

Local Authority Renewable Energy Strategies in Ireland - Experience to Date

EU SPECIALPILOT TRAINING 24th June, 2015

John McCann, SEAI





- EU Policies and Targets
- Ireland's Progress on Targets
- Spatial Planning for Renewable Energy
- LARES & Community Acceptance of RE
- SEAI Support for LARES Implementation



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The 20-20-20 EU Policy

By 2020:



GREENHOUSE GAS LEVELS

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

RENEWABLES IN ENERGY MIX



EU Directive 2009/28/EC

- Mandatory Targets for Ireland
- 16% RES Energy by 2020
 - also 10% RES-Transport by 2020
- Target based upon "gross final consumption of energy" including losses of electricity and heat in distribution
- GFC = TFC (Transport) + GFC (Elec) + GFC (Heat)
- Indicative Sectoral Targets
 - Transport 10%; Electricity 40%; Heat 12%



EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy

Targets for 2030

- 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels
- At least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption
- At least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario

Policies for 2030

- Reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS)
- New indicators for competitiveness and security of energy system e.g. price differences, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity
- New governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy



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2020 Targets Progress End of 2013





Renewable Energy Contribution to Gross Final Consumption





Avoided CO₂ Emissions from Renewable Energy





- Overall primary energy fell by 0.4% while the economy (GDP) grew by 4.8%
- Primary use of renewable energy increased by 10%
- Primary consumption of fossil fuels fell in 2014 by 1.2%
- Import dependency fell to 85.5% in 2014 from 89% in 2013
- Energy related CO₂ emissions fell by 0.8%
- 22.6% of electricity generated from renewable sources
- Wind 18.3% of electricity generation 2nd most significant source of electricity after natural gas at 45.8%
- Almost as much electricity from renewables as coal and peat (22.6% compared with 23.1% for coal and peat)
- CO₂ intensity of electricity reached a new low of 457g CO₂/kWh in 2014



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EU Directive 2009/28/EC Planning Considerations

- Citation 23
 - "Member States may encourage local and regional authorities to set targets in excess of national targets and to involve local and regional authorities in drawing up national renewable energy action plans and in raising awareness of the benefits of energy from renewable sources."
- Article 13.1:
 - "Member States shall, in particular, take the appropriate steps to ensure that: rules governing authorisation, certification and licensing are objective, transparent, proportionate, do not discriminate between applicants and take fully into account the particularities of individual renewable energy technologies;"



County Level Wind Energy Spatial Planning Strategies

5. AIRO Wind Strategy Mapping Webtool

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IRSAWind Strategies Mapping Toolkt 111 leta tool from NIRSA and SEAL _ 🛛 View Mapping Layers. Map Themes 🖲 🔳 Wind Startegy Info Grid (Clare i 🖃 😣 🗹 LA Boundary -SEALWING Farms . I Local Wind Strategies -Residential Set-back (ok) . 🗷 📰 ESB Grid -🗷 🗐 NATURA 2000 . Wind Speeds -

H Soils

Forestry

🖲 🔲 Sindex

100 km





SEAI LARES High Level Objectives

- Align County Development
 Plans with National Targets
- Facilitate Consistent Approach to RE by Local Authorities
- Ensure Alignment with Regional Development Plans
- Ensure All Available Resources are Considered
- Provide Appropriate Signals to RE Project Developers
- Facilitate Planning and Development of Electricity Infrastructure for Renewable Energy Projects



Methodology for LOCAL AUTHORITY RENEWABLE ENERGY STRATEGIES





LARES Implementation

Published/Adopted:

- Mayo 2011 2020,
- Kerry 2012 2015,
- Roscommon 2013
- Clare 2014 2020
- South Tipperary 2014,
- Kilkenny County & Kilkenny City 2014 2020

In Preparation:

- Louth
- Tipperary
- South Dublin



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Can LARES Help With Community Acceptance?



Photo: The Irish Times



Best Practice Methodology to Promote Community Acceptance of Wind Energy





Key LARES Development Steps

	ΑCTIVITY	оитрит	PUBLIC CONSULTATION
PRELIMINARY PHASE	Define Requirement for LARES	Mandate to proceed with production of LARES	
	AA and SEA Screening	Decision on requirement to proceed with SEA and AA	
STEP 1	Renewable Energy Policy Review	Understanding of Renewable Energy Policy Drivers and "Snapshot" of Current Policy for inclusion in Renewable Energy Strategy	Consultation on LARES Issues Paper
STEP 2	Renewable Energy Resource Assessment	Understanding of available Resources within a Planning Authority area and Constraint and Success Factors for utilising those Resources	
STEP 3	Analysis of Constraints and Facilitators	Definition of 'Planning Authority area Renewable Energy Resource'	
STEP 4	Develop Renewable Energy Policy	Definition of Renewable Energy Policies	Draft LARES Consultation
		Definition of Planning Authority Aims and "Expectation" of Proposed Projects	
		Definition of Status of Renewable Energy within the Planning Authority area	
		Mapping where appropriate	
		Definition of Planning Authority area Renewable Energy Objectives	

LARES Development Process







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- A. Renewable Energy Policy, Resources and Conversion Technologies
- B. Renewable Energy Utilisation in an Urban Environment
- C. Environmental Considerations for Renewable Energy Developments
- D. Planning and Implementing Community Engagement Programmes to Promote Social Acceptance of Renewable Energy Strategies



New Analysis Resources: SEAI Online Bioenergy GIS





New Analysis Resources: SEAI Online Wind Atlas





New Analysis Resources: SEAI Online Deep Geothermal GIS





SEAI R,D&D Project Funding: SDCC Energy Demand Analysis





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Thank you

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