

APPENDIX 1

Areas of Councils (the City Council and the County Council) that might be affected	Some examples of potential Impacts of Climate Change
<p>Planning</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Streets and Open Spaces</p>	Higher risk of flooding/erosion of susceptible development in floodplains
	Hotter, drier summers could further increase pressure on water resources
	Improved summer climate provides greater potential for outdoor living
Emergency planning	<p>Increased risk of flooding and severe weather including heatwave and drought</p> <p>Business Continuity</p> <p>Greater demand on Council services</p>
Asset Management – looking after the Councils own buildings and also our housing stock	Temperature increases affecting thermal comfort. Decrease in heating degree days but increase in cooling degree days
	Wetter winters severe weather increase water penetration and damage to building fabric leading to damp, condensation and mould problems
	Risk to any buildings currently located in low lying, floodplain or coastal locations

Building design and building control	Design needs to response to climate change impacts, through revised practice, procedures, materials and technologies
Housing	Increased risk of subsidence through soil shrinkage in hotter, drier climate
	Adaptation of housing stock to climate proof; e.g. higher risks to homes located on flood plains
	Temperature increase affecting thermal comfort in living space
Transport Planning	Increased risk of flood disruption to highways and public transport services due to severe weather and wetter winters
	Increased temperatures cause service disruption and heat stress to travelling public
Highways maintenance	Increased rainfall intensity affects embankments and bridges and washes more debris into gullies
	Drier summers increase risk of road subsidence and higher temperatures increase risk of surface damage.
	Higher risks to roads in flood plain areas
	Increase in growth rate of vegetation, and length of growing seasons of road verges and public paths will impact on cost of road side maintenance.
	Warmer winters with reduced risk of frost and ice, resulting in less frost damage to roads and less frequent need for road clearance and salting

Health and social services	Higher risk of sun burn and skin cancer due to hotter summers and increased outdoor activity
	Greater risk of heat stress to vulnerable people including the elderly
	Increased levels of air-borne dust from warmer, drier summers may require remedial action
	Warmer climate leading to increased incidence of food poisoning
Leisure and Recreational Services Streets and Open Spaces	Loss of trees and shrubs due to drier summers and wetter winters
	Changing climate influences species mix and crop mix
	Increased need for irrigation on grass covered leisure surfaces
	Increase in vegetation growth requires year-round grass maintenance
	Warmer summers will place increased demand for parks and open space; requiring increased maintenance of urban parks
Watercourse Management	Wetter winters and increased rainfall intensity will require increased drainage maintenance to support flood prevention
Waste disposal	More garden waste arising from increased growth and outdoor recreational activity
	Landfill site operation may be affected by higher summer temperatures and higher, more intense rainfall
	Rubbish decays more rapidly in higher summer temperatures

Economic development	Climate change may cause changing markets and demand for new products
	Increased frequency of floods and coastal flooding may constrain economic development in susceptible regions.
	Warmer, drier summers may lead to extended season and expansion of tourism industry. Increased demand for outdoor leisure facilities.
Environmental Conservation	Habitat loss and species impacts due to shift in climatic zones and species migration. Increased need for wildlife corridors
	Creation and reversion of habitats through sea level rise and coastal flooding
Community Safety	People behave differently when the weather gets very cold or very hot – looking at preventing ‘Winter Deaths’ or reducing anti-social behaviour – in the heatwave in Europe in 2003 – crime rates went up – things like people leave their windows open, are more prone to feeling ‘hot and bothered’ which relates to tolerance of others, heatstroke and alcohol related incidents increase visits to A + E departments.
Environmental Health	Pollution and noise levels could rise in cities = health impacts with air pollution. Pest control – different species such as mosquitos may increase and as waste rots more quickly in warmer and wetter conditions
Customer Services	In city wide weather related emergencies, the Council would receive more calls and customer contact and would be a key point of information for many people.