



## Guidance

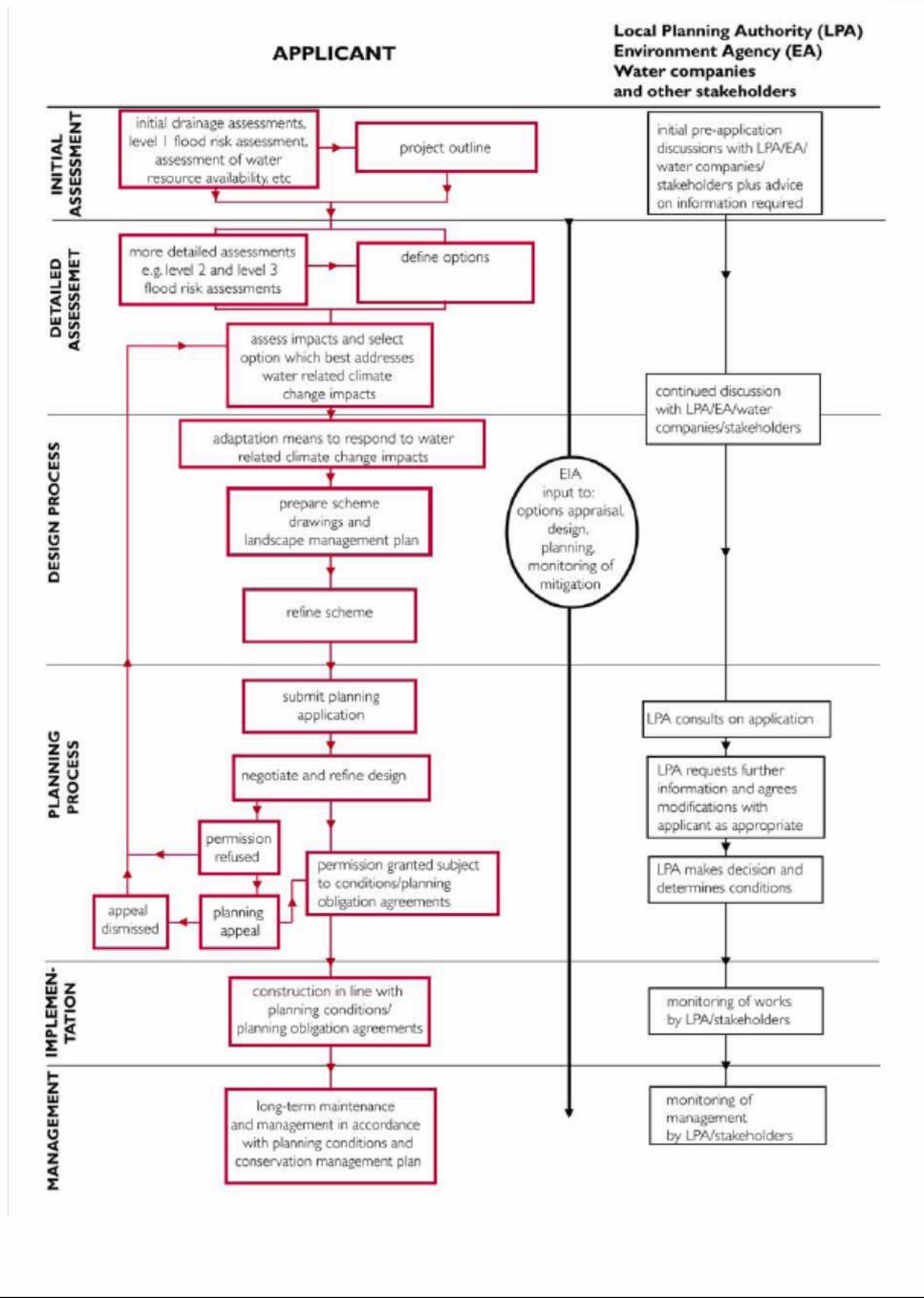
<b>Title: Adapting to Climate Change impacts on Water Management: A Guide for Planners</b>							
<b>Keywords:</b> Climate change; water management; spatial planning; good practice							
<b>Audience:</b> UK spatial planning policy-makers; planning professionals; developers and others involved in the UK planning system at national, regional and local levels.							
<b>Messages in the ESPACE strategy to which the guidance applies:</b>	1. X	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	8.X	9.	10.X	11.	12.	13.	14.
<p><b>Sentences linking the guidance to relevant strategy messages:</b></p> <p>1. The Guide for Planners contains information on getting the right climate change policies into spatial plans, and identifies good practice policies and measures.</p> <p>8. The Guide for Planners communicates the climate change risks associated with water management</p> <p>10. The Guide for Planners seeks to engage planners and the private sector with information on practical adaptation options.</p>							
<p><b>Overview:</b></p> <p>This is a good practice guidance for planners that helps them understand how to integrate climate change adaptation measures for water management problems into spatial planning processes. It gives practical case studies to show them how it can be done.</p>							

Photo/diagram/map:

Adapting to climate change impacts on water management: A guide for planners



**Figure 2.1:** The planning process for building water management climate change adaptation measures into new development



**Description:**

This Guide for Planners provides information to assist policy-makers, planning professionals, local planners, developers or others involved in the planning system in integrating adaptation measures for water management problems into all stages of the planning and development process. Planners need to use the guide when developing spatial plans. This way, developers will be required to undertake water management adaptation measures described in the guide. Matters such as pressure on water resources, flood risk and resilience to other water-related climate change impacts are addressed, as these are the areas covered by the ESPACE project.

The Guide has been designed with sustainability in mind, and is intended to be accessed electronically and read on-screen. It contains extensive hyper linking to allow navigation between the principles discussed in the main text of each chapter and the examples, model policies and further detail contained in the linked boxes.

Case studies from a number of locations in the South East and types of development are covered in the guide with useful tips. The good practice guide lists seven principles to help planners and developers integrate adaptation to climate change into planning documents.

The seven principles for adaptation are:

1. From the start - Consider measures for climate change adaptation throughout the planning process. This will avoid adaptation becoming an 'add-on'. It helps minimise the disruption and delay of the process and will be more effective.
2. Be flexible - Flexibility of design is crucial. Developments should be resilient to a range of future climate scenarios. Adaptation options might offer synergies (supporting wider environmental or adaptation outcomes) or conflicts (working against other possible adaptations).
3. Maintenance - Consider the need for ongoing maintenance and appropriate end-use. There may be a need to explain how to maintain special systems to the occupiers of developments. For example, Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems must be de-silted and monitored.
4. Integrated approach - Integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation measures wherever possible. There are some instances where adaptation options can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, for example green roofs.
5. Be innovative - Innovation can lead to wider benefits. Case studies demonstrate the benefits of successfully integrated adaptation measures in existing development.
6. Use all available information - Existing tools and regulation can help support the adaptation response. You can address climate change adaptation through a range of mechanisms, including Strategic Environmental Assessment, Building Regulations and Planning Consents.
7. Partnerships - Partnership working adds value. Working in partnership with organisations and groups such as the Environment Agency, the Government Offices, regional planning bodies (in the UK these are the Regional Assemblies) and regional climate change partnerships who can support local councils and provide advice with integrating adaptation into the planning and development process.

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**Further information:**

An interactive CD containing A Guide for Planners and the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Implementation Plan