

Climate Change Seminar Follow up Event to Climate Change Training for Town Planners

Stephen Cook, Arup
Karen Moore, Fortismere Associates
Alison Blom-Cooper, Fortismere Associates
Andy Sheppard, Arup
David Potts, Eye Develop



Housing keeping

- Fire alarms
- Assembly points
- Toilets



Aims and agenda

- To provide an overview of the Climate Change Training Series.
- Update on the recent and emerging changes since the end of the Climate Change Training Series.
- Two expert perspectives on changes in 2013:
 - **Sean Rendall** (ECSC) – Perspective on current legislative changes
 - **Chris Cousins** –BRE viewpoint
- Breakout Groups – Q and A and lessons learnt



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Overview of Climate Change Training

- Module 1: LDF/plan making evidence base
- Module 2: Introduction to Climate Change Policy
- Module 3: Renewable Energy
- Module 4: Climate Change Planning for Construction
- Module 5: Climate Change for Green Infrastructure

- Module 6: Climate Change and Masterplanning
- Module 7: Achieving Climate Change in Small Scale Development
- Module 8: Climate Change and Viability
- Module 9: Historical Assets and Climate Change
- Module 10: Monitoring and Enforcement



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Delivery Approach – what you liked?

The Viability Module received the most positive feedback. The following aspects of the training were well received.

- Case Studies
- Relevant examples
- Activities using maps and materials

The display boards show details of the feedback received.



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Technical Issues

- **Deliverability / soundness of** Climate Change policies
- Relationship between **Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations**
- Revocation of RSS
- **Viability challenges by developers**, the cost of climate change measures
- Considering **broad locations for Renewable energy**
- **Requirements of National Planning Policy Framework**
- Adaptation and mitigation through Green Infrastructure



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Recent and Emerging Climate Change Planning changes



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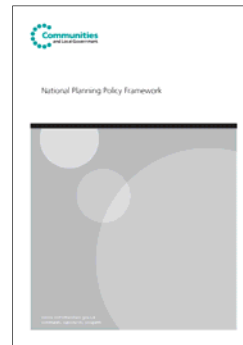
Policy position



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National Planning Policy Framework – 1 year on

- Transition period – after which unless Local Plan policies are compliant the Framework will carry more weight
- Encouragement to get plans in place
- Position in Yorkshire and Humber
- Lord Taylor review of supporting guidance



The National Planning Policy Framework

- Role of planning – “helping shape places to **secure radical reductions** in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and **providing resilience** to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the **delivery of renewable** and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure” (para 93).
- Clear linkage between planning decisions and Climate Change Act (para 93-108)
- Comply with requirements for decentralised energy supply taking account of landform, layout, orientation, massing and landscape (para 96)

Revocation of Regional Spatial Strategy

- Order revoking RSS in force from 22 February 2013
- Except for York Green Belt policies YH9 and Y1
- Can no longer rely on regional policies
- but evidence may still be relevant

Getting a plan in place – experience at examination

Key issues

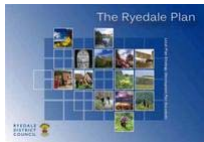
- Assessing objectively assessed development need
- Green Belt review
- Meeting the duty to co-operate
- Plan Viability

Local examples

- York
- Ryedale
- Hull
- Selby



Hull
City Council



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Development Management Position



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NPPF Paragraph 93

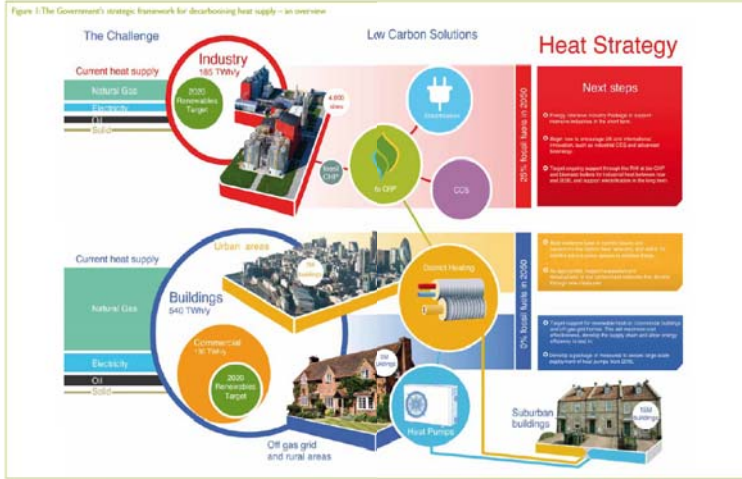
- “Planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure **radical reductions** in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing **resilience** to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the **delivery of renewable and low carbon energy** and associated infrastructure. This is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.”

National Planning Policy Framework

“96. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should expect new development to:

- comply with adopted Local Plan policies on local requirements for decentralised energy supply 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; and
- take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption.”

Heat Strategy



climatechangeskills
for planners

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Recent and upcoming changes

- Non-residential microgeneration
- Biomass AD
- Changes of use from Office to Residential
- Extending temporary development
- Local Development Orders



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Recent and upcoming changes

- Building Regulations Part L 2010 amendments
 - "high-efficiency alternative systems" (Reg. 25A)
 - "Recommendations Report" (Reg 29A)
 - "nearly zero energy buildings" (Reg 25B) – but not until 2019 at the earliest
- Building Regulations Part L 2013
 - Coming in force October 2013
 - Awaiting confirmation of standard – 8% or 26%
- Planning versus Building Regulations
 - Which leads?
 - Where is the boundary?

 HM Government

The Building Regulations 2010

Amendments to the Approved Documents

This document contains amendments to the following Approved Documents:
A, B vol 1, B vol 2, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, L1A, L1B, L2A, L2B and M

2013

For use in England*

Energy Statements

National Planning Policy Framework

96. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should expect new development to:

- comply with adopted Local Plan policies on local requirements for decentralised energy supply 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; and
- take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption.
- Energy Statement (stand-alone or as part of DAS or Sustainability Statement)
- Design and Access Statement

Energy Statement elements

- Policy target –
 - e.g. % reduction of CO₂ emissions, % renewables
 - regulated vs. unregulated energy
- Baseline profile –
 - power, heat and cooling consumption (MWh per annum)
 - CO₂ emissions (tonnes per annum)
 - energy systems
- Site design considerations
 - Layout, orientation, form



Energy Statement elements

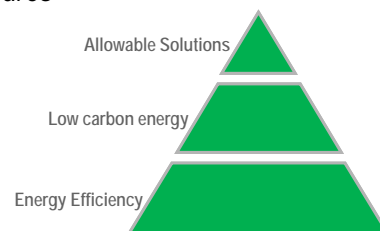
- Demand reduction
 - Building fabric energy efficiency measures
 - Efficient building energy systems
 - absolute and % reduction against baseline (compliance with current building regs Part L)
- Low Carbon Supply
 - Connection to low carbon networks
 - On-site low carbon network (with CHP)
 - absolute and % reduction
- On-site renewables
 - Consider each technology for suitability and feasibility
 - absolute and % reduction



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Energy Statement elements

- On-site renewables
 - Consider each technology for suitability and feasibility
 - Identify selected technologies
 - absolute and % reduction
- Allowable solutions
 - Where target not met, what other measures could enable net compliance?
 - Unregulated energy reductions
 - Portfolio approach
 - Near-site reductions
 - Payments in lieu



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