Module 6: achieving climate change mitigation and adaptation in masterplanning

09:30 - 13:00, Friday 13th July, County Hall, Northallerton

Agenda

1. Introduction Definitions; module content	09:30 – 09:35	Deborah Denner
2. Planning policies NPPF; LDFs and Core Strategies SPDs and AAPs Case Studies: York Northwest & Woking	09.35 – 09:55	Deborah Denner
Group exercise – climate change checklists	09.55 – 10:15	In Groups
Feedback and questions	10.15 – 10.25	All
3. The masterplan process Masterplan process; RIBA work stages Appraisal; strategies; implementation. Case study: Bath Western Riverside by Fielden Clegg Bradley.	10.25 – 10:45	Deborah Denner
Group exercise – consultation scenarios	10.45 – 11:05	In Groups
Feedback and questions	11.05 – 11.15	All
Tea break	11.15 – 11:45	
4. Technical requirements Decentralised and low carbon energy	11:45 - 12:00	Gavin Poyntz, Arup
5. Adaptation and mitigation strategies Metrics and technical strategies Case study: London Olympic Park	12:00 – 12:20	Deborah Denner
Group exercise – Leeds Aire Valley	12.20 – 12.45	In Groups
Feedback and questions	12.45 – 12.55	All
6. Conclusions and further information	12:55 – 13:00	Deborah Denner

Handout and Online Resources

The following handouts will be provided during the session

- Handout 1: Group Exercise 1 – climate change checklists
- Handout 2: Group Exercise 2 – consultation scenarios
- Handout 3: Group Exercise 3 – Leeds Aire Valley site plan
- Handout 4: Woking: Climate change good practice guides – applicants checklist
- Roll of C Plan briefing note
- C Plan Presentation
- Energy Statement Note

All material used in the session will be available on the website at http://www.yourclimate.org/pages/comprehensive-planning-and-climate-change-training-local-authority-planning-officers

Further Reading

CABE sustainable places web site www.cabe.org.uk/sustainable-places

Creating successful masterplans: guide for clients, CABE, 2011 www.cabe.org.uk

What makes an eco-town, Bioregional and CABE, 2008
http://www.bioregional.com/files/publications/WhatMakesAnEcotown.pdf

RIBA Climate Change Toolkit www.architecture.com

Atlas: planning for large scale development web site www.atlasplanning.com

Valuation of energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for appraisal and evaluation, DECC, October 2011
http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/statistics/analysis_group/122-valuationenergyuseggemissions.pdf

The Environmental Handbook www.theenvironmentalhandbook.com

Hammarby Sjostad www.hammarbysjostad.se/glashusett/

Woking www.woking.gov.uk/planning/service/publications

London 2012 Sustainable Design (Hattie Hartman, Wiley 2012) – book available on line or at libraries

Definitions

Adaptation
Involves adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities (extract from PPS 1 Supplement)

Mitigation
Involves taking action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions (extract from PPS 1 Supplement)

Carbon footprint
The total impact of a development on greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming.

CCHP
Combined Cooling Heat and Power.

Embodied energy
This is the sum of all the energy required to produce a material or building.

ESCo
Energy Services Companies, which install, finance and manage community energy systems.

Green Infrastructure
Is the living network of green spaces, water and environmental systems in, around and beyond urban areas.

Ground source heat pump
These concentrate residual heat in the soil using electrical pumps to generate hot water.

Passive Solar Design
Building design to collect, store, and distribute solar heat in the winter and reject solar heat in the summer.

Social infrastructure
The facilities and services required for individuals, families, and communities to meet their social needs.

Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs)
Rather than directing surface water into drains, SuDS devices encourage surface water to remain on site and infiltrate the ground.

Urban Heat Island Effect
This describes the increased temperature of urban air compared to its rural surroundings.