

## Contents

<b>1 CLIMATE CHANGE</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 Summary</b>	1
<b>1.2 Purpose</b>	1
<b>1.3 What is climate change?</b>	2
<b>1.4 A climate change 'portrait' of Cornwall</b>	2
<b>1.5 What is the role of the Core Strategy?</b>	3
<b>1.6 Relevant policy context</b>	3
<b>1.7 Relevant evidence and research</b>	4
<b>1.8 Emerging Evidence and Policy</b>	6
<b>1.9 Gaps in evidence</b>	6
<b>1.10 Key Messages from context and Evidence Review:</b>	6
<b>1.11 SWOT Analysis</b>	9
<b>1.12 Main Spatial Planning Issues</b>	11
<b>1.13 Appendix A: Checklists</b>	11
<b>1.14 Appendix B</b>	12

# Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

## 1 Climate Change

### 1.1 Summary

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and dealing with the consequences of a changing climate are cross-cutting issues which will be considered across all sectors and topics within the Local Development Framework.

Key issues for the Core Strategy in terms of climate change are identified in this paper as:

**Issue CC1** – The Core Strategy should consider a strategic integrated approach to the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

**Issue CC2** – The Core Strategy should explore options for how best to respond to the potential impacts of climate change, promoting climate change adaptation and resilience in the natural environment.

### 1.2 Purpose

This is one in a series of papers dealing with a specific theme. This cross-cutting paper sets out the evidence base and the policy context for climate change and describes how such issues could be taken forward in the Core Strategy. There is a comprehensive set of other issues papers available in this series as set out below; each paper also includes within it a section on climate change which looks specifically how that subject relates to the issue.

- *Housing*
- *Economy*
- *Tourism*
- *Retail & town centres*
- *Education & skills*
- *Social inclusion*
- *Crime & anti-social behaviour*
- *Sport recreation & open space*
- *Health*
- *Transport & accessibility*
- *Energy*
- *Soil, air & water quality*
- *Flooding, drought & water consumption*
- *Biodiversity & geodiversity*
- *Landscape & seascape*
- *Historic environment*
- *Design & efficient use of resources*
- *Agriculture & food*
- *Coast & maritime*

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

- *Minerals*
- *Waste*

This series of papers is closely linked to the topics of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) scoping report. The SA scoping report identifies the sustainability objectives, decision making criteria and indicators against which the LDF and other plans in Cornwall should be tested, to examine whether plans are sustainable. The SA scoping report also identifies key messages from national, regional and local plans for the Cornwall LDF, a baseline and sustainability issues for each topic. These Core Strategy issue papers largely build on the SA scoping report and start to examine in greater detail the messages from evidence and research, the opportunities and threats and planning issues that need to be considered in the Core Strategy (the SA scoping report can be found at <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=17394>).

### 1.3 What is climate change?

Throughout the lifetime of the planet the Earth's climate has not stayed the same, but has varied in response to natural cycles and events. The term 'climate change', however, refers to changes in the Earth's climate as a result of anthropogenic (human) impacts.

Evidence suggests that the amount of greenhouse gases produced by human activity has significantly heightened the naturally occurring greenhouse effect<sup>(1)</sup>, and has led to an increase in global temperature and to global climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reported in 2007 that the warming of the climate system is 'unequivocal', and stated that most of the observed increase in global temperatures since the mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century 'is very likely due to the observed increase in man-made greenhouse gas concentration'<sup>(2)</sup>.

### 1.4 A climate change 'portrait' of Cornwall

In Cornwall, carbon dioxide emissions in 2006 are estimated at 4,284,000 tonnes, equating to 8.1 tonnes per person, compared to the UK average of 8.8 tonnes<sup>(3)</sup>. Emissions in Cornwall are broadly equally divided between the three main sectors of industry, housing and transport, although housing and transport are relatively more significant, and industry rather less when compared with the national picture.

The impacts of climate change in Cornwall are expected to result in wetter, stormier winters and hotter drier summers, with more common extreme weather events such as storms and heat waves.

Changing patterns in precipitation and an increase in storminess (more intense and more frequent storms) would have considerable impacts in Cornwall. With its short and fast responding river catchments, the predicted increased intensity of rainfall may have a significant impact on flood risk in the county, with potentially devastating consequences, such as a flood event similar to that experienced in Boscastle in 2004.

---

1 The 'greenhouse effect' refers to the naturally occurring heating of the planet due to the presence of gases in the atmosphere which trap heat energy.  
 2 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007) 'Climate Change 2007: The Physical science basis'  
 3 Defra/AEA Technology (2008), 'Local and Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates for 2006 for the UK'

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

An increased frequency of extreme weather events, such as storms and heat waves would also increase the vulnerability of the county, with impacts ranging from disruption (for example schools closing due to extreme temperatures) to severe damage and destruction (for example temporary or permanent damage to critical infrastructure and essential services), to loss of life.

### 1.5 What is the role of the Core Strategy?

The Core Strategy can provide planning policies which help to limit greenhouse gas emissions and deal with the consequences of a changing climate to minimise vulnerability.

The Core Strategy can provide policies that:

- Identify locations of high risk in terms of climate change impacts in Cornwall, and plan for developments and shape communities that are resilient to climate change and which minimise vulnerability and future risk
- Plan and deliver patterns of growth which provide the fullest possible options for minimising greenhouse gas emissions, particularly in terms of sustainable transport and renewable energy
- Ensure the design and construction of new developments is resilient to climate change impacts and minimises greenhouse gas emissions

### 1.6 Relevant policy context

When preparing the Core Strategy, the Council does not start with a blank sheet of paper. There is a whole series of policies at national and regional level which have to be followed and the Core Strategy needs to be prepared within the framework set by national and European legislation and national & regional guidance. This section focuses on the most relevant published legislation, plans & strategies and draws out their key messages for the Core Strategy. The key climate change directives, acts, plans and strategies identified and used are:

#### International/European

- Kyoto Protocol (1997)
- EC White Paper on Adapting to Climate Change (see [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/adaptation/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/adaptation/index_en.htm) )

#### National

- UK Climate Change Bill (Nov 2008)
- UK Renewable Energy Strategy (July 2009 Cm 7686)
- Transition to Low Carbon UK (2009)
- Building a Low Carbon Economy –The UK's contribution to tackling climate change (Committee on Climate Change, 2008)
- Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change (2006)
- UK Climate Projections (UK Climate Impacts Programme 2009)
- Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)
- Planning for Climate Change, supplement to PPS 1 (2007)
- PPS 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)
- PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk (2010)

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

- PPS 22: Renewable Energy (2004)
- Planning for Climate Change (2010)
- 'How well prepared is the UK for climate change?' (Adaptation Sub-Committee, 2010)
- Adapting to Coastal Change: Developing a Policy Framework (Defra, 2010)
- Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
- Flood and Water Management Act

### Regional

- South West Climate Change Action Plan (SW Regional Assembly, 2008)

### Local

- Sustainable Community Strategy for Cornwall (Cornwall Strategic Partnership, 2008)
- Strategy and Action – Achieving Prosperity in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Economic Forum, 2007)
- Action Today for a Sustainable Tomorrow –The energy strategy for Cornwall (Cornwall Sustainable Energy Partnership, 2004)
- Local Transport Plan 2 -2006-2011 (Cornwall County Council, 2005)
- Cornwall Air Quality Strategy (Cornwall Air Quality Unit, 2001)
- Cornwall County Council Climate Change Strategic Framework and Programme of Actions 2008-09 (Cornwall County Council, 2008)
- Cornwall Climate Change Action Plan (2010-2020)
- Surface water management plans, Shoreline management plans, Catchment flood management plans, River basin plans

## 1.7 Relevant evidence and research

Carbon dioxide emissions data is available for all Local Authority areas. The latest available data was for 2006 (published in 2008). All figures are in tonnes or kilo tonnes of Carbon Dioxide<sup>(4)</sup>.

**Table 1.1 Full Local CO2 emission estimates**

	2006	
	Total emissions (kilo tonnes)	Per capita emissions (tonnes)
Cornwall	4,284	8.07
South West	42,369	8.27
UK	531,736	8.78

4 Defra/AEA Technology (2008), 'Local and Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates for 2006 for the UK'

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

The South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership describe the changes in climate likely to be experienced in the South West by the 2050's <sup>(5)</sup>.

**Table 1.2 Summary of predicted changes in climate in the South West by the 2050's**

Temperature	Average warming of 1.0 to 2.5°C, very warm years becoming more frequent. Greater warming in summer and autumn than in winter and spring.
Precipitation	5-15% wetter winters, 10-30% drier summers. Heavy rainfall more common. Significant decrease in snowfall. Winter and spring precipitation more variable. Greater contrast between summer and winter seasons.
Cloud cover	Reduction in cloud cover, small increase in winter cloud cover.
Humidity	Increases throughout the year. Relative humidity decreases in summer.
Soil moisture	Decreases in summer, slight increase in winter.
Storm tracks	Winter depressions become more frequent, including deepest ones.
North Atlantic Oscillation	May become more positive in the future, bringing more wet, windy and mild winters.

UKCP09 provides more recent information. For example, the following is taken from <http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/content/view/2271/528> :

**Temperature:** Under medium emissions, the central estimate of increase in summer mean temperature is 2.7°C; it is very unlikely to be less than 1.3°C or more than 4.6°C.

**Precipitation:** Under medium emissions, the central estimate of change in summer mean precipitation is -19%; it is very unlikely to be less than -41% or more than +7%. The central estimate of change in winter mean precipitation is +17%; it is very unlikely to be less than +4% or more than +38%.

In terms of sea level rise, the UK Climate Impacts Programme projects a net sea level change (relative to 1961 -1990 average) of 9-16cms by the 2020's and 20-80cms by the 2080's in the UK<sup>(6)</sup>.

Modelling and analysis of predicted sea level rises in Cornwall<sup>(7)</sup> shows that over the next 100 years around 600 to 700 hectares (ha) of land area in the county that is presently above the extreme tide levels<sup>(8)</sup> is likely to become below extreme tide levels. Around 300 ha of this land would be associated with seven major estuaries, and 300 to 400 ha from minor estuaries and the shoreline. A significant number of additional towns, roads and other infrastructure would also be liable to become inundated by extreme tide levels.

5 (based on UK climate modelling)

6 UK Climate Impacts Partnership (2007), 'Updates to regional net sea-level change estimates for Great Britain'

7 Cornwall County Council (2008), 'Sea level rise implications for Cornwall'

8 'Extreme tide levels' refer in this context to the highest tides which occur as a result of certain astronomical and meteorological conditions.

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

### 1.8 Emerging Evidence and Policy

The gathering of evidence is an iterative process and must be continued throughout the preparation of the Core Strategy. Additional evidence should be considered right up to the 'submission' stage in the process. Listed below are the known emerging relevant guidance & studies, which will be taken into account if available before the submission of the Core Strategy:

- The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England
- Natural Environment White paper

### 1.9 Gaps in evidence

It will be important to further understand the spatial dimensions of vulnerabilities to climate change, and to what extent the planning system can minimise risks, particularly in terms of the location of new and existing developments including infrastructure.

It will also be important to further understand the potential impact on greenhouse gas emissions of planning options and policies.

Under preparation: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2

### 1.10 Key Messages from context and Evidence Review:

A number of key messages and issues were drawn out from the evidence review. The table below identifies the messages deemed most relevant and the source documents:

Table 1.3

Message	Relevant Document(s)
<p>Policies must be set in the context of UK climate change and energy policies, and must demonstrate how the policies contribute towards the required cut in CO2 emissions by 2050.</p> <p>The potential impacts of climate change must be identified and measures set out to respond.</p>	<p><b>Climate Change Act;</b></p> <p><b>PPS 1;</b></p> <p><b>Planning for Climate Change (supplement to PPS1);</b></p> <p><b>Cornwall Climate Change Action Plan (emerging).</b></p>
<p>The location of new developments in Cornwall should be considered in the context of climate change impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas which are the most vulnerable to climate change should be identified.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PPS1;</b></p> <p><b>PPS25;</b></p> <p><b>Sea level rise implications for Cornwall (CCC 2008).</b></p>

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locations of new developments should not be at risk from climate change impacts, and should not compromise the management of risks elsewhere.</li> <li>• Flood risk and sea level rise must be considered, in terms of location and design of developments.</li> </ul>	
<p>Areas of flood risk should be identified, and a risk based approach to development in, or affecting flood risk areas should be adopted.</p> <p>Policies should be included which prevent/reduce surface water run off from developments, and encourage Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).</p>	<p><b>PPS1;</b></p> <p><b>PPS25;</b></p> <p><b>PPG20;</b></p> <p><b>Pitt Review;</b></p> <p><b>Sea level rise implications for Cornwall (CCC 2008)</b></p>
<p>Climate change impacts on the many coastal developments in Cornwall terms of risk to infrastructure and functionality should be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of risk from sea level rise should be identified.</li> <li>• Consideration should be given to short term protection and long term adaptation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PPS1;</b></p> <p><b>PPS25;</b></p> <p><b>PPG20;</b></p> <p><b>Sea level rise implications for Cornwall (CCC2008)</b></p>
<p>Existing and new infrastructure (transport, energy, telecommunications, water and sewerage infrastructure) needs to be resilient to climate change impacts.</p> <p>Flood risk and sea level rise should be a key consideration, in terms of location and design of developments, including infrastructure.</p>	<p><b>PPS25;</b></p> <p><b>Sea level rise implications for Cornwall</b></p>
<p>New developments in Cornwall should be designed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase resilience to climate impacts in their construction and design. For example in terms of flood risk and heavy rain events (e.g. the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems and landscape features to absorb floodwater), drought and extreme weather (e.g. water recycling and shading), storms and strong winds (e.g. landscaping, shelter), and emergency planning (e.g. access for emergency vehicles).</li> </ul>	<p><b>PPS1;</b></p> <p><b>PPS25;</b></p> <p><b>Pitt Review.</b></p>

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

<p>The location of new developments in Cornwall should be planned to take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy supply</li> </ul>	<p><b>PPS1;</b></p> <p><b>PPS22;</b></p> <p><b>Energy Strategy for Cornwall;</b></p> <p><b>Truro and Threemilestone Energy and Sustainability Strategy;</b></p> <p><b>Camborne-Pool-Illogan-Redruth Energy Feasibility study (emerging).</b></p>
<p>Patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</li> <li>• The maximum use of the most accessible sites (e.g. in town centres or close to major transport interchanges) should be ensured.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PPS1;</b></p> <p><b>PPG13;</b></p> <p><b>Cornwall Local Transport Plan.</b></p>
<p>Developments should be designed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To minimise their impact on emissions, in terms of sustainable construction and design (energy efficiency, use of materials, sustainable energy sources, water efficiency)</li> </ul>	<p><b>PPS1;</b></p> <p><b>PPS22.</b></p>
<p>Positive policies on renewable energy are required, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable electricity and heat targets and positive approach to achieve targets.</li> <li>• Criteria based approach for assessing large scale renewable energy developments and their locations.</li> <li>• A recognition of the need to protect natural resources, and provide for sensitive exploitation of renewable energy sources.</li> <li>• Policies on energy in developments, including renewable and low carbon sources, and potential for combined heat and power and district heating.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PPS1;</b></p> <p><b>PPS7;</b></p> <p><b>PPS22;</b></p> <p><b>Energy Strategy for Cornwall.</b></p>

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

<p>In terms of biodiversity and climate change, policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change.</li> <li>• Include climate sensitive policies on biodiversity and landscape, both in terms of short term protection and long term adaptation.</li> <li>• Identify opportunities for new habitats, buffer zones and wildlife corridors which reflect local diversity and allow adaptation.</li> <li>• Identify opportunities for open space and green infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PPS1;</b></p> <p><b>PPS9;</b></p> <p><b>Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate (DEFRA);</b></p> <p><b>Climate Change and Biodiversity Adaptation: The Role of the Spatial Planning System (Natural England).</b></p>
<p>Demand on existing water resources should be minimised.</p> <p>Water efficiency in new developments should be promoted.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to options for water storage.</p>	<p><b>PPS1;</b></p> <p><b>PPG20;</b></p> <p><b>Pitt Review.</b></p>
<p>The potential opportunities for Cornwall in terms of the development of a low carbon economy should be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies should support the development of environmental technologies; prioritise sustainable energy in planning and development; create sustainable energy jobs and industry; and develop and promote Cornwall as a centre of excellence for the environment and environmental knowledge.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Stern Review;</b></p> <p><b>Strategy and Action (Cornwall and IOS Economic Forum.)</b></p>
<p>Has Cornwall wide principles – the Plan is referenced as best practice in the PPS25 companion guide.</p>	<p><b>Surface Water Management Plan for Camborne, Pool, Illogan and Redruth,</b></p>

## 1.11 SWOT Analysis

Table 1.4

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing culture of innovation and resilience within communities in Cornwall</li> <li>• Good renewable energy resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability and physical risk of Cornwall, for example vulnerability of road and rail links and coastal developments and habitats</li> </ul>

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good existing range of companies with experience and expertise in terms of utilising natural resources</li> <li>• Agricultural land with potential for energy crops or increased local food production</li> <li>• Existing education and research establishments with climate change focus</li> <li>• Existing culture of valuing quality of life and natural environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peripheral and rural nature of Cornwall and the impact on energy security</li> <li>• Reliance on private transport due to largely dispersed nature of county</li> <li>• Poor existing housing stock in terms of energy efficiency</li> <li>• Limited financial resources</li> <li>• Increasing population and demographic change</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced vulnerability and increased resilience to impacts of changing climate.</li> <li>• Economic and employment opportunities as a result of the development of a low carbon economy</li> <li>• Increase health of population as a result of sustainable transport opportunities (for example walking and cycling)</li> <li>• Agriculture opportunities (e.g. energy crops)</li> <li>• Renewable energy opportunities including job creation in renewable energy sector</li> <li>• Economic boost as a result of business and innovation in low carbon and renewable energy sectors</li> <li>• Opportunities to tackle fuel poverty and energy efficiency of new and existing housing</li> <li>• Reduced energy costs for householders and businesses as a result of energy efficiency and renewable energy generation</li> <li>• Increased (better) levels of air quality</li> <li>• Poor existing housing stock in terms of energy efficiency – easy to quickly install energy efficient systems such as loft insulation</li> <li>• Benefits of ‘green infrastructure’</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage and destruction to property and infrastructure</li> <li>• Detrimental impact on human health and quality of life</li> <li>• Biodiversity and habitat loss</li> <li>• Increased pollution risk</li> <li>• Potential increase in emissions from housing sector as a result of housing growth in Cornwall</li> <li>• Potential increase in emissions as a result of population growth</li> <li>• Increase in fuel poverty</li> <li>• Increased congestion and reduced air quality</li> <li>• Increased vulnerability to energy security risks</li> <li>• Food supply issues</li> <li>• The switch to energy crops harming biodiversity</li> <li>• Shifts in temperature, sea level and flood risk will potentially impact on historic landscape, traditional buildings and archaeological site –and impacting indirectly on tourist economy.</li> </ul>

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

### 1.12 Main Spatial Planning Issues

Taking into account the key messages from the current evidence available, the spatial planning issues are listed below.

#### Issue CC 1

**Issue CC1** – The Core Strategy should consider a strategic integrated approach to the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

#### Issue CC 2

**Issue CC2** – The Core Strategy should explore options for how best to respond to the potential impacts of climate change, promoting climate change adaptation and resilience in the natural environment.

These issues will work towards achieving the following long term objectives for Cornwall as set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy - 'Future Cornwall':

- To become a market leader in innovative business and low carbon technologies ; increase productivity and raise quality across the economy
- To make the most of our environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and invest in and promote sustainable use of natural resources.

This paper summarises the evidence on climate change brought together to inform the Cornwall Core Strategy. However, it will be added to and kept up-to-date as other relevant evidence becomes available. In updating these papers all previous versions will be archived to ensure it is clear what evidence was available at each stage.

### 1.13 Appendix A: Checklists

The Homes and Communities Agency in association with the Planning Advisory Service have published guidance to support the delivery of PPS1 ('Practise Guidance to support the Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change'). This contains a number of checklists for the development of Local Development Documents in relation to climate change.

#### A checklist for climate change and planning principles:

- Have you taken proper account of the Climate Change PPS key planning objectives (paragraph 9) and decision making principles (paragraph 10) in scoping your planning strategy?
- Have you considered how the principles and mechanisms for tackling climate change respond to the diversity of your area, including their application in supporting sustainable rural communities?
- Is the policy justifiable with a robust and credible evidence base?

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

- Is sustainability appraisal an integral part of the evidence gathering and policy testing for the strategy?
- Have you explored the most useful partnership and stakeholder arrangements to make best use of their climate change skills and knowledge in developing policy?
- Is your monitoring and review process focused on measuring outcomes and refining policy and practice in a timely way?

### A checklist for Local Development Documents:

- Does climate change represent a key and integrating theme in the Core Strategy and other LDDs?
- In establishing the evidence base for the area, have the following been assessed:
  - Potential for renewable and low carbon energy sources
  - Availability of public transport
  - The capacity of local infrastructure and services
  - Vulnerability to climate change
  - Effects of development on local biodiversity
  - The opportunities for open space and green infrastructure?
- When allocating land for new development, has the vulnerability of the location to climate change impacts been systematically assessed and balanced against other planning objectives e.g. provision of affordable housing?
- Have all existing low carbon sources and area energy supply networks been considered for incorporation?
- Have any opportunities for local requirements for sustainable buildings been identified? If so has the viability of the requirements been fully tested?
- Has an evidence-based area-wide target for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy to be used in new development introduced and if so, has its application been clearly defined?
- Have specific sites or development areas with high potential for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy been identified? If so, have targets for decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy higher than the area-wide target been set in the DPD?
- Have climate change adaptation measures been proposed?
- Has consideration been given to avoiding conflicts between climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and action?
- Have the necessary measures been put in place to protect nationally and locally designated areas, whilst minimising restrictions on renewable energy developments?
- Have indicators been developed against which mitigation and adaptation measures can be monitored and reviewed?
- Has relevant guidance been considered, including that relating to eco-towns?

### 1.14 Appendix B

#### Consultation to date:

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

The Issues papers were first published for stakeholder consultation in September 2009. The papers were amended to take into account consultee responses and were then circulated to Planning Policy Advisory Panel members in November 2009. They were also given to all Members at a series of three area based consultation events in March 2010.

### Revisions to Issues Papers:

In writing the draft Issues and Options report in March 2010 it was clear that it was necessary to revise the issues identified in some of the topic based issues papers. Some issues were requirements under other legislation or procedural matters, and therefore options could not be set against them (*e.g. The Core Strategy should work with other plans and programmes...*) Others were in fact options and needed to be set as options under an overarching issue (*e.g. The Core Strategy has a role in supporting the growth and sustainability of the micro and small business economy*). There was also some repetition between different topics and these issues could be amalgamated.

### Criteria for Changes:

The issues have been rationalised against the following criteria:

- Is this a Spatial Planning Issue?
- Is the issue covered by other legislation?
- Can options be generated against each issue?
- Is this an issue and not an option?
- Is the issue rooted in evidence?
- Is there potential to amalgamate issues?

### Issues in Consultation Version:

**Issue CC1:** The Core Strategy should demonstrate how it intends to contribute to UK and Regional climate change and energy policies and contribute to the required cut in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

**Issue CC2:** The Core Strategy should explore options for how best to respond to the potential impacts of climate change. Areas most vulnerable to the impacts of a changing climate should be identified and adaptation options considered.

**Issue CC3:** Climate change should be addressed throughout the Core Strategy. Need for an integrated approach.

**Issue CC4:** Promoting climate change adaptation and resilience in the natural environment.

### Revised Issues:

**Issue CC1** – The Core Strategy should consider a strategic integrated approach to the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

**Issue CC2** –The Core Strategy should explore options for how best to respond to the potential impacts of climate change, promoting climate change adaptation and resilience in the natural environment.

## Climate Change Issues Paper - February 2011

The climate change issues are cross cutting issues, which affect many of the topics. These issues will therefore be taken into consideration in considering all options, rather than generating specific options against them.