

Minutes of Local Adaptation Advisory Panel meeting

12th July, 10:30am to 3:00pm
Defra, Ergon House, Room 301

Action List

	Detail	Deadline	For who?
1	ACC to work with LG Group and LAAP to develop papers for each of the key LG Group Boards and the IFRMG	Next 6 months	ACC, LGG, LAAP members
2	LAAP members to check the minutes and the updated Terms of Reference and provide comments or amendments to secretariat by 12 th August.	12/08/11	LAAP members
3	LAAP members to consult within their organisation and provide a response to the 3 key questions via the LAAP secretariat by 27 th July.	27/07/11	LAAP members
4	Secretariat to provide LAAP members with the ASC forward plan in advance of meetings, to assist with the selection of themes.	At least 2 wks before Meetings	Secretariat
5	LAAP members to provide nominations for civil society organisations that would add perspective, knowledge or skills to the discussion, by 19 th August.	19/08/11	LAAP members
6	Secretariat to work up arrangements for next meeting and propose two dates to members, by 19 th August.	19/08/11	Secretariat

Minutes

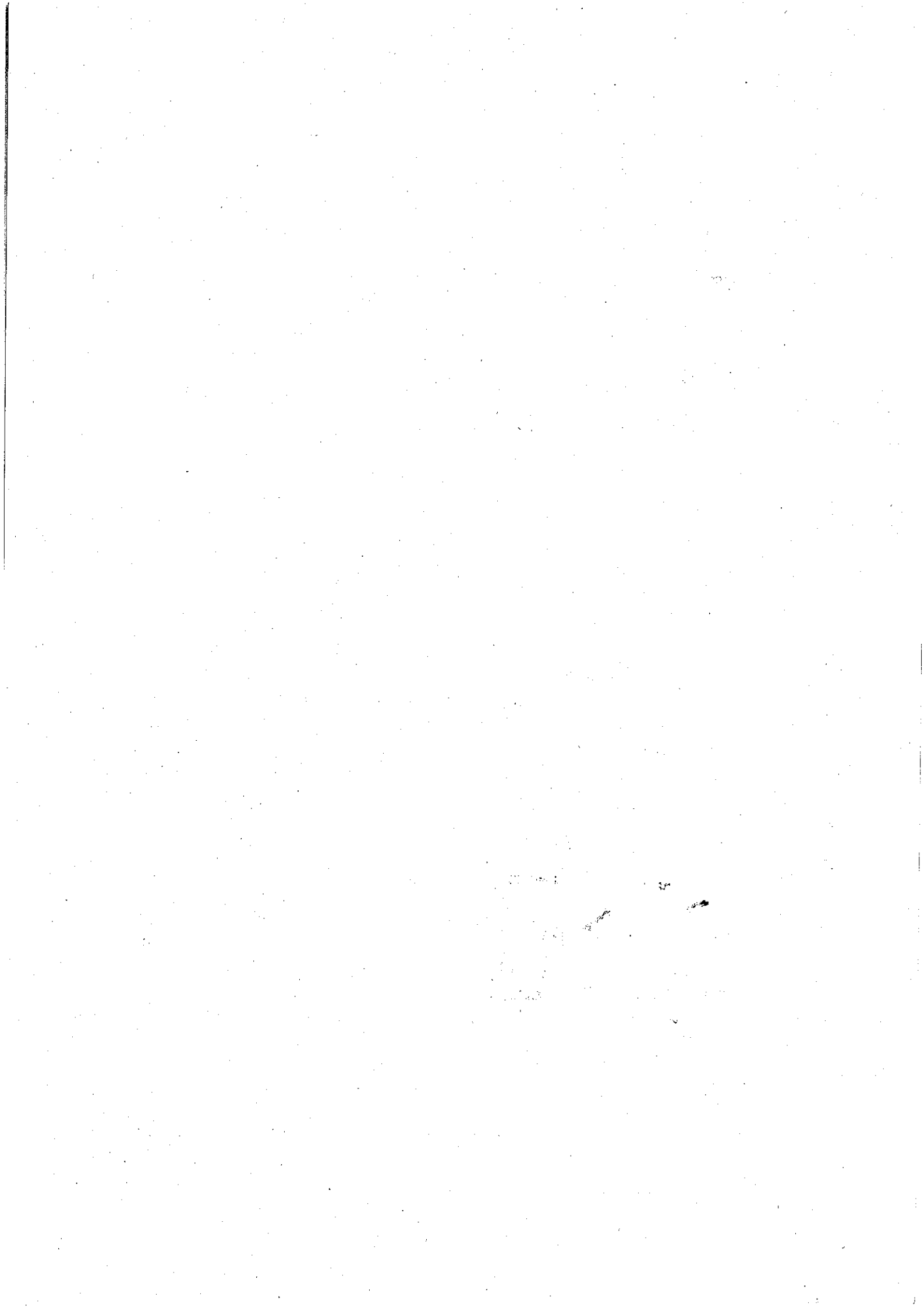
See Annex 1 for list of attendees. All presentations are available on the Communities of Practice website (<http://www.communities.idea.gov.uk/c/3760385/home.do>).

1. Introductions and aims

Richard Belfield (Chair) thanked all attendees for coming and initiated roundtable introductions. He passed over to Neil Thornton (Director of Climate, Waste and Atmosphere, Defra) for introductory remarks.

Neil thanked all for their commitment to the Panel and for accepting the invite to become members and the Local Government Group for providing nominations for additional local authority representation. He outlined the important role the Panel will play, given the localism agenda, in advising the cross Government Adapting to Climate Change Programme on its priorities, particularly in relation to the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) and the National Adaptation Programme (NAP) and saw the LAAP as a vital means for Government to ensure policies and structures are 'local-government friendly'.

He emphasised the important role local government has in tackling climate change through the collective power and influence of both local government and those in the community. There will be local opportunities in green markets and technologies that will provide opportunities for growth - but central Government needed to



provide appropriate support – tools, systems, advice, evidence and levers – for these to be fully grasped.

2. Establishing Terms of Reference (Paper 1 Draft Terms of Reference)

Richard explained that the aim of the session was to allow members to reach agreement on the shape of the group, its remit and to finalise the Terms of Reference (ToR). Members were broadly happy with what was proposed. [REDACTED] (Defra) ran through the specific elements that needed to be agreed upon. Decisions and key points are recorded below.

Key outcomes:

Two additional outcomes for the LAAP were agreed for inclusion in the ToR:

- To identify what is best addressed at a local/community level and what needs to be handled at a strategic, catchment or national level.
- Championing the longer term perspective in decision-making (in both local and central govt)

Membership: There is limited space around the table so how do we ensure we harness a wide range of views, perspectives and skills to offer the best possible advice, whilst still maintaining a consistent member base?

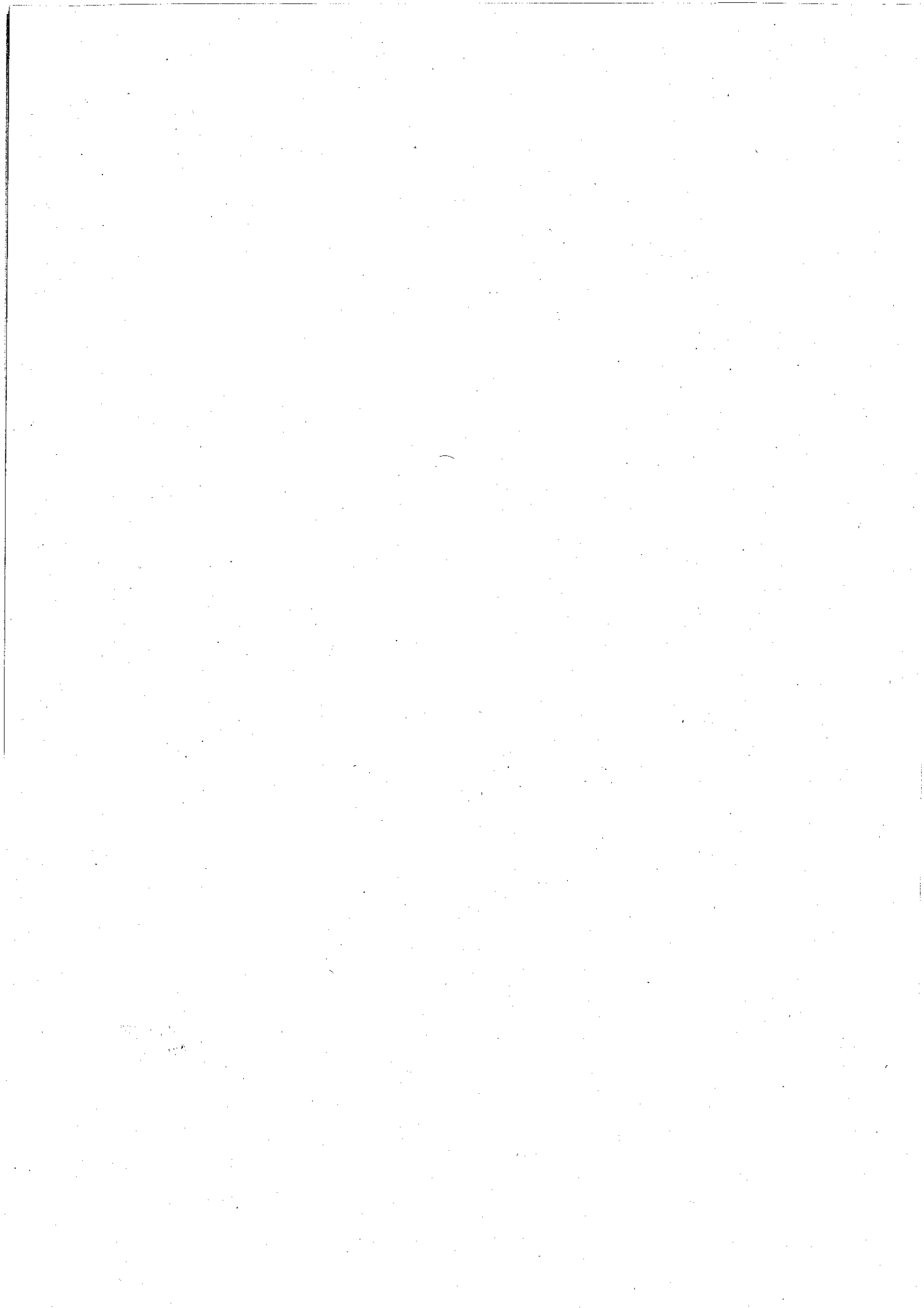
- LAAP will have a core group of members that attend meetings on a consistent basis. If members cannot attend, they can send a deputy.
- Members can make suggestions to the Chair (via the secretariat) of 'experts' with skills or knowledge that would benefit the group or that are missing from the group. The experts would be selected to attend specific meetings where skills gaps were identified. The Chair will take a view across all suggestions, to keep numbers within the constraints of the meeting space.
- A wider group of members will be engaged through emails or web-based collaboration to ensure a wider group are given the opportunity to contribute their views (and so form an extended 'LAAP network').
- Core Cities Climate Change Working Group will select a representative from their eight members to attend the meeting based on their skills, availability and location of meeting.
- As proposed in the draft ToR, depending on the themes discussed, civil society representatives and other government departments (e.g. DECC, BIS or DH) will be invited to attend theme sessions where relevant e.g. BIS when economic issues feature on the agenda.

Other questions or points on membership

- It was queried whether the remit extended to cover planning and housing, but it was agreed these would be sufficiently covered by [REDACTED] for planning and the Chair for infrastructure.
- Some members queried whether there should be LA representation from every region of England (for example the East Midlands are not represented). However it was concluded that since the membership of LAAP seeks to balance representation from across England, upper-tier, lower tier, urban, rural as well as a range of skills and expertise the current membership should remain the same, although Secretariat will keep membership under review.

Sharing information: what is the best way to manage access to emerging policy documents?

- ACC will share emerging policy documents with core LAAP members where appropriate although it was acknowledged that potentially fewer documents may be shared with those in the extended LAAP network.
- Members can use the Communities of Practice website (COP) to share and store documents. Secretariat will look into options for webspace that can be accessed on a less restricted basis and/or by



the public.

Councillor engagement

- [REDACTED] (LG Group) introduced the discussion on how the LAAP might engage with councillors. It was agreed that LAAP will engage with councillors through Local Government Group's Boards. LG Group will aim to provide updates from LAAP to some of the key Boards, highlighting the particular risks and issues that are of most relevance to their agenda. The aim is to reach all the groups by the end of the year.
- The Environment & Housing Board has proposed to maintain dialogue with LAAP via the LG Group's Inland Flood Risk Management Group (IFRMG). This group will meet at the end of September so a report to LAAP will be available in time for the second LAAP meeting in November.
- ACC Programme will continue to recommend ad hoc meetings between Ministers and councillors to maintain and raise the profile of adaptation.
- ACC Programme will work with the Climate Change Partnerships to align with their member engagement work.

Action 1: ACC to work with LG Group and LAAP to develop papers for each of the key LG Group Boards and the IFRMG.

Other ad hoc points

- Secretariat will log challenges/problems/issues raised during discussions at LAAP (for both central and local govt) and these will be conveyed to other relevant local government networks (e.g. Nottingham Declaration, Core Cities, CCPs).
- Secretariat will keep track of any resolutions to the challenges or tangible results that have come about because of discussions at LAAP. These will be covered as a regular agenda item.
- Meetings to run from 11.30-4pm to allow time for attendees to travel off-peak where feasible.
- Aim for papers to be circulated at least 2 weeks before LAAP meetings
- LAAP should focus on the areas where there is little existing action or knowledge, but should not overlook the areas that are well-covered but very high risk (such as flooding).
- LAAP could focus on topical issues for theme discussions so that recommendations have maximum relevance.
- LAAP is not a substitute for formal consultation and is not a 'delivery agency'.
- Importance of using language that engages and captures the attention of target audience or service areas within local government. For example the using of 'resilience' and 'risk management'.

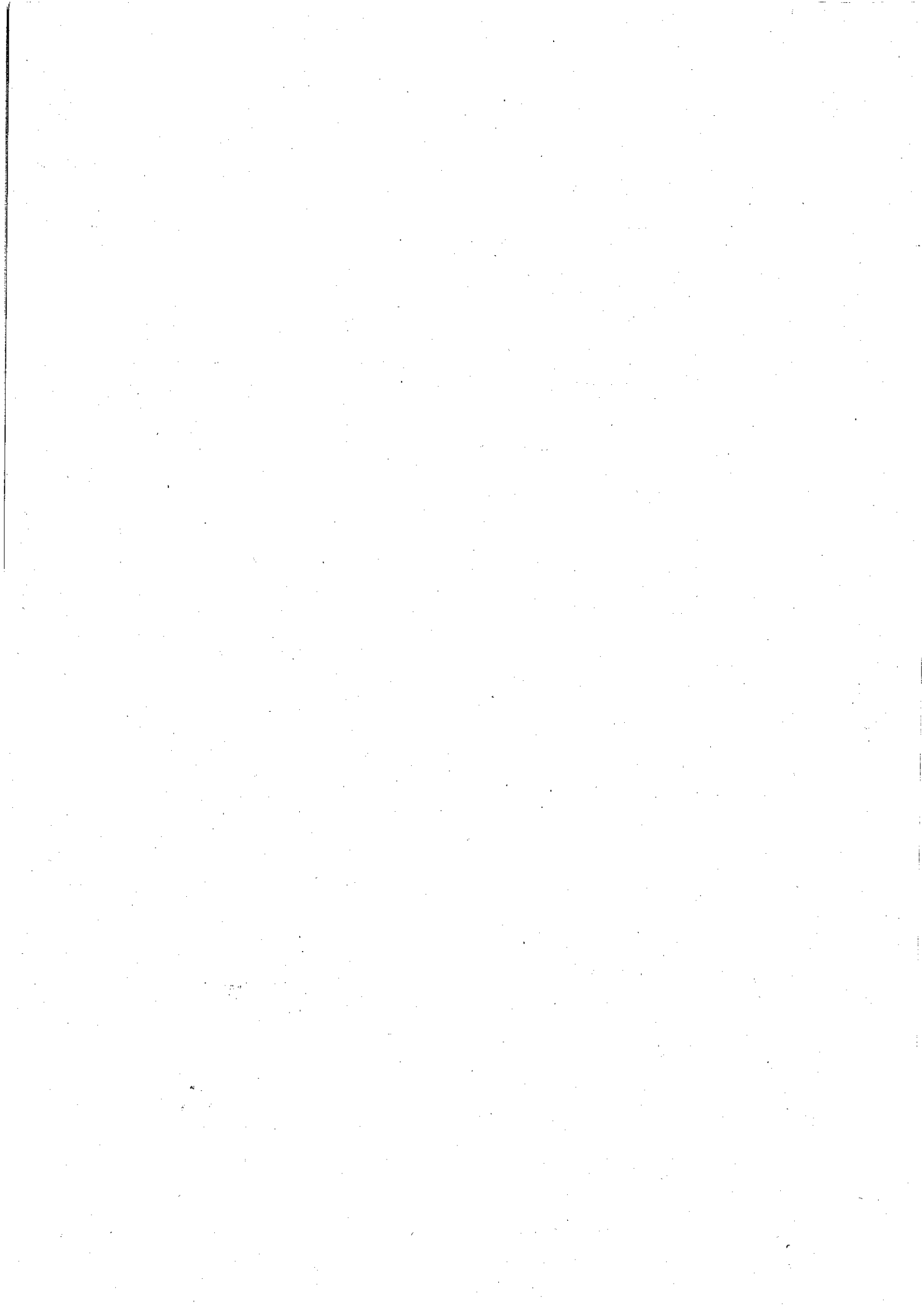
Action 2: LAAP members to check the minutes and the updated Terms of Reference and provide comments or amendments to secretariat by 12th August.

Once the minutes and the ToR have been adjusted to reflect any changes requested by members, they will be available on the Communities of Practice website (COP).

3. a) Outline of the new adaptation advice delivery arrangements with the Environment Agency ([REDACTED] Environment Agency)

[REDACTED] (Defra) provided background on the new delivery arrangements for the ACC Programme, which were due to commence in September.

He introduced [REDACTED], who is leading for the EA on the new delivery arrangements. [REDACTED] outlined the overall shape of the delivery arrangements and what was planned in terms of engagement with key sector



audiences.

The new three and a half year contract has £2m funding per year. There will be a phased transition with UKCIP to ensure the momentum and expertise built up by UKCIP is maintained. The EA will also work closely with the Climate Change Partnerships and the LG Group.

Currently scoping sector specific plans so want to engage with LAAP to seek views – full programme will be up and running by April 2012. The EA will look to use the LAAP to help inform its support and advice work.

3. b) Update on the CCRA – [REDACTED] Adapting to Climate Change Programme

[REDACTED] briefly outlined the purpose of the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) required under the Climate Change Act 2008 which provides a systematic comparison of the risks (and opportunities) posed to the UK from climate change impacts. The findings, which will be laid before Parliament in January 2012, will highlight the challenges the UK faces and provide important evidence for adaptation strategies and the National Adaptation Programme.

[REDACTED] explained that the CCRA team is working on plans to engage with stakeholders including local government this autumn to promote and discuss the findings, develop a tailored communications package and get early buy-in from local government. He welcomed views from LAAP members on the best approach for engagement including:

- i. Who are the key local audiences for the CCRA and what kind of engagement activity or process would work best in your area?
- ii. What sort of costs could be involved and how much additional cost could this add up to?
- iii. What resources and other support might you need (e.g. from ACC, EA, UKCIP)

A short note was circulated by ACC on 19th July which provided further information on the autumn engagement process and sought views from LAAP members.

Action 3: LAAP members to consult within their organisation and provide a response to the 3 key questions via the LAAP secretariat by 27th July.

4. Questions on ACC update and brief news updates

Members endorsed the principle that written updates from members would be provided in advance to the LAAP secretariat; the secretariat will collate and provide along with the meeting papers. Members agreed to circulate within their organisation to obtain comment from a wide audience. No specific comments were provided on Paper 3 Adaptation News Update.

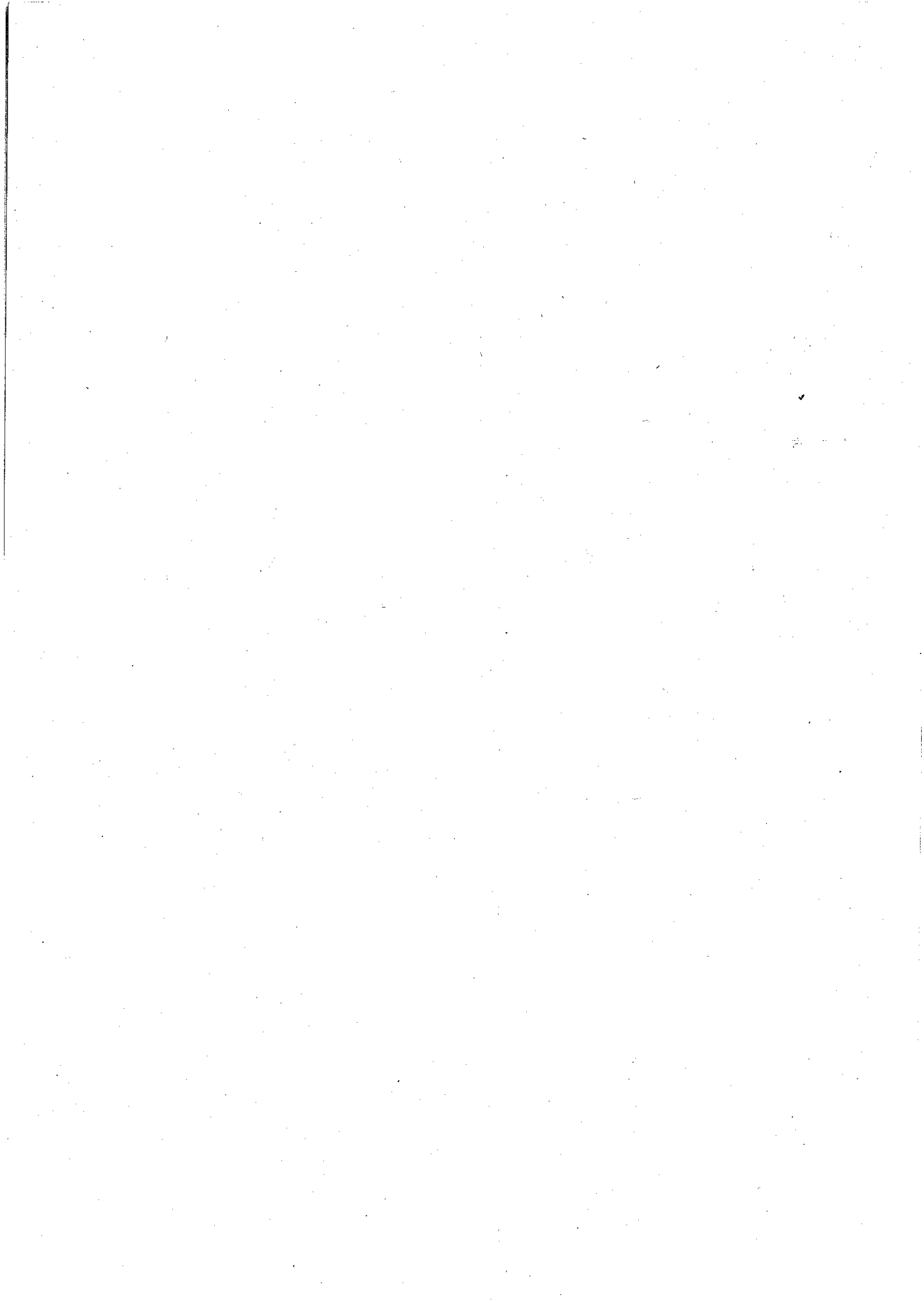
Following on from the agreement that a wider group of local authorities might join LAAP as non-attending 'network' members, it was suggested and agreed that network members could also provide an update or send in questions/comments for consideration at the meeting.

5. Discussion on 'live issues'

Nottingham Declaration Partnership

An update on the Nottingham Declaration Partnership (NDP) was provided by [REDACTED] (Nottingham Declaration Partnership). [REDACTED] explained that the Declaration is a high level voluntary commitment launched 10 years ago by Nottingham City Council to encourage all councils to take local action on the causes and consequences of climate change. Since then some 92% of councils have signed up to it. It was revised in 2005 when a partnership of national organisations (NDP) also formed to provide coordinated support to signatories on mitigation and adaptation. An ND website provides comprehensive advice and guidance and signposts services for councils provided by individual partner bodies.

NDP is planning to consult with all English councils in late summer to establish whether there is support for a



refreshed version of the ND, with a more representative Board chaired by the Local Government Group and possibly a new role in commissioning adaptation and mitigation support services. [REDACTED] explained that due to declining resources amongst the ND partners that new support would be limited and that there would most likely be more of an emphasis on peer-to-peer support and collaborative working. The aspiration is that in future councils would report annually to LG Group on their progress; existing website likely to move from the current host (Energy Saving Trust) to the Local Government Group.

Generally the initiative was welcomed by LAAP members and a discussion followed which included questions over the likely level of commitment required by LAs; content, frequency and governance of any public reporting.

Other live issues

Several 'live' issues were raised, for example the need to maintain the profile of adaptation in the face of competing pressures for attention and resources. The possible re-launch of the Nottingham Declaration and the publication of the CCRA results in January would present important opportunities to raise the profile of adaptation, as was the forthcoming publication of the ASC's second report. Green growth and health were emerging as hot topics that were highly relevant to local authorities and its leadership.

6. Theme discussion: Natural Environment White Paper and Biodiversity

[REDACTED] from the Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP) team in Defra provided a quick summary of the recently published NEWP and the two major pieces of evidence that informed it – the Lawton Review and the National Ecosystem Assessment. She then outlined details of key commitments in the NEWP to deliver an integrated, landscape-scale approach to the natural environment, including the formation of Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs) and Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs).

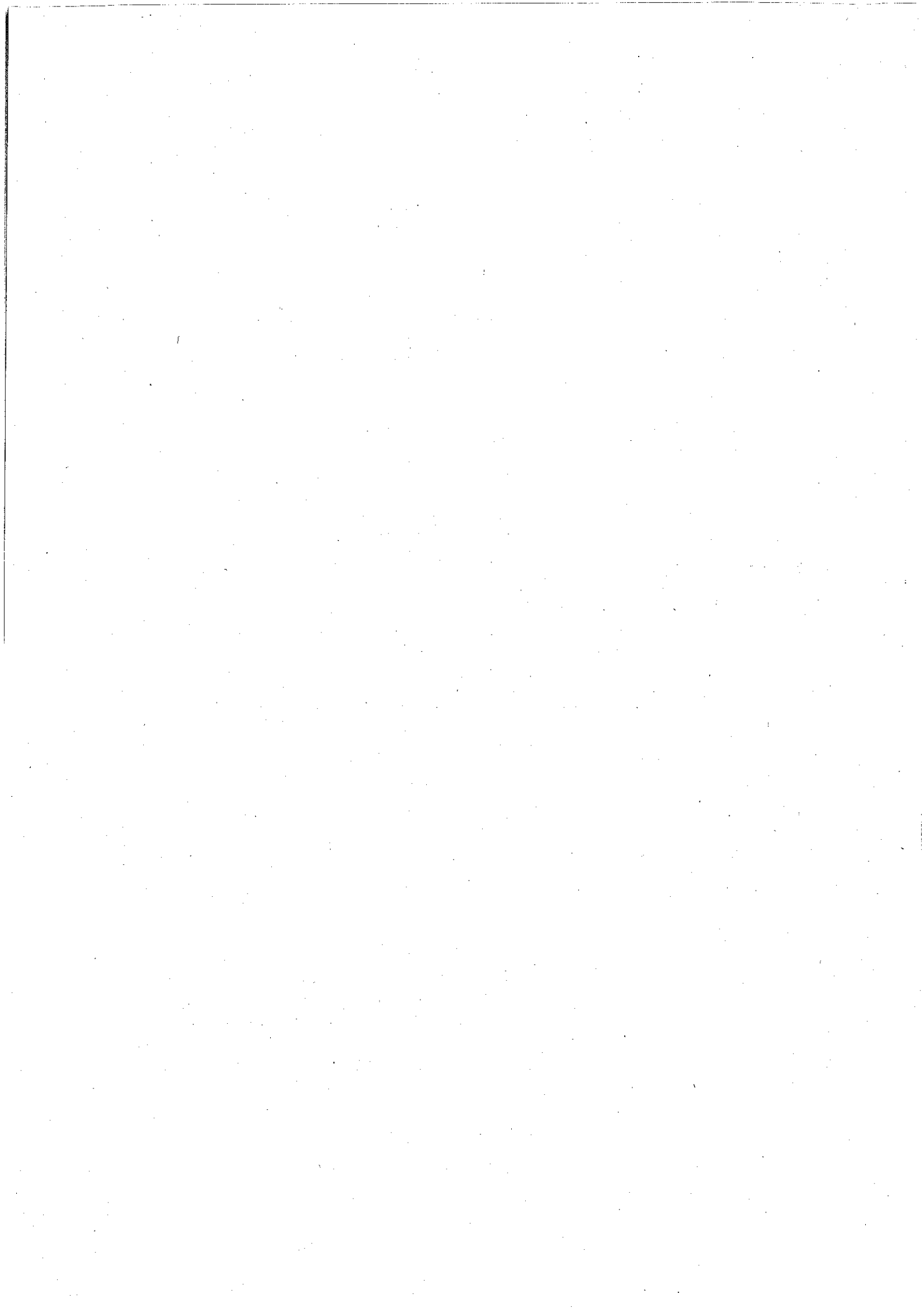
There were concerns that the most likely groups to form LNPs could be networks that are already established, that are too small and narrow in focus to achieve the wider ecosystem/landscape scale objectives needed. For example biodiversity groups could form an important part of LNPs but some may find it hard to secure broader membership.

Another possible tension could be focus of Local Enterprise Partnerships on economic growth, whilst LNPs were focused on the protection of the natural environment. There was a need to try and align the two, build better linkages and to examine whether there could be better alignment of geographical scale.

[REDACTED] from the RSPB presented the Futurescapes projects, which was RSPB's contribution towards landscape scale management. He highlighted the impact that climate was already having on wildlife in the UK (the average distance wildlife will have to move over the next 50 years to maintain their preferred climate range is 550km) and the financial implications of inaction (the Food and Drink Federation estimate that the cost of the loss of the bee population would cost the UK economy £400-500m per year).

An example of the work carried out under Futurescapes was the innovative use of the spoil from the Crossrail tunnel being used to create salt-marsh at Wallsea Island. The creation of salt-marsh brings in ~£3m to the local economy through flood protection and new opportunities for tourism. Similarly the uplands in the northwest are owned and managed by United Utilities who harness their filtration power to save money on processing drinking water. This benefits the local community through reduced water bills and access to a natural landscape for leisure activities and tourism. He highlighted that big companies are often willing to invest in restoration/conservation projects because they add value to their reputation, particularly over the long-term.

An observation from local government was that this type of work was clearly very valuable – it was felt that



landscape-scale management is a big challenge for local and central government and potentially involves some big risks as well as opportunities. A member asked if community budgets or 'Total Environment' approaches could provide some answers. This was logged for follow-up.

7. Ideas for themes for next two meetings

Spatial planning and built environment were suggested for the next theme given the current changes being proposed to the planning regime. Green Deal and/or green infrastructure could also be discussed.

Action 4: Secretariat to provide LAAP members with the ASC forward plan in advance of meetings, to assist with the selection of themes.

Action 5: LAAP members to provide nominations for civil society organisations that would add perspective, knowledge or skills to the discussion, by 19th August.

8. AOB and close

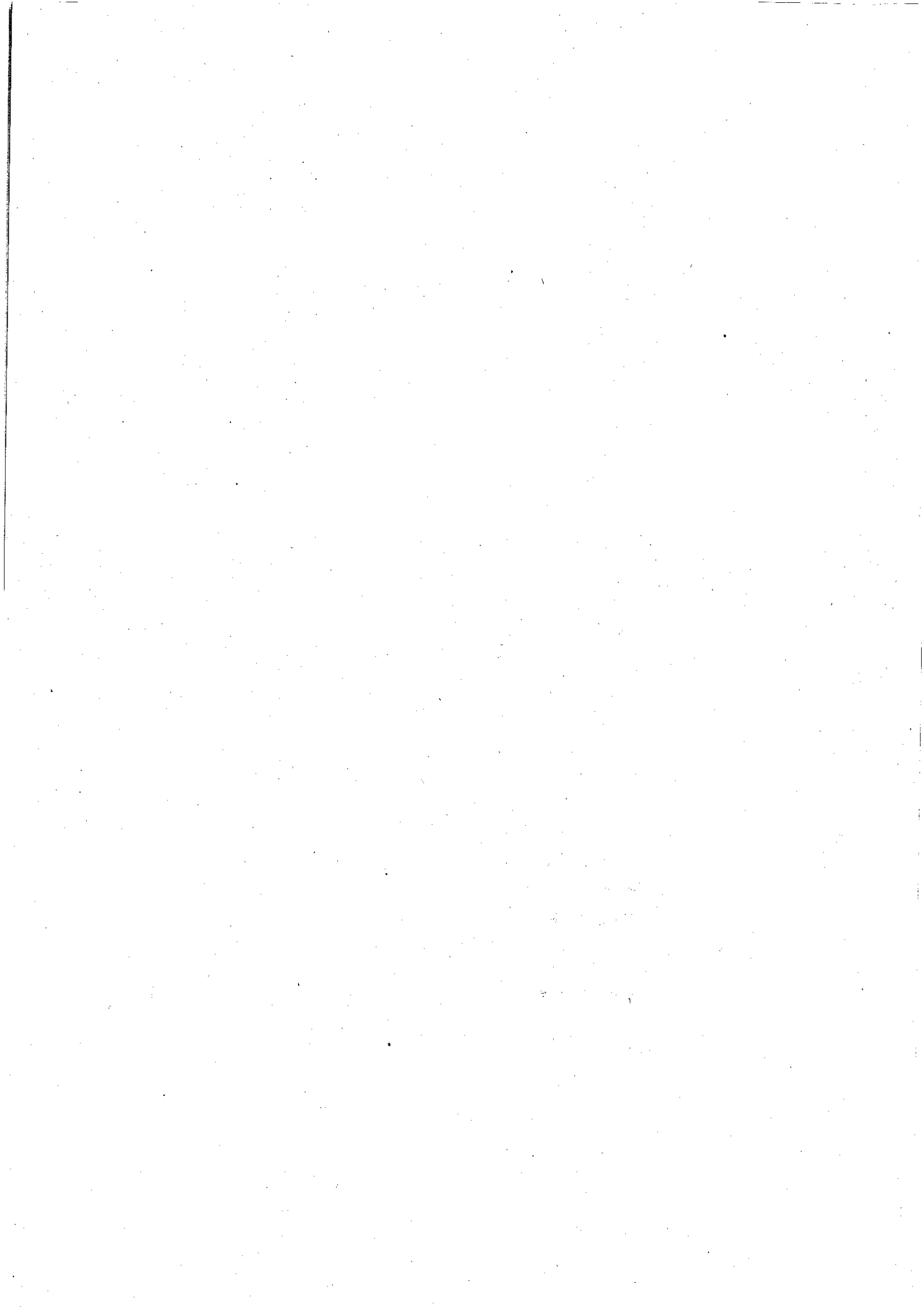
The Chair suggested that late November and late March are suitable times for the next two meetings. Nottingham CC and Core Cities offered to host the next meeting.

Final remarks – a LAAP member requested that the National Adaptation Programme have a spatial dimension; it needed to include a framework to enable appropriate and proportionate actions to be delivered that take account of the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society. This could have many potential benefits such as providing guidance on a strategic level to local development frameworks & planning decisions, such as safeguarding grade 1 agricultural land or supporting plans for resilient national infrastructure etc. This was logged for follow-up.

Action 6: Secretariat to work up arrangements for next meeting and propose two dates to members, by 19th August.

Attendee List

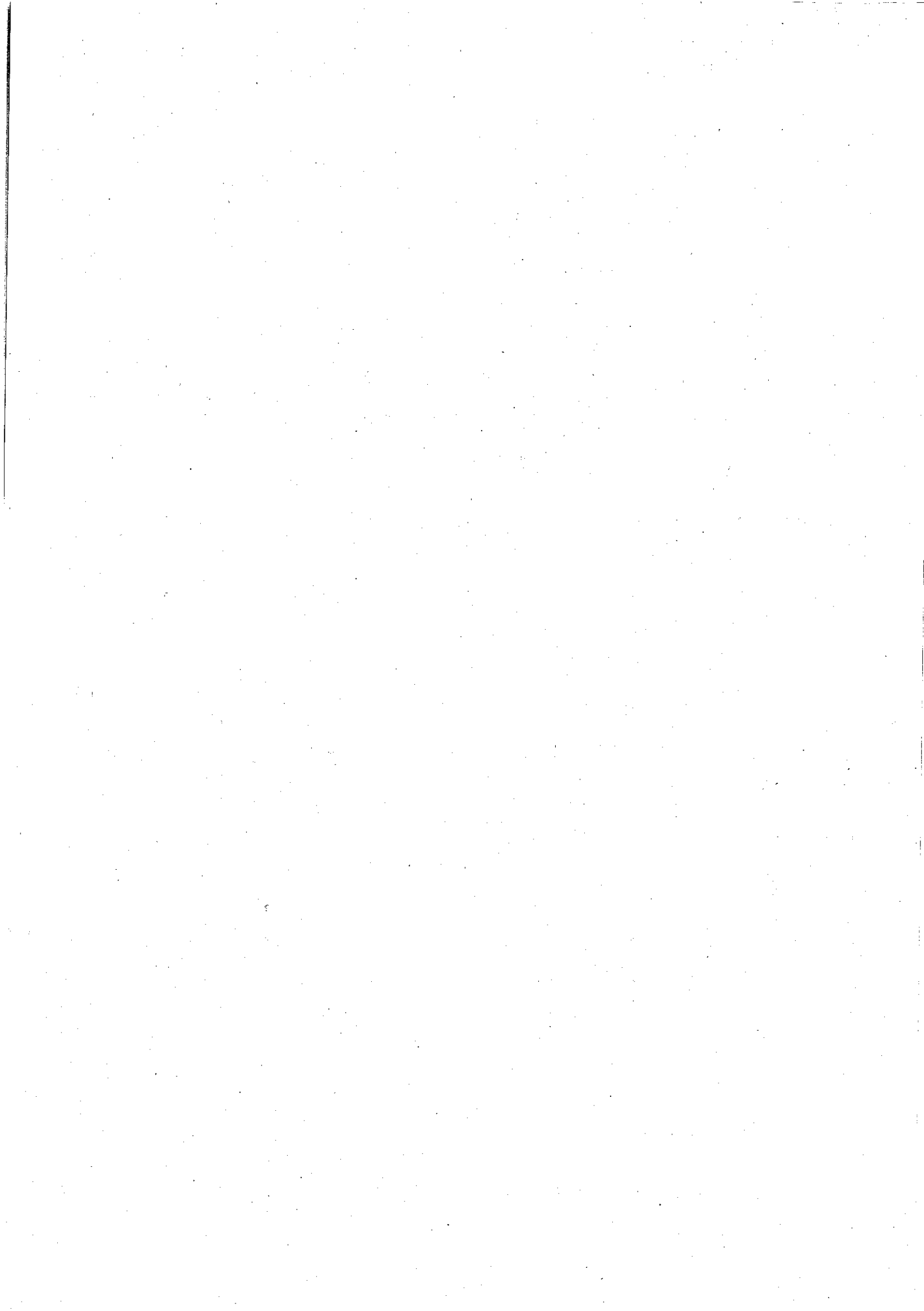
Organisation	Name	Role/Job Title
Lincolnshire County Council	Richard Belfield	Chair + Assistant Director (Environment, Planning and Customer Services)
Hampshire County Council	[REDACTED]	Environment Futures Manager
Hampshire County Council	[REDACTED]	
Kent County Council	[REDACTED]	Climate Change Project Officer
Merton (London Borough)	Simon Williams	Director of Adult Social Services + ADASS lead on Civil Contingencies
Leicestershire County Council	[REDACTED]	Head of Environmental Management
Cornwall County Council	[REDACTED]	Sustainable Development Officer Environment Service
Nottingham City Council	[REDACTED]	Climate Change Manager



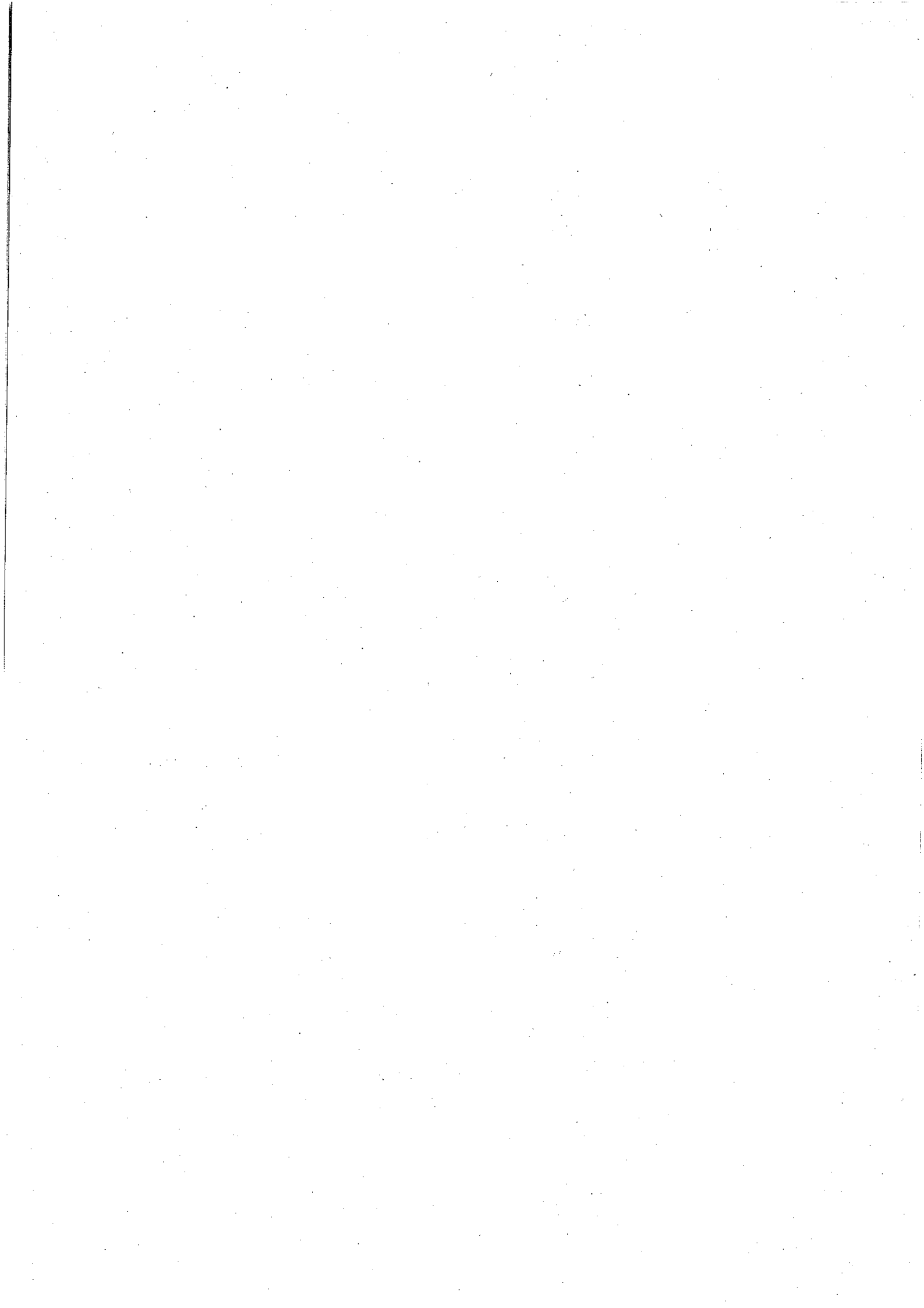
Greater London Authority (GLA)	Alex Nickson	Strategy Manager for Climate Change Adaptation and Water
Leeds Local Enterprise Partnership	[REDACTED]	
Nottingham Declaration	[REDACTED]	Interim Chair of Nottingham Declaration Partnership & Coordinator of Climate Change East Midlands
Local Government Group	[REDACTED]	Adaptation Policy Consultant
	[REDACTED]	Adaptation Policy Consultant
Core Cities Climate Change Working Group	[REDACTED]	Newcastle City Council, Policy and Information Officer
East of England Development Agency	[REDACTED]	Senior Executive
Regional Improvement and Efficiency Partnerships	[REDACTED]	Programme Manager, E.Mids RIEP
Climate UK/Climate South East	Kristen Guida	Programme Officer
Local Government Information Unit	[REDACTED]	Policy Manager

DCLG	[REDACTED]	Climate Change & Sustainable Development Manager
Defra (ACC)	[REDACTED]	Head, Health and Local Government Team
Defra (ACC)	[REDACTED]	LAAP Secretariat
Environment Agency	[REDACTED]	
UK Climate Impacts Programme	[REDACTED]	
Defra	Neil Thornton	Director of Climate, Waste and Atmosphere <i>Attended early part of the meeting</i>
Defra, ACC	[REDACTED]	<i>Attended early part of the meeting</i>
Defra, ACC	[REDACTED]	<i>Attended item 3 (new delivery arrangements) only</i>
Defra, ACC	[REDACTED]	<i>Attended item 3 (new delivery arrangements) only</i>
Defra, Natural Environment Strategic Unit	[REDACTED]	<i>Attended item 6 (natural environment) only</i>
RSPB	[REDACTED]	<i>Attended item 6 (natural environment) only</i>

Apologies



National Association of Local Councils (NALC)	[REDACTED]	Policy and Development Manager
Kirklees Council	[REDACTED]	Environment Officer
East of England Development Agency	[REDACTED]	Senior Executive
Allerdale Borough Council	[REDACTED]	Strategic Manager for Business
Defra, Biodiversity	[REDACTED]	Senior Advisor - Climate Change Adaptation



LOCAL ADAPTATION ADVISORY PANEL

MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING

28 November, 11:30 to 16:30
Nottingham City Council

See Annex 1 for list of attendees. All presentations will be or are available on the Communities of Practice website (<http://www.communities.idea.gov.uk/c/3760385/home.do>).

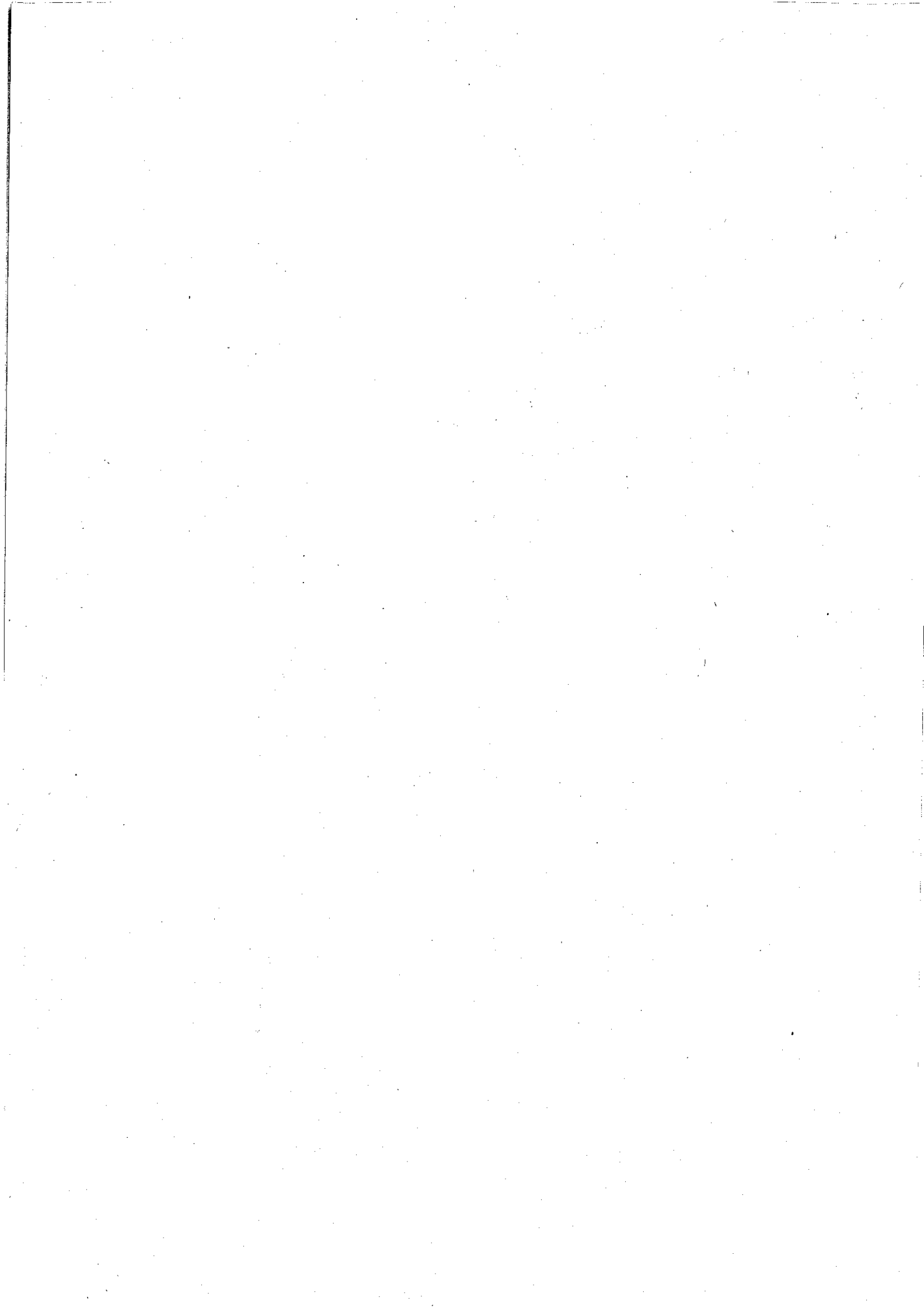
1. Introductions and actions from last meeting

a. The Chair thanked all attendees for coming and initiated roundtable introductions. An update on the actions from the previous meeting was provided, detailed below.

	Detail	Deadline	Owner(s)
1	ACC to work with LGA and LAAP to develop papers for each of the key LGA Boards and the IFRMG This will be covered under item 4.	Next 6 months	ACC, LGA, LAAP members
2	LAAP members to check the minutes and the updated Terms of Reference and provide comments or amendments to secretariat by 12 th August. TOR are now complete and on the COP.	12/08/11	LAAP members
3	LAAP members to consult within their organisation and provide a response to the 3 key questions via the LAAP secretariat by 27 th July. Members provided an update, thanks for input. Covered under item 2.	27/07/11	LAAP members
4	Secretariat to provide LAAP members with the ASC forward plan in advance of meetings, to assist with the selection of themes. Completed.	At least 2 wks before Meetings	Secretariat
5	LAAP members to provide nominations for civil society organisations that would add perspective, knowledge or skills to the discussion, by 19 th August. Keep as an open question.	19/08/11	LAAP members
6	Secretariat to work up arrangements for next meeting and propose two dates to members, by 19 th August. Completed.	19/08/11	Secretariat

b. The Secretariat provided a brief update, flowing from thematic discussions from July, on how the outputs on the Natural Environment White Paper (and in particular the Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs)) had been taken forward. Defra had noted concerns that: 1) the LNPs would be re-worked versions of existing networks, with too small and narrow in focus; and, 2) there should be greater clarity on the relationship between Local Enterprise Partnerships and LNPs. These comments had informed guidance for the LNPs currently being developed and also fed into the ACC Programme's discussions about how adaptation of the natural environment will be delivered on the ground.

2. Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) update



a. An update was provided on work undertaken over the summer and autumn (which LAAP had usefully informed) aimed to warm up local and sub-national audiences on the CCRA. The view of LAAP members was sought in relation to how best to disseminate the CCRA in January.

b. The CCRA, while being primarily a UK level report, did provide some information for many of the key metrics at a regional or River Basin District level. This was information which could be used by local actors to inform action taken on adaptation. Given localism and the importance of local level adaptation action, Defra was keen to explore with LAAP members how best to draw this information out.

c. Some LAAP members stressed the need for a clear sub-national breakdown of information, for example in terms of clear graphics and statistics.

d. Defra was working with the Climate Change Partnerships to develop information packs that would help the findings of the CCRA to be communicated in a meaningful way to key local players, including local government. These regional communication packs were currently being prepared and were intended to provide flexible information 'tools' to help dialogue on the development of the National Adaptation Programme over the coming year and made publicly available. It was outlined that as well as the regional communication packs, an executive summary of the CCRA evidence report was being produced as well as sector summaries for each of the 11 Sector reports.

ACTION 1: LAAP members who have already signed up to confidentiality agreements to signal to the Secretariat that they'd like access to the CCRA sector summaries. Others who would like access to contact the Secretariat to arrange access.

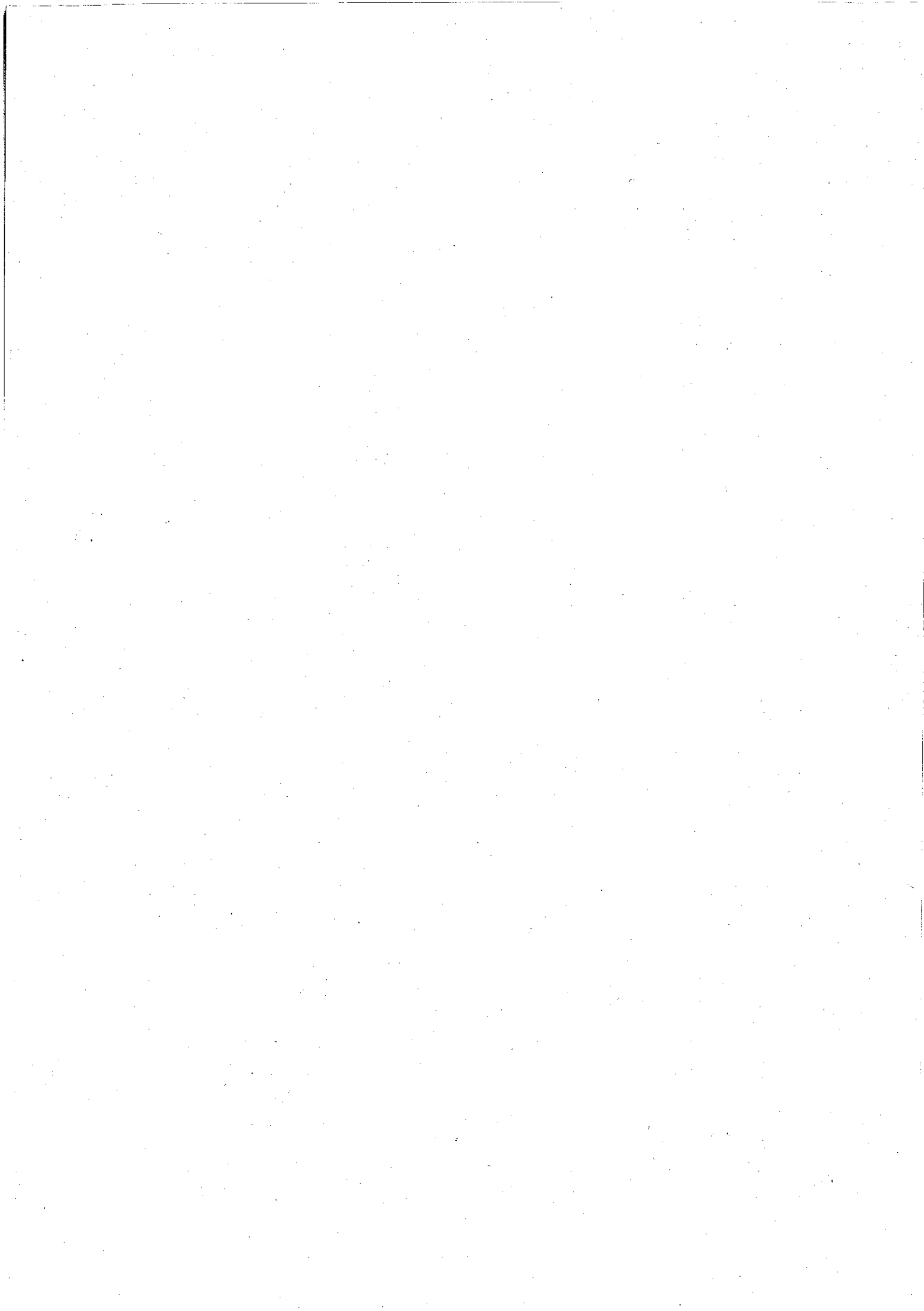
ACTION 2: Climate UK to circulate a version of the CCRA Regional Information Packs to LAAP for their views, on the understanding that turnaround for comments will be rapid – expected period of comment likely to be 20-23 January 2012.

e. Further points which arose in during discussion were:

- I. whether actions that are undertaken as part of the National Adaptation Programme (NAP) should be in line with the evidence contained in the CCRA. It was clarified that the evidence from the CCRA was only one part of the evidence base for adaptation – the NAP would need to draw from all key sources such as the recent Foresight Reports, ARP Reports and other local evidence.
- II. The publication of the CCRA was also the formal start of the conversation, between a wide range of stakeholders, on the National Adaptation Programme. This would be done through a 'call for views' from the CCRA publication and a series of workshops in February and March. A key focus will be to identify and engage a wide range of stakeholders and reach beyond, whilst including, those organisations already active on the climate resilience/adaptation agenda.
- III. The timing of publication in January will allow it to draw on the outcome of the Durban UNFCCC Climate Change Conference and should have regard to other relevant announcements e.g. those around statements on flooding insurance.

3. National Adaptation Programme (NAP)

a. [REDACTED] Defra outlined the proposed approach to developing the NAP, which is a statutory requirement of the Climate Change Act 2008. The ambition was that the NAP was developed by way of 'co-creation' so that priorities for action and details of how to



achieve climate resilience across the UK would be agreed in partnership with stakeholders. The process would formally begin with the "call for views" on the event of the CCRA publication. This would open the debate across the adaptation agenda and encourage development of innovative solutions that deal with climate risks and opportunities. This would be the first NAP and, along with the CCRA, it would be reviewed every 5 years going forward. The ideal was that the publication of the NAP represents a 'snapshot' of ongoing action across the UK, rather than a starting or end point.

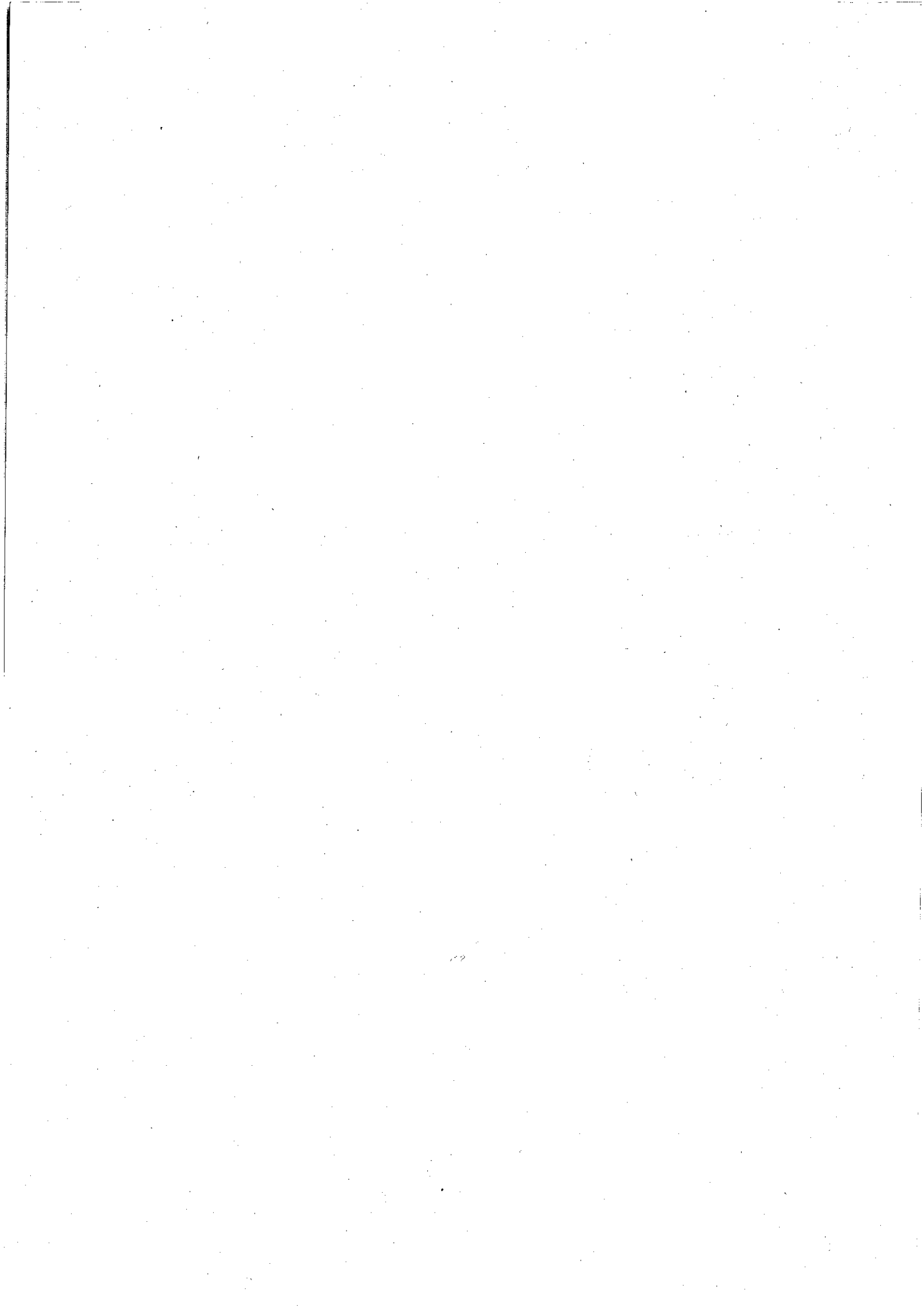
b. Priorities for action would be 'weighted' but agreed on the basis of considerations such as urgency, importance and impact, with the recognition that these would vary at a local scale. The NAP would be a mix of fully developed policies, policies in development and also projects involving both government and non-government participants. Given localism and the fact that most adaptation happens, and will need to happen, at the local level – it was absolutely key that local government had a strong input into the development of the NAP. LAAP would play a key overseeing role in this – as set out in its Terms of Reference and views of the Panel were sought as to how best to ensure sufficient input and steer was received by its members over the coming months.

c. Points which arose in discussion are summarised below:

- I. A strong concern was expressed that there would be situations where a strategic or central approach was needed to complement local decision making for example in the case of housing development in coastal areas of high flood risk. While there were local incentives to build this often resulted in increasing numbers of people in housing at serious risk of flooding. Without a sub-national planning structure or process there was a risk that local decisions could lead to mal-adaptation. Although increased transparency of decisions would allow people to hold their local councils to account –this was not robust in all circumstances.
- II. There would be the need for local action to be supported by a national-level leadership, including engagement at the councillor level to raise awareness of the need to act on adaptation. The LGA summarised recent work to promote adaptation within local government. With ACC, LGA will be tabling a paper at programme board meetings in January to provide a brief preview of the CCRA and highlight the risks that were particularly relevant to each Board. For some Boards LGA will explore potential for time to give a brief presentation on the CCRA.
- III. The Economics of Climate Resilience (ECR) project which will attempt to provide economic analysis of adaptation options to inform the development of the NAP was outlined. The project was intended to estimate the 'adaptation deficit' across a number of sectors and recommend the most effective actions to address the deficit.
- IV. In response to the question posed by ACC to LAAP on the practicalities of members feeding in their views on the NAP (proposed options were more frequent meetings, creation of sub-groups or virtual engagement), LAAP advised that existing networks should be used, emphasising the importance of utilising existing networks effectively without duplication of effort, and focusing their attention on critical areas. Virtual communication was seen as a good means of obtaining opinions from members. LAAP's status as an opinion group to Government and its prominent role in influencing the development of the NAP was highlighted to members to consider.

ACTION 3: LAAP Secretariat to follow up this discussion with more concrete proposals, on LAAP's role for NAP policy development, which will be set out for the next meeting.

4. Questions on ACC update and brief news updates



a. The paper on news items was tabled to which no questions or issues were raised. The following updates were offered verbally:

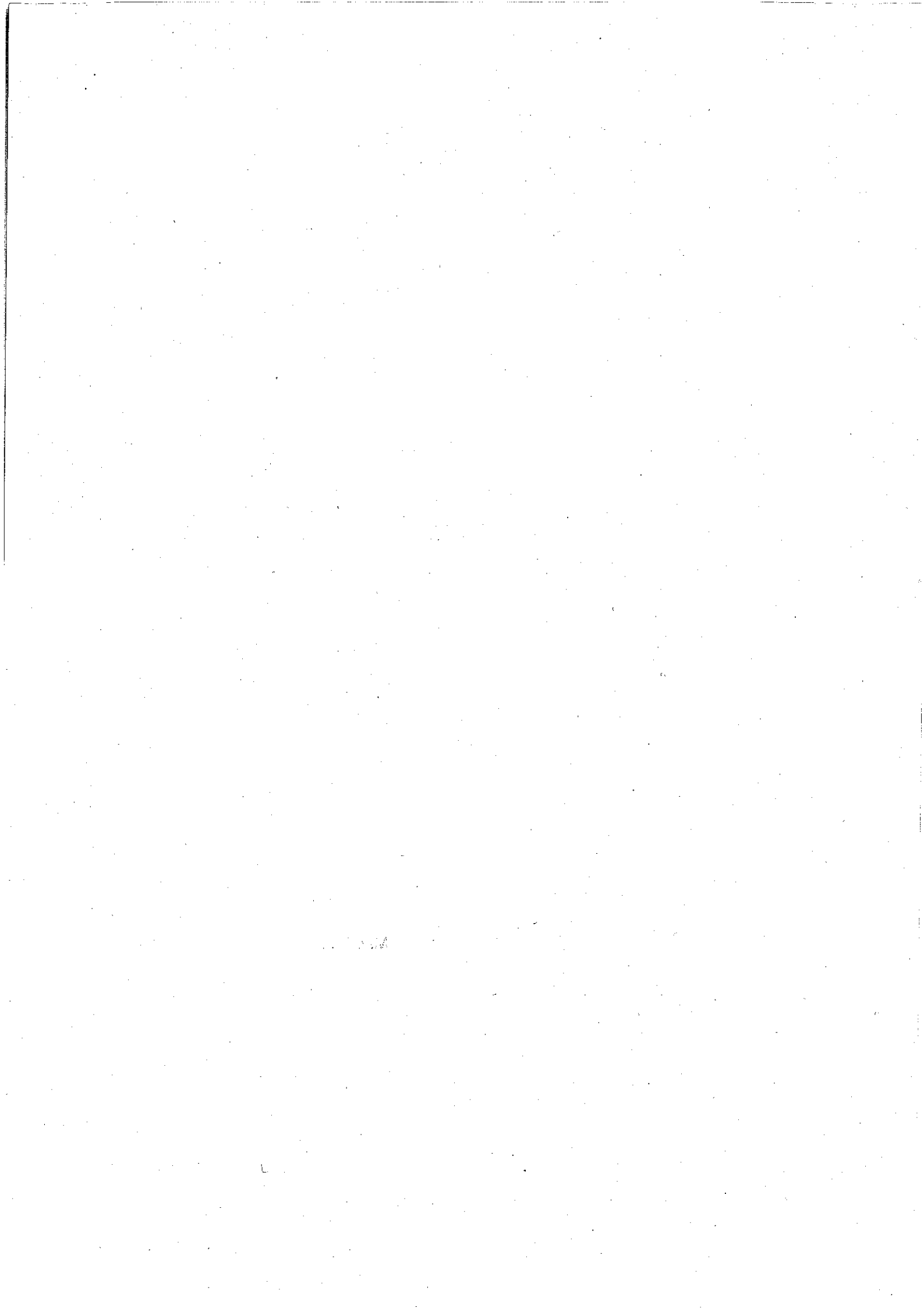
- I. The London Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, was recently published and set out the problems and the solutions needed and those responsible for them, to ensure that London was resilient to climate impacts. The publication of the CCRA would offer a "second bite" for discussions on developing the London strategy, but it also the London strategy presented a useful exemplar for NAP development.
- II. A secondment into the LGA from the Environment Agency was announced. [REDACTED] would shortly join LGA (in January 2012) to help support LGA adaptation portfolio. The scope of the post was still being developed but was likely to cover tailored support on the themes, the web information service for local government, and supporting ongoing discussion on the future of the Nottingham Declaration Partnership. EA continue to work up their advisory and support programme for local government and wish to provide a substantive item for discussion at the next LAAP meeting.

5. Discussion on 'live issues'

- a. [REDACTED] (Nottingham Declaration Partnership) gave an update on the outcome of the recent consultation on the refresh of the Nottingham Declaration Partnership. 150 local authorities responded to the consultation and 60 had indicated their interest in being part of the Board. An extended meeting of the Board had been held on 1 November to discuss the findings and agree a way forward. The new NDP was expected to be launched in spring 2012.
- b. Kristen Guida (Climate UK) advised that Climate UK was formally incorporated as a Community Interest Company in July; the nine regional coordinators are the Directors; Climate UK have developed a collaborative agreement with EA. Kristen also outlined work the CCPs were undertaking with Defra on the CCRA Regional Information Packs.

6. Theme discussion: Health & wellbeing

- a. Themed discussion on the health and wellbeing theme was introduced by Department of Health who outlined the growing appreciation of health issues flowing from climate impacts, which were illustrated by recent discussion and events at World Health Organisation events where consensus was reached across 120 on the importance of dealing with health impacts from climate change. While DH and its partners such as NHS Sustainable Development Unit had already been using UKCP09 to raise awareness of climate impacts on the health agenda and the need for action, the current health reforms presented a further opportunity to influence change at a domestic level.
- b. Three presentations to inform LAAP members and inform discussions for break out groups were given:
 - I. [REDACTED] (NHS Senior Public Health Manager) provided an overview of the current reforms and where opportunities for influencing change were emerging. Key opportunities outlined were the update of the Heatwave Plan for England in 2012, a new procurement strategy due to be published in April 2012 and influencing the authorisation of the Clinical Commissioning Groups.
 - II. Paul Cobbing (National Flood Forum) offered perspectives from impacts arising from flooding events. Significant issues arose in relation to the recovery phrase, and difficulties faced on repair and insurance applications were often long lasting and traumatic.



III. Chris Shaw (Director of Health Improvement, Sheffield City Council) gave an insight into the emerging priorities of the local health community in the current health reforms, and how resilience within the local health system might be best promoted.

c. Presentations are /will be available on the CoP for reference. The subsequent break-out and plenary discussions will be written up and circulated separately.

7. Ideas for themes for next two meetings

The following suggestions were made for the next thematic discussion:

- Spatial planning and building regulations
- Business – particularly the Local Enterprise Partnerships
- Transport & planning for an effective network
- Insurance
- Social Justice

ACTION 4: ACC to confirm when the theme for the next meeting had been agreed (additional views to the Secretariat by 27 January 2012), which will also include time for LAAP to contribute to NAP policy development. Once the theme had been confirmed nominations for civil society organisations to attend and present where appropriate should be forwarded to the Secretariat.

8. AOB and close

ASC

Climate UK asked the Secretariat to explore whether a representative from the Adaptation Sub Committee should be invited to attend LAAP. Others also asked whether a councillor member might also be identified.

ACTION 5: LAAP Secretariat to explore with Chair and circulate a proposal by correspondence to take Panel members views.

LAAP Deputy Chair

The Chair noted the increasing profile that the Panel was gaining and the resulting increase in invites to him as Chair e.g. to give evidence to ASC. Whilst this was warmly welcomed, it would be helpful to identify a volunteer for Deputy Chair.

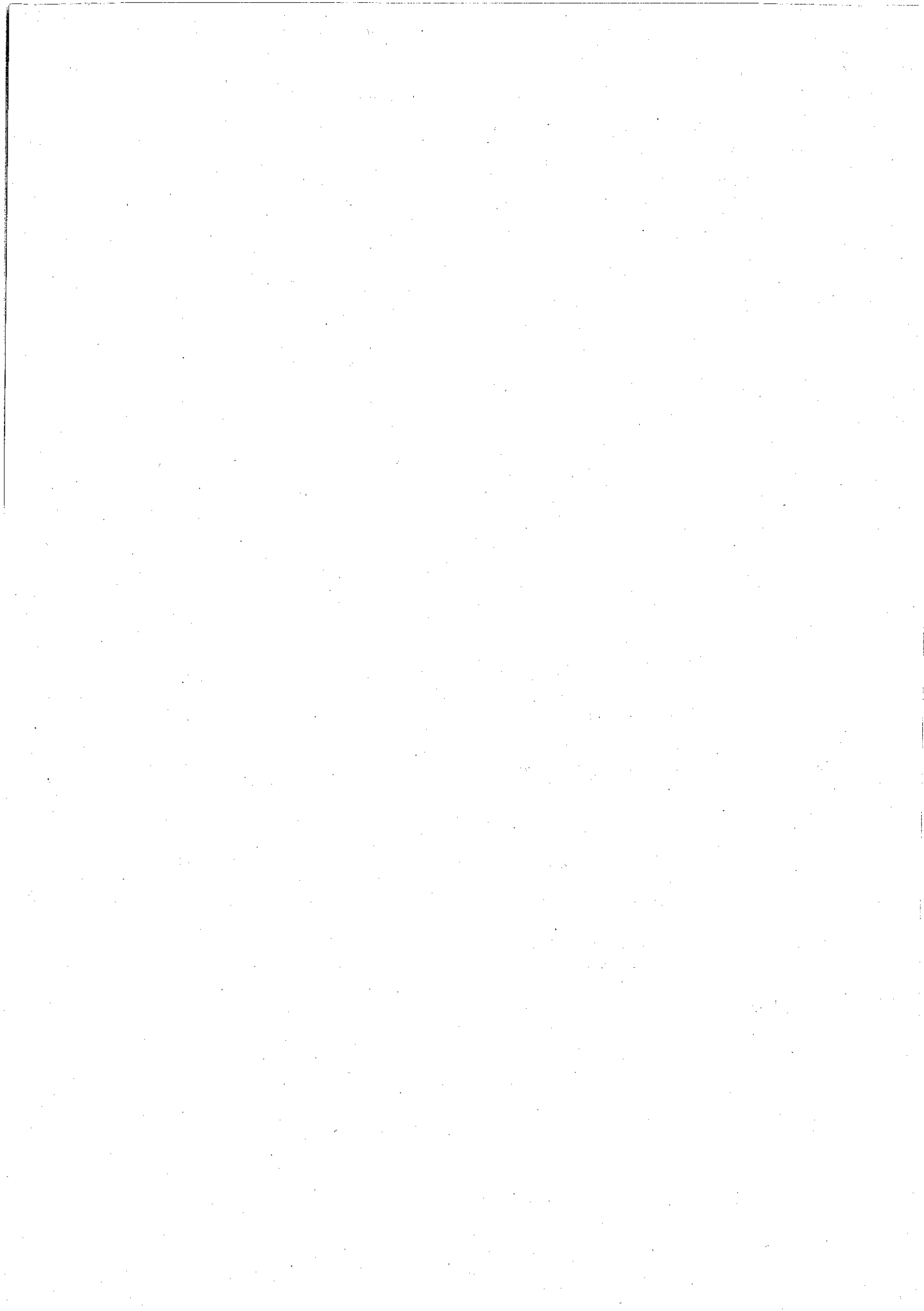
ACTION 6: LAAP members are requested to consider nominations or expressions of interest for deputy chair of LAAP and if interested to contact the LAAP Secretariat by 27 January.

Change of Secretariat

Members were advised that [REDACTED] was leaving the ACC Programme at the end of the week and her replacement was currently being sought. [REDACTED] will act as interim secretariat for LAAP.

Date of Next meeting

The next meeting would take place in London on 8 March 2012.

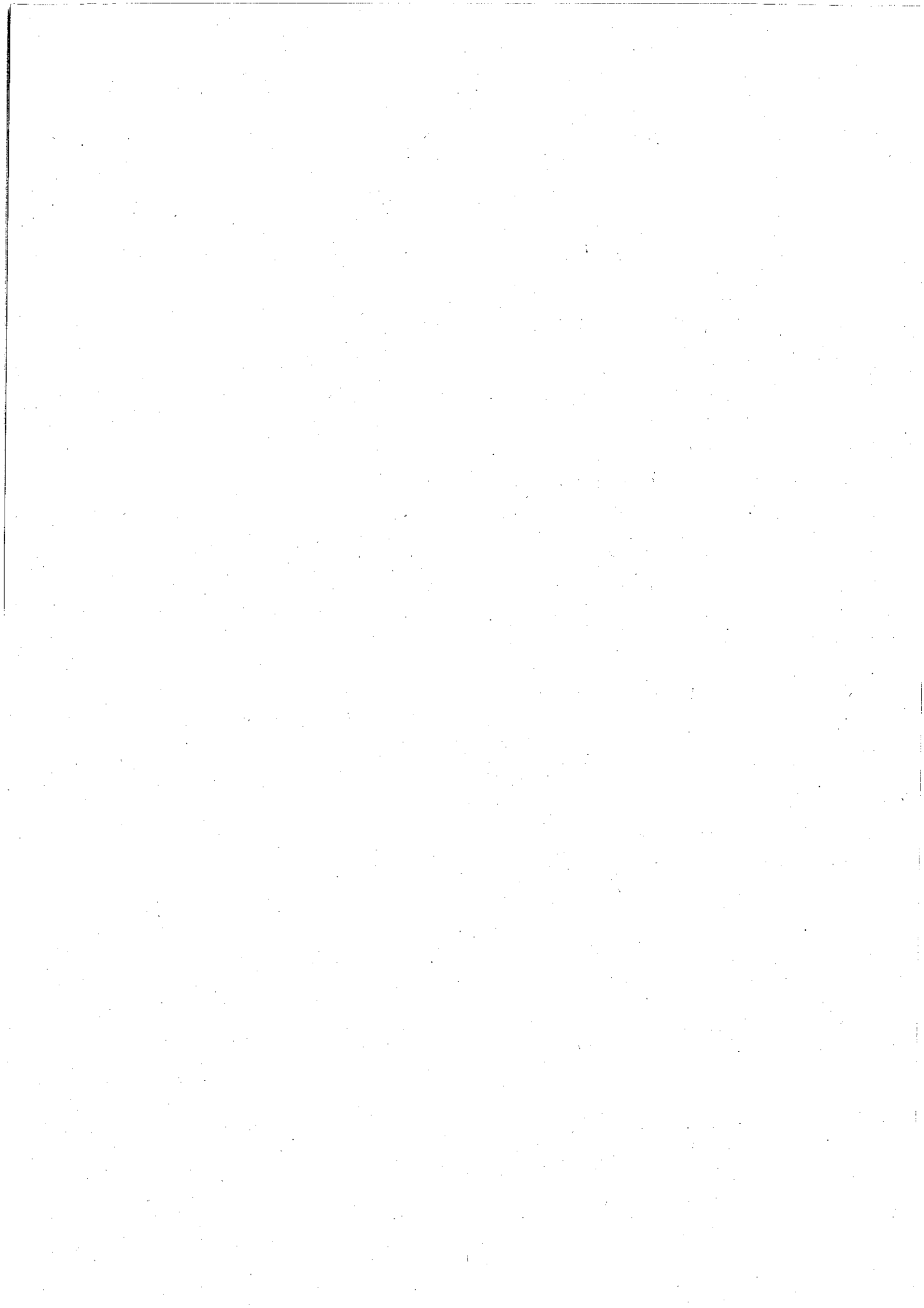


ANNEX: Attendee List

LAAP Members

Organisation	Name	Role/Job Title
Lincolnshire County Council	Richard Belfield	Chair + Assistant Director (Environment, Planning and Customer Services)
Hampshire County Council	██████████ ██████████	Environment Futures Manager
Kent County Council	██████████████████	Climate Change Project Officer
Leicestershire County Council	██████████████	Head of Environmental Management
Nottingham City Council	██████████	Climate Change Manager
Greater London Authority (GLA)	Alex Nickson	Strategy Manager for Climate Change Adaptation and Water
Nottingham Declaration	██████████████	Interim Chair of Nottingham Declaration Partnership & Coordinator of Climate Change East Midlands
Local Government Group	██████████	Advisory – Policy and Development
National Association of Local Councils (NALC)	██████████	Policy and Development Manager
Core Cities Climate Change Working Group	██████████	
Climate UK/Climate South East	Kristen Guida	Head, Climate UK
Local Government Information Unit	Andy Johnston	

Defra (ACC)	██████████████	Head, Health and Local Government Team
Defra (ACC)	██████████████	LAAP Secretariat



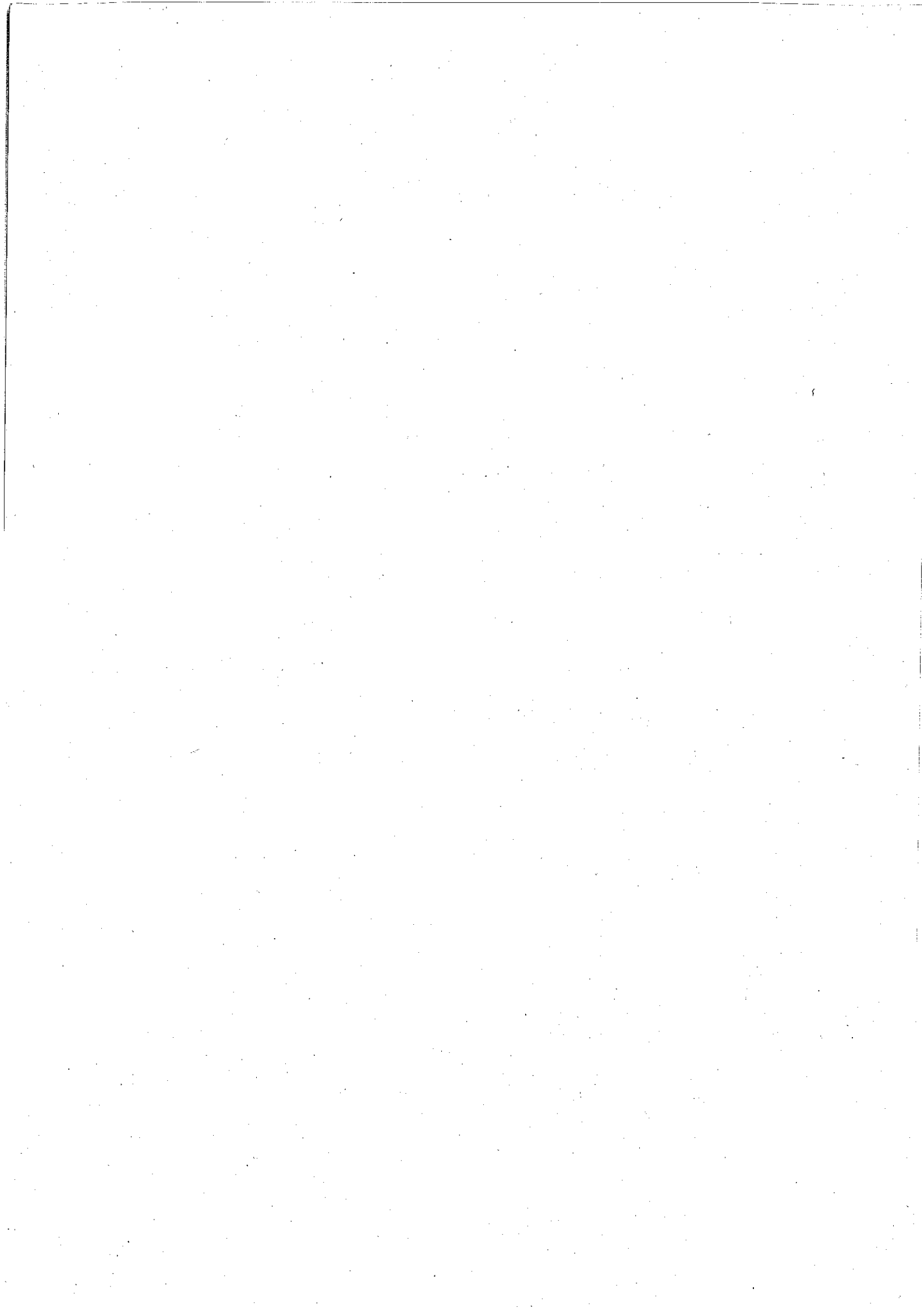
Environment Agency	[REDACTED]	Adaptation delivery <i>Update on EA adaptation delivery</i>
UKCIP	[REDACTED]	Adaptation delivery


Additional attendees and presenters

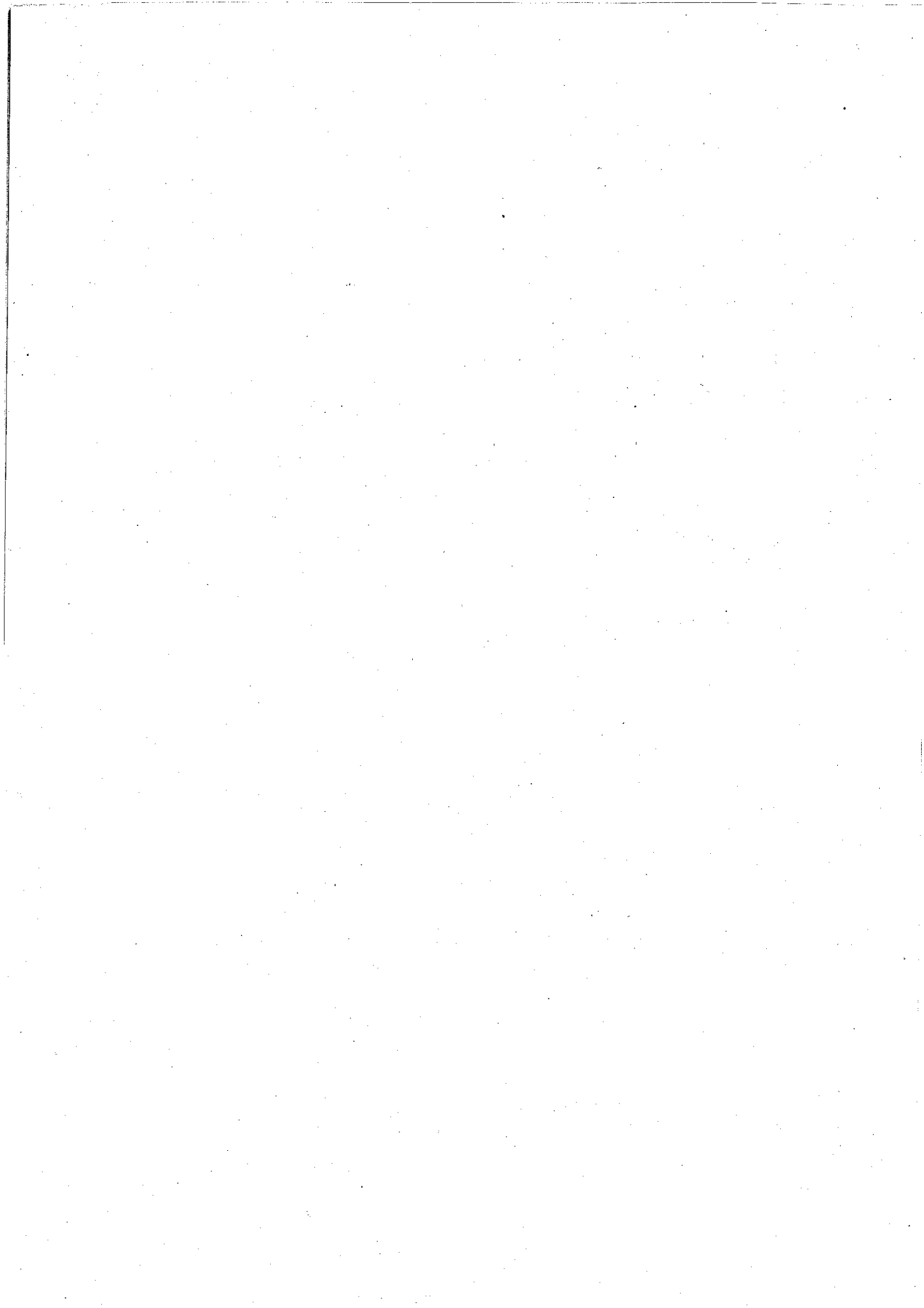
Defra (ACC)	[REDACTED]	Health and Local Government Team (speaker on item 2)
Defra (ACC)	[REDACTED]	Lead on National Adaptation Programme (speaker on item 3) <i>Update on National Adaptation Programme</i>
Department of Health	[REDACTED]	Adaptation lead (speaker on health theme)
National Health Service	[REDACTED]	Regional lead for the NHS on Sustainable Development and Climate Change (speaker on health theme)
Scottish Flood Forum	Paul Cobbing	(speaker on health theme)
Sheffield City Council	Chris Shaw	Director, Public Health (speaker on health theme)
Lincolnshire County Council	[REDACTED]	Climate Change Project Officer

Apologies

Allerdale Borough Council	[REDACTED]	Strategic Manager for Business
Merton (London Borough)	Simon Williams	Director of Adult Social Services + ADASS lead on Civil Contingencies
Kirklees Council	[REDACTED]	Environment Officer
DCLG	[REDACTED]	Climate Change & Sustainable Development Manager
Leeds Local Enterprise Partnership	[REDACTED]	
Regional Improvement and Efficiency	[REDACTED]	Programme Manager, E.Mids RIEP



Partnerships		
Cornwall County Council		Sustainable Development Officer Environment Service



THIRD LOCAL ADAPTATION ADVISORY PANEL MEETING

Record of meeting discussions
Thursday 8 March 2012
London Councils

INTRODUCTIONS

1. Richard Belfield, the Chair, welcomed meeting participants. Apologies from [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Andy Johnston, and [REDACTED] were noted.
2. See Annex 1 for list of attendees.

UPDATES

New Chair and Deputy Chair

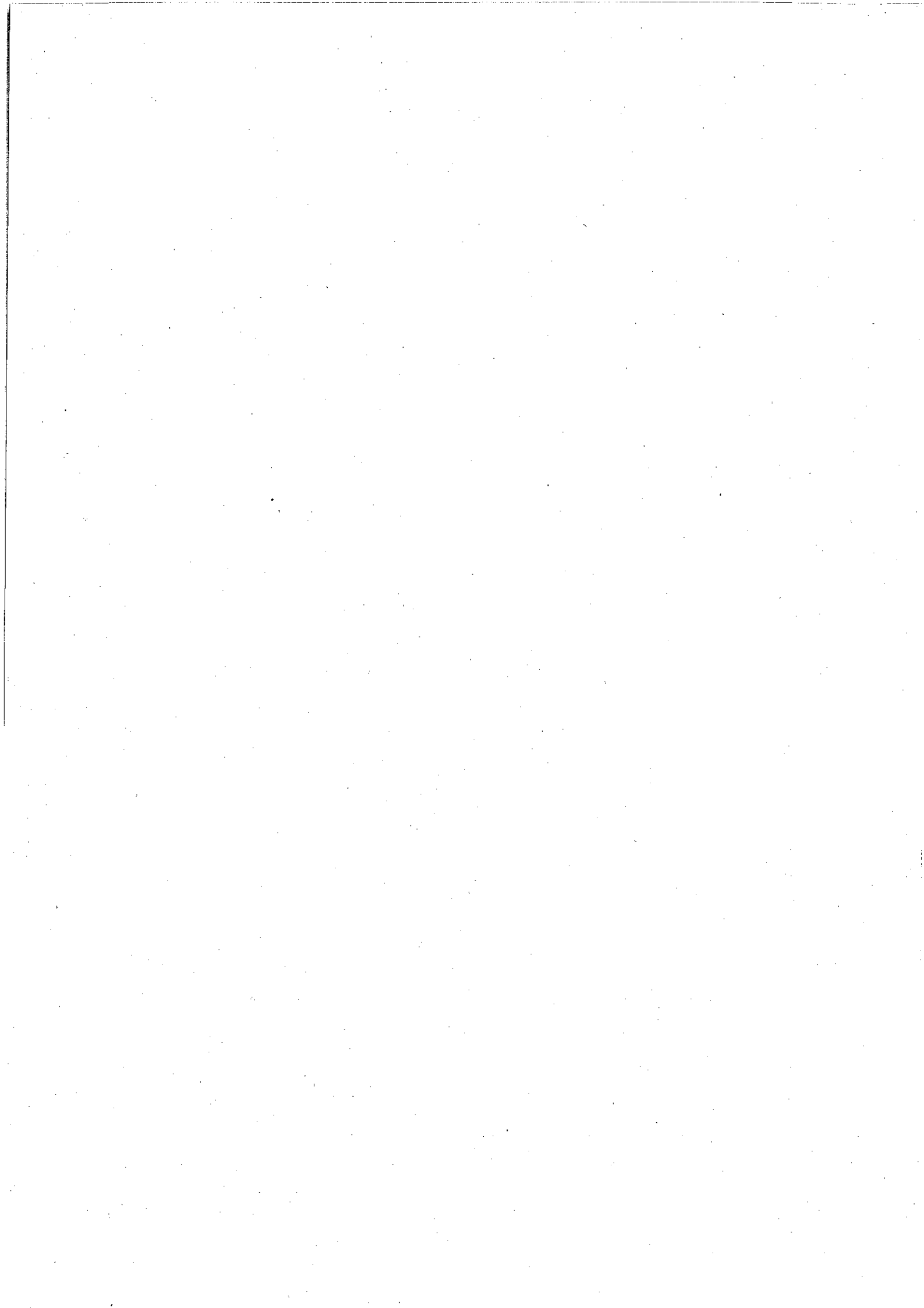
3. The Chair explained to the Panel that, in view of the fact that he was leaving Lincolnshire County Council, he would be resigning from his post as Chair of LAAP. Volunteers would be welcome for the Local Government Association to consider. ADEPT members were being considered, and he was happy to discuss the detail of the commitment required with any LAAP members interested. [REDACTED] (LGA) could be consulted on the protocol for appointment.

4. The Chair formally welcomed Alex Nickson to the post of Deputy Chair of LAAP.

CCRA publication update

5. The Secretariat explained that the CCRA publication had been positively received both in national and international media. The 'call for views' (<http://engage.defra.gov.uk/nap/>) had opened and a number of comments had been recorded on the Local Government page, including one from Baroness Young on the Adaptation Reporting Power. The CCRA publication saw the start of the 'co-creation' process and a number of workshops held across the National Adaptation Programme themes with a wide range of stakeholders. Workshops (jointly led by LGA, Defra, EA and Climate UK) were held specifically with Local Government – in London, Leeds and Leicester – to which some LAAP members attended. A read out of the workshops has been provided in papers under both the NAP and EA agenda item. It was observed that the Government report, responding to the CCRA, had given a helpful indication of where some departments were on climate adaptation. As a cross government work programme, all key Departments are involved under the five different themes making up the National Adaptation Programme.

6. The timeline towards the National Adaptation Programme illustrating key junctures for LAAP input was circulated. This also set out Ministerial engagement on adaptation – with Lord Taylor addressing the CCN network on 16 March and the Secretary of State holding a meeting with LGA councillors on 24 May. Other high level engagement opportunities will be considered with the LGA.



7. July was the period when a broad outline of the NAP was to be produced, which meant that LAAP would have to meet in advance of this to allow it time needed to think strategically about how it would contribute to the NAP. The next full meeting of LAAP was then expected to be June/July.

8. Defra thanked LAAP members for their very helpful input over recent months on the CCRA.

Update on the CCP climate risks communication packs

9. Climate UK updated the Panel on the production of the nine sub national communication packs, which sought to explain what future climate risks would mean to local practitioners. The packs had gone through the usual dissemination routes and there had been requests for hard copies. A slide pack was being developed for a region by region illustration of the climate risks.

Action: Climate UK to circulate slides to share with LAAP.

Actions from previous meetings

10. The Secretariat gave an update on actions which arose in the Nottingham meeting.

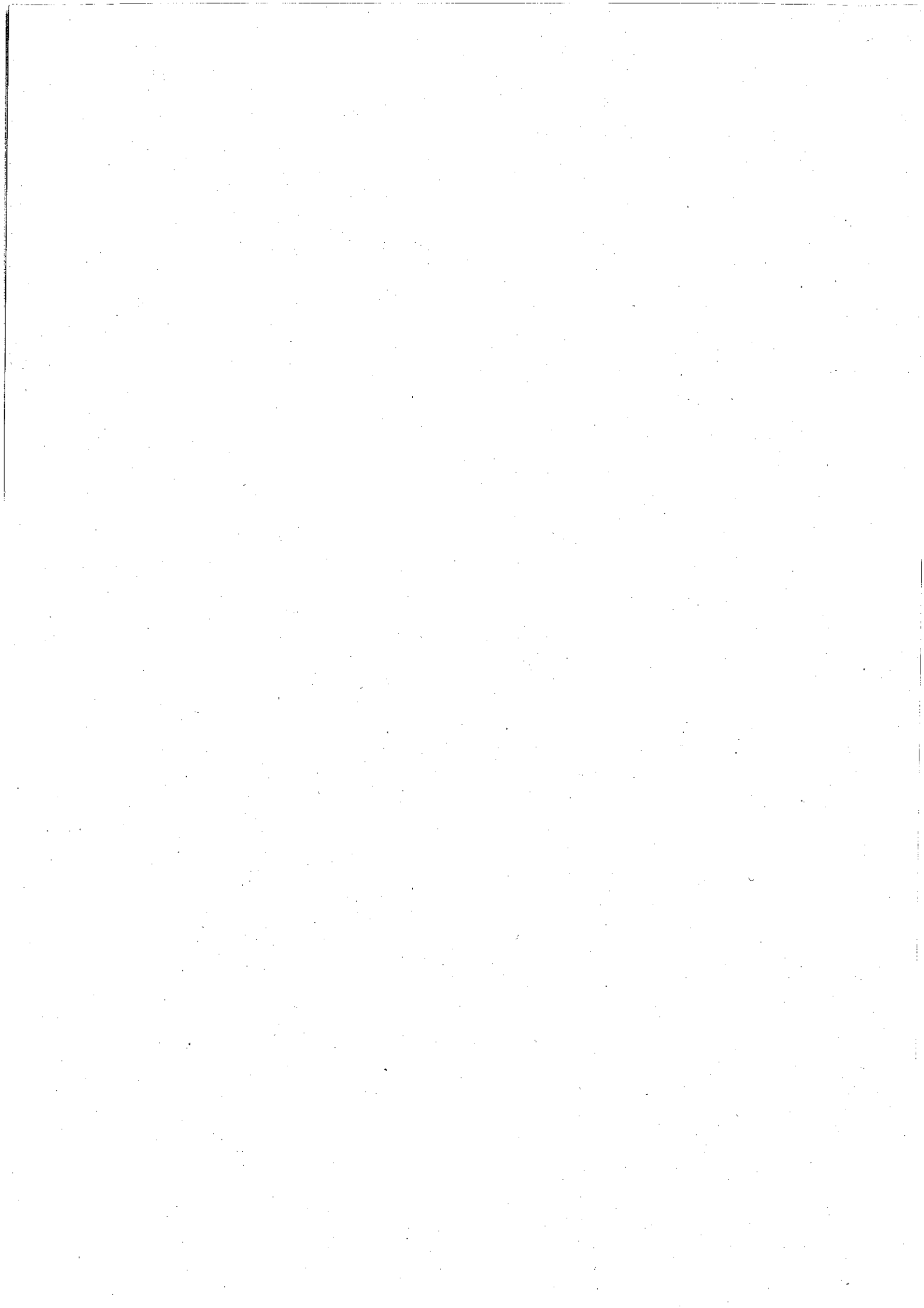
- Two actions were connected to the publication of the CCRA; one in relation to the CCP communication packs had been completed and the other in relation to sharing CCRA sector summaries had been overtaken by events.
- Two actions concerned agreeing and setting up future thematic issues for LAAP to consider, including how LAAP would contribute to the National Adaptation Programme. These matters would be explored again under the items on the National Adaptation Programme and Themes for the next meeting.
- Another action concerned consideration of the membership of LAAP and whether a representative from the Adaptation Sub Committee and a councillor might be identified. It was proposed that these matters are rolled into consideration of LAAP's Terms of Reference at the next meeting.

Questions on ACC Update

11. The following issues were raised by LAAP members.

12. The current drought situation was raised:

- a. The urgency of the situation presented an opportunity to engage at all levels on the wider climate change agenda – this issue was a reminder of the importance of adaptation and efficiency all year round and in starting wider discussions on water efficiency measures.
- b. LGA highlighted that it was now represented at Drought Summits hosted by Defra's Secretary of State. At such times it was critical to engage local leaders and politicians as a way of keeping them involved in the long term.
- c. It was observed that there was mixed response from Local Government on the challenges posed by the drought. Some authorities were aware of the issues and how to respond, whereas on the other end of the spectrum some



authorities, despite the importance of water on key industries and sectors, were not joined up in their response. Some felt that this was also the case at national levels.

- d. How LAAP could specifically feed into drought issues for Local Government was explored. It was acknowledged that LAAP members could build up examples of the kinds of activities undertaken to share with others. LGA offered to collate these, and it was noted that the Defra 'call for views' also offered a way to showcase case studies – and ensure officials and ministers from across Government would see and appreciate challenges were met by local government.

Action: LAAP members to contribute to LGA examples of ways drought was being managed.

- e. In terms of perception, some thought that drought lasting a year was seen as an 'environmental' issue, whilst if drought prolonged for several years it soon shifted into being seen as an 'emergency/resilience' issue. Some raised concerns that the Water White paper was not stronger in promoting the need for climate adaptation

13. At a recent ARP meeting energy companies interpreted climate risks differently to how they were assessed under the CCRA. How were these interpretations being reconciled? Under the ARP energy companies reported on what measures were being taken to address climate risks and this would be taken account of the National Adaptation Programme. This information however had not always been part of considerations in the CCRA because it was not possible to include in the assessment all the actions which were in train or were planned to address future risk. Formulating the National Adaptation Programme will include an assessment of current baseline of activity into which the ARP reports will form a part.

14. The need for the Green Deal to link with adaptation action was mentioned. LAAP were advised that Defra was forging these links DECC. This however presented an opportunity for local authorities to link with decision making initiatives.

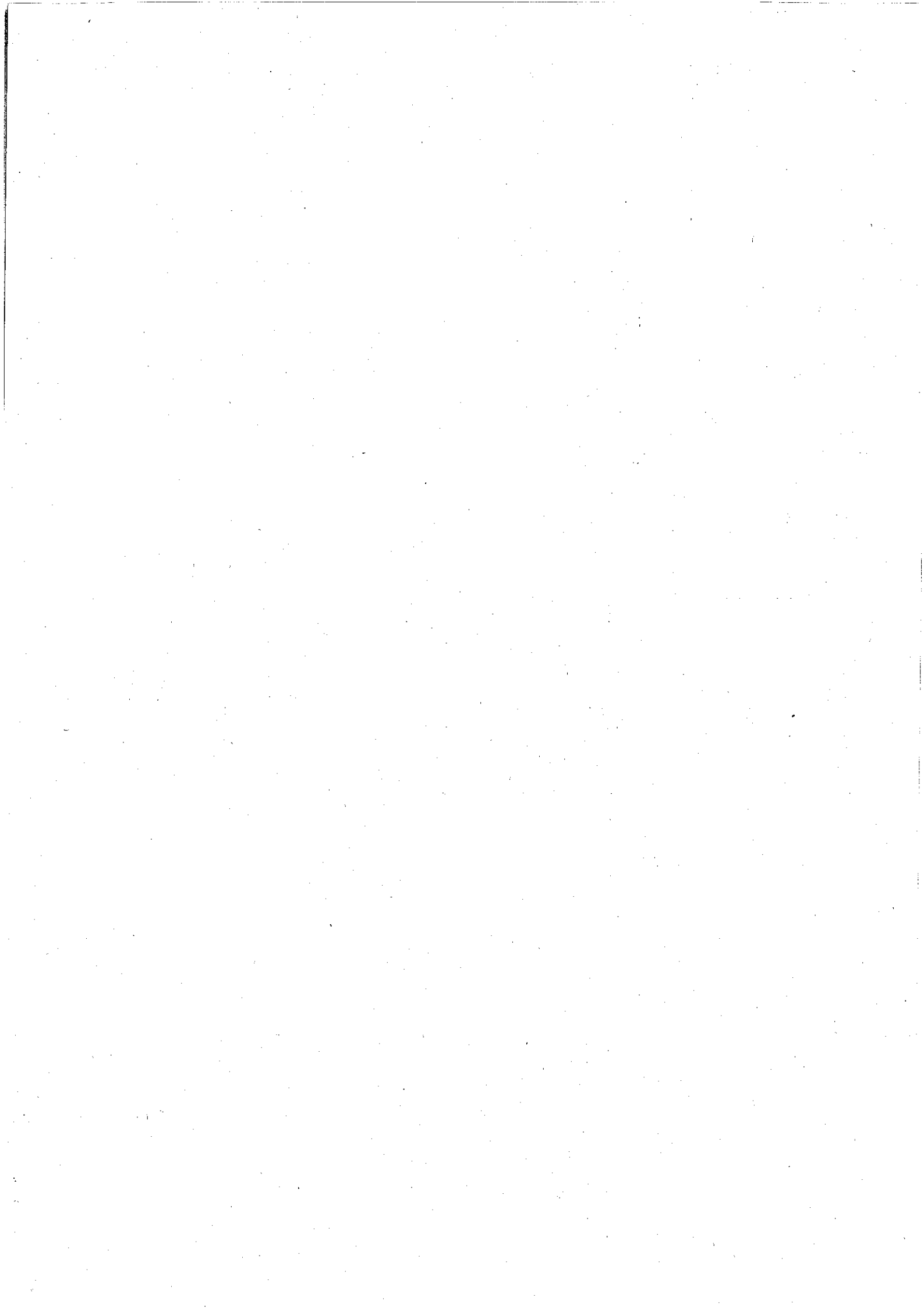
15. Interest was expressed on ECR methodologies and the way in which measures taken on the ground would be.

Action: The Secretariat agreed to circulate slides on the ECR methodologies and explore whether there would be space at a future LAAP meeting to cover this.

Discussion of Live Issues

Climate Local

16. LGA outlined an update on work to develop Climate Local – the renewed Nottingham Declaration Partnership. Work developing Climate Local focussed on the risks and opportunities from the Climate Change Risk Assessment. The intention was that actions could result in multiple outcomes, such as cost savings, assistance for vulnerable groups etc. 5 work areas were being progressed:



- **A framework.** This would pull together what local authorities can do in relation to opportunities and risks from climate change, particularly adaptation. There will be potential for practitioners to add examples of best practice for others to follow. A link will also be made with the Climate Change Partnerships.
- **Indicators.** Now that the national set of indicators had been removed, the intention was to produce localist indicators, to allow for LAs to benchmark their work.
- **A website.** CAG consultants had been employed to design and develop the Climate Local website.
- **Networks.** This will look at how networks can be set up and deployed, bearing in mind that the Communities of Practice traffic had decreased and Knowledge Hub had now been established.
- **A Pack.** This will be about articulating a commitment from Local Authorities. LGA will consider how to pitch this so it is not seen as a regenerated national indicator, but allows for a strong local flavour and local and meaningful engagement.

17. Climate Local will be based on and draw on existing tools. As a sector led approach to addressing adaptation needs, there was scope for Climate Local to be strongly showcased in the National Adaptation Programme. Communication would be a key consideration in rolling out Climate Local since this would be a voluntary commitment. It was suggested that the 24 May meeting between the Defra Secretary of State and LGA might be a good opportunity for launching Climate Local. Other views were invited by LGA from LAAP members.

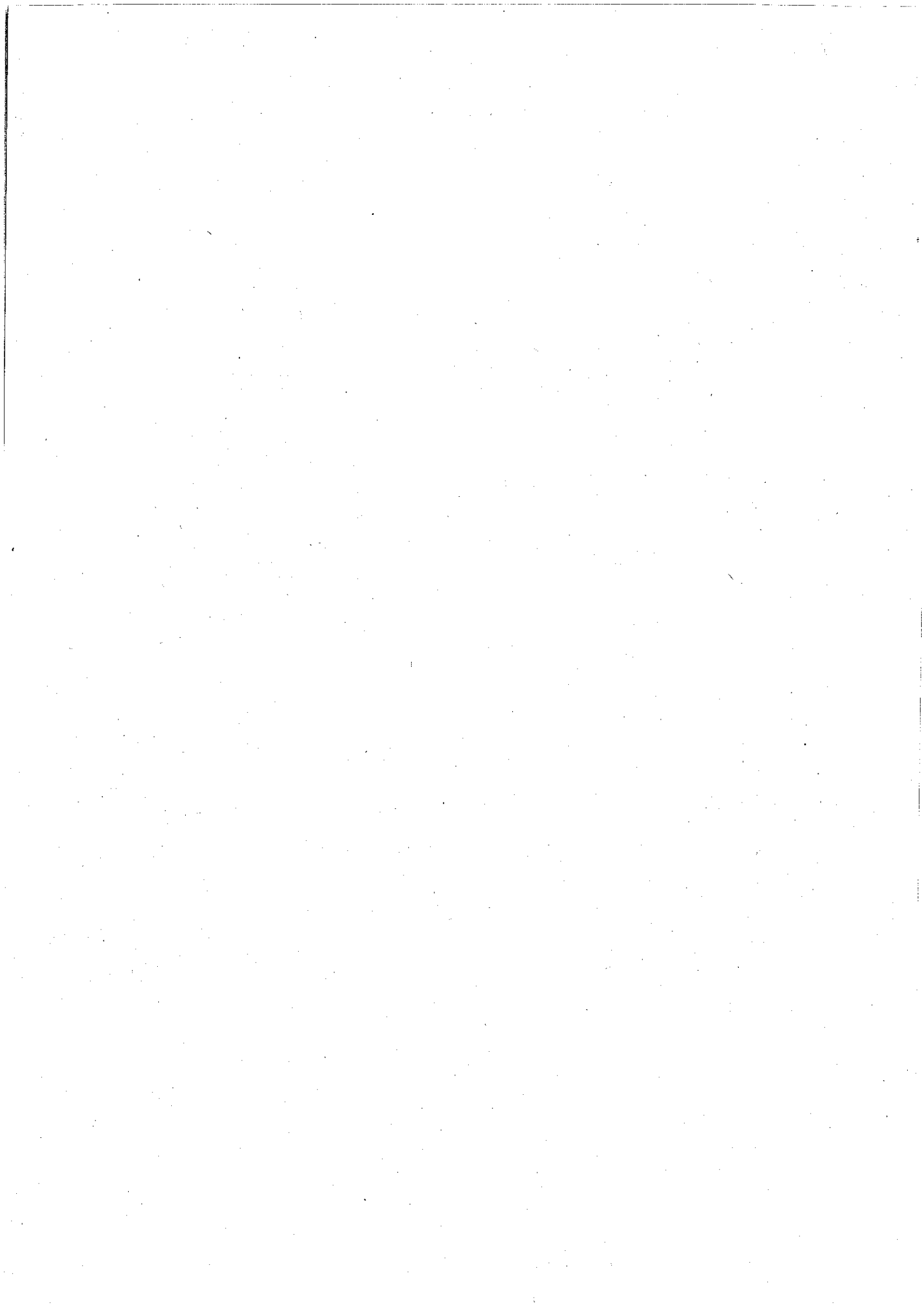
Insurance coverage for properties at risk of flooding- ABI Statement of principles

18. The issue of what options were available following the end of the ABI statement of principles and how the Government would respond was raised. Since the current agreement was linked the level of new protection offered of buildings at risk of flooding, LAAP made the following observations.

- The ABI favoured a market led approach rather than cross subsidisation from the Government.
- It was considered there was mixed appreciation by insurance companies of the risks posed by flooding now and in the future, with information and mapping of surface water flooding not always factored in. Some thought that insurers were increasingly offering products in relation to flooding but not other climate risks.
- The LGA were in the process of writing to the ABI and Richard Benyon to feed in the perspective of local government. This letter had been shared with the LGA network of flooding colleagues.

ACTION – LGA to share letter drafted with LAAP.

- Despite the statement of principles, there were other issues with the insurance offered for flood risk properties. In some cases insurance was not offered at all or the excess payments were prohibitively high.
- There were other incentives for community flood resilience which could be used as a hook for future action and some Local Authorities had started to



work with insurers on community schemes to allow for viable insurance options to be available. Furthermore, the consultation on the National Planning Policy Framework had content on flooding

National Adaptation Programme (NAP) session: Defining LAAP's input

19. A summary of the discussion from the three workshops, held in London, Leeds and Leicester in February which focused on Local Authorities role on adaptation, was given. Participants at workshops were asked to:

- feedback on actions currently being undertaken to address climate risks; what worked well and what gaps remained or what barriers were experienced;
- comment on the outcomes needed to contribute to a successful first National Adaptation Programme;
- outline immediate actions needed to address CCRA risks;
- indicate what the scale of the challenges meant for support needed by local authorities.

20. The workshops had generated a great deal of feedback on the issues facing Local Authorities and the outcomes needed.

21. The opportunity for LAAP now was to fine-tune feedback and generate practical next steps to achieve outcomes that could be articulated in the NAP. In particular, LAAP were asked to:

a) comment on feedback received on current action and gaps or barriers. The following additional observations were made:

- up skilling was an issue which needed particular attention.
- granularity of data and better data sharing of climate impacts also needed to be addressed.
- Links with experts on climate, such as the Met Office, had been cultivated by some authorities and was an option for others to increase their knowledge base.

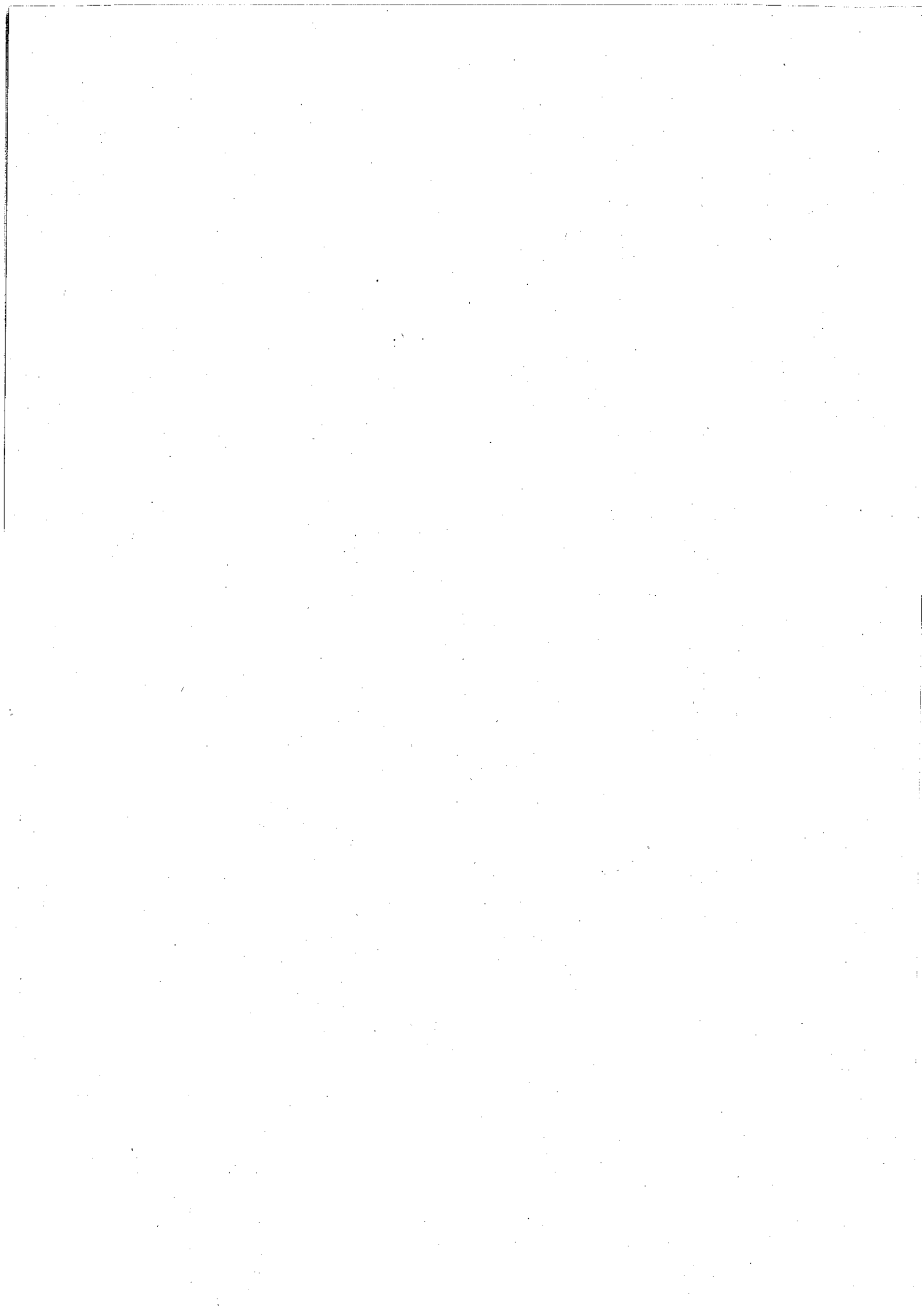
b) identify, from the list of outcomes, what the four priority areas for action were. LAAP identified the following, in order of priority:

- Partnership working
- Political will or senior engagement
- Embedding across service areas
- Increased evidence base on economic case for action

c) set out the practical next steps for achieving progress on the priority areas identified above. LAAP feedback from group discussion is listed below:

22. **Partnership working.** Key actions for local government included:

- Engagement with partners not currently working on climate change;
- Identification of required capacity, benefits and resource;
- Linking with Local Enterprise Partnerships to get adaptation on their agenda;



- Consider other networks available – European funded projects, award schemes;
- Development of strategic relationships with funders;
- Feed into networks emerging plans and policies to get sign-up from the beginning;
- Use Local Strategic Partnership and thematic groups – identify local plan and engage members to allow them to contribute.

23. Political will. Actions for local government included:

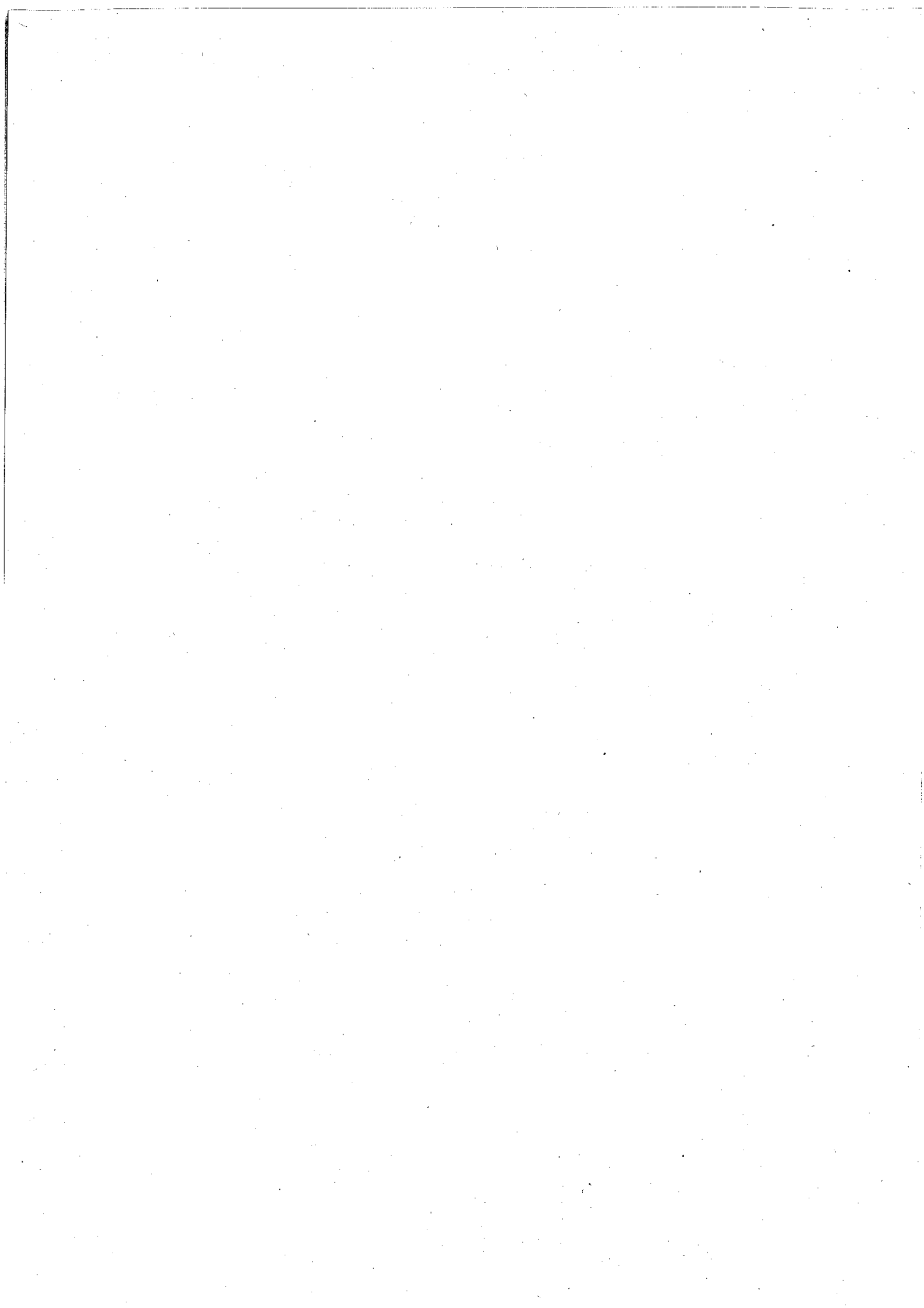
- Developing and agreeing a narrative to deploy at different levels – aimed at engaging and securing political involvement;
- Developing an economic report and assessment of resource efficiency;
- Assisting the adjustment of the ACC Programme vision to 'plan' rather than 'decisions';
- Developing a reporting requirement – linked to resources or SCI or corporate risk assessments or emergency plans or resilience plans;
- Developing and implementing a benchmarking framework;
- Ensure clear senior level champion (at Councillor and Director level or above)
- Use the impacts for the most vulnerable and resilience as a method to secure engagement
- Ensure plans are ready to deploy after time of need.

24. Embedding adaptation across service areas. Actions which local authorities could take forward are:

- Put action or objective on adaptation in each of the service level agreements;
- Look at, and illustrate, the impact of service areas doing nothing;
- Break down issue of adaptation into bite sized pieces;
- Scale of action – identify big and small scale day to day actions;
- Identify range of drivers for action, strong messages, efficient targeting;
- Undertake individual service level risk assessments and through this achieve sense of ownership;
- Identify top ten practical actions service areas can take;
- Make evidence accessible/communicate it to service areas – addressing potential communication problems;
- Develop intranet resources and templates for service areas;
- Develop a cost benefit analysis and business case for service areas;
- Enable peer to peer learning – look at local behaviour/opinion and low to influence.

25. In driving change across service areas, local authorities needed to:

- Appreciate difference of action needed between upper and lower tier local authorities, which would have different chains of responsibility;
- Be mindful of opportunities from transfer of public health responsibility to local authorities – health and wellbeing boards, LRF – this presented a chance to clarify roles;
- Use and build on knowledge that services areas already have;
- Embed with longer term economic, social, and environmental policy.

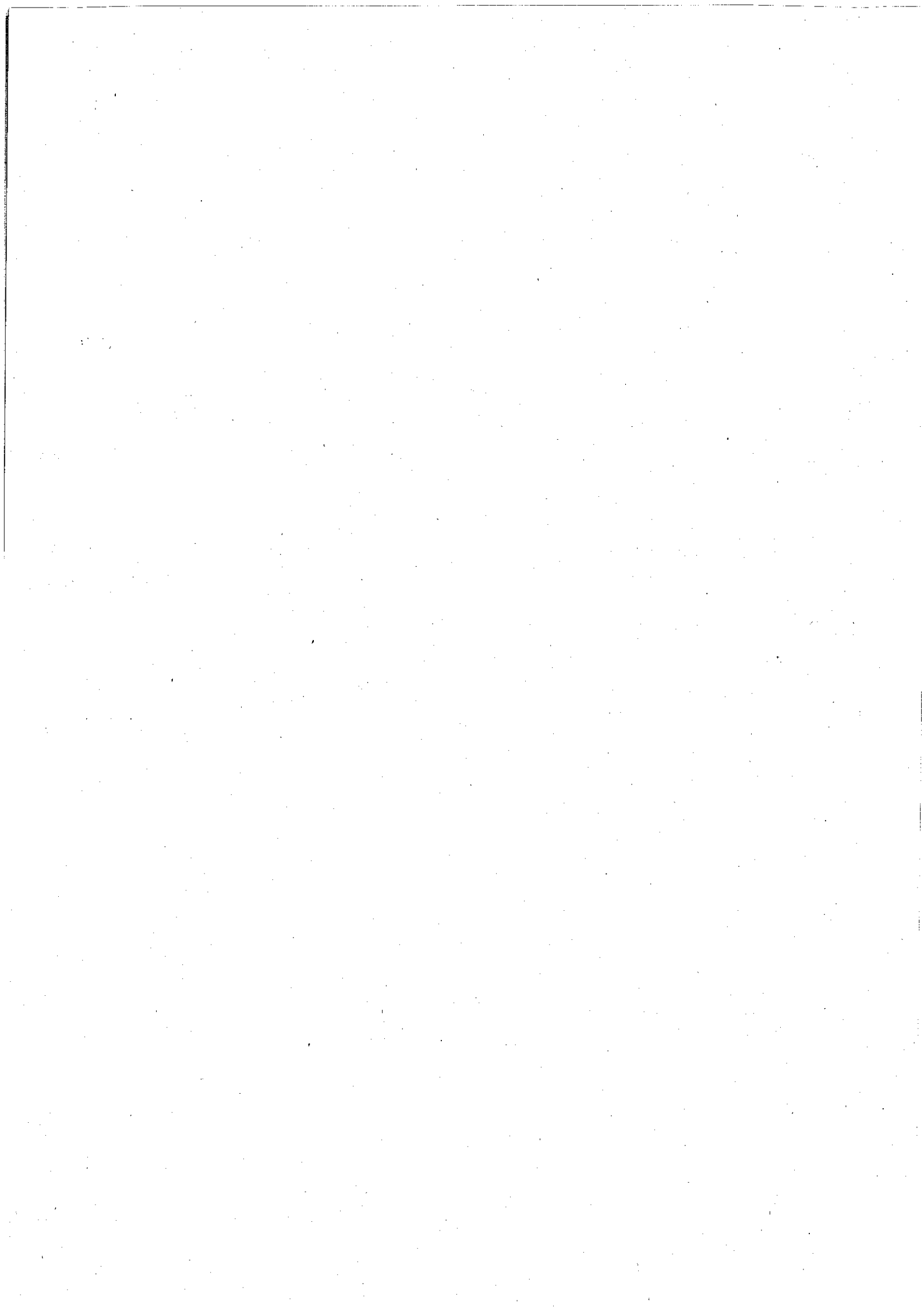


- 26. Increased evidence base on economic case for action.** The group recognised 3 strands to the economic case for action:
- the first in terms of reduced costs in building preparedness to extreme weather events for key service areas (compared to relying solely on response and recovery);
 - the second in terms of economic competitiveness of a locality in terms of the resilience of local infrastructure, communities and workforce;
 - the third in terms of green jobs through the development adaptation products and services which could be marketed globally (eg water efficiency technology)
- 27. Actions which local authorities could take forward are:**
- Assist in the production of mini Stern reports, which were invaluable at making the economic case. Probably most useful if location specific so local authorities could draw on studies undertaken by similar local authorities or organisations
 - Promote and adopt tools such as that developed in Kent which track costs incurred in responding to extreme weather events, in turn strengthening the economic case for preparedness and resilience
 - Draw on advisory bodies and tools available from EA, CCPs and those already developed by UKCIP
 - Importance of working with local businesses on climate resilience through for example LEPs
 - Work on Economics of Climate Resilience for the NAP should help build the economic case

THEMATIC REACTIONS

28. LAAP were asked to react to feedback from the recent NAP thematic workshops (eg on Natural Environment, Built Environment) on what actions were needed by local government. The following observations were made (Health was not considered by LAAP as was subject of discussion at last meeting. Business and Services did not get considered due to lack of time):

- 29. Natural Environment:**
- Need to link ecosystem services with economics. Need recognised to further articulate a model for this – although some national work was being done e.g. Natural England tool for LEPs;
 - A risk was that this theme was unlikely to be politically interesting or high profile for many local authorities;
 - Relationship with local authorities and water companies needed to improve or be more consistent – clarity of roles and responsibilities, ownership of infrastructure and local issues needed to be addressed;
 - Need to tap into the Marine Climate Change Impacts Programme;
 - Need formalised link with local authorities and IDBs.
- 30. Agriculture and Forestry**
- Need to take into account how impact of animal diseases on local farming and rural business might be affected by climate change;



- Importance of maintaining Forestry Commission research on disease and temperature resilience in trees, especially those planted in urban areas given their importance for cooling;
- The role of trees and forests in green infrastructure important – specifics and management needs to resilient to climate change and help mitigate the impacts from it.

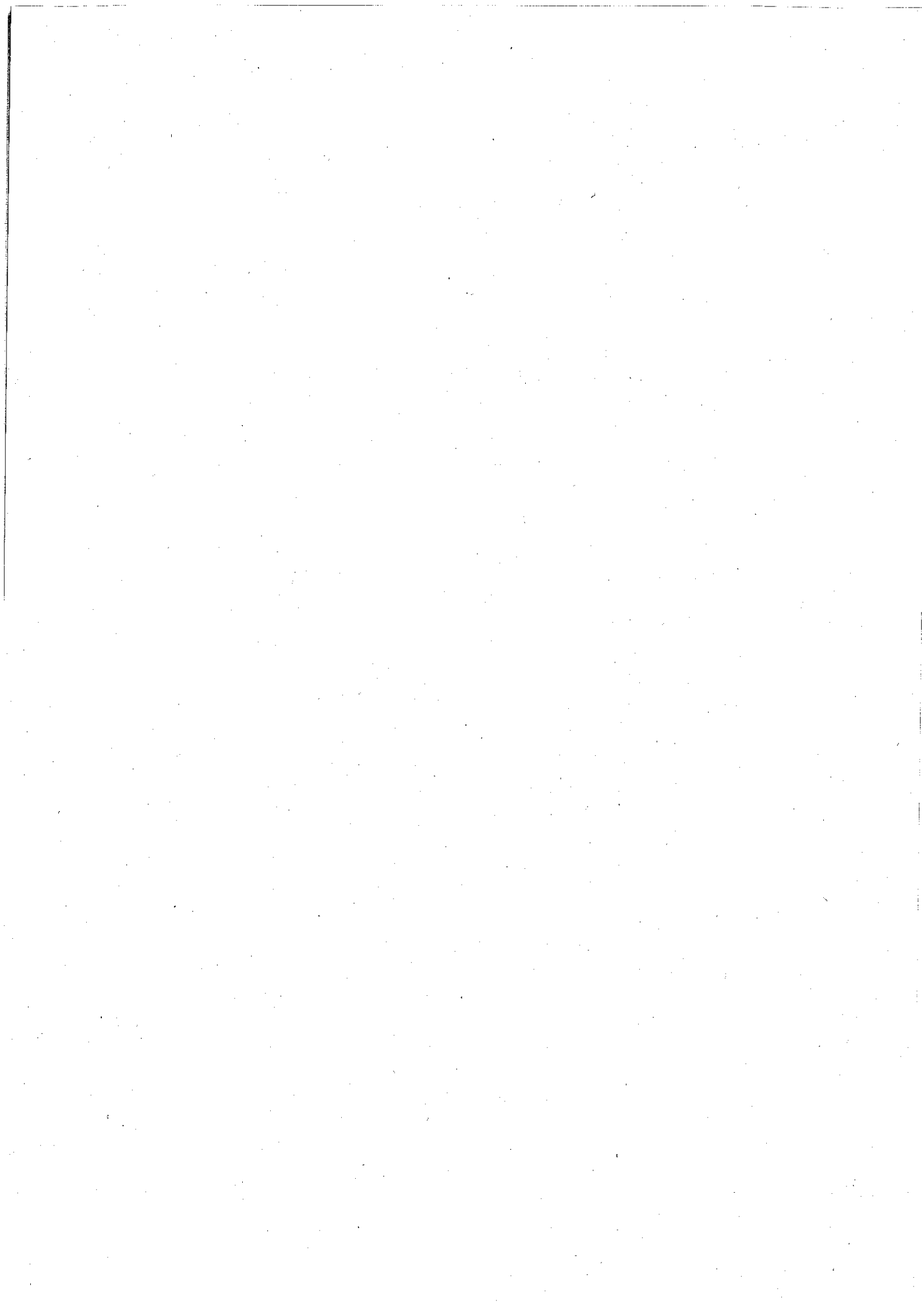
31. Built Environment and Infrastructure:

- Links between ongoing budgets and those for assets and buildings need to be strengthened;
- Often disconnect between planners and asset managers;
- Need to map critical decisions and then seek to influence them (or ensure climate information accessible to those making the decisions);
- See climate risk as core part of LA corporate risk register, so CE sees as core issue not just an environmental one;
- Build partnerships to fill evidence gaps and drive innovation eg with NE on biodiversity; HA on roads; other LAs with similar issues objectives (develop jointly);
- Factor in climate impacts within design manual for roads and bridges;
- Use Sustainable Drainage Systems Guidance;
- Factor climate risk into investment decisions;
- Evaluation Community Infrastructure Levy as part of long term planning.

EA Adaptation Delivery Programme

32. The EA outlined the approach taken to develop its delivery programme and the elements which will form its work for Local Government. EA also tabled papers proposing that it shares role of LAAP Secretariat with Defra and whether LAAP members would be willing to strengthen the LAAP Terms of Reference so there is an explicit role in helping steer the work of the EA Delivery Programme for local government. The following observations made were by LAAP members on the elements needed in the EA delivery programme for local authorities:

- Noting the number of organisation involved in the delivery landscape, there was a requirement for clarity on respective roles and how bodies interact – ideally Defra/EA should identify a clear lead body for local authorities to source authoritative climate information;
- Need for coherent internet presence where all organisations may come to get information from one place;
- Need for greater collaboration between organisations to allow for cross working on adaptation;
- Need for a business case which will lead to action;
- Need for clarity on how EA works at different levels or different service areas on adaptation;
- Need for a service which recognises strengths and weaknesses of LAs and allows flexibility of responding to specific themes;
- Need for dedicated bilateral support;



- Need for dissemination and review of all work done to date and projects which worked.

33. In conclusion the EA delivery role was recognised by LAAP as a 'clean sheet' opportunity for a new resource on delivering adaptation building on good work done by others to date. Furthermore LAAP members were content to consider more frequent meetings and task and finish groups to feed into the programme, depending on the issues and what specific input was needed. Some issues may be appropriate for handling through virtual groupings, for which long lead in times would be needed so LAAP members could respond in time.

34. LAAP therefore supported the proposal to provide input to the development of the EA's delivery programme on climate change adaptation and that the ToRs would be amended to reflect this specifically. A standing agenda item on this would be introduced at the next meeting.

35. In closing off discussion the Chair's suggestion that the LAAP Secretariat is shared between Defra and EA was agreed.

Ideas for themes for next two meetings

36. The following suggestions had been made for thematic discussions at future LAAP meetings:

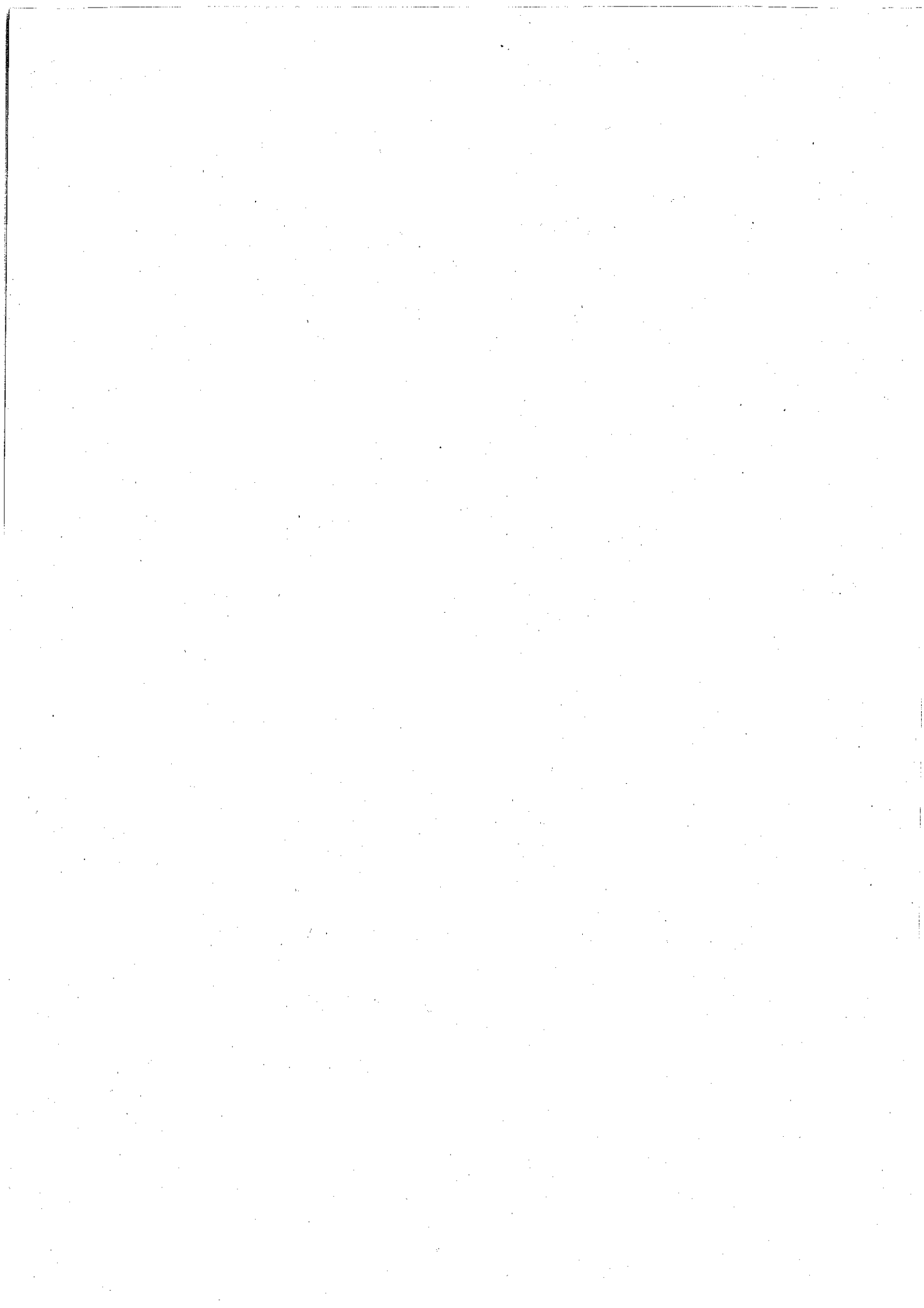
- Spatial planning and building regulations;
- Business – particularly the Local Enterprise Partnerships;
- Transport & planning for an effective network;
- Insurance;
- Social Justice;
- Economics of Climate Resilience.

37. The need to discuss the EA delivery programme and LAAP's role had already been agreed and will form part of the agenda for the next LAAP meeting.

38. The Chair suggested that in view of the interest in Climate Local and need for LAAP to feed into its development that a special meeting of LAAP be held in April. This will allow for a detailed exploration of the development of the different components. Social justice could be linked to the Climate Local discussions in that Joseph Rowntree Foundation were developing a resource for practitioners to help them address climate impacts on the most vulnerable groups – for which there was merit in including in Climate Local. The Chair agreed this could be rolled into the discussion of Climate Local and a representative from JRF invited to present their work.

Action: the Secretariat and LGA to organise a date for a special meeting of LAAP to discuss Climate Local

39. An item on spatial planning and the NFFP was requested. It would be useful for LAAP to think about quick ways to support planners make the case for addressing climate change, which could be covered as an element in the Defra/EA delivery programme.



40. The challenge to LAAP was posed in terms of how it would finalise its input into the NAP. There was a suggestion that LAAP should realise its potential to state what was needed for the NAP by offering case studies or examples of positive or best practice to allow others take similar action, and even illustrate what additional commitments it might make.

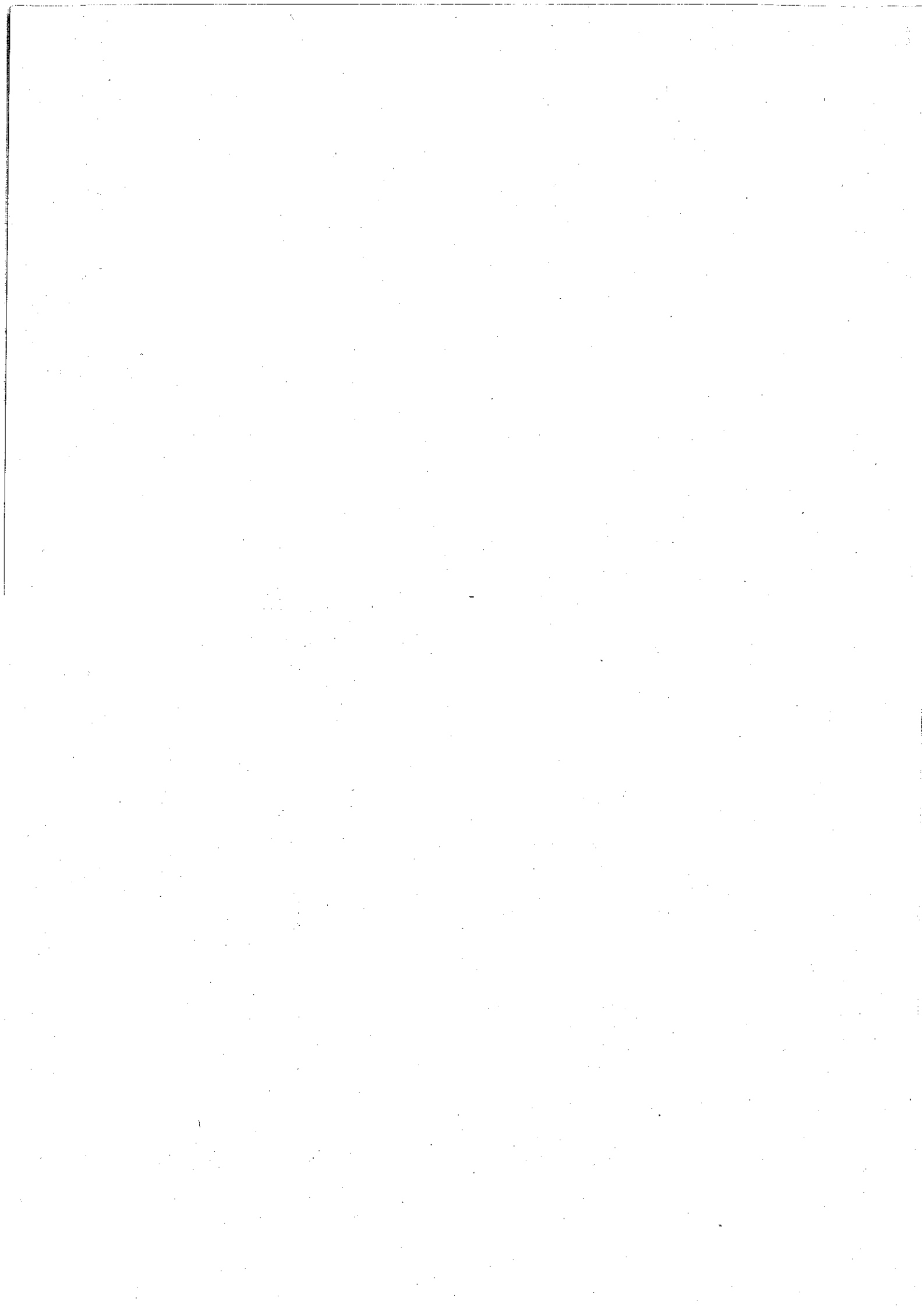
41. In summary therefore the issues which needed finalisation at the next full LAAP meeting were:

- a. Consideration of the changes needed to the LAAP ToRs so it can feed into the EA delivery Programme and also Climate Local;
- b. Discussion of spatial planning and the EA delivery programme on the built environment
- c. Finalisation of LAAP's input into the NAP, potentially including:
 - i. A LAAP statement of priority areas for LAs to address to take action on climate adaptation;
 - ii. LAAP's views on role for local government across the 5 NAP themes.

AOB and close

42. DCLG gave an update on the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The final NPPF was expected to be issued at the end of March. The consultation on the Building Regulations would soon close. The issue of overheating was to be handled in the context of energy efficiency. In view of the growing but incomplete evidence of implications for overheating in buildings there was not a clear case for large scale changes in the building regulations. For example, there was not a clear case for cooling systems or the carbon advantage. The 2015 SAP assessment however will probably mean changes to the in/out model.

43. The meeting ended with sincere thanks and warm congratulations to Richard Belfield on his departure from the role as Chairman and his new role in the private sector.

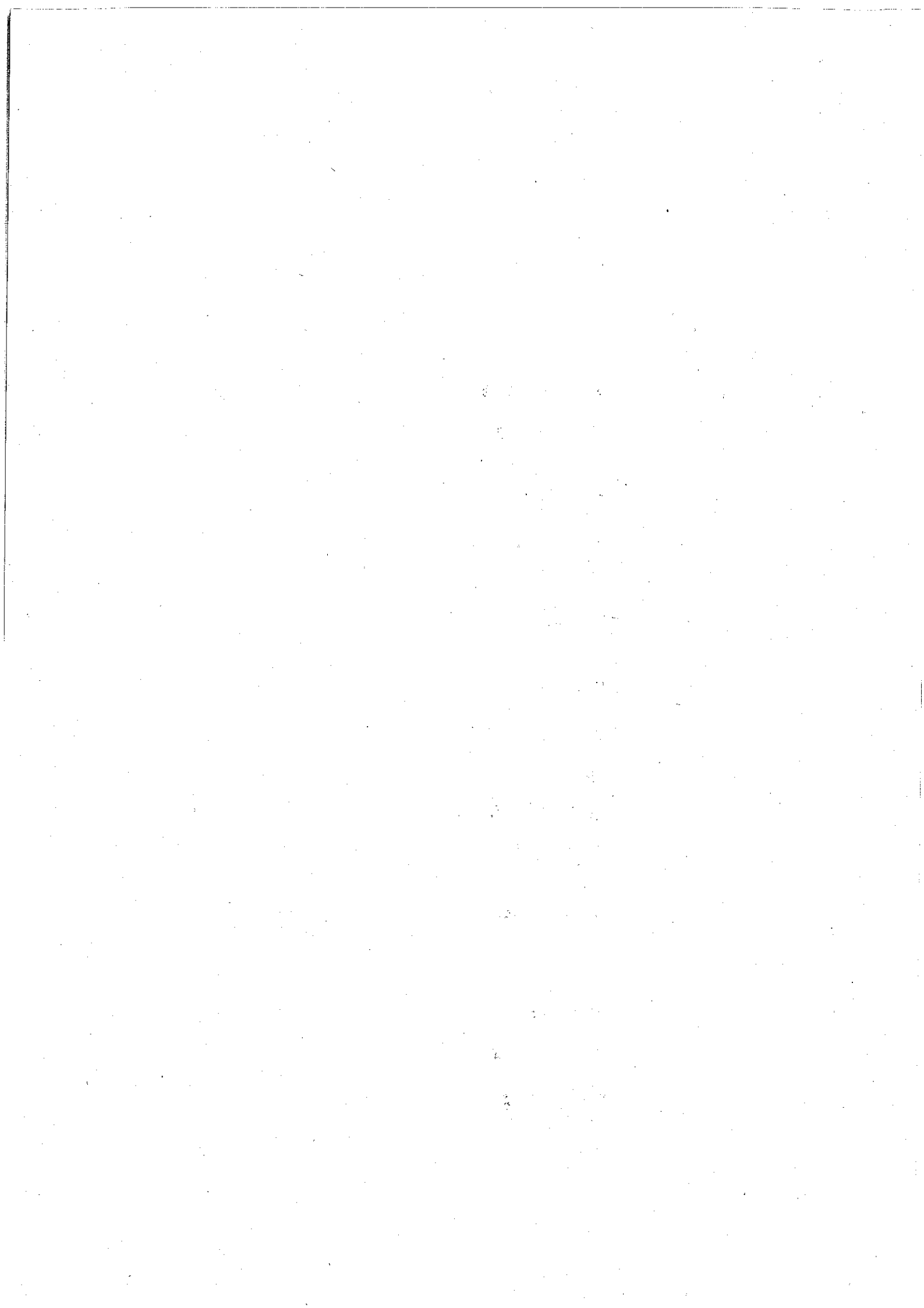


ANNEX 1: ATTENDEE LIST

LAAP Members

Organisation	Name	Role/Job Title
Lincolnshire County Council	Richard Belfield	Chair + Assistant Director (Environment, Planning and Customer Services)
Hampshire County Council	[REDACTED]	Environment Futures Manager
Kent County Council	[REDACTED]	Climate Change Programme Manager
Leicestershire County Council	[REDACTED]	Head of Environmental Management
Nottingham City Council	[REDACTED]	Climate Change Manager
Greater London Authority (GLA)	Alex Nickson	Strategy Manager for Climate Change Adaptation and Water
Climate UK/Climate South East	Kristen Guida	Head, Climate UK
Merton (London Borough)	Simon Williams	Director of Adult Social Services + ADASS lead on Civil Contingencies
Lincolnshire County Council	[REDACTED]	Climate Change Project Officer
LGA	[REDACTED]	Senior Advisor
Core Cities	[REDACTED]	Policy and Information Officer
Cornwall County Council	[REDACTED]	Sustainable Development Officer Environment Service

Defra (ACC)	[REDACTED]	Secretariat
Defra (ACC)	[REDACTED]	Head, Health and Local Government Team
Defra (ACC)	[REDACTED]	ARP and Infrastructure Policy Advisor
Environment Agency	[REDACTED]	Environment & Business Manager - Sustainable Places



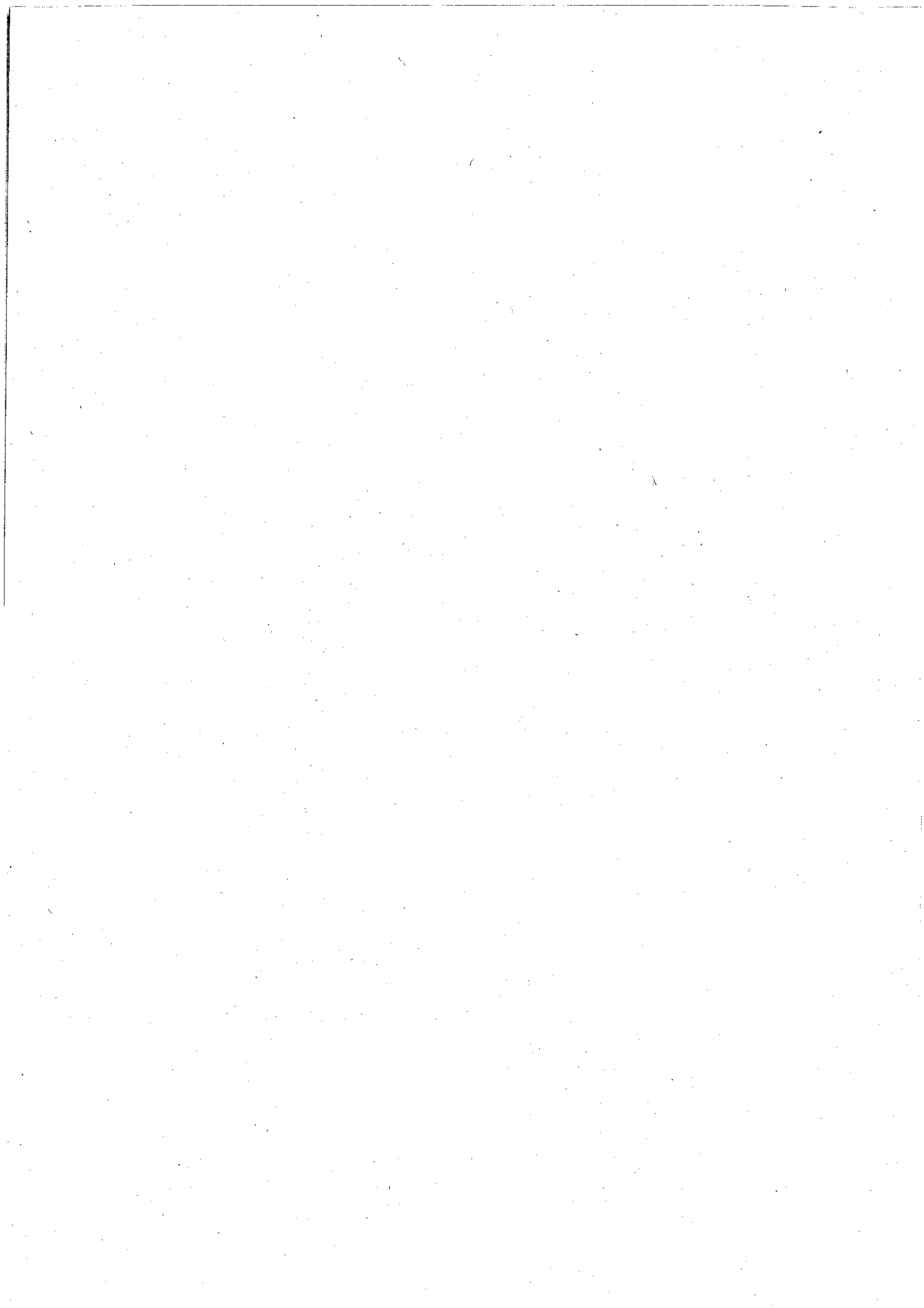
		Local Government & Communities
UKCIP	██████████	Adaptation delivery
DCLG	██████████	Climate Change & Sustainable Development Manager

Additional attendees and presenters

Defra (ACC)	██████████	Head of National Adaptation Programme
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Apologies

National Association of Local Councils (NALC)	██████████	Policy and Development Manager
Core Cities Climate Change Working Group	██████████	Director of Sustainable Development Sustainable Development Service Sheffield City Council
Local Government Information Unit	Andy Johnston	Director
Nottingham Declaration	██████████	Interim Chair of Nottingham Declaration Partnership & Coordinator of Climate Change East Midlands
Kirklees Council	██████████	Environment Officer
Regional Improvement and Efficiency Partnerships	██████████	Programme Manager, E.Mids RIEP



**Local Adaptation Advisory Panel
Special Meeting with LGA on the development of the Climate Local Initiative**

Monday 16 April 2012, 10.30-12.30
Smith Square Conference Rooms 3 and 4, Local Government House

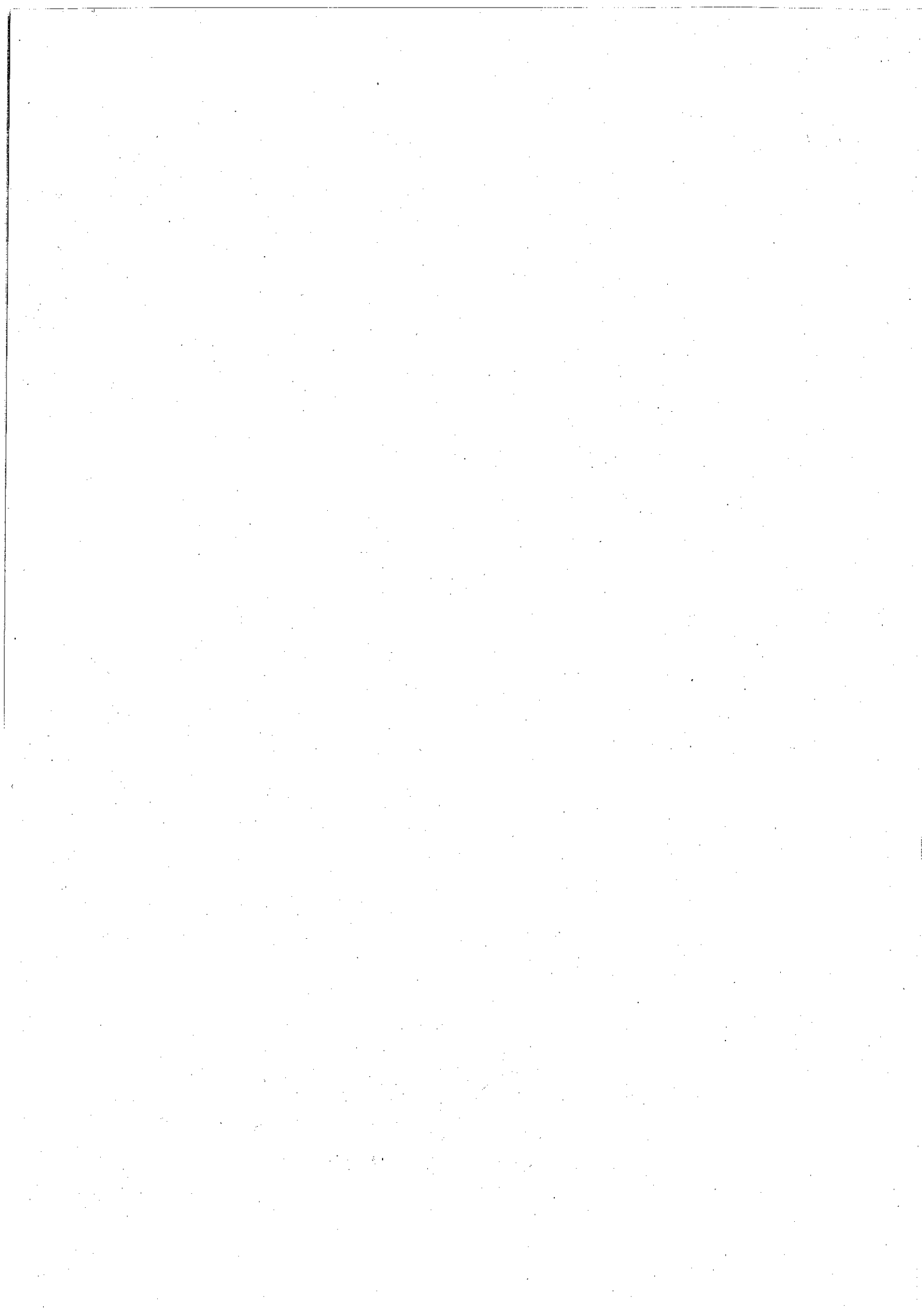
Those present

Alex Nickson (GLA)	Chair	[REDACTED]	Defra
[REDACTED]	Aester	[REDACTED]	Defra
[REDACTED]	EST	[REDACTED]	Secretariat
[REDACTED]	EST	Andy Johnston	LGIU
[REDACTED]	Defra	[REDACTED]	Hampshire CC
Kristen Guida	Climate UK, Chair	[REDACTED]	LGA
[REDACTED]	EA	[REDACTED]	LGA
[REDACTED]	EA	[REDACTED]	Durham University
[REDACTED]	Natural England	[REDACTED]	Lincolnshire CC
[REDACTED]	CLG	[REDACTED]	

1. Alex Nickson outlined the purpose of the meeting, which was to explore Climate Local in detail and establish how effectively it could frame local government adaptation actions to meet challenges posed by climate change.

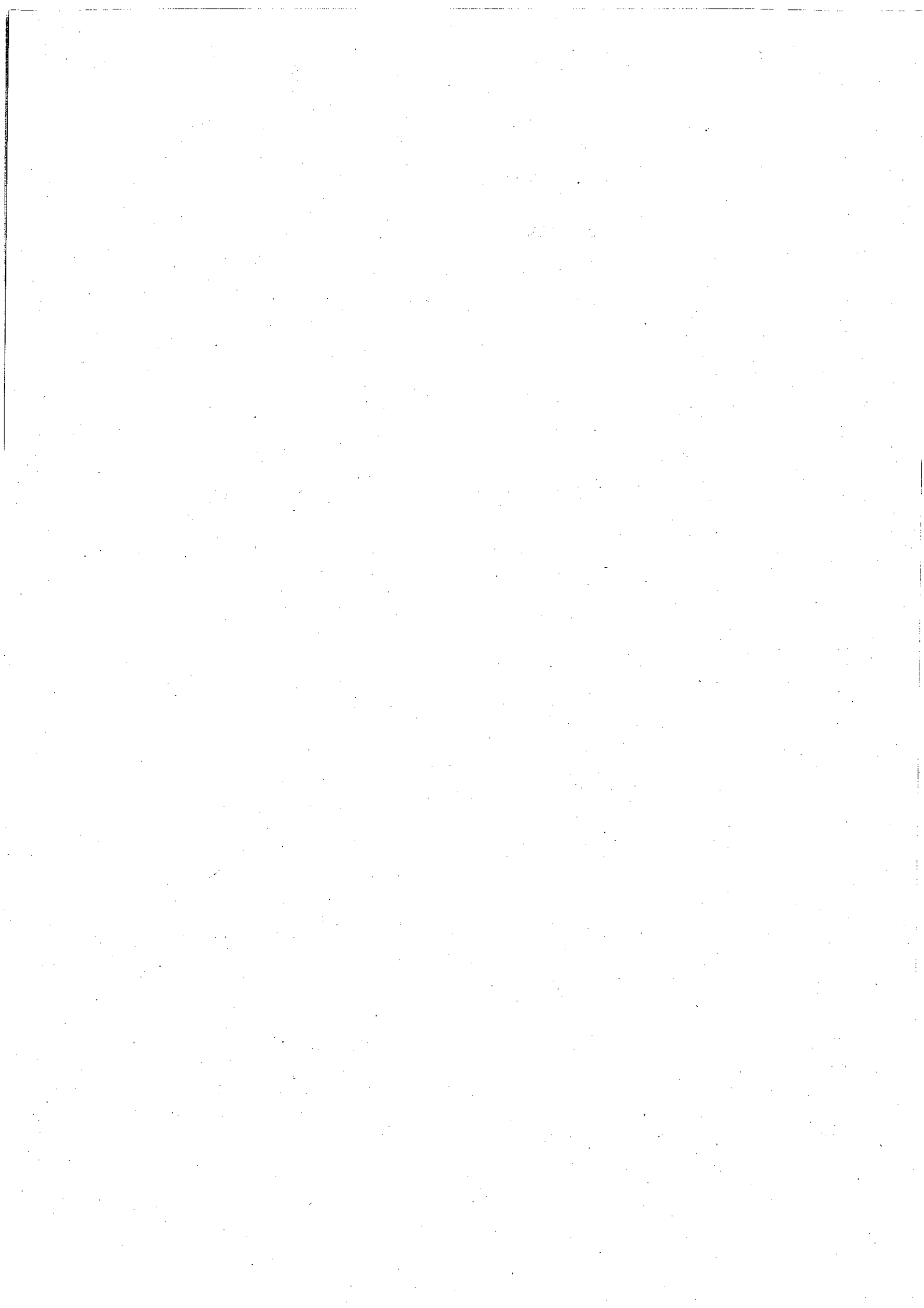
Introduction to the Climate Local Initiative

2. [REDACTED] gave an overview of the Climate Local initiative, circulating a paper and inviting views from LAAP members. Climate Local was borne out of the old Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change, whose original purpose was to raise awareness and commit councils to local action to tackle climate change. A survey of councils, held in summer 2011, to which 150 local authorities had responded, reflected that the Nottingham Declaration had largely served its purpose and that a new refreshed 'commitment' was needed that better reflected councils' local circumstances and priorities.
3. LGA noted the new localist delivery landscape and the coalition Government's aim to reduce the reporting burden of local authorities seen in the removal of the national indicator set. LGA understood this new approach was supported by political members of local authorities, but that at official level a lack of requirement to report was not seen positively. In the midst of this changing landscape LGA were trying to identify through the development of a number of workstreams for Climate Local what a sector led commitment for action on climate change would look like, but where support can also be offered to help local authorities through the journey of addressing climate impacts. Councils and members of the LGA's Environment and Housing Board were keen that any new commitment moved on from a moral argument about climate change to seeing it as a business consideration
4. Feedback was requested on:
 - the suggested purpose of the initiative,
 - the proposed commitments of what councils will sign up to,
 - the processes which councils sign up to from entering into Climate Local to reporting on progress,
 - options on the commitments, targets, actions and
 - proposals for marketing and communicating Climate Local.



5. Key points which arose were:

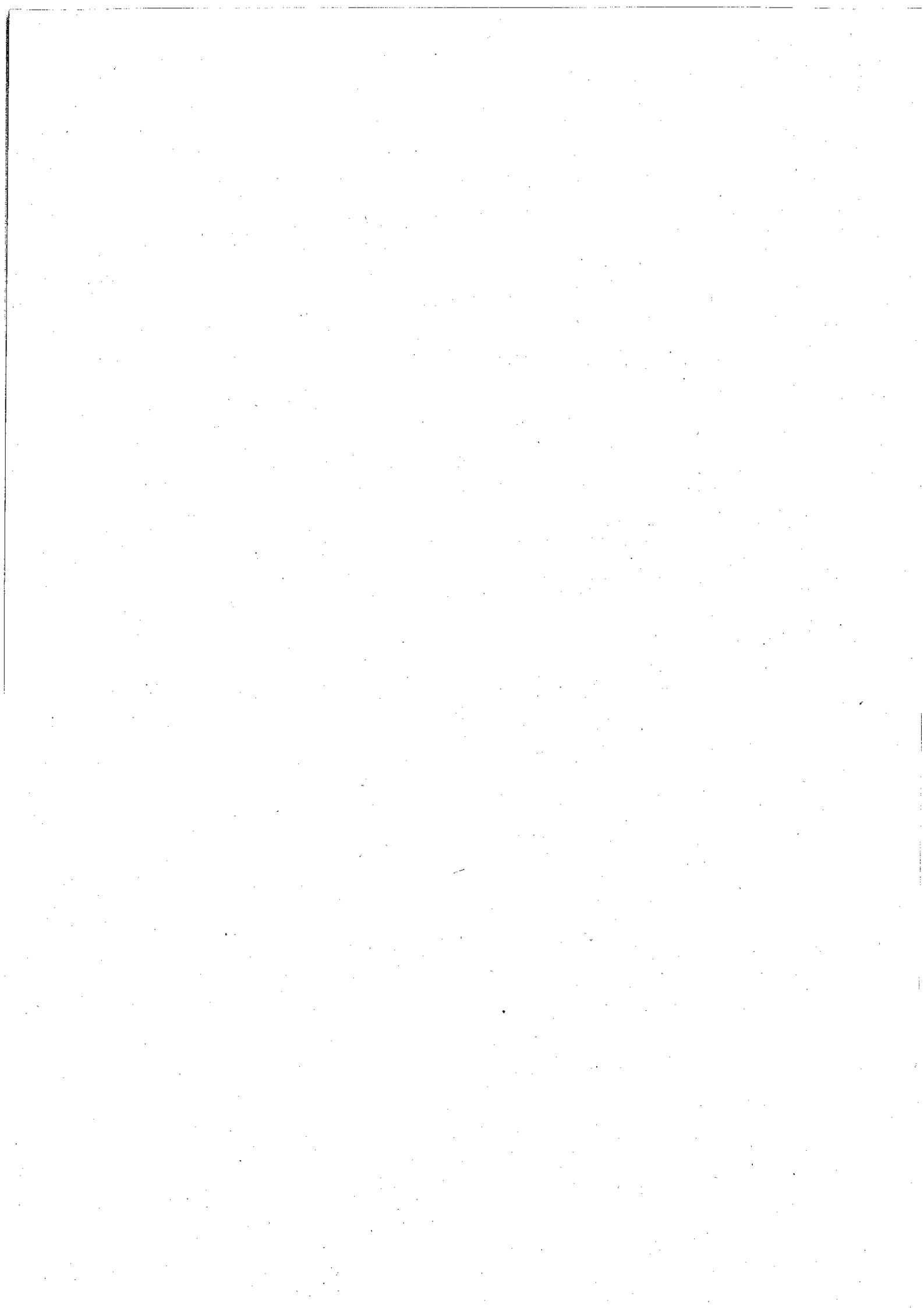
- It was suggested that it needed to be clarified how Climate Local and its associated board would address the weaknesses of Nottingham Declaration; particularly that Climate Local would ensure action was taken by against the commitments signed up to by councils. [REDACTED] responded by saying that it would be wrong for the LGA to replace a mandatory reporting regime set out by government but it would encourage councils to regularly share their progress.
- It was important to recognise that Local Authorities were not alone in delivering on some of the outputs set out, but would rely on partnerships with others, particularly civil society and businesses. This needed to be recognised in Climate Local.
- Local Authority responsibilities in other areas also needed to be highlighted, particularly since these responsibilities would assist action on the climate adaptation agenda;
- It would be critical when marketing and communicating Climate Local that LGA can effectively make the case for Local Authorities to sign up. A set of arguments i.e. that action would improve the life of citizens, reduce costs (eg of clean-up and recovery after extreme weather events), create green jobs and provide for a resilient, globally competitive locality for business. Reporting on action would enable effective management monitoring etc would help.
- In making the case for Local Authorities to sign up, it would be important to focus on how we appeal to high risk, low resource local authorities, particularly those where politicians have lowered action on climate change.
- In making the case for councils to sign up and take action it would be useful to link to existing statutory drivers and levers. The South East and North East Climate Change Partnership had done some work on the existing levers which Climate Local could usefully draw on.
- While there was not external assessment of the ambition of targets which local authorities sign up to it would be necessary to consider the transparency, quality and consistency of reporting by Local Authorities.
- It was recognised that the publication of the National Adaptation Programme will help raise the profile of Climate Local, and may encourage Local Authorities to consider how Climate Local may assist them tackle climate change.
- There was some concern about the perception of an added burden Climate Local would place on authorities. In communicating Climate Local LGA would need to be clear what extra workload would be involved in catering to the demands Climate Local places on local authorities. Potentially the burden may make the agreement difficult for local authorities to sign up to. [REDACTED] noted the concerns and stated that the LGA was endeavouring to make the process of signing up to Climate Local as simple as possible.
- It was suggested that success for the Climate Local initiative could mean around 50 authorities signing up in the first year. There was some consideration of an awards system which recognised top performing authorities, but this had to be balanced against the resources needed to deliver this.



- Success of Climate Local might also be demonstrated by the LGA helping to form local contribution to the National Adaptation Programme.

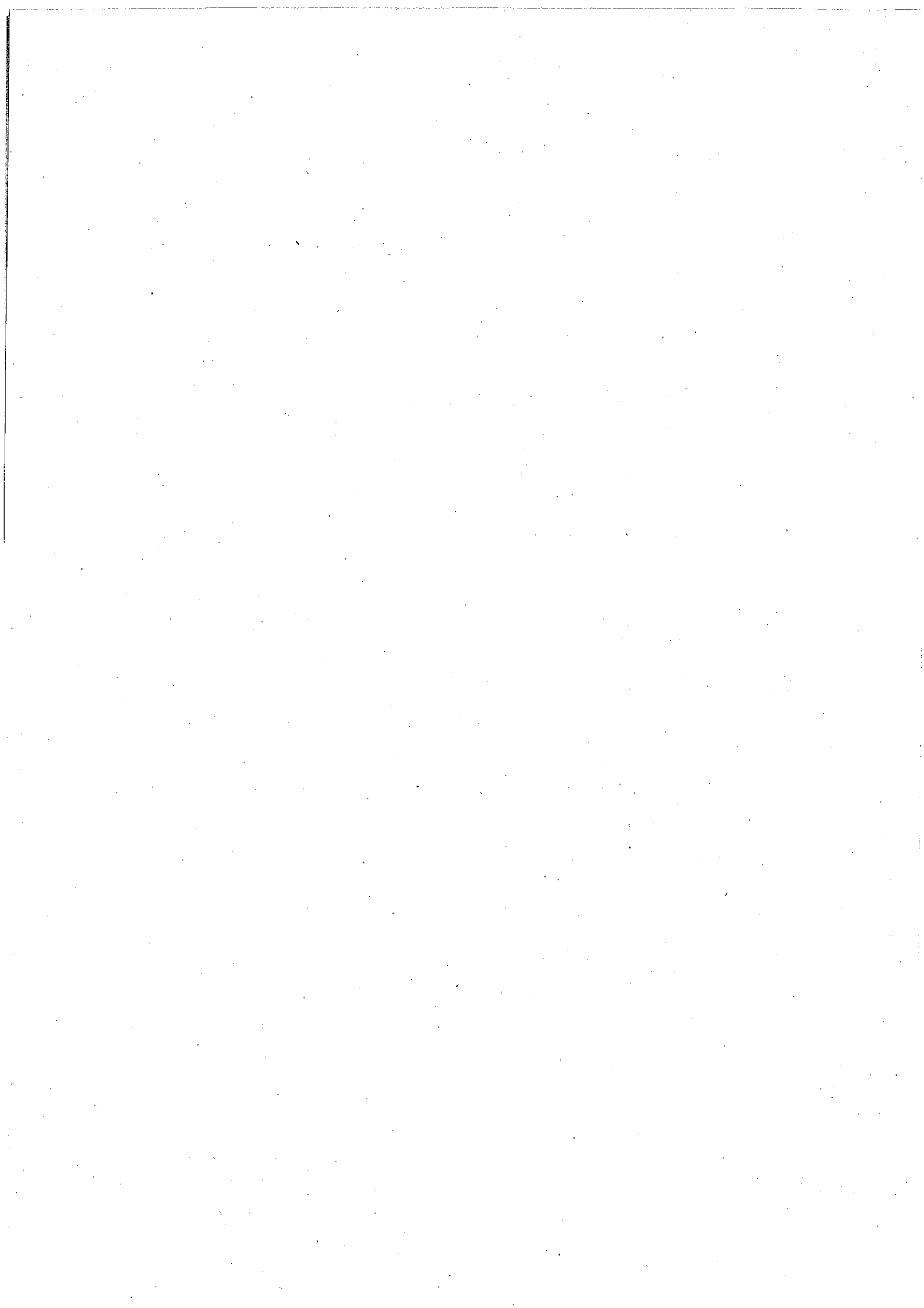
Presentation on Framework Tool for LAs and proposed set of indicators

6. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] made the [attached] presentation, which outlined the context in which Climate Local was being developed and the substance of their work which was around creating a framework and a journey through which local authorities would go through to institutionally address climate change. Points which arose during the presentation were:
 - Need for clarity on where process issues about reflecting risks in local authority risk registers and the stages of procurement were reflected in the framework and indicators.
 - The need to reflect the aspiration local government should aim for i.e. in terms of what good adaptation looks like, would assist council appreciate what they need to aim towards.
 - The journey through which authorities would go through was recognised as being an iterative learning process.
 - Climate Local products need to appeal to, and be written, for a range of audiences across local authority service areas – since it might not automatically fall to the climate change officers to carry out duties under Climate Local.
 - The material in the draft Climate Local 'framework/ journey' did not present a fully developed tool – while the stages in the journey were important there were specific areas and processes where officials need support i.e. when reaching out to other service areas and making the case for determining what actions are important. This needed to be simplified set of steps which help lead local authorities to achieving outcomes
 - The design and structure of the website will also be critical to framing Climate Local. There was a need for clarity on where to get support and advice (current thinking was to use the Climate Local portal as a route to other sources of advice such as from the EA, Climate UK etc)
 - More detail was needed to reflect what was needed to frame local government responsibilities on the natural environment as well as emerging subjects such as support needed by socially vulnerable groups. BIOPICCC and the Joseph Rowntree Foundation were in the process of finalising tools and guidance to assist local authorities, which should usefully be incorporated into Climate Local.
7. The Chair set out the next steps:
 - Make or break comments on the framework tool to LGA ([REDACTED]) by close of play Wednesday, 18 April.
 - Views from LAAP members on the Climate Local outline welcomed by 30 April to LGA ([REDACTED])
 - LGA to give advice on critical deadlines for finalising Climate Local, and how LAAP members can make further contributions, after internal meeting to be held on Thursday 19 April.



- Further comments welcome from LAAP on the BIOPICCC protocol and JRF ideas paper by 30 April.

The Chair thanked the LGA for providing the opportunity for LAAP to give its views on the evolving Climate Local initiative.



LOCAL ADAPTATION ADVISORY PANEL MEETING

Record of meeting discussions
Tuesday 26th June 2012
LGA – Smith Square London

1. INTRODUCTIONS AND AIMS

- a) Rupert Clubb, the new Chair, welcomed and introduced attendees.
- b) Rupert is the Director of Economy, Transport and Environment at East Sussex County Council. Alex Nickson continued as Deputy Chair of the Panel.
- c) See Annex 1 for list of attendees.

2. UPDATES

- a) **Climate Local (██████████ LGA):** The LGA updated LAAP on developments on Climate Local, which was a council led initiative which would allow Councils to mitigate and address the risks and opportunities presented by a changing climate. As a council led initiative, Climate Local would be voluntary and underpinned by locally agreed commitments and actions.

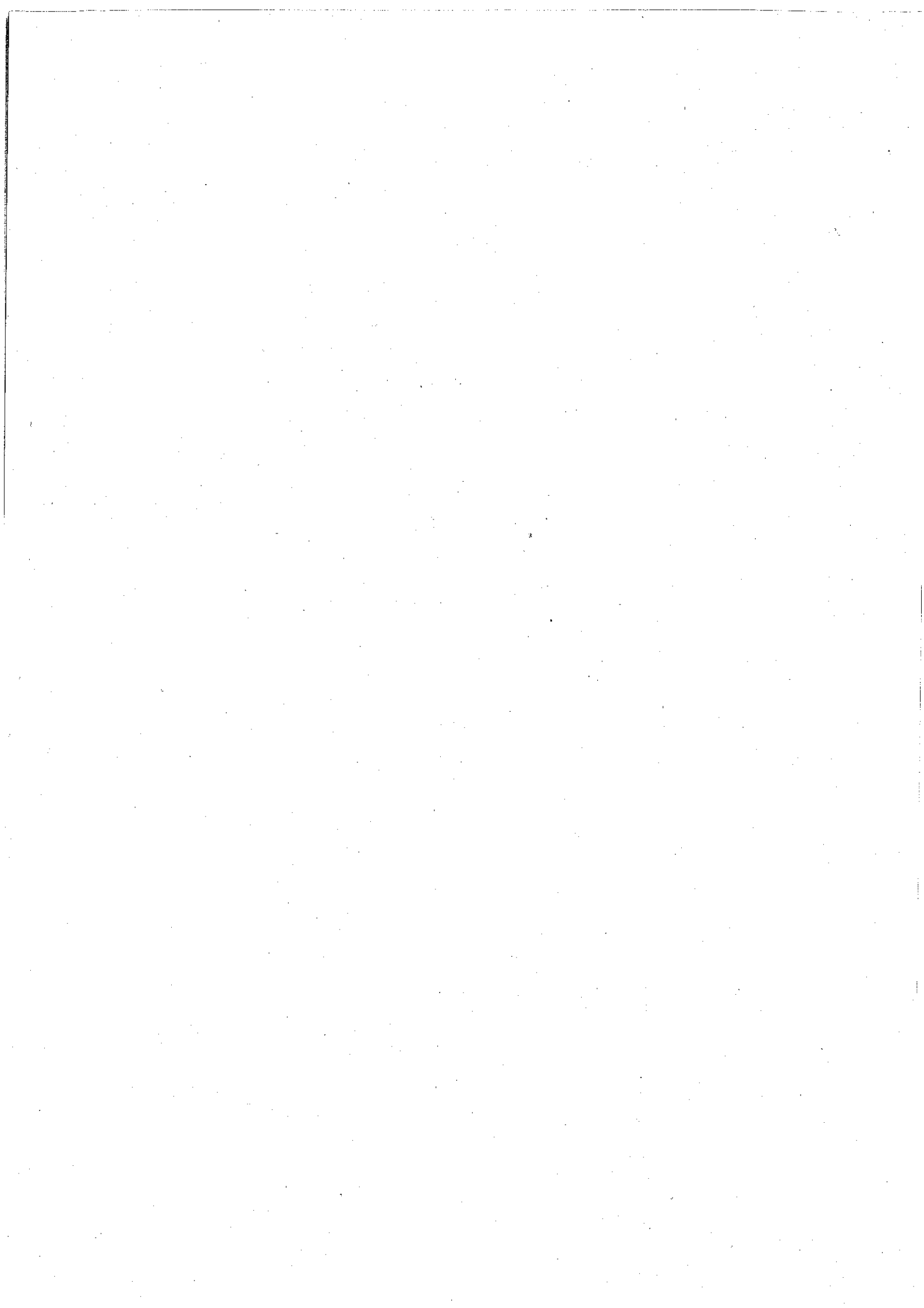
Climate Local is a refresh of the Nottingham Declaration and is an initiative led by Local Government Association. Progress includes:

- New web pages, which sets out what climate local is;
- Information pack for Councillors; and
- Research on indicators and resources.

A Climate Local Steering Group was established of council representatives and partners, including Government Departments. 18 councils have already signed up and others are urged to do so.

It was suggested that LGA, in order to gain and improve political buy in, should write to all Chief Executives about Climate Local. However LGA explained that they planned a soft launch at their annual conference with an accompanying press release, which would be followed by wider work to expand communications surrounding Climate Local. The Chair concluded that it would be key for officers to make a strong economic case setting out the benefits of signing up which included use of compelling evidence and issue based information combined with a general messaging.

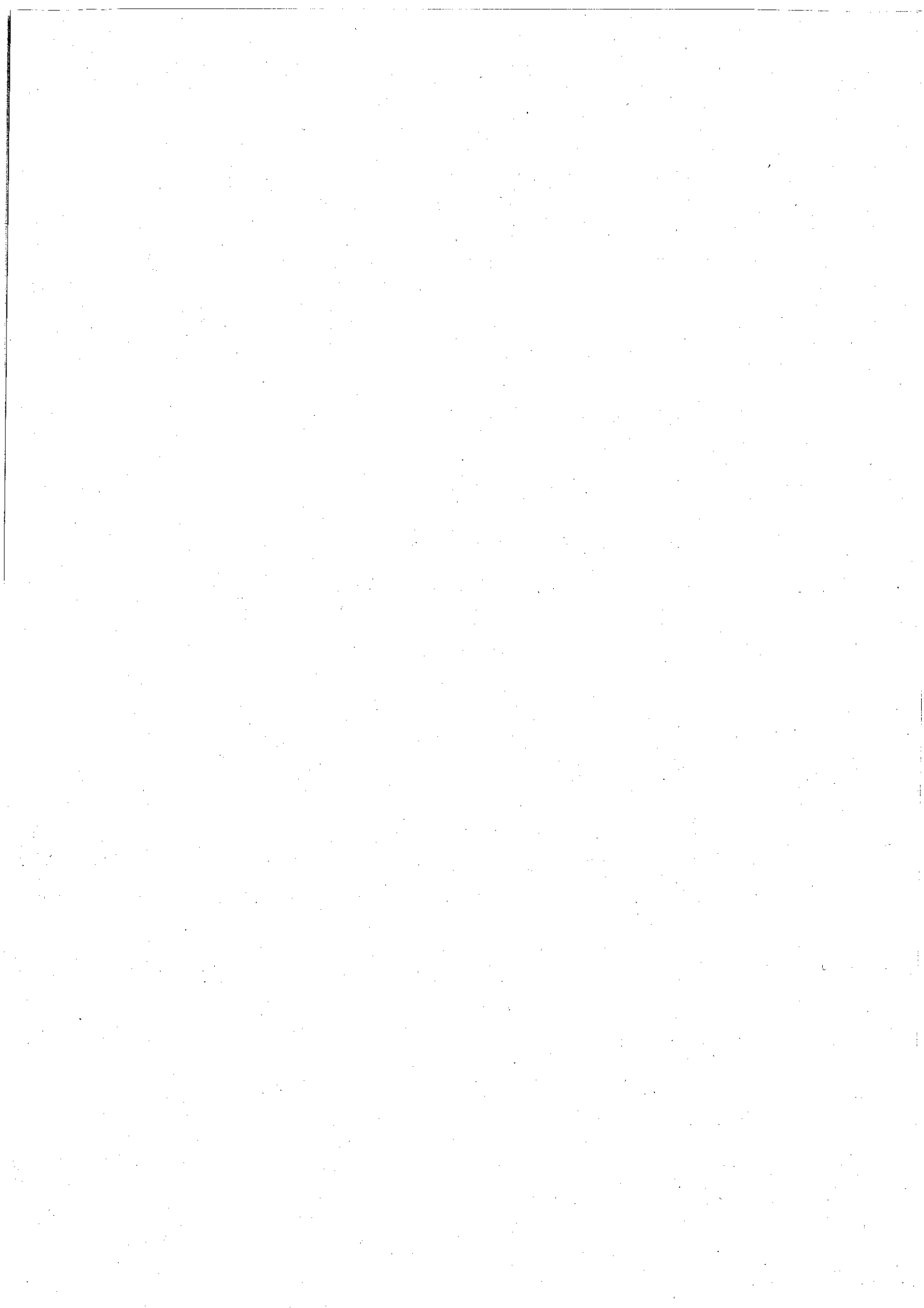
LGA Summit (██████████ Defra and ██████████ LGA): LGA summarised the recent Summit on Climate Change Adaptation which Sir Merrick chaired with Defra's Secretary of State on 24 May 2012. It covered the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) and what the role of local government should be for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The Summit ended in the agreement of joint text **Summit Press Release** on adaptation, which set out next steps for action, with the intention that it will help raise the political profile of climate change adaptation within councils. The presentation by Sir Bob Watson, Defra's Chief Scientist was welcomed and the Secretariat undertook to share with LAAP members.



- b) Cities Focus (██████████ Defra):** Defra described the approach they were taking to open up dialogue with city councils to understand what specific actions they can take to address the potential exacerbated impacts from climate change in urban environments. Discussions had opened with Core Cities Climate Change Working Group and also the London Environmental Co-ordinators' Forum and London Councils (the latter two were new LAAP members). The intention would be to determine what action cities should take which can be articulated in the National Adaptation Programme. The aim of this strand of work was that Core Cities and London Councils, with the Greater London Authority agree to specific action which they can sign up to for the National Adaptation Programme following a meeting with Lord Taylor on 13 July.
- c) Update on NAP Development (Defra, ██████████ and ██████████):** Defra updated LAAP on the work being done to develop the National Adaptation Programme. The analysis of the risks was being undertaken under 5 themes for which adaptation objectives needed to be articulated and agreed with stakeholders. This process would be starting this summer and further discussion of the objectives would be held at a stakeholder event on 11 October.
- d) Update on EA Delivery Role (██████████, EA):** Climate Ready is a support service on climate change adaptation. The EA have an enhanced role in supporting local councils, businesses and communities in adapting to a changing climate. The Climate Ready programme has seven Themes, one of which is Local Government. Key actions for the first year have been set out in Theme Statements. The role of LAAP will be to inform the delivery of these actions. HM will develop a programme of LAAP involvement in Climate Ready for next meeting.
- e) Climate UK work (Kristen Guida, CUK):**
- JRF was working with Climate SE and YourClimate (the Yorkshire & Humber CCP) selecting about 3 or 4 specific local areas for a more detailed unpacking of the analysis from their mapping work around social justice and climate change. This work was intended to provide the centrepiece for an event in each region (expected in October) where results will be presented and a conversation can be had around how to use the information.
 - Climate UK held its own internal workshop around Health & Well-Being. The point was to exchange learning and good practice from the partnerships and to get an update to try and grasp where the local health landscape is at the moment and where the possibilities for intervention are. CUK are reviewing the outcomes from that and thinking about how to incorporate them into our work plans.

Climate UK pointed out that Government Guidance for incorporating climate change adaptation into Joint Strategic Needs Assessment was coming out soon. However, this needed to be higher up on the local Health and Wellbeing board agenda. Heat wave planning, for example, was being considered by CLG and this needed to be reflected in the work of the H&W boards. CUK planned to support how Health and Wellbeing Boards used this guidance.

It was noted that engagement in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process was extremely difficult. In a London example, 38 health priorities had been identified, but climate change ranked at 35. The Chair concluded that LAAP could help inform the

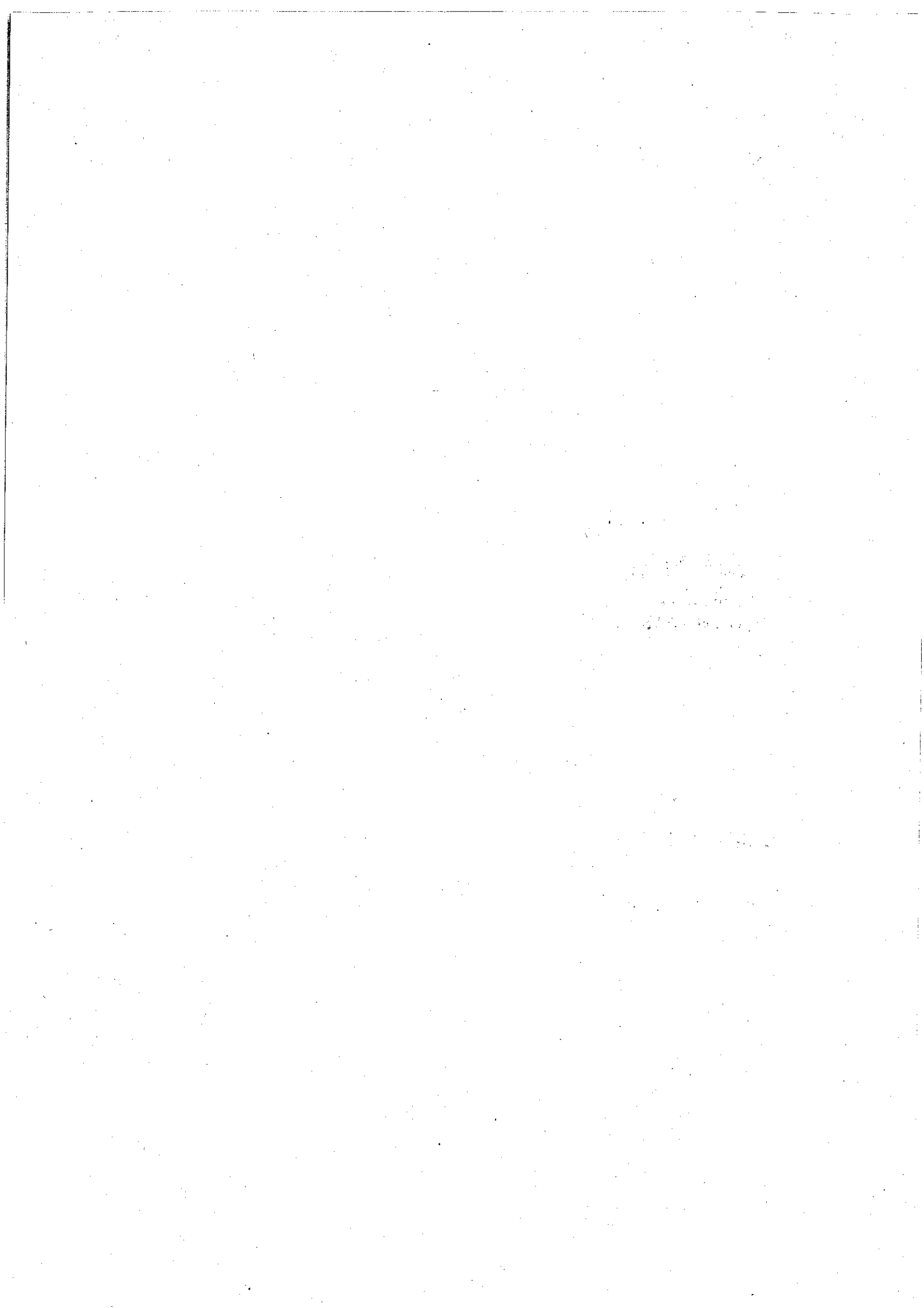


development of this agenda and so ensure that climate change was ranked in the top five.

- h) Other updates (All):** The Greater London Authority informed LAAP that London boroughs were forming cross boundary flood groups across seven sub-regions. This involved engaging with the EAs funding boards (FTGIA). This often proved problematic. EA agreed to circulate a list of EA Partnership and Strategic Overview Team leads for each local authority to make sure they are engaged with the FTGIA process at the right time. **See Action 7, Annex 2.**

3. NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMME (NAP) SESSION – Finalising LAAP Input

- a) An outline of the National Adaptation Programme had been produced and shared with Defra Climate Change Minister, Lord Taylor.
- b) The outline was organised along the five themes under which the risks from the Climate Change Risk Assessment were being analysed, within this was embedded the role which was or should be played Local Authorities. In addition to this was a section on Local Government, which recognised the cross cutting function they played in addressing a changing climate. In this section, initiatives like Climate Local would be illustrated. Also here would be the cities strand, which was being developed with Core Cities and London Councils, as well as LAAP's own and unique contribution.
- c) The National Adaptation Programme was a collaborative document and close working across the themes, including Local Government would continue in the formation and agreement of a vision and objectives both at a strategic level and at theme level. The Local Government content will be developed and shared with LAAP.
- d) LAAP's views and contribution was needed in three areas:
- LAAP's views on what the role of Local Government should be across the 5 thematic sections of the National Adaptation Programme;
 - LAAP's views, in terms of specific suggestions, on what the local government section of the National Adaptation Programme should look like – was the coverage sufficient? Was it ambitious enough?
 - LAAP's contribution, which it formulates and with its own identity or branding, on how it can help advance the agenda on adaptation for the National Adaptation Programme, such as illustrating through members' own experiences how the risks from the Climate Change Risk Assessment had been taken forward and translated into adaptation actions or a LAAP statement on what the role of Local Government was.
- e) In line with the timeline for the development of the National Adaptation Programme, LAAP's contribution would be needed by October 2012.
- f) The following observations on the outline of the National Adaptation Programme were made:
- It was observed that the National Adaptation Programme, as a statement of national objectives should provide a national narrative on adaptation action.
 - It was considered that the National Adaptation Programme needed to offer a spatial context, which allowed localities to take decisions, for example a map or data set showing flood and heat risk.



- Co-ownership or co-authorship of the National Adaptation Programme was encouraged across the themes, including Local Government. The collaborative way of developing the content was equally as important as the substance for example Local Government Association would be writing the piece on Climate Local;
 - A link needed to be made to the Emergency Planning (EP) function of a local authority, although it was acknowledged that adaptation was much wider consideration than just for emergency planning;
 - The function and importance of Local Enterprise Partnerships needed to be reflected and elaborated in the National Adaptation Programme.
 - It was noted that the tone of the document was important, since on publication it would have global attention;
 - The economic implications and benefits of adaptation action should be drawn out in the National Adaptation Programme.
 - The National Adaptation Programme needed to join up with other relevant initiatives e.g. the relationship between smart metering and broadband.
- g) The Chair, in view of the need for a focussed consideration of LAAP's views and contribution proposed the formation of a small task and finish group which would draw up the content needed by Defra. Volunteers were:
- [REDACTED] (Luton)
 - Alex Nickson (Greater London Authority)
 - [REDACTED] (Hampshire County Council)
 - Kristen Guida (Climate UK)
 - [REDACTED] (Kent County Council)
 - [REDACTED] (London Councils)
- h) It was agreed that this new LAAP National Adaptation Programme Sub-group will, over the summer, prepare material for consideration at the next LAAP meeting.
- i) Immediate next steps included the Sub Group agreeing Terms of Reference and meeting to set in train the necessary work. **See Action 8.**

4. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

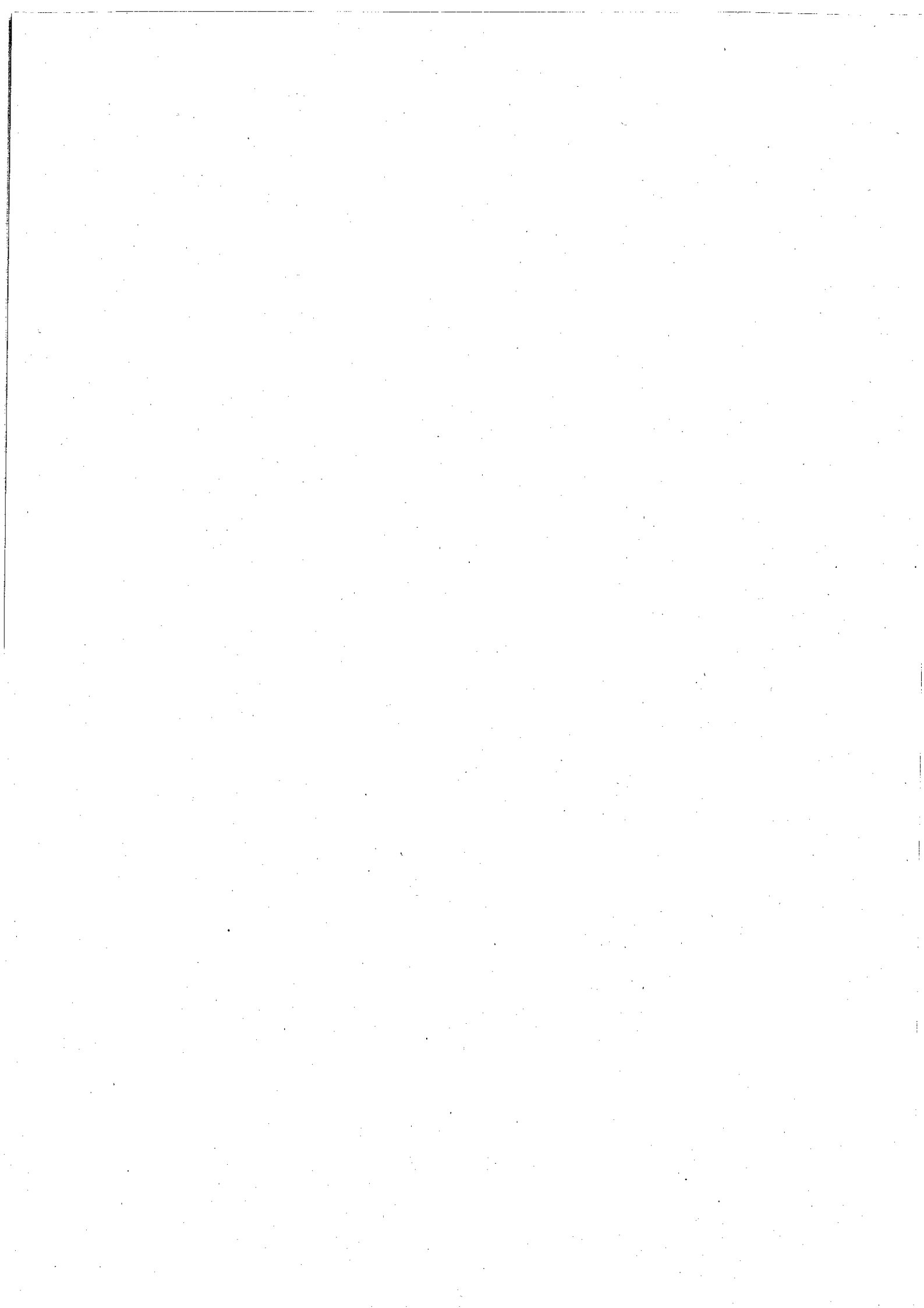
a) CLG - National Planning Policy Framework: Climate change Adaptation

([REDACTED])

CLG in explaining high level NPPF messages set out that:

- The NPPF represents a radical reduction in the amount of national planning policy
- Emphasis on delivering sustainable development which includes meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change
- The NPPF maintains strong policy on avoiding and managing risks from flooding, improving water quality and includes water supply and demand.
- Technical Flood Risk Guidance has been published
- PPS25 Practice Guides on Flood Risk and Development and Coastal Change are still extant.
- CLG Secretary of State would shortly be consulting on the need for supplementary guidance to support the NPPF.

The Panel questioned how CLG would recommend the use of design standards in new development. The NPPF sets strategic level policy and the planning system should not replicate other regimes e.g. building regulations. There was reference in the NPPF to local planning authorities using "design codes where they could help deliver high quality outcomes". This leaves the NPPF flexible to changes to the design codes.



It was recognised that local authorities have a statutory duty to tackle climate change through Local Plans. There was a clear message in the NPPF that climate change adaptation covers flood risk and coastal erosion, but not exclusively. This allows local authorities flexibility to respond to local issues such as heat and building design.

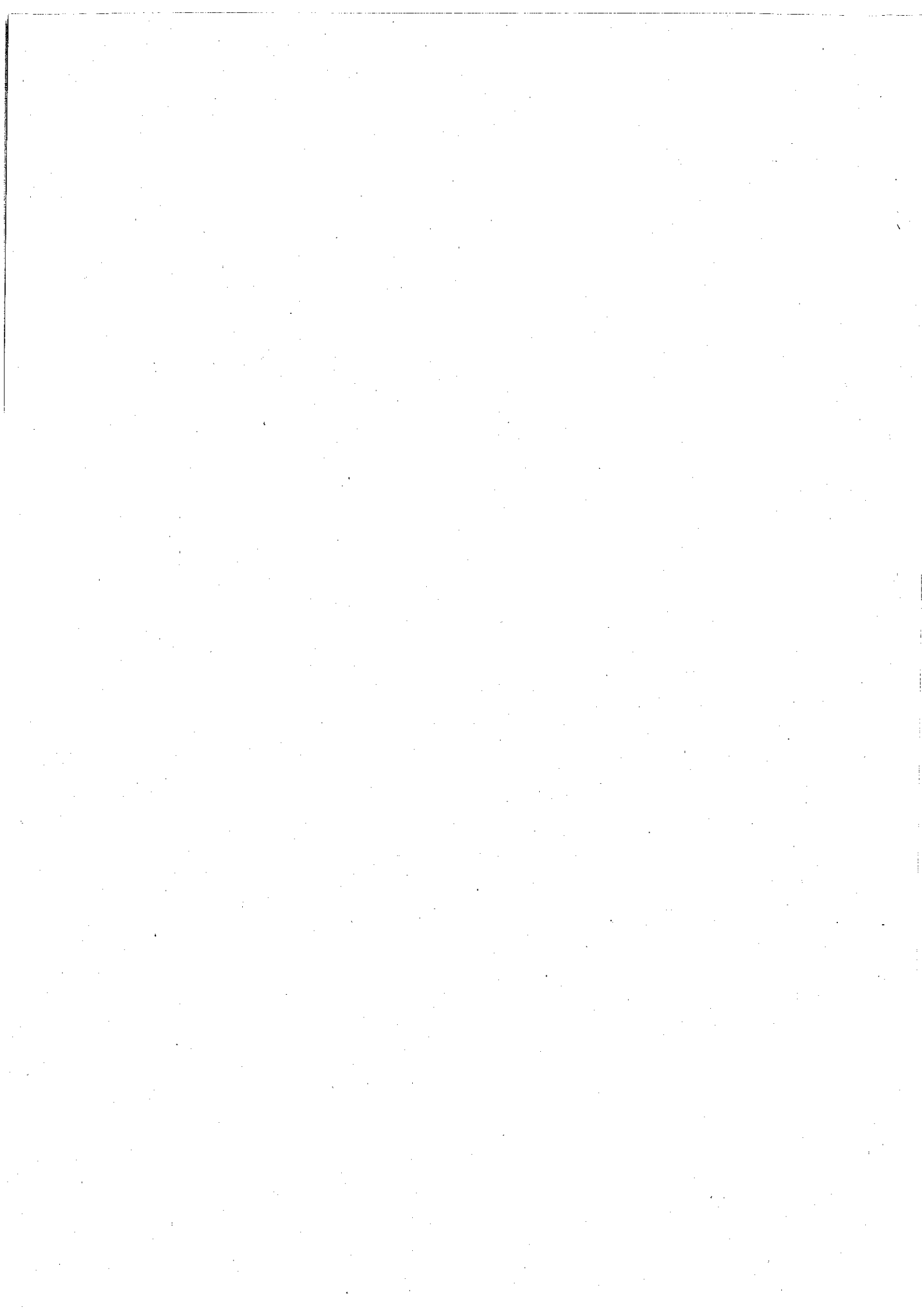
b) The Environment Agency's Role in Spatial Planning – Julie Foley Head of Sustainable Places, EA

Julie Foley explained the Environment Agency's role as a statutory consultee in the town and country planning process and how the EA takes account of climate change:

- Advisor to Government on planning reforms and National Policy Statements
- Statutory consultee for local plans and SEA
- Statutory consultee for planning and development consent applications and EIA
- EA is a named party in the Duty to Cooperate
- Planning can help address key risks identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment
- The vast majority of planning decisions made by local planning authorities are made in line with EA advice and responses are received within the 21 day statutory consultation period.
- The EA have a 'Yes If' approach to planning which results in fewer objections based on improved information submitted and engagement with councils and applicants.
- Julie outlined some examples of where the EAs work has led to improved understanding of climate change risks in development decisions:
 - Bristol City Plan
 - Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (a partnership of 10 local authorities including Portsmouth and Southampton)
 - Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft Enterprise Zones

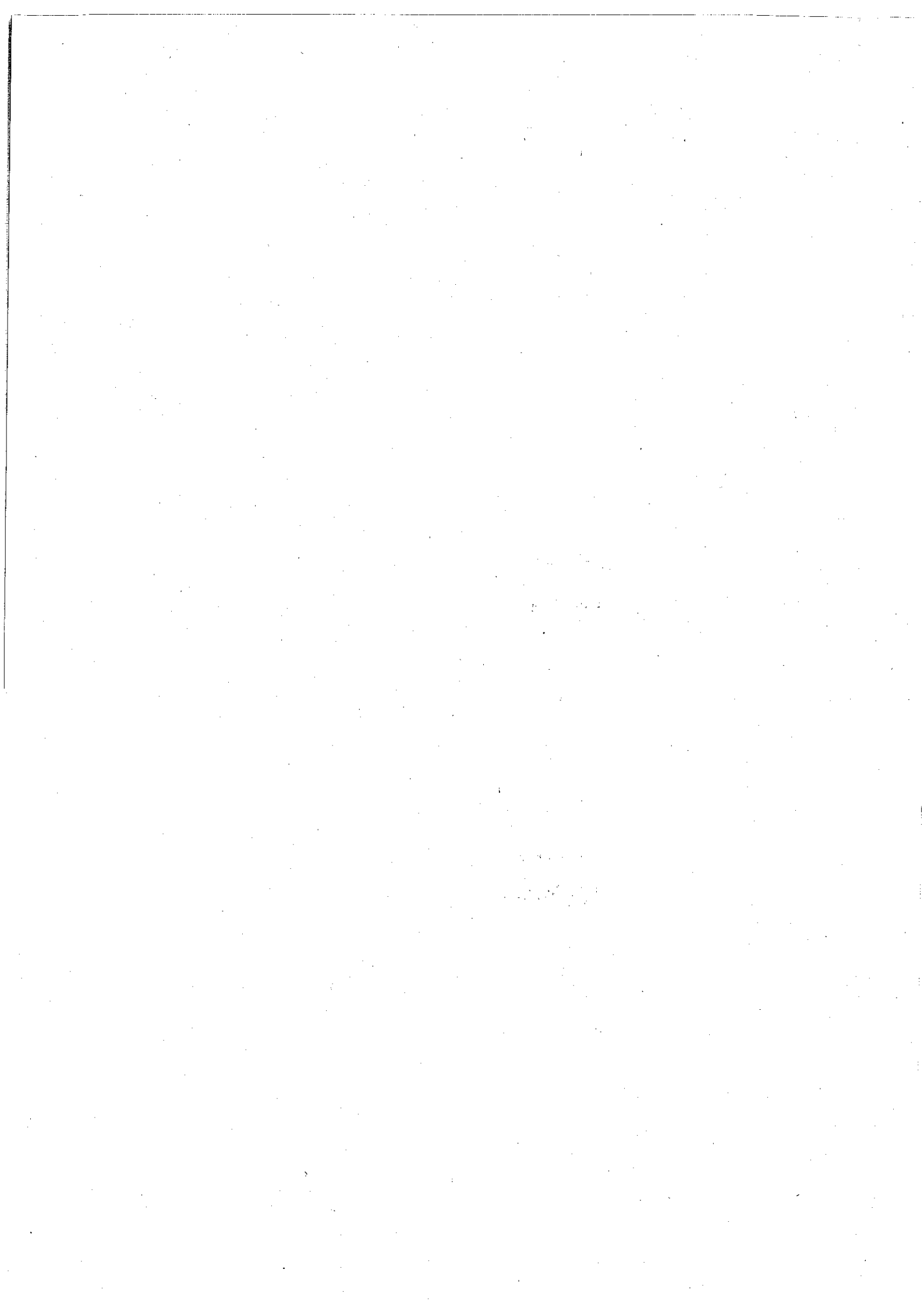
The following suggestions were made about guidance needed by local authorities to support them and other councils in their planning role:

- Local authorities would like some guidance from the EA on Water Framework Directive;
- Guidance on over heating risks, temperature profile and urban heat island effect. A hospital in central London and a storage unit in a rural area will need a different heat baseline;
- Local authorities would like climate change and water data like that which was published in the Water Resilience Framework. Data Share was a good source of environmental data including Water Framework Directive data.
- There was a need for quality evidence which was available across local authority boundaries
- Local authorities that need help to interpret data should contact their local EA rep. The Panel raised concern that sector led guidance would not hold enough weight in planning decision making. Planning technical guidance was already a material consideration. Anything, including sector led guidance, can be a material consideration. It was important to have the local evidence in place to justify the application of any guidance.



5. LAAP Terms of Reference

The Chair introduced to the Panel a revised Terms of Reference (ToR) for LAAP and gained agreement on the suggested amendments. A revised ToR including the agreed changes has been drafted and the secretariat will circulate it to the LAAP members and upload it onto the LGA Knowledge Hub website.

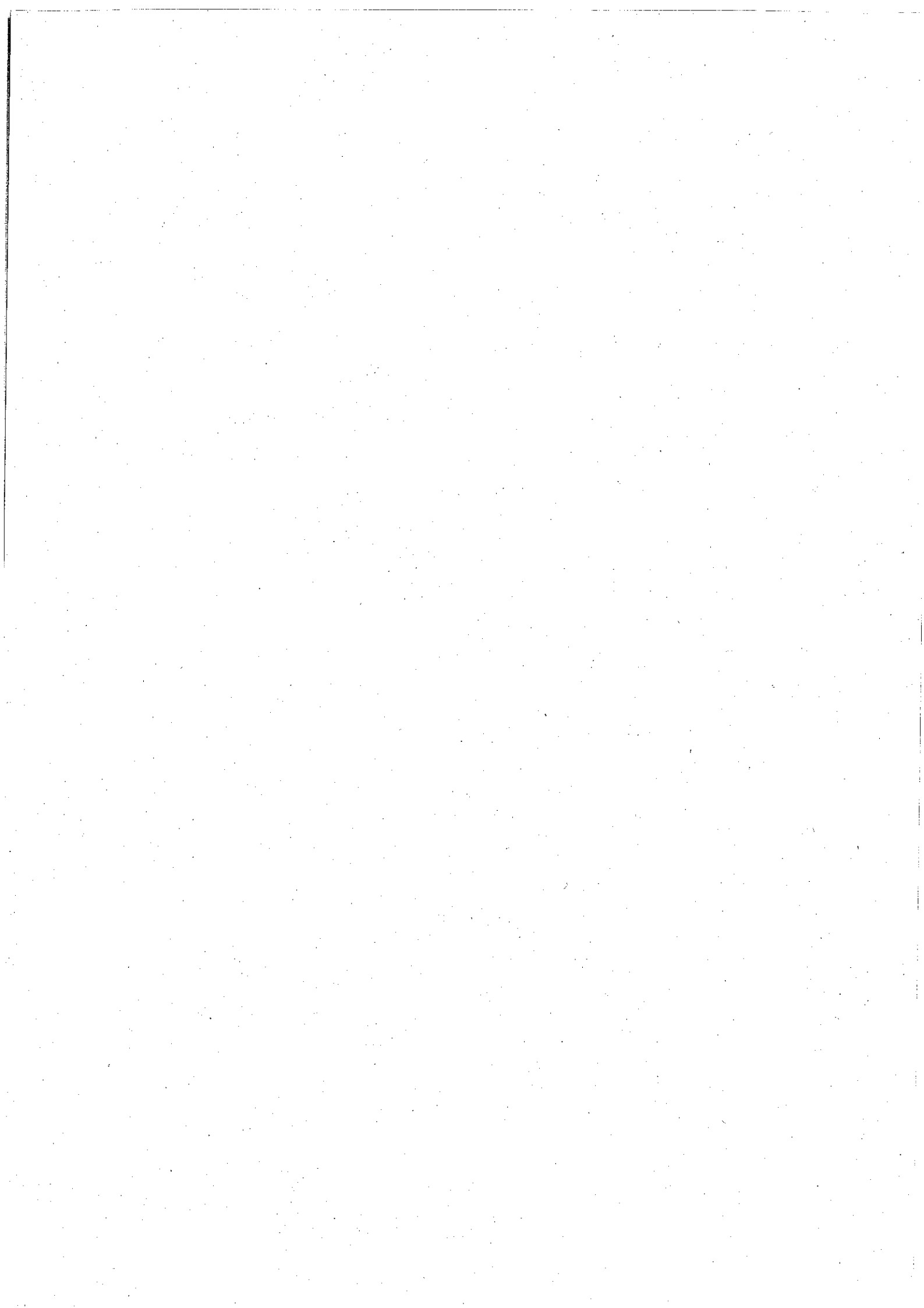


ANNEX 1: LAAP ATTENDEES

Organisation	Name	Role/Job Title
East Sussex County Council	Rupert Clubb	Chair and Director of Economy, Transport and Environment
Greater London Authority (GLA)	Alex Nickson	Deputy Chair and Strategy Manager for Climate Change Adaptation and Water
Hampshire County Council	[REDACTED]	Environment Futures Manager
Kent County Council	[REDACTED]	Climate Change Programme Manager
Luton Borough Council	[REDACTED]	Strategy and Sustainability Manager
Climate UK/Climate South East	Kristen Guida	Head, Climate UK
Kent County Council	[REDACTED]	Climate Change Programme Manager
London Councils	[REDACTED]	Head of Transport and Environment
Cornwall County Council	[REDACTED]	Sustainable Development Officer Environment Service
Planning Officers Society	[REDACTED]	Planning Policy, Transport and Environmental Resources Manager
Cheshire West and Chester	[REDACTED]	Project Manager, Climate Change/ Sustainability Cheshire West and Chester Council
Staffordshire County Council	[REDACTED]	Assistant Climate Change Officer Sustainable Environment Team
Hull City Council	Martin Budd	Environment and Climate Change Strategic Advisor Economic Development and Regeneration Development
LECF	[REDACTED]	Environmental Development Manager
Watford Borough Council	[REDACTED]	Chartered Environmental Health Practitioner Environmental Services Department
Nottingham City Council	[REDACTED]	
EM Councils	[REDACTED]	Regional Co-ordinator
Natural England	[REDACTED]	Senior Adviser - Climate Change Adaptation Land Use Strategy and Environmental Specialist Services
DCLG	[REDACTED]	Climate Change & Sustainable Development Manager

Additional attendees and presenters

Defra (ACC)	[REDACTED]	Head of National Adaptation Programme
Local Government Association	[REDACTED]	Advisor
Defra (ACC)	[REDACTED]	Head, Health and Local Government Team

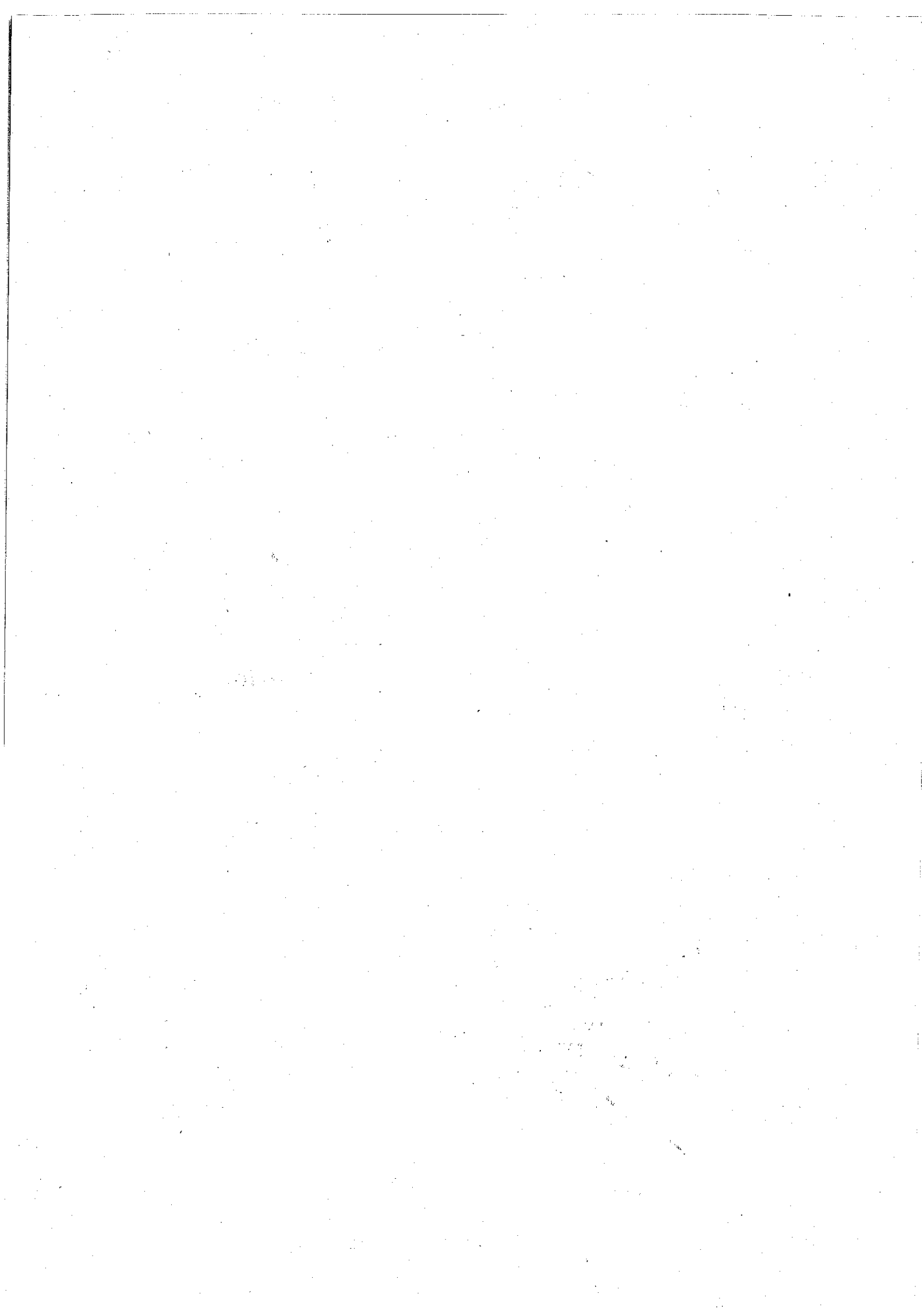


Guests

DCLG	[REDACTED]	Team Leader - Climate change mitigation and adaptation
DCLG	[REDACTED]	Head of Planning Directorate
Environment Agency	Julie Foley	Head of Sustainable Places
Environment Agency	[REDACTED]	Senior Advisor - Planning
Defra	[REDACTED]	Built Environment and Infrastructure Theme Lead
TCPA	[REDACTED]	Chief Planner

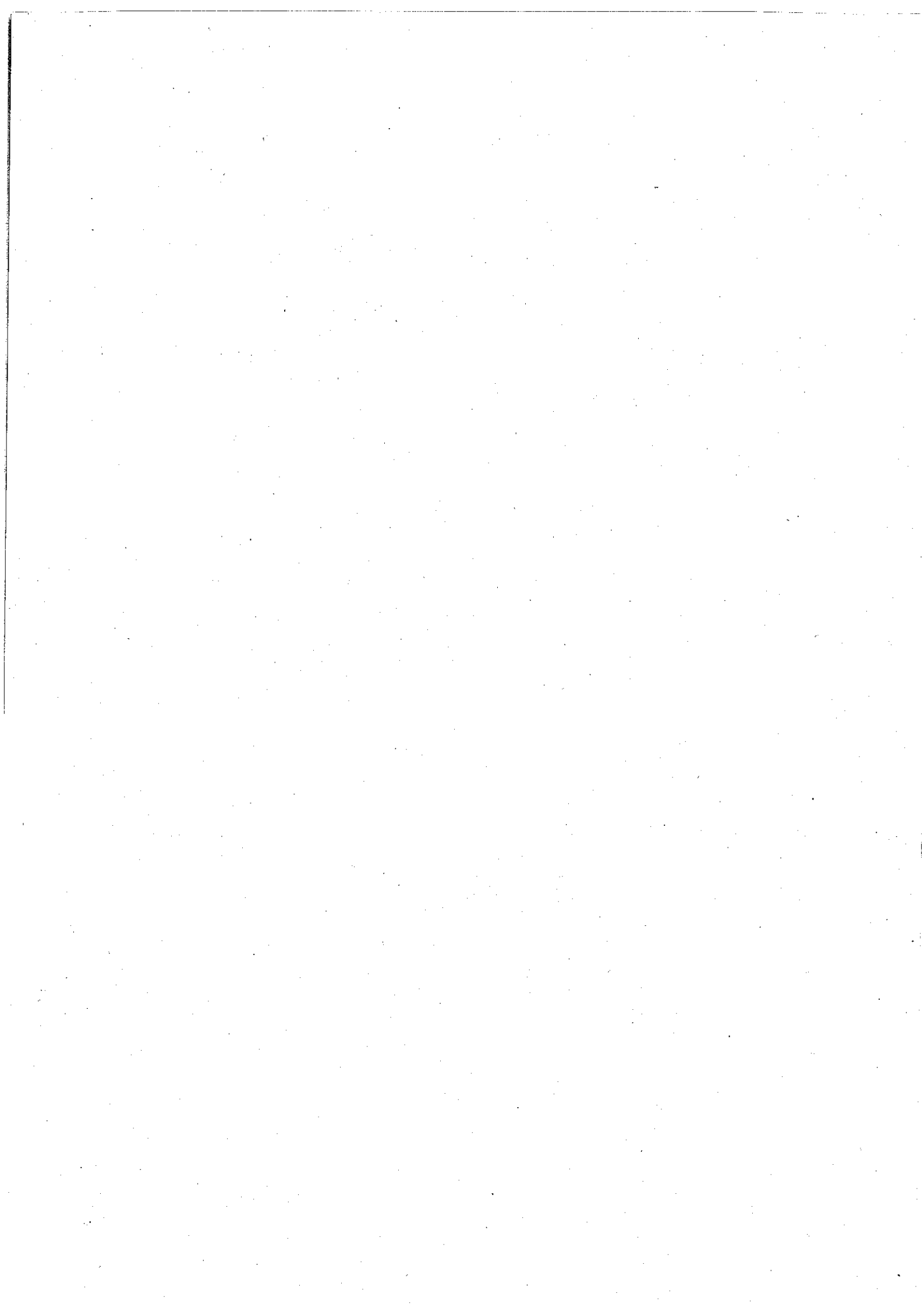
Secretariat

Defra	[REDACTED]	Secretariat / Local Government and Health
Environment Agency	[REDACTED]	Secretariat / Senior Advisor – Local Government

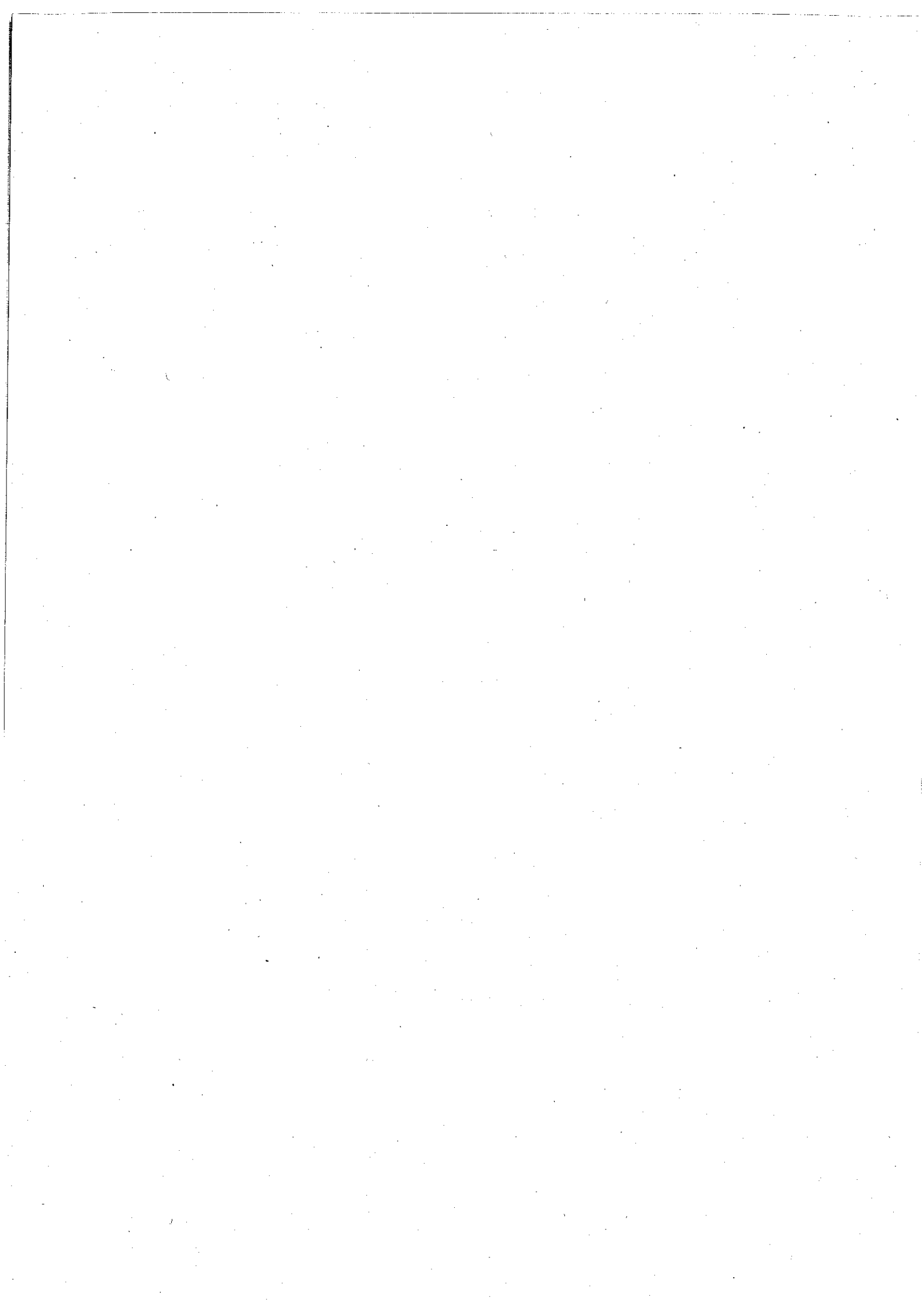


Annex 2: LAAP Actions

Action	Lead	Notes / Achieved
1.	LGA to place Sir Bob Watson's slides from the LGA adaptation Summit on the Knowledge Hub	██████████ Complete
2.	Upload information on to Knowledge Hub: 1. LGA to share details of developing Climate Local material 2. Data Share – EA evidence web portal. Share links and comms 3. Climate East Midlands training programme materials to be uploaded on to KHub	██████████ ██████████ ██████████
3.	Small team of LAAP members (Martin Budd, GLA (Alex to nominate) and ██████████) to work with Defra on efforts to integrate climate health considerations into Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and potentially feed into NAP	██████████ to contact LAAP health working group Complete
4.	Secretariat to invite LAAP members to join Knowledge Hub and include instructions on how to make good use of it.	██████████ and ██████████ ██████████ Complete
5.	Secretariat to upload all meeting papers, presentations and minutes onto Knowledge Hub	██████████ and ██████████ ██████████ Ongoing
6.	Following discussion of Spatial Planning themed agenda item: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA to circulate lead contacts of Partnership and Strategic Overview teams to LAAP members • Defra/DCLG to flag to LAAP when further views are needed for technical guidance 	██████████ ██████████
7.	To define LAAP input into the National Adaptation Programme, a specific task and finish group established to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ██████████ • Alex Nickson • ██████████ • Kristen Guida • ██████████ • ██████████ • ██████████ <p>Rupert Clubb to make first contact with group, with support from the Secretariat, to aim for a contribution to be developed for the NAP so that it is considered and finalised in the Autumn meeting of the LAAP</p>	Contact established by Rupert Clubb by 06/07/12 ToRs of the group and a set of meeting dates Working Group – circulate paper on NAP contribution by 31/08/12 Complete Complete



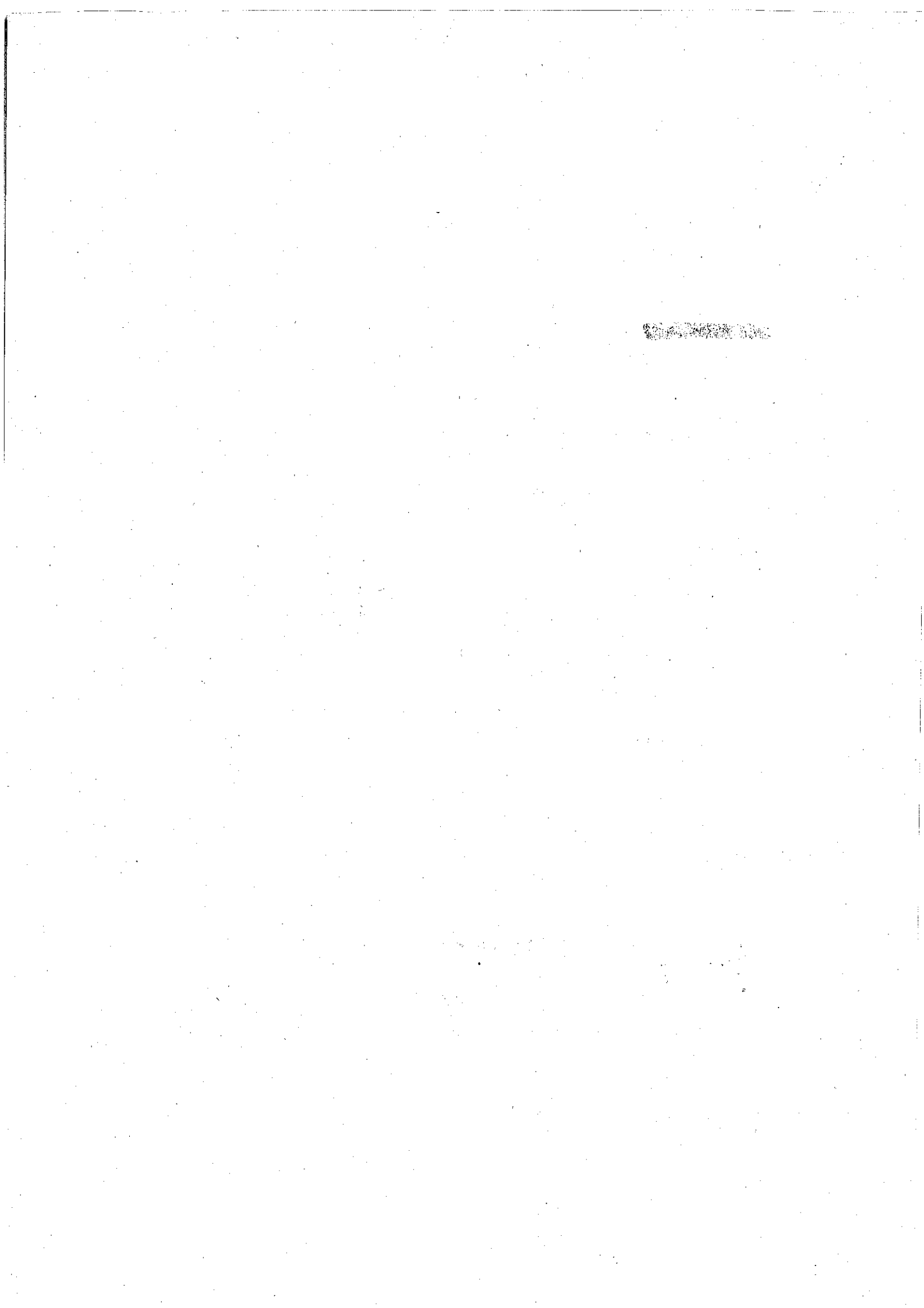
8.	Following discussion of revised LAAP ToRs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat to produce a few slides to share on KHub which explain what LAAP is, and its purpose. • The Chair to consider expanding LAAP membership to include a LEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] • Rupert Clubb to invite 	
9.	LAAP members involved in the Cities meeting and site visits with Lord Taylor on 13 July 2012 to update the group at the next meeting	Core Cities and London members	



LOCAL ADAPTATION ADVISORY PANEL MEETING
Meeting of 4 October 2012
Record of discussions

1. INTRODUCTIONS AND AIMS

- a) The Chair, Rupert Clubb, welcomed participants to the autumn meeting of LAAP. See Annex 1 for list of attendees.
- b) [REDACTED], representing the Adaptation Sub Committee, was welcomed onto the Panel in an advisory capacity. The Chair considered that ASC's presence on the Panel would foster better understanding of the role to be played by Local Government and so inform ASC work.
- c) The Chair followed up on actions from the previous meeting (Paper 1), and noted that:
- i. actions relating to uploading information onto Knowledge Hub needed to be followed up. Invitations had now been issued to LAAP members and better use of the facility was encouraged;
 - ii. the spatial planning actions were ongoing;
 - iii. the Terms of Reference points were still ongoing, as well as consideration of LEP representation on the panel;
 - iv. a meeting was held between Core Cities, London Councils, GLA and Lord Taylor on 13 July to discuss adaptation action within cities.
- d) The Chair welcomed the update provided by Staffordshire County Council (Paper 2) in relation to their work on translating current surface water flooding risk to council strategies and risk registers – without illustrating risk on maps. In view of flooding over the summer this was considered a breakthrough in terms of setting out an understanding of the risk and potential avenues to address. Staffordshire outlined that resident engagement and risk communication was its next priority in this work, considered particularly challenging in light of the sensitivities related to explaining the specificity of risk. A workshop was planned with partners and a document produced which set out the caveats in relation to the risks and the data used. GLA explained that through the Drain London project, the London Borough of Redbridge had published its surface water flood risk maps, which had been positively received by the local press who considered the act of publishing responsible. It was further noted that surface water flood risk in London was due to publish in high resolution, with an accompanying document setting out the rationale and limitations of the data. Alex Nickson highlighted that £200,000 had been made available from Defra to every lead local authority to help them with their responsibilities under the Flood and Water Management Act and further work was being undertaken by Defra to help support and develop council competence and skills. The DEFRA report estimating cost effectiveness of property flood protection is due to be launched in the autumn. Greater London Authority was about to publish a flood risk check list, setting out measures to be followed for different buildings types to be found in London to address flood risk.
- e) Some raised the question of whether the base flood risk data used by the Environment Agency and insurance companies were consistent (EA flood rep attending Panel thought that the insurance companies used EA base data so should be largely consistent). GLA commented that they were considering commercial aspects of handing over Drain London flood maps to insurance companies.



- f) Hull updated LAAP that work by University of Manchester and Joseph Rowntree Foundation on social vulnerability mapping was to be extended to Hull.
- g) The GLA provided funding to 10 Business Improvement Districts in central London to undertake a Green Infrastructure Audit (GIA) to identify opportunities for green infrastructure to manage climate risks, increase footfall and attract investment. The GIA's identified opportunities for 300ha of green roofs, 200 street trees and 100 raingardens. The GLA is also providing £100k towards turning potential opportunities into delivered projects.

2. LAAP engagement schedule

The Chair explained that the idea for a LAAP engagement schedule came from discussions of the NAP sub group which had considered it important that LAAP uses the multitude of engagement opportunities available to raise the profile of adaptation and make the case for action. There was a potentially wide range of opportunities in which LAAP members could use their influence to promote the importance of climate adaptation action with the collective support and coordination through LAAP. With LAAP's concurrence, the Chair suggested that there would be added value in helping join-up these opportunities and identify events and channels through which to get the case for action across to a key audiences by setting out a communication schedule on how, who, and when LAAP would engage. There was a case for setting out the forthcoming engagement opportunities in a forward look and reviewing these on a regular basis at LAAP meetings. The Chair proposed a small group to carry out that analysis and report back at the next meeting on 31 January. Alex Nickson agreed to chair this group with the support of Martin Budd, [REDACTED] and Kristen Guida.

Action: Alex Nickson to convene the small group of volunteers, to develop a LAAP communications schedule, and report back at the January LAAP meeting.

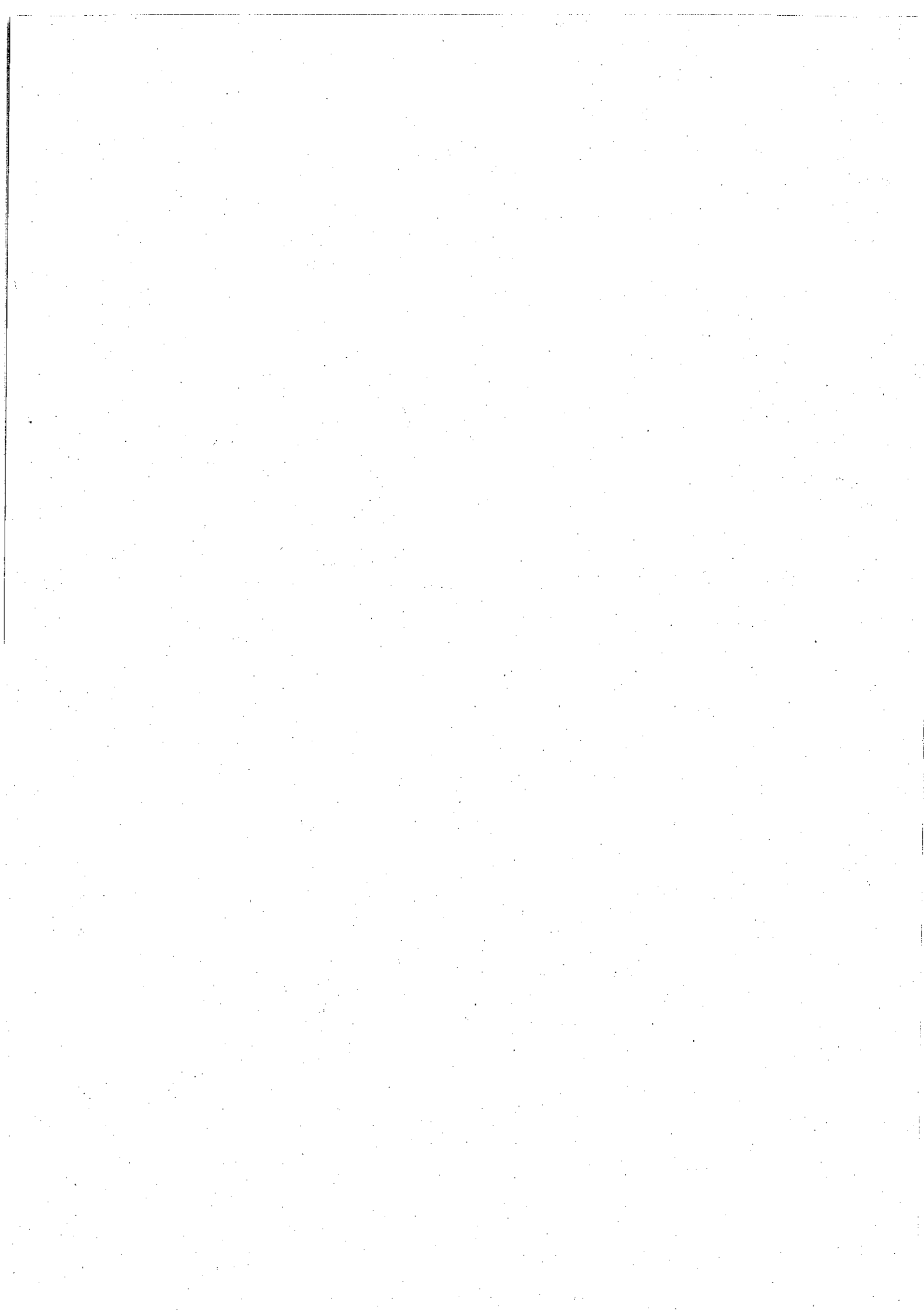
3. UPDATES (paper 3)

- a) Defra updated LAAP on the recent Ministerial changes and that Lord De Mauley will lead on climate adaptation as part of his portfolio.

Development of the National Adaptation Programme was progressing. In July, Defra published a Progress Check document, setting out the latest priorities for action within the key Themes of the NAP. Around 30 responses to the progress check document had been received, many from local authorities (thanks were extended to those LAAP members who had responded). The next milestone was the Stakeholder Challenge Event, to be held on 11 October and which all LAAP members had been invited. Lord De Mauley was to make the opening for the day, with a key note speech from Core Cities and [REDACTED] from London School of Economics.

[REDACTED] Defra economist, outlined the latest on the Economics of Climate Resilience project (ECR) which is being undertaken by a consortium led by Frontier Economics on behalf of Defra. The ECR will help inform some of the key actions in the NAP and there are nine strands of work (Agriculture, Forestry, Transport, Power, Housing, Business, Health and Wellbeing, Fisheries, Green Infrastructure/ Natural Flood Management).

Final drafts were expected by the end of October, after which a second phase cost benefit analysis will be undertaken for certain areas although this second phase is still being scoped.



Several members of LAAP expressed a strong interest in seeing drafts of the ECR reports once available. The communication of the ECR findings was considered very important, particularly as this content could make a powerful case for action. LAAP had played a useful role in helping disseminate the findings of the UK CCRA to local audiences and could play a similar role for the ECR.

Action: Defra to consider how best to share emerging ECR findings with LAAP and how the Panel might help disseminate key findings to local audiences.

- b) LGA updated LAAP on the reformed Environment and Housing Board which had recently adopted 4 priorities around Growth, Flooding, Waste and Sustainability and Carbon Reduction. Adaptation was seen within the context of growth and efficiency agenda and there was continued support for the Climate Local initiative. A number of events had taken place to inform councils about Climate Local (events in Exeter, Newcastle had been held and one in Cambridge would happen soon). Around 50 councils had agreed to sign up to Climate Local and commitments were beginning to be shaped. A map to illustrate which areas of the country had signed up to Climate Local was launched as well as a series of guides to help councils appreciate actions which they may sign up to.

In relation to councillor engagement, LGA informed LAAP that:

- Lord Chris Smith, Chairman of the Environment Agency, had attended a LGA Leadership Academy focussing on the challenges on councils on climate change such as resources and flooding.
- An event for young councillors was to be held in November at which the EA board member, and Kirkless Councillor, Robert Light, would attend
- Worksheets and training materials were being developed for councillors focussing on specific themes such as health and economy.

A Climate Local conference was planned in March 2013, which will bring together all relevant players and launch an 'impacts' report on what the implications of action on climate change had meant for councils. Use of indicators would also be outlined, which would help councils measure action on climate change. This would be linked to the LGA's 'Inform' tool.

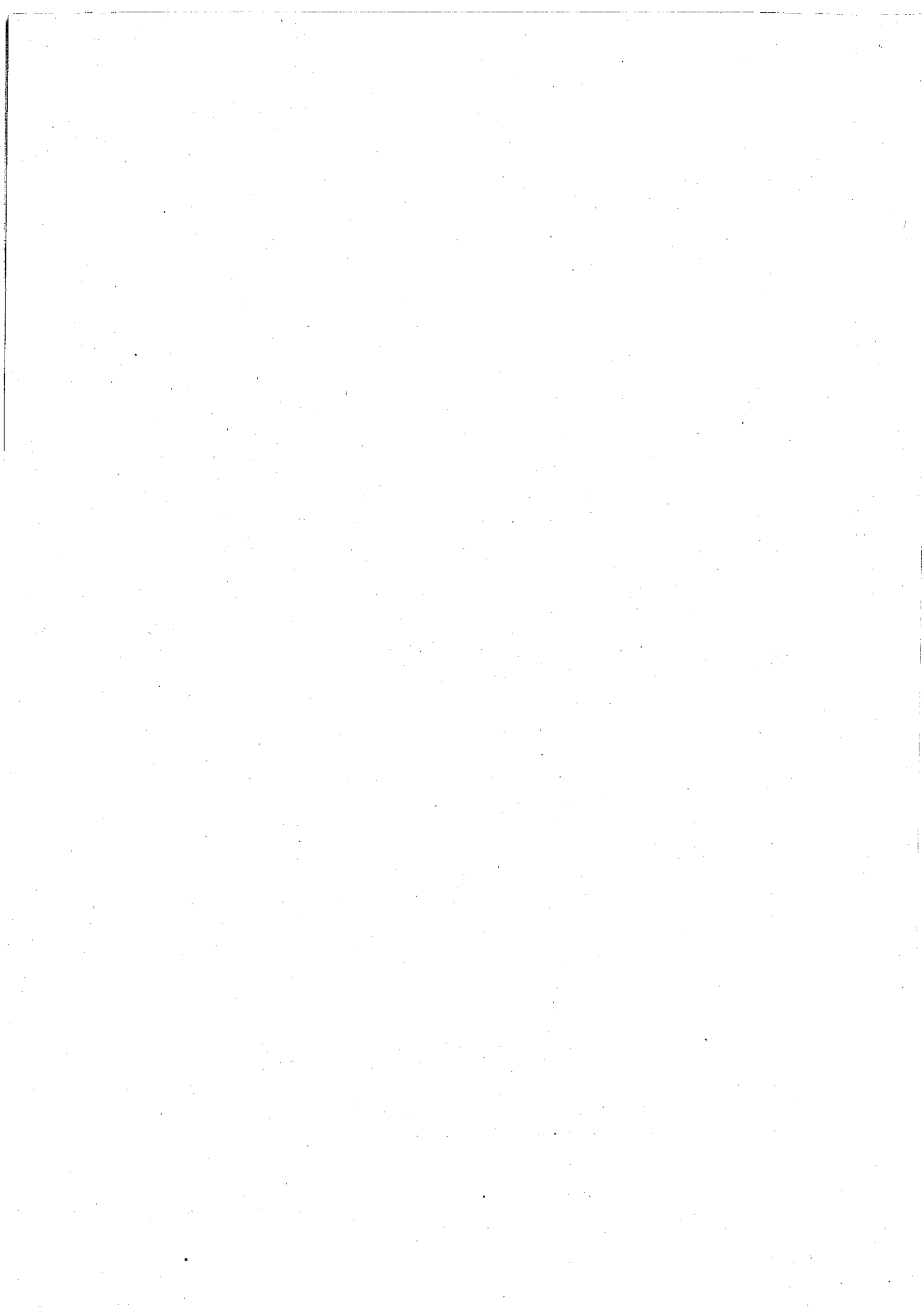
LGA set out a number of communication opportunities. First Magazine would be carrying an article on Climate Local, by Mike Jones. The Climate Local community on knowledge hub was growing and the meeting of the Steering Group would meet shortly.

- c) Climate UK informed LAAP that:

- 9 case studies had been developed, which illustrated how councils could embed climate change into their council processes, develop partnerships etc

Action: Climate UK to provide a link to these case studies to LAAP

- Climate East Midlands were producing outcome based indicators based on the work of the Adaptation Sub Committee



- A joint Climate UK/EA Life+ bid had been submitted to the European Commission; if successful to bid would help enhance the capacity of Climate UK to support adaptation action
- NE and South East were working with the research community on preconceptions to vulnerability particularly linking with parish councils.
- Climate UK looking to work up and support series of events on Health and Wellbeing

d) **Adaptation Sub Committee** presented their latest and most recent work to LAAP and outlined their work priorities up until 2014. The following observations were made:

- ASC work found that around 40,000 properties had been built in areas of significant flood risk. It was observed that this was under the old local plans, but it was now harder to grant approval for developments without demonstrating an assessment of flood risk. Most recent development has been in line with EA advice, although there were a significant number where the EA had not been notified by councils of the outcome of their objections.
- The datasets which the ASC had used to formulate their analysis would be incredibly useful for Local Authorities and help inform local decision making. ASC keen to explore how this data may be shared.

Action: ASC to consider how their data could be shared with LAAP

- Next ASC Report due summer 2013.

LAAP reflected on the ASC presentation and findings on developments and flood risk. [REDACTED] had circulated the ASC's maps within Newcastle City Council to assess how the results compared with other parts of England. Several LAAP members were keen to obtain the underlying data to share within their organisations. ASC Secretariat confirmed they were keen to maximise wider accessibility to the data, but these were generally publicly available, and the issue of data usability and availability is a wider issue for EA and Government. LGA were also briefing their Environment and Housing Board on the findings.

3. CLIMATE READY UPDATE

a) EA updated LAAP that:

- a. they were reviewing with their local teams the level of climate adaptation support that can be offered to councils. Regional teams were also being restructured so they can better deliver the needs of the sector in the future.
- b. The EA's secondee to LGA was to be extended to cover another year. The EA were also working with Kent County Council and Climate UK to roll out the SWIMS tool to all local authorities.
- c. An overview of all the tool development and projects ongoing will be sent around after the meeting for LAAP to see.

Action: EA to circulate paper following the meeting

- d. Six tools were being produced by the EA Flood and Coastal Risk Management Climate Change Team (who presented to LAAP) that would help councils by making climate change information more accessible. The testing of these tools was about to start and Kristen Guida, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] volunteered to help.

Action: Secretariat to link EA FCRM team with volunteers to allow for testing of the tools developed

SECRET

SECRET

- e. The proposal was that a hub is created in which the material is hosted, but it was acknowledged that it was necessary to streamline and not duplicate what information is provided and where it is shared.

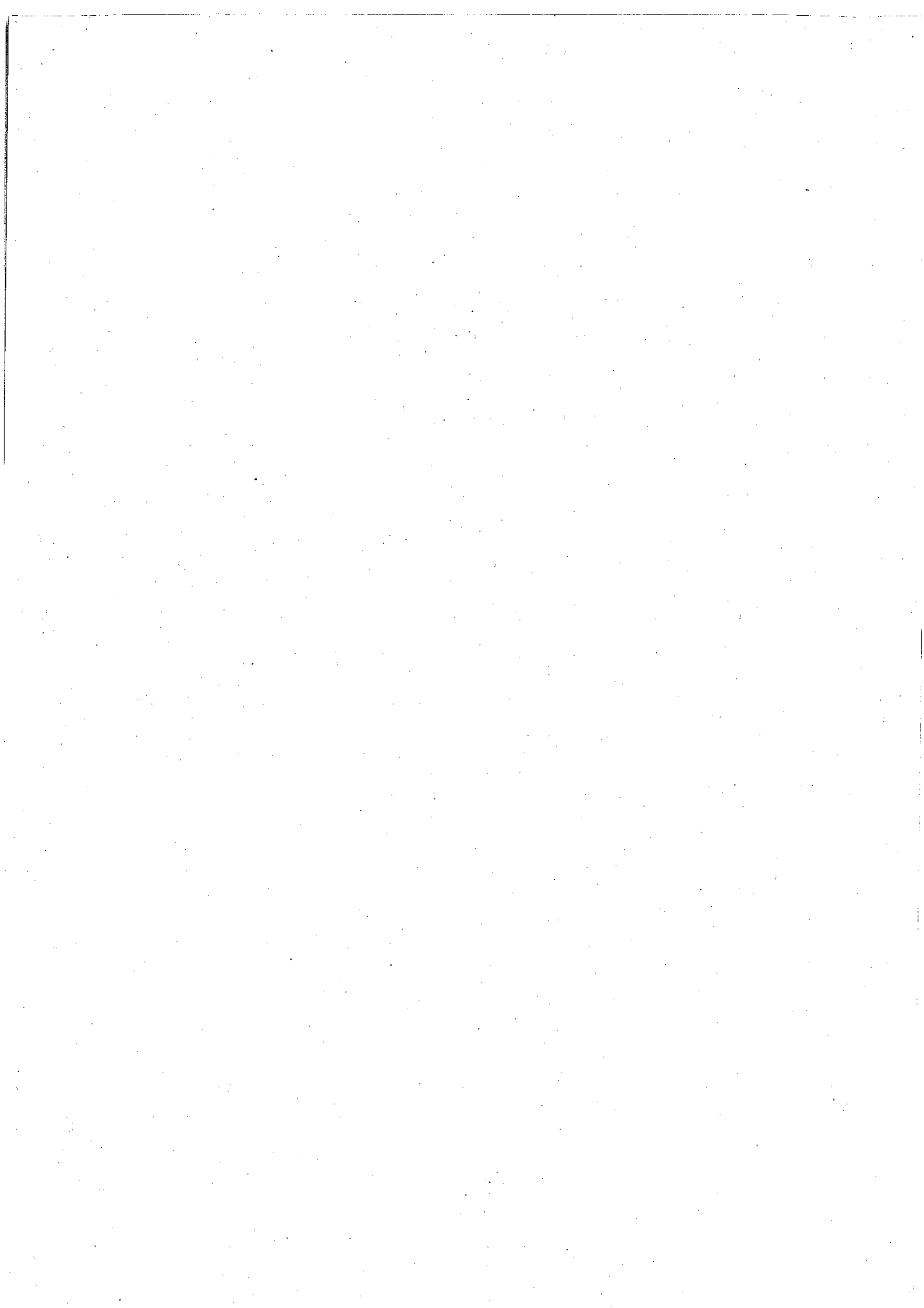
4. NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMME (NAP) SESSION

- a) The Chair provided an update on the work of the NAP sub-group. It had met over the summer and produced an analysis of the role of local government across the themes to be set out in the National Adaptation Programme as well as providing a steer to Defra on the content and format of the cross-cutting Local Government chapter of the NAP. Thanks were extended from the Chair on behalf of the wider LAAP to those involved in this work so far. Defra highlighted that the aim was for the main NAP document to be concise and user friendly with the specific actions and detail placed in an annex. However thinking on format was evolving and would be informed by the forthcoming 11 October event. Current aim was to publish the NAP in summer 2013.
- b) The observations on the role of local government across the NAP themes (Paper 7) were:
- For the Business and Services theme it was necessary to engage the whole sector, and worth registering the role of the Local Enterprise Partnerships;
 - For the Built Environment theme it would be useful to make the duty to cooperate stronger as well as reference the health and safety and building regulations. Regeneration of land/communities also presented responsibilities to the council worth registering.
 - For the infrastructure themes the relevance and importance of utilities and infrastructure plans were noted, as well as referencing Broadband.
 - Under Health and Wellbeing the new responsibilities of public health needed to be bought out and the council's lead role on emergency response, and responsibilities on adult social care, as well as the role of the council in assessing vulnerabilities to supply chains and affects on food.
 - More needed overall on the people/society angle, role engaging the civil society sector and a reflection of the Adaptation Sub Committee's input on Local Authority responsibility.
 - On the Natural Environment NERC responsibilities could also be mapped.

The recommendations had been passed to each of the Defra/EA Theme Leads for consideration and would continue to be fed through as further views and contributions received.

Action: [REDACTED] to update paper 7 on the role of local government across the NAP themes

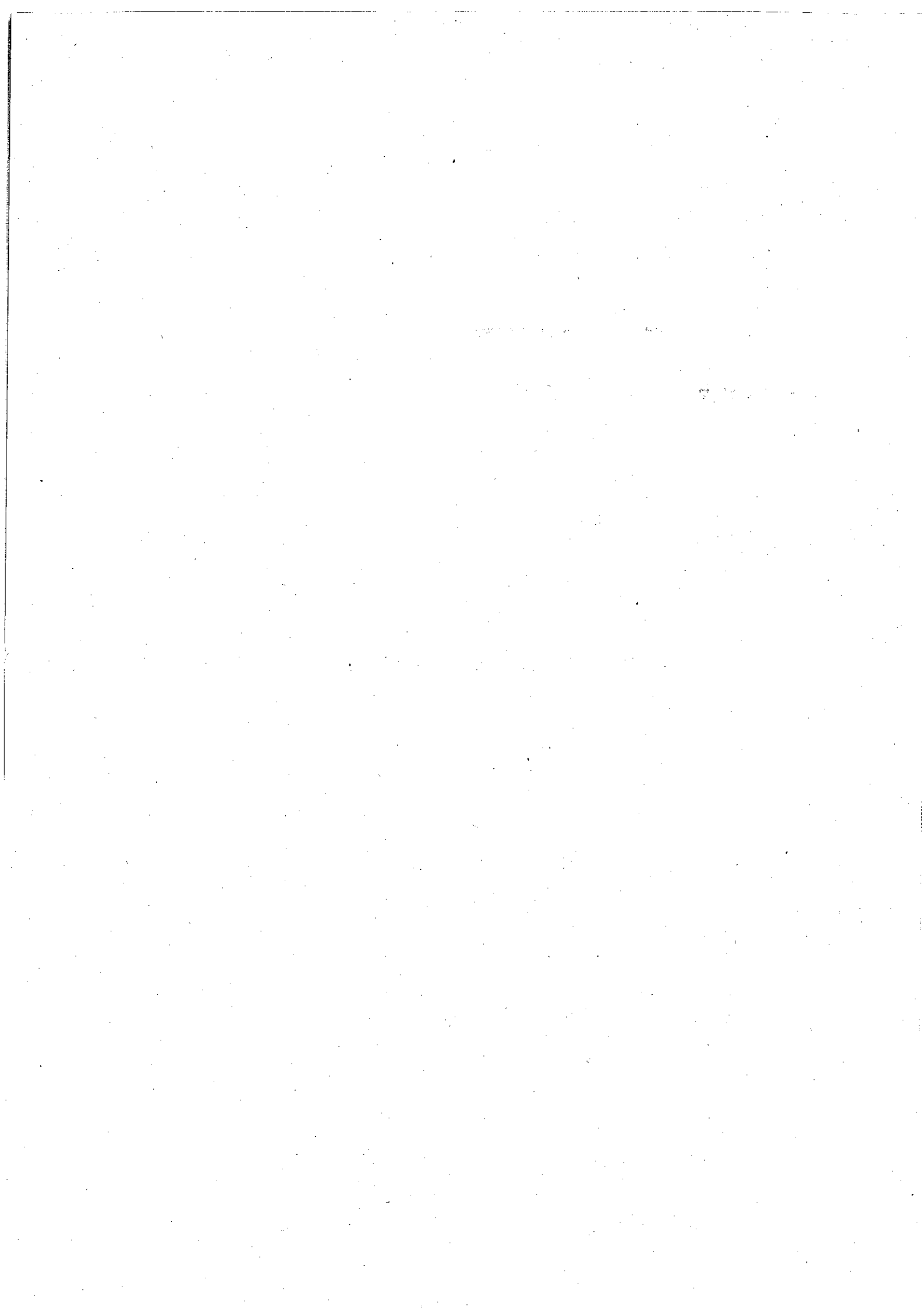
- c) Observations on the proposed content of the local government chapter (paper 4) were:
- worth mentioning the power of general competence of local authorities, in relation to the adaptive capacity of the sector;
 - useful to illustrate the nature of lagging senior and political leadership;
 - useful to illustrate mechanisms for action but could expand on the implementation of the various mechanisms set out.
 - necessary to cross reference against the other NAP chapters where the role of Local Government is set out.



Action: [REDACTED] to capture comments into the proposed structure for the local government chapter. Secretariat to reconvene NAP Sub Group once NAP chapters developed for review.

5. Business and Services theme

- a) The Chair introduced and welcomed the themed participants to the LAAP meeting:
- Mark Atherton (Greater Manchester Director of Environment) presented on the LEP funded project on spatially prioritising climate change risks in Greater Manchester.
 - Defra ([REDACTED]) and EA ([REDACTED]) business and services theme leads who presented on the analysis carried out as part of the development of the National Adaptation Programme; and
 - [REDACTED] who presented on wider EA engagement with LEPs.
- b) After presentations LAAP were split into two working groups and were invited to consider specific issues in relation to LEP engagement. Feedback from group discussions is below.
- c) LAAP was asked to discuss what was working well in relation to engagement with LEPs on adaptation work. It was observed that:
- Good contact had established due to already established governance structures or relationships or through work that had been funded for LEP use;
 - More needed to be done to engage effectively with LEPs on this agenda.
- d) In terms of effectively engaging with LEPs, LAAP considered that:
- It was useful to approach LEPs with an offer of support/funding to help them integrate work on climate adaptation;
 - It was critical to get business engagement across sectors (particularly that engaged in the resilience of businesses), and engage the LEP through this route;
 - Language used would be critical – useful to talk about the economic impacts of extreme weather and use locally relevant events to raise debate and so tailor engagement to the different LEPs and their structures.
- e) LAAP participants were asked to comment on the current perception of challenges and barriers to effective linking with LEPs and progress to embed or integrate climate adaptation into their work. The following observations were made:
- The role of the LEP in encouraging sustainable economic growth was not often realised by the Local Authority;
 - There was often a lack of local understanding of resilience and the importance for business to be prepared;
 - Each LEP is very different in size and structure so had to be approached differently;
 - The best approach to allowing LEPs to integrate adaptation into large infrastructure projects needed further development;
 - LEPs were currently in different stages of formation and may not have formed relationships with all sectors of its local businesses;
 - Economic barriers existed, although these were not articulated;
 - LEP priorities were often numerous or not closely linked to the adaptation agenda;
 - LEP structures could be quite different to Local Authority structures and so made engagement difficult.
- f) LAAP considered that these barriers or challenges could be overcome through:



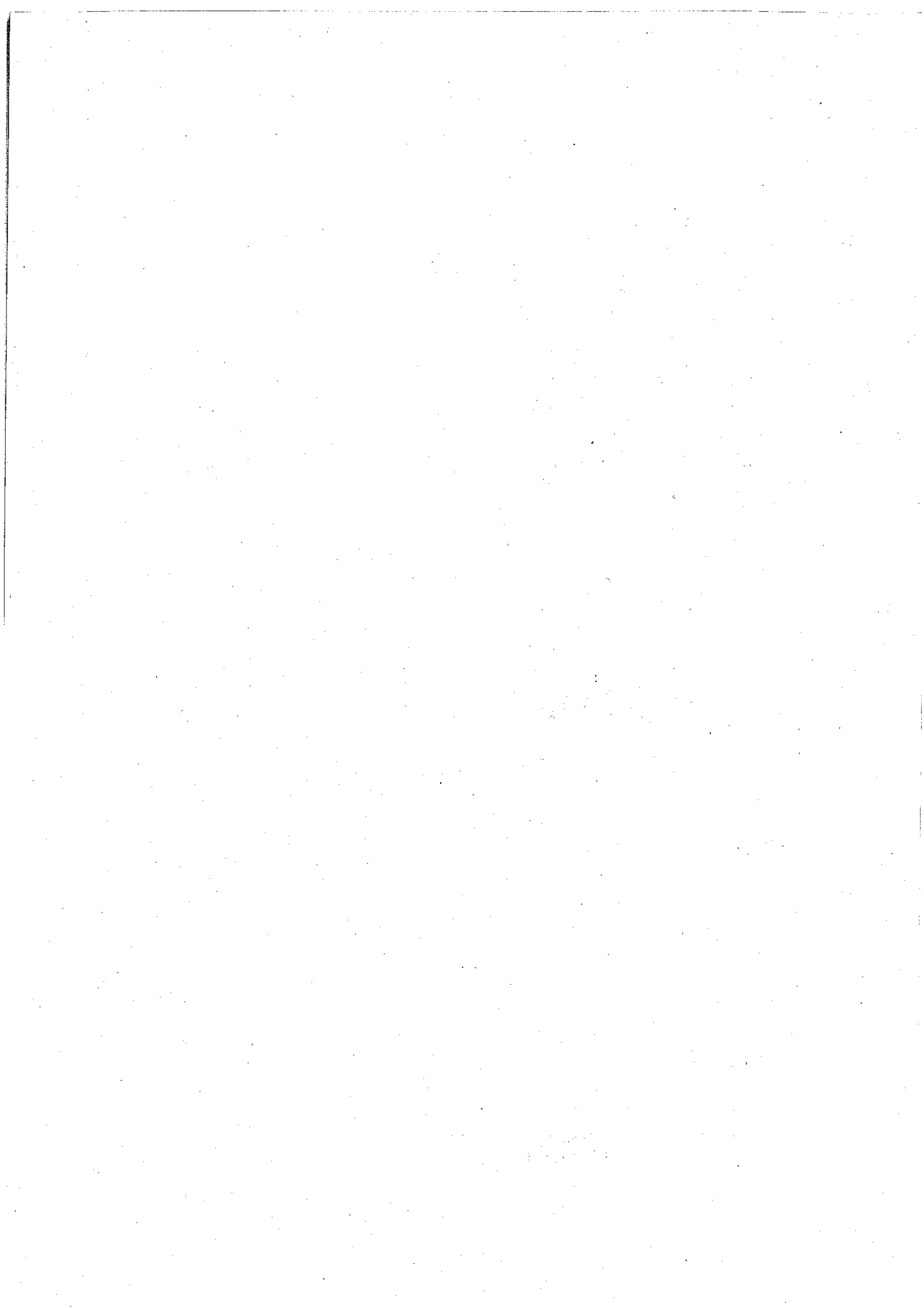
- Encouraging LEPs to work more closely with one another across the board, using as a model those instances where LEPs were working constructively together;
 - reflecting how LEPs engage outwardly which will reflect the different structures of each, and how future engagement on resilience can grow;
 - potential to develop top down messages to help advance the debate, such as the BIS/CLG annual conference and the Defra LEP roundtable;
 - Engaging big business and the work already done on resilience, would help illustrate to LEPs the importance of this agenda;
 - Building an evidence base will illustrate the opportunities presented as well as the need to be prepared for a changing climate;
 - Better joining up of Local Nature Partnerships and LEPs;
 - Being clearer of what we want the LEPs to do and the role they play in increasing the resilience of local economies;
- g) In closing, LAAP members considered the theme objectives for the NAP, and the importance of businesses accepting their corporate responsibility and their growing role in the community including the dissemination of good examples through their networks. Business also had huge potential to develop and realise adaptation solutions.
- h) Insurance premiums will often be a driver for change in the business community, especially when premiums reflect increasing flooding risk.

Action: Business and Services Theme to consider feedback and reflect in their emerging objectives and chapter content.

6. AOB

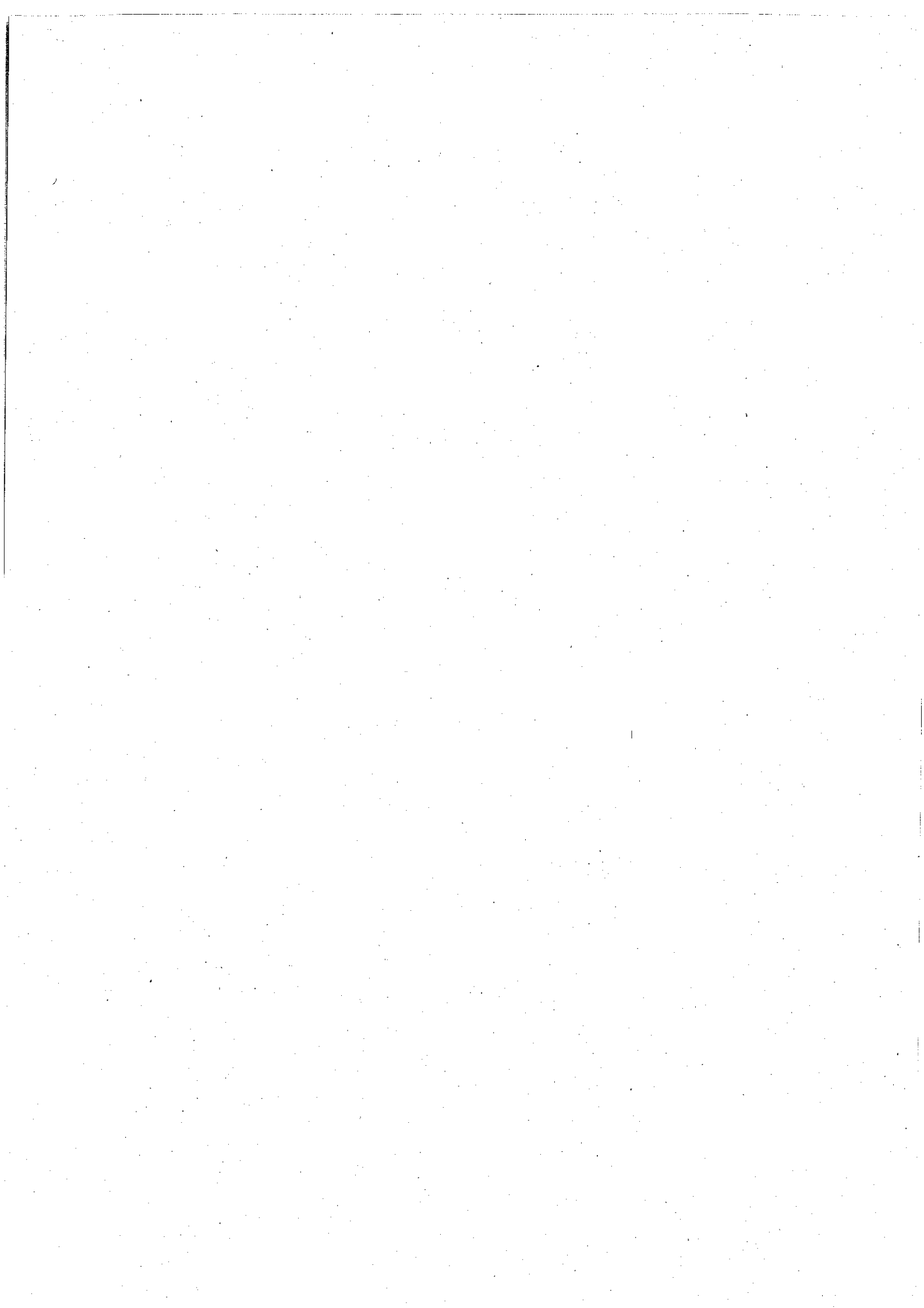
The Chair reminded participants that the next meeting will take place on 31 January and the thematic discussion will be around Transport. Natural England requested space at a future meeting to develop and roll out a set of tools around councils' biodiversity work.

Action: NE to liaise with Secretariat to plan for this discussion at a future LAAP meeting.



ANNEX 1: LAAP ATTENDEES

Organisation	Name	Role/Job Title
East Sussex County Council	Rupert Clubb	Chair and Director of Economy, Transport and Environment
Greater London Authority (GLA)	Alex Nickson	Deputy Chair and Strategy Manager for Climate Change Adaptation and Water
Hampshire County Council	[REDACTED]	Environment Futures Manager
Kent County Council	[REDACTED]	Climate Change Programme Manager
Luton Borough Council	[REDACTED]	Strategy and Sustainability Manager
Climate UK/Climate South East	Kristen Guida	Head, Climate UK
London Councils	[REDACTED]	Transport and Environment
Planning Officers Society	[REDACTED]	Planning Policy, Transport and Environmental Resources Manager
Staffordshire County Council	[REDACTED]	Assistant Climate Change Officer Sustainable Environment Team
Hull City Council	Martin Budd	Environment and Climate Change Strategic Advisor
Watford Borough Council	[REDACTED]	Chartered Environmental Health Practitioner Environmental Services Department
Nottingham City Council	[REDACTED]	Carbon Development Officer
EM Councils	[REDACTED]	Regional Co-ordinator
Natural England	[REDACTED]	Senior Adviser - Climate Change Adaptation Land Use Strategy and Environmental Specialist Services
Local Government Association	[REDACTED]	Advisor
Local Government Information Unit	Andy Johnston	Director
Adaptation Sub Committee	[REDACTED]	Senior Advisor
ADAS/ADCS	Simon Williams	Director of Community and Housing
Welwyn Hatfield BC	[REDACTED]	Environmental Health
Worcestershire CC	[REDACTED]	Sustainability Officer
Hertfordshire Sustainability Forum	[REDACTED]	Head of Waste and Street Scene
Cornwall CC	[REDACTED]	Sustainable Development Officer
Chester West and Chester	[REDACTED]	Project Manager, Climate Change/ Sustainability



Defra (ACC)	[REDACTED]	Head, Health and Local Government Team
DCLG	[REDACTED]	
Core Cities Group	[REDACTED]	Newcastle City Council, Central Policy Unit
Leicestershire CC	[REDACTED]	Climate Change Manager

Additional attendees and presenters

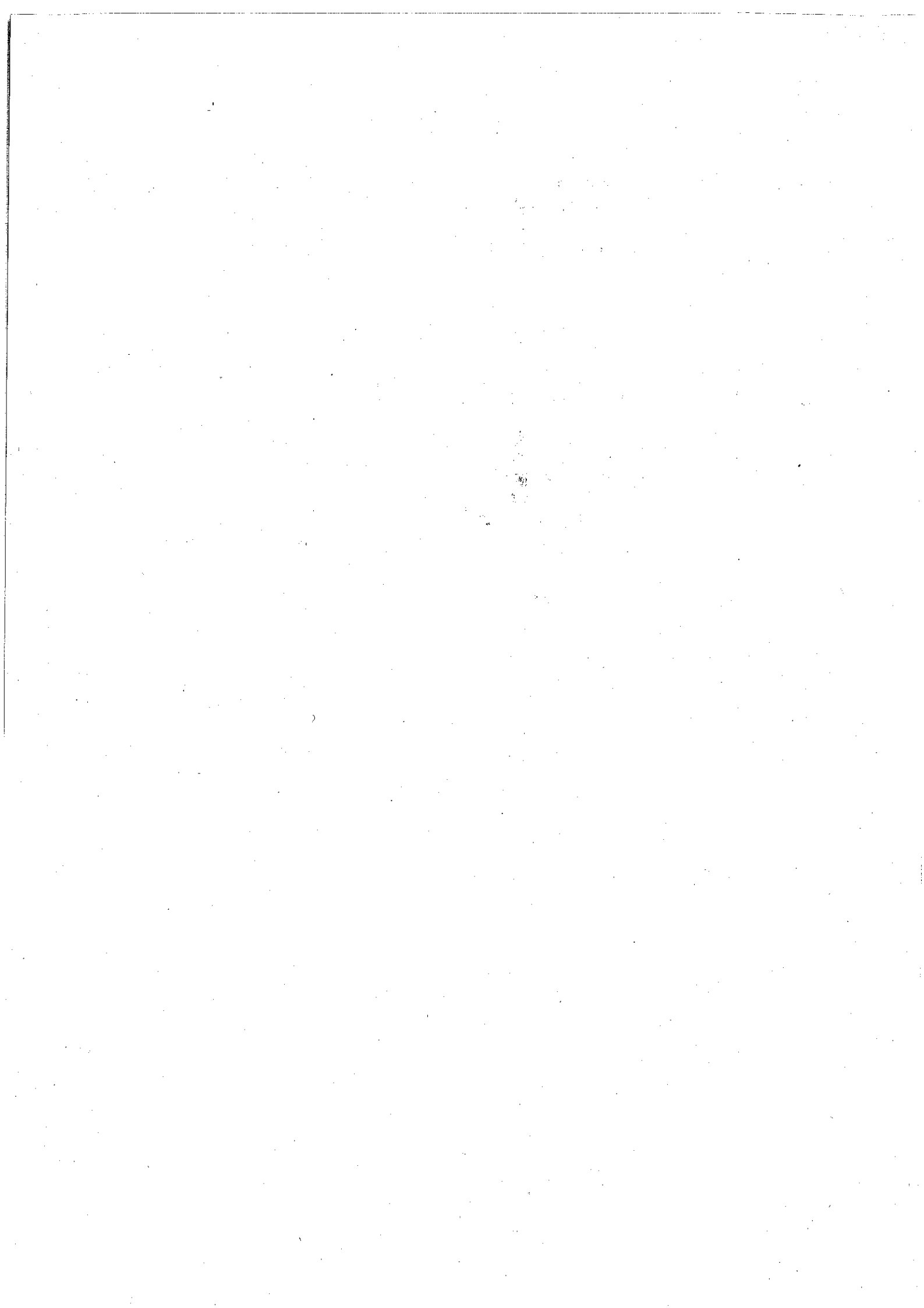
Defra	[REDACTED]	Assistant Economist
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Guests

Environment Agency	[REDACTED]	Flood Coastal Risk Management – Climate Change
Environment Agency	[REDACTED]	Business and Services theme
Environment Agency	[REDACTED]	
Defra	[REDACTED]	Business and Services theme
Defra	[REDACTED]	Business and Services theme
West of England LEP	[REDACTED]	
Manchester	Mark Atherton	Director, Manchester City Council

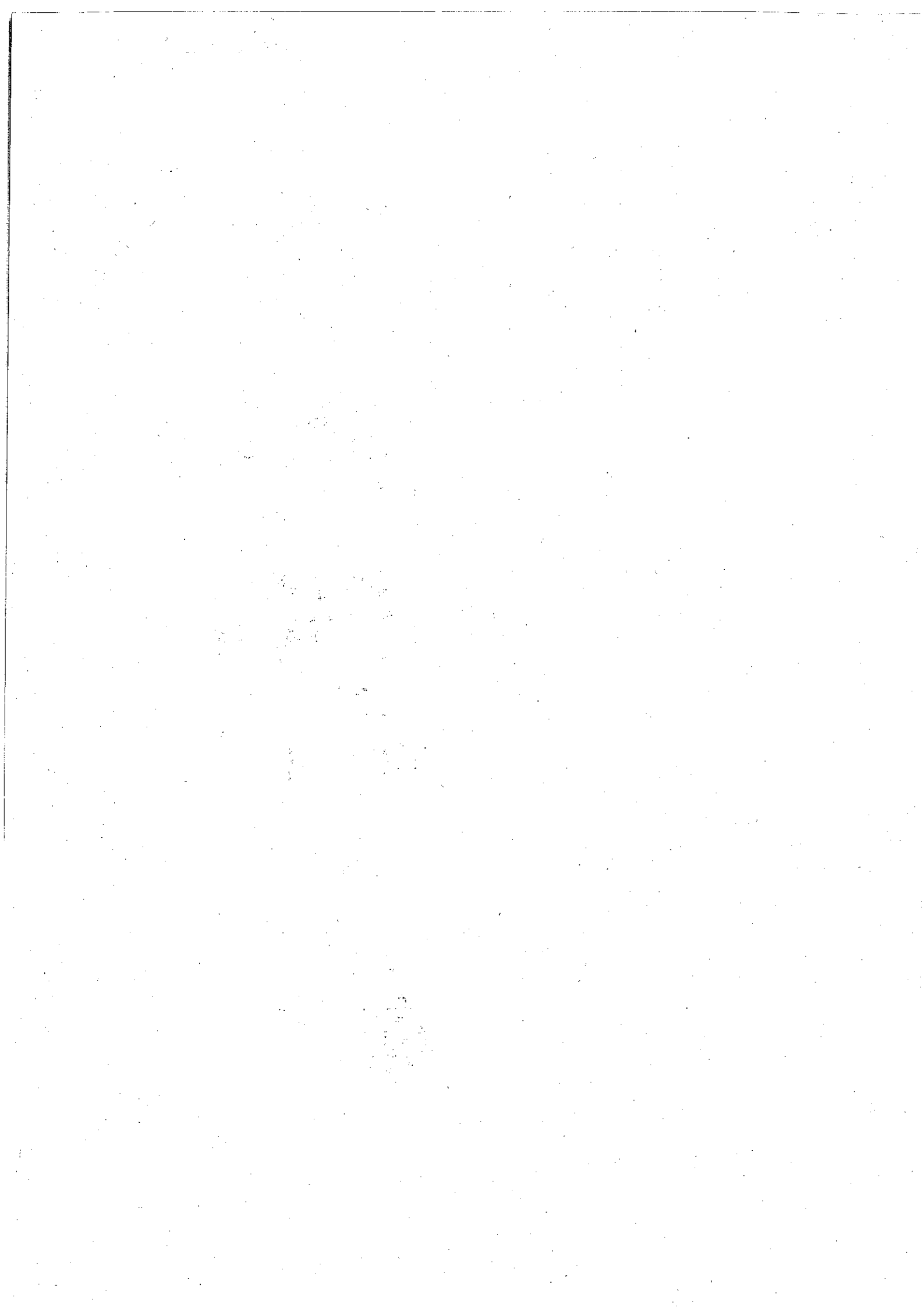
Secretariat

Defra	[REDACTED]	Secretariat / Local Government and Health
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Annex 2: LAAP Actions

	Action	Lead	Notes / Achieved
1	Small group of volunteers to be convened, to develop a LAAP communications schedule, and report back at the January LAAP meeting	Alex Nickson	
2	Defra to consider how best to share emerging ECR findings with LAAP and how the Panel might help disseminate key findings to local audiences	[REDACTED] and Secretariat	
3	Climate UK to provide a link to case studies illustrating council examples of embedding climate change to LAAP	Kristen Guida	
4	ASC to consider how their flood management data could be shared with LAAP	[REDACTED]	
5	EA to circulate paper, setting out ongoing projects and work on tool development, following the meeting	[REDACTED]	
6	Secretariat to link EA FCRM team with LAAP volunteers to allow for testing of the tools developed	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Complete
7	Comments to be captured into the proposed structure for the local government chapter and paper 7 on the role of local government across the NAP themes to be updated. Secretariat to reconvene NAP Sub Group once NAP chapters developed for review.	[REDACTED], [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	
8	Business and Services Theme to consider feedback and reflect discussions in emerging NAP objectives and chapter content	[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]	
9	NE to liaise with the Secretariat to plan discussion around biodiversity tools at a future LAAP meeting.	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	

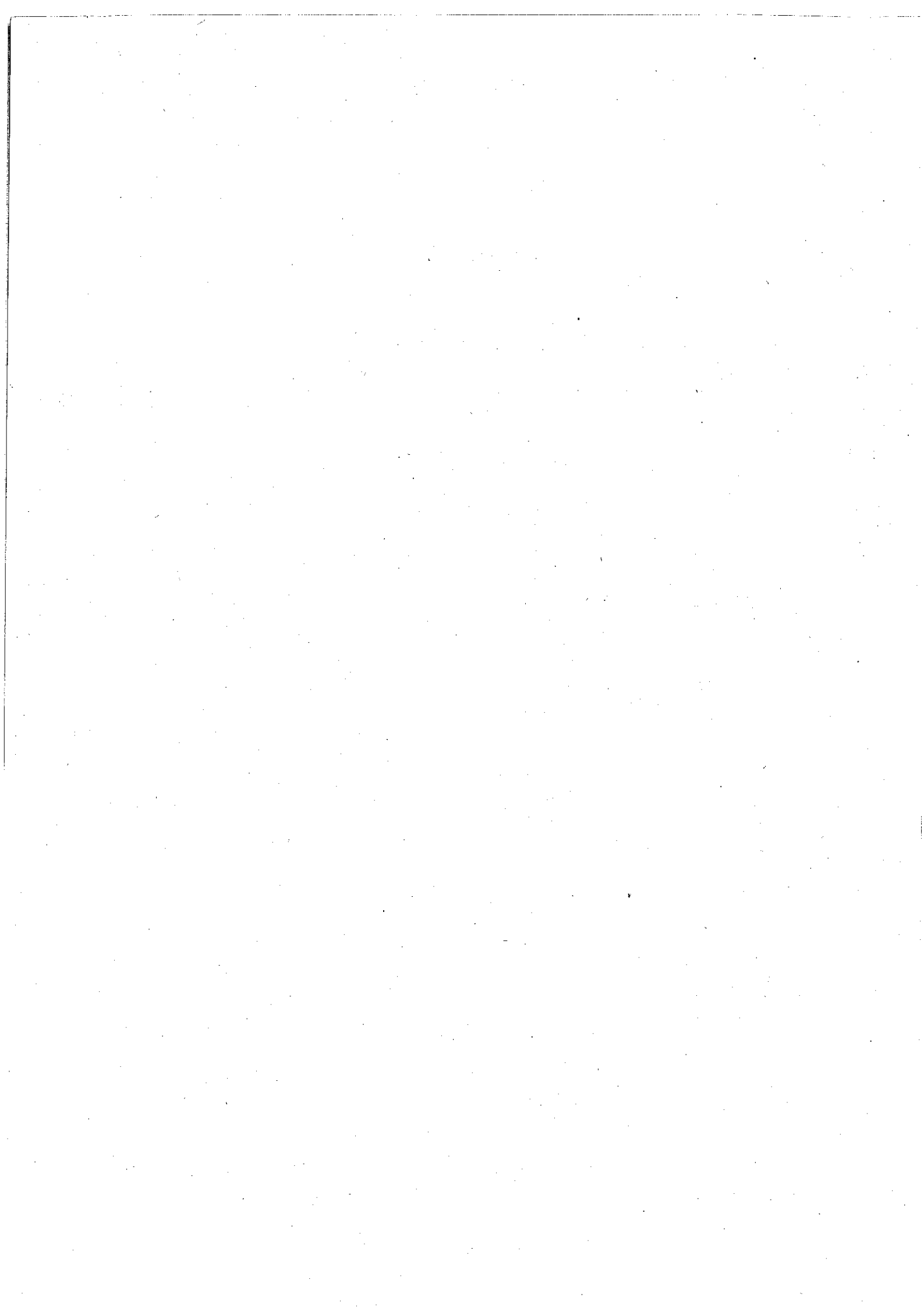


LOCAL ADAPTATION ADVISORY PANEL MEETING
Meeting of 31 January 2013
Record of discussions

1. INTRODUCTIONS AND AIMS

- a) The Chair, Rupert Clubb, welcomed participants to the winter meeting of LAAP. See Annex 1 for list of attendees.
- b) The LAAP Members confirmed to the Chair that the minutes from the previous LAAP meeting on 4th October 2012 were a true record of the meeting discussions. The Chair followed up on actions from the previous meeting, as follows.

Action	Lead	Notes / Achieved
1	Small group of volunteers to be convened, to develop a LAAP communications schedule, and report back at the January LAAP meeting	Alex Nickson To be rolled over
2	Defra to consider how best to share emerging ECR findings with LAAP and how the Panel might help disseminate key findings to local audiences	[REDACTED] and Secretariat Ongoing
3	Climate UK to provide a link to case studies illustrating council examples of embedding climate change to LAAP	Kristen Guida Complete
4	ASC to consider how their flood management data could be shared with LAAP	[REDACTED] Complete
5	EA to circulate paper, setting out ongoing projects and work on tool development, following the meeting	[REDACTED] Complete – explored further below
6	Secretariat to link EA FCRM team with LAAP volunteers to allow for testing of the tools developed	[REDACTED] Complete
7	Comments to be captured into the proposed structure for the local government NAP chapter and paper 7 on the role of local government across the NAP themes to be updated. Secretariat to reconvene NAP Sub Group once NAP chapters developed for review.	[REDACTED] Complete – explored further below
8	Business and Services Theme to consider feedback and reflect discussions in emerging NAP objectives and chapter content	[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Complete
9	NE to liaise with the Secretariat to plan discussion around biodiversity tools at a future LAAP meeting.	[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] To be rolled over



2. UPDATES

- a) Defra updated LAAP about the current Adaptation Reporting Power (ARP) consultation. A voluntary approach to reporting under the power was proposed in the consultation, on which views from councils was welcome. The consultation closes on 15th February 2013.

Nine resilience forums were successful in bidding for £80,000 of government funding for community resilience projects. Defra confirmed that the successful projects were varied in nature and covered a wide geographic spread. The intention was to try to reflect these into Health and Resilient Communities chapter of the NAP.

Defra attended an EU Working Group in early January 2013. The Working Group discussed current and projected climate change impacts across the EU and the costs of adapting and not adapting. The Group covered the framework of 2009 White Paper, shared learning across member states and funding opportunities through Life+.

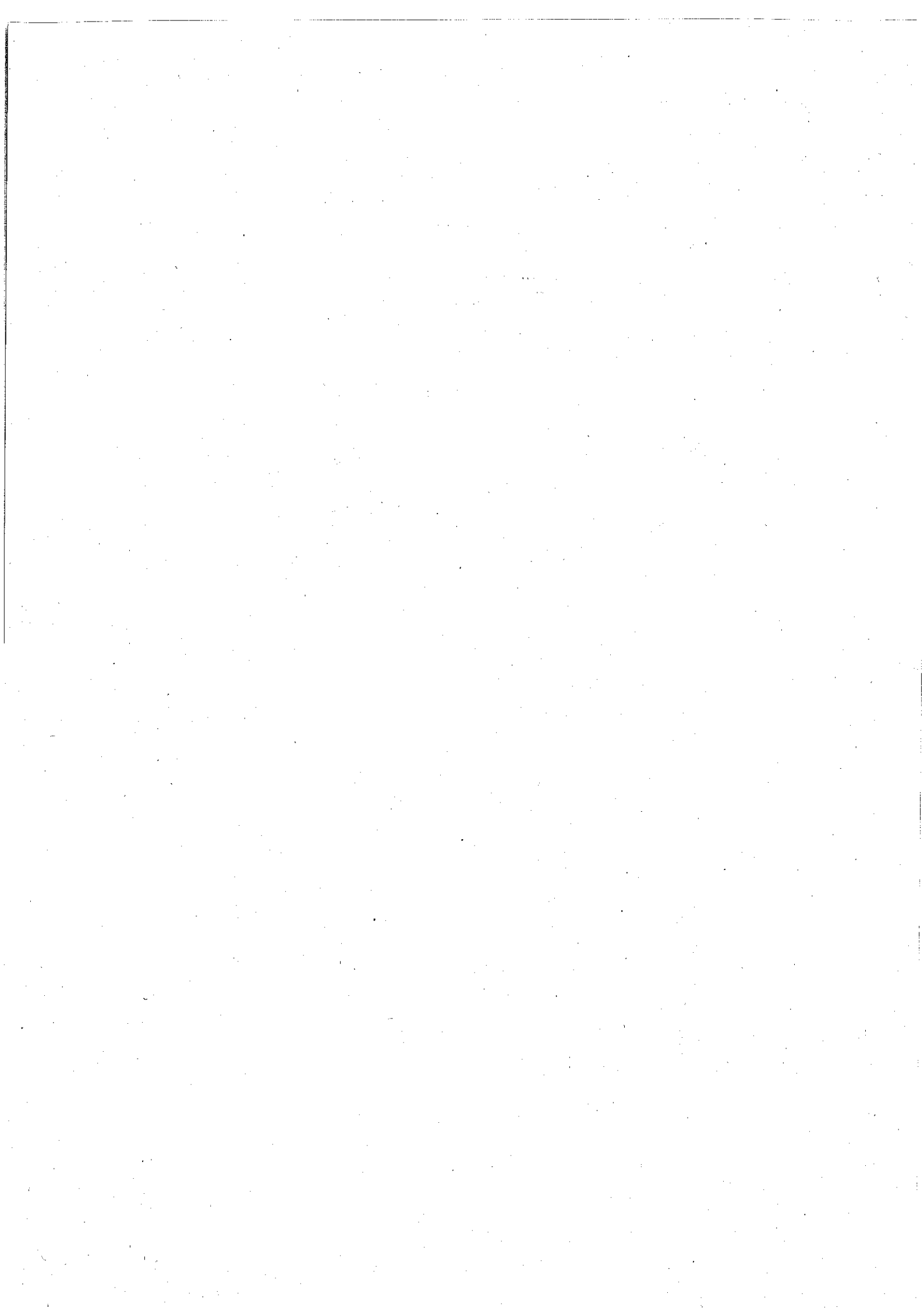
Defra updated the LAAP members on the approach which would be taken following the publication of the NAP. Across the NAP themes, many actions would be delivered by lead policy teams within Defra and other Government departments as well as stakeholders who had signed up to actions. This would reflect that the NAP moved from policy formulation to a delivery phase. This was expected to mean a smaller central adaptation co-ordinating team will remain in place for this phase until the next Climate Change Risk Assessment was being developed. The EA and Defra will continue to work together and the EA's delivery role will come to the fore.

Defra and the EA confirmed that there would continue to be a definite role for LAAP going forward and that the secretariat would be solely resourced from the EA's Climate Ready Support Service (CRSS) from July 2013 onwards. The EA confirmed that since the workshops in February 2012 the CRSS has developed its programme of work based on the feedback. The LAAP will have a role in informing how the work in the CRSS progresses.

- b) The Chair welcomed the update provided by **Cheshire West and Chester** on the work of the Cheshire and Warrington Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). The LEP was seeking to assess climate risks and take opportunities to improve resilience, particularly on flood risk but included other climate change impacts, on up to 40 strategic growth sites across the LEP area and the critical infrastructure that support them. The LEP was engaging with sectors that could be impacted including car manufacturing (Bentley and Vauxhall have premises located on two of the key sites). The LEP found there was a need for consistency of risk assessments and adaptation analysis. This was a common issue confirmed by LAAP members. Cheshire West and Chester reported difficulties in previously engaging with the LEP on the adaptation agenda, but with perseverance and the benefit of funding, the LEP was now committed to making sure that sites and businesses are resilient to climate change impacts.

The Chair noted Local Transport Boards were being set up which presents a potential opportunity for resilience measures to be considered for local authority major schemes to be taken forward by LEPs and highways authorities. The LAAP members questioned what the businesses on the LEP were doing to address climate change impacts. Examples for larger businesses included car manufacturers which have adaptation embedded in their corporate plans and strategies and others which are looking at the resilience of supply chains. It was more of a challenge for SMEs due to shorter term business horizons and vulnerability to other economic impacts. The Cheshire West and Chester project had identified a barrier when seeking the involvement of utility companies on critical national infrastructure, which allowed an inconsistency in climate change analysis.

- c) The Chair introduced feedback on the **Economics of Climate Resilience (ECR)** findings, by sector, from the LAAP volunteers:



Health: Kristen Guida (Climate UK)

The economic case presented in the Health findings was more limited than anticipated and the scope quite narrow given the range of health risks. Would be better if links with the built environment were mentioned upfront. It was positive however, that interdependency between health and other sectors was made. The report highlighted the need for evidence was the biggest challenge for the sector.

The Chair noted the opportunities coming for local authorities to improve resilience of the health sector through Health and Wellbeing Boards.

Overheating in Housing: [REDACTED] (LGA)

There was limited evidence in the report on local supply chains which would have been useful. New housing will only be 30% of overall housing stock by 2015 so it would have been useful for the report to cover retrofitting of existing housing stock. The report only mentions Green Deal but does not go into enough detail and is not very specific. The report in its current form would not be appropriate to share with local authorities as it does not go in to any detail about what councils need to do.

Transport: [REDACTED] (Cheshire West and Chester)

The transport report contains quite a lot of evidence and detail however it is not written in the right language to share with local authorities. The ECR report was written for national government for the NAP. The report needs editing, shortening and translating so that it is accessible to council officers and members. Then, we can look at how to share the information through LGA briefings for example. The messages on how HMT views investment decisions on adaptation are potentially very powerful.

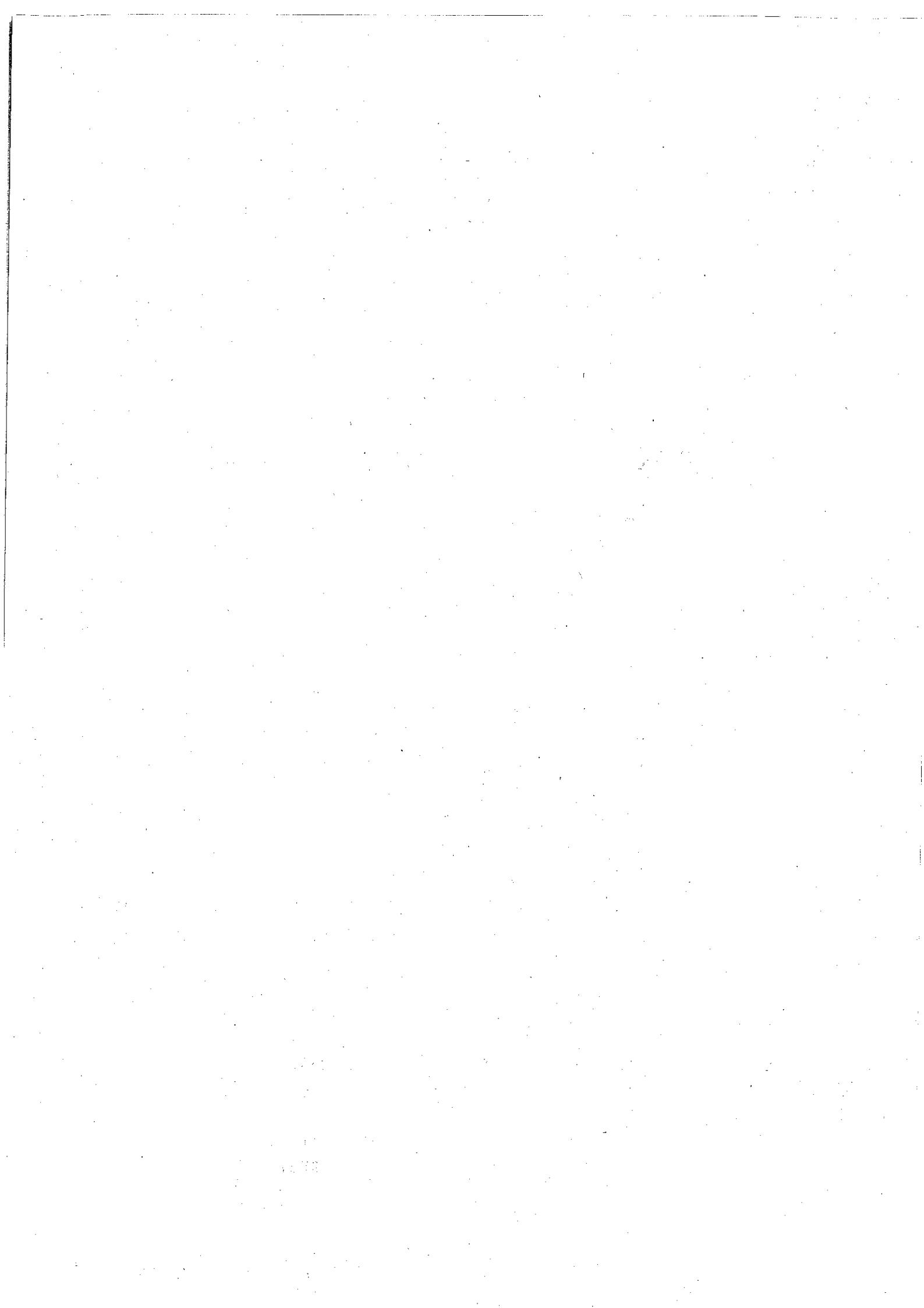
Business: Martin Budd (Hull City Council)

The business report focuses on the automotive and chemical industries and highlights that adaptation in the SME sector is weak particularly further down the supply chain. There is the opportunity to emphasise the need for SME's to undertake risk assessments and the role of trade bodies to support/ advise their members. The report does not cover the role that Local Authorities and LEP's can have in adapting the SME sector and their supply chains. Further there is the opportunity for Government funding particularly to LEP's, Core Cities etc to take account of ensuring adaptation, when funding is provided to businesses to increase resilience.

Defra were grateful for feedback received. While the findings of the ECR could be considered as 'obvious', it did include new information. Defra outlined that the ECR commissioned primarily to inform the NAP, for example the Healthy and Resilient Communities chapter took account of the ECR recommendations made. In many cases the NAP would seek to reflect the gaps the ECR outlined. However, given localism, and the key role councils play in driving local adaptation action, the findings could usefully be translated to a local audience (the draft reports in their current form are not designed to do this). Defra welcomed feedback from LAAP on how this could be accomplished and what format information could take. Regarding the limited scope of the findings, a decision was taken by Defra and the consultants to focus analysis on a selection of the key risks where a case for intervention required further exploration. It was felt this would yield the most useful results rather than a 'broad and shallow' analysis. It was likely that the ECR findings would be published before the NAP, subject to Ministerial views.

The Chair stated a role for LAAP going forward would be both to identify and help provide information to fill evidence gaps identified in the ECR and elsewhere. For example, the Chair noted a particular issue with the many impacts felt by communities affected by flood risk, that do not benefit from flood defence infrastructure investment.

The Chair recognised that the ECR work would be a way to engage Her Majesty's Treasury, particularly in relation to appraisal decisions on flood defences. [REDACTED] (Defra) confirmed that key Departments across Government has been involved in the steering of the ECR work (including HMT) throughout.

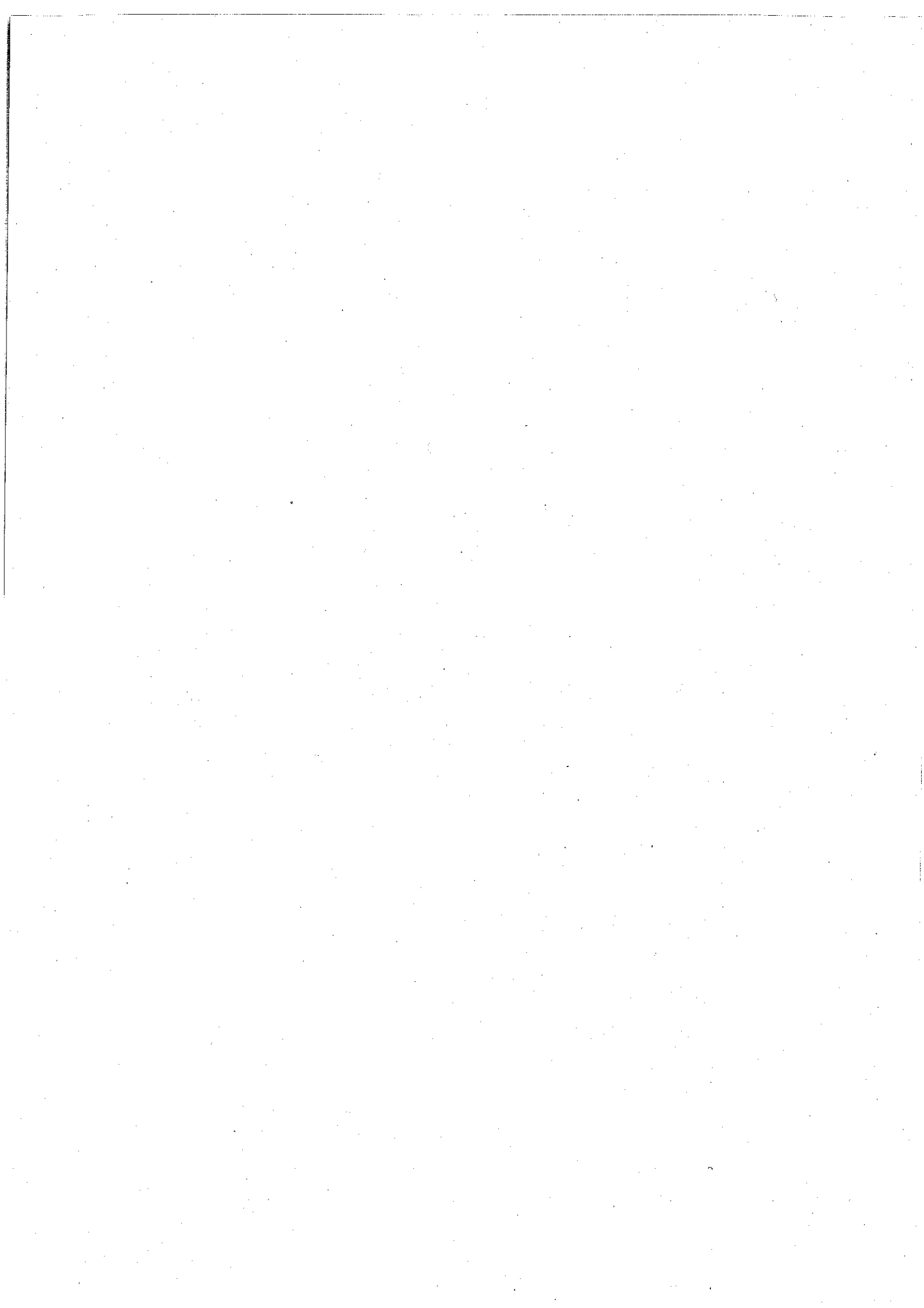


ACTION: LAAP volunteers to feedback any remaining views on what messages were relevant to local government and how best to disseminate them to Defra by the end of February.

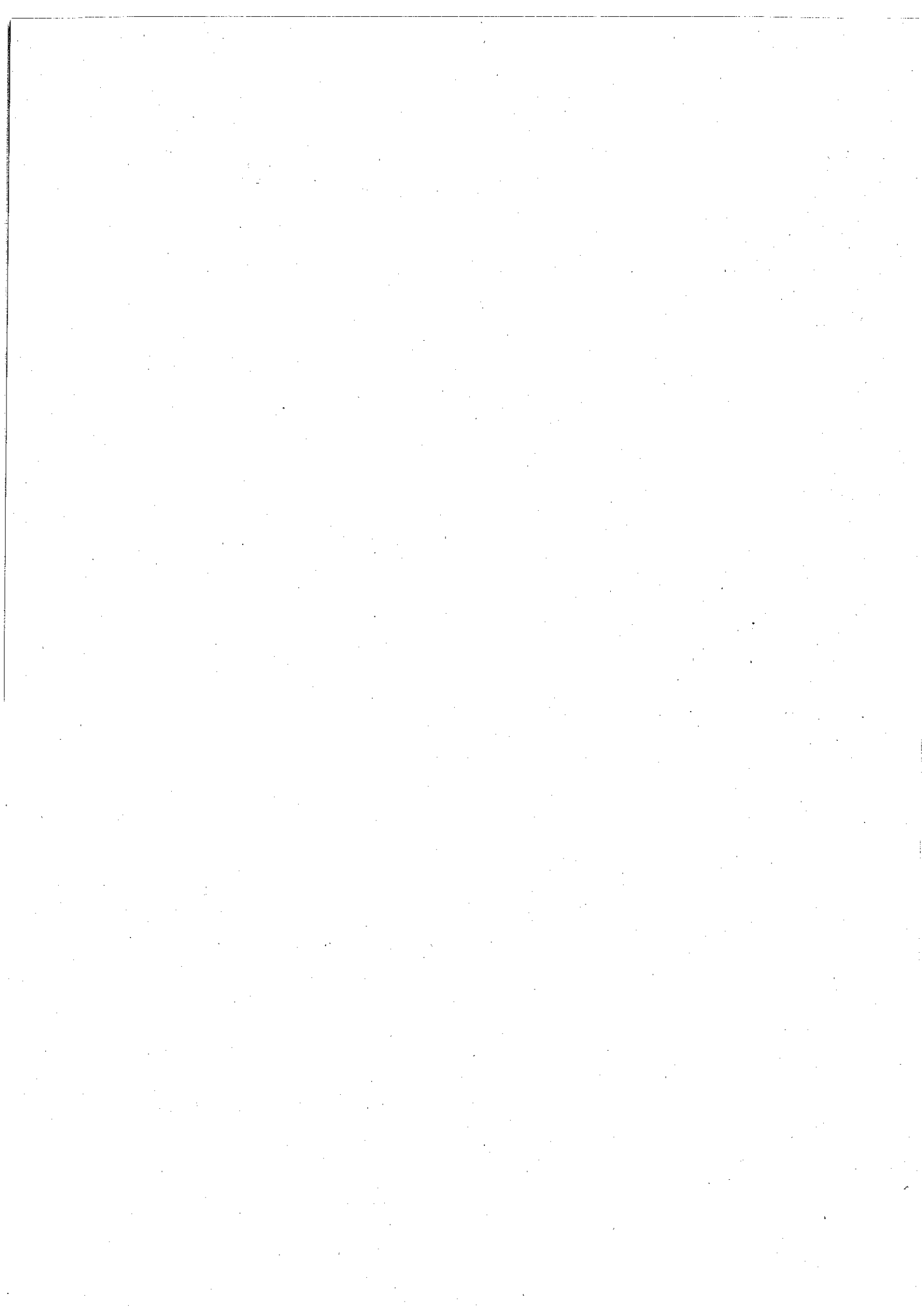
- d) **LGA** updated LAAP that adaptation was being raised at a high level within the LGA. The Chairman of the LGA had met with the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the EA, Lord Chris Smith, to discuss flood risk, climate change and investment in water. Climate Local continued to increase in membership with 48 local authorities now signed up. New materials were being prepared to help Elected Members understand climate change adaptation and support them to embed adaptation into their council's plans and strategies. The LGA had commissioned a Climate Local Report which will be launched at the CL Conference on 11th March 2013.
- e) **Climate UK** updated LAAP that its new website was expected to be launched week commencing 4 February 2013. Progress had been made on the SWIMS tool, which was funded by Climate Ready, for which the testing and roll out phase was soon expected. CUK were co-hosting health and wellbeing workshops with the EA and NHS Sustainable Development Unit, funded by Climate Ready. CUK will share the East Midlands Building Business Resilience case study. CUK are also working on a project which would use other organisations to reach SMEs (for example Insurance Brokers).

3. National Adaptation Programme

- a) Defra updated LAAP on the progress on the National Adaptation Programme (NAP) to date, and in particular the cross-cutting Local Government chapter. Key points from Defra's update were:
- i. The development of the NAP had deliberately taken an open, co-creation approach with key sectors over the past 12 months since the publication of the CCRA. It was useful to recap on how the current draft of the local government chapter, including objectives and actions, had been developed. The key milestones had been:
- ii.
- The November 2011 LAAP meeting, during which LAAP were consulted on the co-creation process.
 - The Climate Change Risk Assessment published in January 2012 and sector workshops took place in February-April 2012.
 - The June 2012 meeting, where the LAAP amended its terms of reference to allow for task and finish groups. In this meeting LAAP formed a sub-group to help draft the Local Government chapter of the NAP and produce advice on what the rest of the NAP should cover
 - NAP sub-group met in August 2012 and produced advice both on the role of local Government across the NAP themes, but also advice on what the cross cutting Local Government chapter should cover. NAP objectives had been shared for all themes at the June and October LAAP meetings, and had been informed by both the July Progress update and the October stakeholder challenge event.
 - The NAP sub-group had reconvened since the October meeting and had commented on the initial draft of the Local Government Chapter, including objectives and actions.
- iii. The NAP would be based on risk management, partnership working and shared responsibility. The Report itself would not set out new legally binding requirements on climate change adaptation, rather it would cite a wide range of legislative, policy and delivery actions that can drive various strands of adaptation and bring them together in one document.



- iv. The NAP would provide a snap shot, in terms of actions underway which were addressing climate risk and new actions which had been co-created with stakeholders. However, given the need to keep the Report a manageable length for the reader, the chapters would focus on the most urgent and significant CCRA risks with a wider list of actions underway and agreed captured in an annex.
 - v.
 - vi. Defra are working towards the publication of the NAP between summer and autumn 2013. Timing was highly dependent on signoff at the Departmental Adaptation Board (Directors with responsibility for climate change across Whitehall Departments) in early March and then subsequent redrafting and clearance through the cross-Government Ministerial approval process. It was proposed therefore that the next meeting of the LAAP was 25 March 2012, so in advance of Whitehall 'write round' and then on 17 June, which would be in advance of any potential publication date, provided other milestones were met.
 - vii.
 - viii. Defra set out the scope of the thematic NAP chapters (using the health chapter as an example) and outlined how the role of councils had been set out within each of the chapters to reflect a localist approach. Defra highlighted that the local government chapter was of course there to set out the wider cross-cutting actions to support councils in their frontline local adaptation activity. It was key that the reader read both the theme chapters (depending on what issue they were interested in) and the cross-cutting local government chapter in tandem.
 - ix.
 - x. The structure of the LG Chapter, and its objectives and actions, were shaped around feedback received from stakeholders where action could be taken to help councils address climate risk:
 - raise the profile of climate change adaptation within local councils
 - make the case for action
 - provide the framework that allows local authorities to take action
- b) Observations from LAAP, including the Sub-group were that:
- the actions of the chapter did not seem to be sufficient to deliver the objectives. They should be tighter, more specific, and have more detail;
 - the chapter needed more urgency to set out the longer term action needed to address climate change;
 - The chapter needed to set out more hooks, or legislative levers, which required, allowed or incentivised local government to act;
 - It would be useful for actions for local government in the annex to be grouped with those from other NAP chapters where the role of local government is more clearly defined;
 - There was more detail needed on policy join up, and Government's role.
- i. LAAP agreed that the chapter should link to the ECR reports, refer to the local government relevant risks from the CCRA and so provide a positive framework for local authorities to take action across all service areas. This included using economic and social benefits of adaptation and the impact on communities to drive up the local political agenda.
- c) Defra was open to the specific suggestions made and reiterated that this was LAAP's chance to influence the text and the actions in the chapter. Given the limited space in the NAP Report Defra's preference was to maintain a focus on the areas where action or change was possible, rather to than focus too heavily on the various challenges councils face on this agenda (although Defra remained open to how some of the challenges could be articulated within the text).



d) The following actions were agreed:

- I. **The Sub group retained its mandate to review the NAP, and feed in local government perspectives, as it developed**
- II. **Defra would circulate draft thematic chapters or LA relevant extracts, of the NAP to the Sub Group to understand the context of the LG chapter.**
- III. **NAP Sub-group was to be reconvened within two weeks of LAAP, and LAAP members to feedback specific comments to members of the NAP Sub-group and/or Defra.**
- IV. **LAAP members to email the NAP Sub-group with their suggestions for improvements to the LG chapter by 8 February.**

4) MINISTERIAL ATTENDANCE: Lord De Mauley

The Chair welcomed Lord De Mauley (LDM) who joined the LAAP over lunch. LDM was grateful for the opportunity to meeting LAAP. LDM recognised that LAAP was the key link between local and central government and thanked the Panel for its contribution to the development of the NAP. He noted the financial pressure local authorities faced and that refocusing of Climate Ready's resource towards supporting delivery of the NAP did not demonstrate a lack of commitment from Government on climate change adaption. LDM concluded by recognising that the Government needed LAAP to help 'evangelising' the climate change adaption messages to help others see the need to act.

5) SPECIAL SESSION: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

a) The LAAP welcomed a presentation by Andrew Warrington, Director of Highways at Nottinghamshire County Council.

b) The presentation covered a number of points, including:

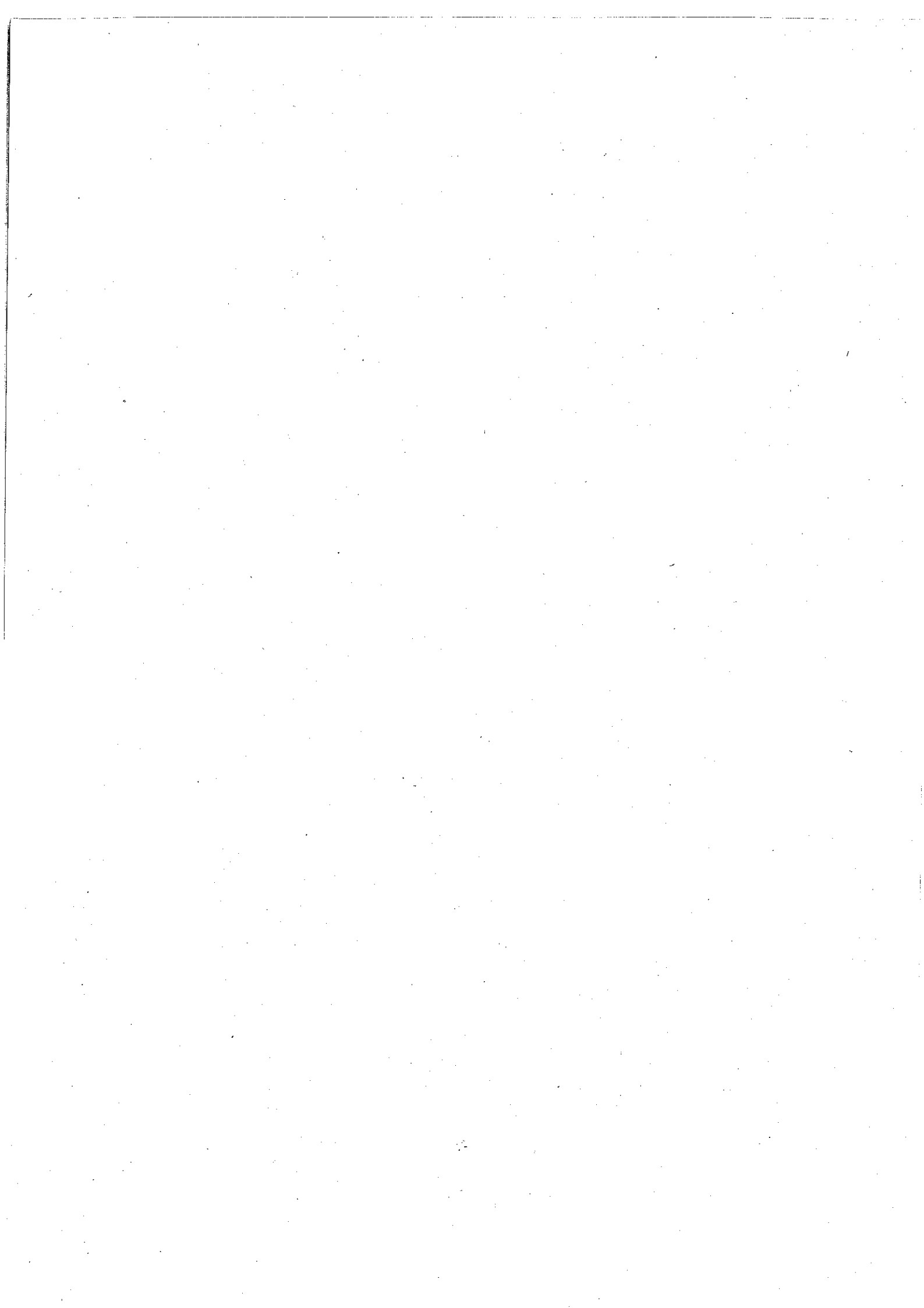
- examples of how Nottingham County Council had adapted 4,500 kms of its roads, of which 6km get renewed each year.
- how maintenance of roads was managed in a time of less funding and higher road maintenance costs, partly caused by severe weather events, examples included
- Site waste management – using waste generated from one site on another one nearby;
- Introducing passing bays on rural roads – reduces material use, asphalt and CO2 emissions and retains greenspace; and
- Using low carbon asphalt which is resistant to lower temperatures than traditional materials.

Roads, which were not built to any recognisable design standards and climate resilient materials are not required. In extended periods of high temperatures bitumen softens, stone sinks and the surface of the road becomes sticky. When the sticky bitumen cools, the surface of the road is left smooth, which creates dangerous conditions when it rains. For this reason, after three consecutive days of high temperatures arrangements are made for the roads to be gritted. This currently happens once every five or six years. There will be implications from a changing climate, when periods of high temperatures are expected to be more frequent.

c) climate change projections do not include the likelihood of prolonged periods of high temperatures, or intense rainfall and the impact on drainage thresholds.

d) Nottingham had introduced ways of working to improve the adaptation of the roads in Nottinghamshire to a changing climate, examples included:

- Inspecting the scouring damage caused by watercourses at the base of bridges while also inspecting their strength means that increased damage after a period of heavy rainfall or flooding is fixed before the road is closed;



- Identifying locations at risk from heat damage; and
- Identifying impacts of severe weather on travel behaviour and other service areas like education e.g. school opening when roads are closed during heavy snow.

The Chair thanked Andrew for his very informative contribution to the meeting.

6. WORKSHOP: Transport Infrastructure

- a) Defra introduced a workshop to develop knowledge and enhance engagement to adapt local highways to climate change covering:
- Barriers
 - Approaches and good practice
 - Support and engagement
 - Engagement options
- b) The detailed notes from the workshop breakout groups are included in Annex 3.

7. EA Update

- a) The Environment Agency updated LAAP on the tools being developed for the Climate Ready Support Service:
- Climate Ready funded the development of the Kent County Council SWIMS tool. Climate UK was managing the project. SWIMS is ready to start the testing phase and is expected to be rolled out in September 2013.
 - The Evidence Team at the EA are developing a Business Case for Adaptation which is being designed to help businesses and local authorities prepare an economic case for taking action on adaptation.
 - The Healthy and Resilient Communities Theme is scoping the possibility of mapping flood risk and social infrastructure.
 - The EA have committed to help Core Cities, London Councils and the GLA identify what support they might need from the Climate Ready Support Service.
 - The EA welcomed volunteers to help with a visioning exercise to identify what successful adaptation looks like for local authorities.
 - The EA, Health Protection Agency, NHS Sustainable Development Unit and Climate UK are running workshops on Health and Wellbeing in February and March 2013.
 - The Natural Environment Theme are running Water Framework Directive Catchment workshops and Local Nature Partnership workshops in February.
 - The Local Government Theme and Built Environment Theme are jointly working on embedding Climate Ready into current EA activity.
 - The EA's Climate Ready web pages are due to be updated for Climate Week to include updated links to the UKCiP tools.

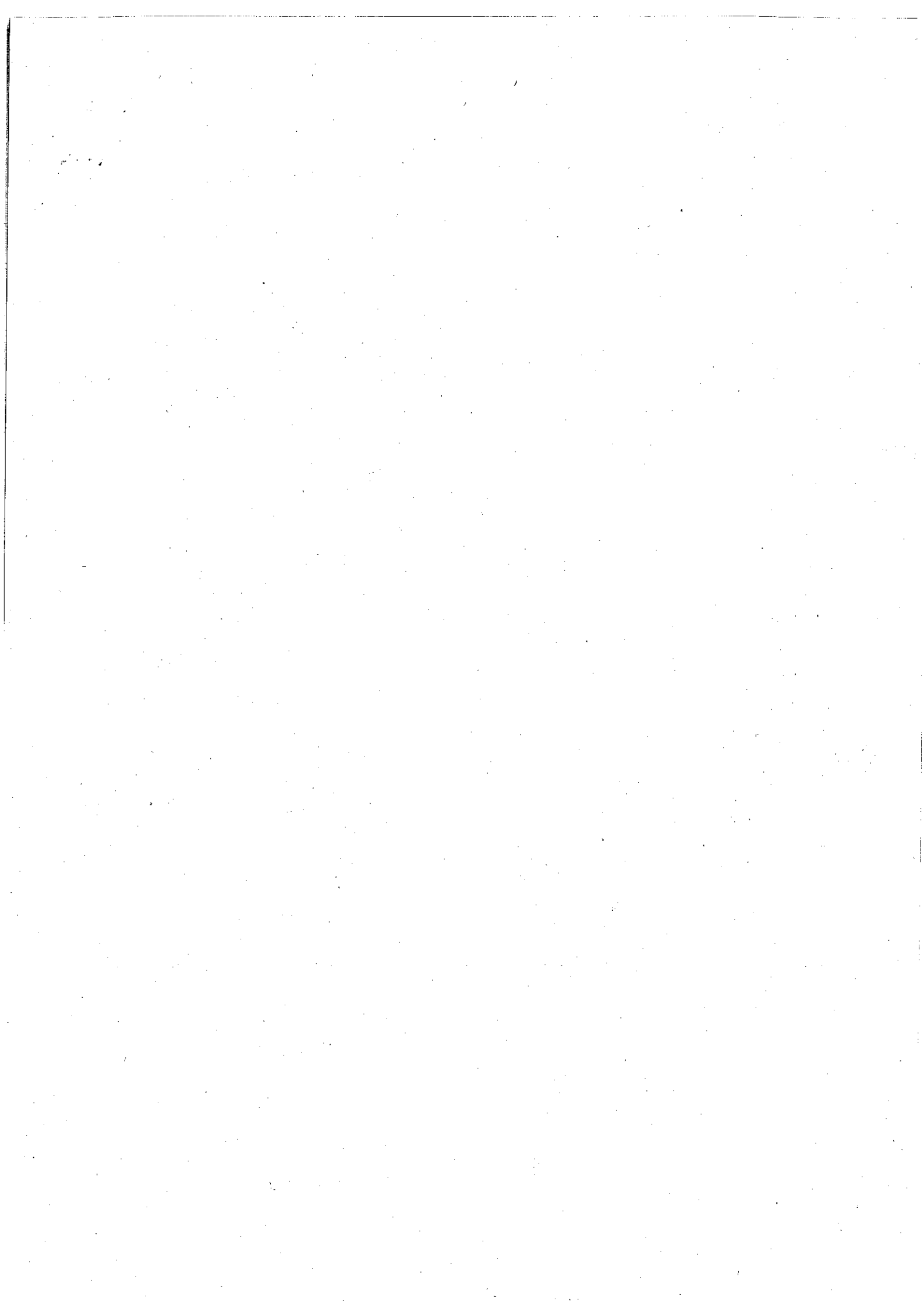
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7. Hull City Council presented Hull City Council's work on vulnerability mapping and climate change (flood risk and heat) with Joseph Rowntree Foundation and Manchester University.

8. The Chair raised the need for LAAP to have a programme of work and asked the members to send him three ideas about what that programme will include.

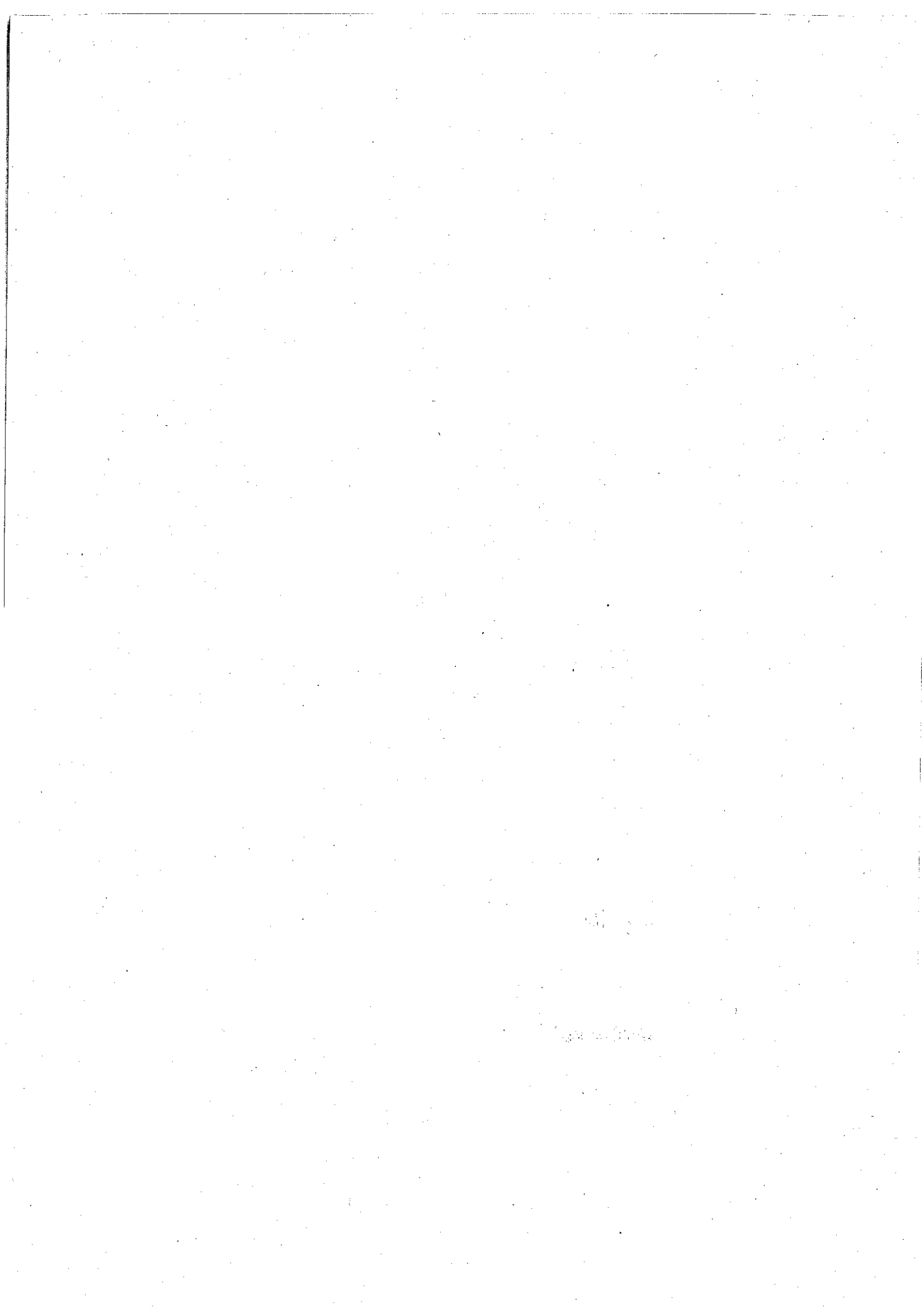
ACTION: LAAP Members to send the Chair three ideas about what LAAP programme could do in the future

The Chair thanked the LAAP members and guests for their contributions to the meeting. The Chair also recognised the work [REDACTED] (LGA) has contributed to the climate change



adaptation agenda through her work on Climate Local, Climate Ready and LAAP, as [REDACTED] is moving to a new role within the Environment Agency.

The Chair closed the meeting.



Annex 1: LAAP ATTENDEES

Organisation	Name	Role/Job Title
East Sussex County Council	Rupert Clubb	Chair and Director of Economy, Transport and Environment
Greater London Authority (GLA)	Alex Nickson	Deputy Chair and Strategy Manager for Climate Change Adaptation and Water
Hampshire County Council	[REDACTED]	Environment Futures Manager
Kent County Council	[REDACTED]	Climate Change Programme Manager
Luton Borough Council	[REDACTED]	Strategy and Sustainability Manager
Climate UK/Climate South East	Kristen Guida	Head, Climate UK
Planning Officers Society	[REDACTED]	Planning Policy, Transport and Environmental Resources Manager
Staffordshire County Council	[REDACTED]	Assistant Climate Change Officer Sustainable Environment Team
Hull City Council	Martin Budd	Environment and Climate Change Strategic Advisor
London Borough of Bromley	[REDACTED]	Chair of LECF
Leeds City Council	[REDACTED]	
Local Government Association	[REDACTED]	Advisor
Adaptation Sub Committee	[REDACTED]	Senior Advisor
Chester West and Chester	[REDACTED]	Project Manager, Climate Change/ Sustainability
Defra (ACC)	[REDACTED]	Head, Health and Local Government Team
DCLG	[REDACTED]	
Leicestershire CC	[REDACTED]	Climate Change Manager

Additional attendees and presenters

Defra	Dagmar Droogsma	Head of Climate Change
Defra	[REDACTED]	Assistant Economist
Defra	[REDACTED]	NAP team
ADEPT	Andrew Warrington	Director of Highways
Department for Transport	[REDACTED]	
Climate UK	[REDACTED]	
Adept / Hertfordshire County Council	[REDACTED]	

Secretariat

Defra	[REDACTED]	Secretariat / Local Government and Health
EA	[REDACTED]	Secretariat / Local Government and Communities – Sustainable Places

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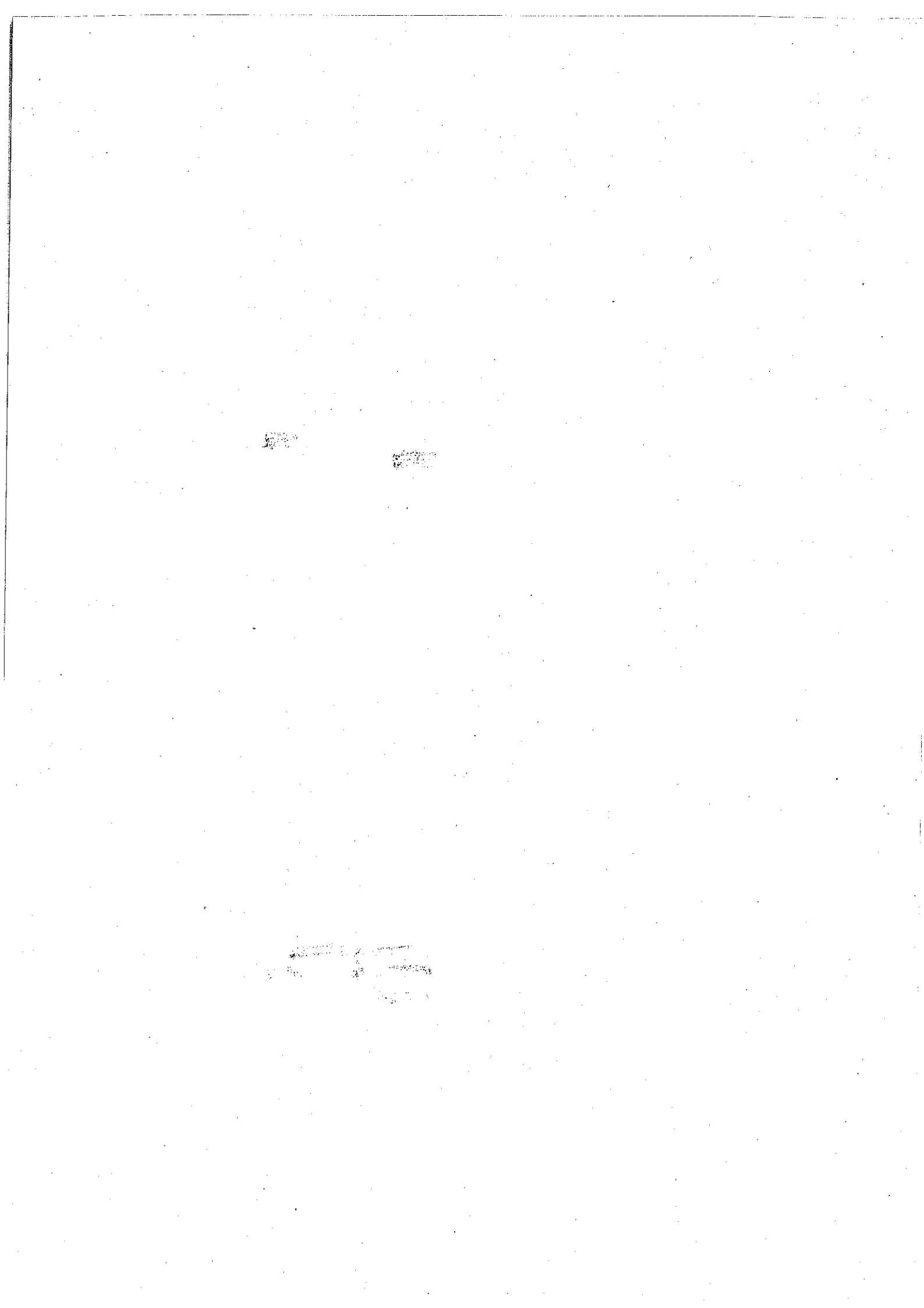
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Annex 2: LAAP Actions

Action	Lead	Notes / Achieved
1	Small group of volunteers to be convened, to develop a LAAP communications schedule (carried forward from 31/01/13 meeting)	Alex Nickson
2	LAAP volunteers to feedback any remaining views on what messages were relevant to local government and how best to disseminate them to Defra by the end of February.	LAAP volunteers
3	Climate UK to provide a link to case studies illustrating council examples of embedding climate change to LAAP (carried forward from 31/01/13)	Kristen Guida Complete
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The Sub group retained its mandate to review the NAP, and feed in local government perspectives, as it developed II. Defra would circulate draft thematic chapters or LA relevant extracts, of the NAP to the Sub Group to understand the context of the LG chapter. III. NAP Sub-group was to be reconvened within two weeks of LAAP, and LAAP members to feedback specific comments to members of the NAP Sub-group and/or Defra. IV. LAAP members to email the NAP Sub-group with their suggestions for improvements to the LG chapter by 8 February. 	NAP Sub-group / [REDACTED]
6	LAAP Members to send the Chair three ideas about what LAAP programme could do in the future	LAAP Members
7	NE to liase with the Secretariat to plan discussion around biodiversity tools at a future LAAP meeting.	[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]





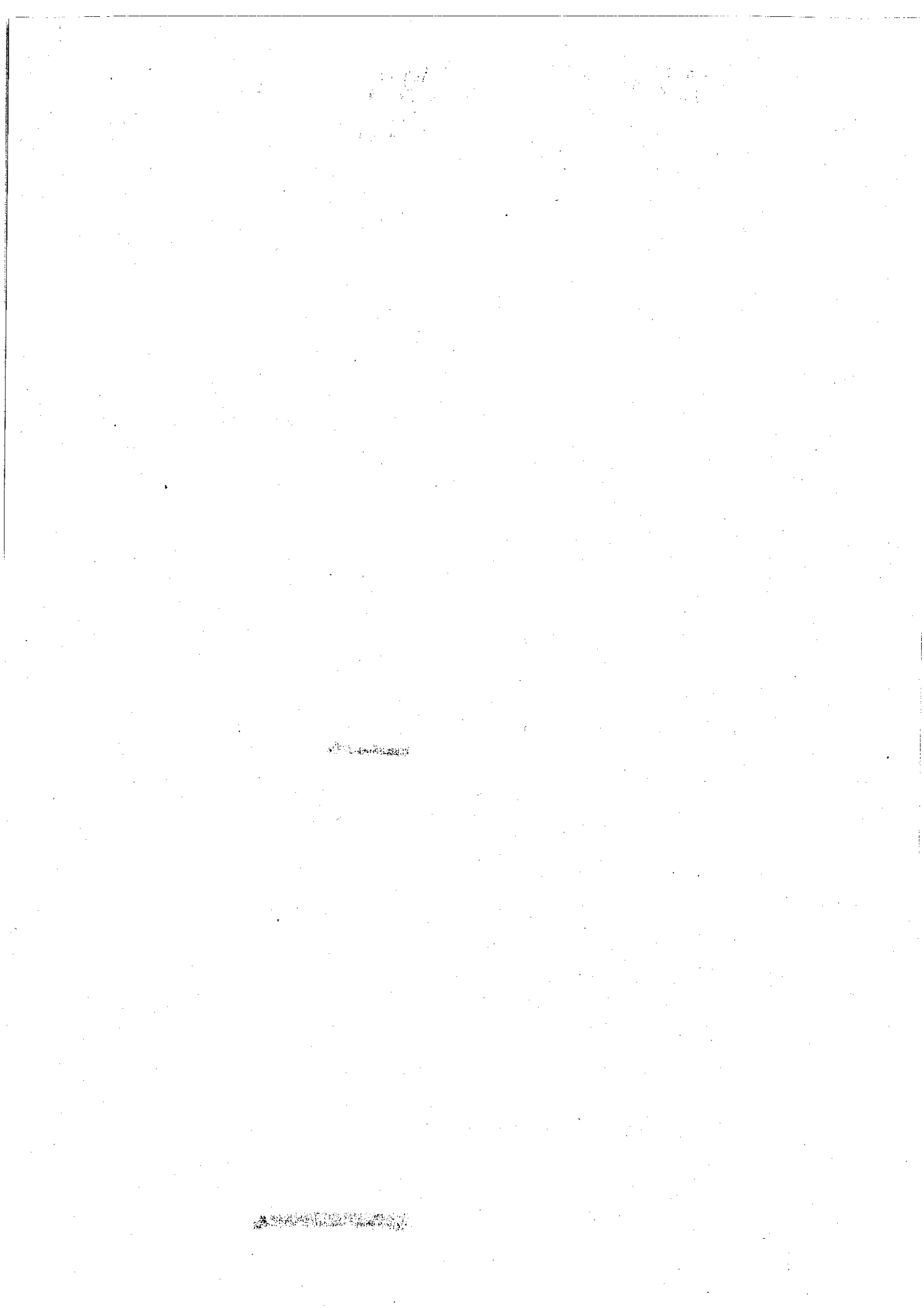
Local Adaptation Advisory Panel
Note of Meeting Discussions
Mary Sumner House, London
Monday 25th March 2013

1. The Chair welcomed participants (annex 1 for attendee list) to the spring meeting of the Local Adaptation Advisory Panel. Meradin Peachey, the Director of Public Health at Kent County Council and colleagues from the Health Protection Agency, who would be participating in the Health thematic discussion were introduced and welcomed to the Panel.

REPORT ON ACTIONS AND UPDATES

2. An update and report of the actions from the last meeting was given:

	Action	Lead	Notes / Achieved
1	Small group of volunteers to be convened, to develop a LAAP communications schedule (carried forward from 31/01/13 meeting)	Alex Nickson	This was to be informed by discussions at the meeting
2	LAAP volunteers to feedback any remaining views on what ECR messages were relevant to local government and how best to disseminate them to Defra by the end of February.	LAAP volunteers	Complete
3	Climate UK to provide a link to case studies illustrating council examples of embedding climate change to LAAP (carried forward from 31/01/13)	Kristen Guida	Complete
4	<p>I. The Sub group retained its mandate to review the NAP, and feed in local government perspectives, as it developed</p> <p>II. Defra would circulate draft thematic chapters or LA relevant extracts, of the NAP to the Sub Group to understand the context of the LG chapter.</p> <p>III. NAP Sub-group was to be reconvened within two weeks of LAAP, and LAAP members to feedback specific comments to members of the NAP Sub-group and/or Defra.</p> <p>IV. LAAP members to email the NAP Sub-group with their suggestions for improvements to the LG chapter by 8 February.</p>	NAP Sub-group / 	Actions were complete and formed agenda of meeting
6	LAAP Members to send the Chair three ideas about what LAAP programme could do in the future	LAAP Members	One response received with thanks. Other members still welcome to comment.
7	NE to liaise with the Secretariat to plan		Secretariat to



discussion around biodiversity tools at a future LAAP meeting.	[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]	agree this with [REDACTED]
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3. The Chair invited updates from:

- **Defra**

Defra reported that the production of the National Adaptation Programme (NAP) report continued to be the focus of the team's efforts. Defra had also published the reports of the Economics of Climate Resilience (ECR), and were grateful for LAAP's involvement which had provided useful input in how the findings should be communicated. The publication of the ECR would pave the way for more detailed analysis, for example on issues related to the mental health impacts from flooding. This work was likely to be published at the same time as the National Adaptation Programme Report, along with the report by Price Waterhouse Coopers on the international impacts from a changing climate. An outline of the Local Resilience Forums (LRFs) projects was circulated on community resilience to climate change and extreme weather recently funded by Defra working in partnership with DCLG and Cabinet Office. DCLG, Cabinet Office and Defra planned to organise workshops during Spring to help showcase the finds and share wider learning with other LRFs across England.

GLA updated LAAP on their resilience project titled 'Any Town', for which a power cut scenario was tested which would, in theory apply to any town. The project aimed to test assumptions on the continuity of essential services i.e. water, telecommunications and other systems in event of a power cut.

In parallel, the Defra Flood Management Team was close to determining funding for bids received as part of the Flood Resilience Community Pathfinder. A press release for this announcement would issue shortly.

- **Climate UK**

An updated website for Climate UK was planned to be live very soon, and a link will be circulated to the Panel. The Severe Weather Impacts Monitoring System was being rolled out, where testing would take place in the North East and South East, then piloted with an additional 30 councils over the summer. At the end of the year it would be available to all councils. One workshop on this had been held during the Climate Local conference on 11 March and one further event was planned. The Health and Wellbeing workshops were to be written up by the Climate Change Partnerships, which will be made available soon, as well as the slide packs. In addition to the update provided in Paper 1, Climate South East had been involved in a successful Water Summit with Hertfordshire County Council and other stakeholders on 14 March.

Action: Climate UK to circulate the link to its new website when live, and upload slide packs from the Health and Wellbeing workshops on Knowledge Hub

- **Environment Agency**

In addition to the last written update, the EA reported that the Water Framework Directive, Local Nature Partnership and Health and Wellbeing workshops had been successful. The WFD and LNP Workshop report had been uploaded on the Knowledge Hub. EA had also planned a number of events around Climate Week, to promote the Climate Ready support Service.

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Actions: 1) EA to upload Health and Wellbeing workshop reports when available. 2) With Defra, provide an update on the work on the Triannual Review 3) invite EA Head of Climate Change to the Summer LAAP meeting.

- **LAAP members**

LAAP members outlined their views on the progress of Climate Local, in light of the recent conference on 11 March. It was noted that while only 63 councils had signed up to the initiative so far and Climate Local was making good progress. A brief discussion took place on what might motivate others to sign-up or act as a barrier to do so. Some thought there was a need to strongly showcase the advantages of taking action in terms of protecting growth, jobs and protecting communities. Some thought that adaptation was not currently a political priority for some councils and that others might be actively working on adaptation but don't wish to sign-up to the initiative. However, there were some councils which articulated the need for ratification to Climate Local in terms of what the initiative could do to highlight or showcase action already being carried out by the council. The link to growth and the implementation of the Heseltine Review provided good hooks to encourage members to think about vehicles to demonstrate action like Climate Local. The Local Enterprise Partnerships would also bring a voice on the need to consider climate impacts. It was also considered useful that Government articulates its view on the role for the LEPs in this agenda, where the issues are not just about generating new jobs.

Action: Cheshire West and Chester would update LAAP on the conclusions of their project work with LEPs at the Summer meeting and the Secretariat would consider how a LEP could be bought into the LAAP membership.

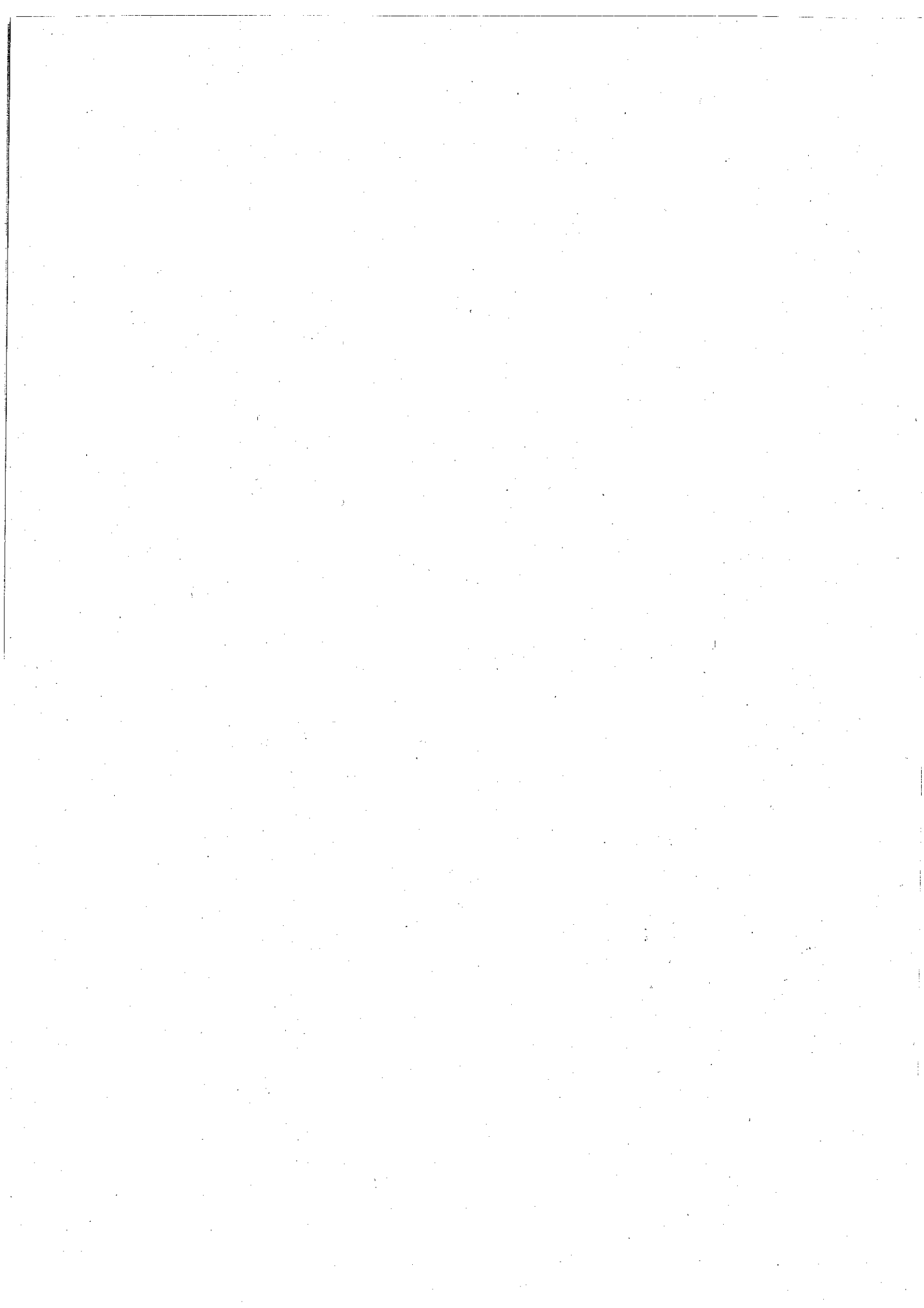
NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMME

4. Defra outlined progress to date on the Local Government chapter, how changes had been reflected in the content of both the chapter and the annex and what the approach to publication would be.

5. Defra had received valuable input from the Panel at the Winter meeting and from the NAP sub group on the Local Government chapter (and extracts from other available chapters) to prepare the report for the Departmental Adaptation Board (DAB) meeting held on 7 March. This Board was formed of Directors from across Whitehall departments, and the outcome from that meeting was apart from drafting considerations and issues over the length, the approach to the NAP report was broadly agreed at official level.

6. The latest version of the Local Government chapter now took account of feedback from the last meeting in bringing out more the pivotal role of local government against the challenges of the current fiscal climate, as well as the role of central government to promote policies, programme and legislation that supports local action. The Annex of actions was still being finalised, which would include not only the cross cutting actions, but those from other themes. Work on the text in the chapter will continue to ensure language is consistent across the report, as such any remaining issues from the group were welcome.

7. Defra outlined that the Adaptation Sub Committee had informally been consulted on the NAP objectives, which were underpinned by the actions which would help achieve the objectives. The ASC's role once the NAP report was published would be to scrutinise the Government's progress against the objectives (the ASC will formally report on the NAP 2 years after publication).



Action: LAAP meeting participants to feedback any remaining issues with the Local Government Chapter by noon Thursday 28 March. Defra to share, with LAAP, the actions Annex once complete.

ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

- **LAAP'S VIEWS ON NAP PUBLICATION, AND SUPPORT FOR DISSEMINATION; AND**
- **LAAP'S ACTION IN THE NAP ABOUT WIDER ENGAGEMENT WITH OFFICERS/CLLRS ON THE NEED FOR ACTION ON CLIMATE RISKS**

8. The approach to publication was set out. The model used for the publication of the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) in January 2012 was one of many options under consideration. The ambition for messaging the work on the NAP around the publication of the NAP report was high, and Defra was working up its strategy for the publication.

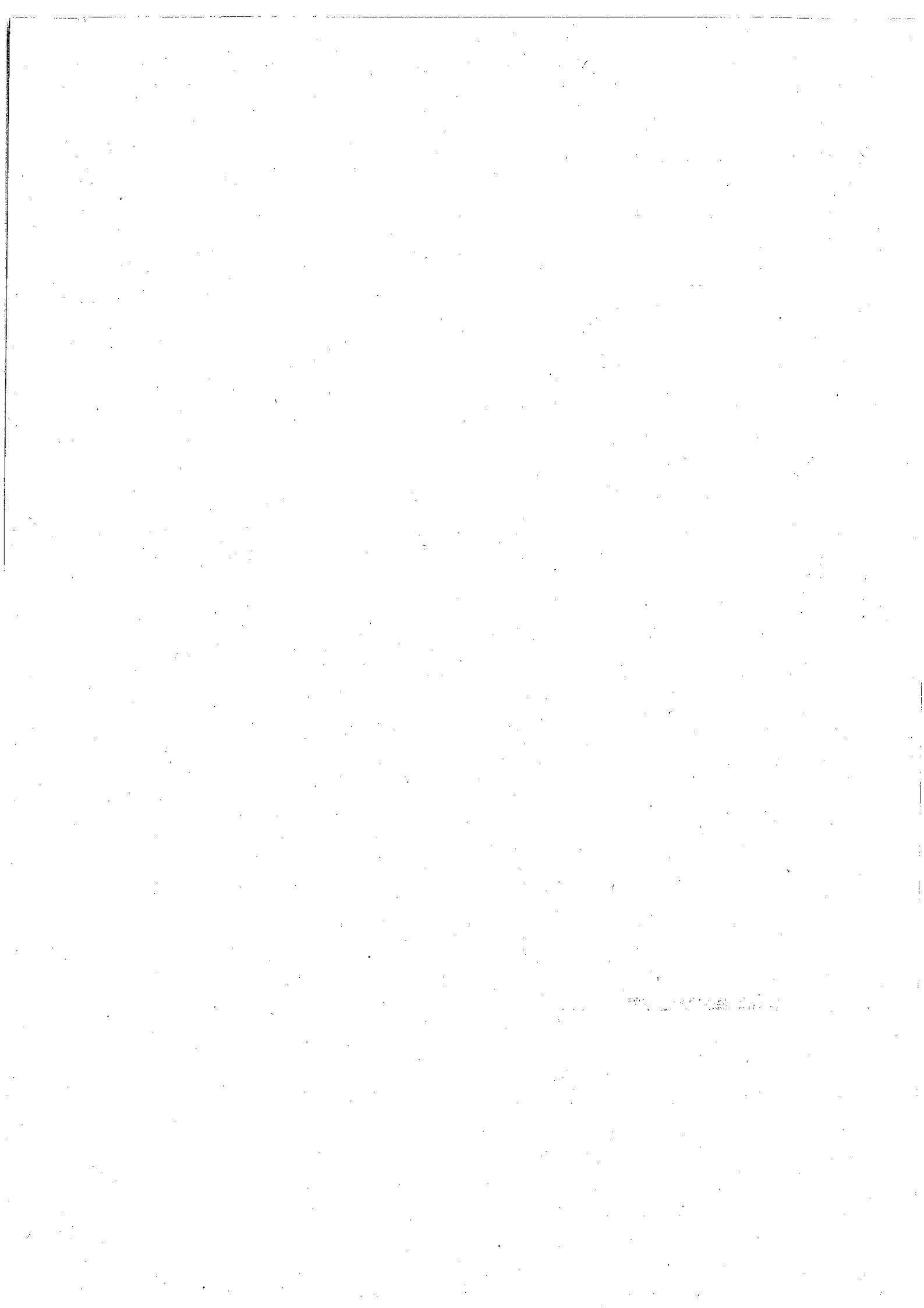
9. There was also a suggestion (not yet confirmed) for two page summary sheets which set out the key issues and action for each of the NAP themes, including local government. Defra invited LAAP members for views on how best to publicise the NAP and the importance of local adaptation to councils and other local partners.

10. Following the outline of the approach under consideration for the publication of the NAP report, LAAP were invited to consider its own involvement. The following comments were made:

- a. it would be useful to develop a local government narrative across the NAP themes, and how this could be used to engage political audiences in local government
- b. an assessment of the Heseltine Review and how recommendations linked to local government functions would also be useful
- c. identification of the key messages from the NAP and from LAAP's perspective for local Government was needed. Messages should cater for different parts of local government, and address the issues which presented challenges or controversy (i.e. is the NAP a strong response? Is Climate Local a robust approach?). This could help inform the development of the two page summary
- d. ADEPT conferences and events provided opportunities to raise the work on local government in the NAP
- e. The potential for a LAAP public response in the form of a press release to the NAP report once published
- f. The need to link with the findings of the ECR, so that these findings are useful and accessible for local consumption
- g. Potential to identify and draw on the good examples of work done by LAAP members on how adaptation action has been taken, and utilise LAAP networks to get messages of the need for/importance of local government action on climate change adaptation.
- h. [REDACTED] to be included in the LAAP Communications Sub-group to represent the EA

11. In conclusion three phases of the LAAP's communication group were established:

- a. **Preparation** – for this LAAP would:
 - i. feed into Defra's work to produce frequently asked questions and answers to deal with the key challenges faced by councils on this agenda
 - ii. feed into the production of a 2 page summary. This would draw out actions from the NAP chapters to set out areas where councils need to act
 - iii. identify networks (which LAAP members were members of/had access to) which can be tapped into to raise awareness of the NAP



- b. **Launch** – for this LAAP will feed through any ideas for media opportunities and ministerial visits.
- c. **Dissemination** – for which LAAP will consider as part of its work programme.

Actions:

- **Defra to share details of core briefing produced for NAP publication and the outline of the two page summary, to allow the LAAP communications subgroup to feed in views.**
- **LAAP Communications sub group to identify: 1) exemplars to demonstrate how councils are taking action; 2) networks which could be utilised as part of the wider engagement envisaged for NAP report publication; and, 3) ideas for media opportunities for NAP launch. LAAP actions should report at the summer meeting.**

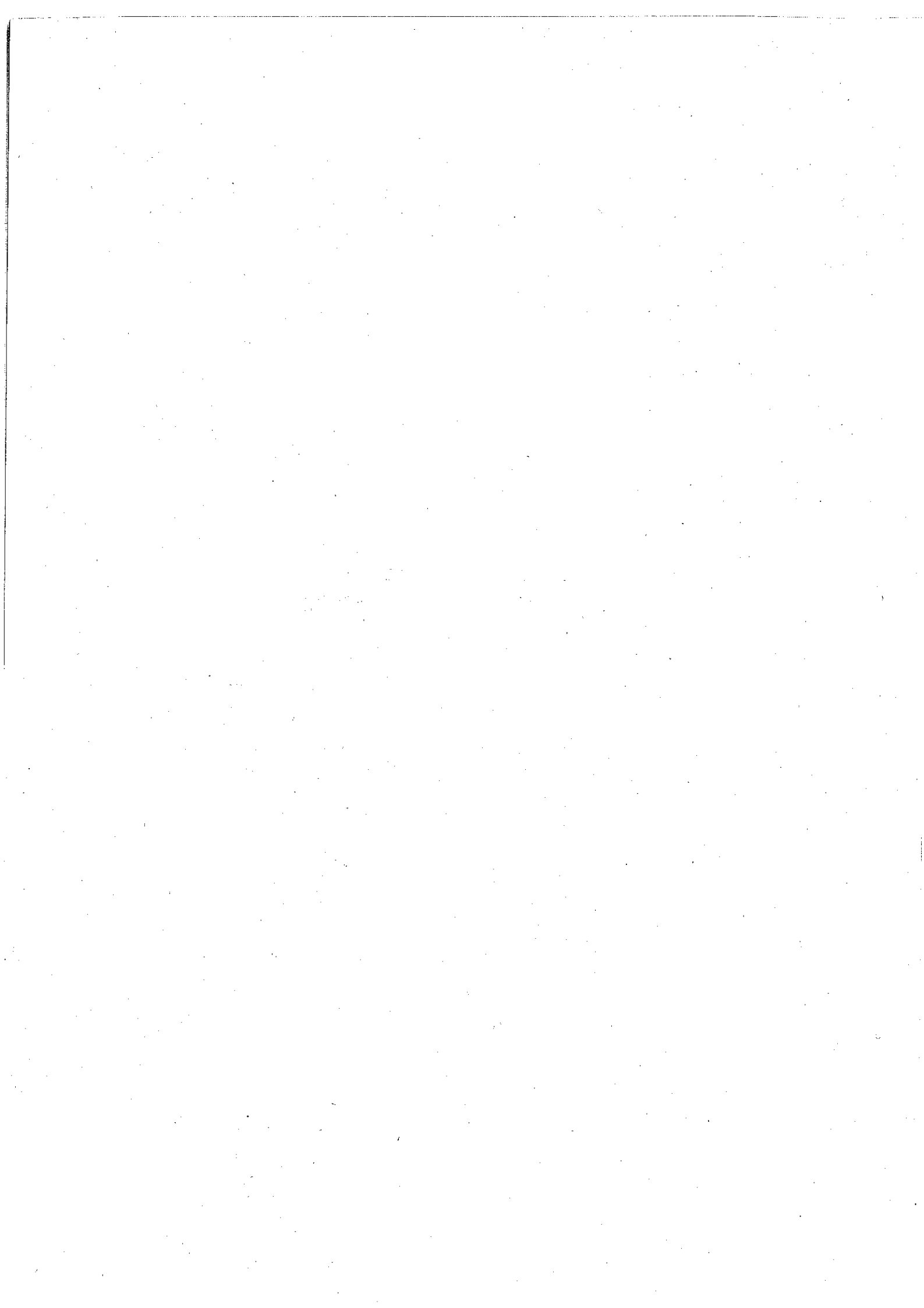
FORWARD LOOK – LAAP WORK PROGRAMME

- **KEY GAPS**
- **PRIORITY BARRIERS WHICH NEED ADDRESSING**
- **CAPITALISING ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR COUNCILS TO RAISE NEED FOR ADAPTATION ACTION; AND**
- **WORK NEEDED TO TAKE FORWARD NAP ACTIONS**

12. In view of the changes to LAAP's focus following the publication of the National Adaptation Programme report and the start of the delivery phase there was a need to agree a LAAP forward work programme which reflected this. As indicated Defra's adaptation resource will reduce (to a policy team of four and evidence team of two) following publication as policy departments within Defra and across Whitehall further embedded the delivery of NAP actions. For example, DCLG would own actions related to planning and housing standards, Department of Health would be responsible for health risks etc. Given the focus on delivery going forward, the resource within the EA's Climate Ready Support Service would continue and, as outlined in previous meetings, EA would take on the secretariat of LAAP from July. Defra's adaptation team will continue to have a strong focus on supporting local government and will continue to attend LAAP. In view of this, it was acknowledged that the Secretariat would continue to involve other departments in LAAP meetings, depending on agenda points. The EA's head of climate change would also be welcome to share EA's aspirations for LAAP going forward.

13. Moving into delivery or implementation phase therefore meant that LAAP needed to determine which gaps needed to be filled, what areas of capacity needed addressing, methods to be used for sharing best practice and the position it needed to take on its own NAP actions around communications and engagement and dissemination of best practice. There was discussion around the potential for LAAP's future work programme to follow a process, functional or outcomes framework, which allowed different levels of activity to be mapped e.g. from raising awareness, building capacity, decision making etc. The following additional points were made:

- a. A functional approach would mean the following front-line components might form the LAAP work programme going forward: asset and buildings management, jobs and growth, emergency services and planning and development. This approach needed to consider how cross cutting issues such as the natural environment and health and wellbeing would be captured.
- b. The work programme should reflect how LAAP would engage with and influence other sectors, particularly the voluntary sector and businesses



- c. ADEPT (Association of Directors of Environment, Planning and Transport), with Defra, EA and Climate UK and DfT had set up a separate group to take forward delivery of actions from the last LAAP thematic discussion on maintenance of local highways. This involved regional workshops (similar to the approach taken to the Health and Wellbeing workshops) and would involve deployment of a toolkit developed to help officers engage with senior officers. The ToRs of this group would be put on Knowledge Hub. This work should therefore be reflected in the LAAP forward work programme.
- d. The high priority risks from the Climate Change Risk Assessment and the actions in the NAP could be used to inform the LAAP work programme given that LAAP had a role in supporting the delivery of these.
- e. Growth was considered to be central to LAAP's future work programme, and the following 'spokes' could provide a focus for LAAP's work programme: Health and Resilience, Planning and Place, Social Cohesion and Wellbeing. Under this approach it was considered important to consider how the focus on growth may narrow the approach to issues peripheral to the growth agenda. There was general agreement on LAAP's membership, provided that the thematic discussions would allow other external parties to be invited. There was general agreement on the format of the meetings, with member only discussions in the morning and the afternoon dedicated to focus on issues set out in the work programme.

Action: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Martin Budd, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] with the Chairs would use the growth focus as a starter to develop a work programme to present at the Summer meeting for agreement.

THEMED DISCUSSION: HEALTH AND WELLBEING

14. In the advent of the new local council responsibilities for public health from 1 April 2013, a focus on this area was considered important to ascertain what actions could be taken to maximise opportunities to embed climate change and determine what support councils needed from EA's Climate Ready Service and colleagues from Public Health England. To set the scene, the following presentations (which will be uploaded onto Knowledge Hub) were made:
 - a) Meradin Peachey, Director for Public Health from Kent County Council, covered the opportunities and challenges presented by the public health function.
 - b) Katharine Knox, Climate Change programme Manager from Joseph Rowntree Foundation, covered JRF research on social vulnerability outputs which would support councils consider social justice in climate change adaptation work;
 - c) [REDACTED] covered the outcomes from the regional Health and Wellbeing Workshops held during February and March 2013.
15. Four break out groups were formed to consider opportunities and challenges of the new public health responsibilities and what can be done to take this agenda forward in the context of:
 - a) Health and Wellbeing Boards
 - b) Councillors
 - c) LAAP Members, and lastly

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- d) what the Climate Ready Support Service, Public Health England and other health delivery bodies can do to assist councils

16. Actions considered necessary to engage **councillors** were:

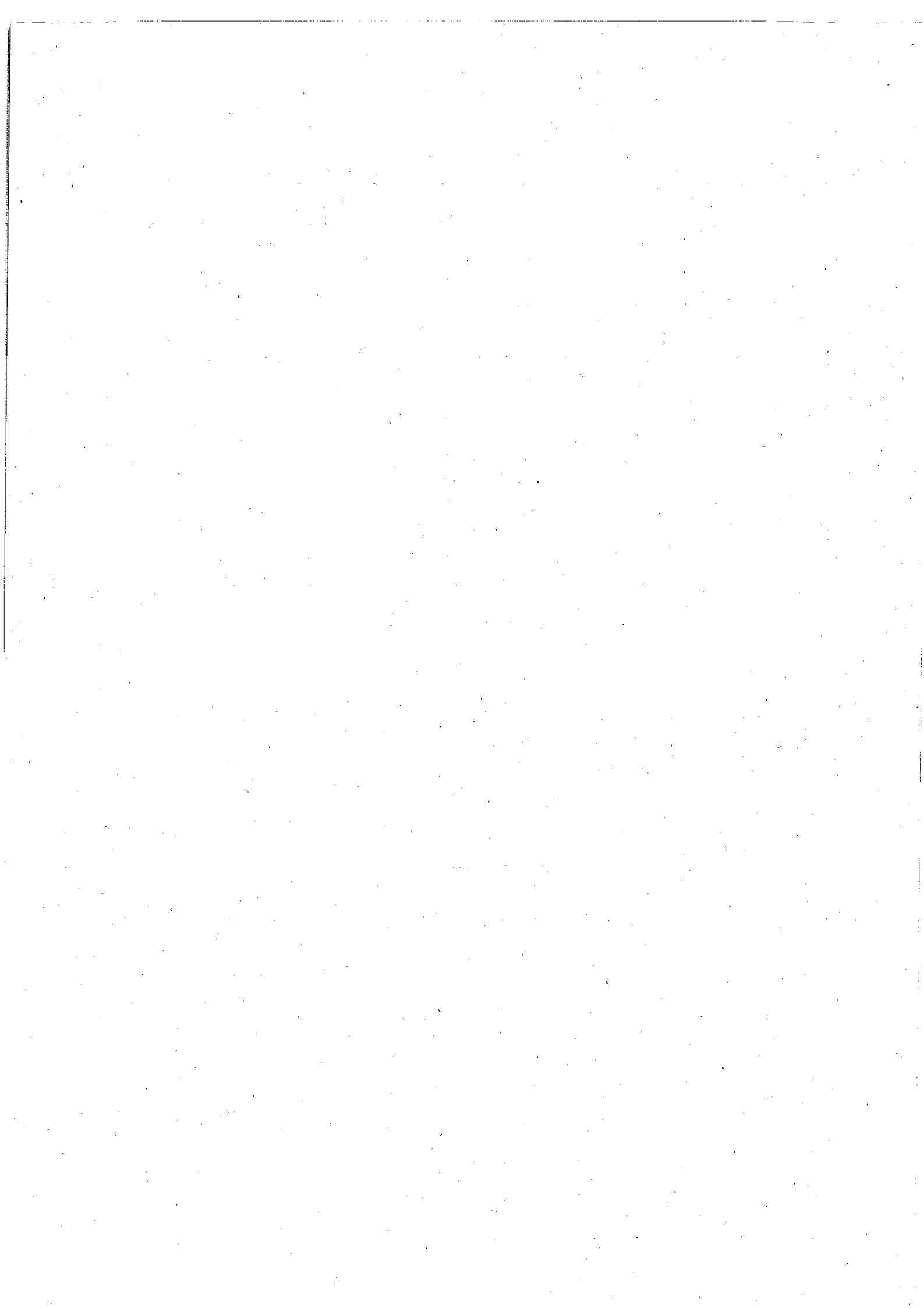
- a. Identification of locally important issues
- b. Elaboration of the justification for action, who cares and does it matter to constituents? Setting out the benefits of action now
- c. Making issues simple and easily digestible
- d. Linking with councillor's agenda/synergies
- e. Engaging with communities to help make/support the case for action
- f. Training on health risks (for example via the LGA)
- g. Present human stories of implications if consideration of health impacts are not factored into public health role
- h. Partnership working
- i. Use of Health and Wellbeing Boards to join-up issues and identify cross benefits
- j. Demonstration projects, identification of quick wins that illustrate success.

17. Benefits of engaging with **councillors** were identified as:

- a. Raising awareness, debate and helps prioritise issues
- b. Wider communication of the issues externally and across the councillor networks – leads to formation of champions who can challenge sceptics/inspire what is possible
- c. Clear pathway to action by council, formulation of council policy, leading to allocations of funding
- d. Efficiencies gained from acting now and preventing expenditure on dealing with impacts
- e. Action leads to multiple targets being achieved, including community engagement.

18. Actions for engaging **Health and Wellbeing Boards** were:

- a. To ensure the consideration of local health risks associated climate change and extreme weather events are factored, assisted with case studies, into Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) and Health and Wellbeing strategies (HWS),
- b. Early joint events with Local Health Resilience Partnerships, Local Resilience Forums and Health and Wellbeing Boards for strategic link up on adaptation
- c. Make the economic case for preventative action and link with other sectors (eg role of spatial planning, built environment)
- d. Partnership working particularly with Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), Local Nature Partnerships and the involvement of local economic partnerships
- e. Dialogue and partnerships facilitated by Directors of Public Health and all Public health consultants
- f. Development of factsheets, which set out knowledge, evidence and case studies, to assist boards
- g. Develop checklist briefing for development of Joint Strategic Needs Assessments
- h. Develop content on health risks to inform sustainable development strategies and set out cross benefits
- i. Identify local champions on Boards to help make case for consideration
- j. Embrace new era of responsibility and control



- k. Public Health Outcomes Framework link to prioritisation on obesity, green space, mental health etc
- l. Create synergies with other ways councils spend money
- m. Promote link with health strand of Climate Local

19. Benefits of engagement with **Health and Wellbeing Boards** were:

- a. Wider determinants of health considered, in line with legal obligations
- b. Joint and partnership working prevents duplication and improves outcomes
- c. Economies of scale established/achieved – resources saved

20. Actions for **LAAP members** were identified as:

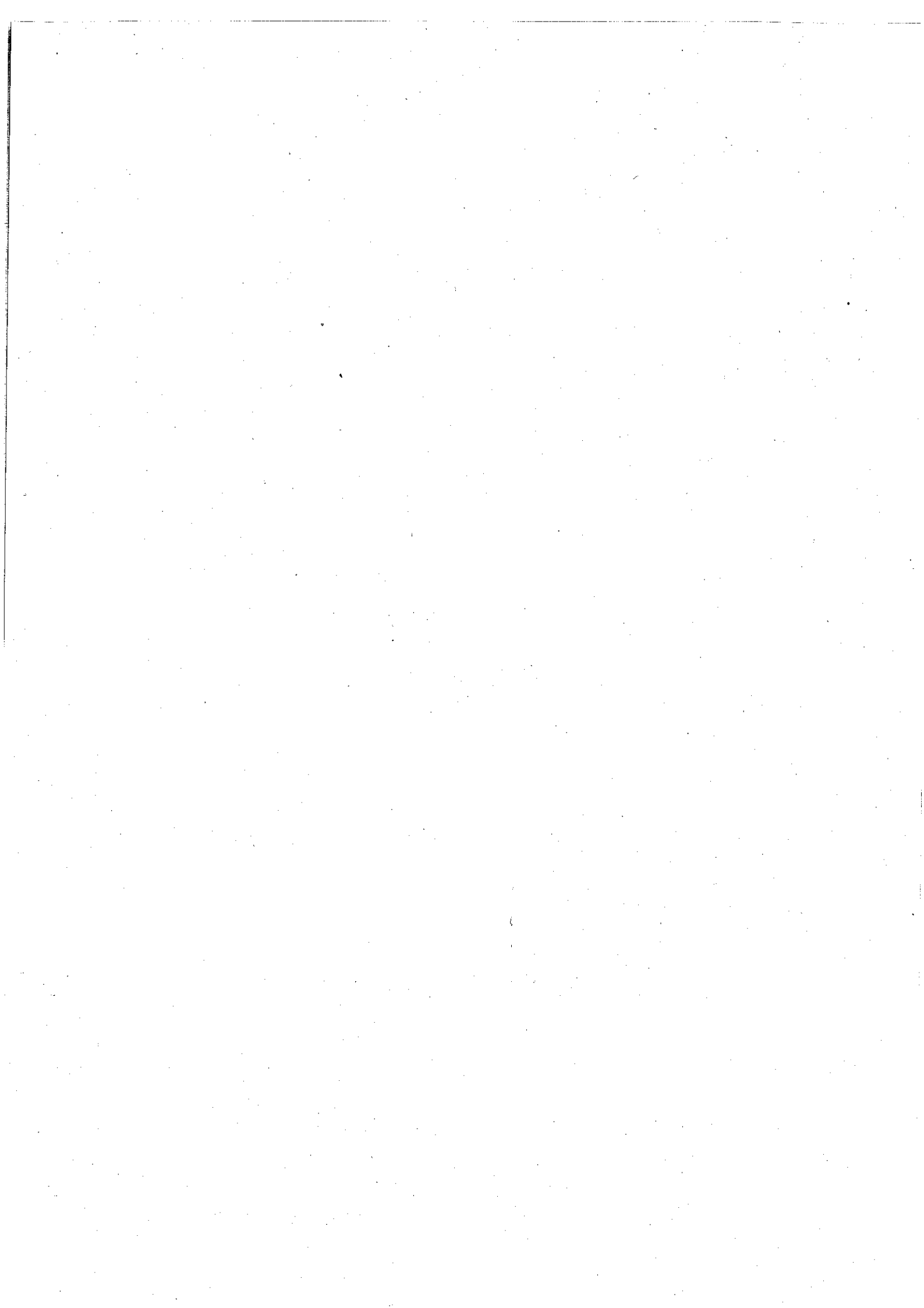
- a. Developing an understanding of the work of the Health and Wellbeing Boards, including timescales, awareness, process, clinical commissioning groups, the various products (Joint Strategic Needs Assessments, Health and Wellbeing Strategies), role of Director of Public Health and how LAAP can access/influence
- b. Understanding models of approach and local variations, including access points
- c. Develop a generic presentation, such as the slides developed for the health and Wellbeing workshops, and slide pack dealing with the Health and Resilient Communities chapter of the NAP
- d. Consider developing some targeted communications such as a fact sheet
- e. Consider promoting the application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. This could form an evidence base for why climate change is a priority for Health and Wellbeing Boards and for Joint Strategic Needs Assessments
- f. Develop a succinct business case for councils to take this agenda forward
- g. The LAAP membership is in a unique position to integrate messages from this agenda to different sectors
- h. LGA training for councillors would help officers influence political decision makers
- i. Use/ promote Climate Just portal
- j. LAAP provides the link/feedback loop between central government and local government
- k. Widen LAAP membership to more strongly factor in health
- l. Sharing best practice
- m. Develop a 'banner' or slogan to help communities understand the risk and what they can do – e.g. the 'five a day' for healthy eating.

21. Benefits of actions by **LAAP members** were identified as:

- a. Relationship formed with Health and Wellbeing Boards, and potential to influence strategies and actions to ensure health impacts are factored in.
- b. Cross cutting issues identified
- c. Helps inform supportive policy framework
- d. Risks property identified and understood

22. Actions for the **EA's Climate Ready Service, Public Health England and other partners such as the NHS Sustainable Development Unit** were identified as:

- a. Resource for facilitation between various organisations and groups
- b. Graphics to illustrate resilience
- c. Clarifying who does what under the new health structures, and where the 'openings' are for adaptation within the new delivery framework.



- d. Making clear or easing means of access, including avenues for engagement
- e. Smarter web-resources to enable a larger customer base to reach our products (tools, guidance etc)
- f. More workshops with HWBs to demonstrate the importance of embedding adaptation at a strategic level.
- g. Mapping where health and adaptation comes together
- h. Website: Link to Public Health England's evidence
- i. Task based focus on the internet, with a more accessible design
- j. Practised planning for emergency response
- k. Better alignment with Climate UK e.g. London CCP linking environment with Health and the JSNA – greater visibility and simplicity to other resources
- l. Make flood maps clearer
- m. Case studies, including a financial case for action
- n. Resources aimed at protecting health through action
- o. More focus on visibility, marketing and branding
- p. Making the business case for action
- q. Demonstrate immediate threats of inaction within short timescale
- r. Demonstrating credibility when Climate Ready has delivered benefits

23. **Benefits of action by EA's Climate Ready Service, Public Health England and the Sustainable Development unit** were identified as:

- a. Ability to reach audience
- b. Key players brought together – greater visibility
- c. Clarification of key roles and responsibilities
- d. Entry points for adaptation within new structure
- e. Specific actions drawn out, on proactive rather than reactive basis
- f. Explicit reference to JSNAs and HWBSs
- g. Tangible climate impacts
- h. Single place for resources
- i. Greater take up/reputation through better visibility/marketing
- j. Influence resourcing through business cases/economics

24. In concluding the session the Chair noted the strong interest in linking climate/extreme weather resilience to the health and wellbeing agenda and the appetite of LAAP members to identify ways in which stronger linkages might be promoted at the local level given the current health and social care reforms.

Action: Health theme to be reflected in actions for the LAAP work programme drawn from workshop feedback. Defra/PHE/EA to follow up discussion with DH and other partners such as NHS SDU and look to work with LAAP members in promoting the consideration of climate risk within the local health and social care system. LAAP members to identify best practice and ideas within their own localities. Brief updates could be provided on ongoing work on this agenda at future LAAP meetings.

25. In light of the obvious implications for vulnerable groups in a changing climate, there was agreement that the focus of discussions at the next meeting would be Social Vulnerability and if time allowed Community Resilience. Some thought it would be useful to involve the Association of Directors of Adult Social Care and Children's Services at the next meeting. The Chair noted and thanked contributions from Jill Meara, Virginia Murray, Angie Bone, [REDACTED], Meradin Peachy and Katharine Knox, for ensuring the discussion was well informed and relevant.

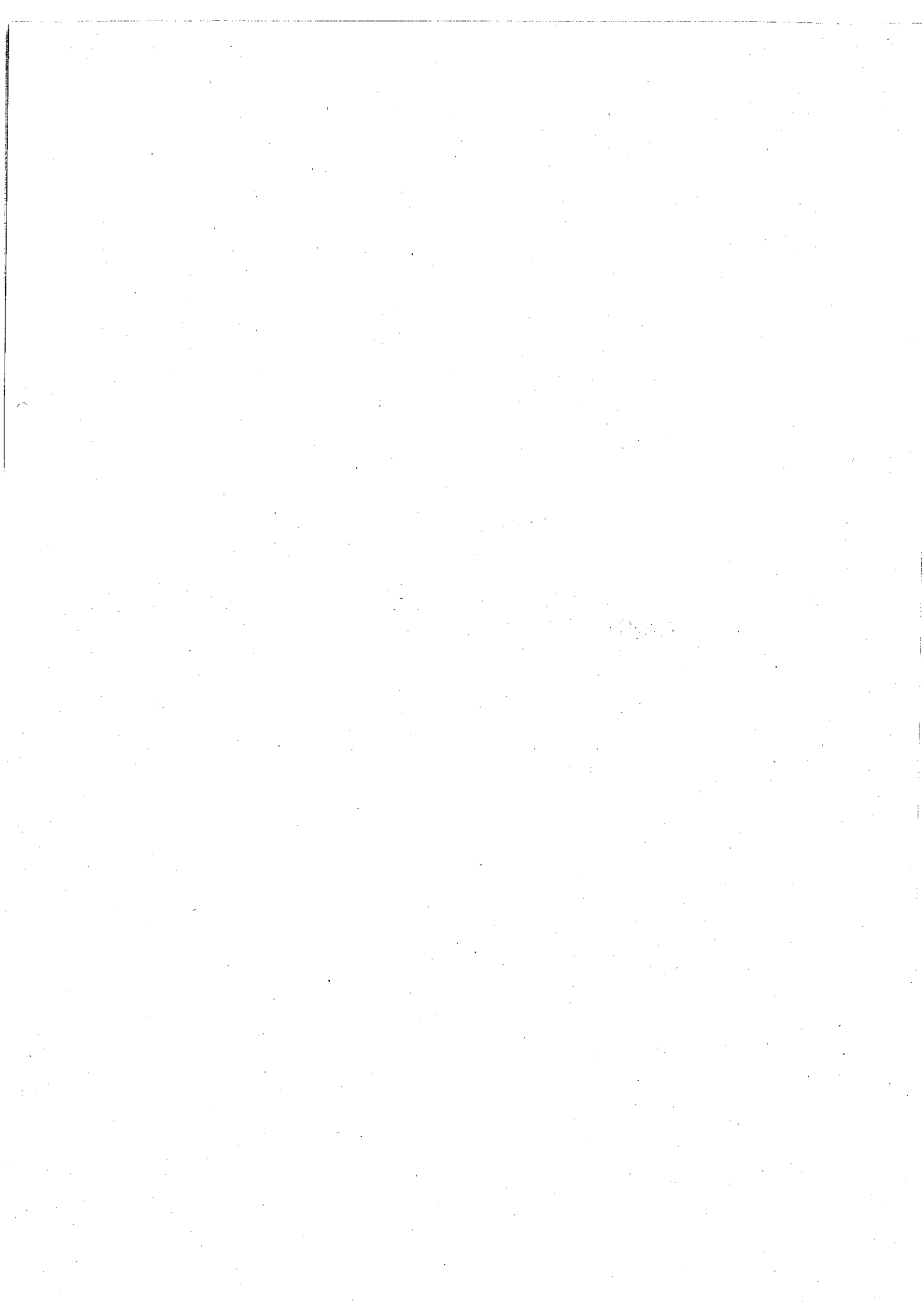
Any Other Business

26. The DCLG review on planning guidance was raised and the how LAAP could feed in.

Action: Secretariat to gather LAAP input to DCLG for the Taylor Review on planning guidance

27. The BIOPICCC Conference (planned in October in London) and their toolkit (which was aimed to support council thinking on the infrastructure needed to support older people health and social care in a change climate) was raised.

Action: The details of the BIOPICCC event, planned in October, to be circulated to LAAP members



ANNEX 1: LAAP ATTENDEES

Organisation	Name	Role/Job Title
East Sussex County Council	Rupert Clubb	Chair and Director of Economy, Transport and Environment
Greater London Authority (GLA)	Alex Nickson	Deputy Chair and Strategy Manager for Climate Change Adaptation and Water
Climate UK/Climate South West	[REDACTED]	Local Government lead
Staffordshire County Council	[REDACTED]	Assistant Climate Change Officer Sustainable Environment Team
Hull City Council	Martin Budd	Environment and Climate Change Strategic Advisor
Natural England	[REDACTED]	Senior Adviser - Climate Change Adaptation Land Use Strategy and Environmental Specialist Services
ADAS/ADCS	Simon Williams	Director of Community and Housing
Hertfordshire Sustainability Forum	[REDACTED]	Head of Waste and Street Scene
Cornwall CC	[REDACTED]	Sustainable Development Officer
Chester West and Chester	[REDACTED]	Project Manager, Climate Change/ Sustainability
Defra	[REDACTED]	Head, Health and Local Government Team
Leeds City Council	[REDACTED]	Project Officer
London Borough of Bromley / LECF	[REDACTED]	LECF chair
Hertfordshire County Council	[REDACTED]	ADEPT-Environment and Transport Board

Guests

Environment Agency	[REDACTED]	Health Lead Climate Ready
Environment Agency	[REDACTED]	Health Lead Climate Ready
Defra	[REDACTED]	Climate Ready
HPA/PHE	Jill Meera	Head Extreme Events Health Protection
HPA/PHE	Angie Bone	Consultant in Extreme Events and Health Protection
HPA/PHE	[REDACTED]	Extreme Events and Health Protection
HPA/PHE	Virginia Murray	Extreme Events and Health Protection
Kent County Council	Meradin Peachy	Director of Public Health
Joseph Rowntree Foundation	Katharine Knox	Climate change programme manager

Secretariat

Defra	[REDACTED]	Secretariat / Local Government and Health
EA	[REDACTED]	Secretariat/ Sustainable Places Team

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LOCAL ADAPTATION ADVISORY PANEL MEETING

Meeting of 17 June 2013

Record of discussions

1. INTRODUCTIONS AND AIMS

- a) The Chair, Rupert Clubb, welcomed participants. See Annex 1 for list of attendees.
- b) The minutes from the previous LAAP meeting on 25 March 2013 were confirmed as a true record of discussions. The Chair followed up on actions from the previous meeting, as follows.

Action	Lead	Notes / Achieved
1	Climate UK to circulate the link to its new website when live, and upload reports and slide packs from the Health and Wellbeing workshops on Knowledge Hub	Achieved - Uploaded into Khub
2	1) EA to upload Health and Wellbeing workshop reports when available. 2) With Defra, provide an update on the work on the Triennial Review 3) invite EA Head of Climate Change to the June LAAP meeting.	1) Write ups from H&W workshops not yet complete; 2) Cover the Triennial Review in the meeting; 3) Julie Foley (Head of Sustainable Places) will be there.
3	Cheshire West and Chester would report on their three LEP projects to help inform this debate at the June meeting and the Secretariat would consider how a LEP could be bought into the LAAP membership.	LEP projects to report all together once finished. LEP chairs were invited to take a seat on the LAAP but none were forthcoming. EA to explore opportunities for liaising with through the LEP Network.
4	LAAP members to feedback any remaining issues with the Local Government Chapter by noon Thursday 28 March. Defra to share the Actions Annex once complete.	Achieved
6	Defra to share details of core briefing produced for NAP publication and the outline of the two page summary, to allow the LAAP communications subgroup to feed in views. LAAP Communications sub group to identify 1) exemplars to demonstrate how councils are taking action and 2) networks which could be utilised as part of the wider engagement envisaged for NAP report publication. All actions should report at the summer meeting.	Achieved – documents on core briefing circulated to the subgroup and others with the agenda
7	Forward Look Sub-group	Achieved – part of today's agenda



	for agreement.		
8	Health theme to be reflected in actions for the LAAP work programme drawn from workshop feedback.	Forward Look Sub-group	Achieved – part of today's agenda
9	Secretariat to understand from DCLG what LAAP input in to the review of planning practice guidance would be needed and in what timescales.	██████████ ██████████	Achieved – LAAP submitted comprehensive representations to DCLG
10	The details of the Biopic Event in October would be circulated to LAAP members	██████████	See link: https://www.dur.ac.uk/geography/research/researchprojects/biopiccc/newsandevents/

2. UPDATES

2.1 Climate Ready (Climate UK/EA)

Circulated with the agenda

2.2 Local Government Association

Circulated with the agenda

2.3 Defra

The outcomes and recommendations of the Triennial Review are with Ministers for approval / publication. The LAAP would be updated when the outcomes were available. The Environment Agency confirmed that they had no further update to offer on the Triennial Review.

Defra and the Environment Agency are providing input into the climate change adaptation advice being developed for Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) in relation to developing their investment strategies. The Government is streamlining the management of the EU Structural and Investment Funds and aligning priorities on the basis of plans led by the LEPs (available from 2014-15). Based on EU2020 goals the EU has set 11 thematic objectives for the use of the funding that LEPs should observe in defining their strategies, including climate change adaptation.

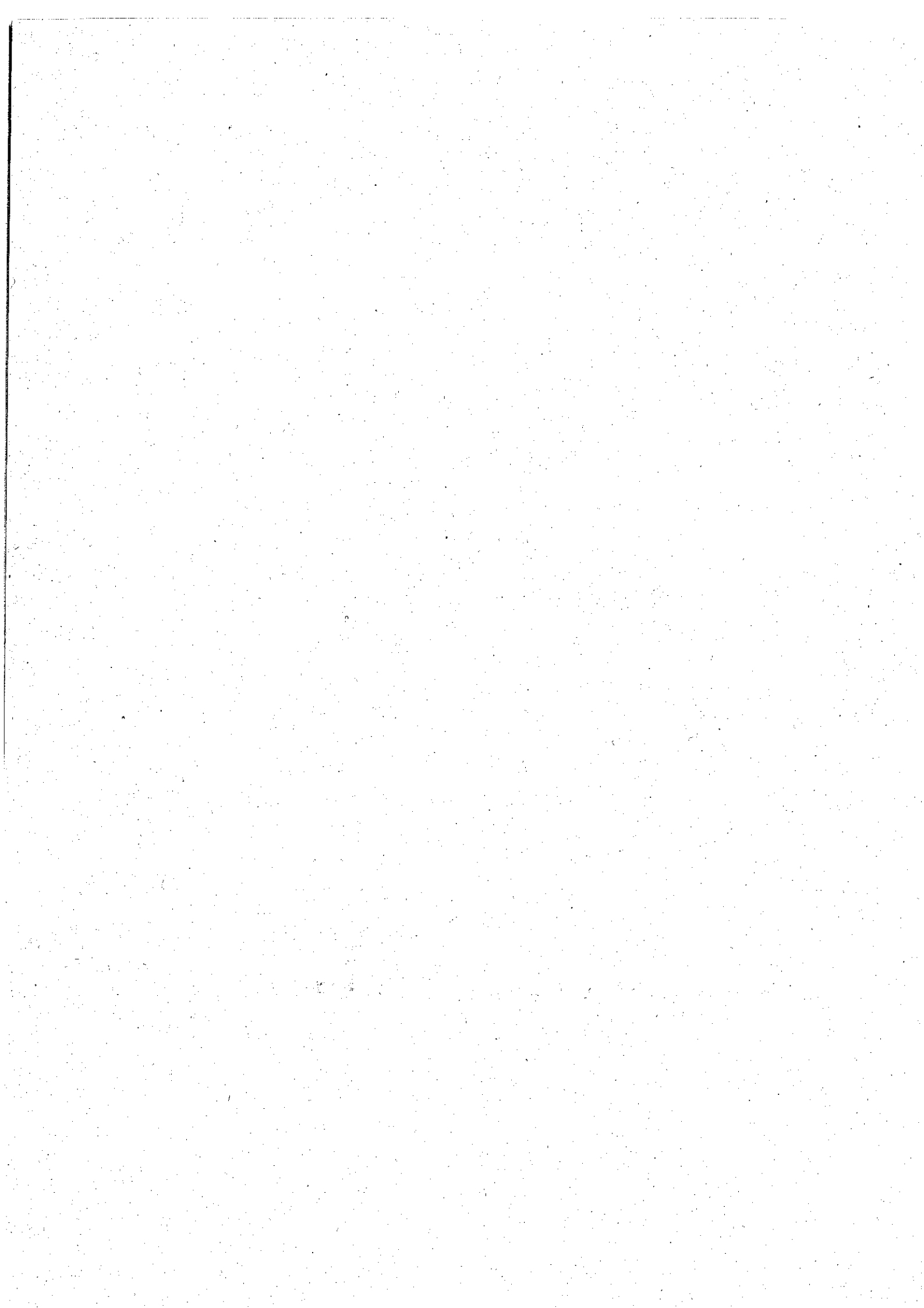
The Defra network – Environment Agency, Marine Management Organisation, Natural England and Forestry Commission – has recently published a Defra Network Offer to LEPs and City Deals which includes reference to climate change adaptation.

ACTION 1: Environment Agency to circulate the Defra network offer to LAAP Members via the LGAs Knowledge Hub.

The LAAP agreed that it was an opportune moment to write to LEP Chairs to draw their attention to the imminent publication of the National Adaptation Programme (NAP).

ACTION 2: The LAAP Chair will draft a letter to LEP Chairs with help from the Environment Agency. The letter will cover:

- **The NAP publication**
- **The importance of climate change adaptation in the context of the new funding for growth including EU Structural and Investment Funds**



- Tools including the Defra Network Offer to LEPs and City Deals
- Support from the Climate Ready Support Service

3. National Adaptation Programme

The National Adaptation Programme (NAP) was in the process of getting ministerial approval for publication on 1 July 2013. Defra was organising a small launch event for about 70 people on 2 July which would be hosted by Lord De Mauley. There had been some changes to the text of the Local Government chapter of the NAP since the last LAAP meeting on 25 March 2013. These changes were around changing the focus areas so that the section on a framework for action could concentrate on the role for central government. Changes also meant language on resource difficulties was removed.

There was some disappointment that changes were made to co-created text in the Local Government chapter, but the Panel accepted the changes were not entirely unexpected and were consistent with Government's vision for the NAP. The Annex of actions was considered particularly helpful in that it clearly set out the actions councils needed to take, and areas of other work which would support them deliver resilience work.

Defra expressed thanks to the LAAP members for their work and support on the NAP.

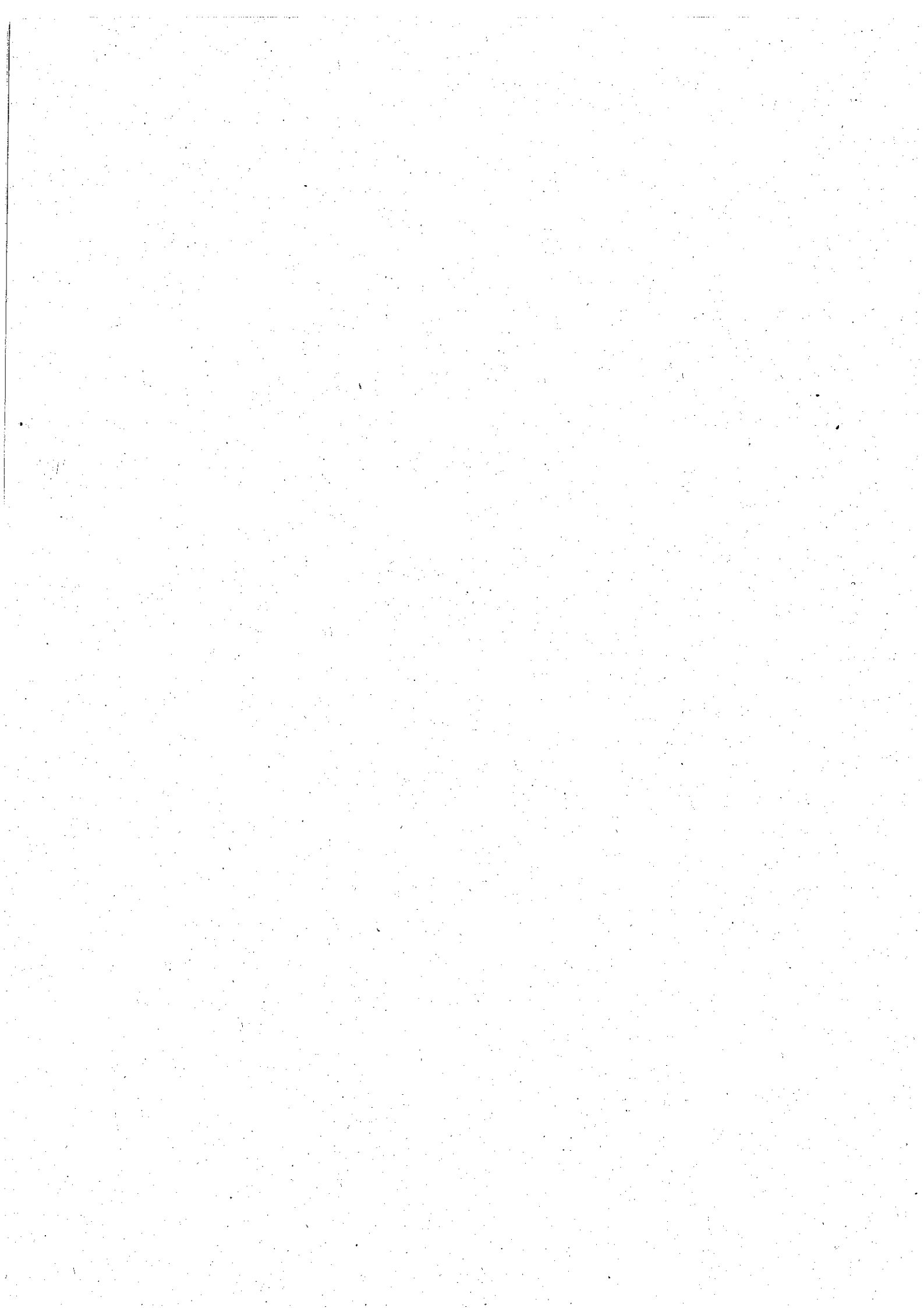
4. Environment Agency – What next for the Climate Ready Support Service

The Chair welcomed and thanked Julie Foley, Head of Sustainable Places at the Environment Agency, who delivered a presentation about next steps for the EA's Climate Ready Support Service (CRSS):

- The CRSS aims to help 'key sectors increase their resilience to climate risks'.
- The CRSS compliments the EA's core role of adapting its core business and working on flood risk and water resources particularly.
- The EA is focussing on delivering two priority services:
 - Digital tools and guidance
 - Partnership working and targeted support for key sectors
- The EA website is moving to the national government site ".gov.uk" which would develop a quick online information service for organisations with low adaptation awareness and improve awareness via social media.
- Examples of how the EA is supporting local government were:
 - Climate Local
 - Building a Business Case for Adaptation including developing the Severe Weather Impacts Monitoring System
 - Facilitating the LAAP
 - Supporting skills development.
- The EA proposed that their secondee to the LGA, [REDACTED] would be the link between the LAAP, Climate Local and Climate Ready to ensure consistency between the three work strands.

The LAAP supported the EA's proposal for [REDACTED] to be the link between Climate Local, Climate Ready and the LAAP but considered that clear roles and responsibilities between the EA and the LGA would be needed. The EA confirmed that Julie Foley would be a full member of the LAAP from now on, in addition to the Local Government Theme Lead for the CRSS and the LGA secondee who would take on the secretariat role.

ACTION 4: EA to prepare information to the LAAP about the roles and responsibilities of the posts/people involved with the CRSS, Climate Local and LAAP and a structure diagram for the CRSS personnel.



The LAAP recognised that there are variations of activity and commitment across the local government sector and the CRSS should provide support to those councils and make the case for those which were not signed up to Climate Local (CL). The LGA has identified that there is wide regional variation to the sign up to CL and is planning some regional workshops in partnership with Climate UK. The Environment Agency is also focussing communication efforts to those local authorities who are less engaged with the adaptation agenda.

5. LAAP – Forward Look

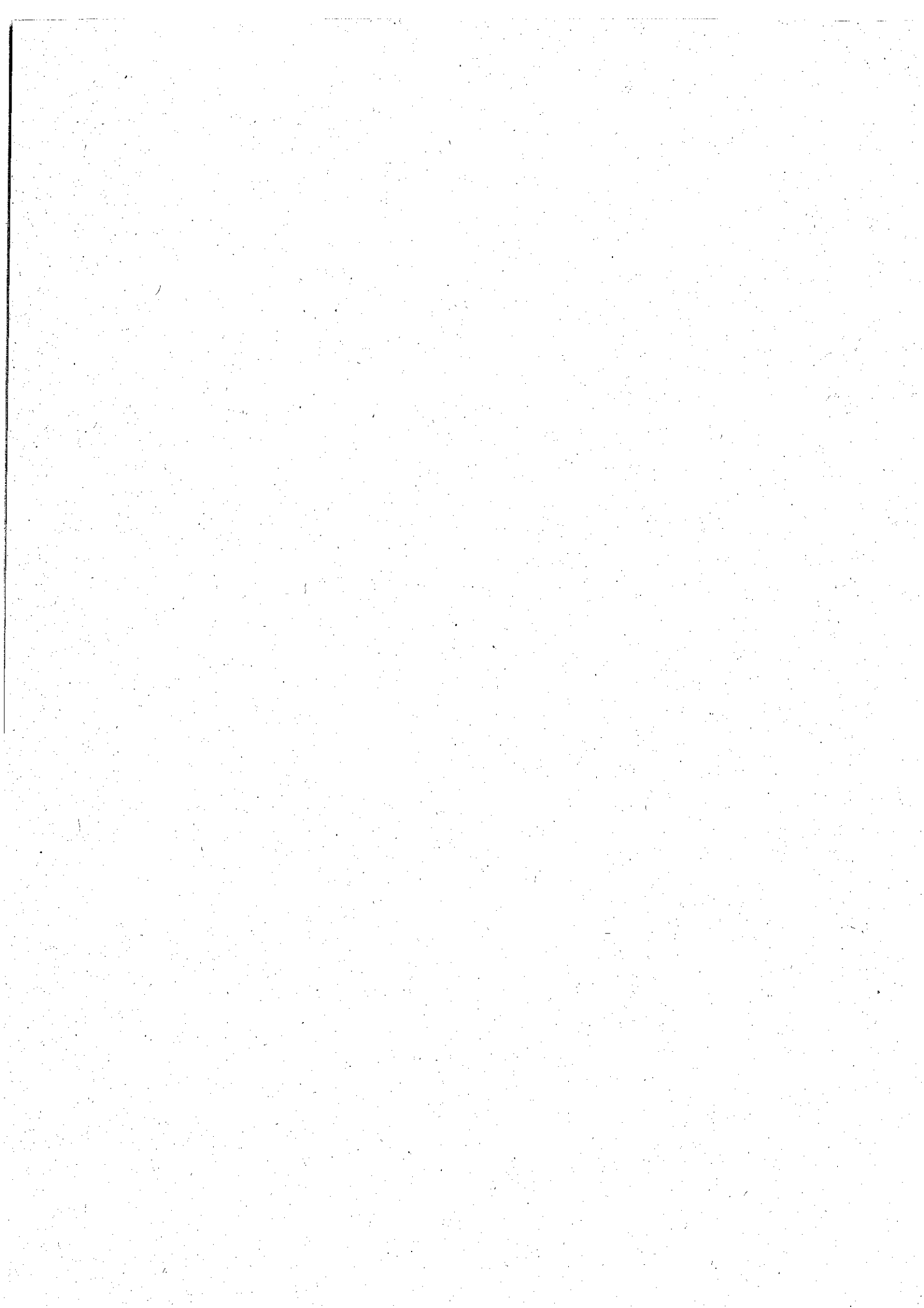
The LAAP Forward Look Sub-group presented the LAAP work programme for the next year:

- The role of the LAAP will be to “Help Local Government adapt to the risks of a changing climate by:
 - Supporting sustainable growth
 - Enhancing the natural environment
 - Creating more resilient communities
 - Assessing local health risks
 These four strategic objectives link directly to the themes of the Climate Ready Support Service and Climate Local.
- There are two main work areas for the LAAP:
 - Delivering the NAP Actions
 - Feeding into the Climate Ready Support Service and Climate Local
- There are a number of ways the LAAP can do this:

LAAP is informed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular EA Updates to LAAP on the CRSS • Link the Climate Ready, Climate Local and LAAP work programmes • HM Govt keeps LAAP up to date on policy developments • Update the LAAP terms of reference 	EA, CUK, LGA and Defra Working group set up Feed into review of planning practice guidance (DCLG)
LAAP is engaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAAP prepare an engagement plan for NAP • Include wider adaptation work in the engagement plan • Develop key messages on adaptation to share with local government 	LAAP Members Engagement Sub-group (plan being discussed next) NAP briefing prepared
LAAP is involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to sit on CRSS steering groups • Seek opportunities to influence tools and support • LAAP feeds back to government on policy developments, opportunities and constraints 	LAAP members, EA, CUK and LGA Business Case SWIMS
LAAP uses networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek feedback on what support councils need to take action • Invite and secure a LEP chair to be a member of the LAAP • Share best practice through CCPs (CUK) • Use the LGA network to share messages 	LAAP members, EA, LGA, CUK and Defra

- The next meeting dates and thematic suggestions were:

Date	Venue	Theme	Suggested Content
Autumn 23/26 September 13	Venue tbc	Enhancing the Natural Environment	NE biodiversity toolkit



Winter 24 January 2014	LGA, Smith Square London	Supporting Sustainable Growth	Business Case for BE professionals
Spring 27 March 2014	Defra, Smith Square London	Creating More Resilient Communities	SWIMS showcase
Summer Date tbc	Venue tbc	Assessing Local Health Risks	Revisit Health and Wellbeing Boards 1 year on

The LAAP were content with the forward look. Other actions agreed were:

- Fuel poverty case studies – Simon Williams from London Borough of Merton would be a LAAP representative on this project
- The EA would deliver a Live Meeting for LAAP members on the LEED (Local Environment & Economic Development) Toolkit
- Defra would populate the forward look to include upcoming policy developments
- DCLG would present at the next LAAP meeting in September 2013, focusing on LEPs / City Deals and provide an update on the Taylor Review of planning guidance.
- EA Built Environment Theme Lead to link with the LAAP Planning Officers Society representative on the Built Environment Business Case work which is in preparation.

ACTION 5: EA to deliver a live meeting to the LAAP on the LEED Toolkit before the next meeting.

ACTION 6: Defra to populate and circulate a forward look on upcoming policy developments.

ACTION 7: DCLG to present policy update at the next LAAP

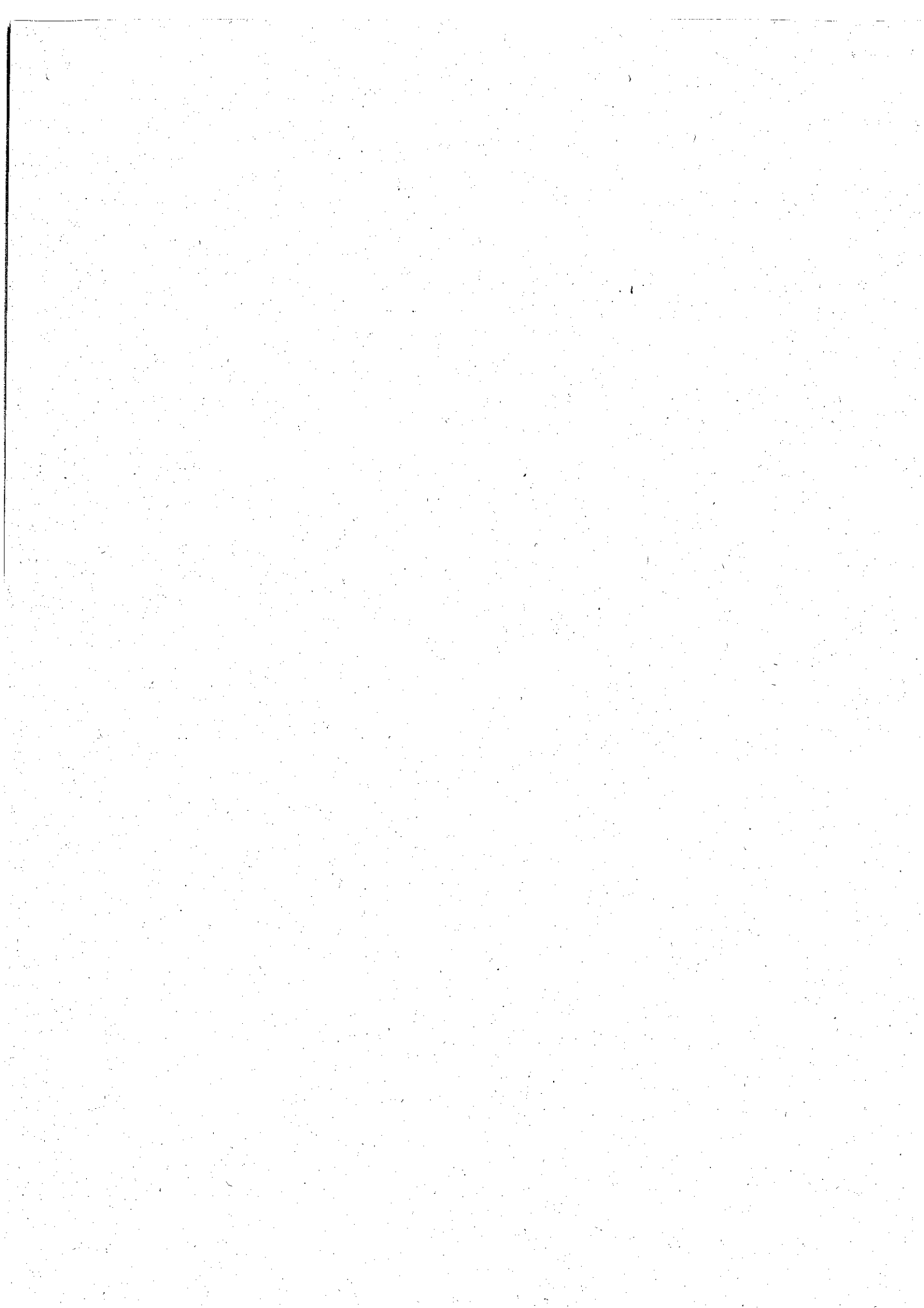
6. Publication of the National Adaptation Programme: Lord De Mauley

The Chair welcomed Lord De Mauley to the LAAP meeting and outlined Panel discussions prior to his arrival.

Lord De Mauley expressed gratitude to LAAP members for their support and recognised their contribution through the co-creation process in drafting the NAP report. He outlined the ambitions for the publication of the NAP and recognised the opportunities LAAP members had for reaching local audiences.

LAAP member support for the NAP was outlined:

- [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] described Paper 6, the draft Local Government summary of the NAP. The aim of this two page document was to set out the case for council action and ways in which councils can begin to address climate risks. The LGA offered some drafting changes, but it was generally warmly welcomed by the Panel.
- The Deputy chair outlined papers 7 and 8 which set out local government communication channels through which awareness of the NAP could be raised and exemplar case studies to help with media queries. Additional comments on these were requested.
- LGA is keen to promote the launch of the NAP and will be releasing updates and bulletins to Programme Boards which would link to real examples and toolkits.
- Climate UK offered to support the NAP launch;
- The Planning Officers Society offered to utilise its network in London and integrate messages into climate change workshops for planners;



- The Core Cities network offered to draw together evidence and resources and issue a press release with its work on adaptation of supply chains;
- GLA mentioned opportunities to raise awareness of the LAAP through the London Environmental Co-ordinator's Forum and Network of Environment Directors. Positioning the NAP in the global context was considered useful. The presence of plans which deal with extreme weather and continuity assures businesses and investors on our ability to adapt and recover.

A letter from Lord De Mauley, to mark the occasion of the NAP publication, to local authority Chief Executives was suggested as a means to prompt action on adaptation and outline the support offered by the EA's Climate Ready Support Service. The letter should indicate what NAP actions local authorities should focus on now and opportunities offered through Climate Local. This was welcomed by the Minister. It was suggested that the letter could register the need for embedding climate resilience with senior council leaders, set out key messages and tangible actions, frame challenges in positive terms, and set out areas where support and assistance was available.

ACTION 8: LAAP members to feed any comments on Paper 6, 7 and 8, the 'two pager' (also attached below), networks and exemplar examples.

ACTION 9: Defra to draft a letter for Lord De Mauley to send to local authority senior leaders, in order to raise awareness of the NAP.

Lord De Mauley once again thanked the LAAP for its support for the NAP.

THEMATIC SESSION: Social Vulnerability

The Chair opened the afternoon session on social vulnerability by offering some background on why social vulnerability is such a prominent adaptation issue.

It was recognised that in many cases, socially vulnerable groups suffer disproportionately from the impacts of climate change. Some of the factors influencing this phenomenon are:

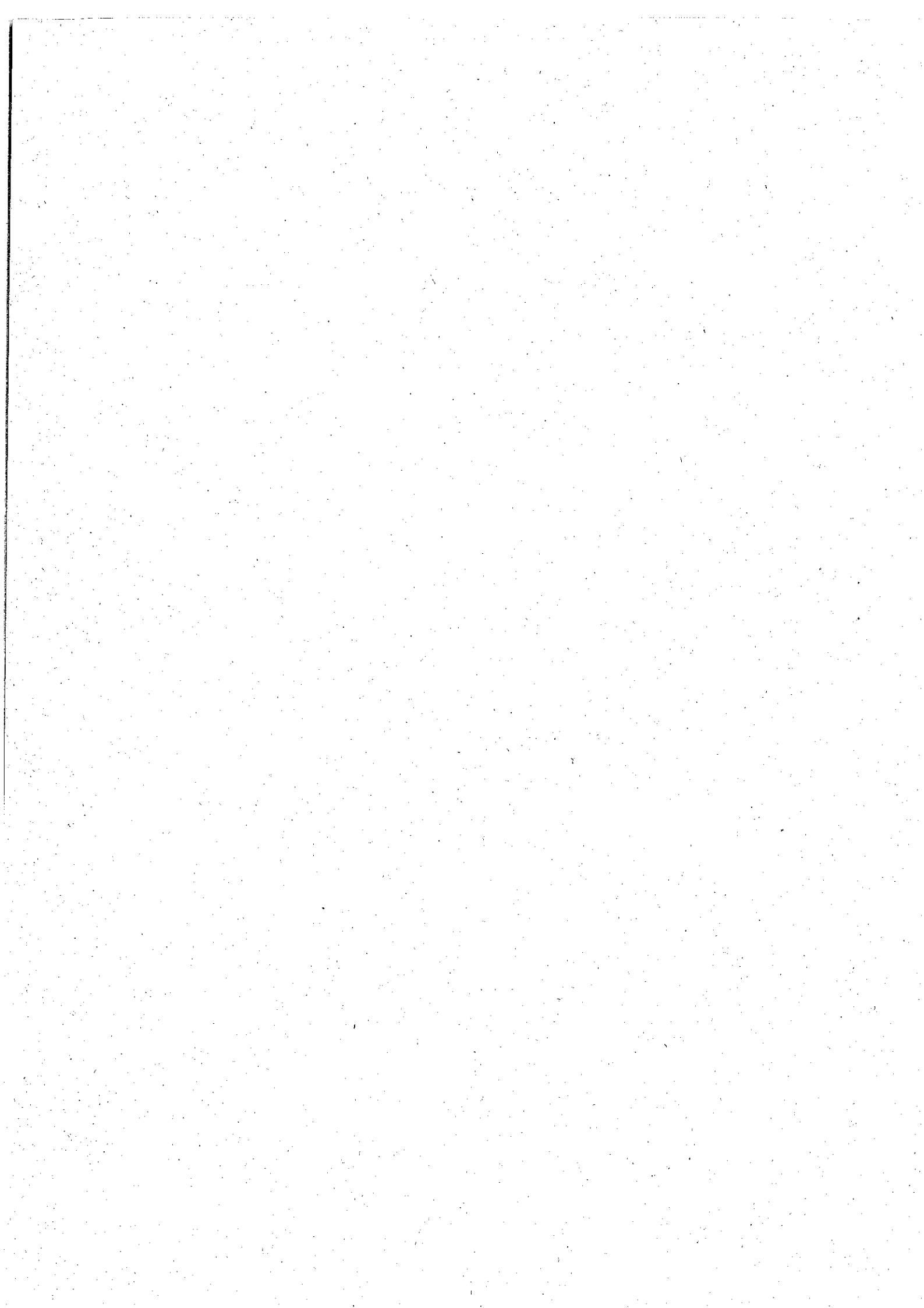
- poorer people living in areas of high flood risk
- people with pre-existing health conditions which are exacerbated by heat/cold and extreme events e.g. respiratory disorders, cardiovascular diseases, mental health conditions.
- social exclusion i.e. lack of advocacy and disproportionate representation in decision making means that social vulnerability can be exacerbated by risks such as climate change, and opportunities such as climate change adaptation.

Presentations:

The chair welcomed a short presentation from the *Climate Just* team from JRF, Manchester University and EA. The presentation echoed the opening sentiments around social vulnerability and distinguished between procedural justice (socially vulnerable groups having limited or no access to decision-making on adaptation decisions) and distributional justice (who suffers the most from the negative impacts of climate change).

Presentations were made from Defra and EA (highlighting the climate ready role in tackling social vulnerability as part of the National Adaptation Programme), and Core Cities (examples of mapping social vulnerability within the core cities group).

All presentations are available on the knowledge hub.



Carousel session:

Prior to the meeting, LAAP members' views on social vulnerability had been collated in response to an email questionnaire which asked the following questions:

- Are there examples of existing practice that LAAP members could share where they have identified and/or addressed climate impacts for vulnerable groups?
- Which organisations do LAAP members think have specific responsibilities/roles to address concerns for vulnerable groups arising from climate change, i.e. the different service areas within a council, the voluntary and charitable sector, health sector, businesses etc?
- Are there examples LAAP members could share of partnership working with others to identify/support those groups particularly vulnerable to a changing climate?
- What help/support do councils need to efficiently/effectively recognise the interests of, and support, groups socially vulnerable to a changing climate?
- What support do councils need to embed consideration of this issue at strategic level within council planning and management?

Responses led to the identification of four themes which were discussed as part of a 'carousel' facilitated discussion:

Theme 1: Raising understanding and awareness of issues for vulnerable groups

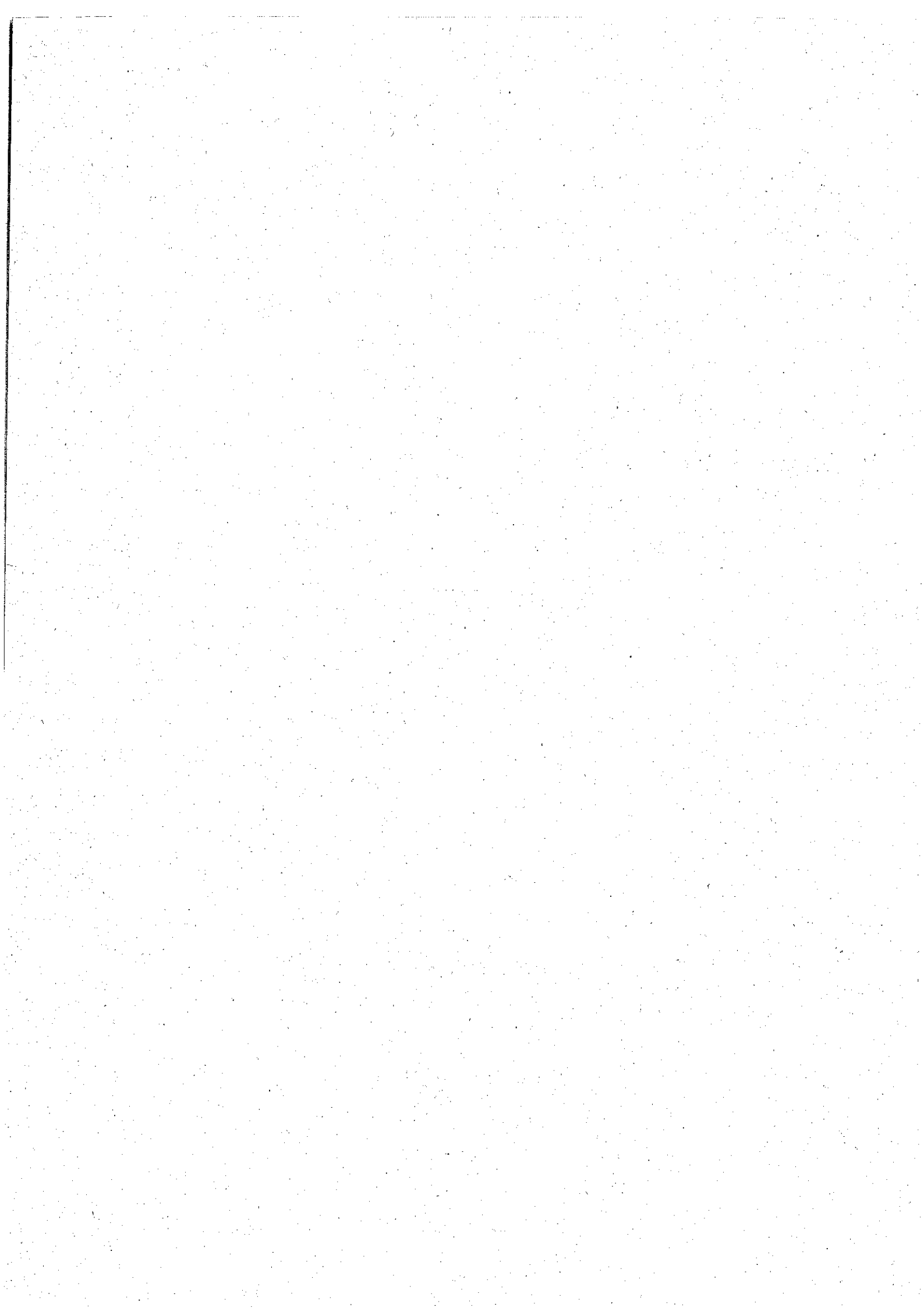
LAAP members were asked how they might effectively raise the profile of social vulnerability as a key issue for prioritisation within local government.

- Using the new health agenda as a conduit for action.

Local Government have new responsibilities for public health under the Health and Social Care Act. A core objective of this is to reduce health inequalities¹. Given that adjusting to, and playing a central role in the delivery of, the new health and care system will be a priority within local government, this represents a number of opportunities to tackle social vulnerability:

- Engaging with members of the local Health and Wellbeing Board to understand their strategy on tackling public health issues within vulnerable populations. Understanding how a local strategy works and the nature of the public health priorities will equip members with a roadmap of how things work, and a better understanding of how to influence others on this agenda. For example if mental health is a key local issue, use this as leverage to raise the profile of the link between flooding and mental health.
- Health and Wellbeing Boards are responsible for producing Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) which act as the evidence base for informing action on the health and care needs of the local population. Seeking evidence on the relationship between climate impacts and how these do/will affect vulnerable groups is a crucial. Providing an evidence base is a core component of the JSNA process.
- Engage directors of public health and directors of adult and children's services. Start a conversation. Point them towards some of the evidence on climate change and vulnerability (from DH, PHE, or JRF for instance). Raise the issue on a personal level and seek opportunities to champion the issue at any available opportunity.

¹ Public Health Outcomes Framework



- Working across departments to raise the profile of SV issues
 - Social vulnerability is a cross-cutting issue, that is, it is a problem which exists at the heart of many departmental roles within local government: health, social care, planning, transport.
 - Use the breadth of relevance to raise the issue across different departments e.g. discussing the issue in the context of fuel poverty helps others to understand that it is an issue which transcends health, planning, and social care.

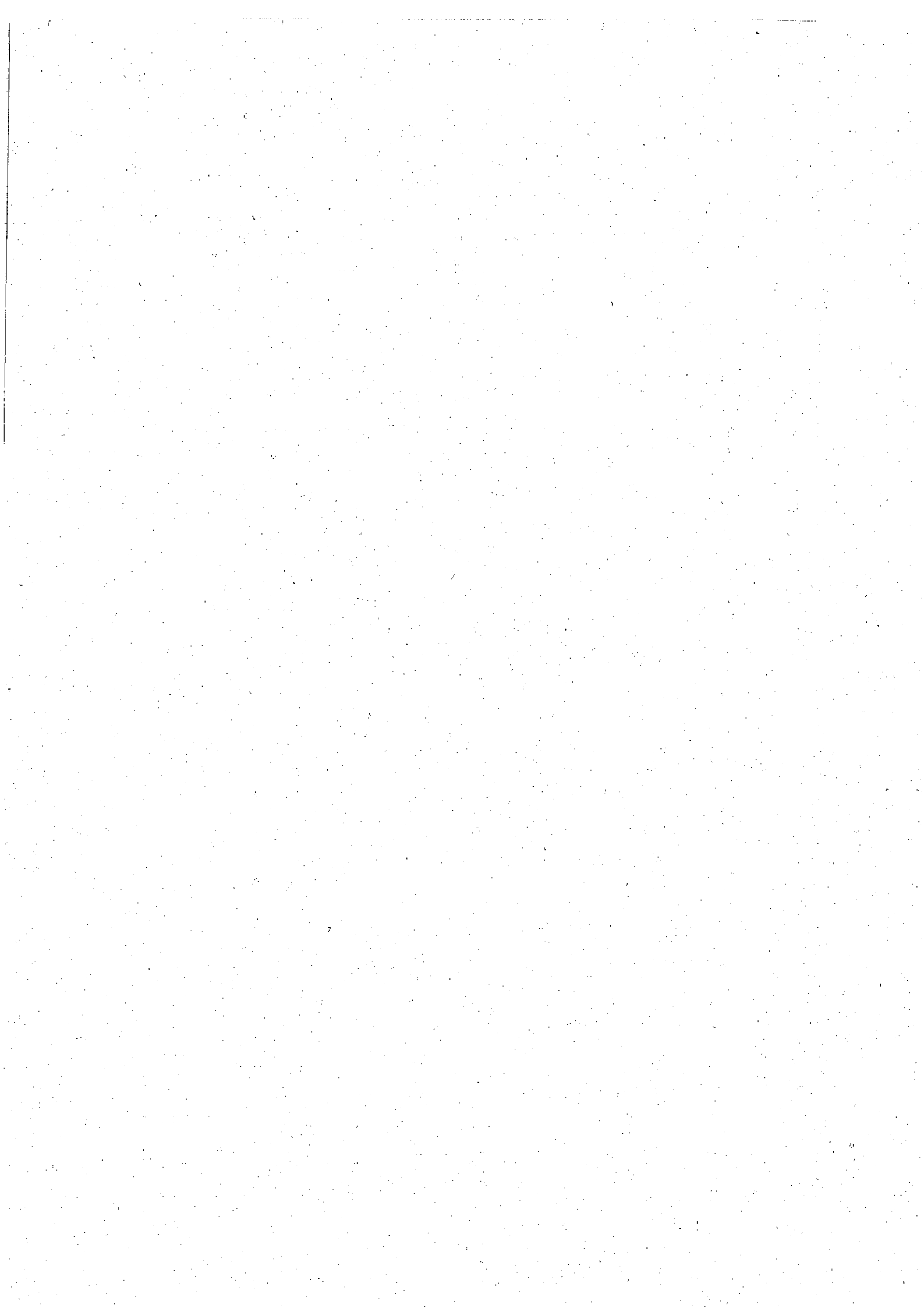
- Communications
 - Language and influencing: frame SV issues in the context of current local priorities e.g. perhaps avoid phrases such as 'climate change adaptation' and 'socially vulnerable' and frame the issue in a way which gains traction locally e.g. 'protecting business continuity' or 'reducing inequalities'. Matching the approach of local decision makers so that the issue is given the attention it needs.
 - use of a common slide pack to pitch the issue, the potential impacts and need for action, with local evidence to support
 - Using social media to target specific messages to 'at risk' groups. Twitter has proven to be effective method of disseminating crucial emergency response information to younger generations during floods in the south west in 2012 (EA).
 - Build a network of interested parties, are there newsletters or other devices which could be used to maintain awareness of social vulnerability issues and the work which is being done to tackle these issues e.g. development of Climate Just resource, and other emerging evidence?

Theme 2: Partnership working:

LAAP members were asked how action on social vulnerability and climate change could be tackled through better partnership working with local and national organisations:

- Involving local community groups (e.g. churches, PTAs, voluntary associations) in communicating key messages on emergency response during extreme events. Share and test communications plans prior to the events to test resilience and assess effectiveness of community resilience.
- Encouraging better relations between top tier Local authorities and district, town and parish councils to share information, raise SV as an issue, and gather evidence from local areas to get a better understanding of climate risk and social vulnerability within smaller areas, better relations between top tier Local authorities and district, town and parish councils to share information.
- If your department/role links with Local Resilience Forums (LRFs) or Local Health and Resilience Partnerships (LHRPs), raise the issue as a special session within the next meeting. Try to understand other groups' perspectives and approaches to protecting the vulnerable in a crisis, and seek opportunities to align objectives across different departments.
- Work with your local Climate Change Partnership on social vulnerability issues. This will help to raise the perception of SV as a priority within CUK, resulting in more focus from the CCPs and more opportunities for partnership working within local authorities.
- Linking up (where applicable) with 3rd sector and voluntary groups. These organisations often reach out to those who are at the margins of society, and can provide invaluable links, evidence and opportunities for low-risk initiatives.

Theme 3: Approach and methodology



LAAP members were asked to consider if a model approach was possible when identifying and addressing risks to vulnerable groups from a changing climate. The following points were made:

- Identifying low cost, no regrets options was a first step.
- Frame and link social vulnerability with environmental priorities for communities. This helps to make the case for tackling social vulnerability in the context of public health outcomes e.g. increasing access to green spaces within vulnerable communities.
- Aligning social vulnerability with political priorities: social inclusion, health and wellbeing, insurance (flood), affordable housing. There will more than likely be links to climate change and vulnerability within all of these areas e.g. overheating, fuel poverty, access to health services for those affected most by extreme events etc.
- Promoting leadership and accountability by focussing on raising the issue with local decision makers.
- Direct engagement with local 'at risk' communities through health networks, voluntary groups, community groups, local businesses to gather evidence on SV issues within local area.

Issue 4: Requirements for development of the Climate Just resource

JRF and the EA are keen to develop the resource in line with user demand. LAAP members were asked what type of content would be considered important, why, and how different resources could be made relevant to a local government audience. The following advice was offered:

- **Map-based content** was considered most important, in as fine a scale as possible of local areas, which would allow councils to develop an understanding of vulnerability specific to them. Maps were also recognised as a sound means of communicating spatial SV issues to an audience quickly e.g. areas scoring high on flood risk and deprivation indices.
- **Case studies** – the resource needed to show what a good scheme achieved and how it can be replicated elsewhere, so that councils can be inspired by others:
 - What were the lessons learnt?
 - What barriers were faced and how were they overcome?
 - What was the business case and how was it developed?
 - How was the work funded? What was the cost?
 - What were the deliverables?
- Menus were considered helpful, as well as step by step guides guiding users through a process
- Tailored materials useful depending upon where users were on the adaptation pathway – i.e. there are different requirements for different parts of the process. For example case studies may be most beneficial for those seeking to make a case and get started. Different things required thereafter.
- Language was important and may need to be tailored to the audience
 - Extreme weather more preferable to climate change.
 - Politicians/elected members are an important audience as their support is required for some activities. They will be motivated by local issues, local incentives, cost (cutting), protecting lives and getting votes. Outcomes need to cover short term as well as medium and longer term in order to appeal.
 - What are the local issues that can be hooked into → potholes and highways cold weather issues now but what of hot weather issues later on?
- Demand for a standard set of slides which helped set out issues on climate and social vulnerability to help communicate the messages.
- Materials produced need to be signposted from as many different gateways as possible (Public Health England, LGA, ClimateUK etc.).
- LAAP members considered that the Climate Just resources could help councils:
 - Work towards NAP requirements,



- address Local Health and Wellbeing audiences
- link work to Public health outcomes framework
- Make references in Local Plans, which deal with other relevant themes such as green infrastructure
- Integrate issues for vulnerable groups into growth strategies for Local Enterprise Partnerships or into the work of the Local Nature Partnerships.

In drawing the in-depth discussions together agreement was reached that EA with Defra would incorporate feedback into the EA's Climate Ready Support Service.

The Climate Just team thanked LAAP for their feedback, which would helpfully inform the development of the resources being developed for councils.

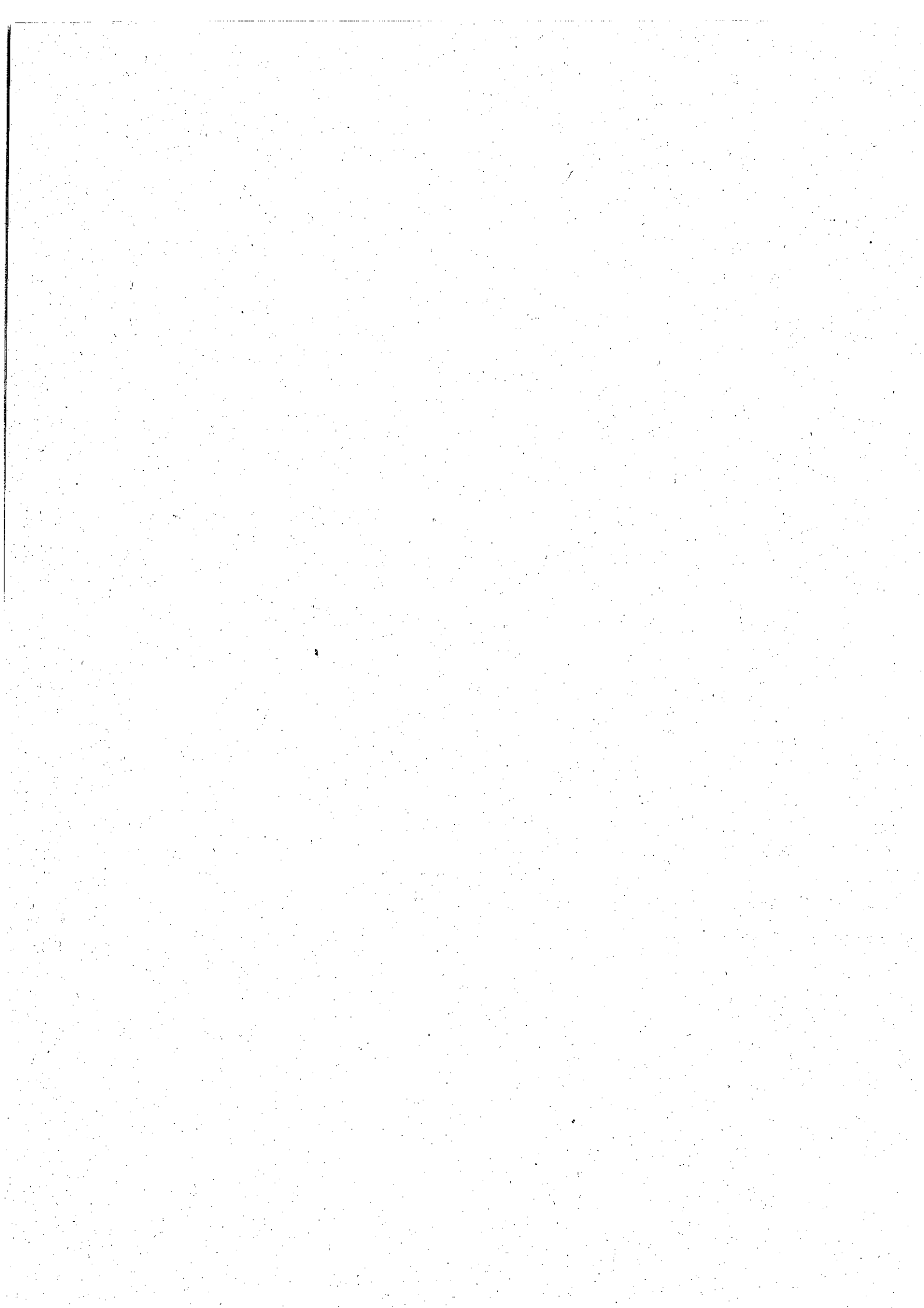
The Chair thanked the LAAP members and guests for their contributions to the meeting. The Chair also recognised the work that [REDACTED] (EA) had contributed to the climate change adaptation agenda through her work on Climate Ready and LAAP, as [REDACTED] is returning to her substantive role within the EA.

The Chair closed the meeting.



Annex 1: LAAP ATTENDEES

Organisation	Name	
Adept	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Cheshire West & Chester	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Climate UK	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Core Cities	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Cornwall County Council	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
DCLG	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Defra	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Defra	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Defra	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Defra	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
EA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
EA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
EA	Julie	Foley
EA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
EA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
EA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
EA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
East Sussex County Council	Rupert	Clubb
Greater London Authority	Alex	Nickson
Hampshire County Council	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Hertfordshire Sustainability Forum	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Hull City Council	Martin	Budd
Joseph Rowntree Foundation	Katharine	Knox
Kent County Council	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Local Government Association	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
London Borough of Bromley	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
London Borough of Islington	John	Murray-Kolm
London Borough of Merton	Simon	Williams
Planning Officers Society	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
London Councils	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Luton Borough Council	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Manchester University	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Natural England	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Staffordshire County Council	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Worcestershire County Council	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]



National Adaptation Programme: Summary for Local Government
Written by members of the Local Adaptation Advisory Panel

Main climate change threats and opportunities

The 2012 Climate Change Risk Assessment highlighted a range of risks to the UK as a result of hotter drier summers, warmer wetter winters, and more intense and frequent severe weather events (such as heat waves and intense periods of snow and ice).

The importance of adapting to climate change is clearly demonstrated by the costs that accrue from its impacts. The floods of 2007, for example, cost UK businesses around £740 million² and the 2003 heat wave was estimated to have cost the UK economy £500 million.³ It is estimated that every £1 spent on measures to adapt to climate change represents four times its value in potential damage avoided.⁴

There are also opportunities; work by BIS suggests that the adaptation sector will continue to grow in the UK at a rate of at least 5% in 2013/14, reaching 7% in 2017/18,⁵ supporting the development of new industries and services. Similarly, more resilient businesses have a competitive advantage, and better prepared and resilient communities are more able to support themselves. It is clear, therefore, that adaptation can bring about economic and social benefits. The National Adaptation Programme is Government's plan to address these risks and realise the opportunities, in conjunction with partners, including Local Government.

What climate change threats and opportunities mean for Local Government

As community leaders and providers of important services that may be impacted by climate change, it is vital that councils are able to manage the threats and opportunities locally. The risks for each Council vary according to locality and are dependent on a range of factors, such as geographic location, the type of authority (and therefore its responsibilities and competencies), and whether it is predominantly rural or urban. Therefore, the NAP contains a range of actions which reflect these local variations and which may help Councils provide suitable local support to residents, businesses and communities. Many of these actions take place in the context of other duties and powers which help drive adaptation, such as the responsibility for Public Health under the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

The threats posed by climate change are creating new challenges for Local Government, as well as increasing existing pressures on services, such as the aging population. Local Government also has responsibility for sectors of society that are most disproportionately affected, such as children, older people, vulnerable adults, refugees and asylum seekers and will need to consider what extra support is needed to help them adapt. The knock-on effects could be significant, undermining economic growth, increasing inequality and prejudicing the ability to deliver core services. It is therefore essential that councils take action to build local resilience to climate change.

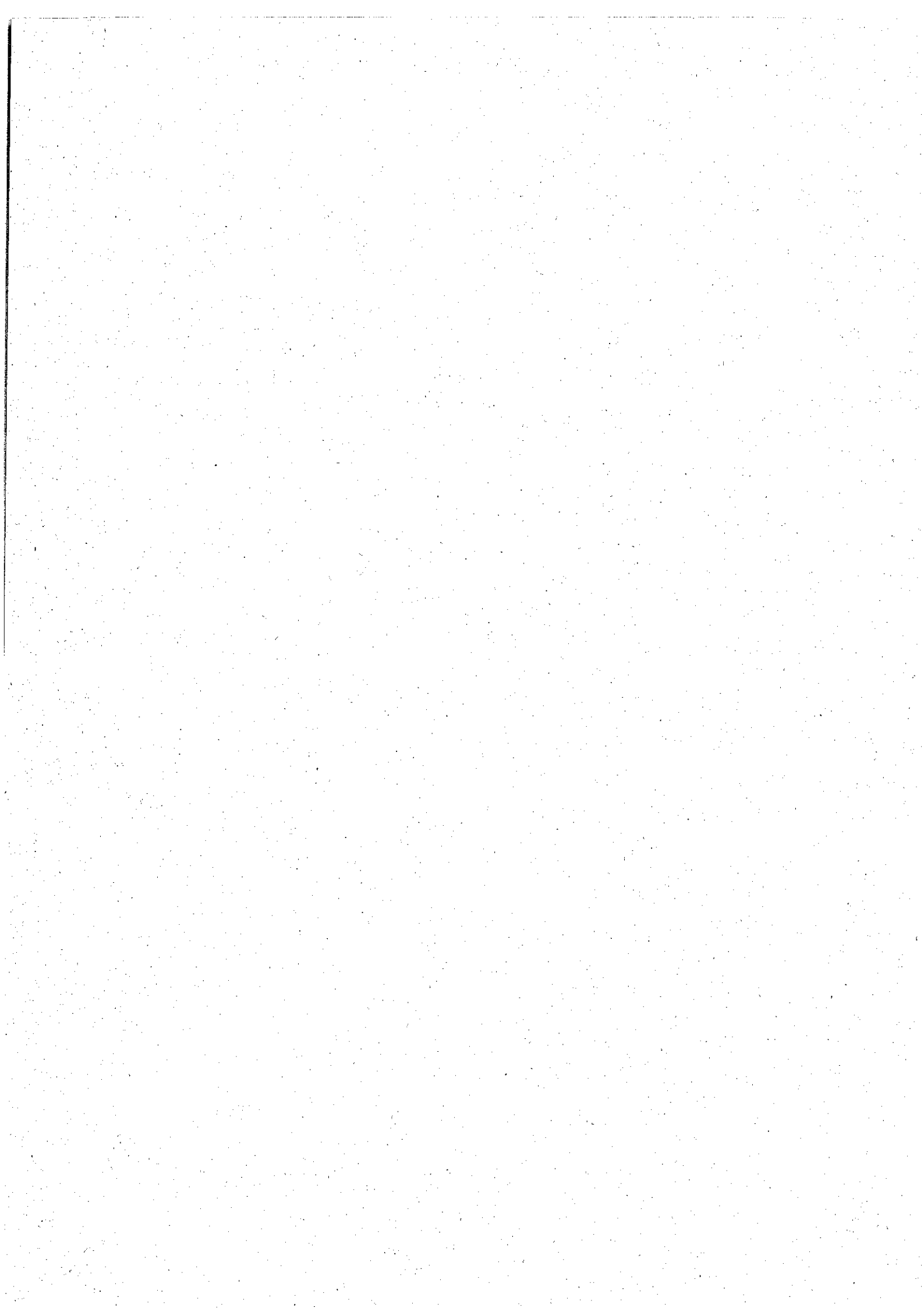
Councils also play a strong role in supporting economic development, through Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), and can support economic growth by advising on adaptation priorities, helping businesses become more climate-resilient and by producing Local Economic Development Plans.

² Defra CCRA, Evidence Report.

³ 'The Sensitivity of UK Manufacturing Firms to Extreme Weather Events' publication.

⁴ De Bruin KC, Dellink RB & Agrawala S (2009), table 3 page 24.

⁵ BIS (2012) *Adaptation and Resilience (Climate Change)*.



Key areas for action

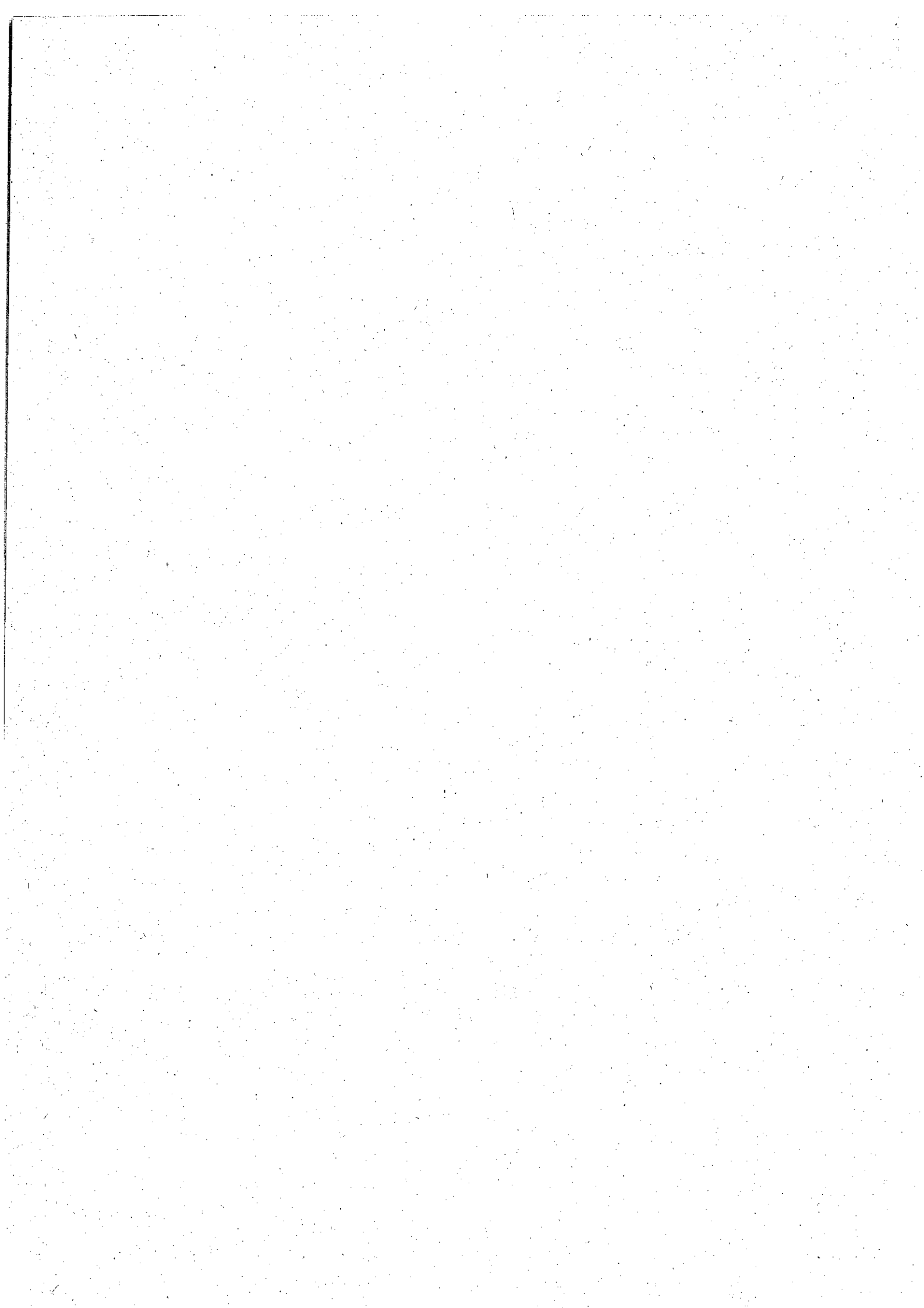
A full set of actions relevant to Local Government is included in the Annex to the main report. However, they focus on the following areas:

1. **Embedding adaptation in policies and plans:** Local Government is responsible for ensuring a number of policies consider climate adaptation, including:
 - a. *Local Flood Risk Management Strategies:* As Lead Local Flood Authorities, top tier authorities must develop and apply Local Flood Risk Management Strategies, Area Drainage Plans and Surface Water Flood Maps and these should incorporate evidence of future climate change;
 - b. *Local Plans:* Councils also have a responsibility to ensure that Local Plans include measures to proactively plan to adapt to climate change, as outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework;
 - c. *SuDS Approval Bodies:* By April 2014, councils will also become SuDS Approval Bodies, enabling them to decide on the adequacy of sustainable drainage proposals for new developments.
 - d. *Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies:* These strategies (and the underpinning evidence in Joint Strategic Needs Assessments) offer a route to consider and address the impacts on health and wellbeing from severe weather events and climate change.
2. **Developing the evidence base:** To successfully embed adaptation into plans and policies, Councils will need to continue to build their understanding of what climate change means for their area. This includes assessing the exposure and vulnerability of individuals, groups, business and infrastructure, and their adaptive capacity, as well as key risks to the organisation. This is an ongoing process, which will involve implementing tools such as the Severe Weather Monitoring System (SWIMS) to monitor economic costs, or the tools to value adaptive functions of Green Infrastructure, as well as commissioning research (for example mapping Urban Heat Island effects) where necessary. This work will need to take into account emerging evidence and guidance from other actions in the NAP (such as reports under the adaptation reporting power).
3. **Work with others to drive action at a local level:** To deliver the NAP vision, Local Authorities will also need to raise awareness of partners' role in adaptation, and support them to embed it as part of their work. In some cases, this will be through formal mechanisms, such as LEPs, Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs), or Local Resilience Fora. In many of these more formal areas Adaptation is being given more focus (for example EU Structural Funds for LEPs include an adaptation priority, whilst LNPs are encouraged to map ecosystem services which regulate the climate). There will also be a need for specific engagement on issues such as major infrastructure and developments, utilities, or with large employers and small businesses.

Support to Local Government

There is a range of support available to help Councils progress this work. Organisations, such as Defra, the Environment Agency, and ClimateUK will help councils raise awareness, build the capabilities and make the case for action. The Local Adaptation Advisory Panel offers a forum for councils to work with Government to jointly progress action. Councils must also demonstrate their own leadership and commitment to adapting their services and the communities that use them. A good way to start is by signing up to the LGA's Climate Local initiative⁶ which allows Councils to benchmark their actions and showcase their successes.

⁶ Climate Local: [Click here](#).



Please visit the links below to see how else you can get involved and to view further information on the NAP.

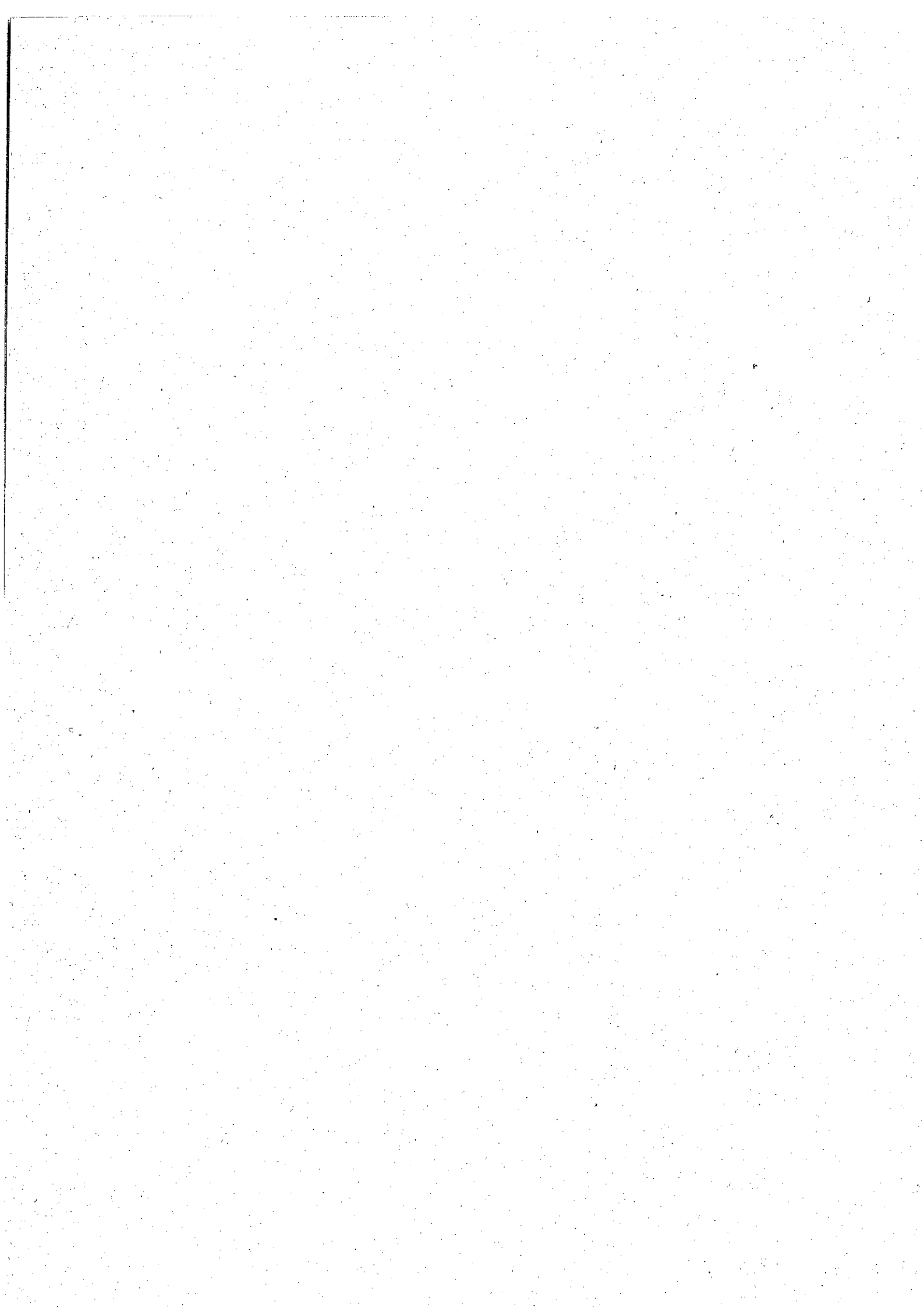
LAAP Contact

Rupert Clubb (LAAP Chairman)
rupert.clubb@eastsussex.gov.uk

Links

[National Adaptation Programme \(NAP\)](#)
[Climate Change Risk Assessment](#)
[Environment Agency Climate Ready Support](#)

[Climate Local](#)
[ClimateUK](#)
[Local Government Association](#)



LOCAL ADAPTATION ADVISORY PANEL MEETING
Meeting of 23rd September 2013
Record of discussions

1. INTRODUCTIONS, MINUTES FROM LAST MEETING AND QUERIES ON WRITTEN UPDATES

The Chair, Rupert Clubb, welcomed participants. See Annex 1 for list of attendees.

The minutes from the previous LAAP meeting on 17th June 2013 were confirmed as a true record of discussions. All actions had been completed or were for discussion on the agenda.

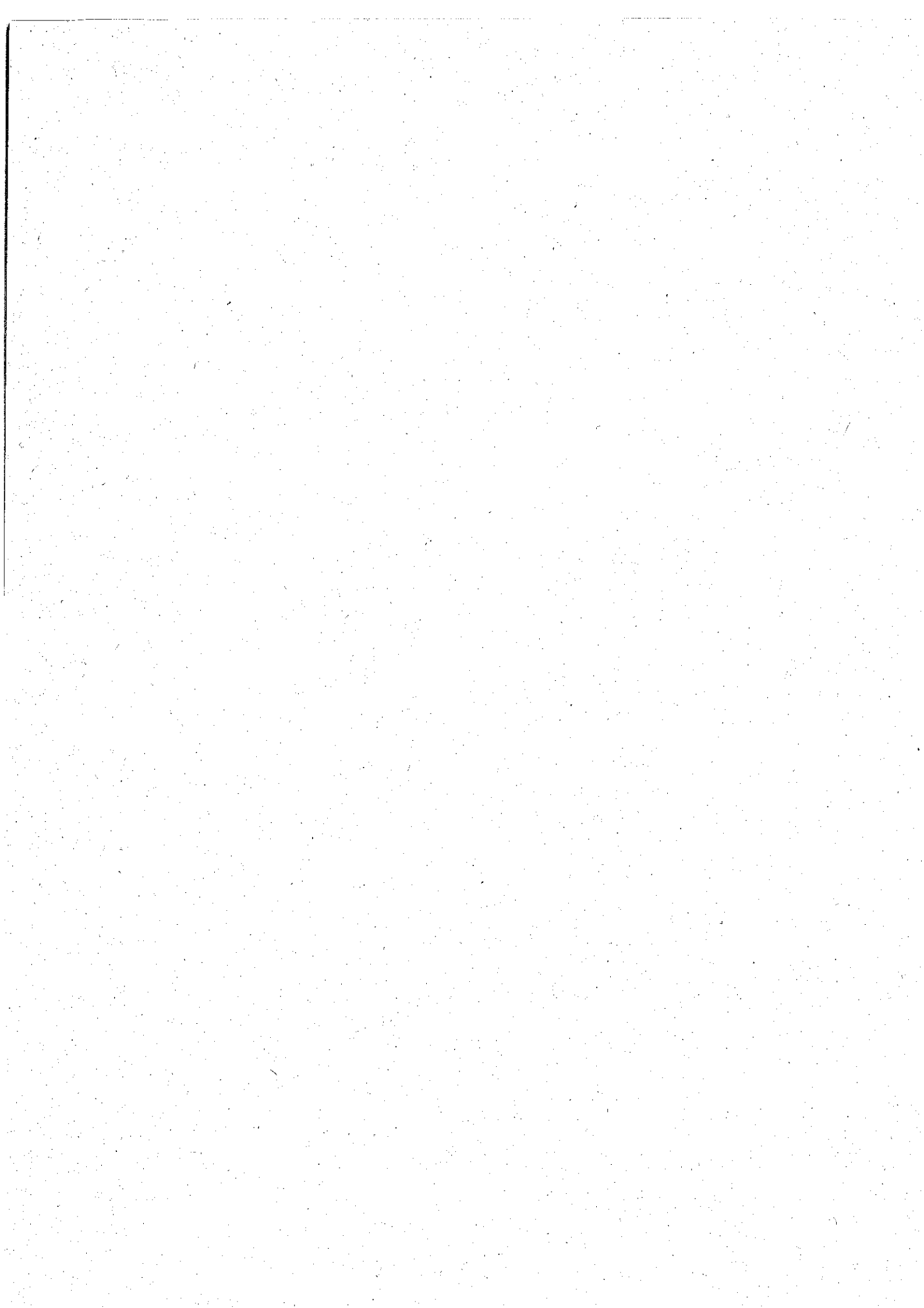
Action	Lead	Notes / Achieved
1	Circulate the Defra network offer to LEPs and City Deals to LAAP Members via the LGA's Knowledge Hub	EA Completed
2	LAAP to draft a letter to LEP Chairs with help from the EA	LAAP Chair/EA LEP letter circulated to LAAP members
4	Prepare information to the LAAP about the roles and responsibilities of the posts / people involved with the CRSS, Climate Local and LAAP and a structure diagram for the CRSS personnel.	EA Integrated as part of Julie Foley's presentation delivered at Sept meeting.
5	NE to deliver a live meeting to the LAAP on the LEED Toolkit	NE Live meeting held on 31st July.
6	Circulate a forward look on upcoming policy developments	Defra Circulated in advance of and to be discussed as part of Sept meeting
7	DCLG to present policy update at the next LAAP	DCLG September agenda item.
8	LAAP members to feed any comments on Paper 6, 7 and 8, the 'two pager', networks and exemplar examples	All Completed
9	Defra to draft a letter for Lord De Mauley to send to local authority senior leaders, in order to raise awareness of the NAP	Defra Drafted and circulated

Two update papers were circulated with the Agenda. Paper 1: Partner updates for LAAP including information from Defra, EA, CUK and the LGA. In addition a separate update paper was provided for the Climate Ready Healthy & Resilient Communities theme.

2. CLIMATE READY UPDATE

The Chair welcomed and thanked Julie Foley, Head of Sustainable Places at the Environment Agency, who delivered a presentation on the EA's Climate Ready Support Service (CRSS):

- An update on key developments since the last meeting was provided, relating to external and internal initiatives such as the triennial review.
- The strategic priorities of the Local Government Theme were confirmed as:
 - Supporting the Climate Local Initiative
 - Providing on going direction and secretariat to the LAAP
 - Rolling out SWIMS as a practical tool to help councils
 - Refining our offer in response to the Core Cities Commitment contained within the NAP



- Implementing a communications work programme including a media push in January 2014
- Making the connections between climate change adaptation and sustainable economic growth, specifically within the context of influencing the EU Structural Fund and Investment Strategies currently being developed by Local Economic Partnerships.
- Julie provided an overview of the communications work planned for Quarters 3 and 4 and outlined the opportunities for LAAP members to become involved within this workstream. The EA will be publishing the new Flood Risk maps in November which will include surface water.

There was a discussion on how best to engage locally elected members within the constraints of the June spending review and the limitations on resources. LAAP members felt council leaders were only interested in action if there was a strong business case for saving money, avoiding costs or generating income, or links to growth, jobs and in certain localities, narrowing inequalities. The LGA confirmed that flooding had been removed from its list of priorities and was now incorporated within its planning activity.

Action: LGA to circulate the Environment and Housing Board's 2013/14 priorities to the LAAP.

The growing trend of outsourcing council services was seen as a potential risk if adaptation was not built into the commissioning process.

LAAP members felt that an opportunistic approach needed to be adopted in gaining the attention of elected members - the publication of the EA's new flood risks maps in December represents an excellent opportunity to engage. In addition, members felt communications needed to make clear the local consequences of flooding with the aid of case studies and statistics. It was suggested that the launch of the flood maps should be done in conjunction with BIS to attract wider interest in the story.

Action: EA to ensure that communications supporting the publication of flood risk maps integrate longer term messages about building resilience to climate change.

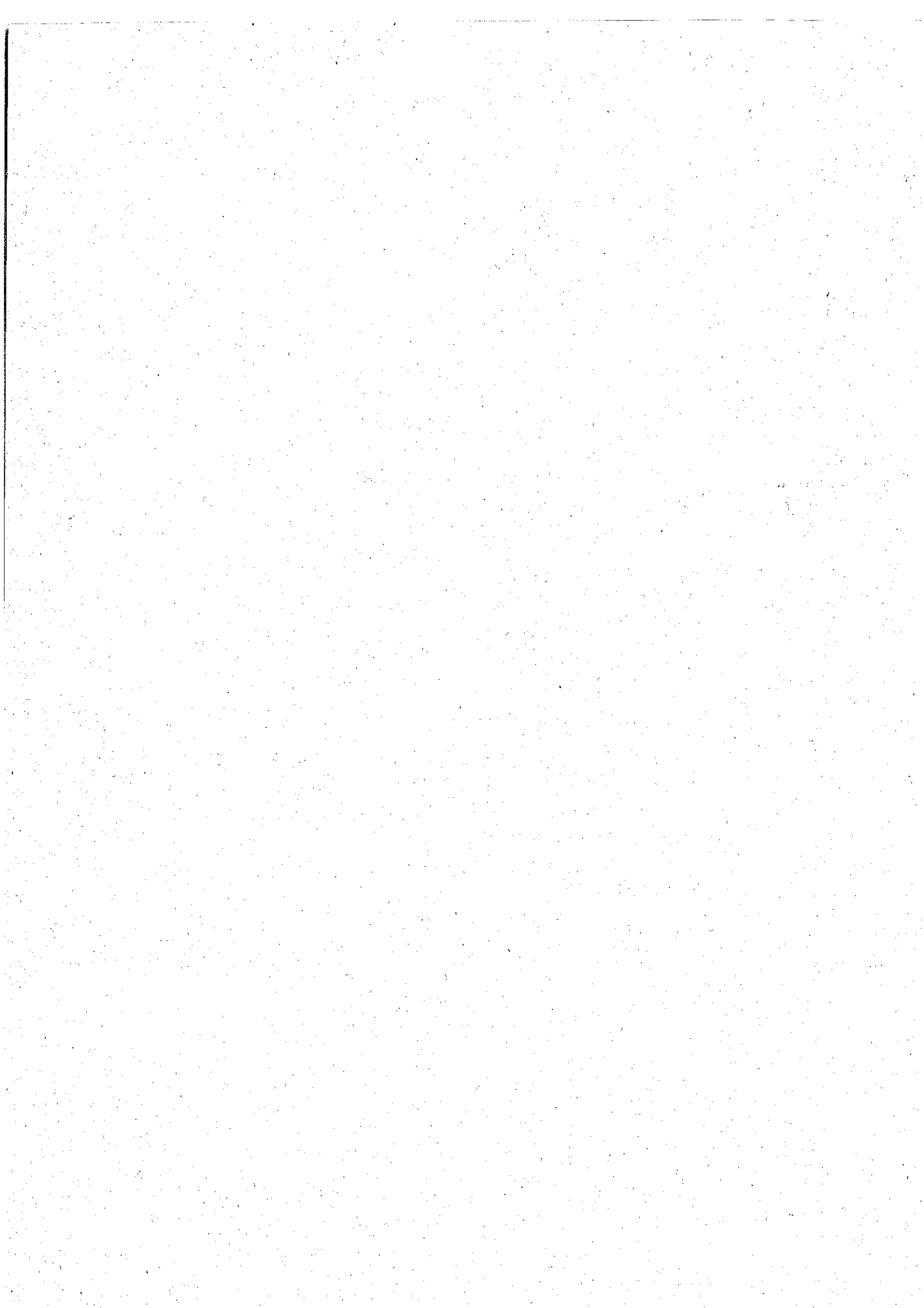
Action: EA to find out whether there are plans to account for climate change within future flood risk maps.

In proceeding with the communications plan, LAAP members were asked to suggest possible communication channels. It was felt that industry representatives would be useful opinion leaders, such as chambers of commerce or the Federation of Small Businesses etc. Links should also be made to LEP chairs and community leaders. The Municipal Journal, a technical specialist magazine, was seen as a possible communication route.

Action: All LAAP members to contact [REDACTED] with suggested communication channels or to get involved with the communications work.

Action: [REDACTED] to work with Alex Nickson (LAAP comms sub-group) to develop communications work further.

LAAP members also highlighted the forthcoming publication of the 5th Assessment Report on Climate Change. This is due to be published on the 30th September by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.



3. GOVERNMENT UPDATES

██████████ from DCLG provided an update on the new, streamlined planning practice guidance ([National Planning Policy website](#)), to support key elements of the National Planning Policy Framework. The guidance has been published as a 'beta' web-based resource; once finalised, it will be updated annually. The guidance includes how climate change can be considered in Local Plans. Consultation on the content and functionality of the website is open until 9th October and LAAP members are encouraged to respond to this.

A discussion was held on how overheating was being taken forward - DCLG acknowledged that overheating is an issue which requires further consideration. However, there are a variety of factors on how this could be regulated. The Zero Carbon Hub group will consider this issue at their next meeting.

Action: Alex Nickson to feedback to ██████████ the outcomes of the Zero Carbon Hub group discussions.

██████████ from Defra provided an overview of LEPs and City Deals and the funding opportunities relating to adaptation. ██████████ outlined the various EU funding streams designed to support sustainable economic growth, the role of LEPs in developing the EU Structural & Investment Fund (SIF) strategies and the timetable being followed. An overview of the governance structures was provided including the role of the EU Growth Programme Board which has oversight of the SIF strategies and the Advisory Body for Sustainability (ABS). The ABS contains a wide range of representatives including government departments, LEPs, the Defra network and some environmental NGOs. LAAP members discussed the governance arrangements and whether the existing checks are sufficiently robust enough to ensure that sustainability measures are fully integrated into the draft SIF strategies.

Action: Defra / DCLG to consider the SIF strategy sustainability tests further and whether these are sufficiently robust. This includes understanding the consequences of not integrating sustainability measures within the draft proposals.

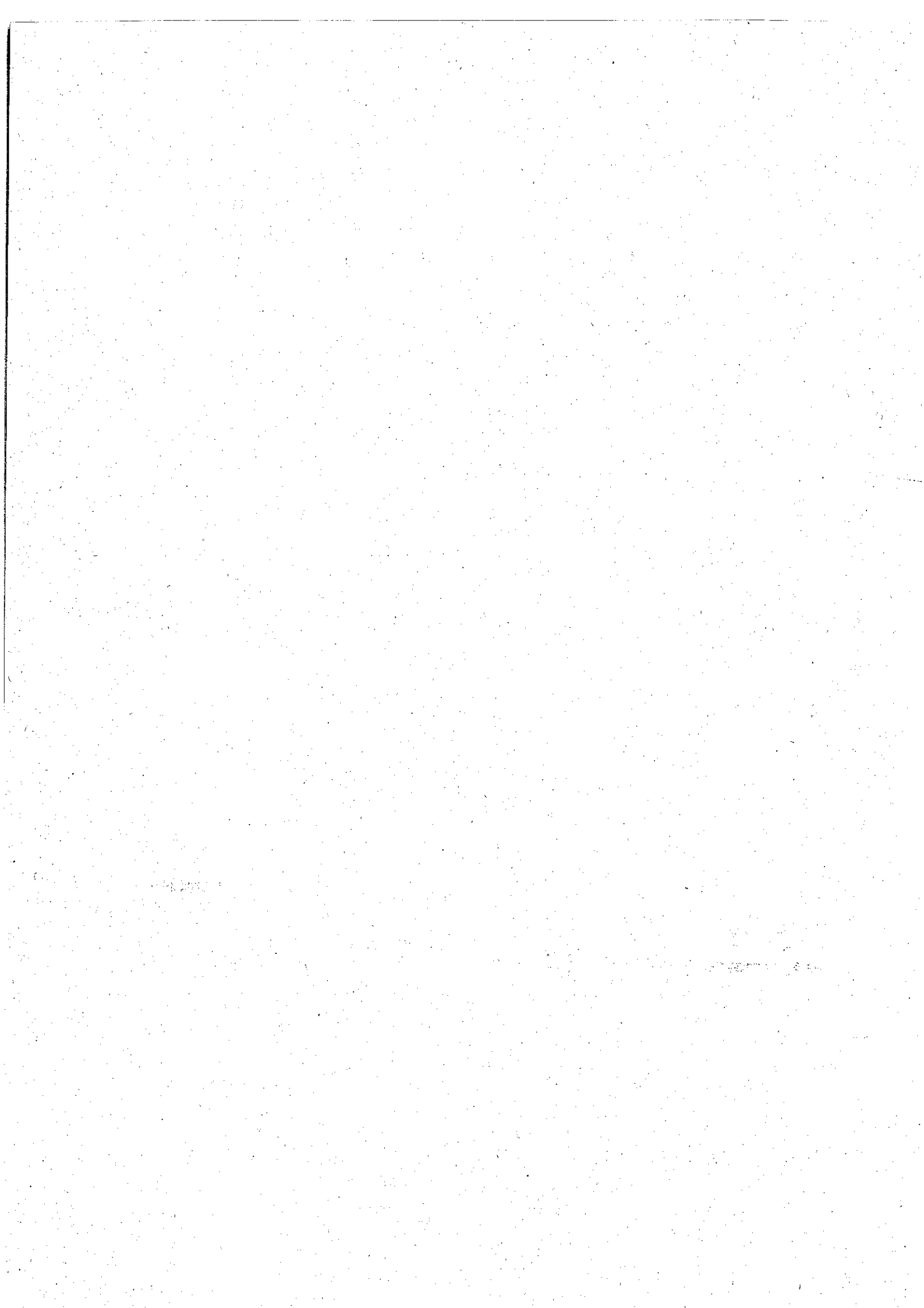
██████████ provided an overview of the 11 Thematic Objectives that are to be progressed within the EU SIF strategies, including Objective 5 on climate change adaptation. Although there is no minimum spend relating to this objective, climate change adaptation is part of the wider cross cutting objective on sustainable development and there is an opportunity to integrate this into the draft strategies. LAAP members were encouraged to consider how they may inform the draft EU SIF strategies being developed in their areas. The EA emphasised the importance of being active locally to help inform these draft SIF strategies.

Action: EA to circulate case studies of how climate change adaptation is being embedded within growth strategies being progressed by LEPs.

LAAP members commented that LEP chairs are important opinion leaders and that this is an important audience to engage within our communications work. Rupert reminded members that he has recently sent a letter to all LEP chairs encouraging them to take climate resilience into account when developing their SIF strategies.

4. POLICY FORWARD LOOK

██████████ gave an overview of the policy forward look which was circulated in advance of the meeting. LAAP members welcomed the forward look and highlighted a few possible areas of work which were missing, including the rural development programme, the draft Water Bill and EU components. Members also felt that the plan should integrate information relating to engaging with LEPs, potentially a LEPs influencing strategy which could form part of the LAAP work programme.



Members agreed that priorities for the LAAP should be engagement with the heat wave plan, building regulations, BIS and LEPs.

Action: DCLG to arrange for Rupert Clubb to speak on behalf of LAAP at the next DCLG LEP chairs' meeting.

Action: ALL LAAP members to consider the policy forward look further and inform Rupert if there are any particular areas they would be able to help participate in.

5. THE LAAP AND THE NAP – IDENTIFYING DELIVERABLE OUTCOMES

As the NAP has now been published, the role of the LAAP is changing as we move into the delivery phase. LAAP members considered the deliverables table which was circulated prior to the meeting and discussed how the membership could take forward its proposed actions. Members provided some examples of actions being taken forward within individual councils such as an assessment tool being used to inform the work of Health & Well Being Boards. This led to a discussion of LAAP's wider advocacy role and the need to make more of this, utilising members skills set. LAAP members were reassured that debates within the LAAP do have an influence on government decision making and there is a continued role for consultation. LAAP members felt that case studies would be helpful in supporting its influencing role, and both CUK and the LGA could play a role in providing these.

Action: [REDACTED] and Martin Budd to amend deliverables table and circulate to LAAP.

Action: Rupert Clubb to review the Terms of Reference, reflecting the move to the delivery stage.

THEMATIC SESSION: Natural Environment

The afternoon session began with four presentations:

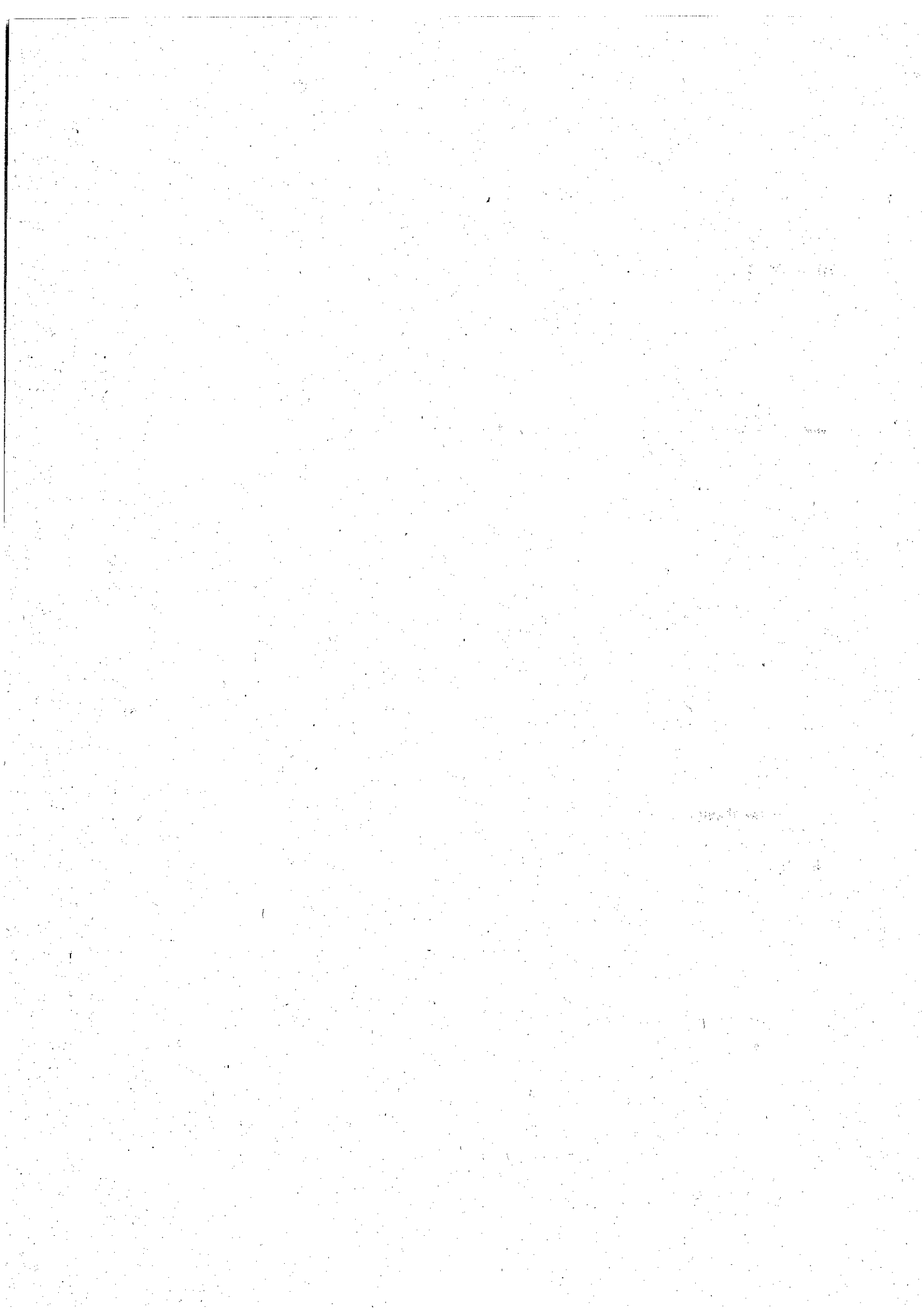
1. Defra – Natural environment CCRA and NAP by [REDACTED]
2. Adaptation Sub Committee - Report 2013 by [REDACTED]
3. Environment Agency – Climate Ready by [REDACTED]
4. Natural England – NCCVM by [REDACTED]

All presentations are available on the [knowledge hub](#).

[REDACTED] provided an overview of the CCRA from a biodiversity and ecosystems perspective, highlighting the main risks to water bodies, and the marine/forestry environment. [REDACTED] confirmed that fragmentation is a critical issue and that we need 'bigger, better and more inter-connected' areas. [REDACTED] provided an overview of tools available for the natural environment sector.

[REDACTED] from the Adaptation sub-committee gave an overview of the role the committee has in monitoring progress against the NAP and has a duty to report this to parliament in 2015. Questions are being considered for each theme and a series of indicators being set. Findings to date include:

- Water scarcity is likely to increase across England within decades, resulting in an increased need for water efficiency and storage measures.
- Wildlife networks are becoming increasingly isolated with only approximately one quarter comprising of extensive blocks.
- Condition of SSSIs in favourable condition is deteriorating.
- Upland peat areas are likely to decline due to climate change.
- Coastal habitats that play an important role in buffering hard defences are being reduced due to development and are generally under more pressure due to sea level rises.



██████████ provided a presentation on 'biodiversity in crises'. ██████████ gave an overview of key challenges such as widespread loss of habitat due to growth and the observed biological changes to species shifting northwards. Uplands (peat), coastal and wetlands are habitats at most risk. There is a need to translate policy work into action, this will be supported by a number of tools such as the Adaptation Manual due in the autumn.

██████████ from Natural England provided an overview of the natural biological climate change vulnerability model. This is a spatial representation of vulnerable priority habitats, informed by spatial analysis. From this a variety of maps can be produced highlighting factors such as water quality, availability etc. The intention is for this tool to inform local plans, GI and wider climate change strategies amongst others.

Workshop sessions

The LAAP was divided into 2 breakout groups which involved discussion on green infrastructure (led by ██████████) and the NCCVM by ██████████

1. Green Infrastructure

LAAP members identified a selection of factors that are limiting progress on greening our urban space:

- Green Infrastructure is still seen as a barrier rather than an enabler of growth. There is a lack of economic evidence on costs vs. benefits.
- We struggle to define where offsite green infrastructure should be placed and how much is needed.
- There is a lack of understanding in councils of the implications of failure (for example infraction costs associated in failing to meet EU regulation such as the Water Framework Directive).
- Developers don't like it since it takes up land and is therefore a cost to them.
- The requirement for green infrastructure may not appear in all levels of planning policy.
- Skills are lacking in Local Authorities.
- There are problems over long term ownership and legacy.

The following actions for LAAP members were identified:

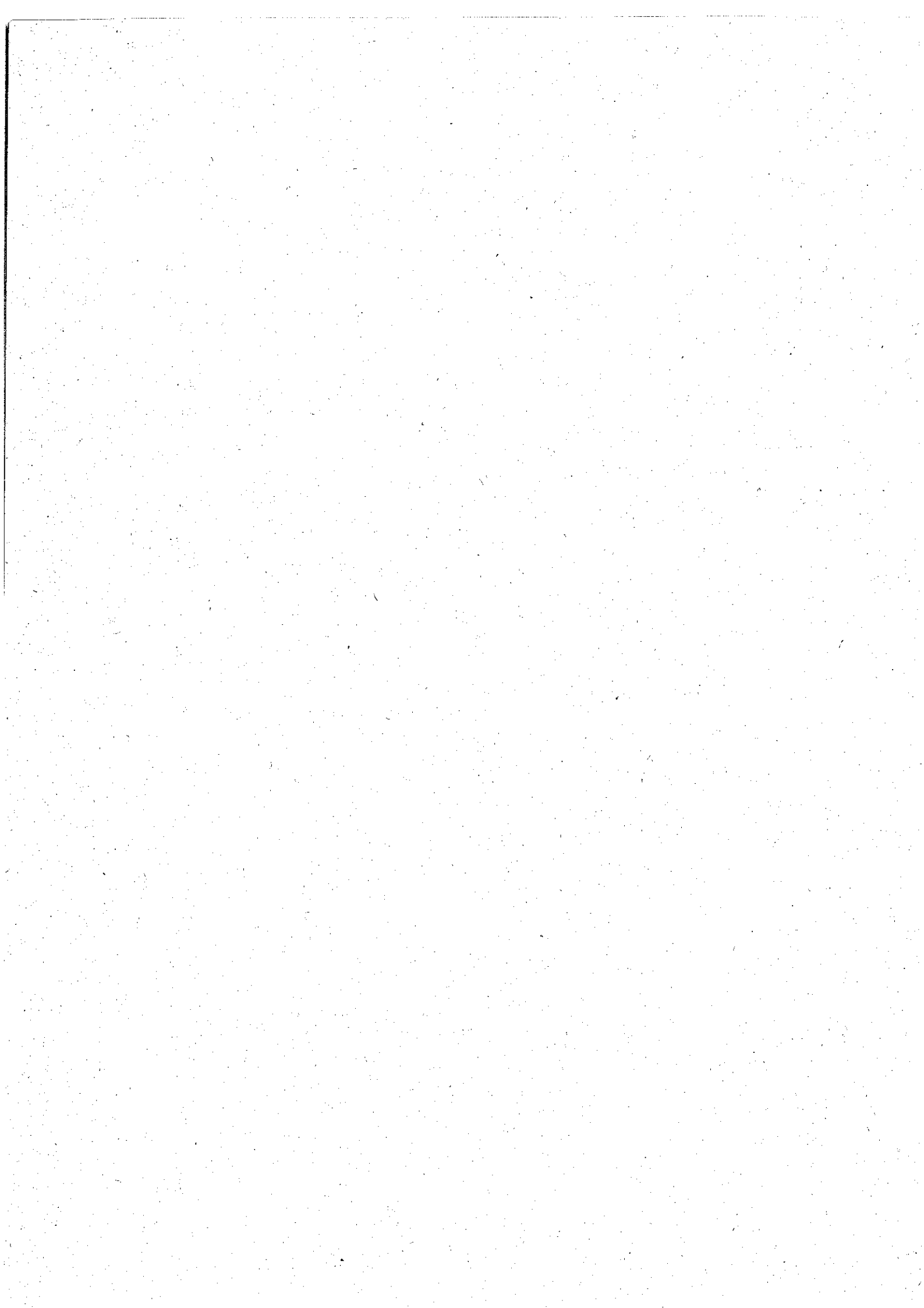
- Build quantified evidence base and sharing case studies.
- Remind and refresh reasons for needing GI for adaptation – with opinion leaders.
- Quantify costs and benefits.
- ██████████ to lead group on this.

2. Habitat connectivity

LAAP members identified the following barriers to action:

- It is difficult to apply the ecosystem approach in spatial planning.
- Valuing ecosystem services and translating it to users/people/businesses – this isn't being done so far, or at least it isn't getting through.
- There is a disconnect between ecosystem services beneficiaries and those who pay for them, no links to profit and loss.
- There are some small good examples of valuing green infrastructure and ecosystem services, there was a good aggregates example in the Humber, but we need more.
- The natural environment is still seen as an inhibitor to growth (despite the evidence)
- Lack of skills and tools
- Are Local Plans making the links to landscape scale conservation in their area? E.g. NIAs, Living Landscapes, Futurescapes etc.

The following solutions were identified to overcome these barriers, both as individual organisations and as the LAAP:



- Engage better with LNPs and LEPs – clear priority for the LAAP across many themes
- LNPs role is very important, but there is a risk that we are talking to the converted, we need to get the message in to Growth Plans and through LEPs.
- Link the natural environment and adaptation to growth, jobs and the economy to increase 'credibility' with this audience.
- See sustainable adaptation and the natural environment through a Local Planning Authorities prioritised lens
- Biodiversity offsetting could have a key role (if done properly), it could be a very important mechanism to channel revenue in to prioritised areas for habitat creation/restoration in vulnerable areas.
- Further work on valuing the natural environment
- Something to help people take the next step on from the case studies, implementation of the ideas illustrated in the case studies in their area – tools.
- Work on mainstreaming adaptation of the natural environment
 - Embedding with growth
 - Real world benefits for business
 - Evidence for valuing the natural environment
- Learn from the National Parks – they have to integrate business, people, nature and urban areas and make good linkages across them, how have they mainstreamed the natural environment? A good example of a highly populated area with pressures might be the New Forest (or the South Downs), how can we learn from some of their work?

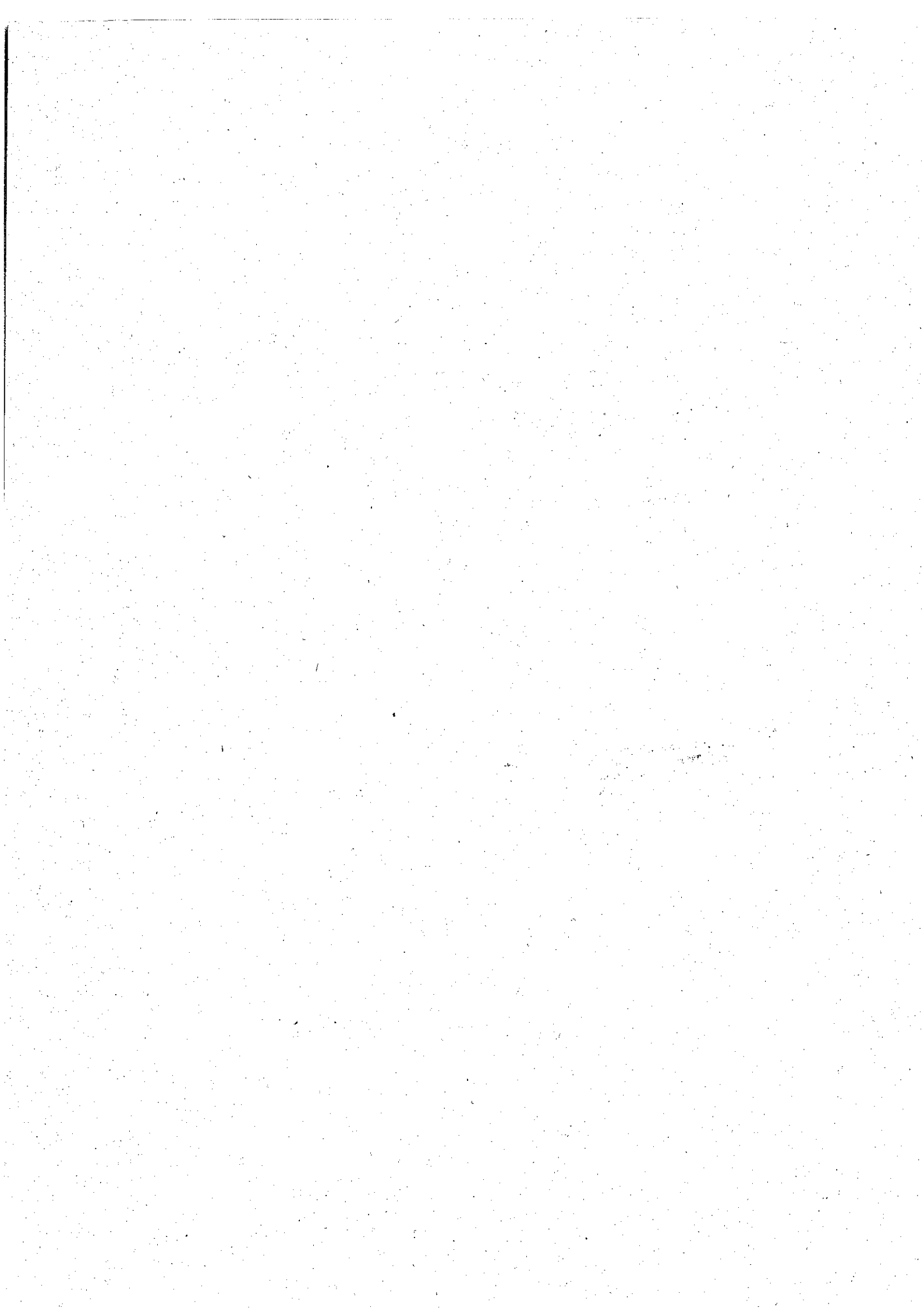
Possible actions for LAAP included:

- Case studies, examples of good practice – showcasing action in the real world.
- Work on building/illustrating the business case for green infrastructure/habitat connectivity/ecosystem services – valuing the natural environment – to communicate to Local Authorities, LEPs etc.
- Illustrate costs saved through sustainable adaptation – peat, coastal issues, flooding, clean water.
- Contribution to the wider communications work of the LAAP – on opinion leaders, clear messages, key contacts, LNPs and LEPs – ensure the natural environment is a theme in all of this along with other themes.
- Write a piece to LNP chair/s (or similar) from the LAAP (like the one to the LEP chair)
- Enhance relationships between Local Authorities and Land Managers – investigate the relationship and look at potential for improvement.
- ST to investigate how Natural England can engage with LEPs on the natural environment and climate change adaptation – with colleagues I have identified a few next steps and a few potential LEPs to engage with as 'trials' or to provide case studies/opinion leaders.

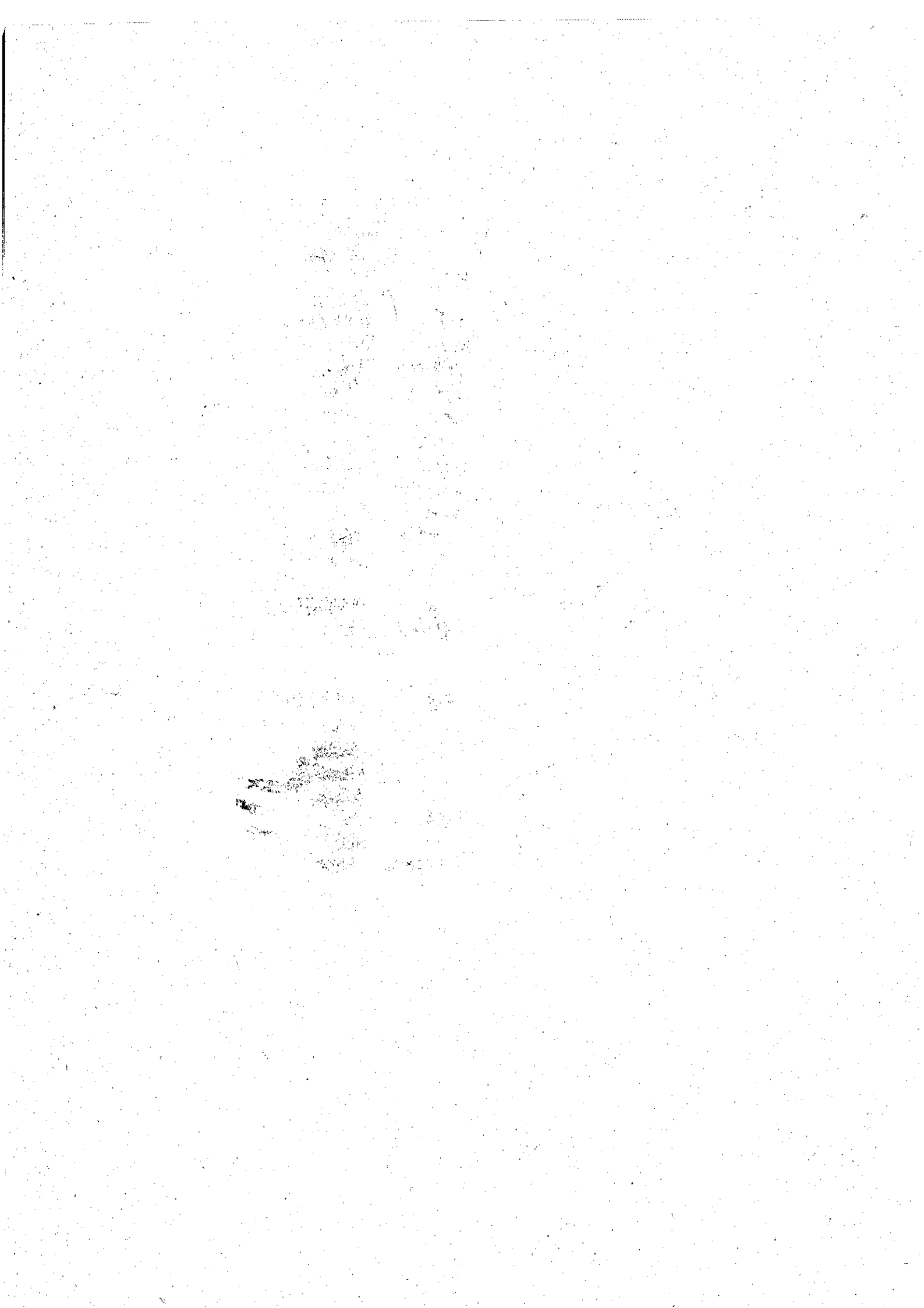
AOB

Action: LB to circulate ADEPT highways document.

The next meeting will be held on 24th January 2014 at the LGA offices in London.



	Action	Lead	Notes / Achieved
1	LGA to circulate the Environment and Housing Board's 2013/14 priorities to the LAAP.	LGA	
2	EA to ensure that communications around the publication of flood risk maps integrate longer term messages about resilience to climate change.	EA	
3	EA to find out whether there were plans to account for climate change within future flood risk maps.	EA	
4	ALL LAAP members to contact [REDACTED] with suggested communication channels or to get involved with the communications work.	ALL members	
5	[REDACTED] to work with Alex Nickson (LAAP comms sub-group) to develop communications work further.	SA, AN	
6	Alex Nickson to feedback to [REDACTED] the outcomes of the Zero Carbon Hub group discussions.	AN	
7	Defra/DCLG to consider the SIF strategy sustainability tests further and whether these are sufficiently robust. This includes understanding the consequences of not integrating sustainability measures within the draft proposals.	DEFRA, DCLG	
8	EA to circulate case studies of how climate change adaptation is being embedded within growth strategies being progressed by LEPs.	EA	
9	DCLG to arrange for Rupert Clubb to speak on behalf of LAAP at the next DCLG LEP chair meeting.	DCLG	
10	LAAP members to consider the policy forward look further and inform Rupert if there are any particular areas they would be able to help participate in.	ALL members	
11	[REDACTED] and Martin Budd to amend deliverables table and circulate to LAAP.	KE, JD, MB	
12	Rupert Clubb to review Terms of Reference, reflecting the move to the delivery stage.	RC	
13	Circulate ADEPT highways document.	LB	



Annex 1: LAAP ATTENDEES

Organisation	Name	
Adept	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Cheshire West & Chester	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Climate UK	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Climate UK	Kristen	Guida
Committee on Climate Change	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Core Cities	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Cornwall Council	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
DCLG	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
DCLG	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
DCLG	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Defra	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Defra	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Defra	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
EA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
EA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
EA	Julie	Foley
EA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
EA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
East Sussex County Council	Rupert	Clubb
Greater London Authority	Alex	Nickson
Hampshire County Council	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Hull City Council	Martin	Budd
Local Government Association	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Luton Council	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Natural England	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Staffordshire County Council	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Surrey Wildlife Trust	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Worcestershire County Council	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

