Tees Valley Strategy and Darlington Transport Strategy

Environmental Sustainability Modelling: A solution in search of a problem?

Case Material

1. Tees Valley Footprint
2. Darlington Local Motion

Possible Discussion Themes

1. Appropriate spatial levels for applying the various tools
2. Embedded vs bought-in capacity
3. Developing analytical capacity and advocates: who, where, how?
4. Opportunities in the policy landscape
5. Necessary and sufficient conditions for successful engagement

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Case Material 1: Tees Valley Footprint

- EA local office initiative
  - Regulation and globalisation are successfully decoupling local environmental impacts – what about consumption?
- Two workshops organised by SEI early 2008
  - One dealt with housing, one with transport
  - Attendees: policy officers from the 5 Tees Valley local authorities (~15-20 per workshop)
  - Full day workshops
    - AM – ecological footprinting, introduction to REAP software
    - PM – development of scenarios to reduce the ecological footprint of Tees Valley
    - 4 groups: pre-prepared spreadsheets for translating policy variables into REAP input data
    - Hands on REAP data entry and scenario construction
- Output
  - Tees Valley Ecological Footprint Report (SEI website)
  - Ecological footprinting event, Middlesbrough, July 2007

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Tees Valley Footprint: Housing

- Background
  - 2004 Housing Market assessment showed much of the housing stock outdated in terms of standard and amenity
  - Progressive renewal of housing needs to solve problem of market failure and ensure balance between aspiration and available stock
  - ‘patch and mend’ approach to old housing may not be enough in some areas
  - Housing market renewal key to regeneration and progress in the Tees Valley
- Business As Usual Scenario
  - Based on existing policies and trends
  - 1168 houses a year demolished
  - 2510 houses a year built to meeting Building Regs only (no ecohomes)
  - No retrofit programme
  - 14% renewables in energy mix by 2026
  - Carbon Footprint increases by 5.5% over 20 years

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Housing: Scenario Results

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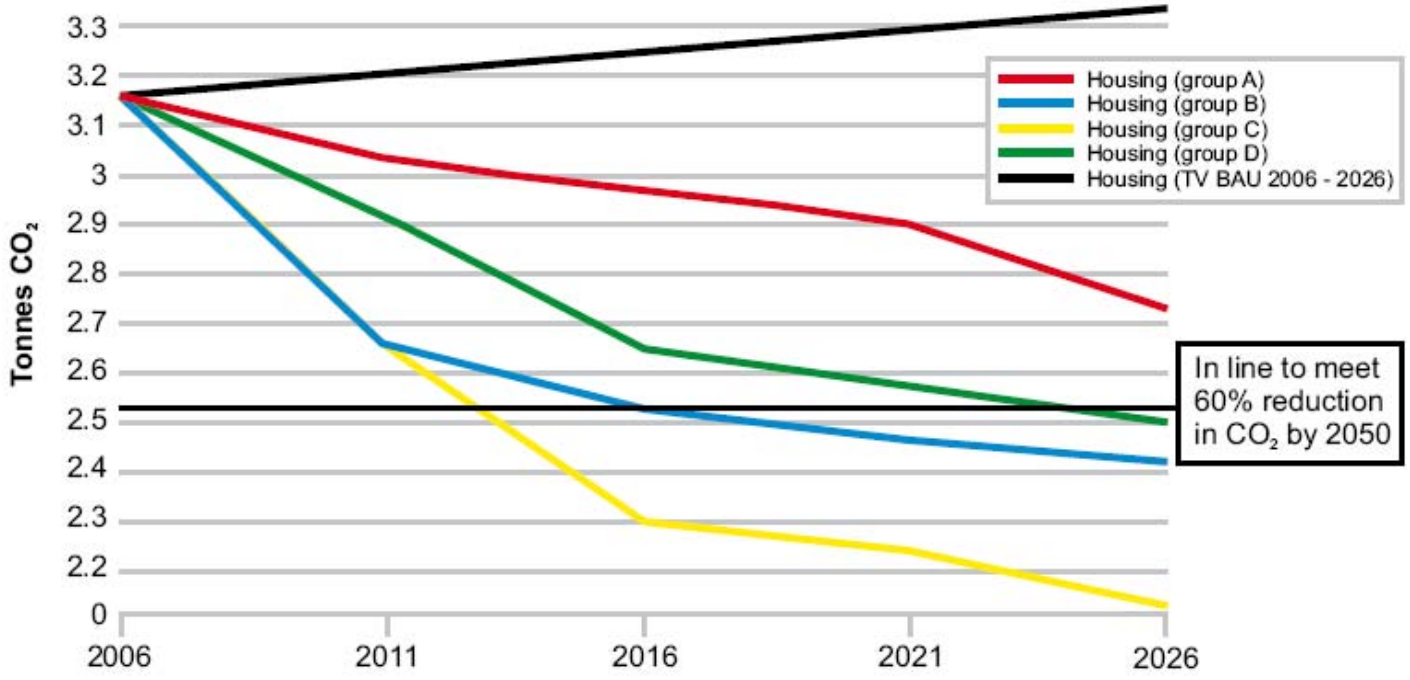
Figure 5 : Group scenarios for housing



What Happened As A Result

- Presentation of results
  - Full day event, Middlesbrough
- Training organised
  - ~10 people, half-day October 2007
  - Tees Valley JSU, Darlington Borough Council
- Darlington Local Strategic Partnership
  - Interested
  - Points of engagement?
- Darlington Local Motion
  - Assess footprint impact using REAP

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Housing Policy Approaches

A	Focus on me ing national climate chan targets		New build above rate of BAU – reflecting trends in household occupancy. All houses built to best practice energy efficiency standards	Energy efficiency of existing hous- ing improves with technological advancements	Renewables boosted by inclu- sion of clean coal technologies	**0.69%**	**-13.7%**
D	RSS based with focus on retrofit	Similar rate to BAU but 75% demolitions are Terraced housing	Bias toward detached new build. 30% homes built to Ecohome Excel- lent standards 10% built to 'Best practice standards by 2026		Energy policies reverse recent trends. Renewa- bles generate 20% of electricity by 2026	**-1.04%**	**-20.8%**
B	Housing market restructure	Demolitions 1400 a year until 2011 then decline to below BAU levels	New build rates peak in 2016. 50% of new build built to Ecohome or 'best practice' standards	50% of houses retrofitted to mini- mum standards		**-1.18%**	**- 23.6%**
C		Realistic rates based on funding and future fore- casts	est by	High emphasis as most of existing stock will remain	Steady reduction in gas and coal. Renewables 43% by 2026	**-1.63%**	**-32.6%**

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