Climate Emergency - Planning Applications Checklist

Principle	Objectives	Measures for consideration in relation to relevant policy and legislative requirements	Has this been addressed through the planning proposal?	
			If yes, please outline how	If not, please explain why
CP.1 Sustainable development	CP.1.1 Benchmarking and quality	Participation on a recognised environmental accreditation scheme, such as LEED, BREEAM, or Building for Nature or through application of the Net Zero Carbon Toolkit		N/A
CP.2 Increasing accessibility, reducing the need to travel, and efficient movement of goods	CP.2.1 Density and adaptability	Optimise (achieve a significant uplift in) densities of dwellings in town centres and other locations which are well served by public transport		N/A
		Building design to allow for future adaptation, including for new technologies and battery storage		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.2.2 Permeability and walkability	Active frontages/edges with opportunities for natural surveillance		N/A
		Use of sensory features and opportunities to stand and stay, places to sit and stand utilising views and sun		N/A
		Pedestrian friendly – no obstacles, good surface, access for all, crossings, good sightlines, appropriate lighting, interesting facades		N/A
		Signposting to local facilities		N/A
		Appropriate block sizes to location		N/A
		Local facilities accessible through walking/cycling (within 800m of new developments)		N/A
		Maximising the number of internal pedestrian routes through the site		N/A
		Maximising the number of pedestrian external routes in and out of the site linking to the wider area		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.2.3 Integrated active travel	Accessible range of transport modes with overall low impact on the environment		N/A
		Signposting of active travel routes and facilities		N/A
		Provision of travel packs for new residents		N/A
		Easy transition from cycling and walking to public transport		N/A
		Well lit travel facilities and appropriate crossings for pedestrians and cyclists		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.2.4 Cycling	See LTN1/20 for cycle design guidance: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cycle-infrastructure-design-ltn-120		N/A
		Secure changing facilities provided in non-residential developments		N/A
		Covered, well-located and secure cycle storage facilities		N/A
		Green corridors, off-road cycle routes, home zones, quiet lanes, and public rights of way		N/A
		Direct links for cyclists		N/A

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			If yes, please outline how	If not, please explain why
		Cycle routes linking to wider area		N/A
		Segregated cycle lanes		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.2.5 Planning for the car	Car-free, limited and timed zones at certain times and/or locations		N/A
		Residential development Inclusion of a minimum of 1 electric vehicle charging point per dwelling (statutory requirement through Part S of the Building Regulations) Non-residential development Provision of electric vehicle charging points as set out for non-residential uses in Policy DM5		N/A
		Car clubs or demand responsive transport		N/A
		Co-ordinated traffic calming approaches		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.2.6 Freight and logistics	Allow for the efficient delivery of goods (e.g. freight consolidation opportunities, mobility hubs, loading bays to accommodate deliveries without blocking roads/causing congestion)	THE EXISTING DRIVEWAY IS SUITABLE FOR DELIVERIES WITHOUT USING TO ROADWAY	
		Other (please state):		N/A
CP.3 Improving energy efficiency	CP.3.1 Minimising energy consumption	Residential development Please refer to CP.3.2 below		
		Use of on-site or locally sourced reclaimed materials, and incorporation of existing structures into new development* *For development proposals affecting historic buildings, relevant guidance has been prepared by Historic England: Retrofit and Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings | Historic England This guidance includes "Energy Efficiency and Traditional Homes" (July 2020), "Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: How to Improve Energy Efficiency" and other links and resources		N/A
		Opportunities for repurposed buildings and structures prioritised over new construction* *For development proposals affecting historic buildings, relevant guidance has been prepared by Historic England: Retrofit and Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings | Historic England This guidance includes "Energy Efficiency and Traditional Homes" (July 2020), "Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: How to Improve Energy Efficiency" and other links and resources		N/A

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			If yes, please outline how	If not, please explain why
		Soft-edges to footpaths and cycle-paths		N/A
		Plot and block orientation, and position windows to optimise solar gain		N/A
		Natural ventilation and easy to regulate ventilation (air tight when needed)		N/A
		Use of trees and vegetation for shade in summer		N/A
		Private outdoor space for food growing and composting (agricultural land classification required)		N/A
		Community food growing opportunities, such as allotments, orchards and foraging (agricultural land classification required)		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.3.2 Using energy more efficiently	<u>Residential development</u> Provision of key details of the energy efficiency and carbon standards for the proposed design through the use of the Net Zero Carbon Toolkit and the Net Zero Housing Assessment Tool. **The MDDC Net Zero Housing Assessment Tool should be used as the preferred method of presenting a summary of the following information. The completed tool should be submitted as part of a Carbon Reduction Statement.** 1. Operational Standards: a. The applicable Building Regulations minimum standard (such as Part L, Future Homes and Buildings Standard) b. The minimum Fabric Standard (performance standard), measured in kWh/m2/year. (kilo-Watt-hours per square metre per year) c. The Carbon Standard (such as Net Zero, or a % improvement on the Part L in force) 2. A target Embodied Carbon standard: tCO2e/m2 benchmark (tonnes of CO2 equivalent per square metre) 3. Calculate the Embodied, Operational Lifetime, and Total Lifetime tCO2e (tonnes of CO2 equivalent)	Net Zero Carbon Toolkit Net Zero Housing Assessment Tool	N/A

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			If yes, please outline how	If not, please explain why
		Non-residential development Provision of key details of the energy efficiency and carbon standards for the proposed design. 1. Operational Standards: a. The applicable Building Regulations minimum standard (such as Part L, Future Homes and Buildings Standard) b. The minimum Fabric Standard (performance standard), measured in kWh/m2/year. (kilo-Watt-hours per square metre per year) c. The Carbon Standard (such as Net Zero, or a % improvement on the Part L in force) 2. A target Embodied Carbon standard: tCO2e/m2 benchmark (tonnes of CO2 equivalent per square metre) 3. Calculate the Embodied, Operational Lifetime, and Total Lifetime tCO2e (tonnes of CO2 equivalent)		N/A
		External/internal lighting management systems with low carbon or energy efficiency technology e.g. solar		N/A
		A higher level of fabric standards/insulation than required by the Building Regulations.		N/A
		For roads which are unlikely to be adopted by Devon County Council, low carbon road surface options should be considered: • Primary and secondary roads: low temperature asphalt • Tertiary roads: permeable paving		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.3.3 Using cleaner energy	Inclusion of low carbon heat networks		N/A
		Energy recovery and/or renewable energy generation and supply, including on-site where feasible		N/A
		Infrastructure to connect renewable energy systems to the grid (distribution network operator may need to assess)		N/A
		Battery storage or flexibility systems such as V2G (vehicle to grid)		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A

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CP.4 Adapting to higher temperatures	CP.4.1 Shade and ventilation	Application of a cooling hierarchy to moderate the indoor climate through passive measures		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.4.2 Use of cool materials	Use of materials that minimise heat gain in summer e.g. cool roofs and paving		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.4.3 Green infrastructure	Beneficial habitat features e.g. trees in landscaping, parking areas and open spaces		N/A
		Relationship between vegetation and building to optimise natural ventilation		N/A
		Relationship between vegetation, building, distance, and aspect to regulate internal temperatures		N/A
		Green and blue infrastructure in private outdoor space, e.g. trees, hedgerows, hedges, green/ brown/blue roofs, vertical climbers, living walls, water features and landscaping		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
CP.5 Mitigating flood risk, and water resource resilience	CP.5.1 Sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS)	SuDS such as rain gardens, swales, communal soakaways, filter strips, retention and detention basins		N/A
		Can you demonstrate how habitat creation could be included within SuDS features, and how this links to local ecology priorities?		N/A
		Are there opportunities for making SuDS features multifunctional, e.g., incorporating play areas within dry detention basins, improving water quality, or linking with water reuse systems?		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.5.2 Water efficiency and rainwater harvesting (ways to reduce demand on water utilities)	Water efficiency designed into specifications, e.g. toilet flush systems, shower and tap flow rates.		N/A
		Coordinated greywater recycling and reuse systems		N/A
		Rainwater collection and reuse systems		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.5.3 Reducing the risk of flooding	See Devon County Council's SuDs guidance: https://www.devon.gov.uk/floodriskmanagement/planning-and-development/suds-guidance/		N/A
		Permeable surfaces for roads, parking areas, hard surfacing and pavements		N/A
		Inclusion of nature-based solutions, riparian or flood tolerant tree and vegetation planting, green/brown/blue roofs, communal basins or ponds, green spaces within blocks, and/or green verges to retain rainfall and reduce surface water runoff		N/A

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			If yes, please outline how	If not, please explain why
		Undertake a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) if the site is within: • Flood Zone 1: for locations within a critical drainage area, or potentially affected by flooding from surface water, reservoirs, etc., or where the site is larger than 1 hectare (ha) • Flood Zones 2 and 3 Use the latest climate change allowances, pertinent to the lifetime of the development		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
CP.6 Resilience of natural systems and resources	CP.6.1 Protecting existing Natural Capital and biodiversity	For development within the Somerset Levels and Moors Ramsar catchment area (phosphorus nutrient neutrality): 1. Does the development generate wastewater from overnight use? 2. Is wastewater likely to be discharged into the catchment 3. Is there a change to the land use or drainage area? 4. Does any part of the existing land use drain into the catchment area? 5. Does the development result in a net increase in nutrients to the catchment?		N/A
		Avoidance and mitigation measures, e.g., nature based solutions or mechanical filtration systems, for pollution of other landscapes, soils, ecosystems and water. These could be from chemicals and activities such as nitrates, transport, agricultural or industrial emissions		N/A
		Protection of soil from erosion and compaction, inappropriate planting*, avoidance of unnecessary digging or mixing of soils, or surface sealing (for carbon and water storage, as a biodiversity reservoir, and as a buffer against pollution). * Reference: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/decision-support-framework-for-peatland-protection-the-establishment-of-new-woodland-and-re-establishment-of-existing-woodland-on-peatland-in-england		N/A
		Improvement of air quality and reduce air quality impacts. This may be achieved through measures taken in relation to other Principles and Objectives e.g. Principle CP.2 Increasing accessibility, reducing the need to travel, and efficient movement of goods. Planning proposals may also need to have regard to the Council's Air Quality Supplementary Planning Document to assess impact on air quality.		N/A

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			If yes, please outline how	If not, please explain why
		Light pollution avoidance, design and mitigation hierarchy, limit impacts of lighting. Conservation and enhancement of dark zones to benefit nature e.g. bats and other sensitive species.		N/A
		Retention of existing open water features.		N/A
		Retention of existing habitat features such as trees, scrub, hedgerows, refugia, hibernacula.		N/A
		Protection of existing trees (with particular regard to ancient trees and woodland, and veteran trees), mature hedges and hedgerows during site preparation, demolition and/or construction works (for ecological value, carbon sequestration and amenity value). A minimum 5-metre buffer zone should be preserved between development and retained hedgerows, which should not be utilised as residential boundary treatments		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.6.2 Creating and enhancing biodiversity	Ecological impact assessment, mitigation and enhancements. 1. Has an ecological baseline been established? (e.g. preliminary ecological appraisal) 2. Has an Ecological Impact Assessment been recommended or undertaken? 3. Has a mitigation hierarchy been followed? 4. What enhancements have been proposed? 5. Have climate change implications been considered in ecological assessments and management plans? Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG): 1. Which BNG Biodiversity Metric was used to assess proposals and calculate net gain? 2. Have you submitted the completed metric spreadsheet? (evidence of calculation) 3. How will a statutory minimum 10% net gain be delivered, either on-site or off-site? 4. How will management of the site be secured for a minimum of 30 years? 5. How will this be monitored and reported? Reference: Devon Planning Guidance for Biodiversity Compensation and Net Gain https://www.devon.gov.uk/environment/wildlife/wildlife-and-geology-planning-guidance		N/A
		Restoration or new planting of hedges, hedgerows and trees (for habitat value and carbon sequestration, ecological and amenity value)		N/A
		Planting of trees should respect the principle of 'the right tree, in the right place, and for the right reason'. This principle should be adapted for all landscaping proposals		N/A

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			If yes, please outline how	If not, please explain why
		Planting of a diversity of native species, or species which are proven to attract wildlife		N/A
		Installation of green infrastructure such as green/ brown/blue roofs and green/vegetated walls (including climbing and trailing plants)		N/A
		One or more bird box, bat box/bricks per dwelling or employment unit. Additional features such as amphibian kerbs, hibernacula, hedgehog holes/ highways, wildlife-friendly/accessible ponds or other water features should also be incorporated into development		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.6.3 Nature recovery and wildlife networks	Nature recovery areas and networks should be identified, protected and enhanced		N/A
		Creation of ecological networks throughout the development for the benefit of both nature and the community		N/A
		Creation of connective habitat features e.g. hedges, ditches, tree lines for wildlife to commute and migrate		N/A
		Trees incorporated into primary street frontages (for habitat value, carbon sequestration and vehicle emissions filtration, ecological and amenity value)		N/A
		Protection or enhancement of existing green space		N/A
		Creation of pocket parks		N/A
		Wildlife nodes at junctions and street corners		N/A
		Green/blue buffers adjacent to wildlife areas		N/A
		Other (please state):		N/A
	CP.6.4 Carbon storage	Landscaping proposals to consider different habitat types for carbon storage and sequestration Reference: Natural England (2021) Carbon Storage and Sequestration by Habitat http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5419124441481216 Environmental Benefits from Nature Tool http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6414097026646016		N/A