

Urban Cooling Solutions

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Integrated Urban Cooling Solutions

Passive energy usage

Enhanced wind flow

Low carbon living

Energy efficiency

District Cooling

Solar and wind power

Shading

Surface water

Cool roofs

Cool walls

Green roofs

Green walls

Street trees

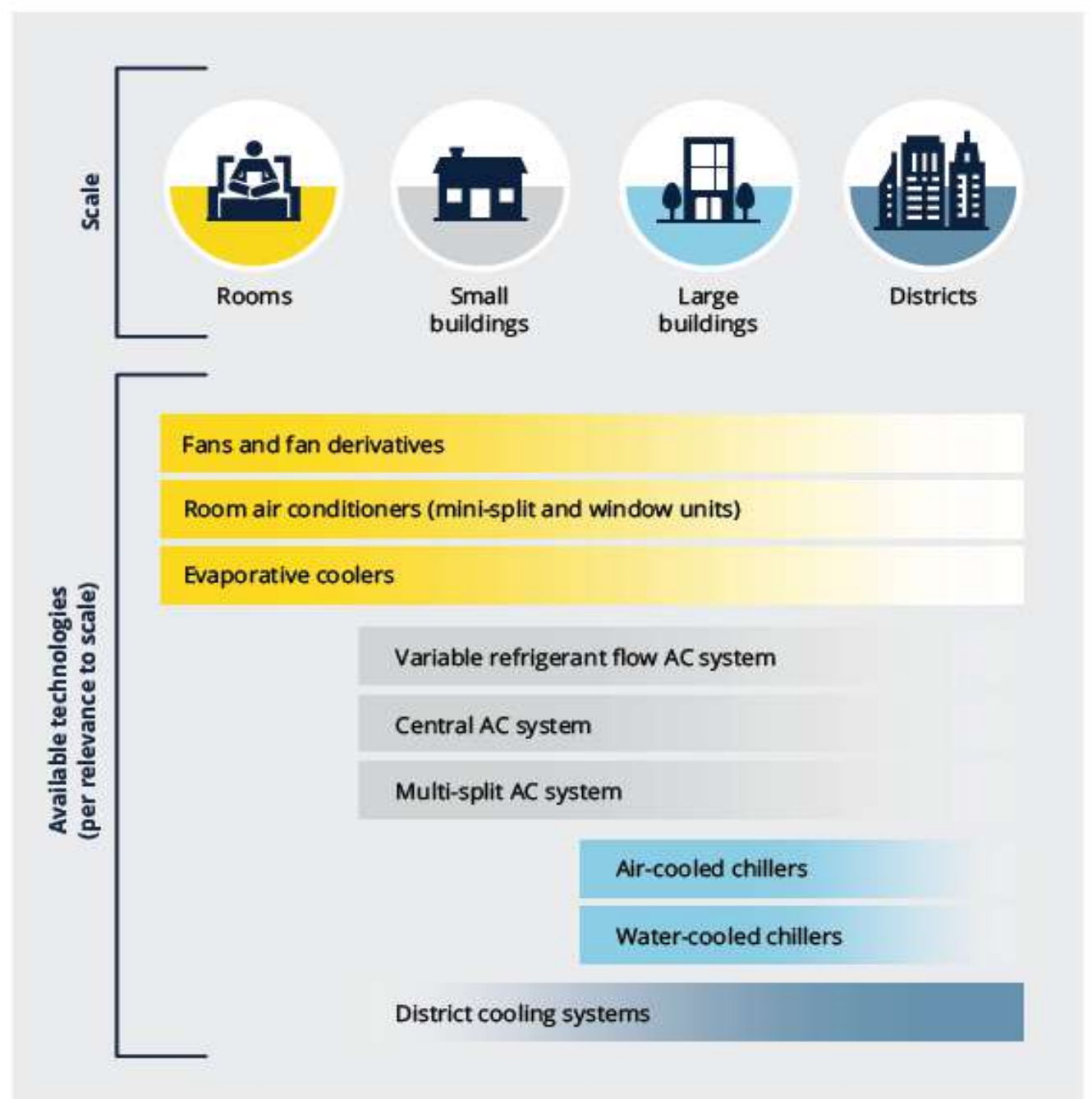
Cool paving

Parks



Active Cooling Solutions

- **Technology** (e.g. reducing human-induced heat)
- **AC**
- **District Cooling**



Source: Authors, composed by Rocky Mountain Institute.

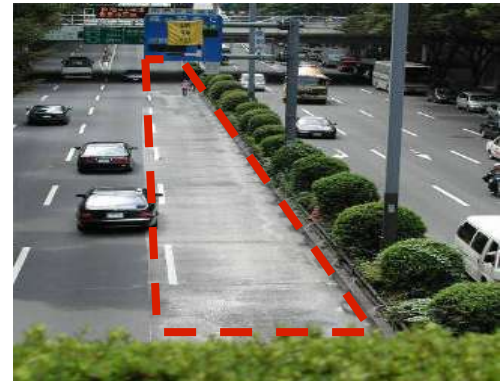
Note: Shading represents each cooling equipment's applicability at the corresponding building scale.

Passive Solutions – Nature Based Solutions

Solar reflective surface



Permeable surface



Spatial Planning/Urban design

- Wind flows
- Green/blue infrastructure/Shading



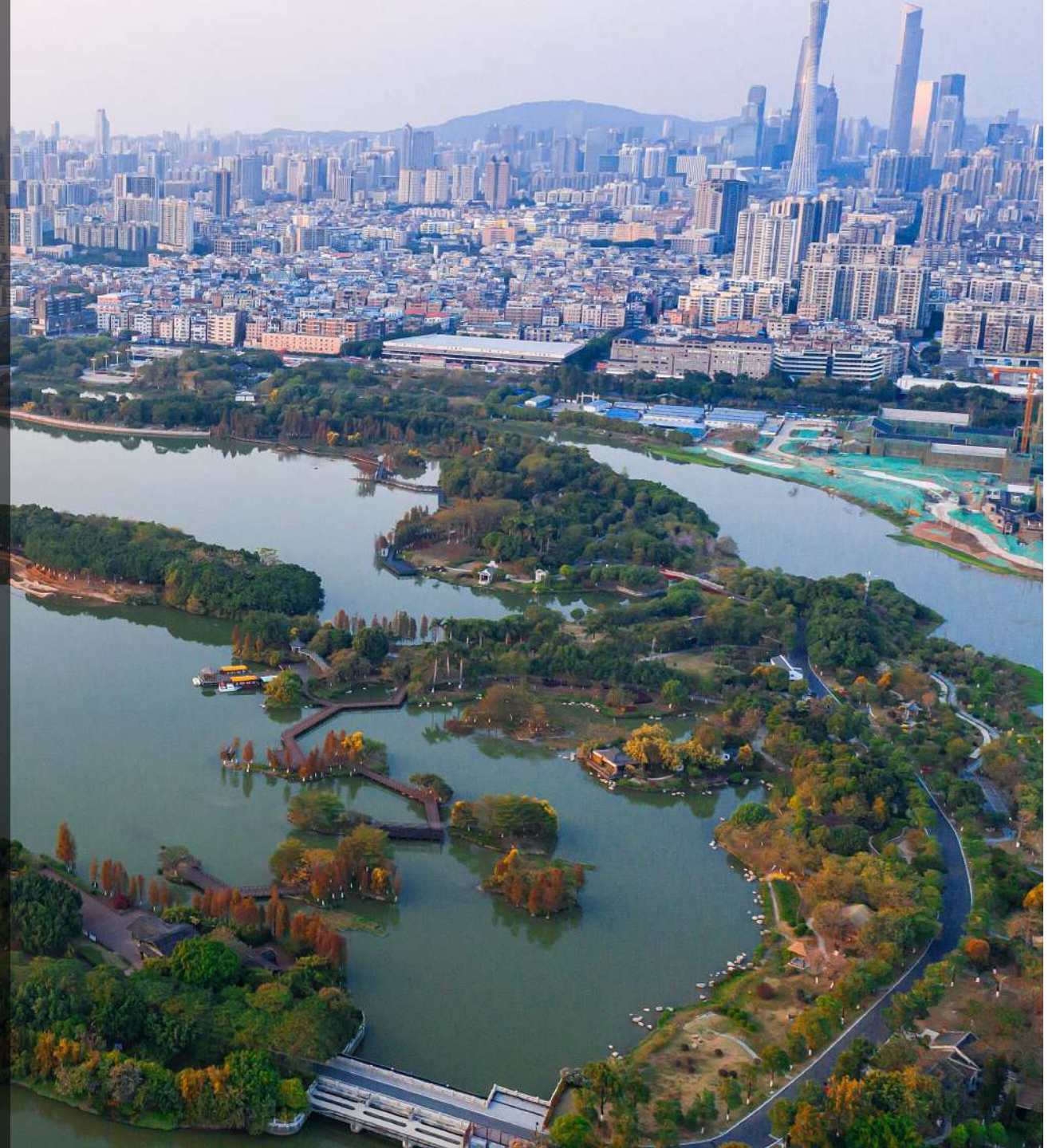
Architectural design

- Traditional architecture



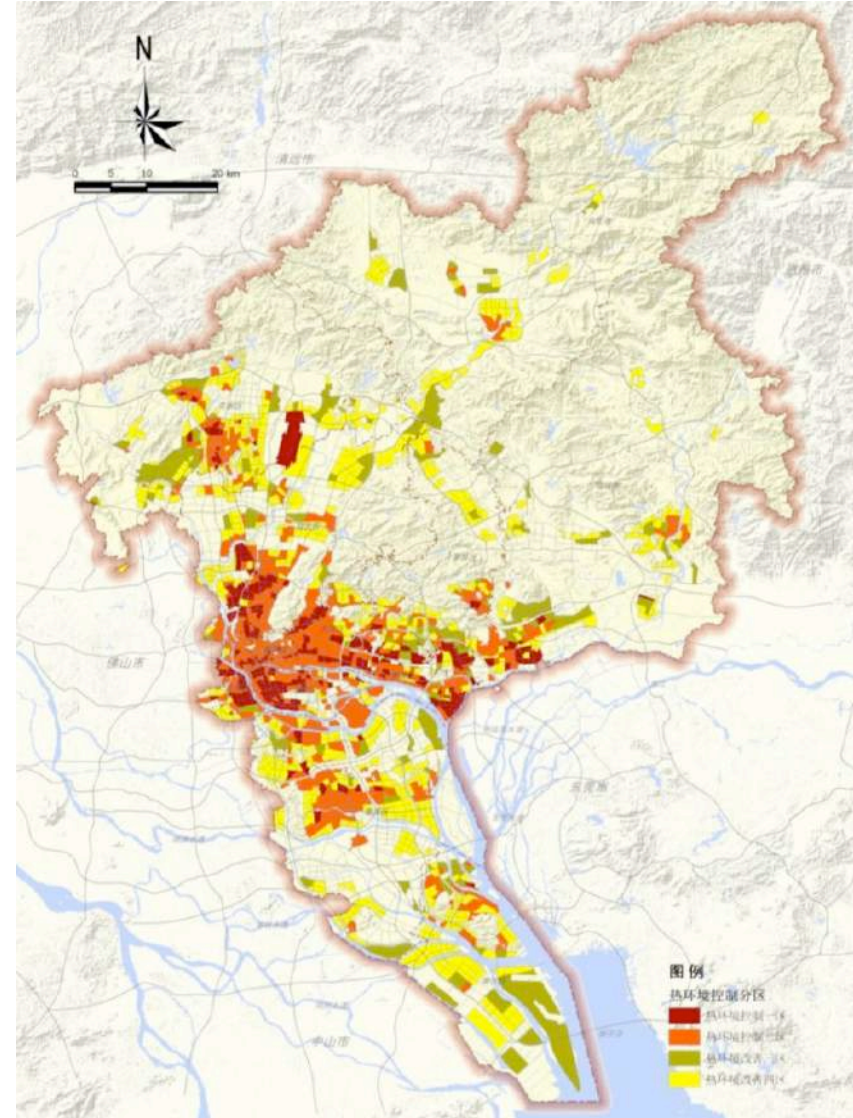
*World Bank in collaboration
With City of Guangzhou, China*

Piloting Nature Based Passive Cooling Solutions



Mapping Urban Heat

- **Temperature increase:**
From 1996 to 2014, 0.14C to 1.53C
- **UHI concentrates on old down areas**
with high population density



Spatial Planning

- **Wind flows – Managing ventilation corridors**
 - Analyze the urban wind environment
 - Combining urban planning control methods to facilitate the formation of cooler air flow pathways
- **Ecological Planning**
 - A network of green/blue urban infrastructure (green/blue corridors) to maximize cooling effects
 - Using modeling tool to assess ecosystem services provided by natural assets

Guangzhou: six wind corridors across the city



Using a modeling tool to assess cooling and ecosystem services provided by natural assets:

- Urban cooling effect
- Health benefits
- Carbon sequestration
- Recreation

*Guangzhou Haizhu urban wetland: **located in the urban core area of 200,000 people***

The modeling was conducted by Natural Capital Project



Incorporating UHI Solutions to New Town Development

Guangzhou – Singapore knowledge city

Current status



Future



Integrating cooling options into new town development

Jiulong Lake area at Guangzhou Singapore Knowledge City

The lake area is 12.8 km² and has a population of approximately 34,000. It will be developed to accommodate 140,000 people

Key measures

- Maximizing site ventilation
- Minimize solar radiation
- Use water and greenery cooling
- Provide sun and rain protection
- Recommend building topology with cooling consideration



Incorporating UHI Solutions to Old Town Regeneration

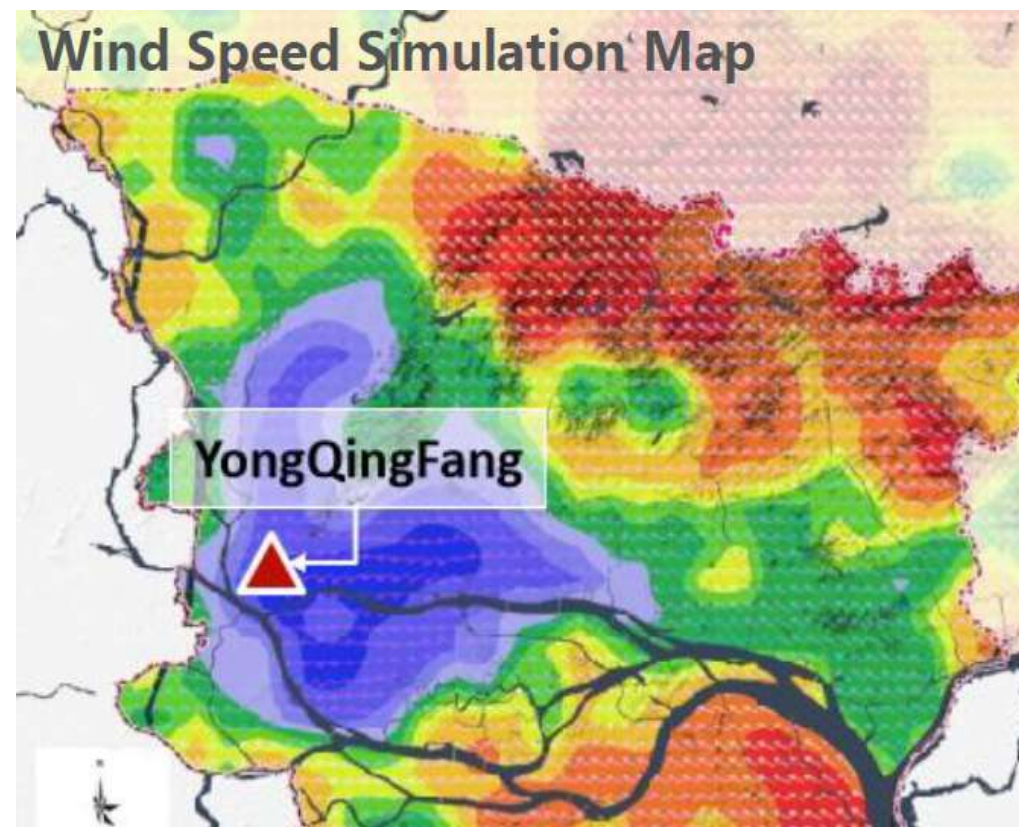
Located at urban core – with 50% of building density



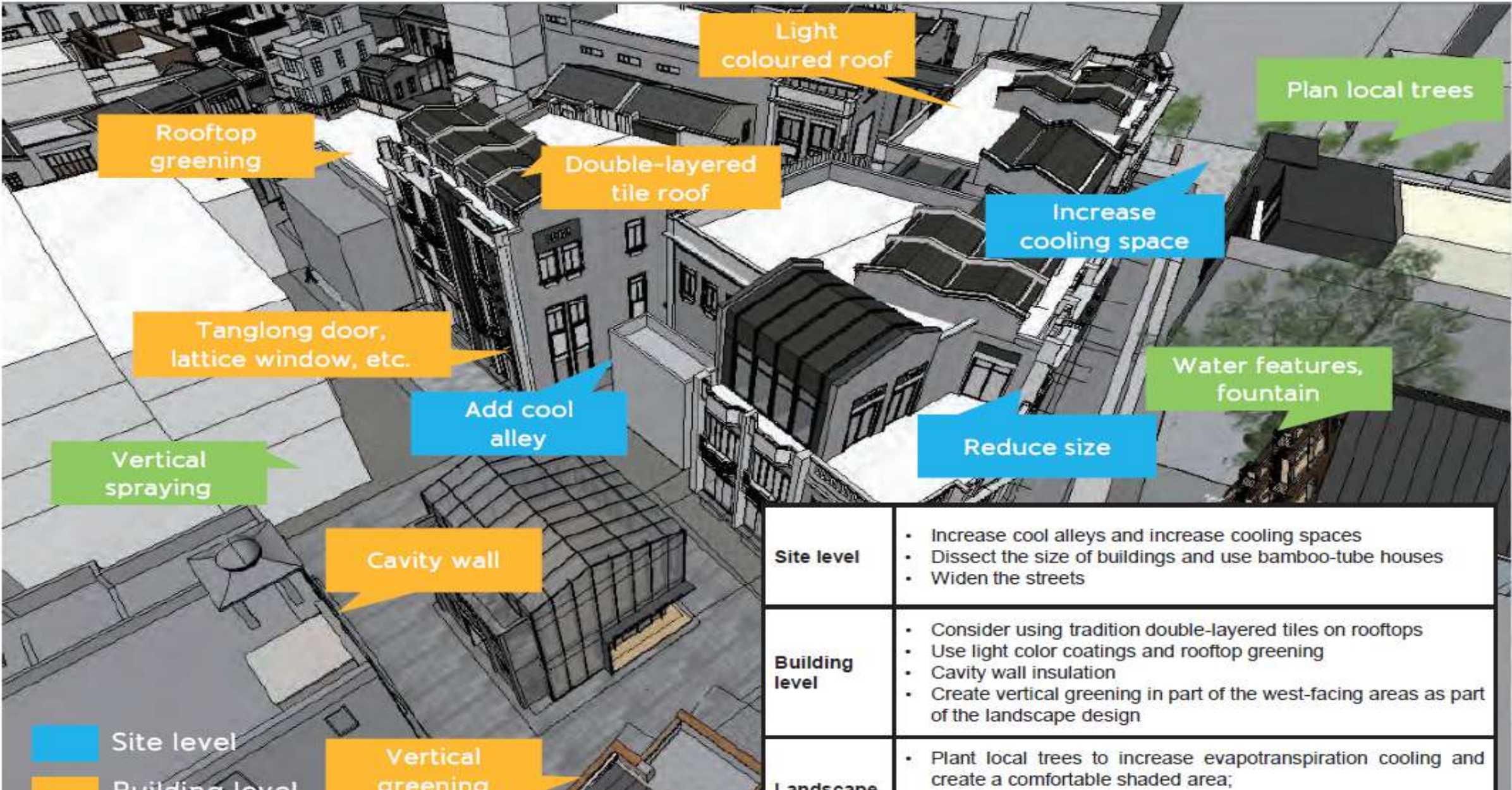
Land Surface Temperature Map



Wind Speed Simulation Map



Strategy



Site level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase cool alleys and increase cooling spaces • Dissect the size of buildings and use bamboo-tube houses • Widen the streets
Building level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider using tradition double-layered tiles on rooftops • Use light color coatings and rooftop greening • Cavity wall insulation • Create vertical greening in part of the west-facing areas as part of the landscape design
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant local trees to increase evapotranspiration cooling and create a comfortable shaded area;



Piloting Nature-based Solutions for Urban Cooling

OVERVIEW



Piloting Nature-based Urban Cooling Solutions for Urban Regeneration and New Town Development in Guangzhou, China

BUILDING A COOLER GUANGZHOU

Guidelines on Integrating Nature-based Passive Cooling Options into Urban Planning and Design

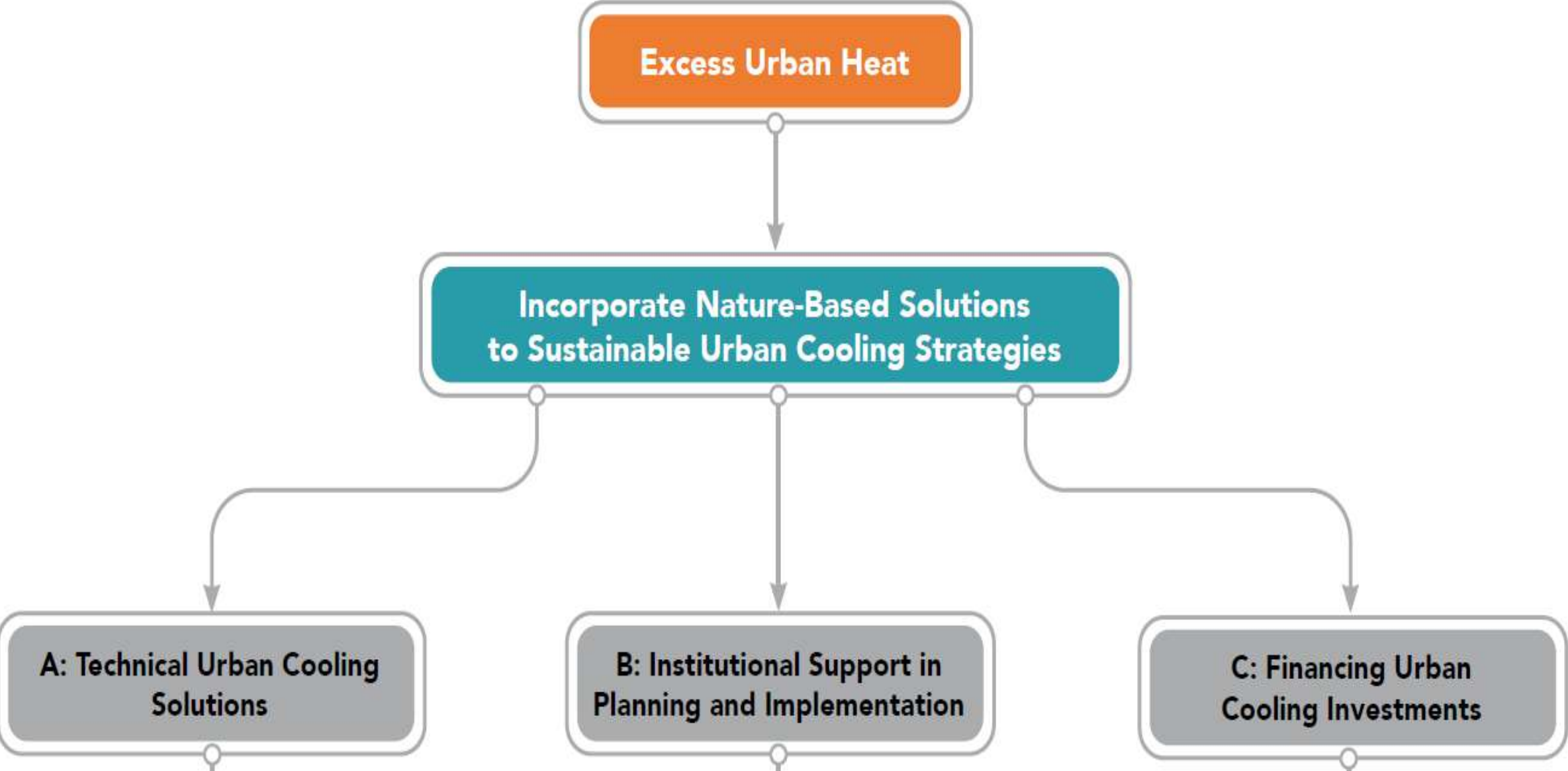


Assessment of Key Ecosystem Services Provided by the Haizhu National Wetland Park in Guangzhou, China



Prepared by: Chris Nootenboom, Eric Lensdorf, Roy Ramme, Rob Griffin, Baocong Han, Tong Wu, and Anna Guary

Urban Cooling Implementation Framework





Key Recommendations

- **Cities must take early action to prepare for a much warmer world**
 - Urban heat has huge implications on health infrastructures and natural resources
- **Nature-based passive cooling solutions complement mechanical active cooling solutions (e.g AC) – building a breathable city**
 - Wind flows
 - Integrated and connected green/blue infrastructure
 - Architectural designs: recovering traditional architectural design
 - Solar reflective urban roofs and walls

Passive solutions reduce indoor air temperatures by an average of 3–5°C, reducing energy demand by 20%



Key Recommendations

- **Developing policy and regulatory frameworks (codes & standards) are critical for the implementation**
 - Urban cooling is a cross-cutting issue, requiring strong institutional coordination
 - Technical measures and guidelines need to be translated into “code” and “standards” to ensure implementation
- **Incentivizing the private sector and identifying innovative practical solutions**

Building a Cool and Breathable City

