**Planning for excessive heat to encourage walking and cycling**

Type your abstract here. (300 words max.)

Trees cool, shade, and aesthetically enhance the urban realm, warranting substantial financial resources in tree protection and planting. The response by governments in urbanised societies like Aotearoa/New Zealand and other countries has been to provide green infrastructure as a climate adaptation measure, to use data to decide where green infrastructure should be located and to identify and warn vulnerable populations of the dangers of extreme heat and UV exposure. As climate change proceeds the health and economic impact of a lack of attention to shading and cooling will be significant. Hot weather negatively impacts people’s lives directly, indirectly, and cumulatively including: reduced outdoor activity, reduced work capacity and heat stroke deaths.

But using the rich urban shading resource is a complex task that can be aided with contemporary methods of acquiring and presenting spatial data, through digital design and also through an understanding of the differences between static and dynamic exposure (Campbell et al. 2021). This presentation will detail and review global efforts to map shading and cool parts of the city to enable individuals to walk or cycle more. It will detail efforts by government in different jurisdictions to develop a cool network approach for all users (e.g Barcelona, Melbourne). It will contrast this with other jurisdictions that adopt a cool islands or refuge approach (Tokyo, Paris). It will then propose a set of priorities for developing these digital tools to maintain and enable walking rates in the face of increasing heat events. This will be through emphasising the co-benefits of walking to school children and the benefits of understanding mapping and digital literacy more generally.

References: