ADUR DISTRICT COUNCIL

Adur Planning and Climate Change Checklist
June 2020

Climate change has become an increasingly urgent issue. This Planning and Climate Change Checklist sets out the policy requirements in relation to climate change in one place to clearly indicate for which developments and in which locations they apply. It is therefore recommended that developers refer to this when preparing applications. Please note this does not provide a complete list of these policy requirements but rather highlights those that contribute most to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The UN Special Report (2018) by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, presents clear and robust evidence that in order to have any chance of reducing the risks of dangerous and irreversible climate change in the future, the world needs to limit global temperature increases to no more than 2 degrees Celsius above pre industrial levels. On a national level, the UK has committed to becoming net carbon zero by 2050.

Adur & Worthing Councils declared a Climate Emergency in July 2019 and has committed to work towards becoming carbon neutral by 2030. The Councils have also signed the UK100 Cities Pledge to achieve 100% clean energy by 2050, and have published its Carbon Reduction Plan (2019) which sets out a pathway for the Councils to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 for the Council's own direct emissions. Adur & Worthing Councils have also prepared a Planning and Climate Change Position Statement which provides guidance on the relevant planning policies (within the context of climate change) that must be taken into account when formulating development proposals. This Checklist builds on that Statement to provide more detail on specific policy requirements.

The impacts of climate change are being acutely felt at all scales, globally, nationally and locally with the built and natural environment being vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Such effects include notably higher temperatures especially during the summer months, increased rainfall and flooding during the winter months and an increase in extreme coastal water levels driven mainly by sea level rise. Rising sea levels also result in coastal squeeze in places such as Shoreham where coastal or intertidal habitats are trapped by physical barriers.

The planning system is one of many tools that can be used to help minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to the effects of climate change. The National Planning Policy Framework (2019) makes it clear that mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy is a core planning environmental objective. The way in

which we shape new and existing developments in Adur can make a significant contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation through carbon reduction and sustainable design. In addition natural climate solutions can help address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, capturing and storing additional carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and improving resilience of ecosystems.

*Climate change **mitigation** seeks to limit the extent of climate change, primarily by reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.*

*Climate change **adaptation** aims to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change that are already happening and those which are likely to occur in future at a local scale.*

The Adur Local Plan was adopted in 2017. The Plan provides a comprehensive vision and strategy for the future of Adur (outside of the South Downs National Park) until 2032. Key challenges for the Plan include the need to: improve infrastructure; address climate change; work towards achieving sustainability; and to balance development and regeneration requirements against the limited physical capacity of Adur without detriment to environmental quality.

Adur District Council is working in partnership with Brighton & Hove City Council, West Sussex County Council and Shoreham Harbour Port Authority to regenerate Shoreham Harbour and surrounding areas. Policy 8 of the Adur Local Plan makes specific requirements for development within the regeneration area. The Councils have prepared the Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP) which was adopted on the 31st October 2019.

The Sustainable Energy Supplementary Planning Document (2019) clarifies the different energy requirements for the different plan areas in Adur (the Shoreham Harbour JAAP area and the remaining Adur Local Plan area). It also describes how an energy statement can be developed and what this should cover.

It is important that climate change is fully considered at an early stage of development to ensure that mitigation, design measures and landscaping can be fully integrated into schemes. The following table sets out the requirements for developments in relation to climate change that will be considered when determining planning applications:

Climate Change Mitigation

Location	**Development Type**	**Requirement**	**Policy**
Adur Local Plan Area	Major developments	Required to submit an energy statement. Non residential development is expected to meet BREEAM ‘Very	Sustainable Energy SPD, ALP Policy 18: Sustainable Design, ALP

		Good' standard (if outside Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area). A minimum of 10% of energy needs must be met from onsite renewable energy generation. Development proposals must include an assessment of opportunities for creating heating/cooling networks.	Policy 19: Decentralised Energy, Stand-alone Energy Schemes and Renewable Energy
Adur Local Plan Area	Non major development (excluding householder)	An energy statement is encouraged. Non residential development is expected to meet BREEAM 'Very Good' standard (if outside Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area). Encourages a minimum of 10% of energy needs to be met from onsite renewable energy generation. Encourages development proposals to include an assessment of opportunities for creating heating/cooling networks.	Sustainable Energy SPD
Adur Local Plan Area	All development (excluding householder)	Should ensure that new development is located and designed to minimise the need for travel, facilitates and promotes the use of sustainable alternatives to the private car. Should be located and designed to incorporate facilities for electric vehicle charging points, where practical. Should implement an area-wide behaviour change programme to encourage sustainable modes of	ALP Policy 28: Transport and Connectivity

		transport and reduce demand for the private car. This should include a package of travel behaviour initiatives.	
Proposed Shoreham Heat Network Area	All development (excluding householder)	Required to submit an energy statement. Non residential development is expected to meet BREEAM 'Very Good' standard (if outside Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area). A minimum of 10% of energy needs must be met from onsite renewable energy generation. Development must connect to a heat network, or be future proofed for later connection.	Sustainable Energy SPD, ALP Policy 19: Decentralised Energy, Stand-alone Energy Schemes and Renewable Energy, JAAP Policy SH1: Climate change, energy and sustainable building.
Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area (that part within Adur)	All development (excluding householder)	Required to submit an energy statement.This will form part of the sustainability statement. Non residential development is expected to meet BREEAM 'Excellent'. A minimum of 10% of energy needs must be met from onsite renewable energy generation. Development must comply with the heating/cooling hierarchy. Development must connect to a heat network, or be future proofed for later connection.	ALP Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area, JAAP Policy SH1: Climate change, energy and sustainable building, JAAP Policy CA7: Western Harbour Arm, Sustainable Energy SPD.
Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area (that part within	All development (excluding householder)	Where it is feasible and viable, development should seek to achieve zero-carbon status, in particular within the four site allocations. This will include the use	JAAP Policy SH1: Climate change, energy and sustainable building

Adur), in particular the 2 allocations Western Harbour Arm Waterfront and Southwick Waterfront		of passive design measures. Proposals must demonstrate good thermal performance and air tightness to prevent heat loss	
Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area (that part within Adur)	All development (excluding householder)	Should demonstrate how they can contribute towards the regeneration partnership's objective of becoming a hub for renewable energy generation.	JAAP Policy SH1: Climate change, energy and sustainable building
Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area (that part within Adur)	All development (excluding householder)	Must demonstrate how it intends to reduce the need to travel by car and should help to deliver sustainable transport improvements as identified in the Shoreham Harbour Transport Strategy.	JAAP Policy SH5: Sustainable travel
Allocations at Western Harbour Arm Waterfront and Southwick Waterfront	All development (excluding householder)	The layout and streetscape should be designed to give pedestrians and cyclists priority over vehicular traffic wherever possible.	JAAP Policy SH5: Sustainable travel
Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area (that part within Adur)	All development (excluding householder)	All development proposals will be required to incorporate facilities that enable and encourage high rates of recycling and re-use of waste and materials. All new development will be required to demonstrate that waste is minimised both during the construction phase and the lifetime of the building.	JAAP Policy SH7: Natural environment, biodiversity and green infrastructure

Climate Change Adaptation

Location	Development Type	Requirement	Policy
Shoreham Port	New port infrastructure proposals	Should consider the impacts of climate change when planning the location, design, build and operation of new port infrastructure.	JAAP Policy SH2: Shoreham Port

Increased Flood Risk

Adur Local Plan Area	Development where a FRA is required	The FRA will need to demonstrate that development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users; and that it will, where possible, reduce flood risk overall.	ALP Policy 36: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage
Adur Local Plan Area	All development (excluding householder)	Must include some form of Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) or other appropriate design measures in order to reduce the risks of surface water flooding. SuDS must be designed sensitively and must seek to enhance landscapes, increase biodiversity gains, and provide quality spaces. Substantial storage through SuDS will be required to achieve a reduction in runoff to levels below that experienced prior to development.	ALP Policy 36: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage
Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area (that part within Adur)	All development (excluding householder)	Where undefended land levels are below the 1 in 200 year tidal flood event for 2115, flood defences should be provided to 5.4m AOD	JAAP Policy SH6: Flood risk and sustainable drainage
Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area (that part within Adur)	All development (excluding householder)	Proposals should demonstrate how the risks of surface water runoff has been reduced including through the introduction of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and water capture/recycling technology.	JAAP Policy SH6: Flood risk and sustainable drainage

		New developments must incorporate open space, appropriate planting, green roofs and/or green walls (suitable for coastal growing conditions) to reduce levels of surface water runoff and consequent risk of flooding.	

Restricted Water Supply

Adur Local Plan area	All new homes	Must achieve a water efficiency standard of no more than 110 litres/person/day (lpd).	ALP Policy 18: Sustainable Design
Adur Local Plan area	All development (excluding householder)	Will be permitted provided that it does not have an unacceptable impact on the quality and potential yield of local water resources and the water environment. Will be permitted provided that it has an adequate means of water supply (even in a drought), sufficient foul and surface water drainage and adequate sewage treatment capacity.	ALP Policy 35: Water Quality and Protection
Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area (that part within Adur)	All new homes	Should achieve (as a minimum standard), internal water use of no more than 110 litres per head per day	JAAP Policy SH1: Climate change, energy and sustainable building
Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area (that part within Adur)	All development (excluding householder)	Should seek to achieve high standards of water efficiency and explore potential to implement measures to recycle, harvest and conserve water resources. Where a recycled water network is delivered on site, all buildings are required to connect, if practical to do so.	JAAP Policy SH1: Climate change, energy and sustainable building

Fragmented Habitats and Species

Adur Local Plan area	Major developments	Demonstrate how they will contribute to the implementation of the Green Infrastructure Strategy (once adopted by Adur District Council) both at site level and with regard to the wider green infrastructure network.	ALP Policy 30: Green Infrastructure
Adur Local Plan area	All development (excluding householder)	Required to incorporate elements of green infrastructure into their overall design, and/or enhance the quality of existing Green Infrastructure as appropriate.	ALP Policy 30: Green Infrastructure
Adur Local Plan area	All development (excluding householder)	Should ensure the protection, conservation, and where possible, enhancement of biodiversity.	ALP Policy 31: Biodiversity
Adur Local Plan area	New development adjacent to the Adur Estuary or the coast	Will have to demonstrate how it is addressing the issue of coastal squeeze, where relevant.	ALP Policy 31: Biodiversity
Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area (that part within Adur)	All development (excluding householder)	Applications must be accompanied by up-to-date ecological information to ensure no net loss, and seek to provide a net gain to biodiversity, in particular to Habitats of Principal Importance (formerly known as BAP habitats). Required to integrate new green infrastructure, including biodiverse green roof (biosolar where appropriate), green walls and suitable planting, and to contribute to enhancements to the green corridor. Development should seek to provide ecological enhancements through the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).	JAAP Policy SH7: Natural environment, biodiversity and green infrastructure

Developers are encouraged to go beyond the current policy requirements, and the review of the Adur Local Plan will review many of these standards. Therefore the following elements are encouraged and developments should seek to meet these as far as possible.

Climate Change Mitigation

- All development should follow the energy hierarchy to contribute to achieving zero carbon emissions, which in order of importance seeks to 1) minimise energy demand, 2) maximise energy efficiency, 3) utilise renewable energy, 4) utilise low carbon energy, 5) and only then use other energy sources.

- New housing will achieve as a minimum a 19% CO2 reduction upon the requirements within Building Regulations Approved Document Part L. Major developments should submit details to demonstrate how the development has sought to maximise reductions in carbon emissions in line with the energy hierarchy.

- All new housing (including conversions and where retrofitting existing buildings) should achieve a 'C' rating Energy Performance Certificate.

- New build residential developments are encouraged to use the Home Quality Mark and Passivhaus design standards.

- Applications for major non residential floorspace are encouraged to achieve BREEAM 'Excellent' standard.

- All development should follow the waste hierarchy to minimise, reuse, and recycle waste during the construction phase and incorporate facilities that enable and encourage high rates of recycling and re-use of waste and materials.

Climate Change Adaptation

- Where possible new housing should incorporate measures to further limit water use to 100 litres/person/day.

- All new development should incorporate design measures to maximise opportunities for natural ventilation and summer cooling to avoid contributing to the urban heat island effect and reduce vulnerability to overheating.

- Major developments should integrate elements of multifunctional green infrastructure onsite to provide urban cooling and access to shady outdoor space.

- In all new developments there should be no net loss of trees and any trees removed should be replaced on a 1:1 basis to maintain current levels of canopy

cover. Opportunities should be sought to increase appropriate species of woodland cover.

- Major developments should demonstrate at the planning application stage how the design of new development enhances existing wildlife habitats and provides new areas and opportunities for wildlife to achieve a net gain for biodiversity onsite.

- Major developments are encouraged to achieve Building with Nature Full Award (Excellent).

Major development is defined in the Town & Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 as 10 or more dwellinghouses, or sites of 0.5 hectares or more where it is not known if the development will have 10 or more dwellinghouses; the provision of a building or buildings where the floorspace to be created is 1,000 sqm floorspace or more, or development on sites of 1 hectare or more.

Shoreham Heat Network Partnership (Shoreham Harbour Regeneration, Adur District Council, West Sussex County Council & Shoreham Port Authority) is exploring the potential for a heat network serving parts of Shoreham-by-Sea town centre and Shoreham Harbour.