

Activity 3– monitoring the success of policy?

The Activity

Looking at adopted policies across the sub region, please consider:

- What information do you need to collect to determine whether the adopted policy is being met
- How will you collect it?
- If it is not possible to collect data, what could you use as a proxy?
- How do you undertake this in your authority – what steps do you need to take?

Please also consider these in conjunction with the National and Regional policies identified for Activity 1 – you may need a set of policies together to make sense to apply an indicator

Adopted Policies	What information do you need to collect to measure progress against this policy?
<p><u>CSP 2 Sustainable Construction (Barnsley Adopted Core Strategy)</u> Development will be expected to demonstrate how it minimises resource and energy consumption, compared to the minimum target under current Building Regulations legislation, and how it is located and designed to withstand the longer term impacts of climate change. All new dwellings will be expected to achieve at least a level 3 rating under the Code for Sustainable Homes or equivalent. This requirement will rise over the plan period and by 2013 new dwellings should achieve at least level 4, rising to level 6 by 2016. All non-residential development will be expected to achieve at least BREEAM standard of ‘very good’ or equivalent.</p>	
<p><u>Policy CS 64, Climate Change, Resources and Sustainable Design of Developments (Sheffield – Adopted)</u> All new buildings and conversions of existing buildings must be designed to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and function in a changing climate. All developments will be required to: a. achieve a high standard of energy efficiency; and b. make the best use of solar energy, passive heating and cooling, natural light, and natural ventilation; and c. minimise the impact on existing renewable energy installations, and produce renewable energy to compensate for any loss in generation from existing installations as a result of the development. All new buildings and conversions of existing buildings must be designed to use resources sustainably. This includes, but is not limited to: d. minimising water consumption and maximising water re-cycling; e. re-using existing buildings and vacant floors wherever possible; f. designing buildings flexibly from the outset to allow a wide variety of possible future uses; g. using sustainable materials wherever possible and making the most sustainable use of other materials; h. minimising waste and promoting recycling, during both construction and occupation.</p>	
<p><u>CSP 5 Including Renewable Energy in Developments (Barnsley – Adopted)</u> All development (either new build or conversion) of 10 or more dwellings or 1000sqm of non residential floorspace will be expected to incorporate decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy sources and other appropriate design measures sufficient to reduce the development’s carbon dioxide emissions by at least 15% for applications submitted up to 2015, rising to 20% for applications submitted thereafter subject to such measures being practicable and not unacceptably prejudicing the viability of the development. Where it is not appropriate to incorporate such provisions within the development, an off site scheme, or contribution to such may be acceptable.</p>	
<p><u>DP34 Sustainable energy provides for all developments (Hambleton – adopted)</u> above 1,000 m. sq. in size, or 10 or more residential units to incorporate energy efficient measures that will provide at least 10% of their energy requirements from on-site renewable energy generation, or otherwise demonstrate similar energy savings through design measures; and developers must</p>	

<p>show that they have addressed sustainable energy issues. The policy also makes a requirement that on commercial developments an energy assessment is undertaken to consider the feasibility of incorporating CHP schemes.</p> <p>Para 6.6.2 states that for commercial developments (offices, industry or retail) the main accredited energy assessment is the “BREEAM” scheme (Building Research Establishment’s Environmental Assessment Method), and developments will be expected to at least meet “very good” accreditation under that scheme. For residential developments, either the “Eco-homes”, NHER (National Home Energy Rating) or SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) ratings should be utilised, and developments similarly should at least achieve the equivalent of a “very good” rating from the Eco-homes scheme.</p>	
<p>Policy EQ1: Reducing Risks to the Environment (Harrogate – Adopted)</p> <p>In partnership with the community, the development industry and other organisations, the level of energy and water consumption, waste production and car use within the District, and the consequential risks for climate change and environmental damage will be reduced through the following:</p> <p>a) The planning, design, construction and subsequent operation of all new development should seek to minimise: energy and water consumption; the use of natural non-renewable resources; travel by car; flood risk; waste;</p> <p>b) Until a higher national standard is required, all new development requiring planning permission should: for residential development (excluding extensions) attain the following levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes (Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2006): up to 2010: Code level 3, 2011 to 2015: Code level 4 2016 onwards: Code level 6 for other types of development attain ‘very good’ standards as set out in the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM);</p> <p>c) Proposals for renewable energy projects will be encouraged, providing any harm caused to the local environment and amenity is minimised and clearly outweighed by the need for and benefits of the development.</p>	
<p>Policy CS 51 – transport priorities (Sheffield – adopted)</p> <p>The strategic priorities for transport are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> promoting choice by developing alternatives to the car maximising accessibility containing congestion levels improving air quality improving road safety supporting economic objectives through demand management measures and sustainable travel initiatives. 	
<p>Policy CS5 Delivering Quality Design provides for new development to incorporate the principles of sustainable development throughout the whole design process. This will include site layout, minimising energy consumption, maximising use of on-site renewable forms of energy whilst mitigating against the impacts of climate change; for instance flood risk.</p>	