

Climate Change Strategies

Broadlands offers a range of strategies designed to carry your organisation forward in response to the inevitability of climate change. The strategies are tailored to your individual needs and are aimed at senior officers in green space departments of local authorities.

We aim to provide you with a strategy designed to tackle the issue of climate change and to provide you with a number of benefits which include:

- **Reducing your local authority's carbon footprint**
- **Using green space as a resource to generate bio-fuel**
- **Creating opportunities for sustainable transport**
- **Improving native habitats and increasing biodiversity**
- **Managing sustainably to reduce the need to use harmful chemicals and precious water for irrigation.**

Instead of being a source of pollution and a use of valuable resources, let your green spaces be seen as a positive asset to your local communities. Help us to deliver you a well thought out strategy which carefully considers how you plan and manage your green space to improve the environment and act as a beacon for residents to follow.

Well-managed green space needs to be integrated in to urban environments



There are a number of issues which you may need to pursue which our experienced staff can cater for. These may include:

- **Using green space to offset the effects of climate change.** Looking at ways in which green space can offset warming and the damaging effects of flash flooding. The University of Manchester has carried out research which indicates that increasing the quantity of open space in urban areas by 10% can reduce the average temperature by several degrees Celsius. Recent flooding has also taught us that sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) in open spaces in our towns and cities are vital in reducing the effects of flash flooding by creating porous surfaces, increasing the size of flood plains and introducing natural barriers to flood water.
- Using green spaces to **generate bio-fuels.** Green spaces are increasingly being seen by entrepreneurial local authorities as a potential resource as fuel prices rise and sources of supply become increasingly unreliable. Spare land, even in existing ornamental parks and open spaces, can be used to grow crops which can be utilised to fuel boilers for the space heating of buildings such as pavilions, schools, libraries and even plant nurseries.



Work in Kaliningrad, Russia included the development of greenways through the City to reduce pollution and increase recreation

Payback can very often be surprisingly quick, providing a cost-effective way to use green space and to reduce reliance on non-renewable fuels. If power is generated, it is even possible to sell surpluses back to the National Grid.

- Interconnected green space as a means of **reducing reliance on motorised transport.** A number of local authorities in the United Kingdom and Europe have successfully developed plans to create a series of interconnected green spaces which can lead people away from urban areas into surrounding rural areas and encourage outdoor recreation. Walking and cycling routes can be used to reduce reliance on motorised transport. These green passageways can be landscaped to plant native species and to increase biodiversity.
- Better management can decrease the use of harmful chemicals, water, vehicles and equipment which use non-renewable fuels and pollute the environment. By carefully designing and managing our green spaces we can reduce our levels of intervention and produce landscapes which have amenity and aesthetic value, but which demonstrate that we can work with nature to reduce our harmful footprint.

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