



CRC – Local Place Plan resources on climate action

Introduction

This guide has been produced to help communities in the Glasgow City Region with including actions to address climate change and its impacts in Local Place Plans. It has been produced by Climate Ready Clyde, which is an initiative to support the creation of a shared vision, strategy and action plan for an adapting Glasgow City Region.

The guide provides links to resources that will help communities include climate action into their plans, but it is not a comprehensive guide to Local Place Plans in their entirety (for that, see Planning Aid Scotland: <https://www.pas.org.uk/resources/>).

The guide also doesn't produce a list of actions to include, as these will vary depending on location, impact and other projects in the community. It does, however, provide examples of things that could be done, links to tools to help identify specific actions, and inspiration in the form of case studies from other communities.

Local Place Plans

[Local Place Plans](#) were introduced by Scottish Government as part of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 and contain a new right for communities to produce their own plans for their local area as part of the new planning system. They provide the chance for communities to develop projects and proposals for their area.

Local Place Plans contain a community's proposals for the development and use of land, they can help develop collaboration and partnership and support a community identify their aspirations on the big challenges for a future Scotland and their local area, such as responding to the global climate emergency and tackling inequalities.

- Must be community led,
- Must relate to the development or use of land.

Planning Aid Scotland (PAS) has some helpful guidance on local place plans and resources for community development and delivery on their website: <https://www.pas.org.uk/resources/>

Climate Adaptation

Climate adaptation is about taking action to increase our resilience to the impacts of climate change. The plans for change will have to take into account issues such as increased temperatures, flooding or drought, coastal erosion and increased storm severity and frequency.

Action to address the impacts of climate change should be included in Local Place Plans, this will include specific climate adaptation measures and projects to lessen impacts and improve the environment for right now, but that should also ensure that the future climate is considered and accounted for within other activities. Many projects within an LPP can include climate adaptation projects and are usually able to bring multiple benefits to a community and a place.

What does climate change mean for your place?

The [Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme](#) has identified key impacts of climate change to Scotland, not everywhere will be affected by everything and local impacts should be considered when developing your LPP. For example:

- Increased risk of flooding
- Sea level rise
- Increased risk of summer drought
- Decrease in soil productivity and the health of our natural environment
- Disruption to our energy supplies, infrastructure, business productivity and food supply
- Changes to the health and wellbeing of our people and cultural identify / heritage

The [Climate Ready Places](#) resources suggest some ideas for adapting your place to the impact of climate change, many of which could be included in a Local Place Pan. For example:

- Naturalised parks and greenspaces
- Green streets, routes and buildings
- Raingardens, green roof and green wall
- Local community food growing spaces
- Reconnecting floodplains
- Restoring wetlands, watercourses and peatlands
- Planting trees
- Redevelop derelict sites
- Diversity and connect habitats

These should / will bring additional benefits to your place, such as opportunities for better active travel, more (and better) greenspace and biodiversity, safe recreation spaces, reduced pollution, new or improved social spaces, a more attractive area, improved health and wellbeing for the community.



Climate Ready Places.

What does Climate Change mean for the Glasgow region?

Key Risks to the Glasgow City Region are the impacts of increased flooding (surface water and river flooding), increased temperatures and heatwaves/overheating, and coastal erosion along the outer reaches of the Clyde. The [CRC Climate Risk and Opportunity Assessment](#) identified key actions and activities that will support the Regions ability to adapt to climate change and to ensure future resilience to climate impacts. Some of these will be relevant at a place or local level and could be incorporated into Local Place Plans if the risks are there. For example:

- Adapting buildings and making them more resilient to projected future weather events,
- Improving and using greenspaces and blue spaces to adapt to and mitigate impacts of climate change,
- Managing land in ways that support climate adaptation and protect priority locations from increased flooding and temperatures,
- Embedding adaptation into site management plans,
- Support / drive forward changes in local transport infrastructure,
- Increase community growing and community energy production projects.

Tools to help identify the likely impacts on your place.

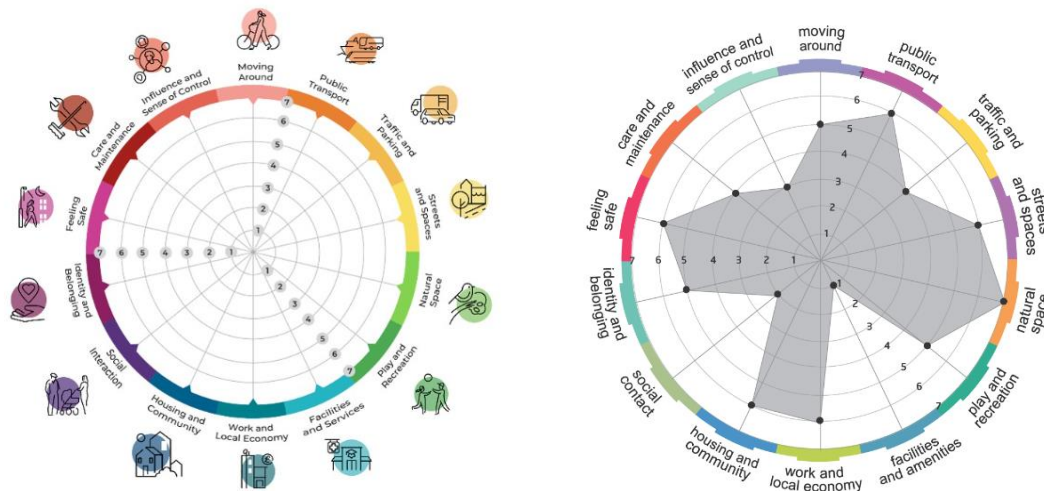
The Place Standard

The Place Standard tool (<https://www.ourplace.scot/About-Place-Standard>) has been created to help assess places and develop plans and activities to improve a place. A separate tool has been created with a “[Climate Lens](#)” which has been developed to help understand how climate change may impact a local area and support the creation of plans and activities that will be more resilient to the impact of climate change and also support a places ability to reduce the impact. It covers a range of themes around which projects can be developed, for example public transport and moving around the place, streets and streetscapes, natural spaces, play and recreation and housing and community.

The tool allows scores to be given to 14 different aspects of place whilst considering the following questions:

- How can we achieve the target of net zero emissions?
- **How can we adapt this place to already unavoidable climate change?**

The results will identify areas that could be improved in terms of resilience to climate impacts and ability to adapt.

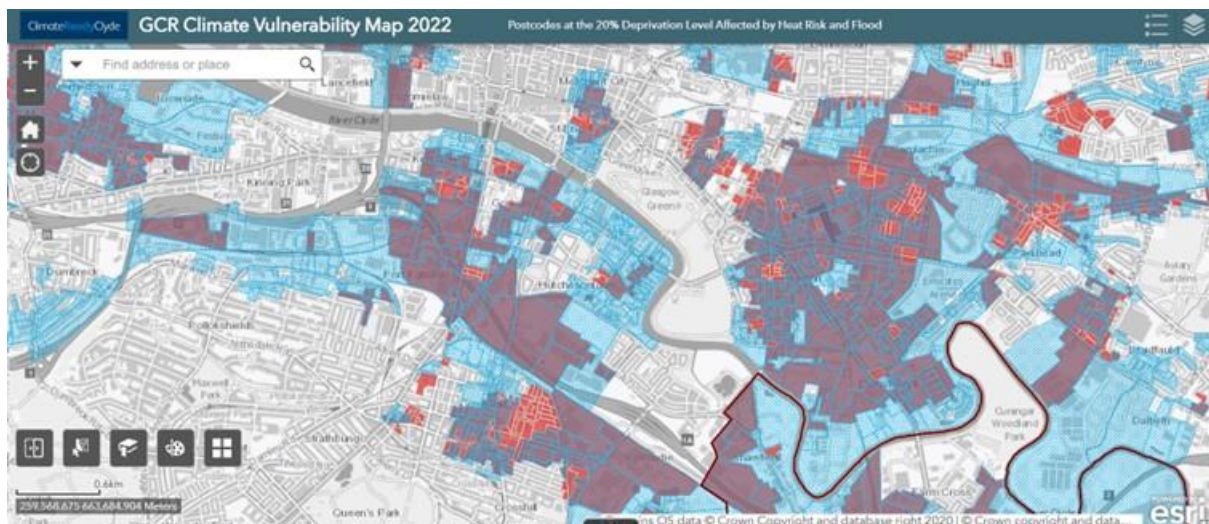


Place Standard with a Climate Lens tool.

Climate Vulnerability Map

To support the effort towards tackling the effects of climate change in the Clyde region, Clydeplan and Climate Ready Clyde created the Climate Vulnerability Map: [Climate Vulnerability Map \(climatereadyclyde.org.uk\)](http://climatereadyclyde.org.uk). The map shows those postcodes that are within the top 20% of deprivation according to the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), and that are exposed to either flood risk (blue on the map), heat risk (red on the map) or both. It can help with the identification of communities most at risk from the impacts of climate change, and what those impacts are, which could help with deciding on how to prioritise resources and what projects could be delivered to best use those resources.

The image below shows an example of what the maps look like. Areas coloured in blue are vulnerable to flooding, whilst those in red are vulnerable to the impacts of heat. The map is interactive, meaning it's possible to zoom into specific areas and places.



Clyde Climate Vulnerability map.

Please note that areas not included on the map will also face heat and flood risk, but the map focuses on where these risks intersect with increased vulnerability (i.e. increased multiple deprivation scores). Therefore, it highlights where communities are both exposed to climate change impacts but may also have less ability to cope with and respond to extreme events.

Using the map can help identify not just the areas that would benefit from action, but also some of the types of actions. For example, planting street trees to help with cooling, using raingardens to manage surface water and run off.

Local Development Plan evidence report

Climate Ready Clyde has produced an evidence report for the eight planning authorities within the Region to support with the evidence gathering stages of the Local Development Plan process. It provides an overview of regional sources of information on climate risks and climate adaptation and may also be of use in the creation of Local Place Plans in the area:

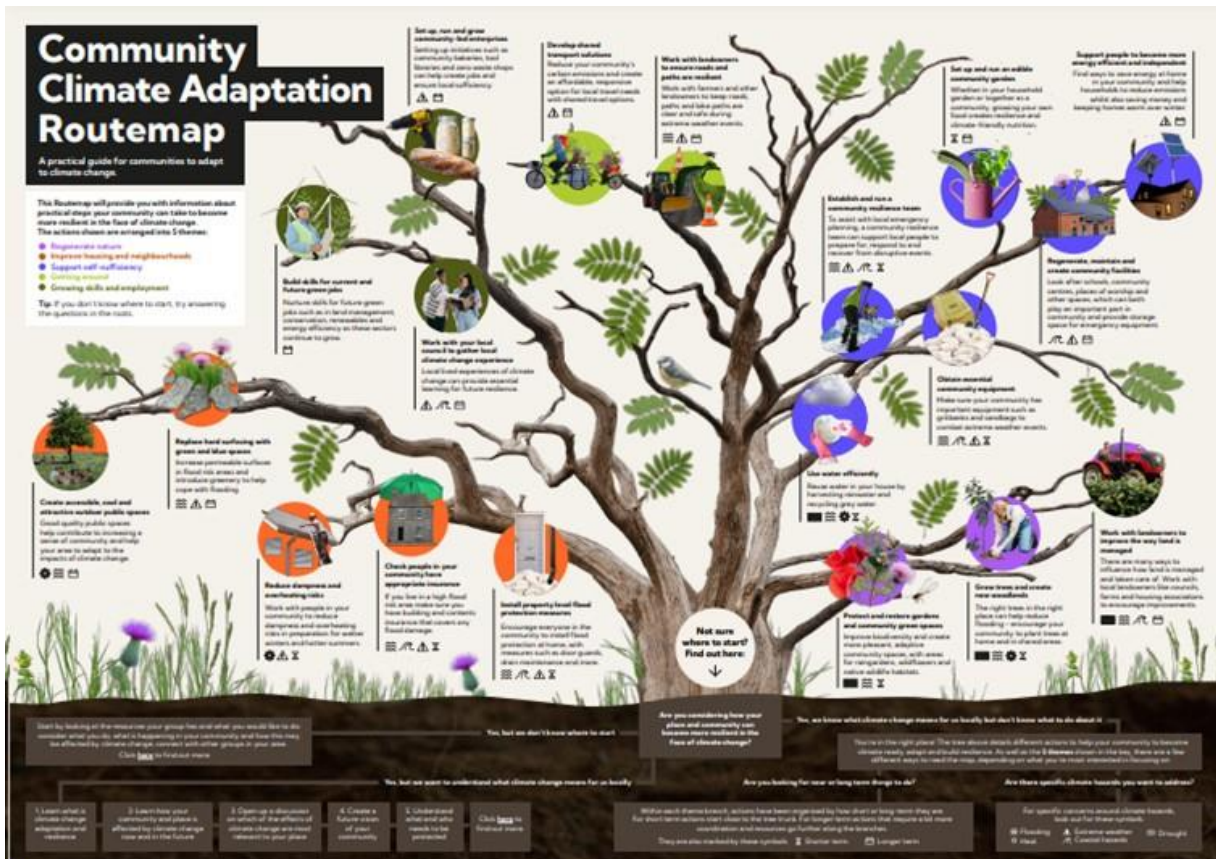
<https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/climate-risks-and-adaptation-evidence-summary-for-local-development-plans/>

What to include in your Local Place Plan.

What is included in your plan will be dependent on your place, the local risks and impacts, other plans and projects, and the needs of your community. However, the following pages include links to case studies and examples of actions that could be included.

The Community Climate Adaptation Routemap gives suggestions and ideas for actions that can be taken locally: <https://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/how-adapt/tools-and-resources/community-climate-adaptation-routemap>

For example, restoring and enhancing community greenspaces, growing trees and woodlands, installing property level flood protection measures, de-paving, providing essential equipment for resilience and using water efficiently.



Adaptation Scotland's Community Climate Adaptation Routemap.

The Adaptation Scotland "Communities" website section also has videos from a range of people talking about their climate story which could give ideas and inspirations: <https://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/get-involved/our-projects/local-climate-stories>

Alongside the stories, there are case studies of several community based and community-led adaptation projects, from participatory mapping in the Hebrides to creating climate ready partnerships and delivering natural flood management projects in the south of Scotland: https://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/how-adapt/case-studies/filter?sortBy=default&project_sector=community&framework_capability=

The Climate Ready Localities work is a really good example of community-based climate resilience collaborations leading to increased climate readiness and resilience in two areas: [Adaptation Scotland :: Climate Ready Localities](#)



Community Land Scotland is a charity who supports communities to take ownership and management of land and buildings in their local area. The CLS website has good examples and case studies of climate action implemented by communities across Scotland:

https://www.communitylandscotland.org.uk/resource_tag/climate-biodiversity/?resource_type=case-studies

The Development Trust Association Scotland also showcases “community pathways to resilience” – case studies and examples of projects and activities that their members have delivered for address climate action from local energy networks to community fridges. <https://dtascot.org.uk/dtas-member-network/case-studies>

The National Centre for Resilience is a cross sector partnership involving Scottish universities, government and practice, using evidence to inform policy and practice to increased countrywide resilience to natural hazards. As well as having a suite of case studies and project examples, they also have information and sources of funding for resilience work.

<https://www.gla.ac.uk/research/az/ncr/>

Scottish Climate Communities Action Network has a collection of tools and guides to help communities start identifying what could be done in their area, there’s also a series of blogs and podcasts sharing stories of community led climate action in Scotland for inspiration: <https://sccan.scot/support/tools-guides/>



Community Raingarden in a greenspace.

Climate Action Towns is a programme run by Architecture and Design Scotland, supporting the development of place-based climate action in seven small communities over 3 years:

<https://www.ads.org.uk/resource/climate-action-towns>

The Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations [SCVO](https://www.scvo.org.uk/) runs the Growing Climate Confidence project and provides information on the expected changes to our climate, potential impacts and stories and advice on what can be done on a local scale: <https://climateconfident.scot/act>

The 10,000 Raingardens for Scotland campaign provides resources and guides on creating biodiverse friendly, water management features in all sorts of community situations, from schools and streets to community gardens and even retail parks: <https://www.10kraingardens.scot/resources-and-more/>



House and street rain gardens in Oslo and Sheffield.

Slow the Flow Calderdale is a community-led catchment scale Natural Flood Management project from Yorkshire that was set up in response to devastating floods in the area one Boxing Day. It covers rural and urban areas, large and small scale projects that all work together to reduce the likelihood and impact of floods in the future.

<https://slowtheflow.net/>

Creative Climate Futures is a project that has just started in Glasgow and will support local climate action over the next two years. Keep an eye on the pages on the [Sniffer website](#) for updates or contact the team at CreativeClimateFutures@sniffer.org.uk for more information.