

Mapping Climate Change

"Climate Change and city development in The Hague"



1
Boulevard project
We are currently working hard on building a new, strong spine topped by a brand new boulevard in Scheveningen.



2
Green roofs
Green roofs absorb rainwater, provide insulation and help to lower urban air temperatures. The Hague frantically promotes green roofs.



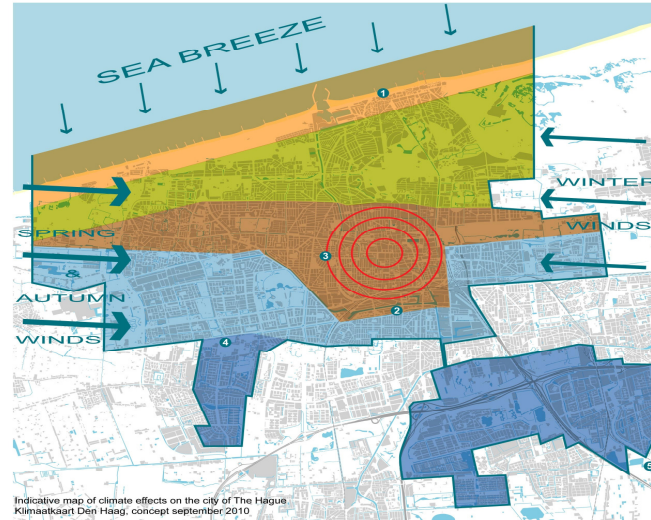
3
Tanswaal
This is a high urbanised residential area. We are working on a design proposal to implement climate change in a redevelopment scheme.



4
Erasmusveld
The Hague will have the most sustainable residential area in the Netherlands. The Municipal Council approved the Master Plan in 2006.



5
Nieuwe Dijkwaterpolder
In the north east of the Hague a number of agricultural polders are transformed into a recreational, nature and waterstorage area (over 200 hectares).



- Coastal area: sea level rise and possible flooding
- Innerdune area: surface runoff of rainwater
- Urbanised area: problematic drainage rainwater
- 'Polder' area: problematic peak rainwater runoff
- Deep 'polder' area: influx salt water and flooding
- ⊙ Possible heatstress

Conclusion and discussion

Conclusion

- Climate change is getting more important in the practice of city planning
- Mapping Climate Change is a 'method to make the impact of climate change visible for townplanning.
- Smart combinations means a better climate proof city, but maybe more important a more attractive city! For example: Boulevard project

Discussion

- Is this the 'right' way to make a climate map? (Climate map 2.0)
- Can we turn sea level rise to an advantage for city development?
- How can we implement climate change in to long term spatial planning policy?