

Architecture & Design Scotland

Ailtearachd is Dealbhadh na h-Alba

Designing for a Changing Climate:

Carbon Conscious Places



Contents



Designing for a Changing Climate: Place Planning for Decarbonisation has been developed by Architecture and Design Scotland and is based on the learning from the work with our Pilot Project participants - Shetland Islands Council, the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park, Planning Aid Scotland (PAS), Glasgow City Council, Moray Council and Elgin BID.

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A Carbon Conscious Place

Scotland's climate is changing. We are already experiencing this through increased rainfall events, warmer seasons and rising sea levels. This is both a challenge and opportunity to rethink how our places are planned, delivered, adapted and used. If we do this well and at pace, we help to futureproof our villages, towns, cities and regions from the more extreme and costly impacts of climate change. In turn, we can help to support places to be healthier, happier, just and thriving.

In 2019, the Energy and Climate Change Directorate of the Scottish Government asked Architecture and Design Scotland to help implement Scotland's [Climate Change Plan](#) and [Act](#) at a local level. Over the last decade, A&DS has collected intelligence on sustainable design. However with the introduction of a target to be a net zero carbon society by 2045, we recognised we could both support and gain more understanding of the practical and creative ways places can help achieve this ambition.

This report shares the learning from Architecture and Design Scotland's year-long exploration in to designing for a changing climate, where we considered a whole place approach to the net zero carbon challenge. Through rethinking how we move about, how we live, how we support town centres and how we become more self-sufficient, we were able to consider different ways to address all [scopes](#) of carbon emissions, as well as adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Underpinning this report is the learning gained from working directly with four selected Local Authorities on the development and delivery of local spatial plans, the curation of a [Public Sector Client Forum](#) on Climate, Health and Place, and the creation of a blog series offering a range of different perspectives.

Moray Council

A&DS worked with Moray Council, Elgin BID and Elgin Community Council to help prepare a plan for Elgin Town Centre which better responds to the climate change. The aim of the support was to help reimagine the historical town centre to better service its region, residents, businesses and visitors prioritising climate adaptation and mitigation. Workshops were held which involved over 30 local partners and organisations.

Shetland Islands Council

A&DS worked collaboratively with the Project Implementation Board in Shetland Islands Council, local elected members and community partners to assist with the next steps of the Knab masterplan delivery, a mixed-use development in Lerwick. Workshops were held to help consider the redevelopment through the lens of climate change, explore ways to help foster lower carbon lifestyles and maintain the place priorities through the delivery of the development.

“The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change issued a stark warning last year: the world must act now. By 2030 it will be too late to limit warming to 1.5 degrees”

Roseanna Cunningham MSP, May 2019

Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park

A&DS worked with the National Park Authority, Stirling Council, local steering group and PAS to support the co-production of a land use and rural development framework to guide climate conscious development and land use activities in the Strathard area over the next ten years. This involved a workshop with landowners, key agencies, local community representatives and the business community.

Glasgow City Council

Glasgow City has a commitment to tackle climate change and achieve carbon neutrality by 2030. The support provided to Glasgow involved advising on the early stages of the South-Central Local Development Framework and ensuring climate change is considered at each stage in the process. This has involved using the Place Standard tool to gather local place-based information from 316 participants.

This report is not designed to be read as a manual. It does not suggest a fixed set of solutions for how to alter places. Instead it offers examples, principles and illustrations to help guide and inspire people to support a whole place approach to responding to the climate imperative, carbon targets and their place conditions.

We have used four scales of places – an urban neighbourhood, a city centre, a town and a rural community to illustrate what Scotland in 2050 could look like if we work together and support a holistic approach to designing for the changing climate and delivering on the [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals](#).

Architecture and Design Scotland suggests ways to re-think streets, spaces, buildings and neighbourhoods to support the reduction, repurposing and absorption of carbon. This involves making best use of public resources, redesigning how and where services are provided and facilitating behaviour change. This reflects the Scottish Government's [Place Principle](#), which is committed to a collaborative, place-based approach with a shared purpose to support a clear way forward for all services, assets and investments which will maximise the impact of their combined resources.

This report has been written during the Covid-19 pandemic. This experience has brought into focus the need for the local provision of services, improvements to walking and cycling infrastructure, the delivery of quality open space, the diversification of local town centres and the fragility of some communities. The thinking which underpins the ideas offered in this report, align strongly with the emerging thinking of a green recovery. We hope you find this report helpful and that you join us in continuing the conversation about creating carbon conscious places through a whole place approach, supporting a green recovery.

8 Principles of a Carbon Conscious Place

Following a year of active learning we have identified eight principles of designing for a carbon conscious place.

The principles identified below support a holistic approach to designing and adapting places to reduce, repurpose and absorb carbon. The principles are interconnected and are not intended to be used as a definitive list or set of solutions instead they outline important concepts to consider when planning and developing places.

1. A Place-Led Approach
Understanding, appreciating and working with existing assets, the surrounding landscape and the place identity. Using the right type of intervention, at the right stage, scale and location

Achieved by: Gathering and mapping baseline information. Engaging with community, local authority, developers, agencies, relevant local businesses and service providers. Ensuring place quality is prioritised in all decisions and investments.

2. A Place of Small Distances
Creating complete and self-sufficient neighbourhoods with everyday/night services and facilities within a short walking or cycling distance (e.g. 15 minute place concept).

Achieved by: Locating services within local Town Centres. Co-locating services together in Town Centres. Improving the connectivity and quality of active travel infrastructure. Enhancing digital connectivity. Improving the accessibility to services and public space. Supporting densification and mixed-use developments.

3. A Network of Small Distance Places
Connecting complete neighbourhoods to provide a network of places that support greater self-sufficiency and low carbon living. Enabling people to live, work and play without generating unnecessary carbon emissions.

Achieved by: Prioritising the investment in sustainable public transport networks. Taking an active and landscape infrastructure first approach. Using mapping to analyse the quality, quantity and accessibility of connections between places.

4. A Place Designed for and with Local People
Placing people's needs at the centre of decision-making, service provision and investment in our places and ensuring they are actively involved in key stages of the design process.

Achieved by: Championing people-centred designed. Using co-design and collaborative engagement tools to involve local people and stakeholders from the beginning and throughout the project.

5. A Place that Reuses, Repurposes and Considers Whole Life Costs
Retrofitting existing structures and brownfield sites first, giving consideration to embodied carbon in place. Adding planting to existing hard infrastructure to support climate adaptation and carbon absorption. View structures as 'material banks' with components which are demountable, rebuildable, reusable and resaleable. Consider the cost of the entire lifecycle of a structure rather than only its initial capital costs.

Achieved by: Undertaking an audit of existing land and structures to identify the existing structures, land and material which can be utilised.

6. A Place with Whole and Circular Systems
Enhancing, repairing and joining up the different systems which support a healthy, carbon conscious place. This includes local food, heat, energy, water, green, habitat, transport, waste, housing and social systems. Using the landscape as a productive resource. Ensuring the place planning and delivery process understands and supports a whole and circular systems approach.

Achieved by: Mapping systems to identify deficiencies and apply a co-ordinated approach that creates co-benefits, multiple outcomes and added value to address them.

7. A Place that Supports Sharing
Supporting the sharing of assets and services in places to enable lower carbon living and connect people to their neighbourhoods. From the micro to the macro this can include sharing tools, bikes, electric vehicles to accommodation and education facilities.

Achieved by: Engaging with community, local authority, developers, agencies, relevant local businesses and service providers to identify opportunities for a sharing economy.

8. A Place Designed in Time
Ensuring the place planning and delivery process considers the dimension of time. This includes creating long term visions as well as using short-term approaches to test out interventions.

Achieved by: Considering the timeline of a place and future evolution. Creating a long-term vision and building in review periods through the deliver to allow the plan to respond to and adapted to wider changes. Establishing long term place partnerships. Considering the phasing of delivery and developing meanwhile strategies to support both quick and long-term actions.

Examples of the Principles in Action

1



A Place-Led Approach

The Place Standard tool provides a simple framework to structure conversations about place. It allows you to think about the physical elements of a place (for example its buildings, spaces, and transport links) as well as the social elements (for example whether people feel they have a say in decision making). The tool provides prompts for discussions which allows for all elements to be considered in a methodical way, pinpointing the assets, as well as areas where a place could improve.

2



A Place of Small Distances

Anne Hidalgo, Mayor of Paris, has followed up her work to create a post-car city with an idea of a city of neighbourhood where you can find everything you need within 15 minutes from home, creating socially and economically mixed districts to improve overall quality of life for residents and visitors.

Inspired by the work of Jane Jacobs, Melbourne's 20 minute neighbourhoods and 'hyper proximity' in Copenhagen and Utrecht, the Paris project propose proximity is the key to making cities vital and that they should be redesigned so that people can access the basic social functions of a city within their own neighbourhoods.

3



A Network of Small Distance Places

The Borders Railway is the longest new domestic railway to be built in the UK for over 100 years. Completed in 2015, the railway connects and provides a fast and efficient rail link to communities in Edinburgh, Midlothian and the Scottish Borders. The re-opening of the route has resulted in a significant modal shift from the car to public transport with 61% of users stating they previously made their journey by another mode, which has resulted in approximately 35,800 saved single car trips. (Transport Scotland, Borders Railway Year 2 Evaluation, 2018)

4



A Place Designed for and with Local People

Deveron Projects is based in the rural market town of Huntly in North East Scotland. Inspired by the work of Sir Patrick Geddes, they connect artists, communities and places through creative research and engagement. The town is the venue describes the framework in which Deveron work to inhabit, explore, map and activate their place through artist driven projects, contributing to the social wellbeing of their town.

A Place that Reuses, Repurposes and Considers Whole Life Costs

Collective Architecture, on behalf of Queens Cross Housing Association, developed proposals for the refurbishment of three blocks of flats located in the Woodside area of Glasgow. The refurbishment challenges the current practice of demolishing many high-rise residential buildings. By achieving the Passivhaus EnerPHit standard for retrofit, the now completed works are a significant improvement over current building regulations and work towards the mitigation of fuel poverty for the 314 homes within.

A Place with Whole and Circular Systems

Sheffield's Grey to Green scheme is the UK's largest retro-fit sustainable urban drainage (SuDS) project, and largest inner city 'Green Street' (1.6km). One of the main functions of the scheme is to reduce and slow down surface-water runoff, the route runs adjacent to the River Don, and is in an area prone to flooding. The numerous intended co-benefits include an increase in urban biodiversity, protection of pedestrians from air pollution through multi-layered planting, urban cooling, treatment of contaminated water and the promotion of health and wellbeing.

A Place the Supports Sharing

The Edinburgh Tool Library's goal is to be at the forefront of the sharing revolution by becoming a cornerstone of society. They plan to extend the influence and reach of their community sites to include the whole of Edinburgh and to use their knowledge and experience to work in partnership with other groups to establish tool sharing libraries across the UK. By championing reuse, recycling and repurposing as the norm and not the exception in the community they will work to make their vision a reality and impart the values of their work to as many people as possible.

A Place Designed in Time

Glasgow's Canal Regeneration Partnership has been operating for over a decade with Scottish Canals, Glasgow City Council, BIGG Regeneration and more recently two Housing Associations. The partnership supports locally driven activities through seedling funding, resources and helping secure leases. A local cooperative was set up between 20 local organisations to connect community and strategic activities together. By linking long term and meanwhile actions together, the place has grown successfully over time.



5



6



7



8

Scotland in 2050

What would Scotland look like in 2050 if we take a whole place approach to designing for a changing climate?

We explore this question through four settlement scales, considering the eight principles of Carbon Conscious Places in each setting. Each of the example places show a combination of measures to reduce, repurpose and absorb carbon and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The mix of measures in each place differs depending on the local opportunities and assets, however as a region, they work together to balance the carbon emitted and absorbed. This has helped achieve a net zero carbon society and generated co-benefits such as cleaner air, more resilient neighbourhoods, strong local economies and healthier environments for people and nature.



Town

City Centre

Rural

Urban Neighbourhood

Spatial Illustrations
by Richard Carman

Urban Neighbourhood

Key Principles Illustrated:

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8

1. Street trees enhance the streetscape providing shade, shelter, a home for nature and carbon absorption

2. Sustainably renovated homes providing energy efficient living and healthy indoor environments

3. A cross section through a refurbished tenement block providing a mix of spaces for local services, home working and intergenerational living

This is a typical 2050 urban neighbourhood.

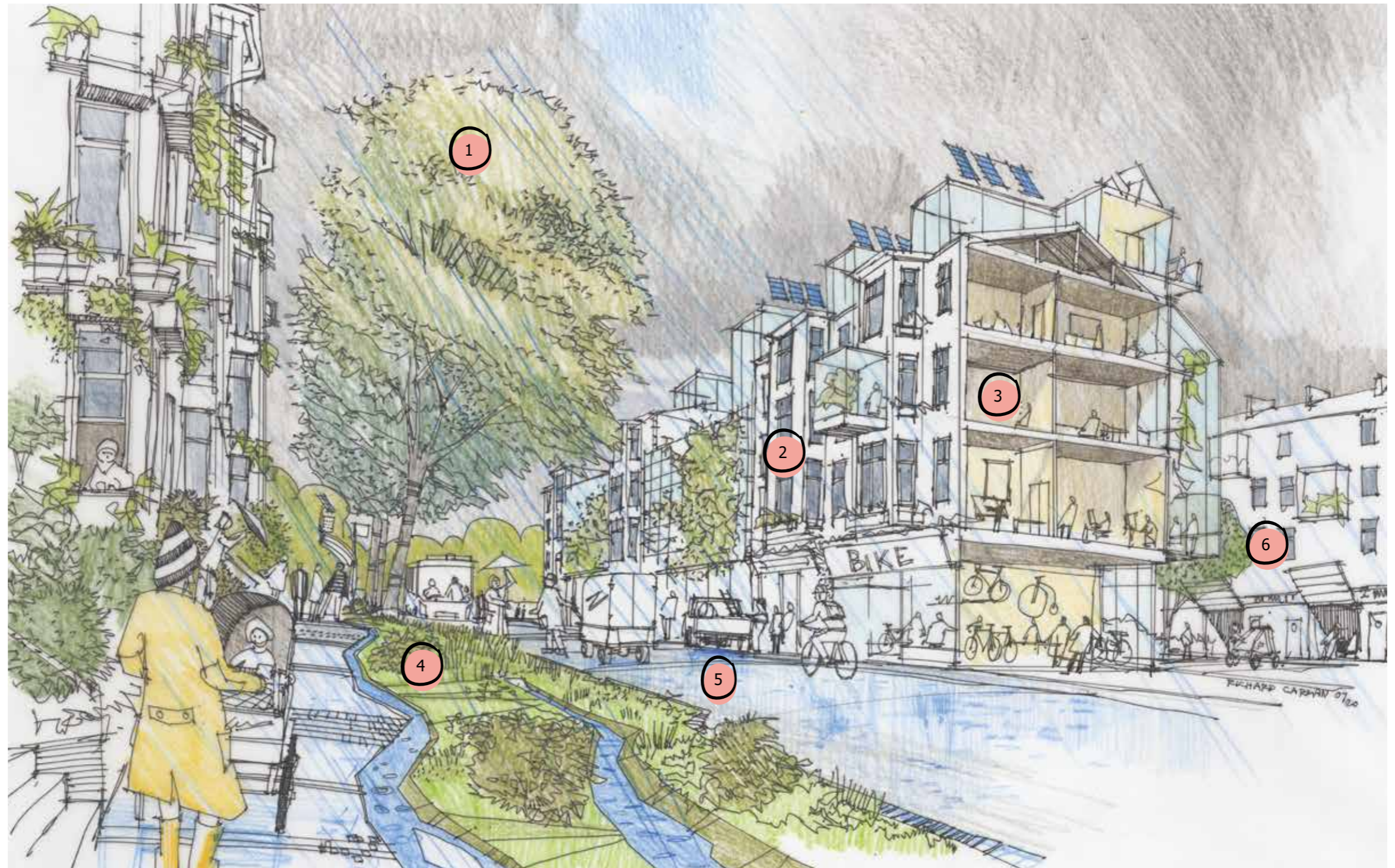
Here the local housing association has led the refurbishment of a block of existing tenement buildings, which have been retrofitted to be highly energy efficient and support passive systems such as the collection of rainwater.

A place standard engagement with the local community highlighted the need for better quality green spaces, more nature, better street drainage, paths and cycle routes. Street trees were introduced by the local authority as part of the neighbourhood Climate Plan, to offer shade and shelter and support urban cooling on hot days and capture carbon.

Walking, cycling and wheeling are the common means of travel and facilities such as health, education and local retail are close by, following the '15 minute neighbourhood' concept that grew out of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. The street still allows some access to vehicles such as delivery vans and emergency vehicles, but these are low or emission free. There is also a bus stop at the end of the street which is regularly served by electric buses.

A local environment group obtained a grant to help transform the backcourts of the tenements into attractive social areas, planted with biodiverse attracting plants and space to grow fruit and vegetables.

The neighbourhood is a happy place to stay and has seen many families return to the urban centre to raise children due to the high quality of life.



4. Raingardens and swales create a playful street feature helping slow, store and clean rainwater

5. Vehicle access limited to key zero emissions vehicles such as local bus, delivery vans, emergency services and residents with mobility restrictions

6. Repurposed garage lockups provide workshops for local residents and creative enterprises

City Centre

Key Principles Illustrated:

1, 2, 4, 6, and 8

1. Pedestrianisation of roads allows for planting of street trees and installation of rain gardens to help absorb carbon and control water run-off

2. Active travel and public transport are prioritised. Access is retained for work-based vehicles (i.e. waste collection, taxi and trade vehicles) in a zero emissions zone

2. Building façades retrofitted with living walls to help with urban cooling, carbon absorption and reduction of energy consumption

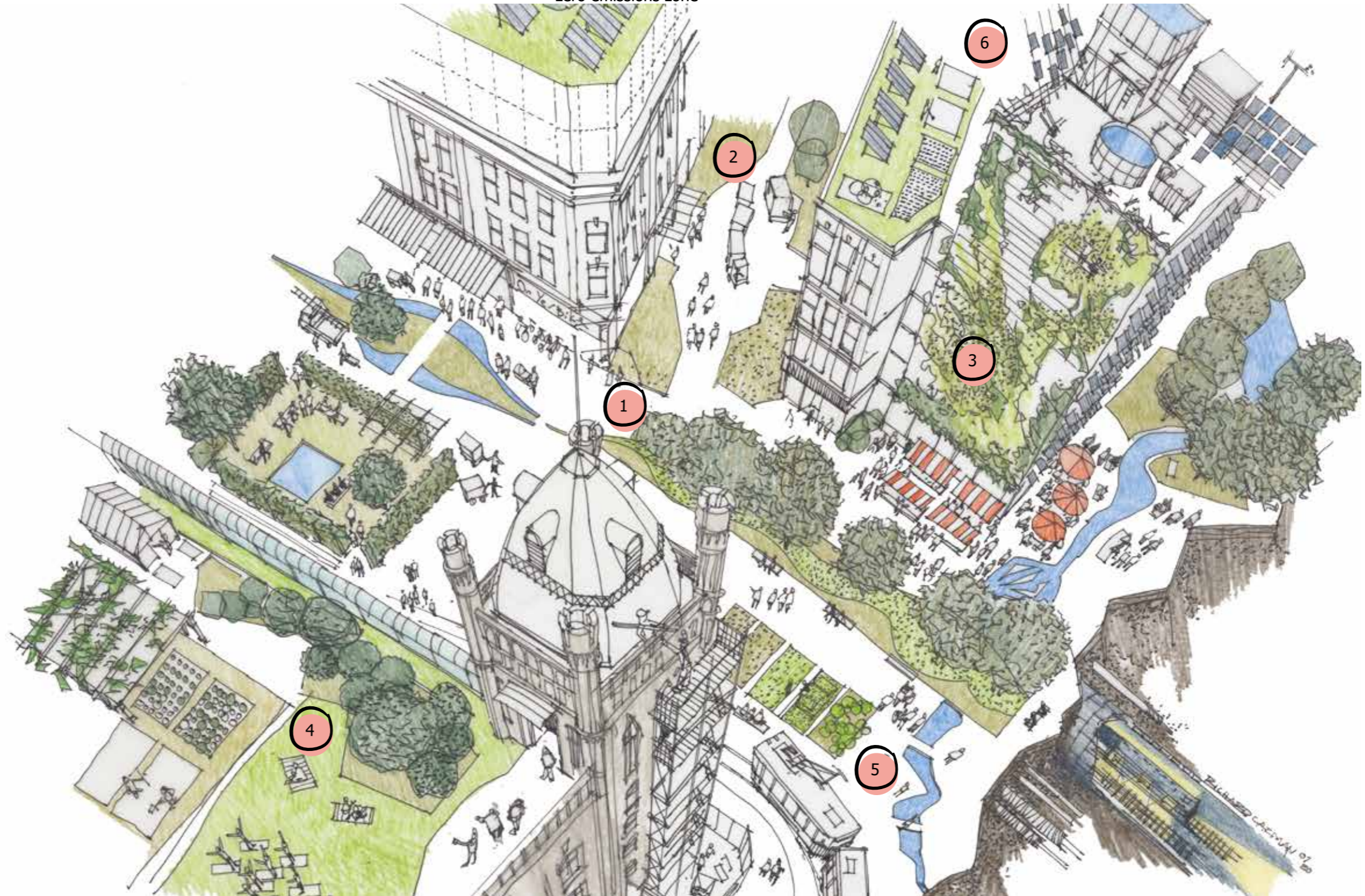
This is a Scottish City Centre in 2050.

The Local Authority, in partnership with Key Agencies and the Chamber of Commerce, has led the alteration to support diverse uses and provide greener, more human-centred spaces.

The partnership looked to other cities such as Melbourne to understand how to respond to a hotter, wetter climate. In response, buildings have been retrofitted with green walls and green roofs to cool the urban environment on hot days and slowdown water on rainy ones. Urban growing is now a common feature of city centre buildings and is a requirement of planning policy.

Through an exciting redesign of the city centre, walking, cycling, wheeling and public transport have become the main modes of movement. The idea of hedonistic urbanism, making places fun, together with a zero emission zone has helped significantly reduce the number of vehicles from all city centres and has left more space for quality public realm. This has been planted with street trees and rain gardens to protect people from the climate and is managed by the Business Improvement District. Former car parking spaces have been repurposed for secure cycle parking and a cargo bike delivery hub has been set up to support zero carbon deliveries for residents and business.

Historic buildings have been retained and refurbished to be energy efficient. The majority of buildings new, and old, are connected to the district heating network. Electric powered public transport connects the city centre with the neighbourhoods and adjacent towns and cities. With more people living in the city centre due to the quality of environment, the city centre is a thriving, greener place to be.



4. Rooftops repurposed as usable areas with green space and room for urban growing

5. Accessible zero emission public transport connecting the city centre

6. Building façades and roof tops have been utilised for onsite generation of electricity and heat

1. Local food growing and agroforestry helping support food self sufficiency and security

2. Distillery Biomass Combined Heat and Power Plant using by-products of the whisky making process and forestry for local energy production

3. Vacant warehouse building retained and refurbished as a local business hub/touchdown space

This is a typical town in 2050.

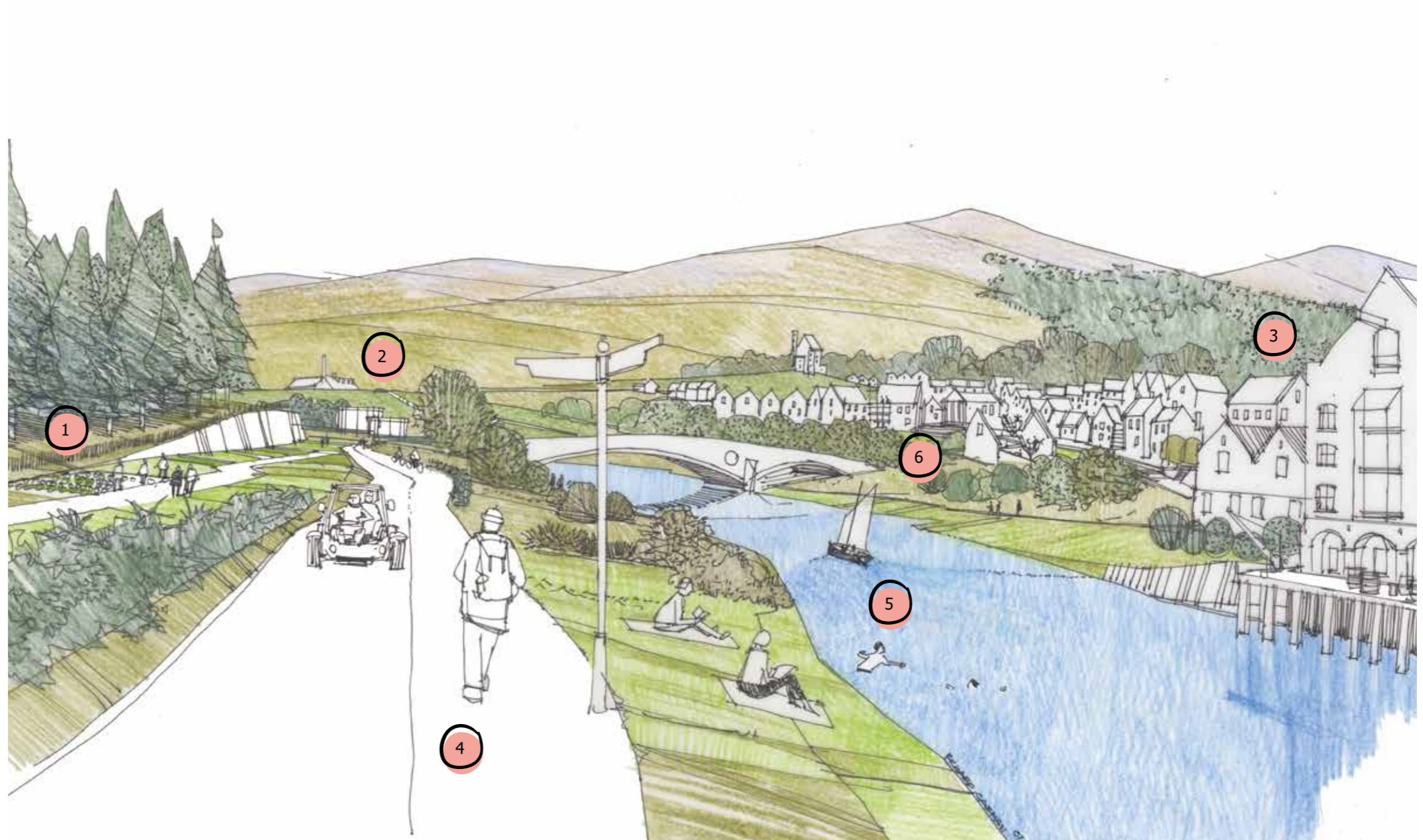
A 'Friends of the River' group played an active role in the transformation of the river in to a key asset for the town. The group worked with the Local Authority and Key Agencies to attract investment for a natural flood defence scheme upstream. This has turned the riverside into a much loved open space in the town with people exercising, relaxing or having meetings there. In addition to supporting pleasure pursuits, the river is now also used to transport locally produced goods between communities by sail boat, an unintended positive co-benefit.

As a result of the reduction in private car use, the declassified road was turned into a national active travel superhighway with support from regional growth investment.

A town-wide Place Standard exercise identified the need to invest in local services such as education, health and local enterprise. The public sector organisations worked together to identify when and where facilities could be co-located or shared.

The local housing association undertook a pre-demolition audit of their housing stock which had to be removed and the materials were able to be reused in the adjacent river corridor to form landscape features.

A partnership between the whisky distillery and the community co-op has resulted in an energy partnership utilising a biomass combined heat and power (CHP) plant using by-products of the whisky making process and from the community run forest to produce energy for over 50% of homes



4. Declassified road repurposed as national active travel corridor connecting a network of towns and green space

5. Local demolition material reused to form landscape features

6. Upstream natural flood defense scheme allows the river to be used as a quality open space and movement of locally produced goods

Rural

Key Principles Illustrated:

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7

1. Ground floor shops serving local businesses and services such as early years education, satellite health facilities and groceries

2. Community owned wind turbines provide electricity to the settlement through a local energy grid

3. Peatland and woodland restoration helps the area absorb carbon and balance emissions

This is a 2050 Scottish rural community.

Through the co-production of a rural land-use and development framework, opportunities to diversify the local economy including agroforestry, land management, eco-tourism and local service industry were identified.

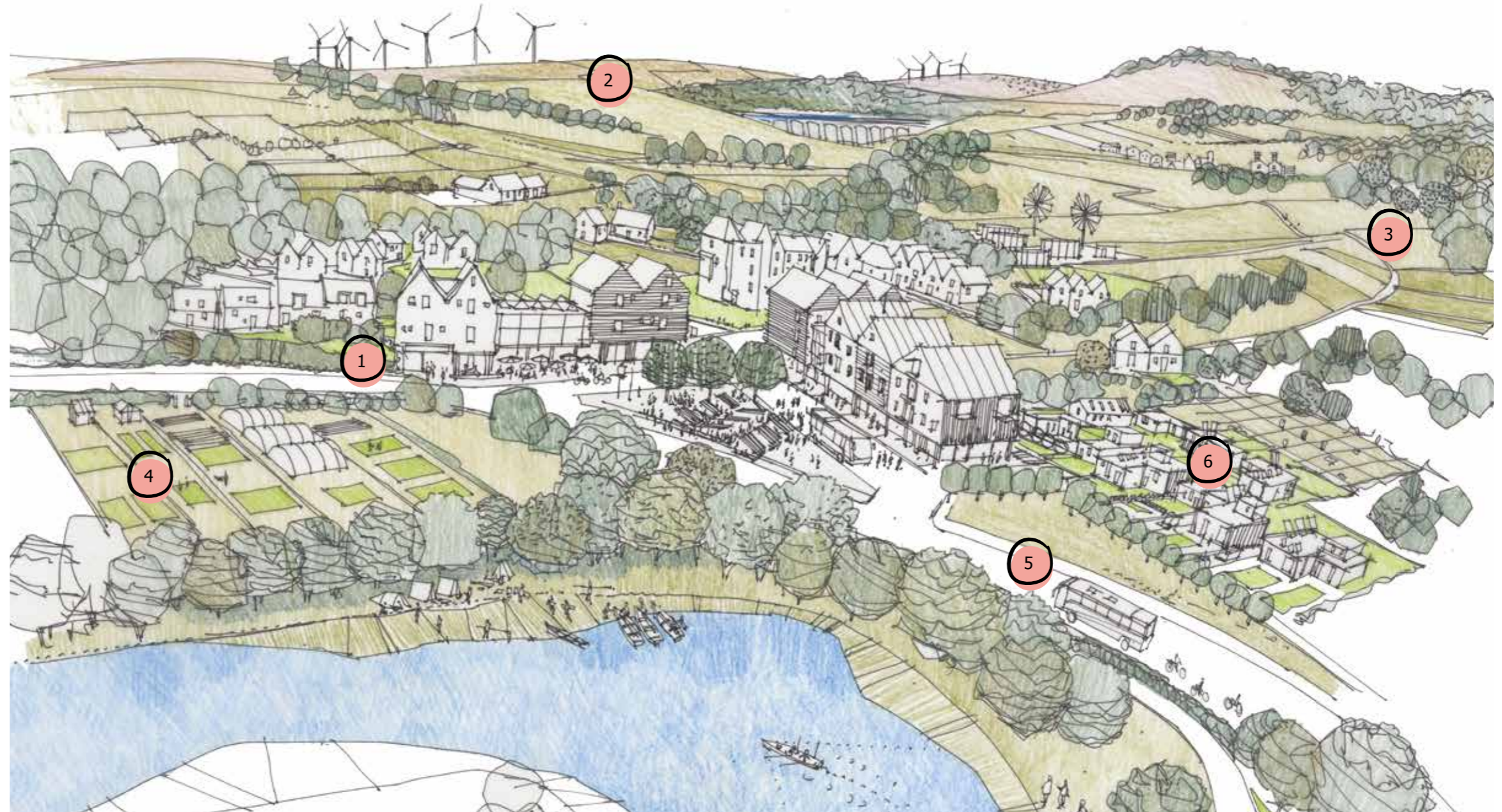
Meaningful community engagement identified a need for a mix of new housing types and tenures in the area. These were designed to be low energy homes, constructed from local timber and low impact renewable materials, which both fit in to the landscape and naturally sequester carbon. All existing homes have been refurbished to be energy efficient and are powered by community owned electricity.

The local authority has invested in a high quality public transport service to connect the area. The community development trust has supported this by securing grants to enhance the local active travel links.

A local land management group was set up to help manage the landscape for significant carbon capturing through peatland restoration and woodland planting.

Local growing and food production has become a key feature of the community, helping them become more self-sufficient. Local events are often focused around the community growing space such as the annual harvest festival.

Overall the area has become known as the 'green lungs of Scotland' helping balance Scotland's overall carbon emissions.



4. Local growing and food production help the community towards food security and self-sufficiency

5. High quality, regular and reliable public transport and good active travel links connect the area to surrounding towns and villages

6. Through meaningful community involvement, new eco friendly housing was constructed using local timber and low impact renewable materials to absorb carbon

Conclusion

This report shares the learning from Architecture and Design Scotland's year-long exploration into 'Designing for a Changing Climate', focusing on a whole place approach to the net-zero carbon challenge. By rethinking how we move, how we live, how we support Town Centres and how we become more self-sufficient, we are able to consider different ways to reduce, repurpose and absorb carbon, as well as adapt to the impacts of climate change. Using four places as examples, the report offers a glimpse towards the Scotland of 2050. We have illustrated how climate action can be encompassed in placemaking and help support healthier, happier and more inclusive lives.

Undoubtedly climate change is one of the key issues of our time. It presents both challenges and opportunities for shaping places. It is clear that unmitigated climate change will have a detrimental impact on our communities and the cost of inaction will be significant to our public sector. We cannot afford to ignore this issue and must work together to embed climate action into the plans we are developing presently for our villages, towns, cities and regions. We have offered three final reflections to support effective planning, design and delivery of carbon conscious places.

- **Place:** Create a shared vision for the place. It's easy to jump into solution mode and identify the components needed to respond to climate change however it's important to agree what kind of place collectively you are trying to achieve, over the next 10, 20, 30 years.
- **Parts:** Identify a combination of measures to reduce, repurpose, absorb carbon and adapt to climate change impacts. By focusing only on energy generation, you avoid efforts to support behaviour change and reducing energy consumption. It is the combination of these that will support a whole place approach and deliver multiple benefits of communities.
- **Process:** Develop strong place leadership. This needs to align investment, champion and encourage collective impact by a wide range of partners at each stage of the planning and delivery process.

Architecture and Design Scotland Support

A&DS offers a support service to local authorities, public sector organisations and community groups to assist in the development and delivery of place plans to prioritise carbon and climate action. This could include town centre strategies, masterplans, local place plans, area development frameworks, regional spatial strategies and/or place-based local development plans.

The service is focused on client support, offering a tailored approach. We can get involved at different stages through the project development cycle, however early engagement is always recommended.

Types of support offered include facilitating workshops to identify place priorities, helping create place briefs, supporting better joint working for delivery, testing different scenarios and providing design advice.

Get In Touch

If you think we could help with your place planning project and/or you would like more information about the service, please get in touch info@ads.org.uk

About Architecture and Design Scotland

We are the Scottish Government's design champion. We bring people together to create better places to be, learn and live in.

www.ads.org.uk
[@ArcDesSco](https://twitter.com/ArcDesSco)

Resources

“The event was great both in content and how it was delivered, something different which is going to provoke a range of reactions and discussion”

PSCF Attendee Feedback

As part of promoting wider learning and supporting capacity building in the built environment A&DS initiated a forum for Public Sector Clients in 2014. The forum is intended to facilitate collective discussion across the public sector on issues of mutual concern, and encourage sharing of experiences, learning and good practice across sectors.

In 2020 A&DS curated a [Public Sector Client Forum](#) on the theme of ‘Designing for a Changing Climate: Climate, Health and Place’, chaired by Ben Twist of Creative Carbon Scotland, the materials for which are publically available.

Collaborative Placemaking

A&DS

Jim MacDonald, Chief Executive of A&DS, presents on how A&DS can support place planning for decarbonisation and the role of the Place Principle in tackling the climate emergency.

<https://vimeo.com/417689495>

Foresterhill Project

Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)

Martin Faulkner, presents the green and blue infrastructure improvements at Foresterhill - Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, Europe’s largest hospital campus.

<https://vimeo.com/415947862>

Woodside Multi-storey Flats

Collective Architecture

Rupert Daly, presents on the Woodside Multi-storey flats project with Queens Cross Housing Association who retaining a series of three tower blocks in Glasgow’s West End and refurbished them to PassivHaus Standard.

<https://vimeo.com/418531581>

Climate Resilient Communities

Scottish Government

Dr. Nadine Andrews, presents on the concept of ‘climate resilient communities’ and explores some of the evidence and focuses on aspects of the model relating to social capital, human health and wellbeing.

<https://vimeo.com/417692677>

Engaging Children in Local Climate Action

A Place in Childhood (APiC)

Dr Jenny Wood and Dr Jamie Hamilton present on engaging the next generation in producing and advancing their own local climate action plans. They draw on APiC’s learnings from developing a Place Standard Tool for and with Scottish children, and a new programme to enable schoolchildren to develop climate action plans as a part of the Curriculum.

<https://vimeo.com/417696474>

The Town is the Venue

Deveron Projects

Claudia Zeiske, presents on the work within Huntly, a market town in the North East of Scotland. The presentation explores some of the projects and the ethos the town and arts organisation have taken to celebrate the local history, context and identity of the place, with a strong focus on sustainability.

<https://vimeo.com/417701342>

Storytelling

University of Edinburgh and the

Scottish Storytelling Forum

Dr Alette Willis, presents on how stories connect people to places and inform their attitudes, values and behaviours. Building on these insights, the presentation considers the role storytelling can play in shaping places and communities now and into the future.

<https://vimeo.com/415891511>

The Cargo Bike Library

Sustrans

MJ Somerville (Pronouns: They/Them/Theirs) presents on Cargo Bikes, the Cargo Bike Library, Logistics Hubs and their part in successful low traffic neighbourhoods. Championing the recently published Cargo Bike Hubs planning guide by City Changer Cargo Bike and some recent Scottish based case studies, the presentation outlines the potential for cargo bikes to be an alternative to HGV and LGV vehicles on our urban streets.

<https://vimeo.com/418527871>

A Circular Economy Approach to Designing for a Changing Climate

Zero Waste Scotland

Clive Bowman presents what is a circular economy and why should we consider it in the design of places? The presentation draws out the benefits of taking a more ‘circular’ approach and how it connects to tackling the climate emergency and reducing carbon emissions.

<https://vimeo.com/417997933>

Resources

Working with partners A&DS has taken a creative look at how we can use design and the principles of collaborative placemaking to help shape places to be climate responsive and enable healthier, happier and low carbon lifestyles. Contributors share their thoughts and perspectives on how we plan places to make a step change in responding to the Climate Emergency and meeting the national carbon emissions reduction targets.

Building Resilience in a Crisis

Daisy Narayanan, Director of Urbanism at Sustrans and Board Member of A&DS, considers what we can learn from the Covid-19 crisis when we look to tackle the Climate Emergency.

https://www.ads.org.uk/resilience_climate_blog/

The Value of Vacant and Derelict Land

Shona Glenn from the Scottish Land Commission, writes about the potential of vacant and derelict land in tackling the Climate Emergency.

https://www.ads.org.uk/vacant_derelict_land_climateblog/

Designing for a Changing Climate

Graham Campbell, SP Energy Networks, writes on the transformation of the energy distribution system to a smart flexible network.

https://www.ads.org.uk/climate-change_grahamcampbell/

Architecture Education

Scott McAulay, Anthropocene Architecture School considers what is needed for architectural education to respond to the Climate Emergency.

https://www.ads.org.uk/climate_architecture_education/

Hedonistic Urbanism

Chris Martin, Urban Movement writes about the challenge of translating self-interest to social good.

https://www.ads.org.uk/hedonistic_urbanism_christophermartin/

What is the Role for Community Based Urban Food Production?

Emilie Wadsworth, CSGNT considers the role of local, urban food production in adapting and mitigating climate change.

https://www.ads.org.uk/community_growing_blog/

Repurposing and Sustainable Placemaking

Neal Hemingway from Threesixty Architecture, writes about the tools available to apply the circular economy when designing and re-purposing our places.

https://www.ads.org.uk/repurposing_sustainableplacemaking/

Shared Mobility and Quality Living

Marian Marsh, CoMoUK reflects on the experience of Seestadt in Vienna, Austria and how shared mobility is helping create high density, high quality living with a focus on sustainable travel.

https://www.ads.org.uk/changing-climate_qualityliving_marianmarsh/

Learning from Melbourne

Heather Claridge, A&DS writes about the City of Melbourne's approach to climate conscious planning, using urban tactics to protect the city from the changing climate and maintain liveability.

https://www.ads.org.uk/melbourne_climatedesign/

Find out more:

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