

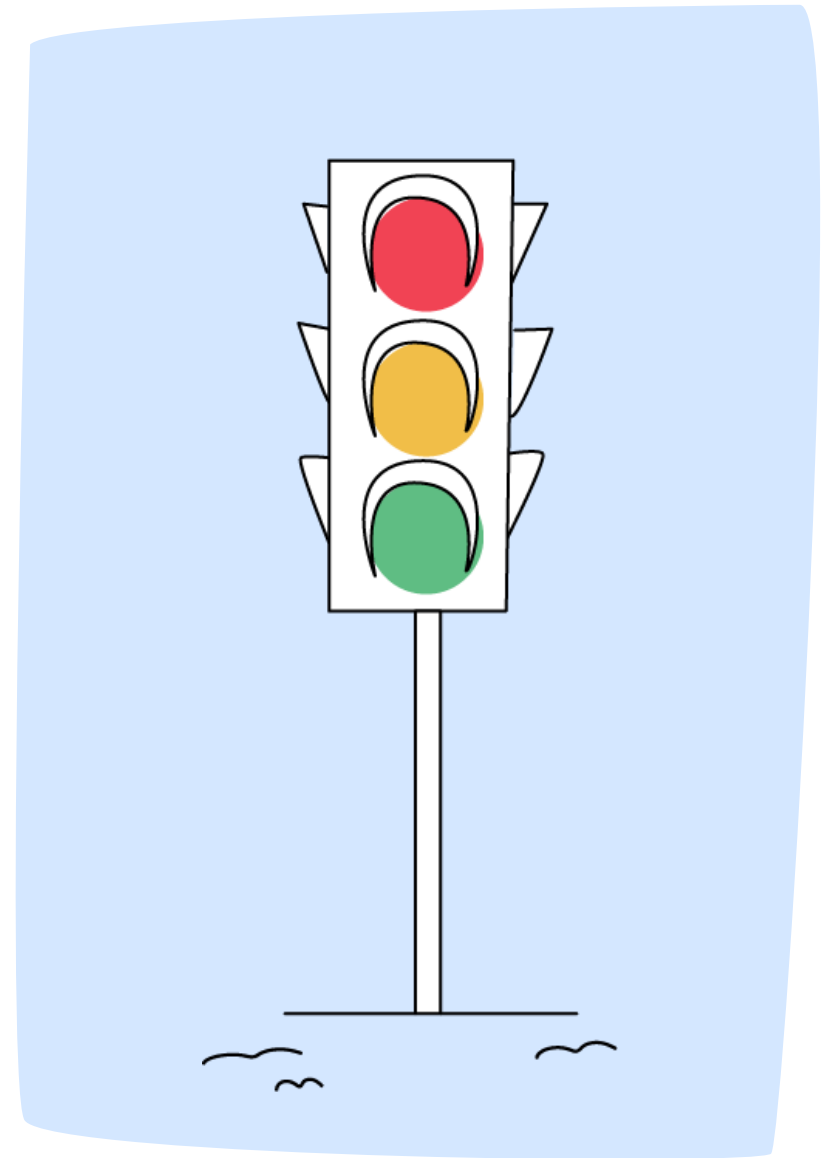
# Workshop 3 stimulus

# Choice and consequences (floods, 2030)

## Scenario

The year is 2030. England is now experiencing periods of heavier rainfall more frequently. A town, which already floods once or twice a year, is at a higher risk of flooding more often. Floods affect the town centre, closing shops for weeks and roads for several days, and many homes along with several schools in residential areas.

Imagine you are the local authority which this town is situated in. How do you respond now, in 2022, knowing this is what 2030 will look like.

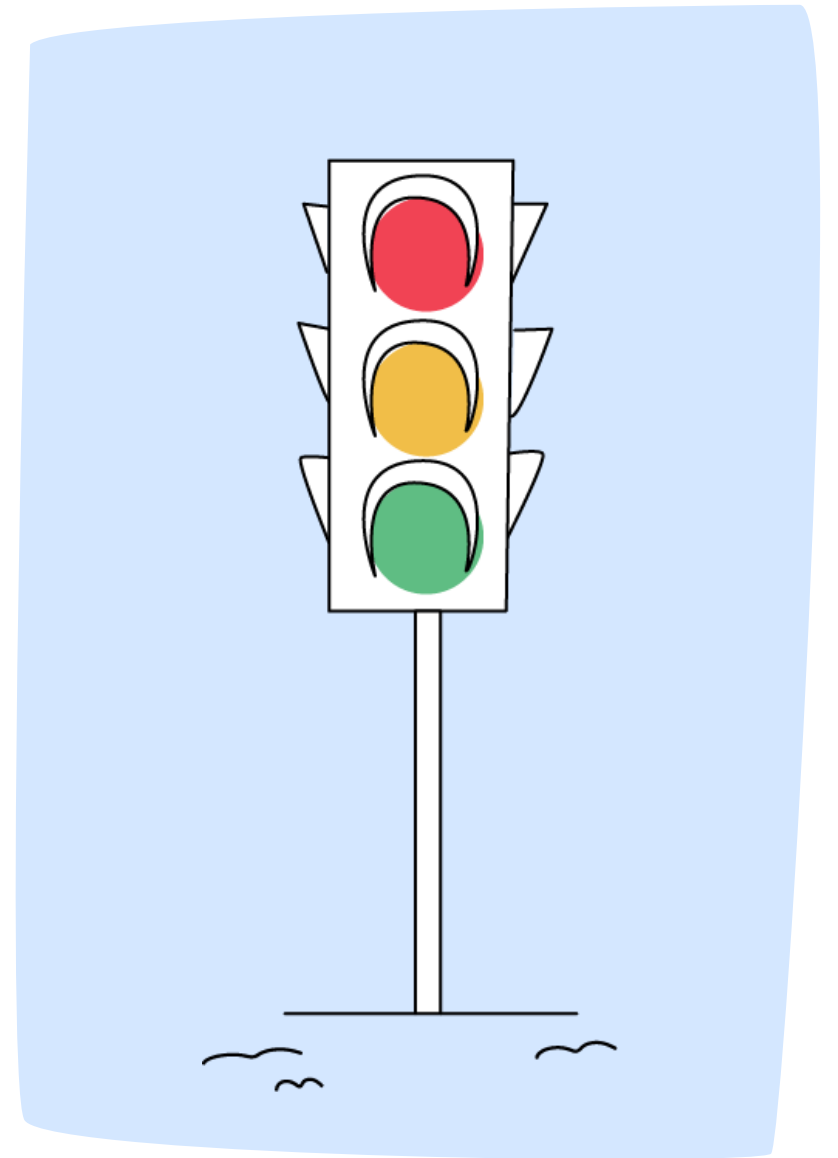


# Choice and consequences (floods, 2080)

## Scenario

The year is 2080. England is now experiencing periods of very intense rainfall. A town is at significant risk of flooding. When flooding occurs, the river bursts its banks, flooding homes and businesses, causing businesses to close and stopping access to the hospital. Flooded water treatment works means disruption of water supply and flooding of electricity substations means power outages and disruption to telecommunications.

Imagine you are the local authority which this town is situated in. How do you respond now, in 2022, knowing this is what 2080 will look like.

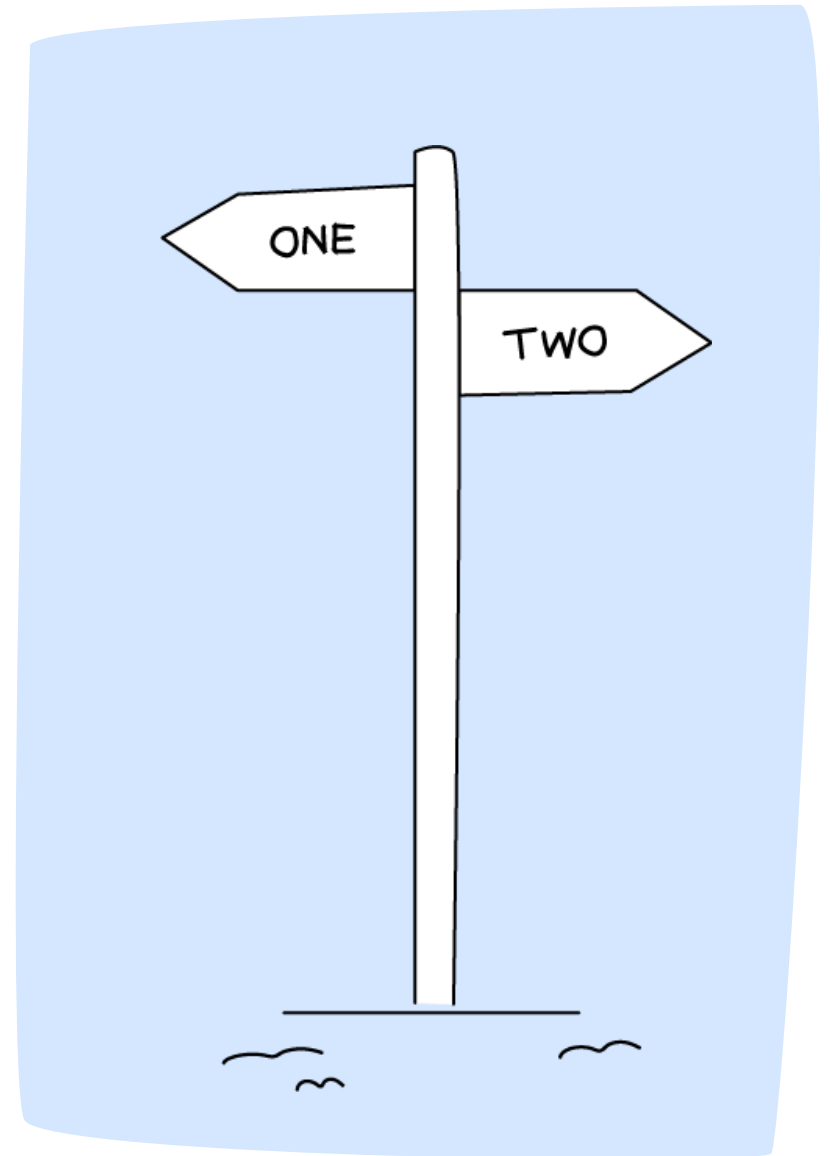


# Choice and consequences (choice one)

**Option one:**  
Do nothing

**Option two:**  
Do something

[go to choice two]



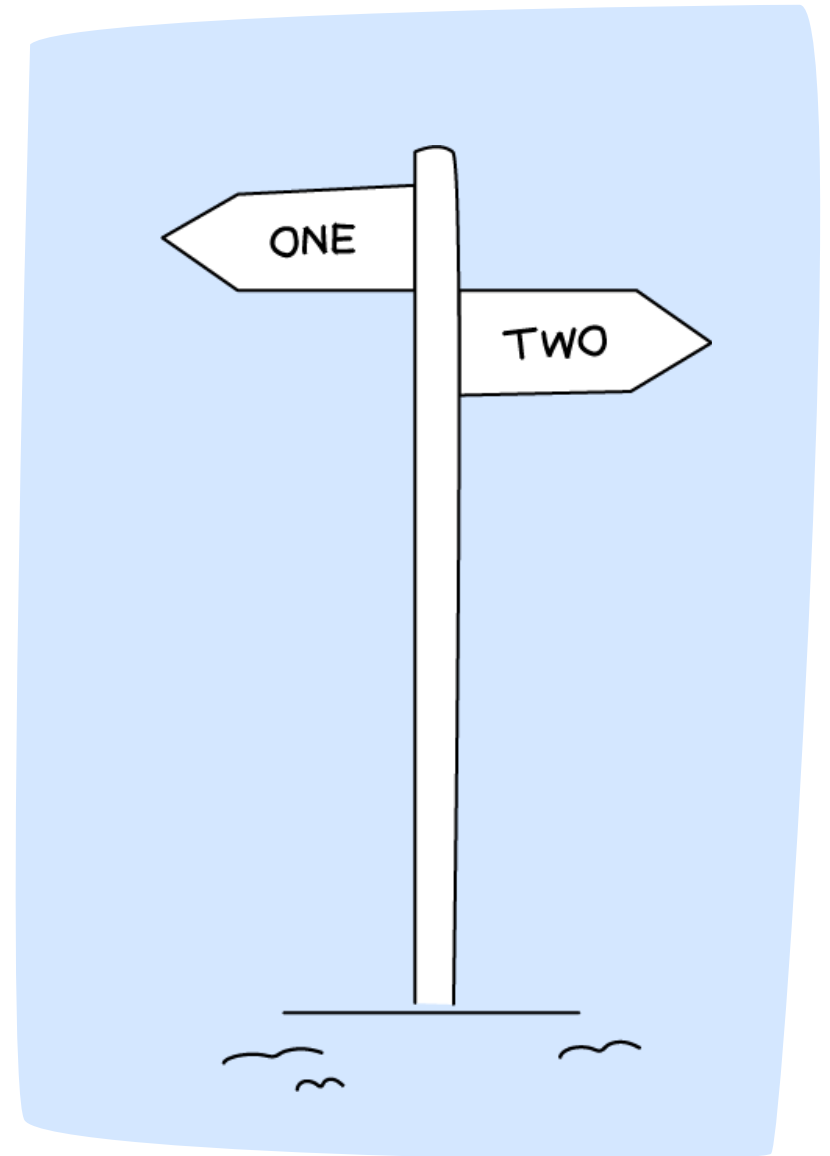
# Choice and consequences (choice two)

**Option one:**  
Do something  
now

[go to choice three]

**Option two:**  
Do something  
later

[go to choice three]



# Choice and consequences (choice three)

**Option one:**  
Small scale  
action

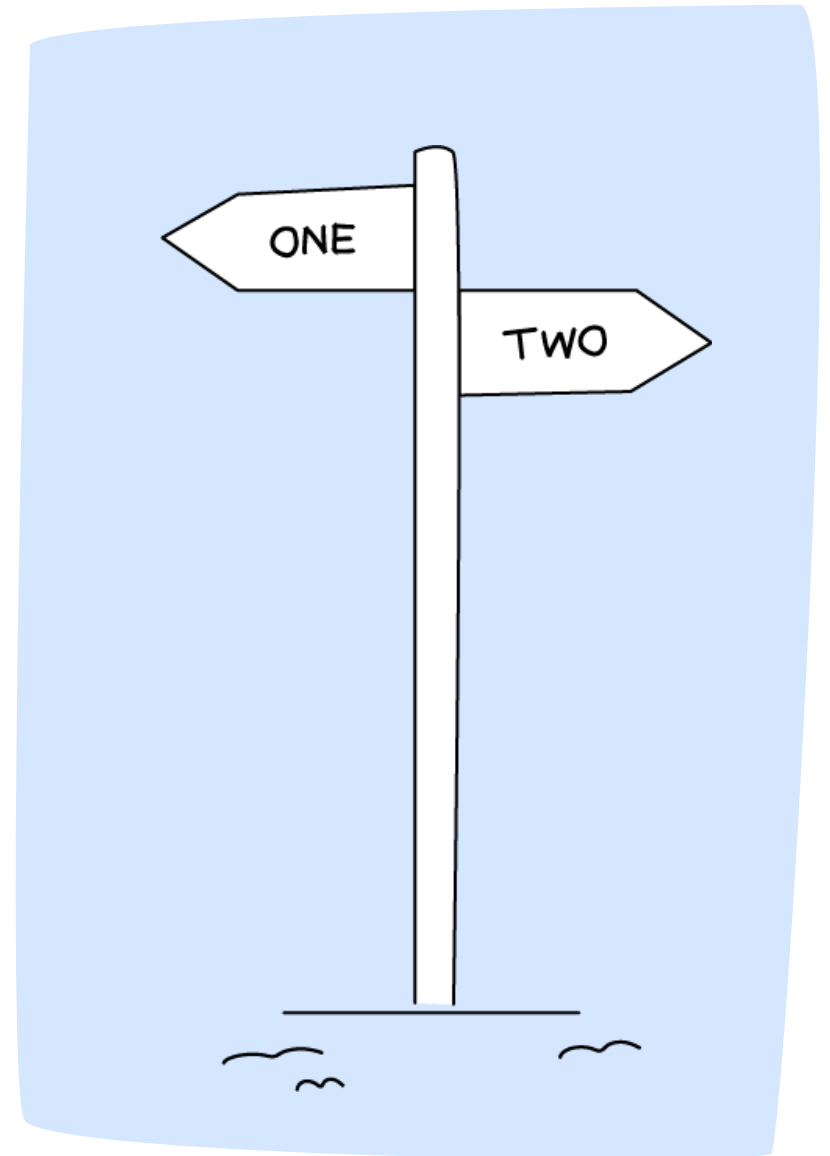
e.g. engagement/  
information campaigns,  
and adapting homes  
with flood doors

[go to result four]

**Option two:**  
Large scale  
action

e.g. major flood  
defenses or relocating  
communities

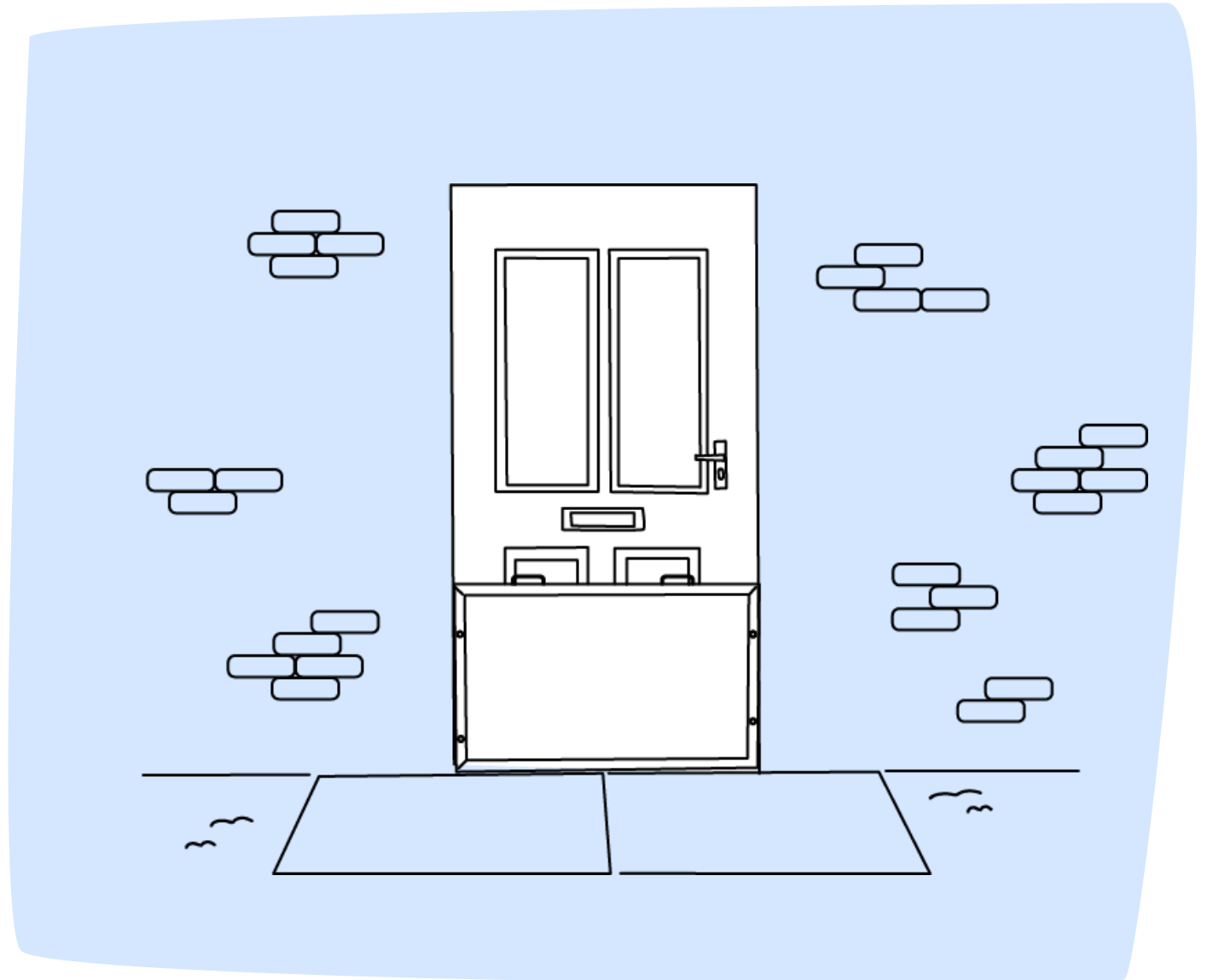
[go to result five]



# Choice and consequences

## Result four – 2030

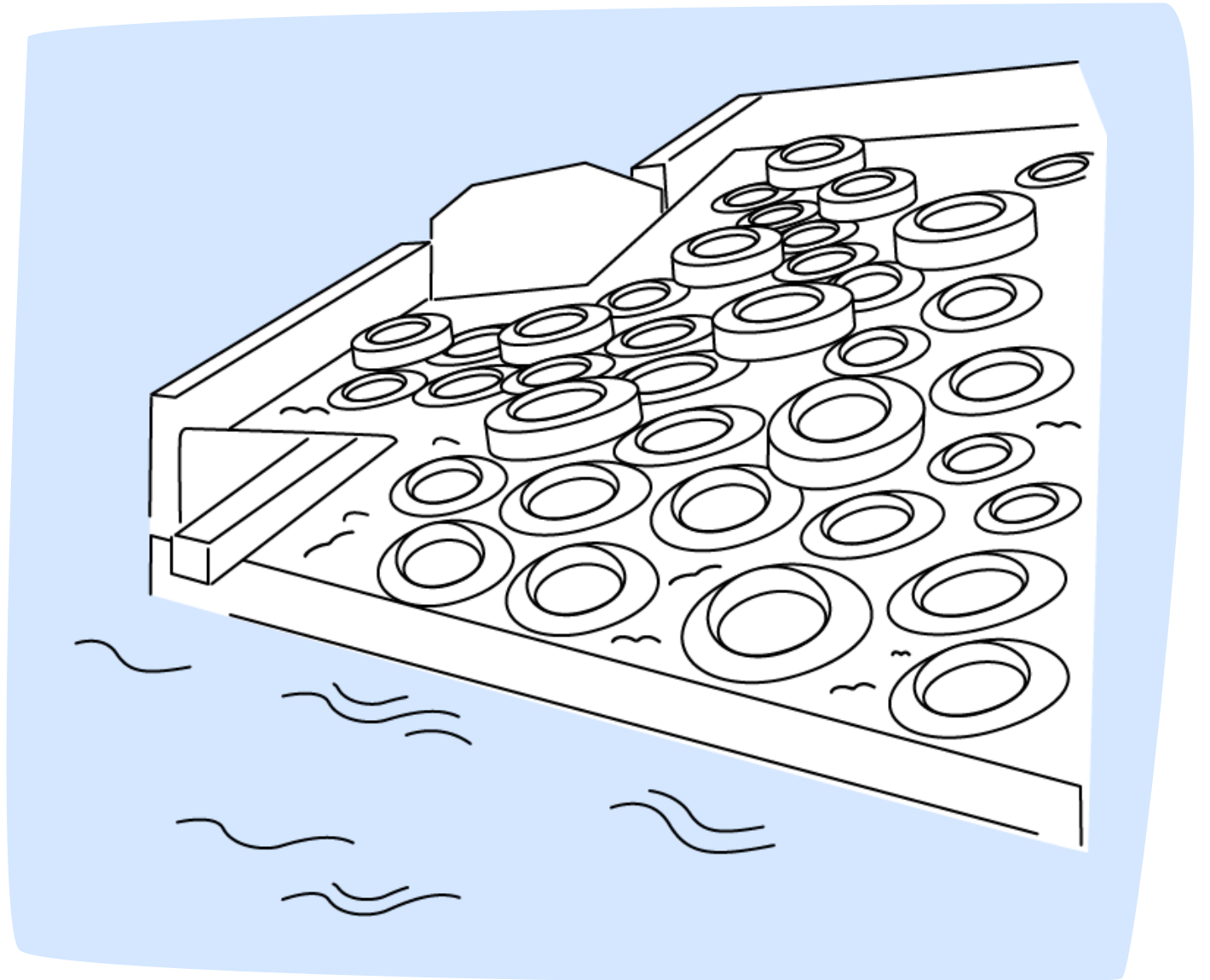
The town is now somewhat protected from flood risks on an individual basis, with the campaign having led to some individuals putting flood doors on their homes.



# Choice and consequences

## Result five – 2030

The town is now well protected from flood risks through large scale defences being built.

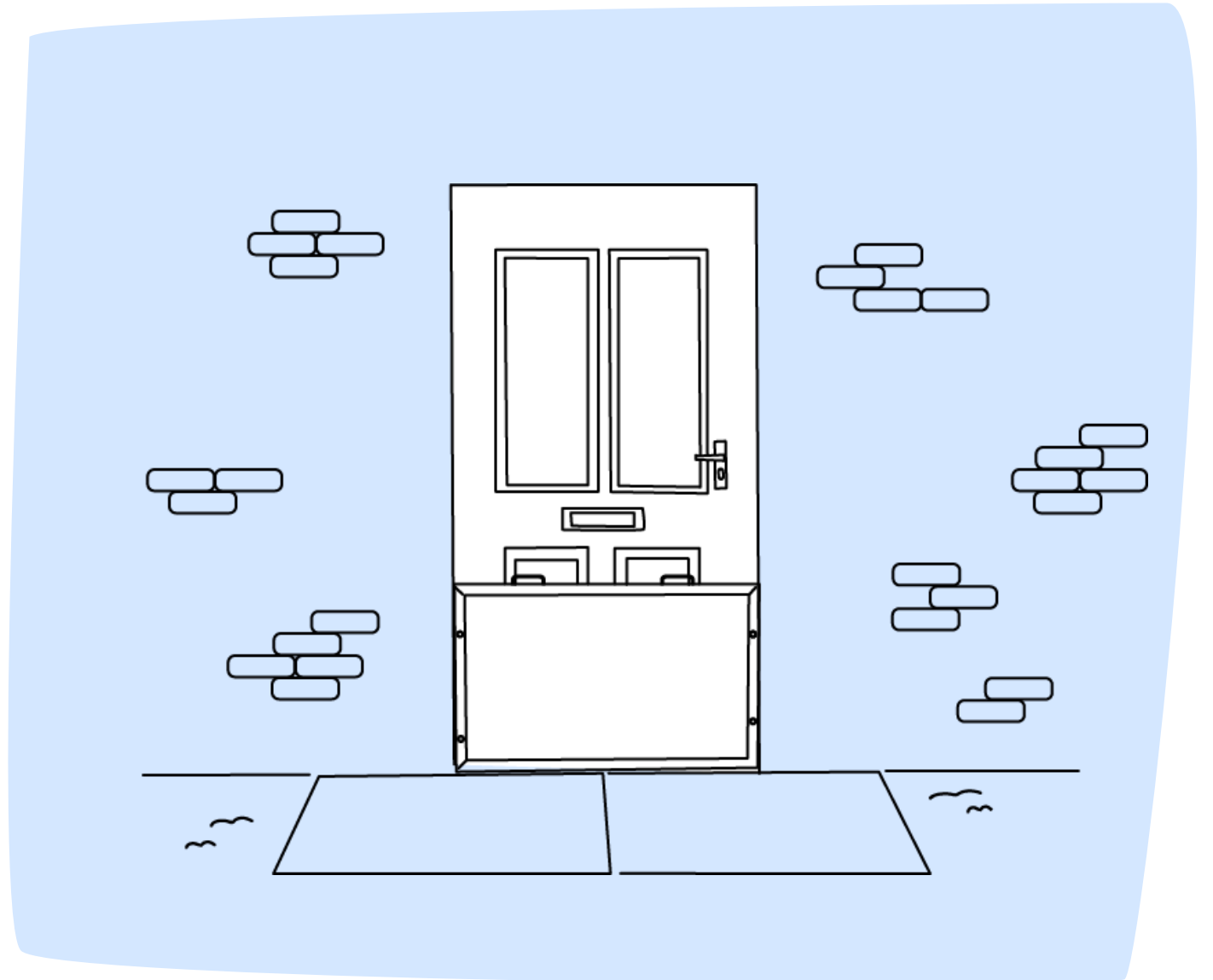




# Choice and consequences

## Result four – 2080

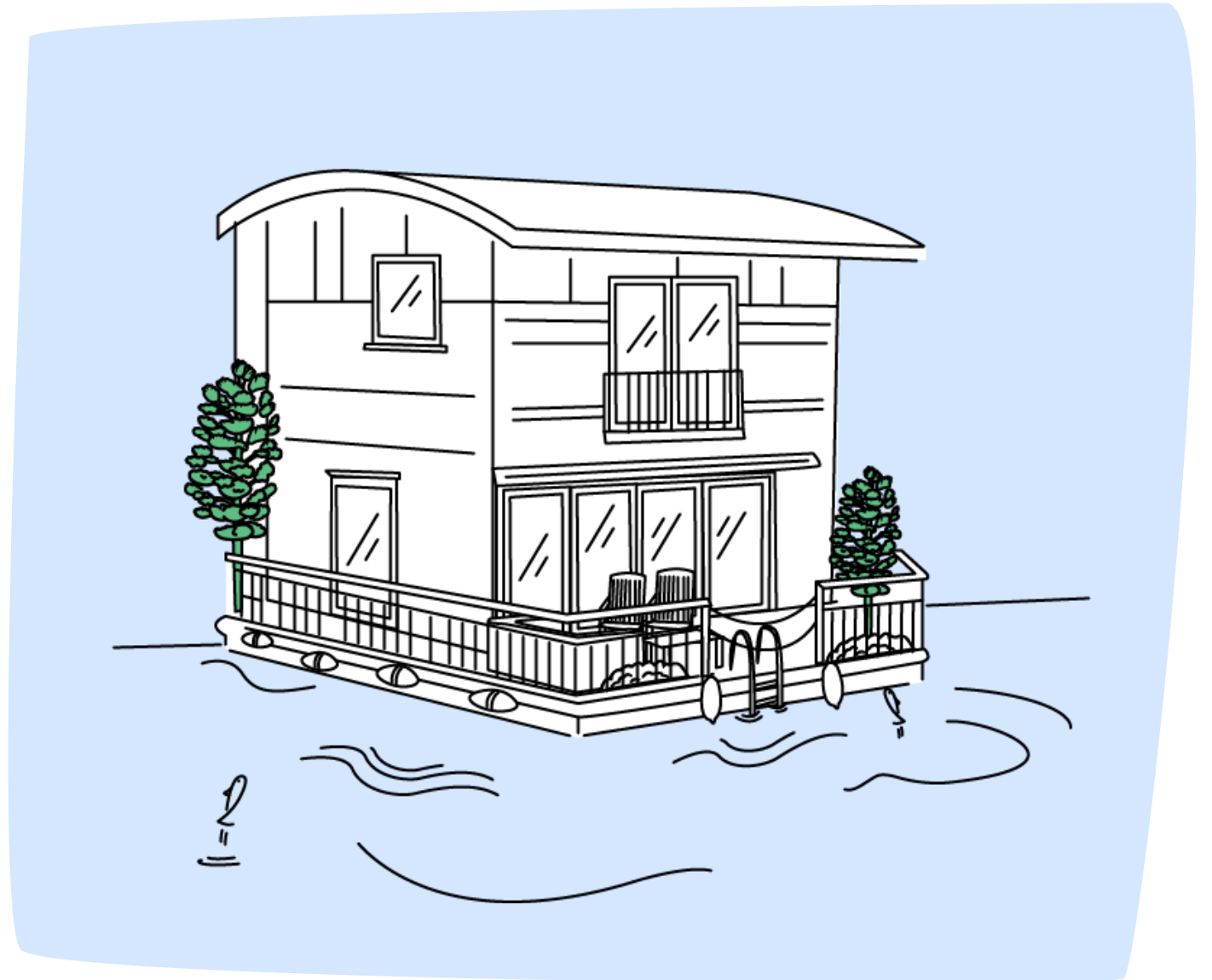
The town is now somewhat protected from flood risks on an individual basis, with campaigning having led to most individuals putting flood doors on their homes of differing standards.



# Choice and consequences

## Result five – 2080

The town is now well protected from flood risks, either through defences like a sea wall or infrastructure changes like floating homes.

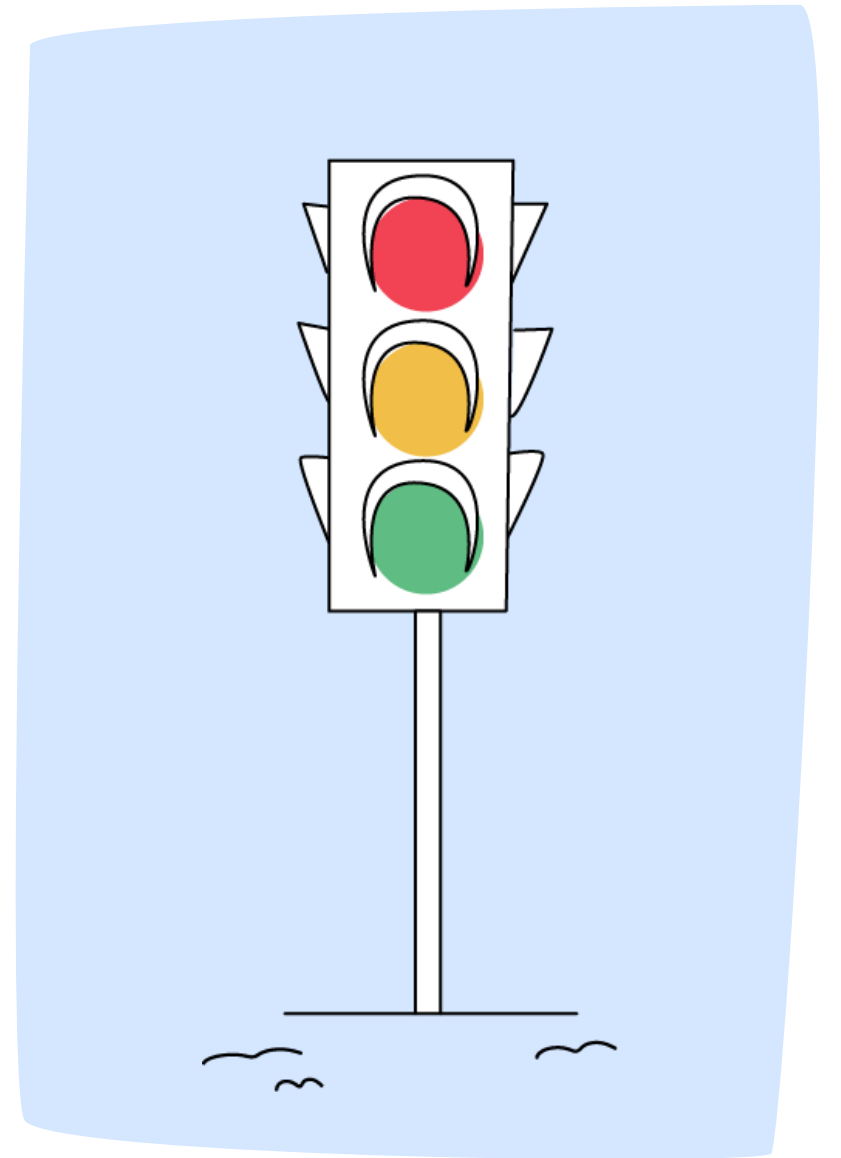


# Choice and consequences (heat, 2030)

## Scenario

The year is 2030. England is now warmer than in previous decades. It is more likely to have longer, hotter summers, as well as more frequent periods of heatwave. A city is at high risk of intense heatwaves leading to train cancellations due to rail buckling and several wildfires nearby, along with increasingly uncomfortable heat which impacts on wellbeing.

Imagine you are the local authority which this city is situated in. How do you respond now, in 2022, knowing this is what 2030 will look like.

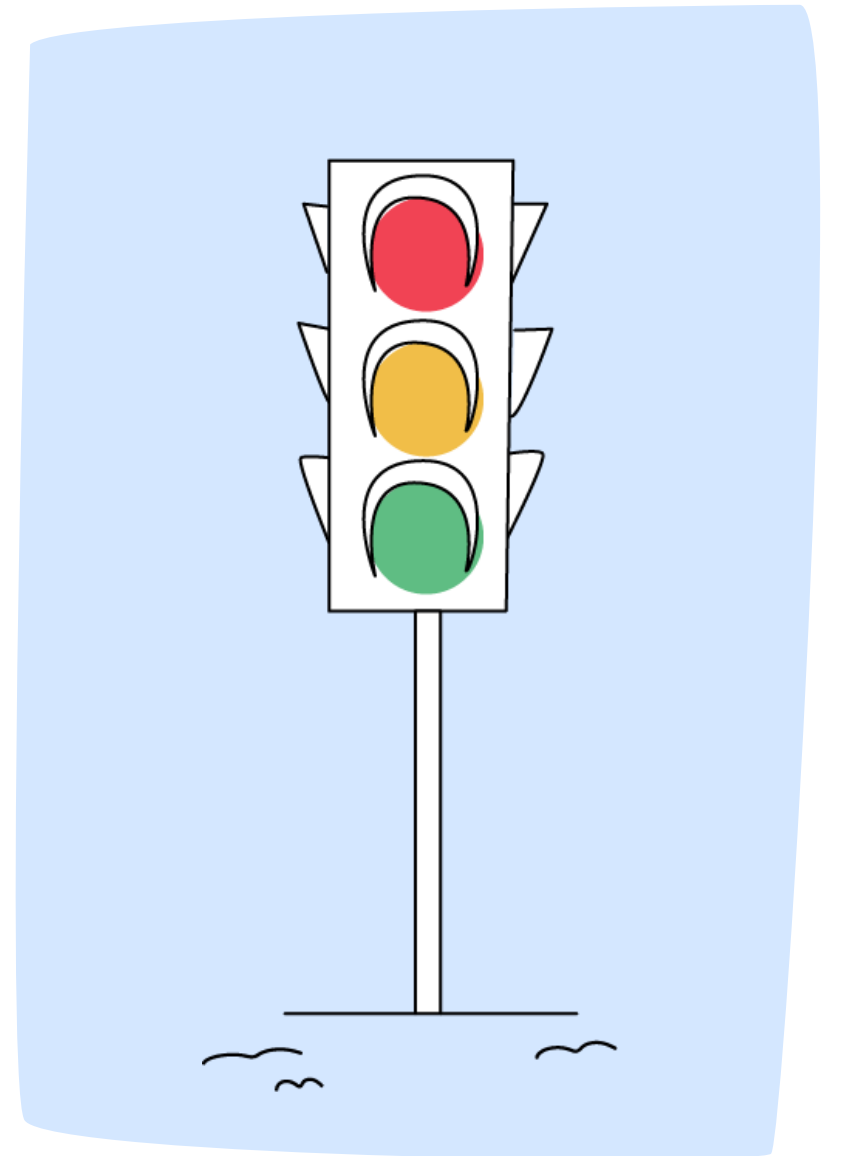


# Choice and consequences (heat, 2080)

## Scenario

The year is 2080. The average summer in England is now hotter than, or similar to, the unusually hot and long summer of 2018. A city is at risk of very intense heatwaves, which lead to train cancellations due to rail buckling and wildfires nearby. There are negative wellbeing impacts and increases in mortality rates as homes, workspaces and care facilities overheat. Drought stresses local nature and ecosystems, and so the domestic water supply is rationed with hosepipe bans in place. There are also disruptions in crop production impacting availability and expense of food, alongside difficulties with other utilities.

Imagine you are the local authority which this city is situated in. How do you respond now, in 2022, knowing this is what 2080 will look like.

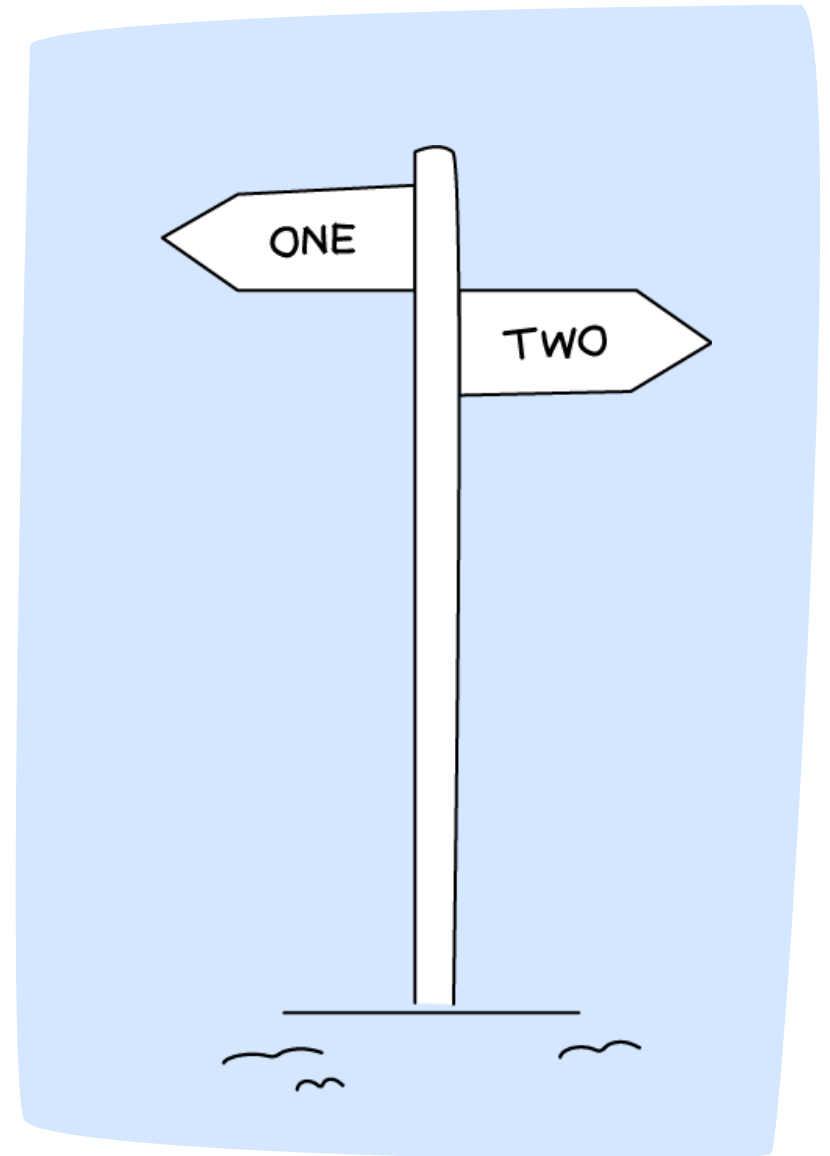


# Choice and consequences (choice one)

**Option one:**  
Do nothing

**Option two:**  
Do something

[go to choice two]



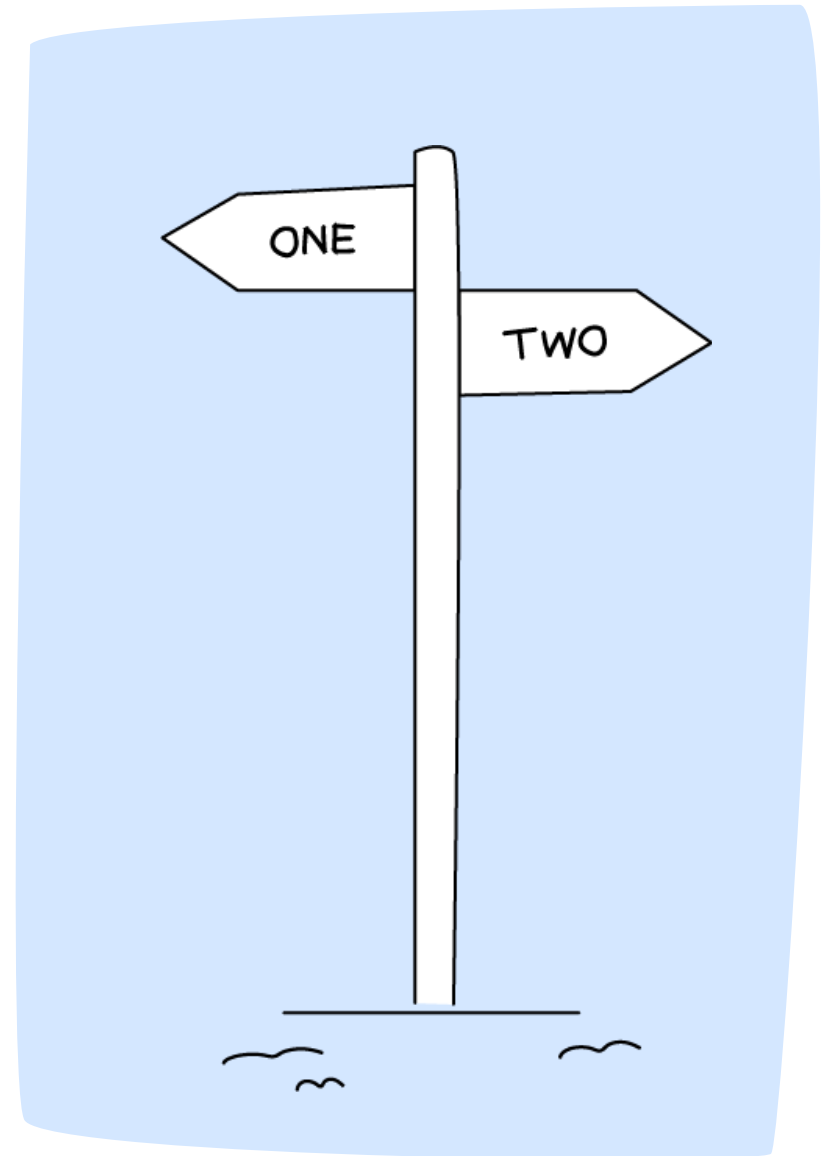
# Choice and consequences (choice two)

**Option one:**  
Do something  
now

[go to choice three]

**Option two:**  
Do something  
later

[go to choice three]



# Choice and consequences (choice three)

**Option one:**  
Small scale  
action

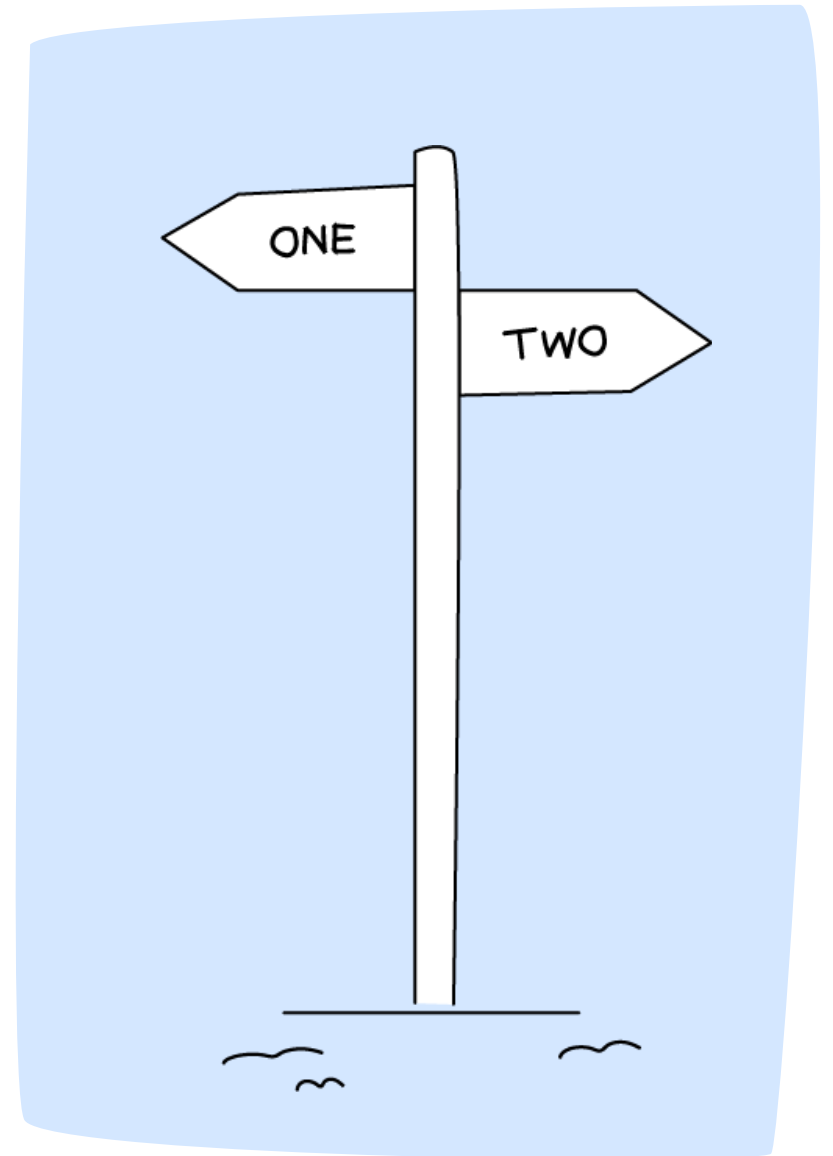
e.g. engagement/  
information campaigns,  
and adapting homes  
with shutters

[go to result four]

**Option two:**  
Large scale  
action

e.g. major retrofitting of  
buildings or relocating  
communities

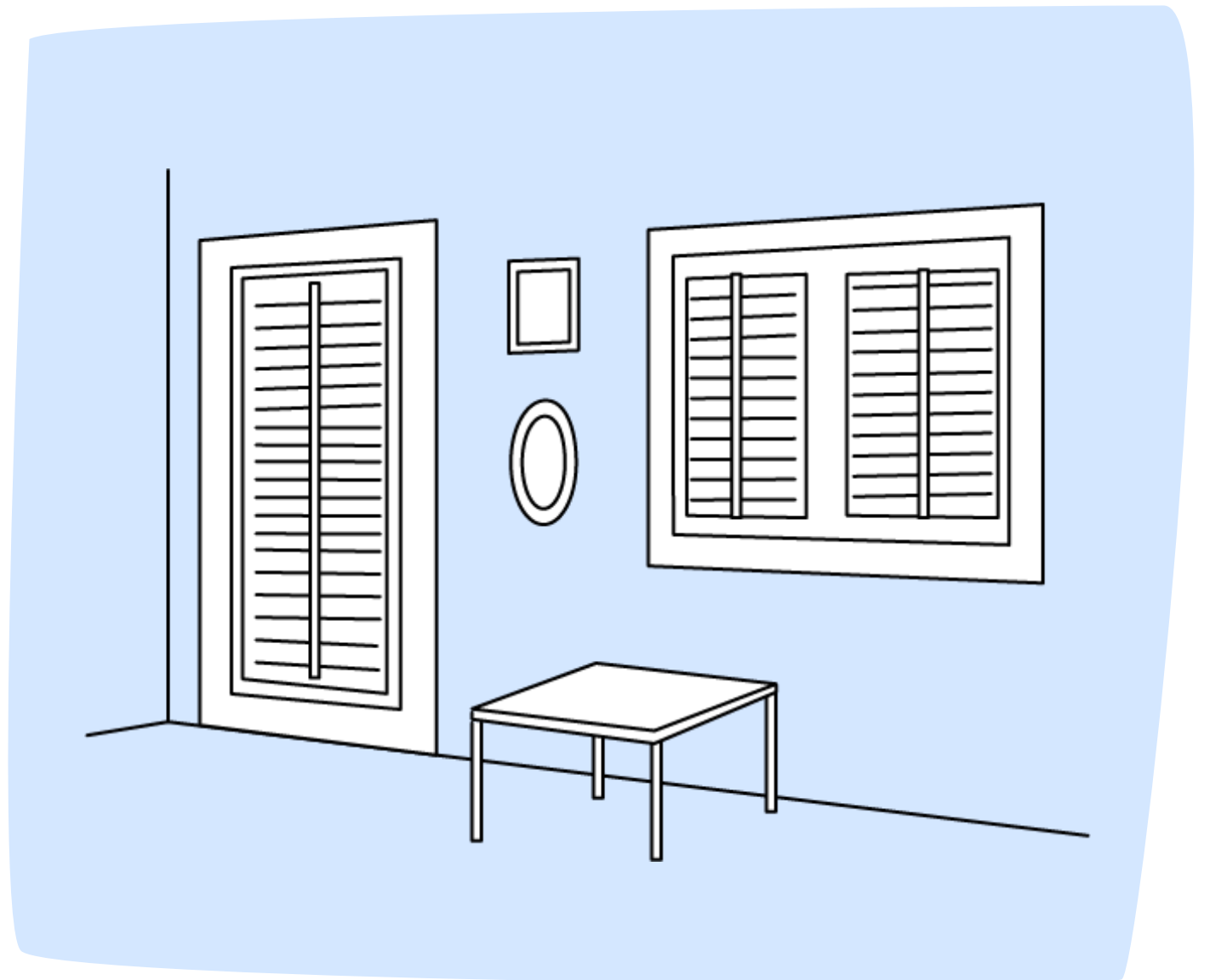
[go to result five]



# Choice and consequences

## Result four – 2030

The city is now somewhat protected from heat risks on an individual basis, with the campaign having led some individuals to putting cooling shutters on their homes.

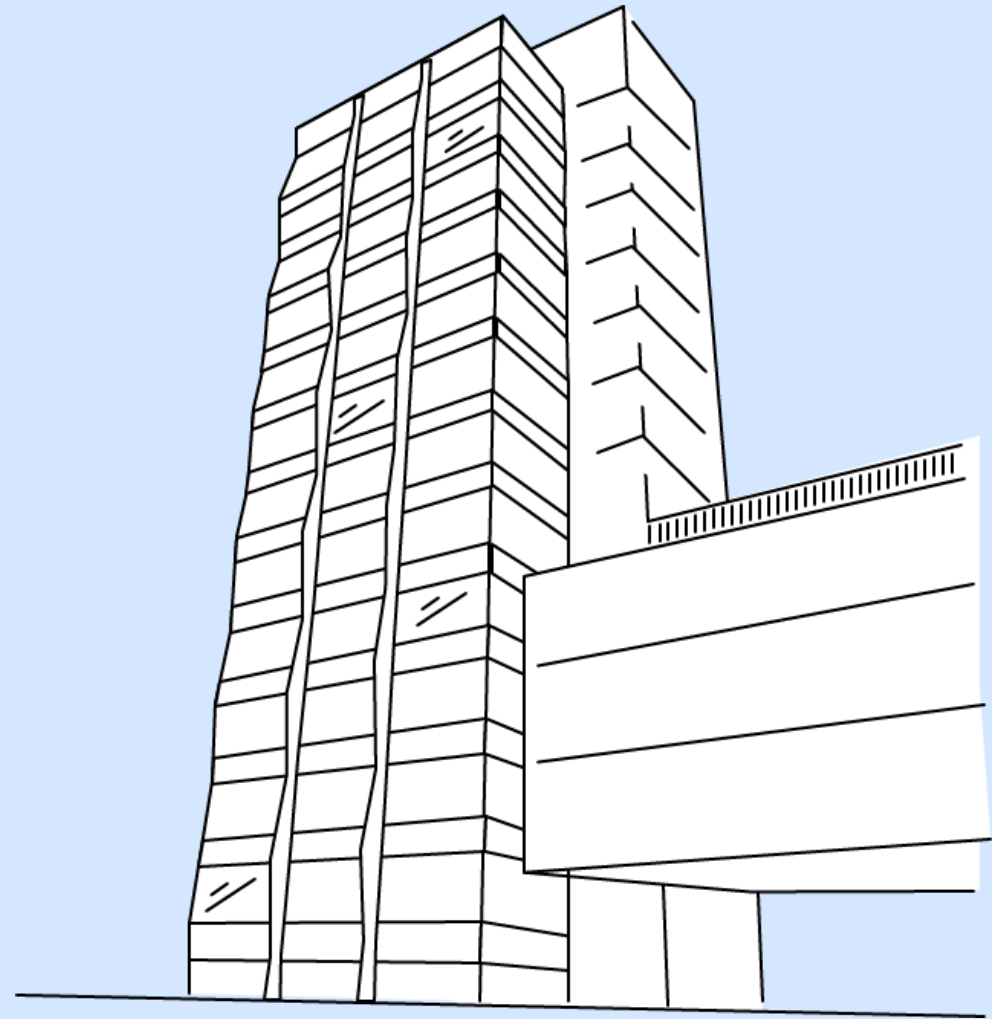




# Choice and consequences

## Result five – 2030

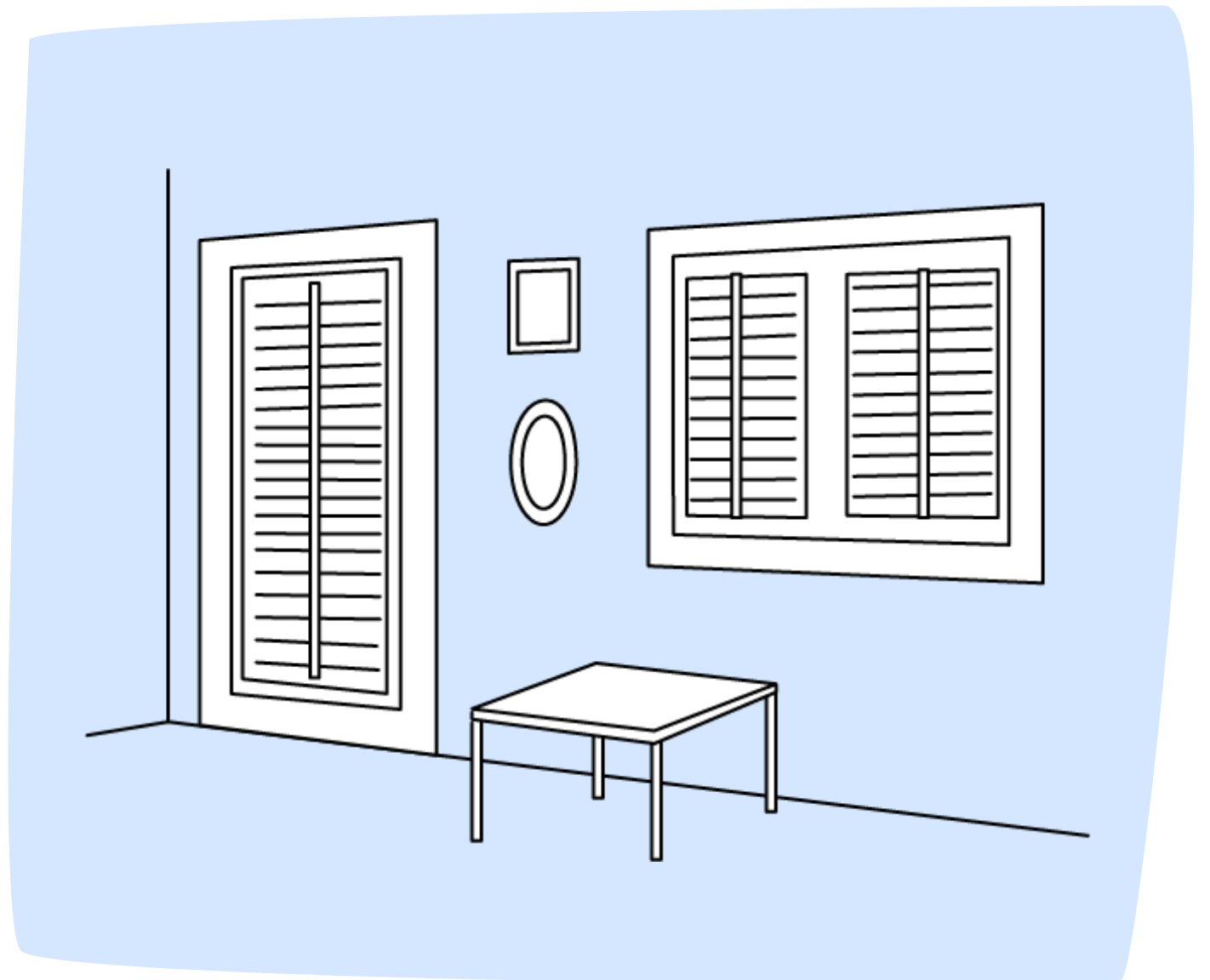
The city is now well protected from heat risks within the centre, especially workplaces, as investments have been made to retrofit old buildings with new materials, making them more efficient.



# Choice and consequences

## Result four – 2080

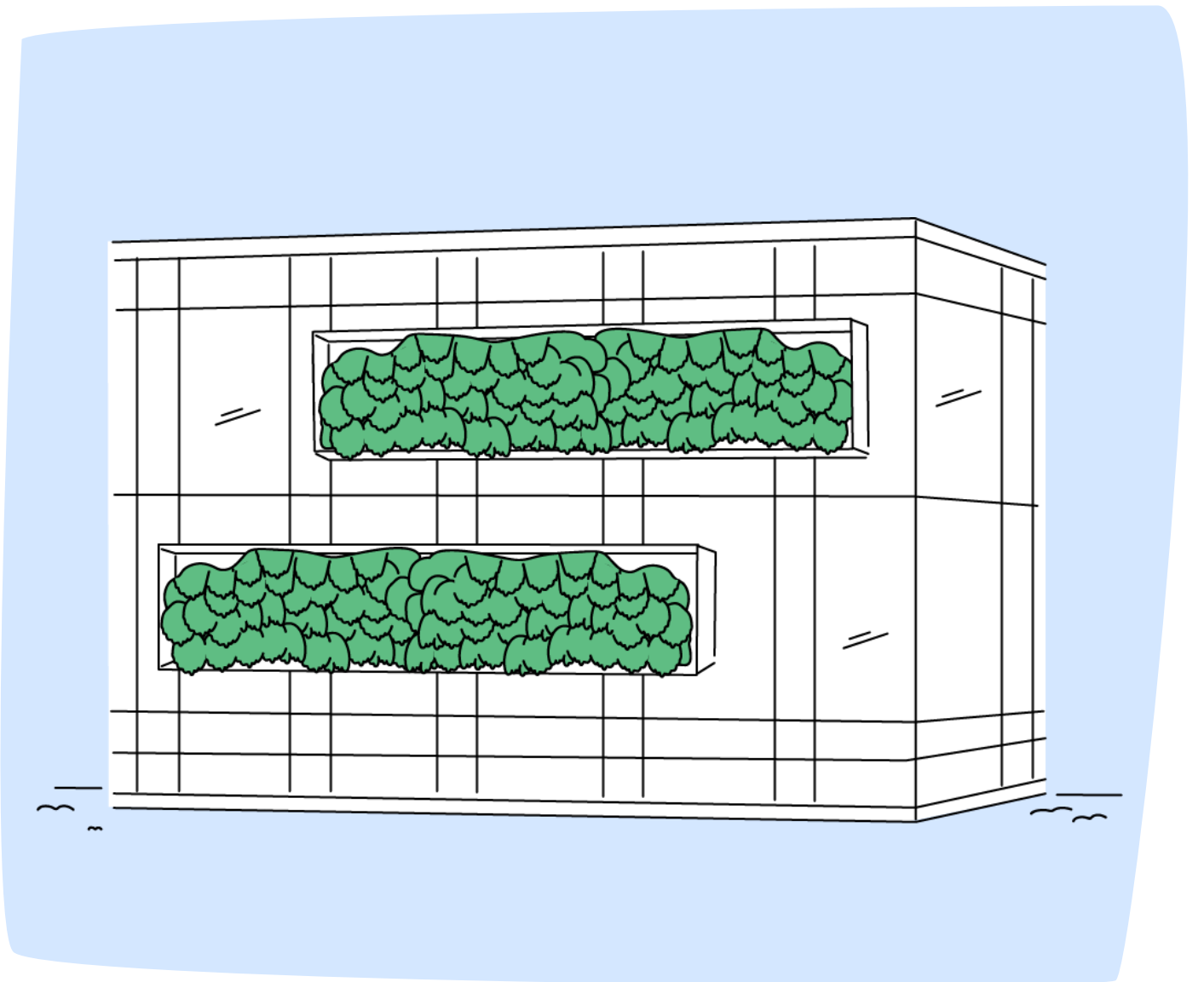
The city is now somewhat protected from heat risks on an individual basis, with the campaign having led many individuals and workplaces to putting cooling shutters on their homes.



# Choice and consequences

## Result five – 2080

The city is now well protected from heat risks as major retrofitting of buildings has taken place across homes and businesses, including many new innovative buildings across the city.



# Workshop 4 stimulus



# Adaptation options (workshop 4)

Which adaptation options do you prefer?



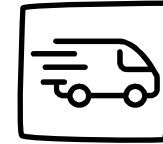
## Engineered and built environment

- Building standards
- Back up systems
- Flood defenses



## Eco-system based

- Wetland conservation
- Natural flood management
- Increasing biodiversity



## Services

- Financial safety nets inc. insurance
- Essential public health services
- Infrastructure planning e.g. food and water, transport, internet



## Technological

- Food preservation
- Insulation
- New crop varieties



## Social

- Emergency plans
- Relocating local population
- Community resilience
- Public engagement and comms to change individual behaviour e.g. diet, water use



## Institutional

- Avoid development in high-risk areas
- Urban greening in new developments
- Existing and new developments are designed for the future

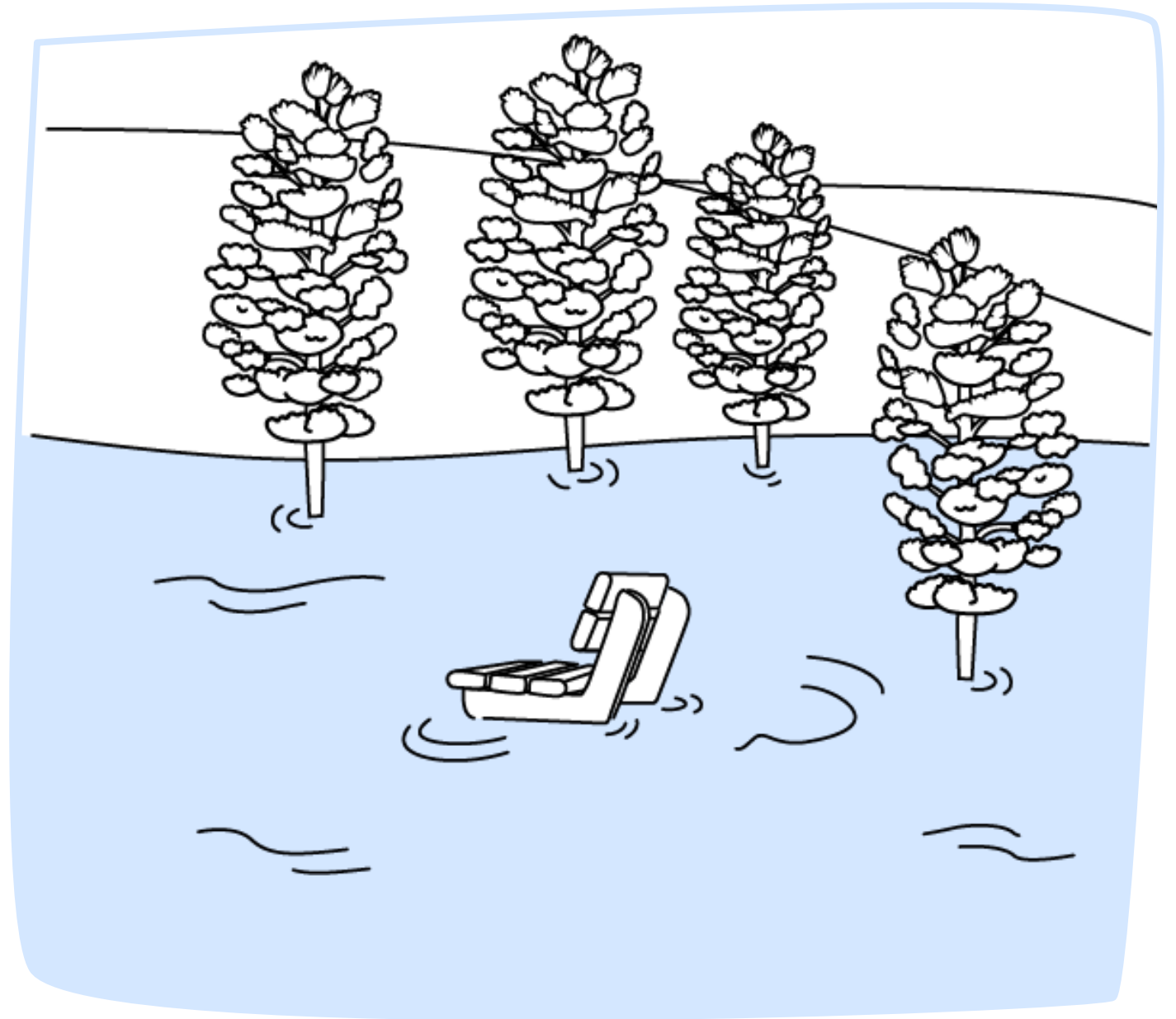
# Priorities for adaptation (scenario one)



A large town near you is at increased risk of flooding on a regular basis.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to property damage and people having to leave their homes, along with infrastructure and service disruption.

**What are your priorities for the response to this?**



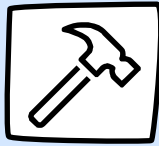
# Priorities for adaptation (scenario one)



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This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to property damage and people having to leave their homes, along with infrastructure and service disruption.

**What are your preferences for adaptation options used to respond to this?**



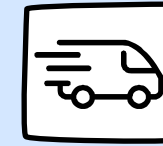
## Engineered

- Flood defences
- Building standards
- Back up systems e.g. electricity



## Ecosystem

- Wetland conservation
- Sustainable drainage
- Biodiversity



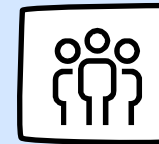
## Services

- Financial safety nets
- Public health
- Food/water planning



## Technology

- Food preservation
- Insulation
- New crops



## Social

- Emergency plans
- Relocating
- Property resilience
- Public engagement and individual behaviour change



## Institutional

- Avoid development in high-risk areas
- Urban greening

# Personas

## Scenario one: flooding

**Frontline health worker** – Linda works at the local hospital as a senior nurse. She is increasingly concerned about the mental and physical health of communities in the area surrounding the hospital due to the increased frequency of flooding causing long-term mental health issues such as PTSD. She is also increasingly concerned about the wellbeing of her staff as they struggle to manage these competing demands. Linda is spending more and more time covering shifts for her colleagues who need time off and misses her family and free time.

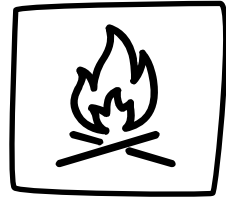


**Small business owner** – Babita owns a local internet café. She spent years saving up to buy her own space to run a business from, having been the first in her family to go to business school. She is worried about her mum, who recently moved to a nursing home nearby, and wants to do the best she can by her but struggles to balance this with her desire to keep growing her business. The increased risk of flooding poses a financial threat and she worries about the cost of recovering from such an incident.





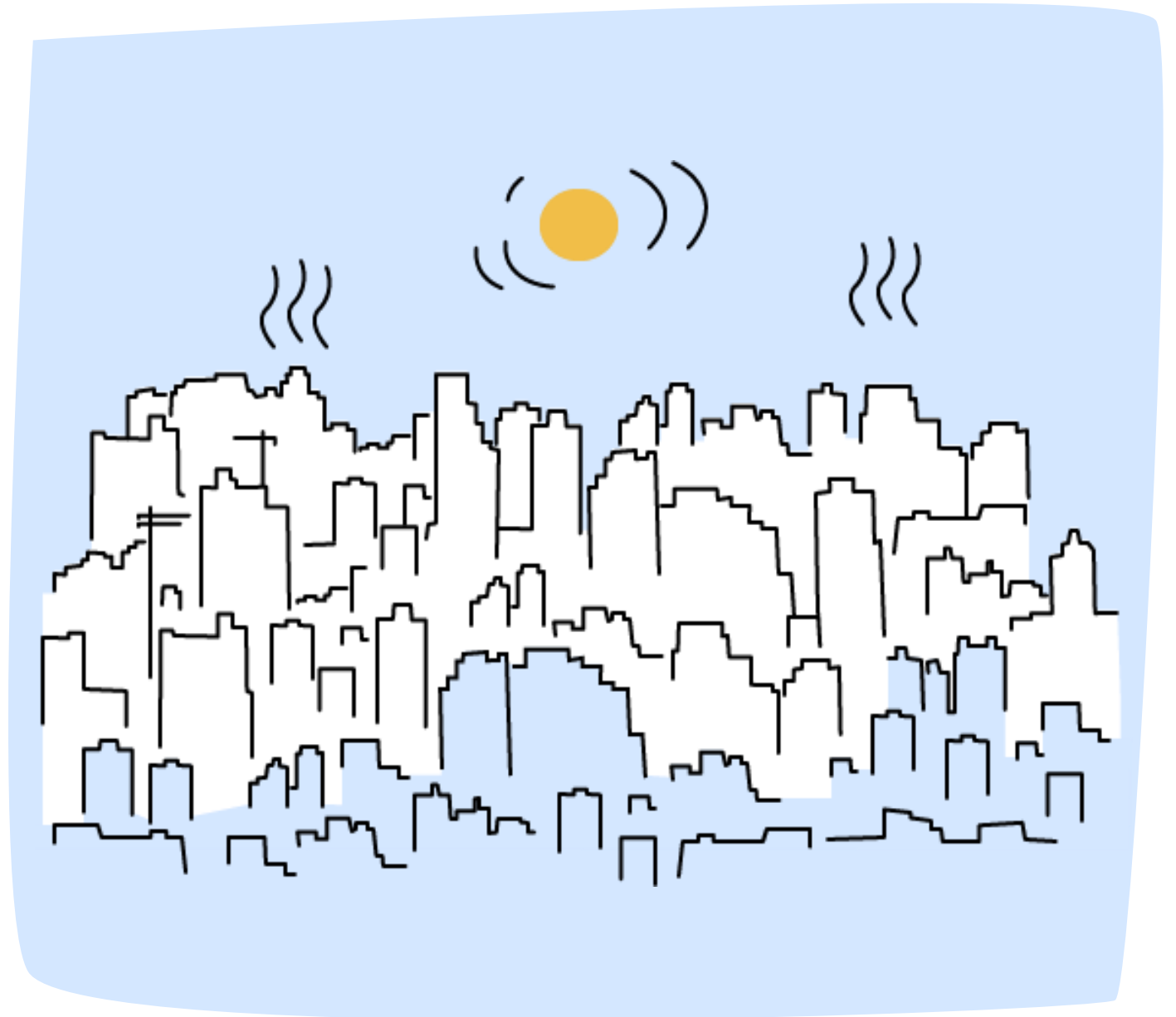
# Priorities for adaptation (scenario two)



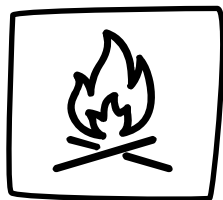
A city near you is at increased risk of overheating on a regular basis.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to significant public health impacts.

**What are your priorities for the response to this?**



# Priorities for adaptation (scenario two)



A city near you is at increased risk of overheating on a regular basis.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to significant public health impacts.

**What are your preferences for adaptation options used to respond to this?**



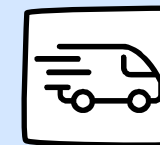
## Engineered

- Flood defences
- Building standards
- Back up systems e.g. electricity



## Ecosystem

- Wetland conservation
- Sustainable drainage
- Biodiversity



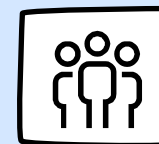
## Services

- Financial safety nets
- Public health
- Food/water planning



## Technology

- Food preservation
- Insulation
- New crops



## Social

- Emergency plans
- Relocating
- Property resilience
- Public engagement and individual behaviour change



## Institutional

- Avoid development in high-risk areas
- Urban greening

# Personas

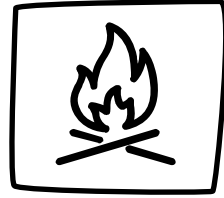
## Scenario two: overheating

**Frontline health worker** – Sandeep works at the local hospital as a nurse. With each year that passes he is seeing more and more patients arriving in hospital due to health issues related to increasing heat, including an increase in morbidity. His friends and family are becoming concerned about how dealing with this, along with longer working hours in an increasingly warm environment, is impacting Sandeep's own wellbeing. They worry this will only get worse for him.

**Low-income household** – Jenny and Spencer live in a high-rise flat nearby with their 9-year-old son, Robbie. They both work full-time to make sure they can cover the rent and the rising cost of living expenses, and worry about their sons' ability to concentrate on his schoolwork when there's a heatwave. They cannot afford to install air-con in their flat and the landlord isn't responsive to the idea. They can't open the windows fully and have no green space.



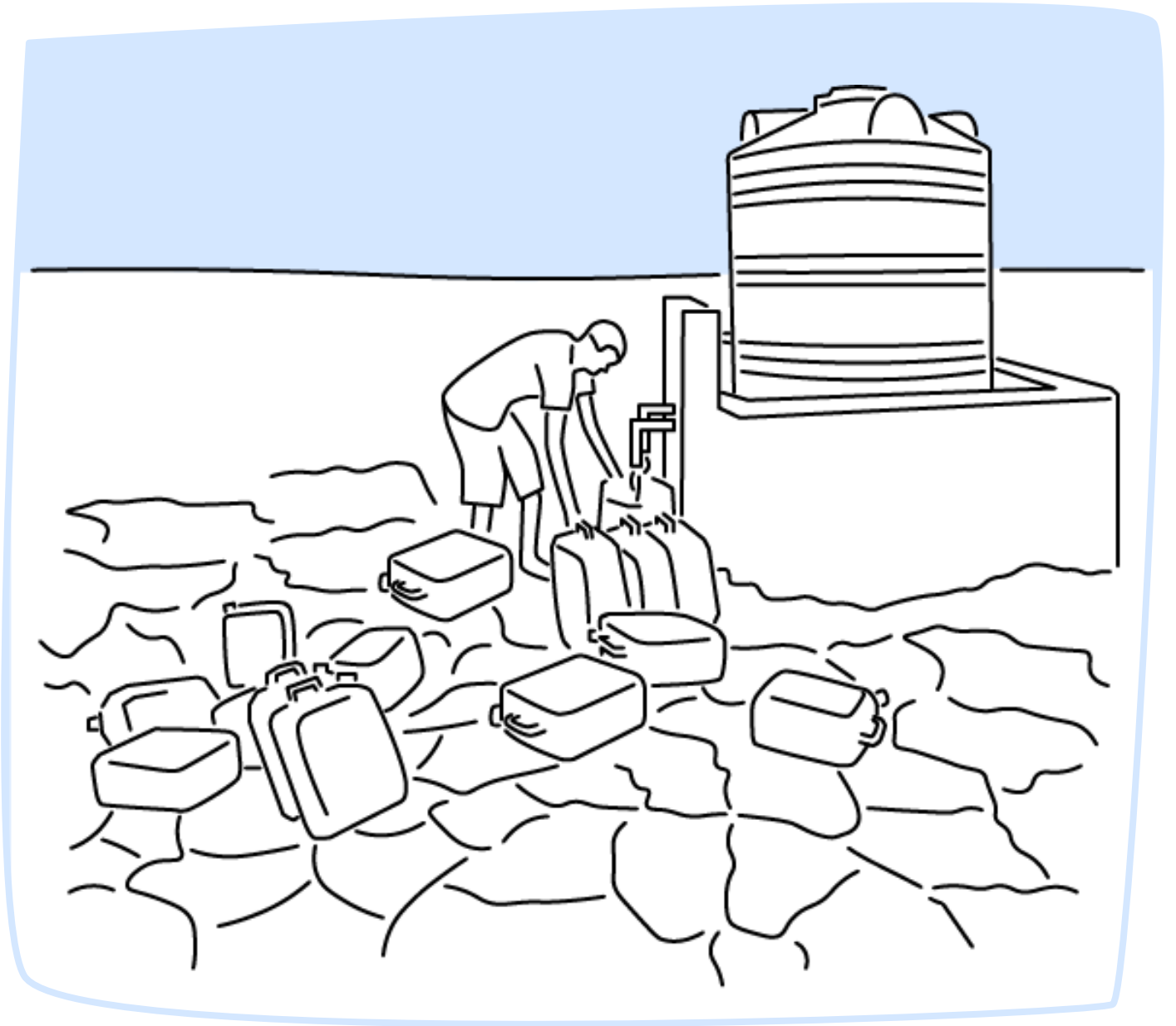
# Priorities for adaptation (scenario three)



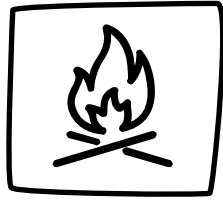
A rural area near you is at increased risk of wildfire and drought.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to public water shortages, decreased agricultural yields and increased food prices, and damaged wildlife, habitats and ecosystems.

**What are your priorities for the response to this?**



# Priorities for adaptation (scenario three)



A rural area near you is at increased risk of wildfire and drought.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to public water shortages, decreased agricultural yields and increased food prices, and damaged wildlife, habitats and ecosystems.

**What are your preferences for adaptation options used to respond to this?**



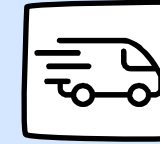
## Engineered

- Flood defences
- Building standards
- Back up systems e.g. electricity



## Ecosystem

- Wetland conservation
- Sustainable drainage
- Biodiversity



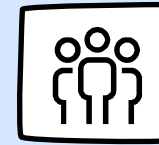
## Services

- Financial safety nets
- Public health
- Food/water planning



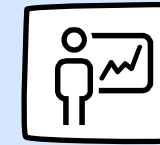
## Technology

- Food preservation
- Insulation
- New crops



## Social

- Emergency plans
- Relocating
- Property resilience
- Public engagement and individual behaviour change



## Institutional

- Avoid development in high-risk areas
- Urban greening

# Personas

## Scenario three: drought and wildfire

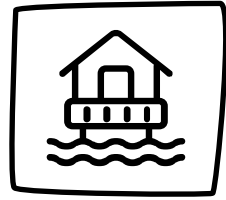
**Farmer** – Geoff is a third-generation farmer based nearby and is aware of this growing risk. It keeps him up at night as he worries about the livelihood of his children, who go to a nearby school. He is nervous about it but can't afford to spend more on insurance than he already is and knows from talking to other farmers online who have experienced droughts that he is facing significant decreases in crop yields (and therefore profits) or, at least, an erratically changing set of crop yields year on year.



**Park Ranger** – Paula has been a park ranger in a local nature reserve for about 20 years. She has poured years of her life into the park, nurturing the fish and aquatic environment as well as the eco-system across the soil, trees and grasslands. She has contingency plans for drought, including moving the fish to other places, but worries about whether this will be an option if the areas she has links to are experiencing similar problems at the same time. She has also started running campaigns to stop visitors BBQ'ing and leaving litter as this makes the risk of wildfire higher.



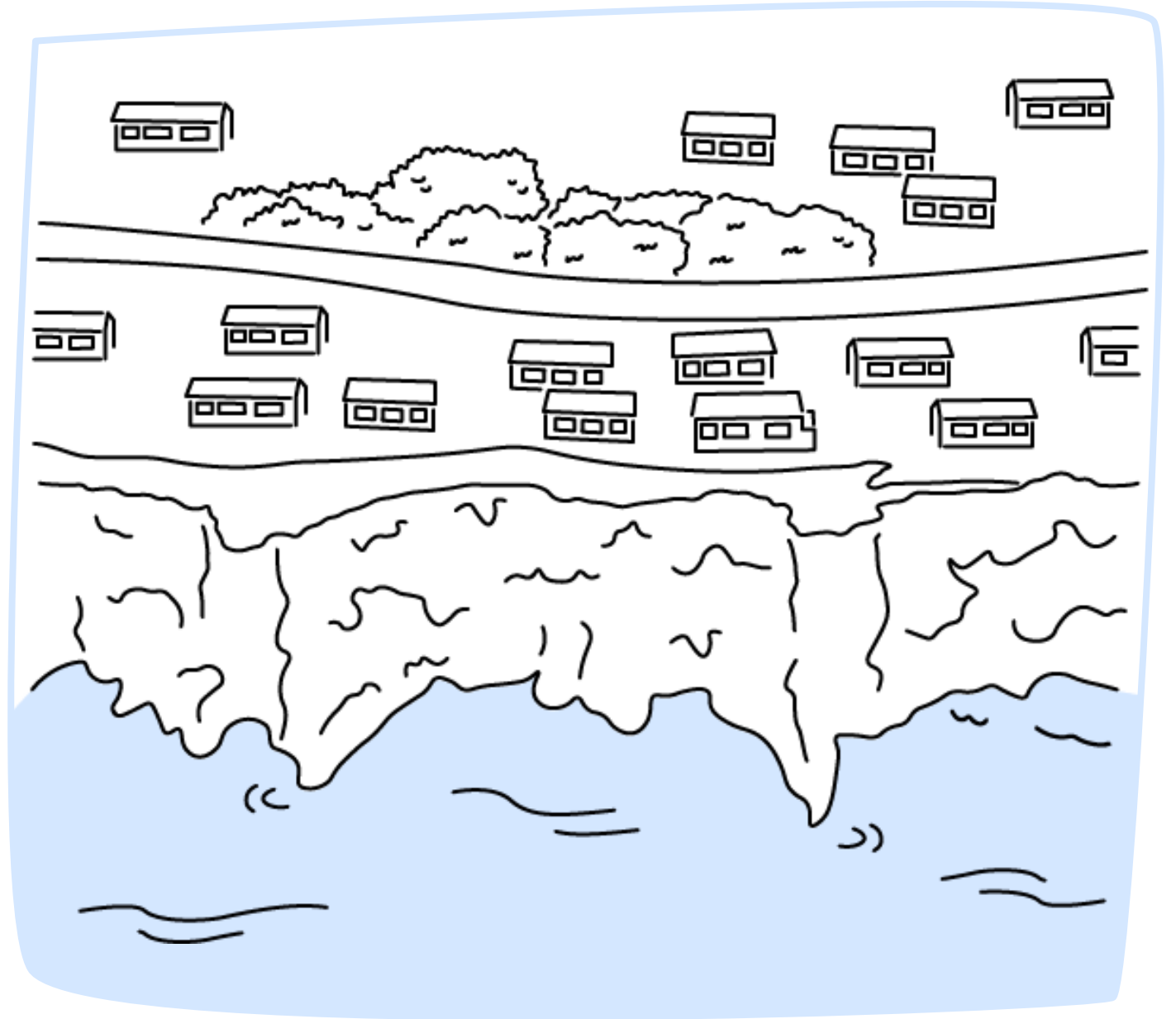
# Priorities for adaptation (scenario four)



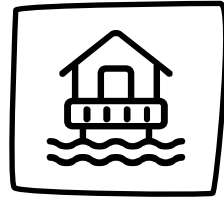
A town near you is at increased risk of erosion and coastal change.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to loss of property and land, and infrastructure collapse.

**What are your priorities for the response to this?**



# Priorities for adaptation (scenario four)



A town near you is at increased risk of erosion and coastal change.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to loss of property and land, and infrastructure collapse.

**What are your preferences for adaptation options used to respond to this?**



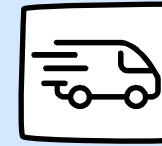
## Engineered

- Flood defences
- Building standards
- Back up systems e.g. electricity



## Ecosystem

- Wetland conservation
- Sustainable drainage
- Biodiversity



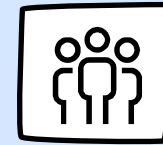
## Services

- Financial safety nets
- Public health
- Food/water planning



## Technology

- Food preservation
- Insulation
- New crops



## Social

- Emergency plans
- Relocating
- Property resilience
- Public engagement and individual behaviour change



## Institutional

- Avoid development in high-risk areas
- Urban greening



# Personas

## Scenario four: coastal erosion

**Community** – Alison has lived in her flat for 25 years and is gradually buying her council flat from her local council through a scheme that enables long-term low-income renters to own their own home. She's in her 50s and always pictured herself staying in this flat through her retirement, as many others on the local estate do. They have a well established sense of community and take good care of each other. Recently, conversation has focused more and more on the nearby coastline, which they can see is eroding and is approaching their estate.



**Rail Operator** – Cho works for the local rail company as an operator. He is involved in a decision-making committee within the company who are wrestling with the decision on what to do about the trainline that runs along the coast and is likely to incur damage soon. They can either invest money to protect the trainline, though this may mean frequently rebuilding the trainline as it is continually damaged, or they can find another route. They could also simply lose this service, meaning the locals will need another form of transportation to a nearby train station.



# Workshop 5 stimulus



# Priorities for adaptation (scenario one)



A large town near you is at increased risk of flooding on a regular basis.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to property damage and people having to leave their homes, along with infrastructure and service disruption.

**What are your preferences for adaptation options used to respond to this?**



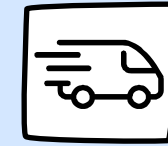
## Engineered

- Flood defences
- Building standards
- Back up systems e.g. electricity



## Ecosystem

- Upland restoration
- Wetland conservation
- Flood storage



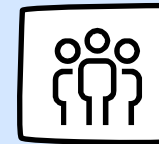
## Services

- Insurance
- Emergency services
- IT infrastructure



## Technology

- Flood gates
- Waterproofing
- Non-return valves



## Social

- Relocating
- Property resilience
- Public engagement and individual behaviour change
- Local flood action groups/flood plans



## Institutional

- Avoid development in high-risk areas
- Urban greening
- Land management

# Responsibilities and impacts



**Scenario one:** A large town near you is at increased risk of flooding on a regular basis.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to property damage and people having to leave their homes, along with infrastructure and service disruption.

## The response to this could be:



### Built

- Flood defences
- Back-up systems



### Ecosystem

- Upland restoration



### Services

- Insurance
- Emergency services



### Technology

- Flood gates
- Waterproofing



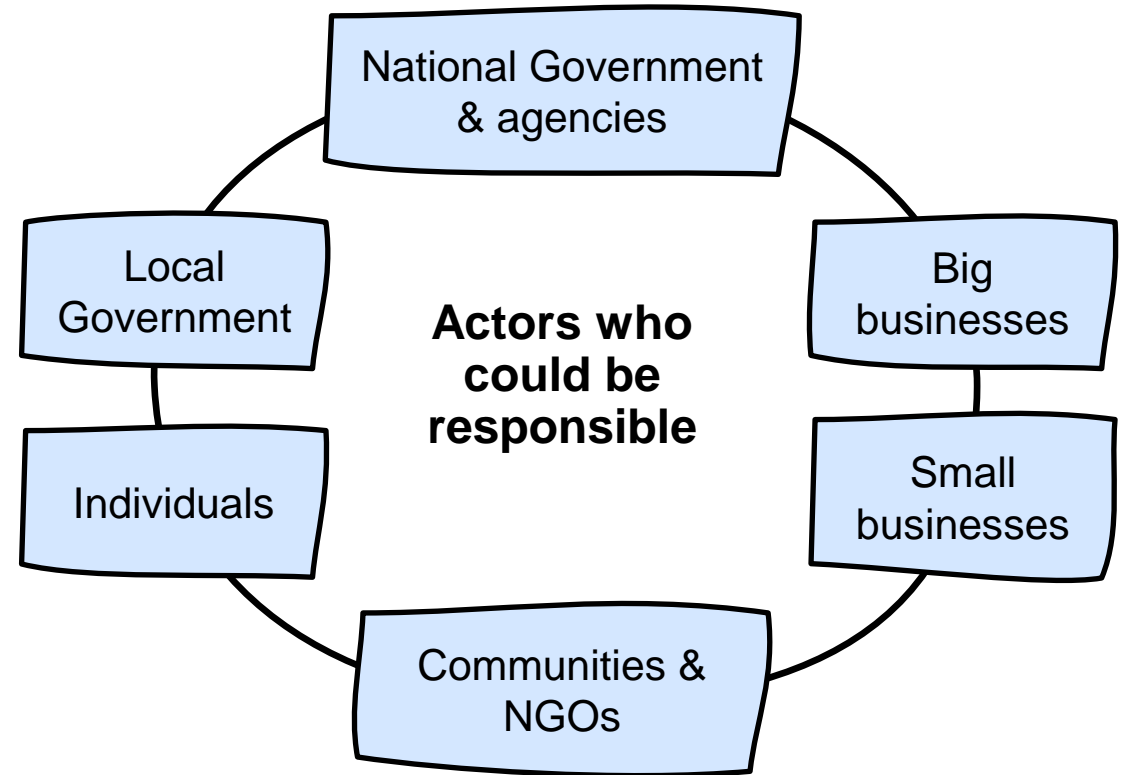
### Social

- Relocating
- Property resilience



### Institutional

- Avoiding development in high risk areas



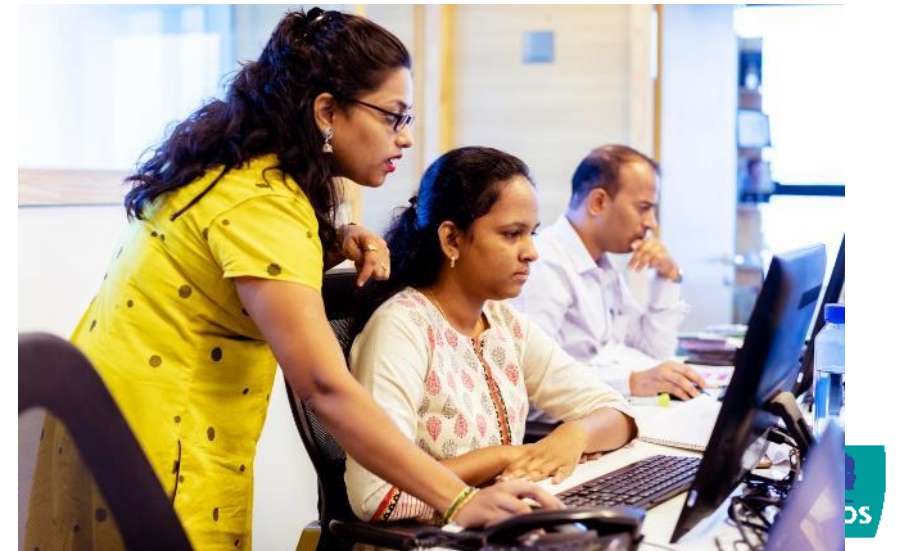
# Personas

## Scenario one: flooding

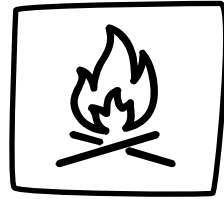
**Frontline health worker** – Linda works at the local hospital as a senior nurse. She is increasingly concerned about the mental and physical health of communities in the area surrounding the hospital due to the increased frequency of flooding causing long-term mental health issues such as PTSD. She is also increasingly concerned about the wellbeing of her staff as they struggle to manage these competing demands. Linda is spending more and more time covering shifts for her colleagues who need time off and misses her family and free time.



**Small business owner** – Babita owns a local internet café. She spent years saving up to buy her own space to run a business from, having been the first in her family to go to business school. She is worried about her mum, who recently moved to a nursing home nearby, and wants to do the best she can by her but struggles to balance this with her desire to keep growing her business. The increased risk of flooding poses a financial threat and she worries about the cost of recovering from such an incident.



# Priorities for adaptation (scenario two)



A city near you is at increased risk of overheating on a regular basis.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to significant public health impacts.

**What are your preferences for adaptation options used to respond to this?**



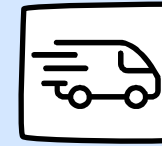
## Engineered

- Retrofitting buildings
- Building standards
- Back up systems e.g. electricity



## Ecosystem

- Tree planting and other wildlife-based cooling systems
- Habitat restoration



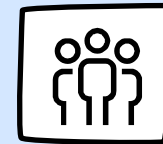
## Services

- Emergency services



## Technology

- Shading windows
- Improved ventilation
- Air conditioning



## Social

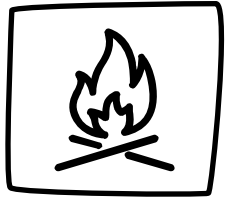
- Property resilience e.g. shutters
- Public engagement and individual behaviour change



## Institutional

- Urban greening
- Improved technical standards

# Responsibilities and impacts



**Scenario two:** A city near you is at increased risk of overheating on a regular basis.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to significant public health impacts.

## The response to this could be:



### Built

- Retrofitting buildings



### Ecosystem

- Tree planting and other cooling systems



### Services

- Emergency services



### Technology

- Shading windows
- Improved ventilation
- Air conditioning



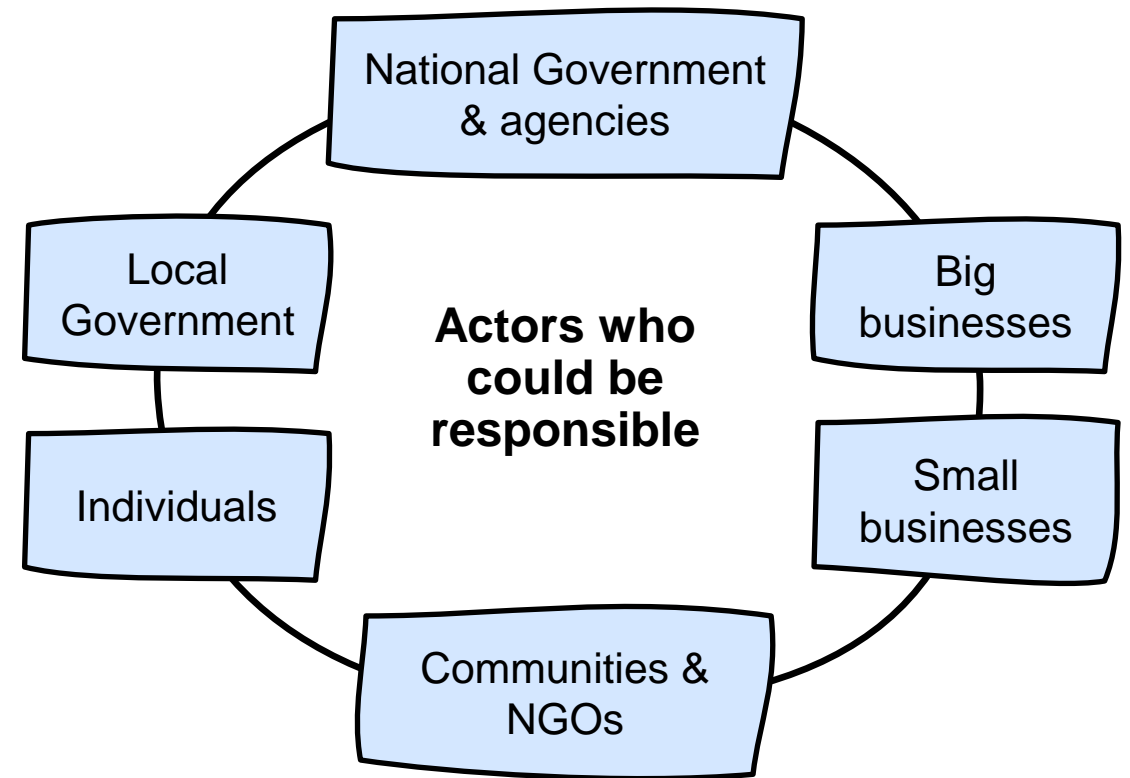
### Social

- Relocating
- Property resilience



### Institutional

- Urban greening
- Improved technical standards



# Personas

## Scenario two: overheating

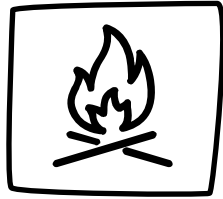
**Frontline health worker** – Sandeep works at the local hospital as a nurse. With each year that passes he is seeing more and more patients arriving in hospital due to health issues related to increasing heat, including an increase in morbidity. His friends and family are becoming concerned about how dealing with this, along with longer working hours in an increasingly warm environment, is impacting Sandeep's own wellbeing. They worry this will only get worse for him.

**Low-income household** – Jenny and Spencer live in a high-rise flat nearby with their 9-year-old son, Robbie. They both work full-time to make sure they can cover the rent and the rising cost of living expenses, and worry about their sons' ability to concentrate on his schoolwork when there's a heatwave. They cannot afford to install air-con in their flat and the landlord isn't responsive to the idea. They can't open the windows fully and have no green space.





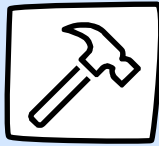
# Priorities for adaptation (scenario three)



A rural area near you is at increased risk of wildfire and drought.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to public water shortages, decreased agricultural yields and increased food prices, and damaged wildlife, habitats and ecosystems.

**What are your preferences for adaptation options used to respond to this?**



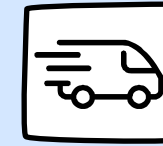
## Engineered

- Water transfers
- Reservoir expansion
- Efficient irrigation infrastructure



## Ecosystem

- Habitat restoration
- Species diversification



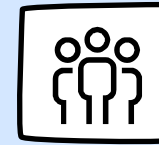
## Services

- Emergency services
- Insurance
- IT infrastructure



## Technology

- Rainwater harvesting
- Desalination
- New crops



## Social

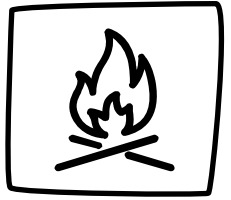
- Public engagement and individual behaviour change



## Institutional

- Urban greening
- Land management

# Responsibilities and impacts



**Scenario three:** A rural area near you is at increased risk of wildfire and drought.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to public water shortages, decreased agricultural yields and increased food prices, and damaged wildlife, habitats and ecosystems.

## The response to this could be:



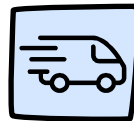
### Built

- Water transfers
- Efficient irrigation infrastructure



### Ecosystem

- Habitat restoration



### Services

- Emergency services
- Insurance



### Technology

- Rainwater harvesting
- New crops



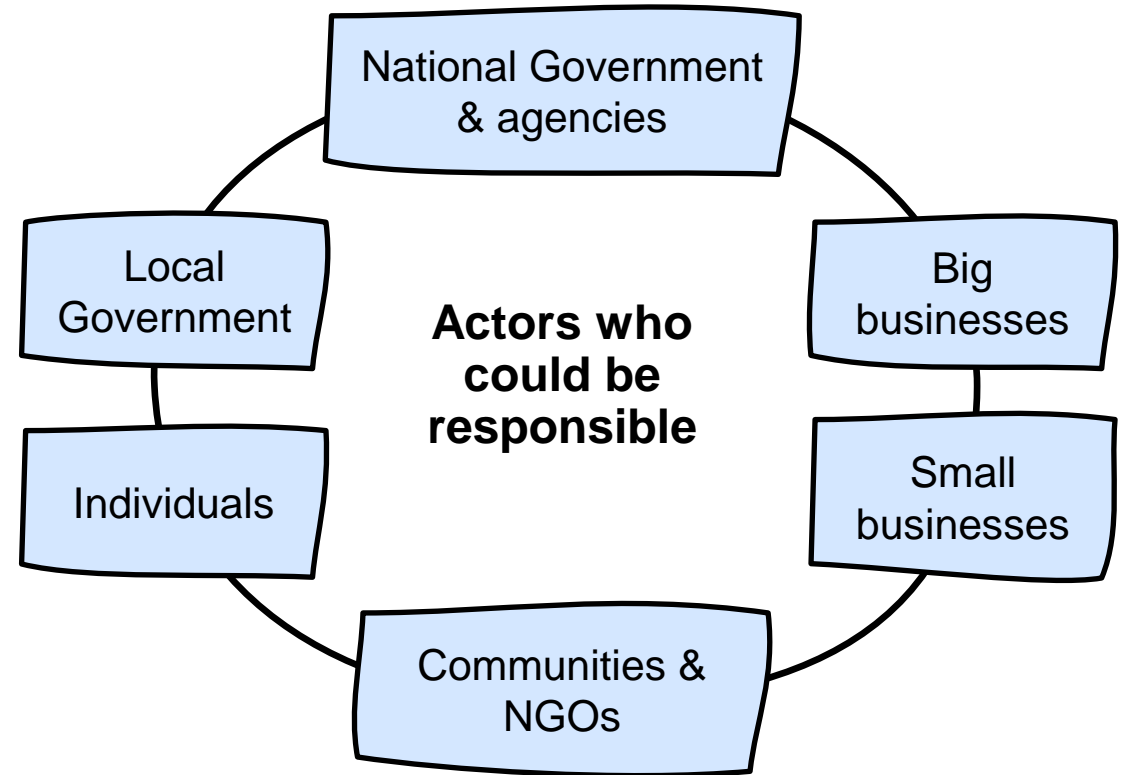
### Social

- Relocating
- Public engagement and individual behaviour change



### Institutional

- Urban greening
- Land management



# Personas

## Scenario three: drought and wildfire

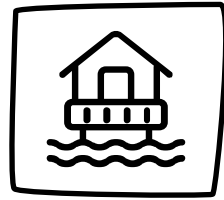
**Farmer** – Geoff is a third-generation farmer based nearby and is aware of this growing risk. It keeps him up at night as he worries about the livelihood of his children, who go to a nearby school. He is nervous about it but can't afford to spend more on insurance than he already is and knows from talking to other farmers online who have experienced droughts that he is facing significant decreases in crop yields (and therefore profits) or, at least, an erratically changing set of crop yields year on year.



**Park Ranger** – Paula has been a park ranger in a local nature reserve for about 20 years. She has poured years of her life into the park, nurturing the fish and aquatic environment as well as the eco-system across the soil, trees and grasslands. She has contingency plans for drought, including moving the fish to other places, but worries about whether this will be an option if the areas she has links to are experiencing similar problems at the same time. She has also started running campaigns to stop visitors BBQ'ing and leaving litter as this makes the risk of wildfire higher.



# Priorities for adaptation (scenario four)



A town near you is at increased risk of erosion and coastal change.

This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to loss of property and land, and infrastructure collapse.

**What are your preferences for adaptation options used to respond to this?**



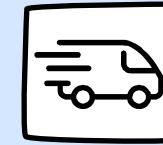
## Engineered

- Flood defences
- Relocation of assets
- Back up systems e.g. electricity



## Ecosystem

- Habitat restoration



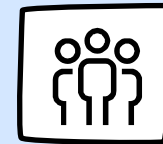
## Services

- Emergency services
- Insurance



## Technology

- Sea walls
- Back-up generators



## Social

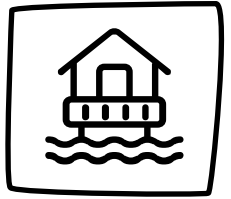
- Relocating
- Public engagement and individual behaviour change



## Institutional

- Coastal zone management
- Land management

# Responsibilities and impacts



**Scenario four:** A town near you is at increased risk of erosion and coastal change. This leaves the area and its community vulnerable to loss of property and land, and infrastructure collapse.

## The response to this could be:



### Built

- Flood defences
- Relocation of assets



### Ecosystem

- Habitat restoration



### Services

- Emergency services
- Insurance



### Technology

- Sea walls
- Back-up generators



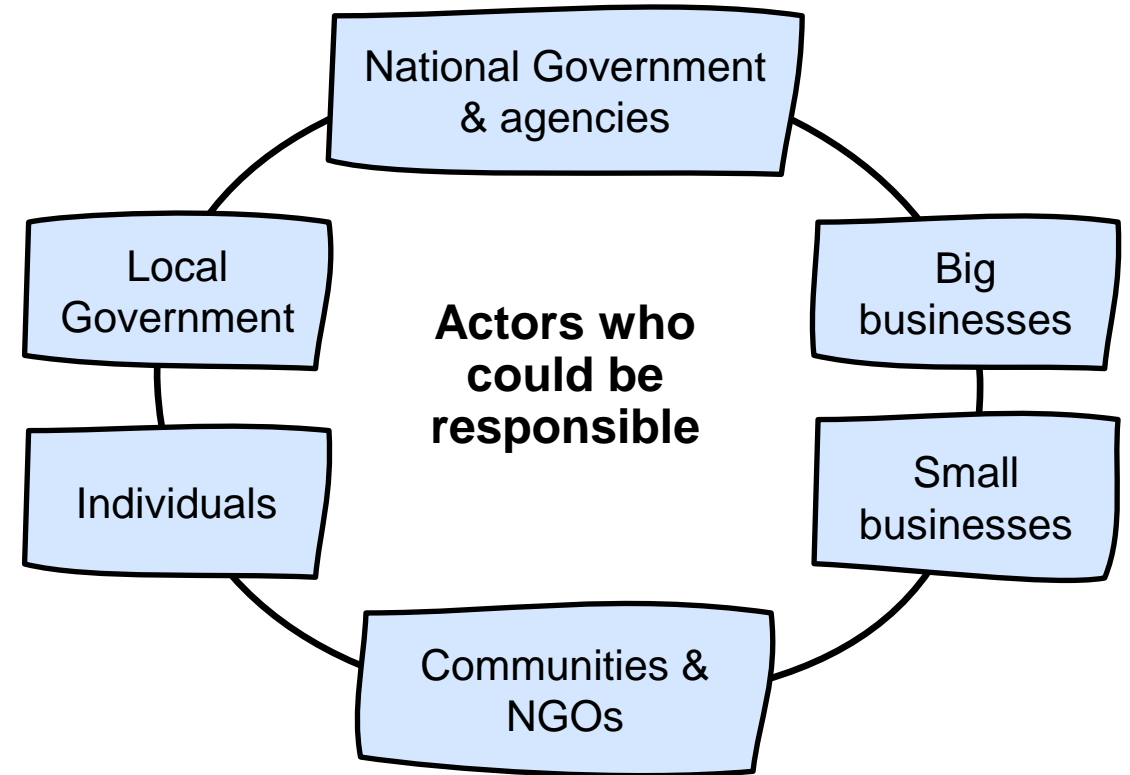
### Social

- Relocating
- Public engagement and individual behaviour change



### Institutional

- Coastal zone management
- Land management



# Personas

## Scenario four: coastal erosion

**Community** – Alison has lived in her flat for 25 years and is gradually buying her council flat from her local council through a scheme that enables long-term low-income renters to own their own home. She's in her 50s and always pictured herself staying in this flat through her retirement, as many others on the local estate do. They have a well established sense of community and take good care of each other. Recently, conversation has focused more and more on the nearby coastline, which they can see is eroding and is approaching their estate.

**Rail Operator** – Cho works for the local rail company as an operator. He is involved in a decision-making committee within the company who are wrestling with the decision on what to do about the trainline that runs along the coast and is likely to incur damage soon. They can either invest money to protect the trainline, though this may mean frequently rebuilding the trainline as it is continually damaged, or they can find another route. They could also simply lose this service, meaning the locals will need another form of transportation to a nearby train station.



# Workshop 6 stimulus

# Priorities and principles

**Take a moment to reflect on everything and write down a few words or a couple of sentences that complete these statements:**

- When adapting to changing weather, it is important to protect ... (optional: more than ...)
- In terms of speed of response, we should be taking the following actions now ... and the following actions later (optional: specify when)
- The actors most responsible for adapting to changing weather are ... (optional: specify which specific actions for specific actors)



# Priorities and principles - prompts

## Some questions to consider while writing your statements that might help:

- What's most important to you out of everything you've discussed? Why?
- Should we be taking a cautious approach by preparing for the worst, or accepting some level of risk? To what extent?
- Should we be striving to make changes more to our lifestyles or the environment around us?
- Who is responsible for preparing for changing weather, and does that change over time? (this can be all the actors we've discussed)

Or, ask your facilitator to share the headline summary Chloe presented

## Letter from the future

**You have used a time machine to visit 2050.**

**Write a letter, as yourself from the future (2050) to your current selves (or someone you love) telling them about what's changed in your area to make it well-adapted, and how this has changed everyday life.**

**This should be a hopeful exercise about the changes you want to see happen.**

If you don't mind, please share this with Kate and Chloe by email (take a photo if it's hand written, or send a doc/as an email – whatever suits you)

# Cohort 1: Workshops 3-5 headlines

# Cohort 1 Headlines

**Do something and do it now** (don't wait because of uncertainty, we've waited too long as it is and it takes time to get things done)

Be proactive and prepared (rather than reactive) – saves expense later (money will be spent either way), better to avoid risk

Start raising awareness of the risks and get people on board with the actions

- Start smaller so we can learn as we go and money isn't wasted (if better technology is likely to be available later, wait, if not, start now)
- Prioritise starting work on bigger actions that take longer, smaller things can come later – focus on large scale actions that 'get things sorted' long-term (i.e. future-proofing), over small scale actions that need to be repeated
- Work on both small and large scale action, with short-term protection measures and long-term infrastructure development with future risks in mind (though, lots of small-scale short-term protection could equal high spending better used on big defences)
- Be proportionate: take small actions for smaller potential impacts and risks - larger scale risk and potential impacts take higher priority for larger scale actions

# Cohort 1 Headlines

## **Prioritise people's lives and the infrastructure for living their lives**

Major work is favoured over mass migration

- Willing to move if it's necessary and there's proper support to do so, but prefer adapting homes
- Uncertain that moving would help due to other problems it could create, including the expense
- Moving people is for crisis-scenarios rather than preparatory action – improve infrastructure/change behaviour for future instead

Adaptations should work together cohesively – we want a balance of lifestyle/behaviour change and protective defences

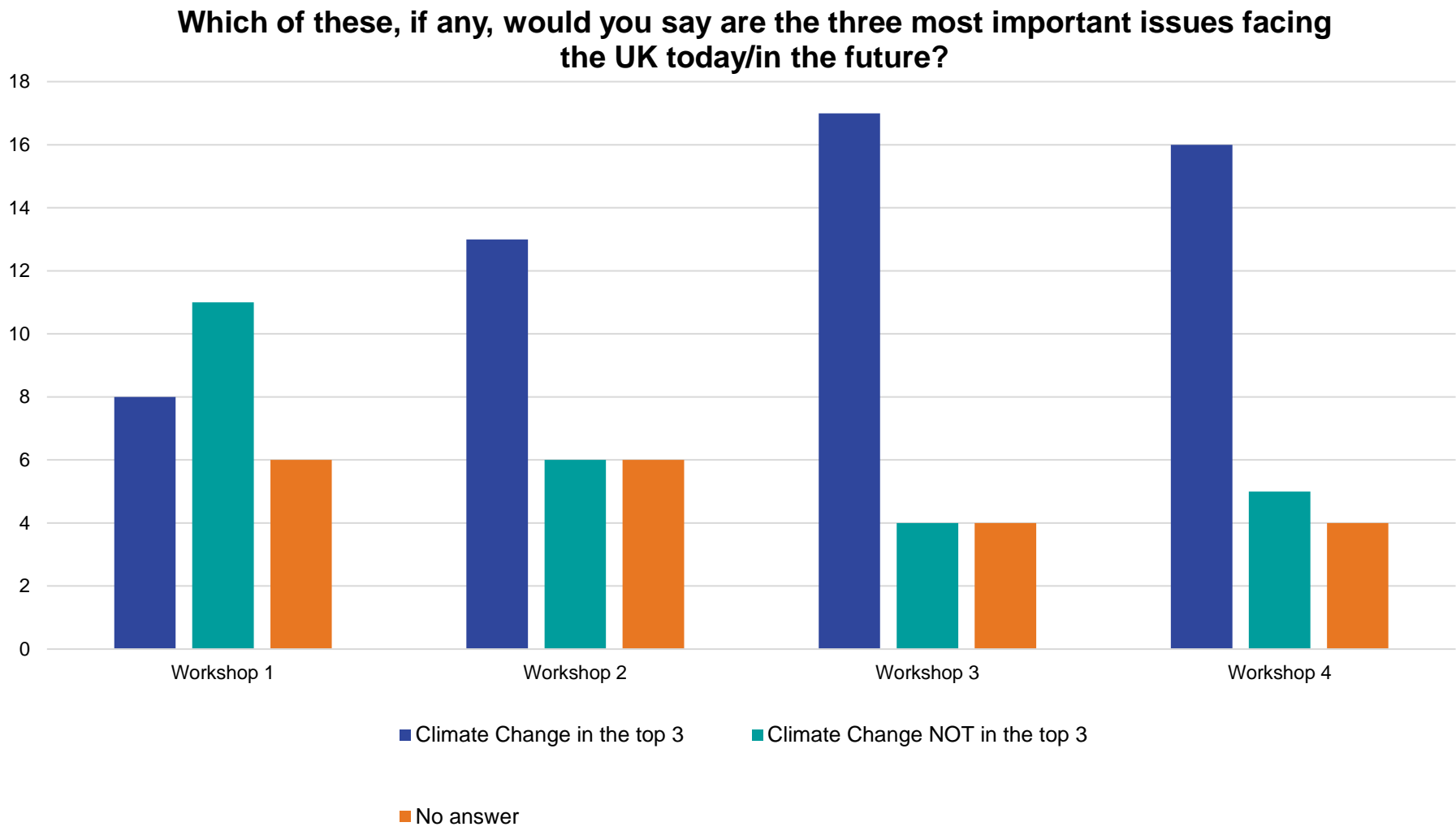
All factors are important but nature/the environment, health, infrastructure (water, utilities, food, transport, buildings, tourism), emergency services and creating jobs/the economy are most important priorities

- Prepare for the scenarios that are most likely to happen (cost saving and proportionate, but with risks) vs. prepare for the worst so we're able to handle it if it comes (safer, though could be misinformed, waste money and lose public buy-in)
- Built-up or not, irrelevant – protect all people's lives vs. prioritise higher population areas
- Prioritise level of risk/potential impact rather than income vs. prioritise helping those less able to afford the changes

# Cohort 1 Headlines

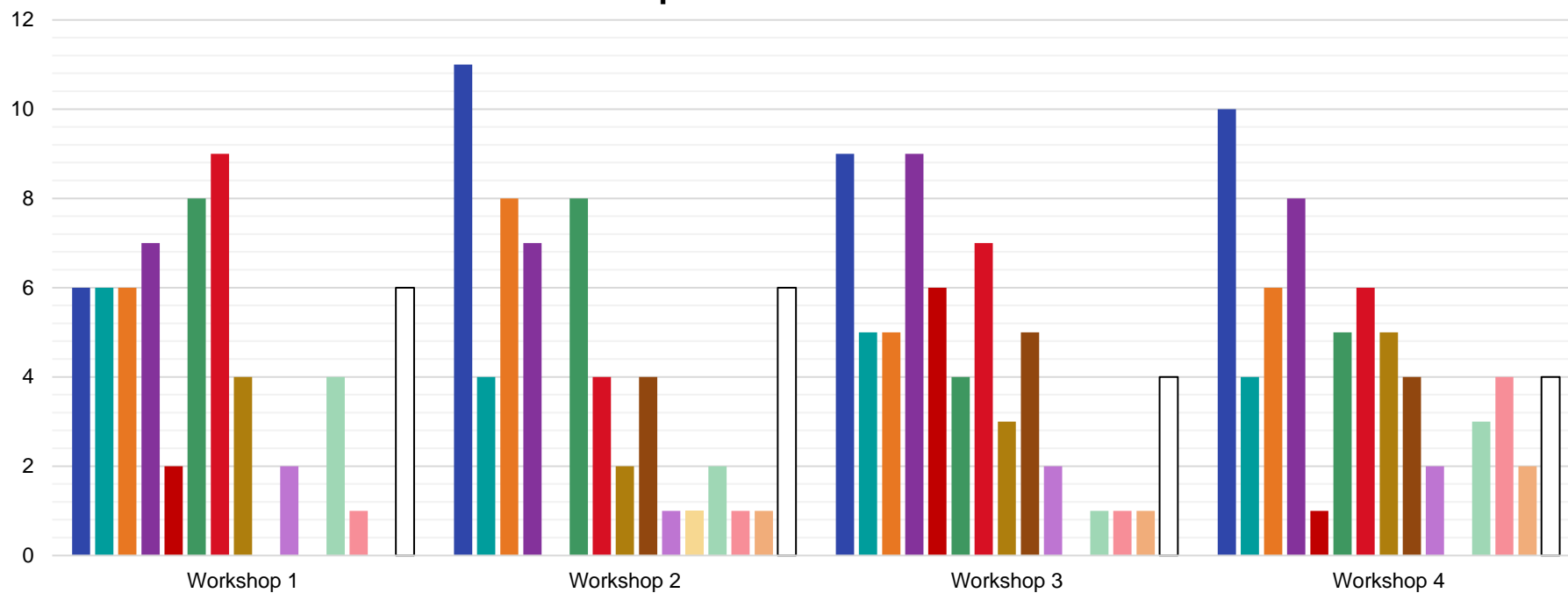
- Government and local authorities need to identify issues and address them, and co-ordinate government, businesses and public
- Government need to inform, incentivise and enable individuals to make changes based on knowledge of risk – especially if this involves moving, will take time to educate
- Government should incentivise businesses to make changes and hold them accountable
- Government should tax big businesses more, not just the public (especially those that are having an impact on the environment e.g. an environment tax) to fund adaptations
- An independent body should have oversight to ensure public-interest in how money is spent and overcome politics – this needs cross-party, long-term action/planning
- Individuals (we) are willing to make changes if we can afford them and are supported to
- There should be a focus on learning and looking after the vulnerable

# Cohort 1 Headlines



# Cohort 1 Headlines

As the UK prepares for climate change, which 3 areas of daily life, if any, should be most protected? Please select 3.



- Well-being of the most vulnerable people in our society (e.g. elderly/ poor/ young people)
- Running of existing social services (e.g. emergency services)
- Uninterrupted water supply for citizens and businesses
- Health and well-being of all UK citizens
- Quick and reliable help for people and businesses affected by extreme events (e.g. storms)
- Affordable food supplies across the UK
- Uninterrupted energy supply for citizens and businesses
- Increasing growth of the UK economy
- Maintenance of the UK coastline
- Protection of plants/animals/people from new pests and diseases
- Maintenance of historical sites and buildings
- Quality of infrastructure such as roads and buildings
- Protection of natural landscapes and biodiversity
- Other: please specify
- No answer



# Cohort 2: Workshops 3-5 headlines

# Cohort 2 Headlines

**Do something and do it now** (don't wait until it's too late and we're overwhelmed, we've been too small-scale for too long. It takes time to get things done and there are big changes needed – start acting, keep planning. This gives us more time to rectify development issues if we act now and we need to spend the money sometime anyway given the likelihood of problems.)

## **Preventative and preparatory approach (rather than reactive)**

A balance of both small and large actions are needed e.g. public awareness/community actions can start now and build up and we can start retrofitting

Public engagement needs to happen before the long-term/large-scale changes - get the public used to the changes to reduce panic and apathy

Effectively communicate to educate the public about risks and what's already happening

Enable communities to come together and individuals to make the necessary changes

- Long-term large-scale action is needed (could make us better prepared but could cost a lot and be unreliable) vs. start small and build up (can test and learn as we go, but may be more like a 'band-aid' leading to a worse situation later that still needs to be dealt with )
- Action should be proportionate: larger scale for higher risk areas, smaller scale for lesser impact
- Better to prepare for worst case scenario (so we're able to cope and are covered long-term) vs. proportionate (mindful of costs and potential for learning and future technology)
- High value placed on technology for future innovation, communication and knowledge improvements vs. not waiting on inventions we don't have yet

# Cohort 2 Headlines

**Prioritise meeting people's basic needs:** shelter, security, safety (food, water, wellbeing and emergency services)

Finance, infrastructure and institutions also need focus e.g. building planning, transportation, technology/internet access

**All adaptations are important and need to work together**

Interest in being more in tune with/working with nature and changing landscape – interest in sustainability and maintenance of ecosystem based solutions as well as initial set up

Investment should be made to protect lifestyles as they are and make necessary changes in balance – proportionality: what's really needed and what can be lessened, interest in changing behaviour e.g. seasonal food, working hours, relocation

- Prioritise taking care of the most vulnerable vs. focus spending on areas that need adaptation
- People shouldn't be treated differently based on type of areas or income levels vs. concerns about affordability of individual changes
- Should those with less sustainable lifestyles should be making bigger changes?

**Reluctance on relocation** (this could create panic in the public)

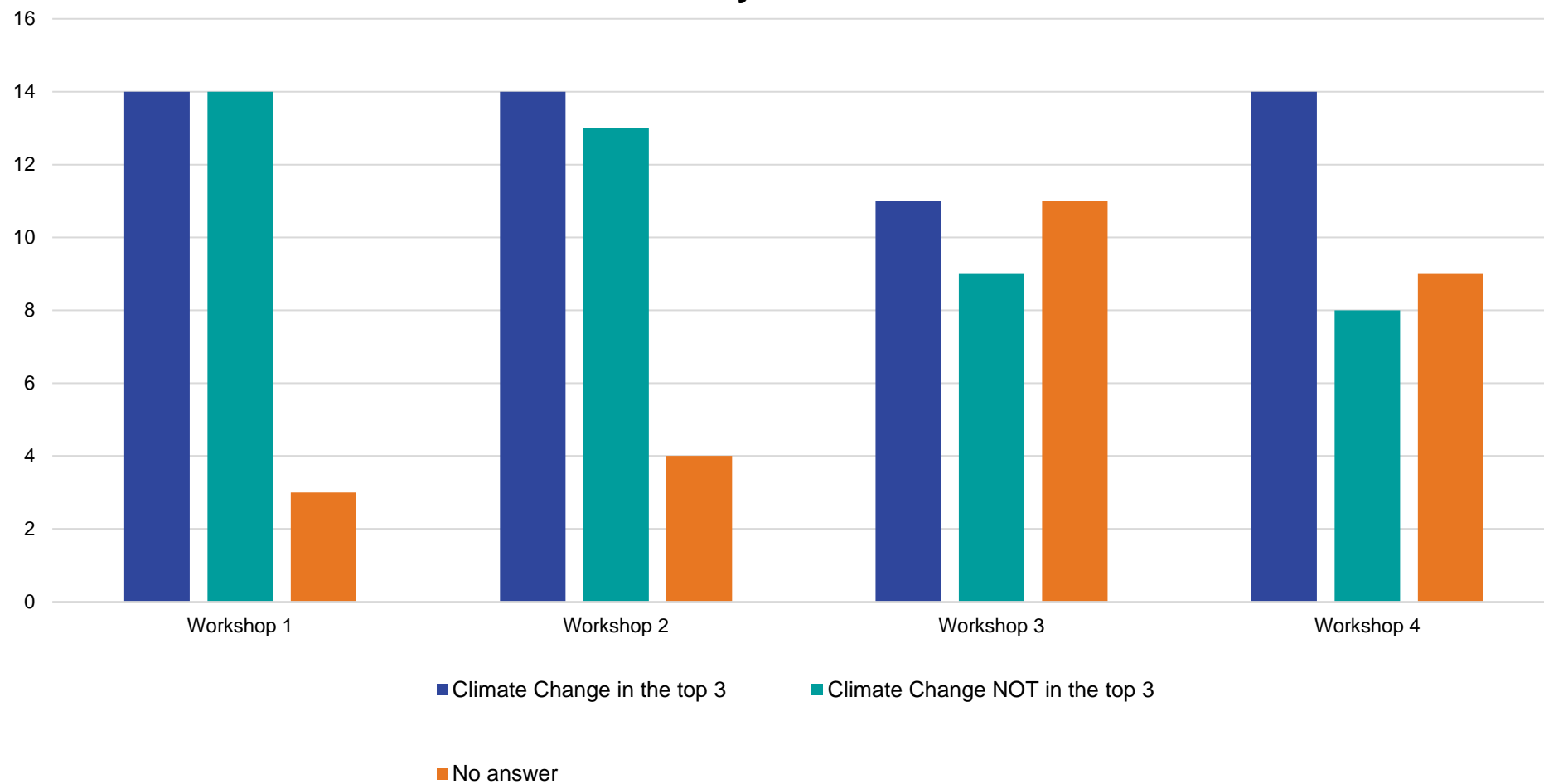
- Should not be first choice
- Shouldn't move people if we can adapt effectively to changing weather instead
- There should be different approaches to support people who do and don't want to move (it will vary – particularly conscious of vulnerable people and those bedded into communities)

# Cohort 2 Headlines

- Government exists to take care of citizens and actions need to be taken in their interest: the public are willing to change and help if it's not too detrimental – tax increases should not have an unfair impact on lower-income households who are less able to pay out more.
- The public need leadership and to be shown the tools and given the infrastructure to cope – knowledge much be shared with public. Clear consistent education is key and needs prioritising (some will be more willing/able to pay more tax, move, or change other behaviours).
- Government needs to set mandates and mandatory measures e.g. big corporations put money into adaptation, estate agents ensure rental property changes, and clear national/local targets that are measured. Small businesses need support and incentivisation to implement adaptations.
- Non-political and long-term thinking is needed. Action should be above politics, mandated by law.
- Local government should make plans based on local needs and be transparent about spending to get people on board. Communities need to be consulted and need leadership to come together.
- Big businesses need to be responsible for what they benefit from
- Community groups and charities can fill some gaps around mental health needs, but response needs to be led by the top in terms of infrastructure.

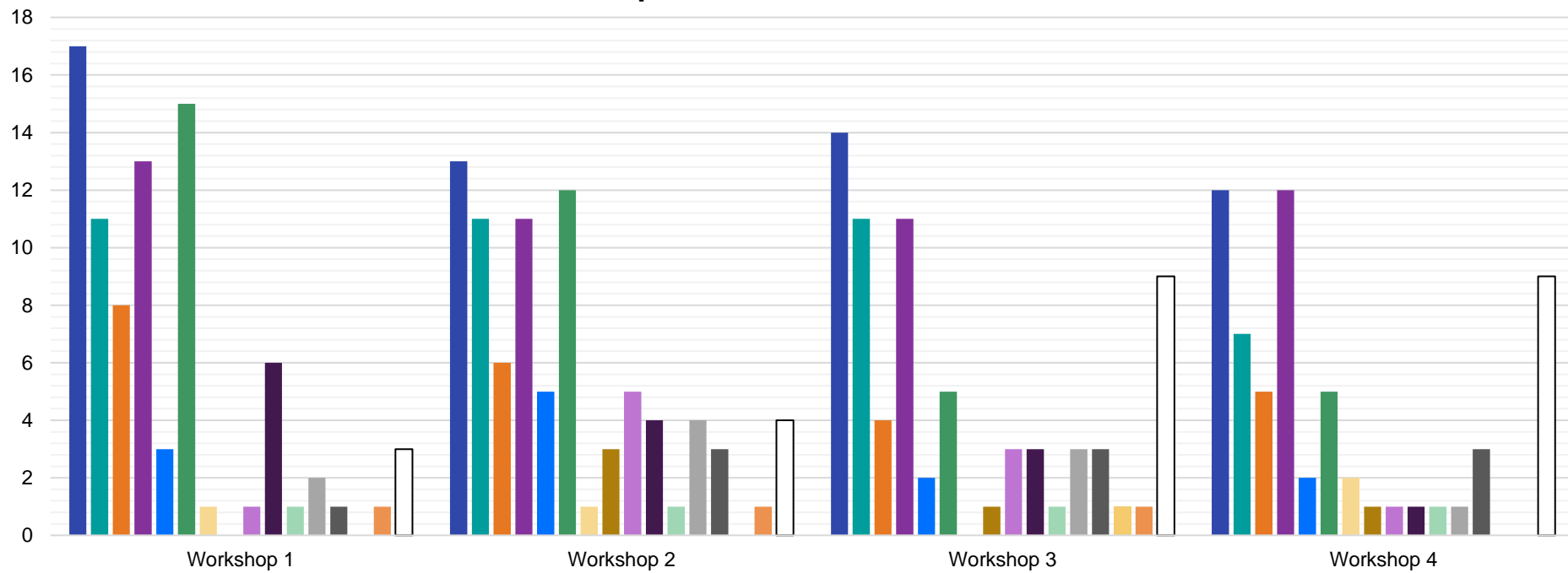
# Cohort 2 Headlines

Which of these, if any, would you say are the three most important issues facing the UK today/in the future?



# Cohort 2 Headlines

As the UK prepares for climate change, which 3 areas of daily life, if any, should be most protected? Please select 3.



- Well-being of the most vulnerable people in our society (e.g. elderly/ poor/ young people)
- Running of existing social services (e.g. emergency services)
- Uninterrupted water supply for citizens and businesses
- Health and well-being of all UK citizens
- Quick and reliable help for people and businesses affected by extreme events (e.g. storms)
- Affordable food supplies across the UK
- Uninterrupted energy supply for citizens and businesses
- Increasing growth of the UK economy
- Maintenance of the UK coastline
- Protection of plants/animals/people from new pests and diseases
- Maintenance of historical sites and buildings
- Quality of infrastructure such as roads and buildings
- Protection of natural landscapes and biodiversity
- Other: please specify
- Don't know
- No answer



# Cohort 3: Workshops 3-5 headlines

# Cohort 3 Headlines

**Do something and do it now, or it could mean things are worse later socially and financially.**

Although, we could wait until we have a more accurate read of things for modelling and planning, and resources might be better used elsewhere with a delay on adaptation action as the impacts are a little way off.

**Proactive (not reactive)** with short and long term thinking

**Start public comms as priority – education and buy-in is needed to enable adaptation to happen successfully.**

Both small and large scale action is needed / constant ongoing change is needed.

Get more affordable smaller actions, that we know will work, in place now. We need to get it right first time for more imminent threats and need an early warning system of an imminent risk to get small scale actions in place.

Though, this could mean re-doing smaller actions time and again instead of preparing more long-term/cost-effectively. Conscious of mental health impacts of repeated incidents.

Start planning for long-term actions to start happening soon. For large scale action, research and get finance in place now. Conscious large-scale action has high costs so we need to get it right. Building too soon could mean technology moves forward but the infrastructure isn't designed for it, and could simply mean unnecessary maintenance costs.

Though, acting sooner means we have time to adjust as we learn.



# Cohort 3 Headlines

It will be unpopular to put one town over another, but... **We can't prepare for all scenarios in every place. Prepare more fully for risks that are more likely – the frequency and scale of potential impacts are key.**

Needs a proportionate approach to uncertainty, with some preparation and some 'wait and see' with contingency plans.

Higher the level of risk and higher the likely impacts (and higher weaknesses in ability to cope) = higher priority for action.

Prepare for the worst for key parts of infrastructure i.e. the basics (food, water, electric, emergency services, communication, minimising service disruption) – less essential infrastructure can be addressed later according to impacts.

A cost-benefit analysis is needed for each area, taking into account all factors, to decide on resource allocation.

Relocating should be a last resort (it would be devastating for some/some would be unwilling, but others would be willing to move and/or change). It's better to invest in large-scale action or at-home defences than relocate people unnecessarily later. You can't relocate everyone if the area is too large – this will need infrastructure solutions. Cost effectiveness will need to be considered when deciding what to save/focus on and when to move people.

The responses should be a balanced mix of all adaptations working together. Openness to higher prices to protect your priorities.

Concern that those with higher income will be prioritised over lower incomes and that there will be a post-code lottery approach to allocation. It's important to protect the vulnerable.

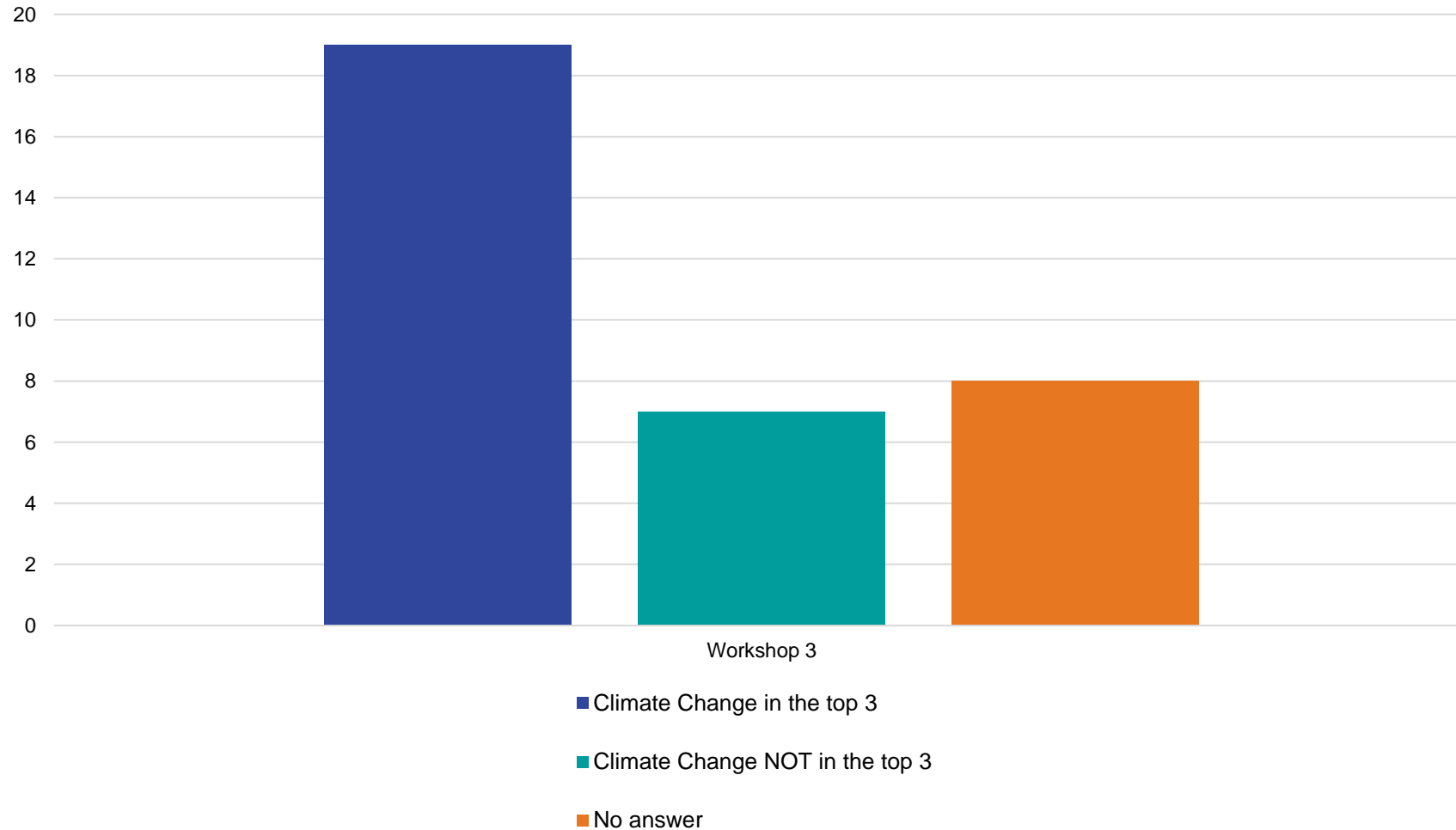
**Public communication and engagement is high priority**, now, to get people ready for accepting need for change, and the actions to be taken.

# Cohort 3 Headlines

- This needs a top-down Government approach that forces big businesses and local authorities to make changes as well as individuals – we can learn from the pandemic. Rules need to be law.
- Needs to be above party-politics.
- Local councils need to co-ordinate between local actors, and should be transparent and clear on spending to generate public trust and buy-in. Public consultation is needed.
- Everyone has a responsibility and should do what they can with the power they have – Government need to lead and support agencies, businesses, and communities to make changes.
- Individuals want to act and change their behaviour but need guidance on how – communicate on what's being done and how it's helping, and enable buy-in through comms and education.
- Concern about inequality and who will foot the cost – open to higher taxes but costs should not only be outsourced to the public e.g. organisations that harm the environment/have a lot of land should pay their fair share too.

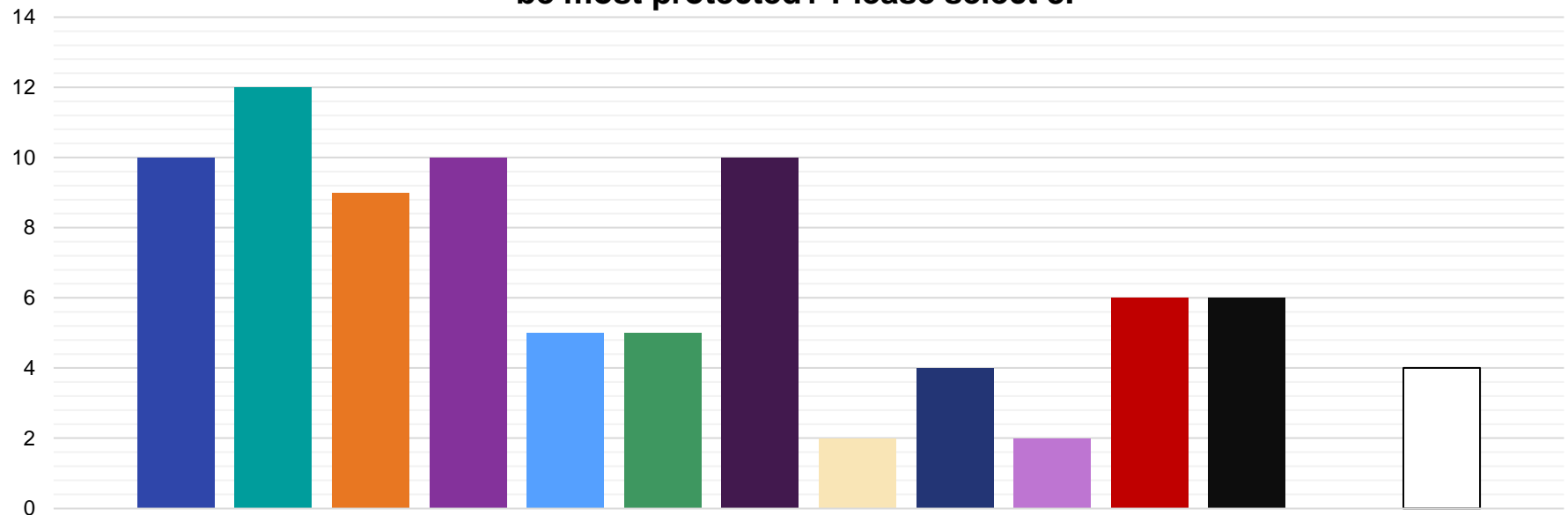
# Cohort 3 Headlines

Which of these, if any, would you say are the three most important issues facing the UK today/in the future?



# Cohort 3 Headlines

As the UK prepares for climate change, which 3 areas of daily life, if any, should be most protected? Please select 3.



Workshop 3

- Well-being of the most vulnerable people in our society (e.g. elderly/ poor/ young people)
- Running of existing social services (e.g. emergency services)
- Uninterrupted water supply for citizens and businesses
- Health and well-being of all UK citizens
- Quick and reliable help for people and businesses affected by extreme events (e.g. storms)
- Affordable food supplies across the UK
- Uninterrupted energy supply for citizens and businesses
- Increasing growth of the UK economy
- Maintenance of the UK coastline
- Protection of plants/animals/people from new pests and diseases
- Quality of infrastructure such as roads and buildings
- Protection of natural landscapes and biodiversity
- Don't know
- No answer



# Cohort 4: Workshops 3-5 headlines

# Cohort 4 Headlines

**Do something and do it now** (it's already happening and we should already have acted – acting now has the potential to alleviate problems later and it takes time to get things ready.) The more the better, protect our homes. Though, we need to plan and not leap into the wrong thing.

**Prepare and be proactive (rather than reactive).** Get started, it's better to prepare than wait until it's too late. Though, we'll need some contingency plans too as we can't do everything. Actions should be proportionate in line with the scale of risk and potential impact for areas, including the expected frequency of incidents/impacts. **Small and large scale action is needed.**

If we were more certain of extreme outcomes, we should invest more, but given the lack of certainty we want to be cautious about spending vs. we need to make sure that we'll be ok.

Act now if we know what to do. If we're not sure then act later but start researching and consulting experts (who already have answers) now. Acting later gives more time to prepare, and the level of risk could change. Though, we need to try things out in practice to see if it works and learn from it.

Preventing problems in one area could cause problems in another, we need to think big. Think about the maintenance and infrastructure of large-scale changes before putting in place and learn from other countries.

Education is key to get people on board first, otherwise (some) large scale action isn't viable. People won't understand why action needs to happen now given the risks are years away. There will be resistance that needs addressing, but people will support changes if they know what we do. Start preparing and planning for large-scale action meantime.

# Cohort 4 Headlines

**Priorities: human life and wellbeing – take actions that protect these i.e. engineering for shelter and safety, ensuring back-up for energy and water.**

**All adaptation options are needed – they feed into each other. Choices are highly situation dependent.**

**Better to put in defences or do major retrofitting than relocate.** Relocating should be a last resort. If relocation is needed, support/compensation/incentives is needed. The amount of support depends on how far away people are relocated too, and the implications for their relationships/communities. Try to keep communities together and keep people close to home.

Everyone should be protected and have their lives maintained/be given a choice vs. it depends on cost-benefit across areas; some people may need to make sacrifices for wider society

# Cohort 4 Headlines

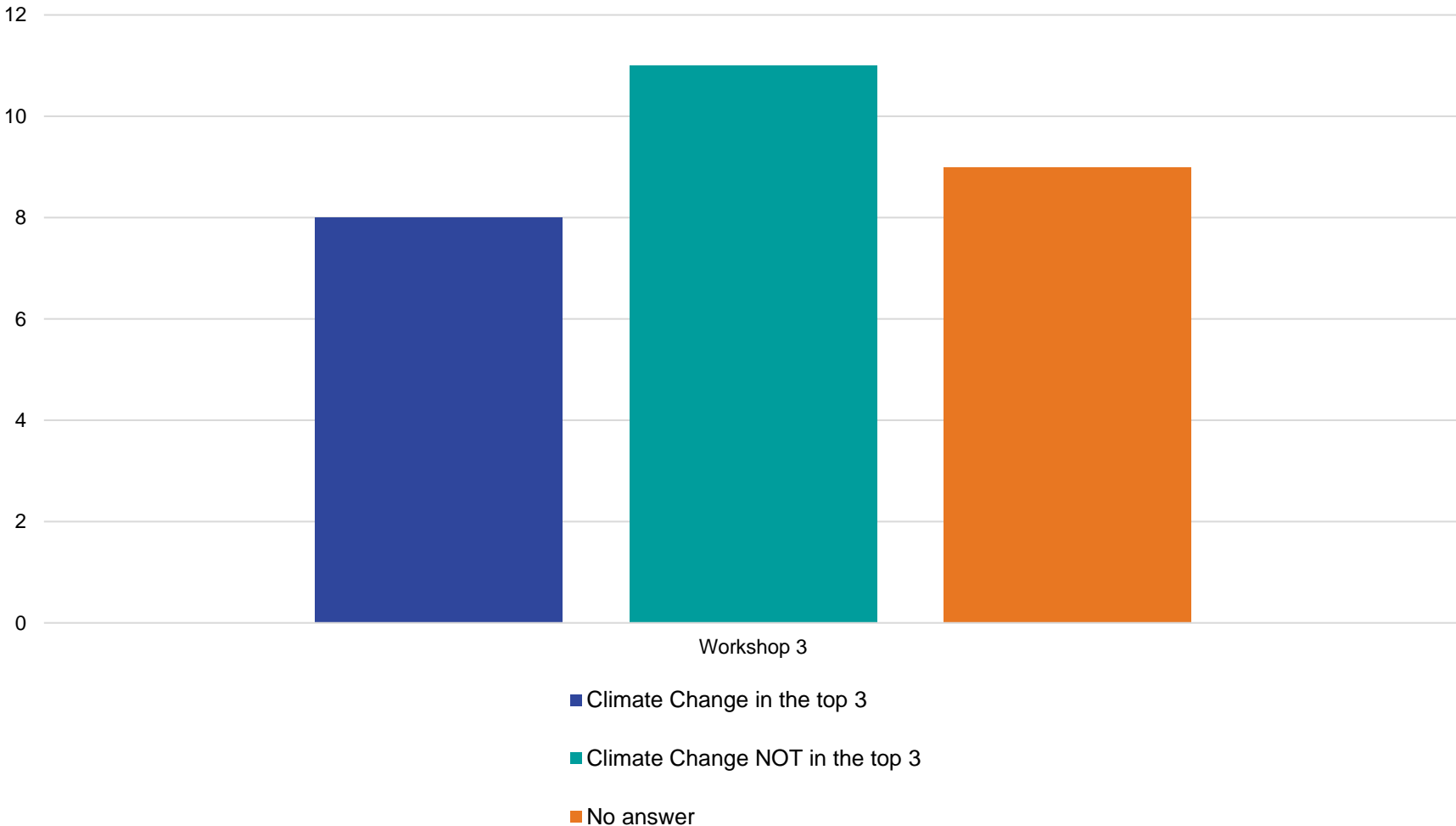
- Central Government is most responsible and should be providing grants, with local government providing local grants, and incentivising businesses to make changes. There should be mandates/law on infrastructure going forward.
- There should be independent oversight of spending. Important to know that money is being spent well.
- Business and government need to split the cost of adaptation. Private companies need to take responsibility for the pollution they've caused (and foot the cost of adaptation).
- Concern about silo'd working – we need a multi-agency approach that is not based on competing for funds.
- Everyone is responsible – and there's willingness to pay more/make changes (rather than reduce other services) - but concern about fairness and affordability. Government need to keep costs as low as possible for the public and there should be fairness in how resources are allocated across the country.
- We need mass education for the public on the situation and what citizens can do to help and the public should be shown what's already being done – Government/those acting should lead by example.

There should be mandates for individual behaviour changes vs. it will be more effective if changes are incentivised but voluntary.



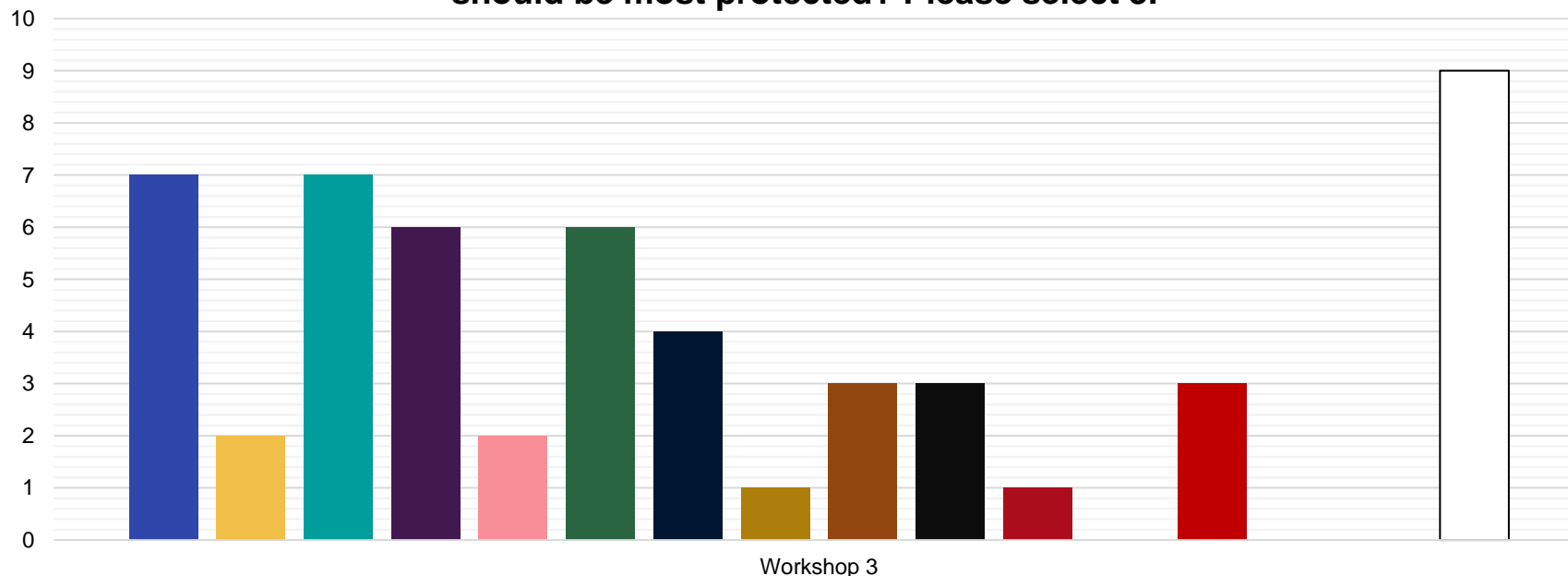
# Cohort 4 Headlines

Which of these, if any, would you say are the three most important issues facing the UK today/in the future?



# Cohort 4 Headlines

As the UK prepares for climate change, which 3 areas of daily life, if any, should be most protected? Please select 3.



- Well-being of the most vulnerable people in our society (e.g. elderly/ poor/ young people)
- Running of existing social services (e.g. emergency services)
- Uninterrupted water supply for citizens and businesses
- Health and well-being of all UK citizens
- Quick and reliable help for people and businesses affected by extreme events (e.g. storms)
- Affordable food supplies across the UK
- Uninterrupted energy supply for citizens and businesses
- Increasing growth of the UK economy
- Maintenance of the UK coastline
- Protection of plants/animals/people from new pests and diseases
- Maintenance of historical sites and buildings
- Quality of infrastructure such as roads and buildings
- Protection of natural landscapes and biodiversity
- Other: please specify
- Don't know
- No answer