

Parks and Open Space Strategy 2021 – 2030 – Climate Change Impact Assessment

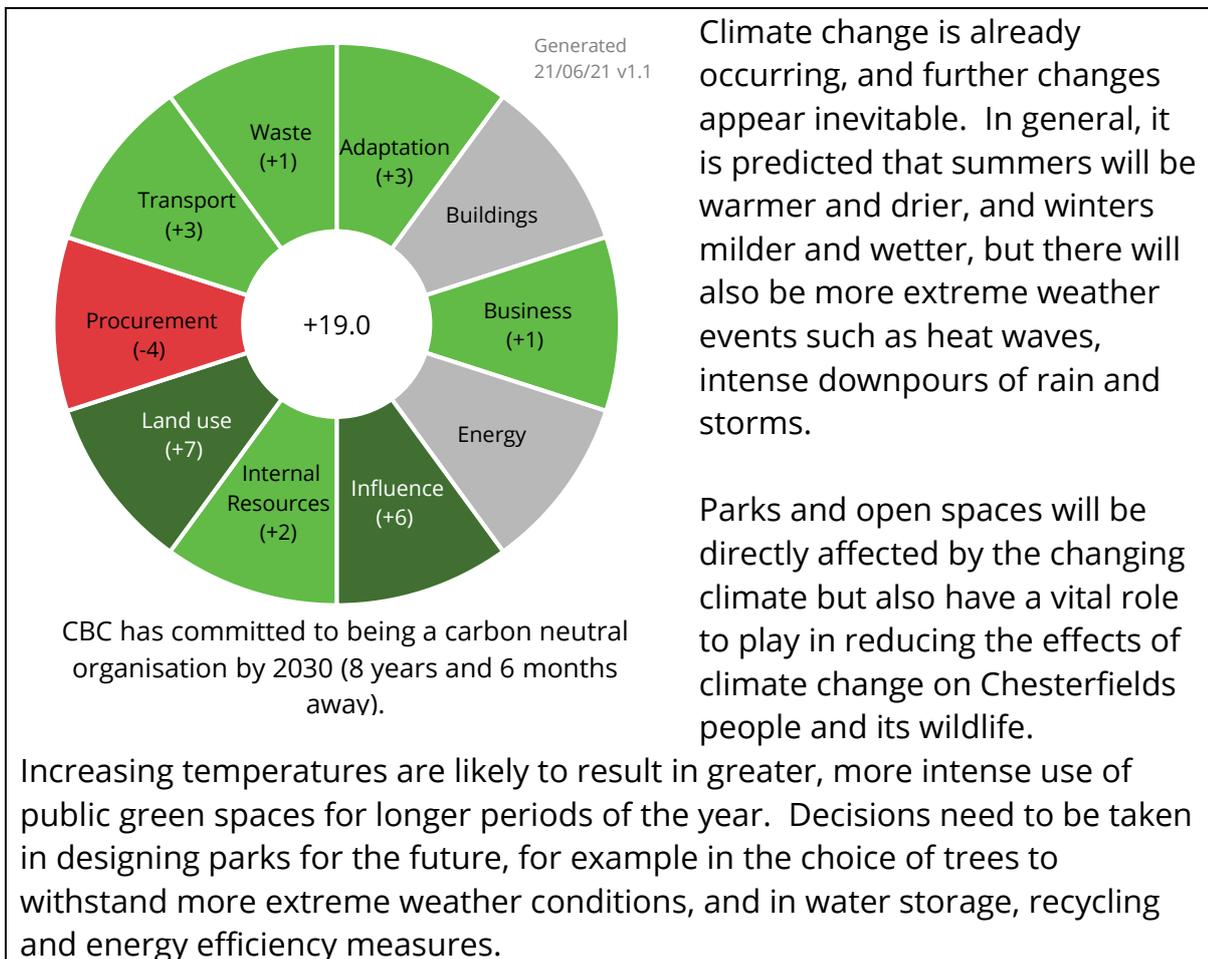
The Parks and Open Spaces Strategy covers multiple climate change sensitivities, and which results in both positive and negative effects. A summary of the estimated results is available in Table 1.

Table 1. Rationale of adopting the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy and its impacts for Climate Change.

Category	Rationale summary
Adaptation	<p>We can support and encourage water storage by allotment associations and community gardens.</p> <p>Our tree planting programmes will help to reduce flooding peak (not a NFM scheme, but catchment will become more wooded)</p> <p>Tree planting can reduce heatwave vulnerability and can have a cooling effect.</p> <p>Changing our mowing regimes can help to capture more carbon and have a cooling effect.</p>
Buildings	<p>The design of any new buildings in parks and open space on existing or growth sites can incorporate measures to reduce energy consumption, utilise materials sourced locally and consider the inclusion of grey water storage.</p>
Business	<p>By working with a range of partners such as Friends groups and volunteers we can influence the way they work, procure things, and raise awareness of the need to tackle climate change in our communities through events, activities and projects</p> <p>By ensuring that any businesses that operate from our premises i.e. café follow best practice</p>
Energy	
Influence	<p>We can promote good practice by sharing stories of our own successes with other partners and support them with advice</p> <p>We can influence a range of partners including voluntary groups, tree wardens, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, Derbyshire County Council and Don Catchment Rivers Trust in the work we do on our parks and open spaces e.g. DCC on the cycle network.</p>
Internal Resources	
Land Use	<p>By undertaking more tree planting on urban sites, we can meet identified deficiencies in semi natural open space.</p>

	On semi natural open space, we can also modify the land by implementing scrapes to increase water carrying capacity to prevent flooding and help with nature recovery.
Procurement	There is likely to be an increase in spending on sundry items for tree planting programmes for example on tree shelters, weedkiller, tools etc.
Transport	Through the strategy we can promote active travel on our own land and also the wider network of footpaths and cycleways to support a reduction in carbon emissions.
Waste	Try to minimise our waste materials by promoting recycling schemes at some of our venues and ensuring that the most sustainable option is used where possible. We are adapting our formal planting areas to reduce the amount of green waste by using more permanent plant types that require less pruning. Some green waste can be recycled but there are haulage considerations to be taken account of.

Report



Chesterfields Parks and Open Spaces Strategy will be central to the way parks and open spaces adapt to climate change, including their role in capturing and storing water after heavy rainfall, preventing localised flooding. Parks and open spaces provide an important cooling effect.

Key benefits that we can realise through our Parks and Open Spaces Strategy to reduce our climatic impacts are:

- promote healthier living, providing spaces for physical activity and relaxation
- cool the town and absorb stormwater to lessen the impacts of climate change
- filter pollutants to improve air and water quality
- make access improvements to our footpaths and cycleways to make them clean, comfortable, and more attractive to encourage walking and cycling,
- store carbon in soils and woodlands
- create better quality and better-connected habitats to improve biodiversity and ecological resilience