

How can your Neighbourhood make a difference to Climate Change?

May 8th 2013



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Introductions



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Structure of day

- What is Climate Change and why does it matters?
- Climate Change – how this relates to neighbourhood planning.
- The Leeds Perspective
- How can your Neighbourhood Promote Climate Change? Ideas for workshop
- Workshop: How can your Neighbourhood help to reduce climate change impacts



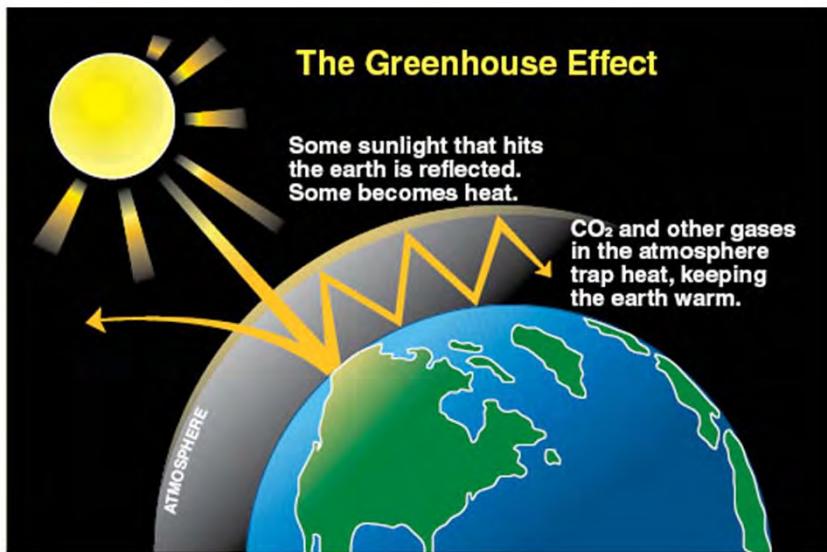
What is Climate Change and why does it matter?



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Climate Change adaptation

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.
Hence - adapting



Climate Change mitigation

Mitigation involves taking action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



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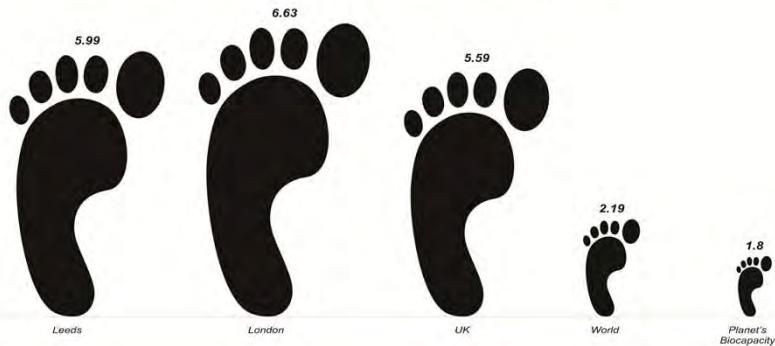
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Ecological footprint

- Per capita earth share = 1.8 gha
- World average footprint = 2.2 gha
- Leeds average footprint = 5.16 gha



'3 planet lifestyle'

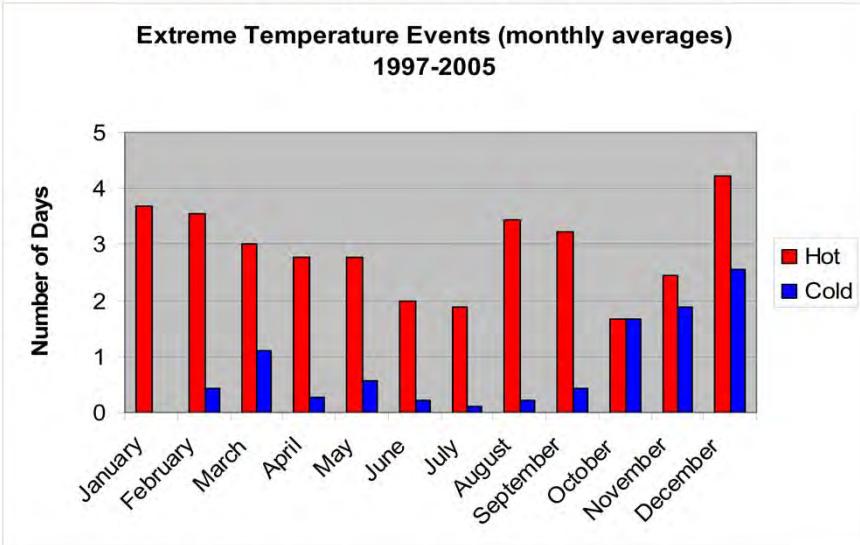


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Topic: Meteorological Data (1)

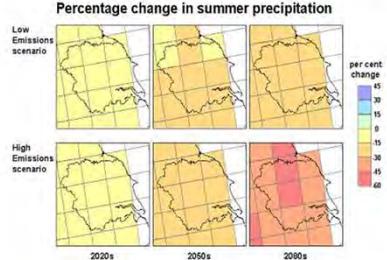


Future Climate in Leeds?

- Long term/seasonal averages

- Warmer drier summers.
- Milder wetter winters.
- Rising sea levels.

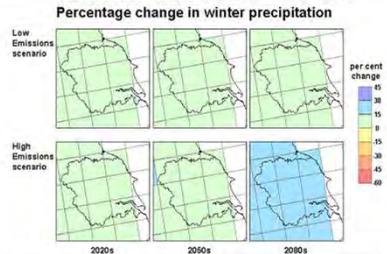
Source: UKCP09 Climate Change Scenarios (funded by Defra, produced by Tyndall and Hadley Centres for UKCIP)



- Extremes

- More very hot days.
- More intense downpours of rain.
- Increased storm surges.
- Uncertain changes in storms, possible increase in winter.

Source: UKCP09 Climate Change Scenarios (funded by Defra, produced by Tyndall and Hadley Centres for UKCIP)



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Flooding in Leeds (15th & 25th june 2007)



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Design Considerations



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Energy & CO2 emissions



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Water



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Materials



Surface water run-off



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Waste



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Pollution



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Health and wellbeing



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Management

The collage includes:

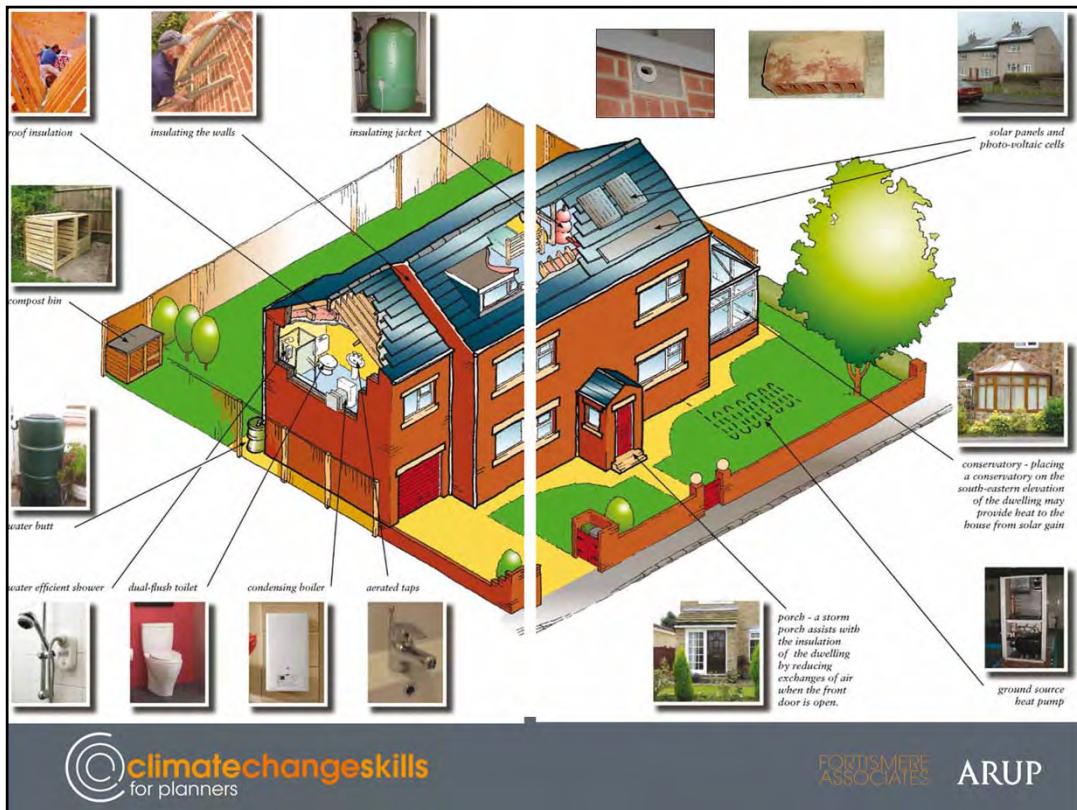
- A screenshot of a Construction Management System software interface showing a dashboard with tasks and a list of activities.
- A photograph of a modern building with a black metal railing and a garden area.
- A photograph of two construction workers in safety vests and hard hats reviewing plans on a site.
- A banner for "lifetime homes" featuring a nautilus shell logo and the "CONSIDERATE CONSTRUCTORS" logo.
- A photograph of a construction site with a yellow sign that reads "I care about climate change..." and "Construction sites are dangerous Keep Out".
- A photograph of a noise measurement setup with a microphone and a digital meter.
- Logos for "climatechangeskills for planners", "FORTISMERIE ASSOCIATES", and "ARUP".

Ecology



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How Climate Change relates to Neighbourhood Planning



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What is Neighbourhood Planning?

- The UK Government's Localism Act establishes Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP)
- A NDP is a statutory planning document – basis for determining planning applications.
- Must conform with the Local Plan for the area.
- Can identify sites or broad locations for development.
- 10 year plan period.
- Lead by Parish / Town Council or a Neighbourhood Forum

For more information see:

<http://www.westoxon.gov.uk/planning/NeighbourhoodPlannin.cfm>



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In the UK, a neighbourhood plan is a statutory planning document and will therefore form the basis of determining planning applications. A neighbourhood plan would be able to identify the specific site or broad location, specify the form, size, type and design of new development. Neighbourhood Plans are intended to last for approximately 10 years.

While needing to conform to local planning policies, neighbourhood plans will be able to 'promote more development than is set out in the strategic policies of the local plan'. They cannot seek less development and therefore cannot be used as a tool to oppose development. Neighbourhood Plans need to conform with local and national plans and policies, therefore local planning authorities need to make clear what their strategic policies are for a local area.

Leeds City Council Local Plan – Climate Change

The Leeds City Local Plan.

- Emerging Core Strategy – Submission, April 2013
- Natural Resources and Waste DPD – Adopted January 2013
- Forthcoming Site Allocations DPD – which will identify sites for housing and employment.
- Sustainable Design and Construction SPD – useful reference.



Core Strategy – pre-submission changes – January 2013

Spatial Vision: Leeds will be resilient to climate change through the use of innovative techniques and efficient use of natural resources.

Objectives:

- Increase the use of sustainable forms of transport.
- Ensure new development takes place in locations that are or will be accessible by a choice of means of transport.
- Protect natural habitats and take opportunities to enhance biodiversity through the creation of new habitats.
- secure development which has regard to its impact on the local environment and is resilient to the consequences of climate change, including flood risk.
- Promote opportunities for low carbon and energy efficient heat and power.
- Make efficient use of natural resources, including the implementation of sustainable design and construction techniques – minimise and manage waste.
- Protect and enhance green infrastructure – improve quality connectivity.

Location of Development: main urban area, major settlements – focus and density – quite high density –
City centre and fringes – 65dph
Other urban areas – 40dph
Fringe urban areas – 35 dph
Smaller settlements – 30 dph

Policy P10 design:

National Planning Policy Framework

- ‘support the transition to a **low carbon future in a changing climate**, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy)’



Handout for delegates

Climate Change Policy

- Focus on larger schemes – over 1,000 M2 or 10 or more dwellings.
- Reduce total predicted carbon emission to achieve 20% less than Building Regulations Target Emission Rate, until 2016 when development should be zero carbon (EN1).
- A minimum of 10% of the predicted energy needs of the development from low carbon energy (EN1).
- Meet proposed targets (EN2)

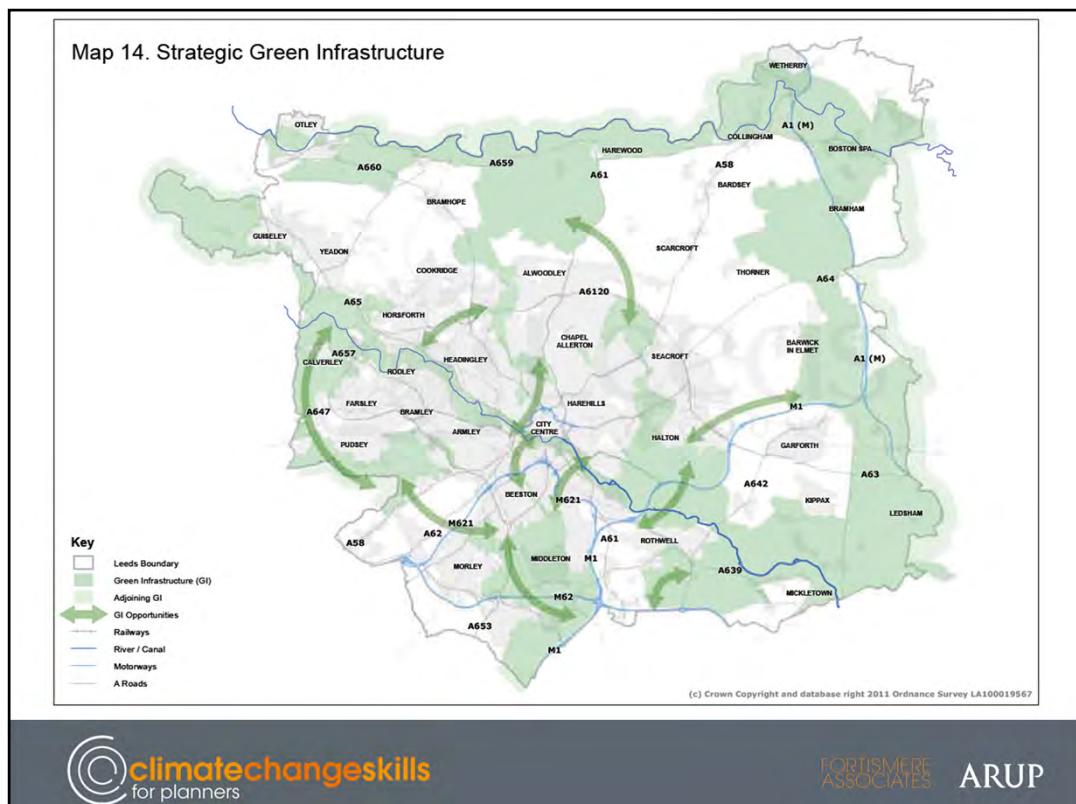
	2012	2013	2016
Leeds Code for Sustainable Homes requirement	Code level 3	Code level 4	Code level 6
Leeds BREEAM standard for non-residential buildings requirement	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent



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Core Strategy

Spatial Policy 13: Strategic Green Infrastructure

Enhance the following corridors:

Aire Valley – West Leeds Country Park, Kirkstall Valley Park, linking Temple Newsam, Rothewell Country park and proposed Urban Eco Settlement.

South Leeds (Morley – Holbeck corridor)

The Limestone Ridge

The Wharfe Valley

Wyke Beck Valley

Wyke Beck Valley,
Woodhouse Ridge

Woodhouse Ridge Meanwood valley

Meanwood valley Tong Cockersdale

Tung Cuckoo Sula Gladhow Valley

Natural Resources and Waste DPD

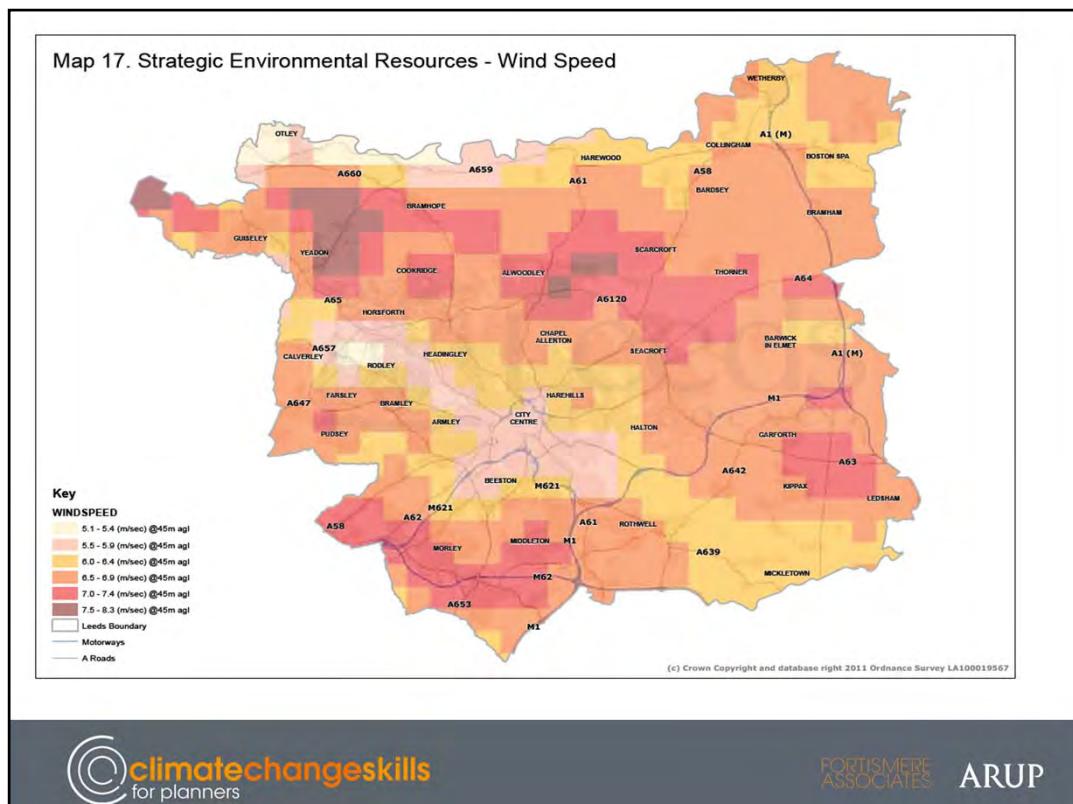
LAND 3: Development and Trace

Development should conserve trees wherever possible and also introduce new tree planting as part of creating high quality living and working environments and enhancing the public realm.

Where removal of existing trees is agreed in order to facilitate approved development, suitable tree replacement should be provided on a minimum three for one replacement to loss. Such planting will normally be expected to be on site, as part of an overall landscape scheme.

Where in certain circumstances on-site planting cannot be achieved, for example due to lack of suitable space in City Centre locations, off-site planting will be sought, or where the lack of suitable opportunity for this exists, an agreed financial contribution will be required for tree planting elsewhere.

Planting design and specification should in all cases meet the current best practice



Supportive of renewable energy generation (Core Strategy EN3) and Natural Resources and Waste – Adopted January 2013

ENERGY 1: LARGE SCALE WIND ENERGY GENERATION

Under the Habitats Regulations, wind energy generation will not be accepted if it negatively effects bird populations or other nature conservation objectives of the North and South Pennine Moors Special Protection Areas.

In other areas, the acceptability of wind energy development will be judged on whether its benefits can be shown to outweigh any significant impacts on:

- its benefits can be shown to outweigh any significant impacts on:

 1. The character and appearance of the landscape or townscape;
 2. The living and working conditions of occupants of nearby property by reason of visual impact, noise, shadow flicker or reflected light;
 3. Any nationally important designation, including their visual amenity and setting;
 4. Areas of ecological importance;
 5. Potential for cumulative effects with other existing or proposed wind energy;
 6. Transport infrastructure and highway safety;
 7. Civilian and military aeronautical radar services or the operation of aerodromes and their protected surfaces; and,
 8. Environmentally sensitive areas.

In addition proposals shall provide for reinstatement of the site through the removal of

the facilities should it cease to be operational or upon decommissioning. In assessing proposals against the requirements of this policy, full account will be taken of environmental impacts.

ENERGY 2: MICRO-GENERATION DEVELOPMENT

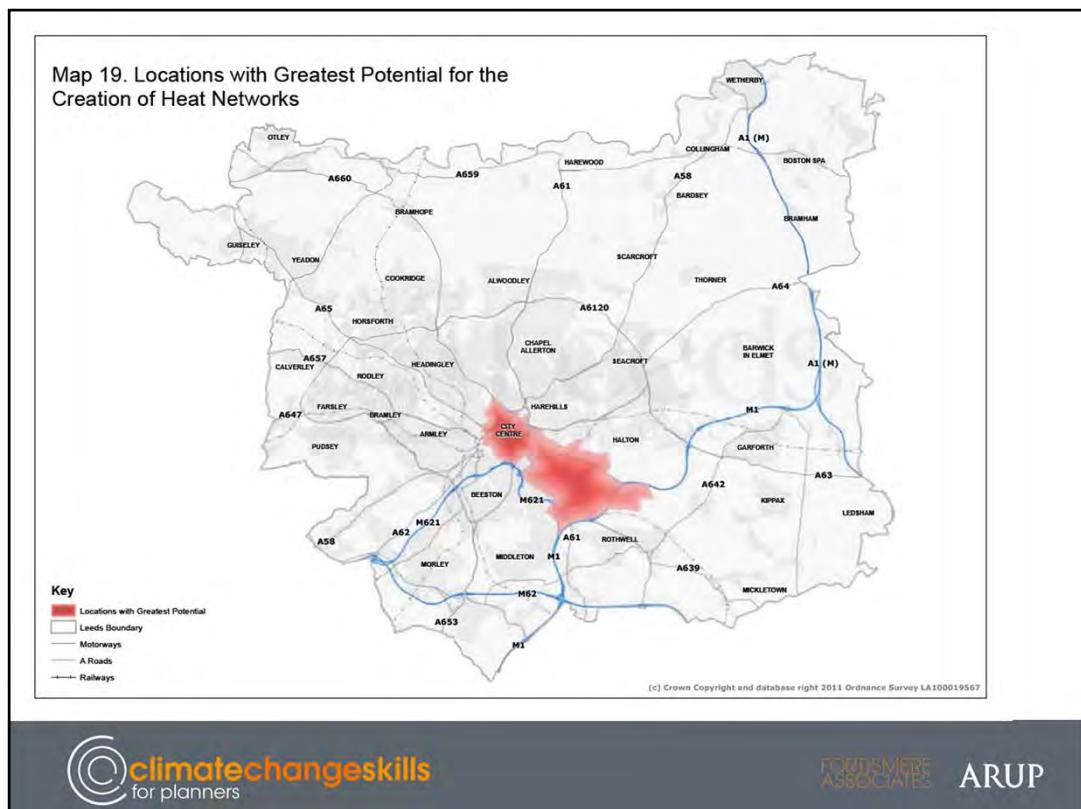
Where micro-generation development requires planning permission, the Council will encourage proposals for technologies that are acceptable in terms of their impact on

- encourage proposals for technologies that are acceptable i

 1. Landscape.
 2. Visual amenity.
 3. Noise.
 4. Safety.
 5. Ecology.
 6. Conservation of the built environment.

Cumulative effects of development will also be considered

Cumulative effects of development will also be considered



District Heating support (EN4) and Natural Resources and Waste = Adopted January 2013

ENERGY 3: HEAT AND POWER ENERGY RECOVERY

Proposals for low carbon energy recovery methods, including Combined Heat and Power applications, and supporting infrastructure will be supported in principle. The proposals must demonstrate that:

- ❑ The facility has the potential to connect to an outlet for any energy produced;
- ❑ The development has addressed as a minimum the potential environmental impacts listed in WASTE 9; and
- ❑ New proposals for Energy Recovery from Waste should demonstrate the potential to contribute towards CHP.

ENERGY 4: HEAT DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE

The promotion of heat distribution infrastructure will be supported providing that the following are undertaken and are satisfactory:

- ❑ An assessment of environmental effects;
- ❑ An assessment of heat source(s) and heat use.

Sustainable Development and Climate Change central to Neighbourhood Plan?

- Aspirations
- Measures
- Policies
- Projects



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The Leeds Perspective

Ian Mackay

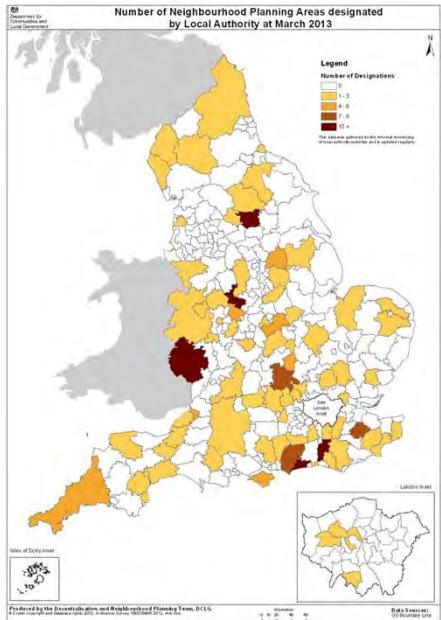
Leeds City Council



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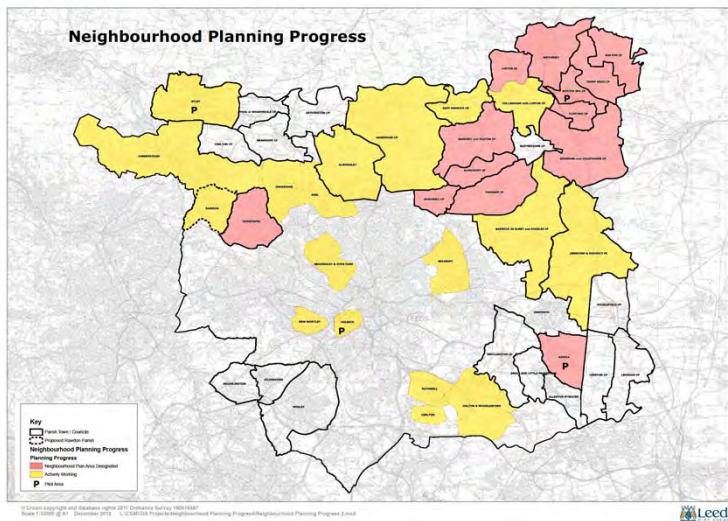
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This data was informally gathered from internet monitoring and is being constantly updated



Local context



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Example - Exeter St. James

SD4: Adapting to climate change

All new development within St. James should seek to achieve high standards of sustainable development and, in particular, demonstrate in proposals how design, construction and operation has sought to:

- a) reduce the use of fossil fuels;
- b) promote the efficient use of natural resources, the re-use and recycling of resources, and the production and consumption of renewable energy;
- c) adopt and facilitate the flexible development of low and zero carbon energy through a range of technologies;
- d) link the provision of low and zero carbon energy infrastructure in new developments to existing buildings;
- e) adopt best practice in sustainable urban drainage.
- d) link the provision of low and zero carbon energy infrastructure in new developments to existing buildings.



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Wide reaching

A Neighbourhood Plan can cover a range of planning and non-planning issues...

- ✓ Public transport
- ✓ Location of development
- ✓ Local Food
- ✓ Parks and sport facilities
- ✓ Local health
- ✓ Jobs and training
- ✓ Planting
- ✓ Green space



Opportunities

- Agree a 'vision'.
- Local needs.
 - House insulation of 'back to backs' in Holbeck?
- Be creative.
 - Workers' co-operative, Southampton. www.riceup.co.uk



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How can your Neighbourhood Promote Climate Change? Ideas for the Workshop



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How can Neighbourhood Planning promote Climate Change?

- Must be in broad accordance with the Core Strategy, therefore:
 - **Highlight efficiency improvement areas** – retrofitting old stock.
 - **Promote renewable schemes** such as hydro or district schemes – linked to community funding.
 - **Promote green infrastructure**, promoting new footpaths and improve accessibility linked to health etc
 - **Tree planting / biodiversity** with flood risk links
 - **Food planting / allotment schemes**
 - **Encourage behaviour change** through sustainable neighbourhood design and passive energy sources
 - **Encourage decentralisation of energy systems** to enhance resilience against climate change



Your neighbourhood plan could include policies and projects relating to any or all of these measures

Case Studies: Neighbourhood Plans Factoring in Climate Change

Balsall Heath, Birmingham

- Balsall Heath Forum drafted the Neighbourhood Plan.
- Efficiency standards for new buildings and old buildings to conserve energy.
- Installation of CHP scheme.
- Draft Neighbourhood Plan seeks to :
'encourage measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change, including the promotion of sustainable energy development and sustainable waste management'
- Neighbourhood Energy Plan



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In April 2011, Balsall Heath was chosen by the Government as one of the first areas in the country to pilot Neighbourhood Planning.

Balsall Heath Neighbourhood Development Plan Inner area of Birmingham

Proposed: Specifying standards for new buildings and the upgrading of old buildings, both to conserve energy and to generate autonomous energy. (Possible Combined Heat and Power scheme for buildings on Moseley Road.)

(Neighbourhood Energy Plan produced by one community member and details renewable energy and energy efficiency options for Balsall Heath including community renewable energy. Could be identified as best practice as without production Neighbourhood Plan would not have included renewable energy policy)

The draft plan has Policy on encouraging measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change including promoting sustainable energy and waste management, and transport

Plan to re- landscape the river Rea, creating parks and removing culverts. As well as providing land for allotments for local food growing.

The neighbourhood plan is informed by the neighbourhood energy plan produced in 2011. This outlines a number of possible renewable energy technologies for Balsall Heath, delivery options for feasible technologies and wider sustainability measures that can be implemented by the plan. Renewable energy is mentioned in the area wide policies but not specific technologies. After speaking to people at the neighbourhood forum a CHP scheme and solar photovoltaics are front-running technologies.

Case Studies: Neighbourhood Plans Factoring in Climate Change

Hackbridge, London

- Currently drafting Neighbourhood Plan.
- Creation of a sustainable hub in Hackbridge is being considered, including:
 - Efficiency of existing buildings;
 - Zero carbon homes;
 - Heat Networks;
 - Water efficiency; and
 - Recycling and Re-use.

Should we make Hackbridge a sustainable suburb?

Like the open green spaces surrounding our neighbourhood, there are a number of resources that are not being fully utilised in many ways. These include the sun, wind, rain, soil, trees, plants, and better built buildings etc, can be used to reduce our dependence on non-renewable expensive resources. This would contribute to a reduction in energy bills and fuel poverty. This vision will be realised through the Hackbridge Local Plan.



Hackbridge and Beddington Corner
Neighbourhood Development Group



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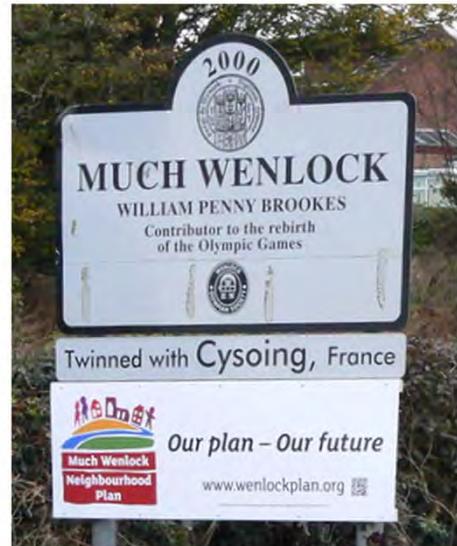
Hackbridge has strong conformity with Sutton Core Strategy which is underpinned by the One Planet Living Principles promoted by BioRegional Development Group. BRDG who developed the BedZED (Beddington Zero Energy Development) development in Hackbridge which has gained international renown and located within the Hackbridge development plan boundary. Lessons from this development have informed the selection of renewables for the Hackbridge Plan.

Currently preparing draft neighbourhood plan.

Case Studies: Neighbourhood Plans Factoring in Climate Change

Much Wenlock, Shropshire

- Entering final stages of plan production
- Renewable energy considered includes:
 - Hydro-electricity
 - Anaerobic digestion
 - Wood fuel products
- Land use should support the production of local produce
- Promoting energy efficiency in new development



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Much Wenlock plan has been drafted and consultation has finished therefore is entering the final stages of plan production. Sustainability is a key theme for the neighbourhood plan

however wind energy not supported due to visual intrusion.

Other sources of renewable energy include hydro-electricity, anaerobic digestion and wood fuel products.

Emphasis has been placed on producing food locally to reduce food miles and stipulating energy efficiency for new developments. (CSH equiv 4)

The plan also has objectives relating to reducing flood risk

Case Studies: Neighbourhood Plans Factoring in Climate Change

• Allendale, Northumberland

- Promoting small scale energy development to:
 - Ensure energy security
 - Alleviate fuel poverty
- Energy developments should be suitable scale for community energy scheme



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Allendale includes objectives on reduction of the impact on the environment, reducing, reusing and recycling resources. This includes relaxing a council policy on the reuse of derelict buildings in the countryside.

The draft Allendale NDP supports domestic and micro energy generation. Many buildings are not on the national grid.

Allendale identified the need for renewable energy to alleviate the high price of energy and fuel poverty and ensuring energy security as well as resilience against the effects of climate change. Small-scale energy developments have been advocated to protect the landscape; it remains an overriding principle that development must not harm the special character and tranquillity of the AONB.

Examples of Local Communities Adapting and Mitigating to Climate Change



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Local Community Energy/Adaptation Projects – Locally Sourcing

- Marsden & Slaithwaite Transition Towns
- Aim to promote green projects – create the framework for local firms.

Handmade Bakery



St Bartholomews



Edibles – local food growing



Green Valley Grocers - coop



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We are a group of volunteers from within the community who work together to create a hub in which fantastic green projects can happen!

We have already inspired a number of successful Transition Businesses (Green Valley Grocer, The Handmade Bakery and Edibles), we even have a Transition Church (St Bartholomews in Marsden).

Green Valley Grocers – community owned coop – shop – Slaithwaite centre

We have defined 'local' food as food grown or made within a 30 mile radius of Slaithwaite Centre. We also have another category 'super-local' to mean food grown or made within a 5 mile radius.

- We aspire to purchase 50% of our produce from local growers or producers within the 30 mile radius and would like to try and achieve this by 2015. We want the locally grown element in this to be 20% (as opposed to locally made). These are very ambitious targets and may not be practical, but we want to strive towards them and measure our progress each year. We also want to have 20% of the total classified as 'Super Local', within 5 miles of Slaithwaite.

Edibles – course and advice on growing food locally

Edibles is based at Paddock Farm in the Colne Valley in the South Pennines, west of Huddersfield. We rent 7 acres of land and currently have about one acre under production, with allotment style beds, demonstration small beds, greenhouse, polytunnel, hens and a developing forest garden area. Edibles has three strands:

to provide year-round food growing for sale locally, with salads and herbs our speciality.

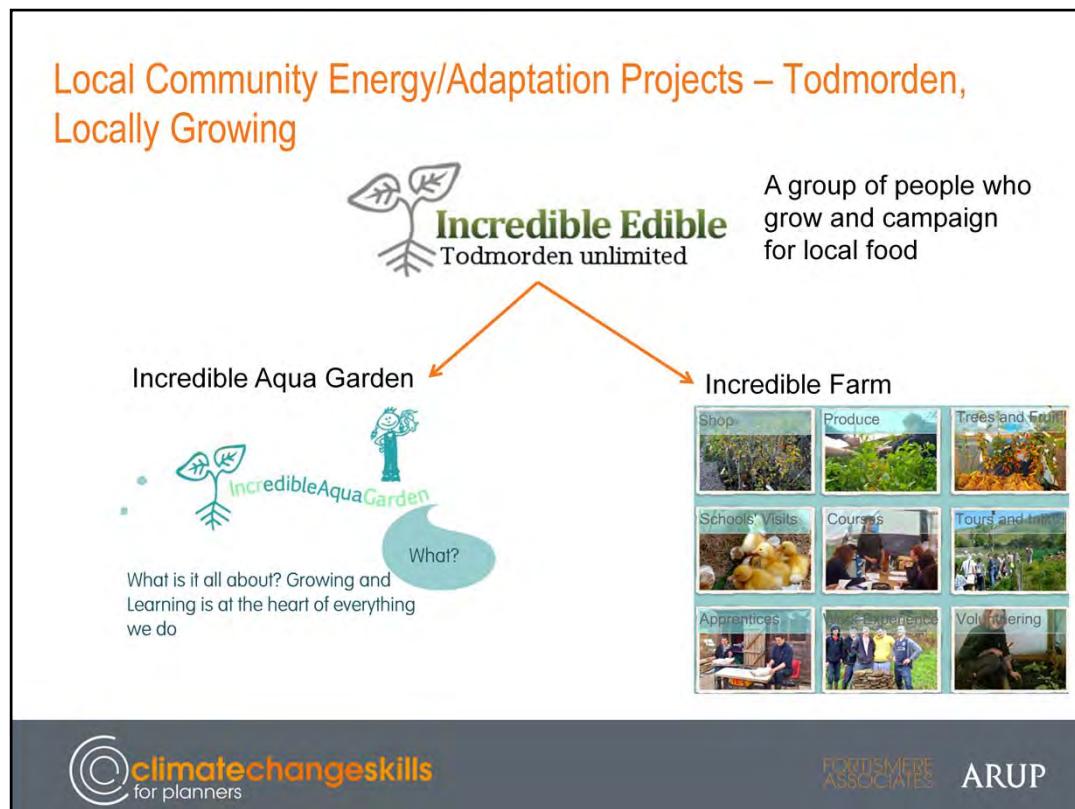
education - supporting people to grow food by running courses, providing demonstrations of different approaches, activity sessions, guided visits, regular gardening days, volunteering opportunities, and outreach work in schools and community organisations.

a nursery of edible plants for sale to individuals, schools and organisations, with local heritage fruit trees our speciality.

Handmade Bakery – promoting local produce and traditional recipes

A coop owned by the community – using local ingredients and promoting traditional recipes – bakery, café and courses on bread and pastry making.

Local Community Energy/Adaptation Projects – Todmorden, Locally Growing



Incredible Edible

Food growing on spare land – in town and on edge.
Working with RSL – Pennine Housing
Working with schools on growing food and sourcing locally.

Incredible Farm - Our Mission

- To train young people in the skills of growing and marketing food.
- To improve the image of land based careers.
- To create land based employment.
- To Increase the local food supply.
- To develop sustainable growing methods for our environment

Incredible Aqua Garden

sustainable food – we're using aquaponics and hydroponics to grow sustainable food in Todmorden. We'll be supplying local schools and local people with fresh vegetables - and fish - all year round. We'll also be growing vegetables using permaculture techniques both inside our purpose built new building and in polytunnels outside. Our food miles will be very low (a matter of yards at Todmorden High School) and we're playing our part in building up a resilient food supply network.

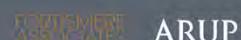
Sustainable education – we're working towards building cross curricula links with all the schools in Todmorden. Aquaponics and hydroponics present tremendous learning opportunities for young people. It's not just about fish and vegetables, it's also about chemistry, physics, biology, maths, history and geography. And much more besides. We want young people to grasp the learning opportunities and the potential that aquaponics and hydroponics offers.

Sustainable learning – we're teaching cooking skills to a huge variety of people – bread, pasta, stews, soups, lunch boxes. We'll be using the food we grow as our ingredients. We've employed two apprentices who are being taught horticulture, with a special emphasis on aquaponics and hydroponics. This is the first apprenticeship of its kind in the whole country. We're wanting food to be at the centre of the learning that we can provide.

Local Community Energy/Adaptation Projects – promoting renewables

Settle Hydro Turbine

- Yorkshire's first community-owned hydro-electric power generation project
- Supported by CO2 Sense
- 180,000 kilowatt hours (kWh) of renewable energy every year, enough to supply around 40 households



Aims

Ensure that the community has a stake in renewable energy schemes in the borough.

Advise on all aspects of energy - from production of clean energy to energy conservation (the energy hierarchy).

Increase both the number of renewable energy sites across Calderdale and the percentage of locally produced energy

It will be delivered through the following 6 strands:

Provision of technical, legal and financial advice to the local community regarding new site development – directly supporting communities in all stages of the establishment of a community energy group, including setting up a community energy group to agreement with landowners and utilities.

Establish a revolving fund to channel funds from developed sites into further renewable energy development and energy efficiency schemes.

Promotion of the benefits of renewable energy and assessing the potential capacity for renewable energy in Calderdale

Securing additional finance for community renewable energy projects

Developing in-house and community skills through training, knowledge transfer and practical experience leading to employment opportunities

Administer a brokerage service for the sale of energy from renewable energy systems

Events

Energy Day

Saturday 10th March, 11 – 3 pm

St Paul's Methodist Church, Sowerby Bridge

Find out about Calderdale Community Energy and get advice on making your house warmer and reducing your energy bills. Come and talk to – Hard to Treat Housing experts, renewable energy experts.
Refreshments Provided

Local Renewable Energy Options

Wednesday 14th March, 7 – 9pm
St Paul's Methodist Church, Sowerby Bridge.

Talks and discussion on all the main local renewable energy technologies – solar PV and thermal, wind, micro hydro and heat pumps.
Refreshments provided

Micro hydropower.

Monday 26th March, 7 – 9pm
St Paul's Methodist Church, Sowerby Bridge.

Also including information on Community Energy schemes - what the issues are and how they work.
There will be opportunity for questions and discussion
Refreshments Provided

Visit to Settle hydro

Saturday 31st March - Transport provided
This visit will coincide with their Open Day.

Spaces are limited so please book early:
Ring the ATC on 01422 842121
or email info@alternativetechnology.org.uk

We are also offering, for people in houses with stone walls, little or no cavity, around 100 years old or uninsulated attic rooms

Free energy audit with recommendations

Action plan for each house, with cost saving alternatives

Free solid wall insulation for a limited number of houses!

Free draught proofing, tank jackets, radiator reflector panels (for those on low income)

Advice on low cost measures to save energy, switching suppliers, access to grants and discounts

Local Community Energy/Adaptation Projects – promoting renewables – Efficiency Improvements - Leeds Action to Create Homes (LATCH) Ltd

- Leeds Action to Create Homes (LATCH) is a voluntary sector agency
- **Created a Guidance Manual and associated training courses** –then used by the LATCH work force.
- Currently working to **bring Empty Home back into use**.



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Created a Guidance Manual and associated training courses describing the installation of high specification insulation and ventilation in hard-to-treat homes. These will build the skills of the LATCH workforce and are intended for use by moderately skilled tradespeople. The techniques will use readily available building materials and well known construction methods.

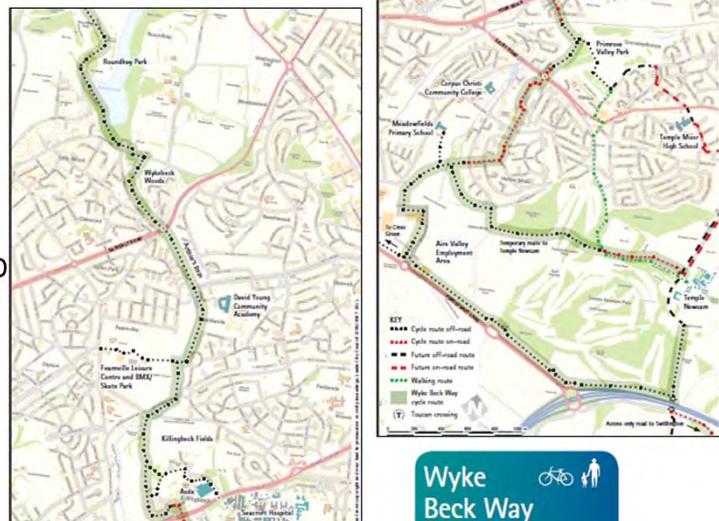
Local Community Energy/Adaptation Projects – promoting renewables – Green Infrastructure

Wyke Beck Way

Community led

Framework within planning policy

Links Roundhay Park to Temple Newsam via smaller parks – Primrose Valley



Wyke
Beck Way



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Local Community Energy/Adaptation Projects – promoting renewables – Sheffield, Focus on the River



Wensley Street, Firth Park



Nursery Street, Pocket Park



Footpath promotion



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**Funded through Council Funds – community grants and fund raising – income from businesses/ developers
Jointed up working around one asset.**

Riverlution Aims:

- Improves the **aesthetic and amenity value of Sheffield's waterways**
- Reduce flood risk
- Improve the **ecological value of Sheffield's waterways**
- Improve awareness and knowledge of issues, projects and people relating to Sheffield's waterways
- Improve **connections and relationships between projects and people relating to Sheffield's waterways**

Pocket Park – in an area of Sheffield that badly flooded in 2007. SCC, communities and a developer (mixed use) worked together to develop a pocket parks – links into the wider Blue Loop concept.

Blue Loop – is a riverside walk around Sheffield and also appears to be a group of people (have a base and stuff) that volunteer, clean up the river and promote activities related to the river – promote improvements to the public footpath.

Riverlution –

After flooding at forgemasters:

Sheffield Forgemasters is committed to the future maintenance of this stretch of river through the replanting of more suitable, low lying vegetation to continue to support wildlife and also to carry out on-going maintenance to prevent the debris from building up again. The River Stewardship Company (RSC) has been contracted to carry out this work over the next 3 years.

In addition to the above work, it became apparent that the trees on a further section of the river on site had also become a problem. In October 2011 these trees were removed from the river bank. **With suitable maintenance in future this should improve the wildlife on this section of river and keep flood risk low.**

Sheffield Forgemasters believes that the Riverlution network will help to raise awareness of the good work that is being conducted by a wide range of people and organisations to improve the river and surrounding habitats in Sheffield, and the benefits that this has for businesses and the public in the area.

Food growing:

The River Stewardship Company and Groundwork Sheffield have been working in partnership to develop a food growing project for the residents of Wensley Street, Firth Park.

Funded by Arches Housing and a Community First: Neighbourhood grant, the project aimed to improve the appearance of an overgrown alleyway which is currently a magnet for litter, whilst also providing an area for local residents to grow their own fruit and vegetables.

The RSC were contracted to clear the area of vegetation and then build and fill a number of raised beds for this project over three days. Groundwork Sheffield will then be delivering a program of growing sessions to teach residents everything they need to know to grow food

Local Community Energy/Adaptation Projects – promoting renewables – Community Gardens

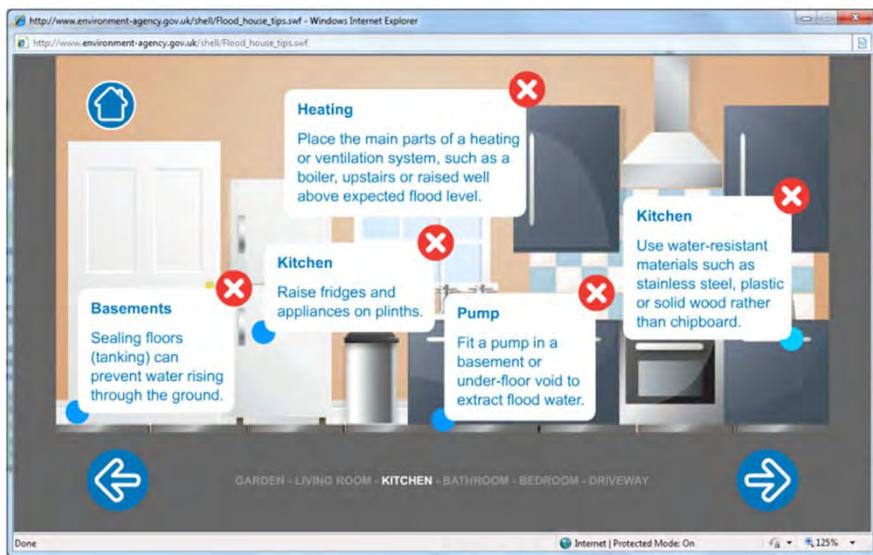
- Community Garden
- Shine Community Gardens,
Harehills
- Completed in 2012
- Funding through Leeds Arena
project



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Adapting housing to flood risk: EA's interactive flood house



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Flood defences and SUDS aren't the only ways of managing flood risk...

Opportunities to manage risks can be found on our 'Interactive flood house' on EA website provides options.

- Flood resilient materials (alternatives to chipboard and plaster board, tile flooring/hard wearing flooring);
- Flood protection measures (non return valves on drainage and pipes, flood gates, covered air bricks, raised electrics, raised appliances);
- Emergency planning – ensuring the house can function in a flood (water supplies for drinking and WCs, storage space on upper floors for supplies, hooks to hang soft furnishings above flood water);
- SUDS (integrating SUDS into estates, including in buildings e.g. green roofs, or into communal areas/green spaces).

Adaptation case study: protecting properties from flooding in Doncaster



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- Defra funded partnership project including St Leger Homes and Doncaster MBC to promote property level flood protection of 20 properties that had experienced significant flooding, most notably in 2007.
- Resistance measures – prevent water entering property – flood gates, air brick covers and repairs and sealing to minimise the risk of water ingress through walls, cracks and joints.
- Cost-effective means of adapting to flood risk.
- Community level delivery – needs community buy-in to undertake the works and to implement some of the measures such as the flood gates.
- Working with social housing provider and the Council to improve properties.

Adapting less water availability



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Climate change is likely mean water resources become more restricted – this could lead to hose pipe bans and water metering. Small scale water saving measures can have the following benefits:

- Reduce water use – reducing water bills (where metered) and energy bills (by reducing the amount of hot water)
- Store water for outdoor use, valuable during hose pipe ban
- Mean outdoor areas need less water and thus more robust to drought.

Opportunities to manage risks through maintenance (i.e. measures that could reasonably be part of maintenance):

- Low water flow fittings (taps, showers, toilets, baths etc.)
- Low water flow appliances (washing machines, dishwashers etc. – if provided)
- Water recycling appliances (water butts for garden use, rainwater harvesting for internal use, grey water recycling) NOTE – rain water harvesting for domestic use and grey water recycling are only viable on a larger scale – i.e. on a block of flats, not individual properties.
- Water efficient landscaping (soil materials and plants that need less water)

Plugin West Midlands – water efficiency measures in housing



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Project supported housing association residents in west Midlands save water by installing free water saving products in over 3,300 homes and providing advice on water usage.

Installed the following types of device:

- Water-efficient showerhead
- ShowerSave adapters
- Save-a-flush bags
- Tap inserts (twin)
- Shower timers
- Dual flush conversion kits
- Water saving guides

Partnership project between the Environment Agency, water companies, housing associations and the local community in the West Midlands.

Obvious route to encourage this sort of project through housing associations, but also potential to approach water companies as a community.

Installations were done through planned and routine maintenance, Decent Homes work and on change of tenancy – making water saving part of ‘business as usual’.

Resources

The source (online resource)
[http://www.cse.org.uk/thesource/
browse/case-studies-24](http://www.cse.org.uk/thesource/browse/case-studies-24)

DECC
<https://www.gov.uk/community-energy>

Potential advice and funding
<http://www.co2sense.co.uk/>

Marsden and Slaithwaite
Transition Towns
<http://www.mastt.org.uk/>

LATCH
<http://www.latch.org.uk/>

low carbon communities handbook

This handbook has been produced to assist local community responses to climate change in Oxfordshire, though much of the material will be useful for community projects across the UK.

This handbook is regularly updated, and all comments are welcome!

Please email peter.lefort@resourcefutures.co.uk if you have any suggestions or questions.

The handbook is anti-copyright. Please feel free to copy, adapt and distribute it as long as the final work remains anti-copyright.

1 Running a group

- 1.1 Engaging the community
 - Holding events
 - Interactive ideas
 - Outreach and engagement ideas
 - Skills workshops
 - Stalls at fêtes
- 1.2 Legal issues
 - Insurance
 - Risk assessments

- 1.3 Diversity of volunteers
 - Training

- 1.4 Funding
 - Local authority funding
 - Other kinds of help and support

- 1.5 The human element
 - You and your group
 - Others

2 Developing low carbon communities

- 2.1 Knowing enough yourself
- 2.2 Communicating climate change
- 2.3 Low carbon activities

2.3.1 Waste Reduction

2.3.2 Energy

- Renewable energy projects
- Home energy reduction
- Eco-renovation and efficiency

2.3.3 Local food

2.3.4 Transport and travel

- 3.1 Background reading

- 3.2 Specific sectors
 - Faith groups
 - Schools
 - Business and workplace
 - Campaigning

3.3 Physical resources

3.4 Online resources

3.5 Oxfordshire Green Directory

3.6 National organisations



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Workshop: How can your Neighbourhood help to reduce climate change impacts

In your neighbourhood / community:

- Issues?
- Potential opportunities / challenges in relation to climate change?
- What support do you need?

A feedback sheet can be found on your table.

Think about...

- Renewable energy options.
- Potential efficiency improvements.
- Green Infrastructure links.
- Promoting local supply chains.
- Local food production.
- Design Opportunities.



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Feedback



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Conclusion

- Neighbourhood Plans can provide the framework to meet local aspirations.
- Must be in line with the Leeds City Council Local Plan.
- Funding the aspirations is still required.
- Lots of possibilities, focus on what the community want to achieve and developer a vision around this:
 - Better footpaths;
 - Improved Green Space;
 - Promoting local supply chains – identification of a local supply area in the neighbourhood;
 - Building efficiency
 - Renewables



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