Facilitators notes for Activity 3

Monitoring

Generally, monitoring progress addressing climate change issues through development management may require the following information to be collected:

- Data on applications received and permission granted, including scale of development, proposed uses, predicted energy demands and proposed energy technologies. This is best collected through the applications recording system (your IT system)

- Confirmation of installation of technologies and compliance with conditions, including records of post construction checks, which may be conducted by Building Control

- Data on actual renewable and low carbon energy output, measured on an annual basis

As a development management officer, you are likely to be the best placed person in the LPA to obtain details of actual installed systems and you should actively encourage developers to provide you with that information. Alternatively you could introduce the officer responsible for monitoring sustainable energy to the developer as part of the process of monitoring the project.

Either way, data regarding what has been installed as a result of specific policies should be provided to the monitoring officer (from the developer either via you as the development management officer or directly) so that when it is compiled it can be used to assess the effectiveness of policy.

Islington case study – AMR chapter on sustainability contains the following subject areas for indicators.

Climate change
Total Carbon Dioxide emissions by sector

Transport
Car ownership and density
Volume of traffic on Islington's roads
Proportion of children travelling to school by car
Number and proportion of car free housing developments

Environmental Quality
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.
Change in areas of biodiversity importance
Proportion of parkland which is managed for nature conservation

Trees
Number of trees removed by Islington Council

Number of street trees in Islington

<u>Air Quality</u>
Annual average concentrations and number of daily exceedences of Nitrogen Oxide in air (Holloway Road and Arsenal sites)
Annual averages and number of daily exceedences of particulates (PM10) in the air (Holloway Road and Drayton Park sites)

<u>Sustainable design and construction</u>
Environmental standards of major new developments approved
Average SAP rating of local authority dwellings
Renewable energy generation

<u>Waste</u>
Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority
Residual household waste per person (Kgs)
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting
Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill
Amount of municipal waste arising and waste by management type
Number of fly tipping incidents
Proportion of the Borough with unacceptable levels of litter, graffiti, detritus and fly posting.

Walsall – case study

Energy Efficient Development

LOI ENV3a - proportion of major planning applications meeting at least Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 (very good standard)	**A**
Target: 100%	
Achievement: 100% of recent applications.	
Action: This will be upgraded to level 4 when new legislation is enacted.	

COI ENV7 - Renewable energy generation on site in accordance with regional targets	**R**
Target: 100% of major planning permissions granted with a minimum of 10% on-site renewable or low carbon energy supply.	
Achievement: Currently 5%.	
Action: This should be increased to 10%	

COI ENV7 Resilience	**R**
Target: All applications should to demonstrate 100% resilience to challenges associated with climate change (sequential test for flood risk, SUDs, infrastructure planning, planting)	
Achievement: not recorded	
Action: Applicants should demonstrate this at time of application. Local authority to develop checklist for applicants	

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Housing quality

Design Quality

LOI ENV3a: Proportion of major non housing development meeting CABE's By Design criteria	G
Target: 80% of non housing major applications reaching above average (very good, good) ratings against CABE's "By Design" criteria	
Achievement: @80% (rough estimate)of applications assessed. Key areas not addressed are whether the public space has suitable management arrangements in place and integration with existing streets and surrounding development. These aspects will be considered more fully in future.	
Action: Increase to 85% in 2009/10	

Quality of Place

LOI ENV3: Satisfaction level of residents	G
Target: Increase of 5% per two years from 66% in 2006/7	
Achievement: (71%) 13% very satisfied and 58% fairly satisfied (70% overall).	
Action: Lowest levels of satisfaction (below 66%) were recorded in Palfrey and Pleck; St Matthews, Birchills and Leamore; Darlaston; Blakenhall and Bloxwich. Clean streets and level of crime were the two most important issues. Special attention will be paid to addressing the chief concerns in these areas in future.	

Sheffield – indicators for adopted policy

CS51(a)	Public transport patronage of 142 million journeys by 2010 in South Yorkshire	Total journeys by public transport per year
CS51(a)	38.5% of journeys into the City Centre by non-car modes by 2011	Percentage of journeys into the City Centre per year by non-car modes
CS51(b)	At least 75% of new residential development developed each year within 30 minutes public transport time of one of the principal interchange nodes of any one of the following major employment areas: City Centre, Meadowhall, Hillsborough	Percentage of new residential development completed per year within 30 minutes public transport time of one of the principal interchange nodes of any one of the following major employment areas: City Centre, Meadowhall, Hillsborough
		Number (and cumulative %) of new housing developments (10+ dwellings) per year which meet Regional Transport Strategy accessibility criteria
CS51(c)	Person journey times not increased by more than 7.6% by March 2011	Annual average person journey times
CS51(d)	Pollutant concentrations (policy CS51) as in targets for the environment	Annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations and annual mean particulate (dust) PM_{10} concentrations
CS51(e)	Fewer than 216 killed and seriously injured casualties per year by 2013	Annual number deaths and serious injuries on roads

CS53	At least 50 Travel Plans agreed in the City Centre and 70 in the Lower and Upper Don Valley areas by 2012	Number of Travel Plans agreed per year in: i. the City Centre ii. the Lower and Upper Don Valley areas
CS64	All developments over the size thresholds in the period to 2026 to achieve the required standards of sustainability (Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 for residential developments or BREEAM very good for non-residential developments)	Number and percentage of developments each year which are over the size thresholds achieving the required sustainability standards (Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 for residential developments or BREEAM very good for non-residential developments)

Reviewing policies and targets

The key elements that need to be considered in the review of policy include:

- Are the policies being applied effectively? If not, is this because the policy is not right and needs reviewing? or is it because the application of the policy through development management needs to be changed?

- Are policies achieving their objectives? – ie delivering the renewable energy targets

- Have policies had any unintended consequences? – ie hindering appropriate or certain types of development

- Are the assumptions and objectives behind policies still relevant? As an ongoing process, it is important for you to regularly review and update the assumptions on which the national, regional and local policies have been based. This is because there are likely to be number of assumptions within the evidence base that are dynamic and will change over time – eg relating to the efficiencies of different technologies.

You should note that meeting the renewable energy targets does not mean that further reviews and revisions to targets and policies are not necessary. Targets should be reviewed on a regular basis and revised upwards (if they are met) subject to the region's renewable energy resource potential and the capacity of the environment in the region for further renewable energy developments.

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