## CLIMATE CHANGE

## EVENTS AND ACTIONS

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## Background

- Several sites across the west of Scotland
- Glasgow City Centre (36 acres)
- PNDC at Cumbernauld, North Lanarkshire (3 acres)
- AFRC at Inchinnan, Renfrewshire (9 acres)
- Ross Priory, Stirlingshire, Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park (190 acres)




## Impact of climate change on estate and services



## CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION -ISSUES AND DRIVERS

- Severe weather events already have an impact on the University in terms of travel disruption and fabric damage.
- Climate change will result in significant impacts on the built, natural, and social environments
- Adapting to climate change includes planning to reduce the risks while identifying and capturing opportunities.



December flood at Ross Priory by Loch Lomond, impact on effluent treatment reedbed

## Event Examples 1

- Ross Priory Reedbed
- December 2015 flooding event meant that reedbed could not properly treat effluent into Loch Lomond (National Park)



## Event Examples 2 - Feb 2018 Snow and Ice Closure of University



Montrose Street


Richmond Street

## ACTIONS

- Understanding what Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation means for the University
- Identifying future climate vulnerability and risks
- Identifying Adaptation priorities
- Updating Winter preparedness - greater level of infrastructure and planning
- Developing a Climate Adaptation Plan and business case
- Building this into development masterplan
- Integrating climate change issues into infrastructure works e.g Heart of the Campus Project to incorporate 'rain gardens'
- Roll-out of Rain gardens, guttering upgrades, increased maintenance


# Action - Heart of the Campus Relandscaping 

Rainwater Management / Raingardens Interconnected at surface landscape system for improved rainwater management across the Gardens that:
intercepts

- Treats

Conveys
Attenuates
Infiltrates

1. A swale or vegetated filter strip intercepts run-off from the planted bank and conveys across the lawn through vegetated channels.
2. Overgenerous scale concrete steps - a section converted into soft landscape terraces that connects into the bioretention basin (former water feature) and links into vegetated channels. Hard landscape rill or channel intercepts run off from steps.
3. Link into stepped raingarden.
4. Bioretention garden intercepts run infiltrates, with cloud burst surges overflow route onto road as per existing condition
5. Rain gardens prominent at lowest part of the Gardens attenuates, filters, infiltrates with cloud burst surges, overflow route onto road as per existing.
6. Hard landscape areas could be permeable.

Planting Approach
A response that interweaves the multi-faceted objectives of:
positive at-surface rainwater management that interrupts the gravity flow \& dramatic topography
inbuilt climate change resilience through careful selection of habitat types \& species selection.
a positive contribution to the biodiversity of the city ecology.
introducing soft landscape structure that gives legibility and a strong identity to the Garden. Combined with ephemeral 'come and go' elements such as bulbs, winter seed heads, autumn coloured bark \& stems that provide seasonal variety and a layer of richness to the Garden.
a contrast of spaces that feel safe and welcoming, and where vibrant, social spaces and more tranquil environments can be found.


Figure 31 - Rainwater Management

## Rain Garden North Portland Street




