



Development and application of mitigation and adaptation strategies and measures for counteracting the global Urban Heat Islands phenomenon

Climate-Conscious Development of an Urban Area in Budapest, Hungary

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The Main Objectives

Directly:

- To set up suitable strategies for mitigation of UHI phenomena.

Indirectly:

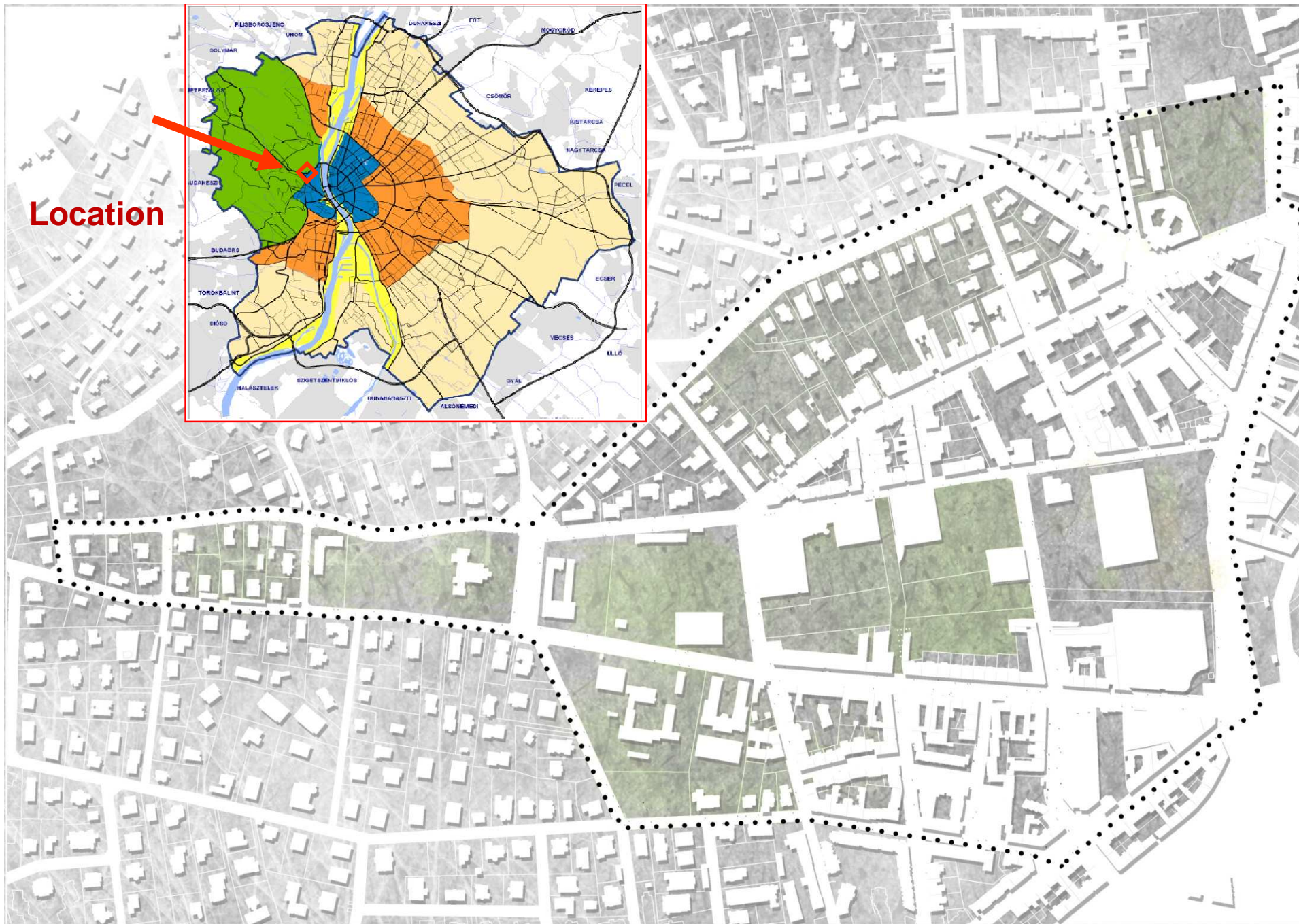
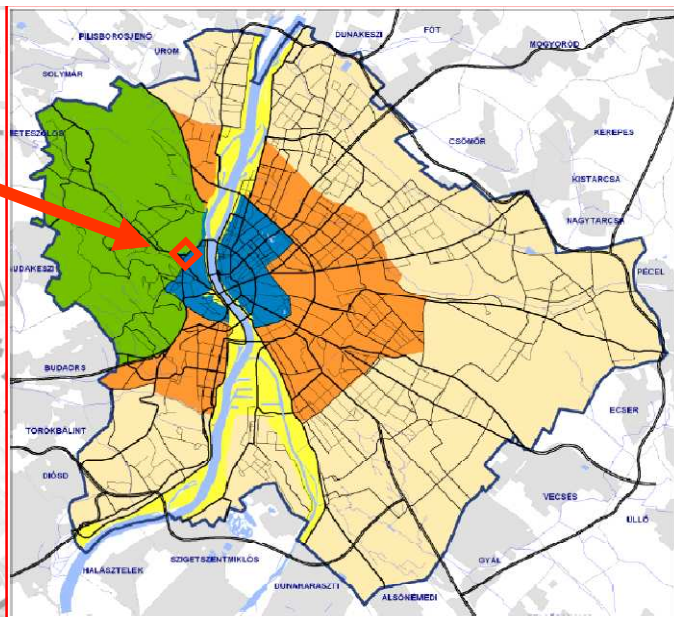
- Find better solutions for the climate and energy effective urban planning, especially on the field of open space design,
- forecastable and calculable impact of the used design elements on the human wellbeing, and
- more successful result of the renewal of public spaces with
- respect of the demand of the citizens, as the main element in the
- formulation of the decision makers, local politicians.

What can we do?

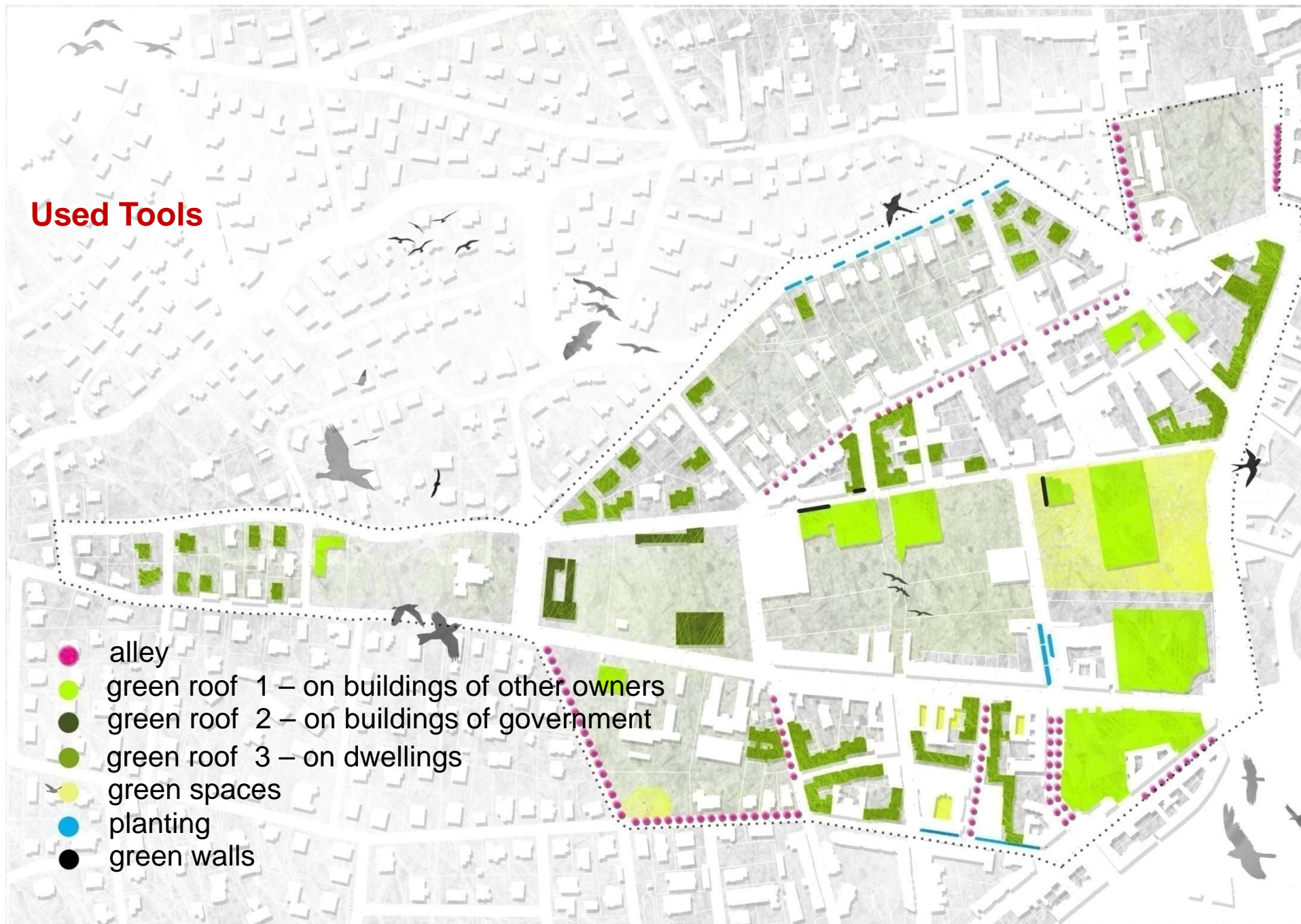
1. Green areas, bodies of water
2. Green roofs, green facades
3. White roofs, facades
4. Pervious surfaces
5. Built area reduction
6. Traffic reduction
7. Energy use and emission reduction

Vegetation Buildings and pavement Energy consumption

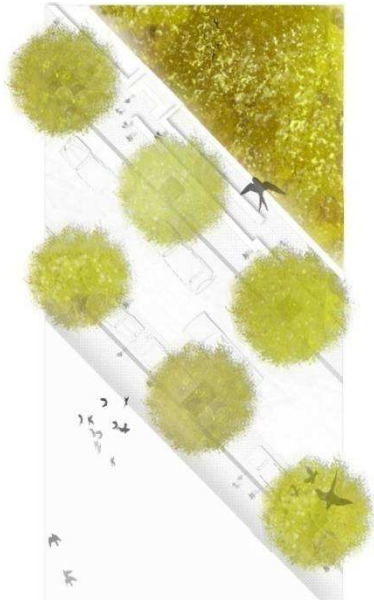
Location



Used Tools



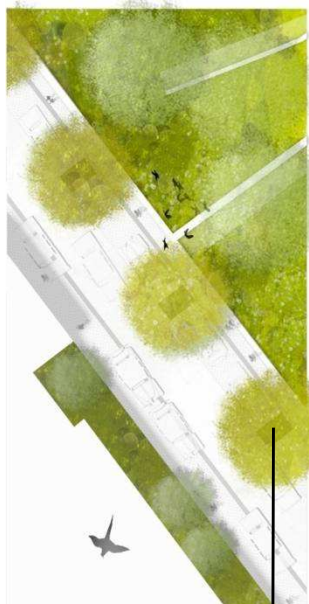
Details of results – Landscape architecture



Double alley | combined with parkings

11,5 m planting distance

Details of results – Landscape architecture



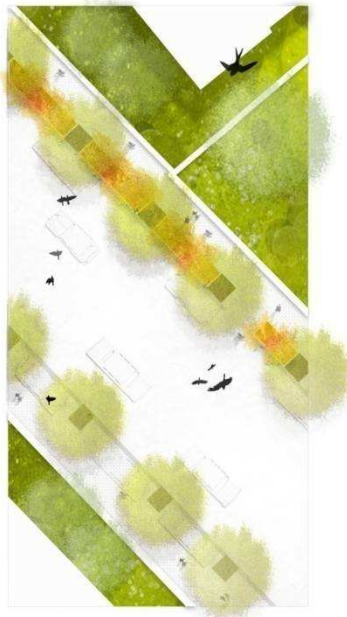
Single alley



Permeable pavement

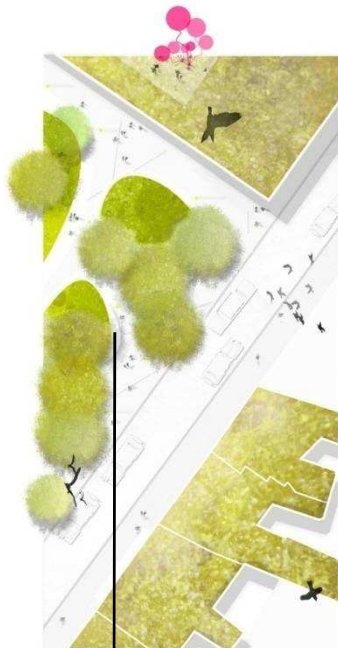
Tree protection

Details of results – Landscape architecture



Planting in containers: perennials and grasses

Details of results – Landscape architecture



New park



Decreased stormwater runoff with new green surfaces

Details of results – Landscape architecture



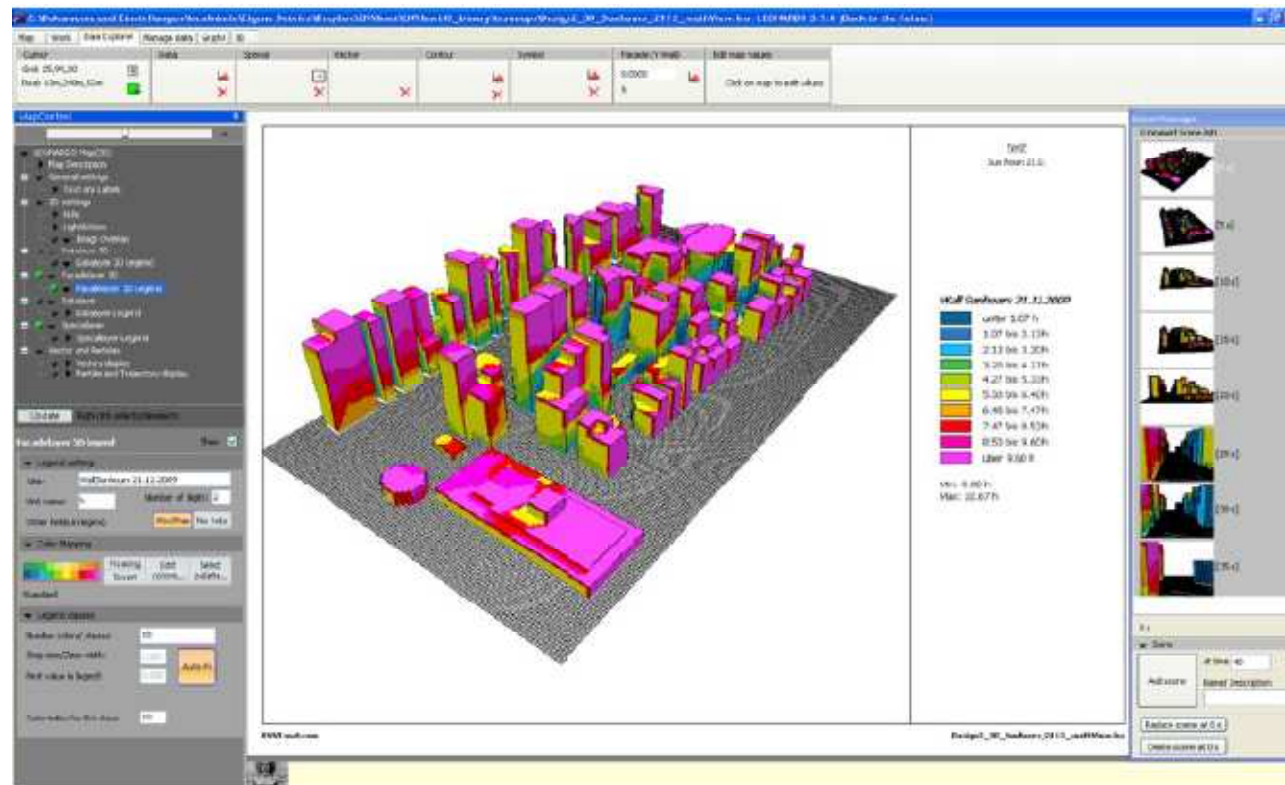
Extensive | green roof & green wall | for cooling the street and reduce the energy use

Details of results - Climate

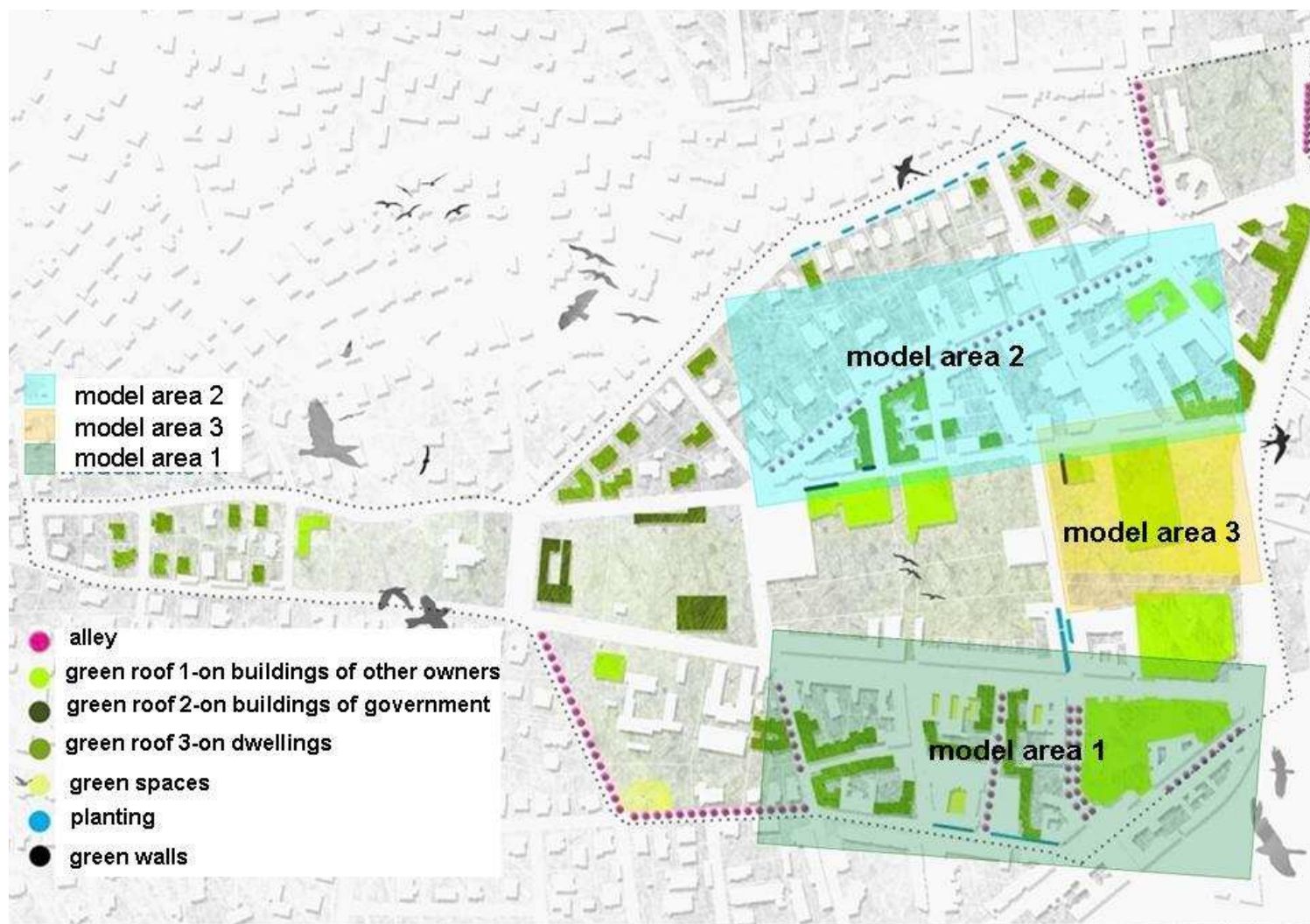
Characteristics of the territory

- The territory has quite a lot of trees, so we couldn't achieve such a big change in microclimate
 - Quite a few roads were too narrow to be able to plant alleys, although from a microclimatic point of view it would have been a must.
 - The dominant wind direction is northwest
 - There are some urban canyons.
-
- The effect of permeable pavement couldn't be simulated in ENVI-met

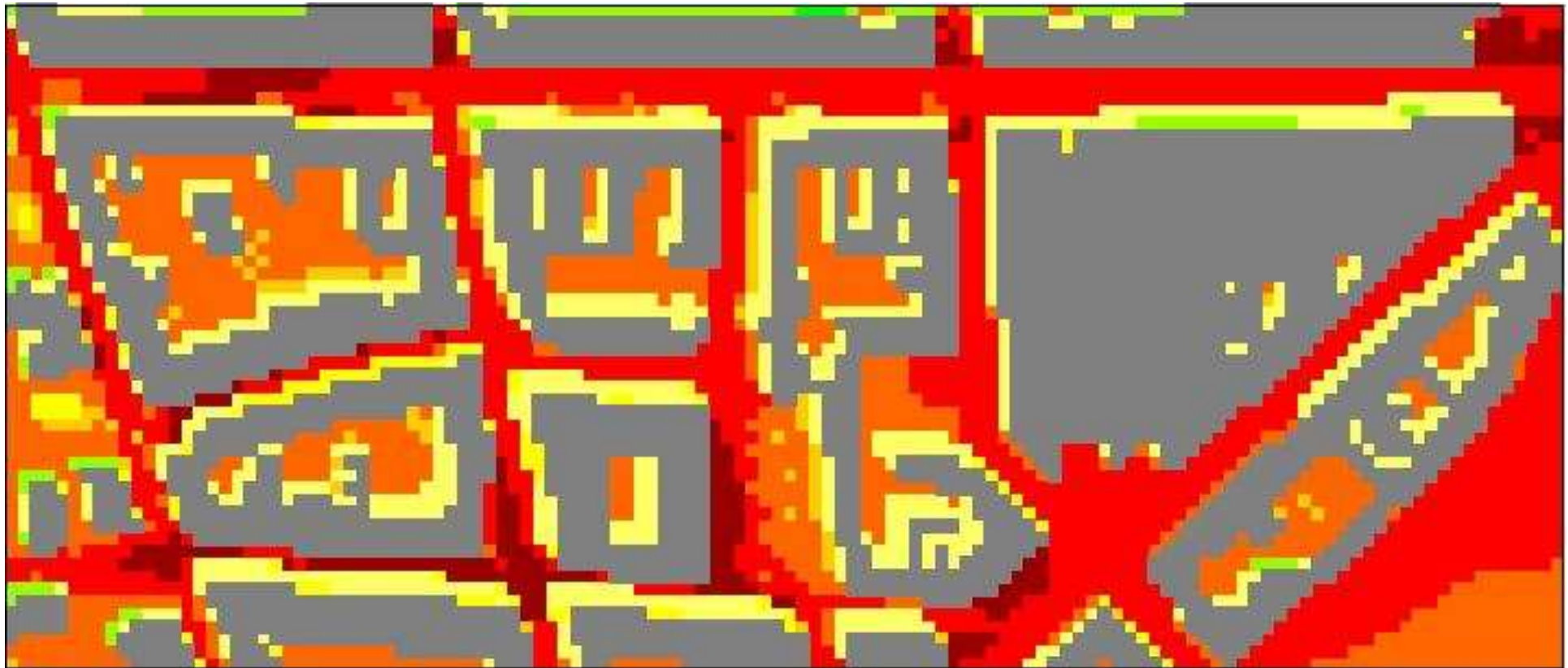
How can we evaluate effectiveness of mitigation measures?



ENVI-MET (Huttner és Bruse, 2009)

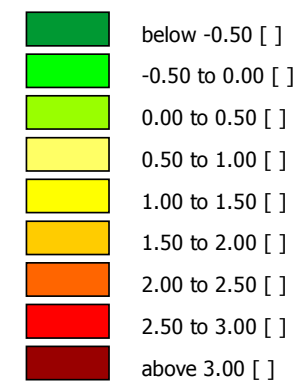


Predicted Mean Vote – summer conditions, 12 am, 1.6 m layout

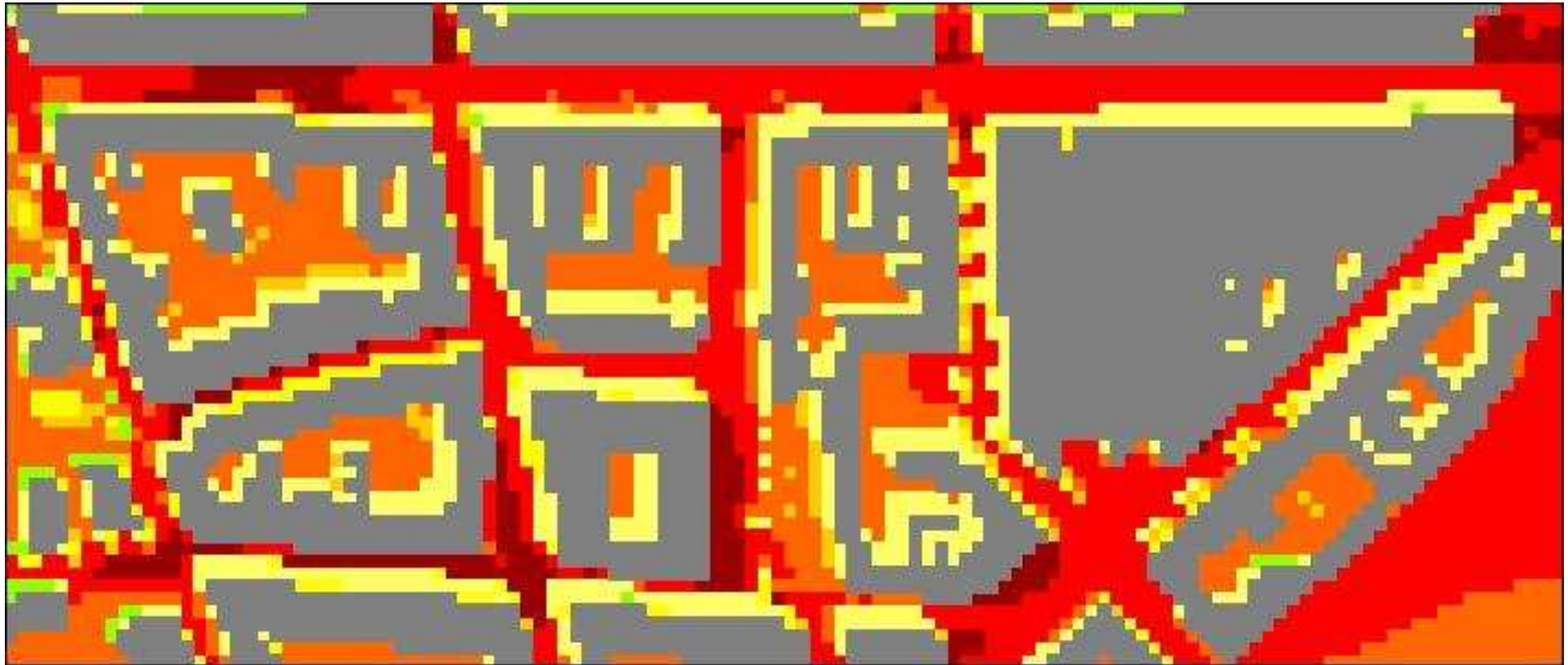


Lövőház utca – actual state

PMV Value

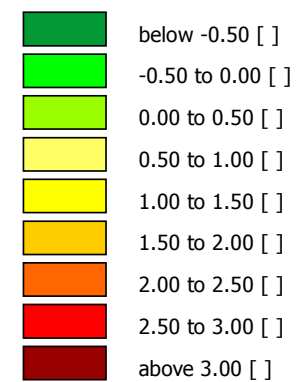


Predicted Mean Vote – summer conditions, 12 am, 1.6 m layout

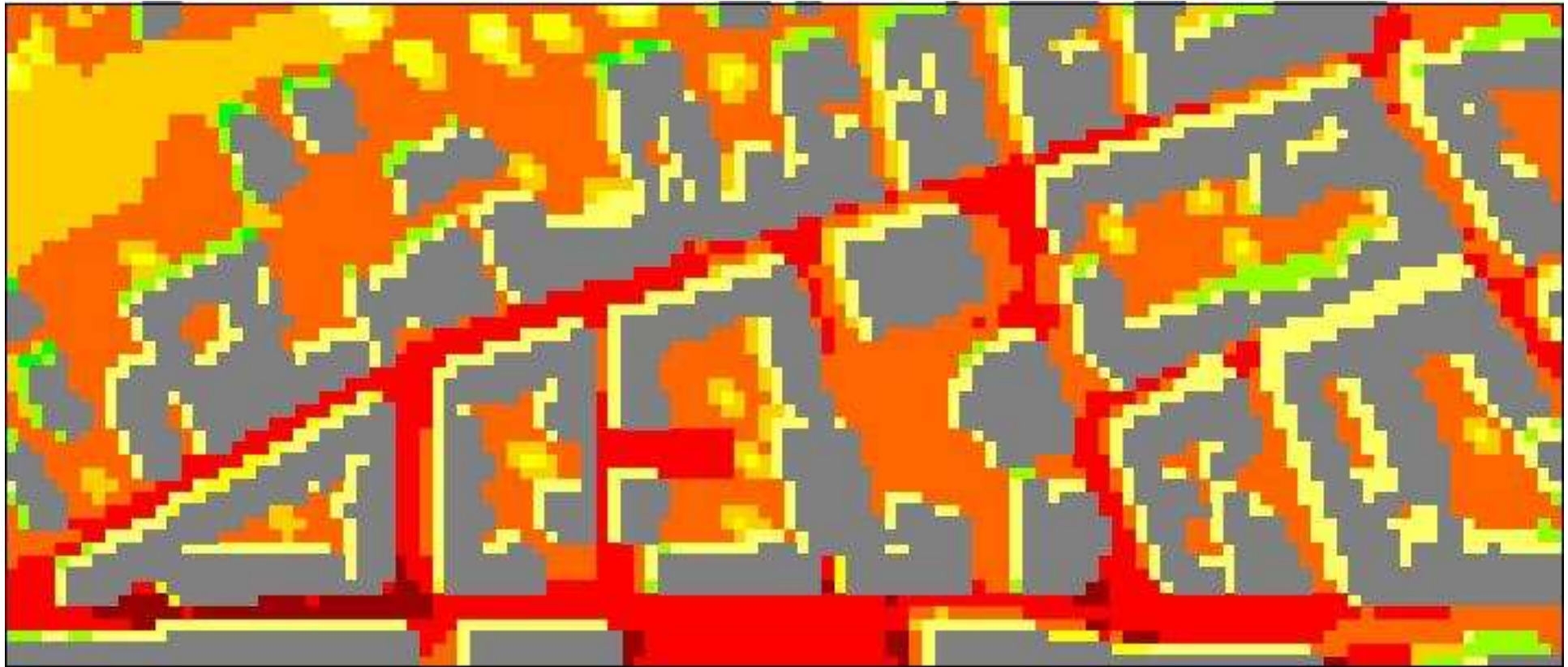


Lövőház utca – mitigated state

PMV Value

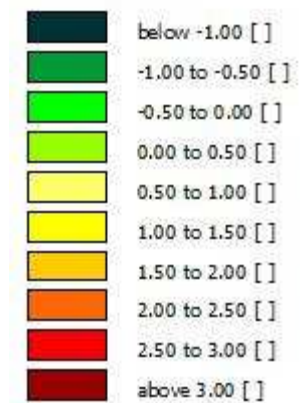


Predicted Mean Vote – summer conditions, 12 am, 1.6 m layout

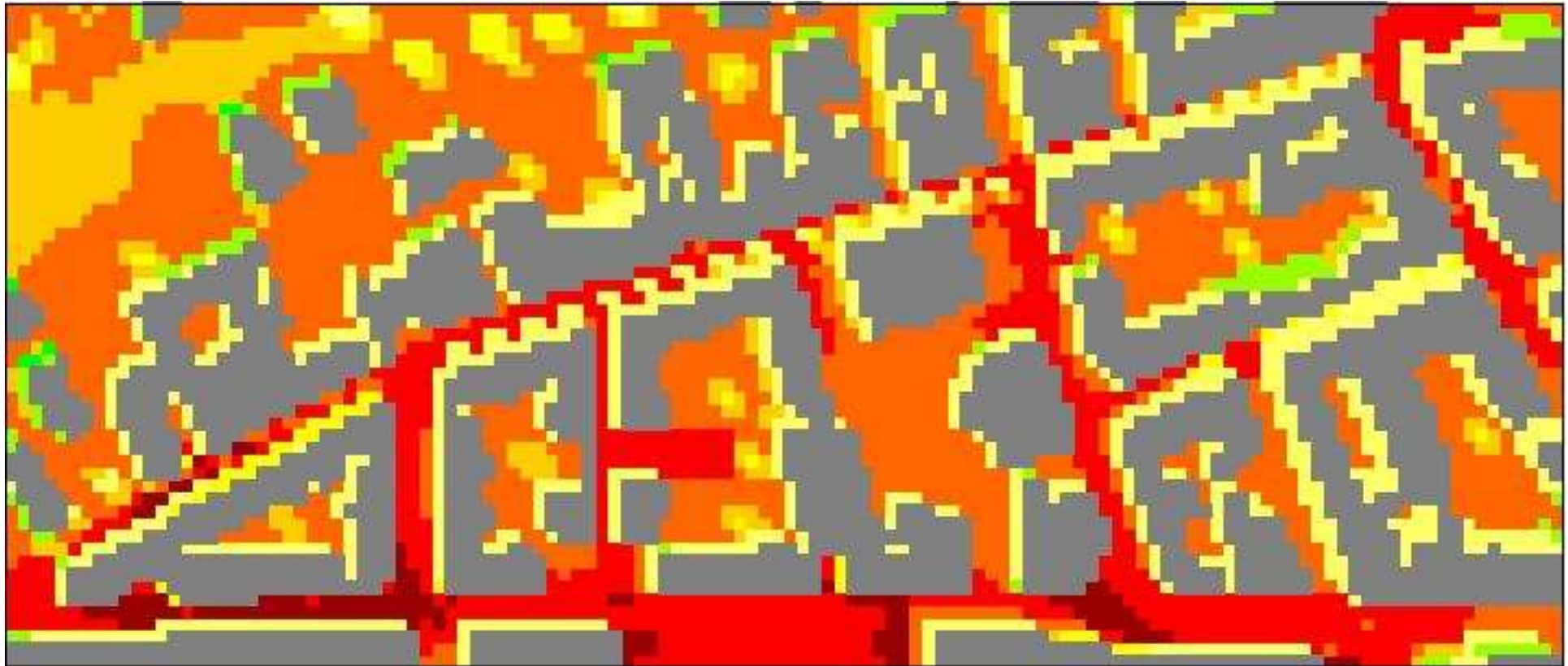


Keleti Károly utca – actual state

PMV Value

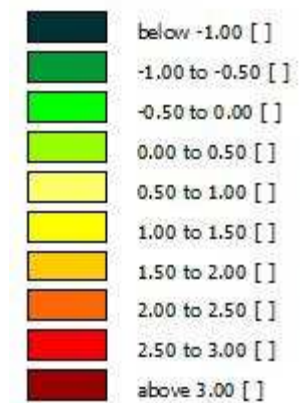


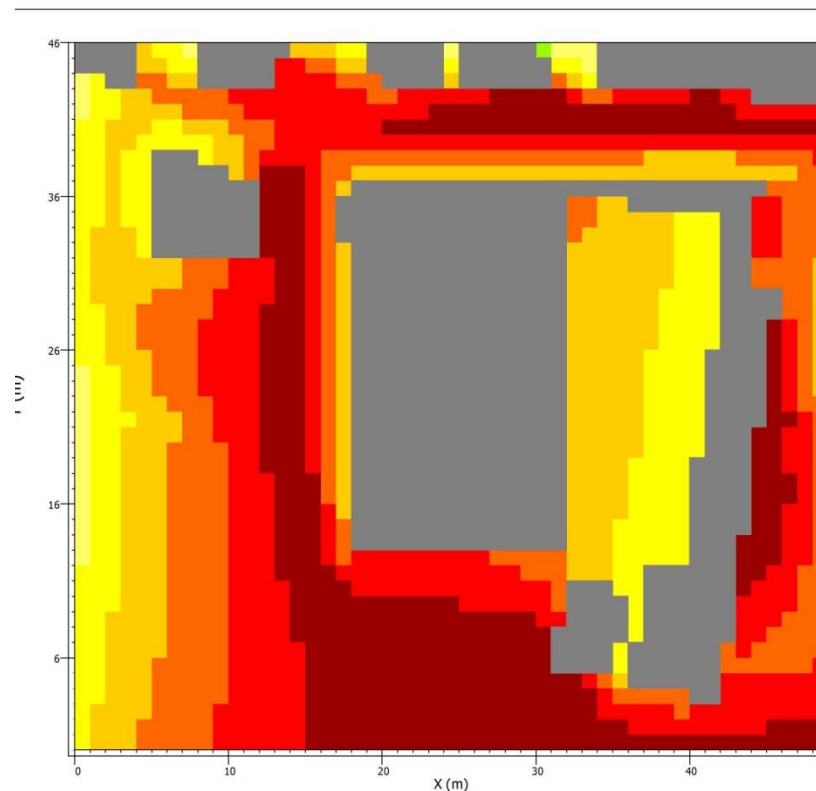
Predicted Mean Vote – summer conditions, 12 am, 1.6 m layout



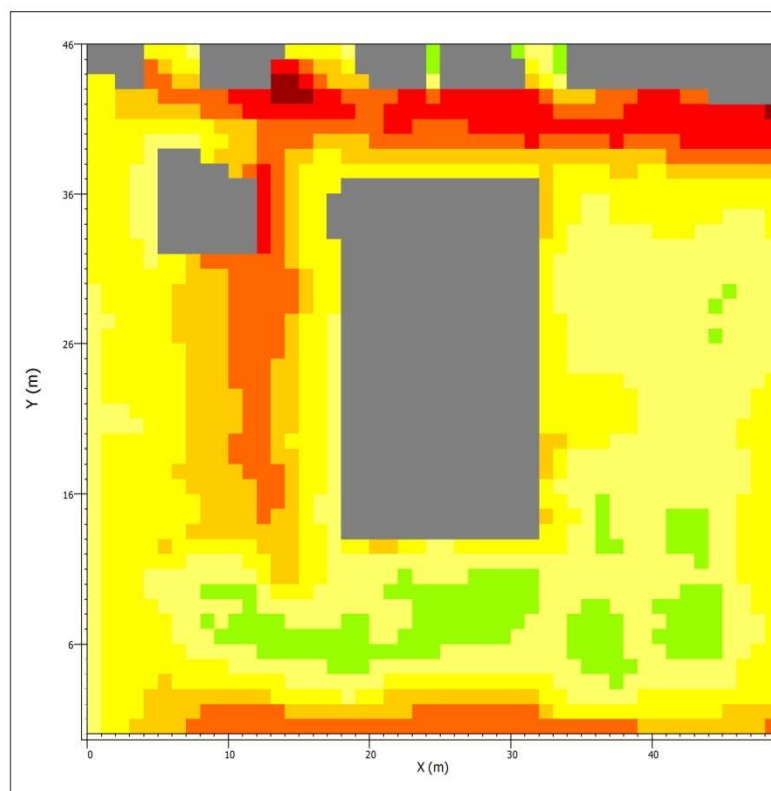
Keleti Károly utca – mitigated state

PMV Value





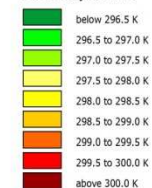
<Left foot>



<Left foot>

Szelkapu parkkal 12:00
23.06.2011
x/y cut at z= 1.6 m

Pot. Temperature



<Right foot>

Summary of Results

Positive effects of the development of green infrastructure:

1. Climate:

- alleys improve thermal comfort parallel with dominant wind direction
- Urban cross ventilation is also can be enabled by the establishment by alleys in specific cases
- There is a slight mitigation of wind speed due to plantation of trees mainly in afternoon hours.
- It is only effective to plant trees were they have sufficient microclimatic conditions (air movements, sky-view factor)

2. Water:

- Storm water runoff was reduced

3. Well-being of city dwellers:

- PMV is improved by the establishment of alleys mainly in cases, where the dominant wind direction is parallel to the street.

Thanks for Your Attention!

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