

COOL TOWNS - ROADMAP

Legislative context

Legislative context / Contexte législatif / Wetgevende context

The legislative context offers an overview of the existing legislative framework on climate issues, at all scales (international, European, national, regional and local) by focusing on heat stress issues. It shows how local authorities can act by integrating these objectives in their heat resilient strategies and also participate in improving this existing framework.

Le contexte législatif offre un aperçu du cadre législatif existant concernant les questions climatiques, à toutes les échelles (internationale, européenne, nationale, régionale et locale) en se concentrant sur les questions de stress thermique. Il montre comment les autorités locales peuvent agir en intégrant ces objectifs dans leurs stratégies de résistance au stress thermique et en participant également à l'amélioration de ce cadre législatif existant.

International legislative framework

Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement is a landmark environmental accord that was adopted by nearly every nation in 2015 to address climate change and its negative impacts. The deal aims to substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions in an effort to limit the global temperature increase in this century to 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels, while pursuing means to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees. The agreement includes commitments from all major emitting countries to cut their climate-altering pollution and to strengthen those commitments over time.

European legislative framework

Green New Deal (July 2021)





The European Green Deal provides an action plan to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy and restore biodiversity and cut pollution. The plan outlines investments needed and financing tools available. It explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition.





EU Climate Law

With the European Climate Law the Commission proposes a legally binding target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The EU Institutions and the Member States are bound to take the necessary measures at EU and national level to meet the target, taking into account the importance of promoting fairness and solidarity among Member States. The Climate Law includes measures to keep track of progress and adjust our actions accordingly, based on existing systems such as the governance process for Member States' National Energy and Climate Plans, regular reports by the European Environment Agency, and the latest scientific evidence on climate change and its impacts.



National	National	National	National
<p>Stratégie Nationale Bas Carbone</p> <p>Plan National d'adaptation au changement climatique</p>	<p>UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017</p> <p>UK National Adaptation Programme 2018</p> <p>Green Infrastructure Guidance - Natural England</p>	<p>Klimaatwet (Climate Law)</p> <p>Klimaatplan (Climate Plan)</p> <p>Klimaatakkoord (Climate Agreement)</p> <p>Nationale Klimaatadaptatiestrategie (National Climate Adaptation Strategy)</p> <p>Deltaplan Ruimtelijke Adaptatie (Delta Plan on Spatial Adaptation)</p>	<p>National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 / Nationaal Energie en Klimaatplan 2021-2030</p> <p>National Adaptation Strategy (2010)</p> <p>National Climate Adaptation plan (2017)</p>

 Regional	 /	 Provincial	 Regional - Flanders
<p>Schéma régional d'aménagement, de développement durable et d'égalité des territoires</p>		<p>Regionale Klimaatadaptatiestrategie (Regional Climate Adaptation Strategy)</p> <p>Regionale Energiestrategie (Regional Energy Strategy)</p>	<p>Flemish Climate Policy 2021-2030 (2019)</p> <p>Flemish Adaptation Plan</p>
			<p>Provincial - East Flanders</p>
			<p>Provincial Climate Plan (2015)</p> <p>Provincial Climate Action Plan (2020-2025)</p> <p>Beleidsplan Ruimte (Spatial Planning Policy) (2021)</p>

 Local	 Provincial Kent County	 Local	 Local
<p>Plan Climat Air Energie Territorial</p> <p>Schéma de Cohérence territoriale</p> <p>Plan Local d'Urbanisme Intercommunal</p>	<p>Kent Environment Strategy and implementation plan</p> <p>Kent and Medway Climate Change risk and impact assessment 2019</p> <p>Kent and Medway Adaptation programme (under development)</p>	<p>Stimuleringsprogramma Ruimtelijke Adaptatie (Stimulation Programme on Spatial Adaptation)</p> <p>Klimaatbestendige Gemeenten (Climate Resilient Municipalities)</p>	<p>Gemeentelijk klimaatadaptatieplan / Climate adaptation plan</p>

	Kent and Medway Implementation plan (under development)		
	Provincial Southend Council		
	Southend council green city action plan 2021 Southend council green city action plan 2021-2025 (under development)		
			

I'M A LOCAL AUTHORITY : HOW CAN I ACT ?

<p>En tant que propriétaire d'espaces publics et de bâtiments, la municipalité peut réhabiliter les bâtiments publics (pour les rendre résilients face au changement climatique : rénovation d'écoles, d'administrations), augmenter la surface d'espaces verts et désimperméabilisés, créer des plans d'eau, réouvrir des cours d'eau enterrés.</p> <p>En tant que régulateur, la municipalité ou l'intercommunalité peut faire évoluer les règles d'urbanisme pour mieux prendre en compte les enjeux bioclimatiques et l'enjeu du stress thermique : élaborer un nouveau PLUi intégrant un volet bioclimatique (urbanisme bioclimatique), créer et mettre en oeuvre un zonage pluvial pour favoriser la gestion durable des eaux pluviales, etc.</p> <p>En tant que partenaire, la municipalité ou l'intercommunalité peut favoriser les projets des citoyens liés au climat (budget participatif lié au climat), peut animer un réseau de partenaires dans le cadre du PCAET et y intégrer de nouvelles actions (ou rehausser les ambitions de certaines actions), sensibiliser ses citoyens au enjeux du stress thermique et de l'adaptation au changement climatique.</p> <p>En tant qu'initiatrice, la municipalité peut conduire un groupement pour répondre aux</p>		<p>As owners of public areas and social real estate, municipalities can make buildings (such as schools) climate-proof, increase height differences or create more green and open water. In this way, the municipality fulfils an exemplary function.</p> <p>As a regulator, the municipality can lay down rules, for example on the collection of rainwater or the compulsory climate-proof construction of new buildings and vital and vulnerable functions.</p> <p>As a partner, municipalities can deploy their expertise and thus commit themselves to initiatives by residents, businesses, social organisations and other authorities. The municipality can try to link climate adaptation to social initiatives that are not directly aimed at it.</p> <p>As an initiator, municipalities can take the lead in new initiatives with multiple parties such as housing corporations and water boards.</p> <p>As co-financiers, municipalities can free up money to initiate and maintain initiatives.</p>	<p>As a regulator, municipalities can use the provincial Database filled with examples on how to integrate the adaptive principles into local policies : https://klimaat.vmm.be/</p> <p>For example : local regulations on green walls, subsidies for green roofs, coaching a street or allotment to break out pavement on private property...etc.</p>
--	--	--	---

<p>programmes de recherche et d'expérimentation lancés par le PUCA (Plan Urbanisme Construction Architecture) par exemple.</p> <p>En tant que financeur, la municipalité peut financer des études de végétalisation, de désimperméabilisation, des études urbaines et stratégiques intégrant les enjeux de la lutte contre le stress thermique.</p>			
Interesting Links	Interesting Links	Interesting Links	Interesting Links
<p>https://www.cerema.fr/fr</p> <p>https://www.notre-environnement.gouv.fr/</p> <p>https://www.adaptation-changement-climatique.gouv.fr/</p>			<p>https://klimaat.vmm.be/nl</p> <p>https://oost-vlaanderen.be/wonen-en-leven/ruimtelijke-planning/beleidsinstrumenten/maak-ruimte-voor-oost-vlaanderen-2050.html</p>