



European Regional Development Fund



Blue & Green Infrastructure as a mitigation measure for heat stress

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Spatial adaptation for heat resilience in small and medium sized cities | Middelburg, NL | 20 February 2019





Built environment

Lack of air movement

people experiencing discomfort In public open space



ooltonus





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Reducing incident radiation

- Shade
- Reflecting radiation

Reducing conductivity

- Light colour
- Texture

Cooling the microclimate

Perception of coolness

- Fluttering material
- Movement of water
- Rustling of leaves

Evaporation

- Water feature
- Misting/spraying on surfaces
- Vegetation

Air movement





Blue & green infrastructure





Which intervention is most suitable?







Each situation is different

Interventions all have

- Benefits for the microclimate
- Disbenefits
- Co (additional) benefits

Understanding these helps make decisions





Tree planting



Effectiveness depends on:

- Foliage shape and dimensions
- Leaf area density
- Seasonal cycle
- Daily transpiration

For shade:

- Height of trunk
- Canopy spread







Evapo-transpiration cooling Shade

maintenance – watering time to grow clearing fallen leaves

aesthetics recreation, relaxing, health, air quality biodiversity





Green Walls and Facades









Co-benefits

insulation – internal cooling aesthetics air quality biodiversity



Swales and Rain Gardens







biodiversity - pollinators



Water features









So how do you decide?





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