

## Checklist for Development

Launched in 2005, this document is the first of three providing guidance for local planners and developers. Key issues covered include:

- ☀ Location
- ☀ Site Layout
- ☀ Buildings
- ☀ Ventilation and Cooling
- ☀ Drainage
- ☀ Water
- ☀ Outdoor spaces
- ☀ Connectivity

## A Good Practice Guide for Sustainable Communities

Launched in 2006, this document provides guidance for local planners and developers by using three Growth Area case studies at different scales and intensities of development:

- ☀ Town Centres
- ☀ City Centres
- ☀ Urban Extensions

## A Case Study Companion to the Checklist for Development

Launched in 2007, this document highlights case studies where new development has been designed and built for a changing climate.



## Climate Change and London's Transport Systems

Launched in 2005, this study focuses on four future impacts on London's Transport Systems:

- ☀ Tidal and river flood risk and London Thames Gateway.
- ☀ Infrastructure damage and station closure by local flooding.
- ☀ Infrastructure damage in hot weather.
- ☀ Passenger comfort in the Underground.

## Business as Usual?

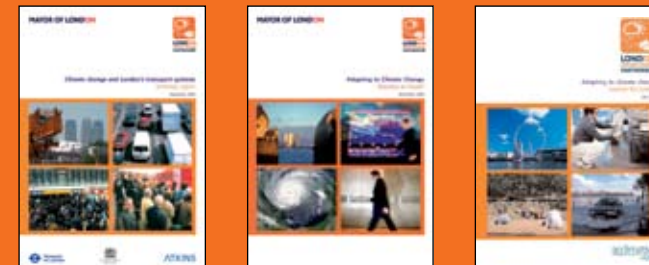
A concise review of climate risks and opportunities for London's financial services sectors. It poses questions and recommendations for the Insurance, Banking, Pension, Fund Manager, Infrastructure and Utilities sectors.

## Lessons for London

Launched in 2006, this report reviews international good practice examples in Flooding, High Temperatures and Limited Water Resources.

From these lessons, the Partnership makes 12 key recommendations to:

- ☀ Local, regional and national government
- ☀ Developers
- ☀ Utilities and Regulators
- ☀ Specific organisations



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## Contact details

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## London Climate Change Partnership

Helping London prepare  
for the impacts of  
Climate Change

MAYOR OF LONDON



**LONDON**  
climate change  
PARTNERSHIP

Whatever we do to cut greenhouse gas emissions from now on, climate change will continue for some decades because of emissions already in the atmosphere.

Climate change will mean that London will experience increasing risks of **flooding**, **overheating** and **drought**. The London Climate Change Partnership (LCCP) was created to help London prepare for these impacts through identifying who, and what will be affected, and proposing how to manage these changes – good or bad. We call this process ‘**adaptation**’

The Partnership is a stakeholder group coordinated by the Mayor of London, consisting of over 30 key organisations with representation from government, climate scientists, domestic and commercial development, transport, finance, health, environment and communication sectors.

The London Climate Change Partnership’s objectives are to:

- ☀️ Embed Adaptation into London policy documents.
- ☀️ Raise awareness of climate risks and opportunities across all sectors.
- ☀️ Commission research and develop Adaptation guidance.
- ☀️ Increase the level of Adaptation in new development and existing build.
- ☀️ Provide simple information that’s accessible for all Londoners.



## Overheating

Our average summer temperatures are predicted to keep rising, such that by the middle of this century, we can expect our current heatwave temperatures in most summers. On top of this, heatwaves will become more common.

London also experiences an Urban Heat Island effect, where in summer, temperatures in the centre of London can be up to 9°C higher than the outlying rural areas. High temperatures can have affect on our health and infrastructure, plus increase energy demand for cooling.

## Drought

London’s future rainfall is expected to become more seasonal, with more winter rain (up to 30 per cent more by 2080s) and less in summer (up to 50 per cent less by 2080s.). This will further increase the imbalance between the supply and demand for water in London. Securing sustainable water sources and improving London’s water efficiency are essential to adapting London to climate change.

## Flood Risk

London is prone to flooding from four sources – tidal, fluvial (from rivers and tributaries), surface (from rainfall) and sewer flooding. Climate change will cause the probability of a flood to increase through more frequent intense rainfall, rising sea levels and increased tidal surges.

## Other Impacts and Benefits

- ☀️ Climate change may also bring more and stronger windstorms
- ☀️ Greater variation in rainfall will increase the incidence of subsidence and heave, affecting buildings, utility supplies and transport infrastructure
- ☀️ Benefit domestic tourism
- ☀️ Reduce the number of winter deaths
- ☀️ Conditions more suitable for walking and cycling.

## LCCP Publications

The Partnership has so far produced guidance on the expected climate change impacts on London, the city’s transport systems, new housing development, finance sectors, plus identifying international best practice which may benefit London. Several of these reports have been produced through collaborating with the East of England and South East Climate Change Partnerships. All of the following documents can be downloaded, free of charge, from the Partnership’s website.

[www.london.gov.uk/climatechangepartnership](http://www.london.gov.uk/climatechangepartnership)



### London’s Warming

Published in 2002, London’s Warming outlines the key impacts for London and highlights the possible consequences and adaptation options.