



AgroRES
Interreg Europe



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

DCC Regional Self Assessment

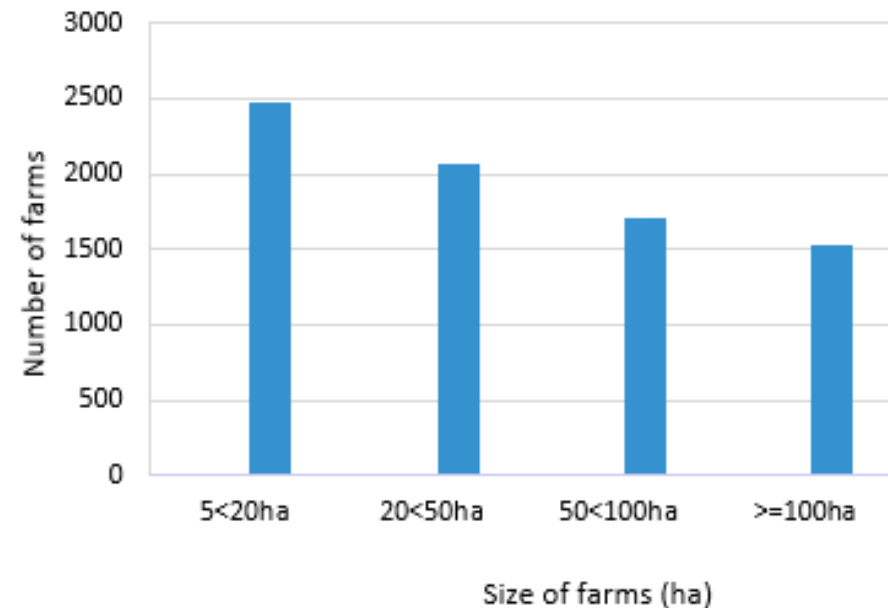
Alastair Mumford

Devon County Council

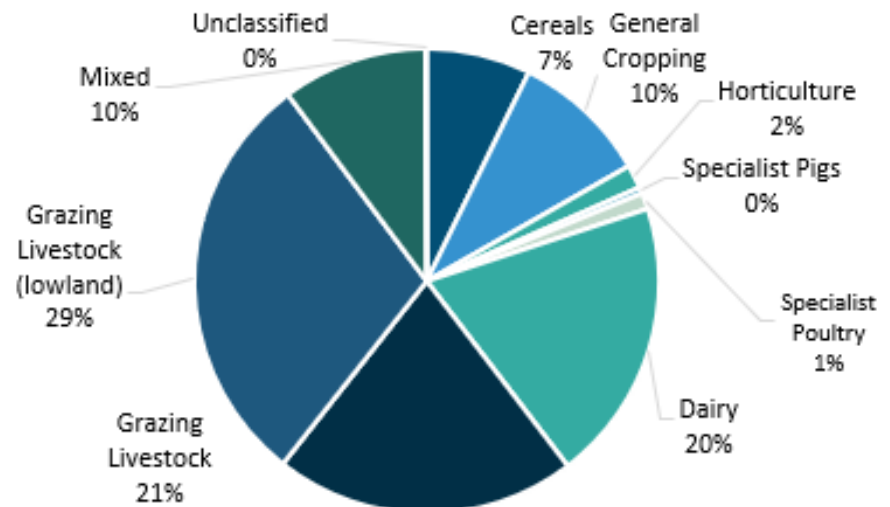
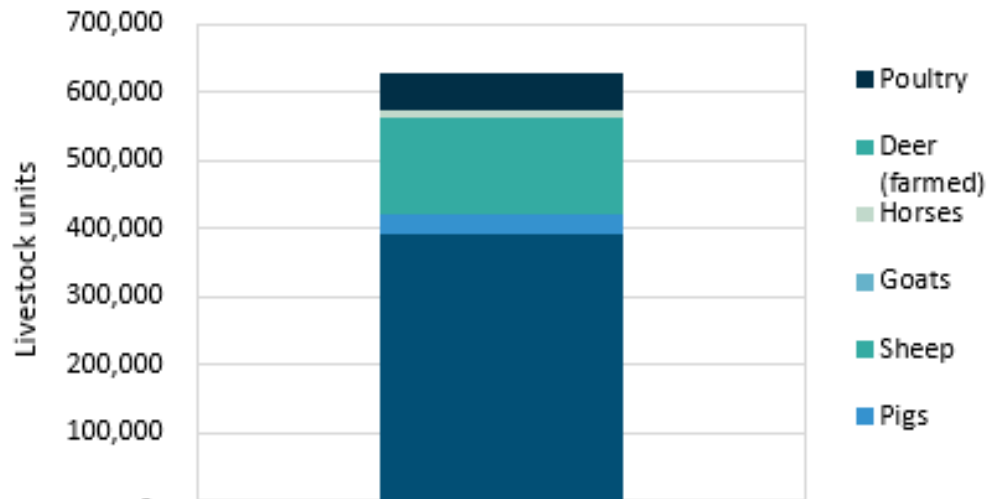
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Overview of regional agricultural sector

Production by agricultural sector within the South West	
Macro category	Production (£ million)
Combinables & sugar beet	539
Vegetables, Horticulture & potatoes	782
Pigs & poultry	464
Dairy	1 105
Beef & sheep	523
Diversification	215

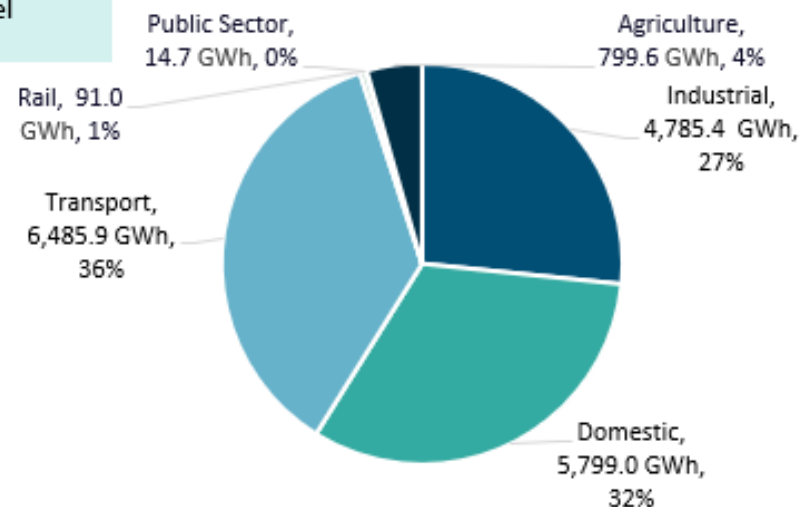


Livestock and Land

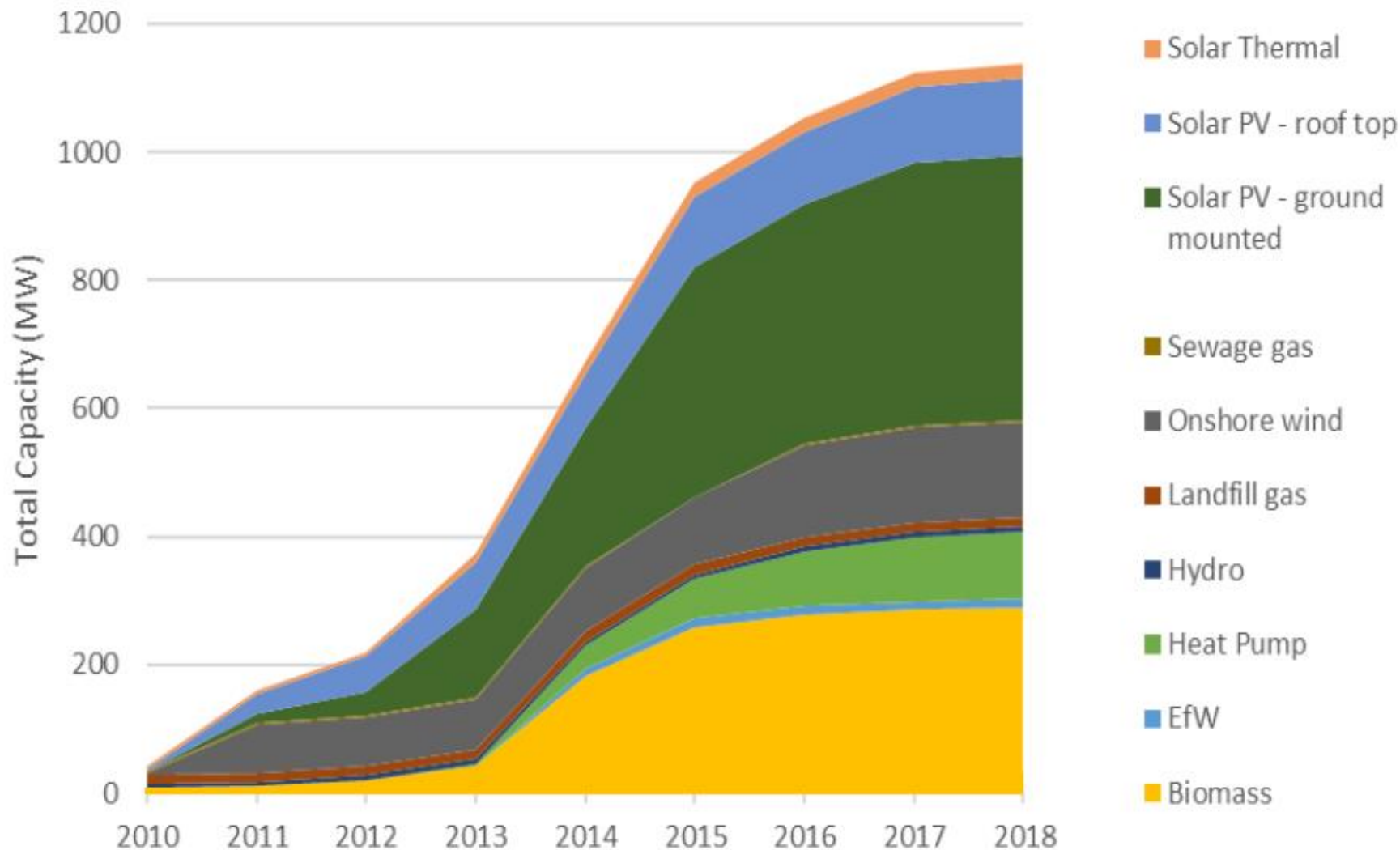


Regional Energy Characteristics

Regional energy characteristics				
Indicator	Electrical (GWh)	Thermal (GWh)	Transport (GWh)	Total GWh
Regional energy production	8 587	0	0	8 587
Regional energy consumption	3 339	8 060	6 577	17 976
Regional energy consumption mix	Renewable sources		Non-renewable sources	
	%	GWh	%	GWh
Electrical	45	1 507	55	1 832
Thermal	0	0	100	8 060
Transport	0	0	100	6 577
Total	8	1 507	92	16 469
Energy consumption by socio-economic characteristics	11.6% of the DCC population live in fuel poverty			



History of Regional RE



RE in the Agricultural Sector

RE >150kW in DCC within the agricultural setting		
No. of farms with operational RE (>150 kW)		41
Type	No.	Capacity (MW)
Wind	1	5
Solar PV	37	209
Biomass	0	-
Anaerobic Digestion (AD)	3	4.3
Hydro	0	-
Other	0	-

SWOT: Strengths



- Policies support energy production
- National policy support for RE and carbon reduction and recognition of the need to support the agricultural sector to address climate change
- Previous policy incentives for RE have had success especially wind turbines and field-scale solar PV.

SWOT: Weaknesses



- Policy wording could be stronger and sector specific
- Policy aims to maximise RE development, but no defined quota
- Unknown RE potential across Devon
- Some policies limit support to certain RE technologies
- Environmental designations may present a barrier
- Little incentive for investment in RE.

SWOT: Opportunities



- Land available for RE with only a small proportion of farms investing
- Ideal geographical location for solar PV and wind power
- Develop farm owned installations
- Opportunity to diversify, increase resilience and address climate crisis
- AD plants within dairy sector and adding food waste
- Provision of hot water in dairy sector
- Solar PV on livestock housing and dairy parlour roof space
- Private wire RE installations matching local supply and demand
- Opportunity to revise agricultural subsidies post-Brexit
- Increased focus on ESG within investments with potential for capital for sizable RE developments.

SWOT: Threat



- Small scale RE installations may not be economically feasible without incentives
- Declining farm income - lack of capital to invest
- Modest income and volatile cash flow
- Number of small farms declining
- Strict planning constraints
- Availability of grid capacity
- Economic downturn and uncertainty due to Covid-19 and Brexit.



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Thank you!

Questions welcome



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