







# A RIGENERAZIONE URBANA

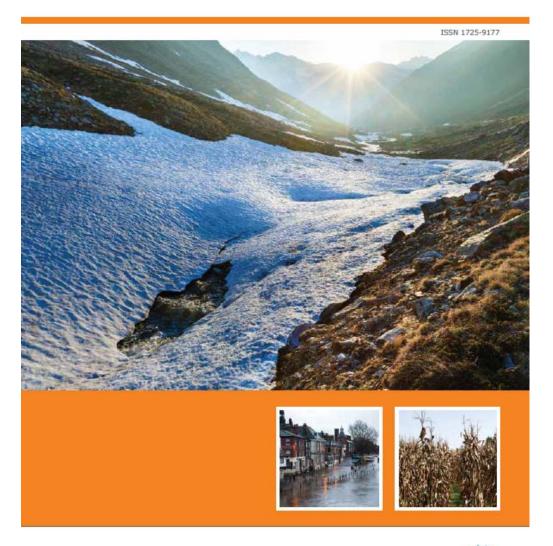
# Il progetto *Urban Heat Island (UHI)* per contrastare il fenomeno delle isole urbane di calore

## Paolo Lauriola

Centro Tematico Regionale Ambiente e Salute ARPA Emilia-Romagna



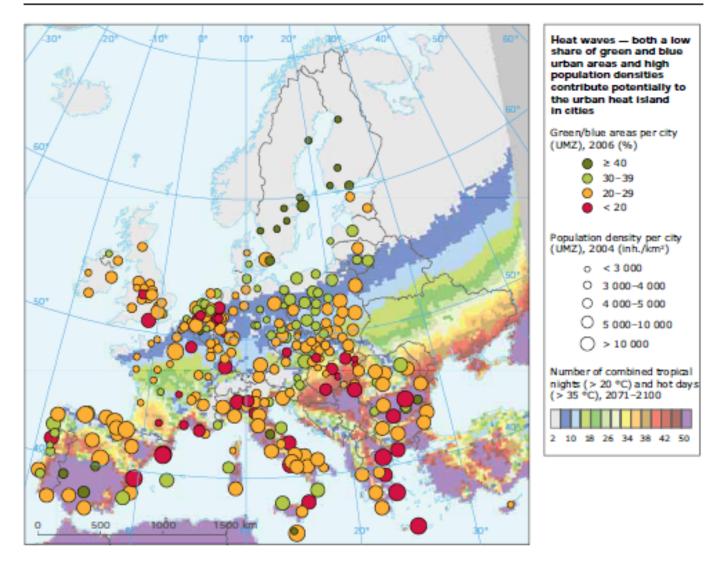
## Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2012 An indicator-based report





Heat-related problems are largest in cities; among many interrelated factors, the urban heat island effect plays an important role. Future climate change is very likely to increase frequency, intensity and duration of heat waves. During hot weather, synergistic effects between high temperature and air pollution (PM10 and ozone) were observed

Map 5.7 Factors determining vulnerability to heat waves



Note: The background map presents the projection for the period 2071–2100. Values for the earlier periods are presented in (EEA, 2012). City data for Bulgaria and Ireland are from 2001; the concept of city is defined uniquely by the urban land-use areas within its administrative boundary.

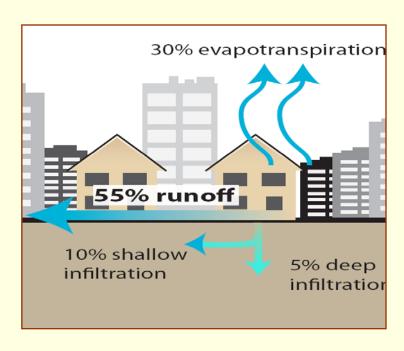
Source: Eurostat, 2004; EEA, 2006b, 2012; Fischer and Schär, 2010.

## L'isola di calore: cause

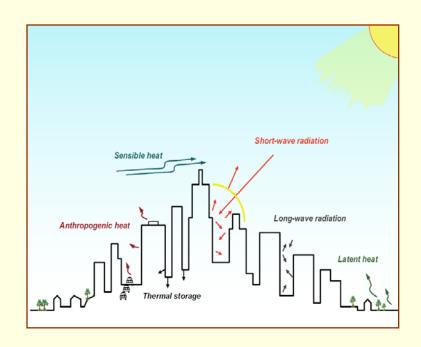


Caratteristiche fisiche delle superfici

## L'isola di calore: cause



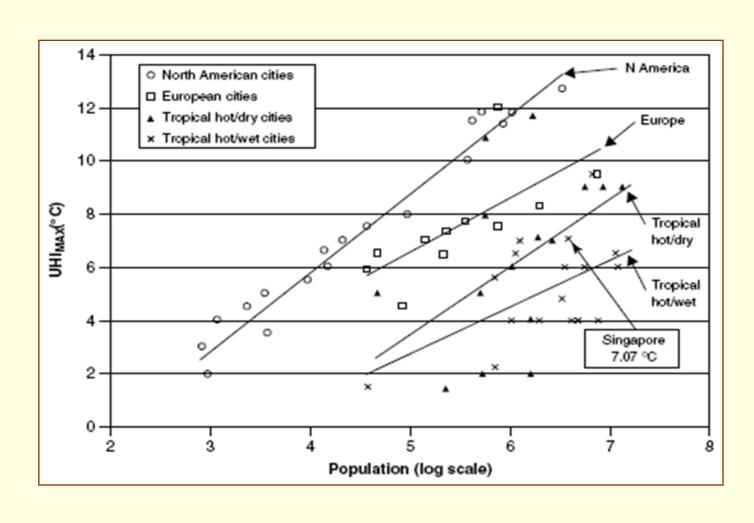
Mancanza di superfici che permettano l'evaporazione



<u>Presenza di superfici verticali che</u> <u>"intrappolano" l'energia riflessa e</u> <u>riemessa</u>

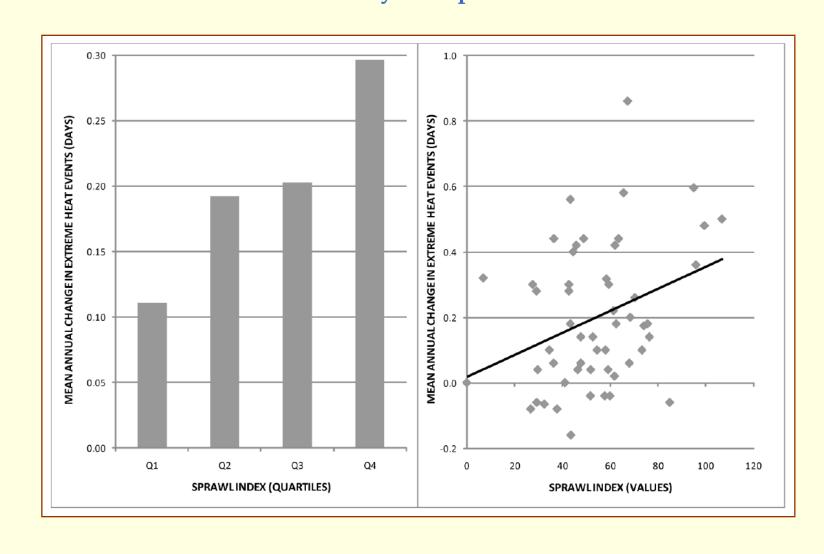
## L'isola di calore



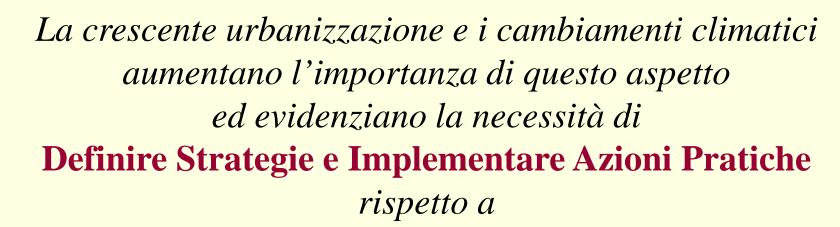


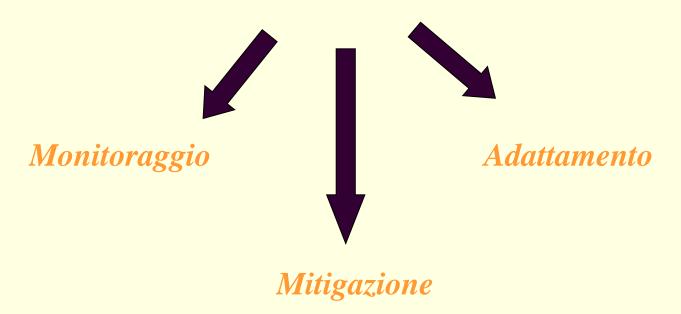
## L'isola di calore



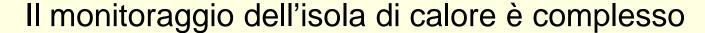


## L'isola di calore





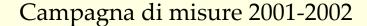
## Monitoraggio

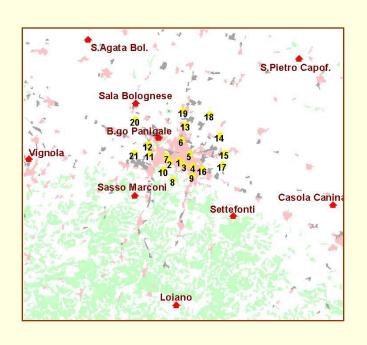


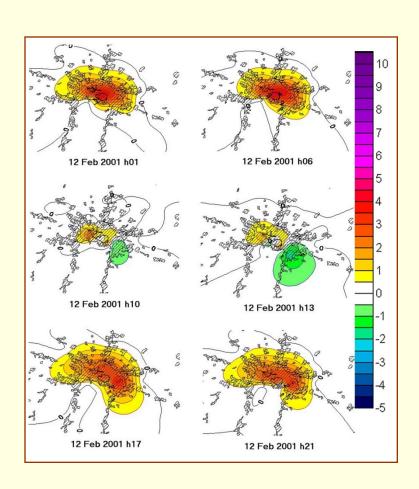
- campo termico molto variabile spazialmente
- forte variabilità temporale (anche in relazione alle condizioni meteorologiche locali)
- integrazione di metodi di indagine diversi (termoigrometri, satellite, aereo, ecc.)

Una visualizzazione complessiva dell'isola di calore è impossibile. Ogni tipologia di indagine dà soltanto una rappresentazione parziale del fenomeno

## Monitoraggio

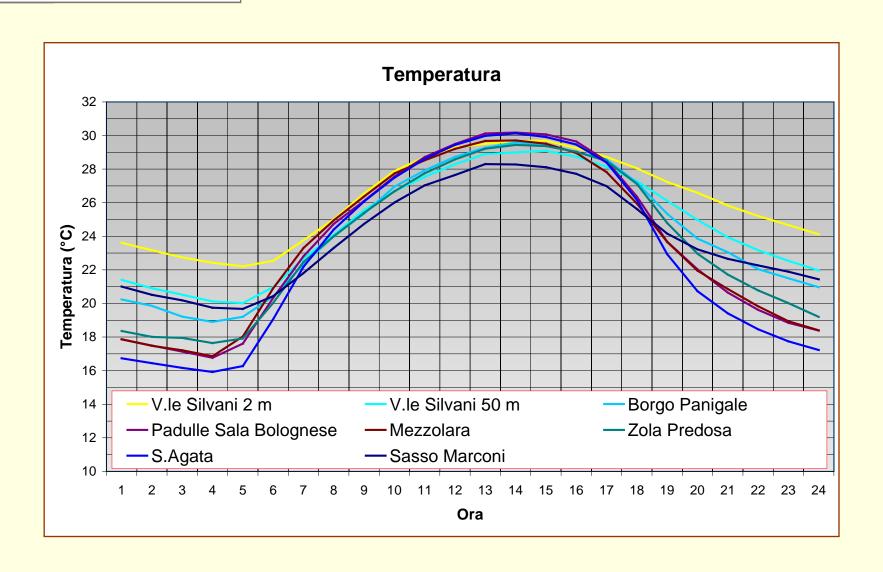






- Due campagne **termometriche** nell'area urbana di Bologna:
- "isola di calore", più intensa nelle notti invernali di cielo sereno
- 5°C in media, 9°C massimo
- correlata con la nuvolosità

# Monitoraggio

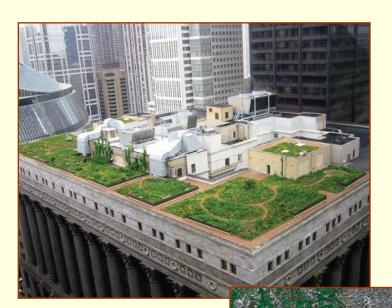


## Mitigazione

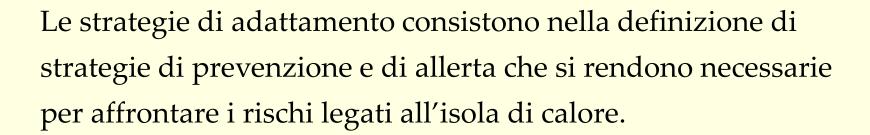
Le strategie di mitigazione consistono nella definizione e nella applicazione di modelli di pianificazione urbana che possano ridurre l'effetto isola di calore.

- Un esempio è rappresentato dai modelli di uso del suolo che considerano gli effetti della presenza di aree verdi e urbanizzate e della diversa struttura delle aree urbanizzate (edifici alti o bassi, canyon stradali).;
- Inoltre, le caratteristiche costruttive degli edifici al fine di ridurre direttamente gli effetti indotti dall'alterazione delle caratteristiche delle superfici (per esempio tetti verdi)

# Mitigazione







- un contesto ambientale già mutato e che comunque muterà anche in presenza di importanti interventi di riduzione delle emissioni di gas clima-alteranti;
- un ruolo centrale gioca la prevenzione degli effetti sanitari delle ondate di calore e i sistemi di sorveglianza

A livello internazionale si riconosce ormai ovunque che l'effetto delle condizioni climatiche estive estreme sulla mortalità costituisce un rilevante problema di Sanità Pubblica. Infatti, se fino ad ora i dati disponibili mostrano che le ondate di calore possono essere definite eventi estremi ed eccezionali, negli ultimi decenni e nelle varie zone del mondo queste sono divenute più frequenti e verosimilmente continueranno ad esserlo, dato il progressivo riscaldamento che anche i più prudenti climatologi prospettano per il nostro pianeta.

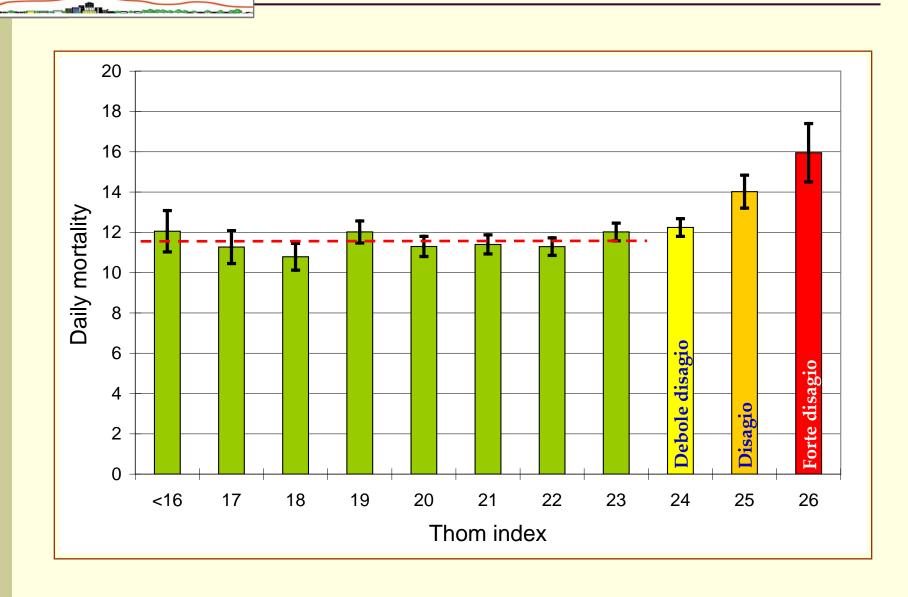
E' importante, pertanto, valutare quanto accade alla salute delle persone durante le ondate di calore e alla luce delle osservazioni, nonché della ormai ampia e consolidata letteratura internazionale, predisporre adeguate linee di azione per la prevenzione e il contenimento dei danni alla salute.

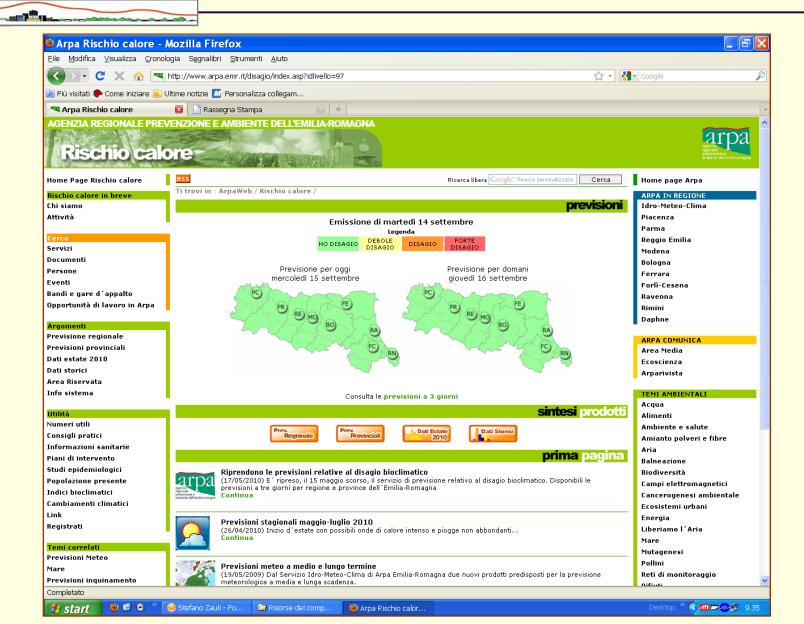
#### L'isola di calore urbana

Nell'ambito delle conseguenze sulla salute umana delle ondate di calore l'elemento centrale da considerare è l'effetto "isola di calore urbana". In condizioni di elevata temperatura e umidità, le persone che vivono nelle città hanno un rischio maggiore di mortalità rispetto a coloro che vivono in ambiente suburbano o rurale. Inoltre, è stato osservato e documentato come questo effetto sia maggiore nelle città in cui il clima è solitamente temperato o fresco.

Per quanto riguarda poi le persone a maggiore rischio, diversi studi condotti in seguito alle ondate di calore hanno mostrato un incremento di mortalità più consistente tra coloro che hanno più di 65 anni.







## Monitoraggio e Adattamento

Int J Biometeorol DOI 10.1007/s00484-008-0171-6

ORIGINAL PAPER

#### Bioclimatic characterisation of an urban area: a case study in Bologna (Italy)

Stefano Zauli Sajani • Stefano Tibaldi • Fabiana Scotto •

Received: 8 October 2007/Revised: 8 April 2008/Accepted: 5 June 2008 © ISB 2008

Abstract Summer bioclimatic discomfort is a significant public health problem. Bioclimatic characterisations of populations living in urban areas are usually very poor, although the risks are relatively higher in cities because of the phenomenon known as the "urban heat island". We compared airport, rural, and urban bioclimatic conditions in terms of apparent temperature. Thom index, and temperature alone in several sites within a radius of approximately 25 km from the city of Bologna (Italy). The comparison between meteorological monitoring stations within and near the urban area showed the large impact of the urban heat island effect. Nighttime data showed the largest differences among the investigated sites. Minimum apparent temperatures at rural stations were about 3.5°C lower than the urban 30 m reference station, and 6°C lower than the 2 m urban site. The 2 m apparent temperature values within the urban area were several degrees higher (typically 2°C) than those taken above the roof, both for minimum and maximum values. Temporal trends in the different sites were highly correlated (generally above 0.90), but regression

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residuals were sometimes quite large. Finally, epidemiological implications are briefly addressed.

Keywords Summer bioclimatic discomfort ·
Discomfort indices · Apparent temperature · Thom index
Urban heat island

#### Introduction

Summer bioclimatic discomfort is a significant public health concern (Stafoggia et al. 2006; Medina-Ramon et al. 2006). Events such as those experienced during the summer of 2003 in southern and central Europe can lead to substantial emergency challenges for public health systems (Filleul et al. 2007), and they reveal the need for suitable warning and prevention systems. Furthermore, because of the predicted consequences of global warming and, in particular, the increased frequency, intensity, and duration of heat waves, heat-related diseases might assume a major role in the coming decades.

Health risks are higher for people living in urban environments (Kalkstein 1993), where anthropogenic emissions, coupled with the physical properties of materials used for building and street construction, give rise to the phenomenon known as the "turban heat island" (Landsberg 1981). Although this phenomenon is well known by meteorologists, urban meteorological monitoring has only recently gained attention in connection to the needs of both heat-related health risk studies and air quality modelling.

Urban meteorological monitoring is difficult to address due to the high spatial variability of meteorological parameters within urban environments and the consequent low spatial representativeness of measurements. In 2006, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) published

<u>♠</u> Springer

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activities in Italy to preg high-risk populations.

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Romagna, Modena

Background

Summer bioclimatic discomfort is a significant public health problem. Every year, a large number of deaths occur in association with stressful bioclimatic conditions (1, 2). Events like that experienced during summer 2003 in southern and central European regions could also give rise to emergency situations for the public health systems (3), and pointed out the need of setting up suitable warning and prevention systems. Furthermore, because of the projected consequences of global warming (4, 5), and the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves (6), heat-related mortality may assume greater public health significance during the coming decades (7, 8). Populations at middle latitudes are more vulnerable (9). Risks are even higher for people living in urban environments, where antropogenic emissions together with physical properties of materials used for buildings and streets give rise to the phenomenon known as the "urban heat island effect", i.e. higher heat inde/stems:

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Illusione di poter preda un punto di vista nza, il verificarsi di caenziali. Infatti, il peso à è tanto più alto quanluzione interessata. In alità media giornaliera variare, anche in con-

82 (3) maggio-glugno 2008

izzo per la corrispondenza: Stefano Zauli Sajani; e-mail: szauli@arpa.emr.it

www.lech.com

## Il progetto Urban Heat Island



### **Urban Heat Island**

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

**Budget** ≈ 4 M€

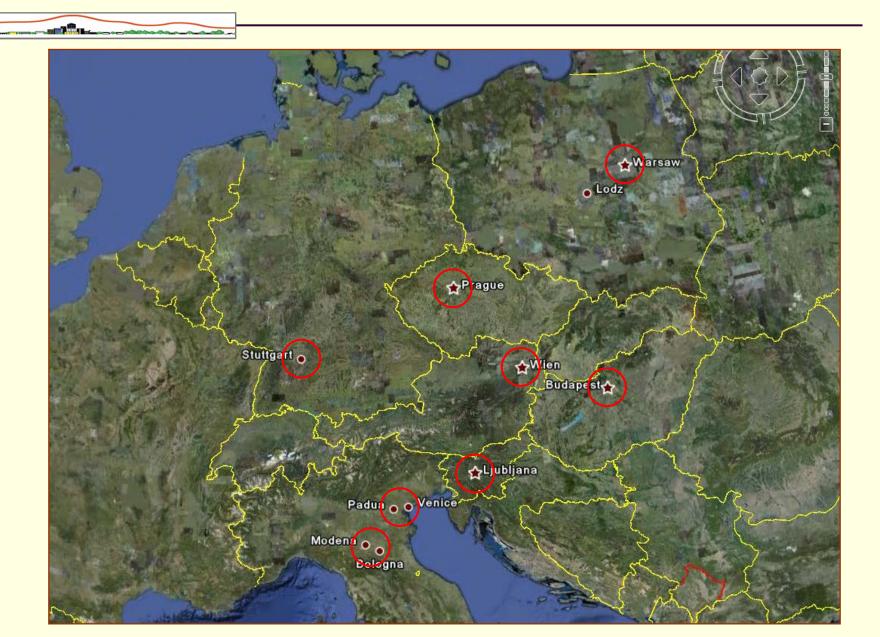
Inizio: Maggio 2011

Durata: 36 mesi

## **Obiettivi**

- Stabilire una rete transnazionale permanente per il monitoraggio del fenomeno dell'isola di calore
- Fornire una più approfondita conoscenza del fenomeno dell'isola di calore e dei rischi correlati
- Elaborare scenari per il fenomeno dell'isola di calore, considerando le sue interazioni con i cambiamenti climatici
- Implementare opportune strategie di mitigazione e di adattamento
- Integrare gli strumenti di pianificazione urbana con le strategie di adattamento e di mitigazione

## Le aree di studio





## I partner

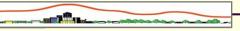


Comune di Lubiana - Slovenia

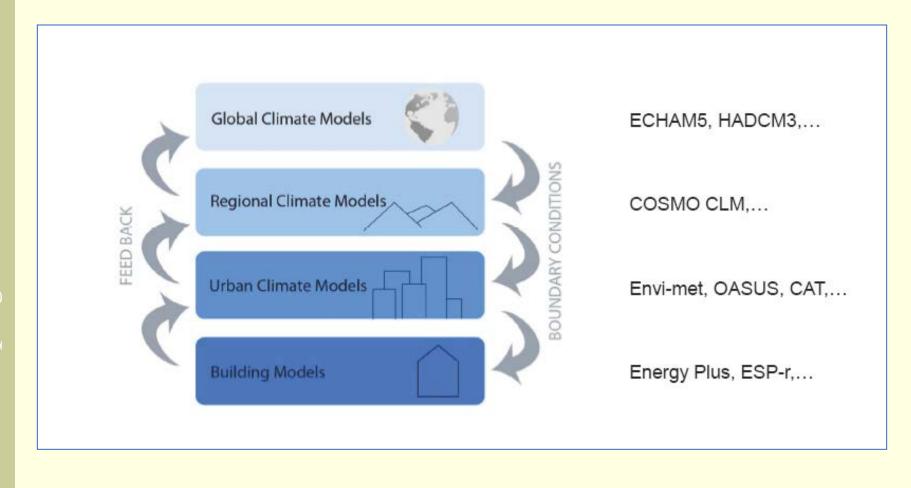
## Work packages

- WP1 Gestione e coordinamento
- WP2 Comunicazione, gestione della conoscenza e disseminazione
- WP3 Analisi del contesto
- WP4 Rete transnazionale e strumenti di valutazione
- WP5 Strategie di mitigazione e adattamento
- WP6 Azioni pilota per la riduzione degli effetti dell'isola di calore

# The UHI project

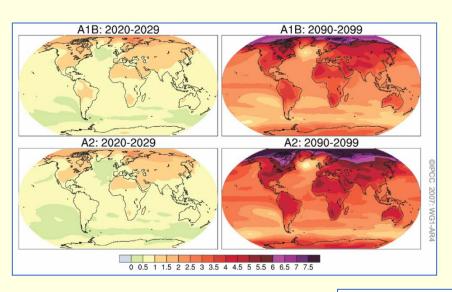


#### Toward a coupled modelling environment

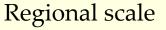


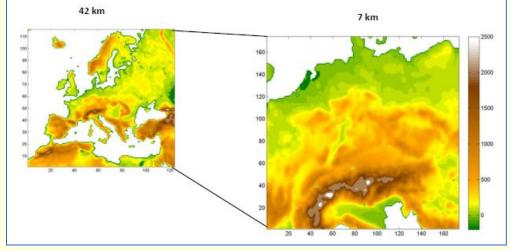
# **UHI** and climate change

#### Toward a coupled modelling environment



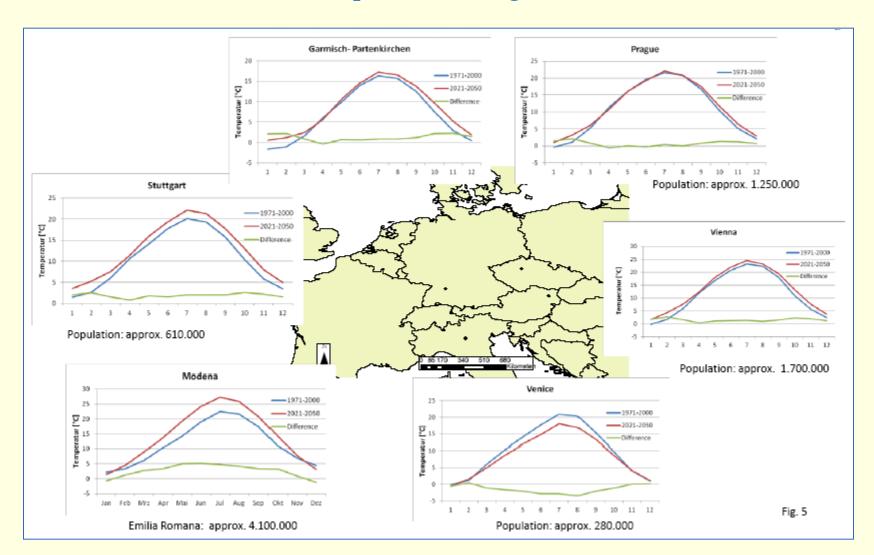
Global scale





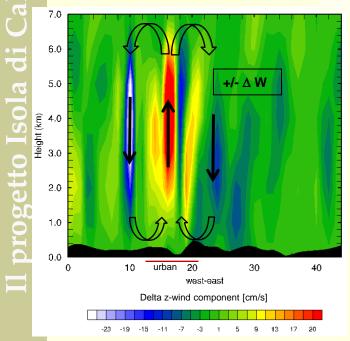
# **UHI** and climate change

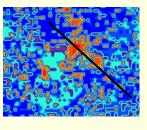
#### Toward a coupled modelling environment



# Perspective – air quality modeling

biogenic emissions of surroundings getting mixed with urban pollutants
 additional air quality problems next to rising temperatures
 secondary circulation caused by UHI-formation – dispersions of aerosols
 Ozone formation correlates with temperature





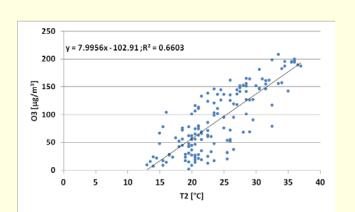


Fig. 14: Correlation between measured Ozone T 2m for period **Aug 11**th – **18**th **2003** at high density urban location

Fig. 13: Cross Section through transect (right) for Aug 13<sup>th</sup> 2003 18:00







#### **PILOT ACTIONS in the UHI Web Site**



http://www.eu-uhi.eu/



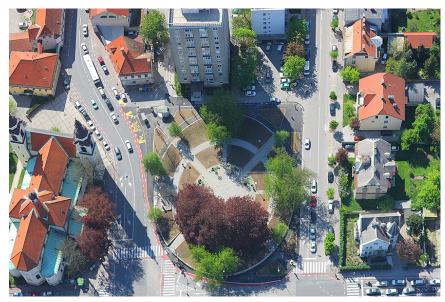


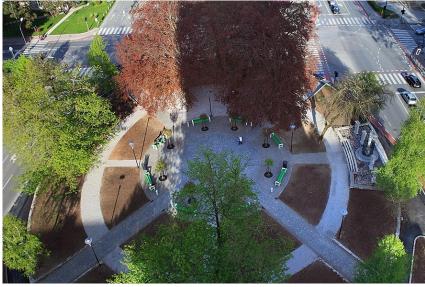
# free-of-charge transport with EV in pedestrian zone





## Sustainable Mobility Action Plan, realization







## Before and after







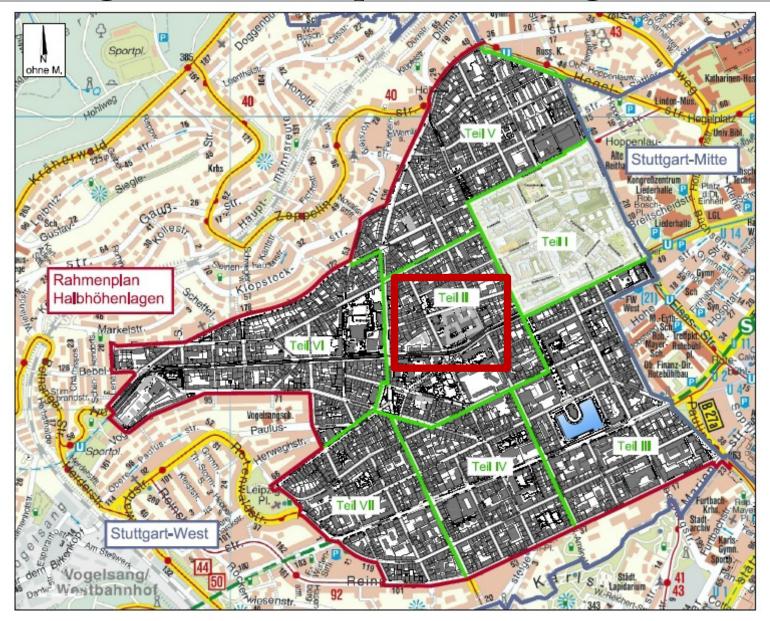






## Redesign of an urban quarter in Stuttgart





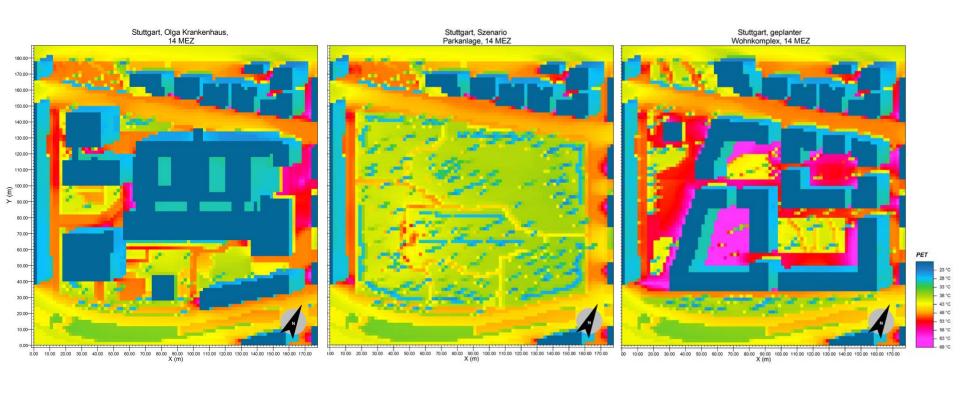
## Redesign of an urban quarter in Stuttgart



Olga Hospital – actual state

Park – future possibility

Residential area – planned





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Faculty of Mathematics and Physics
Dept. of Meteorology and Environment Protection
V Holesovickach 2, Prague 8,
Czech Republic



# AIR PILOTACTIONS PRAGUE

Tomáš Halenka et al., CUNI Mária Kazmuková et al., URM Prague Michal Žák et al.,CHMI





## **Pilot actions**

- Prague region mitigation UHI and air quality in city scale
  - 10 1km resolution (RegCM&CAMx, WRF)
  - green areas growing tests (circle belt, full greenery, etc.)
  - air-quality interactions
  - climate change scenarios?

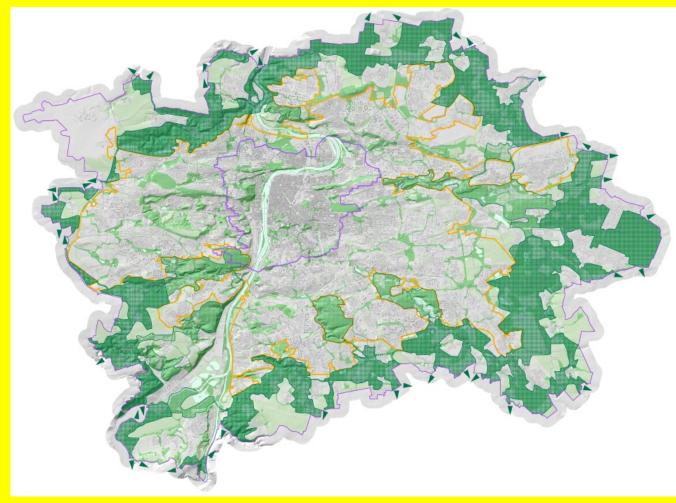
- 2) Street canyon tests for adaptation to reduce the UHI effects
  - single (multiple) street canyons (CFD-LES)
  - green belts within the canyon (high x low trees)
  - flow changes, heating rates, passive tracer concentration

## Pilot action 1

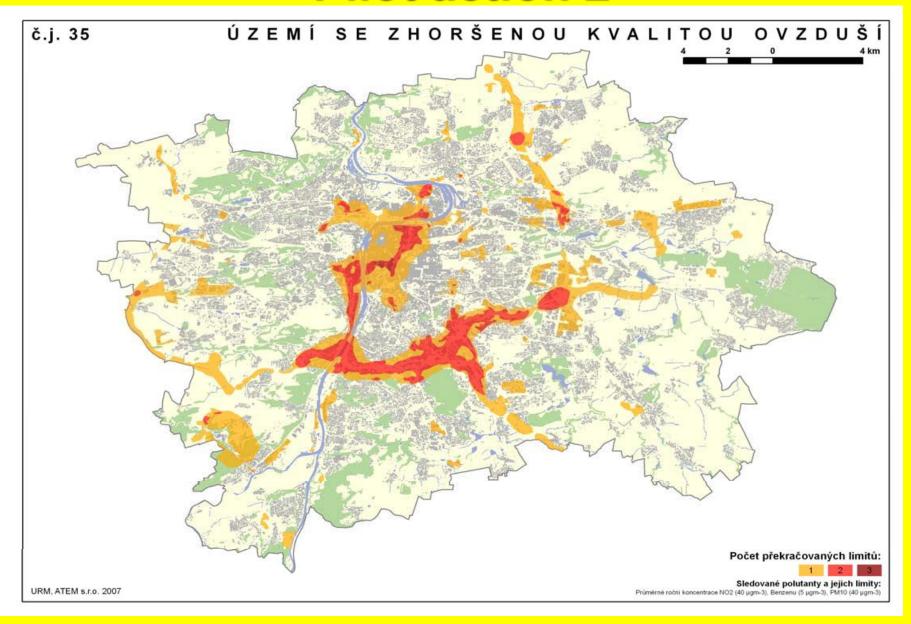
## **Landscape & Green Areas**

- Green belt around Prague
- Green wedges
- City-wide system ..of greenery





## Pilot action 2









## **Emilia-Romagna Region Pilot Action**

**Location: West - Modena** 









## **Emilia-Romagna Region Pilot Action**



"Craftsman Village" (Villaggio Artigiano)

Pilot area located within West-Modena and selected by the Municipality in order to define and test the main new regulations to lead future transformation and redevelopment actions

http://www.villaggioartigianomodena.it









## **The Craftsman Village Today**













## **UHI Concept: Knowlege and actions**

- Policy-making, and in particular in Environment and Health, is a complicated process due in part to the wide range of topics and uncertainty in the scientific results.
- Research in E&H mainly tries to measure and interpret the links between environment and human health, whereas policy tries to translate these measurements into concrete actions and measures
- This is an important question in particular for Europeanfunded research



# William Beveridge (1879 – 1963)

- "Power...is the ability to give to other men orders enforced by sanctions; a man has power when he can mould events by an exercise of will."
- "Influence is changing the action of others by persuasion, ... appeal to reason; if influence is to be for good, it must rest on knowledge."



William Beveridge



#### In other words:

"To collect scientific, planning and legislative experiences (knowledge) throughout Central Europe area to influence some suitable and sustainable actions in urban land use"

# The UHI project

#### **RESEARCH BODIES:**

engineers, building materials, physics, meteorologist, Automated Data Processing, ICT...

#### **PUBLIC BODIES**:

municipalities; regional administrations, national administration, monitoring authorities



architects, planners, and urban designers, entrepreneurship associations...

#### **CITIZENS:**

urban areas' dwellers, sensitive groups of elderly, patient groups, children...