

Distance to cool spots, a practical design guideline for heat resilient urban areas

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Climate-proof planning

- The Dutch Delta Programme stipulates that from 2020, water-resilient and climate-proof planning must be embedded in all policies and actions of municipalities, water boards, provinces and the national government.

- What is heat-resilient planning?
- How can adaptation to heat be effectively implemented in urban design guidelines?

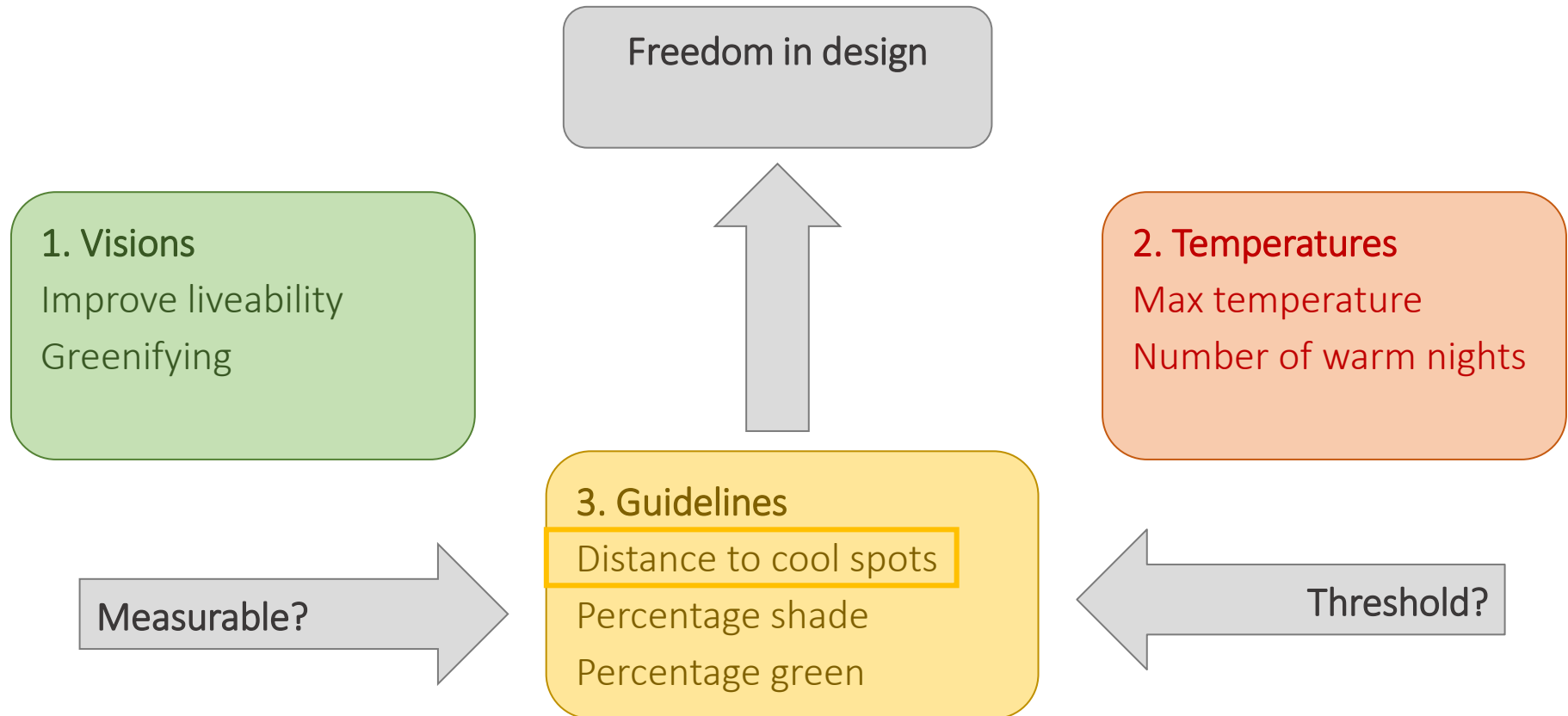


Research project - The heat-resilient city

- ▶ What is the problem, what is the task?
- ▶ What are effective measures?
- ▶ What are effective design guidelines?



Visions, temperatures or guidelines?

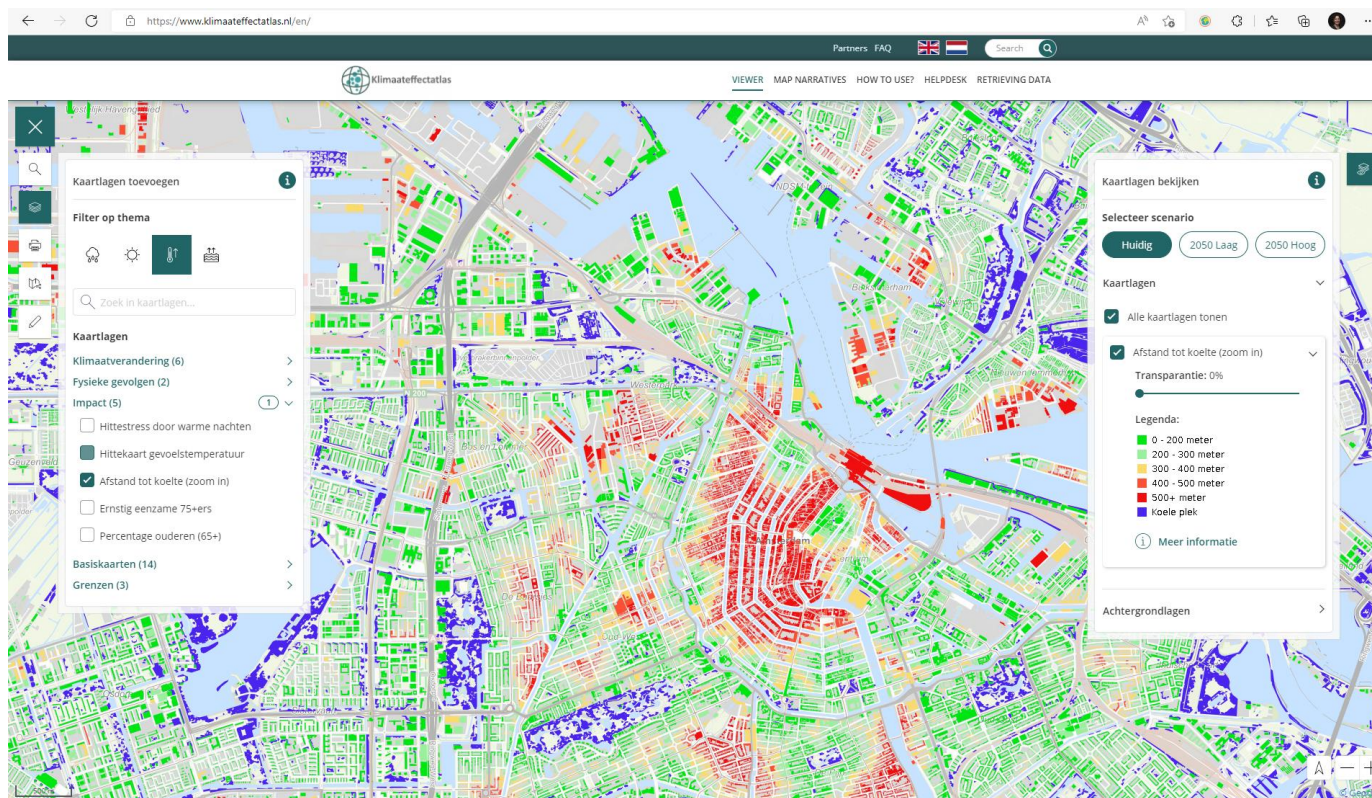


Municipalities want clear guidelines/standards
but also freedom to decide and design.

Guideline - Distance to cool spots

Each house should be within a **300 m** of an attractive **cool spot** outside.

→ flipflop distance → area > 200 m² with a perceived temperature (PET) < 35 °C



Criteria for comfortable cool spots

- ▶ Essential:
 - ▶ Shade (minimum 200m²)
 - ▶ Enough benches
 - ▶ Enough vegetation (pref. park of min. 1000m²)
 - ▶ Diversity (sun + shade)

- ▶ Bonus:
 - ▶ Calm (not by a busy road)
 - ▶ Clean
 - ▶ Water (play, drink, see)
 - ▶ Playgrounds
 - ▶ Sport possibilities
 - ▶ Nice view / coziness



Concluding remarks

Distance to cool spots...

- ▶ is a practical design guideline for heat resilient urban areas.
- ▶ combines climate adaptation with improving the livability of a city throughout the year.
- ▶ has been prescribed by many Dutch local governments.

Who is next?

