

## **Appendix 5: Adaptation Options**

Climate Change represents a significant risk for many activities. For any particular problem or risk, there is likely to be a number of different options to reduce the impact.

### **No-regret adaptation options**

No regret adaptive measures deliver socio-economic benefits whatever the extent of future climate change. They are cost effective under current climatic conditions and with the risks associated with a changing future climate. This means that a no-regret option would yield immediate economic and environmental benefits which would exceed its cost and continue to be worthwhile irrespective of future climatic changes.

Focusing on no regret actions is particularly appropriate for the near term as they are more likely to be implemented as they have obvious and immediate benefits and can provide experience on which to build further adaptation measures.

They require investment but can be considered cost neutral when the benefits are considered. An example of a no-regret option would be reducing leaks from the water utility infrastructure that would deliver cost savings and reduce resource use.

### **Low-regrets option**

Adaptive actions for which the associated costs are relatively low and for which the benefits, although primarily realised under projected future climate change, may be relatively large. An example of a Low-regret option would be the creation wildlife corridors to support biodiversity and reduce flood risk and other goals.

### **Win-win options**

Win-win adaptation measures deliver actions to minimise climate risks or exploit other potential opportunities but also have other social, environmental or economic benefits. These options often address both climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives.

An example of a win-win option would be the installation of a green roof on a building. They can improve the thermal properties of a building, save energy for cooling and heating, increase roof life, reduce stormwater runoff, reduce the urban heat island effect, add to the biodiversity of an urban area and improve the aesthetics of the built environment.

## Appendix 6: List of Consultees

<b>Climate Change Adaptation Consultees</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Service area</b>	<b>Job Title</b>
Ann Branson	Housing	Service Director Housing
Nick Morris	Housing	Energy Services Manager
Gervase Smith	Property Services	Acting Head of Asset Strategy
Dave Smith	Building Control	Head of Building Control
Ramila Patel	Emergency Planning	Emergency Planning Officer
Steve Weston	Waste	Head of Waste Management
Tony Farrant	Environmental Health	Team Manager
Sue Timms	Nature/Ecology	Nature Conservation Officer
Barbara Barnes	Urban Design	Consultant
Adrian Pringle	Urban Design Group	Landscape Planner
Alan d'Albe	Trees and Woodland	Trees and Woodland Manager
Bob Mullins	Parks and Green Space	Standards and Development Manager
Evan Davies	Air Quality	Air Quality Team manager
Alan Gledhill	Environment team	Environment projects
Prakash Patel	Energy	Acting Team Leader
Alan Adcock	Highways	Head of Highways management
Bob Holt	Highways	Operations Manager
Mark Wills	Highways	Head of Transport Strategy
Neil Gamble	Property Services	Head of Property Development
Maurice Brice	Property Services	Projects manager
Jonathon Parkes Bowen		Team Leader Private housing
Diana Chapman	Planning	Head of Planning Policy and Design
Mike Richardson	Planning	Acting Chief Planner
Fabian D'Costa	Urban Design	Team leader
Ruth Lake	Older People Services	Service Director
Susan Masters	Risk Management	Corporate Risk Manager