



**PERMITTED
DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS
FOR MICROGENERATION
DEVELOPMENT
CONSULTATION PAPER
RESPONSE FORM**

Once you have completed this form please
return to

Policy and Legislation Branch
3rd Floor
Millennium House
Great Victoria STREET
Belfast
BT2 7BN

by fax (marked 'Planning Microgeneration PD
Consultation Response') to:
028 9041 6960

Or by e-mail to:
Planning.microgenpd@doeni.gov.uk

All responses should be submitted to the
Department no later than 22nd January 2010



Department of the
Environment
www.doeni.gov.uk



INVESTORS IN PEOPLE

RESPONDENT INFORMATION

Please Note that this form **must** be returned with your response to ensure that we handle your response appropriately.

In keeping with our policy on openness, the Department will make responses to this consultation paper publically available. When publishing responses received on behalf of organisations the Department will also publish the organisation’s name and address. When publishing responses received on behalf of individuals the Department will not publish details of the individual’s name and address.

1. Name/Organisation

Organisation Name

Renewable Energy Association

Title

Mr Ms Mrs Miss Dr *Please tick as appropriate*

Surname

[Redacted]

Forename

[Redacted]

2. Postal Address

[Redacted]

Postcode:

[Redacted]

Phone:

[Redacted]

Email:

[Redacted]

3. Are you responding:

As an individual

On behalf of a group / organisation

4. Which of the following best describes the capacity in which you are responding:

Developer

Agent/Architect

Business

Member of Public

Environment Group

Council / Councillor

MLA, MP, MEP

Other Please state:

Trade association for the renewable energy industry

5. Acknowledgment

Individual responses will not be acknowledged unless specifically requested

NON DOMESTIC MICROGENERATION

Introduction

Question 1

Do you agree that the GDO should be amended to provide permitted development rights for microgeneration equipment in non-domestic land uses?

Yes No

Planning regulations remain a significant barrier to the deployment of renewable technologies throughout the UK. However this consultation and the amendment of the GDO that will follow, represent an excellent opportunity for Northern Ireland to be bold and really make a positive difference to the deployment of small-scale renewables. However this will require some of the restrictions set out in the consultation to be amended or in some cases removed altogether. Our detailed comments and recommendations in support of this view follow.

Question 2

Should permitted development rights for non-domestic microgeneration be greater than those proposed for dwellinghouses where this can be achieved without increasing the risk of adverse impacts?

Yes No

Non-domestic buildings in the main offer the potential for the installation of larger capacity systems than would be possible in dwellings. Therefore we would not want to limit the opportunity for non-domestic buildings by tying their PD rights to those of dwellings. However, we would draw your attention to community scale installations whose energy requirements are likely to necessitate non-domestic scale systems and should accordingly be granted PD rights based on non-domestic criteria.

Question 3

Should permitted development rights for microgeneration associated with non-domestic land uses be provided for in a separate part within Schedule 1 of the GDO from the existing permitted development rights for those land uses?

Yes No

General limits and conditions to permitted development

Question 4

Do you agree that permitted development in non-domestic land uses should be for microgeneration development that primarily provides heat or energy for use within the curtilage of the non-domestic building or on the agricultural unit?

Yes No

We would agree with the proviso that community scale renewable energy systems also benefit from PD rights.

Question 5

Do you agree that, subject to the maximum height and area restrictions set out in the Review, permitted development for solar panels or wind turbines erected by undertakers referred to in Part 13 of the GDO or by the Roads Service to meet the energy needs of a range of equipment, systems and other uses permitted under Part 13 of the GDO or by the Roads Service should be allowed, provided it is only to meet the needs of the equipment, systems and other uses with which it is associated?

Yes No

Question 6

Do you agree that a condition of all permitted development for microgeneration devices in non-domestic land uses should be that they be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after they are no longer in use and the land or building restored to its condition before the development took place?

Yes No

Solar Panels

Question 7

Do you agree that permitted development for solar panels fitted to a pitched roof should be limited to the existing roof area?

Yes No

Question 8

Do you agree that permitted development for solar panels fitted to a pitched roof should be limited to the maximum height of the existing roof?

Yes No

Question 9

Do you agree that permitted development for solar panels on a pitched roof plane that faces onto and is visible from a road should not extend more than 20cm above the plane of the existing roof slope?

Yes No

Question 10

Do you agree that permitted development for solar panels on a flat roof should not exceed a height of 2m from the roof plane on which they are mounted?

Yes No

Question 11

Do you agree that solar panels permitted on a flat roof should be located at least 2m from the edge of the roof of the building on which they are mounted?

Yes No

As many flat roof are already covered in various pieces of service equipment, we do not agree that visual amenity should place a restriction on where the solar panels are located. We therefore do not support a 2m gap. However, access to the roof is a concern. Although a scaffold or tower should be used to gain access to the roof, we agree that to aid access further, there should be a gap between the array and the roof edge. A distance of 1 metre from the edge of the roof to the array should be sufficient for this purpose.

Question 12

Should permitted development rights for roof mounted solar panels be removed in AONBs and National Parks where the roof slope faces onto and is visible from that road?; or

Yes No

Renewable technologies are an ideal solution for off-grid buildings which can often be found in these areas and therefore installation should be encouraged. Furthermore, not to allow PD rights sends out the wrong message regarding renewables to the community as a whole. The fact is renewable technologies need to be actively encouraged in all locations and this is an ideal opportunity for a bold statement to this effect.

Question 13

Should permitted development rights for roof mounted solar panels be removed in special countryside policy areas where the roof slope faces onto and is visible from that road?; or

Yes No

See answer to Q12

Question 14

Should permitted development rights for roof mounted solar panels in AONBs and National Parks (including special countryside policy areas) be subject to the same limits that apply outside these areas?

Yes No

Question 15

Should permitted development rights for roof mounted solar panels in Conservation Areas be removed where the roof slope to which they are fitted faces onto and is visible from that road?; or

Yes No

Question 16

Should permitted development rights for roof mounted solar panels in Conservation Areas be subject to the same limits that apply outside these areas?

Yes No

Question 17

Should permitted development rights for roof mounted solar panels in a World Heritage Site be removed where the roof slope to which they are fitted faces onto and is visible from that road?; or

Yes No

Question 18

Should permitted development rights for roof mounted solar panels in a World Heritage Site be subject to the same limits that apply outside that area?

Yes No

Question 19

Should there be any additional restrictions to permitted development rights for roof mounted solar panels in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest?

Yes No

Question 20

Should permitted development rights for roof mounted solar panels within the curtilage of a Listed Building only be removed where Listed Building Consent has not previously been granted?

Yes No

PD rights should apply to all buildings, including those that are listed.

Question 21

Should permitted development rights for solar panels fitted to a wall limit them to the boundaries of the existing wall area?; or

Yes No

Question 22

If you do not agree that permitted development rights for solar panels fitted to a wall should be limited by the existing wall area do you think that there should be an area limit to wall mounted panels and, if so, what area should this be?

Question 23

Should permitted development rights for solar panels fitted to a wall within 3 metres of the boundary of the curtilage and extending above 4 metres in height be restricted to protrude no more than 20cm from the plane of the wall?

Yes No

Question 24

Should permitted development rights for wall mounted solar panels be removed in AONBs, National Parks, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites where they face onto and are visible from a road?

Yes No

Question 25

Do you agree that permitted development rights for wall mounted solar panels in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest should not be subject to additional restrictions?

Yes No

Question 26

Should permitted development rights for wall mounted solar panels within the curtilage of a Listed Building only be removed where Listed Building Consent has not previously been granted?

Yes No

Question 27

Should permitted development rights for free standing solar panels restrict them to a minimum of 5m from the building curtilage and from any road bounding the curtilage?

Yes No

Question 28

Should permitted development rights for free standing solar panels restrict them to a maximum of 2m above ground level? If not, what height do you believe is appropriate and for what reasons?

Yes No

Question 29

Should the permitted development rights for free standing solar panels allow a maximum surface area of 20m² within the curtilage of a building?

Yes No

Question 30

If you consider a greater area should be allowed, please state what area and the supporting reasons.

We would suggest that the maximum size of the system should be determined by the buildings energy requirements, or in the case of community scale systems, the communities energy requirements. This is relatively easy to calculate and would ensure some proportionality.

Question 31

Do you agree that the proposed restrictions on permitted development rights for free standing solar panels are reasonable in addressing safety issues beyond the host property?

Yes No

Question 32

Should permitted development rights for free standing solar panels be removed in AONBs, National Parks, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites where the installation faces onto a road and is visible from that road?

Yes No

Question 33

Should permitted development rights for free standing solar panels be removed in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest?

Yes No

Question 34

Should permitted development rights for free standing solar panels within the curtilage of a Listed Building only be removed where Listed Building Consent has not previously been granted?

Yes No

Wind Turbines

Question 35

Should permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines allow them to be a maximum of 3m above the highest point of the roof?

Yes No

The height of building mounted turbines should not be restricted as proposed in the consultation as this will severely restrict the output from a wind turbine. The difference in output from a turbine mounted at 3m compared to one at 12m is significant and therefore restricting the height to 3m is a chronic waste of valuable renewable power. Therefore the guidance set out in the Microgeneration Certification Scheme installer standard MIS 3003 should be used, i.e. 6m to the lowest point of the turbine blade for suburban areas and 12m for rural areas.

Question 36

Should permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines be for a maximum blade diameter of 2.5m?

Yes No

The blade diameter should be a function of what is most appropriate for the buildings structure and energy needs.

Question 37

Should permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines with a vertical axis be for a maximum swept area of 5m²?

Yes No

Vertical axis turbines are quieter and cause less vibration than other turbines. Therefore there is no reason to restrict the swept area as set out in the consultation.

Question 38

Should permitted development rights allow one building mounted wind turbine within the curtilage of a non-domestic building?

Yes No

Question 39

If you consider more than one should be allowed, please state how many and the supporting reasons.

Non-domestic buildings on good sites offer significant potential for energy generation. Therefore potential for the buildings energy needs to be met by wind turbines should be maximised which may necessitate more than one building mounted wind turbine installed.

The minimum distance between each turbine is mandatory so this will restrict the number which could feasibly be installed anyway.

Question 40

If you consider that permitted development rights should allow more than two wind turbines please explain why you consider that the environmental effects are not significant and that the threshold in Schedule 2 to the EIA Regulations should be amended.

As the wind turbines are building mounted there will be zero net effect on environmental/ecological issues raised in an EIA. Also V.A.W.T have very low noise and vibration levels negating the need for an EIA.

Question 41

Should permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines be deferred until noise and air safety issues can be satisfactorily addressed?

Yes No

MCS 006 product certification standard already addresses these issues and installations using products that comply with it should be granted PD rights.

Question 42

Do you agree that a permitted development regime for building mounted wind turbines should not entail the user having to employ a technical expert to carry out a noise survey either before such rights are exercised or to prove compliance?

Yes No

MCS certified products will have been assessed for noise and deemed acceptable for building mounted use.

Question 43

Do you agree that it is a matter for installers and manufacturers to ensure that there is no negative impact associated with vibration that may be caused by building mounted wind turbines?

Yes No

MCS accredited installers are trained to install wind turbines to ensure noise and vibration are minimised. Therefore, this should not be an issue.

Question 44

If you do not agree that impacts associated with vibration should be addressed by installers and manufacturers how do you believe they should be addressed?

Question 45

Should permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines be removed where they extend above public open space, roads and footpaths?

Yes No

Question 46

Should permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines be deferred until a UK scheme has been developed that satisfactorily addresses the issue of radar safety?

Yes No

Question 47

Do you agree that there is currently no need to condition permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines in terms of their potential to induce seizures?

Yes No

Question 48

Should the potential impact of building mounted wind turbines on telecommunications systems be addressed through the publication of guidance material on the best way to site wind turbines to reduce the risk of electromagnetic interference?

Yes No

Question 49

Should the potential impact of building mounted wind turbines on birds and bats be addressed through the publication of guidance material on the best way to site wind turbines to minimise that impact?

Yes No

Question 50

Should permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines be removed in AONBs, National Parks, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites where the turbine is mounted on a roof or wall that faces onto a road and is visible from that road?

Yes No

Question 51

Should permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines be removed in ASSIs as a precautionary measure to protect bats and birds?

Yes No

Question 52

Should permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines within the curtilage of a Listed Building only be removed where Listed Building Consent has not previously been granted?

Yes No

Question 53

Subject to the further limits outlined later in this paper, should permitted development rights for free standing wind turbines in non-domestic land uses should be allowed up to a maximum height of 15m above ground level?

Yes No

The hub height and blade diameter of a wind turbine is a significant factor in determining the amount of electricity generated. A typical non-domestic wind turbine would have a capacity of 11kWp and to be effective would require a hub height of around 18m with blade diameter ranging from 5 to 13m dependent on the number of blades. To enable the maximum range of turbines to be considered for installation, we advocate the blade tip must provide a minimum clearance of 5m from the ground when rotating.

Question 54

Should permitted development rights for free standing horizontal axis wind turbines allow a blade diameter of up to 6m?

Yes No

Restricting the turbine height to 6m will greatly reduce the power output and should not be constrained in this way. Please see our answer to Q53.

Question 55

If you consider a different blade diameter is appropriate, what is it and please state your supporting reasons.

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Question 56

Should permitted development rights for free standing wind turbines with a vertical axis allow a maximum swept area of 28m²?

Yes No

The maximum swept area should be higher.

Question 57

Should permitted development rights for free standing wind turbines require that they are located a minimum of 17m from a neighbouring building curtilage or road?

Yes No

A distance of 10m or the height of the mast, whichever is the greater, from a building would seem reasonable, but for other boundaries, a better way to set the minimum distance would be to make it equal to the blade diameter. This would allow greater flexibility to position the turbine, which is especially important on small plots of land.

Question 58

Should permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines be deferred until a UK scheme has been developed that satisfactorily addresses the issue of radar safety?

Yes No

Question 59

Do you agree that there is currently no need to condition permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines in terms of their potential to induce seizures?

Yes No

Question 60

Do you agree that the risk to members of the public outside the curtilage posed by wind turbines falling over is sufficiently addressed by the requirement for them to be located a minimum of 17m from a neighbouring building curtilage or road?

Yes No

We believe fail to see why 17m is proposed. There are no restrictions for street furniture such as lampposts, so why for wind turbines? Wind turbines installed by accredited installers using accredited products should not topple over.

Question 61

Should permitted development rights require that the blade tips of a free standing wind turbine must be a minimum of 5m above ground level?

Yes No

Question 62

Should permitted development rights for free standing wind turbines allow only one turbine within a building curtilage or on an agricultural unit?

Yes No

Question 63

Do you agree that a separation distance of 34m between free standing wind turbines on neighbouring properties is sufficient to address cumulative visual impact?

Yes No

We believe a distance of 34m is too far and may result in a turbine not being able to be installed due to the size of the neighbouring plot not being big enough to allow this degree of spacing. Therefore the distance should be determined by safety and performance i.e. the blades should not clash with those of another turbine and that one turbine does not take another turbines wind.

Question 64

If you consider that a greater separation distance than 34m between free standing wind turbines on neighbouring properties is required, what is it and please state your supporting reasons?

We would suggest that the minimum distance should be 20m.

Question 65

Should the potential impact of free standing wind turbines on telecommunications systems be addressed through the publication of guidance material on the best way to site wind turbines to reduce the risk of electromagnetic interference?

Yes No

Question 66

Should the potential impact of free standing wind turbines on birds and bats be addressed through the publication of guidance material on the best way to site wind turbines to minimise that impact?

Yes No

Question 67

Should permitted development rights for free standing wind turbines be deferred until noise issues can be satisfactorily addressed?

Yes No

The MCS product accreditation covers this.

Question 68

Should permitted development rights for free standing wind turbines in AONBs and National Parks be required to be located within 50m of the nearest building which will utilise the electricity produced?

Yes No

Better wind sources may exist further than 50m from the building and therefore should be allowed to be used under PD.

Question 69

Should permitted development for free standing wind turbines be removed in Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites?

Yes No

Question 70

Should permitted development rights for free standing wind turbines be removed in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest?

Yes No

Question 71

Should permitted development rights for free standing wind turbines within the curtilage of a Listed Building be removed?

Yes No

Hydro

Question 72

Do you agree that there should be no permitted development rights introduced for in-stream works associated with hydro microgeneration in non-domestic land uses?

Yes No

Question 73

Should the provision of a new or replacement turbine house for an existing hydro microgeneration scheme be permitted development provided it is a maximum of 3m in height, has a maximum floor area of 10m² is located at least 5m from the building curtilage and not nearer to any road which bounds the curtilage than the part of the existing building nearest to that road?

Yes No

Question 74

Do you agree that no further restrictions on the permitted development rights for new or replacement turbine houses are necessary in AONBs and National Parks?

Yes No

Question 75

Should permitted development rights for new or replacement turbine houses be removed in Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites, ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest?

Yes No

Question 76

Should permitted development rights for new or replacement turbine houses associated with existing hydro schemes within the curtilage of a Listed Building only be removed where Listed Building Consent has not previously been granted?

Yes No

Biomass and combined heat and power plants

Question 77

Should a new building or extension to house a biomass or CHP boiler be permitted development provided the new building or extension has a maximum floorspace of 10m² and a maximum height of 3m?

Yes No

However, we would point out that the dimensions are too small to facilitate the installation of many biomass systems. The floorspace should be extended to at least 15m² with a height of 3.6m.

Question 78

Should a new building or extension to house a biomass or CHP boiler for non-domestic buildings with a floor area of 1,000m² or more be permitted development provided the new building or extension has a maximum floorspace of 75m² and maximum height of 3m?

Yes No

However 3m height is not high enough and needs to be increased to at least 3.6m.

Question 79

Should permitted development rights for a new building or extension to house a biomass or CHP boiler require that the development is a minimum distance of 5m from any boundary of the building curtilage and not nearer to any road which bounds the curtilage than the part of the existing building nearest to that road.

Yes No

Question 80

Should it be a condition of permitted development rights for the provision of a biomass boiler for non-domestic use that the fuel must not include products derived from animal wastes or wood containing dangerous substances?

Yes No

Question 81

Do you agree that noise impacts from biomass and CHP boilers is a low risk and that this risk is minimised by other restrictions upon permitted development rights for boiler houses?

Yes No

Question 82

Should a new building or extension to an existing building to house fuel for a biomass boiler be permitted development provided the new building or extension has a maximum floorspace of 10m² and maximum height of 3m?

Yes No

However floorspace for fuel storage and height are not sufficient. These need to be increased to at least 15m² and 3.6m high respectively.

Question 83

Should a new building or extension to an existing building to house fuel for a biomass boiler for non-domestic buildings with a floor area of 1,000m² or more be permitted development provided the new building or extension has a maximum floorspace of 75m² and maximum height of 3m?

Yes No

However 3m height is not high enough and needs to be increased to at least 3.6m.

Question 84

Should permitted development rights for a new building or extension to an existing building to house fuel for a biomass boiler for non-domestic buildings be restricted to those located a minimum distance of 5m from any boundary of the building curtilage and not nearer to any road which bounds the curtilage than the part of the existing building nearest to that road?

Yes No

Question 85

Should permitted development rights for a new building or extension only apply to the first biomass/CHP boiler house and the first fuel biomass fuel store erected under permitted development rights within the curtilage of a building?

Yes No

PD rights should be granted irrespective of the number of boilers.

Question 86

Should permitted development rights for the installation of a flue for a biomass or CHP system be allowed provided the height of the flue does not exceed 1m above the highest part of the existing roof?

Yes No

The flue height should be consistent with what is required for the system or specified by the manufacturer.

Question 87

Should permitted development rights for the replacement or alteration of an existing flue to allow it to be utilised by a biomass or CHP system be allowed provided the replaced or altered flue is located in the same place as the existing flue and is of dimensions that do not exceed the existing flue?

Yes No

Question 88

For biomass or CHP systems in industrial buildings do you consider the above proposals for permitted development could be replaced by permitted development rights for flues up to a maximum height of 15m above ground level without greatly increasing visual impacts?

Yes No

Question 89

Do you agree that there should be no additional restrictions on permitted development rights for biomass and CHP boiler houses, fuel stores and flues within AONBs, National Parks, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites?

Yes No

Question 90

If you do not agree, what additional restrictions do you consider would be appropriate and please state your supporting reasons?

Question 91

Should permitted development rights for biomass and CHP boiler houses and fuel stores be removed in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest?

Yes No

Question 92

Should permitted development rights for a biomass or CHP boiler house, fuel store or flue only be removed where Listed Building Consent has not previously been granted?

Yes No

Question 93

Should permitted development rights be provided for anaerobic digestion plants on an agricultural unit?

Yes No

Question 94

If you agree that permitted development rights for anaerobic digestion plants should be provided should they be subject to similar restrictions to those for agricultural permitted development rights as outlined ?

PD rights should be granted provided only fuel or waste generated on the farm/forestry holding is disposed of.

Question 95

Should permitted development rights for anaerobic digestion plants be limited to those that use only materials generated on the agricultural unit on which the plant is located?

Yes No

Question 96

Do you agree that permitted development rights for anaerobic digestion plants do not need to be further restricted in AONBs, National Parks, World Heritage Sites or Conservation Areas?

Yes No

Question 97

Should permitted development rights for anaerobic digestion plants be removed in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest?

Yes No

Question 98

Should permitted development rights for anaerobic digestion plants within the curtilage of a Listed Building only be removed where Listed Building Consent for the development has not previously been granted?

Yes No

Heat Pumps

Question 99

Should permitted development rights be provided for ground source heat pumps in non-domestic land uses, subject to appropriate restrictions?

Yes No

Question 100

Should permitted development rights for ground source heat pumps be restricted to those where the area of excavation does not exceed 0.5ha and the area of excavation is returned to its state prior to the development taking place?

Yes No

There should be no need to put a restriction on the area provided the excavation is returned to its previous state once the pipework is installed.

Question 101

Should permitted development rights for above ground elements necessary for the operation of a ground source heat pump within the curtilage of a building with floorspace of less than 1000m² be restricted to buildings or extensions that do not exceed 3m in height and of a maximum area of 10m²?

Yes No

Question 102

Should permitted development rights for above ground elements necessary for the operation of a ground source heat pump within the curtilage of a building with floorspace of 1000m² or more be restricted to buildings or extensions that do not exceed 3m in height and a maximum area of 75m²?

Yes No

Question 103

Should the above ground elements necessary for the operation of a ground source heat pump be required to be located a minimum of 5m from the boundary of the building curtilage and from any road, and to be located not nearer to any road that bounds the curtilage than that part of the existing building nearest to that road?

Yes No

Question 104

Do you agree that there should be no additional restrictions upon permitted development rights for ground source heat pumps within AONBs, National Parks, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites?

Yes No

Question 105

Should permitted development rights for ground source heat pumps be removed in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest?

Yes No

Question 106

Should permitted development rights for above ground elements of a ground source heat pump within the curtilage of a Listed Building be removed only where Listed Building Consent for the development has not previously been granted?

Yes No

Question 107

Should permitted development rights be provided for water source heat pumps in non-domestic land uses subject to appropriate restrictions?

Yes No

Question 108

Should permitted development rights for water source heat pumps be restricted to those where the pipework does not exceed an area of 0.5ha?

Yes No

There is no need to put a restriction on the area provided that the excavation is returned to its previous state once the pipework is installed.

Question 109

Should permitted development rights for above ground elements necessary for the operation of a water source heat pump within the curtilage of a building with floorspace of less than 1000m² be restricted to buildings or extensions that do not exceed 3m in height and an area of 10m²?

Yes No

Question 110

Should permitted development rights for above ground elements necessary for the operation of a water source heat pump within the curtilage of a building with floorspace of 1000m² or more be restricted to buildings or extensions that do not exceed 3m in height and an area of 75m²?

Yes No

Question 111

Should the above ground elements necessary for the operation of a water source heat pump be required to be located a minimum of 5m from the boundary of the building curtilage and from any road, and to be located not nearer to any road that bounds the curtilage than that part of the existing building nearest to that road?

Yes No

Question 112

Do you agree that there should be no additional restrictions on permitted development rights for water source heat pumps within AONBs, National Parks, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites?

Yes No

Question 113

Should permitted development rights for water source heat pumps be removed in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest?

Yes No

Question 114

Should permitted development rights for water source heat pumps within the curtilage of a Listed Building be removed only where Listed Building Consent for the development has not previously been granted?

Yes No

Question 115

Should permitted development rights for air source heat pumps be deferred until noise issues can be satisfactorily addressed?

Yes No

Question 116

Do you agree that a permitted development regime for air source heat pumps should not entail the user having to employ a technical expert to carry out a noise survey either before such rights are exercised or to prove compliance?

Yes No

Question 117

Should permitted development rights for air source heat pumps for buildings with a floor area of less than 1,000m² be restricted to a maximum volume of 30m³?

Yes No

Question 118

Should permitted development rights for air source heat pumps for buildings with a floor area of 1,000m² or more be restricted to a maximum volume of 75m³?

Yes No

Question 119

Should air source heat pumps be located a minimum distance of 5m from any boundary of the building curtilage and not nearer to any road which bounds the curtilage than the part of the existing building nearest to that road?

Yes No

Question 120

Should permitted development rights for air source heat pumps require that they do not exceed the height of the existing building?

Yes No

Question 121

Do you agree that there should be no additional restrictions on permitted development rights for air source heat pumps within AONBs or National Parks?

Yes No

Question 122

Should permitted development rights for air source heat pumps within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites be removed where any external element of the heat pump within the curtilage of the building is mounted on a wall that faces onto a road and is visible from that road?

Yes No

Question 123

Should permitted development rights for air source heat pumps be removed in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest?

Yes No

Question 124

Should permitted development rights for air source heat pumps within the curtilage of a Listed Building be removed only where Listed Building Consent for the development has not previously been granted?

Yes No



DOMESTIC MICROGENERATION

Question 1

Should restriction on permitted development rights for roof mounted solar panels on a dwellinghouse in ASSIs be removed on the basis that such development would not prejudice the reason for ASSI designation?

Yes No

Question 2

Should restriction on permitted development rights for wall mounted solar panels on a dwellinghouse in ASSIs be removed on the basis that such development would not prejudice the reason for ASSI designation?

Yes No

Question 3

Should permitted development rights for free standing solar panels within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest be removed?

Yes No

Question 4

Should permitted development rights for biomass fuel containers within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest be removed?

Yes No

Question 5

Should permitted development rights for building mounted wind turbines on dwellinghouses in ASSIs be removed as a precautionary measure to protect bats and birds?

Yes No

Question 6

Should permitted development rights for free standing wind turbines within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest be removed?

Yes No

Question 7

Should restrictions on permitted development rights for flues within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse in ASSIs be removed on the basis that such development would not prejudice the reason for ASSI designation?

Yes No

Question 8

Should permitted development rights for ground source heat pumps within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest be removed?

Yes No

Question 9

Should permitted development rights for water source heat pumps within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest be removed?

Yes No

Question 10

Should permitted development rights for air source heat pumps within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse in ASSIs and Sites of Archaeological Interest be removed?

Yes No