

Future Electricity Demand Growth in the East Midlands

Stakeholder workshop – 30 March 2017

East Midlands licence area





Today



- Scope
- Distributed generation and demand technology growth scenarios to 2030
 - Methodology
 - Scenarios
 - Results
- Growth in residential and non-residential developments:
 - Methodology
 - o Results

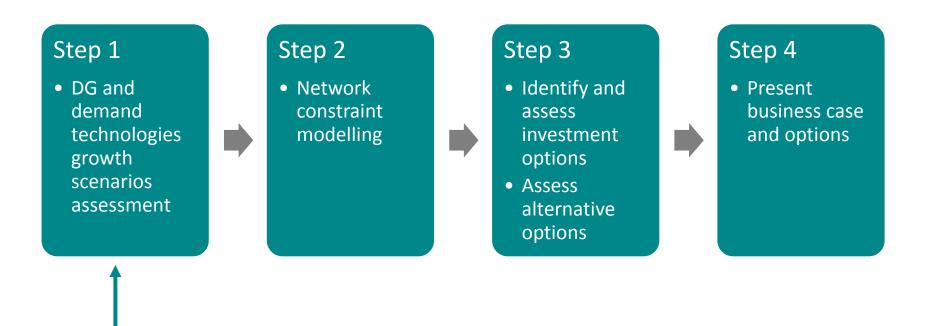
Scope







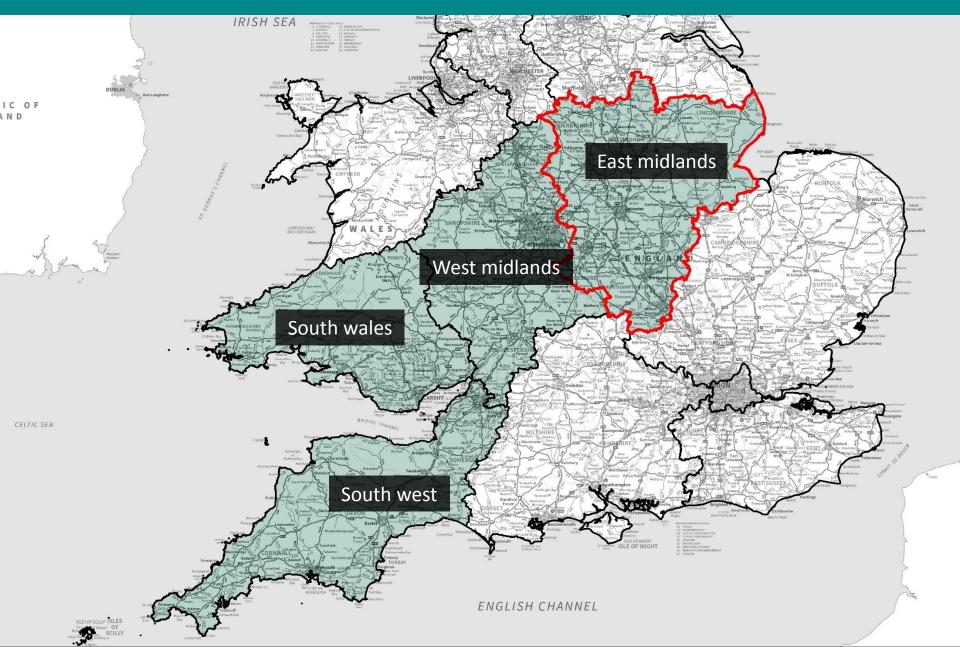
Strategic network investment options study



This dataset and accompanying report

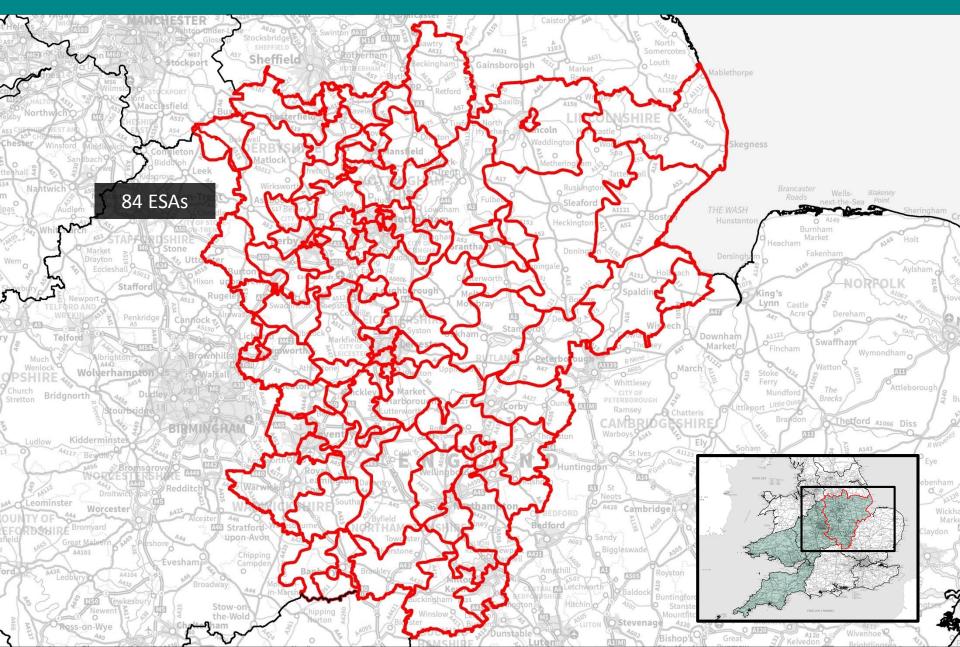
East midlands licence area





Electricity supply areas (ESAs)





Technologies



Existing DG technologies

Solar PV

Onshore wind

Hydropower

Energy from waste

Anaerobic digestion

Offshore wind

New demand

Electric vehicles

Heat pumps

New build houses

Energy storage

Response services

Reserve services

High energy user behind meter

Own use and community

Co-location

Emerging and new technologies

Floating wind

Geothermal

Tidal stream

Wave energy

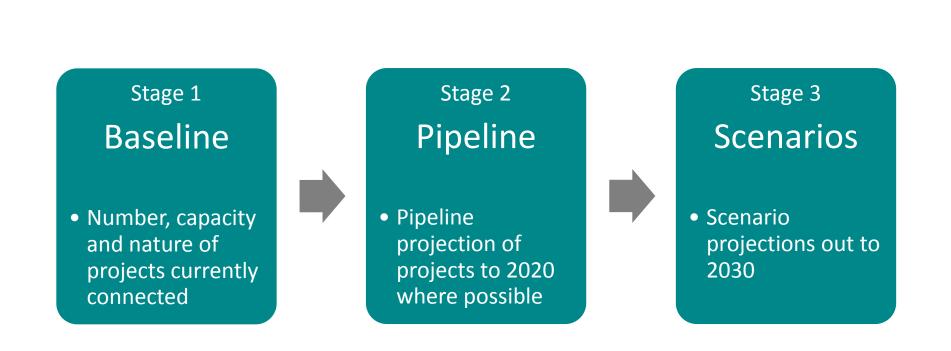
Tidal range

DG and demand technologies growth scenarios: Methodology

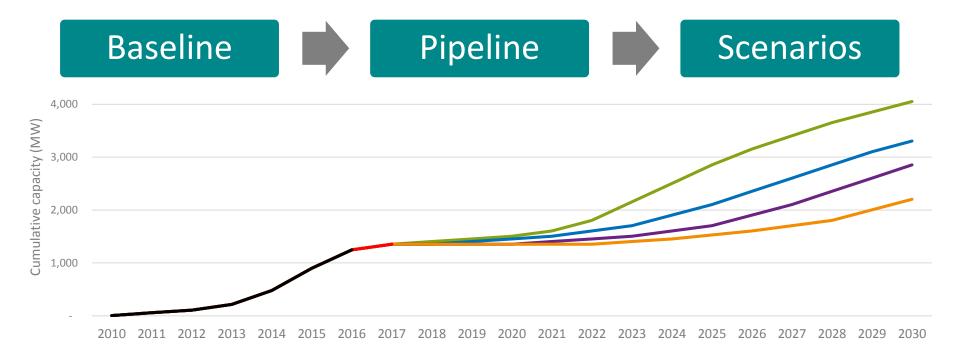








Illustrative graphical representation of method



Current baseline WPD connection data, Regen national renewables

project database, FiT data, ROC data, plus other publicly available data



Pipeline projection

Analysis of current projects in the planning system and with grid connection agreements for large scale technologies. Dependent on technology when projection goes out to.

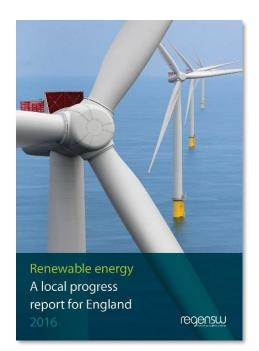
Growth scenarios (to 2030)

Growth scenarios based on National Grid's FES- applied at a local level Gone Green Consumer Power Slow Progression

Stage 1 - Baseline (2016)

Key sources of data

- WPD connected projects data
- Regen progress report for renewable energy
- Installers and organisations
- Plug-in electric vehicle grants
- FiT installation reports
- Planning data
- ROCs data
- FOI requests
- EFR and Capacity market bids data
- Anonymised DVLA EV registered keeper data





Key sources of data

- WPD accepted offers data
- BEIS RE planning database
- Local authority planning data
- Developers and installers
- Stakeholders
- Verification







Stage 3 - Future Energy Scenarios (FES)



Consumer Power

Economic - moderate economic growth

Political – government policies focus on indigenous security of supply and carbon reduction

Technological – high innovation focused on market and consumer needs. High levels of local generation and a mixture of generation types at national level

Social – consumerism and quality of life drives behaviour and desire for 'going green', not a conscious decision

Environmental – Long-term UK carbon and renewable ambition becomes more relaxed

Gone Green

Economic - moderate economic growth

Political – European harmonisation and long-term environmental energy policy certainty

Technological – renewable and low carbon generation is high. Increased focus on green innovation

Social - society actively engaged in 'going green'

Environmental – new policy intervention ensuring all carbon and renewable targets are achieved

No Progression

Economic – slower economic growth

Political – inconsistent political statements and a lack of focus on environmental energy policies

Technological – little innovation occurs in the energy sector with gas as the preferred choice for generation over low carbon

Social – society is cost conscious and focused on the here and now

Environmental – reduced low carbon policy support and limited new interventions

Slow Progression

Economic - slower economic growth

Political – European harmonisation, focus on low cost environmental energy policies

Technological – medium levels of innovation lead to a focus on a mixture of renewable and low carbon technologies

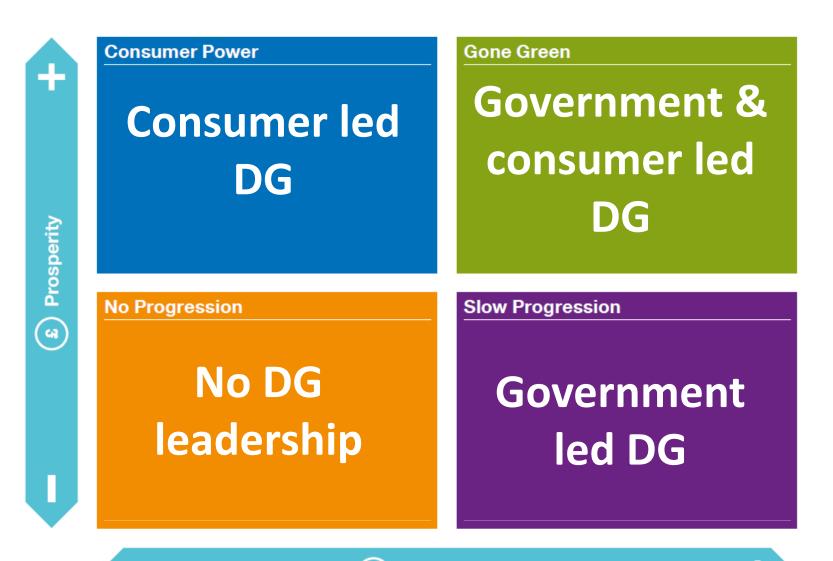
Social – society is engaged in 'going green' but choices are limited by cost

Environmental – new policy interventions are constrained by affordability









) Green ambition



Political – Higher localism and reduced UK government intervention. Government policies focus on indigenous supplies and carbon reduction. Developments are mainly market-driven.

Economic - High growth rate.

Social – Consumerism and lifestyle-comfort drive behaviour. This is a "gadget world".

Technological – High innovation and market-led investment in R&D, driven by focus on financial returns, leading to high levels of distributed generation and a mixture of generation types at a national level.

Environmental – UK carbon and renewable ambition becomes more relaxed.

Consumer Power

Steady State

Political – Short-term policies focused on security of supply and affordability. Only low cost environmental initiatives are supported.

Economic - Lowest growth rate.

Social – **Society is focused on the here and now** and on short-term cost savings.

Technological – Low risk business as usual innovation, focused on maximising short-term value, leading to gas being the preferred choice for generation and heating over low carbon technologies.

Environmental - Reduced low carbon policy support and limited new interventions.

Political – There is highly effective policy intervention with longterm environmental energy policy certainty.

Economic - Highest growth rate.

Social – Society makes conscious choices, actively engaged with reducing carbon and mitigating climate change.

Technological – Higher R&D in general, with the main focus on low carbon technology and long-term investments, delivering high levels of low carbon energy at a national level.

Environmental – Policies ensure all carbon budgets and 2050 targets met.

Two Degrees

Slow Progression

Political – Focus on cost-efficient long-term environmental energy policies, with effective policy intervention.

Economic – Low growth rate.

Social – Society is engaged in going green but choices are limited by cost.

Technological – Medium levels of innovation, seeking to maximise green value, whilst taking a longer-term view. This leads to a focus on a mixture of renewable and low carbon technologies as well as an increase in distributed generation.

Environmental - Policy interventions are constrained by affordability.

Prosperity

DG and demand technologies growth scenarios: Building the scenario projections

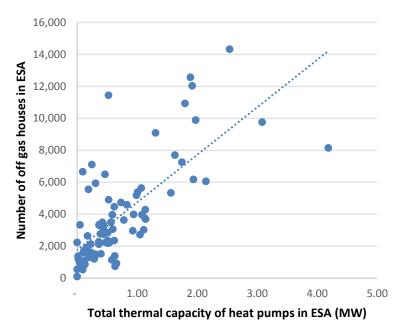






- Analyse existing trends
- Human and environmental factors
- Baseline and Pipeline
- Current geographical distribution

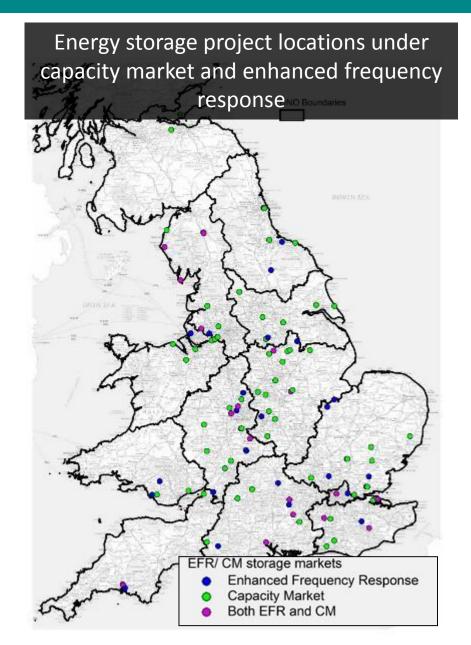
Correlation between the number of off gas houses and the thermal capacity of heat pumps in each of the East Midlands licence area's ESAs



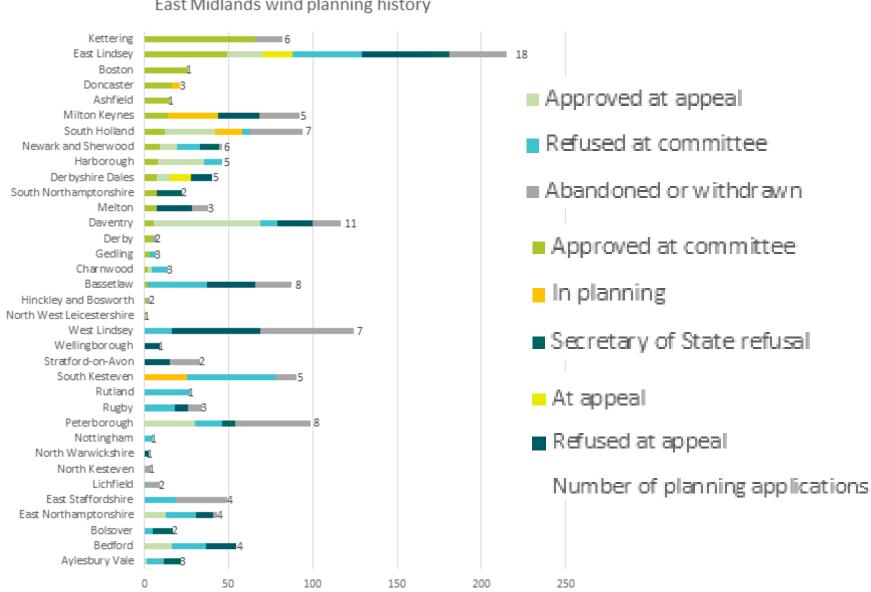
Scenarios: emerging trends



- Greater distribution of domestic technologies
- Emerging new business models
- Electric vehicles purchasing
- Co-location of renewables



Building the scenarios: planning trends

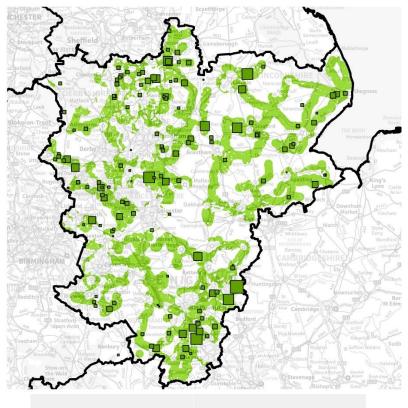


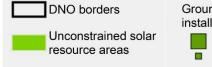
East Midlands wind planning history

Capacity (MW)



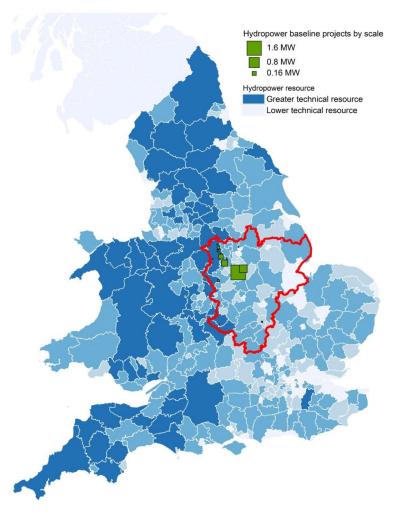
Solar PV resource corridors





Ground mounted solar PV installed projects by scale 50 MW 10 MW

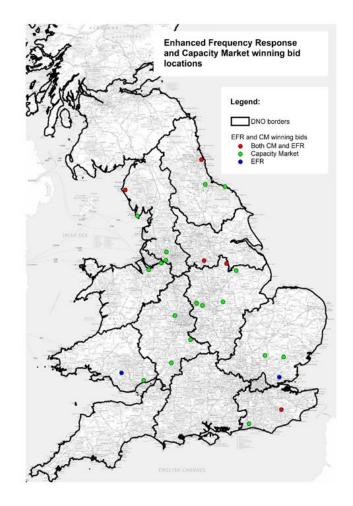
Hydropower resource





Spatial data

- Deprivation index
- Off-gas areas
- Planning environment
- Housing density
- Population
- Community groups



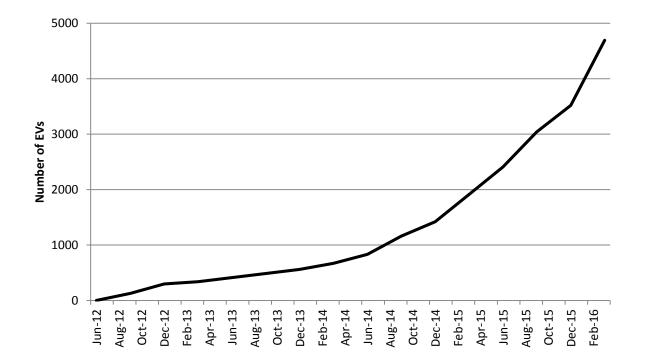
DG and demand technologies growth scenarios: **Results – electric vehicles**







Cumulative growth of pure and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles in the East Midlands licence area

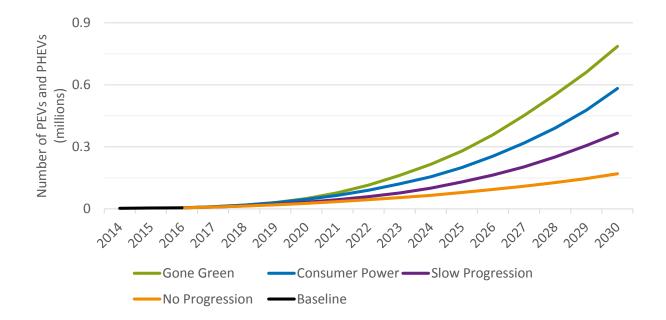




| Potential factors enabling electric vehicle uptake | GG | СР | SP | NP |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Government influenced factors | | | | |
| Continued programme of grants for electric vehicle purchases post-2018 | • | | | |
| Public sector led programme of investment in electric vehicle infrastructure | • | | • | |
| Strengthened legislation restricting the use of diesel vehicles | • | | • | |
| Electric vehicles continue to be exempt from road tax | • | • | • | |
| Technology costs and development | | | | |
| Costs continue to fall rapidly due to investment in the UK market | • | • | | |
| Performance of electric vehicles improves rapidly due to R&D investment | • | • | | |
| Availability of finance | | | | |
| Strong economy means individuals, communities and small businesses have capital available to buy new cars | • | • | | |
| Other factors | | | | |
| Consumer appetite for electric cars increases, with high profile endorsements | • | • | • | |



Number of pure and plug-in hybrid electric vehicle scenarios in the East Midlands licence area

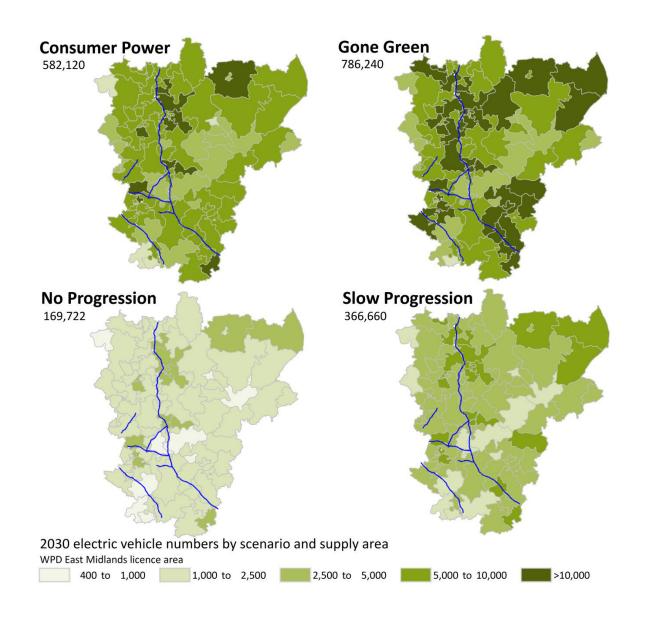


Cumulative number of pure electric vehicles and plug-in electric vehicles in East Midlands area

| | Baseline | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|------------------|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| Gone Green | 5,023 | 49,663 | 279,600 | 786,240 |
| Consumer Power | 5,023 | 45,463 | 199,800 | 582,120 |
| Slow Progression | 5,023 | 31,969 | 130,302 | 366,660 |
| No Progression | 5,023 | 26,245 | 79,002 | 169,722 |

Electric vehicles





DG and demand technologies growth scenarios: Results – heat pumps

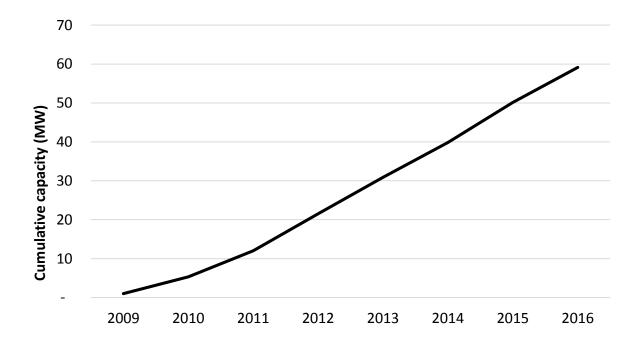








Heat pump thermal capacity growth in the WPD east midlands licence area



Example – heat pumps

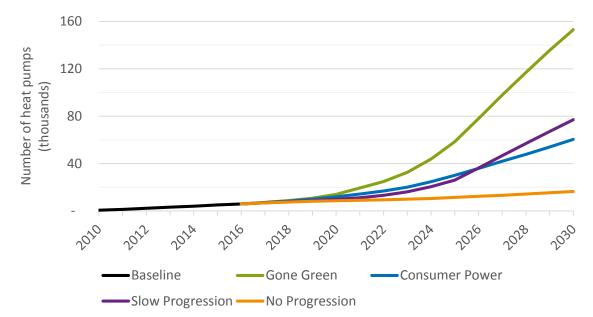


| Potential factors enabling heat pump deployment | GG | СР | SP | NP |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Government influenced factors | | | | |
| Government heat policy includes drivers for heat pumps, including continued/expanded RHI | • | | • | |
| Energy efficiency standards for new properties are tightened, either through national building regulations or widespread local planning policies | • | | • | |
| Technology costs | | | | |
| Upfront costs of conventional heat pumps falls due to strong global market and R&D | • | • | | |
| Technological innovation – emerging technologies become more established enabling new applications and cost reductions | • | • | | |
| Wholesale price of power and gas | | | | |
| Rising electricity and gas wholesale price – potentially driven by economic growth | • | • | | |
| Availability of finance | | | | |
| Strong economy means individuals, communities and small businesses have capital available to invest | • | • | | |
| Other factors | | | | |
| Consumer appetite for heat pump technology increases | • | | | |
| Public sector investment programmes drive installations in local areas | • | | • | |





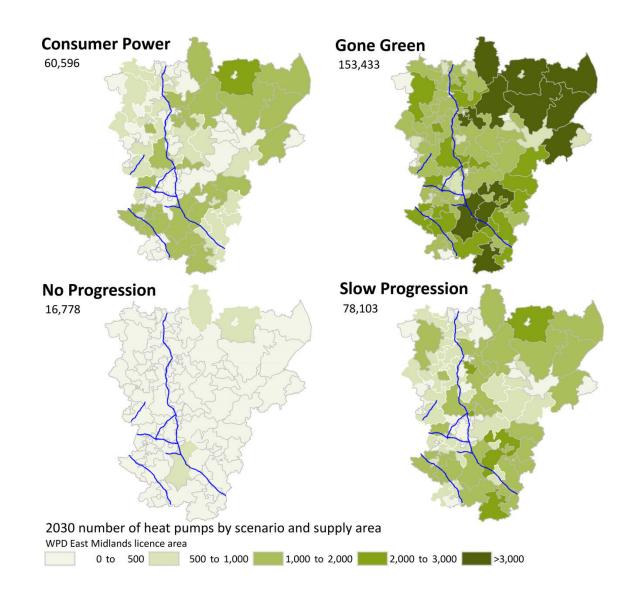
Scenarios for the number of heat pumps in the East Midlands licence area



| | | 2020 | | 2025 | | 2030 | |
|------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|----------|
| Scenario | Baseline | New Build | Retrofit | New Build | Retrofit | New Build | Retrofit |
| Gone Green | 5,912 | 2,379 | 11,563 | 6,955 | 51,463 | 28,255 | 124,993 |
| Consumer Power | 5,912 | 2,083 | 9,845 | 10,276 | 19,820 | 22,262 | 38,203 |
| Slow Progression | 5,912 | 475 | 9,279 | 2,395 | 23 <i>,</i> 555 | 26,362 | 50,761 |
| No Progression | 5,912 | 566 | 8,053 | 2,794 | 8,623 | 6,455 | 9,934 |

Heat pumps





DG and demand technologies growth scenarios: **Results – storage**

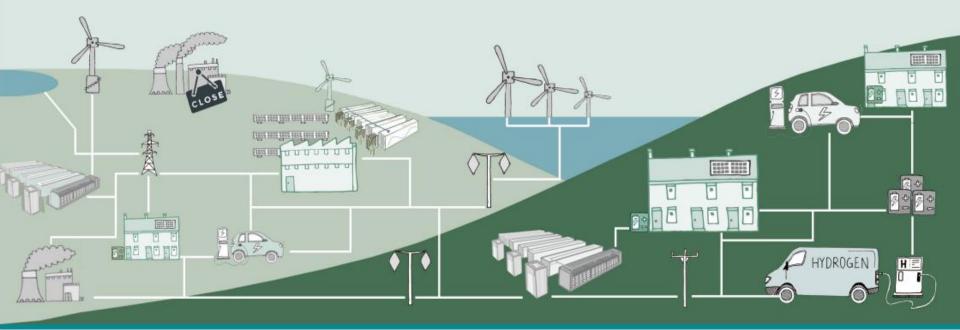






Pathways to Parity - Market insight series

Energy Storage - Towards a commercial model - 2nd Edition



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Business models / project classes



| 1. Response service | Providing higher value ancillary services to transmission and distribution network operators, including frequency response and voltage support for network balancing (i.e. FFR, EFR, ERPS) |
|---|---|
| 2. Reserve service | Specifically aiming to provide short/medium term reserve capacity for network balancing, such as the Capacity Market, Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR) and Fast Reserve |
| 3. C&I high energy 'prosumers' | Located with a higher energy user (with or without on-site generation) to avoid peak energy costs, and peak transmission and distribution charges while providing energy continuity |
| 4. Domestic and community 'own-use' | Domestic, community or small commercial scale storage designed to maximise own use of generated electricity and avoid peak electricity costs – i.e. with rooftop PV |
| 5. Generation co-location | Storage co-located with variable energy generation in order to a) price/time shift or b) peak shave to avoid grid curtailment or reinforcement costs |
| 6. Energy trader | The business model that references the potential for energy supply companies, local supply markets and/or generators using storage as a means of arbitrage between low and high price periods - likely aggregated - and peak shaving. |

Potential scale of the storage market



| GB market growth scenarios by 2030* | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Business model | High Growth Scenario | Slower and no growth Scenario | Possible upside very high growth scenario | | |
| Response service | 2 GW | 0.5 - 1 GW | 2 - 3 GW | | |
| | 2 GWh | 0.5 - 1 GWh | 4 - 5 GWh | | |
| Reserve Services* | 3-4 GW | 2-3 GW | 4 GW | | |
| C&I high energy user & | 2.5 - 4 GW | 0.6 - 1.2 GW | 5 GW | | |
| behind the meter | 10 - 16 GWh | 2.5 - 5 GWh | 20 GWh | | |
| Domestic and community own use with PV*** | 1.5 - 2 GW | 0.37 - 0.75 GW | 3 GW | | |
| | 6 - 8 GWh | 1.2 - 3 GWh | 12 GWh | | |
| Generation co-location | 2 GW | 0.5 - 1GW | 4 GW | | |
| | 6 - 8 GWh | 2-4 GWh | 16 GWh | | |
| Total GB market | 10 - 12 GW | 4 - 5 GW | 15 GW** | | |
| | 24 - 44 GWh | 6 - 13 GWh | 50 GWh | | |

* Includes existing 2.7 GW of storage – mainly pumped hydro reserve services

** A very high growth scenario for all business models would probably imply some degree of revenue cannibalisation between business models and is therefore less likely by 2030.

*** Would include EV vehicle-to-house storage discharge although this has not been modelled separately

Storage results



Growth factors

Wave 1 - led by response services

- Storage dominates the EFR, FFR, DSR and new voltage support services
- Higher value services drive market growth with focus on MW and response time
- · First applications for high energy industrial and commercial users behind the meter models
- Domestic and community scale early adopters
- Development of a DSO distribution network model creates new market opportunities
- Government creates framework for a flexible and smart energy system

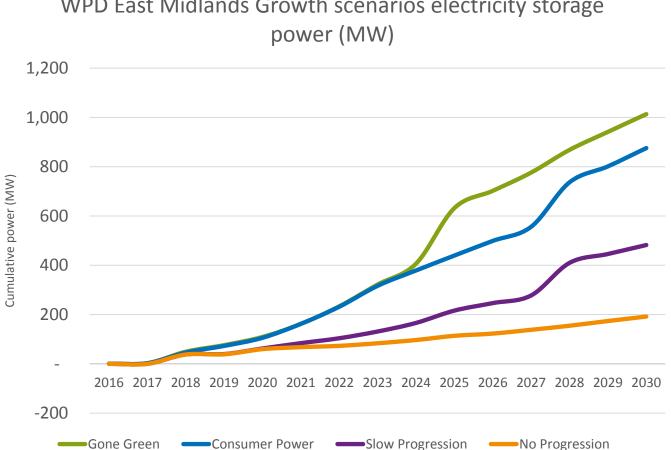
Wave 2 - co-location business models become viable

- Market for C&I high energy user/generators grows rapidly
- Emission controls and an attractive business case mean that storage effectively replaces diesel generators for most C&I application
- First co-location projects with solar PV lead to a rapid expansion and new ground mounted solar PV farms are developed
- Domestic and community scale storage market expands rapidly driven by falling costs

Wave 3 - expansion and new market models

- Aggregation and new trading platforms develop
- · Local supply markets, private wire and virtual markets rely heavily on electricity storage
- Domestic electricity storage becomes common as costs fall and electric vehicle purchases increase, alongside growth in the electrification of heat
- Most new solar and wind farms now include electricity storage to harness low marginal cost energy and price arbitrage
- Towards the end of the decade, heat storage and electricity storage are increasingly integrated





WPD East Midlands Growth scenarios electricity storage

Storage results



| | | WPD | East Midl | ands Lice | ence Area - | Electricity Storage | Growth Scenarios | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| | | Storage Power 2017 | | 2025 | 2030 | | Storage | capacity (M 2,017 | Wh) 2,020 | 2,025 | 2,030 |
| | Response services | - | 70 | 130 | 150 | | Response services | - | 70 | 130 | 15 |
| | Reserve Services | | - | 150 | 150 | Gone Green | Reserve Services | | - | 450 | 4 |
| Gone Green | High energy C&I | - | 22 | 158 | 264 | | High energy C&I | - | 66 | 518 | 9 |
| done dreen | Domestic and community | - | 11 | 63 | 235 | done dreen | Domestic and community | - | 16 | 116 | 6 |
| | Co-location | - | 6 | 130 | 214 | | Co-location | - | 18 | 442 | 7 |
| | Total power (MW) | - | 109 | 632 | 1,013 | | Total capacity (MWh) | - | 170 | - 1,656 | 2,87 |
| | Response services | - | 70 | 130 | 150 | | Response services | - | 70 | 130 | 1 |
| | Reserve Services | | - | - | 100 | Consumer Power | Reserve Services | | - | - | 3 |
| Consumer | High energy C&I | - | 20 | 158 | 264 | | High energy C&I | - | 60 | 518 | 9 |
| Power | Domestic and community | - | 9 | 82 | 258 | | Domestic and community | - | 13 | 149 | 6 |
| | Co-location | - | 6 | 69 | 103 | | Co-location | - | 19 | 232 | 3 |
| | Total power (MW) | - | 105 | 439 | 876 | | Total capacity (MWh) | - | 163 | 1,029 | 2,3 |
| | Response services | - | 40 | 78 | 78 | | Response services | - | 40 | 78 | |
| | Reserve Services | | - | - | 100 | | Reserve Services | | - | - | 3 |
| Slow | High energy C&I | - | 20 | 96 | 160 | | High energy C&I | - | 60 | 311 | 5 |
| Progression | Domestic and community | - | 1 | 17 | 75 | Slow Progression | Domestic and community | - | 1 | 33 | 2 |
| | Co-location | - | 2 | 25 | 68 | | Co-location | - | 5 | 84 | 2 |
| | Total power (MW) | - | 62 | 216 | 482 | | Total capacity (MWh) | - | 106 | 506 | 1,3 |
| | Response services | - | 39 | 54 | 51 | | Response services | - | 39 | 54 | |
| | Reserve Services | | - | - | - | | Reserve Services | | - | - | - |
| No Progression | High energy C&I | - | 20 | 48 | 80 | No Progression | High energy C&I | - | 60 | 152 | 2 |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · | - | 0 | 6 | 22 | | Domestic and community | - | 0 | 12 | 1 |
| | Co-location | - | 0 - | 6 - | 38 - | | Co-location | - | 1 - | 20 - | 1 |
| | Total power (MW) | - | 60 | 114 | 192 | | Total capacity (MWh) | - | 101 | 238 | 5 |

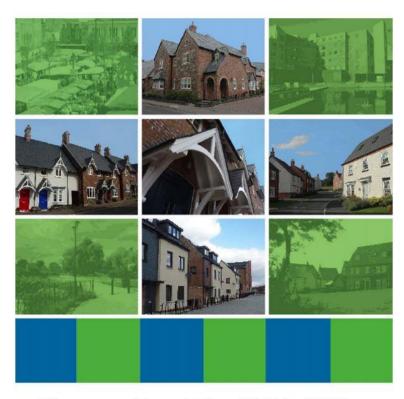
Growth in residential and non-residential developments: Methodology





Local Plans

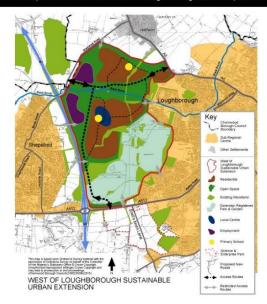




Charnwood Local Plan 2011 to 2028 Core Strategy Adopted 9th November 2015



Chapter 10: North Charnwood: Loughborough and Shepshed

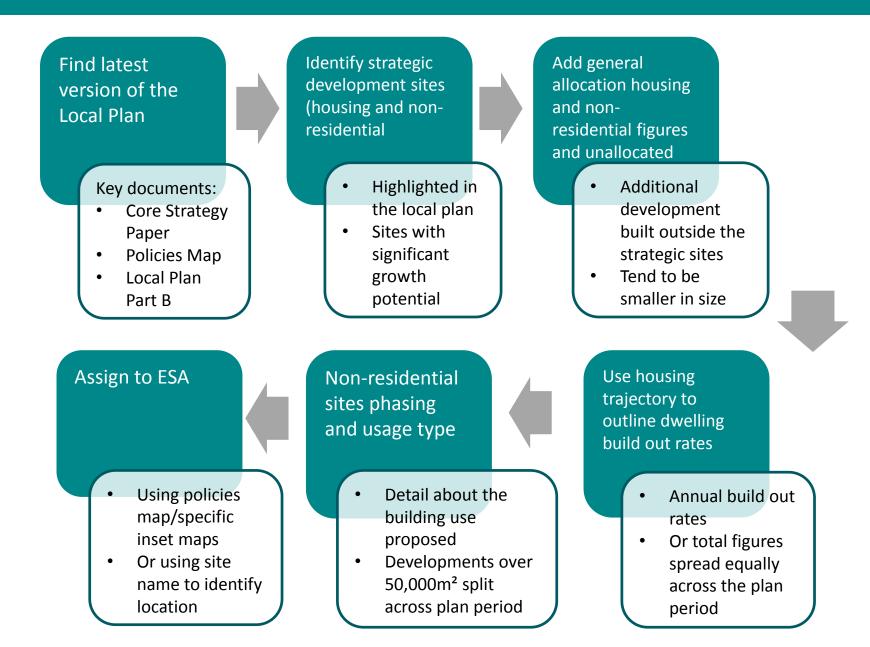


Appendix 1: Charnwood Housing Trajectory

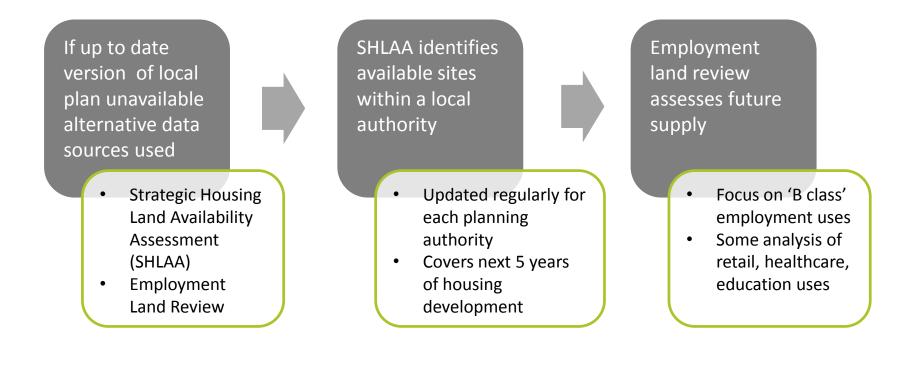
| CHARNWOOD BOROUGH | 2011/ 12 | 2012/ 13 | 2013/ 14 | 2014/ 15 | 2016/ 16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/ 21 | 2021/ 22 | 2022/ 23 | 2023/ 24 | 2024/ 25 | 2025/ 26 | 2026/ 27 | 20271 28 | Totals |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| PAST COMPLETIONS | 497 | 503 | 602 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1802 |
| EICESTER PRINCIPAL URBAN AREA - Estimated completions from commitments | | | | 109 | 80 | 110 | 90 | 90 | 111 | 70 | 50 | 20 | | | | | | 730 |
| LOUGHBOROUGH / SHEPSHED - Estimated completions from commitments | | | | 239 | 353 | 555 | 407 | 245 | 262 | 134 | 104 | 102 | 40 | 40 | 30 | | | 2511 |
| SERVICE CENTRES - Estimated completions from commitments | | | | 344 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 250 | 75 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 23 | 2682 |
| REST OF BOROUGH - Estimated completions from commitments | | | | 59 | 133 | 224 | 154 | 81 | 25 | | | | | | | | | 676 |
| TOTAL ALL - Estimated completions from commitments | | | | 751 | 916 | 1239 | 1001 | 766 | 748 | 454 | 229 | 172 | 90 | 90 | 80 | 40 | 23 | 6519 |
| stimated completions from WEST OF LOUGHBOROUGH SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION | | | | | | 40 | 120 | 120 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 2440 |
| Estimated completions from NORTH EAST OF LEICESTER SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION | | | | | | 25 | 175 | 250 | 300 | 300 | 325 | 325 | 325 | 325 | 300 | 300 | 305 | 3250 |
| stimated completions from DIRECTION OF GROWTH NORTH OF BIRSTALL | | | | | | | 75 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 1345 |
| Estimated total completions | | | | 761 | 916 | 1304 | 1371 | 1245 | 1408 | 1124 | 924 | 867 | 785 | 785 | 750 | 710 | 693 | 13634 |
| Estimated cumulative completions | 697 | 1200 | 1802 | 2553 | 3469 | 4773 | 6144 | 7390 | 8798 | 9922 | 10846 | 11713 | 12498 | 13283 | 14033 | 14743 | 15436 | |
| Annualised housing requirement | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 820 | 13940 |
| Cumulative requirement | 820 | 1540 | 2460 | 3280 | 4100 | 4920 | 5740 | 6560 | 7380 | 8200 | 9020 | 9840 | 10660 | 11480 | 12300 | 13120 | 13940 | |
| MONITOR - No. Dwellings above or below cantalative requirement | -121 | -440 | -848 | -727 | 441 | -167 | 1454 | 8.50 | 1418 | 1722 | 1826 | 187.5 | 1838 | 1803 | 1753 | 1823 | 1488 | |
| KANAGE - Annual requirement taking ccount of past/projected completions | 820 | 828 | 849 | 867 | 876 | | | 780 | 728 | 643 | | | | | | | | |

Method to identify new developments









Scenarios for new demand



Scenario 1 High economic growth: Consumer Power & Gone Green High growth rates with build out rate matches targets given in local plan

Apply scenario growth factors to data

> Scenario 2 Low economic growth: Slow Progression & No Progression

Strategic sites: likely to go ahead but with delays

 Based on the development stage of local plan

General allocation and unallocated: total number of dwellings reduced

 Based on previous trends total annual completed build figures in the UK

Final database



| 1 | | | | | | | | | | Scenario 1 - Higher economic scenario - Gone Green and Con |
|---|----------|--------------|--|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------|------------|--|
| | Develo | | | | | | | | submitted | d l |
| 13 | ment | Local | | 40 | Number Developm | | | End of | or | |
| 2 Development name | - rersio | y autho y E | SA V | Allocati | of ent plat hom stage | Local P ro SHL | stage Link to information | plan 🔻 Hote 🔻 | adopte | T G T T |
| 3 Greenhill Iane, Leabrooks | | | ALFRETON 33KV S STN | General allo | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 4 Hands Road, Heanor | | | | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | 16 |
| 5 Cromford Road, Langley Mill | | 1 Amber Va H | EANOR 33kV S STN | General allo | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | 16 |
| 6 Church street, Heanor | | | | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | 16 |
| 7 Delves Court, Heanor | | | | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 8 Salcombe Road, Alfreton | | | ALFRETON 33KV S STM | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | 16 |
| 3 King Street, Alfreton | | | LFRETON 33kV S STM | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | 2017 | 01/04/2016 | |
| 10 Mansfleid Road, Alfreton | - | | LFRETON 33KV S STM | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 11 Lea Road, Lea Bridge | | | /INSTER 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 12 Bradshaw avenue, Riddings | | | | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 13 Cemetary Road, Ripley | | | | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 14 Wyatts Way, Ripley | | | EANOR 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 15 Station Road, Langley Mill | | | | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 16 Parkside close, Ironville | | | | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 17 Bulbridge Hill, Ambergate | | | EANOR 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 18 Bulbridge Hill, Ambergate | | | ALFRETON 33kV S STM | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 19 Eastview Terrace, Langley Mill | - | | EANOR 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 20 Black horse inn. Somercotes | | | LFRETON 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 21 Former Thorntons factory, Belper | | | ALFRETON 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | 2019 | 01/04/2016 | |
| 22 Derwent Street, Belper | | | PONDON 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 23 Pit lane, Shipley | | | TANTON 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 24 Holborn View. Condor | | | EANOR 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | 2021 | 01/04/2016 | |
| 25 Roes lane, Crich | | | ALFRETON 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | 2019 | 01/04/2016 | |
| 26 Crich Road, Fritchleu | | | EANOR 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | 2017 | 01/04/2016 | |
| 27 Kilbourne Road, Belper | | | PONDON 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | 2017 | 01/04/2016 | |
| 28 Home farm, coach road, Bipleu | | | | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | 2019 | 01/04/2016 | |
| 29 Lowes Hill, Ripley | | | EANOR 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 30 Greenhillocks, Ripley | | | | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 31 Adale Road, Smalley | | | | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 32 Millford Mills, Millford | | | PONDON 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | 2018 | 01/04/2016 | |
| 33 Meadow Lane, Alfredo | | | ALFRETON 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | 2018 | 01/04/2016 | |
| 34 Main Road, Pye bridge | | | | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 35 Evans Concrete, Peasehill road, Ripley | | | | General allo | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | 2023 | 01/04/2016 | |
| 36 Newlands drive, Riddings | | | | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 37 Maple avenue, Ripley | | | | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 38 Waingroves Road, Ripley | | | | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 33 Heanor Road, Smalley | | | | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 40 Eachwell Lane, Alfreton | | | ALFRETON 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 41 Nottingham Road, Ripley | | | EANOR 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 42 Fall Road, Heanor | | | | | 2 | | | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 42 Fail Hoad, Heanor 43 Loscoe Miners Welfare | | | HEANOR 33kV S STN HEANOR 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 44 Coast hill, Crich | | | ALFRETON 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 44 Coast nill, Crich 45 Dansebu Rise, Dansebu | | | EANOR 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| | - | | | | | | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | | |
| 46 Land at Radbourne lane 47 Outseats Farm, Alfreton | | 1 Amber Va E | | Strategic sit | | SHLAA | Planning pe http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | 2020 2028 | 01/04/2016 | |
| | - | | LERETON 33kV S STN | | | | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | | |
| 48 Coppice farm, Peasehill Road, Ripley | | | EANOR 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 43 Derby Road, Swanwick | - | | EANOR 33kV S STN | | | SHLAA | In planning http://info.ambervalley.gov.uk/do | | 01/04/2016 | |
| 50 Skegby Lane | | | ANSFIELD 33kV S ST | | | Local Plan | http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/res | | | |
| 51 Main st, Huthwaite | _ | | NNESLEY 33kV S STN | | | Local Plan | http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/res | | | |
| 52 Ashland road west, Sutton | | | NNESLEY 33kV S STN | | | Local Plan | http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/res | | | |
| 53 Cosmoor Road, Sutton | - | | NNESLEY 33kV S STN | | | Local Plan | | | | |
| 54 Chesterfield Road, Huthwaite | | | ANNESLEY 33kV S STA | | | Local Plan | http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/res | | | |
| 55 Priestsic Road, Ashfield | - | | NNESLEY 33kV S STN | | | Local Plan | http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/res | | | |
| 56 Beck Lane, Sutton | | 1 Ashfield N | 4ANSFIELD 33kV S ST | General allo | c 400 Adopted | Local Plan | http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/res | 2032 No annu | 06/10/2016 | 16 |

Growth in residential and non-residential developments: **Results**

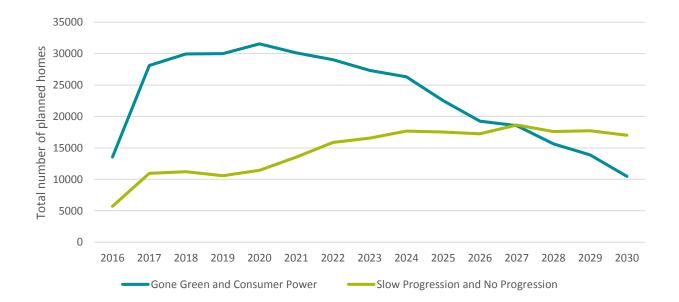




Results: housing developments



| | | Total number of homes (up to 2030 | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Local authority | Higher economic | Lower economic | | | | | |
| | | scenario | scenario | | | | | |
| 1 | Milton Keynes | 19,937 | 9,975 | | | | | |
| 2 | Hinckley and Bosworth | 16,528 | 8,226 | | | | | |
| 3 | Leicester | 13,991 | 13,002 | | | | | |
| 4 | Rushcliffe | 13,430 | 9,764 | | | | | |
| 5 | Nottingham | 12,367 | 8,294 | | | | | |
| 6 | Corby | 12,293 | 7,711 | | | | | |
| 7 | Warwick | 12,121 | 7,377 | | | | | |
| 8 | Charnwood | 12,002 | 8,886 | | | | | |
| 9 | South Northamptonshire | 11,916 | 7,831 | | | | | |
| 10 | Northampton | 10,600 | 7,338 | | | | | |

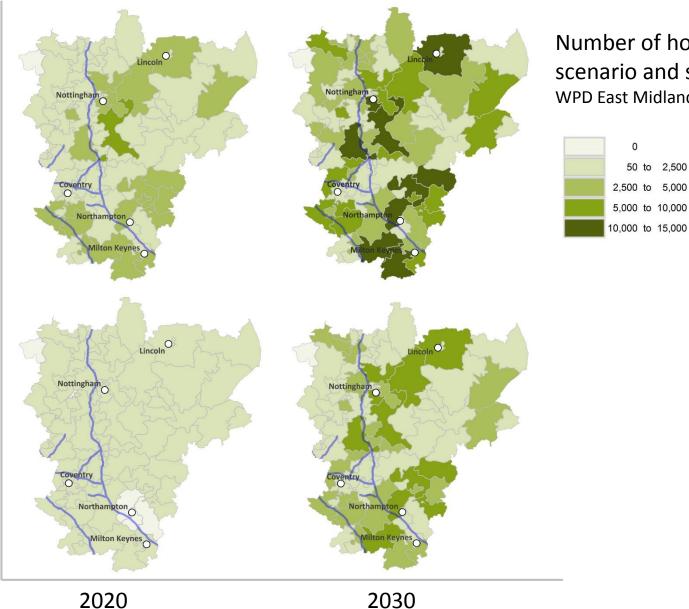


Growth in new housing developments by ESA



Scenario 1: Gone Green and Consumer Power

Scenario 2: Slow Progression and No Progression



Number of homes by scenario and supply area WPD East Midlands licence area

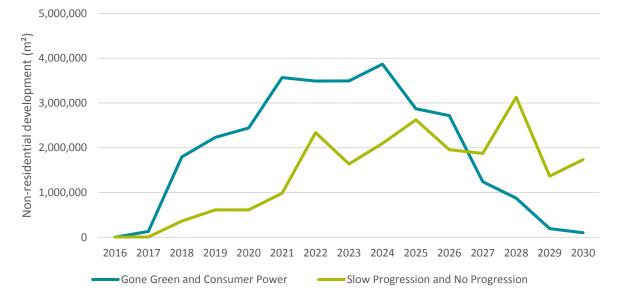
0

50 to 2,500

Results: non-residential developments



| | | Total non-residential (hectares) (up to 2030) | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Local Authority | Higher economic scenario | Lower economic scenario | | | | | | |
| 1 | Erewash | 190.6 | 145.6 | | | | | | |
| 2 | Derby | 185.0 | 133.3 | | | | | | |
| 3 | Newark and Sherwood | 184.5 | 141.0 | | | | | | |
| 4 | Milton Keynes | 159.1 | 105.9 | | | | | | |
| 5 | Charnwood | 153.0 | 144.8 | | | | | | |
| 6 | South Northamptonshire | 151.5 | 141.1 | | | | | | |
| 7 | Coventry | 148.5 | 82.5 | | | | | | |
| 8 | South Derbyshire | 128.0 | 128.0 | | | | | | |
| 9 | Warwick | 86.5 | 51.0 | | | | | | |
| 10 | North West Leicestershire | 82.0 | 53.0 | | | | | | |

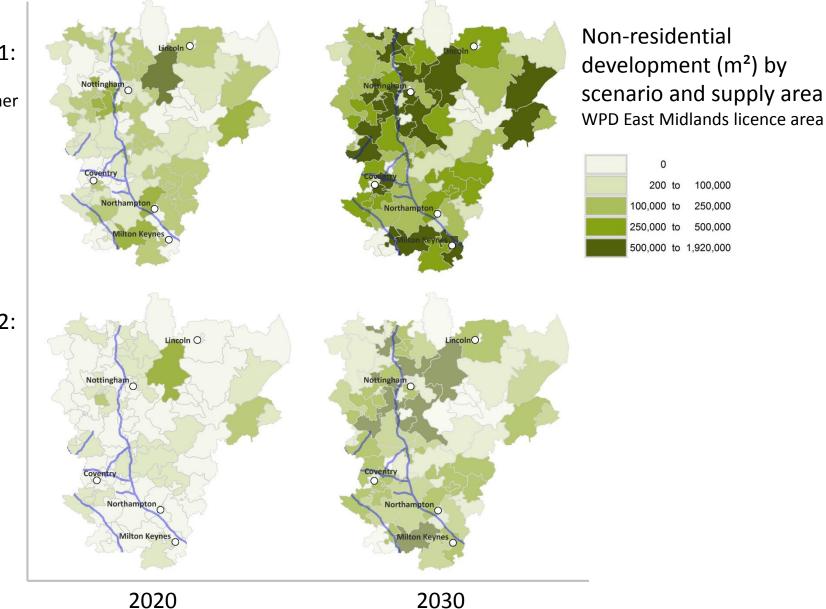


Growth in non-residential developments by ESA

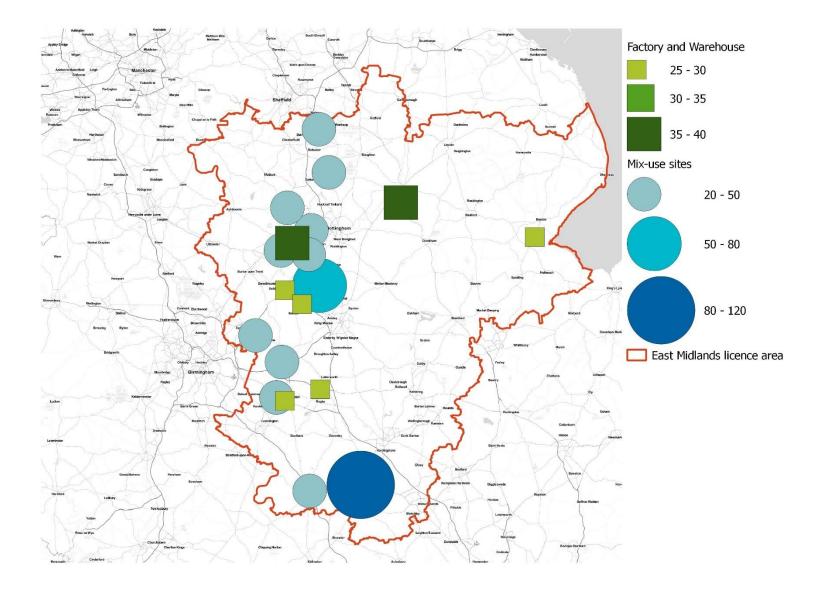


Scenario 1: Gone Green and Consumer Power

Scenario 2: Slow Progression and No Progression



Growth in non-residential developments: largest sites fegense







- Are the results what you would expect?
- Any information to add?
- Any questions/comments on the approach and outcomes



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