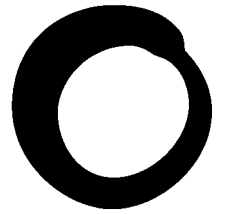


May 2008



**Friends of
the Earth**

Climate Change, National Planning Policy & Local Development Frameworks

“Climate change represents a potentially catastrophic threat, but it is within our control to address it – and address it we must”

Tony Blair, March 2005

Friends of the Earth inspires solutions to environmental problems, which make life better for people.

Friends of the Earth is:

- the UK's most influential national environmental campaigning organisation**
- the most extensive environmental network in the world, with almost one million supporters across five continents and over 60 national organisations worldwide**
- a unique network of campaigning local groups, working in over 200 communities throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland**
- dependent on individuals for over 90 per cent of its income.**

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Tackling climate change through the planning system

I've not got much time – can you briefly explain what this is all about?

First, the background...

- The threat of climate change is urgent, immense, and real.
- The UK Government has committed to reducing its carbon dioxide emissions by 60 per cent by 2050.
- Despite their bold rhetoric, emissions have actually risen since Labour came to power.
- Because of the Government's failure to turn words into action, Friends of the Earth launched The Big Ask campaign in May 2005 calling for a Climate Change Bill which commits to reducing the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 3 per cent per year.
- The Big Ask has been a great success. In November 2006 the Government announced its intention to introduce a Climate Change Bill, and it published the draft version of the Bill in March 2007. The Bill is now in its final stages and should become law this year.
- The Big Ask is Friends of the Earth's priority campaign.
- If you only have time to do one thing, please join The Big Ask and lobby your MP to ask them to support our suggested improvements to the current draft of the Bill. Find out more at www.thebigask.com
- However, if you have more time, or if you are already involved in your local planning process in England, please read on...

The Big Ask – delivery at a local planning level

- There is an opportunity to tackle climate change through the planning system
- The Government has launched a supplement to the national Planning Policy Statement 1 in December 2007, which attempts to integrate climate change policy into the heart of planning
- At the same time, all across England local councils have been drafting their Local Development Frameworks.
- Local Development Frameworks are replacing previous local plans, structure plans or unitary development plans.

What you can do

- You can make a difference.
- This document explains more about to ask for specific measures to tackle climate change to be incorporated into your local council's new planning documents.
- So get reading, and get started!

This document contains:

1. A summary of what we are asking you to do
2. A brief (we promise!) introduction to the planning system, and how you can be involved
3. A look at local planning documents, and where the best practise currently lies
4. An outline of the new national planning documents, and how this might affect you
5. A list of other initiatives relevant to local government action on climate change
6. A list of further reading

Summary

What can planning do on climate change?

Well thought-out planning policies can make a significant positive contribution to meeting the challenge of climate change. For example, planning policies can tackle climate change by:

- Promoting high standards of energy and resource efficiency in new development and retro-fitting of existing development.
- Shaping land-use patterns which reduce the need to travel by car.
- Promoting small and large scale renewable energy projects.
- Adapting to the harmful impacts of climate change.
- Restricting development which has a major negative impact on climate change emissions.

What are we asking you to do?

1. Contact your local authority, to find out the timings for consultation on your Local Development Framework (this is the new name for your local plan).
2. If the consultation on the documents has not yet passed, we are then asking you to get involved and promote the inclusion of text in the new planning policy that will tackle climate change.
3. You can choose whether your involvement is as little as writing a letter, or as much as standing up at a public inquiry to put forward your proposals.

Section 1 - Planning at the Local level

What are the basics?

The planning system in the UK has undergone a radical overhaul. As part of the changes since 2005 all local authorities in England have been re-writing their policies concerning new developments in their area. These policies, which were previously called structure plans, local plans or unitary development plans are being replaced by a Local Development Framework.

We are asking you to get involved with influencing the text of your new Local Development Framework.

How is this relevant to regional planning?

Friends of the Earth is heavily involved in campaigning on regional planning. We have been working to ensure that regional planning documents - called Regional Spatial Strategies - incorporate greenhouse gas reduction targets. If these targets are adopted in your region then this will be helpful to you in your local campaign. Should the targets not be adopted in your region – don't panic! The regional planning document will still ensure that action is taken to tackle climate change - it just won't provide specific figures for carbon dioxide reduction.

Knowing what your regional plan says is therefore important. Links to these documents are provided at the end of this briefing. You may also like to contact your Friends of the Earth Regional Campaigns Co-ordinator for more information.

Wales and Northern Ireland

Wales has its own briefing and Community Rights Resource Pack. Please contact the Cardiff office for more information.

The planning system is very different in Northern Ireland. If you are based in Northern Ireland please contact the Belfast office for more information on their planning campaign.

What exactly is a Local Development Framework and how does it fit in with all the other local and regional planning documents?

The answers to all these questions are explained in depth in our briefing '*A Local Campaigners Guide to the English Planning System*' – see the link at the end of this document.

What part of the Local Development Framework are we interested in?

The Local Development Framework is made up of several documents – the one we are concentrating on is the Core Strategy, which is a legally binding document. However, it may be the case that your council will not put any detail into their Core Strategy, and instead the policy will be contained within the Supplementary Planning Guidance. This is a less satisfactory option, because this document is not legally binding and is therefore easier for a developer to avoid.

How is the public involved?

Everyone has the right to comment on their Local Development Framework, and be heard at a public inquiry. You can find out the how your council will involve you in their document called '*Statement of Community Involvement*'.

What are the key steps for me to be involved in during the preparation on the plan?

1. Contact your local authority and ask how you can be involved in the new Local Development Framework process
2. Ask your local planners for a copy of the Local Development Scheme. This document will tell you the timetable for the preparation of the Local Development Framework.
3. Your local council will publish draft issues papers which will set out the main issues for the new local development framework. The council must organise public consultation on these documents. Make sure that you are involved, and use this briefing to inform your arguments.
4. The local council will publish a full draft version of the local development framework. This will include a map and core strategy. This information should be on the council's website and is also held in libraries. If this draft doesn't contain adequate climate change policies you should lodge a formal objection using the form provided by the council. You must do this if you want to be heard at the public inquiry.
5. The plan will be examined by an inspector and you have the chance to appear in person and make the case for effective climate change policy. These sessions will either be formal sessions or informal round-table discussions.

Remember...

Your council is supposed to facilitate your participation. If you feel that you aren't able to get your point across – then say so. For instance, if you feel that you aren't able to have your say because the structure of the questionnaire or discussions is too prescriptive, then write a supporting letter to make sure you get your points across. Just make sure that you are heard!

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Top tips on submitting responses to your local planning authority:

1. Intelligence

In order to make the best case you need to ensure that you know about the Local Development Framework process early. You can find this information by:

- Checking the council web site
- Writing to your council to say that you are interested in knowing more about the new Local Development Framework. Ask to be kept informed of everything to do with the preparation of the Local Development Framework.

2. Making Good Relationships

- It pays to be on good terms with your local authority planners.
- Always try to meet planning officers face to face to make them aware of your concerns. They will also be able to explain local policies to you.

3. Keep focused

- It is important to concentrate your fire. Rather than trying to say something about everything in your draft Local Development Framework it is more effective to focus on the key topics of concern and make powerful arguments for action in these areas.

Take Action! What key policies should your new Local Development Framework contain?

Please note:

There are many policies that a Local Development Framework can adopt that will directly or indirectly have an effect on the greenhouse gas emissions of the area.

Policies on energy, transport, water resources, recycling, housing and retail developments can all determine our contribution to climate change. Friends of the Earth has produced another briefing which contains information on our thinking on all these issues – *'A Local Campaigners Guide to the English Planning System'* – see the 'further information' section at the end of this document.

This briefing is intended for those people who do not have time to get involved in the minutiae of all their local development plans – and would just like to focus on one key policy that will directly reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of new local developments.

The thinking behind the policy

Climate change is affected by the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is the principal greenhouse gas. Given that this gas can remain in the atmosphere for up to 200 years, our actions now have ramifications for many years to come. If we are serious about making the emission reductions required to avoid climate change we cannot wait until 2050 before making drastic, last minute cuts.

Friends of the Earth believes that all levels of government must move beyond policies that merely slow the growth of emissions. To tackle climate change, we must act now to make sustained annual reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases - this is the thinking behind The Big Ask campaign.

Such thinking will require tough action. Currently, even the most progressive local authority planning documents (of which we are aware) only suggest **slowing** the growth of emissions, and none so far act to **reduce** overall emissions. Friends of the Earth believes that at the bare minimum all councils should have a policy that mirrors that of the more progressive councils. Such policies have already been proven to be feasible and legally acceptable.

However, we believe the councils should go beyond the current best practice, and move towards policies which ensure that new developments don't create a net increase in the carbon dioxide emissions of their area. This position is actually supported by new national planning policy documents which make it clear that local planners must deal with factors which contribute to climate change to ensure that the country delivers on its national and international obligations.

Current best practise

The London Borough of Merton is currently one of the leading local authorities on tackling climate change at a local government level. Their present planning policy states that:

Policy

"All new non-residential development above a threshold of 1,000 sq m will be expected to incorporate renewable energy production equipment to provide at least 10% of predicted energy requirements."

The local authority has decided to move beyond this and intends to include the following text in their forthcoming Local Development Framework:

Policy

The Council will require all developments, either new build or conversion, with a floor-space of 500 m², or one or more residential unit, to incorporate on-site renewable energy equipment to reduce predicted CO₂ emissions by at least 10%.

At the very least, Friends of the Earth believes that all local authorities should include this statement in their new Local Development Framework.

For local authorities who are keen to take more action, the London Plan provides an exemplar

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set of policies in its new revision:

Policy

The Policy 4A.1 Tackling climate change

The Mayor will, and boroughs should, in their Development Plan Documents require developments to make the fullest contribution to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and to minimise emissions of carbon dioxide. The following hierarchy will be used to assess applications:

- using less energy, in particular by adopting sustainable design and construction measures (Policy 4A.3)
- supplying energy efficiently, in particular by prioritising decentralised energy generation (Policy 4A.6), and
- using renewable energy (Policy 4A.7).

If councils are concerned about the legality of such policies, it is worth noting that Planning Policy Statement 22 (which is the national planning document on renewable energy that all local planners must adhere to) contains specific text that supports the principle of new developments being required to incorporate renewable energy. (For the exact text see Section 5 of this document.) Recent legislative developments which have firmed up the situation is the Planning and Energy Bill (2007/8) which states that:

Planning and Energy Bill

(1) A local planning authority in England may in their development plan documents, and a local planning authority in Wales may in their local development plan, include policies imposing reasonable requirements for—

- (a) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development;
- (b) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development;
- (c) development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations.

What other best practice exists?

The best practice guidance to accompany the new Planning Policy Statement supplement on Climate Change has been published in draft in April 2008. This will be a good resource of best practice examples when you are persuading your council to take action. You can point to these examples as proof that action can be taken and that other local authorities are doing it.

Climate Change Strategies

If your council has already produced its Local Development Framework, then it may instead be possible for you to become engaged in encouraging your council to introduce an ambitious Climate Change Strategy.

Woking Borough Council famously led the way in this by reducing the emissions from the Council's own buildings by 77%. You can see Woking's strategy here:

www.woking.gov.uk/environment/climatechangestrategy/climatechange.pdf

The pioneer of this approach at Woking, Allen Jones, has now been employed by Ken Livingstone to look at reducing **London's** emissions.

You can see the approach that London is now taking here:

http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/climate-change/docs/ccap_fullreport.pdf

Section 2 – National planning policy and its relevance to local decision making

Introduction

- In 2005 Friends of the Earth began a major campaign to persuade the Government to publish a comprehensive Planning Policy Statement which set out how the planning system could reduce carbon emissions.
- In April 2007 the Government published the Code for Sustainable Homes, an assessment system for new homes in England.
- In December 2007 the Government published a new Planning Policy Statement on climate change for England.
- This briefing will focus on the Planning Policy Statement - and how we can use it to deliver our vision of a low carbon society.

Note: The full title of the new document is 'Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change. Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1'

So, in a nutshell, is the new document any good?

Friends of the Earth helped develop the new policy. It states that regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should contribute to action on climate change. It also describes the features of development which would help to reduce emissions, and also address the challenges of the effects of climate change.

How does the new Planning Policy Statement help us take local action?

Section 1 of this briefing sets out how the local planning system works, and examines how to try and encourage planning policies that take climate change into consideration.

The new Planning Policy Statement should help to reinforce these arguments, and crucially, give them the weight of Government backing.

The first and most important aspect of the new Planning Policy Statement is its impact on the culture of decision makers. At present many local councils do not consider climate change when making decisions on individual applications, nor do they have specific policies on how to take climate change impacts into account through the planning system.

This new statement makes it absolutely clear to planners and politicians that they must put climate at the top of the planning agenda. They must take action to reduce the cause of climate change by:

- Consider climate change in all planning concerns (paragraph 10)
- Having a good understanding of baseline CO₂ emissions and the impact of new development on these emissions (particularly at the regional level, paragraph 12 and paragraph 17)

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- Encourage strong community participation in climate solutions (paragraph 5)
- Reducing the need to travel by car and reducing the amount of road freight (paragraph 9)
- Shaping places that reduce the need to travel by promoting mixed-use development (paragraph 9)
- Actively promoting decentralised energy production and of medium and large scale renewable energy projects (paragraph 26 and 27).
- Removing unnecessarily restrictive policies which prevent the delivery of renewable technologies (paragraph 20)

If you are writing to your council about a planning matter or the redrafting of the local planning documents, the new Planning Policy Statement is a useful resource to quote from. Proposed development from now on, in areas where the local plans have not yet incorporated the principles of climate change policy, this Planning Policy Statement should be used to amend the proposals so they address climate change.

How does the Planning Policy Statement help us to adapt to impacts of climate change?

Adaptation is an increasingly complex issue and ranges from enhancing the resilience of natural habitats to the need for urban cooling by preserving green open space. Local councils should be thinking about all of these issues when planning for new developments or considering planning applications (see paragraph 23). One word of warning: some councils think that adaptation is all they need to do on climate change. In fact the reduction of emissions and the adaptation to the unavoidable effects of climate change must be achieved together (paragraph 9).

Will this Planning Policy Statement help us refuse individual carbon intensive development?

Yes. The clear policy direction of the Planning Policy Statement is to promote the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. So once these policies have been incorporated into Local Development Plan documents any new development will have to be assessed against these policies, and before then, against the Planning Policy Statement itself (paragraph 39).

In addition this Planning Policy Statement reinforces the importance of climate as a material consideration. As ever, there are a couple of big qualifications to this. Firstly, it contains some pretty confusing policy (paragraph 16) on why individual carbon dioxide reduction targets cannot be used as the sole reason to refuse individual new development. This is to ensure that new development can not simply be refused on the mechanistic grounds that it would have add to an increase of carbon dioxide emissions. However, where development comes forward which compromises the objectives of regional or local plans to reduce carbon dioxide then this can be an important reason for refusal.

Why does the title talk about a supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1?

The new Planning Policy Statement on climate is a supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (Delivering Sustainable Development, 2004) which contains the core objectives of the

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planning system. It might sound complicated but the idea is that climate change should sit within these core objectives and be one of the biggest priorities for the land-use planning system.

Confused?

Well the bottom line in most areas is to work within the plan and keep asking the key question ‘*How does this development help reduce carbon dioxide emissions?*’, and if it doesn’t, ‘*Should we be approving it?*’.

How can the new Planning Policy Statement Supplement help us to promote renewables projects?

The Planning Policy Statement 1 supplement provides strong support for renewable projects and complements the contents of Planning Policy Statement 22 (Renewable Energy). The Planning Policy Statement 1 supplement does not create a free for all for wind projects and does stress importance of statutory designations. However, it does make clear that given the imperative to increase renewable energy, unreasonable restrictions should not be applied to new schemes which can make a real difference. Paragraph 20 of the new Planning Policy Statement 1 supplement states that planning authorities ***“should not require applicants for energy development to demonstrate either the overall need for renewable energy and its distribution, nor question the energy justification for why a proposal for such development must be sited in a particular location.”***

Does the new Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement still allow Local Authorities to ask for higher standards of building performance than contained in building regulations?

There has been intense lobbying from the building industry to have just one national standard on building quality - and not to allow Local Authorities to deviate from this. Friends of the Earth and others have argued that Local Authorities should have flexibility to push for higher standards where this is justified. The result of this debate is a compromise. Local Authorities can adopt policies in their plans to achieve higher levels than required by building regulations - but they should stick within national code standards rather than inventing their own requirements. Paragraph 31 states ***“There will be situations where it could be appropriate for planning authorities to anticipate levels of building sustainability in advance of those set out nationally.”***

This position is plainly not ideal because Local Authorities must adhere to the standards set within the Code for Sustainable Homes. Industry will also be able to argue about the viability of such policy in the context of other Government policy to expand housing provision (see paragraph 32). However, the Code does deliver zero-carbon development at Code level 6. The question is has the Government restricted the scope of Local Authorities to deliver zero carbon development earlier than the 2016 dead line? **The answer is they have not.** This means there is an important opportunity your local council to move further and faster than the Government's 2016 deadline. It is worth bearing in mind that Local Authorities have always been asked not to duplicate building regulations through planning policy.

So what does the new policy say about CO₂ targets ?

The Planning Policy Statement makes clear that as a minimum the planning system is required to implement the Government's national overall target for CO₂ reduction including the 60 per cent reduction by 2050 (paragraph 9). It makes it clear that regional plans must have a CO₂ emissions trajectory for all new commercial and residential development and this must be measured against the CO₂ profile of the region to give a greater understanding of how much CO₂ is being reduced.

The Planning Policy Statement is less clear about how targets should be handled at the local level. This is partly because under the new system the regional plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) is directly applicable to all local decisions. So if your regional plan has a carbon emissions reduction policy it must be reflected in your local council's plan. The targets in the regional plans must be evidence based and must be related to a reasonable understanding of what regional planning policy can deliver. For example an aspirational target on dramatic CO₂ reductions in the aviation sector is unlikely to be acceptable.

What is the Code for Sustainable Homes?

The Code for Sustainable Homes sets our broad environmental standards including energy efficiency, water consumption and the use of materials. The Code has six levels, with Level 6 being carbon zero. The Code is voluntary but will be made mandatory through building regulations in 2016. The following is taken from the Government's Code:

Achieving a sustainability rating					
Minimum Standards					
Code Level	Energy		Water		Other Points ⁴ Required
	Standard (Percentage better than Part L ¹ 2006)	Points Awarded	Standard (litres per person per day)	Points Awarded	
1(★)	10	1.2	120	1.5	33.3
2(★★)	18	3.5	120	1.5	43.0
3(★★★)	25	5.8	105	4.5	46.7
4(★★★★)	44	9.4	105	4.5	54.1
5(★★★★★)	100 ²	16.4	80	7.5	60.1
6(★★★★★★)	A zero carbon home ³	17.6	80	7.5	64.9

Notes

1. Building Regulations: Approved Document L (2006) – 'Conservation of Fuel and Power.'
2. Zero emissions in relation to Building Regulations issues (i.e. zero emissions from heating, hot water, ventilation and lighting).
3. A completely zero carbon home (i.e. zero net emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from **all** energy use in the home).
4. All points in this document are rounded to one decimal place.

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Okay so what's wrong with the new policies on climate change?

We have two major areas of criticism about the overall climate change policies and code for sustainable homes policies set out by the Government.

- 1) The 2016 deadline for carbon zero development in the Code is too late. Research carried out the Friends of the Earth by the Tyndall Centre makes clear the need for significant carbon reductions from 2012. If we are serious about meeting our mid-century targets for carbon reduction we have to move to carbon zero development at a much faster pace.
- 2) The package focuses on new developments and there is an urgent need to develop effective packages to retrofit existing development with good energy-efficiency and renewable energy technology. The Planning Policy Statement does talk about the opportunities of linking existing development to decentralised renewable energy systems which are being developed for new housing.

Much of our criticism of the Planning Policy Statement stems from the very dense language. The more detailed practice guidance will be produced later in 2008.

Conclusion

The new Planning Policy Statement is not perfect but it will make a big difference to many local councils allowing for a better and more informed debate. Our role nationally and locally is to continue pushing for faster implementation of climate solutions and a better awareness amongst decision-makers of the imperative of reducing carbon emissions.

Taking local action by working with your local council is one of the vital ways you can make a difference.

Resources

The draft Planning Policy Statement is available here:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505140>

The Code for Sustainable Homes is available here:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1506120>

The Tyndall Report on a Route to a Low Carbon Economy is here:

http://www.foe.co.uk/campaigns/climate/news/carbon_budget.html

What other climate change initiatives exist at the local government level?

Whilst not directly linked to this campaign – you may like to know about other initiatives to tackle climate change at the local government level.

The Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change and The Energy Savings Trust

The Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change commits local authorities to producing a climate change strategy and working towards reducing their own greenhouse gas emissions. The Energy Savings Trust works with local authorities on climate change issues, and also hosts a webpage linking to the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change together with a list of the councils that have signed up to the declaration so far.

<http://www.est.org.uk/housingbuildings/localauthorities/>

http://www.est.org.uk/housingbuildings/localauthorities/information/faqs/index.cfm?ty=1&category_id=22#q83

Improvement and Development Agency

The Improvement and Development Agency (IDeA) works with local authorities to share best practice on a range of issues including climate change initiatives.

<http://www.idea-knowledge.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pagelid=90626>

ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives)

ICLEI is an international association of local authorities that have made a commitment to sustainable development. ICLEI run a Climate Change Programme, which shares best practice on climate change policy.

<http://www.iclei-europe.org/index.php?id=ccpeurope>

Carbon Trust

The Carbon Trust provides policy and technical advice to local authorities to help them reduce carbon dioxide emissions from their own activities.

http://www.thecarbontrust.co.uk/carbontrust/reduce_emissions/rcen1_1_2.html

Further information and guidance:

Friends of the Earth – Tel: 020 7490 1555
26-28 Underwood Street, London N1 7JQ
Website: www.foe.co.uk

Planning

Email: planning@foe.co.uk
Website: www.YourPlanningRights.co.uk

Right to Know

Email: right2know@foe.co.uk
Website: http://community.foe.co.uk/tools/right_to_know/

Rights and Justice Centre

Email: legal@foe.co.uk

Useful web sites

Government

Audit Commission
www.audit-commission.gov.uk

Department for Communities and Local Government
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/>

The Planning Inspectorate
<http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/>

Environment Agency
www.environment-agency.gov.uk/

Environment Agency Public Registers
<http://www2.environment-agency.gov.uk/epr/>

Information Commissioners Office
www.ico.gov.uk

Neighbourhood Statistics
www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040005.htm

Planning Portal
www.planningportal.gov.uk

Non Governmental Organisations (NGO)

Air Quality – UK National Air Quality site
www.airquality.co.uk

Campaign to Protect Rural England planning site
www.planninghelp.org.uk

Environmental Law Foundation
www.elflaw.org/

Liberty
www.liberty-human-rights.org.uk/

Neighbourhood Initiatives Foundation
www.nif.co.uk/
Planning Aid
www.planningaid.rtpi.org.uk

Wildlife and Countryside Link.
www.wcl.org.uk

Specific reading

Friends of the Earth Documents:

The Big Ask Action Guides

All available to download from the Community website:
<http://community.foe.co.uk/campaigns/climate/index.html>

A Local Campaigners Guide to the New English Planning System

Friends of the Earth, February 2005
http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/guides/new_english_planning_system.pdf

Planning Policy Statement 1: Creating Sustainable Communities - A Summary

Friends of the Earth, March 2005
http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/briefings/pps1_a_summary.pdf

Government Documents:

Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143805>

Draft supplement to PPS 1: Planning and Climate Change

Department of Communities and Local Government, December 2006
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505140>

Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, August 2004
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143909>

The Code for Sustainable Homes

Department of Communities and Local Government, December 2006
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1506120>

The Planning System – General Principles

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143815>

Securing the Future – delivering the UK’s sustainable development strategy HM Government, March 2005

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<http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/uk-strategy-2005.htm>

Regional Spatial Strategies

To find out at what stage your Regional Spatial Strategy is at, we recommend you contact your Friends of the Earth Regional Campaigns Co-ordinator for full details.

Other Organisations' Documents:

WWF

One Million Sustainable Homes reports

<http://www.wwf.org.uk/sustainablehomes/reports.asp>

Bioregional

This site gives more information on Bioregional's Z-squared initiative

http://www.bioregional.com/programme_projects/opl_prog/zsquared/bz_zsquared.htm

Merton Borough Council

Adrian Hewitt, Principle Environment Officer, London Borough of Merton, has put together a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation showing the thinking behind the Merton 10% text.

This is available by email – ask for a copy from alex@foe.co.uk

Climate Change Strategy

Woking Borough Council, March 2003

<http://www.woking.gov.uk/environment/climatechangestrategy/climatechange.pdf>

BREEAM

Overview webpage

<http://www.breeam.org/>

Local Government Authority, Energy Savings Trust and the Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes

Leading the way: how local authorities can meet the challenge of climate change

<http://www.lga.gov.uk/Documents/Publication/leadingtheway.pdf>

Climate Change Research:

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

The international body of scientists responsible for summarising research into climate change and reporting to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The 2001 summary for policy makers can be found here:

<http://www.ipcc.ch/pub/spm22-01.pdf>

UK Climate Impacts Programme

The UK Climate Impacts programme has many publications, including a breakdown of how climate change will impact on each region. The website is a bit unwieldy, as you have to give your details and then log in, but once that is done, you can search their publications database and download all their reports.

<http://www.ukcip.org.uk/>