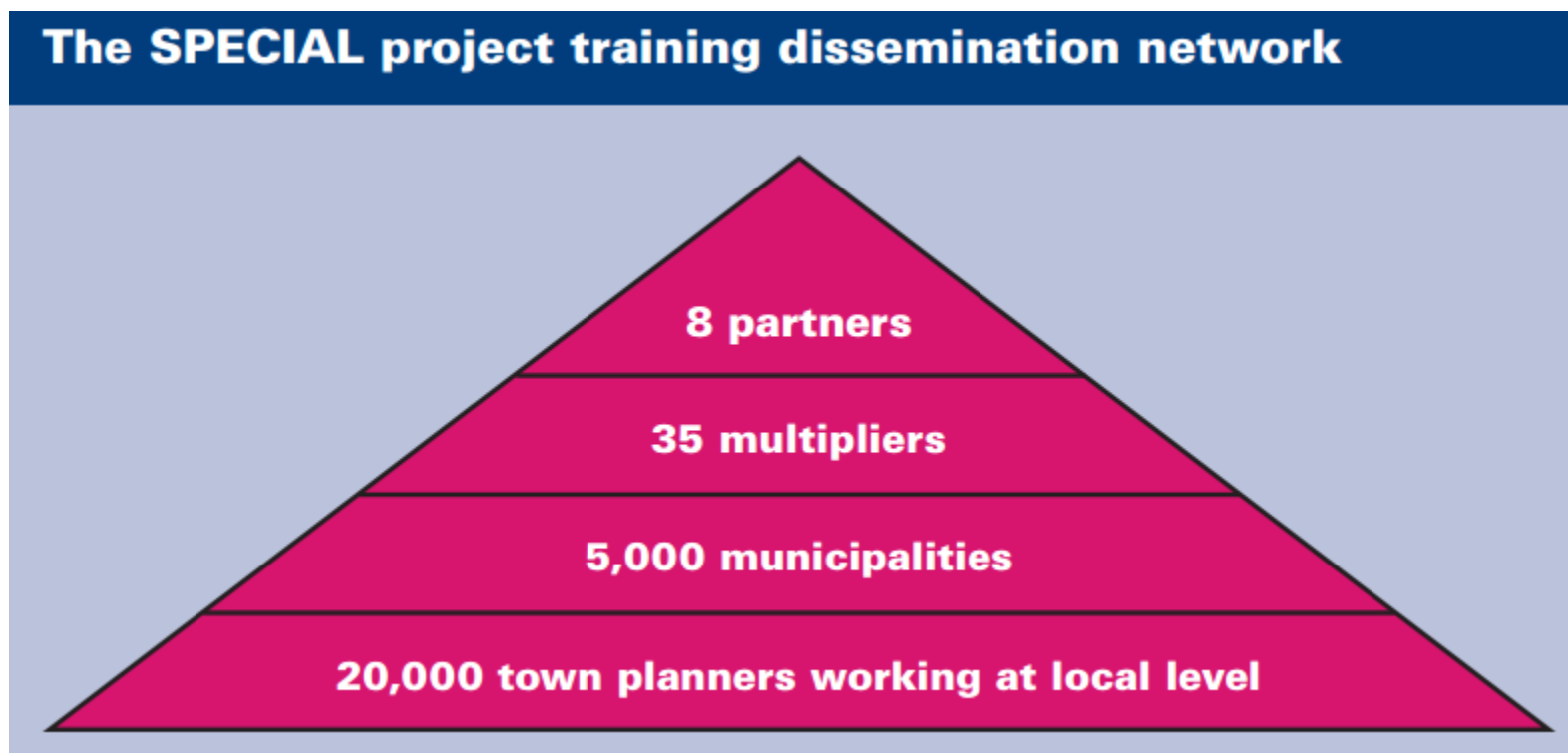


1. **RTPI Learn** (Royal Town Planning Institute)
2. **PUSH** (Partnership for Urban South Hampshire)
3. **Sustainability East** (Climate change partnership in the East of England)
4. **CLASP** (Climate change partnership in North West England)
5. **Association for Public Service Excellence (APSE) Energy** - Local Authority Energy Collaboration
6. **Hertfordshire County Council - Building Futures** (Sustainable Design Toolkit and Awards, & Herts Design Review Panel)
7. **Department for Energy and Climate Change: HNDU**
8. **Forum for the Future/Community Energy Coalition**
9. **TCPA groups** (Policy Council, Trustees, New Communities Group and Planning & Climate Change Coalition)





# Multiplier effect



# Aligning spatial planning and energy planning:



## How to make it happen:

1. Strong **political leadership** and support
2. Effective and inclusive **cross-departmental working**
3. Effective and **integrated policy frameworks** at regional, city and masterplan scales
4. Effective and transparent **public-private partnerships** and **funding streams**



# Lessons from SPECIAL



- Malmö, Sweden
- Hamburg, Germany
- **Swindon, UK**



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# Sweden: Example



- **Western Harbour, Malmö**

The comprehensive planning approach has created a new area of Malmö in the Western Harbour which relies on **100 % locally renewable energy**:

- Sun, wind and water
  - District heating linked to City DH system
  - Minimised energy consumption
- 
- **Integrated spatial planning & energy planning**
    - Energy planning team integrated within the Planning Department of the municipality
    - Environment Department = driving force in the Western Harbour, working groups combining all departments in the planning of the development



# Germany:

## Strengths and weaknesses

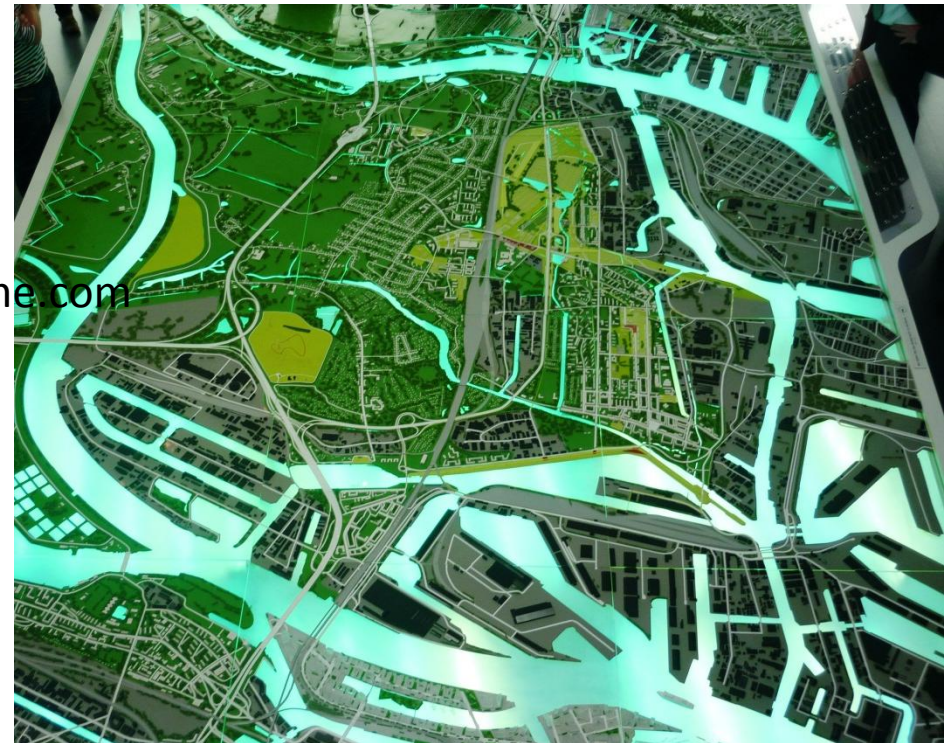


### Strengths

- Strong political structures – Federal and local government
- Culture – open, honest, consensus on renewables
- Local authority ownership of energy generation AND supply
- Social justice and inclusive strategies
- Several funding streams at local and Federal level

### Weaknesses

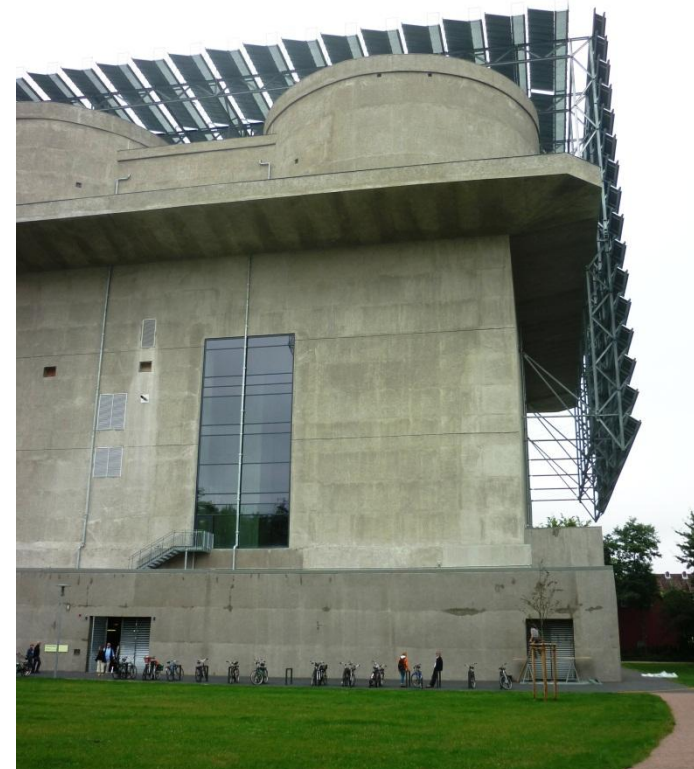
- Policy not stronger
- Spatial planning not stronger





# Germany: Examples

- **Hamburg – Energy hill and Energy Bunker**
  - The Energy Bunker and Energy Hill were excellent examples of how renewable energy had been positively planned for.
  - The lead role of the municipality in Germany allows for much more integrated approaches with spatial planning.
- **Re-Municipalisation**
  - Positive trend in Germany which helps to link spatial planning and energy planning.
  - Allows more control for municipalities.
  - Provides local economic benefits to the community.





# LESSONS FROM GERMANY



- Since 2007 about 170 municipalities have bought back the grid from private companies
- Over 50% total investment in renewable energy comes from private individuals and farmers
- 650 energy cooperatives
- New income streams for councils, eg Munich municipal 'Cities Utility' made profits over 200 million Euros in 2012



# Hamburg Energy Hill



From toxic waste dump to prime example of renewable energy generation




Images from IBA Hamburg and TCPA



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# Landfill to Energieberg

 Power generation

 Heat generation

Supply to 2,000 homes on the Elbe islands



**01** Wind power: re-powering the existing wind turbine generators to produce electricity.

**02** Solar power: photovoltaics installed on the slopes of the Energieberg.

**03** Biomass: grass cuttings from the Energieberg turned into biogas.

**04** Geothermal power: the energy in the groundwater and seepage water contributes to heating the information centre.

**05** Landfill gas: methane gas – a waste fermentation product – is thermally used by Aurubis AG.



Wind power

Solar power

Biomass

Geothermal power

Methane gas



# Hamburg Energy Bunker



Former air raid bunker converted to hot water storage from renewable forms of energy.

Supplies district with renewable heat, while feeding renewable power into the Hamburg distribution grid.



# England: Examples



- **Low-Carbon Development Orders, Swindon**
  - LDOs to encourage renewable energy generation (PV)
  - Planners identify appropriate development sites for PV, grid connections and seek to collaborate with private developers to share the cost of substation upgrades
  - Providing solutions to local spatial challenges of where to put renewables in a growth town where 28% the municipality is designated as an AONB.



# 7 STEPS TOWARDS A LOW CARBON FUTURE



Political leadership



Economic and social opportunities



A new energy mix



Pivotal role of planning



Localised energy market



Tackling the existing stock



Building resilience







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**THANK YOU**

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