


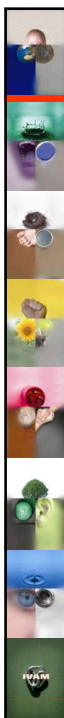
Designing climate proof urban districts

Presentation for Deltas in Times of Climate Change 2010

Jaap Kortman
Laura van der Noort
IVAM

Maarten van Dongen
Witteveen + Bos
The Netherlands

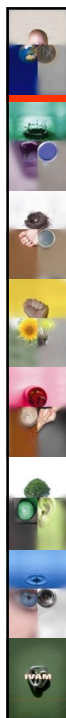
research and consultancy on sustainability 



Presentation

- What are climate proof urban areas
- Climate design tool
- Test of tool in pilot

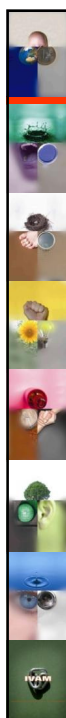
IVAM 2



‘Climate proof’ in area development

- Climate proof’ district is broad concept with different interpretations
- there is no single interpretation what ‘climate proof’ means in area development
- To help stakeholders IVAM and Witteveen + Bos are developing the Climate assessment tool DPL for area development
- The project is commissioned by the province of Limburg and the ministry of VROM
- The tool offers a language and an assessment method









IVAM **3**











Aim of the Climate assessment tool DPL

- develop a common language for communication about climate effects in area development:
- thereby creating a language for dialogue between stakeholders
- the tool assesses in a clear and transparent way the climate proof performance of areas
- The tools helps to design climate proof districts adapted to climate effects and with limited CO2 emissions

IVAM **4**

	Target group of the tool
	Stakeholders in the area development process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Municipalities: various departments and politicians
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Private organisations: project developers, buildings companies, investors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Citizens
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provinces
	
	<div>IVAM</div> <div>5</div>

	Structure of Climate assessment tool DPL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Determination of performance with 9 indicators,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Balance between science and practise
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Result is the climate proof profile of the area : score 0 is very bad, score 10 is very good
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compares pilot areas with reference areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reference areas represent the '6' scores at school (pass score):
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reference areas just comply with regulations without special attention for climate change
	<div>IVAM</div> <div>6</div>

Indicators for the assessment

- Energy consumption buildings and public lighting
- Car ownership
- Renewable energy generation
- Rainwater catchment in the area
- Rainwater delayed runoff
- Rainwater runoff to sewer system
- Flood risk
- Drought control
- Heat stress
- Climate resilient ecology

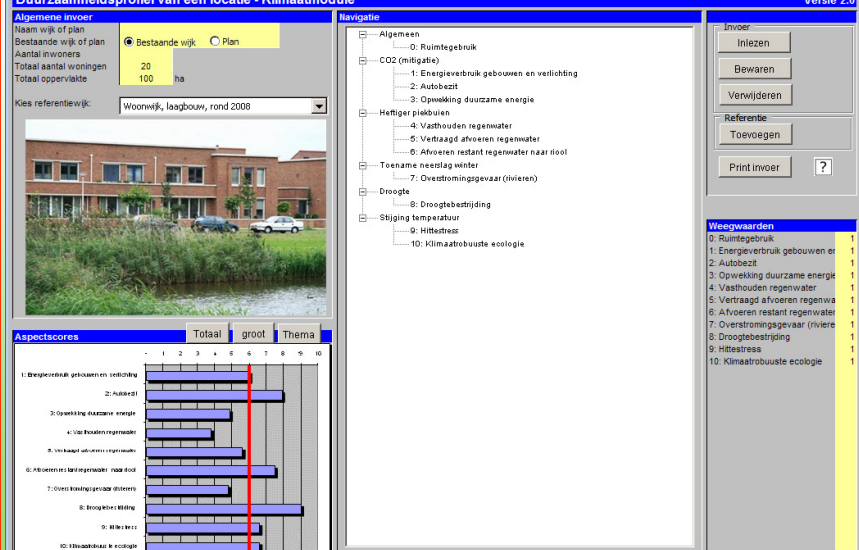
IVAM

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Climate assessment tool DPL

Duurzaamheidsprofiel van een locatie - Klimaatmodule

Versie 2.0



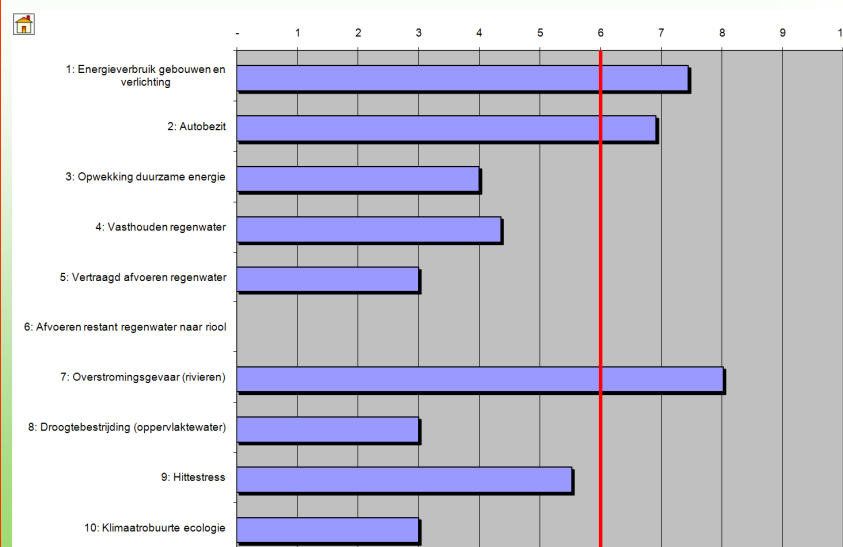
Pilot test in Maastricht, Netherlands

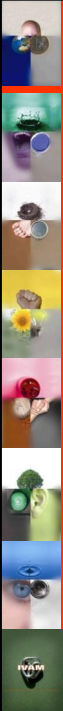


- District Mariaberg
- Existing neighbourhood build in 1950-1960
- 55 hectare
- 2200 houses



Climate profile of Mariaberg – Maastricht



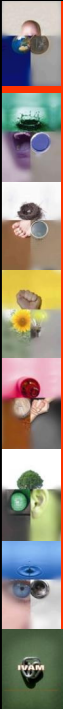


Energy consumption for buildings and public lighting

- Mariaberg in Maastricht:
- Most houses: B label
- Public lighting: 350 kWh per streetlight per year
- Reference for existing area: \pm label D
- Reference for public lighting: 250 kWh, 10 streetlights per hectare.

Score houses: 7,4

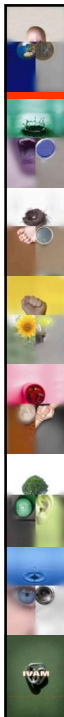
Score public lighting: 4,2



Car Ownership

Two indicators for car ownership:

- Indicator 1: number of cars in the area: 1435 per 2223 dwellings (0,65 per dwelling)
- Marieberg -> score 7,4
- Indicator 2: on the basis of physical characteristics of the district: distance to the railway station, floor space index and number of parking lots
- Mariaberg Maastricht -> score 6,9

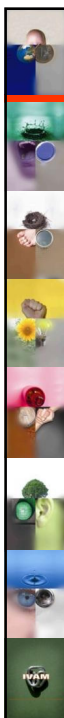


Renewable energy generation

- Indicator: percentage renewable energy for houses and public lighting

Mariaberg Maastricht:

- No generation of renewable energy in the district
-> score 4




Rainwater catchment

- Indicator: the percentage of the rainwater which is released in the ground and not to the sewer system

Mariaberg Maastricht

- Much paving
- Relatively scarce public green space

score: 4,4



Sewer system

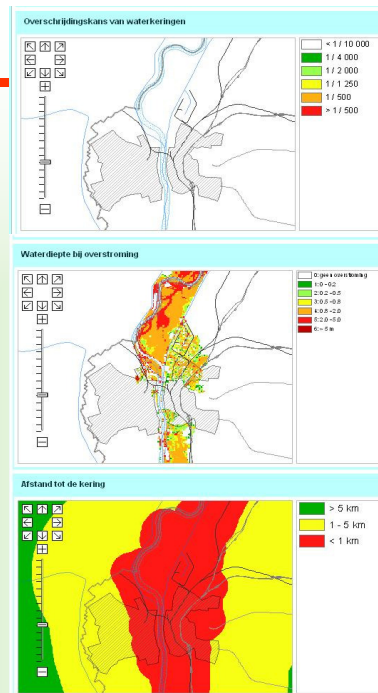
- Percentage of the area with double sewer system in which rainwater is separately released from the polluted water

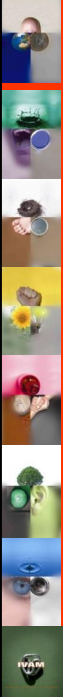
Mariaberg Maastricht:

- Single sewer system: score 3.

Flood risk

- Data from Dutch Klimaatatlas
- Mariaberg Maastricht:
 - River Maas
 - Flood risk
 - > best category
 - Water depth
 - > best category
 - Distance to the dam
 - > < 1 km van Maas
 - Score 8

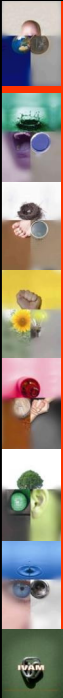




Drought control

- Mariaberg Maastricht : no seasonal water storage capacity

Score: 3,0

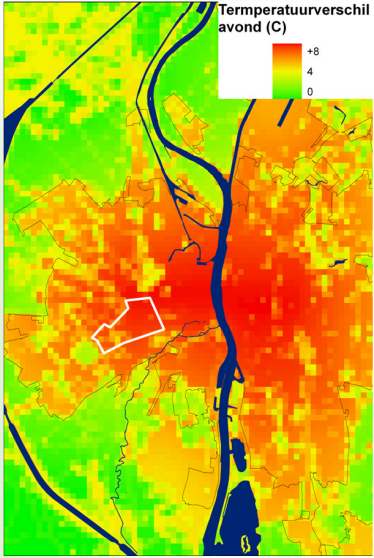


Heat stress

- Indicator based on three
- physical characteristics
 - urban area
 - Floor space index in district
 - Percentage green area in district

Geschat temperatuurverschil met buitengebied in de avonduren	
Percentage bebouwd binnen een straal van 3 km rond het	54%
Bebouwingsdichtheid (FSI) (aspect 0)	0,40
Percentage groen in de wijk (aspect 0)	0,111927
ΔT	5,4
	0,18

- Maastricht:
 - $\Delta T = 5,4$
 - Score: 5,5



Temperatuurverschil avond (C)

+8
4
0

