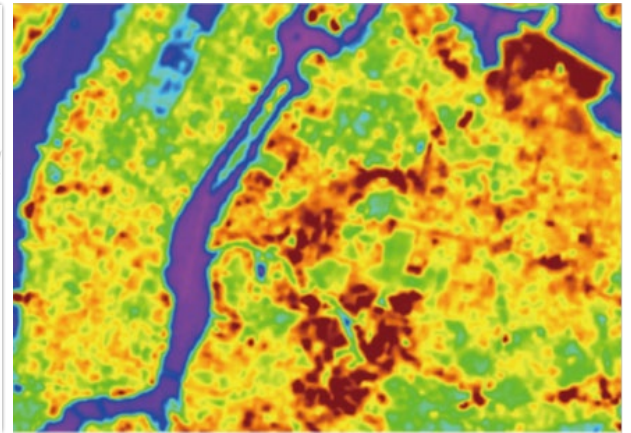
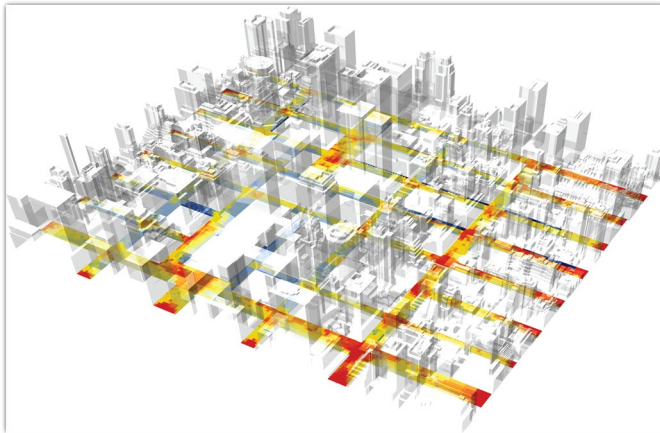


Cool District Hot City



From Climate Research to Climate Action

Climate Research to Climate Action

Integration Climate Adaptation (UHI) & Climate Mitigation (GHG)

The Urban Climate Change Research Network Second Assessment Report on
Climate Change in Cities (ARC3.2)

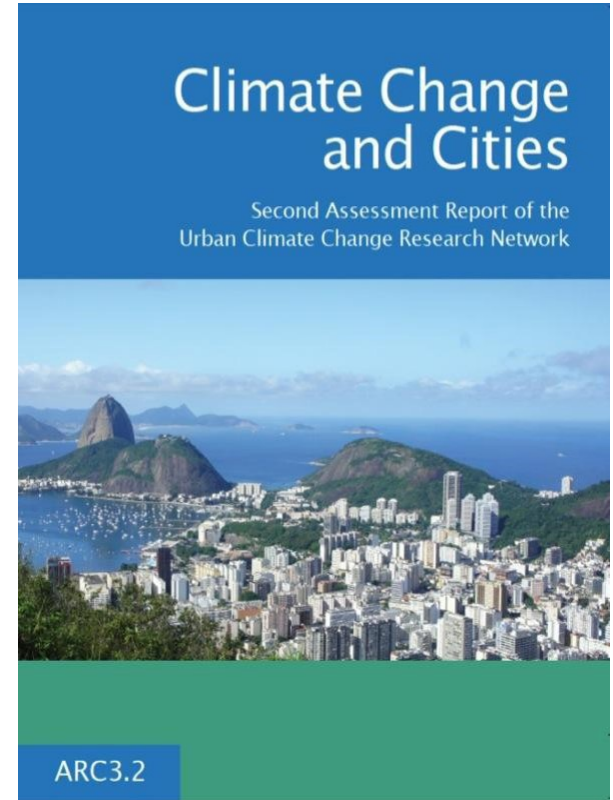
Chapter 5: Urban Planning & Urban Design

This scholarship provides a blueprint for how to configure sustainable and climate-resilient urban districts.

Download publication:

www.UCCRN.org

Raven, J., Stone, B., Mills, G., Towers, J., Katzschner, L., Leone, M., Gaborit, P., Georgescu, M., and Hariri, M. (2018). Urban planning and urban design. In C. Rosenzweig, W. Solecki, P. Romero-Lankao, S. Mehrotra, S. Dhakal, and S. Ali Ibrahim (eds.), *Climate Change and Cities: Second Assessment Report of the Urban Climate Change Research Network*, Cambridge University Press. New York. p.139-172.



Climate Change, Global Urbanization, Equity

High Density Cities: Poor Local Climates

Cities: Our Challenge, Our Solution

Compact settlements reduce GHG emissions

Compact urban form contributes to GHG reduction
Low density areas contribute disproportionately to climate change

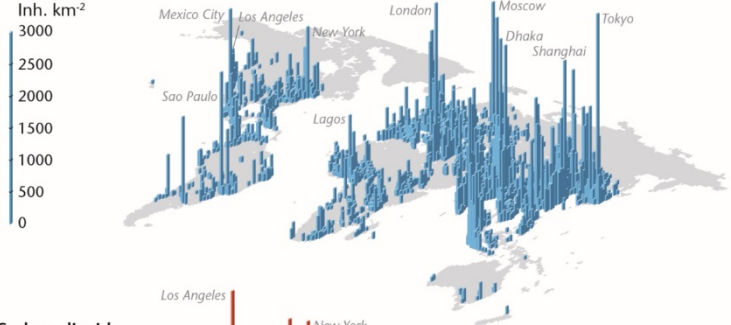
Urbanization amplifies climate change impacts

Global climate risk accumulates in urban areas due to increased concentration of people, private/public assets, and economic activities

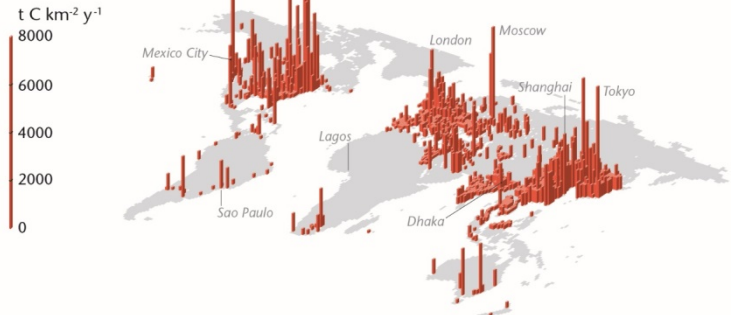
- Flood Risks
- Urban Heat

Source: Mehrotraetal., 2011; Revietal., 2014

(a) Population density



(b) Carbon-dioxide emissions

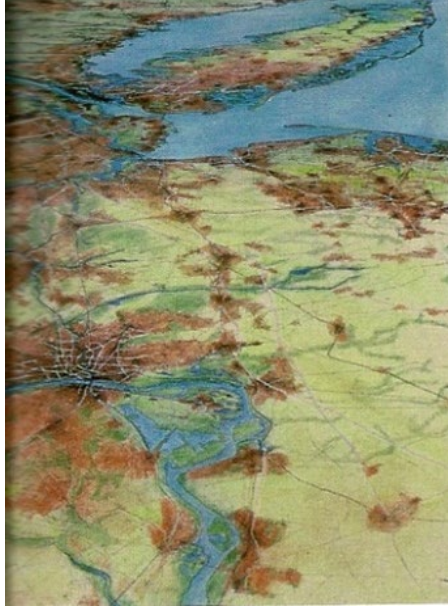


Each panel represents an entire metropolitan area (i.e., the city and the continuous urban footprint surrounding it), including often much lower-density suburbs.
Source: A. L. Brenkert, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (maps created by Andreas Christen, UBC)

Regional vs Local Climate Impacts

The Case Against Sprawl

“Adaptive Mitigation” = Climate Change Adaptation + Climate Change Mitigation



Reduce the global greenhouse gas effect, while increasing climate resilience to urban heat and flooding

Regional Plan Association

Land Cover, Form, and Spatial Scales

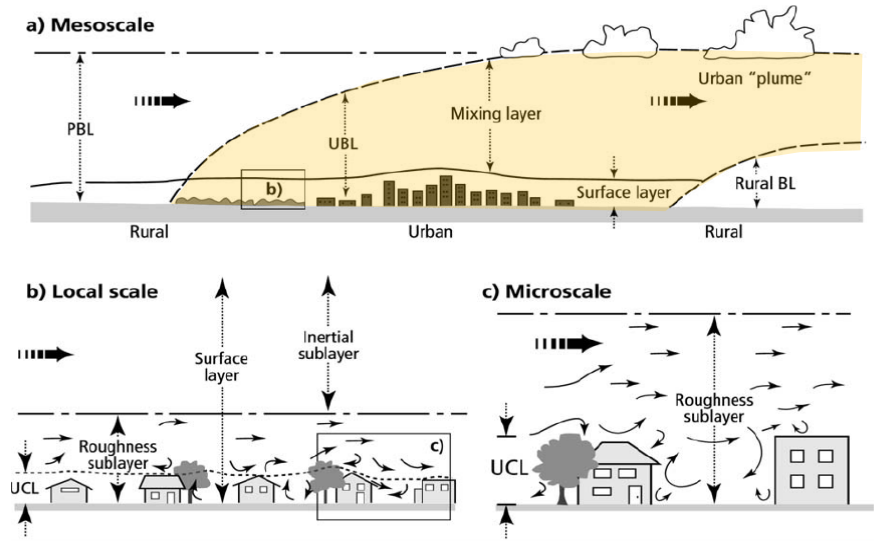
Human Comfort at Street Level

Local Climate Zones



- Building height
- Street width
- Vegetative cover
- Paved area

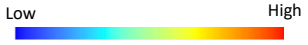
Atmospheric Layers



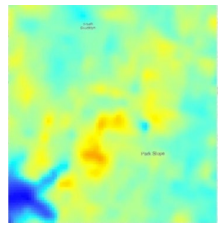
Source: Iain Stewart and Tim Oke

Integrating Climate Adaptation (UHI) & Climate Mitigation (GHG)

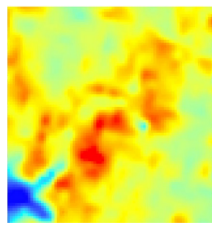
Prioritizing Adaptive Mitigation



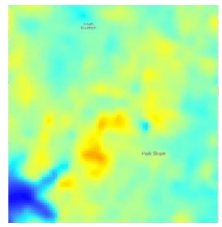
2019 Present



2050 Business-As-Usual



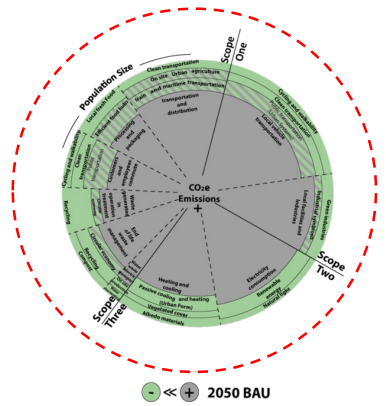
2050 Zero carbon



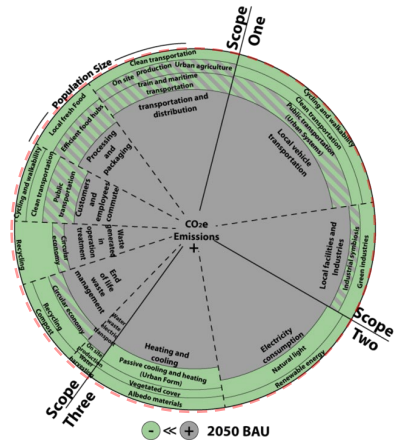
UCCRN – GISS 2019

Urban Heat Island
NYIT – GIS - Urban Land Institute

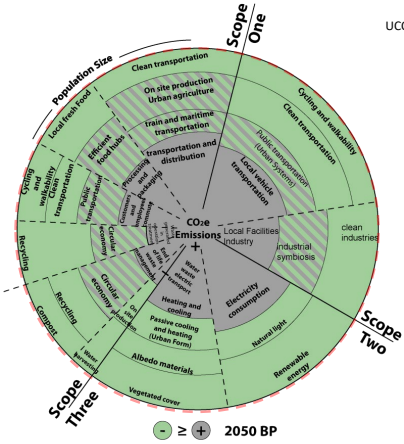
Carbon Footprint
Net-Zero Carbon (NYIT-AIANY-In Source)



23,320 Residents



65,804 Residents



65,804 Residents

Y. Eynath, Urban Climate Lab NYIT 2019

Decision-Making Framework

Urban Climate Factors: Form & Function

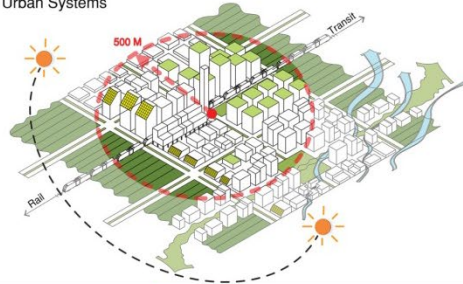
Urban Function

1. Efficiency of urban systems: reducing waste heat and GHG emissions through energy efficiency, transit access, and walkability

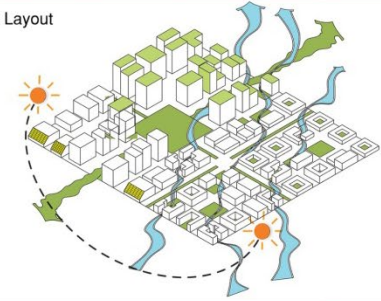
Urban Form

2. Modifying form and layout of buildings and districts
 3. Heat-resistant construction materials and reflective surface coatings
 4. Increasing vegetative cover

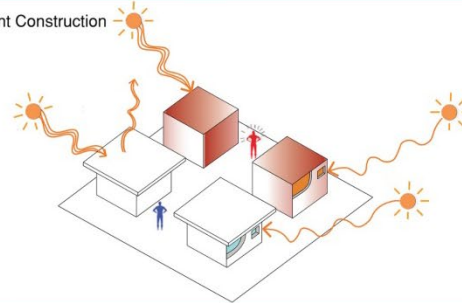
1. Efficiency of Urban Systems



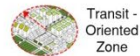
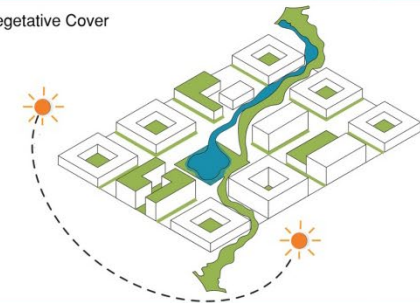
2. Form and Layout



3. Heat - Resistant Construction Material



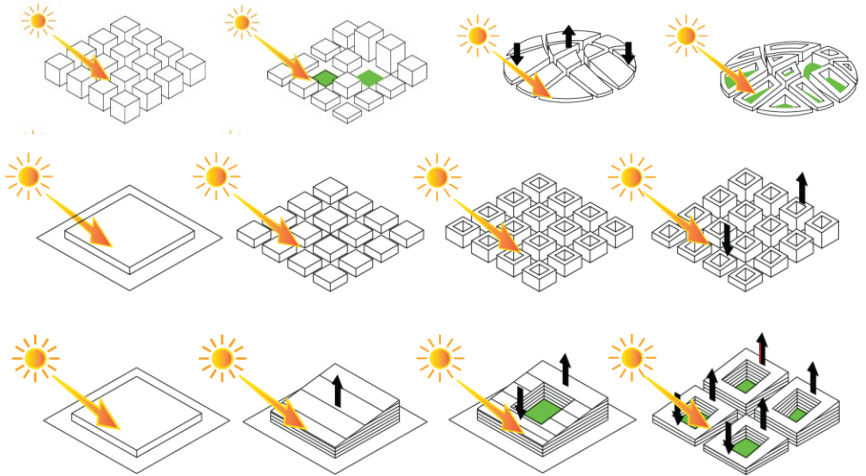
4. Vegetative Cover



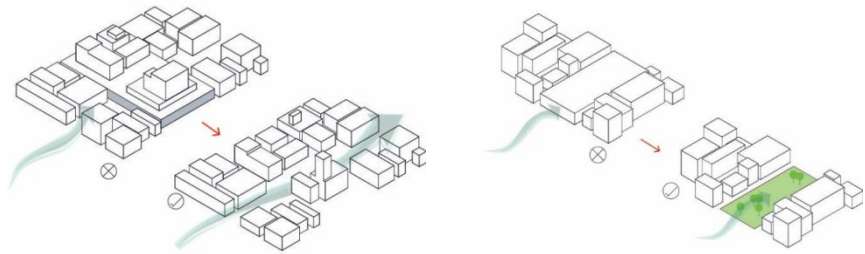
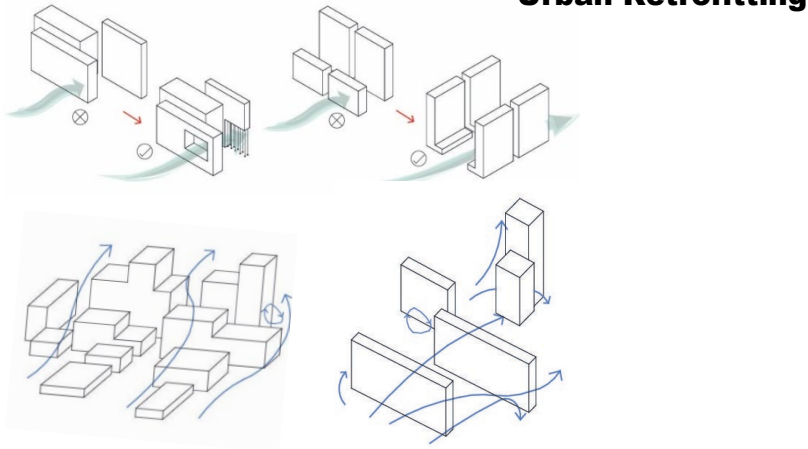
Jeffrey Raven, 2016

Morphological Catalogue: Archetypal Urban Forms

Solar and Ventilation Impact




Urban Retrofitting



Climate-Resilient Urban Design

Design Intervention Process

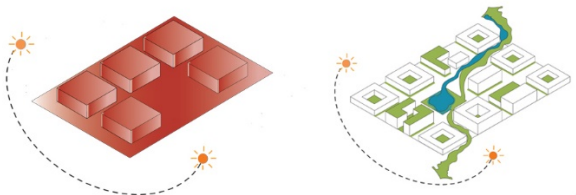
Climate Analysis Mapping



Urban Scale Local Scale

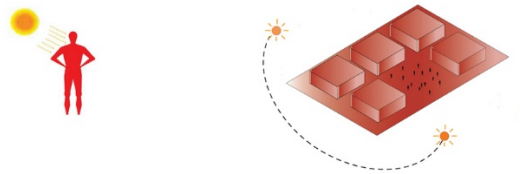
1

Planning and Design Intervention



3

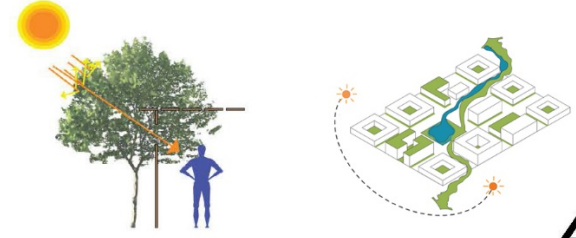
Public Space Evaluation



Level of Comfort User Groups/Climate Intensities

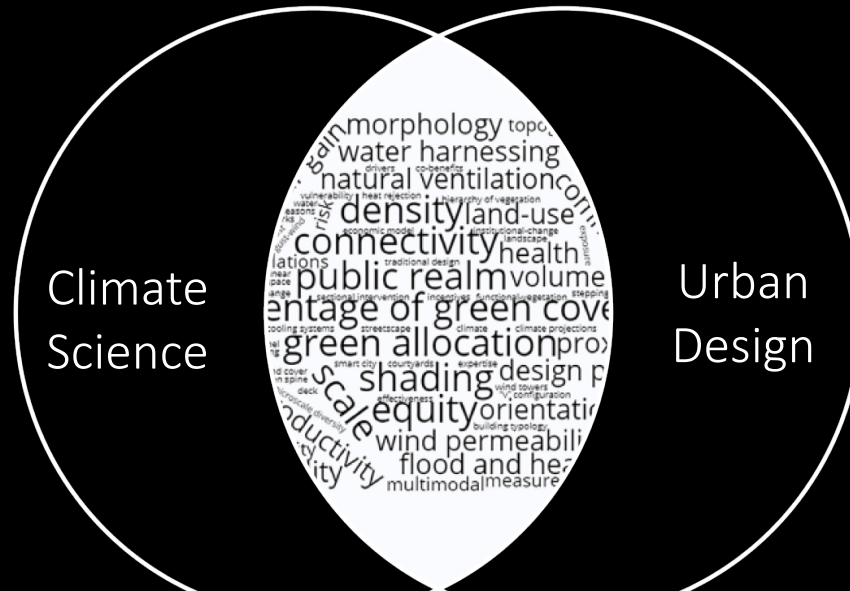
2

Post Intervention Evaluation



4

How to make climate science actionable?



Urban Design Climate Workshops

From Climate Science to Climate Action

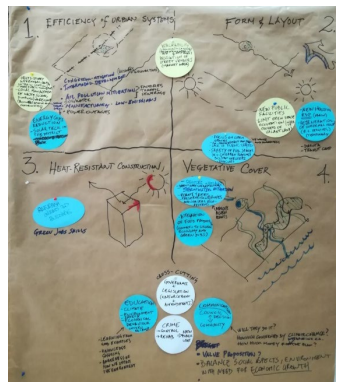
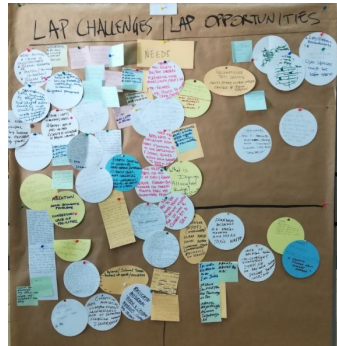
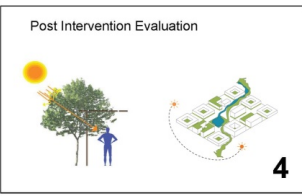
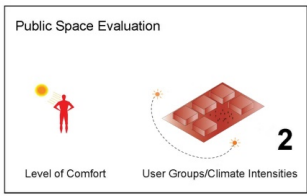
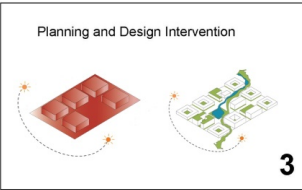
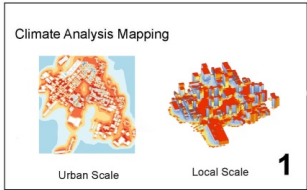
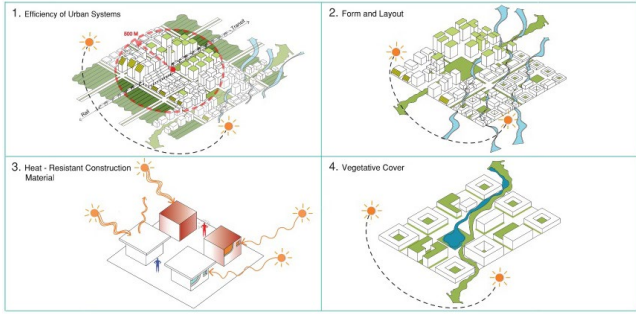
URBAN DESIGN CLIMATE DESIGN WORKSHOPS 2015 - 2020



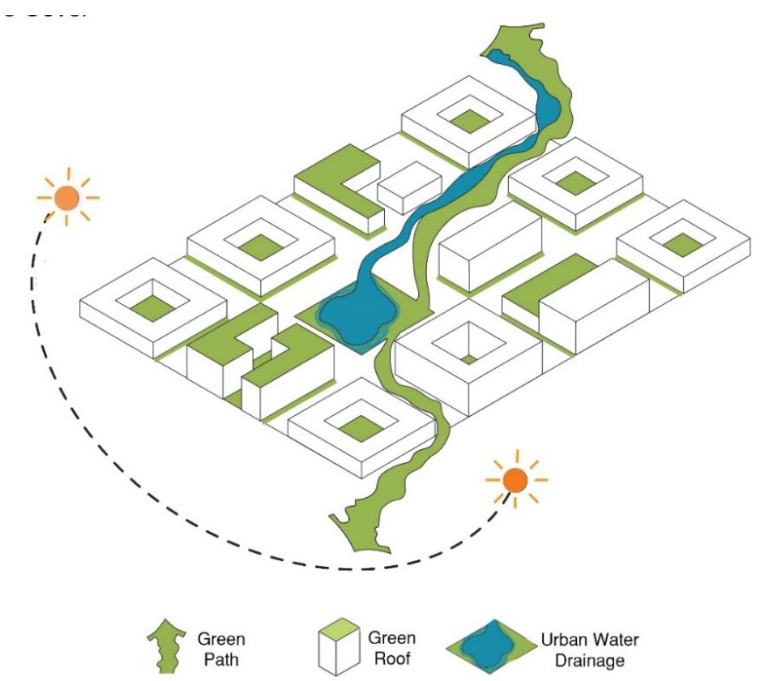
City / Year	Type	A	B	C
	Duration	1-2 days	3-5 days	7-10 days
Paris 2015				X
New York 2016				X
Agadir 2017		X		
Paris 2017		X		
New York 2018				X
Napoli 2018				X
Durban 2019			X	
Bonn 2019		X		
New York 2019 & 2020				X



Bridging Science, Stakeholders & Practice



Vegetative Coverage Value Proposition



Urban Climate Lab, NYIT



STAR Communities: Green Infrastructure Co-Benefits (J. Raven)

Ecological functions within high-density urban districts

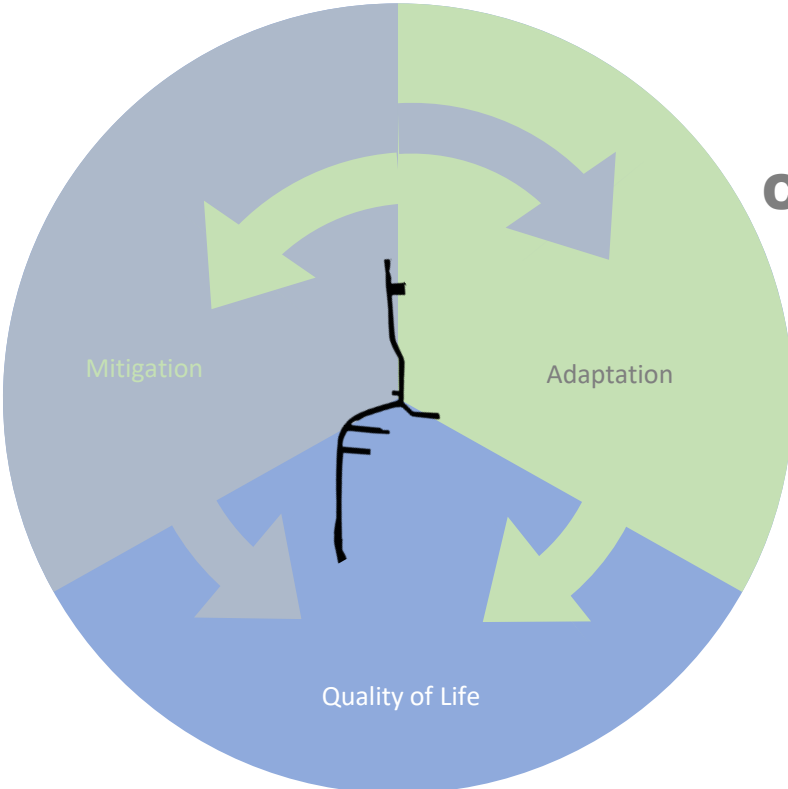
Integrated Climate Adaptation & Climate Mitigation

Participants + Stakeholders

Climate Mitigation Net-Zero Districts



This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1830718



Climate Adaptation Urban Heat Island



Dialogue: Heat in the City
Global Heat Health Information Network
July 2020

Scenario Modeling

Current Condition Baseline

Site as it is today

District's population 17,462 (28 ppl/acre)

2050 Baseline Business as Usual

Hypothetical scenario based on NYC DCP Rezoning Plan and "market driven full build-out assumptions"

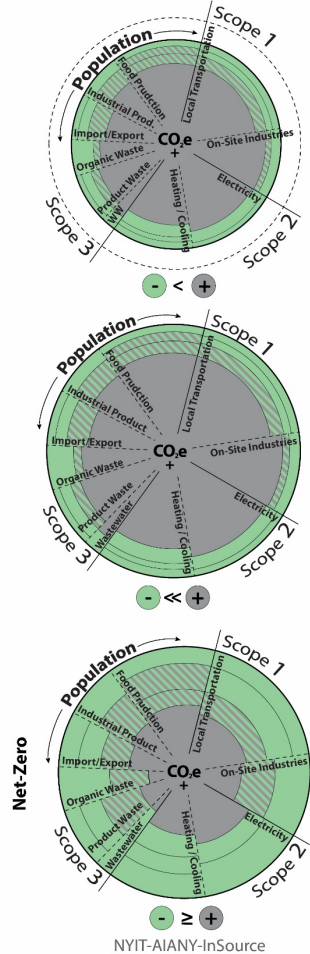
District's population 65,804 (105 ppl/acre)

2050 Prototype Best Practice

Based on climate adaptive development considering evidence-based "best-practice" urban climate factors

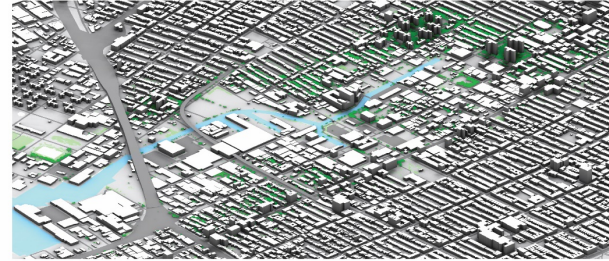
District's population 65,804 (105 ppl/acre)

Carbon Footprint

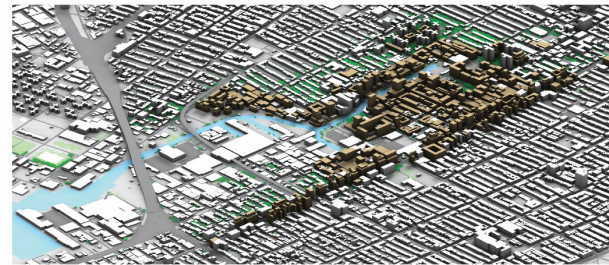


Scenarios

2019 - Current



2050 - Business as Usual (BAU)



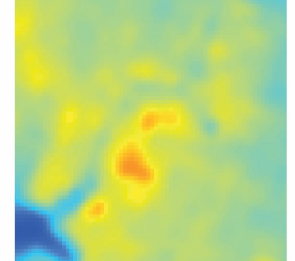
2050 - Best Practice (BP)



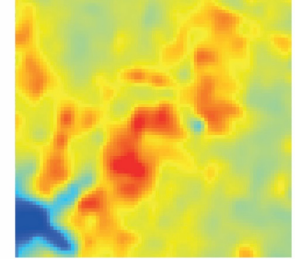
Urban Design Climate Lab - NYIT (2019-2020)

Urban Heat Island

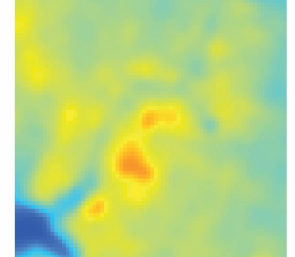
LST Range: 29.1-30.2



LST Range: 30.4-32.3



LST Range: 29.1-30.2



NYIT-UCCRN / GISS - ULI

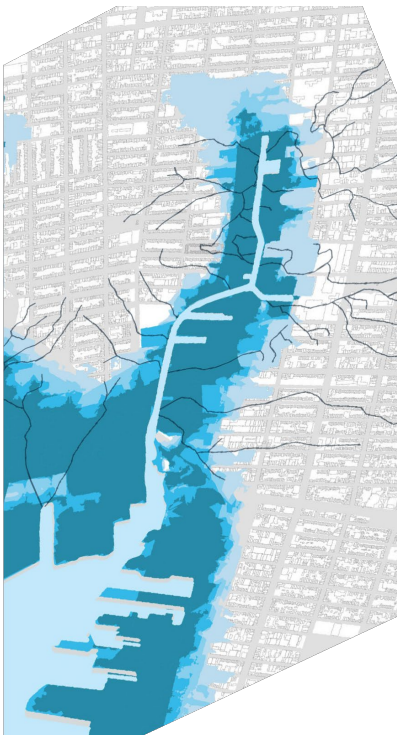
Layers – Heat & Flood



**Land Surface
Temperature - 2019**

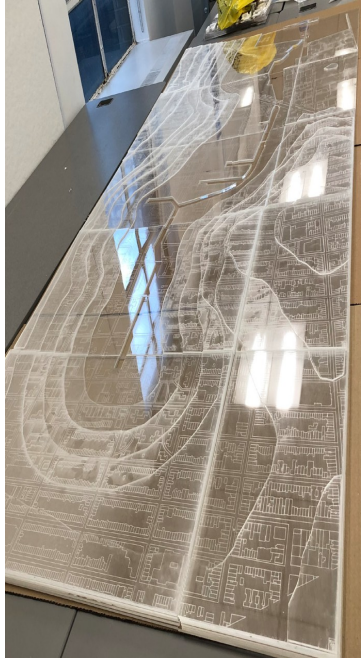


**Land Surface
Temperature - 2050**



**Flood Map & Underwater
Streams**

Layers - Density Scenarios



Base Contours



2019 Present



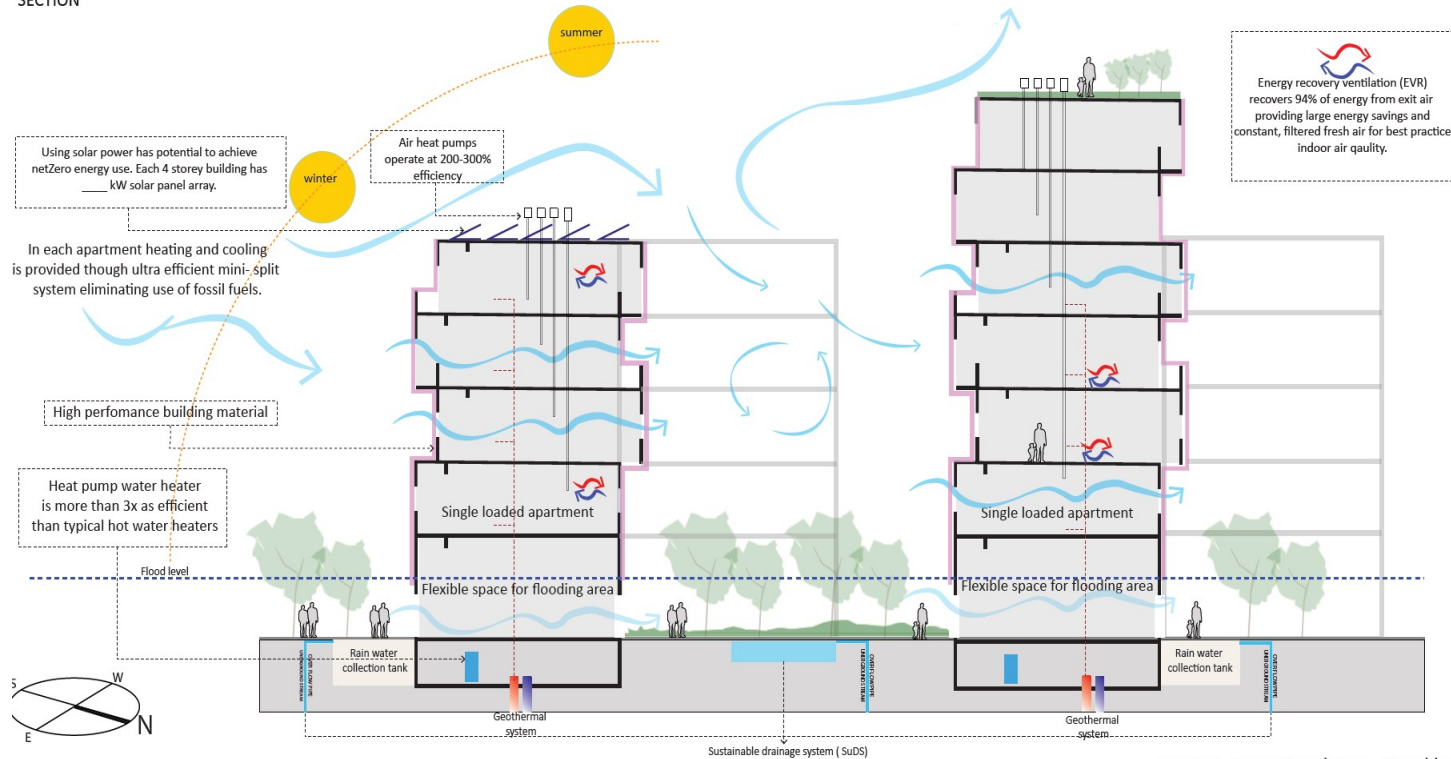
2050 Business As Usual



**2050 Best Practice
Mock-up**

Residential Prototypes

SECTION

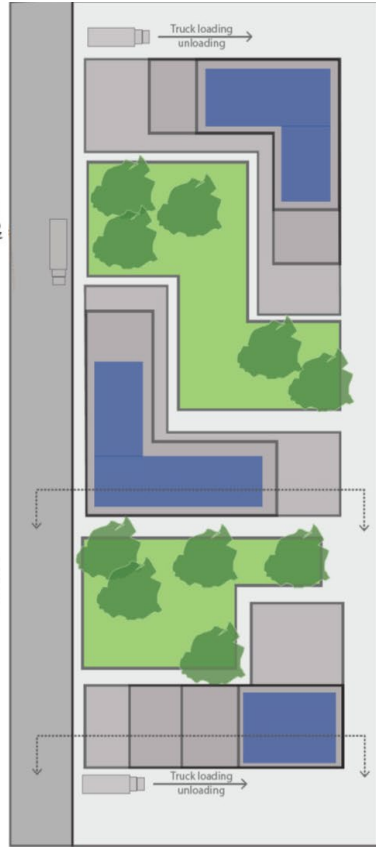
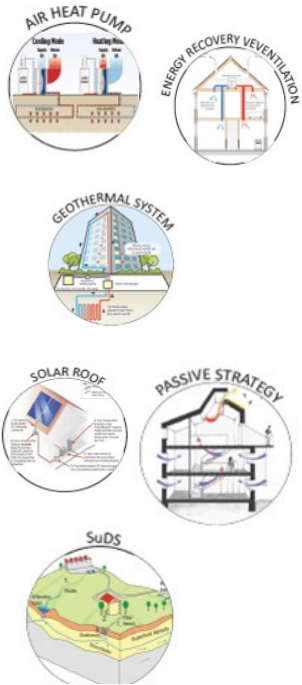


Source: R-951 Residence , Brooklyn

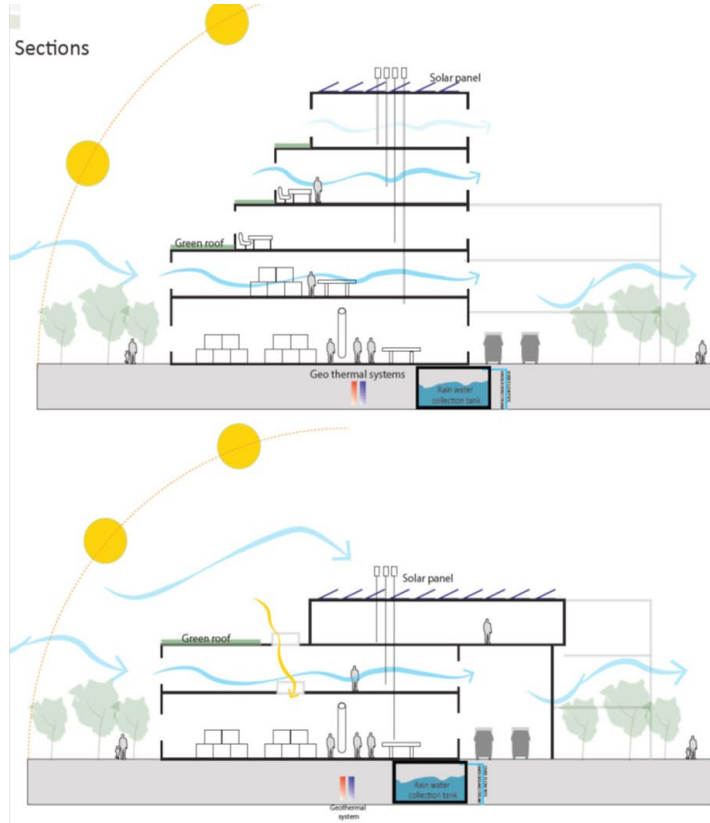
Industrial & Manufacturing Prototypes

Strategies

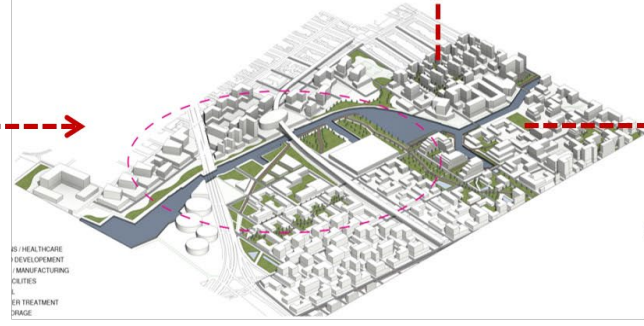
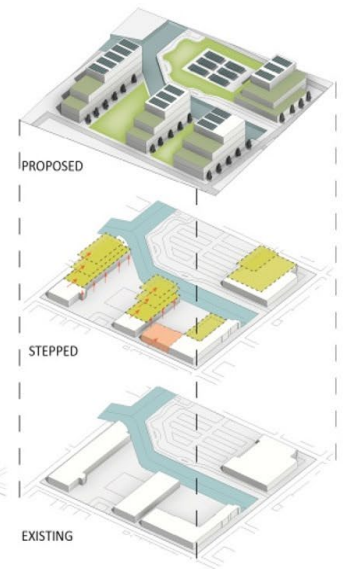
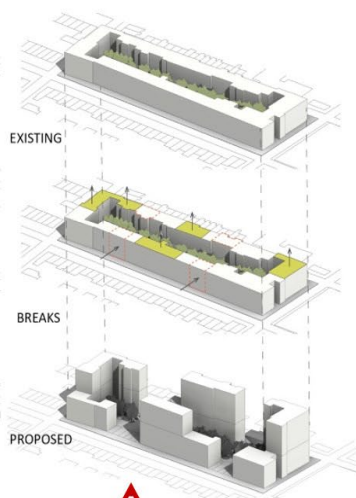
:



Sections



Focus Areas



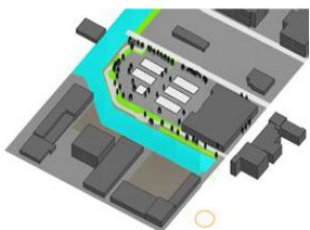
HEALTHCARE
DEVELOPMENT
MANUFACTURING
CLUSTERS
&
WWT TREATMENT
PLANT

Micro-Climature Analysis: Focus Area

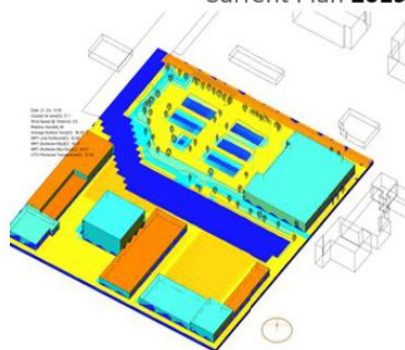
Surface Temperatures (July 21st, noon)

2019 Current, 2050 No Change, 2050 Best Practice

SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°F)
(July 21, 1pm)

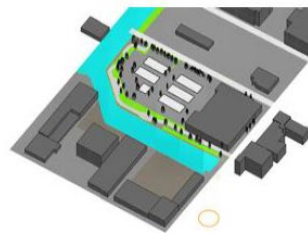


Current Plan **2019**

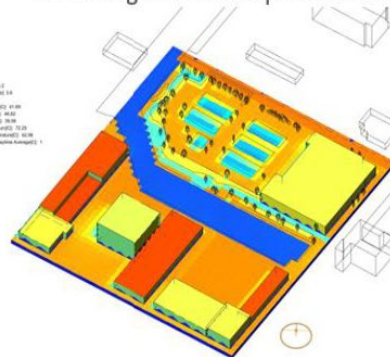


100 ° F | 38 ° C

Avg. Surface Temperature(7/21, noon)

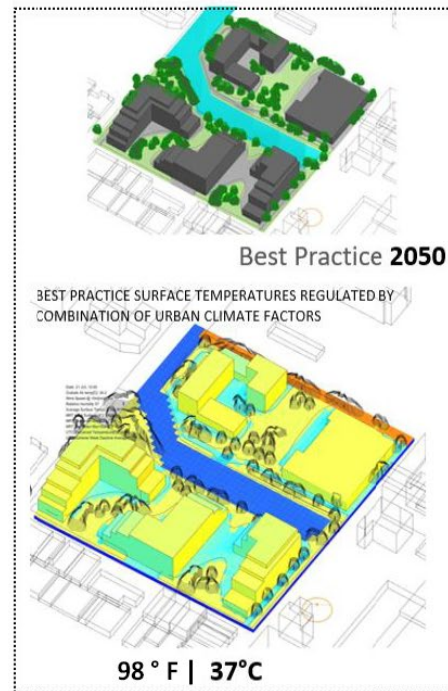


No Change in Development **2050**



108 ° F | 42 ° C

Avg. Surface Temperature(7/21, noon)



Best Practice **2050**

BEST PRACTICE SURFACE TEMPERATURES REGULATED BY COMBINATION OF URBAN CLIMATE FACTORS

98 ° F | 37 ° C

Avg. Surface Temperature(7/21, noon)

Simulated Surface Temperatures (July 21st, Noon): Current Plan – 2019, Current Plan – 2050, Best Practice - 2050

Bridging Science & Action in NYC Implementation Process: Phasing

Short term

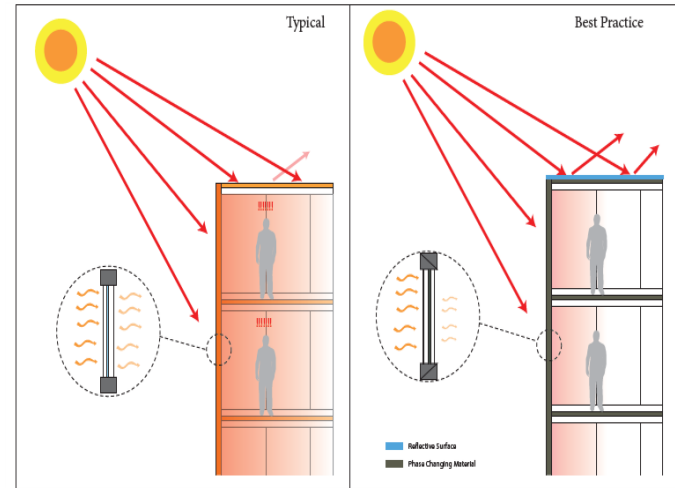
- Cool roofing
- Heat-Resistant Construction Materials

Medium term

- Decreased vehicle emissions and traffic
- Non-motorized bike and pedestrian accessibility
- Smart drainage system
- Green roofs or green façades
- Include Urban Heat Island consideration in environmental impact statements (EIS)

Long term

- District energy
- Increased Sky-View Factor through TDR
- Smart orientation of buildings considering sun path and wind direction
- Diversity of building forms
- Linear Parks



Urban Climate Lab, NYIT, 2017

Bridging Science & Action in NYC Implementation Process: Phasing

Short term

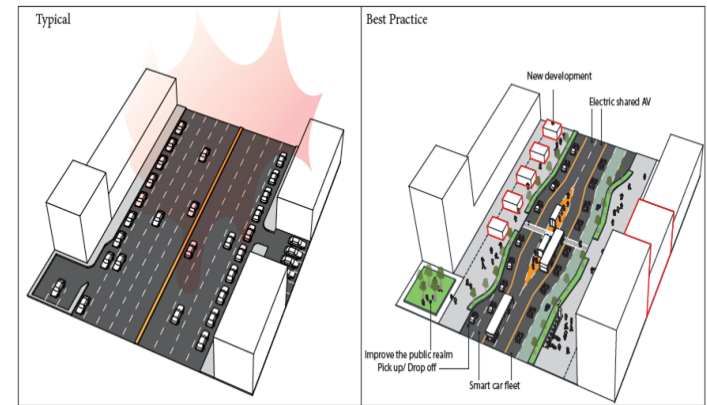
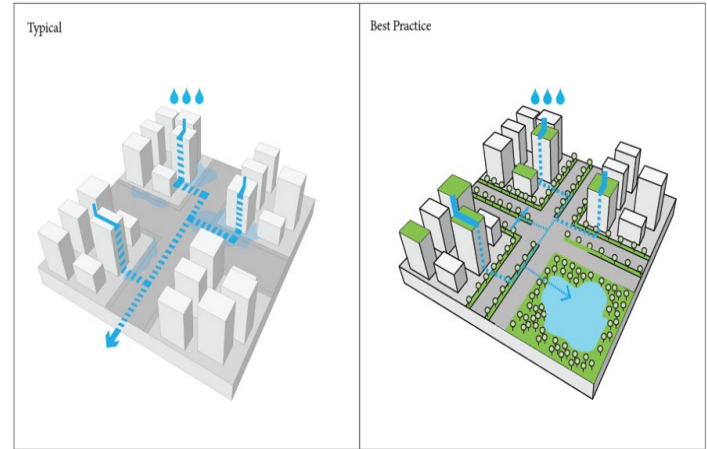
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Urban Climate Lab, NYIT, 2017

Bridging Science & Action in NYC Implementation Process: Phasing

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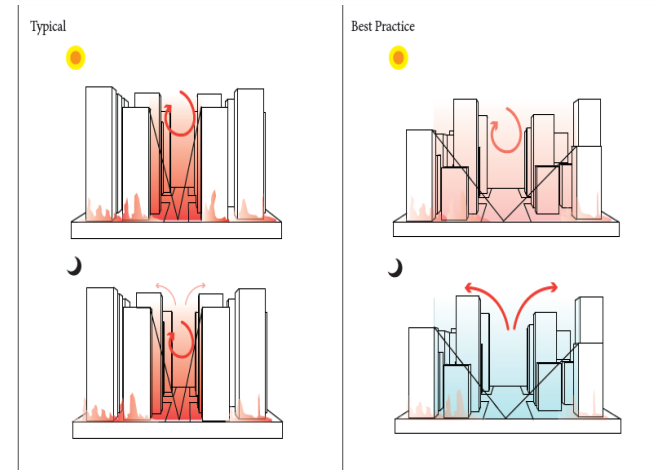
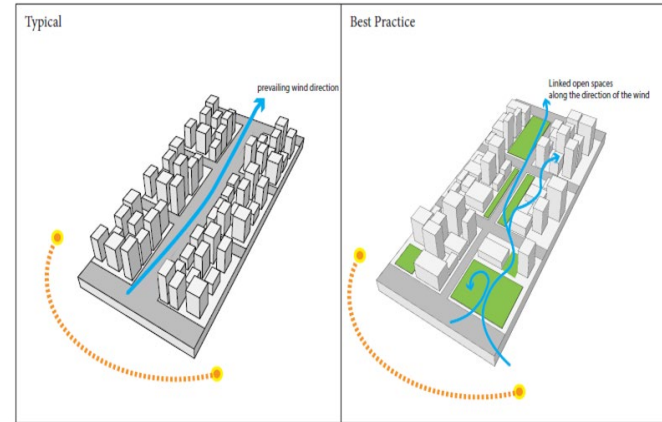
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Urban Climate Lab, NYIT, 2017

Dialogue: Heat in the City
Global Heat Health Information Network
July 2020

Value Proposition

Quality of Life

Deliver quality of life as key performance outcome

Social Equity and Cohesion

People-centered urban spaces
Social cohesion and equity as key to resilience, whose success hinges on people-centred urban spaces

Culture

Climate change to lead us to a culture of sustainability

