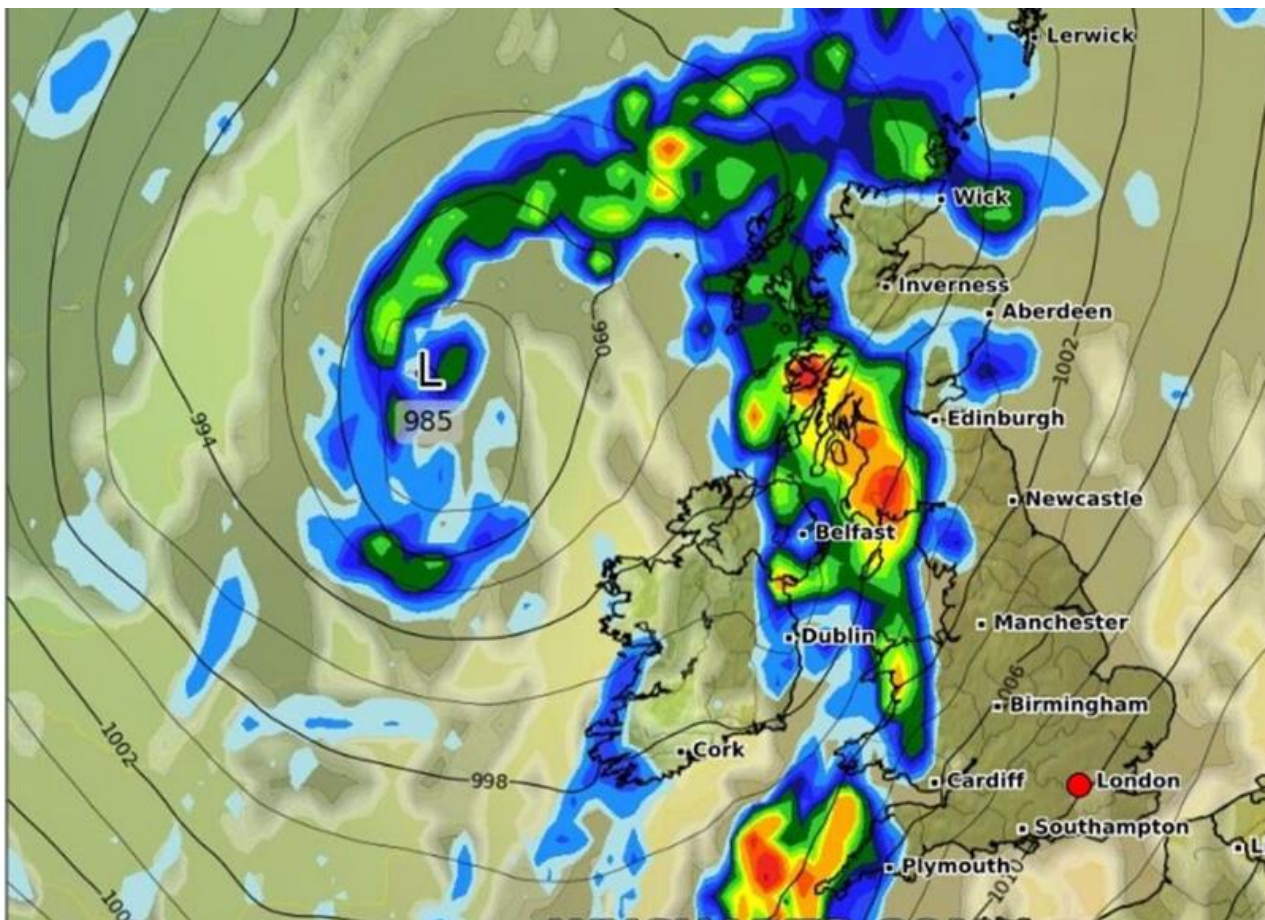




Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategy & Action Plan



Foreword from Cllr Jim O'Boyle

Who would have thought that Coventry would have a tornado yet last year we did. Fortunately it was short lived and did not cause too much damage but what if they became a more frequent occurrence how can we better prepared and more resilient to such threats. Already we are seeing more and more extreme weather events around the world some with devastating consequences with loss of life, destruction of property and significant impacts upon the economy.

As the Cabinet member with responsibilities for Climate Change and sustainability I see how important it is that we understand the future risks to the City and find ways of adapting to the changes in weather we are now experiencing and to make sure we plan ahead as a community and become more resilient in the face of weather conditions which are becoming less predictable and more extreme. We have a duty to protect our City as best as we can and the City Council recognises it requires a collaborative effort involving numerous agencies all with expertise in their field and resources to bear in addressing this major issue. Also it is vitally important that local residents and businesses are aware of the risks and to develop plans to protect themselves, their families homes and communities from the effects the increasing incidence that extreme weather events may have.

I am very grateful to all of our partners who are working with us and who have contributed to this shared goal of adapting to climate change and making our City more resilient to the threat that extreme weather events pose.



Executive Summary

Coventry is already feeling the effects of climate change, and it's time for us all to take action. Our summers are getting hotter, our winters wetter, and extreme weather events like floods and heatwaves are becoming more common. These changes are affecting our homes, businesses, and daily lives.

This strategy is Coventry's plan to adapt to these changes and make our city more resilient for its residents, businesses and visitors to the city as a business and tourist destination. It's not just about what the Council is doing – everyone in Coventry has a part to play. By working together, we can protect our city and make it a better place for future generations.

What are the risks?

The strategy identifies several key risks that could impact Coventry in the coming years. Rising temperatures pose a threat to public health, food security, and the wellbeing of vulnerable groups. Hotter, drier summers will put pressure on water supplies, potentially affecting household water quality and public services, while flooding from heavier rainfall threatens homes, communities, businesses and infrastructure.

Our essential services, such as energy, transport, and water networks, face potential disruption from climate-related failures. The risks impact directly on the local economy as well as extending to the delivery of health and social care, and even education services, which may be strained by these climate challenges. Finally, the role of natural ecosystems in the city is under threat, and protecting green spaces will be essential for preserving biodiversity and reducing the urban heat island effect and risks of flooding.

How are we going to address these risks?

To make Coventry resilient to climate change, we need everyone to work together. This means coordinating efforts across the city, with organisations and residents sharing resources and ideas to create the best possible solutions. Our approach will focus on people, ensuring that the specific needs of different communities are taken into account, so no one is left behind. We will also take care of our natural environment by working with nature to enhance green spaces and biodiversity, making the city more resilient. Finally, we'll embrace innovative and sustainable practices to design and maintain spaces that can withstand the impacts of climate change.

What are we going to do – the actions?

This strategy includes a range of actions to make Coventry more resilient to climate change and where possible to adapt to the changes we face. We plan to support local food production, helping families in need through community food hubs and urban agriculture projects.

We'll improve the city's water conservation by promoting water-saving campaigns, the development of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs) and enhancing water quality monitoring. To

address rising temperatures, we will develop cooling centres, plant more trees, promote turf roofs and living walls and assess how new developments can be more energy efficient in regulating temperatures including cooling as well as heating. We also need to upgrade infrastructure, from retrofitting health facilities to making schools climate-adaptive, ensuring the procurement of services are aware of the need to address adaptation and resilience issues and creating a comprehensive plan for creating new areas of green spaces especially where there are heat deserts and for nature conservation particularly for those communities where access to greenspace is poor and the quality of locations are in need of improvement especially where areas are heavily built up creating heat islands.

It is vital that we raise public awareness of the real risks and the effects that extreme weather events can have on our communities, society and economy and to provide the right information guidance and support people and businesses to plan and prepare for those things which they can do to protect themselves their homes and their businesses.

Building a climate-resilient Coventry requires all of us to be involved. The Council has laid out a plan, but the success of this strategy depends on the collective efforts of the partnership and the wider community itself. Everyone can contribute, whether by conserving water, reducing waste, supporting local food initiatives, or getting involved in greening our neighbourhoods. By working together, we can ensure Coventry not only adapts to the challenges ahead but thrives as a sustainable, healthy, and vibrant city for generations to come and is a safe attractive visitor destination that projects a positive green image to the rest of the world.



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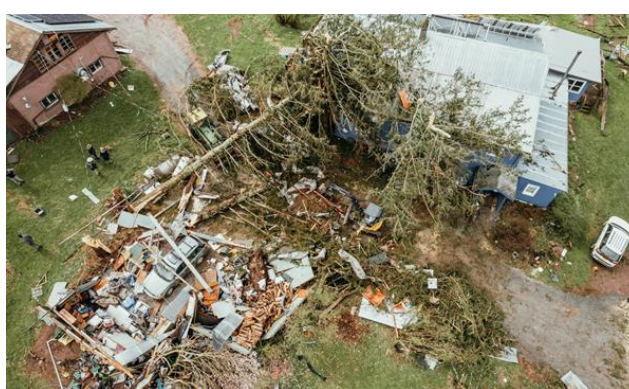
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Acronyms

AMOC	Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation
ARP4	Adaptation Reporting Power (Report 4)
ARPG	Adaptation and Resilience Pathway Group
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
FRMP	Flood Risk Management Plan
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GWL	Global Warming Level
GWMU	Ground Water Management Unit
INNS	Invasive Non-native Species
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LFRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
LINC	Local Investment in Natural Capital
LNRS	Local Nature Recovery Strategies
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan
TfWM	Transport for West Midlands
ToR	Terms of Reference
UHI	Urban Heat Islands
WMCA	West Midlands Combined Authority
WMO	World Meteorological Association

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Whilst we strive to tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from our homes, workplaces, and leisure activities, we are already experiencing significant changes in our weather and climate. Our planet faces rising global temperatures and more extreme weather patterns, impacting our communities' health and wellbeing, infrastructure, environments and economy in the UK. Many of our migrant communities living in Coventry have come from distant lands affected by serious climate change events and now we in Coventry are seeing change.



- 1.2 While we work to reduce GHG emissions, we must also plan to adapt to these changes to minimise disruption and create a more resilient city capable of dealing with the expected changes in climate that will impact upon residents, visitors and the workforce in the coming years.
- 1.3 This climate change adaptation and resilience strategy has been developed to better understand the local risks and opportunities climate change presents to Coventry; to inform the Council and its partners plans to address this. Coventry City Council and its partners acknowledge that impacts from climate change are already part of our daily reality, and these impacts will become more severe and pressing in the future.
- 1.4 We also acknowledge that not all members of our community will be affected equally by climate change. Climate change has the potential to most negatively impact upon low-income households across the city. We must therefore prioritise our response to ensure a fair transition so that the most vulnerable communities are not disadvantaged by the policies and measures we implement in response to adapting to climate change, and this will inform how we prioritise

our future planning to help create a more just and equal city.

- 1.5 To build a climate-resilient city, we need to work in partnership with all stakeholders to improve our city and the lives of those who live, work, study and visit here. Together, we can create a sustainable and resilient future for Coventry.

How was this strategy developed?

- 1.6 The development of the Coventry Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan was grounded in comprehensive stakeholder engagement. Workshops were facilitated with key stakeholders across the city to identify and assess the climate risks Coventry faces and identify appropriate actions to address these risks. Additionally, we conducted semi-structured interviews and an online survey to gather further input, ensuring that the strategies developed were informed by those directly impacted by climate risks. Coventry's Independent Climate Change Board was also involved through representation from the chair of Adaptation and Resilience Pathway Group (ARPG) and its members. Through these engagements, stakeholders worked together to analyse existing measures and their effectiveness, helping to prioritise the most pressing issues. This inclusive process allowed us to pool knowledge and resources effectively, ensuring that the final plan addresses the risks comprehensively while also enhancing the city's collective resilience.

What is in this strategy and action plan?

- 1.7 This adaptation and resilience strategy provides a comprehensive framework for the city of Coventry to adapt to and address the impacts of climate change. The document places the adaptation strategy and action plan within the context of broader local, regional, and national climate initiatives, explaining how it builds upon existing climate change and resilience related planning efforts in Coventry.
- 1.8 A summary of Coventry's climate change risks and opportunities is provided, based on a more detailed study; *Coventry City Council Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment 2024*. The results of the risk and opportunity analysis is followed by a section on the principles and processes for implementing The Strategy. This includes guiding principles and practical steps for effective action. The strategy emphasises:
 - A. **a coordinated integrated approach** – focusing on the need for organisations and stakeholders in the city to work together and to share resources and activities which improve the overall effectiveness in being adaptable and resilient;
 - B. **a people-centred locality sensitive approach**- focusing on the needs and involvement of the community in a way which is sensitive to the different circumstances which may exist across the city;
 - C. **an ecologically sensitive approach** –maximising the opportunity of working with nature

to enhance biodiversity which making locations more adaptable and resilient;

D. a resilient development approach - which highlights the importance of innovative solutions and sustainable practices which focus on changes in ways areas are maintained as well as designed.

- 1.9 A detailed adaptation implementation plan outlines the specific actions required to address high-priority risks, followed by actions for addressing medium-priority risks. These sections provide actionable steps to enhance the city's resilience and adaptive capacity. It should be noted that whilst the Council have facilitated this work, organisations and residents from across the city will have a role to play to create a more resilient future city and a safer attractive visitor destination.
- 1.10 The strategy will conclude with a monitoring and evaluation plan that will help Coventry City Council and partners to track the progress in the implementation of the strategy and action plan against quality of life outcomes for those living, working and visiting the city.

Where does this adaptation strategy and action plan fit in?

- 1.11 This adaptation and resilience strategy is part of a larger strategic planning process for Coventry City Council. The One Coventry Plan is the overarching strategy developed by the City Council to improve the lives of its residents and the overall prosperity of the city. Coventry's Draft Climate Change Strategy was developed as a key component of the implementation of the One Coventry Plan. The Coventry Climate Change Strategy outlines five distinct pathways, each designed to address different aspects of sustainability:
- The **Route to Net Zero Pathway** focuses on reducing carbon emissions across all sectors, enhancing energy efficiency, and transitioning to renewable energy sources.
 - The **Circular Economy Pathway** promotes waste reduction, encourages re-use and recycling, and supports sustainable consumption and production patterns;
 - The **Nature-Based Pathway** emphasises the conservation and restoration of natural habitats and biodiversity, integrating nature into urban planning to enhance ecological resilience.
 - The **Fairer Green Futures Pathway** aims to ensure that climate action benefits all communities equitably, particularly focusing on vulnerable groups by improving public health, reducing inequalities, supporting the development of skills to enable employees to transition from the old fossil fuel based activities to the newer greener employment opportunities which focus on delivering a zero carbon economy and enhancing access to green spaces and sustainable resources.

- Finally, the **Adaptation and Resilience Pathway** prepares the city to withstand and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, such as extreme weather events, through robust infrastructure and preparedness planning.

1.12 Together, these pathways form a comprehensive framework for Coventry to promote sustainability and resilience in response to global climate challenges. The Adaptation and Resilience Pathway, lists several areas of activity to help the city better prepare for the impacts of climate change.

1.13 This document is the beginning of that process. It shows all of the main risks and suggested actions developed with key stakeholders on how to deal with them. This way, the city can take steps to become more prepared to adapt to the impacts of climate change we are facing now and in the future, protecting communities, infrastructure, the environment and economy.

2.0 What will the climate in Coventry be like in the future?

2.1 Using data provided through the [Met Office Climate Data Portal](#) possible future climate scenarios were assessed for Coventry. The table below is a summary of the expected change for some of these climate variables for Coventry. A brief summary of these key climate change datasets for Coventry is provided below.

Table 1: Expected Changes in Climate Variable for Coventry for the Global Warming Level (GWL) 2°C Scenario (2037 – 2050)

Climate Variable	Expected Change	Details
Summer Average Temperature Change	Increasingly hotter summer days	Change from an average baseline of 15.65°C to 17.85°C by mid century
Annual Count of Hot Summer Days	Increasing number of summer days above 30°C (i.e. heat waves)	Change from 1 hot day in the baseline period to 7 by mid century
Annual Count of Frost Days	Decreasing number of days with frost	Decrease from 52 days with frost to 32 days by mid century
Summer Precipitation Change	Drier summers	Decrease of 14% in overall rainfall for summer months (June-July-August) by mid century
Winter Precipitation Change	Wetter winters	Increase of 7% in overall rainfall for winter months by mid century
Annual Precipitation Change	Reduced annual rainfall	Net decrease in overall annual rainfall by mid century by 7%

How do we determine future climate scenarios for Coventry?

- 2.2 Projecting the severity of future climate change is complex. Different future scenarios are constructed by scientists and data for rainfall, temperature, frost and other variables are then modelled for these scenarios. For the purposes of the risk and assessment, Global Warming Levels (GWLs) were used for future climate scenarios. GWLs refer to the specific thresholds of average global temperature increase above pre-industrial levels. These GWLs are typically grouped into 1.5°C, 2°C, 2.5°C, 3°C and 4°C above pre-industrial levels. The 1.5°C limit for example is the projected global temperature rise that Governments across the world aspired to at the famous Paris Agreement talks in 2015. Recently the French Government has instructed it's Departments to plan for a future scenario of a 4°C rise. The UK Government is instructing its departments to adapt for a temperature rise of 2°C by mid century.

Why is the 1.5°C limit important?

The 1.5°C limit is crucial because it represents the global temperature rise that governments aimed to stay below during the 2015 Paris Agreement. The world's Governments recognized the need to Keeping warming to 1.5°C as that would help avoid the most severe impacts of climate change such as more frequent extreme weather events, significant sea-level rise, and widespread damage to ecosystems and human health. The world's natural systems are less likely to be able to keep our climate stable if this temperature is exceeded

- 2.3 According to the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), the 1.5°C rise has been exceeded over the last 12 months and there is an 80% probability that this will happen again within the next 5 years. The 2.0°C GWL established under the Paris Agreement, represents a higher limit of temperature increase that the global community agrees should not be exceeded to avoid catastrophic environmental, economic, and health impacts worldwide.
- 2.4 The UK Meteorological Office has developed data sets for how the climate is expected to change for different GWL scenarios. An example of a dataset the UK Met Office has developed is how rainfall is expected to change in summer in the UK in a future scenario where the overall global average temperature has increased by 2°C.
- 2.5 The *Coventry City Council Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment 2024* used the GWL 2°C scenario as the primary scenario for assessing climate risks. However, it is important to note that climate risks will grow in line with the higher temp future scenarios. So although the focus on this report is on the GWL 2°C scenario, in a GWL 3°C or GWL 4°C future, climate impacts will be significantly higher.

Summer Average Temperature Change

- 2.6 This UK Met Office dataset shows the change in summer average temperature for a range of global warming levels, including the recent past (2001-2020), compared to the 1981- 2000 baseline period. Here, summer is defined as June-July-August.

Table 2: Summer Average Temperature Change for Coventry (Degrees Celsius)

Range	Upper	Median	Lower
1981-2000 Baseline	15.67	15.65	15.64
2001-2020 Recent-Past	17.17	16.78	16.51
2021 – 2040 (1.5°C GWL)	17.91	17.07	16.78
2037 – 2056 (2°C GWL)	18.58	17.85	17.53
2052 – 2071 (2.5°C GWL)	18.97	18.27	18.03
2066 – 2085 (3°C GWL)	19.59	18.72	18.64
2100 + (4°C GWL)	21.00	20.09	19.56

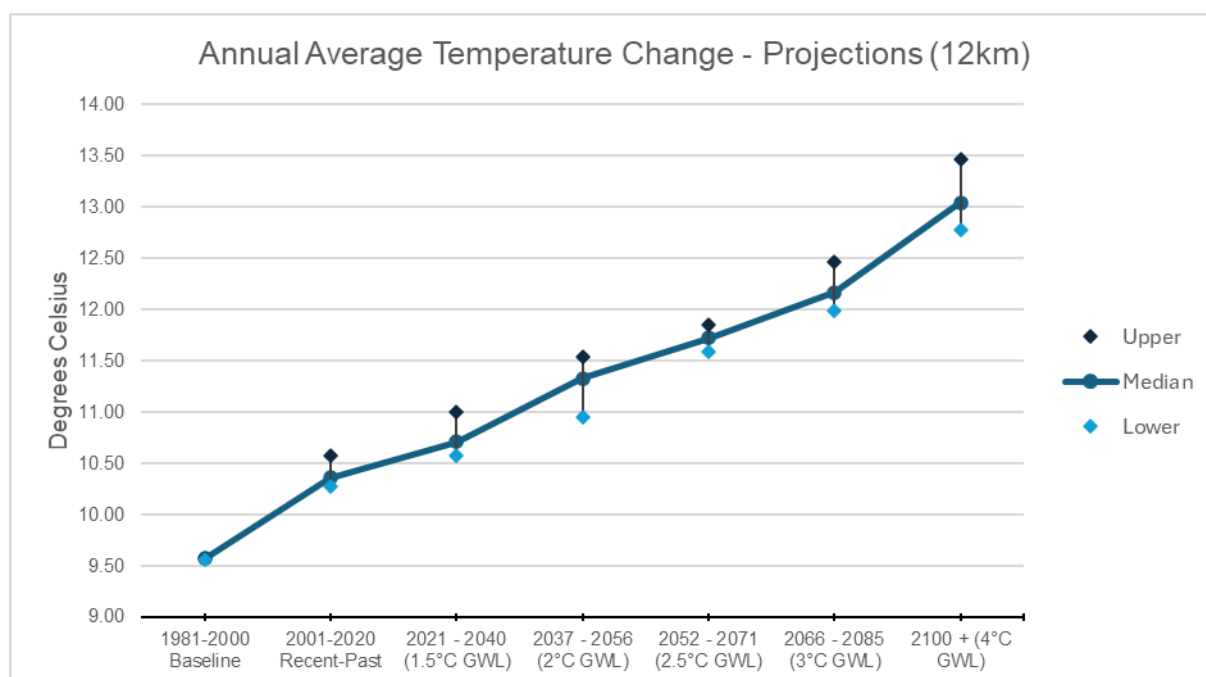


Figure 1: Annual Average Temperature Change for Coventry

- 2.7 Table 2 and Figure 1 shows a pattern for increasing summer temperatures with increasing GWLs for Coventry. The summer projections are slightly higher than the global average with an anticipated change from a baseline of 15.65°C, increasing by approximately 4.4°C to 20.09°C by 2100.

Annual Count of Hot Summer Days

2.8 The Annual Count of Hot Summer Days is the number of days per year where the maximum daily temperature is above 30°C. The Annual Count of Hot Summer Days provides an indication of extreme heat events which are often masked by average annual temperature changes. Annual Count of Hot Summer Days is also a good indicator of stress on health systems and infrastructure.

Table 3: Annual Count of Hot Summer Days for Coventry

Range	Upper	Median	Lower
1981-2000 Baseline	1.30	1.09	1.04
2001-2020 Recent-Past	4.76	3.55	3.23
2021 – 2040 (1.5°C GWL)	7.55	4.24	3.48
2037 – 2056 (2°C GWL)	8.71	6.86	4.95
2052 – 2071 (2.5°C GWL)	11.01	8.22	6.45
2066 – 2085 (3°C GWL)	17.55	12.07	9.50
2100 + (4°C GWL)	30.37	20.52	16.73

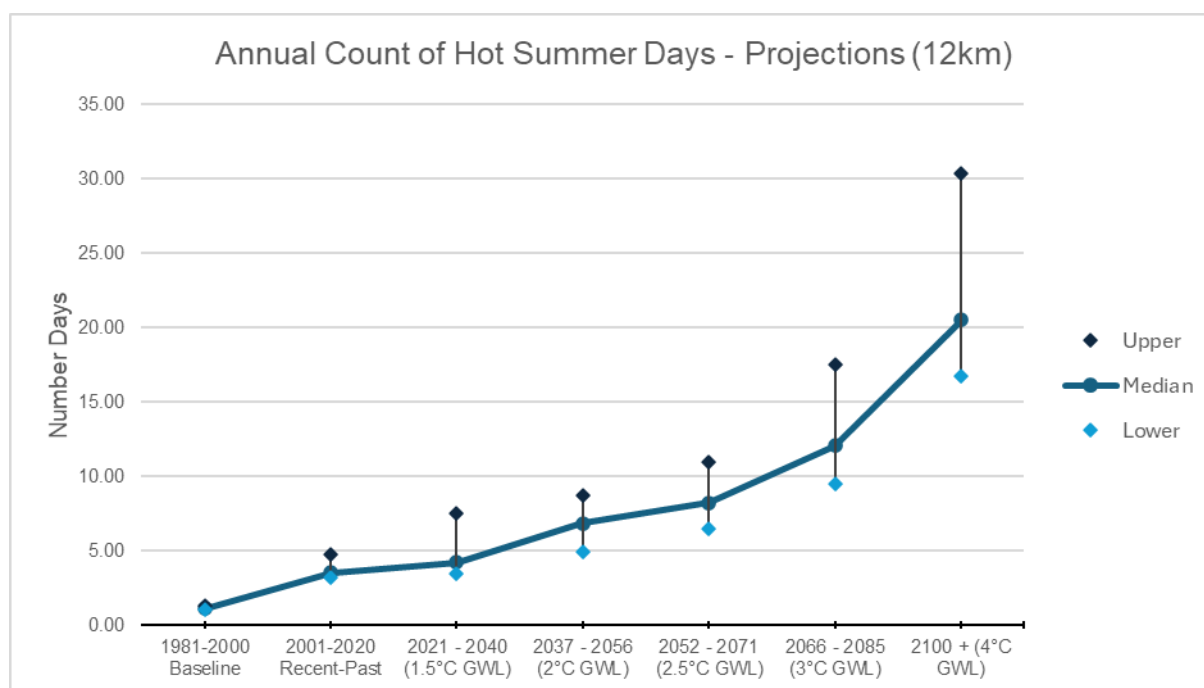


Figure 2: Annual Count of Hot Summer Days for Coventry

2.9

Table 3 and Figure 12 show that there is projected to be a significant increase in hot summer days, from below 5/yr to as many at 20/yr by the turn of the century. These hot summer days have potential impacts on residents, businesses and the environment. During summer 2023 there were an estimated 2,295 deaths associated with 5 episodes of hot weather in the UK. Without

mitigation the projected deaths will rise to 4,266 per year in the 2030's, then 10,889 in the 2050's and 21,545 by the 2070's [Health Effects of Climate Change (HECC) in the UK:2023 report UK Health Security Agency].

Annual Count of Frost Days

2.10 The Annual Count of Frost Days is the number of days per year where the minimum daily temperature is below 0°C. It measures how many times the threshold is exceeded (not by how much) in a year.

Table 4: Annual Count of Frost Days for Coventry

Range	Upper	Median	Lower
1981-2000 Baseline	53.04	52.35	51.90
2001-2020 Recent-Past	48.05	41.60	37.09
2021 – 2040 (1.5°C GWL)	44.71	36.48	32.17
2037 – 2056 (2°C GWL)	42.30	31.88	26.33
2052 – 2071 (2.5°C GWL)	36.11	27.30	23.05
2066 – 2085 (3°C GWL)	31.24	21.43	18.71
2100 + (4°C GWL)	24.14	13.99	12.70

2.11 *Table 4* and *Figure 3* show an anticipated reduction in frost days with increasing GWLs. A reduction in frost days has an obvious impact on agriculture and horticulture by potentially increasing the growing season. It will also reduce the productivity of crops such as fruit crops which require a minimum number of frost days to promote the development of blooms and productivity for fruit crops. Frost also affects the incidence of pests and their predators usually delaying the population growth of the pests' predators thus favouring the growth in pest populations and reduction in crop outputs. Reduced frost may also impact on infrastructure and road maintenance and reduce overall heating demand in the city.

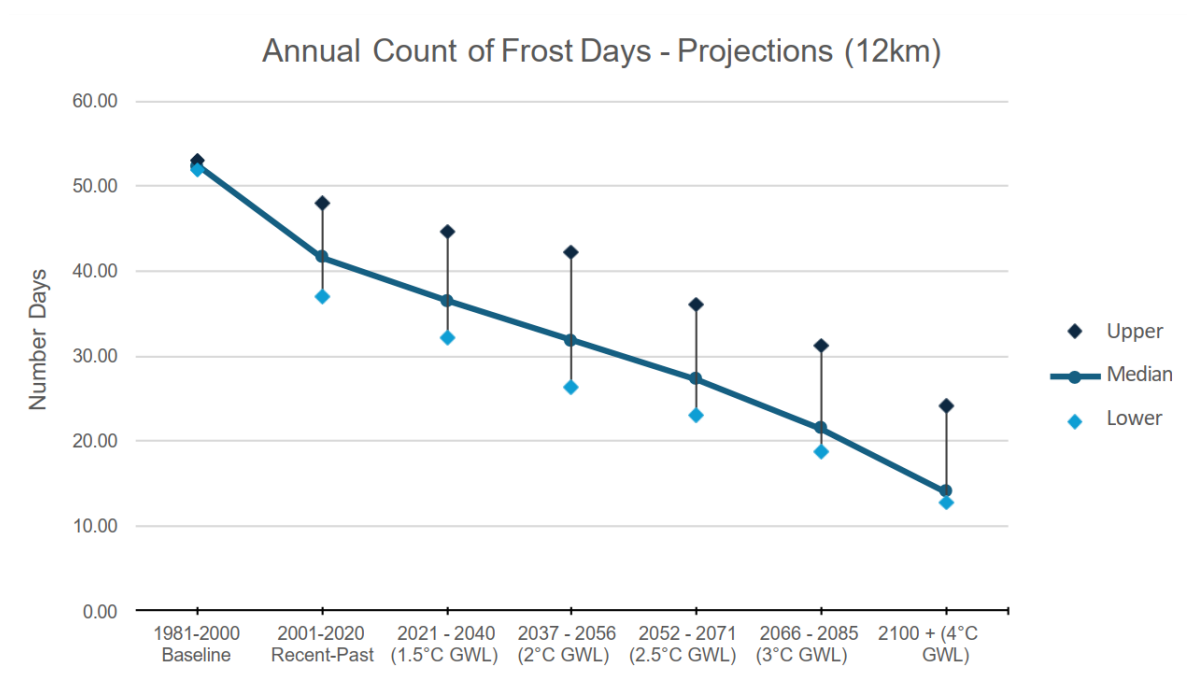


Figure 3: Annual Count of Frost Days for Coventry

Summer Precipitation Change

2.12 This dataset shows the change in summer precipitation rate (%) for a range of GWLs compared to the 1981-2000 baseline period. The data includes baseline and recent past (2001-2020) rainfall in mm/day and percentage change from the baseline for GWLs. For this data, summer is defined as June-July-August. The data is presented as a % change in *Table 5* and as total mm for the summer months (92 days) in *Table 6*.

Table 5: Summer Precipitation Change in % for Coventry

Range	Description	Upper	Median	Lower
1981-2000 Baseline	Average value for the period (mm/day)	1.80	1.80	1.79
2001-2020 Recent-Past	Average value for the period (mm/day)	1.91	1.78	1.66
2021 – 2040 (1.5°C GWL)	Percentage change (%) relative to 1981-2000	1.72	-3.18	-11.98
2037 – 2056 (2°C GWL)	Percentage change (%) relative to 1981-2000	-1.32	-14.41	-20.58
2052 – 2071 (2.5°C GWL)	Percentage change (%) relative to 1981-2000	-6.33	-15.81	-28.26
2066 – 2085 (3°C GWL)	Percentage change (%) relative to 1981-2000	-3.84	-24.34	-34.19

Range	Description	Upper	Median	Lower
2100 + (4°C GWL)	Percentage change (%) relative to 1981-2000	-22.79	-29.87	-44.49

Table 6: Summer Precipitation Change in mm for summer months (32 days) for Coventry

Range	Description	Upper	Median	Lower
1981-2000 Baseline	Average value for the period (mm for 3 summer months)	165.6	165.6	164.68
2001-2020 Recent-Past	Average value for the period (mm for 3 summer months)	175.72	163.76	152.72
2021 – 2040 (1.5°C GWL)	Average value for the period (mm for 3 summer months)	168.4	160.3	144.8
2037 – 2056 (2°C GWL)	Average value for the period (mm for 3 summer months)	163.4	141.7	130.6
2052 – 2071 (2.5°C GWL)	Average value for the period (mm for 3 summer months)	155.1	139.4	117.9
2066 – 2085 (3°C GWL)	Average value for the period (mm for 3 summer months)	159.2	125.3	108.1
2100 + (4°C GWL)	Average value for the period (mm for 3 summer months)	127.9	116.1	91.0

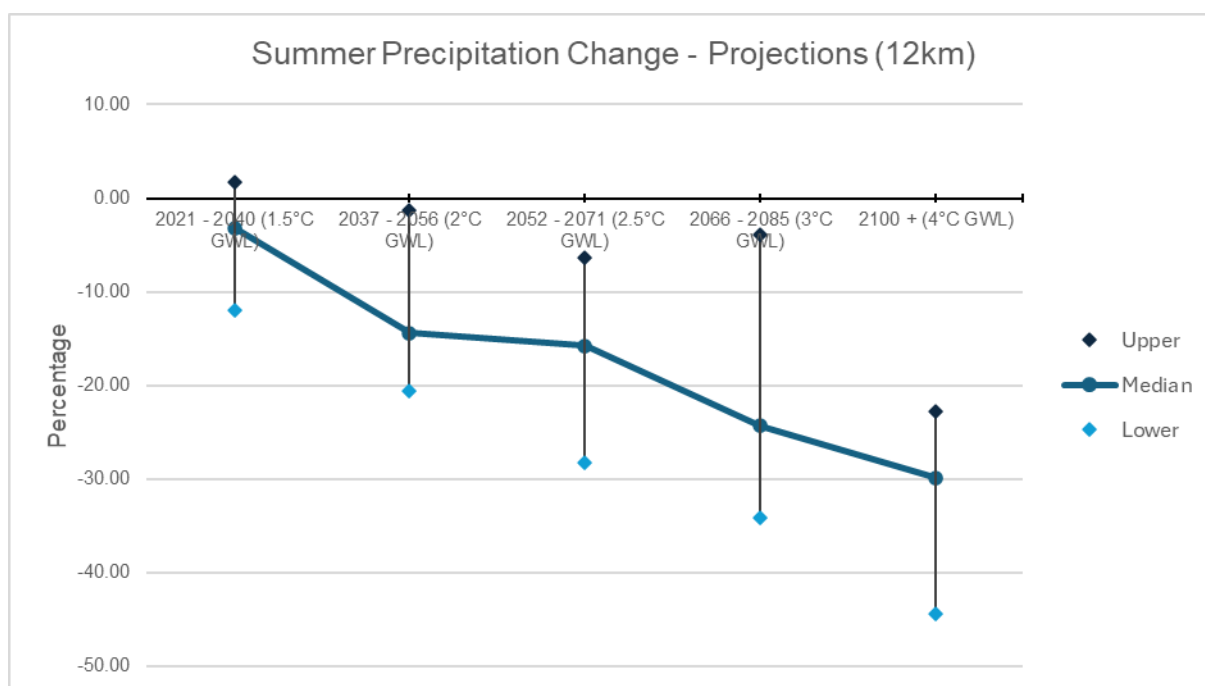


Figure 4: Summer Precipitation Change for Coventry

2.13 *Table 5, Table 6 and Figure 4* clearly show a marked decrease in summer precipitation as global temperatures rise. Summer precipitation may be as much as 30% lower by the turn of the century. There is however significant variation in the data across different models, with upper and lower bands significantly different from the median. However, important to note that these average changes do not include the intensity of rainfall for specific events. The [Met Office](#) notes that “rain that does fall in summer will likely be more intense than what we currently experience. For example, rainfall from an event that typically occurs once every 2 years in summer is expected to increase by around 25%. This will impact on the frequency and severity of surface water flooding, particularly in urban areas”.

Winter Temperature Change

2.14 This dataset shows the change in winter temperature for a range of GWLs compared to the 1981-2000 baseline period. The data includes baseline and recent past (2001-2020) temperature change from the baseline for GWLs. For this data, winter is defined as December-January-February. The data is presented as a temperature change in °C in *Table 7* and as total °C for the winter months.

Table 7: Winter Average Temperature Change for Coventry (Degrees Celsius)

Range	Upper	Median	Lower
1981-2000 Baseline	4.03	4.03	4.02
2001-2020 Recent-Past	5.11	4.63	4.45
2021 - 2040 (1.5°C GWL)	5.92	5.59	5.32
2037 - 2056 (2°C GWL)	6.45	5.95	5.52
2052 - 2071 (2.5°C GWL)	6.69	6.15	5.97
2066 - 2085 (3°C GWL)	7.10	6.74	6.11
2100 + (4°C GWL)	7.98	7.37	7.13

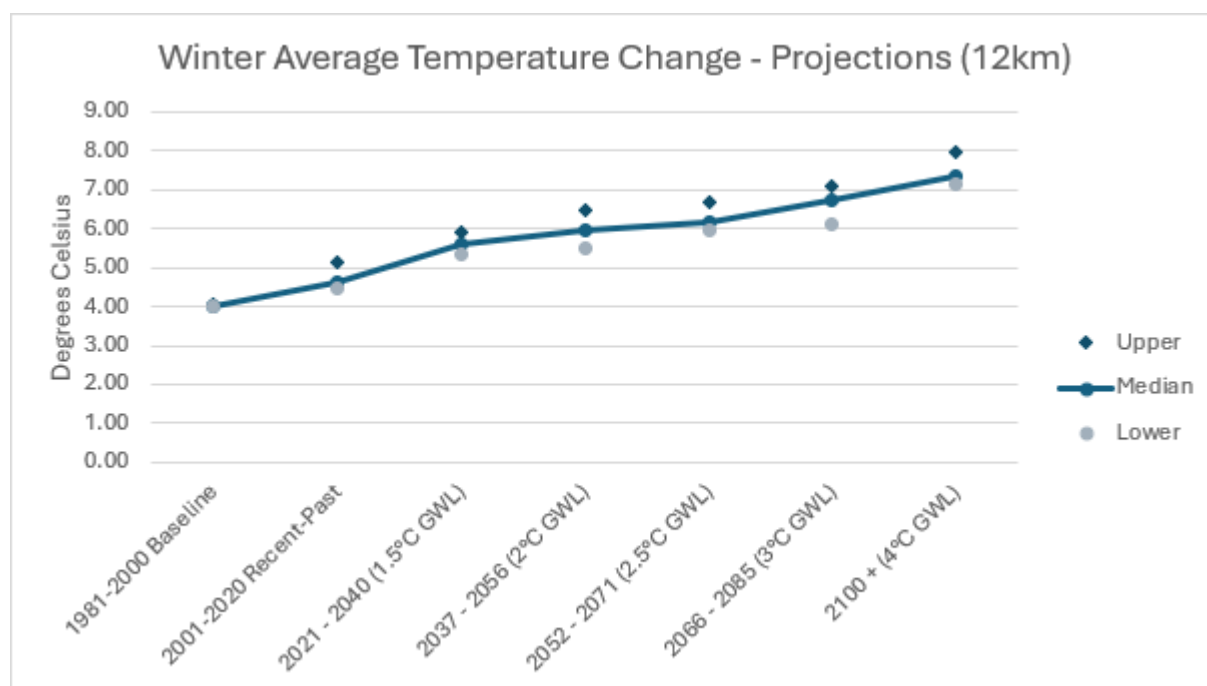


Figure 5: Winter Average Temperature Change for Coventry

Winter Precipitation Change

2.15 This dataset shows the change in winter precipitation rate (%) for a range of GWLs compared to the 1981-2000 baseline period. The data includes baseline and recent past (2001-2020) rainfall in mm/day and percentage change from the baseline for GWLs. For this dataset, winter is defined as December-January-February. The data is presented as a % change in *Table 8* and as total mm for the winter months (90 days).

Table 8: Winter Precipitation Change for Coventry

Range	Description	Upper	Median	Lower
1981-2000 Baseline	Average value for the period (mm/day)	1.85	1.85	1.84
2001-2020 Recent-Past	Average value for the period (mm/day)	2.15	1.94	1.80
2021 – 2040 (1.5°C GWL)	Percentage change (%) relative to 1981-2000	17.68	4.79	-6.05
2037 – 2056 (2°C GWL)	Percentage change (%) relative to 1981-2000	19.17	7.06	-0.96
2052 – 2071 (2.5°C GWL)	Percentage change (%) relative to 1981-2000	17.16	5.80	2.63
2066 – 2085 (3°C GWL)	Percentage change (%) relative to 1981-2000	24.10	12.13	4.10

2100 + (4°C GWL)	Percentage change (%) relative to 1981-2000	30.67	19.30	14.86
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Table 9: Winter Precipitation Change in mm for winter months (30 days) for Coventry

Range	Description	Upper	Median	Lower
1981-2000 Baseline	Average value for the period (mm for 3 winter months)	166.5	166.5	165.6
2001-2020 Recent-Past	Average value for the period (mm for 3 winter months)	193.5	174.6	162
2021 – 2040 (1.5°C GWL)	Average value for the period (mm for 3 winter months)	195.9	174.5	155.5
2037 – 2056 (2°C GWL)	Average value for the period (mm for 3 winter months)	198.4	178.3	164.0
2052 – 2071 (2.5°C GWL)	Average value for the period (mm for 3 winter months)	195.1	176.2	170.0
2066 – 2085 (3°C GWL)	Average value for the period (mm for 3 winter months)	206.6	186.7	172.4
2100 + (4°C GWL)	Average value for the period (mm for 3 winter months)	217.6	198.6	190.3

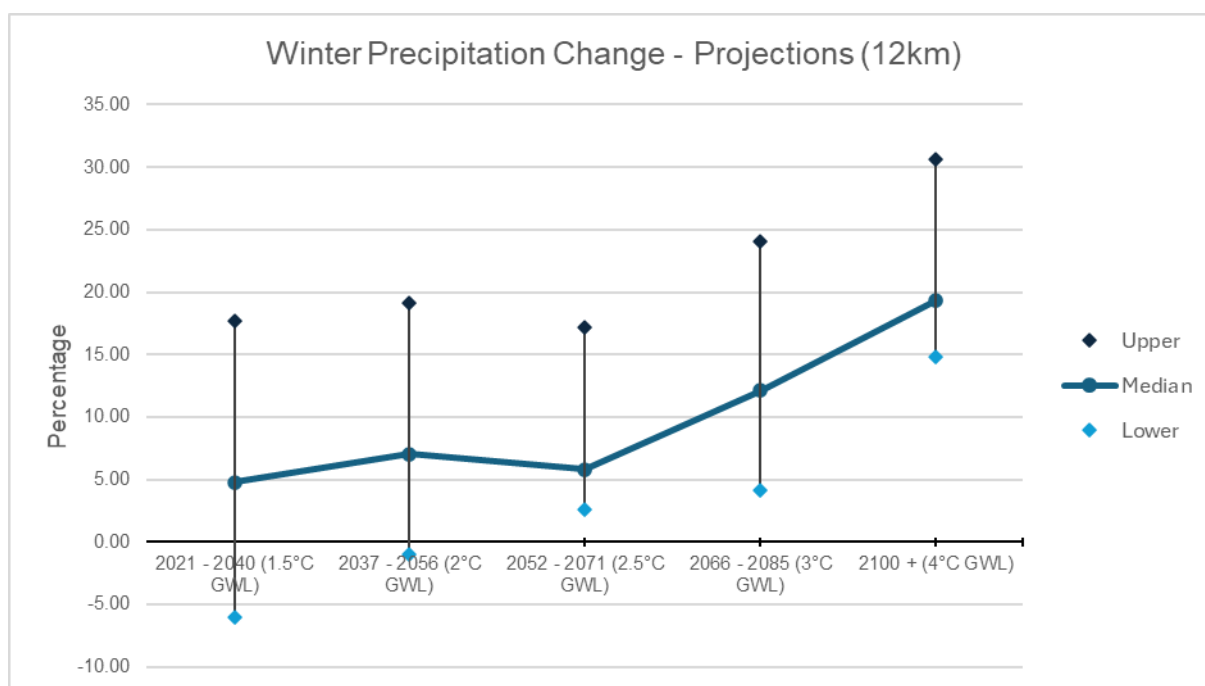


Figure 6: Winter Precipitation Change for Coventry

- 2.15 *Table 8* and *Figure 6* show a projected increase in winter precipitation. This could be as much as 20% higher overall precipitation by the turn of the century. This shift in precipitation can lead to more frequent and severe winter storms, which exacerbate risks of flooding, disrupt transportation systems, and increase the likelihood of infrastructure damage. The increase in precipitation can also overwhelm drainage systems, leading to waterlogging and the potential compromise of road safety, thereby causing delays and accidents. The added moisture also contributes to soil saturation, increasing the risk of landslides and erosion in susceptible areas.
- 2.16 In addition an increase in precipitation can increase the risk of damp condensation and mould in homes.

A final health warning running AMOC with the data

- 2.17 The Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation is a slow moving cyclical ocean current that brings warm water from the Gulf of Mexico northwards (referred to as the Gulf Stream) past the UK where as it cools heading northwards past Iceland and descends and flows back south to be warmed. It takes 1000 yrs for a cubic metre of water to make the cyclical journey north and back again.
- 2.18 Whilst we are predicting warmer wetter winters and hotter drier summers there is another variable which can have a significant cooling effect upon our global climate and poses a threat to the future climate in Europe. As a consequence of exceeding the Paris Agreement 1.5°C limit the melting of polar ice raising the sea level with less dense freshwater that is slowing the flow of the Atlantic Ocean current at a faster rate than originally anticipated and that the current could collapse by around 2050's and possibly sooner. If that happens temperatures across Europe will fall by as much as 4 to 10 °C across the continent.

3.0 How did we assess climate change risk and opportunities for Coventry summary?

- 3.1 In order to develop a climate change adaptation and resilience strategy the City Council and other key stakeholders across the city first conducted a climate change risk and opportunity assessment¹. The purpose of this assessment was to identify and prioritise the specific risks, vulnerabilities, and opportunities stemming from climate change for the city. Once priority risks and opportunities were identified it was then possible to develop a strategy and identify actions which address these priorities.
- 3.2 The methodology for the *Coventry City Council Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment 2024* involved a five-step process, including hazard and risk identification, exposure assessment, sensitivity analysis, and adaptive capacity evaluation (as represented in *Figure 7*).

¹ The Coventry City Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment 2024 is available as a separate report.

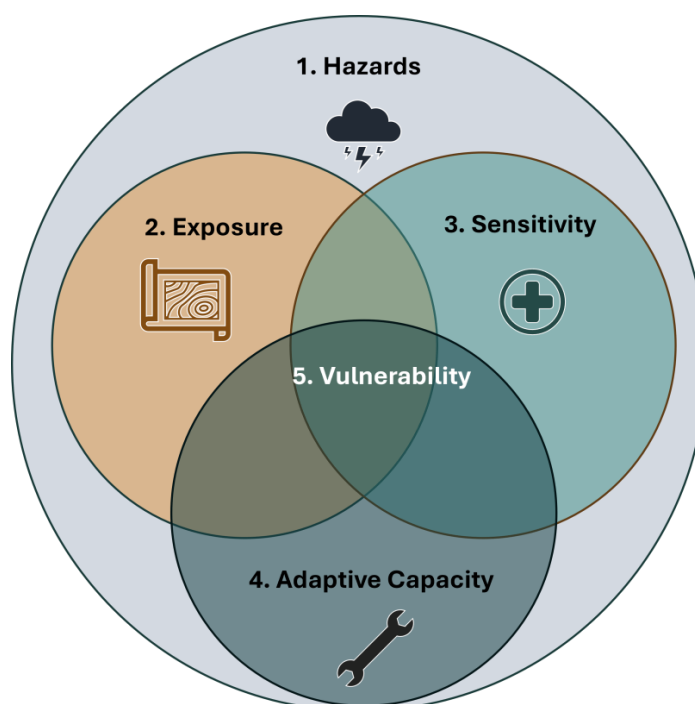


Figure 7: Risk assessment method diagram

Hazard Identification

- 3.3 The process began by identifying potential climate hazards such as heatwaves, heavy rainfall, or drought, based on the projected changes in climate variables like temperature and precipitation. The list of hazards considered are listed in Table 10.

Table 10: List of climate change variables considered

Hazard Type	Associated Climate Variable
Temperature	Annual Average Temperature Change
Temperature	Summer Average Temperature Change
Temperature	Summer Maximum Temperature Change
Temperature	Winter Average Temperature Change
Temperature	Winter Minimum Temperature Change
Temperature	Annual Count of Extreme Summer Days
Temperature	Annual Count of Hot Summer Days
Temperature	Annual Count of Summer Days
Temperature	Annual Heating Degree Days
Temperature	Annual Count of Tropical Nights
Temperature	Annual Cooling Degree Days
Temperature	Annual Growing Degree Days
Temperature	Annual Count of Frost Days
Temperature	Annual Count of Icing Days
Precipitation	Summer Precipitation Change

Hazard Type	Associated Climate Variable
Precipitation	Winter Precipitation Change
Temperature s Precipitation	Drought Severity Index

Risk identification

- 3.4 An initial list of potential climate change risks was provided by Coventry City Council at the outset of the risk assessment process. This initial list of risk was based on the [UK's Third Climate Change Risk Assessment](#), and excluded all the risks deemed to be outside of the Council's area of control these related to International Dimensions, any coastal or marine related risks, and some agricultural related risks (see *Annex 1: Coventry climate change risk list*). The risks are categorised into the following four themes:
- a. **Business and Industry** – covering all commercial, retail, manufacturing and service industry (financial services, hospitality etc) activities
 - b. **Health, Communities and the Built Environment**- covering public service provision, local neighbourhoods, addressing factors which have a positive impact upon health e.g. pollution reduction, active travel etc.
 - c. **Infrastructure** – including essential utilities gas and electric, communications links, waste management services, transport infrastructure etc
 - d. **Natural Environment and Assets** – areas of green space, lakes and rivers, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs) impacts on wildlife?

Exposure Assessment

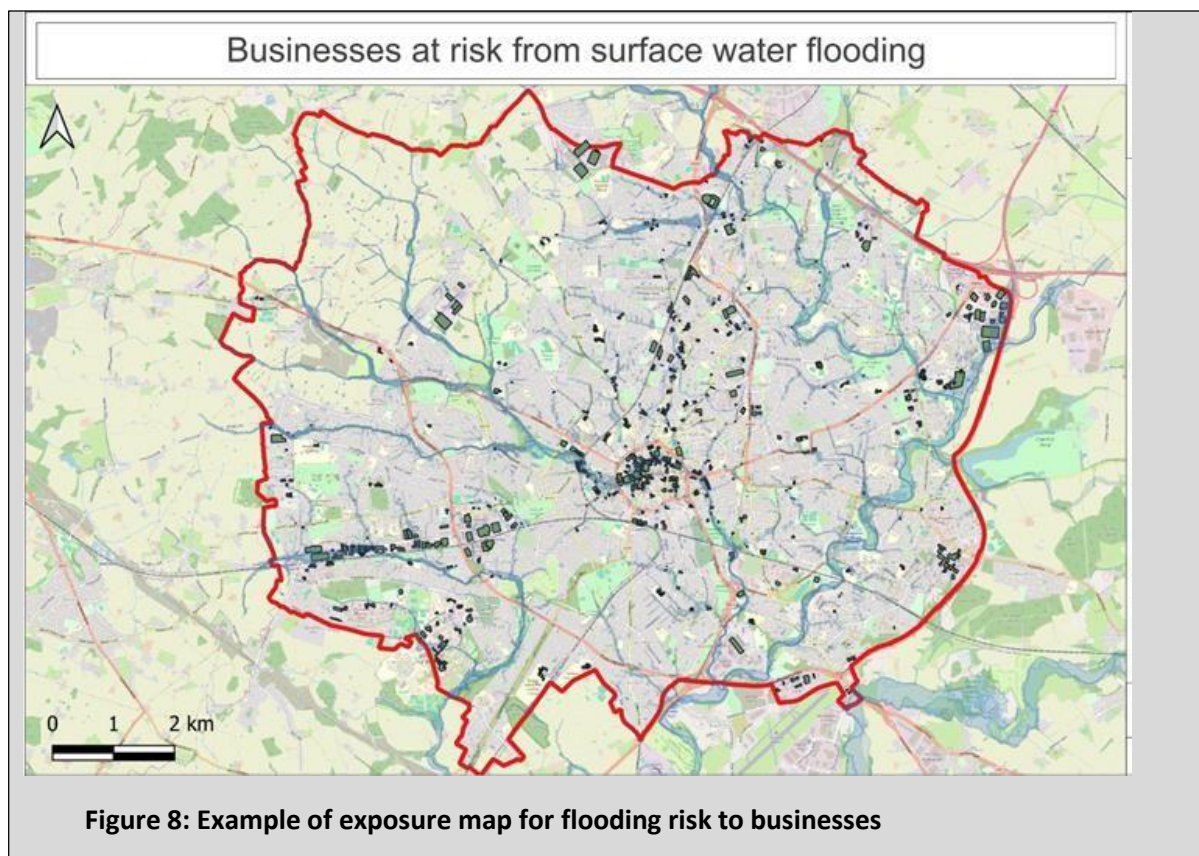
- 3.5 Following hazard identification, the next step was to assess the exposure of the city's systems, assets, and populations to these hazards. In some instances, this involved mapping risks, where, for example, business premises were mapped against flood risk projections zones.
- 3.6 Exposure was scored as a percentage of an area of system affected by a risk. For example, the percentage of total households effected by flooding. These percentages were rated on a scale of zero to three using the categories listed below.

Score	Rating	Area or System exposed
3	High	50-100%
2	Significant	25-50%
1	Moderate	10-25%
0	None or low	0-10%

Example of exposure assessment

We anticipated that in the future the city will flood more often (the climate hazard), and we wanted to understand the risk to businesses from this increased flooding. To achieve this, we needed to assess whether there were businesses which were in areas that could potentially flood due to climate change (see *Figure 8*). The question asked is: *what % or number of business are **exposed** to floods resulting from climate change?*

Through a geospatial assessment exercise, it was calculated that 24% business building polygons fall within the flood zone, resulting in an exposure score of 1 (Moderate exposure).



Sensitivity Analysis

- 3.7 This step evaluated how sensitive the exposed elements were to the hazards. Assessing sensitivity is relatively subjective and therefore required an understanding of the local context. Several stakeholder engagement processes took place to help assess sensitivity to different risks and to understand the degree to which a system or sector could be affected by climate impacts.
- 3.8 Based on these responses, sensitivity to each risk were scored on a scale of zero to three using the categories listed below.

Score	Rating
3	High sensitivity
2	Significant sensitivity
1	Moderate sensitivity
0	None or low sensitivity

Example of Sensitivity Assessment

When considering **sensitivity** we needed to understand how business would be impacted upon by flooding. The question we asked stakeholders included: if businesses in Coventry flood will they need to stop operating or could they continue with their operations? If businesses need to stop operations, we considered them to be highly sensitive.

Sensitivity to business from flooding scored a 3 (High sensitivity) because it was noted by stakeholders that when businesses flood, they need to stop their operations.

Adaptive Capacity Assessment:

- 3.9 Finally, Coventry's capacity to adapt to and manage these risks was evaluated. A literature review of existing policies and plans was conducted to determine whether there were already policies and plans in place to address specific climate change risks. In many instances, there were high level plans in place, but these did not always address the specific risks identified as part of this assessment.
- 3.10 Based on the findings of the literature review and feedback from the stakeholders, adaptive capacity was also scored on a scale of zero to three, where zero indicated low adaptive capacity and three high adaptive capacity.

Score	Rating
0	Low or No Adaptive Capacity
1	Moderate Adaptive Capacity

2	Significant Adaptive Capacity
3	High Adaptive Capacity

Example of adaptive capacity assessment

In our example of business at risk from flooding **adaptive capacity** was assessed using two lines of enquiry. These are summarised by the questions: What policies and plans are in place to respond to a particular risk? And What skills and resources are in place to respond to a particular risk? Through the assessment adaptive capacity was scored as 2 (Moderate Capacity) because there is detailed policy and planning in place to address flood risk. There is also dedicated flood risk management team in place in the Council. However, stakeholders noted that businesses have limited skills or funding to respond to flooding.

3.11 The overall vulnerability to each risk was scored using the results from the assessment steps above. The vulnerability score was achieved by adding the exposure score to the sensitivity score and then subtracting the adaptive capacity score. The scoring of adaptive capacity was subtracted because higher adaptive capacity reduces vulnerability. The formula below is a summary of the vulnerability calculation.

$$\text{Vulnerability} = \text{Exposure} + \text{Sensitivity} - \text{Adaptive Capacity}$$

Example of vulnerability assessment

In our previous example of business at risk from future flooding, the overall vulnerability was scored at 3 (see Table 10).

Table 10: Vulnerability score for business at risk to flooding in Coventry.

Exposure	Sensitivity	Adaptive Capacity	Vulnerability
1	3	1	3

3.12 Once each risk score was complete, it was possible to prioritise risks with high vulnerability. Each risk scored on a scale of 0 – 6 and those risks that scored above 4 were considered a priority.

4.0 An analysis of the risk and areas of work to be addressed

4.1 Using the methodology outlined above each risk and opportunity was assessed and scored. Risks were then grouped into those considered a high priority (scoring 3 and above), medium priority (scoring 2) and low priority (scoring below 2). Prioritising risk and opportunities is important in climate change response as it helps to focus resources and efforts on the most pressing issues, ensuring that the most significant threats are addressed first and that available resources are used efficiently to maximise impact

High priority risk areas

4.2 Based on the analysis, the risks² listed in Table 11 were identified as those with the highest level of vulnerability.

Table 11: Summary of climate related risks with highest vulnerability in Coventry

Risk and Opportunity Descriptor	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
H 9 - Risks to food safety and food security	3	3	1	5
I 1 - Risks to infrastructure networks (water, energy, transport, ICT) from cascading failures	3	2	1	4
I 2 - Risks to infrastructure services from river, surface water and groundwater flooding	3	3	2	4
I 8 - Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability	3	3	2	4
H 1 - Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures	1	3	1	3
H 3 - Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding	2	3	2	3
H 7 - Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality	3	2	2	3
H 10 - Risks to water quality and household water supplies	2	3	2	3

² Only risks and not opportunities were short-listed as a priority through this process

H 12 - Risks to health and social care delivery	2	2	1	3
H 13 - Risks to education and prison services	2	2	1	3
B 1 - Risks to businesses from flooding	2	3	2	3

²Only risks and not opportunities were short-listed as a priority through this process

H 9 - Risks to food safety and food security

- 4.2 Increased temperatures and extreme weather events pose significant risks to both food safety and food security in Coventry. Coventry is not immune to the global impacts of climate change on food production. Failures in grain harvests and other staple crops worldwide due to extreme weather can disrupt food availability in Coventry. This can lead to higher food prices, reduced nutritional quality, and greater difficulty in accessing essential food supplies.
- 4.3 The local impacts of extreme weather also affect food production within Coventry, particularly for low-income families who may rely on community gardens and allotments to grow their own food. Changes in temperature, rainfall, and the frequency of extreme weather events can reduce crop yields, affecting food availability for these vulnerable groups. In addition, rising temperatures increase the risk of food spoilage and the growth of harmful bacteria during storage, posing a significant food hygiene risk. Improperly stored food can lead to a higher incidence of foodborne illnesses, further adding strain to public health systems.
- 4.4 Adapting through enhanced food safety regulations, improved food handling education, and robust monitoring of emerging risks can mitigate the impact on public health. Increasing resilience in food supply chains and ensuring robust food security monitoring can minimize costs and protect vulnerable populations from the adverse effects of climate change.

I 1 - Risks to infrastructure networks (water, energy, transport, ICT) from cascading failures

- 4.5 Cascading failures occur when vulnerabilities in one infrastructure network cause problems in others, a risk that is exacerbated by extreme weather events and climate change. For example, a flood could lead to the failure of an electrical substation, which is already operating close to capacity. Since water supply in Coventry is 100% electrically pumped, this would result in an immediate disruption to water services. The lack of backup capacity means that this failure could not be quickly mitigated, leading to widespread water shortages. Furthermore, the disruption to the energy network could cascade to other critical services, such as transport and ICT, causing further chaos. For instance, traffic management systems and communications networks could fail, leading to gridlock on the roads and loss of communication capabilities. This interconnected

vulnerability highlights the importance of enhancing the resilience of each network to prevent such cascading failures, especially as extreme weather events become more frequent and severe.

- 4.6 Coventry relies on resilient infrastructure networks for its economy, public safety, and daily life. Disruptions can lead to widespread impacts, affecting millions in urban areas like Coventry. The City would benefit from regular bi-annual meetings of the City's major utilities and service infrastructure providers to assess their resilience on the ground and collective actions to address identified risks and inform their future business plans and investment strategies.
- 4.7 Proactive adaptation measures, such as enhancing resilience of electricity substations (e.g. permanent flood protection structures built around them raising of cabling to above flood levels and efficient cooling systems) and better information sharing among Local Resilience Forums, are essential to minimize disruptions and ensure stable operations across essential services.

I 2 - Risks to infrastructure services from river, surface water and groundwater flooding

- 4.8 Although the percentage of infrastructure providers affected is low i.e 9% as a percentage of total facilities at risk. There are some types of provision which are totally exposed to the risk of flood for example such as the sewage treatment works at Finham and services such as this may be possible.

I 8 - Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability

- 4.9 Reduced water availability due to climate impacts such as increased temperature and reduced summer rainfall (exceeds the winter increase leading to an annual deficit in supply), impacting river flows and groundwater recharge. Coventry's public water supply is crucial for domestic, industrial, and agricultural needs. A deficit impacts upon daily life, public health, economic activities, and the ecological balance.
- 4.10 Adapting to water scarcity overall for the year by improving water use efficiency and enhancing supply infrastructure will ensure sustainability and resilience against future climate variability.

H 1 - Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures

- 4.11 High temperatures lead to increased illness or mortality, particularly among vulnerable populations notably the elderly. The risk includes exacerbated impacts from concurrent crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. There is also increasing evidence of buildings overheating, which poses additional health risks especially for people suffering from heart, lung and kidney diseases.
- 4.12 Coventry, along with other UK cities, experiences increasingly frequent and intense heatwaves, which can severely impact public health, especially in densely populated urban areas. This risk is aggravated by the urban heat island effect and poor ventilation in homes.
- 4.13 High temperatures lead to increased illness or mortality, particularly among vulnerable populations like the elderly. This risk is compounded by concurrent crises, such as the COVID-19

pandemic, and exacerbated by the urban heat island effect and poor ventilation in homes. According to the Grantham Institute's "[Turning up the Heat](#)" report, England is ill-prepared for extreme heat events. The report highlights that over half of UK homes are at risk of overheating, with a lack of comprehensive strategies to address this growing threat. The report also notes that in 2022 heatwaves were associated with 2,985 excess deaths in England and cost the UK economy and estimated £260 - 300 million per year. This under-preparedness, combined with Coventry's increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves, underscores the urgent need for robust heat risk management to protect public health. A recent [University of Manchester study](#) has also noted Coventry ranks as the 14th highest local authority in England with a large number of neighbourhoods vulnerable to heat.

- 4.14 It is essential to begin adapting to minimize heat-related health risks. This includes improving building designs to enhance thermal efficiency without compromising air quality or increasing moisture levels. Proactive measures, like setting overheating standards in residential buildings and promoting better ventilation and shading practices, can significantly reduce the adverse health outcomes associated with high indoor temperatures. The city's retrofit programme to improve the fabric of buildings and use of renewables to address issues of cooling as well as the provision of warmth. Additionally, community awareness programs on managing heat stress could enhance resilience.

H 3 - Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding

- 4.15 The risk of flooding affects people, communities, and buildings significantly due to river, and surface water sources. Flooding impacts include physical damage to properties, potential loss of life, and substantial economic costs. Additionally, flooding exacerbates mental health issues like anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and depression among affected populations whose homes and businesses may have been adversely effected with rising costs of insurance and the installation of protection methods.
- 4.16 Coventry is particularly vulnerable to flooding from various sources, including river, surface water, groundwater, and sewer systems. Notable areas frequently impacted by flooding include communities along the River Sherbourne, which has experienced repeated fluvial flooding incidents. Additionally, surface water flooding is a significant concern in urban areas such as Earlsdon and Tile Hill, where heavy rainfall can overwhelm drainage systems, leading to waterlogging and property damage. The Coventry Canal and Coombe Pool also pose flood risks due to overtopping or structural failures, which could severely impact nearby properties and infrastructure.
- 4.17 Proactive adaptation measures are necessary to mitigate risks. This includes tackling flooding at source in upstream catchments to both slow and reduce flow, flood defences, property resilience measures, drainage improvements and integrating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) in public realm, parks, public highway corridors and tackling urban creep. These steps can significantly reduce the potential physical and economic damages from future flooding events.

H 10 - Risks to water quality and household water supplies

- 4.18 Climate change is likely to lead to reduced summer precipitation and increase the likelihood of water scarcity and droughts. This can interrupt household water supplies and degrade water quality, potentially leading to health risks from waterborne pathogens like *Cryptosporidium* and *E. coli*, and increased incidents of harmful algal blooms. In cities like Coventry, the health risks associated with poor water quality and supply are significant, especially for vulnerable populations. Interruptions in water supply and contamination can lead to widespread health and social issues, straining public health systems and economic stability.
- 4.19 Adapting to these risks involves improving water infrastructure to handle heavy rainfall and creating flood storage areas in parkland etc to reduce the risk of flooding to properties, implementing water-saving measures, the introduction of increased water filtering through porous substrates and vegetation using retrofit natural and non- natural sustainable drainage solutions in public highway corridors and parks, reducing urban creep together with strengthening water quality improvements in new developments. These actions can mitigate health risks, ensure a stable water supply with lower nutrient levels, and reduce potential economic and social disruptions.

H 12 - Risks to health and social care delivery

- 4.20 Climate change increases the risk of extreme weather events such as floods and heatwaves that can damage health and social care facilities and disrupt services. This includes overheating of hospitals and care homes, flooding risks to healthcare infrastructure, and impacts on transport and ICT systems essential for care delivery. These effects increase the demand for health services due to the direct impacts on people's health and wellbeing. In Coventry, where health and social care infrastructure might be vulnerable, the robustness of these services is crucial for public safety, especially given the projected increase in frequency and severity of extreme weather events. The disruption of these services can have severe immediate health impacts and long-lasting social consequences.
- 4.21 Adapting to these risks means enhancing the resilience of healthcare buildings against overheating and floods, improving emergency response capabilities, and designing new facilities with future climate scenarios in mind. This includes using building materials and designs that are resilient to extreme weather, and planning healthcare delivery to accommodate increased demands during and after climate events. Strategic and localized adaptation actions are essential to safeguard health and social care services from future climate impacts. Training for social care workers and staff conducting home visits is also crucial. These professionals should be equipped to provide practical, low- cost advice on keeping homes cool during heatwaves. This includes guidance on effective use of ventilation, shading, and simple cooling techniques.

H 13 - Risks to education and care home services

- 4.22 Climate-related risks to education and care services in Coventry are significant and complex. Overheating in schools and care homes can impair learning and cognitive performance in children and heighten discomfort and health risks for elderly residents. Increased flooding risks

can disrupt the operations of these essential services. Future contracts for service delivery in these areas will need to include a focus on how such facilities will be able to maintain comfortable temperatures during periods where there are temperature extremes both hot and cold.

- 4.23 Heat stress particularly impacts vulnerable groups, including young children, the elderly, and those with medical conditions such as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and heart disease. Staff working in schools, nurseries, care homes, and community outreach services need to be particularly vigilant in these conditions.
- 4.24 Beyond education and care homes, other critical services, including those supporting people in their homes, must also adapt to these climate-related challenges. This means updating building and landscape designs around buildings and infrastructure across a broader range of services to effectively manage heat and flood risks. In Coventry, it is essential that facilities, whether educational, residential, or community-based, remain safe and functional under future climate scenarios.
- 4.25 Adapting to these risks requires a comprehensive approach that includes implementing heat management strategies, improving flood defenses, and ensuring continuity of services. Strategic planning is key to maintaining the resilience of Coventry's educational and care systems. Additionally, specific training for staff is essential. This training should cover how to address heat stress and other climate-related challenges within facilities and provide guidance on helping individuals and families manage during extreme temperature events.

B 1 - Risks to businesses from flooding

- 4.26 Increased flood risk leads to direct damage to non-residential properties and business interruption, costing the economy significantly.
- 4.27 Coventry's economy can be impacted by flooding through damage to business infrastructure, lost production time, and subsequent financial losses.
- 4.28 Adapting is crucial for reducing potential damages, maintaining economic stability, and ensuring business continuity in face of flooding.
- 4.29 At present there is no funding available to provide advice and support to businesses on developing and implementing their own Strategies and plans to better protect their properties from extreme weather events. The Pathway Group will be making the case to Government to see if the current energy management support can be extended to include A&R assessments and response issues.

Medium priority risk areas

- 4.29 Table 12 shows risks that were also highlighted as important, but not as significant as those listed in Table 11. These medium priority risks were found across all risk themes and were mostly associated with risks that have medium to high exposure.

Table 12: Medium priority climate change risks for Coventry

Risk and Opportunity Descriptor	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Business & Industry				
B 5 - Risks to business from reduced employee productivity due to infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures in working environments	3	1	2	2
Health Communities and the Built Environment				
H 5 - Risks to building fabric	2	2	2	2
H 6 - Risks and opportunities from summer and winter household energy demand	2	1	1	2
H 8 - Risks to health from vector-borne disease	0	2	0	2
Infrastructure				
I 4 - Risks to bridges and pipelines from flooding and erosion	3	2	3	2
I 5 - Risks to transport networks from slope and embankment failure	2	1	1	2
I 10 - Risks to energy from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning	2	1	1	2
I 12 - Risks to transport from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning	2	1	1	2
I 13 – Risks to digital from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning	2	1	1	2
Natural Environment and Assets				
N 4 - Risk to soils from changing climatic conditions, including seasonal aridity and wetness.	2	1	1	2

Risk and Opportunity Descriptor	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
N 11 - Risks to freshwater species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events...	2	2	2	2
N 12 - Risks to freshwater species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species	1	2	1	2
N 18 - Risks from climate change to landscape character	2	2	2	2

- 4.27 A description of each medium priority risk is provided in *Annex 2: Description of medium priority risks*. A full list of all risks and their scoring is provided in *Annex 3: Coventry risk and opportunity summary by theme*.
- 4.28 The results from the *Coventry City Council Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment 2024* have provided a clear indication of where the city is most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Given the predominately urban character of Coventry, risks related to health and wellbeing in communities emerged as particularly important. These include food security risks, water availability and risks from high temperatures.

Local distribution of risks

- 4.29 It is also important to note that vulnerability to climate change risks varies across Coventry. As noted above, vulnerability is a factor of how exposed you are to a risk as well as your ability to adapt to those risks. Factors such as income, education, employment and crime all impact on communities' ability to respond to climate change challenges. The national Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 provides an indication of where areas (called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) may have higher levels of vulnerability. A specific indicator within the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) called the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain (HDDD) was used in combination with age to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to different climate change risks.
- 4.30 From this analysis, it was possible to identify areas within the city that have higher levels of vulnerability. *Figure 9* shows areas where communities are particularly vulnerable to high temperatures. This includes Radford, Foleshill, Upper Stoke and St Michaels wards. Vulnerability to surface water flooding was distributed throughout the city and was present in most wards. However, *Figure 10* shows that vulnerability to groundwater flooding is particularly prevalent in Henley, Lower Stoke, Cheylesmore and Binley and Willenhall Wards.

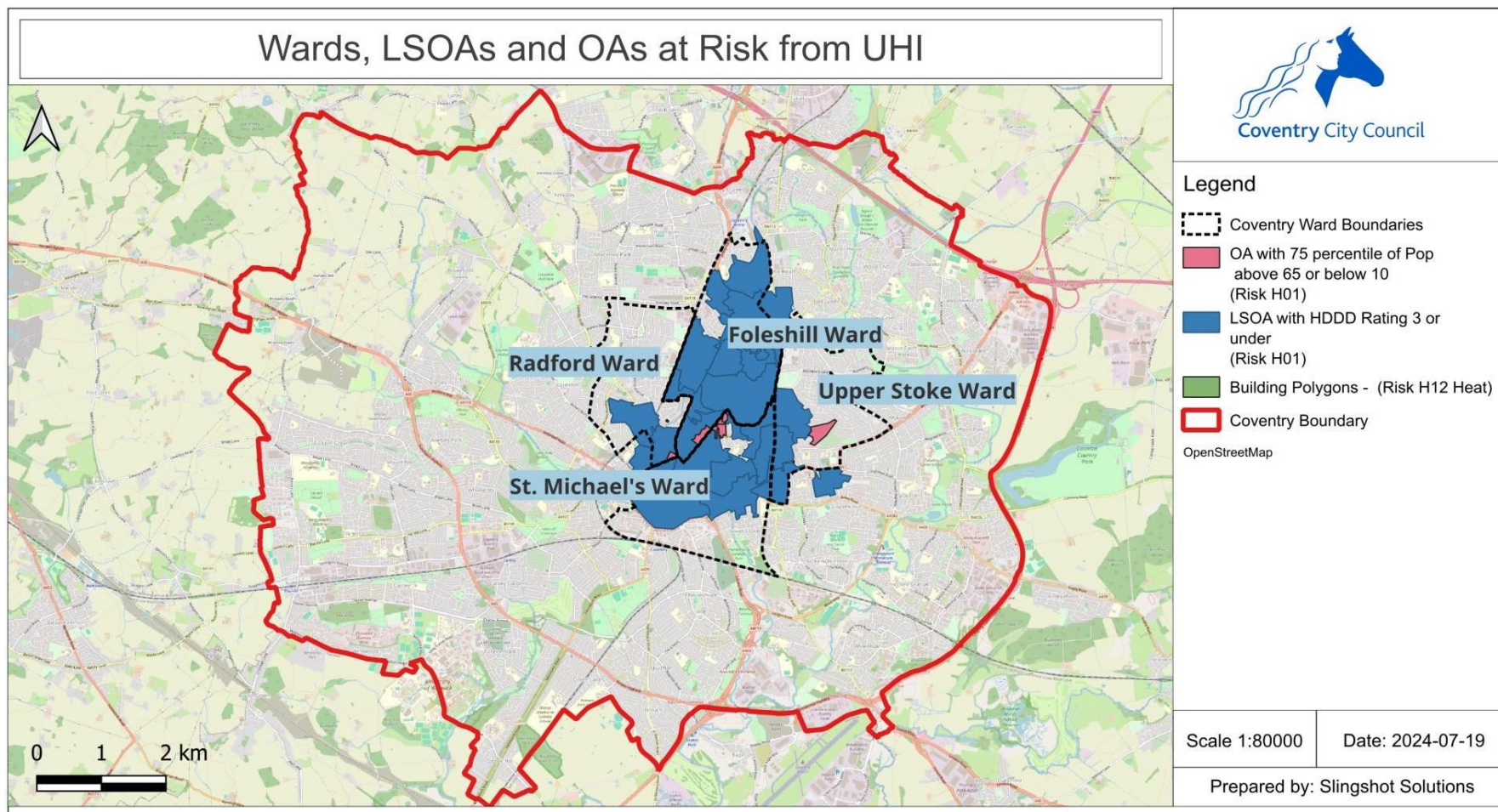


Figure 9: Areas within Coventry with high heat vulnerability

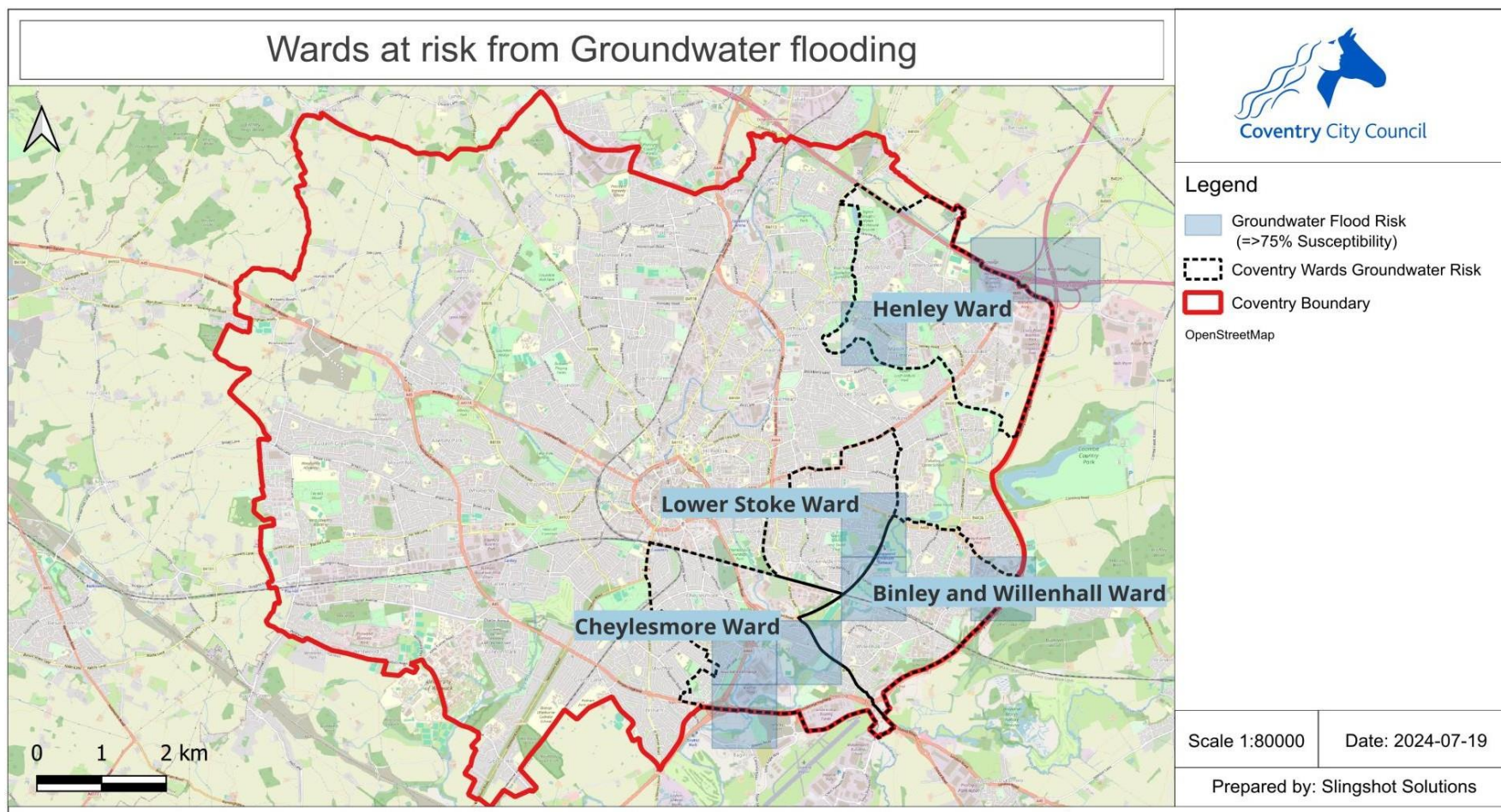


Figure 10: Areas within Coventry with high groundwater flooding vulnerability

5.1 Principles for implementing this strategy

A coordinated integrated approach

- 5.1 As noted above (see Section 1.0) tackling the causes and consequences of climate change. Building on the One Coventry Plan, Coventry's Draft Climate Change Strategy specifically highlights key strands around adaptation and resilience. This Adaptation and Resilience Strategy should align with these themes to ensure there is a consistent approach to addressing climate change. The following key strands from the Climate Change Strategy are of particular importance:
- 1) **Adaptation and Resilience.** This adaptation strategy needs to address the impacts and consequences of Climate Change by ensuring we have the right infrastructure in place to cope with the effects of extreme weather events such as flooding and extreme heat and that we create liveable spaces that reduce the risk of flood, help to conserve water and keep our neighbourhoods cool and more habitable.
 - 2) **Fairer Green Futures:** This adaptation strategy needs address inequalities exacerbated by the effects of climate change such as unemployment, fuel and food poverty, air quality and access to open space with associated impacts on health & wellbeing.
 - 3) **Changes in the way we manage land and services:** When adapting to climate change, we need to manage land and services for people in a way that reduces the risk of negative harmful effects on our health and wellbeing.
 - 4) **Nature Based:** We need to promoting biodiversity and the natural heritage and greenspace across the city. Protecting and developing existing and new biodiversity and habitats for current and future generations.
- 5.2 Climate change adaptation and resilience is also a key element of other Coventry City Council plans and policies such as the Council's [Highway Infrastructure Asset Management Plan](#), [Local Flood Risk Management Strategy](#) and [Coventry's Urban Forestry Strategy](#) (amongst others).
- 5.3 However, Coventry City Council is only one actor in the city. There are a range of other stakeholders and organisations that are also preparing for and responding to climate change risks.
- 5.4 The Climate Change Act (2008) requires infrastructure providers and certain public bodies to provide reports on how they manage climate risks which covers the following areas:
- The current and future impacts of climate change on their organization
 - Proposals for adapting to climate change
 - An assessment of progress since the previous reports
- 5.5 By way of example, various organisations are already submitting [annual adaptation reports \(ARP's\)](#) to the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). These include water and energy utility companies, road and rail companies, financial regulators, digital

and telecommunications companies and more recently for this year the UK's pilot local and combined authorities such as the West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) and Coventry City Council are piloting the development of their ARP4 Reports.

- 5.6 A coordinated approach across these different organisations is essential to effectively implement Coventry's Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategy. Coordination helps avoid duplication of effort and streamline resources, ensuring that all actions are efficient and effective. It also prevents confusion among community members by clarifying roles and responsibilities. By aligning efforts across various stakeholders including local authorities, utility companies, and other organisations, we can ensure a unified response to climate risks. This collaborative effort will enhance the city's resilience and adaptation measures, securing a sustainable and fairer future for all residents.

A people centred locality sensitive approach

- 5.7 The Council's Sustainability & Climate Change Team have engaged with a wide range of stakeholders to help aid the production of the Coventry Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment and this Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategy. It is accurate to state, therefore, that the adaptation plan has been co-developed by these stakeholders and has not been produced in a top-down way. Stakeholder buy-in throughout the whole process has been strong and in-depth.
- 5.8 As a leader and facilitator, Coventry City Council plays a crucial role in guiding and supporting these efforts. However, to successfully adapt to climate change and create a more resilient city, we need to give people the responsibility and agency to respond to climate change for themselves. This people centred approach needs to ensure that all voices are heard and that there is active participation from all key stakeholders in responding to climate change. By working together, we can build a city that is not only prepared for climate challenges but also thrives in the face of them.

An ecologically sensitive approach

- 5.9 An ecologically sensitive approach is vital for ensuring that Coventry's climate adaptation and resilience strategy not only addresses climate risks but also enhances the natural environment. This approach aligns with the [Local Nature Recovery Strategy for the West Midlands](#) (LNRS) being developed by the West Midlands Combined Authority, which emphasises the importance of restoring and connecting natural habitats to support biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- 5.10 In Coventry, this principle builds on existing programmes that work with nature to maximise biodiversity and harness the benefits of natural vegetation. By integrating green infrastructure, such as urban forests, green roofs, and living walls, we can reduce levels of pollutants, mitigate the urban heat island effect, and promote human health. These nature-based solutions are essential for enhancing the city's resilience to climate change, providing natural filtration for air and water, stabilising soils, and creating habitats for wildlife.

- 5.11 Furthermore, protecting and enhancing biodiversity is not just about conserving species; it's about ensuring that our natural environment can continue to provide the essential ecosystem services that our communities depend on. For example, by increasing green spaces and tree cover, we can improve air quality, reduce flood risks, and create cooler, more liveable urban areas.
- 5.12 This ecologically sensitive approach also supports public health by promoting access to green spaces, which are known to improve mental and physical well-being. By working closely with stakeholders, including local communities, environmental groups, and research institutions, we can ensure that the actions taken are sustainable, equitable, and contribute to a healthier, more resilient Coventry.

A resilient development approach

Innovation

- 5.13 Innovation is vital to ensuring resilient development, particularly in managing infrastructure risks. For example, an effective approach to flood risk management is the use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) with natural rates of filtration to reduce nutrient run off and water pollution. These systems mimic natural processes to manage rainwater, reducing the impact of heavy rainfall on urban areas. By incorporating SUDS into infrastructure planning, it is possible to mitigate flood risks and enhance the city's resilience. Embracing innovative solutions like this not only addresses current challenges but also prepares Coventry for future climate impacts, promoting sustainable and adaptive urban development.
- 5.14 Focusing on improvements in urban design to help with water conservation can help address this, which could include use of natural vegetation to reduce nutrient levels in the water such as the creation of rain gardens, living walls and green roofs to help cool down the city and to help attenuate sound and reduce pollution, as well as support local nature recovery.

Research, data collection and predictive modelling

- 5.15 To enhance resilience, it is essential to ensure adequate and detailed data to understand climate change risks. Currently, there are significant data gaps in areas such as urban heat islands, biodiversity, and health risks. There are also gaps in understanding a wider set of measures, such as economic impact assessments, which will help justify and prioritise actions.
- 5.16 Collecting and utilising downscaled data will enable better prediction and response to climate impacts, ensuring that the city can adapt and thrive in the face of climate change. Use of GIS systems and modelling to predict likely future scenarios in order to plan a better future.
- 5.17 Collaboration with research organisations like Coventry University and the University of Warwick is essential to address climate change effectively. These institutions can provide valuable insights and data to help fill existing gaps, particularly in areas such as urban heat islands, biodiversity, and health risks. By aligning their research efforts with the priority climate change risks identified by the Coventry City Council, strategies can be based on the most current and

relevant information. This partnership will enable the development of targeted actions and informed decisions, fostering a more resilient and adaptive city in the face of climate change.

5.0 Adaptation implementation plan

- 5.1 This section of the report provides details of the Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Plan for Coventry. This Adaptation Implementation Plan is intended to be the first iteration of a **living document**. It is expected that the listed actions, their timeframes and responsibilities will evolve over time as stakeholders in Coventry respond to different climate risks.
- 5.2 The implementation plan is divided into four sections. The first section, *Making the strategy happen*, includes a summary of how the strategy will be managed and implemented. A list of *Enabling actions* are then provided which include higher level, cross sectoral actions that need to take place for the strategy to be implemented. Actions to address the high priority climate risks identified in the risk and opportunity assessment are then provided. A third set of actions are listed to address the medium priority risks.
- 5.3 The actions listed in the plan have been designed to be "SMART", meaning they should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound. These criteria help to ensure that actions are clearly defined and attainable within a certain timeframe. To ensure the proposed actions are SMART, the implementation plan includes the following fields:

Risk Area: This is the risk that is being address by the various actions.

Action title: A short summary title for the action.

Action description: A more detailed description of the proposed action.

Owner: This is the organisation, department or individual who is responsible for implementing this action and reporting its progress to the ARPG.

Additional Partners: These are organisations and stakeholders who can support the action owner implement the action.

Action type: Actions are grouped into different categories, such as Local Planning and Policies, Upgrading and modifying existing Infrastructure and practices, Awareness Raising C Behaviour Change or Research and Data Collection.

Estimated costs: Where possible, indicative costs are provided. However, in many instances, actions are a revision or expansion of existing roles and responsibilities within organisations and may not incur additional costs.

Priority: In many instances, there are a range of actions proposed to address specific risks. These actions are prioritised as low, medium or high.

Timeframe: Actions are grouped into 3 timeframes, short term to be implemented by December 2026, medium term to be implemented by August 2027 and long term to be implemented over by 2030.

- 5.4 Actions have also been designed to avoid duplication of actions in other adaptation and risk management processes. For example, the Coventry Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) includes a range of measures to deal with different flood related risks. These measures are not repeated here, but rather the FRMP is referenced within some of the actions.

- 5.5 Details about monitoring and evaluation of this Adaptation and Resilience Strategy and the Implementation Plan are provided in Chapter 6.0 *Monitoring and evaluation* .

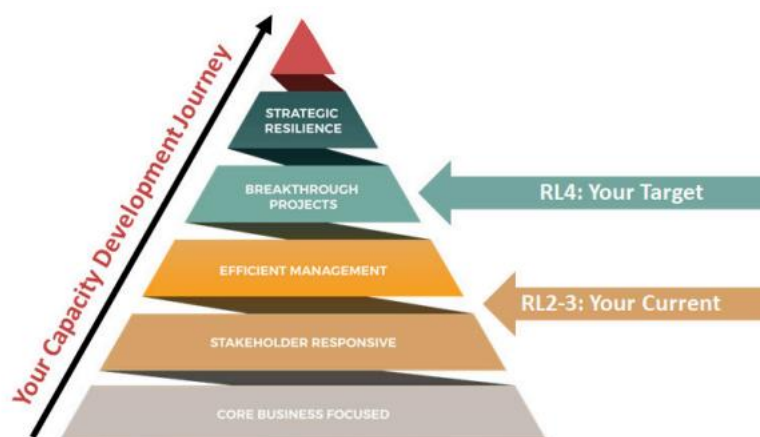
Making the strategy happen

Continued stakeholder participation

- 5.6 This adaptation strategy cannot be delivered by one or two individuals Coventry City Council Sustainability C Climate Change Team. It will require participation from a range of different stakeholders and experts across many sectors. Coventry City Council is in a strong position to ensure regular engagement with key stakeholders who have a role to play in delivering the priority actions in the adaptation strategy through its well- established Adaptation and Resilience Pathway Group (ARPG). The ARPG has representation from a number of sectors and key stakeholders that are currently actively involved in climate change adaptation and resilience initiatives. This collaborative structure has created a foundation for ensuring active participation by a wide range of stakeholders in the successful delivery of the adaptation strategy and implementation plan.

Independent Benchmarking & Tracking of progress

- 5.7 Climate Sense a specialist consultancy commissioned by the WMCA as part of the combined authority's commitment to the development of the Regional Adaptation network (RAN) conducted an assessment of Coventry's work to date and its capacity to deliver change. The below diagram illustrates the current assessment of the Council and its partners capacity to deliver.



- 5.8 Recently the City Council was informed that following an interview and further sets of questioning the assessment is likely to be raised to Level 3 with at least a target to begin delivery of breakthrough projects in the following year

- 5.9 A series of recommendations in the report have been incorporated into the Enabling Actions section of the A&R Action Plan.

Implementing the strategy – the roles of the ARPG and others

- 5.10 Initially, it is recommended that a separate Terms of Reference (ToR) is developed specifically for the ARPG. Having a separate ToR will ensure the priorities of the action plan can become a key focus of future discussions (See *Annex 4: Expanding the scope of the ARPG*)
- 5.11 It is also recommended that the ARPG becomes a forum for implementation. The highest priority actions identified in this adaptation strategy should be routinely discussed at each meeting and allocated to ARPG members to take forward accordingly. This could include:
- Forming sub-groups/ task and finish groups for particular actions.
 - Bringing in good practice where other locations across the region or nationally/ internationally have already progressed on implementation.
 - Coordinating climate change data, including identifying sources of new data refining accuracy of data and its provenance, setting high standards in data gathering and reporting with clear definitions for data sets and aiming for the finest granularity and accuracy to inform.
 - Training support and guidance active learning sets to develop a better understanding and better practice in partnership using a multi-agency approach and shared understanding.
 - Using the ARPG meetings as a forum for gaining intelligence and support from other ARPG members.
 - Links with both local and regional strategies (e.g. West Midlands Combined Authority) and plans as well as cross boundary working including the emergency response teams with Warks CC, Solihull and Coventry.
- 5.12 This should be a key part of the ToR and meetings should be mostly focusing on collaborative approaches to implementing the priority actions. These actions should be allocated appropriately to ARPG members and a mechanism for reporting back on these actions at each meeting should be established.

Ownership

- 5.13 Although the *Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategy* has been co-developed with stakeholders, it is important to identify which entity will be ultimately responsible for the strategy's coordination and implementation. It is recommended that the Council's Sustainability and Climate Change Team take on this ownership role. Ideally, Coventry City Council would recruit a Climate Change Adaptation Officer to lead on its implementation and drive forward actions across other Coventry City Council Teams including the emergency response partnership with Solihull C Warwickshire Councils, other organisations and for strategic management of adaptation in Coventry. If recruitment is not possible, implementing the *Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategy* should be integrated into the responsibilities of a posts

currently within the Council's Sustainability and Climate Change Team.

- 5.14 The Climate Sense CaDD Explorer Adaptive Capacity Action Plan (funded by the WMCA) identifies the need for the City Council and partners to identify change agents across their organization who will have a higher level of understanding of the impacts of climate change and to work with their colleagues in the respective Departments in addressing the risks from the incidence of extreme weather events. These departmental change agents with the co-ordination and support from the Sustainability Team will help to raise awareness of the impacts of climate change upon service delivery and the communities we serve both households, businesses and visitors to the City.

Funding

- 5.15 Securing adequate funding is crucial for the successful implementation of Coventry's *Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategy*. In partnership with the APRG and key stakeholders, the Council will explore multiple funding sources, including allocation within the Coventry local government budget, national grants, and international climate funds. Collaboration with private sector partners and non-governmental organisations will also be essential to leverage additional resources. By developing public-private partnerships, Coventry can attract investment in climate-resilient infrastructure and innovative solutions. Additionally, the Council will seek to access funds through adaptation partnerships with regional bodies such as the West Midlands Combined Authority.
- 5.16 The City Council and the Climate Change Board's Adaptation & Resilience Pathway Group have a key role to play in advocating best practice across the partnership and to work with partners in ensuring their future financial planning cycles secure sufficient levels of resources to address the key risks to infrastructure and critical services.

Enabling

The following series of actions are cross cutting and do not relate to specific risks but will enhance the ability and capacity of the City Council and its partners including the Adaptation & Resilience Pathway Group to address Matters which arise as well as ensuring the effective implementation of the actions contained within the Plan.

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Priority	Timeframe
En.1. Revise Climate Change Board's Adaptation & Resilience Pathway Group's (ARPG) Terms of Reference	Create a specific Terms of Reference for the ARPG to focus on the implementation of the adaptation strategy and priority adaptation actions.	CCC Sustainability & Climate Change team Supporting ARPG	ARPG members	Management	None – CCC staff	Low	High	Dec 2026
En. 2. [Establish climate adaptation officer role	Recruit or assign a Climate Change Adaptation Officer to lead the Strategy & Plan's implementation. To support the ARPG and Climate Change Board with regards to Adaptation & Resilience.	CCC Sustainability & Climate Change team		Management	Approx £50k /annum	Low to Medium	High	Dec 2026

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Priority	Timeframe
En. 3. Identifying Change Agents within each of the Depts to have oversight of A&R issues which impact upon service delivery, assets and infrastructure.	Formally acknowledge and identify the role of key staff across the Departments as change agents who can receive training, network with colleagues	CCC – cross departmental with Sustainability & Climate Change team support	ARPG members	Management	None – use within existing posts as an additional responsibility	low	High	July 2026
En. 4. Provide training on how to access and use climate data and what other information is available (variables, time horizons, spatial scales etc.	Develop and introduce a training programme for staff could start as in house and develop levels of sophistication over time.	CCC	HDRC, ISAP	Management Secure Funding	Unknown at this stage	Low	High	Aug 2026
En. 5. Facilitate access to climate related funding alongside partners	Member organisations to collaborate in identifying, communicating and supporting applications for funding opportunities for climate adaptation	ARPG	Climate Change Board & ARPG member organisations	Fund access	None	Low	High	Aug 2027

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Priority	Timeframe
	projects and initiatives, where appropriate.							
En. 6. Update climate adaptation actions database	Provide annual progress reports for the delivery of the Climate Adaptation & Resilience Action Plan. Manage (update, maintain and expand) a database of climate adaptation projects for Coventry using this adaptation action plan as a basis.	CCC & WMCA with the support of the ARPG	CCC (Sustainability & Climate Change, Community Insight & GIS support team), ARPG Members	Management	None – ARPG and CCC staff	Low	High	Ongoing
En. 7. Review progress in the delivery of the Climate Adaptation Plan	To monitor progress in the delivery of the Action Plan against specific outputs and outcomes relating to the identified key risks & consider actions for any newly emerging risks where appropriate. Risks over the long term i.e. beyond a 20 year time horizon to be included	CCC	CCC NHS Sustainability & Climate Change team, ARPG Members, WMCA, Met Office	Management	Unknown	Low	High	Ongoing

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Priority	Timeframe
En. 8. Building receptivity at senior management and senior decision maker level to the value of climate information to inform decision making	Consider including an Adaptation & Resilience narrative and commentary concerning how a reports recommendatons may positively or adversely affect our capacity to address adaptation & resilience issues.	CCC	ARPG	Management	Staff time	Low	High	Ongoing
En. 9. Understanding and sharing new data and the latest developments regarding best practice and new sources of data and valuable information to assist future planning.	As a member of the Regional Adaptation Netowrk (RAN) to openly share information across the partnership relating to new data sources, the latest research and examples of best practice in evaluating and monitoring delivery as well as learning what approaches work best under what particular circumstances.	CCC	CCC & WMCA with support from ARPG & Met Office where possible, LGA	Data gathering & monitoring	Staff time attendance at conferences etc	Low	High	Ongoing

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Priority	Timeframe
En. 10. Increase youth engagement on adaptation	Develop and promote resources for young people in schools, youth boards & councils and the Young People's Parliament to raise awareness and promote local actions for improving adaptation & resilience at the neighbourhood level	Outdoor Education & Climate Change Team	CCC Sustainability & Climate Change team Outdoor Education Team, National Highways (CSR responsibilities) (potential sponsorship and support from Climate Change Board Member organisations with interests in the subject area).	Co-ordination	Unknown ARPG and CCC staff	Low	Medium	Tbc
En. 11. Implement an adaptation planning engagement programme	Conduct training sessions for those working in local businesses and 3rd sector organisations so that they are able to develop their own climate risk assessments and adaptation plans.	CCC Sustainability & Climate Change team working with Green Business Network, Green Business Support Team	BiTC, The Chamber, NHS Green Business Team, Green Business Network, Coventry College, National Highways (CSR responsibilities),	Awareness Raising & Behaviour Change	Tbc bid for funding and resource or negotiate extension of responsibilities with funders for those concerned	Low to Medium	Medium	Aug 2027

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Priority	Timeframe
			Universities, WMG					
En. 12. Raise Public awareness of the risks associated with extreme weather events and their likely effects and how to adapt to changes in weather and to become more resilient at a household and community level	To provide public information through press and broadcast media, the website and social media using local campaigns to make people aware of the risks and how to minimise them particularly at times of the year and within those locations where the risks are likely to be most prevalent.	CCC, Coventry, Solihull & Warwickshire Emergency Planning Team, WMCA	Met Office, WMCA, Local Press & Social media	Management & communications	Within resources possibly if available additional resources and potential sponsorship for specific campaigns	Low to medium	High	June 2026
En. 13. Establish neighbourhood based community resilience groups within those neighbourhoods most at risk of extreme weather events	Support the development of local voluntary networks to improve the resilience of their own homes and to reduce the risks through preventative actions within their own neighbourhoods	CCC, WMCA	NHS, West Midlands Police, West Midlands Fire Service, Mental Health Services	Management & Communications	To be informed through pilot activity funded by WMCA and a potential MACCS funded pilot programme.	Medium	High	Jan 2026

Actions to address high-priority risks

Health, Communities and the Built Environment

H 9 - Risks to food safety and food security - **VULNERABILITY SCORE 5**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
A. Support the take up of existing food provision systems	Ensure mechanisms are in place for people to take up their entitlement for free school meals and the holiday activities and food. To learn from the Warwickshire County public health model and promote the benefits of the 'Food for Life programme to local schools across the city.	CCC Universal Services and CCC Revenues and Benefits	Local Schools, Garden Organic, Food Network, Housing Associations, NHS	Local Planning and Policies	None – CCC staff	Low to Medium	2	Aug 2027
B. Promote the use of the foodwaste collection service	To enhance food waste participation rates and the amounts collected.	Waste Management	Food Network	Awareness Raising & Behaviour Change	Not known at this stage potential bid for external funding for innovatory approaches to tackling issues concerned focusing on deprived neighbourhoods.	Medium initially	2	Dec 2027

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
C. To raise awareness and to provide practical advice and information of ways to minimise food waste	To raise awareness leading to more efficient use of food.including the use of wonky vegetables that are disposed of as waste due to their unconformity in shape. Promoting practical skills to assist families in cooking fresh food in order to avoid costlier prepared meals and how to preserve food and store it safely at the right temperature.	Sustainability Team, The Pod, Public health, skills & Adult Education	Food Network NHS ICB Coventry University University of Warwick Garden Organic Groundwork BiTC	Awareness raising, training Community development activity	Not known at this stage potential bid for external funding for innovatory approaches to tackling issues concerned with a particular focus on deprived neighbourhoods..	Medium	2	Dec 2027
D. Identify areas for additional local food production	Identify locations and map sites for community gardens and food growing (including neglected open spaces) and link to community and networks and allotment groups.	CCC Parks Service	Federation of allotments, Community Groups, Garden Organic	Research and Data Collection	£20 000 (external mapping consultants)	Low to Medium	1	Dec 2026

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
E. Implement urban agriculture programme and supporting the development of social enterprises to sustain food production and distribution to families in need.	Launch a programme to convert underutilised urban spaces into productive gardens and farms, promoting local food production to improve food security, reduce transportation emissions, and provide fresh produce to the community.	CCC Parks Service Sustainability & Climate Change Team	Federation of allotments, Community Groups, Garden Organic, The Pod, Developers, urban designers and architects, 5 Acre Farm	Awareness Raising & Behaviour Change Development projects	Seek funding C£50 000 (communication materials, workshops) Development funding for works on the ground	Low to Medium	1	Dec 2026
F. Support community food hubs by making local grown fresh produce available to those in need	Work in partnership to continue to support local food banks and food hubs that provide safe and affordable food, enhance local food distribution networks, and include educational workshops on food safety and sustainable cooking practices. Develop closer relationships with the food industry and supermarkets to promote access to affordable fresh produce and other foods.	Coventry Food Network	Coventry Council, Local NGOs	Awareness Raising & Behaviour Change	Seek funding to develop further support for access to food particularly for vulnerable members of the community C£50 000 (communication materials, workshops)	Low to Medium	1	Dec 2026

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
G. Provide training and support to those in the food industry to reduce levels of food waste overall and ensure food distribution to food banks and growing projects is maximised	Promote the food waste collection service and promote awareness of the need for the reduction of sources of food waste including preventing wastage from storage depots and distribution centres. To consider initiatives like Fareshare, the City Harvest and Felix Project in London	CCC	Food Network Adult Education	Awareness Raising & Behaviour Change R&D liaison with external organisations like Sustain.	Seek funding for community based and citywide initiatives with statutory agencies working with the third sector.	Requires further research and fact finding from best practice exemplars and learning from others with practical experience.	2	Dec 2028

H 1 - Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures **VULNERABILITY SCORE 3**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
A. Advice and support to reduce risk of heat effects particularly on vulnerable households	Raise awareness of frontline staff involved in social care and health in children's services on the effects of extreme heat on people with vulnerable conditions so they can provide advice and support to the	Coventry City Council Adult Social Care, Children's Services, Climate Change Team NHS	Local media, NHS, Academy trusts, community organisations, care homes	Local delivery, advice and support with a targeted marketing campaign.	tbc	Low	1	Dec 2025

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
	households they visit. To run marketing and communications/ public messaging campaigns to promote behaviours that will reduce risk of exposure.							
B. Use Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) resources to assess the thermal performance and energy efficiency of new developments	Use Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers' (CIBSE's) guidance, such as Technical Memorandum 59 (TM59) for assessing overheating risk in new homes.	CCC Planning, CCC Property Services	CIBSE	Local Planning and Policies	None – CCC staff seeking contribution from developers	Low	1	Dec 2026

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
C. Establish community cooling centres	Research the possibility of converting public buildings into cooling centres during heatwaves to provide relief for vulnerable populations (similar to warm spaces initiative).	CCC NHS Community Resilience	Faith Groups Community Resilience Forum West Mids Local Resilience Forum	Research and Data Collection	Commit some time for staff across public services and where appropriate third sector organisations e.g. community centres	Low	1	Dec 2026
D. Expand tree planting initiatives	Consolidated existing tree planting initiatives (such as planting tree alongside paths to provide shading and exploiting urban tree challenge fund and LA tree fund) into a long-term programme	CCC Ecology, Parks	Woodland Trust, Warwickshire Wildlife Trust, Earthwatch, National Highways, Diocese of Coventry, Trees for Streets, Forestry Commission, Diocese of Coventry, Coventry University, National Trust, Ancient Tree Forum, Arboricultural Assoc, Treeconomics.	Local Planning and Policies	None – CCC staff	Low	1	Ongoing

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
E.Creating new green spaces,	To create new opportunities for green spaces in place of concrete and tarmac where practical notably in deprived communities where access to green space is poor and for residents in City Centre locations where temperatures are markedly higher.	Climate Change & Ecology Team, Planning & Sustainability Team	Planning Warwickshire Wildlife Trust Coventry & Warwick Universities Citizen Housing Highways Agency	Land & habitat Management Local Planning and land use policies	£1m upwards	Medium to high depending upon project locations etc.	1	Ongoing
F.Introducing turf roofs, living walls and the use of surrounding vegetation to shade buildings and areas of the public realm to help keep the City cool wherever possible	To promote the benefit of turf roofs and living walls. Where possible to encourage the development of turf roofs and living walls in new development or retrofit projects especially in the inner city hot spots. Also consider use of different materials	Planning & Sustainability Team	Planning Coventry University Warwickshire Wildlife Trust Citizen Housing Highways Agency	Local Planning and Land use policies Regeneration	Met by developer	Low from the Local Authority perspective investment needed as part of development proposals.	2	Ongoing

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
	to reflect radiated heat from roof surfaces.							
G.Reduce heat by the use of reflective heat tolerant hard surfacing where appropriate.	To use concrete mixes and tarmac road surfacing which is more heat tolerant and also reflects solar radiation more effectively than current materials	CCC Highways Agency	Highways Agency Asset Management	Local Planning and Land use policies Regeneration & development	Met by the developer	Medium initially then once an approach developed low	2	Dec 2027
H.Create new areas of green space to provide cooling areas within the City	To work with developers and residents and community organisations at the neighbourhood level	CCC Parks , Sustainability Team,	Warwickshire Wildlife Trust, Coventry University, Citizen Housing, City Centre South & Regeneration, Others	Regeneration Estate Management	To be established on a case by case basis with potential funding from Section 106 or Biodiversity Net Gain etc. where appropriate. National Lottery Bid approx £1m initially	High	1	Ongoing

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
I. Develop a detailed Urban Heat Island (UHI) map for Coventry	Develop a UHI map that can be used to more accurately identify areas at risk from high temperatures to enable effective targeting of actions for communities at risk and to assist in prioritising locations.	CCC Climate Change Team WMCA (Adapt Project)	University of Birmingham, Met Office	Research and Data Collection	WMCA securing funding for the development of a heat map of the region with granular detail down to neighbourhood level to help identify locations and types of interventions to help improve architecture and urban design to help cool locations down	Low resource funded through UKRI and University of Birmingham.	1	Dec 2026
J. To use a liveable neighbourhoods approach which prioritises urban greening for improved street design.	Trial the development of policies and guidance for developers.	Coventry City Council Planning & Transport	University of Warwick Coventry University Regeneration team Warwickshire Wildlife Trust	Local planning & land use urban design Asset management	Will need to be addressed on a case by case basis	Medium (initially)	1	Dec 2027

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
K. Maximise the opportunity to develop street designs that promote a cooler environment, when carrying out improvements to streets	Optimising the design of small green spaces through the use of microclimate modelling for smaller localized areas to create cooler neighbourhoods using new surface materials, vegetation and building structures aligning spaces with wind flow etc.	Coventry City Council	Developers National Highways [Safety Engineering & Standards division (SES) trials] Warwickshire Wildlife Trust	Local planning and land use Research and modelling Project implementation	Establish costs for developing an SPD Developing projects on a case-by-case basis	Low	1	Dec 2027

H 3 - Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding **VULNERABILITY SCORE 3**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A. Ensure the measures from the Environment Agency Flood Risk Management Plans, Coventry Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) and Strategy (LFRMS)	Track and report on progress on the implementation of the Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP), the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) and the Surface	CCC – Flood Risk Management	Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, Warwickshire County Council, Warwickshire Wildlife Trust, Environment Agency (EA),	Risk assessment and data gathering.	None – CCC Staff for reporting progress (however implementation of the FRMP, LFRMS and SWMP includes significant costs, requiring external bids to national fund sources.)	High	1	Ongoing

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
and Coventry Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) are implemented and under frequent review	Water Management Plan (SWMP). Review the Plans in the light of the recent flooding incidents and revised impact projection data from the Environment Agency in relation to Coventry.		Canal and Rivers Trust.					
B. Slowing rates of flow from front drives and gardens	To Pilot approaches to encourage households to retain vegetation and porous surfaces in front gardens and driveways to preserve the streetscape to accommodate vehicles whilst enabling the slowing down of the rates of flow of water from front drives and thus reducing the risk of flooding and the	CCC	Severn Trent, Environment Agency , Garden Organic, Coventry University, Royal Horticultural Society (RHS).	Piloting awareness raising guidance Development of pilot initiatives funded through Section 106 or other contributions from	Awareness raising materials and publications etc Funding of pilot front driveways and gardens Dependent upon size of scheme also supporting households who may fund themselves especially if this	Low to medium	1	2027

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
	provision of shelter			developers or grant making trusts etc.	proves to be a cheaper viable option.			
C. Informing future new developments to ensure surface run off is reduced	Planning Policy and review of applications	CCC	Environment Agency, Severn Trent Water	Strengthen policies in the Local Plan and the appropriate SPD's	No additional direct costs	High	1	Ongoing

H 7 - Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality **VULNERABILITY SCORE 3**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A. Ensure Coventry Local Air Quality Action Plan is implemented	Track and report on progress on the Air Quality Action Plan	CCC		Monitoring and Evaluation	None – CCC Staff for reporting progress	Low	1	Dec 2026
B. Enforce Policy EM7	Strictly enforce the air quality policies outlined in the local plan, specifically Policy EM7 from the Coventry Air Quality Supplementary Planning Document (2019), which deals with	CCC Environmental Protection	CCC Planning	Local Planning and Policies	None – CCC Staff	Low	1	Dec 2026

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
	air quality and new developments.							

H 10 - Risks to water quality and household water supplies **VULNERABILITY SCORE 3**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
A. As part of the programme for demand management of the water resource in a City where water supply is critical identify opportunities for reducing water consumption in public buildings including finding funding for the installation of new water conservation products in public buildings	<p>Identify capital funding to install water conservation products (e.g. rainwater harvesting systems or water butts) in public buildings such as schools and council buildings to demonstrate reduced reliance on main water supplies and promote water conservation.</p> <p>Rolling out programme for for Water metering to monitor water usage per household and to identify source of leakages</p>	<p>CCC – household water users</p> <p>Severn Trent Water – non-household water users</p>	Coventry Council, Schools, Severn Trent Water	Fund access	<p>To seek funding based upon earlier considerations</p> <p>£150 000 (pilot of 50 buildings @ £3000/kit)</p>	Medium to high	2	Aug 2027
B.To promote and advocate water	Planning policies to promote the introduction	CCC	Severn Trent	Local awareness	Met through investment from	Low promoting	1	Dec 2027

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
conservation measures for new builds and where possible to retrofit	of water conservation initiatives e.g. grey water systems Capturing rainwater from roofs etc and road surfaces etc, Pilot initiatives within new developments or as part of retrofit to promote simple water conservation methods e.g. use of water butts, trickle hoses in gardens etc		Water Environment Agency Garden Organic Coventry University (Hydrology & Agriecology). Warwickshire Wildlife Trust	raising initiatives and campaigns	developers with new design.	private sector investment in the use of new designs		
C. Improve the visibility of public environmental water quality information	Collect and review existing public information on Environmental water quality around Coventry and identify information gaps where sampling might be required.	Severn Trent Water	CCC Environment Agency	Monitoring and Evaluation	None – STW staff	Low to Medium	1	Dec 2027

H 12 - Risks to health and social care delivery **VULNERABILITY SCORE 3**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
A.Retrofit health facilities to be climate smart	Conduct an assessment of the requirements to upgrade existing hospitals and care homes with heat-resistant and flood-resistant materials, install advanced cooling systems, and improve drainage systems to handle extreme weather events.	CCC & NHS Resilience (coordinator)	NHS	Research and Data Collection	Identify risks associated with buildings & the priorities To identify resources and inform estates management programme to plan in the long term to address issues within those facilities which present the greatest risk.	High	2	Aug 2027
B.Temperatures in the workplace	Appropriate clothing for staff Review operating temperatures for office buildings and depots and actions to keep cool in summer months etc	CCC Personnel & NHS	The Chamber	Policy, Information and advice	Low predominantly staff time allocated to reviewing best practice and issuing guidance etc.	Low	1	May 2026
C.Conduct emergency response training <i>(cross reference to H 12B. referencing policy development of working at higher temperatures guidance)</i>	Regularly train health and social care staff (e.g. district nurses, midwives etc), NHS on emergency protocols for extreme weather, including evacuation and patient care during heatwaves and floods. Include guidance for carers and frontline staff to confidently advise vulnerable individuals on	NHS CCC (Public Health & Adult Social care) Resilience (coordinator)	NHS	Capacity Building	None – CCC and NHS staff	Low	2	Aug 2027

	managing home temperatures during extreme heat, cold, or heavy rainfall.							
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H 13 - Risks to education facilities & residential care **VULNERABILITY SCORE 3**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
A.Develop a Climate-Adaptive School Network	Build on the Coventry Eco Schools and Coventry Green Awards Scheme to create a network of schools that share best practices and resources for adapting to climate change impacts.	Services for Schools Outdoor Education	Academies, Faith Schools, Colleges and Nurseries, NHS (health promotional aspects) SEP Warwickshire Wildlife Trust	Collaboration	£20 000 (Network set up and communication materials)	Low to Medium	2	Aug 2027
B.Pilot climate resilience audits in schools	Set up a programme to perform regular audits of pilot school buildings to assess and improve their resilience to climate change impacts.	CCC Services for Schools	Pilot schools, Universities (to conduct audit)	Monitoring and Review	£30 000 (10 schools @£3000/audit)	Low to medium	2	Aug 2027
C.Coordinate tree planting fund applications with schools	Coordinate a programme to support fund applications for a school's tree planting programme (e.g. through the Woodlands Trust). This will increase tree planting around school premises to provide shade, reduce heat islands, and improve air quality.	Coventry City Council Ecology	Woodland Trust, Local School, Academies, Faith Schools, Colleges and Nurseries Warwickshire Wildlife Trust, Diocese of Coventry, Coventry University, Earthwatch, Forestry	Collaboration	None – CCC and School Staff	Low	2	Aug 2027

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
			Commission, National Trust, WMCA					

Infrastructure

I 1 - Risks to infrastructure networks (water, energy, transport, ICT) from cascading failures **VULNERABILITY SCORE 4**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
A.Establish links with the appropriate regional networks and forums e.g. Integrated Infrastructure Resilience Forum	<p>Create a sub-group within the ARPG that brings together key stakeholders from energy, water, transport, and ICT sectors to coordinate and enhance resilience planning. This should align with activities of the Adaptation Infrastructure Forum.</p> <p>Run joint interoperability workshop with the Emergency Planning Team Response me & role regional adaptation network, SMART Cities)</p>	Coventry City Council WMCA	<p>CSW Resilience CCC Resilience , IT Transport for West Midlands, West Midlands Resilience Forum, NDO's, SEP, National Grid Severn Trent Water, Canals & Rivers Trust, National Highways, Network Rail, Natural Capital Assessment Partnership Sherbourne Partnership,</p>	Coordination	None – ARPG	Low	1	Dec 2026

			Data service providers etc.					
B. Research on how connected data across different infrastructure systems can improve climate resilience.	Develop a climate change adaptation digital twin to assess the potential impact of flooding caused by climate change on energy, water and telecoms networks (e.g. CREDO). To enable more sophisticated modelling of scenarios and how they would affect service delivery in the City as a whole e.g. Nottingham Digital Twin	Sustainability Team, Resilience	ARPG, CCC Climate Change, SEP & LEAP Plus project. Coventry University University of Warwick	Monitoring and evaluation	Requires a bid for a significant level of funding therefore will require a detailed business case for when a funding opportunity arises (Digital twin development)	Low to Medium	1	Dec 2026

I 2 - Risks to infrastructure services from river, surface water and groundwater flooding **VULNERABILITY SCORE 4**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
A. Understanding and responding to cascading failures as a consequence of extreme weather events notably flooding	To establish a focus group to investigate the level of understanding of service delivery across all Depts of the City Council and other key service providers operating in the City to model how cascading	Coventry City Council WMCA, SEP, Severn Trent, TfWM	c.			Low	1	Dec 2026

	failures can impact upon critical services across the City the and to establish practical actions and changes to ways of working how to be resilient and minimise the risks and their their effects in protecting key services from flooding looking how services are co-ordinated and managed.*****							
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I 8 - Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability **VULNERABILITY SCORE 4**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
A. Conduct research on the impacts of climate change on water use and supply.	Utilise the next stage of Water Resources Management Plan development to further understand links between climate, water use and supply. Need to consider other potential water companies	Severn Trent Water	Coventry City Council	Research and Data Collection	None – STW staff & potential research grants e.g UKRI, NERC	Low	1	Dec 2028
B. Co-ordinate the roll out of water saving campaigns to households and businesses across Coventry. <i>(use the work in H 10 A. to help promote positive examples in the</i>	Working with Coventry City Council Severn Trent is looking to align messaging and campaigns related to efficiency of water use. This could include behaviour change programmes in schools and universities. Community key messages to improve the efficiency of water use and helping people to	Severn Trent Water	Coventry Council	Awareness Raising & Behaviour Change	None – STW staff	Low	1	Dec 2028

<i>public sector to show the art of the possible and to encourage others to follow the example).</i>	identify ways to reduce the levels of unnecessary water consumption.							
C. Carry out major investment programme to increase capacity for water Treatment at the Finham works	To develop a new bioresource treatment facility at the Finham Waste Treatment works.	Severn Trent Water	Coventry City Council	Investment in new technology	Financial investment plan approved by Offwat.	High	1	March 2025
D. To reduce water loss through leakage from the existing Severn Trent network.	To renew water mains in the network to reduce leakage	Severn Trent Water	Coventry City Council	Refurbishment works	Financial investment plan approved by Off Wat.	High	1	March 2025
E. To protect and enhance river health by reducing spills from storm overflows	To make improvements to storm overflows to reduce the risk of spills during periods of heavy rainfall	Severn Trent Water	Coventry City Council	Maintenance, enhancement and refurbishment works.	Financial investment plan approved by Offwat.	High	1	

I 13 - Risks to digital from high and low temperature, high winds lighting **VULNERABILITY SCORE 3**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time frame
Protecting vital digital infrastructure from extreme temps & weather events for a SMART City	If any one of a number of systems were to be affected even for a short spell the impact upon the City and public safety could be considerable. To undertake a critical review of the risks to key digital locations data centres and hubs used for the management of energy, transport & traffic flow, medical services, water and data for critical commercial and to model future needs and risk assessment to consider how agencies could provide mutual support and collective back up systems where possible. This could take some time as it is potentially quite complex an undertaking although it has the potential to address what could be serious risks in the future in much the same way as a cyber attack with some significant health and environmental implications.	CCC & NHS Resilience (coordinator)	Project Seherbourne, NHS Digital Service & mobile telecomms Providers, National Grid, SEP, DNO's, Cadent, Severn Trent, TfWM, Pollution Control Team, WMG, The Chamber, Solihull, Warwickshire & Coventry Adaptation & Resilience Partnership, Coventry University,	Research and Data Collection	Unknown likely to be incorporated into future development work and links with Project Sherbourne	Medium for initial investigation	2	Aug 2028

Business & Industry

B 1 - Risks to businesses from flooding **VULNERABILITY SCORE**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A. In the light of the revised figures regarding risks of surface water flooding	Review the number and location of businesses at risk of flooding	CCC Environment Agency						
B. Ensuring Climate Change Resilience is included in the criteria of existing networks and Forum	Create local resilience business forum to share networks (such as Business Growth West Midlands), information, resources, and best practices, training, tools (such as Business Resilience Healthcheck Tool) and support sessions.	CCC - Flood Risk Management and Warwickshire Chamber of Commerce	CCC (Business Development), Resilience, WMCA businesses support	Coordination	None – Chamber and CCC Staff	Low	2	Aug 2027
C. Develop flood resilience grants programme	Identify grant funding opportunities to support businesses in enhancing flood defences and resilience measures, such as flood barriers and raised electrical systems.	CCC Flood Risk Management	CCC Resilience, WMCA business Support, Environment Agency, River Severn	Coordination	Contract staff in combination with CCC Staff. £90k	Low	2	Aug 2027

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
			Trust					
D. Provide information toolkit for business flood preparedness audits and targeting vulnerable locations	Identify high risk areas for businesses premises to assess flood risk and recommend improvements, providing businesses with tailored flood risk management plans. Business Growth West Midlands	CCC Flood Risk Management	Local Businesses	Research and Data Collection		Low to Medium	2	Aug 2027

Actions to addressing medium priority risks

Business and Industry

B 5 - Risks to business from reduced employee productivity due to infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures in working environments **VULNERABILITY SCORE 2**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A.Promote flexible work arrangements	Develop and promote policies that allow flexible work hours and remote work options during extreme heat events to reduce exposure and maintain productivity.	CCC(personnel) NHS	CCC	Awareness Raising & Behaviour Change	None – CCC Staff	Low	2	Aug 2027
B.Launch heat-resilient workplace grants programme	Identify and promote grants to support businesses in implementing heat-resilient modifications, such as installing energy-efficient cooling systems and improving insulation and green infrastructure such as trees for shading and ensuring there is a garden or open green space within 300m of the work location.	CCC Business Development	Businesses, WMCA's Energy Capital team	Local Planning and Policies	None – CCC Staff	Low	2	Aug 2027

C. Develop a heatwave health and safety training programme	<p>Create a training programme for employees and employers on health and safety practices during heatwaves, including recognising heat stress symptoms and first aid.</p> <p>In the interim make GP Practices aware of information that is currently available how people with specific health conditions susceptible to raise temperature.</p>	NHS	CCC Business Development	Awareness raising & Behaviour Change	None – NHS Staff	Low	2	Aug 2027
D. Conduct workplace heat risk assessments	<p>Perform assessments of work environments to identify heat risks and recommend improvements, such as shading, ventilation, and cooling systems where appropriate. Green Business Network to provide support and advice regarding low energy cooling options</p>	CCC, Agencies and Businesses	CCC Businesses	Monitoring and evaluation	Internal business budget	Medium	2	By 2030

Health, Communities and the Built Environment

H 5 – Risks to Building fabric **VULNERABILITY SCORE 2**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A. Conduct a major study of indoor air quality before and after retrofit installations in residential households receiving retrofit improvements.	To conduct a £8.5m UKRI funded applied research programme to assess the affects of retrofit activities for different housing archetypes on indoor air quality, damp, condensation and mould using real time air quality monitors within households onitoring before and after retrofit to assess impact and effectiveness. Research Team led by Prof Zongbo Shi at the University of Birmingham	Coventry City Council Climate Change Team , Citizen Housing	3rd Sector Organisations in neighbourhood improvement areas , E.on, Housing enforcement,	Research into retrofit practices and impact of works	Funded out of the £8.5m major UKRI study	Low to Medium	2	Aug 2027

H 6 - Risks and opportunities from summer and winter household energy demand **VULNERABILITY SCORE 2**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A. Conduct a seasonal energy efficiency campaign	Run a targeted campaign to educate residents about the benefits of energy efficiency measures specific to both summer cooling and winter heating. Initial focus on the Hillfields Neighbourhood Improvement area.	CCC Climate Change Team	3rd Sector Organisation, E.on	Awareness Raising & Behaviour Change	£30 000 (communication materials, event hire)	Low to Medium	2	Aug 2027

H 8 - Risks to health from vector-borne disease **VULNERABILITY SCORE 2**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A. Work with UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) to ensure data is shared which is relevant to Coventry	To work with UKHSA to set up a programme to monitor, track and publish data about vector populations and disease incidence across the West Midlands and to inform Public Health when necessary.	UKHSA	NHS CCC	Collaboration in ensuring data is available to assist designing interventions on the ground when required	None	Low to medium	2	Aug 2027
B. Develop public health communication plan	Consider ways of notifying local citizens of vector borne disease risks e.g. Lyme's Disease and how to avoid contact with vector sources and to recognize the symptoms.	NHS	Coventry Council	Awareness raising & Behaviour Change	None at present	Low to Medium	2	Aug 2027
C. Implement integrated vector management	Develop and enforce a plan for managing vector habitats, including urban green spaces, to reduce the risk of vector-borne diseases through habitat modification.	CCC Ecology Parks	UKHSA, CCC Roads Department	Upgrading and modifying existing Infrastructure and practices	None – CCC Staff	Low	2	Aug 2027

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
D. Continue to train local health workers on vector-borne diseases	Provide specialised training for local NHS staff to improve their ability to diagnose, treat, and manage vector-borne diseases effectively. <i>e.g. Lyme's disease and Weils disease?</i>	NHS	UKHSA, City Council Personnel, Public Health	Local Planning and Policies	None – CCC Staff	Low	2	Aug 2027

Infrastructure

I 4 - Risks to bridges and pipelines from flooding and erosion **VULNERABILITY SCORE 2**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A.Continue to monitor and maintain bridges and culverted watercourses	Coventry as the Highway Authority has a monitoring regime of bridge monitoring, maintenance and erosion management. As Highway Authority and Lead Local Flood Authority monitors urban Culverted Watercourse and as a regulator for all Culverted Watercourses.	CCC – Flood Risk Management & Highway Structures	National Highways, TfWM	Monitoring, evaluation and maintain.	Annual maintenance programme, major maintenance fund sources and external national fund sources.	High	1	Aug 2027

I 5 - Risks to transport networks from slope and embankment failure **VULNERABILITY SCORE 2**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
B.Develop a predictive maintenance programme	Develop and implement a predictive maintenance programme for embankments where there are risks to significant infrastructure and residents (e.g. Canals and Coombe Pool).	CCC Highways, Network Rail		Local Planning and Policies	Costs to be determined	High	1	Aug 2027
C.Review of risks of structural failures of key features from sizeable bodies of water.	To review risks from large bodies of water in particular such as Coombe Pool, Swanswell Pool and the Coventry Canal	Coventry City Council,	Rivers & Canals Trust	Risk assessment & structural	Costs to be determined likely to be part of maintenance programme	Low	2	Sept 2027

I 10, I 12, I 13 - Risks to Energy, Transport and ICT from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning

VULNERABILITY SCORE 2

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A.Map and track climate data	Work with WMCA to develop a system to track, collate and communicate potential temperature extremes including high winds and lightning.	CCC Climate Change Team	WMCA, Partner University, Network Rail, National Grid	Research and Data Collection	£50 000 (external consultants and communication materials)	Medium	2	Aug 2027

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
B.Map existing infrastructure that could be at risk	Map all infrastructure at risk from temperature extremes and severe climate events, particularly high winds and lightning. This should build on transport data mapped in the WMCA area and expand this to other infrastructure types.	CCC Resilience Team	WMCA, NHS Partner University, Network Rail, National Grid	Upgrading and modifying existing Infrastructure and practices	£150 000 (infrastructure specialist consultant studies)	Medium	2	Aug 2027
C.Review use of existing road surfacing materials and current maintenance practices	With increasing temperatures overall and increasing number of days where there is extreme heat in a year requires us to re-evaluate the use of materials, construction and maintenance methods to cope with these extremes in order to prevent critical failures and damage to road surfacing and increasing costs for maintenance in the long term.	CCC Highways	TfWM	Upgrading and modifying existing Infrastructure and practices	Costs to be determined	Medium	2	Aug 2027

Natural Environment and Assets

N 4 - Risk to soils from changing climatic conditions, including seasonal aridity and wetness. **VULNERABILITY SCORE 2**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A.Implement sustainable land management workshops	Work with local farmers – including the Arden Farm Wildlife Network (AFWN) – to establish a programme of engagement with farmers on focussed on improving soil resilience.	Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (WWT)	Warwickshire Rural Hub, WMCA, CCC Ecology, Local farmers, FWAG (Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group)	Awareness raising & Behaviour Change	None – WWT Staff	Low	2	Aug 2027
B.Implement a soil quality, erosion and carbon sink research programme	Coordinate efforts between DEFRA, Universities and Local Nature Recovery Strategy research to better understand soils impacts and climate change and soil carbon sinks.	University Partners	DEFRA, University of Warwick, WWT, CCC Ecology	Coordination	£30 000 (external soil and carbon sink specialists)	Low	1	Dec 2026

N 11 - Risks to freshwater species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including higher water temperatures, flooding, water scarcity and phenological shifts. **VULNERABILITY SCORE 2**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A. Assess and map potential impacts of climate change on freshwater species and habitats	Build on the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAPs) and Local Nature Recovery Strategy to clearly map freshwater habitats at risk.	CCC Ecology	Warwickshire Wildlife Trust, WMCA, CCC Flood Risk Management	Research and Data Collection	£50 000 (external freshwater specialists)	Low to Medium	2	Aug 2027
B. Improve the visibility of river quality information	Publish river quality map for monitors in the Severn Trent region.	Severn Trent,	Coventry Council, Highways England, Wildlife Trust, Environmental Agency if possible.	Monitoring and Evaluation	None – STW staff	Low to Medium	2	Mar 2030
C. Identify funding for urban wetlands.	Source funding to create or restore urban wetlands identified through the Sherbourne Valley Project and the development of a similar approach for the River Sowe which can absorb floodwaters, filter pollutants, and provide habitats for diverse species.	Warwickshire Wildlife Trust	CCC Ecology, Severn Trent, CCC Flood Risk Management	Source Funding	None – WWT and CCC Staff to source funding (however there is a funding requirement for the actual wetland implementation)	Low	2	Aug 2027

N 12 - Risks to freshwater species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species **VULNERABILITY SCORE 2**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A. Set up citizen science Invasive Non Native Species (NNS) monitoring programme	Work with Coventry University to set up and expand a citizen's science project to monitor invasive species.	CCC Ecology	Coventry University Warwickshire Wildlife Trust	Monitoring and Evaluation	None – Coventry University and CCC Staff (however additional funding may be required for expanding the programme)	Low	2	Aug 2027
B. Establish a rapid response team for Invasive Non Native Species (INNS)	Form a team of community members and officials trained to quickly respond to reports of invasive species and mitigate their spread.	CCC Ecology	Environment Agency, Coventry University	Coordination	£30 000 (training, communication materials, monitoring equipment)	Low to Medium	2	Aug 2027

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
C. Multi-agency Strategic Group to control invasive species across the City.	Establish a Working Group of senior managers from key land owning organisations to map the incidence of invasive plant species of on their land and to establish collaboration approaches to control the spread and where possible eliminate invasive species	Sustainability Team Ecology	Coventry City Council Asset Management, Parks & Highways Dept, National Highways, Network Rail, Canals & Rivers Trust, Environment Agency, National Grid, Housing Associations, Severn Trent.	Co-ordination and strategic planning	Initially officer time	Low (possibly rising once scale of issue known)	2	Aug 2026

N 18 - Risks from climate change to landscape character **VULNERABILITY SCORE 2**

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
A. Develop a comprehensive database of Coventry's land assets and potential nature conservation value	Build on the Local Nature Recovery Plan (LNRP) and Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAPs) to conducting a city-wide species and habitat survey to inform decision- making for future nature recovery projects	CCC Ecology	CCC Ecology, WMCA, WWT	Research and Data Collection	TBC	Medium	2	Aug 2027

Action title	Action description	Owner	Possible Partners	Action type	Estimated costs	Resource Intensity	Category	Time Frame
B.Develop and a comprehensive Green and Blue Infrastructure Plan for Coventry.	The Green and Blue infrastructure plan should map all existing green and blue infrastructure in Coventry, identify opportunities for nature recovery, and develop a design code to support sustainable urban development.	CCC Climate Change/ CCC Ecology	CCC Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), WMCA, WWT	Research and Data Collection	£50 000 (External Consultants)	Low to Medium	1	Dec 2026
C.Enhance the standards of maintenance for street trees and shrubs	Review the selection of varieties and species of street trees in relation to resistance to high temperatures and drought and the methods of management used to maintain them in a healthy state during periods of extreme weather. Incorporate adaptation details in the review of the City's Urban Forestry Strategy.	CCC Highways and Parks	Warwickshire Wildlife Trust,	Local Planning and Policies	None – CCC staff	Low	1	Dec 2026

6.0 Monitoring and evaluation

- 6.1 This chapter provides an overview of the process to monitor and evaluate the Coventry Adaptation and Resilience Strategy. As with the implementation plan outlined in Chapter 6, this Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan is intended to be a living document. The M&E plan should be revised to reflect changes in climate risks and action being implemented by Coventry stakeholders.

Monitoring and evaluation concepts

- 6.2 This M&E provides details about assessing the progress of implementing the strategy at a programme level and at an individual adaptation action level. The plan includes the following MCE concepts:

Inputs: The financial, human or material resources used to deliver an activity.

Outputs: Tangible products or services produced as a result of climate adaptation programme or individual adaptation actions. An example of an output is the appointment of a Climate Change Adaptation Officer by the CCC.

Output indicator: A type of performance indicator that measures the immediate products or services that result from an action. An example of an output indicator is a specific amount of additional funding secured for adaptation interventions in Coventry.

Outcomes: The achieved or likely short to medium-term effects of the outputs from the adaptation actions. An example of an outcome increased capacity to respond to the food insecurity in the city.

Outcome indicator: A type of performance indicator that measures the specific and measurable changes in behaviour, knowledge, skills, attitudes, or condition that result from a programme or action.

Monitoring and evaluation cycle

- 6.3 It is proposed that the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process be coordinated by the ARPG and supported by the CCC Sustainability & Climate Change team. It is also proposed that the M&E of the Coventry Adaptation and Resilience Strategy follows a 12-month cycle of interrelated steps. These steps are detailed below.

Step 1: Develop and review the monitoring and evaluation plan.

- 6.4 This chapter (Chapter 7 *Monitoring and evaluation*) provides an initial MCE plan. Future revisions should involve all stakeholders involved in Coventry's climate change response. Key considerations include:

- 1) Have the priority climate change risks for Coventry changed?
- 2) Have the list of actions being monitored changed?
- 3) Are existing outcomes, outputs, and indicators still relevant? Do any need to be removed or added?

Step 2: Baseline assessment.

- 6.5 A baseline assessment identifies the current state of outputs and outcomes. This should be done before implementing new actions to measure progress effectively. Where baseline data exists, it should be reviewed and aligned with the relevant outputs and outcomes indicators in the M&E plan. If data is lacking, stakeholders should agree on an indicative baseline for each indicator.

Step 3: Review and set outputs and outcomes for the following 12 months.

- 6.6 In this first M&E cycle, stakeholders should agree to the proposed outputs, outcomes, and indicators for the next 12 months. For subsequent cycles, these should be reviewed and updated for the following year. This review should consider any changes made during the previous year's evaluation. Stakeholders and particularly, owners of adaptation actions listed in the action plan should estimate expected achievements for each indicator in the upcoming year. These estimates should be flexible to accommodate unforeseen changes.

Step 4: Conduct monitoring and evaluation.

- 6.7 The ARPG should then coordinate the M&E activities as outlined in the M&E plan. These activities will assess the effectiveness of actions taken and inform future adaptations. Each adaptation action owner should provide a status update at each ARPG meeting. Any challenges in implementing actions should be noted and possible mitigation measures discussed.

Step 5: Programme-level monitoring and assessment.

- 6.8 Using data reported by each action owner, the ARPG should aggregate this data for an annual programme-level assessment. This information should be consolidated into an annual report on the progress on adaptation and resilience strategy. The information collected should also identify areas for improvement and lessons from stakeholders and adaptation action owners. The cycle then returns to step 1, using lessons from the review process to update the M&E plan.

Outputs and

6.9 The following section provides a summary of the output and output indicators linked to each action. The outputs are intended to be measures of successfully implementing or achieving each action.

Enabling Actions

Action	Input	Output	Output Indicator
Revise ARPG Terms of Reference	CCC staff time	Revised Terms of Reference for ARPG	Completion and approval of the revised document
Establish climate adaptation officer role	£50 000/per year	Appointment of a Climate Change Adaptation Officer	Number of months the officer has been in post
Facilitate access to climate related funding	ARPG and CCC staff time	Responsibility assigned to ARPG member for funding applications	Number of funding opportunities identified and communicated annually
Update climate adaptation actions database	ARPG and CCC staff time	Updated and expanded climate adaptation database	Number of new projects added to the database annually
Increase youth engagement on adaptation	ARPG and CCC staff	Youth engagement workshops on climate adaptation	Number of workshops held and number of participants
Implement an adaptation planning engagement programme	£50 000 (external training providers)	Conducted training sessions for businesses and 3rd sector organisations	Number of training sessions conducted

High Priority Risk Actions

Risk	Action	Input	Output	Output Indicator
H 9 - Risks to food safety and food security	A. Support take up of existing food provision systems	CCC staff time	Increased enrolment in free school meals and holiday activities and food programme	Number of new enrolments in free school meals and holiday activities and food programme
	B. Identify areas for additional local food production	Coventry Grows Initiative	Map of identified locations for community gardens and food growing	Number of sites identified and mapped
	C. Implement urban agriculture programme	Coventry Grows initiative	Establishment of urban gardens and farms	Number of urban gardens and farms created
	D. Support community food hubs	Coventry Grows initiative	Establishment of new community food hubs	Number of new food hubs established in Coventry
I 1 - Risks to infrastructure networks (water, energy, transport, ICT) from cascading failures	A. Establish Integrated Infrastructure Resilience Forum (see reference to Webinar event)	ARPG Members time	Formation of the Integrated Infrastructure Resilience Forum	Number of key stakeholders participating in the forum meetings
	B. Conduct research on how connected data across different infrastructure systems can improve climate reliance.	£50 000 (Digital twin development)	Development of a climate change adaptation digital twin	Number of infrastructure systems integrated into the digital twin
I 8 - Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability	A. Conduct research on the impacts of climate change on water use and supply.	STW staff time	Research report on the impacts of climate change on water use and supply in Coventry	Number of research reports published
	B. Coordinate the roll out of water saving campaigns to households and businesses across Coventry.	STW staff time	Launch of water saving campaign	Number of households and businesses reached by the campaign

Risk	Action	Input	Output	Output Indicator
H 10 - Risks to water quality and household water supplies	A. Identify funding for water conservation products in public buildings	£150 000 (pilot of 50 buildings @ £3000/kit)	Capital funding secured for rainwater harvesting systems in public buildings	Amount of funding secured for rainwater harvesting systems
	B. Share information on regular water quality testing and public reporting	£20 000 (Communication materials, monitoring data already exists)	System for sharing potable water quality data	Number of water quality reports published annually
H 1 - Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures	A. Develop a detailed Urban Heat Island (UHI) map for Coventry	£30 000 (external consultants)	Detailed Urban Heat Island (UHI) map	Number of high-risk areas identified on the UHI map
	B. Use CIBSE resources to assess the thermal performance and energy efficiency of new developments	CCC staff time	Assessment reports on thermal performance and energy efficiency of new developments	Number of assessment reports completed using CIBSE TM59 guidance
	C. Establish community cooling centres	CCC staff time	Report on feasibility of converting public buildings into cooling centres	Number of public buildings assessed for conversion
	D. Expand tree planting initiatives	CCC staff time	Development of a long-term tree planting programme	Number of trees planted annually through the programme
H 12 - Risks to health and social care delivery	A. Retrofit health facilities to be climate smart	£1 300 000 (130 buildings @ average £10 000 per assessment)	Assessment report on the requirements to upgrade hospitals and care homes	Number of health facilities assessed
	B. Conduct emergency response training	CCC and NHS staff time	Conducted emergency response training sessions for health and social care staff	Number of training sessions held per year

Risk	Action	Input	Output	Output Indicator
H 13 - Risks to education facilities	A.Develop a Climate-Adaptive School Network	£20 000 (Network set up and communication materials)	Establishment of a Climate-Adaptive School Network	Number of schools actively participating in the network
	B.Pilot climate resilience audits in schools	£30 000 (10 schools @£3000/audit)	Completion of climate resilience audits in pilot schools	Number of schools audited annually
	C.Coordinate tree planting fund applications with schools	CCC and School Staff	Submission of tree planting fund applications for schools	Number of fund applications submitted
	D.Upgrade Heating Ventilation & Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems in schools and promote passive cooling designs	ARPG and School Staff	Funding secured for HVAC upgrades in schools	Amount of funding secured carbon reduction outcomes
B 1 - Risks to businesses from flooding	A.Establish a Business Climate Change Resilience Forum potentially integrate with Green Business Network	Chamber and CCC Staff	Establishment of the Business Climate Change Resilience Forum	Number of businesses participating in the forum within the first year
	B.Develop flood resilience grants programme	CCC Staff	Launch of Flood Resilience Grants Programme	Number of businesses applying for grants

	C.Implement business flood preparedness audits	£100 000 (10 businesses @10 000/audit)	Completed flood preparedness audits for high-risk businesses	Number of businesses with completed flood preparedness audits
N 18 - Risks from climate change to landscape character	A.Develop and a comprehensive Green and Blue Infrastructure Plan for Coventry.	£50 000 (External Consultants) or link to work of established Green & Blue Working Group	Comprehensive Green and Blue Infrastructure Plan	Number of green and blue infrastructure elements mapped and documented
	B.Develop a comprehensive database of Coventry's land assets and potential nature conservation value	Relates to Local Investment In Natural Capital (LINC) and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)Programmes	Comprehensive database of Coventry's land assets and potential nature conservation value	Number of land assets and habitats recorded in the database

Medium Priority Risk Actions

Business and Industry

Risk	Action	Input	Output	Indicator
B 5 - Risks to business from reduced employee productivity due to infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures in working environments	A.Promote flexible work arrangements	CCC Staff	Flexible Work Policy Document	Number of employees utilising flexible work arrangements during extreme heat events
	B.Conduct workplace heat risk assessments	Internal business budget	Heat risk assessment reports for workplaces	Number of workplaces with completed heat risk assessments
	C.Launch heat-resilient workplace grants programme	CCC Staff	Launch of Heat-Resilient Workplace Grants Programme	Number of businesses applying for grants within the first year
	D.Develop a heatwave health and safety training programme	NHS Staff	Heatwave Health and Safety Training Programme developed	Number of training sessions conducted annually
B 6 - Risks to business from disruption to supply chains and distribution networks	A.Develop a local supplier network	CCC Staff and Chamber Staff	Establishment of a Local Supplier Network	Number of local suppliers registered in the network
	B.Assess potential for real-time supply chain monitoring system	£50 000 (external consultants or University)	Design of a real-time supply chain monitoring system	Number of system designs completed

Health, Communities and the Built Environment

Risk	Action	Input	Output	Indicator
H 3 - Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding	A.Ensure the measures from the Environment Agency Flood Risk Management Plans, Coventry Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) and Strategy (LFRMS) and Coventry Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) are implemented and under frequent review.	Coventry - Lead Local Flood Authority Staff for reporting progress (however implementation of the FRMP and SWMP includes significant costs)	Quarterly progress reports on the implementation of FRMP, LFRMS, and SWMP	Number of quarterly progress reports published annually
H 6 - Risks and opportunities from summer and winter household energy demand	A.Ensure the measures from the Environment Agency Flood Risk Management Plans, Coventry Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) and Strategy (LFRMS) and Coventry Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) are implemented and under frequent review.	£30 000 (communication materials, event hire)	Launch of a Seasonal Energy Efficiency Campaign	Number of residents reached through the campaign
H 7 - Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality	A.Ensure Coventry Local Air Quality Action Plan is implemented	CCC Staff for reporting progress	Quarterly progress reports on the Air Quality Action Plan	Number of quarterly reports published per year
	B.Enforce Policy EM7	CCC Staff	Regular air quality compliance reports for new developments	Number of compliance reports produced annually
	C.Air Alert text messaging for vulnerable patients with COPD and other respiratory conditions etc	To negotiate with the ICB with GPs and Pharmacies	Alerts issued via text when air quality exceeds certain levels warning of risks	Number of people using the Air Alert app
H 8 - Risks to health from	A.Work with UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) to	Investigate sources of funding or real support	Establishment of a local vector surveillance programme	Number of vector surveillance reports published annually

Risk	Action	Input	Output	Indicator
vector-borne disease	establish a local vector surveillance programme	CCC for tracking vectors)		
	B.Develop public health communication plan	£30 000 (communication materials, event hire)	Public Health Communication Plan developed and distributed	Number of residents reached through local media and community forums
	C.Implement integrated vector management	CCC Staff	Plan for managing vector habitats developed and enforced	Number of urban green spaces with modified habitats to reduce vector-borne diseases
	D.Train local health workers on vector-borne diseases	CCC Staff	Specialised training sessions for local NHS staff	Number of NHS staff trained in vector-borne diseases

Infrastructure

Risk	Action	Input	Output	Indicator
I 4 - Risks to bridges and pipelines from flooding and erosion	A.Continue to monitor and maintain bridges and culverted watercourses.	Annual maintenance programme, major maintenance fund sources and external national fund sources.	Monitoring and management system for bridges and culverted watercourses set up and implemented.	% of bridges and culverted watercourses included in monitoring and management plan
I 5 - Risks to transport networks from slope and embankment failure	A.Establish a slope monitoring system	£150 000 (external consultants and monitors)	Slope monitoring sensor system designed	Number of sensors installed on slopes and embankments
	B.Develop a predictive maintenance programme	Costs to be determined	Predictive maintenance programme for embankments developed and implemented	Number of embankments with predictive maintenance plans in place
I 12 - Risks to Energy, Transport and ICT from high and low temperatures, high winds,	A.Map and track climate data	£50 000 (external consultants and communication materials)	Climate data tracking system developed	Number of temperature extremes, high wind, and lightning events tracked and reported annually
	B.Map existing infrastructure that could be at risk	£150 000 (infrastructure specialist consultant studies)	Comprehensive risk map of infrastructure	% of infrastructure mapped and assessed for climate risks

Risk	Action	Input	Output	Indicator
lightning				

Natural Environment and Assets

Risk	Action	Input	Output	Indicator
N 4 - Risk to soils from changing climatic conditions, including seasonal aridity and wetness.	A.Implement sustainable land management workshops	WWT Staff Time	Conducted sustainable land management workshops for farmers	Number of workshops held and number of farmers attending
	B.Implement a soil quality, erosion and carbon sink research programme	£30 000 (external soil and carbon sink specialists)	Soil quality, erosion, and carbon sink research programme established	Number of research studies completed annually
N 11 - Risks to freshwater species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events.	Assess and map potential impacts of climate change on freshwater species and habitats	£50 000 (external freshwater specialists)	Detailed map of freshwater habitats at risk	Number of freshwater habitats identified and mapped
	Develop a citizen freshwater ecosystem monitoring programme	£30 000 (communication materials, monitoring equipment)	Establishment of a citizen freshwater ecosystem monitoring programme	Number of community members trained and actively participating in the monitoring programme
	Identify funding for urban wetlands.	WWT and CCC Staff to source funding (however there is a funding requirement for the actual wetland implementation)	Secured funding for urban wetlands project	Amount of funding secured for urban wetlands project
N 12 - Risks to freshwater species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive	Set up citizen science INNS monitoring programme	Coventry University and CCC staff time (however additional funding may be required for expanding the programme)	Citizen science INNS monitoring programme established	Number of citizen scientists trained and participating in the programme
	Establish a rapid response	£30 000 (training,	Formation of a rapid response	Number of team members trained

species.	team for INNS	communication materials, monitoring equipment)	team for INNS	and ready to respond
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Outcomes

6.10 Table 13 provides a summary of the proposed outcomes from this Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategy and their respective indicators. The outcome indicators are linked to the high priority risks outlined above.

Table 13: Proposed Outcomes and Indicators

Outcomes	Indicator
Increased capacity to adapt to climate change in Coventry	Number of climate adaptation projects successfully implemented and funded annually
Increased local food production and access to safe food	Percentage increase in local food production and number of community food hubs established
Improved resilience of Coventry's infrastructure networks to cascading failures	Number of infrastructure disruptions reduced annually
Improved water use efficiency in households and businesses across Coventry.	Percentage reduction in water consumption per household and business annually.
Improved water quality and increased household water supply resilience	Percentage of public buildings with installed rainwater harvesting systems and frequency of public water quality reports
Improved community resilience to high temperatures	Number of people making use of cooling centres established and utilised during heatwaves
Improved resilience of health and social care services to climate impacts	Percentage of health facilities retrofitted and staff trained in emergency response
Improved resilience of education facilities to climate change impacts	Number of schools with implemented climate adaptation measures
Improved health and resilience of urban ecosystems in Coventry	Increase in the number of green and blue spaces with enhanced biodiversity within 5 years
Improved health and resilience of residents with specific health conditions	Reductions in admissions to hospital of vulnerable people with specific medical conditions on days when defined temperature extremes are experienced.

7.0 Annex

Annex 1: Coventry climate change risk list

Table 14: Climate change risks for Coventry included in this assessment

Risk Type	Risk No	Coventry Risk or Opportunity Descriptor
Business and Industry	B 1	Risks to businesses from flooding
	B 3	Risks to business from water scarcity
	B 4	Risks to finance, investment and insurance including access to capital for businesses
	B 5	Risks to business from reduced employee productivity due to infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures in working environments
	B 6	Risks to business from disruption to supply chains and distribution networks
	B 7	Opportunities for business from changes in demand for goods and services
	Health, Communities and the Built Environment	H 1
H 2		Opportunities for health and wellbeing from higher temperatures
H 3		Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding
H 5		Risks to building fabric
H 6		Risks and opportunities from summer and winter household energy demand
H 7		Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality
H 8		Risks to health from vector-borne disease
H 9		Risks to food safety and food security
H 10		Risks to water quality and household water supplies
H 11		Risks to cultural heritage
H 12		Risks to health and social care delivery
H 13		Risks to education and care home services
Infrastructure		I 1
	I 2	Risks to infrastructure services from river, surface water and groundwater flooding
	I 4	Risks to bridges and pipelines from flooding and erosion
	I 5	Risks to transport networks from slope and embankment failure
	I 6	Risks to hydroelectric generation from low or high river flows

Risk Type	Risk No	Coventry Risk or Opportunity Descriptor
	I 7	Risks to subterranean and surface infrastructure from subsidence
	I 8	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability
	I 9	Risks to energy generation from reduced water availability
	I 10	Risks to energy from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning
	I 12	Risks to transport from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning
	I 13	Risks to digital from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning
Natural Environment and Assets	N 1	Risks to terrestrial species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including temperature change, water scarcity, wildfire, flooding, wind, and altered hydrology (including water scarcity, flooding and saline intrusion).
	N 2	Risks to terrestrial species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species
	N 3	Opportunities from new species colonisations in terrestrial habitats
	N 4	Risk to soils from changing climatic conditions, including seasonal aridity and wetness.
	N 5	Risks and opportunities for natural carbon stores, carbon sequestration from changing climatic conditions, including temperature change and water scarcity
	N 6	Risks to and opportunities for agricultural and forestry productivity from extreme events and changing climatic conditions (including temperature change, water scarcity, wildfire, flooding, coastal erosion, wind and saline intrusion).
	N 8	Risks to forestry from pests, pathogens and invasive species
	N 11	Risks to freshwater species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including higher water temperatures, flooding, water scarcity and phenological shifts.
	N 12	Risks to freshwater species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species
	N 13	Opportunities to freshwater species and habitats from new species colonisations
N 18	Risks and opportunities from climate change to landscape character	

Table 15: Risk from CCRA 3 excluded from this assessment

Code	Risk or Opportunity Descriptor
N 7	Risks to agriculture from pests, pathogens and invasive species
N 8	Opportunities for agricultural and forestry productivity from new/alternative species becoming suitable.
N 10	Risks to aquifers and agricultural land from sea level rise, saltwater intrusion
N 14	Risks to marine species, habitats and fisheries from changing climatic conditions, including ocean acidification and higher water temperatures.
N 15	Opportunities to marine species, habitats and fisheries from changing climatic conditions
N 16	Risks to marine species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species
N 17	Risks and opportunities to coastal species and habitats due to coastal flooding, erosion and climate factors
I 3	Risks to infrastructure services from coastal flooding and erosion
I 11	Risks to offshore infrastructure from storms and high waves
H 4	Risks to people, communities and buildings from sea level rise
B 2	Risks to business locations and infrastructure from coastal change from erosion, flooding and extreme weather events
ID 1	Risks to UK food availability, safety, and quality from climate change overseas
ID 2	Opportunities for UK food availability and exports from climate impacts overseas
ID 3	Risks and opportunities to the UK from climate-related international human mobility
ID 4	Risks to the UK from international violent conflict resulting from climate change on the UK
ID 5	Risks to international law and governance from climate change overseas that will impact the UK
ID 6	Opportunities from climate change (including arctic ice melt) on international trade routes
ID 7	Risks from climate change on international trade routes
ID 8	Risk to the UK finance sector from climate change overseas
ID G	Risk to UK public health from climate change overseas
ID 10	Risk multiplication from the interactions and cascades of named risks across systems and geographies

Annex 2: Description of medium priority risks

Business and Industry

B 5 - Risks to business from reduced employee productivity due to infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures in working environments

- 7.1 Climate change could lead to reduced productivity due to higher temperatures in work environments and infrastructure disruption. This is particularly true for work environments that are outside.
- 7.2 In Coventry, productivity loss can affect business output, economic health, and employees' well-being, especially in sectors like construction. However, it should also be noted that office occupancy has been reduced since the COVID 19 pandemic.
- 7.3 Adapting work environments to manage temperatures and considering flexible work arrangements are key to maintaining productivity amid rising temperatures and mitigating health risks for employees.

Health, Communities and the Built Environment

H 5 - Risks to building fabric

- 7.4 Increased moisture wind and driving rain can affect building integrity leading to structural damage and dampness and mould with its associated risks to health especially if there are people with respiratory illnesses living in households.
- 7.5 A major study on indoor air quality before and after retrofitting properties will help to inform future retrofit practices to help improve living conditions and help to reduce the incidence of condensation and mould.

H 6 - Risks and opportunities from summer and winter household energy demand

- 7.6 Changes in summer and winter temperatures will decrease heating demand in winter and increase cooling demand in summer.
- 7.7 In Coventry, where changes in temperature can significantly affect indoor comfort, the shifting balance between heating and cooling demands can impact household energy costs and emissions.
- 7.8 Adapting to these changes is crucial to manage the increased risk of "summer fuel poverty" and to capitalize on reduced winter heating costs. Incorporating climate change projections into energy policies and building standards will ensure that homes are efficient and comfortable year-round.

H 8 - Risks to health from vector-borne disease

- 7.9 Vector-borne diseases like Lyme disease and West Nile Virus potentially increasing due to climate change affecting vector habitats and behaviours.
- 7.10 In Coventry, as in other parts of England, warmer temperatures could extend the transmission season of disease-carrying insects, increasing health risks to the population.
- 7.11 Proactive measures including enhanced surveillance and vector control are essential to prevent the establishment and spread of new diseases, which could have significant health and economic impacts.

Infrastructure

I 4 - Risks to bridges and pipelines from flooding and erosion

- 7.12 Flooding and erosion pose risks to bridges and pipelines, with potential impacts including increased scour at bridges leading to structural failures, and damage to pipelines from land movements.
- 7.13 Coventry relies on its infrastructure for transportation and utility services, which are critical for the city's functioning and safety.
- 7.14 Adapting infrastructure to withstand flooding and erosion involves enhancing maintenance, improving drainage, and strengthening defences. This will minimize disruptions and ensure continuity of essential services.

I 5 - Risks to transport networks from slope and embankment failure

- 7.15 Slope and embankment failures within transport networks, triggered by high rainfall following dry periods leading to soil cracking and subsequent weakening. This process is exacerbated by soil moisture fluctuations, particularly in high plasticity soils of south- east England.
- 7.16 Slope failures disrupt transport networks crucial for mobility in Coventry, affecting commuting, emergency services, and economic activities. This can lead to significant social and economic disruptions.
- 7.17 Adapting involves enhancing monitoring systems, improving predictive tools, and implementing soft engineering techniques to stabilize slopes. This will reduce repair costs, prevent significant travel delays, and ensure the resilience of critical transport infrastructure, thereby maintaining public safety and economic stability in Coventry.

I 10 - Risks to energy from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning

- 7.18 Energy transmission and distribution infrastructure in Coventry is at risk from high and low temperatures, high winds, and lightning, which can disrupt power generation and distribution.
- 7.19 Reliable energy supply is vital for safety, health, economic stability, and daily life in Coventry. Energy disruptions can affect hospitals, transport, and other critical services.
- 7.20 Adapting the energy infrastructure to handle extreme weather and temperature fluctuations is essential to ensure stability, reduce potential economic losses, and maintain public safety.

I 12 - Risks to transport from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning

- 7.21 Transport infrastructure in Coventry is vulnerable to high and low temperatures, high winds, and lightning strikes. These can cause significant disruptions and damage to rail, road, air, and water networks.
- 7.22 Reliable transport networks are crucial for the functioning of the city, affecting everything from emergency services and economic activities to daily commuting and logistics.
- 7.23 Adapting to these risks is essential to maintain transport reliability and safety, minimize economic losses, and reduce disruption during extreme weather events.

Natural Environment and Assets***N 4 - Risk to soils from changing climatic conditions, including seasonal aridity and wetness.***

- 7.24 Changing climatic conditions are leading to seasonal aridity and wetness, increasing soil erosion and impacting soil health.
- 7.25 Coventry's agricultural productivity, water management, and biodiversity are tied to soil health, which is threatened by these changes.
- 7.26 Implementing land management strategies that improve soil resilience and health is critical to maintaining local ecosystems and farming.

N 11 - Risks to freshwater species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including higher water temperatures, flooding, water scarcity and phenological shifts.

- 7.27 Freshwater habitats are at risk from reduced water availability and higher

temperatures, leading to loss of species and habitat changes.

- 7.28 Coventry's freshwater ecosystems are crucial for biodiversity, recreation, and provide ecosystem services which are threatened by these climate-induced changes.
- 7.29 Developing strategies to manage water resources, protect species, and restore habitats is essential for preserving these ecosystems and the services they provide. This also aids in meeting water quality regulations.

N 12 - Risks to freshwater species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species

- 7.30 The increase in pests, pathogens, and invasive non-native species (INNS) due to climate change poses a high risk to freshwater ecosystems, leading to changes in species competition, disease spread, and habitat alteration.
- 7.31 Coventry's freshwater ecosystems are critical for biodiversity, flood mitigation, and provide numerous ecosystem services. INNS can significantly disrupt these systems and lead to ecological and economic costs.
- 7.32 Proactive biosecurity measures, effective legislation enforcement, and research into eradication and control methods are necessary to protect these ecosystems and the services they provide to the community.

N 18 - Risks from climate change to landscape character

- 7.33 Climate change poses significant risks to urban ecosystems and landscape character through increased temperatures, pollution, habitat degradation, and the spread of invasive species. These factors can lead to a decline in biodiversity and affect ecosystem services in Coventry, a city already facing challenges with green space availability and green deprivation.
- 7.34 While biodiversity is important, the focus should be on developing ecologically sensitive approaches that mimic natural ecosystems. This strategy can reduce the need for costly interventionist land management practices. By creating systems that are closer to natural ecosystems, we can enhance resilience against climate impacts such as heatwaves and flooding, while potentially improving air quality and providing recreational spaces.
- 7.35 In some cases, the use of non-native, climate-adapted species may be appropriate, particularly in areas facing heat stress and low water availability. These species can survive in challenging conditions and contribute to cooling urban areas. The Forestry Commission's research arm recommends that the provenance of tree stock should be from locations 2 degrees south of the location which will be better adapted to a warmer climate.
- 7.36 Adapting to these risks will strengthen Coventry's resilience against climate

impacts, potentially improve quality of life for residents, and create a more sustainable urban environment. This approach balances ecological considerations with practical, cost-effective solutions for climate adaptation.

Annex 3: Coventry risk and opportunity summary by theme

7.37 The tables below provide a summary of all the risks, grouped by the four risk themes.

Table 16: Business and industry climate change risks for Coventry

Risk and Opportunity Descriptor	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
B 1 - Risks to businesses from flooding	2	3	2	3
B 3 - Risks to business from water scarcity	0	2	2	0
B 4 - Risks to finance, investment and insurance including access to capital for businesses	0	2	3	0
B 5 - Risks to business from reduced employee productivity due to infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures in working environments	3	1	2	2
B 6 - Risks to business from disruption to supply chains and distribution networks	2	1	2	1
B 7 - Opportunities for business from changes in demand for goods and services	0	1	3	0

Table 17: Health, Communities and the Built Environment climate change risks for Coventry

Risk and Opportunity Descriptor	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
H 1 - Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures	1	3	1	3
H 2 - Opportunities for health and wellbeing from higher temperatures	1	1	2	0
H 3 - Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding	2	3	2	3
H 5 - Risks to building fabric	2	2	2	2
H 6 - Risks and opportunities from summer and winter household energy demand	2	1	1	2
H 7 - Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality	3	2	2	3
H 8 - Risks to health from vector-borne disease	0	2	0	2

Risk and Opportunity Descriptor	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
H 9 - Risks to food safety and food security	3	3	1	5
H 10 - Risks to water quality and household water supplies	2	3	2	3
H 11 - Risks to cultural heritage	0	2	2	0
H 12 - Risks to health and social care delivery	2	2	1	3
H 13 - Risks to education and prison services	2	2	1	3

Table 18: Infrastructure climate change risks for Coventry

Risk and Opportunity Descriptor	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
I 1 - Risks to infrastructure networks (water, energy, transport, ICT) from cascading failures	3	2	1	4
I 2 - Risks to infrastructure services from river, surface water and groundwater flooding	3	3	2	4
I 4 - Risks to bridges and pipelines from flooding and erosion	3	2	3	2
I 5 - Risks to transport networks from slope and embankment failure	2	1	1	2
I 6 - Risks to hydroelectric generation from low or high river flows	0	0	3	0
I 7 - Risks to subterranean and surface infrastructure from subsidence	1	1	2	0
I 8 - Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability	3	3	2	4
I 9 - Risks to energy generation from reduced water availability	0	1	3	0
I 10 - Risks to energy from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning	2	1	1	2
I 12 - Risks to transport from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning	2	1	1	2
I 13 - Risks to digital from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning	2	1	1	2

Table 19: Natural Environment and Assets climate change risks for Coventry

Risk and Opportunity Descriptor	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
N 1 - Risks to terrestrial species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including temperature change, water scarcity, wildfire, flooding, wind, and altered hydrology (including water scarcity, flooding and saline intrusion).	1	2	2	1
N 2 - Risks to terrestrial species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species	1	2	2	1
N 3 - Opportunities from new species colonisations in terrestrial habitats	1	2	2	1
N 4 - Risk to soils from changing climatic conditions, including seasonal aridity and wetness.	2	1	1	2
N 5 - Risks and opportunities for natural carbon stores, carbon sequestration from changing climatic conditions, including temperature change and water scarcity	2	2	3	1
N 6 - Risks to and opportunities for agricultural and forestry productivity from extreme events and changing climatic conditions (including temperature change, water scarcity, wildfire, flooding, coastal erosion, wind and saline intrusion).	1	2	2	1
N 8 - Risks to forestry from pests, pathogens and invasive species	1	2	2	1
N 11 - Risks to freshwater species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including higher water temperatures, flooding, water scarcity and phenological shifts.	2	2	2	2
N 12 - Risks to freshwater species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species	1	2	1	2
N 13 - Opportunities to freshwater species and habitats from new species colonisations	1	2	2	1
N 18 - Risks and opportunities from climate change to landscape character	2	2	2	2

Annex 4: Expanding the scope of the ARPG

- 7.38 Although the Coventry Adaptation and Resilience Pathway Group (ARPG) is already active and has an existing Terms of Reference (TOR), the current functioning of the ARPG could be extended to play a key role in facilitating the implementation of this *Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategy*.

Key principle

- 7.39 The ARPG should be focusing on collaborative ways of implementing the actions in the *Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategy*. These actions should be prioritised depending on urgency and what is realistically within the ability of local stakeholders to deliver for the people of Coventry. The ARPG should be action-orientated, and not just focus on sharing good practice.

Membership

- 7.40 When it comes to membership of such groups like the ARPG, the principle of ‘quality rather than quantity’ should be adhered to. In other words, it’s better to have a ARPG that contains ten active and committed stakeholders, than 30 members, of which only ten are active and committed. The ARPG will become less effective and less able to deliver actions on the ground if too many partners are involved. Other stakeholders can always be brought in as needed, on a project-by-project basis. It is also recommended that:

- Each organisation or Coventry City Council department has a primary contact who is the named person on the ARPG, with a seconder who attends only when the primary contact cannot. Continuity of attendance is very important for a functional group.
- There is one person per organisation or Coventry City Council department attending each meeting, unless there is a valid reason for more than one person to attend.

Potential splitting of Groups

- 7.41 In order for the ARPG to be as effective as possible in implementing this adaptation strategy, it may be beneficial to split the ARPG into internal (for Coventry City Council departments) and external stakeholders. While running two Groups may seem disjointed, it will tighten up the focus of each Group and make delivery more realistic. Coventry City Council would still be represented on the external Group via the secretariat function and would be able to identify any synergies and opportunities to connect internal and external partners. Having a Coventry City Council only internal Group would also enable specific council-owned actions to be given more time for discussion.

Role of WMCA

7.42 The West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) are already making good headway on adaptation implementation in the broader combined authority area. They form a key part of the ARPG and, while local devolution remains a government priority, are likely to continue to have more resourcing and powers to implement adaptation action across their patch, including in Coventry. Frequent dialogue outside the ARPG meetings with Coventry City Council and any other relevant partners is paramount to avoid duplication, and to ensure actions being led by the WMCA and by Coventry City Council or local partners complement each other.

Secretariat

7.43 The role of secretariat is often underplayed in groups such as this. It is unusual for a group such as the ARPG to succeed if it does not contain a specific individual nominated to ensure:

- Meetings are organised well in advance
- Logistics for meetings (catering, venues, online mechanics etc) are all ready
- Invitations are sent
- Action points are noted and circulated promptly
- Actions are being followed up; the secretariat should have a role to chase Group members in between meetings on the delivery of their actions.

7.44 It is recommended that, should Coventry City Council be in a position to recruit a new Climate Change Adaptation Officer, this individual is nominated as the ARPG secretariat. Alternatively, a person already in the team should be nominated with this role and take ownership of ARPG arrangements.

Funding the implementation of the strategy

7.45 It is recommended that funding and financing options becomes a key part of the ARPG ToR and, thus, the agenda at each meeting. Many of the actions in the adaptation strategy require financing (see Section *c Adaptation implementation plan*), and may not be possible until funding options have been identified.

