

Sustainable urban planning by implementing urban climatology









Office of Environmental Protection, Section of Urban Climatology



CONTENT

- Introduction
- Urban climatology and urban planning The link in Stuttgart
- Urban climatology
 - open questions
 - reciprocal effects to other aspects of sustainable urban planning
- Some additional remarks
- Conclusions





However all the available models and data on many case studies are useless if the link between the science and the urban planning community is missing!

language of the researchers; scientific guidelines



language of the planners





Section for Urban Climatology

The activity of the urban climatology in Stuttgart has a long tradition. In the year 1938 the municipal council decided to employ a meteorologist, to investigate the special urban climate of Stuttgart and the connection to town planning.

Since that time urban climate is a very important factor for town planning in Stuttgart.

The global climate change increases the importance of Urban Climatology.







Federal building code

The legislation is not very concrete!

Baugesetzbuch – BauGB

to take into account in planning processes:

7. the requirements of environmental protection pursuant to section 1a and through the use of renewable energy sources, nature protection and the preservation of the countryside, in particular of the ecological balance in nature, and of water, the air, the ground including its mineral deposits, and the climate,



Local development plan

planting obligation :

pv

non built areas must be planted and cared for

pv1

underbuild areas have to be covered with 0.5 m of earth and must be planted with trees and bushes and must be cared for. In the part where the earth level is higher > 1.5m (due to slope) bigger trees typical to the local area must be plant.

pv2

areas in which public playgrounds are allowed



Incorporating climatology (and other sustainability aspects) in urban planning needs

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- legislation
- institutionalisation in the cities



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Data basis/ Tools (1)

• measuring points (since 1965/1977)







- mobile measurements
- captive balloon soundings





• infrared thermography (1972/1976/1988/2005)







Data basis/ Tools (2)

tracer gas investigations

numerical modelling of wind fields

- numerical modelling of air pollution
- numerical simulations of thermal comfort













VDI Guidelines

CS 07.060, 13.040.01	VDI-RICHTLINIEN	Dezember 2008 December 2008
VEREIN DEUTSCHER	Umweltmeteorologie Methodik und Ergebnisdarstellung von	VDI 3785
INGENIEURE	Untersuchungen zum planungsrelevanten Stadtklima	Blatt 1 / Part 1
	Environmental meteorology Methods and presentation of investigations	
	relevant for planning urban climate	Ausg. deutsch/englisch Issue German/English

CS 13.040.01	VDI-RICHTLINIEN	November 20
VEREIN DEUTSCHER INGENIEURE	Umweltmeteorologie Methoden zur human-biometeorologischen Bewertung von Klima und Lufthygiene für die Stadt- und Regionalplanung	VDI 3787
	Teil I: Klima	Blatt 2 / Part 2
	Environmental meteorology	
	Methods for the human biometeorological evaluation of	
	climate and air quality for urban and regional planning at	
	Part I: Climate	Ausg. deutsch/englisch Issue German/English





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- Do urban planners learn enough on urban climatology and other environmental sciences in their university education?
- Do the environmental scientists learn enough on planning in their university education?



NO!

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Regional planning-related climate atlas on the basis of a GIS



Schriftenreihe Verband Region Stuttgart

Mai 2008 / Nummer 26



Klimaatlas Region Stuttgart







Analysekarte

Planungshinweise

TK7021

Legende

Freiflächen

- Freiflächen mit bedeutender Klimaaktivität: Klimaaktive Freiflächen in direktem Bezug zum Siedlungsraum. Hohe Empfindlichkeit gegenüber nutzungsändernden Eingriffen.
- Freiflächen mit weniger bedeutender Kilmaaktivität: Keine direkte Zuordnung zu besiedelten Wirkungsräumen. Geringere Empfindlichkeit gegenüber nutzungsändernden Eingriffen.
- Freifächen mit geringer Klimaaklivität: Freifächen mit geringer Klimaaklivität: Geringer Einfluss auf besiedelte Wirkungsräume oder Freiflächen innerhalb eines ausgedehnten Klimapotenzials. Relativ unempfindlich gegenziber begrenzten nutzungsändernden Eingriffen.

Siedlungsflächen

- Bebaute Gebiete mit geringer klimarelevanter Funktion: Keine nennenswerte klimatisch-lufthygienische Empfindlichkeit gegenüber Nutzungsintensivierung und Bebauungsverdichtung.
- Bebaute Gebiete mit klimarelevanter Funktion: Geringe klimatisch-lufthygienische Empfindlichkeit gegenüber Nutzungsintensivierung z.B. Arrondierung, Schließen von Baulücken.
- Bebaute Gebiete mit bedeutender kilmarelevanter Funktion: Erhebliche kilmatisch-lufthygienische Empfindlichkeit gegenüber Nutzungsintensivierung.
- Bebaute Gebiete mit klimatisch-lufthygienischen Nachteilen: Verdichtete Siedlungsräume bzw. störende Bauwerke. Unter stadtklimatischen Gesichtspunkten sanierungsbedürftig.

Belastung durch Emissionen

- Straße mit extremer Verkehrsbelastung: extreme Luft-/Lärmbelastung.
- Straße mit sehr hoher Verkehrsbelastung: sehr hohe Luft-/Lärmbelastung.
- Straße mit hoher Verkehrsbelastung: hohe Luft-/Lärmbelastung.

Bei Planungen im Einwirkungsbereich dieser Straßen sind ggf. Immissionsprognosen erforderlich.





Stuttgart

0 500 1.000 2.000 3.000 Meter STUTIGART





- Urban climate information system -





5, September 2008

Vers.

TGART

STUT

N

JRBAN CLIMATE

Abt. Stadtklimatologie

STUTTGART

September 2008

Version 5,

STUTTGART

1

STADTKLIMA 21



Hints for planning



Internet: http://www.staedtebauliche-klimafibel.de







Urban climate and planning - examples - Ventilation





Ventilation zones "STEP"





Ventilation zones "STEP"





Slopes











11 zoning plans changed to forbid new buildings



Benefits of the green areas

parks, forest, vineyards, playgrounds, allotments, cemeteries, private gardens

- Water storage
- groundwater renewal
- reduction of drainage canals
- reduction of urban heat island
- thermal comfort
- cold air production
- filter for air pollutants
- place for recreation in the city







Green roofs



35 Dr. Ulrich Reuter



Green roofs in the downtown of Stuttgart (university)





Bus in Stuttgart with green roofs





Green rails







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Green parking lots





Green streets









Model Milanese place (Mailänder Platz)







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Sustainable building area management Stuttgart











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Climate change – challenge facing urban climatology

STUÎGART

Schriftenreihe des Amtes für Umweltschutz - Heft 3/2010

Der Klimawandel – Herausforderung für die Stadtklimatologie

Climate change – challenge facing urban climatology



www.stadtklima-stuttgart.de



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Questions (1)

- How to guarantee living quality in the cities?
- How to avoid the sprawling of cities? (climate refugees)

Inner development versus outer development: Intelligent concepts without neglecting ventilation zones, urban heat island effects, the function of soils and the solar gain of houses.









Climatic Impacts of Urban Soil Consumption

Review and System Model

Executive Summary

A contribution to WP6 "acceptance and awareness" in the EU Project URBAN-SMS





Questions (2)

How should roofs look like?







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Questions (3)

Is there a need to develop guidelines for building materials? Effect on temperature and sustainability of materials.





Questions (4)

Cooling down our buildings: We need concepts for the future





Questions (5)

Optimizing green in streets: Shadow versus air pollution?





Effect of roadside trees in a street canyon. The ventilation and thus the air exchange may be impaired by the green elements. As a result, particle loads increase in the vicinity of the sources. However, a distinction must be made between windward and leeward facade (THÖNNESSEN 2006, modified).



Questions (6)

Are many small green areas in a city better than a few large ones?





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Questions (7)

How to develop the future city in general?





Long time ago: Local city



Today:

Globalisation Imports/ Exports



Future:

Local renewable energy production Local food production Coming back to local cities



Questions (8)

- How to do a multi criteria evaluation on sustainable cities or districts?
 - There are still detailed
 - scientific questions/ integrated questions and
 planning questions
 - planning questions
- How should a sustainable certification system for city districts look like? (f.e. German Sustainable Building Council)
- Is such a certification already possible????

Conclusions (1)

Sustainability needs scientific and planning knowledge.
 There is a lot of it.

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- Sustainability needs integrative education, institutionalisation and legislation.
- The knowledge has to be linked to the local decision makers.
- The links between science, planning and policy are possible. (example of Stuttgart)
- There are open questions to develop future sustainable cities far in the future.



Conclusions (2)

Is BRIDGE THE solution?





Thank you for your attention! email: ulrich.reuter@stuttgart.de