



GreenMap User Guide



Climate Ready
Tayside

Introduction

To contribute a new project site to the Climate Ready Tayside Nature-Based Solutions map, you should use the [GreenMap survey](#). We've created a step-by-step guide to help you complete this survey with the information we need to add your contribution to the map.

[Click here to go to the GreenMap Survey](#)

Step by Step Guide

Step 1 Select where your project should appear on the map. Make sure that your project is located within the Tayside region shown by the boundary line.

Step 2 Provide us with some detail to help us write the short description that will go alongside the project on the map. This includes:

- The name of the project – either what it is known by publicly, or the name of the site if it doesn't have another name
- The main activities, actions and/or nature-based interventions involved in the project (up to 100 words) – take a look at some of the other project descriptions to get an idea
- Any key dates associated with the project e.g. start date completion date, reporting timeline
- The key contact for the project – we may want to get in touch for more information or to collaborate
- The organisations involved in the project e.g. community groups, local authority, landowners, charities, other public agencies, charities, trusts and foundations, research organisations etc.
- The benefits the project has or is expected to achieve – if you have any statistics e.g. area covered, number of trees, meters of river, £ of investment, please include them

Step 3 Provide a web link to further information about the project. This means that the map can stay up to date. If the project doesn't have an official website, a link to a relevant blog or news article would also work well, or enter N/A.

Step 4 Upload a project photo that represents your map entry. You should have permission to use this photo either as it's a photo you've taken yourself or it is publicly available from the project's website, so that we can attribute it correctly.

Step 5 Select up to 4 icons to categorise the type of nature-based solutions being used at the site. We have worked with GreenMaps to design a custom icon set for our map. You can find more information about each icons description to help you choose.

1. Coastal habitat restoration

Projects that restore, create or enhance natural coastal environments such as saltmarshes, sand dunes, mudflats, seagrass beds and coastal wetlands. These projects help protect coastlines, improve biodiversity and increase resilience to climate change.

2. Grassland, meadow and pollinator habitat

Projects that create, restore or improve wildflower meadows, species-rich grasslands and habitats for pollinators such as bees, butterflies and other insects. This can include wildflower planting, habitat management and creating wildlife corridors.

3. Greening active travel routes

Projects that introduce nature along walking, wheeling and cycling routes. This may include planting trees, hedgerows, wildflowers or other vegetation to improve biodiversity, provide shade, enhance air quality and create more attractive and accessible routes.

4. Natural flood management

Projects that use natural processes to slow, store or absorb water and reduce flood risk. Examples include restoring floodplains, installing leaky dams and improving soil health to increase water infiltration.

5. Nature-based farming

Projects that support sustainable farming practices while enhancing nature and ecosystem services. This may include agroforestry, field margins for wildlife, cover crops, soil improvement, habitat creation and measures that benefit biodiversity, water quality and climate resilience.

6. Other

Projects that deliver nature-based solutions that build resilience to climate impacts but do not fit into the categories listed above. They could include multi-habitat estate, initiative or landscape-scale restoration, rewilding, natural regeneration or habitat networks.

7. Peatland, pond and wetland restoration

Projects that restore, create or enhance peatlands, ponds, marshes, fens and other wetland habitats. These projects can improve biodiversity, store carbon, improve water quality and help manage water levels.

8. Rain gardens

Projects that create planted areas designed to capture, filter and absorb rainfall from roofs, roads or other hard surfaces. Rain gardens help reduce surface water flooding, improve water quality and provide habitat for wildlife.

9. River restoration

Projects that improve the health and natural function of rivers and streams. This may include restoring natural river channels, removing barriers to fish passage, improving riverbank habitats and reconnecting rivers with their floodplains.

10. Tree planting

Projects that establish or expand woodland creation, urban tree planting or riparian buffers, that support cooling, flood management, habitat or riverbank stability. Projects should aim to deliver environmental benefits such as carbon storage, biodiversity enhancement, shade, improved air quality and climate resilience.

Final step Leave your email address so we can follow up if we have any more questions. We will review your submission and if appropriate for this map, we will use the information you've provided to add it publicly.

If you experience any challenges using the web survey, please email DempseyK@angus.gov.uk to provide the details using a different method.

