

GENERAL DATA**Name of the Agency:**

Cork City Energy Agency
(CCEA)

Address:

The Lord Mayors Pavilion
Fitzgeralds Park

City and ZIP code:

Cork

Country:

Ireland

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Corporate Nature:

Department of the Environment Directorate
of Cork City Council

Creation Date: 1997

Nr of staff: 2 permanent + 1 student

The Agency is a member of the following Networks:

Irish Solar Energy Association. AIEA.

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KEYWORDS

- Rational use of Energy
- Renewable Energy
- Local Authority
- Energy Auditing and training
- Transport
- Solar
- Geothermal

AIMS/OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES**Promoting the rational use of energy in all sectors of Cork City**

- The built environment
- Transport
- Lighting
- Water treatment

Encouraging the development of renewable energy:

- Solar
- Hydro
- Geothermal

Promoting other sustainable initiatives:

- Waste reduction, reuse and recycling
- Water conservation
- Sustainable city campus

Activities

- Provision of advice to Local Authority on energy issues
- Development and management of funding proposals for energy-related projects
- Provision of advice to local sectors and grouping on energy issues.

Cork City EA.



CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY N.1

Title:

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ENERGY POLICY & STRATEGY FOR CORK CITY COUNCIL (EU SAVE PROJECT)

Description:

This SAVE project has helped the two Local Authorities (LAs) of Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council (OMBC), UK and Cork City Council (CCC), Republic of Ireland to develop, ratify and implement a coherent and detailed Energy Policy and Strategy for their respective LA's.

A vital component of the strategy development was the energy audits that were carried out by Enviros. In terms of savings achieved, the most readily identifiable savings in Cork arise from the switchover to hydropower in late December 2003. The accounts selected for change in supplier consumed approximately 1,087MWH in 2002 and thus supplying them with Renewable Electricity should reduce CO₂ emissions by approximately 892 tonnes per annum. The conversion of city council vehicles to vegetable oil in Cork displaced the need for approximately 18,000 litres of diesel over the first 10 months of operation and thus resulted in CO₂ emissions savings of approximately 45 tonnes.

CASE STUDY N.2

Title:

DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING PROGRAM AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR SOLAR INSTALLERS (EU ALTENER PROJECT)

Description:

One of the main benefits of the SolaCert project has been its ability to raise awareness of the many and varied problems / barriers to the uptake of solar thermal technology in Ireland and, more importantly, to begin to address these barriers in the absence of any Irish Central or Local Government solar strategy.

SolaCert workshops, seminars, guest lectures, brochures and other advertising has highlighted the problems / barriers facing our nascent solar industry, which is the most under-developed in the EU. A monitoring scheme was also completed, which is the first nationwide large-scale solar thermal monitoring scheme ever to be implemented in the Republic of Ireland.

Training materials have been produced by the project. As no official training schemes presently exist in the Republic of Ireland, SolaCert has been heavily involved with existing training providers, in the hope that training will be provided to existing and future installers.

This SolaCert project has been very involved with the setting up and continued involvement with the recently reformed Irish Solar Energy Agency (ISEA).

Supported by the European Union's SAVE program Project SEANCE:

Strengthening of Energy Agencies Networks in Countries of Europe Together with five other project partners the goal is to further strengthen the position of energy agencies and to contribute to a sustainable energy development across Europe.

