

JUNE 2021

Climate**Ready**Clyde

Glasgow City Region Climate Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan

Consultation Feedback



Deep Demonstration

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Glasgow City Region Climate Adaptation Strategy Consultation Feedback

This spreadsheet sets out the feedback received from the public consultation on the Adaptation Strategy, as well as how it has been addressed. All personal details have been removed, but the substance has remained. The Climate Ready Clyde Secretariat received feedback from a number of different avenues as part of the consultation feedback. These included direct emails to the Secretariat, responses to the online survey, as well as on the range of impact assessments undertaken, including the Strategic Environmental Assessment, Habitat Regulations Appraisal Screening and Social Impact Assessment. This workbook sets out the responses received, the view of the Secretariat as to how they apply, and the decisions taken and (where applicable) updates made to the final Adaptation Strategy.

For any questions or further information on the information contained in this spreadsheet, please email: climatereadyclyde@sniffer.org.uk

The workbook is divided into the following sections:

Email Feedback

This worksheet sets out the detail of the 6 responses received by the Climate Ready Clyde Secretariat by email

Event Feedback

This worksheet sets out the key points raised from the set of online consultation events run by the Secretariat in partnership with the region's Local Authorities and the 2050 Climate Group

Online Survey Responses

This sets out actions taken in response to the 11 consultation responses received through the online survey.

SEA Environmental Report

The feedback received as part of the draft Environmental Report and how this has been responded to.

Feedback on SEA

The feedback on the Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report. This was provided to WSP in their role as conducting the SEA on behalf of Sniffer.

SIA – Workshop

Feedback on the draft Adaptation Strategy received as part of the Social Impact Assessment workshop and changes made as a result

SIA – Survey

Further feedback on the draft Adaptation Strategy received through an online survey provided after the Social Impact Assessment workshop and changes made as a result

Email feedback

The following submissions were received by the Climate Ready Clyde Secretariat by email, outside of the online Survey process

#	Status	Organisation	Comment	Response	Action taken
1.1	CLOSED	NatureScot	Section 5 - The diagramme on page 15 is a useful discussion point but, in its current form, could hinder strategic thinking. It is three separate spectra (Adaptation, Adaptation and Net Zero and Sustainable development) combined into a table. However the inclusion of the diagonal gradient arrowed line and the arrow on the x-axis implies that this is a graph, which it is not.	Partially agreed	The categories of adaptation, adaptation and net zero, and sustainable development can be considered as a spectra of scope for action when adaptation is taken as the starting point. However text has been updated to reflect this.
1.2	CLOSED	NatureScot	In the diagram, Nature-based solutions (Intervention 9) is presented as 'transformation', whereas they are being delivered locally already, as part of incremental adaptation (e.g. through the Green Infrastructure Fund projects). This means that the necessary transformation is to better 'mainstream nature-based solutions into land-use planning, policy and practice' rather than to start doing them.	Partially agreed - Some work on Green Infrastructure is happening, but we really need to increase the speed, scale, relying on new actors and new finance to help deliver it.	We will adjust the position of intervention 9 further down on the border between transformation and transition
1.3	CLOSED	NatureScot	Section 7 Intervention 3 Adaptation finance will be paralleling the challenges of the rapidly evolving arena of 'green finance', which is largely about carbon sequestration currently. This may involve a merger of the two strands of finance.	Agreed - we will need to link closely with the existing organisations and people working on this, though noting that there are some particular challenges to adaptation finance which will merit some special attention, such as lack of short term returns on investment, or the nature of investments being more fundamentally public goods.	Section on where are we now for intervention 8 updated to reference existing work on finance
1.4	CLOSED	NatureScot	Intervention 8, Action 8.1 on embedding adaptation into net-zero efforts is important. Habitat restoration/creation deserves specific mention here because of its unique potential to deliver both adaptation to cope with climate change and a reduction in net emissions. The Scottish Government's draft Infrastructure Investment Plan proposes to include natural infrastructure in its scope.	Agreed.	Intervention 8.1 updated to reference synergies and trade-offs and example given of habitat restoration
1.5	CLOSED	NatureScot	Intervention 9 Action 9.1 "Delivery of the regional Strategic Green Network" is currently a catch-all including the two actions following it, which are then elaborated separately. Teasing out Action 9.1, it reads as 1 Identify regional priority areas for blue and green infrastructure focussing on - a) communities most vulnerable to high temperatures (large, urban areas), - b) communities most vulnerable to flooding and - c) provide greater resilience to existing habitat networks. 2 Delivery of the regional Strategic Green Network – make it clearer that this is a mechanism to deal with the issues raised through all of the above. Rearranging all of the Interventions after 9.1, except the last, so that they more obviously follow this structure would strengthen the rationale for proposed interventions. For example, Intervention 9.3 The Clyde Climate Forest is also an appropriate mechanism for delivering a combination of 1a to 1c of the above.	Agreed -	Sub intervention 9.1 was split in two, to recognise the need for better evidence on agreed priorities for regional NBS. The further sub-interventions were reordered from large scale to local infill
1.6	CLOSED	NatureScot	Developing the region's habitats' network It is extremely welcome that ancient native and semi-natural woodlands feature (9.2) as does the Clyde Climate Forest (9.3), embodying the habitat network modelling to create greater connectivity and resilience in the woodland habitat. However woodland is the only habitat mentioned in this section. Since 2006 the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership has been developing and advocating modelling for an approach which balances the various habitat types to model integrated habitats' networks. Additionally, Glasgow City Council's Climate Emergency Implementation Plan, which is currently out for consultation, recommends an "increase investment in peatland restoration in the city region to increase capacity for carbon sequestration." In the context of this strategy, we would recommend including multiple habitats in point 9.2, for example "increase investment in targeted habitat restoration in the City Region for natural flood management." The interventions should cover peatland, wetlands, woodland and transitional habitats on non-peat, organic-rich soils where restoration offers the greatest habitat adaptation benefits for communities most vulnerable to flooding from watercourses and rain. Other significant benefits will be realised by re-meandering water courses, re-naturalising floodplains and de-culverting burns. For sea-level rise adaptation, transitional habitats such as salt marsh provide opportunities but are also threatened habitats. Managed retreat may be an appropriate adaptation in some areas.	Agreed	Intervention 9.2 (now 9.4) restructured in line with the recommendations made. A particular emphasis has been made on saltmarsh habitats as a transition but also for possible consideration of managed retreat
1.7	CLOSED	NatureScot	Intervention 9.4 "Support for local infill and expansion of nature-based solutions." Infill implies construction so more appropriate wording might be "Support for the expansion of nature-based solutions utilising existing and future urban gap sites". The final sentence of 9.4 should conclude, "barriers to widespread roll out."	Partially accepted - it is likely that there will be the need for significant expansion of new nature-based solutions to address future challenges.	Text updated to clarify that both existing and new NBS will be needed, and to address typos
1.8	CLOSED	NatureScot	6.0 Appendices: Appendix 1 Page 73, CEWG Recommendation 13: "A review takes place to identify vacant and derelict land suitable for greening and rewilding, with a view to its change of use as designated open space." The description of the achievement so far, "The Council is currently working on European funded RUGGEDISED project, working to set up a 'smart street' in the city centre" doesn't refer any of the key points in the CEWG recommendation. The VDL greening and open space elements of the project should be drawn out.	Noted - the role of VDL is recognised in the overarching narrative for intervention 9	None

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Email feedback continued

#	Status	Organisation	Comment	Response	Action taken
2.1	CLOSED	SEPA	Explicit links to national flood/flooding services strategies may further strengthen the themes of collaboration and adaptation as a core, inherent element of future service delivery and place development	Noted - the existing role of the FRM process was missing in the draft	New sub intervention added (7.2) to recognise the role of the existing flood risk management frameworks and collaboration that happens around this, as well as the need to consider how it fits with an adaptation pathway for the Clyde, and local PLP, and the role for blended finance and private sector involvement. Interventions also reordered to reflect a natural flow to FRM activities
2.2	CLOSED	SEPA	There seems to be space for more explicit consideration of personal resilience to climate change impacts, particularly in respect of mental welfare and those who are most vulnerable to future impacts	Agreed.	Narrative in intervention 7 strengthened to include more focus on personal resilience. In addition title of intervention 4 amended to include a focus on both individuals and communities participating in adaptation, whilst a new sub-intervention was introduced to intervention 2 to support the most vulnerable communities and citizens to adapt.
2.3	CLOSED	SEPA	The focus on improved resilience of supply chains, sustainable financing and community resilience are important.	Noted.	As above, sub-intervention added on intervention 2 to focus on most vulnerable and intervention 4 strengthened to reflect individual contributions. Similarly, intervention 3 narrative on finance strengthened to reflect existing work underway
2.4	CLOSED	SEPA	Collaborative, aligned and shared goals of adaptation and resilience across all social, economic and environmental sectors is essential for success and it's good to see this theme throughout.	Noted	None
2.5	CLOSED	SEPA	P6 – figure sets out rcp2.6 and rcp6.0 for temperature and rainfall with explanatory text. Rcp6.0 is not shown, however, in the associated sea level rise graph -> data should be available and might be added for clarity and consistency -> include a statement on rcp8.5 also given it is represented on the sea level risk graph?	Agreed	RCP6.0 included on the Sea Level Rise graph, and RCP8.5 removed to provide consistency
2.6	CLOSED	SEPA	P7 – "...take advantage of the few opportunities that climate change does bring..."; could be more positive in noting the future opportunities and benefits; e.g. the benefit of a more inclusive society developing resilience, reduced socio-economic disadvantage, improved environmental quality – so, broader, holistic civic benefits to be accrued. However, it is recognised that there needs to be a narrative balance between the risk ('negative') to encourage action and societal development ('positive') to recognise there is a positive destination.	Partially accepted - the narrative was meant to indicate that intrinsically that climate change is meant to bring substantially increased risk compared to opportunities, not the benefits associated with adaptation - this is dealt with further into the strategy around the positive vision and the benefits.	Narrative refined to clarify this point.
2.7	CLOSED	SEPA	P9 – terminology: "climate resilient". This is rather a pedantic point but should it be resilience to the impacts/hazards of climate change (e.g. flooding, poor air quality) rather than the climate itself? NB "climate hazards" is used on p23.	Agreed. We will amend	Updated throughout to remove term 'climate resilient'
2.8	CLOSED	SEPA	P9-10 – I like the two futures as this gives people a choice and a consideration of determination of the future. The private-public-community angle is covered in the upbeat future so this is a minor point; it would be good to emphasise the value of the private sector 'pushing' public policy as a leader/driver of positive change. This then links with the investment and adaptation planning strategies. In the downbeat future, the more negative focus is recognised however, people naturally using systems such as Floodline/SEPA FF&W is a good thing across both futures! Perhaps a reference to increased surface water flooding may further outline the impacts to daily life (schools closed, commuter diversions, essential services disrupted).	Agreed	Positive narrative updated to reflect that businesses and communities responded to leadership market signals from government and began pushing/creating space for further ambition. Sentence on surface water flooding disruption also added.
2.9	CLOSED	SEPA	P11 – I'd certainly support the vision and aims outlined	Noted	None
2.10	CLOSED	SEPA	P15 graph – this is good and outlines the range of interventions. On number 8 – homes, offices, etc are climate resilient – I wonder if this should be expended to say 'businesses' to capture the broader resilience required, including supply chains, employment and therefore a broader economic resilience?	Rejected - we have a dedicated intervention 11 to climate resilient economy, which covers these aspects and business.	None
2.11	CLOSED	SEPA	P29, Intervention 2 – while supporting the direction of this intervention, it could also link here to the SEPA draft Flooding Services Strategy that sets a core theme of adaptation across SEPA Flooding Services (consulted on in 2020 and due for publication in 2021). So, common themes and broad linkages for common outcomes driven from a national perspective.	Agreed - there could be a stronger focus on skills and where progress is being made	Intervention 2 strengthened to reflect a need to develop and build new skills and approaches, including a direct reference to SEPA's Flooding Services Strategy where this is explicitly acknowledged
2.12	CLOSED	SEPA	Pp33-34, Intervention 4 – strongly support. Again, links well with objectives of the SEPA Flooding Services Strategy. Within this intervention there would seem to be scope to understand and address mental welfare challenges associated with climate change and its impacts (e.g. increased flood risk). This is a key element of personal and community resilience; it's also part of the engagement of communities in the design of resilient places (if the people in a place are not resilient, the overall place resilience declines/fails).	Agreed	A new sub intervention (2.3) on community capacity building has been included in intervention 2.
2.13	CLOSED	SEPA	p39-40, Intervention 7 – the aim currently states, "To reduce the numbers of people impacted by flood risk..." but is better established as 'To reduce the numbers of people impacted by flooding...' (or, 'reduce the impacts of flooding on people'). The measures noted, however, are supported. Note also, with respect to 7.1, outcomes set out in the SEPA draft Flooding Services Strategy in relation to surface water flood warning and improved mapping.	Agreed.	Intervention aim amended to reflect the text.
2.14	CLOSED	SEPA	General: What is the intended audience? It reads as though it is aimed at institutions, organisations and government rather than communities. Given some of the aims regarding the empowerment of individuals and communities, and the need to redress socio-economic imbalances, it would be a powerful move to focus engagement of the strategy at the community level.	Strategy has a very broad audience of all residents, businesses and community groups for City Region, but will particularly be read by senior public sector leaders, and those working in adaptation. Given the high number of potential readers, we have focused on trying to make it as accessible as possible to a wide a range of audiences as possible, but more engagement on the strategy will be needed in future. In addition, for those who need the technical detail, we have tried to signpost that and provide in appendices/technical annexes	Final review of the strategy taken to further simplify and clarify language and reduce technical nature of the strategy.

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Email feedback continued

#	Status	Organisation	Comment	Response	Action taken
3.1	CLOSED	GCV Green Network Partnership	The link between CRC's Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment for GCR and the GCR Climate Adaptation Strategy aren't clear – it would be good to illustrate the link between these two documents, showing how the 11 interventions relate to identified risks and opportunities.	Agreed.	Reminder of the ten priority areas for further action inserted in section 2, and mapping of risks to interventions included in Section 6.
3.2	CLOSED	GCV Green Network Partnership	2.The inclusion of peatland restoration in Intervention 9 – peatland restoration is important for reducing carbon emissions into the atmosphere, but is also an important adaptation task which will help to reduce downstream flood risk, protect water quality and protect biodiversity associated with these habitats. The Partnership is preparing a "Clyde Peatland Action" project on the same model as the Clyde Climate Forest. Discussions to progress this project in collaboration with NatureScot will commence in early January 2021. Depending on how the project develops, the Partnership suggests that the Clyde Peatland Action project is also referenced in Intervention 9	Partially agreed - the inclusion of peatland is important, but we are reluctant to reference new initiatives where there is uncertainty about them going ahead.	The importance of peatland has been recognised through the sub intervention on habitat restoration, in line with NatureScot recommendations
3.3	CLOSED	GCV Green Network Partnership	3. References to GCVGNP – the Partnership is referred to in several places within the strategy, however, the capitalisation of the word "Partnership" is not consistent. Please capitalise "Partnership".	Noted	Find and replace completed
3.4	CLOSED	GCV Green Network Partnership	4.Heat and flood risk images– the images used on pages 24 and 25 need further explanation and legends.	Agreed.	Images removed, and replaced with one final map on place-based priorities
4.1	CLOSED	GCC Planning and Building Standards	•The vision in the Draft GCR Adaptation Strategy is 'A Glasgow City Region that flourishes in a future climate' - We welcome this vision but consider that the unique circumstances of Glasgow, as the only conurbation on the Clyde, should be referenced.	Rejected - the vision was developed in partnership over a year with a wide range of organisations through multiple workshops across the entire of the City Region. Glasgow's significance is recognised in the place-based priorities, with a particular focus on strategic centres, as well as concentration of climate hazards.	None
4.2	CLOSED	GCC Planning and Building Standards	The vision set out in the River Corridor SDF seeks to create a vibrant, inclusive, liveable and well-connected place. Our focus is on regeneration and the creation of a compact urban form as part of a place-based approach. We consider that the climate resilience of the River Corridor should be placed within the context of the wider needs of Glasgow, where significant amounts of vacant and derelict land along the River Corridor have resulted in a fragmented urban form - impacting on the health and wellbeing of adjacent communities. In order to address this, the River Corridor SDF promotes the sustainable development of vacant land, the creation of 20 minute neighbourhoods and enhanced opportunities for active travel.	Agreed - we accept that climate resilience of the river corridor should be framed around achieving broader economic and social benefits	Intervention 6 aim updated to reflect the need for climate resilience to be part of wider prosperity and regeneration.
4.3	CLOSED	GCC Planning and Building Standards	We support the cross-sector, collaborative approach that is proposed to maximise impact locally, regionally and nationally and want to play a significant role in shaping the approach in Glasgow and in identifying appropriate actions to deliver our vision for the city.	Noted	None
4.4	CLOSED	GCC Planning and Building Standards	•The Draft GCR Adaptation Strategy places significant emphasis on transformational governance and systemic change with a focus on the regional/UK government levels. This raises some concern about the level of representation and scale of involvement from Glasgow	Noted. Glasgow City Council is currently involved in Climate Ready Clyde through the membership of the Board as well as the relationship through the Glasgow City Region Land Use and Sustainability Portfolio and Chief Executive's group. However, as we progress through to implementation, further representation on particular actions and interventions may need to be strengthened.	None
4.5	Closed	GCC Planning and Building Standards	The Draft GCR Adaptation Strategy states: "There needs to be a 'revolution in planning'. We must rethink how we use land and space and where and what we build, with planners and developers empowered to prioritize climate resilience". Limited reference is made to the statutory policy context for planning and investment decisions in Glasgow (which includes the River Corridor and Govan-Partick SDFs).	Noted	A dedicated section has been added section 5 on national, regional and local policy alignment, with specific reference to NPF4, and a full set of relevant policies and plans have been included in the technical annexes.
4.6	CLOSED	GCC Planning and Building Standards	The Draft GCR Adaptation Strategy states that our urban and town centres are vital links to the City Region's overall economy but they are also heat islands. In the future the concentration of urban development is likely to be affected by rising temperatures and heatwaves. The specific challenges facing Glasgow as a city are not recognised here.	The distribution of heat has been included in the overall rationale for our place-based priorities, which includes a specific reference to Glasgow	None
4.7	CLOSED	GCC Planning and Building Standards	The reference to Scotland's Place Principle and the focus on climate/social justice and co-creation is supported. However we would welcome further acknowledgement of the role of place-based approaches and innovative design in creating a vibrant and liveable waterfront in Glasgow.	Accepted	We have included an overall note on the need for place-based approaches in the section on place-based priorities, but highlighting that the ones identified in the strategy are regionally and nationally significant for adaptation. This includes Glasgow, as well as the Clyde Mission boundary.
4.8	Closed	GCC Planning and Building Standards	Various comments focusing on the alignment of the SDF of the River with the Strategy - n.b. divergence of river corridor as a major regeneration project of national and regional significance	Accepted -	we have strengthened the role of the Clyde River Corridor in place-based priorities, acknowledging its role as a regeneration project of national and regional significance
5.1	CLOSED	Lesley Anne Rose	who is the strategy for? Knowing this would shape my response, so take what's relevant from these points for the relevant readership	Strategy has a very broad audience of all residents, businesses and community groups for City Region, but will particularly be read by senior public sector leaders, and those working in adaptation.	Final review of the strategy taken to further simplify and clarify language and reduce technical nature of the strategy, and make more publicly accessible

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Email feedback continued

#	Status	Organisation	Comment	Response	Action taken
5.2	CLOSED	Lesley Anne Rose	I'm big on people and place and oddly neither of them shine through this document even though that's what it's all about. For example, there are no photographs of the region, or visual images supporting what either scenario may look like, which made it hard to actually 'see' the change you want to happen and make a connection with it.	Agreed. This was an aspiration but was not completed as we were short on time. This will be addressed in the final version	Three case studies of existing actions commissioned from CCS with a focus on the people delivering them. Images of the CRC Board to be added. New city region imagery to be added. Final strategy will have feature actions for each interventions.
5.3	CLOSED	Lesley Anne Rose	A map of the region at the start and more of an understanding of how the city arrived at this point and previous transformations, as we've talked through, would help set the scene.	Agreed	We will include a map of GCR with key facts, and explore the potential to include a section previous transformations
5.4	CLOSED	Lesley Anne Rose	Also the people behind the strategy are missing, which is you and the Climate Ready Clyde board. Which makes it's a very impersonal document and hard to connect with. We talked early on about giving the board a voice and face. I know James makes the introduction, but he is represented by a standard head shot (can you include a picture of him by the banks of the Clyde?). It would be good to see other faces and maybe one thing their organisation is doing/committed to that they are proud of. This would help bring it to life.	Agreed - we will include a photo of the Board and/or wider stakeholders showcasing collaborative action	Picture of CRC events (launch of the Climate Risk and Opportunity Assessment) added to help bring the strategy to life
5.5	CLOSED	Lesley Anne Rose	There are lots of graphs which are good and pass on information in a clear visual way, but not one face from a community which the information on the graph will impact. No quote from them or voice. This might be the next step, but without this it feels corporate and dry rather than a strategy with life that will impact many lives. The Centre for Story Based Strategy talk about this approach and I detailed it in the work plan I created for the Embedded Artist post before Climate-KIC sent things in a different direction (attached). We talked then, with the agreement of the CRC Board, about the strategy not being like the usual ones that end up sitting on a desk, but being innovative in the way it is delivered. We talked about something interactive online or even the look and feel being different. Something more like Hidden Scotland? https://hiddenscotland.co This might be a next step once the content has been signed off, but at the moment it feels like the content is exciting and innovating, but the way it is delivered isn't. Clyde Re:Built doesn't seem to have any passion or shine, which I know it has and all of the CRC board have too. This might be next steps, or not relevant for the intended readership, so take from this what is useful.	Agreed. Note that trying to have those conversations with end users / communities is now very difficult as a result of COVID restrictions. But we will consider how to better include these narratives in the strategy	Quotes from businesses, board and community groups to be sourced and included as part of the final design and print of the strategy
6	CLOSED	Citizens Advice Scotland	One key challenge will be the process of engaging with citizens and introducing a new way of thinking and decision making to them. If CRC Glasgow is committed to working with 'people, communities, and organisations' it will need a range of tools at its disposal to effectively engage, educate and develop opportunities to work collaboratively with those living and working in the city to design and protect shared spaces, and ultimately to improve where people live and work. This will require developing ways of meeting the challenge of working with different types of communities, including those that are difficult to reach, and bringing them into a space of working towards shared and agreed outcomes. CRC must manage expectations of what can be delivered as well as their role in supporting its delivery. A longer-term strategy will deliver better outcomes, as it recognises the new climate impacts that may emerge as well as the potentially longer term actions that will need to play out to meet its challenges and turn those into positives	Agreed	Whilst we still hold these aspirations, it is a helpful suggestion to manage expectations. As such, we have added a specific paragraph to reference these challenges.
	CLOSED	Citizens Advice Scotland	Perhaps consider the national benefit of this strategy: what Glasgow can provide for Scotland in terms of learning and how this learning can be shared. Intervention 4 mentioned enabling and equipping communities to participate. This requires a range of engagement interventions for individuals and communities to effectively support them to understand and get involved productively in the full scope of BGI benefits. At Citizens Advice Scotland we undertook a study into successful community engagement, identifying the components that deliver positive outcomes for communities and organisations: [https://www.cas.org.uk/system/files/publications/engaging_hearts_and_minds_jan_2020_web_final_0.pdf] . In summary our report found that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Effective community engagement empowers people to influence decisions that affect their lives and their communities. •Organisations that invest adequate time, resource and expertise in community engagement will deliver societal and organisational benefits. •Joint working between a community and an organisation towards shared outcomes will achieve better results than an organisation working alone. •Effective community engagement will leave a legacy of mutual benefits, as well as improving trust between a community and a service provider. •Ensuring that communities are fully involved and are confident in the process is crucial to developing effective community engagement policy and practice. •All of the above should be supported by robust programme evaluation and applying lessons that are learned to future engagement programmes. CAS's report provides a framework and a checklist that will support organisations to plan for, deliver and measure the effectiveness of community engagement.	Agreed.	We have strengthened the early narrative in the strategy to emphasise the wider benefits to Scotland through this work. We have also strengthened intervention 4 to better reflect the need for effective engagement as a step towards involvement and participation. We particularly welcome the CAS report and will read it to inform work planning more generally.
	CLOSED	Citizens Advice Scotland	Climate change adaptation and mitigation is inter-generational. Although this strategy will address the issues for future generations, it is unlikely to fully address them all. Therefore, there should be regular re-evaluation of the strategy to ensure it is continuing to address the climate, societal and financial issues of the time. There will likely need to be a move from sustainable to regenerative activities and at that stage, the strategy may need re-evaluated to ensure it remains appropriate.	Agreed	Five year review explicitly mentioned in section 8.

Event feedback

Event	Comment / Discussion	Response
Glasgow	How will the strategy integrated with other sustainability initiatives/existing plans in Glasgow City Region	
Glasgow	Is there a danger that there's a rush to the river, where we develop significantly, instead of thinking about resilience e.g. see Massachusetts, Boston Harbour	
Glasgow	For the global research hub and the need for City Region priorities for research, you might want to create some evidence maps - areas of key priorities. Marine Scotland have good examples that are worth looking at	
Dunbartonshire	Not enough reference on helping nature adapt to climate change - we could bring that out more	
Dunbartonshire	Need to have a stronger reference on how we deliver a revolution in planning in practice	
Dunbartonshire	Could have a stronger link to COVID and economic recovery planning	
2050 Climate Group	What does a global research hub look like in practice?	A physical building - a career path, projects out in the City Region which people can see and learn from, and raise awareness, but across our places
2050 Climate Group	What do you mean by intervention 4 - enabling and equipping communities	Decision making and participation - but reshaped around people's lives and the way that they work. Also about opening up our data and knowledge to be more democratic and inclusive so others can take action
Glasgow City Region	Should focus on narrative from what is unsustainable to what is sustainable	
Glasgow City Region	Focus on climate haves and climate have nots - Gaelic Athletic Organisation - rural / urban	
Glasgow City Region	The big dialogue - City engaged - people talking about issues of sustainability - used in Nantes	
Glasgow City Region	Citizens assembly - worked really well for driving awareness in future programmes	
Glasgow City Region	Within Universities - free module courses offered - and use universities to reach extra education	Speak to Universities of Glasgow and Strathclyde about designing free online courses. Jamie Toney
Glasgow City Region	How are interdependencies between the various councils handled? Glasgow is at the greatest risk from some effects	
Glasgow City Region	Is the processing feeding into the National Planning Framework 4 and vice versa	
Glasgow City Region	Happy to see that other people -	
Glasgow City Region	As a citizen, what can I see - needs to be visible.	
Glasgow City Region	Do you have any plans to work with Community Risk Register preparing for adverse weather events?	
Glasgow City Region	Do we need a statutory body responsible solely for the implementation of the strategy? Or could that be counterproductive (in terms of bureaucracy)?	
Glasgow City Region	In terms of larger sites there is obviously competition for various needs - housing, business infrastructure etc, are there targets for land use in terms of the various measures such as flood areas etc?	
Glasgow City Region #2	Built environment - what would you actually do for Weathering issues on Sandstone Tenements - both for mitigation and adaptation - windows are vulnerable because they're wooden and none of the schemes pay for windows. Disconnect between the support and what happens in the communities - never known windows to be looking at	

Online survey responses

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Online survey responses continued

b. We believe the following conditions will help drive the changes needed to achieve the vision: People shape their lives and places so they are climate ready. People, communities and organisations working collectively create the right conditions for Glasgow City Region to become climate ready. Glasgow City Region is made climate-ready by the way resources, services and assets are directed and used. Do you think the vision will be achieved if the conditions described above are met?	Please explain your answer (free text)	c. Do you have any other comments about the vision you would like to add? (Up to 2500 characters)	CRC Secretariat Response	4. Are there other interventions that we should be including in the strategy, and if so, why? (Please state) (Up to 2500 characters)	6. Please use the box to explain your opinions on the statements in Question 5 a and b. (Up to 2500 characters)	CRC Response and Actions Taken?	Any other feedback 10. Do you have any other comments on the draft Regional Adaptation Strategy that you would like to add? (Up to 2500 characters)	CRC response and actions taken
Yes	Action needs to start now, so some activity will undoubtedly need to take place prior to some of the conditions being "ready". However, the activities can be used to engage the relevant people. For example, the ClydeClimate Forum can and should, be defined starting now, and can be used as an effective way of engaging and educating the public to contribute to conditions 1 and 2 above.		Noted. No action taken		I think the strategy deals with the issue of a just transition as best as it is able. I am unsure about how adequately it will address the issue for future generations, as I am not completely up on the longer term impacts on climate change that these adaptation measures will make. I think it does the best it can based on the current knowledge, which is all it can be asked to do.	Noted. No action taken On point 1 capacity building amongst leaders, we have updated intervention 2.3 to better recognise the needs for leaders and training for them Point 2 is noted but beyond the scope of the partnership and instead requires the ongoing commitment and collaboration of our partners On point 3, we have amended section 5 of the strategy on ambition to include specific reference to whole systems' approaches. On point 4, this need for urgent delivery is reflected in section 10 on Making it happen		
Yes	Policy measures, collaborative effort, planning and co-ordination needed to ensure effective delivery. This co-ordination needs city and region understanding and buy in to succeed.	The deployment of resources- human, capital and environmental will need commitment from those involved at national, city and region level.	Noted. The strategy is ambitious, but the need will be on implementing	1. Capacity building amongst leaders (including communities) 2. Commitment to the deployment of resources to ensure delivery. 3. A whole systems approach that captures the benefits of a holistic view of adaptation, resilience, mitigation measures at scale. 4. Delivery at speed starting with enabling works that can be committed to now.	Assuming the commitments to the delivery of the strategy are enabled then the objectives defined in the strategy can be achieved		The University of Strathclyde is encouraged by and supportive of the Strategy and is keen to continue working collaboratively with Climate Ready Clyde and the city and region partners now and in the future.	Noted
To some extent	One key challenge will be the process of engaging with citizens and introducing a new way of thinking and decision making to them. If CRC Glasgow is committed to working with people, communities, and organisations it will need a range of tools at its disposal to effectively engage, educate and develop opportunities to work collaboratively with them living and working in the city to design and protect shared spaces, and ultimately to improve where people live and work. This will require developing ways of meeting the challenge of working with different types of communities, including those that are difficult to reach, and bringing them into a space of working towards shared and agreed outcomes. CRC must manage expectations of what can be delivered as well as their roles supporting its delivery. A longer term strategy will deliver better outcomes, as it recognises the new climate realities that may emerge as well as the potentially longer term actions that will need to be taken to meet this challenge and turn these into positives.	no	Citizens Advice Scotland comments were submitted separately via email and have been included in this tab	I have been unable to tick the boxes for the interventions correctly. When I tick box 5 it disrupts the the answer above. Citizens Advice Scotland would be happy to submit these by email. Perhaps consider the national benefits of this strategy, what Glasgow can provide for Scotland in terms of learning and how this learning can be shared. Interventions 4 mentioned enabling and supporting communities to participate. This requires a range of engagement interventions for individuals and communities to effectively support them to understand and get involved proactively in the full scope of SD benefits. At Citizens Advice Scotland we undertook a study into successful community engagement, identifying the components that deliver positive outcomes for communities and organisations: [https://www.cas.org.uk/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/100438/cas_study_into_successful_community_engagement.pdf] To summarise your report focuses that: Effective community engagement empowers people to influence decisions that affect their lives and their communities. Organisations that invest adequate time, resources and expertise in community engagement will deliver societal and organisational benefits. Joint working between a community and an organisation towards shared outcomes will achieve better results than an organisation working alone. Effective community engagement will leave a legacy of mutual benefits, as well as improved trust between a community and a service provider. Ensuring that communities are fully involved and are confident in the process is crucial to developing effective community engagement policy and practice. All of the above should be supported by robust programme evaluation and applying lessons that are learned to future engagement programmes. CRC report provides a framework and a checklist that will support organisations to plan for, deliver and measure the effectiveness of community engagement.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation is inter generational. Although this strategy will address the issue for future generations, it is unlikely to fully address them all. Therefore, there should be regular re-evaluation of the strategy to ensure it is continuing to address the climate, societal and financial issues of the time. There will likely need to be a move from sustainable to regenerative activities and at that stage, the strategy may need re-evaluated to ensure it remains appropriate.	Citizens Advice Scotland comments were submitted separately via email and have been included in this tab	We have been unable to tick the boxes for the 11 interventions as each tick disrupts the previous tick box. I would be happy to submit our responses by email. Please contact anna.will@cas.org.uk	Citizens Advice Scotland comments were submitted separately via email and have been included in this tab
To some extent	Much depends on policy and delivery at a Scottish, UK and Global level as well as at a regional and local level.	We welcome the vision - there is a need for major steps to reduce emissions and limit the effects of climate change. In our area of interest, transport, behaviour change and planning are most relevant.	Noted	The reading above does not seem to work. The additional health and social benefits associated with increased active travel are very significant. Increased walking and cycling will bring multiple benefits to our health, environment and economy. Further understanding, knowledge and actions to combat climate change at level of the individual.	They will be part of the process but nothing one City can do will be adequate. I hope it will be far and inclusive.	Noted		
To some extent	Very unlikely to be enough as situation is now grim.		Noted			Noted - individuals are specifically referenced in intervention 4 around building capacity of individuals	Strategy seems wide ranging and ambitious, with laudable aims.	Noted
To some extent	First better focus. Generally people don't change their lives and places, land development, whether historic or contemporary, public or private. We know that this is a major challenge and opportunity. Again, that not to say they don't have any influence over their environment but it is to say the effectiveness of the power dynamics within considerations of place?	This document is running the risk of drawing a false equivalence between individual will/behaviour and institutional power. We are currently living through an era when we have seen that individual change by itself does very little to move the needle with respect to sustainability. The authors should also consider that community generally are self-interested and may view more challenges than solutions with respect to implementing climate adaptation on the ground.	Intervention 1 has been updated to explicitly acknowledge the power dynamics and relations of the region's institutions and actors					
To some extent	More education is needed for the public/communities/organisations to ensure they are aware of the impact to the planet and what steps they can take to alleviate the impact.		Agreed - intervention 4 is specifically targeted to these aims.					

SEA Environmental report

Reference	Mitigation / Enhancement	Response taken
Strategy - Vision	The overall vision of the Strategy could be updated to reference a future 'high quality environment'	None - a specific objective has been added on building the region's social, economic and environmental resilience to change, but a high quality environment has been implicit in the development of the vision, and underpinning theory of change. The vision statement is an outcome of all of the other processes of change, which have been included
Strategy - Objective 1	Strategy Objective 2 could be amended to specifically reference environmental enhancement, to strengthen the policy.	A specific objective has been added on building the region's social, economic and environmental resilience to change. Environmental enhancement is a key outcome of the strategy, but has not been included as the objectives of the strategy do not relate to the headline outcomes we want to achieve. Instead, this is covered in detail with the Theory of Change. A separate set of paragraphs on the environmental enhancement has been added in the section 3 on the 'Need to Adapt' termed 'building ecological resilience', and in section 4 which has a set of long term outcome that ecological systems are resilient.
Strategy - Objective 2	The strategy could include further details on the Action Plan in order to identify potential effects for population and health	A strategic Action Plan has been developed in conjunction with the final draft of the strategy, which provides a further level of detail of these potential effects, including the proposed high level benefits.
Strategy - Objective 3	Strategic Objective 3 could include emphasis on the natural and built environment and further indication on the types of organisations targeted.	As above, environmental enhancement is a key outcome of the strategy, but has not been included as the objectives of the strategy do not relate to the headline outcomes we want to achieve. Instead, this is covered in detail with the Theory of Change. A separate set of paragraphs on the environmental enhancement has been added in the section 3 on the 'Need to Adapt' termed 'building ecological resilience', and in section 4 which has a set of long term outcome that ecological systems are resilient.
Strategy - Objective 4	Strategic Objective 4 could be amended to specifically reference social, economic and environmental resilience to climate change	This has been added a specific new objective in the strategy and action plan but do not relate to the headline outcomes we want to achieve. Instead, this is covered in detail with the Theory of Change. A separate set of paragraphs on the environmental enhancement has been added in the section 3 on the 'Need to Adapt' termed 'building ecological resilience', and in section 4 which has a set of long term outcome that ecological systems are resilient.
1	The wording of the intervention could be amended to draw out more details on potential projects and technological advances, which would result in a more accurate assessment of the SEA Objectives.	This is hard to provide as it presupposes the understanding of what projects and advances might be - instead, Sub Intervention 1.1 suggests a review of the landscape to identify these details.
2	The mentoring programme could include a universal framework or overarching goals which identifies the importance of all strands of sustainability and ways in which businesses can contribute to bring about climate resilience without compromise.	Agreed - intervention 2.2 updated to be explicit about the synergies/tradeoffs with wider sustainability objectives
3	The wording of the intervention could be amended to draw out more details on potential public and private sector investments, which would result in a more accurate assessment of the SEA Objectives.	Agreed - indicative investment areas of nature-based solutions, infrastructure and built environment included, due to the potential to lock in climate risk or to achieve multiple benefits. In addition, broader investment where there can be both public and private goods are also identified
4	The wording of interventions could be amended to draw out more details on potential community engagement approaches, which would result in a more accurate assessment of the SEA Objectives.	Agreed - intervention text has been updated to refer to the use of trusted organisations and individuals
2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 11	Ensure the needs and aspirations of groups with protected characteristics (including those from low income households) are considered in delivering climate adaptation solutions. Community involvement would need to be inclusive in order to facilitate meaningful involvement of all community groups, particularly the most vulnerable.	Agreed - acknowledgement of protected characteristics made in the early section in Just Resilience (section 3- the changing climate and need to adapt). The relevant interventions have been updated and strengthened to have a particular emphasis on inclusion
3, 6, 8 and 9	Climate adaptation solutions must seek to maximise sustainability benefits from existing landscape, townscape and heritage assets by valuing them inherently and for the wider services they provide. Promoters and designers should liaise closely with CRC to avoid or minimise negative impacts, such as land take whilst seeking to maximise benefits, such as tranquillity.	Agreed. Section 9 of the strategy outlines a specific role for CRC in delivery of the Strategy and Action Plan around coordinating institutions, communities and businesses and enabling and equipping action.
6, 8 and 9	Development and retrofitting should incorporate design measures to lessen the impact on biodiversity and ensure biodiversity net gain. This could include the incorporation of green roofs and living walls. Nature based solutions should be sought over hard engineering options, in order to protect, sustainably manage and potentially restore the natural environment.	Agreed - added into an overarching suggestion in to the section on National, Regional and Local Policy Alignment and Standards rather than specifying in detail in each intervention.
6, 8 and 9	Building material selection of any hard engineering adaptation measures will need to adequately consider embodied carbon and the implications that this could have for meeting net zero targets.	Agreed - an overarching box on Net Zero synergies and tradeoffs has been included and references the need to consider this at the project level too.
6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	Any form of construction and operation should be undertaken as sustainably as possible, making use of tools and processes, such as circular economy, waste hierarchy, CEEQUAL and BREEAM	Agreed - added into an overarching suggestion in to the section on National, Regional and Local Policy Alignment and Standards rather than specifying in detail in each intervention
8	The wording of the intervention should be developed further to identify potential development and infrastructure types targeted in order to allow for a more accurate assessment	Agreed - the section on Background has been expanded to be clear the scope covers the built environment, energy, water, transport and communications infrastructure.
10	CRC should seek public views on the consequences and trade-offs between potential actions to achieve net zero.	We have added a box to be explicit on synergies and tradeoffs of net zero, and that this should be considered at a project level. This has also been addressed by flagship action 13 of a City Region committee for adaptation which will also consider the linkages to Net Zero in decision making
All	CRC could provide further details on the types of projects, adaptation measures and general implementation of the interventions. This could result in a more accurate assessment across the SEA topics.	The development of adaptation programmes and projects in the City Region is really at an early stage which makes providing further detail difficult at this stage. Whilst the action plan has identified large scale Flagship Actions, the collaborative approach taken means that there are further work to do before it is clear exactly on how these measures will be taken forward and the scope, scale and their nature.
All	The implementation of interventions at local will require the development of project specific mitigation measures in consultation with both statutory and non-statutory consultees in order to minimise impacts and maximise the potential for enhancements to the local environment.	This wording has been added to section 7 on the social and environmental impacts ensure that there is clarity around further actions and projects

Feedback on SEA

7. What are your views on the accuracy and scope of the information used to describe the SEA environmental baseline set out in the Environmental Report? (Please give details of additional relevant sources) (Up to 2500 characters)

Answered	5	
Skipped	8	
Respondents	Response Date	Responses
1 Jan 01 2021 11:16 AM		The accuracy is poor as the rate of climate change and biodiversity loss is rapidly exceeding all the estimates and predictions.
2 Dec 30 2020 02:08 PM		I k
		My expertise is not in the assessment of climate change impacts, and as such am not well-placed to comment on the information used to describe the SEA. However, relating to my following comment on the links between the SEA and the subsequent Social Impact Assessment, the following references may be of value in understanding the interface between environmental impacts of climate change and climate adaptation in the Glasgow City Region, and of how SEA outputs may be best mobilised to bring benefit to society.
		Baka, A., & Mabon, L. (2020). Assessing equality in neighbourhood availability of quality greenspace in Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom. SocArXiv. https://doi.org/10.31235/OSF.IO/D9JEH
		Cowley, J., Kiely, J., & Collins, D. (2016). Unravelling the Glasgow effect: The relationship between accumulative bio- psychosocial stress, stress reactivity and Scotland's health problems. Preventive Medicine Reports, 4, 370–375. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmedr.2016.08.004
		Mabon, L., et al (2020). Climate change, marginalised communities and considered debate within Scotland's climate emergency. Scottish Geographical Journal. https://doi.org/10.1080/14702541.2020.1834335
3 Dec 24 2020 02:15 PM		Majekodunmi, M., Emmanuel, R., & Jafry, T. (2020). A spatial exploration of deprivation and green infrastructure ecosystem services within Glasgow city. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 52, 126698. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ufug.2020.126698
4 Dec 23 2020 12:55 PM		No comment.
5 Dec 21 2020 03:13 PM		The SEA is an accurate and comprehensive appraisal of the environmental effects of the Strategy. The socio economic elements are noteworthy.

8. What are your views on the predicted environmental effects as set out in the Environmental Report? (link to relevant page in strategy) (Up to 2500 characters)

Answered	5	
Skipped	8	
Respondents	Response Date	Responses
1 Jan 01 2021 11:16 AM		Serious underestimate.
2 Dec 30 2020 02:08 PM		Ok
3 Dec 24 2020 02:15 PM		As above, this is not an area where I feel I have sufficient expertise to comment.
4 Dec 23 2020 12:55 PM		We note the potential for negative impact on Landscape and Cultural Heritage.
5 Dec 21 2020 03:13 PM		The SEA clearly identifies cumulative benefits that will result from the implementation of the Strategy. This is particularly encouraging and highly supportive of a green recovery that is also socially inclusive.

9. What are your views on the findings of the SEA and the proposals for mitigation and monitoring of the environmental effects set out in the Environmental Report? (link to relevant page in strategy) (Up to 2500 characters)

Answered	4	
Skipped	9	
Respondents	Response Date	Responses
1 Jan 01 2021 11:16 AM		Proposals do not go far enough to address the problems faced.
2 Dec 30 2020 02:08 PM		Ok
3 Dec 24 2020 02:15 PM		Whilst I do not have the expertise to comment meaningfully on the findings of the SEA, I would welcome the opportunity for the concurrent Social Impact Assessment to be opened up for comment and review. Scotland has an increasingly strong community of social science researchers working on climate justice issues across a breadth of disciplines (e.g. urban studies, geography, sociology, economics) who may be able to offer comment on the methodology and findings of the SIA and offer suggestions for follow-on research.
4 Dec 23 2020 12:55 PM		For mitigation of potential negative effects on Landscape and Cultural Heritage, promoters and designers should liaise with Historic Environment Scotland, Nature Scotland, SEPA and other statutory consultees.

SIA – Workshop

Intervention	Theme / Discussion	Status	Response	Action taken?
1: Reform and reshape governance mechanisms so they respond to adaptation needs, nurture new leadership, and create expectations in society	Strengthening engagement and communication: -Meaningful and genuine engagement will be necessary to make the intervention a reality. New types of engagement are required to move beyond targeting the 'usual suspects', but must be carefully scoped, given the breadth of the intervention. -The right communication/language tools must be used, tailored to specific groups, to help people understand the benefits of adaptation, and to acknowledge differences in opinion e.g. between generations.	CLOSED	Partially accepted - agreed about meaningful and genuine engagement. Points about communication and language are important too, but this applies across all interventions. The space for differences of opinion is also important	Intervention 1 aim updated to explicitly reflect the involvement of new actors and the need for space for exploring and reconciling differences of opinion. Section on challenge updated to reflect the need for meaningful and genuine engagement
	Understanding diversity in the City Region -The intervention needs to enable better understanding of the nuances of cultural identities and diversity in the region, in order for the strategy to really allow intersectionality to inform adaptation governance/practice.	CLOSED	Accepted - at present the strategy presents adaptation as a uniform process, but the reality is that across such a wide geography this will not be the case.	Intervention 1 aim updated to recognise the need for space to reconcile differences of opinion, and to recognise that cultural identities, decision making processes and power structures vary across the region
	Improving minority representation and empowering communities -New leadership opportunities for communities could empower all levels of society to participate in/challenge decisions, and avoid top-down approaches. -Minority representation could be sought at all levels of decision making/governance, not just at 'community level', with support targeted at those who may struggle most to engage due to competing priorities/disadvantage. Adaptation 'gatekeepers' could be identified who are able to open up access to a greater range of people. -This intervention can help generate understanding/raise awareness about who really pays for adaptation policy and action.	CLOSED	Accepted.	Sub intervention 1.1. updated to include a review of opportunities for community leadership, and to improve minority representation. Sub-intervention 1.2 updated to recognise the concept of Keystone actors, in relation to gatekeepers
	Developing Local Authority leadership -Adaptation leadership could be embedded across local authority functions, and be coordinated across the Glasgow City Region Local Authorities. -Adaptation governance could also be considered within general social justice practices in Local Authorities, with joint equalities/human rights impact assessments conducted. Greater clarity is required on the resources necessary to conduct/finance recommendations arising from impact assessments.	CLOSED	Partially Accepted	We agree with the sentiment, but the strategy text has not been updated since such functions need to be embedded across public, private and third sectors. However, the particular role of Local Government is included as a flagship action, as well as in the intervention-specific actions, which include a focus on equalities practices in partnership with the Improvement service
	Telling stories -Use of the news, arts, media and cultural organisations (1.4) can help communicate stories about climate change in ways which illustrate diversity in Scotland, but clarity is required as to whether these organisations would tell their own stories, or relay other people's.	CLOSED	Accepted.	Sub Intervention 1.4 updated to clarify that there is need to both mainstream awareness in the media, but also avenues for people to tell more of their own stories for local communities
	Clarifying the new institutional landscape -More clarity is required on whether the new institutional landscape (1.1) includes the enhancement of existing institutions, and/or the creation of new ones.	CLOSED	Accepted	Intervention 1.1 updated to clarify that such a review needs to think about governance, within and between existing and institutions, as well as whether new ones are needed.
2: Develop the ability of organisations, businesses and communities to adapt	Strengthening engagement and communication -Increasing awareness of impacts/opportunities (2.1) requires accessible, targeted engagement, utilising both digital and physical spaces. -Engagement needs to appeal to people's everyday needs and concerns and move beyond 'awareness raising' to enabling a response to that awareness. -Use of language must include an understanding of barriers e.g. British Sign Language and literacy. -Use of creative/digital methods and storytelling has the potential to engage more young people and move towards intergenerational justice. -The understanding of 'legitimate knowledge' needs to be expanded to include people's lived experiences.	CLOSED	Partially accepted - Whilst some amendments have been made the strategy interventions are cross cutting and so not mutually exclusive, and so some points are covered in other interventions	Intervention 2.1 updated to reference more targeted engagement. Intervention 4 has been amended to reference to barriers to participation, and to the use of creative and digital practices. Intervention 5 has been updated elsewhere to reflect the different types of legitimate knowledge.
	Widening involvement -The working group forum/mentoring programme (2.2) membership needs to be broadened to include the third/voluntary sector. -Identifying and working with community/opinion leaders and existing networks could create an iterative learning process, with a two-way flow of information and ideas. -Particular groups to involve: young people, the elderly, those living on flood plains, refugees (including Syrian refugee groups), Elected Members.	CLOSED	Accepted.	Sub intervention 2.2 amended to merely reflect a City Region working group /forum. Sub Intervention 1.1 has been amended to appropriate representation for communities and minorities as part of the review of the institutional landscape. Sub intervention 1.3 already updated to refer to community leaders as part of the participation in City Region governance.
	Framing 'communities' -Avoid generalising 'communities', and acknowledge the word means different things in different contexts. -Care needs to be taken to ensure community interests are not equated/conflated with private/financial ones within the intervention.	CLOSED	Partially Accepted - the point about interests and power structures are addressed in Intervention 1, and have been updated to be explicit about recognising these - and so have not been addressed in this intervention specifically.	'Challenge' section updated to reflect framing communities.

continued...

SIA – Workshop continued

Intervention	Theme / Discussion	Status	Response	Action taken?
4: Enable and equip communities to participate in adaptation	<p>Strengthening engagement and empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This intervention needs to move beyond engagement to empower people to shape their involvement and provide the resources for them to do so. -It could enable greater bridging social capital across and between communities (of geography/interest) as well as bonding social capital within them. -Developing a shared understanding of how current community engagement is structured and where it does/does not work (e.g. mapping via equality forums) will help to design approaches to engage those who are not usually involved in shaping their places. -Just because communities may be 'hard to reach' does not mean they do not want to engage. Time, resource and appropriate mechanisms are required to involve them. -Both digital and physical spaces for engagement should be used. -Connecting people with a sense of history/place via creativity and culture is a powerful way to get people to engage on a difficult subject across and between different communities. 	CLOSED	Accepted	<p>Challenge section updated to reflect that communities may be heard to reach and need appropriate time, resources and mechanisms.</p> <p>New sub intervention (4.1) added around mapping existing community engagement approaches for engagement</p> <p>Sub intervention 4.3 updated to reflect the need for history and sense of place.</p>
	<p>Clarifying responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Need to be clear where responsibilities lie for providing resources and training – what is the local authority's responsibility and what is the community's? -How will cross-border collaboration be managed at a regional level? 	CLOSED	Partially Accepted - the responsibilities for resources and delivering are out of scope of the strategy, but will be picked up as part of the action plan development process	Section 9 on making it happen for delivery updated to clarify the role of CRC in facilitating cross border coordination
	<p>Developing skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There is a skills gap around effective community involvement, which needs to be addressed. -Training on adaptation for elected members could help them represent better and differently. 	CLOSED	Partially accepted - the skills gap on community engagement is recognised here, but there is a separate intervention on training for leaders	Sub intervention 1.3 updated to reflect training for politicians, and challenge section in intervention updated to acknowledge a skills gap for effective community involvement
	<p>Widening involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Greater consideration of geography, diversity and intersectionality in the City Region is required – particularly the needs of those in rural areas. -Particular groups/networks to involve; equality councils, disability and carers forums, ethnic minorities, COSLA, Elected Members, BSL users, community anchor organisations. 	CLOSED	Partially Accepted	<p>Narrative in the intervention updated to reflect the point on geography, diversity and intersectionality.</p> <p>Intervention 4 updated to recognise the barriers to participation of communities.</p>
	<p>Framing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Make space in the narrative and interventions for Glasgow's history of oppression and resistance to demonstrate the exploitation that has already taken place in the City Region, and how that links to future inequalities in the context of climate change. -Acknowledge the importance of different kinds of "evidence": oral histories, lived experiences to ensure this is understood and drawn on. 	CLOSED	Partially accepted - the issue of wider evidence is accepted but has been expanded in intervention 5 around monitoring, evaluation and learning	Narrative in the 'background' and 'challenge' section to reference the need to learn from past failures where transformation has widened inequalities
8: Ensure our homes, offices, buildings, and infrastructure are climate resilient	<p>Funding/finance/resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Understanding funding/resources is particularly key for this intervention – need to draw out more strongly who needs to pay for adaptation action, and how. -Linking to the City Region Deals and Community Wealth Building approaches could help build on existing research, analysis and recommendations (e.g. employment opportunities for women, BAME and disabled people). 	CLOSED	Partially accepted - There is a strong opportunity to link to Community Wealth Building and skills, but there is a separate intervention on funding and finance which sets out the need for all interventions to be appropriately funded and financed	Aim of intervention updated to clarify a need to both reduce exposure to hazards and build adaptive capacity and link to broader community wealth building.
	<p>Clarifying responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -An improved understanding of where responsibilities for adapting infrastructure sit is required. Who has greater/lesser abilities to adapt, particularly in relation to housing? -Being aware of gaps will help to target specific groups e.g. renters and marginalised/more deprived private home owners who don't have responsibility/financial means to adapt their homes. -Adaptation actions for private and social housing need to acknowledge that BAME lifestyles do not always 'fit' with mainstream lifestyles (e.g. greater levels of intergenerational living). 	CLOSED	Accepted	Interventions 8.2 and 8.5 (on infrastructure and housing) updated to reflect these issues, with a particular focus on responsibility for infrastructure and the gaps /considerations of wider cultural and social factors in housing retrofit
	<p>Strengthening engagement and communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Empowering and mobilising communities in decision making/placemaking requires overcoming language/cultural barriers to participation. Finding the right community representatives and partnership projects is vital to broadening the narrative. -Important to share experiences/learning across different communities/projects, such as bringing infrastructure together with projects on green spaces, food justice etc. 	CLOSED	Partially accepted - we accept these issues are relevant here, but they extend beyond this specific intervention to apply across all in the Strategy - therefore we have used them to update Intervention 4. Intervention 5 already has a sub-intervention (5.1) specifically focused on learning by doing and sharing that around the region	Sub intervention 4.1 extended to cover delivery, and to clarify that to increase involvement requires not just activities, but a focus on engaging those who can help overcome cultural barriers.
	<p>Widening involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -People are generally missing from this intervention – add 'for all' at the end of the intervention. -Private landlords are a particular concern - difficult group to engage, but many marginalised people are living in privately owned housing. -Private developers and building standards are key to engage in terms of investment and knowledge sharing. -At community level, focus on: women's and youth groups, faith groups, schools, nature groups and land rights activists. 	CLOSED	Partially accepted - Whilst some amendments have been made the strategy interventions are cross cutting and so not mutually exclusive, and so some points are covered in other interventions.	Intervention title updated to read 'Ensure everyone's homes, offices, buildings, and infrastructure are resilient to future climate impacts' - to also reflect comments from SEPA on definitions of climate impacts.
				Section on the Challenge updated to reference the mix of actors and their impact on the most vulnerable.
				<p>Sub intervention 8.4 already recognised building standards but has been amended to reflect the need to engage developers.</p> <p>Intervention 4 has been updated to reflect involvement and participation and engagement with communities, including the diverse range of actors named.</p>

SIA – Survey

	1. What is your opinion on the following statement? The proposed strategy will help Glasgow City Region adapt to the impacts of climate change (select one below)					3. Are there other interventions that we should be including in the strategy, and if so, why? (Please state)	CRC Response	4. Please summarise your key recommendation for each of the interventions discussed during the Social Impact Assessment workshop:					CRC Response
#	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Open-Ended Response		Intervention 1. Reform and reshape governance mechanisms so they respond to adaptation needs, nurture new leadership, and create expectations in society	Intervention 2. Develop the ability of organisations, businesses and communities to adapt	Intervention 4: Enable and equip communities to participate in adaptation	Intervention 8: Ensure our homes, offices, buildings, and infrastructure are climate resilient		
1					Strongly agree								
2					Strongly agree								
3				Agree		No		Recognise that governance takes different forms in society form organisational to cultural	There will be a variety of needs to be addressed however prioritisation needs to be proportionate	Use alternative methods of engaging the community to develop this e.g. via co-production. Develop a wider but proportionate community engagement stakeholder list for the region.	Look at effective ways to communicate: media are on occasion self serving		Recognition of forms of governance included in Intervention 1. Noted on intervention 2.
4				Agree		Learning, learning, learning.....impacts and opportunities.	Noted. Monitoring, evaluation and learning is included in Intervention 5.	Encourage joint impact assessments drawing on equalities and human rights law	People are still not clear what the issues are on a practical level, lower level examples of impacts and opportunities needed to be pushed to the fore	Tap into Community empowerment activity, target younger people, tab into 1% budget requirement, public perception of the issues is poorly informed, jumping from one trend to another, e scooters, electric cars, are just worse versions of bikes and cars (no one really mention propane cars and hydrogen cars for example)	At event most discussion was about buildings, not road rail or transport		The scope of impact assessments is beyond the scope of this report. On what the issues are, we have tried to address this with the inclusion of an Expert Advisory Committee but also through evidence sharing with local authorities. On existing community empowerment activity, we have added a new sub intervention on mapping existing community engagement and empowerment activity in the City Region as an initial step. Young People have been specifically named as an important target group. On the wider comments of mitigation, these are beyond the scope of the strategy. Finally in intervention 8 we have clarified the language to be clear the narrative relates to transport as well as buildings.
5				Agree				ensure there is wider involvement inc community		use embedded orgs who are trusted			Wider community involvement has been included in the narrative of intervention 1, as has the need for trusted organisations in Intervention 4.
6				Agree				Leadership needs to come from all levels of society and needs to be supported and facilitated for those who struggle to engage because of other priorities and the impact of socio-economic disadvantage	Elected members have to be part of the communities who are supported to develop their ability to adapt	There needs to be a careful balance of how communities are supported, with a full understanding of their challenges and barriers to participation.	Link to City Region/Growth Deals and Community Wealth Building approaches to link with approaches already being undertaken		Intervention 1.3 updated to reflect the need for leadership at all levels. We agree on the need for elected members, but they have been named as part of the set of leaders in Intervention 1.3. We have strengthened the narrative in Intervention 4 to reflect the need for a range of tools, techniques and successful engagement and empowerment processes. We have also updated the 'where are we now' section in Intervention 4 to reflect the City Deal and Community Wealth Building approaches
7				Agree		Cultural adaptations: As the climate evolves, areas of land are either lost or damaged by environmental change. This will have an impact on the cultural use/language used (Gaelic/Scotts etc.). So looking to culture could not only give us a greater understanding of what aspects of a community need to be invested in to become more resilient, but it could also give us tools to connect more people through cultural practices such as storytelling, music composition and performance etc.	Noted - a greater focus on culture and history has been included in Intervention 4.						

continued...

SIA – Survey continued

[illegible]