Harworth Estates

A division of UK COAL PLC

Energy Statement

Former Houghton Main Colliery

Prepared by Adam Murray, Harworth Estates

Little Houghton – Energy Statement

December 2008

This statement responds to Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 which at paragraph 42 states:

"In their consideration of the environmental performance of proposed development, taking particular account of the climate the development is likely to experience over its expected lifetime, planning authorities should expect new development to:

- comply with adopted DPD policies on local requirements for decentralised energy supply and for sustainable buildings, unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant, having regard to the type of development involved and its design, that this is not feasible or viable;

- take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption, including maximising cooling and avoiding solar gain in the summer; and, overall, be planned so as to minimise carbon dioxide emissions through giving careful consideration to how all aspects of development form, together with the proposed density and mix of development, support opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy supply;

- deliver a high quality local environment;

- provide public and private open space as appropriate so that it offers accessible choice of shade and shelter, recognising the opportunities for flood storage, wildlife and people provided by multifunctional greenspaces;

- give priority to the use of sustainable drainage system, paying attention to the potential contribution to be gained to water harvesting from impermeable surfaces and encourage layouts that accommodate waste water recycling;

- provide for sustainable waste management; and

- create and secure opportunities for sustainable transport in line with PPG13 including through;

    - the preparation and submission of travel plans;

    - providing for safe and attractive walking and cycling opportunities including, where appropriate, secure cycle parking and changing facilities; and

    - an appropriate approach to the provision and management of car parking".



This section describes the development proposals in the context of the overarching expectations with regards to environmental performance summarised above.

The development proposal layouts are indicative only. All matters other than access are reserved for subsequent approval although an indicative layout is included to inform the suitability and acceptability of the site for mixed use development. Therefore, the layout considerations which will minimise carbon dioxide emissions will be addressed in full at the detailed design stage.

The suggested positioning of the houses and the adopted urban design approach is one which is informed by a wider sustainable building approach including the efficient use of material through the provision of terraced units in particular.

The detailed development proposals brought forward include areas of public open space for community use. The open space will be sited to maximise the accessibility of all residents and provide a central shared use that will encourage community cohesion and create a working, living space.

It is intended that all proposed units will have external private garden space.

The residential proposals will be built in accordance with the 'Code for Sustainable Homes'. Every effort will be taken during the detailed design process to ensure that the development scores highly in pro-environment performance in the following seven key areas set out in the Code:

1. Energy efficiency/CO^2
2. Water efficiency
3. Surface water management
4. Site waste management
5. Household waste management
6. Use of materials
7. Lifetime homes (if appropriate)

In terms of energy efficiency/CO2 Greenpark Energy, a methane extraction industry, which operates on the former Houghton Main Colliery are keen to find end users for the heat provided by their power generation plants. As set out in the attached letter, there is potential to utilise the energy generated for heating and hot water in the proposed mixed use development. This will be investigated fully at the detailed planning stage.

The compliance of the development proposals will be carried out in two phases, which are:

1. Detailed design state (initial assessment)
2. Post construction (final assessment and certification)

The use of Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) will be considered for incorporation within the development and has the potential to include a number of techniques. The site is potentially suitable for the use of soakaways for the

sustainable disposal of surface water run-off from the site and particularly roof water. This is dependant upon the results of soakaway testing and the vulnerability of the underlying strata. Soakaways are an infiltration technique that are considered the most desirable solution to runoff management as it restores the natural hydrological processes (CIRIA C697). Rainwater harvesting is a further sustainable technique that provides the potential for rainwater from roofs to be stored and used, and provides the potential for reduction in rates and volumes of run-off. These are amongst a number of techniques that will be incorporated into the scheme proposals if appropriate.

In terms of sustainable waste issues, a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will also be produced at detailed planning stage, if appropriate and will incorporate the guiding principles of the waste hierarchy as laid down by Government Waste Policy. Such reports typically include identification of any potential waste materials that might be produced by the site. Waste management measures considered appropriate for implementation for this site may include on site recycling facilities and domestic bin requirements for each unit. Home composting options may also be viable for this development as part of the long-term sustainable waste management options.

In order to promote sustainable travel to and from the site a comprehensive Travel Plan has been prepared and submitted alongside the planning application. The Travel Plan has been prepared in accordance with Government Policy aimed at reducing reliance upon the private car, as set out in Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport (PPG13). The aim of the Travel Plan is to minimise the total travel distance associated with trips to and from the site, along with reducing the amount of single-occupancy car journeys.

The layout proposals will focus on the creation of positive, attractive and well overlooked spaces and routes designed at a person scale in order to minimise the impacts of motorised vehicles on the site and further promote travel to and from the site on foot and cycle. Furthermore, it is intended that the development proposals will retain the existing footpath linkage along the eastern boundary of the site.

With regards to on-site car parking provision, levels will be provided in accordance with the maximum thresholds included in 'Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance". It is anticipated that most cycle parking will occur informally within the curtilage of the individual units.

Detailed site layouts will be prepared at the appropriate time, however, it is anticipated that the parking provision would seek to strike a balance between operational requirements and the promotion of non-car travel as promoted by the Travel Plan.

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Thursday, 27 March 2008

Mr A Murray
UK Coal Mining Limited
Harworth Park
Blyth Road
Harworth
Doncaster
South Yorkshire DN11 8DB

Dear Mr Murray,

Re: Methane Extraction for energy at Little Houghton

In response to your letter dated 25th February 2008, I can confirm that Greenpark Energy are actively seeking end users for the heat generated from our power generation plants and therefore your proposal to provide heat for a potential housing development near our coal mine methane (CMM) power is of interest to us.

As you are aware CMM is a recognised contributor to greenhouse gases, the process of burning this source of methane gas in our plants converts methane into an equal volume of carbon dioxide. The methane present in CMM is approximately 20-25 times more harmful as a greenhouse gas then carbon dioxide. Therefore the process of generating electricity from CMM overall reduces the UK's greenhouse gas emissions. This important contribution to the reduction of UK greenhouse gases is recognised by the Government as power generated by this fuel is eligible for Climate Change Levy Exemption Certificates. Further reductions in greenhouse gas emissions can be achieved by substituting natural gas that would be burnt to heat homes with heat generated by our power station. Our plant operates 24 hours a day 7 days a week and therefore can supply a continuous source of heating and hot water for your proposed housing development.

I hope this offer is of interest to you and look forward to discussing this matter with you further.

Yours Sincereley,

Graham White
Operations Director