CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

EVENTS AND ACTIONS

Roddy Yarr, Assistant Director (Sustainability and Environmental Management)





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



8.3 Rainwater Management / Raingardens

Interconnected at surface landscape system for improved rainwater management across the Gardens that: -

- intercepts
- Treats
- Conveys
- Attenuates
- Infiltrates
- A swale or vegetated filter strip intercepts run-off from the planted bank and conveys across the lawn through vegetated channels.
- 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.
- Bioretention garden intercepts run infiltrates, with cloud burst surges overflow route onto road as per existing condition.
- 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.

8.4 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







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