Climate change has negative effects on the ecosystem, population, economy, built environment, infrastructure of coastal settlements. Inadequate accessibility and quality of the infrastructure and services of the settlements, inefficient land use plans and policies, insufficient investments, disaster resistance weak building stock etc. lead to an increase in the impacts, hence the weakening of the resistance and adaptation capacity of the settlements to climate change. In order to cope with climate change, adaptation strategies and flexibility-based planning approach have been on the agenda in urban literature in recent years. In this context, urban land use policies and plans determine the morphological structures of the settlements, in other words, the spatial development style, direction, size and quality, sectorial decisions, location of uses, conditions of settlement and are closely related with the adaptation capacities of the settlements. In the article, the vulnerability of the Alanya coastal settlement, which faces the risks of sea level rise and temperature increase of climate change, was examined; it was analyzed whether the current Environmental Plan is taking into account this vulnerability or whether it is supporting adaptation; and spatial strategies that can strengthen the adaptation capacity of Alanya have been developed.