

Climate Just:

Why are socially just responses to climate change important?

England/General Version

Prepared by the University of Manchester with the Joseph
Rowntree Foundation and Environment Agency for the
Climate Just website

Introduction

- Climate change and extreme weather cause inequalities in health and wellbeing and, if unchecked, will tend to exacerbate them.
- This needs consideration when formulating responses. Policy responses to climate change can place additional burdens on people and communities who are already vulnerable.
- The extent of these burdens is not always obvious. People in communities who are worst affected may be the least likely to speak or to be heard in decisions.
- This presentation outlines why local authority and their partners in service provision need to take a socially just approach to building more resilient communities. Use it with other materials in the [Climate Just](#) website to make a case for equality in action in your local area.



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What is climate justice?



What basis is there for socially just responses to climate change?

1. Community resilience and policy delivery	2. Ethical arguments	3. Legal responsibility
<i>Responses which are socially just can improve community resilience and the effectiveness of policies and their delivery</i>	<i>Justice is required for responses to be ethically and socially acceptable</i>	<i>Many actions relate to core statutory duties or responsibilities for local authorities and their partners</i>

Adapted from Banks N et al (2014) [Climate Change and Social Justice: A Evidence Review](#), JRF, York

1. Community resilience and policy delivery

Responses which are socially just can improve community resilience and the effectiveness of policies and their delivery

What is community resilience?

- It is widely recognised that the UK must become better prepared for climate impacts e.g. from floods and heat-waves
- One important way to achieve this is by building more resilient communities



- ▶ Resilient communities are stronger communities
 - ▶ Better informed
 - ▶ Better engaged
 - ▶ More self-sufficient

Why does community resilience matter?



- Stronger communities can lead to a range of other benefits
- For example, social ties themselves have direct and indirect benefits for health & wellbeing

Umberson, Debra & Jennifer Karas Montez (2010) [“Social relationships and health: A flashpoint for public policy.” Journal of Health and Social Behavior 51: S54-S66](#)



1. Community resilience & policy delivery

2. Ethical arguments

3. Legal responsibility

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How can improving resilience support service delivery?

- Actions which account for vulnerability and disadvantage help to improve services that are already being delivered
 - improving not simply increasing services
 - prioritising & targeting service provision
 - turning decision-making into a proactive rather than reactive exercise
- Other benefits for service delivery include:
 - more effective working - cooperative working can identify other opportunities
 - engaging 'hard to reach' communities on local issues
 - stimulating, developing and directing local investment



Adapted from Australia's [Liveable and Just toolkit](#), 2013 (Resource no longer supported)

What can be done?

- Local authorities already provide the foundation for building more resilient communities
- The National Adaptation Programme suggests actions associated with
 - raising awareness about what adaptation is and why it is needed
 - increasing resilience
 - developing measures
 - addressing information requirements

The [National Adaptation Programme](#) suggests actions are needed to help deliver on its Objective 13: *To minimise the impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups in society by strengthening their resilience to better prepare for, respond to & recover from future climate risk.*

The 2017 [Adaptation Sub-Committee's assessment](#) calls for more progress, more ambition & strengthening of actions for the next NAP, including *“engaging vulnerable groups and communities exposed to specific risks such as higher temperatures, coastal change, and increases in flood risk”*

The resources in this portal provide further help and guidance on:

- [Community engagement and awareness raising](#)
- [Building resilience through adaptation planning](#)

2. Ethical arguments for socially just responses to climate change

Justice is required for responses to be ethically and socially justifiable

What does ethical justification require?

- Ethically justifiable and socially just responses to climate change need to take account of who benefits from and who bears the burdens of the impacts of climate change and of policy and practice responses to climate change
- Currently, benefits and burdens are unevenly distributed within and across national borders and within and across generations

How does justice relate to climate change?

1. Unequal responsibilities: *who bears greater responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions?*
2. Unequal impacts of climate change: *who is more adversely affected by extreme weather?*
3. Unequal impacts of policy responses: *who benefits and who pays for policy responses?*
4. Procedural justice: *who has the power to affect policy responses to climate change?*

What does the evidence tell us about climate justice in the UK?

Low income households face injustice as they:

- contribute the least to emissions
- pay, as a proportion of income, more towards implementation of certain policy responses
- benefit less from those same policies
- are likely to be most negatively affected by climate impacts
- are less able to participate in decision-making around policy responses and in determining practice

Banks N et al (2014) [Climate Change and Social Justice: A Evidence Review](#), JRF, York

1. Responsibilities for emissions

Emissions of the richest 10% of the population are over 3 times higher than those of the lowest 10%.

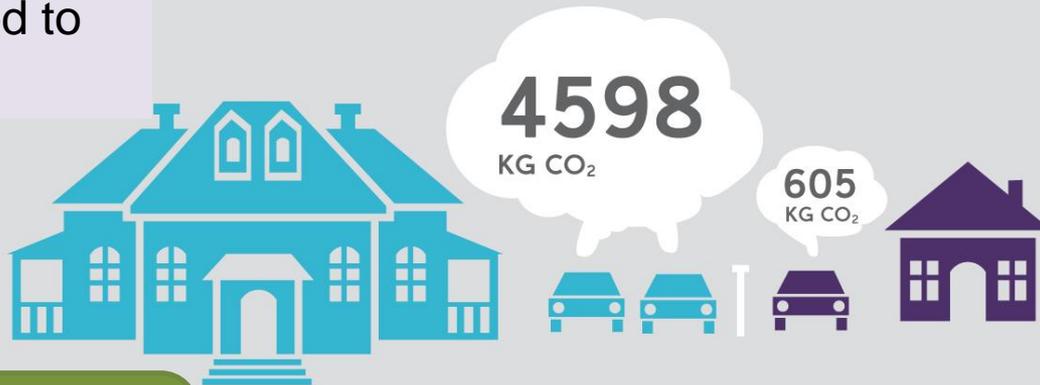


Preston, I et al 2013 [Distribution of Carbon Emissions in the UK: Implications for Domestic Energy Policy](#) JRF, York

Differences in household emissions are particularly pronounced for private transport, especially air travel, compared to housing



Mean annual household emissions



Mean private vehicle emissions



Mean aviation emissions



Find out more about [who emits most CO₂](#)

2. Adverse impacts of climate change

How disadvantaged different groups are from extreme weather depends on:

- Hazard Exposure: the likelihood and degree to which they are exposed to an extreme weather event such as a drought, flood or heatwave
- Social Vulnerability: the likelihood and degree to which the event will result in a loss in their wellbeing
- The Climate Just web tool contains more information on these themes
- See
 - Who is vulnerable?
 - Which places are disadvantaged?

Lindley S et al (2011) [Climate Change, Justice and Vulnerability](#) JRF, York

Sayers, P.B., Horritt, M., Penning Rowsell, E., and Fieth, J. (2017). [Present and future flood vulnerability, risk and disadvantage: A UK scale assessment](#). A report for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation published by Sayers and Partners LLP.

What makes people and neighbourhoods socially vulnerable to extreme weather events?

- People are more vulnerable if they are less able to respond to stresses placed on wellbeing
- To understand the distribution of vulnerability we need to know what factors create stresses that reduce people's wellbeing
- Personal social and environmental factors are all important

Find out more about the Climate Just approach to mapping social vulnerability and climate disadvantage and the national picture:

- Find out [who is vulnerable](#)
- Read our [overview](#) of which places are climate disadvantaged
- Use our [map tool](#) to view trends in your area
 - Look at our [user guide](#) to interpret the maps

Exposure to climate hazard
+ social vulnerability
= climate disadvantage

Lindley S et al (2011) [Climate Change, Justice and Vulnerability](#) JRF, York

What factors affect social vulnerability?

Social factors: Adaptive capacity (prepare/respond/recover)	Personal factors: Sensitivity	Environmental factors: Enhanced exposure
Low income	Age (very young & elderly)	Neighbourhood characteristics (green/blue space)
Tenure: ability to modify living environment	Health status: illness	Housing characteristics: (e.g basement/ high rise/ single storey buildings)
Mobility and access to services	Special care	Buildings
Social isolation	Homeless, tourists, transient groups	High housing density
Information and local knowledge		
Access to insurance	Lindley S et al (2011) Climate Change, Justice and Vulnerability JRF, York	

The Climate Just [map tool](#) maps neighbourhood vulnerability to flooding and heat across England

3. Impact of policy responses

Lower income households bear a greater burden of the costs of mitigation measures and receive fewer benefits

- Levies and charges on gas and electricity bills form a higher proportion of the expenditure of lower income households
- Schemes, such as the feed in tariff for home-based renewables, are only available to higher income households with funds or the means to borrow
- Current policies to reduce household carbon emissions are predicted to lower the bills of the wealthy more than those on lower incomes



Preston, I et al 2013 [Distribution of Carbon Emissions in the UK: Implications for Domestic Energy Policy](#) JRF, York

4. Procedural justice

Procedural justice concerns the justice of decision making procedures:

- Who has the power and voice in decisions?
- How do decision making procedures favour some groups over others?

Levels of participation in political action and civil society associations are closely correlated with income and occupation:

<i>No. of political actions</i>	<i>0 %</i>	<i>1-4 %</i>	<i>4+ %</i>
Income			
Under £10,000	19	56	25
£10,000 up to £19,999	15	54	31
£40,000 up to £49,999	9	41	50
£50,000 and above	3	43	54
Education			
15 years and under	19	57	24
19 years and over	7	43	50

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Adapted from: Pattie, C., Seyd, P. and Whiteley P. (2004) [Citizenship in Britain](#) Cambridge University Press, Cambridge p.86

Why does community engagement matter?

- Engaging vulnerable communities in decisions that affect them can help address both procedural justice and foster the development of more resilient communities

Find out more about building resilience in vulnerable communities through [raising awareness and engaging](#)

Find out more about the [benefits of working in partnership](#) across sectors and with communities

Why are approaches to decision making important?

- Decision making methods are not just technical tools. Their use can have implications for the distribution of benefits and burdens of policy.
- Cost benefit analysis (CBA) is widely used as a way of assessing different policies. In the context of climate change and justice it is deeply controversial.
- Standard CBA places lower monetary values on adverse impacts on lower income groups and future generations. Those worst affected by climate change and least responsible count least.

Find out more about [existing tools](#) to support decision-making

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1. Community resilience & policy delivery

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3. Legal responsibility

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Key messages

- Lower income and other disadvantaged groups contribute least to causing climate change but are most likely to be adversely impacted by its effects
- How *disadvantaged* a person or group will be to potential losses in wellbeing will be a function of two distinct factors, their likelihood and degree of exposure to extreme weather events and their vulnerability
- Current decision making procedures need to do more to target the most vulnerable



It is vital that other responses take account of the inherent inequalities in the ways people are affected by events like floods. If we do not, we simply store up more problems for the future.

3. Legal responsibility

Many actions are either

- core statutory duties for local authorities and their partners, or*
- part of the guiding principles informing public service delivery*

Introduction

- Legal responsibilities set a framework for local action on climate change and extreme weather events
- However, these are not the only considerations for those developing responses
- The activities of public bodies and, by extension, their partners in service delivery, are covered by wider principles
- Central pillars include:
 - Addressing sustainability and inequalities e.g. through the Flood and Water Management and the Health and Social Care Acts
 - Supporting people who are less able to help themselves, e.g. through the national capital allocation system for flood risk schemes

Find out how Climate Just can help you with [particular tasks](#) and [support you in your role](#)

Sustainability and social justice

- In Sept. 2015, the UK adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- The Environmental Audit Committee's (2017) report on the UK's SDG's recognises the need for the government *to contribute towards achieving the Goals so that Britain in 2030 is a stronger, fairer, healthier society in which no one is left behind.*
- Sustainability is also a central pillar of much policy and practice including for flood related policy.
- Defra's (2011) guidance for mainstreaming the government's sustainable development vision into practice recognises the need to account for the social dimensions of policies and reiterates that *a key part of Government's agenda is a focus on fairness and wellbeing*
- The latest guidance for the latest Flood Water Management Act no longer explicitly identifies *Well-being and Social Justice* as themes, but does consider issues of fairness and equality which are central to social justice.

Defra (2011) [Mainstreaming sustainable development – The Government's vision and what this means in practice](#)

Defra (2011) [Guidance for risk management authorities on sustainable development in relation to their flood and coastal erosion risk management functions](#) p.28

Social justice principles in flood policy

- DEFRA's (2013) most recent appraisal of flood and coastal zone risk management demonstrates some elements addressing social justice issues. It labels as essential the need for ongoing research to better understand social vulnerability and support fairness and social equality in flood policy.

Principle Outcome	Government's Response
Flood and coastal erosion risk management investment delivered efficiently and in line with government policy through a funding process approach which secures value for taxpayer's money whilst giving more choice and responsibility to local communities.	This includes taking into account social impacts and benefits and how these are distributed between groups in society, as well as improving measures of social vulnerability to flooding. Requirements: FCERM links to wider economy (H), partnership funding (H); Understanding benefits (H); Individual and community capacity to take ownership of and manage flood risk (H); Surface water flooding (H); Understanding the relationship between maintenance activity and capital investment (H); Property level protection (M).
Those at risk of flood have access to affordable insurance which reflects measures taken to reduce the risk.	Much work is currently underway to develop a new agreement between government and the insurance industry. Requirements: Monitoring of new insurance arrangements (M).
Flood and coastal erosion risk to communities reduced through better governance, evidence and partnerships; and prevent unnecessary building in areas of high flood risk under our role in the planning system.	Evidence needs in this area centre around ensuring LA's have the tools and capability to discharge their functions and to monitor the effectiveness of the new legislation. We will continue to look for opportunities where government enables the community to take sustainable actions. Requirements: Evaluation of local flood risk management legislative requirements (M); Sustainable drainage systems (M); The Coastal Pathfinder Scheme has enabled a number of communities to develop innovative solutions to the risks they face from coastal erosion.
Government prepared to respond to flood and coastal risk emergencies.	Reservoir safety: gain a better understanding of risks associated with building and maintenance of reservoirs to enable a risk-based approach to be taken to regulation (H); Emergency planning: Understanding potential impacts of specific flooding events, such as an east coast tidal surge, to enable appropriate responses to be designed (H); Emergency response: understanding how to mount co-ordinated voluntary responses to flood emergencies (M).

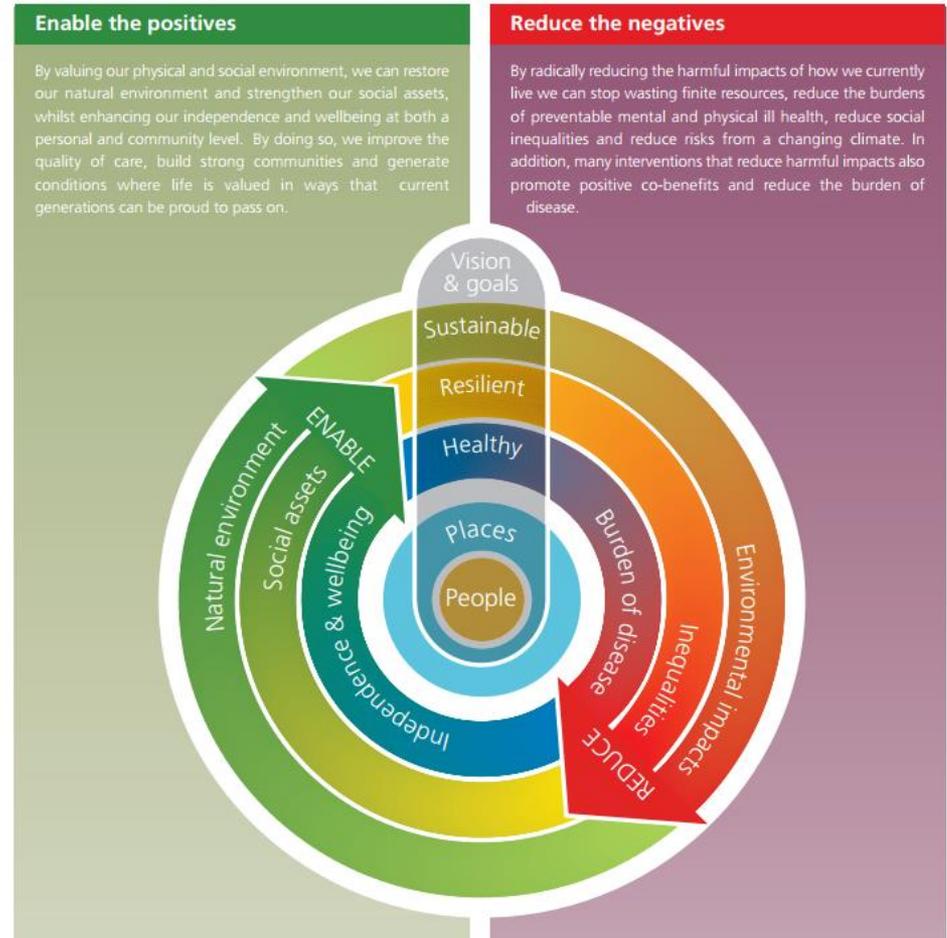
*Note: In the above table: (H) stands for High Priority, (M) for Medium Priority, and (L) for Low Priority.

Defra (2013) Appraisal of flood and coastal erosion risk management: A Defra policy statement
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/221071/pb13915-evidenceplan-flood-coastal-erosion-risk.pdf

Table adapted from Defra (2013)

Linking sustainability and tackling health inequalities

- Public Health England and the NHS Sustainable Development Unit's (2014) foundation for creating a virtuous cycle for achieving 'sustainable, resilient, healthy places and people'



Public Health England and the NHS Sustainable Development Unit (2014) Sustainable, Resilient, Healthy People & Places A Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care system

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The wider legal framework

The following legislation sets out some of the key relevant statutory requirements for action (details on following slides) – particularly for action linked to the direct effects of climate change:

- Climate Change Act (2008)
- Health and Social Care Act (2012)
 - Joint strategic needs assessments (JSNAs)
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)
- Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) (2010)
- Flood Risk Regulations (2009)
- Localism Act (2011)
- Equality Act (2010)
- Civil Contingencies Act (2004)
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)
- Housing Act (2004)

Recent and upcoming

- National Adaptation Programme (due in 2018).
- UK Climate Projections ([UKCP18](#)) policy (due in 2018)
- [The Green Book: Appraisal and Evaluation in Central Government](#)
- [Housing White Paper 2017](#).
- Post-legislative [Scrutiny of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010](#) (2017)
- [UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017](#) Evidence Report
- [National Flood Resilience Review 2016](#)

Climate Change Act 2008

- Sets out the UK agenda regarding
 - Climate mitigation (control of greenhouse gas emissions and creation of a low carbon economy)
 - Climate adaptation (reducing the impacts of climate change)
 - Associated frameworks, targets, processes and powers.
- Includes emissions reductions pathways with targets, a reporting framework and powers to establish new schemes and policies.
- Creates the Committee on Climate Change as an independent advisory body to offer advice on emissions reduction and adaptation.
- Establishes a procedure for assessing UK climate change risks and the development of an adaptation programme as part of wider sustainable development goals.

UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017

- The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report stresses that more action and understanding is needed about climate change impacts
- Flooding risks to communities, business & infrastructure is the highest priority at the moment, followed by impacts from high temperatures

Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure (Ch3, Ch4, Ch5, Ch6)	MORE ACTION NEEDED
Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures (Ch5, Ch6)	
Risk of shortages in the public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry (Ch3, Ch4, Ch5, Ch6)	
Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity (Ch3)	
Risks to domestic and international food production and trade (Ch3, Ch6, Ch7)	
New and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals (Ch3, Ch5, Ch7)	RESEARCH PRIORITY
NOW -----> RISK MAGNITUDE -----> FUTURE LOW MEDIUM HIGH	

Source: [UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017](#)

Health and Social Care Act (2012)

- **Emphasises the role of local planning and decision-making for delivering improvements in health and wellbeing**
- **Local authorities act as the hub for driving health improvement**, consolidating work done by the NHS, social care, housing, environmental health, leisure and transport services.
- **Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs)** and subsequent strategies produced by health and wellbeing boards, offer a route to address climate risks and extreme weather events
- The factors that should be taken into account include many which are core to social vulnerability
 - **population level demography** – age, gender, ethnicity, population; growth and migration flows;
 - **social, economic and environmental determinants of health** – housing quality, environment, employment, educational attainment, benefit uptake, crime, community cohesion, and community assets such as libraries
 - **behavioural determinants of health** – exercise, smoking, diet, alcohol and drug use, immunisation uptake
 - **epidemiology**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-and-social-care-act-2012-fact-sheets>

National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (NPPF)

- **Local planning authorities need to work with local communities to take a proactive approach to both climate adaptation and mitigation**
- Plans need to consider local community wishes and be consistent with the NPPF
- There is a statutory duty to **include adaptation** in local plans
- They are to be used to judge planning applications and appeals
- Plan preparation includes a **duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities** and other public bodies on cross-boundary issues like flooding
- **Local planning authorities must also carry out a sustainability appraisal about the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan**
- **Strategic Flood Risk Assessments** to assess current and future risks and impacts from all flood sources, must consider the effects of climate change

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) 2010

- **County and unitary councils act as Lead Local Flood Authorities for flood risk management**
 - district councils, internal drainage boards, water companies, the Highways Agency and riparian owners have jurisdiction over certain aspects
- **Lead local flood authorities develop, maintain, apply and monitor Local Flood Risk Management Strategies**
- Activities need to involve water companies for data sharing & collaborative activities
- **Water companies also have some statutory duties, e.g. to promote the efficient use of water by customers**
- **Under Schedule 9 (6a and b) – local flood risk management strategies must involve consultation with other authorities and the public**
- Some decision-making is devolved to a local level as part of a move towards national/local funding partnerships for capital schemes

Note: Post-legislative [Scrutiny of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010](#) (2017)

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130403081537/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/flooding/documents/policy/fwmb/fwma-local-authority-factsheet-110721.pdf>
<https://www.gov.uk/flood-risk-management-information-for-flood-risk-management-authorities-asset-owners-and-local-authorities>

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Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) 2010

Since the passing of the FWMA, a number of supplementary guidance documents have been issued:

- Duty to Maintain Asset Registers (Section 21)
- Duty to investigate reported flooding incidents (Under section 29 (2))
- Surface water plans
- Data sharing (Section 13 (1))
- Reservoir failure (amending aspects of the Reservoirs Act 1975)
- Sustainable development
- Duty-to-cooperate and Duty to act consistently with local and national flood risk management strategies

Note: Post-legislative [Scrutiny of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010](#) (2017)

Flood Risk Regulations (2009)

- Lead Local Flood Authorities are responsible for assessing, mapping and planning for local flood risk
- They are required to work with water companies to manage surface water flooding
- The Environment Agency's December 2013 Flood Map for Surface Water is now the main national source of information
- The EA does not lead responses to flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary water courses but will support activities where possible

Defra, The National Flood Emergency Framework for England October 2013

Localism Act (2011)

The Localism Act includes:

- A duty to cooperate
- The right for communities to draw up a neighbourhood plan
- Community right to build: so that local people have the power to deliver the developments that they would like to see
- Social housing allocations reform
- Social housing tenure reform

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/5959/1896534.pdf

Equality Act (2010)

- Requires public authorities to have due regard to:
 - Prevent discrimination
 - Provide equal opportunities
 - Ensure good relations between groups with a protected characteristic and those without
 - Age
 - Disability
 - Pregnancy and maternity
 - Race
- Also notes that law allows for positive action in favour of people in groups with protected characteristics (e.g. disabled always allowed to be treated better than non disabled) and where there is other disadvantage e.g. poverty and social deprivation

<https://www.gov.uk/equality-act-2010-guidance>

Civil Contingencies Act (2004)

- There are a number of policy levers which encourage local action for:
 - Improving emergency preparedness
 - Setting out roles and responsibilities
 - Providing mechanisms for communicating and working across sectors
- Local Authorities are part of a set of organisations who have responsibility for developing
 - emergency plans,
 - contingency plans
 - business continuity plans



- ▶ The emergency situations covered by the plan must include extreme weather
- ▶ Activities work through Local Resilience Forums which broadly cover police jurisdictions
- ▶ They produce Community Risk Registers

<https://www.gov.uk/preparation-and-planning-for-emergencies-responsibilities-of-responder-agencies-and-others>

Civil Contingencies Act (2004)

Roles and responsibilities cover:

- Category 1 responders – core local emergency response: NHS, the Fire Service and Local Authorities
 - risk assessment; managing business continuity, emergency planning and warning, informing and advising the public
 - risk assessments need to include data on social, environmental and infrastructural vulnerabilities (Civil Contingencies Act Enhancement Programme, May 2012, Chapter 4, 4.36)
- Local authorities have a specific responsibility in providing advice and assistance to the voluntary and business sector
- Category 2 responders include others who are likely to need to be involved in responses, including utilities and transport companies

Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)

- Section 40 of the Act contains the ‘Biodiversity duty’ requiring all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation in carrying out their functions
 - Local authorities – unitary, county, district, metropolitan, & community, parish and town councils, GLA
 - Central Government departments, Departmental executive agencies, Non-Ministerial government departments
 - Non-departmental public bodies
 - NHS Trusts
 - Utilities
 - Police authorities, Fire Service Prison Service
 - Social and cultural institutions - museums; schools and higher educational institutions.
- This supports bringing green infrastructure into development plans in recognition of its ability to deliver social, economic and environmental benefits for sustainable communities, such as
 - Tree planting, SUDS, green roofs
 - Restoration of floodplain wetlands and coastal zones which provide natural flood defences with wider societal and environmental benefits

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>

The Housing Act (2004)

- Sets up the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (England) Regulations 2005 (SI 2005 No 3208) through which hazards can be identified and minimised within rental accommodation
- The application of the system is taken from the perspective of aspects of tenant vulnerability, such as their age
- The system does not provide a set of standards but information from the system can be used with powers given to local authorities through Part 1 of the Act to require action to remedy potential hazards

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/9425/150940.pdf

The Housing White Paper (2017)

- Contains some elements which address community well-being and social justice and which might support better resilience

Proposal	Government's Response
Step 1: Planning for the right homes in the right places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Simplifying plan-making and making it more transparent, so it's easier for communities to produce plans and easier for developers to follow them. ▪ Maintaining existing strong protections for the Green Belt, and clarifying that Green Belt boundaries should be amended only in exceptional circumstances when local authorities can demonstrate that they have fully examined all other reasonable options for meeting their identified housing requirements. ▪ Giving communities a stronger voice in the design of new housing to drive up the quality and character of new development, building on the success of neighbourhood planning.
Step 2: Building homes faster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking steps to address skills shortages by growing the construction workforce.
Step 3: Diversifying the market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting housing associations and local authorities to build more homes.
Step 4: Helping people now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuing to support people to buy their own home – through Help to Buy and Starter Homes; ▪ Helping households who are priced out of the market to afford a decent home that is right for them through our investment in the Affordable Homes Programme; ▪ Making renting fairer for tenants; ▪ Taking action to promote transparency and fairness for the growing number of leaseholders; ▪ Improving neighbourhoods by continuing to crack down on empty homes, and supporting areas most affected by second homes; ▪ Encouraging the development of housing that meets the needs of our future population; ▪ Helping the most vulnerable who need support with their housing, developing a sustainable and workable approach to funding supported housing in the future; ▪ Doing more to prevent homelessness by supporting households at risk before they reach crisis point as well as reducing rough sleeping.

Adapted from DCLG (2017) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/590464/Fixing_our_broken_housing_market_-_print_ready_version.pdf p. 20

Conclusion

- Socially just responses to climate change are required if policy is to be ethically legitimate
- Socially just responses to climate change improve community resilience
- Many actions required to address justice in climate change responses relate to duties or responsibilities for local authorities and other bodies
- They also relate to wider principles for policy and practice which aim to achieve sustainability and reduce inequality
- There will be challenges in the future as the UK adjusts to wider changes driven by leaving the EU