

# **The Big Ask Climate Change Campaign**



**Friends of  
the Earth**

## **Action Pack Five**

Getting climate change targets into your  
Local Development Frameworks

September 2005

*'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

## **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 20 per cent by 2010 and 60 per cent by 2050.
- Despite their bold rhetoric, emissions have actually risen 4.7 per cent since Labour came to power.
- Because of the Government's failure to turn words into action, Friends of the Earth have launched The Big Ask campaign. We want the government to pass a Climate Change Bill which commits to reducing the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by 3 per cent per year.
- This is Friends of the Earth's priority campaign.
- If you only have time to do one thing, please lobby your MP to sign EDM 178 in support of the Climate Change Bill.
- However, if you have more time, or if you are already involved in your local planning process, please read on...

### **The Big Ask – delivery at a local planning level...**

- At present, there is a unique, nationwide opportunity to tackle climate change at a local level.
- Across the country all local councils are drafting new planning documents called Local Development Frameworks.
- Local Development Frameworks are replacing previous local plans, structure plans or unitary development plans.
- This is a huge opportunity for local campaigners to lobby for the inclusion of text in the Local Development Framework that would help tackle climate change.
- The window of opportunity runs from now until around summer 2006. This is the period during which councils will be consulting on their new Framework.
- If your council is quick off the mark it may have already begun this process.

### **What you can do...**

- You can make a difference.
- This document contains all you need to know to enable you to ask for a specific measure to tackle climate change to be incorporated into your local council's new planning documents.
- So get reading, and get started!

## Contents

This document contains:

1. A summary of what we are asking you to do
2. A description of The Big Ask climate campaign, and how this work fits in
3. A brief (we promise!) introduction to the new planning system, and how you can be involved
4. An explanation of the key policies we would we like to see included in the new planning guidelines
5. Answers to possible objections to our key policies, including an explanation of how the recommended policy sits underneath other international, national and regional policies
6. A list of other initiatives relevant to local government action on climate change
7. A list of further reading

## 1. 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 local planning policy)
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.

## **2. The Big Ask climate campaign – and how this work fits in**

Climate change is urgent, immense and real.

Despite the Government's bold rhetoric promising reductions in carbon dioxide emissions, the UK's emissions have actually risen since Labour came to power.

The time to act is now. Friends of the Earth's The Big Ask campaign is calling for the Climate Change Bill to become law. The Bill would ensure that the UK cuts its emissions of carbon dioxide by 3 per cent per year - every year.

The Big Ask is a long term campaign. Alongside lobbying for the Climate Change Bill to become law, we must ensure that we grasp every chance to promote emission reduction policies. The current shake-up of the planning system presents an opportunity to tackle climate change at the local authority level. Asking local authorities to include policies in their planning documents to reduce carbon emissions fits neatly into the broader scope of The Big Ask campaign. We hope that many of you will find time to not only lobby your MP to get him/her to support the Climate Change Bill, but that you will also ask for measures to tackle climate change to be incorporated in your local planning policies.

This guide explains how to achieve this goal. It is part of a series of briefings on how to take action under The Big Ask. A list of the other briefings available is included in the further information section.

## **3. Introduction to the planning system and how you can be involved**

### **What are the basics?**

The planning system in the UK has undergone a radical overhaul. As part of the changes all local authorities are 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.

### **What's the timeframe?**

All local authorities have to write new Local Development Plans between now and summer 2006. This means there is a one-off chance across the country to make a difference in your locality.

### **How is this relevant to regional planning?**

Friends of the Earth is heavily involved in campaigning on regional planning. We are currently 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.

### **Is this briefing relevant to Wales?**

Not yet. We will be producing a similar briefing specifically for Wales soon. (The timetable for changes to the planning system in England is ahead of that for Wales so the English briefing has been produced first).

### **Is this briefing relevant to Northern Ireland?**

No. The planning system is very different in Northern Ireland. If you are based in NI 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 New 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!

### **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 (if they have one)
- Write 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 you need to focus on the key topics of concern and make powerful arguments for action in these areas.

## 4. 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 New 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.

Over the page we outline two key policy statements. You should choose one of these options and ask for the relevant text to be included in your council's new Local Development Framework. The first statement is the bare minimum standard that we believe councils should adopt. The second is a more ambitious policy that we believe councils should adopt if they are serious about tackling climate change. Obviously the

first statement will be easier to promote, whilst the second statement faces up to the challenges that tackling climate change presents - but will be more controversial.

## The key policies:

### A) The Bare Minimum Standard

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 regulations state that:

**“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:

**The Council will require all developments, either new build or conversion, with a floor-space of 500 m<sup>2</sup>, or one or more residential unit, to incorporate on-site renewable energy equipment to reduce predicted CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by at least 10%.**

Box 1 – The Bare Minimum Standard

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

If councils are concerned about the legality of such a policy, 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.) Planning Policy Statement 22 is not prescriptive as to the amount of renewable energy production that should be incorporated, so although Merton has gone for a 10% reduction in emissions, you could ask for a higher percentage. However the Statement qualifies its support for such policies in local planning documents by saying that no *‘undue burden’* should be placed on the developer – for example asking for a 100% cut in emissions. This is worth bearing in mind, but should still leave you with plenty of room for manoeuvre.

### B) The Zero Net Carbon Standard

Local councils are bound by national planning policy (through Planning Policy 1) to take responsibility for **reducing** greenhouse emissions in their area. So, whilst the aims of the Merton policy above are laudable, it is clear that they do not go far enough - because new developments will continue to add to the overall carbon dioxide emissions.

When considering the ways that local councils can reduce greenhouse gas emissions the most obvious target is existing building stock. However retro-fitting old developments to make them energy efficient will take time. Indeed planning can only force such changes on existing buildings when they are converted or change their use. Therefore the focus

for emissions reductions falls instead on new developments. If we are to reduce the local area's overall emissions, new build should achieve a zero net carbon standard. We have chosen this phrase to be consistent with the phraseology in the Local Government Association document. We intend it to mean that new development does not add any net carbon dioxide emissions during its lifetime. Indeed, where possible development should incorporate renewable energy generation so that it has a net positive energy output after construction.

Such development can be achieved by using a range of existing, well-recognised standards which are outlined in more detail below. Our suggested policy offers these tried and tested standards as a kind of *'toolkit'* of options from which developers can select their personal preference.

Our policy is trying to achieve three objectives:

- First, a local commitment to tackle climate change which reflects our national obligations.
- Second, a strong commitment to ensuring new development does not add any net carbon dioxide emissions by using a toolkit of design and construction standards.
- Finally, a presumption against development which would result in increased climate change emissions.

The precise form of words which we are asking local authorities to adopt in their local plans is set out below:

**The Council is committed to addressing and reducing the causes of climate change.**

**To achieve this objective all new development, either new build or conversion, will be required to demonstrate that it does not add any net carbon dioxide emissions over the life-cycle of its operation. Developers may adopt a range of technological approaches to achieve this objective, including:**

- 1) **A zero waste, zero carbon standard (based on the Z-squared standard) for any large scale housing development.**
- 2) **A minimum of EcoHomes *'Excellent'* standard for any housing development of one unit or more.**
- 3) **A minimum of BREEAM *'Excellent'* for any commercial development.**
- 4) **The development of on-site renewable energy generation capacity.**

**It will be for the developer to decide which approach is the most appropriate to deliver a zero net carbon standard in their specific proposal. The applicant must demonstrate, through a development appraisal, if the adoption of such an approach results in an undue burden on the viability of the scheme.**

**In addition, there will be a presumption against any development which results in a significant net increase in carbon dioxide emissions.**

Box 2 – Zero Net Carbon Standard

## **An Explanation of the Standards:**

### **Z-squared Standard:**

BioRegional, the organisation responsible for the BedZED community, teamed up with WWF to produce the Z-squared standard. BedZED is a mixed development of 82 ultra-low energy dwellings and 2500m<sup>2</sup> of office, retail and community facilities in the London Borough of Sutton. Energy is supplied from:

- A small 130 kW Combined Heat and Power unit fuelled by tree surgery and forest waste
- 777m<sup>2</sup> of high efficiency photovoltaic panels which generate power for electric vehicles used by local residents
- Renewable electricity purchased on a 'green tariff' through the national grid
- Passive solar gain through large glazed areas on southerly facing aspects

The Z-squared standard sets new standards in environmental design, and has already been put into place in a 2000 unit development in the Thames Gateway. Friends of the Earth believes that pioneering development projects of this kind must move into the mainstream.

### **BRE Eco Homes Standard:**

The Buildings Research Establishment (BRE) have an environmental impact assessment method for new and existing domestic buildings called EcoHomes. Whilst not perfect, EcoHomes does provide a national recognised standard on best practice in environmental design. Because it is nationally recognised the EcoHomes standard can be used by planners to specify the sustainability performance of buildings.

These are both proven standards. A WWF study compared the impacts of developing 200,000 homes to different building standards, including those outlined above, found that:

*'EcoHomes 'Very Good' standard produced a 32 per cent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, a 39 per cent saving in water use and up to a 25 per cent reduction in household waste sent to landfill, compared to current building regulations. Z squared standard could achieve a 99 per cent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub>, a 65 per cent reduction in water use and 76 per cent reduction in household waste sent to landfill.'*

## **5. What are the possible objections?**

There is no doubt the zero net carbon policy is a radical step forward in tackling climate change through planning policy. As a result it will be controversial. There is likely to be deep scepticism from planners, local politicians and perhaps even planning inspectors. **But** the policy is technically achievable, falls inside the remit of spatial planning and is the clear and logical extension of the Government's national policy and international obligations on climate change. The next section outlines the likely objections that may be raised to this policy and deals with them one by one.

### ***“It isn't possible to build zero carbon developments – you're just a bunch of radical hippies”***

Actually, the Local Government Association, the Energy Savings Trust and the Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes are all calling for similar measures. In a joint document *‘Leading the way: how local authorities can meet the challenge of climate change’*, they say:

*‘There is no technical reason why all new housing built in the UK should not achieve a zero net carbon standard within a few years. There are already examples of housing in the UK which achieve zero net carbon emissions through combinations of higher energy efficiency and renewable sources for the remaining power. BedZed is particularly significant in showing how zero energy can be achieved in a high-density urban pattern...’*

### ***“But it will all cost too much”***

The EcoHomes and Z-squared standards have already been shown to be economically viable. The WWF report, *One Planet Living in the Thames Gateway*, states that:

*‘...in terms of capital costs and personal expenditure related to the building, purchase and running of a home, the cost of developing to EcoHomes ‘Very Good’ and Z squared standards would be comparable to, or even cheaper than, the cost of developing to current building regulations. This is because any additional build cost (estimated at 2 per cent for EcoHomes ‘Very Good’ and 10 per cent for Z squared) could be offset partly by planning gain (a mechanism whereby developers can increase development in exchange for meeting environmental targets), and partly by residents paying slightly more for their homes. Savings on residents’ energy and water bills would offset any increase in mortgage repayments. In fact, if all household expenditure were considered, living in sustainable homes would be cheaper for residents as well as offering significant environmental benefits.’*

### ***“Alright, but this should be dealt with in building regulations”***

Current building regulations will not deliver zero net carbon standards and are focused on construction standards. In contrast, the planning system has the power to make policy on any issue which relates to the use and development of land. In fact, the government now requires local planning policy to consider broader cross-cutting policies rather than narrow land use issues. Global warming should clearly be considered as part of this broader approach and dealing with climate change must be considered a fundamental part of planning policy.

***“It is illegal to force developers to build to certain design standards or incorporate renewable energy generation through planning policy”***

Well, no it isn't. In any event under our policy the final choice of which standard to use is left to the developer - as long as their development achieves a zero net carbon standard. Central government Planning Policy Statement 22 (Renewable Energy) which regional and local government must take into account when designing their planning documents states:

**Section 8:** *‘Local planning authorities may include policies in local development documents that require a percentage of the energy to be used in new residential, commercial or industrial developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments. Such policies:*

*(i) should ensure that requirement to generate on-site renewable energy is only applied to developments where the installation of renewable energy generation equipment is viable given the type of development proposed, its location, and design;*

*(ii) should not be framed in such a way as to place an undue burden on developers, for example, by specifying that all energy to be used in a development should come from on-site renewable generation. Further guidance on the framing of such policies, together with good practice examples of the development of on-site renewable energy generation, are included in the companion guide to PPS22.’*

**Section 18:** *‘Local planning authorities and developers should consider the opportunity for incorporating renewable energy projects in all new developments. Small scale renewable energy schemes utilising technologies such as solar panels, biomass heating, small scale wind turbines, photovoltaic cells and combined heat and power schemes can be incorporated both into new developments and some existing buildings. Local planning authorities should specifically encourage such schemes through positively expressed policies in local development documents.’*

As outlined earlier, this supports the principle of asking for developers to include renewable energy.

***“You cannot have a presumption against certain kinds of development”***

Yes you can. In fact national planning policy already contains a number of presumptions against certain kinds of development particularly in the green belt and for opencast coal mines

***“National and international climate change obligations aren't relevant to local planning”***

The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister publishes Planning Policy Statements, which English regional and local government must take into account when designing their planning documents. Planning Policy Statement 1 states:

**Para 13 (i)** *“Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy.’*

The new UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (for link see the end of this briefing), was published in March 2005. One of the five key principles is ‘living within

environmental limits' (Page 17). Climate change is one such limit. Therefore, local councils are legally obliged to include policies for avoiding climate change as a material consideration in local planning.

Furthermore, the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires (in Article 5 and Annex 1) that the environmental objectives established at international, community or national level are taken into account during the preparation of policy. (For reference, see further reading section). There can be no doubt that the UK's commitments under the Kyoto Protocol and the UK's own national targets fall firmly inside this category and must be considered as key objectives in the plan-making process.

The international and national policies to which the UK has committed itself are:

### **International**

The UK has ratified the Kyoto Protocol, committing the UK to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels in 2008-2012.

### **European**

All 25 European governments met in March 2005 and set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15-30% by 2020 and 60-80% by 2050.

### **National**

The government has set or agreed a number of targets to reduce releases of greenhouse gases.

- Reducing the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by 20% from a 1990 baseline by the year 2010.
- Reducing carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050 with real progress by 2020 as recommended by the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (The Energy White Paper 2003).
- Under the Renewable Obligation the UK must produce 10% of energy from renewable sources by 2010 and 15% by 2015, with an aspirational target of 20% by 2020.

### **Regional**

All Local Development Frameworks have to conform with the Regional Spatial Strategy. As mentioned previously, these documents are also being reviewed this year.

Planning Policy Statement 1 also includes statements requiring local planning policies to ensure that new developments are energy efficient, resource efficient, and make use of renewable energy. The relevant paragraphs are:

**Para 13 (ii)** *‘...local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change – through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions (for example, by encouraging patterns of development which reduce the need to travel by public car, or reduce the impact of moving freight), promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in location and design on development.’*

**Para 20:** *‘Development plan policies should take account of environmental issues such as:*

*– mitigation of the effects of, and adaptation to, climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the use of renewable energy; air quality and pollution; land contamination; the protection of groundwater from contamination; and noise and light pollution’;*

**Para 22:** *‘Development plan policies should seek to minimise the need to consume new resources over the lifetime of the development by making more efficient use or reuse of existing resources, rather than making new demands on the environment; and should seek to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy). Regional planning authorities and local authorities should promote resource and energy efficient buildings; community heating schemes, the use of combined heat and power, small scale renewable and low carbon energy schemes in developments; the sustainable use of water resources; and the use of sustainable drainage systems in the management of run-off.’*

In conclusion, planning has a crucial role to play in tackling climate change at the local level. Friends of the Earth wants to not only highlight the problems of climate change but to push the boundaries of policy to deliver effective solutions. This isn't always easy - but it is a vital part of changing attitudes and promoting action.

## **6. 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 Woking case study**

Woking Local Authority in Surrey has led the way in taking action on climate change at a local government level. They have used an innovative combined heat and power scheme to dramatically reduce carbon dioxide emissions in their borough. The council has taken a progressive approach to mitigating climate change – which is outlined in a Climate Change Strategy. This document also states that:

*‘At the next review of the Local Plan, [we plan to] incorporate policies which will ensure that new development in the Borough contributes to a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions of greenhouse gases.’*

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

### **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](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>

<http://www.iclei-europe.org/index.php?id=604>

### **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](http://www.thecarbontrust.co.uk/carbontrust/reduce_emissions/rcen1_1_2.html)

## **7. Further 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](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](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.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143805>

#### **Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy**

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, August 2004

<http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143909>

#### **The Planning Response to Climate Change. Advice on Better Practice**

CAG Consultants, on behalf of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Sept 2004

[http://www.odpm.gov.uk/embedded\\_object.asp?id=1144498](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/embedded_object.asp?id=1144498)

#### **The Planning System – General Principles**

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005

<http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143815>

#### **Securing the Future – delivering the UK's sustainable development strategy HM**

Government, March 2005

<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 Organisation 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](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 [alexp@foe.co.uk](mailto:alexp@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/>