



## ► All-weather sports

Sport fields will need to be carefully managed to deal with more frequent periods of prolonged rainfall or drought that can close grass pitches. In some cases only all-weather sports pitches can ensure year round access. The all-weather pitches must be designed and located so that they don't allow excess water to gather. They must also be usable in warmer conditions, for example by providing shade.

## ► Open watercourses

Removing covered water channels and re-introducing open water channels slows the flow of rain water in to drains and rivers, helping to reduce the risk of flooding. This also improves water quality, provides space for vegetation and more public greenspace.

## ► Safe homes

Investing in flood prevention schemes can reduce local flood risk while improving greenspace and enabling people to enjoy the local area. This can ensure people stay in the area, are able to access affordable insurance, and encourage better maintenance of homes and the neighbourhood.

## ► Protect critical services

Emergency services, such as fire stations, police stations and power stations, need to operate during severe weather events. The sites and access routes need a high degree of flood protection to ensure they keep working in emergencies.

## ► Adapting surfaces

Replacing paved carparks and driveways with surfaces that absorb water and making room for more greenspace, including street trees, can improve drainage, reduce local overheating, and improve air quality.

## ► Community growing

Community growing initiatives can increase greenspace, often in underused locations. As well as growing local seasonal food, they can create a home for nature and a space for the community to grow things and work together.