

Thermal Comfort

The NbS intervention will contribute to increase the thermal comfort of the users of public places and buildings.

Type of NbS with significant contribution to this impact

Characteristics

- Solutions that provide shadow.
- Medium or large interventions, fragmented planted areas do not provide relevant results

Examples

- Urban corridors and parks and green facades.

Metrics to be monitored

- People's perception about thermal comfort in the places.
- Air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed.
- CLEVER resources: CLEVER-Qs and Cities' QS.
- Sensors

Tools

- Questionnaires: locally designed considering the sample and target audience.
- Measurements of the climate conditions.
- Possibilities of citizens observatory approach.

Insights for the long-term monitoring

- Assessing the positive impact requires a long-term monitoring approach.
- Analysing the impacts on the microclimate of the areas will require long series of data.

Key messages of the impact

Positive effects on perception have been identified. But considering the lifetime of the project, a long-term monitoring plan will be required also to analyse the complete potential of the NbS to provide thermal comfort.

Monitoring Variables

Outcome

- Improved thermal comfort in green roofs
- Improved Thermal Comfort in open places
- Perception of thermal comfort

Related KPIs

- Humidex.
- Air Temperature/ surface temperature/humidex
- No. and type of new recreation facilities / installations / programming.



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