



# *East Midlands Regional Assembly*

The East Midlands Energy Challenge



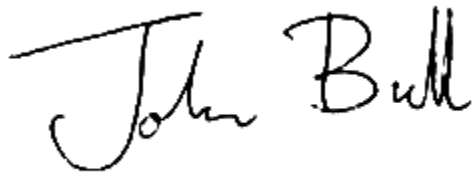
our bid is to be *the* sustainable region

## Foreword

Energy plays a vital role in ensuring our quality of life. We rely on it to power our economy and provide comfortable homes, but our use of energy has local and global environmental implications. Local air quality is an important concern for communities and climate change is one of the biggest challenges we face globally.

The Regional Energy Strategy, as a part of the Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS), provides a framework for a sustainable approach to energy across the East Midlands. The Energy Strategy is a challenge for all regional partners to ensure a diverse and secure energy supply that is delivered in partnership with local communities and minimises adverse environmental impacts.

The strategy has been developed in partnership and the action plan developed from this strategy will engage all regional partners in its delivery. We look forward to seeing the East Midlands recognised as a progressive region that meets its energy needs sustainably

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Bull". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the top of the "J" and a similar stroke at the top of the "B".

# Regional Energy Strategy

## Setting the Scene

The East Midlands Regional Assembly is committed to improving the quality of life for people living and working in partnership across the East Midlands now and for generations to come. The region's sustainable development framework, the Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) identifies a bold vision that:

*“The East Midlands will be recognised as a region with a high quality of life and sustainable communities that thrives because of its vibrant economy, rich cultural and environmental diversity and the way it creatively addresses social inequalities, manages its resources and contributes to a safer, more inclusive society.*

This will be achieved for the benefit of present and future generations through the integration of:

- *A vibrant and competitive economy with increased productivity characterised by high quality employment learning and skills, enterprising individuals, innovative businesses and improvements in the physical infrastructure.*
- *Cohesive and diverse communities that empower and engage people, are safe and healthy, combat discrimination and disadvantage and provide hope and opportunities for all.*
- *A rich, diverse and attractive natural and built environment and cultural heritage.*
- *Sustainable patterns of development that make efficient use of land, resources and infrastructure, reduce the need to travel, incorporate sustainable design and construction, and enhance local distinctiveness.”*

The IRS identifies objectives across four themes, economic, spatial, social and environment to guide the realisation of the vision.

### Sustainable Development Objectives

#### Social Objectives

1. To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs of all communities in the region
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities of the region

- Environment Objectives**
6. To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region
  7. To enhance and conserve the environmental quality of the region by increasing the environmental infrastructure
  8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals
  9. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources
  10. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.
- Economic Objectives**
11. To create high quality employment opportunities and to develop a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills, giving the region a competitive edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge
  12. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation, creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class business can flourish.
  13. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.
- Spatial Objectives**
14. To ensure that the location of development makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and helps to reduce the need to travel.
  15. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings
  16. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials
  17. To improve accessibility to jobs and services by increasing the use of public transport, cycling and walking, and reducing traffic growth and congestion

Energy has been identified as a cross cutting policy arena that has a role in helping meet many of the IRS objectives and is important for helping to deliver key regional priorities. In particular:

- Energy production and the supporting industries form an important part of the Region's economic base and there are significant opportunities in new low carbon technologies that the Region could exploit.
- Energy generation and production are a major source of greenhouse gases as well as other pollutants and have an impact on the natural and built environment.
- The health and wellbeing of our communities and businesses are enhanced if they are able to access affordable heat and power through energy savings.

- The appropriate location of energy generation projects and attendant infrastructure must be addressed in spatial policy.

Regional energy policy must also carry forward the Government's objectives, which were identified in the White Paper "Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy" as:

- To put ourselves on the path to cut the UK's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.
- To maintain reliability of energy supplies
- To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity.
- To ensure every home is adequately and affordably heated.

The East Midlands has recognised the challenge of meeting both the regional and national objectives, particularly in relation to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction and there is significant experience and best practice spread across the Region. Our challenge is that:

*The East Midlands will take a lead in moving towards a low carbon future that benefits our economy, protects our environment and supports our communities.*

The Regional Energy Strategy is the framework for decisions on the generation, supply and use of energy across the Region and makes connections between energy and other key policy areas, in particular spatial planning, waste and transport, but also food and farming and housing. The policies and actions for energy detailed here are structured around the energy hierarchy, adopted by the LGA in 1998, with priorities are set in the following order:

- Reducing the need for energy
- Using energy more efficiently
- Using energy from renewable sources
- Making clean and efficient use of fossil fuels

The energy hierarchy is the framework to ensure that a holistic approach to energy is at the heart of the East Midlands approach.

## **Quality of Life Implications**

### **Economic**

Energy is not only vital for the Region's businesses; energy generation and supply chain form an important economic sector. The businesses in the Region need access to a secure supply of reliable energy, and to achieve this we must have a viable and diverse energy infrastructure. Business also needs to be competitive and the efficient use of resource is an important strand of improving competitiveness. Energy savings can be achieved at little or no cost in most businesses with longer term savings available at comparatively low cost, often as part of ongoing maintenance and replacement programmes.

There are also significant challenges and opportunities for businesses in a move to a low carbon economy. Development of emerging technologies, together with growing markets in electricity generation, provide real opportunities for the businesses in the Region. The future of the industry is dependant on the availability of a skilled and motivated workforce. The Region benefits from a cluster of universities specialising in energy, but skills development and training will remain an important issue for the Region.

### **Spatial**

Where we live and the way we move around have real implications for the use of energy. Careful siting of development can help reduce energy use. Local services reduce the need to travel and careful siting can allow buildings to make best use of free energy from the sun, for heat and lighting. Well designed planting can provide shelter from wind, reducing the wind chill. Denser housing and mixed developments are often well placed to utilise combined heat and power systems efficiently and effectively.

New technologies and renewable energy installations have specific spatial requirements due to the location of the resource and the nature of the technology. The siting of new and emerging technologies may need to be addressed through the planning system.

### **Social**

Access to adequate heat, lighting and services for cooking, washing etc are essential for all. Some people find it is too expensive for them to adequately heat their homes. Cold and damp homes cost health services many millions, through bronchial and cardiac problems in older people and asthma and infections for young children.

Inadequate heating in homes can lead to poor performance in school and absenteeism in work or training schemes putting some groups at greater risk of social exclusion. In future, climate change poses the risk of changing patterns of illness due to overheating and summer heat stress, which has implications for resources in the health service.

## **Environmental**

Use of energy has an impact on the environment. Combustion of fossil fuels for electricity generation and powering our vehicles releases air pollutants, including greenhouse gases. Air quality at local level can also be adversely affected and burning fossil fuels is the main source of CO<sub>2</sub> and hence the biggest contributor to climate change. Climate change is likely to be a major issue for the Region within the next 20 years.

Power generation plant of all sizes have further impacts on landscape and resource use and these impacts need to be minimised or effectively mitigated. The environment is best protected by reducing the demand for energy and using energy efficiently. This approach reduces the demand for new generation capacity. Renewable energy technologies are low or zero carbon and so can effectively mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, but even these relatively benign energy sources have local impacts and such impacts must be managed sensitively.

## Reducing the need for energy

Demand for energy has been increasing steadily over the last century. Future trends indicate a continuing global increased demand. However protecting the climate from dangerous levels of damage requires significant reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The most effective way to achieve this is to reduce demand for energy services.

### ***Policy ENG1***

To ensure that greenhouse gas emissions are significantly reduced to protect the Region from future impacts of climate change.

Climate change is a major challenge for the East Midlands. The Region will have to adapt to changes in availability of water resources. Flooding and sea ingress will also have increasing impact and will require difficult decisions on adaptation. The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution has suggested a target for the stabilisation of concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> at 500ppm (approximately double pre-industrial concentrations) to avoid dangerous levels of climate change. To achieve this we would need to make a cut in emissions equivalent to a 60% cut in current emissions and adapt to changes that are already occurring due to past emissions.

The Region recognises the need to reduce emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases that are released due to our use of energy. Emission reduction must fulfil the other goals of sustainable development, so at present nuclear energy is not considered appropriate unless viable options are found for waste disposal. The Region also recognises the need to ensure that other greenhouse gas releases, especially methane, should be reduced. Where possible the methane generated by natural or human processes, such as landfill gas, coal mine methane and sewage sludge should be collected and used for energy generation rather than vented to the atmosphere.

The Region recognises the difficulty of delivering such deep cuts in emissions, but identifies the possible opportunities for innovation and business. In order to put ourselves on a path to low carbon emissions we will need to make significant progress in individual sectors or parts of the Region by 2020.

### ***Policy ENG 2***

To encourage high standards of building design and renovation, which allow for good indoor environment, whilst reducing the energy demands for heating lighting and cooling

Buildings require energy for heating, cooling, lighting and running appliances and equipment. Reducing energy demand in buildings is critical to delivering low carbon emissions. The energy demand in buildings can be significantly reduced. Good design can deliver zero carbon emission buildings through;

- Making best use of ambient energy for heating, lighting and naturally driven ventilation
- Providing high levels of insulation to maintain indoor temperatures
- Using building integrated renewable energy for power, heating, lighting and cooling

New building and renovation is subject to Building Regulations, which specify the minimum acceptable standard. Some local authorities, communities and developers have looked at designs beyond these requirements. The East Midlands has many good examples of low energy buildings and zero carbon buildings. Buildings will soon be subject to the requirements of the EU directive on energy performance in buildings, which will require buildings to be certified for energy performance. The EM Region would like to encourage the highest levels of energy performance in buildings, particularly in publicly funded buildings. Where practical and economic, a zero carbon target should be adopted for major new building or renovation.

### ***Policy ENG 3***

To improve the awareness and knowledge, amongst development professionals, of the opportunities to minimise energy use in buildings and for transport through careful siting and design of developments.

Regional Planning Guidance identifies the promoting better design as a core policy, highlighting the opportunities to reduce the need to travel and maximize ambient energy use in buildings. There are examples of good quality design across the region, but is a need to further build knowledge and awareness of best practice amongst development professionals. Supplementary Planning Guidance is one tool that can be appropriate.

The East Midlands is keen to build on current good practice and look for new opportunities to engage building and planning professionals in innovative programmes to improve design of new development and the renovation of current buildings.

### ***Policy ENG 4***

To encourage people, businesses and communities to reduce the impact that their use of energy has on their local and global environment, particularly in relation to climate change.

Energy use is given little regard; most people are used to switching on and having electricity or gas on demand. Whilst for some household energy bills are a significant proportion of available income, for most they are a comparatively small outgoing, often paid as a regular monthly amount, so people are unaware of their overall use of energy and the implications for climate change. There is a real need to raise individuals and communities awareness of the implications of energy use for climate change. An increasing level of knowledge and awareness can help motivate people to acting at home and at work.

National Government has run a variety of schemes to engage individuals and the East Midlands needs to identify where regionally coordinated action can add value to these national schemes and the many good local schemes. In particular the Region has a role in championing the uptake of community owned and run renewable energy schemes.

## Using energy more efficiently

Energy efficiency is critical to ensuring that we can move to a low carbon economy, only by reducing demand and then getting more out of each unit of fuel we use to supply energy services can we ensure that we can meet demands for energy from more sustainable resources.

### **Policy ENG 5**

To equip people with the skills and knowledge to respond to the changing energy market.

The energy sector requires workers with a wide range of skills, from those applicable to large scale generation to suppliers and installers of household energy services, such as boilers or solar water heaters. Emerging technologies may require new skills and changing supply and generation capacity may require further development of current skills.

The East Midlands cannot hope to achieve a low carbon economy without a robust skills base. The Region has a shortage of skilled workers in some sectors but has a high number of graduates in the energy field, including those from courses in low energy design and renewable energy generation. There are many businesses and universities in the Region working actively in research and development. The Region needs to identify current skills gaps and needs and work with partners to put in place appropriate training capacity.

### **Policy ENG 6**

To promote and support the improvement in energy efficiency as a means of improving the condition of homes and health.

The Government has recognised the need to improve the energy efficiency of domestic housing. In particular it has highlighted it as a means of addressing fuel poverty. This Region recognises that fuel poverty is best addressed through the improvement of housing stock. Energy efficient homes provide a permanent solution to fuel poverty, with householder shielded from the impacts of future fuel price rises. This provides affordable homes. Energy efficient homes also reduce the impact of those who do not have to consider their energy usage. Warm homes and efficient appliances demand less energy and reduce the impact of the house without significant change or thought on the part of the householder. The Region recognises that improvements in household energy efficiency are essential to deliver any carbon reduction and so recognise the need for challenging targets.

The Region recognises the need to raise awareness of the opportunities for energy saving in homes and business. Some parts of the Region have achieved very good savings in the domestic sector and some businesses are achieving well. There is a need to share this best practice across the Region and look for ways to encourage innovative partnership working to promote further gains.

### ***Policy ENG 7***

To promote and support the improvement in energy efficiency as a means of improving the competitiveness of the Region's industrial base and of protecting valuable natural resources.

Carbon reduction targets can only be achieved through major improvements in energy efficiency in homes and buildings. The Region needs to promote major improvements in energy efficiency of industrial processes and business equipment.

Business and industrial use of energy is an important sector. Business has benefited from low energy prices. Low prices have generally meant that energy is not particularly important in the overall business budget, so savings are not always given high priority. Business is likely to see greater financial burdens due to energy use through for example the Climate Change Levy (CCL) and future price rises may impact heavily on business profitability. However there are real opportunities to make substantial savings in energy usage, with comparatively small cost. There are many schemes and programmes to help business adopt more energy efficient practices, whether in industrial processes or simply in good housekeeping practices. Energy usage is also likely to become an element of any businesses commitment to corporate responsibility, which is valued by shareholders and customers.

The Region recognises the need to raise awareness of the opportunities for energy saving in business. There is a need to share this best practice across the Region and look for ways to encourage innovative partnership working to promote further gains.

### ***Policy ENG 8***

To promote and support the development of energy service companies within the Region.

Electricity suppliers generally supply units of electricity, gas or other fuel. They increase their profit by selling more units of fuel or electricity. However businesses and householders do not want to buy gas or electricity, they want the services these fuels give them; light, heat, manufacturing processes, powering electrical equipment and other services. The East Midlands has a role in promoting the development of energy services approach, where the supplier supplies and charges for the specific service, e.g. room warmth at a certain temperature. The supplier can then supply both fuel and insulation to achieve this outcome. The supplier also has more incentive to supply efficiently to ensure that they maximise their profit.

## Using energy from renewable sources

Renewable energy is energy generated from natural flows of sunlight, air, and water and from the growth of plants that benefit from these natural flows. Government policy also recognises some waste products as renewable, since they occur continuously. Renewable energy offers opportunities for diverse sources of generation and at a scale that allows local communities to have a greater say in its use and development.

### **Policy ENG 9**

To promote and support the development of markets for heat, recognising an important commodity for energy services in homes and businesses.

There are many renewable technologies that produce heat, directly or as a by-product of generating electricity. The markets for heat producing technologies, such as solar water heating, ground source heat pumps and wood heat are comparatively poorly supported in National policy. Heat has no current market price and so is difficult to promote as an alternative commodity to traditional energy supplies. The viability of combined heat and power (CHP) is also compromised by poor markets for heat. However, there are many processes that call for relatively low grade heat supplies, ranging from drying processes to heating our homes.

The Region recognises the need to promote heat producing renewable technologies, through building market demand, supporting supply chains and addressing barriers to the further development of these technologies.

### **Policy ENG 10**

To ensure that an increasing amount of the electricity used is generated from renewable sources.

The Government has adopted a 10% renewable energy target to 2010 and a 20% target by 2020. Renewable energy currently only contributes 1.4% to the Region's energy generation capacity, so the EM will need to see a significant increase in renewable energy.

Biomass from wood, forestry residues and crops is a major resource in the Region and, as the market conditions improve, is likely to be increasingly developed. Although the East Midlands has a lower wind resource than other parts of the UK, it still has a greater resource than Germany or Denmark and improving market competitiveness of wind power means that there are a variety of sites in the EM are now suitable for wind. The Lincolnshire coast forms part of one of the Government's strategic areas for offshore development. There are also a number of sites suitable for small hydro and a significant solar resource that is increasingly being considered. There are opportunities to utilise waste gases from landfill sites, and organic waste through anaerobic digestion and other processes.

To achieve greater renewable energy targets there is a need to ensure that communities are engaged in the debate about the type and nature of development

in a constructive way. There are a number of perceived barriers to the greater implementation of renewable energy including planning, community fears and misconceptions, developer's reluctance, financial and infrastructure issues. The Region needs to help build a common vision of appropriate and suitable development. Supplementary planning guidance is a helpful tool for clarifying planning requirements, and community engagement is also essential.

### **Policy ENG 11**

To promote and support a growing market in renewable energy electricity generation.

Procurement of renewably generated electricity offers a means of reducing the carbon impact of a home or business particularly for buildings that are hard to heat or cool and difficult to retrofit with insulation and energy saving features. The growth of markets for green electricity supports the continuing development of new and renewable forms of energy.

Direct procurement of locally generated energy by local business may offer further benefits for the local economy, supporting small scale generation. Large users of energy may also benefit from procuring climate change Levy exempt electricity from local generation capacity. However there are barriers to overcome regarding local procurement and the Region needs to consider ways to improve opportunities for local procurement of energy.

Renewable energy also offers significant opportunities for rural diversification. Farms are well placed to gain some benefit from local small scale generation, particularly in relation to biomass. There are still financial and institutional barriers to the uptake of energy generation as a rural business. The Region, with significant agricultural areas, is aware of the opportunities for rural business in energy generation.

### **Policy ENG 12**

To ensure that renewable energy installations or developments are designed sensitively to take full account of their impact on the historic or natural environment.

Renewable energy installations generally have to be at the site of the resource. This means that installations are often in places where there have never been such developments. Any development impacts on the local built and natural environment and it is important that installations are sensitively designed to reduce their impact. So for tall installations such as wind turbines, visual impact occur, but with sensitive siting and design it can be minimised. Biomass plantations should be designed to blend with local landscapes and maximise opportunities for enhancing local biodiversity and biomass generation plant should be sited to reduce traffic movements. Building integrated renewables should be designed sensitively to blend in, particularly on important historic buildings or in conservation areas, where any visual impact should be minimised.

The Region recognises that there will be some impacts and encourages the development of suitable frameworks to help the designers and decision makers to minimise local impacts. Supplementary planning guidance is one tool for helping identify ways of minimising negative impacts.

### ***Policy ENG 13***

To encourage the uptake of domestic and small scale community owned or run renewable energy schemes.

Communities use energy and there are benefits to communities engaging in the process of producing and having control over aspects of their own energy use. Communities need to be fully engaged in the process of defining appropriate scales for the development of new energy infrastructure. However they must also be engaged fully in the need to move to a new low carbon future and understand the choices that entails.

Community involvement in energy offers real opportunities for social enterprise, with financial gains accruing to the community. Community renewable schemes also offer real opportunities for raising awareness and building capacity for a more sustainable energy network. The Region recognises the benefit of community energy schemes and would wish to promote best practice and innovative approaches across the Region.

## **Making clean and efficient use of fossil fuels**

In a move to a lower carbon future, fossil fuel generation will remain an important part of any generation mix for the foreseeable future. This generation is must be safeguarded, to ensure a secure supply, whilst taking the opportunities to improve efficiency and reduce environmental impacts.

### ***Policy ENG 14***

To promote and support the use of cleaner fossil fuel technologies in buildings and transport.

Opportunities exist to improve the efficiency of energy generation. Combine heat and power (CHP) plant offer opportunities to utilise heat and power. Energy generation technologies that also use the heat generated are around twice as efficient as conventional generation. There are many opportunities for using CHP, particularly in mixed use development, where power can be used for machinery, or electrical appliances and the heat generated can be used for space heating or cooling. MicroCHP is now emerging onto the market and may be appropriate for small scale deployment. National policy supports CHP, but the current framework leaves CHP struggling to be competitive. The East Midlands need to consider the best ways to overcome the different barriers to CHP.

Transport is an increasingly important source of greenhouse gases, policies on transport brought together in the Regional Transport Strategy. Improving vehicle efficiencies can form one strand of emission reduction. Technologies such as fuel cells are emerging as a cleaner technology for transport and in the future perhaps buildings. The Region needs to be aware of the emerging technologies to be positioned to take advantage of opportunities for emission savings, but also for new areas for business and employment.

### ***Policy ENG 15***

To ensure that the energy infrastructure in the East Midlands is maintained and enhanced for a reliable and secure energy supply, that is accessible to new generation capacity.

A reliable and secure supply of energy is essential for homes and business. The Region recognises that changes in the electricity market and generation mix have implications for the supply and transmission infrastructure and that this infrastructure is in continual need of upgrading and maintenance.

Renewable energy technologies are often sited at places remote from traditional fossil fuel generation and can offer a way of improving energy supply on remote rural grids, they can however, also impose further strains on these weak grids. Renewable energy installations need connection to the grid and so the capacity and structure of the grid could constrain future development.

There is a need to build a dialogue with the key businesses in the generation and supply of energy to support a coordinated regional response to the challenges of maintaining the energy infrastructure.

### ***Policy ENG 16***

To support the energy generation and supply industries within the East Midlands and promote a shift to a low carbon economy.

Energy generation forms an important part of the Region's economy and is likely to continue to do so for the foreseeable future. There are opportunities for improvements in efficiency and reduction of emissions that should be identified and, where viable, pursued. There has been continuing research into the clean use of fossil fuels especially coal, which given the reserves of coal in the Region, could provide further opportunities. Co-firing with biomass is another alternative that could be utilised where practicable. Combined heat and power offers immense efficiency improvements and should be utilised wherever practical. These choices would be informed by Integrate Pollution Prevention Control (IPPC) procedures.

The Region recognises that market structures and other non technological barriers can make it difficult to move towards higher efficiency generation, or lower emission scenarios, these should be identified and highlighted.

### ***Policy ENG 17***

To encourage research into new and emerging technologies and support mechanisms for their deployment

It is clear that new energy technologies are emerging and may be important in future solutions to sustainable use of energy. Fuel cells offer real opportunities for improving the impact of road transport through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollutants. Micro CHP units are now reaching the market and offer further advantages. In the longer term hydrogen offers a new path from a carbon based economy.

Research in these emerging technologies need to be encouraged in the Region's universities and in business' R&D departments to ensure that a range of options are available for the future. The Region also recognises that being at the forefront of technology innovation will help with the development of high quality business opportunities. In addition the Region will encourage research into the non technical issues of deployment of new technologies, which are often as important as the technology itself in ensuring success.

## The Way Forward

These identify the main priorities for regional action on energy. The next step is to identify specific actions that can be taken forward now and in the near future to achieve these policy aims and thus the wider aims of the IRS. The Action plan must include specific targets wherever possible and be carefully monitored. Each action must be taken forward by specific regional partners working together, with a clear lead from one specific body.

There are many areas where there is need to ensure a coordinated approach across policy areas, in particular:

- Economy
- Waste
- Transport
- Spatial Planning
- Housing
- Health

Ensuring coordinated action will be a priority in the Action Plan. The Action Plan will identify specific priorities for action. These will include:

- Sustainable Design and Construction
- Carbon Management and Resource Productivity
- Promoting Renewable Energy
- Supporting Community involvement
- Raising awareness

The effectiveness of the action plan can only be judged by monitoring the progress towards targets and the strategy for monitoring will form part of each specific action identified.

## Further Information

More information on the EM Regional Energy strategy and Action plan is available on [www.energy4enterprise.org.uk](http://www.energy4enterprise.org.uk) and on the East Midlands Regional Assembly website [www.emra.gov.uk](http://www.emra.gov.uk)

If you have other questions or would like to be involved in the challenge to make EM the sustainable energy region please contact Helen Chadwick (Energy Coordinator) email [helen.chadwick@emra.gov.uk](mailto:helen.chadwick@emra.gov.uk) or phone 01664 502563

## Get energised!

More information on the East Midlands Regional Energy Strategy and Action Plan is available on [www.energy4enterprise.org.uk](http://www.energy4enterprise.org.uk) and on the East Midlands Regional Assembly website [www.emra.gov.uk](http://www.emra.gov.uk)

If you have other questions or would like to be involved in the challenge to make East Midlands the sustainable energy region, please contact Helen Chadwick (Energy Coordinator) email [helen.chadwick@emra.gov.uk](mailto:helen.chadwick@emra.gov.uk) or phone **01664 502563**

East Midlands Regional Assembly  
The Belvoir Suite, Council Offices,  
Nottingham Road, Melton Mowbray LE13 0UL  
Tel: +44 (0)1664 502555 Fax: +44 (0)1664 568201  
Email: [info@emra.gov.uk](mailto:info@emra.gov.uk)  
[www.emra.gov.uk](http://www.emra.gov.uk)

East Midlands Development Agency  
Apex Court, City Link, Nottingham NG2 4LA  
Tel: +44 (0)115 988 8300 Fax: +44 (0)115 853 3666  
Email: [info@emd.org.uk](mailto:info@emd.org.uk)  
[www.emda.org.uk](http://www.emda.org.uk)

**Acknowledgments:** Paul Pennington, Crest, Sherwood Energy Village  
Gusto Homes, Oadby & Wigston Council, Land Use Consultants, UNEP, GRID-Arendal

