



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863

CATALOGUE OF NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR URBAN REGENERATION



ENERGY & URBAN PLANNING WORKSHOP

Fall semesters 2018 & 2019

School of Architecture Urban Planning and Construction Engineering

Master of Science in Urban Planning and Policy Design

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Preface

This catalogue, in its current version, is the outcome of the collaborative ongoing work conducted with and by the students of the Energy & Urban Planning Design Studio at the Politecnico di Milano during the fall semesters of 2017/2018 and 2018/2019.

It collects a number of Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), which is not exhaustive of course. The work still is under progress after integration of materials from students and review checks, but it already offers enough material to be used as a tool during design and co-design activities.

During the elaboration of this work, we faced several challenges, hence opening up many questions to further development. Firstly, how broad shall we go with the definition of NBS¹, or how deep into practical measures? Which are the boundaries to define nature-based solutions and does this include mainly – or exclusively – green (vegetation-based) solutions? Or shall we include other natural elements, like water, or even sun, which are characterized by natural processes, according to a biomimicry approach that focuses on nature-inspired solutions?

Secondly, how to group NBS to create a sound taxonomy? Many taxonomies have been proposed; we decided to adapt the one proposed by Klimatek in 2017² because it sounded suitable for supporting decision makers and planners for putting in practice physical interventions.

We are planning to expand the list of Nature-Based Solutions and achieve an incremental, possibly open and collaborative guidance for cities, policy makers and urban planners.

We lastly would like to thank Chiara Vona from Eliante for the materials provided, and Zeynep Arin Ilhan for the graphic editing and retouch on the NBS Cards work.

All editing and reviews was carried out by Israa Mahmoud and Eugenio Morello.

¹ We basically relied on the European Commission definition as: "actions inspired by, supported by or copied from nature that aim to help societies address a variety of environmental, social and economic challenges in sustainable ways." European Commission. (2015). *Towards an EU Research and Innovation policy agenda for Nature-Based Solutions & Re-Naturing Cities*. <https://doi.org/10.2777/765301>

² Klimatek Project. (2017). *Nature-based solutions for local climate adaptation in the Basque Country*. Bilbao. Retrieved from <http://growgreenproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/NBS-Climate-Adaptation-Basque-Country.pdf>

INTRODUCTION

This Catalogue is the result of a collaborative work by the students of Energy and Urban Planning Design Studio at the Politecnico of Milan during the fall semesters of 2017 and 2018.

The main idea is to classify a number of Nature-based solutions into a collection using the type of intervention and the possible addressed strategy of adaptation and/or mitigation addressed.

The work is a collection of students work and is undergoing a progressive peer review and scientific check on an ongoing basis. However, the utility of the materials lies in offering a wide spectrum of solutions mimicking the Nature to be used as a tool during design and co-design activities in research projects.

During the initiation of this work, the challenges we faced were catalyzing many questions towards further development. Firstly, how broad shall we go with the definition of NBS³, or how deep into practical measures? Which are the boundaries to define nature-based solutions and does this include mainly – or exclusively – green (vegetation-based) solutions? Or shall we include other natural elements, like water, or even sun, which are characterized by natural processes, according to a biomimicry approach that focuses on nature-inspired solutions?

Secondly, how to group NBS to create a sound taxonomy? Many taxonomies have been proposed; we decided to select the one proposed by Klimatek in 2017⁴ because we found it suitable for supporting decision makers and planners for putting in practice physical interventions.

We preferred the categorization of buildings scale interventions, public spaces interventions, water interventions etc... since they offer a lot of alternatives based on the spatial scale and the technicality required as well as the maintenance costs.

Lastly, the categories presented here are not exhaustive. Yet the solutions offered are oriented towards climate change adaptation in urban regeneration projects where the main effects of green interventions have a variety of impacts on Environmental Health, Equity and Social Resilience.

Future work is planned to combine the array of methods with a catalogue of implemented projects where NBS showed major success in solving the local social, economic and environmental challenges.

³ We basically relied on the European Commission definition as: "actions inspired by, supported by or copied from nature that aim to help societies address a variety of environmental, social and economic challenges in sustainable ways." European Commission. (2015). *Towards an EU Research and Innovation policy agenda for Nature-Based Solutions & Re-Naturing Cities*. <https://doi.org/10.2777/765301>

⁴ Klimatek Project. (2017). *Nature-based solutions for local climate adaptation in the Basque Country*. Bilbao. Retrieved from <http://growgreenproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/NBS-Climate-Adaptation-Basque-Country.pdf>

BUILDING SCALE INTERVENTIONS

Green Roofs

Definition

“Green roof” refers to space on the top of a building that is covered partially or entirely with vegetation that is planted in a growing substrate. Green roofs are constructed for multiple purposes such as rainwater retention, biodiversity and garden roof.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 13	Specific associated targets	13.2, 13.3	
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A	Specific associated targets	N/A	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Main: more efficient water management Secondary: reduce energy consumption, reduce noise and air pollution, increase urban biodiversity			
Dimensional data	Green roofs systems retain 60-100% of the stormwater they receive			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	100-250 €/mq			
Maintenance / management costs	10-15 €/mq per year			
Quantification / metrics	Retention capacity (mm), Energy savings (kw)			

<p>Detailed description</p> <p>Green roofs might contribute to the increased absorbance capacity of a city. The retention effect of a green roof is larger with small/average rain showers, and it is minor with longer and prolonged showers. There are two main kinds of green roof: intensive green roofs and an extensive green roof. The former has a medium depth of 13 cm, it supports a variety of vegetation, and it has a high requirement in terms of maintenance. The latter is thinner and lighter (at least 2 cm), they support only limited types of vegetation, and they have high requirements in terms of maintenance.</p>	
<p>Best practices</p> <p>Rotterdam and the Green Roof Policy</p> <p>The city of Rotterdam, thanks to the adoption of an ambitious Green Roof Policy as part of the Rotterdam Climate Proof program, achieved an important milestone in 2012: 100,000 m² of green roofs in the city. The systematic spread of green roofs forms a buffer to absorb excess rainwater and to filter dust particles from the atmosphere. As a positive spillover effect today, more owners' associations in the city are willing to install a green roof.</p> <p>Green Business Center in Hyderabad</p> <p>The Green Business Center in Hyderabad (India) was constructed in 2003, and it is the first LEEDPlatinum-certified building outside the US. It is characterised by the presence of an extensive green roof of about 1000 m². The green cover is part of a runoff recycling system (Net-Zero Water system) in which the water is retained and then treated into ponds located on the roof. The water is then used as potable water and for irrigation during the dry seasons.</p>	 
<p>Reference</p> <p>Musy, M. (2017), Lecture on <i>Ilots de chaleur urbains at adaptation climatique</i>, Ecole Centrale Nantes, Nantes, France.</p> <p>Kantor, D. (2017), Life Cycle Cost Analysis of Extensive Green Roofs in Switzerland and Netherlands, <i>Journal of Living Architecture</i>, 4(1), pp. 14-25.</p> <p>www.growinggreenguide.org</p> <p>www.urbangreenbluegrids.com</p> <p>http://www.greenroof.hrt.msu.edu/benefits/index.html</p>	

Green Walls

Definition

A green wall is comprised of plants grown in a supported vertical structure attached to an internal or external wall or freestanding. The structures vary from modular systems to sheet or board-based structures with felt pockets to contain soil or other growing medium based on hydroponic principles and irrigation systems to provide the water and nutrient required for the plants to stay alive.

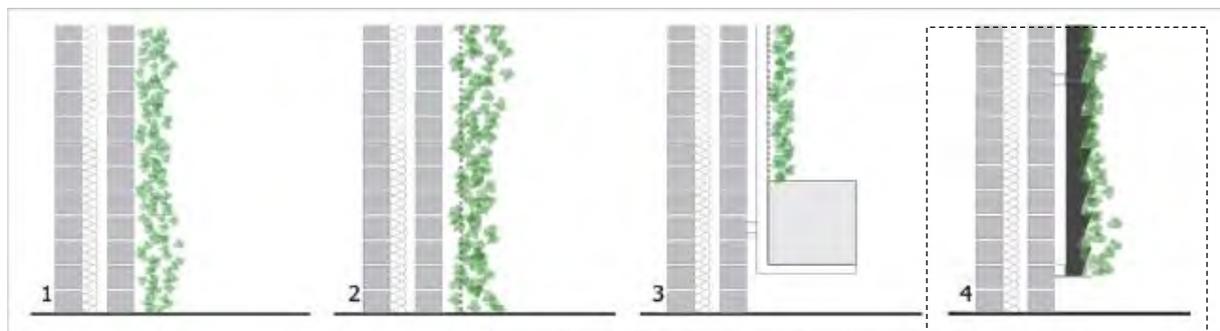


Figure 01. 1. Direct green facade, 2. Indirect green facade, 3. Indirect green facade combined with planter boxes, 4. Living wall system (Source: Perini, K. et al 2013 Cost-benefits for green facades and living walls systems).

Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr)* <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 13		Specific associated targets	13.1, 13.B
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 11		Specific associated targets	11.6, 11.B
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Reducing energy consumptions – Improving building insulation ENE 24 Improve outdoor urban environmental quality - Urban air quality ENV 22			
Dimensional data	(Case study) 1263 square meters (more than 44,000 types of mosses and plants).			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional** <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	(Case study total cost) 1 million euros (\$1.3m).			
Maintenance / management costs	(2 nd -50 th year) €4493 (worst scenario) - €4303 (best scenario) per year.			
Quantification / metrics	Internal insulated wall (15cm of polystyrene with 30cm of concrete) reduction in cooling energy consumptions 4.7- 6.2%.			

Detailed description

GW apart from having an important aesthetic effect making the area attractive while affecting people's psychological and physical well-being positively, can contribute to the improvement of the air quality (capturing fine particulate matter and reducing Co2 levels), the reduction in the urban heat island effect and the creation of habitats to conserve and preserve biodiversity.

GW acts as an insulation layer, reducing heat losses in winter and avoiding gaining on summer, diminishing the energy usage for cooling and heating systems; reduce street noise and internal reverberation and can help to prolong the life of the structure reducing the damage generated by UV radiation and temperature fluctuations.

Best practices

Universidad del Claustro de Sor Juana, Mexico City

Located at Universidad del Claustro de Sor Juana, one of Mexico City's largest universities, this green wall is an outstanding work of art in the historic centre of the city. According to the designers, it assists with regulating the temperature inside the shopping centre, reduces ambient noise and CO2 levels from the traffic; also, it can be easily dismantled and reused.

Green walls can double as filters for noise pollution, as well as natural air purifiers, enhancing the quality of life for all who pass by.

Terminal 3, Changi Airport, Singapore

The green wall in Terminal 3 is an aesthetical eye-catcher with more than 50 species of 100,000 plants breathing life into the transit hub. The garden stays alive thanks to an advanced watering system that delivers precisely how much water and fertiliser each plant needs.



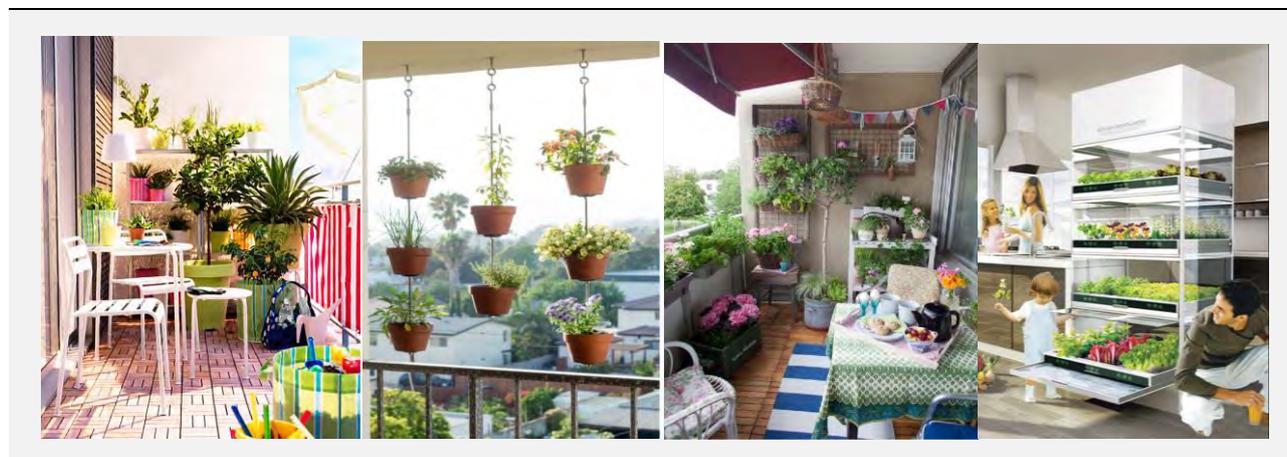
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Nano Gardens

Definition

Nano gardens or square meter or balcony gardens are gardening techniques that allow people to grow plants using the constructed house space and do not require separate green areas for gardening practices.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 12	Specific associated targets	12.2	
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A	Specific associated targets	N/A	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	To Avoid land consumption Landscape management and improvement			
Dimensional data	General sizes: 8 – 32 sq.ft			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	€ 7 / sqft + cost of plants used			
Maintenance / management costs	It depends on the space, light and exposure and the amount of time, energy.			
Quantification / metrics	Land Use Reduction $\frac{\text{land used by conventional garden} - \text{land used by nanogarden}}{\text{land used by conventional garden}} * 100\%$			

Detailed description

Conventional gardens require extra land other than the land where the house has been constructed to grow flowers, fruits, vegetables, etc. However, with increasing urbanisation and a rise in property prices, it is becoming increasingly difficult to be able to have extra land for gardening. Also, high rise apartment buildings do not allow its dwellers to have “external” gardens. Keeping this issue in mind, unconventional gardening practices were introduced termed Nano-gardens collectively here. These concepts allow using balcony, garage or indoor space of a house to be used for gardening practices. Thus, people fond of having flowers or having vegetables from their gardens can still have all of this without having out-door conventional gardens.

There are three main concepts involved in Nano-gardens which might be used separately or in conjunction:

Balcony Gardens - A balcony garden can be as complicated or simple as one wants, and with plant and container choices it can be made either a relatively low maintenance, easy balcony garden, or a full-on farm.

Square Meter Gardens- Sometimes called patchwork gardening, as different crops are planted in a series of squares, there are normally 9-12 squares in each one-meter bed. It is based on intensively planting a variety of crops in a grid pattern, in a raised planter or container.

Indoor Gardens- These rely on hydroponics, i.e. the method of growing plants without soil, using mineral nutrient solutions in a water solvent. Window farming kits generally involve a hybrid, hydroponic gardening system that's made out of recycled materials and hung vertically in your window.

Best practices

Balcony gardens will be best suitable for small size plants that can be placed in a pot or a planter. It will not require lots of maintenance except watering daily. The acquaintances of the owner will only limit the interaction between people and plants. However, visitors still can enjoy the diversity of vegetation on each balcony and interact with the owner while he or she is out there taking care of the plants as incorporated in Milano Santa Monica.

Advantages:

- balcony garden shows personal characteristics of residents
- balcony garden does not require too much maintenance with pot plants
- balcony garden brings nature close to the units and the community
- balcony garden circulates fresh air into the building.

Disadvantages:

- balcony garden tends to grow small plants in the pot or planters
- balcony garden compromises resident's privacy
- a balcony garden is hard for visitors to interact with plants.



<https://www.dezeen.com/2014/05/15/stefano-boeri-bosco-verticale-vertical-forest-milan-skyscrapers/>

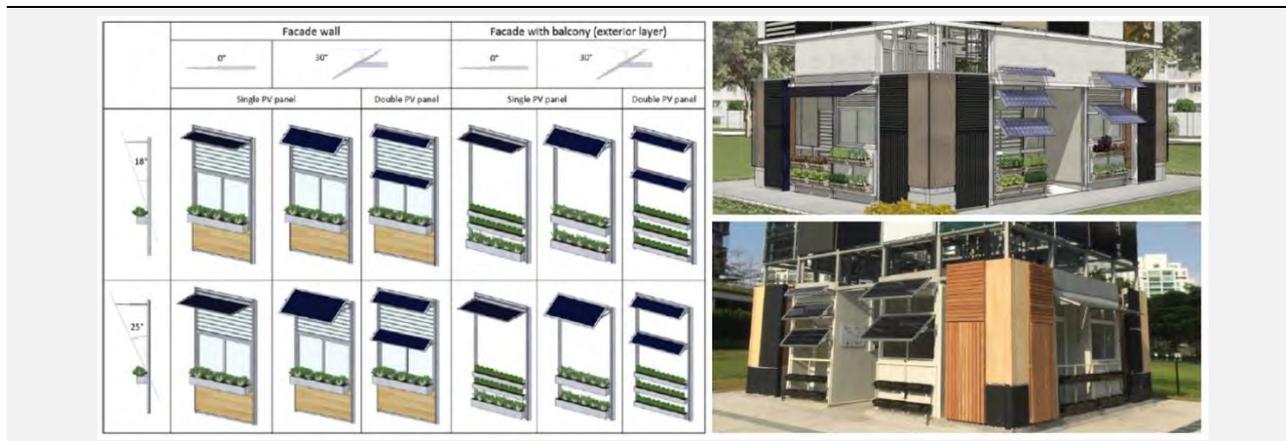
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Productive Façade Systems

Definition:

Productive facade systems are used for energy and food harvesting. Facade elements that enhance indoor daylight conditions, shading, and thermal performance, and wind permeability and productivity benefits (food, alternate energy source or air-conditioning).



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr.) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr.) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr.) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr.) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.6, 11.C, 11. C.1	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 07, SDG 12	Specific associated targets	7.2, 7.2.1, 12.8, 12.2.2	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Reducing energy consumptions – Improving building insulation Improve outdoor/ indoor urban environmental quality - Urban air quality			
Dimensional data	Modular productive facade prototypes that can be factory-made in different dimensions (Height: 900-700mm). The systems can be assembled/installed as a retrofitting measure in existing buildings.			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	% of efficiency Lowest Irradiance / m ² (kWh) Electricity Generation (kWh) / vegetable production (kg / year)			

Detailed description

The integration of solar and farming systems contributes to the productive role of buildings involving the implementation of Building Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV) and Building Integrated Agriculture (BIA) systems. In addition to the final food and energy yield, the design optimisation considers the impact that arrangements, geometrical forms and types of facade elements may have on the indoor daylight conditions, shading and thermal performance, and wind permeability. The efficiency of the modular systems is measured in terms of daylight performance, thermal performance, natural ventilation, and electricity production.

Emerging Productive facade systems in the market that focuses on various approaches for designing sustainable facade includes Bio-photovoltaic panels & Moss Voltaic*, I-facades** that can be integrated with the efficient structural system as prefabricated or precast facades.

*Bio-photovoltaic panels & Moss Voltaic: Produce energy from a natural microbial process and implement on an urban scale.

**I-facades: capable of generating electricity and charging devices wirelessly. at macrolevel integration of similar skins in buildings with a central control system will help reducing dependency on the city's grid supply, distribution and management of electrical energy.

Best practices

Housing and Development Board (HDB), Singapore

Urban farming construction model on the vertical building also to support green building development in the Sleman, Indonesia. Singapore has committed to reduce greenhouse gases emissions and seek alternative solutions to reduce high dependency on food imports by increasing locally produced food and energy in future. Target year to reach city's self-sufficiency being 2030, which is the commitments of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Paris Agreement (United Nations, 2015). The implementation of the façade system is in design optimisation stage.

Performance indicators for the facade type are measured for Daylight Autonomy, Energy Flow (heat gain-heat loss), Electricity potential, Farming Potential and view angle of the system, where facade orientation and arrangement play a crucial role. Design considerations and specifications of units are decided based on avoidance of overshadowing of upper PV panels on the productive green panel underneath and assurance best access of sunlight to the planter panel.



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Moss Voltaics - The Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia. (n.d.). Retrieved November 03, 2018, from <https://iaac.net/project/moss-voltaics/>

Urban Rooftop Farming

Definition

Urban rooftop farms are the spaces/areas located on the building's rooftops, used for growing vegetables, fruits and herbs generating benefits such as reduction of the urban heat-island effect, avoided stormwater runoff, nitrogen fixation, pest control, and energy savings.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 13	Specific associated targets	13.1, 13.2	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.6, 11.A, 11.B	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Improve outdoor urban environmental quality - Urban Air Quality – ENV22			
Dimensional data	20-40mm / 75-150mm depth		60kg/ m ² load	
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	\$10-\$25 per square foot of roof space			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	Global warming (kg CO ₂ eq), water depletion (m ³), cumulative energy demand (MJ), human toxicity (kg 1,4-DB eq)			

Detailed description

Urban rooftop farming (URF) involves the development of farming activities on the top of buildings by taking advantage of the availability of terraces and roofs. This technique can be developed through open air or protected technologies and can be used for multiple purposes.

URF has been spreading over cities in developed countries usually like rooftop farms and rooftop greenhouses, most of the cases dominated by commercial initiatives, providing local food in an environmentally-friendly way and devoted to the community.

Best practices

Le Cordon Bleu, Paris

The prestigious cooking school “Le Cordon Bleu” opened its new headquarters in Paris on June 2016, its remarkable four-story building is visited every year by more than 1 000 students from more than 100 countries. The garden at the roof of the building with a size of 800 m² is part of the educational program and is proposed to show students how fruits, vegetables, and herbs are cultivated in an urban environment. Also, the roof houses 4 beehives, an insect hotel, a composting machine for garden and kitchen waste as well as a water pump for irrigation.

Rooftop Farm in Zuidpark, Amsterdam

The “Zuidpark” is composed of two office buildings, and in 2012 it was completely renovated and improved to today’s technical standards. Vegetables and fruits are being grown on the approximately 30 x 100 m large roof. The staff of this commercial complex has the opportunity to grow and preserve their fruits and vegetables on one part of the roof surface. On the rest of the surface, vegetables are also being grown, the same that are used in the company canteen. Here the system build-ups “Urban Rooftop Farming” on the proven Floradrain® FD 40-E element as well as “Sedum Carpet” with Fixodrain® XD 20 have been applied.



Source: Zinco green roof website

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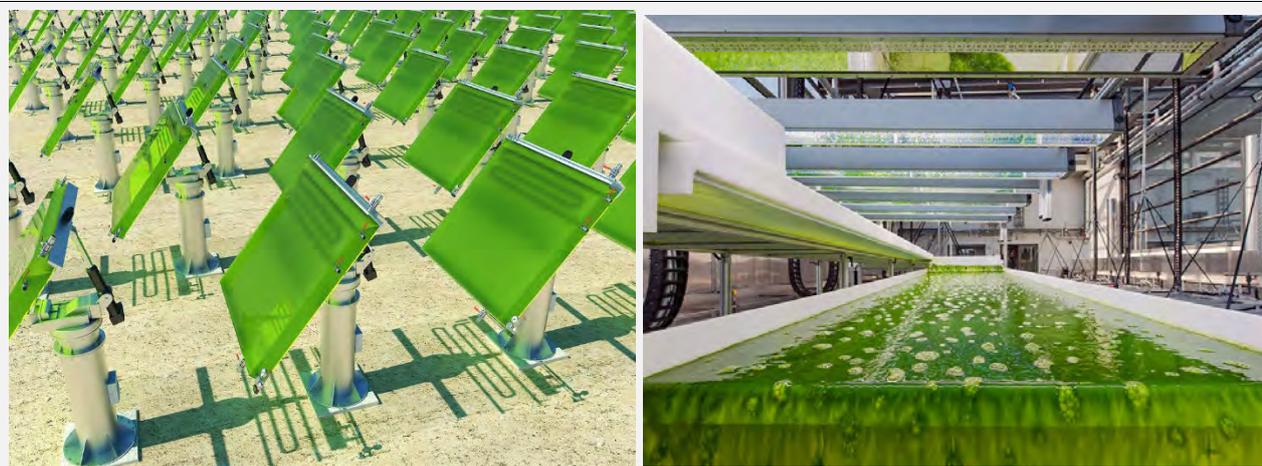
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Algae Production System

Definition

In the process of growing, algae consume CO₂, as well as producing an oil that can be turned into an environmentally friendly fuel. At the end of its lifecycle, the biomass of the algae can be processed into organic fertiliser.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 7	Specific associated targets	7.2	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.6, 11.b	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Sustainable energy production and a reduction of CO ₂ concentrations.			
Dimensional data	(Depends on the scale of implementation)			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	\$9 per Kg (compared to \$4 for soybean, as current technology is not so efficient)			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	Algae can produce up to 15 000 litres of oil per acre (compared to 200 from Soybean)			

Detailed Description

There are many advantages for the cultivation of algae. One advantage is that it does not compete with the production of food, because it can be grown in areas that are unsuitable for food production. Algae cultivation does not require either freshwater resources or soil for growth, and can even be grown in aqueous saline suspension. Moreover, so, while the production of biofuels from crops such as corn creates problematic competition between food consumption and fuel, algae grow in saltwater and do not require arable land or pesticides.

Algae have a considerably rapid growth rate, producing up to 10 times higher yields per hectare, per year in comparison to other biofuels.

Algae can either grow in open ponds or enclosed photobioreactors, and while the latter is more costly, they promote faster growth and are more efficient.

As algae need a concentrated source of carbon dioxide, large-scale algae operations could significantly reduce emissions from nearby industries that would otherwise be released into the surrounding atmosphere.

Best practices

The Algae House, Hamburg, Germany, at the International Building Exhibition (IBA)

Scale: Building

Method: Photobioreactor Façade

This case study presents the world's first algae bioreactor façade. This multi-story residential building employs a prototypical method of producing energy and regulating light and sun shading.

Due to the hybrid functionality of the algae façade, the building combines various processes of regenerative energy production to create a sustainable circulation system of solar heat, geothermal energy, biomass and a fuel cell, that together form three storable energy sources in the form of heat, electricity and biogas.

The containers can store CO₂ and produce biogas. The biogas generates 4500 kWh per year, in addition to the bioreactors solar thermal function, which produces 32 MW heat per year. The energy generated can be used directly in the house, fed into the local power network or temporarily stored underground.

The façade also fulfils the functions expected of conventional cladding; acting as thermal and sound insulation, while also providing a function as a sun shield.



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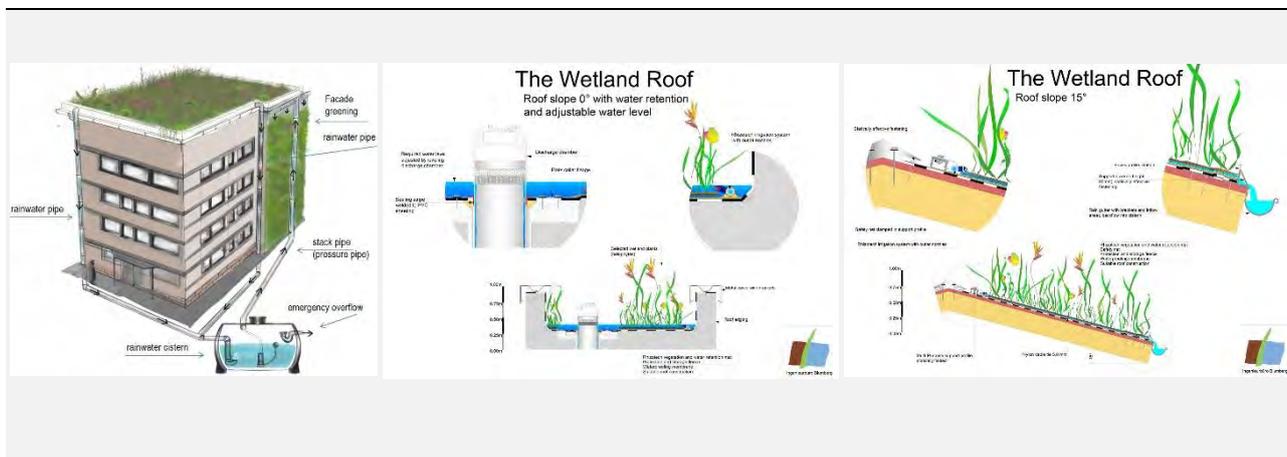
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Wetland Roofs

Definition

A special type of extensive green roof that is evenly planted with wetland or marsh plants. It can help slow things down and spread the impact of heavy rain out over a longer period along with rainwater collectors.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 13	Specific associated targets	13.1	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 6	Specific associated targets	6.4, 6.7	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Strategies for more efficient water management			
Dimensional data	1. Roofs are installed with varied substrate depth to support plant diversity, ranging from 80 mm – 300 mm. 2. The depth of materials used as water storage and plant carrier mats is 300 mm.			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

One kind of roofs is installed with varied substrate depth to support native plant diversity. The main component of the green roof substrate used is crushed bricks and green waste compost. The main roof substrate depth will, in itself absorb much rainwater. Rainwater from the large rooftop is also led down to the wetland roof, which has a high capacity of storing water. The roof has a rim of 150 mm where the waterproofing is pulled up on the sides, and the drainage point is located 120 mm above the roof surface. Thus the roof will have a high capacity of both holding rainwaters and also slow down the runoff speed. Special textile water storage mats planted with moisture preferring plants are installed on the roof. The selected types of wetland or marsh plants will be pre-cultivated on mats of non-woven material for one year. An irrigation computer steers the automatic watering of the wetland roof. The rainwater usually stored by cisterns will be pumped on the plant mats in intervals, thus ensuring sufficient water supply. Surplus water will be collected in the rain gutters, conveyed back into the rainwater cistern and will then be pumped back on the roof.

Best practices

Malmö, Sweden

The roofs are installed with varied substrate depth to support plant diversity. The substrate is at some parts mixed with a little bit of shingle. The limestone will make phosphorus less available to the plants and thus in this area of the roof potentially “support” the less competitive meadow plants. The wetland roof has some small areas with open ponding water, which is a potential water resource for insects and birds. Rainwater from the large rooftop is led down to the wetland roof, which has a high capacity of storing water. At the large roof on top of the main building, a roof deck and orangery is available the whole year for all tenants living in the house. The wetland roof is viable for most of the tenants.

Zofingen, Switzerland

Wetland roofs are used for retention and purification of stormwater and are also an option for greywater treatment. The effluent water may be reused for irrigation, for groundwater recharge by seepage into the ground or for sanitary facilities by greywater recycling. Wetland or marsh plants are especially appropriate for the filtration of airborne particles, due to their active vegetation mainly during the summer months. Dust particles accumulate on the surface of the vegetation layer and will then be rinsed into the mats by rainwater. There, most of the nutrients are absorbed and incorporated into the plant biomass. The protection of the roof skin by the permanent plant cover increases the durability of the roof. The selected types of wetland or marsh plants will be pre-cultivated on mats of non-woven material for one year before becoming part of a wetland roof structure. For the cultivation, these non-woven or textile-based mats are equipped with suitable plants and are raised in a plant nursery for one vegetation period. After approximately six months of pre-cultivation, the plant carrier mats are completely penetrated by roots, and the mat strips are then ready to be installed on the roof. The mats have a considerable water storage capacity (10L/m²), thereby ensuring a water supply for the plants for at least one week in case of failure of the irrigation pump.



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 WETLAND ROOFS. (2018, November 24) .Retrieved from <https://blumberg-engineers.com/en/22/sumpfpflanzendaecherEN>

Vertical Farming

Definition

“Vertical Farming”, “Z Farming” or Horizontal Growing is the practice of using stereoscopic space to grow plants by utilising the concept of cultivating plants or animal life within skyscrapers or on vertically inclined surfaces.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.6	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 13	Specific associated targets	13.2	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Strategy for the concept of “Food Security” to have more “Resilient Food System” within a community			
Dimensional data	Construction cost and expenditures of one skyscraper utilised for the production of indoor food vary according to several floors and types of materials used for construction. As an example, for one 37 floors, vertical farming skyscraper expenditures and construction cost are around 100- 200 million \$.			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	\$ 100- 200 million (Depending on the number of floors)			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

Vertical farming is a concept of **combination of technology and agriculture** all together in a way that scatters and provides food for **large scale in and on buildings** in urban areas. This innovative type of urban agriculture is based on opportunities resulting from **reusing and recycling** of resources from waste.

A 30 story vertical farm with different floors that different types of vegetables are grown by using diverse growing technologies. Producing energy and power for growing different plants are done by aids of solar cells that absorb solar energy as well as, incineration of plant waste dropped from each floor. The irrigation system is connected directly to Cleansed city wastewater and provide sufficient water for growing food instead of connecting to being dumped into the environment. The role of the sun and other artificial illumination is to provide light required for growth, and then incoming seeds would be tested in a lab and germinate in a nursery (Hong M. Khoo 2015). Eventually, the ground floor of a vertical farm needs to be a grocery store or a restaurant in which the fresh and organic food would be sold to the public by restaurant and grocery, supplying organic nutrients. What makes such products unique is their freshness since they are provided for the customers upon being harvested. They are also much cheaper than conventional crops because the cost does not include that of transportation or storage. In total, a 30 story vertical farms contain 30 floors which offer four growing seasons doubled the plants' density, and it could produce 2400 acres of food.

Best practices

“Vertical Farming” example in Singapore: “Sky Urban Solution” Company

The idea of starting up a company named as “Sky Urban Solution” brought up primarily with vertical-farming prototype “A-Go-Gro” in 2011. It was believed that usage of this method could be utilized as the high-tech solution for crop yields and food security concerns in densely-populated urbanised regions (Hong M. Khoo 2015).

The idea of Vertical Farming in Singapore has had a positive reflection. Geographical location and natural disasters that threaten the city, prevent from self- reliance of food production within the city and make to import foods and even fuel from nearby countries. Therefore, utilizing sky urban green solution has numerous advantages of elimination the need for fossil fuels used for plowing, fertilizing, seeding, weeding and harvesting, elimination of air contamination due to heavy traffic and haze by aims of well-qualified air, usage of renewable energy generation with sun, wind, and environment- friendly biomass and waste incineration without any needs to farmland, declining harmful impacts on wildlife, protection of biodiversity and restoring ecosystem functions.

The sum of all benefits that vertical farms can bring to its operators, the city, consumers and the environment, are persuasive. A year-round, ecologically healthy food production without weather-related crop failures generate completely controlled safe food without the use of pesticides or herbicides. Faster growth rates and higher yields offer a fast return on the initial investment. The locally grown food brings new employment opportunities, drastically reduces. While traditional agriculture by using enormous amounts of pesticides, herbicides, fertilisers pollute the air and damages the ecosystem and many other disadvantages that it has.



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Climate Façades

Definition

Climate façades help reduce energy consumption for interior climate using plants grown in a supported vertical structure, cutting down heat loss in the winter and heat gain in the summer.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.B	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 13	Specific associated targets	13.1.1, 13.1.2, 13.1.3	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Reduce energy consumption for temperature adaptation indoors			
Dimensional data	850m ² (Case study)			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	€ 532 for 850m ²			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	Increase temperature by 6.81 °C in the winter Reduce temperature by 8.79 °C in the summer			

Detailed description

Climate façades “green” the building using pot bound plants for a variety of functions: They meet the residents demand nature, they create ecological niches and habitats for many kinds of insects and birds, and have positive effects on the surrounding indoor and outdoor climates. Pot bound plants are generally applied to balconies, loggias, and terraces of apartment complexes, but in this case, they are an integral part of a building’s facade they planted in rows of supporting structure and may be applied in any size at any height of a building.

Best practices

The headquarter building of the Municipality Department 48 ‘Waste Management’ of the City of Vienna

The headquarter building of the Municipality Department 48 ‘Waste Management’ of the City of Vienna was equipped with 850m² of a linear Living Wall system in autumn 2010. Since February 2011 the effects of the Living Wall concerning microclimate and building physics have been investigated in comparison to the original plaster facade. The tested Living Wall cools the building in summer (minus 5 - 10 °C) and warms it in winter (plus 5 - 8 °C). Accordingly, the heat flux was reduced by almost fifty per cent. The surface temperature of the Living wall is 10 to 15 °C lower than the surface temperature of the plaster facade, and hence the emissivity reduced significantly. The façade is intended to be more than a single project for climate adaptation; it should serve as an example for other buildings to duplicate. It and the other projects it inspires “green jobs” resulting from the care and maintenance of the façade, which does not cost more than the cost of cleaning of glass façades that would be otherwise necessary.



Figure 1: The façade of MA 48 shortly after construction in 2010



Figure 2: The façade of MA 48 today.

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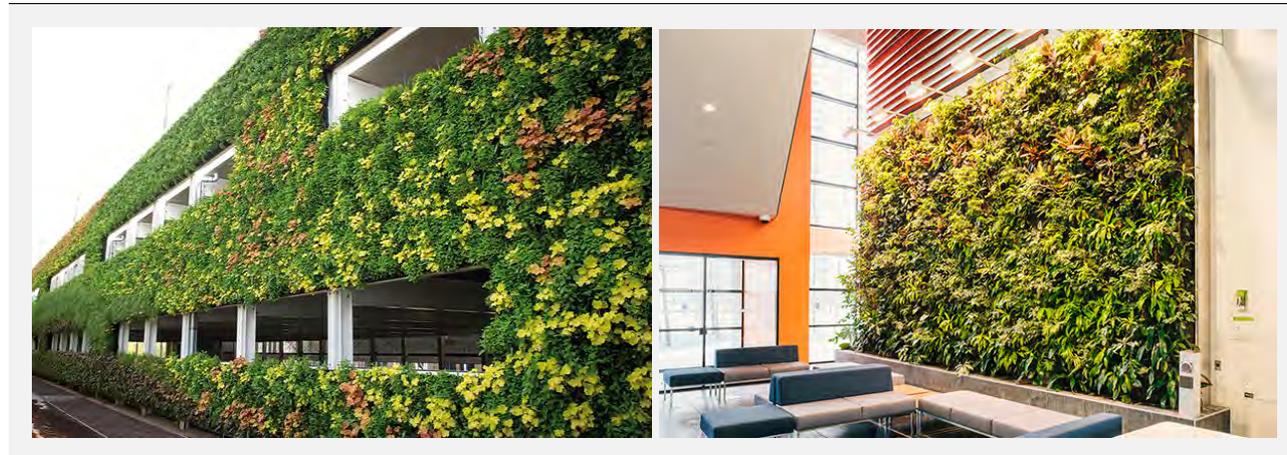
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Living Wall

Definition

Living walls are self-sufficient vertical gardens that are attached to the exterior or interior of a building.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 13		Specific associated targets	13.1, 13.B
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A		Specific associated targets	N/A
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Improve outdoor urban environmental quality			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

Living walls differ from green façades in that the plants root in a structural support which is fastened to the wall itself. The plants receive water and nutrients from within the vertical support instead of from the ground. Aesthetically and environmentally, they are valuable landscape pieces. Can be implemented easily with sufficient technical wall systems. Plant options differ from regular ground plants and more specific to grow on wall.

Living walls are low maintenance thanks to an automatic irrigation system. They are water-efficient, especially when compared to the irrigation system that is used in gardens and urban parks. Being hydroponic (i.e. soil-less) makes it clean and avoids the possibility of soil-borne pathogens.

Best practices

The Oasis of Aboukir Living wall by Patrick Blanc, Paris – France

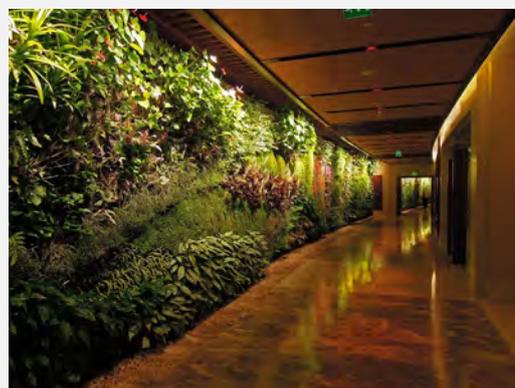
Patrick Blanc, known as the inventor of living walls, has completed this living wall in 2013 for design week in Paris, covering the side of a five-storey Parisian block with waves of 7600 plants. The wall features plants from 237 different species and appears to grow up the facade in diagonal waves as reaching to the sun. The lush, greenery wall took about 6 weeks to complete.



Colourful living waves in the corridor, Sofitel Palm Jumeirah - Dubai

Patrick Blanc's interior work in the middle east to implement the living wall as an interior decoration to give visitors a different perspective and bringing nature inside the building. Made in 2013 in Sofitel Palm hotel.

Creates an indoor green area by combining green and concrete architecture to give the visitors a feeling of natural environment and aesthetic view inside.



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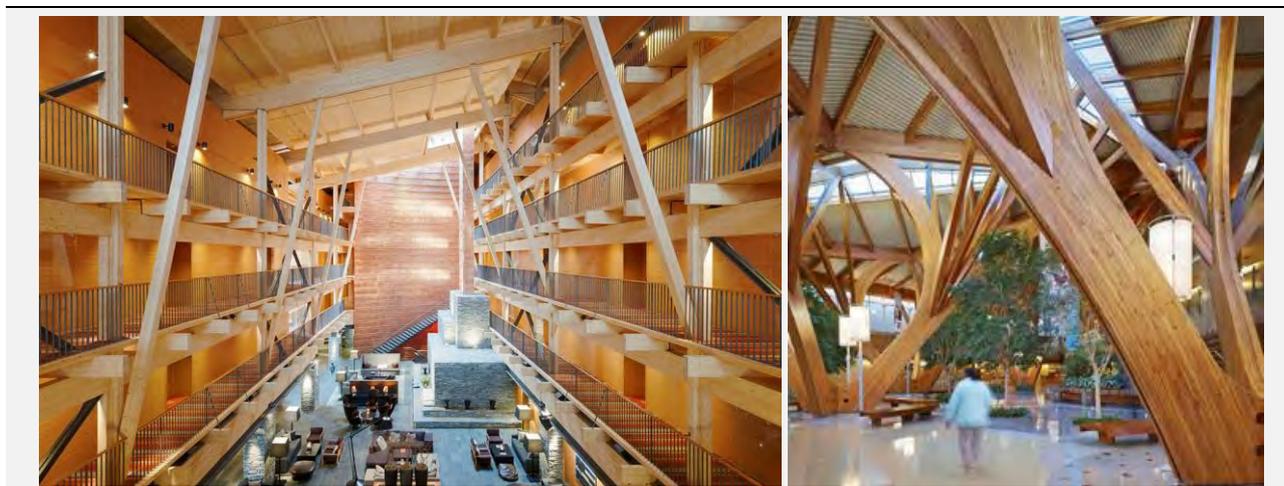
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Wooden Built Structures

Definition

Construction with different types of timber and wood resources to minimise the effect on nature by creating sustainable building typologies.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.1, 11.3	
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A	Specific associated targets	N/A	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Built structure, sustainable resources, and materials			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	Durability, static, building physic for evaluation of efficiency			

Detailed description

Wooden and timber buildings are sustainable solutions against the rapid urbanisation and concrete city buildings. It is highly effective and nature-friendly. It varies as fully wooden and hybrid materials buildings by combining other construction elements.

Durability and preservation of the buildings are complicated but can be managed by technical equipment to control against the weather conditions. Building's function can be varied and can be implemented for any purpose, size and dimensions. If equipped and designed resilient to weather conditions, it can last long-term and create a habitable living space for every season.

In some cities, timber housing used as a scheme to fight with poverty and create proper living standards for low-income families.

Best practices

Treehouse designed by Olson Kundigarchitects, Costa Rika

A residential building designed for surfers considering nature, water elements and the surrounding environment. Interior and exterior combined with a variety of wooden materials and created a sustainably conscious design. Each floor of the house "engages" the jungle at three levels: the forest floor, dense foliage at the middle level, and the tree canopy on the top floor. The building harvests rainwater through the roof to the water collection system.

The Woodhouse hotel by ZJJZ Atelier, Tuanjie - China

Hotel in China also designed with a variety of geometric shapes made by wooden materials exterior and interior to give visitors a feeling of being in nature while being in a luxurious hotel room.



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**PUBLIC AND URBAN
SPACES
INTERVENTIONS**

Bioswales

Definition

A bioswale is a long, channeled depression or trench that receives rainwater runoff and has vegetation and organic matter to slow water infiltration and filter out pollutants.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15	Specific associated targets	15.9, 15.1	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 6	Specific associated targets	6.3	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Efficient water management – filtration and natural drainage management			
Dimensional data	It could be used to serve areas with less than 10 acres and slopes no higher than 5%. The total surface area of the swale should be at least 1% of the area which receiving the stormwater.			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	\$5.500/sq ft < \$15.000/sq ft < \$24.000/sq ft			
Maintenance / management costs	\$0.060/sq ft < \$0.120/sq ft < \$0.210/sq ft			
Quantification / metrics	Bioswale can reduce surface runoff by approximately 99%, and reduced nitrogen, phosphate, and total organic carbon loading by 99%, 99%, and 99%.			

Detailed description

In bioswale systems, the water running off from roofs and roads does not flow into the sewers but instead is led into the bioswale via above-ground gutters and ditches. Bioswales can be incorporated into the green infrastructure and can help enhance biodiversity and quality of life.

The top layer consists of enhanced soil with plants. Below that layer is a layer of gravel, scoria or baked clay pellets packed in geotextile. These materials have large empty spaces, allowing the rainwater to drain off. The layer is packed in geotextile to prevent the layer from becoming clogged by sludge or roots. An infiltration pipe/drainpipe is situated below the second layer. To prevent the bioswale from overflowing its banks during heavy rainfall, overflows are added that are connected directly to the infiltration pipe/drainpipe. Rainfall infiltrates into the ground via the ditch and the packed layer. If the water rises above the level of the overflow, the water runs through it to the drainpipe. The bioswale's dimensions should be sufficient to ensure that this occurs no more than once every two years. If the drain and the overflow both fill up, the bioswale acts as an above-ground drainage system and leads the water directly to surface water.

Best practices

Street Edge Alternatives (SEA Streets) project

Seattle Public Utilities constructed a drainage project at 2nd Avenue NW known as a Street Edge Alternatives (SEA Streets) project. It involved the complete reconstruction of the street and its drainage system to reduce impervious area and install stormwater detention ponds. It was completed in the spring of 2001 and designed to provide drainage that more closely mimics the natural landscape before development than traditional piped systems. To accomplish this, Seattle reduced impervious surfaces to 11% less than a traditional street, provided surface detention in swales, and added over 100 evergreen trees and 1100 shrubs.

The results of this natural drainage system are:

- a better water quality aside of the reduction of flooding and damaging flows,
- an aesthetic benefit for the landscape in addition to the management of the rainfall,
- a porous sidewalk which allows stormwater infiltration and reduced runoff volume,
- a design which helps slow traffic creating an area more attractive to pedestrians and bicycles,
- an increasing feeling of safety in the neighborhood that reinforces the sense of community,
- A more cost-effective result. The construction costs 25% less than traditional roadside stormwater systems. (Matsuno 2001)



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Tree-lined Streets

Definition

A tree-lined road or street is the street that has trees on either side.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 13		Specific associated targets	13.2
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	15.4
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	ENV 22 urban air quality			
Dimensional data	\$50 per tree			
Space usage6k	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	\$50 per tree			
Maintenance / management costs	For every 1,000 trees that die in a year, the city will have to spend \$450,000 to replace them			
Quantification / metrics	A fast-growing plant that can reach up to 20-25 metres tall. It can store 3,660 kg of CO2 in 20 years and effectively absorb and capture pollutants.			

<p>Detailed description</p> <p>This project focuses on the effect of tree-lined streets on the psychology of pedestrians and urban design quality. It was suggested a respected paradigm to explore the effect of roadside landscape on the behaviour of street users and car drivers. The measure developed for use in the simulation was derived from Berlyne's theory of visual complexity in the field of environmental psychology and Lynch's work in the aesthetic dimensions of city legibility.</p>	
<p>Best practices: American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials and reiterated in municipal manuals and standards in the USA.</p> <p>The centre pane of the simulation pairs used for the drive-through shows the difference with and without curbside street trees. In this pilot study, the results from the driving trials in the simulator indicated that the street tree effect might provide positive safety benefits for drivers.</p> <p>Confronted with public demand for street trees, a workable set of engineer-friendly, evidence-based design guidelines that consider the positive effects of street trees on-road operations is needed. Design standards regarding placement, tree species, the size and spacing of underground "soil ducts," city "floor" detailing and many others needed to protect necessary public investment should reflect consideration of the safety effect. This requires the development of regionally specific guidelines with input from the traveller, the arborist and the transportation engineer. A national process needs to be developed to facilitate this multi-disciplinary input that considers the positive effects of street trees on the transportation network.</p>	
<p>References</p> <p>"Implementation of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Strategic Highway Plan, Initial Draft of a Compendium of Strategies." National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Project 17-18(3). Washington, DC, USA: NCHRP, 2000.</p> <p>A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets. Washington, DC: American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, 2001.</p>	

Car Parks with Green Area

Definition

An environmental friendly car parking, where the greenery is integrated into the design and taking a big part of the parking lots.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 9	Specific associated targets	9.1	
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A	Specific associated targets	N/A	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Strategies for landscape management and improvement (ENV 17 Green coverage) Strategies to improve outdoor urban environmental quality (ENV 22 Urban air quality)			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

An environmentally friendly car parking. There the greenery is integrated into the design and taking a big part of the parking lots. It can be semi-paved and have trees and grass planted on it. The main goal is to reduce the heat by vegetation, to lower the temperature. The Industrial estates, harbors, and business estates are some of the hottest urban areas.

Also, this green parking is enhancing air quality. The green plants and trees will absorb the emissions which are generated by cars. Moreover, the cars will stay cooler inside when they park over. An Overall view, this integration between car parking pavement and green vegetation consider as a cool island in the city.

Best practices

Cricket club parking with area 1820 sq. , Derbyshire County - UK

Nowadays the sports arena carries a much wider demand for use than for match day alone. Because now more than one event arranged at this place. Which means a big demand and pressure on the large parking space. The aim is to create a green environment by using A reinforced concrete system with voids created by styrene void formers. A permeable paving layer with grass thickness 76 mm fills the void.

- It can be walked over and driver over immediately
- Rapid laying of large areas
- Resists differential settlement

More other ideal uses:

- Protecting slopes
- Landscaping on lawns which can be driven over
- Highways verges and pull-ins



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<http://www.urbangreenbluegrids.com/measures/car-parks-with-green-areas/>

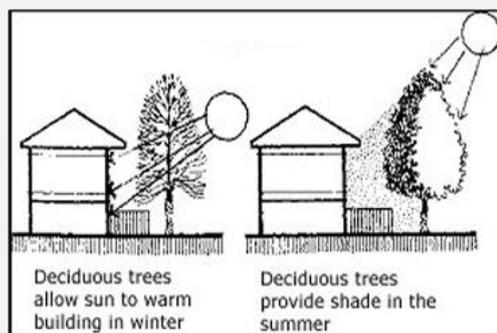
http://www.ttesysteem.nl/tte_direct_groen.html

<http://www.grasscrete.com/pdfs/projectProfiles/Grasscrete/GCDerby.pdf>

Shade Provided by Vegetation

Definition

Planting vegetation on streets, squares, parks creates shade and evapotranspiration and therefore has a cooling effect.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 11		Specific associated targets	11.7
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A		Specific associated targets	N/A
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Increasing Tree Coverage of Streets			
Dimensional data	Trees of different crown sizes have different dimensional data.			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	\$.50 - .85 for one tree sapling to be grown at a nursery			
Maintenance / management costs	\$.10 - \$.22 ongoing maintenance of trees			
Quantification / metrics	Vegetation coverage ratio: Area of green area / Total area			

Detailed description

Strategically positioned trees and vegetation on the outsides of buildings can block out sunlight and thus limit the extent to which buildings heat up and need to be cooled. The positive effect is that plants that shed their leaves keep the sun out in summer while nevertheless letting the winter sun in. Non-deciduous plants on buildings can reduce transmission loss in winter by forming an additional insulating layer of air and limiting the amount of heat radiating off the building.

Nevertheless, there may be some adverse effects if not placing the vegetation scientifically. Dense foliage over busy roads is not beneficial since the emissions from the vehicles tend to become trapped under the foliage. The right type of tree and the right shape of treetop can help prevent pollutants from accumulating. The type of tree should be chosen to suit the local moisture system.

Best practices

Lulu Island in Abu Dhabi:

Lulu Island is a 469-hectare human-made island constructed of reclaimed sand. The plan features a robust sustainability management strategy to ensure the environmental, economic, and social sustainability of the island for the next 20 years, and beyond.

The majority of streets are oriented northwest to southeast to minimise heat gain and buildings are designed to mitigate harsh weather conditions and create microclimates and areas of shade and comfort. Along the main roads, trees are planted with a well-calculated density to ensure that there is a continuous shadow for people to walk even in the noon. Moreover, trees of different sizes of the crown have different planting density.



References

- <http://www.urbangreenbluegrids.com/measures/shade-provided-by-vegetation/>
- <http://icity.ikcest.org>
- <http://www.sasaki.com/project/37/Lulu%20Island%20Detailed%20Master%20Plan/>

Community Gardens

Definition

A Community Garden is an urban, suburban or rural piece of land in which it can grow flowers, vegetables or a community. It can be one community plot or many individual plots which are located at different scales such as school, hospital, or in a neighbourhood.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 2,15		Specific associated targets	2.1, 2.4, 15.9
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 1		Specific associated targets	1.4
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	strategies to avoid land consumption, strategies for landscape management and improvement			
Dimensional data	20 volunteers is a workable number for a garden of 15.000 s			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	Initial costs could run about \$3,750 to \$7,500 with a nearby source of water			
Maintenance / management costs	About \$50-\$100 per year			
Quantification / metrics	average size of 125 meters square			

Detailed description

A community garden can help improve food security for participants by increasing physical and economic access to adequate amounts of healthy food. Community gardens are often used in urban neighbourhoods to alleviate the food desert effect. Food deserts often serve lower-income neighbourhoods, usually in which residents are forced to rely on unhealthy food options.

Community gardens provide health, economic, educational, social — moreover, environmental benefits to participants and the community at large. There are two main categories of these gardens, which are Collective community gardens and Allotment Community gardens in four main action scales, which are neighbourhood gardens, residential gardens, institutional gardens, and demonstration gardens.

Best practices

Aleman Farm, San Francisco

Aleman Farm empowers San Francisco residents to grow their food, and through that process encourages people to become more engaged with their communities. They grow organic food and green jobs for low-income communities while sowing the seeds for economic and environmental justice.

Aleman Farm accomplishes this mission through four main goals:

1. Ecological-Economic Development: Growing jobs for Aleman residents.
2. Food Security: Providing organic, healthy food to local community members.
3. Environmental Education: Introducing children and adults to the wonders of the natural world and the importance of local food production.
4. Building People's Power: Engaging residents in decision-making processes and activities that foster community involvement to organise for social, economic, and environmental justice.

-The Fifth Quarter was named as an eco-community group. It is a community group established by residents in 2011 to involve local people in developing edible community gardens and organic waste recycling schemes in central Norwich. The community garden movement in the UK is of more recent provenance than allotment gardening, with many such gardens built on patches of derelict land, waste ground or land owned by the local authority or a private landlord that is not being used for any purpose. They tend to be situated in a built-up area and are typically run by people from the local community as an independent, non-profit organisation.



References

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Sustainable development knowledge platform retrieved November 4, 2017 from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/>

Marin Master Gardeners from University of California. Retrieved November 5, 2017 from <http://marinmg.ucanr.edu/>

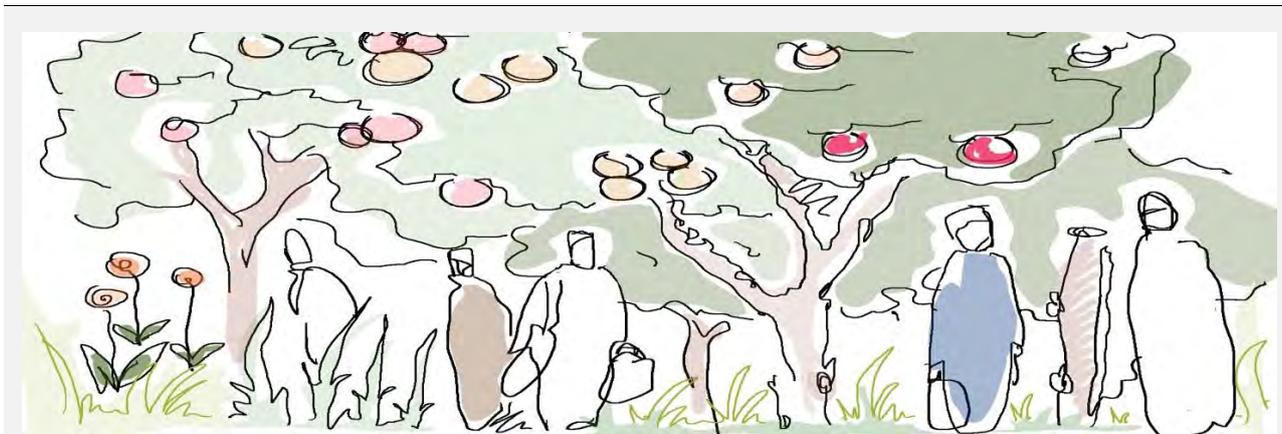
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Urban Fruit Trees

Definition

A fruit tree is a tree which bears fruit that is consumed or used by humans and some animals.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	15.9
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 2		Specific associated targets	2.3
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	strategies to improve outdoor urban environmental quality: ENV 22 strategies for landscape management and improvement: ENV 16,18,19			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	Around € 15 per tree			
Maintenance / management costs	15 € per hour: average cost of a professional gardener			
Quantification / metrics	VA(viali alberati)=[Lc/Ls] x 100 Lc="Lunghezza corridoi Verdi" and Ls=unghezza sezioni stradali			

Detailed description

Planting fruit trees in urban areas is a strategy to promote urban agriculture, enhancing the existing ecological value. Particularly interesting is using germplasms of native fruit trees with low water requirements. Using native species leads to the sustainable use of water and soil resources.

Best practices

Calgary Community Orchards RP

Since 2009, Calgary has been planting fruit trees and shrubs in locations around the city as part of a community orchard research project in order to increase opportunities for local food production activities.

Orchard has been incorporated into existing parks, which already housed a few fruit trees, tucked in behind the community association building and tennis courts.

The Community Orchard Research Project was developed following the Imagine Calgary Plan for long-range sustainability by educating Calgarians about the benefits of growing locally and is intended to:

- Encourage** local food production.
- Foster** community involvement.
- Educate** Calgarians about techniques related to fruit tree care as well as methods for preserving and storing fruit.
- Demonstrate** and test a range of fruit trees and shrubs.



References

<https://www.theorchardproject.org.uk/>

On Case Study:

<https://www.calgary.ca/CSPS/Parks/Pages/Programs/Community-orchards.aspx>

<https://www.belocal.org/about-us/what-we-do/community-orchards>

Green Bus Shelters

Definition

Bus shelter provided with a green roof for water retention and cooling and with all the smart facilities that make waiting times more comfortable.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.2	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 7	Specific associated targets	7.2	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Reduce energy consumption – produce energy from the sun; Increase urban biodiversity; Improve outdoor urban environment.			
Dimensional data	Dimensions are equal to a standard bus shelter; average: cm 270 x 160 x 260h			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	\$14.500 (according to GoGreen Solar – Bus Shelter) equal to the price of having solar panels on bus shelters			
Maintenance / management costs	Management costs are related to solar panels, smart facilities and green roof			
Quantification / metrics	-35% energy consumption (according to JCDecaux Bus Shelters)			

Detailed description

Green Bus Shelters can refer to a various range of bus shelters whose main aim is to adopt the city and its main facilities (including the transportation system and infrastructure) to the climate change by reducing energy consumption and in some cases by contributing to the water retention in case of heavy rain (using the technique of the green roof).

Green bus shelters are provided with photovoltaic technology that contributes to the autonomy of the object in terms of lighting (in case of suburban location) and operation of all the smart facilities that it could be provided with. They are often associated with real-time information panels, touch screen computers (searching for information while waiting), Wi-Fi connection, USB ports for the recharge of electronic devices and the facilities for the recharge of electric bikes and push scooters

Green bus shelters can then be completed with green roofs on the top, which contributes to the cooling of the object itself, the improvement of the biodiversity in the city, allowing water retention and the slow release of water in case of heavy rain.

Best practices

JCDecaux’s sustainable bus shelters in Paris

The company developed some years ago a new kind of bus shelter for the city of Paris. The innovation is applied at the scale of the vast city (2.000 new-generation bus shelters). The most interesting element is that in the single object, both the environmental, energy efficiency and smartness are combined; the result is a bus shelter provided with different features and characteristics:

- 35% less energy consumption (more efficient lighting technologies and activity-responsive light intensity for advertising);
- 100 bus shelters have been fitted with solar panels;
- 50 of them have green roofs in order to help water retention;
- touch-screen computers with searchable maps and information

Fonatsch- and Green4Cities’ station

The Austrian company invented this new generation completely autonomous of a bus shelter, which gets the energy from the sun through the photovoltaic technology installed in the structure. The energy makes some smart devices work, such as the touch screen which provides information as if the bus shelter were an info point; the recharge service (for electronic devices and shared means of transportation, such as bikes and push scooters; the wireless network and the LED lighting (especially in case of suburban location). The aim is to provide not only a bus shelter but also a comfortable waiting space and an info point.



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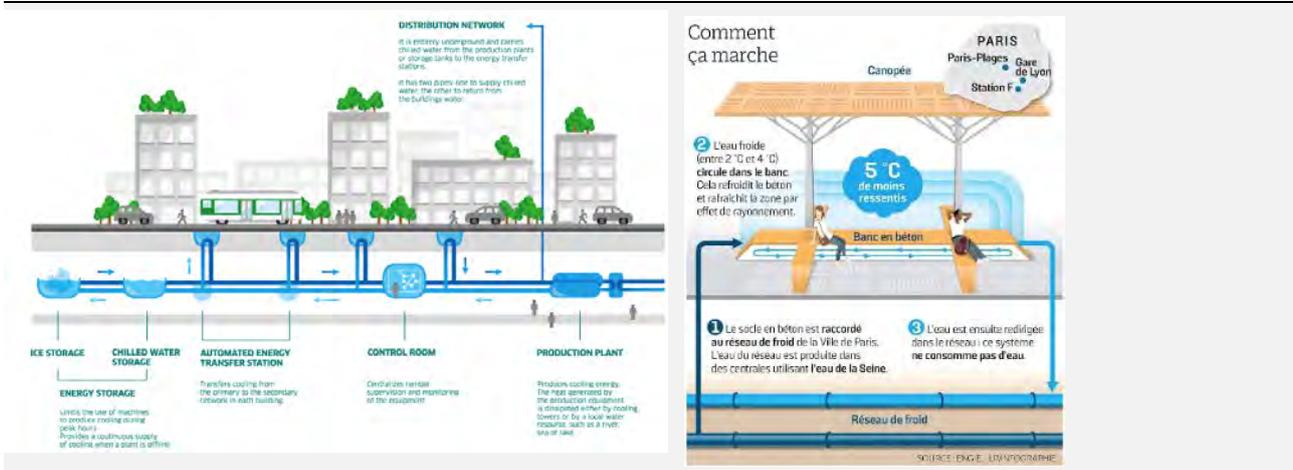
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Fonatsch. (2017). Retrieved from <https://www.stationbyfonatsch.com/index.php/en/>

Islands of Coolness

Definition

Urban furniture, modular, mountable and dismountable in 24 hours. They work automatically, as soon as the ambient temperature exceeds 28°C they provide a feeling of freshness through a radiation effect.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 13		Specific associated targets	13.1
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 06		Specific associated targets	6.7
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Strategy for more efficient water management			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	10 modular seat bench with a cross shape plan with a latticed wooden shade resembling a gazebo with a planting of ferns and lavender.			

Detailed description

These islands of freshness are part of the urban furniture. Concrete benches, covered with wood and protected from the sun by a wooden pergola as well. Modular, mountable and dismountable in 24 hours, they are connected to the cooling network of the City, via a concrete heat exchanger installed inside the bench. Their tree-shaped design was developed in collaboration with engineers and experts in biomimicry.

The cooling network technology pumps cooled water from the river to supply water cooling plants and then provide chilled air to museums, ministries, and other public buildings. This technology requires electricity to function, but consumes half of what is required for regular air conditioning, it works as a cycle, and at the end then the water comes back to the river.

The islands of freshness work automatically. As soon as the ambient temperature exceeds 28°C, they get the chilled water of the cooling network. They provide a feeling of freshness through a radiation effect. Using the inertia of concrete, which is the base of the bench, it is efficient and without water consumption.

Best practices

Three islands of freshness, Paris

Three islands of freshness were installed in Paris for July and August 2018. They are located in the heart of the River Gauche District, in Paris beaches in the park of the Rives de Seine, between the Pont Neuf and the Pont au Change and at Gare de Lyon.

They are developed by Climespace using the cooling network installed in the city of Paris and developed by ENGIE. The aim was to fight urban heat islands, using out of conventional energy networks, the islands create an area of about 5°C cooler.

The islands were dismantled in September 2018, and the Climespace relies on feedback from users to improve their performance after that as well as comfort.



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Eco Urban Furniture

Definition

Eco Urban Furniture is designed from recycled materials and aim to introduce new alternative use of trees embracing urban furniture to enhance CO² absorption.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.7	
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A	Specific associated targets	N/A	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Improve outdoor urban environment - ENV 22 urban air quality Increase urban biodiversity			
Dimensional data	Modular			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	AVG 80€ per module and 250€ per tree (depends on the size)			
Maintenance / management costs	Occasional replacement of module			
Quantification / metrics	100cm length per module			

Detailed description

The goal of the Eco Urban Furniture project is that of designing environmentally sustainable furniture objects to reduce the adverse effects of waste and to enhance the CO₂ absorption by introducing new trees in the urban area. At its core, Eco Urban Furniture integrates different urban furniture objects like benches, tree containers, and tables into a single modular entity. Eco Urban Furniture follows modular design principles, allowing urban planners to rearrange the components in different shapes. Therefore, the design is extremely flexible and suitable for every need.

Inspired by Eco-design and Sustainable Design philosophies, Eco Urban Furniture aims at minimising its environmental impact by making use of reclaimed wooden pallets. Moreover, many modules include tree container, encouraging wider dissemination of green in the city for CO₂ absorption. Furthermore, Eco Urban Furniture is designed to be accessible to everyone, regardless of age, gender or disability. Inclusivity is accomplished, for instance, by bench modules for different heights and table modules specifically designed to be comfortably used by users in a wheelchair.

Best practices

Eco-design is a concept developed by the Austro-American Designer Victor Papanek in the 70s. The concept focuses on the use of raw materials, (that is the form in which they are found in nature, without any human manipulation), and how such materials may affect the environment and public's quality of life. The design process must be conceived circularly: from creation to distribution, to production. In a recycling strategy, consumers are also involved in the product design process.

Brothers in Benches

The "brothers in benches" is a range of reclaimed wooden pallets and planter elements that merge to form an infinite array of possibilities within urban furniture composition and arrangement. The idea was born to satisfy the immediate needs for urban furniture with an easy-to-install and cheap solution and to understand how the public would interact with the mobile furniture. By installing wheels and different modules, it is easy to be transformed based on the need.



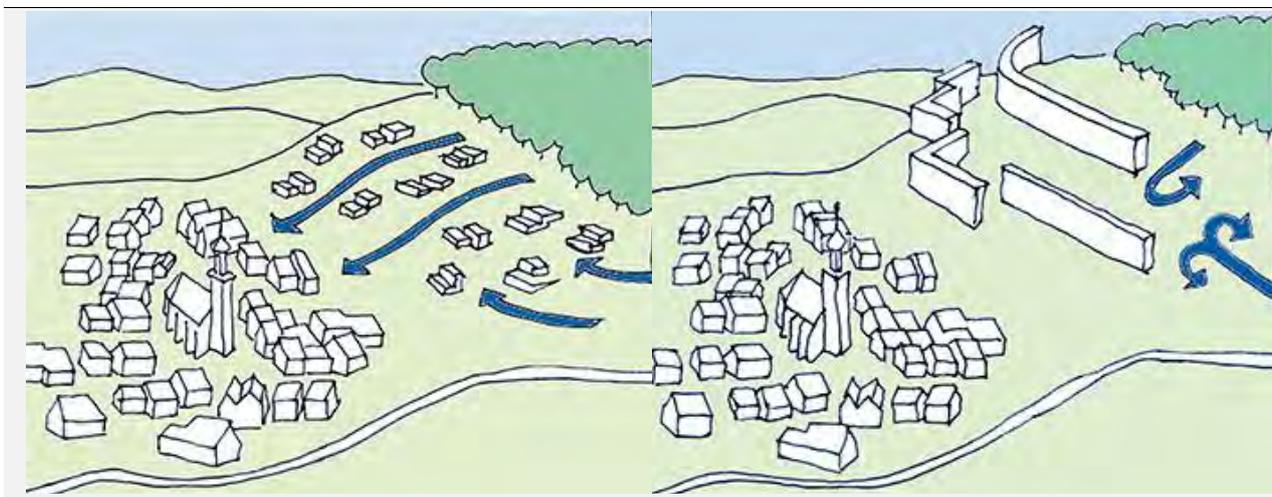
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Green Ventilation Grids

Definition

A grid of parks and small areas of vegetation that are connected which offer the possibility of having a favourable impact on the urban climate: in the summer they hold less heat and so offer cooler areas.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 13		Specific associated targets	Sustainable cities and communities
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	Good Wealth and Well-being
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	ENV 22 Urban air quality			
Dimensional data	1-10 m Building/street, 10-1000 m Urban design (location of buildings, roads and urban vegetation), 1-50 km The City Plan.			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	In a scale from 0-3, the average cost is 2/3			
Maintenance / management costs	In a scale from 0-3, the average cost is 2/3			
Quantification / metrics	Sq-m- hectare			

Detailed description

Green ventilation grids not only affect the microclimate and the residential buildings adjacent to the green areas but in periods of heat stress will offer more pleasant places for city dwellers to be and a pleasant network for slow-moving traffic. Green grids in a town or city that are connected with the cooler countryside make it possible for air to move. The vegetation in these green grids should not be planted too close together, to make it possible for the wind to pass through them. In towns and cities situated in valleys, it is important to create corridors to allow cool air to flow in from green hills at night. [Ministerium für Klimaschutz NRW, 2011]

The concept of a lobe city was developed early in the 20th century. In the 1990s, Tjallingii studied the idea in relation to sustainability. His research showed that the lobe plan is suitable as the basis for sustainable urban development and blue-green urban planning. Lobe cities offer the possibility of combining the benefits of compactness with those of more open and green development. For large urban conglomerates, green grids are a more viable solution. The blue-green fingers are attractive for residents to walk and cycle next door, and they have a good influence on the urban climate, tempering the urban heat-island effect.

Best practices

Place de la République, Paris

The design maximises the proportion of trees and plants. Wind flow has been incorporated to offer maximum ventilation and cooling in summer. An area of 12,000 m² of the 20,000 m² square is designed as an urban garden with dense vegetation. The area available to pedestrians has been increased by 50%. The design also ensures that sunlight reaches the pedestrian routes.

They were to become attractive in terms of connecting the metropolitan scale with the finely-meshed human scale of the square, but also in terms of focus on creating a pleasant urban climate. The city of Paris intends this square to show that its plans for the future involve working on designing urban space that more closely reflects the needs and expectations of the city's populace.

London Green Grid

The purpose of this strategy is to create natural urban systems that support and permit growth. It is the intention that an urban landscape is realized that creates links between the areas where people live and work, public transport hubs, the Green Belt around London and the Thames.

These green-blue structures serve explicitly to buffer the water, enhance the quality of the air and lower the air temperature. Opportunities for developing the green structures exist along the tributaries of the Thames, where industrial estates are opening up. Another measure is to connect as many areas of urban vegetation as possible through purchase or zoning changes.



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The Living Garden Concept

Definition

Concept developed by the Dutch Garden and Landscape Contractors Association in which green and sustainable gardens for private or public spaces are proposed, in which water, energy, soil, and edible greenery are concentrated. To achieve water retention, heat stress prevention, biodiversity stimulation and the positive effect that greenery has on people's health.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.7	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 15	Specific associated targets	15.4, 15.5, 15.9	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Strategies for more efficient water treatment, sustainable urbanisation/restoration			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	Approximate cost: solar panel 3 € per watt, green area 20 € Per sqm and structure 40 € per sqm			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

The concept was born from the need of users to include the concept of sustainability in the garden, to meet this need the Sector Association VHG developed the concept of *Living Garden* where the garden tackle 4 main concepts: *nature, climate, man and economics*.

These work as an umbrella to different objectives depending on the area of implementation. Climate responds to air quality, water, and temperature. Nature to the use of sustainable materials, formation, biodiversity stimulation or conservation, edible greenery, and soil. Men to safety, movement, meeting points, productivity, relax areas, sound, colour and smell, and Economics to benefit and maintenance.

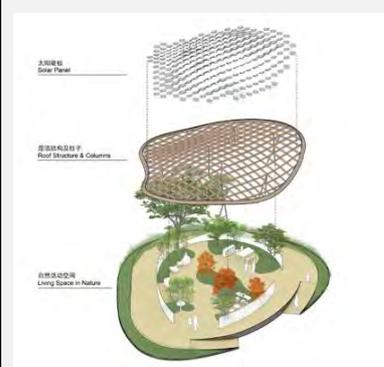
Best practices

“Home of the future”, Project developed by MAD Architects in partnership with Hanergy for the 2018 China House Vision Exhibition.

The project has the aim to give inhabitants the feeling that they are living in nature by breaking the boundaries between interior and exterior.

The curved floating roof slopes it is a grid-like structure layered with translucent, waterproof glass that while works as a protection for the “interior” from the rain, also provides natural ventilation allowing sunlight to go inside. Solar panels from Hanergy are strategically placed above to capture the maximum amount of sunlight to provide enough electric energy to power the daily consumption of the home.

The “Living Garden” blends solar energy production, with nature and emphasises the human connection with nature by creating an architectural living landscape.



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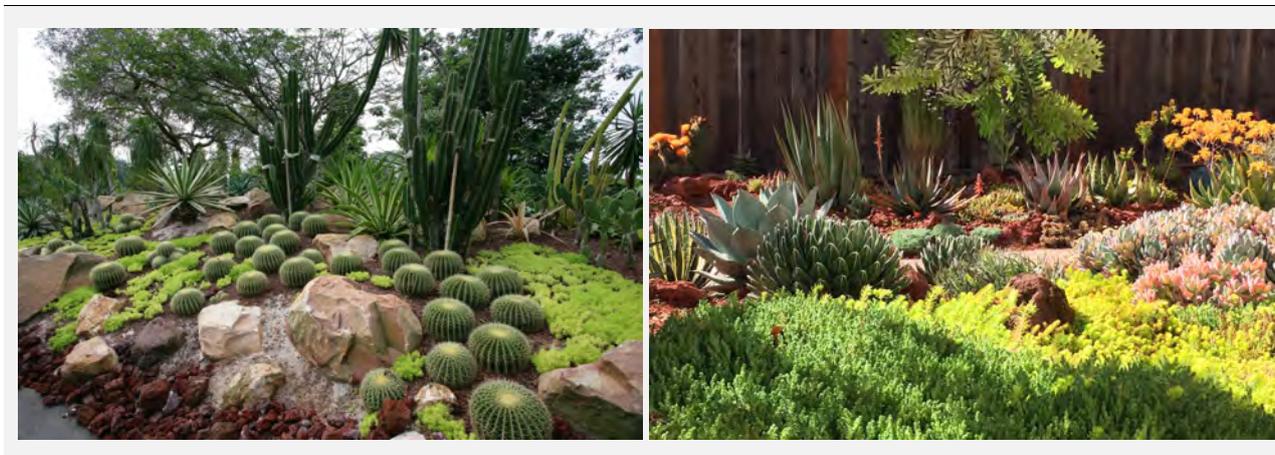
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Arid Gardens

Definition

Arid gardens are the gardens that planted and designed for harsh and normal weather conditions. Plantation made accordingly considering less water and maintenance needing options.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	15.3
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 06		Specific associated targets	6.3
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Green spaces, reduced water usage, flora			
Dimensional data	depending on the size of yard			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	depending on the size of yard Average softscaping costs range around \$11 per sq.ft			
Maintenance / management costs	Lower than other gardens thanks to plant types			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

Arid gardens are valuable in terms of environmental conditions and aesthetic values. These gardens are easy to maintain and can be adapted in harsh environments such as deserts and drought areas, thanks to their choice of plant typologies. Variety of elements can be used in the landscape design; stones, wooden elements and sculptures. Plant types are strong, tolerant and durable, which leads to a combination of different elements in a garden. Plants are essential aspects because it needs to be considered for harsh, water-scarce areas. Plants divide according to the climate conditions of arid and semi-arid. There are some specific and widespread plant typologies; aloes, cacti, agaves, succulents and bromeliads, that can be seen each garden and highly tolerant to drought. Arid gardens like recycling or re-use and waste management is a solution to conserve water and still can look aesthetic.

Best practices

AridSmart Courtyard Garden

Average regular house gardens spend 100,000 litres of water per year while AridSmart garden lowers it till 14,080 litres while conserving water. These gardens can be easily implemented and maintained. Construct cost can be high, but maintenance over the years will be lower, therefore in long-run; arid gardens economically and environmentally feasible.

Some examples for plant types:

1 *Acacia pycnantha* 2 *Alyogyne huegelii* 3 *Boronia crenulata* 4 *Dianella revoluta* 5 *Eremophila lachnocalyx* 6 *Frankenia serpyllifolia* 7 *Goodenia varia* 8 *Myoporum brevipes* 9 *Olearia pimeleoides* 10 *Calothamnus quadrifidus*



Roads Water-Smart Garden, Colorado – USA

Roads Water-Smart garden is An example of what a garden could look like in Colorado with the selection of the adequate plants of semi-arid climate. It easily maintained and only water two times in summer months. Plants in bloom include various penstemons, delosperma, thyme, horned and California poppies, yucca, prickly pear cactus, gaillardia, salvia and yarrow among others.



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Gardens of Senses

Definition

A garden to attract and interact with people and their five senses to be highlighted by using natural elements, plantation and creating a habitat for birds, insects, and butterflies.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15	Specific associated targets	15.5	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.7	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Green infrastructure, the wellbeing of people, biodiversity, flora, and fauna			
Dimensional data	Depends on the land size			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	Depends on the chosen elements to attract senses			
Maintenance / management costs	Medium range			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

Garden of senses or known as sensory gardens designed to attract five senses of people; smell, taste, sight, hear, and touch. The design of the garden depends on the designer or landscape architect aesthetic to create zones of senses or mixing the senses to achieve adequate interaction levels.

Garden of senses is essential to depict the flora diversity for reaching a variety of smell, taste and touch senses and attracting the fauna to highlight senses such as hearing. (bird and insect voices, colourful butterflies). By to achieve the success selection of soft-scape is crucial and needs to consider seasonal changes and create a sensory garden for each season.

Best practices

Sensational Park by Nabito, Frosinone - Italy

The park opened in 2011 and designed by Nabito Architects and Partners. The main goal of the design is to invite users to a path in which constantly changing the scene. The user will have the feeling of discovering a new space but with the similar of characteristic. The five human senses are the main theme of the space; the materials that used and vegetation relates to a variety of senses. The design of the park is not a complete view but develops through a series of different senses. The variation of height, inclination, and dimensional games is part of the ludic peculiarity of the park.



Jardin des Cinq Sens, Yvoire - France

The garden of five senses in France belongs to a small coastal town. The garden's design is unique and tried to achieve a natural look by implementing high numbers of different vegetation. The garden has a design like a maze to differ users perspective by transitioning on space to other space. As a medieval town; the charm of the medieval mazes, a living heritage preserved and enriched each year is the main attractions of the garden. Each year the garden welcomes different events and open to the public by defined time frame and price range.



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Raised Bed Vegetable Garden

Definition

Raised bed vegetable gardens, also known as garden boxes, are great for growing small plots of vegetables and flowers. They keep weeds from the soil, prevent soil compaction, provide efficient drainage and serve as a barrier to pests.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 12	Specific associated targets	12.2, 12.8	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.A	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Sustainable consumption and production			
Dimensional data	Width: less than 120cm Depth: 30-35cm of one bed 40 cm distance between beds			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

Raised bed vegetable gardens are available in a variety of different materials, sizes, or they can be made with relative ease and economically feasible. They are built to protect soil and prevent pests. It is sustainable production and feasible approach with considering environmental care. Vegetables chose according to climate conditions and soil quality.

Beds construction can be made with different materials, but wooden materials are suggested. Combining with composting process vegetable beds increases the efficiency of production. Maintenance should be done regularly, and bed needs to be put under sunlight to gain enough light. Also needs to be supplemented with adequate irrigation system.

Best practices

Arthur Phillip High School Sustainable Garden, Parramatta - NSW

This project is a case study to teach children for sustainability and green production from an early stage. The project aimed to build vegetable gardens and worm farms, which would support understanding of environmental sustainability and improving overall attitude towards caring for the environment. Students were influenced to take action after attending a regional Switched on Schools summit organised by the Australian Youth Climate Coalition.



Gili Lankanfushi hotel vegetable beds, Lankanfushi Island – Maldives

This hotel enterprise is famous for green projects and inclusion of community and increasing of the living standards of people. One of the hotels in Lankanfushi island created raised bed vegetable gardens in their garden to support the local economy and healthier vegetable options. They are also using composter to organic waste management to create mineralised soil and controlling their waste reduction.



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Urban Flower Fields

Definition

Planting seasonal flowers to urban settings and creating attraction areas to pollinators to increase their number and improve the aesthetic values of urban settings.



Flower square, City of Szczecin, Poland

Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	15.5, X.X
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG XX		Specific associated targets	X.X, X.X
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Flora and fauna, pollination, green spaces, biodiversity			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

Urban Flower Field design is a combination of art, science, a community, and a civic process. Because of the decline in insect species and numbers; attractive flower fields are in need in urban settlements. Urban Flower Field is a low-cost, short-term project that combines art and science to convert spaces aesthetic and ecological values. Creating seasonal planting schemes for flowers and using suitable materials increases the pollinator numbers and positive effect in nature. Comparing the biodiversity in cities and towns are crucial evidence of the decline of insects. However, by implementing food resources, nectarines, and pollens to attract the pollutants will improve the situation and help the urban settlements environmental quality.

Best practices

Urban Flower Field and mural in Pedro Park, Minnesota - USA

In an urban abandoned site, Amanda Lovelee designed an urban flower field with a complement mural design on the abandoned building. The main aim was “Urban Flower Field is cross-pollination between art, the civic process, a community, and science.”. 96 bio-diverse plots of flowers designed to attract pollinators and increase their number in urban settlements.



Artificial Flower Field by Matilde Boelhouver

Matilde Boelhouver has designed 3D artificial flowers that turn rain into sugar water, to serve as emergency food sources for city-dwelling insect pollinators. Each type of flower is self-sustaining and durable through climate conditions and can be implemented everywhere. Also, it is visibly aesthetic.



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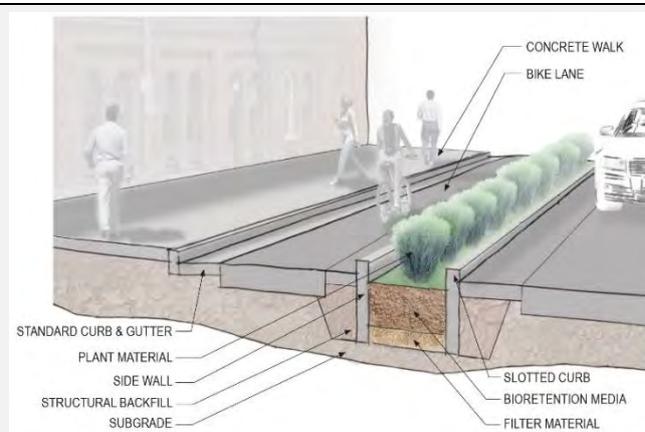
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INTERVENTIONS IN WATER BODIES AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Gutters

Definition

Gutters are a wide and shallow simple form of channels, which are above ground that carry the storm runoff in excess of the capacity of the minor drainage system from streets and squares.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 6	Specific associated targets	6.5	
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A	Specific associated targets	N/A	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Strategies for more efficient water management			
Dimensional data	Max length of gutters is in a direct relationship among the longitudinal slope of the roadway and the vertical drop across the bio-retention media.			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	The usual width is 30cm, Max length is approximately 50m, and max depth is 5cm. The normal sloped role is at least 0.5 cm/m.			

Detailed description

Urban streets are usually characterised with curbs, gutters, and inlets. The water draining through the gutter is transported to the surface water or infiltrated into the ground utilising an infiltration system. Currently, street gutters, which are most of the time in the sides of the streets, are principally designed for collecting and conveying dirt, litter, debris, and other cast-off waste in place of a municipal sanitation system.

There is a variety of types of Urban Gutters which mainly are Fluted gutters, Prefab Fluted gutters, open gutters, covered gutters, and finally Green Gutters.

Prefab Gutters: are installed on a curved ramp to drain surface runoff from the elevated outer shoulder to the inner gutter.

Fluted Gutters: which collect the surface overland flows from the pavement and create a concentrated flow at the downstream inlet.

Open Gutters: are those type of independent gutters from slopes of the surface comparing to others, and they have more depth in the ground and consequently so hard to be cleaned.

Covered Gutters: is a type of prefabricated gutters in a simple form, and they usually being used in an urban situation and make the roads and paths safer for cyclists and pedestrians.

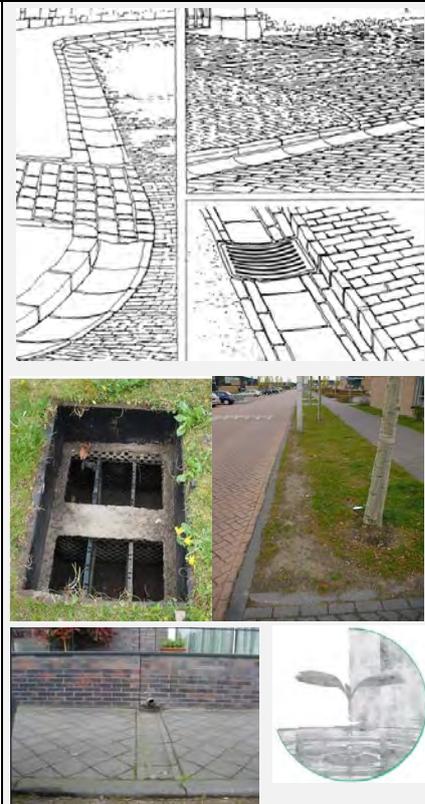
Green Gutters: A green gutter is a type of bio-retention facility located within a street section near the gutter line.

Best practices

1. The most traditional practice is in Edinburgh where granite setts were used for the carriageway, gutters, and cross-overs, while the actual pavements were of sandstone. These materials have been retained in many parts of the city, and the tradition for laying these materials is a craft, which has continued uninterrupted to this day.

2. The next best example is called Wadis, which is used in order to improve the quality of the runoff before discharge to the canals. A Wadi is a grass-covered suppression with a top layer to retain pollutants and a soakaway pit underneath. In Leidsche Rijn in the Netherlands are the best example of these Wadis with different types were implemented over the last 10 years.

The experience with maintenance of the wadis shows that only large dimensioned and long wadis are recognised as such and therefore maintained well. Experiences with the infiltration boxes installed in the wadis show that they are clogging and proper maintenance of them is not possible. Therefore new wadis in the area of Leidsche Rijn are now built without infiltration boxes.



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Ditches

Definition

A ditch is a small to moderate channel depression created to channel water, installed as a mean of managing storm waters, improving water quality in surface and protecting fish habitat.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 6		Specific associated targets	6.B
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 13		Specific associated targets	13.1
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Strategies for a more efficient water management: ENV 9, ENV 12, ENV 14			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	From € 7 to € 15 per linear foot			
Maintenance / management costs	From € 0,50 to € 2,00 per linear foot			
Quantification / metrics	"Mass Balance" of the ditch system: $Do = Di - De - Dg$ (where Do is Ditch outflow, Di is Ditch inflow, De is Ditch evaporation, and Dg is Ditch infiltration to groundwater)			

Detailed description

A ditch is a small to moderate channel depression created to channel water. Also can be artificial for the urban settlements. Whether in an urban area or a rural area, ditches and drainage courses are installed as means of *Conveying* stormwater. These drainage courses provide a critical outlet for public and private surface drainage, roadway sub-grade drainage as well as foundation drainage from private property. *Managing* stormwater from a quality and quantity perspective by filtering, attenuating peak flows moreover, providing groundwater recharge and storage. *Improving* water quality in surface water bodies, contributing to the protection of fish habitat and working as refuges for urban wildlife.

Also, ditches separate different functions for using agricultural lands;

Constructed ditches: carry water from local surface areas, or subsurface drains and may be permanently or intermittently wetted. These ditches have been constructed artificially to remove excess water from farmland in order to improve crop production and farm viability.

Dry ditches: dry for the summer and early fall period and were primarily constructed to manage winter storm events. They do not usually have aquatic vegetation growth and can be maintained following the process and conditions outlined in the guide.

Wet ditches: These constructed ditches are wet all year and carry water for drainage and irrigation purposes

Best practices

Bottière-Chenaie eco-district, Nantes 2005-2018

In the redevelopment of a peripheral area perceived as a “ghetto”, the municipality of Nantes promoted the

The realisation of an “eco-~district”, designed by Atelier Bruel Delm. The masterplan is based on the collection of rainwater, expressing the geography of the new site.

Ditches, canals, and channels give meaning and direction to the public spaces. The public spaces are though occupied at more than 50% by vegetation that contributes to low down the local warming and brings a new ecological landscape in this eco-~district.



Little River Ditches Projects in Craighead, Mississippi, and Poinsett Counties - USA

The project called MRBI 2010-2016 was a compilation of small-scale projects. Little River Ditches is one of the successful outcomes. The goal of the conservation is to reduce the nutrient loss from agricultural land (primarily cropped to cotton) through improved nutrient use efficiency and reduced runoff from agricultural fields by creating an artificial ditch system by connecting small rivers. By creating artificial linkages and pathways dried ditch become good quality and beneficial for the agriculture lands.



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Infiltration Strips and Meadows

Definition

Infiltration strips and meadows are green or permeable areas that provide opportunities for slow transportation and infiltration of water.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 6		Specific associated targets	6.5, 6.6
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A		Specific associated targets	N/A
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	ENV 9 - Filtration and natural drainage management			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	1,73 €/lineal foot			
Maintenance / management costs	Mow filter strips: 45 €/per visit			
Quantification / metrics	Infiltration area protection: Silt fence cost (€/foot) * Perimeter of infiltration area Mowing: Mowing Cost (\$) * Mowing Frequency (6 times per year)			

Detailed description

An easy way to allow the water to seep from hard surfaces is adding ditches or fields next to the paved surfaces to deposit the wet temporarily.

In addition to the precipitation volume that needs buffering, the permeability of the soil is another factor that determines the size. Soil samples must be taken to evaluate permeability.

The infiltration systems with storage above the ground can be deep or superficial, and of course, the depth and area determine the capacity of buffering. In residential areas, a maximum depth of 30 cm is sufficient to present less risk for children's play. The infiltration systems can be equipped with natural, gentle and safe verges. The roots and animal activity in the soil ensure that the permeability of the soil is maintained. These systems must be designed in such a way that they are not used too much by playing children or other intensive activities when they are dry, which could cause soil compaction and decreased infiltration capacity.

Best practices

City of Portland, Stormwater Management

In Portland, there is an example of this kind of measure.

A concrete container system was developed for the highly urbanised areas of Portland.

The rainwater is transported from buildings and roads through gutters of land to these strips of infiltration. The infiltration strips buffer rainwater and release it slowly into the ground.

The water is partially filtered by gravel and vegetation before it infiltrates.

The soil must, of course, be suitable for infiltration.



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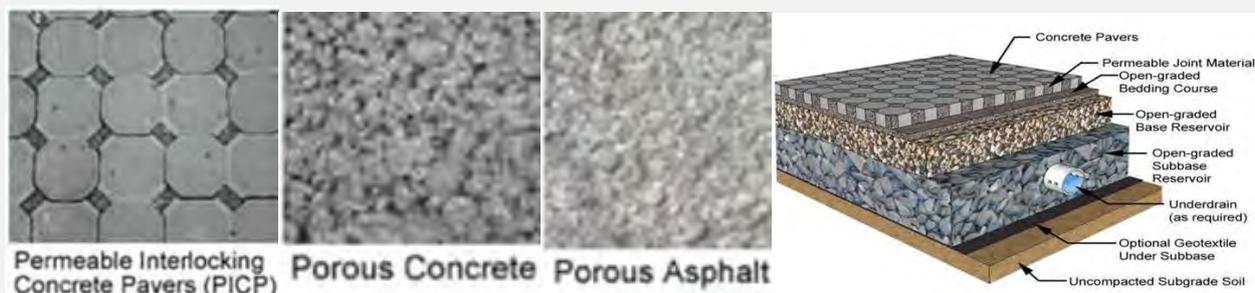
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Porous Paving

Definition

Porous or permeable paving is a type of paving that allows fluids to seep through them and are commonly used on pedestrians and light vehicle pathways.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 06		Specific associated targets	6.5, 6.8
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A		Specific associated targets	N/A
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Efficient water management			
Dimensional data	Surface Area Range: 250 – 1000 sqft ; Thickness: 3,125 inches			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	€4 - €8/ sqft			
Maintenance / management costs	0,5 – 2 euro cents / sqft annually.			
Quantification / metrics	$ARV\ Reduction\ (RR) = \frac{ARV\ before\ porous\ pavement - ARV\ after\ porous\ pavement}{ARV\ before\ porous\ pavement} * 100\%$ $ARV = Annual\ Runoff\ Volume\ of\ storm\ water$			

Detailed description

The top layer of the pavement, called base in pavement design terminology, is either made up of a porous material or a non-porous material having small spaces between them to allow fluids to flow through them. Porous pavements not only reduce the surface runoff but also traps suspended solids, therefore, filtering pollutants from stormwater. Examples include roads, paths, and parking lots that are subject to light vehicular traffic, such as cycle-paths, service or emergency access lanes, road and airport shoulders, and residential sidewalks and driveways.

In general, there are three types of permeable pavements, i.e. porous concrete, porous asphalt, and interlocking permeable pavements. They deal with three different scales, as far as building scale is concerned, interlocking permeable pavements are best suited for them. While the specific design may vary, all permeable pavements have a similar structure, consisting of a surface pavement layer, an underlying stone aggregate reservoir layer and a filter layer or fabric installed on the bottom. By using permeable materials, the ground can capture water runoff, absorb it and clean it during the process. By allowing the water to seep into the ground, the direct and surrounding areas will need much less man-produced irrigation. This will save money and reduce the amount of water used for everyday irrigation needs.

Best Practice

Lindenhurst, Long Island, New York (PERMEABLE PAVEMENT)

An 8,800 SF permeable interlocking concrete pavement (PICP) was installed in 2010 at a commercial facility at Century Building Materials, a construction supply yard in Lindenhurst, Long Island, New York. A PICP system was installed to manage stormwater in place of twenty dry wells. The innovative green project provided a real financial incentive along with a heavy-duty aesthetic pavement to the property owner.

Site Specifics: The site is located over a glacial deposit of sands and gravels. The subgrade at the site was characterised by sieve analysis and found to be poorly graded sand, which is known to be very permeable. The site is flat, and the water table is approximately 10 ft below the ground surface. Conditions are ideal for direct vertical infiltration of stormwater.

Impact: The Town had no run-off for paving improvements to the site. Stormwater runoff from a rooftop and surrounding areas totalling 100,000 SF is managed completely by the PICP system. The contributing runoff area is 11 times the permeable pavement surface area. The system performs very well because, the base/subbase is properly sized for the design volume, the additional contributory runoff is sediment-free roof drainage delivered directly to the subbase and the subgrade is granular material ideal for infiltration.



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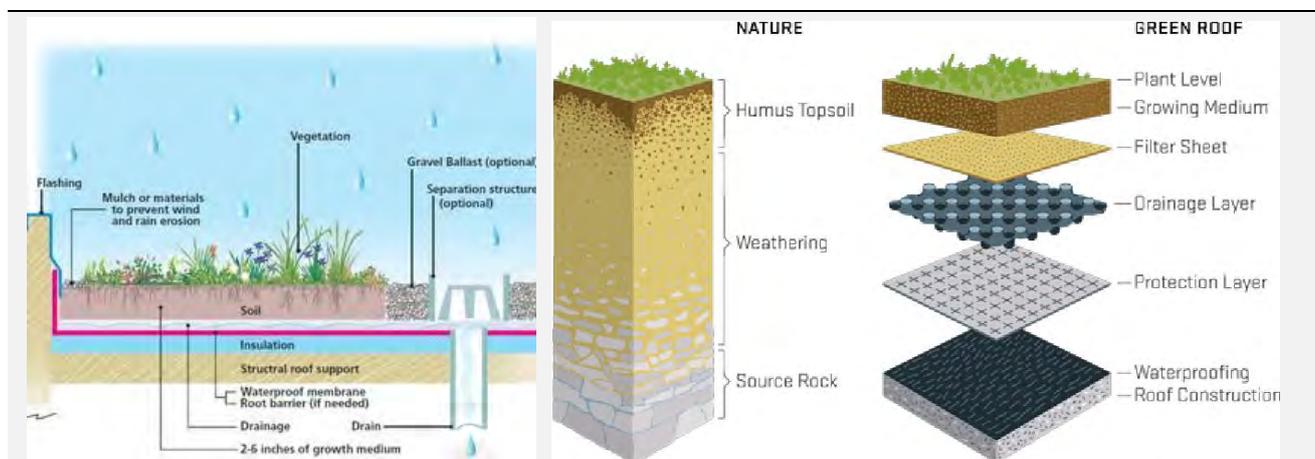
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Water Ground Infiltration

Definition

The capacity of the soil to allow water movement into and through the soil profile, and revealing its quality, making it available for root uptake, plant growth and habitat for soil organisms.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 6	Specific associated targets	6.4	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 12	Specific associated targets	12.8	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	ENV 9 Filtration and natural drainage management			
Dimensional data	Inches/ hour			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		
Construction costs	€ 30 – 50 / m2 (Europe) Green Roof \$ €150 - \$ 400/ m2 (America) Green Roof			
Maintenance / management costs	Similar to a normal garden maintenance			
Quantification / metrics	0.5 cm/m			

Detailed description

The velocity of the entry of water is the so-called infiltration rate, expressed in inches per hour; a high infiltration rate is desirable for plant growth and the environment. It is important to maintain and improve ground infiltration by increasing vegetable cover, managing crop residues and increasing organic matter.

As an example, in the city, paved surfaces can infiltrate water to other areas, approximately is 50% of the connected surface area. According to the type of area, the surface design requires a different space and maintenance frequency/ cost. The biggest the distances, the more gradient of the slope as a design criterion. e.g. Roof, to collect water, but also an urban garden, allowing better temperate conditions for the buildings.

Best practices

Oursecretgarden, Turin, Italy

Projected in 2010 by Studio999 and has the partnership of Harpo Seic Divisione Verde Pensile. It was awarded in 2010 with the prize of Innovazione Amica dell'Ambiente.

An urban farm in the roof of a building inside a condominium, in a cohousing area in the district of San Salvario. The total intervention has 40 m² and is subdivided into 10 small areas according to the principles of biologic agriculture.

It is the example of a new way to design and think about sustainability in a traditional city, without the need for high technology also giving new uses to dismissed / unused areas, especially in a high-density building. It creates new opportunities for socialisation and activities that enhance community life.

Hammarby Sjöstad, Stockholm, Sweden (2004 – 2016)

Water-related district proposed sustainable alternatives for water management (proper education and water-saving appliances). The model shows that rainwater can be returned to the natural cycle.

Buildings have an orientation towards the sea and the canals, to allow many houses as possible to profit from the view; also based on the compact green town. Rainwater infiltrates the ground directly and is drained off through canals, which has an impact on the building orientation and urban landscape. Also, the roof design is though, as a green one, that buffer much.

Runoff from roads is captured separately and drained off to treatment pools before being allowed to infiltrate the ground.



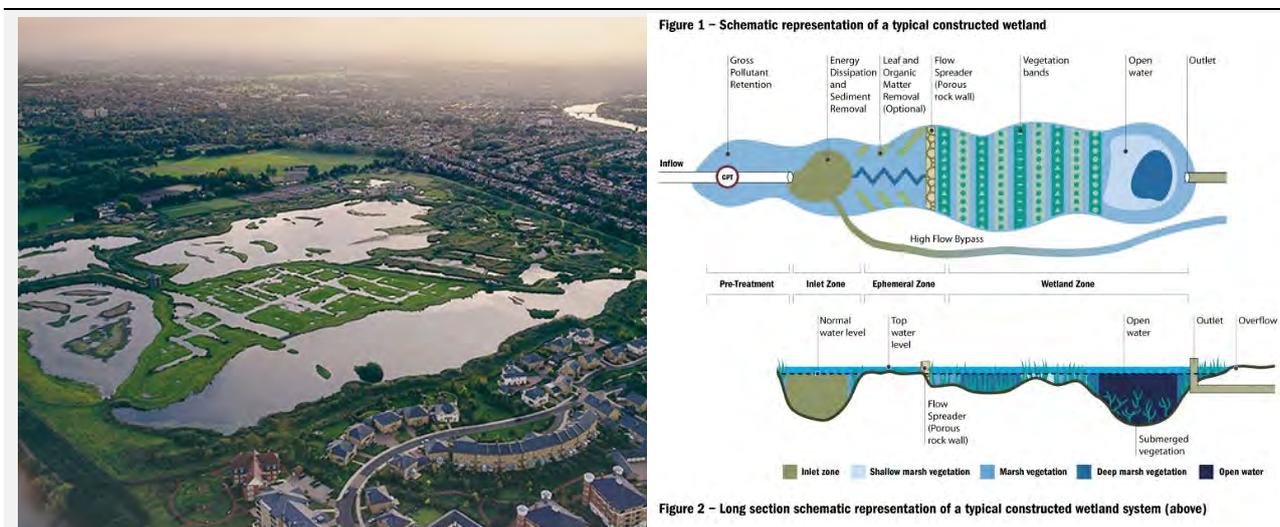
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Urban Wetland

Definition

A wetland is a zone where the distribution of living beings is mainly characterised by the presence of water, whatever its degree of salinity or its persistence during the year.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	Life on land	Specific associated targets	1,3,5,9,A	
Related secondary SDG, if any	Clean water and sanitation	Specific associated targets	6,A	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Preserving rivers wetlands in urban areas and reducing pollution of it by improving the water policy and working with the population.			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

It is only since the end of the 20th century that wetlands are recognised for their functions. Indeed, they are used as a natural sponge in order to have coastal protection by regulating the water flux during inundation or a rainy event which allows in this case to limit the damage of water. Wetland is also a natural filter by eliminating a large part of the pollutants by plant life and settle in the sediment. This natural action will increase the quality of water released in the natural environment. This action is cheaper than the common way of cleaning water and efficiently even though urban wetlands are less effective than natural ones because humans created them. Wetland is recognised as ecological niches with an important, rich and diversified biodiversity. There are places of reproduction, feeding, refuge and rest. Wetlands locally influence precipitation and atmospheric temperature related to evaporation phenomena. So, they play a role in controlling the temperatures. Finally, although these areas are protected by the international convention Ramsar (1971), wetlands can be a place of recreation and can also serve as educational support for raising awareness of the diversity and functioning of ecosystems.

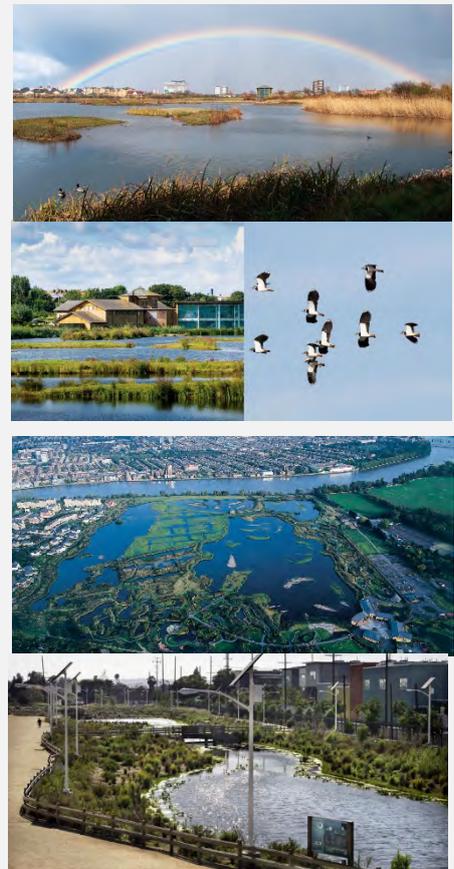
Best practices

Wetland in London

The first one is the urban wetland located in London. The main reason for this project was the increase of extreme weather situations (heavy rain, Thames floating), which had an impact on the wellbeing and health but also on animal and nature. That is why they decided to create a new wetland of 42 hectares in order to absorb and catch an important quantity of water, release it slowly in the time and also in order to reduce the impact of water. It also had an impact on the increase of biodiversity all around this site and is open to the public and participate in the district livability.

Wetland in Reims, France

The second project is located in Reims, France. The reasons for this project are trying to find a natural and ecologic way to treat and clean pre-treated wastewater and rainwater and to show its efficiency compared to the common way of cleaning water. This project will also create a new strong habitat for fauna and flora. This water will be treated during many natural processes, including plants and animals.



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Helophyte Filters

Definition

Helophyte filters, also known as planted soil filters, is a sand filter that is generally planted with reeds. Bacteria living in the roots do the actual treatment.



Figure1. Helophyte filter on Erasmusgracht, Amsterdam

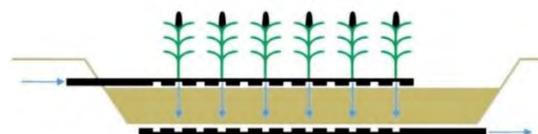


Figure2. Vertical helophyte filter wetland

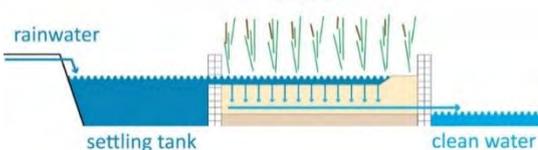


Figure3. Horizontal helophyte filter

Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 6		Specific associated targets	6.3, 6.B
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	15.1.2, 15.3
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	strategy for a more efficient water management			
Dimensional data	Dimensioning: 2,5-5 m ² /IE; Depth: 100 cm (vertical helophyte filter), 80 cm (horizontal helophyte filter)			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	€ 400/IE (at 4000 IE) € 600/IE (at 4 IE)			
Maintenance / management costs	€ 4/IE/m ²			
Quantification / metrics	The removal efficiencies of BOD ₅ , COD, TKN, NH ₄ ⁺ and P-total			

Detailed description

Helophyte filters can be distinguished into two different categories, namely **horizontal helophyte filter** and **vertical helophyte filter**:

-Vertical helophyte filter: Spread the wastewater in a smooth layer several centimetres below the surface of the filter. The water is led into the filter below the surface to prevent unpleasant odours. The wastewater seeps through the layer of sand and the roots where it undergoes biological treatment. A drain is placed at the bottom of the sand filter to capture the treated wastewater. Iron or copper particles are generally added to the sand layer to bind phosphates. Films, layers of clay or concrete ensure that the helophyte filter is hydrologically wholly sealed from the ground.

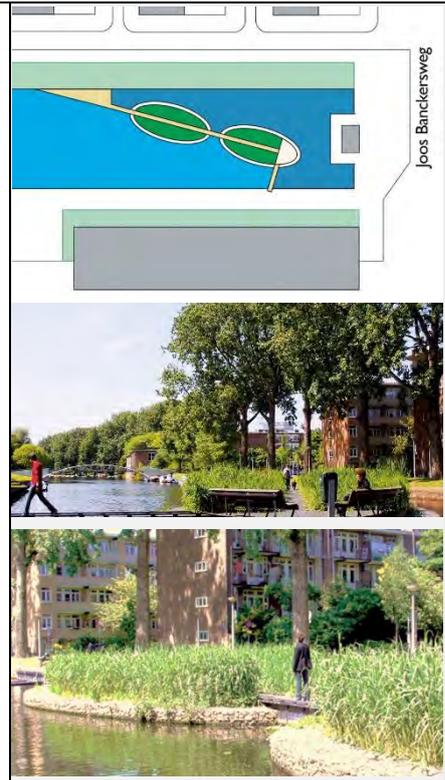
-Horizontal helophyte filter: These filters do not require drainpipes or pumps and are therefore simpler in their construction. As such, this type of filter requires less maintenance than vertical filters. Its uses include treating polluted runoff from roads and car parks.

Best practices

Helophyte filter on Erasmusgracht, Amsterdam

In the project on Erasmusgracht, rainwater is discharged into a separate sedimentation reservoir in the canal, after which it passes through the helophyte filter. It is subsequently discharged into the canal. This decentralised facility has also proved itself to be considerably more efficient in terms of cost as well. In the same situation, realising improved separate sewers would be over 50% more expensive over ten years.

The two oval helophyte filters seal the sedimentation reservoir off from Erasmusgracht. Rock-filled gabions line the helophyte filters. The helophyte filters are open to the public, and they have placed a bench. A sign on the bank explains the purpose and workings of the system. The conclusion is that using a helophyte filter with a sedimentation reservoir as a peripheral facility is also an attractive alternative financially. Another benefit of this system is that it is not necessary to break open a series of streets. The space required might present an objection, although this system demonstrates that it is easy to incorporate aesthetically and so enhances the quality of the surrounding area. Realising only a sedimentation reservoir means that the costs and the space required can be reduced even further.



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Reconnecting Rivers to Floodplains

Definition

Give space to the river to expand safely during heavy rains periods



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.5	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 13	Specific associated targets	13.1, 13.2	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Prevent flooding and ensure spatial quality and spatial security			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

The NBS called reconnect rivers to floodplain consist in the implementation of actions (lowering the flood plain, deepening the summer bed, water retention, dyke relocation, lowering perpendicular groynes and building attracting groynes, high water channel, depoldering, removing obstacles, strengthening dykes) in order to give more space to the river to expand during heavy rains. The river will be reconnected totally or partially to his natural floodplain.

The implementation of this policy will not only be about ensuring safety but also about the amelioration of the spatial quality of the surrounding areas. This will be provided through the placing of recreational facilities on the river banks and the beautification of the surrounding landscapes.

Best practices

Room for the River program in the Netherlands

The best example about this NBS is the “Room for the River” program in the Netherlands started in 2007 and programmed to be finished in 2019 with a total budget of 2.3€ billion divided in 30 different projects spread through the country’s rivers.

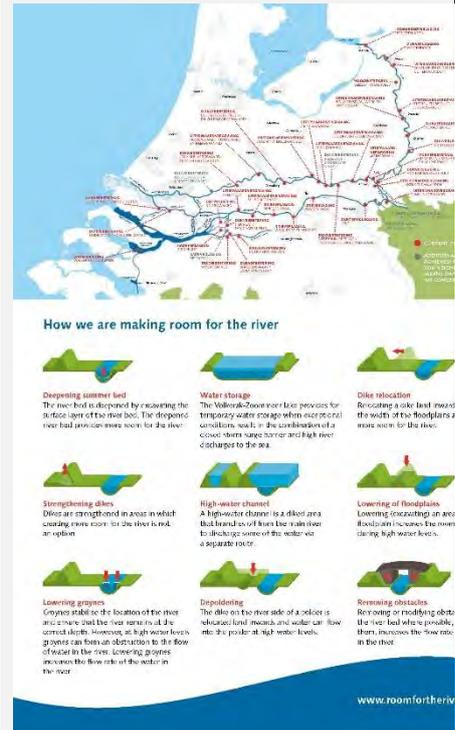
The project was considered fundamental after the 1993 and 1995 high water levels reached that put in danger 250.000 people and 1 million heads of livestock.

The main objective of the project is to ensure security to the population, but at the same time to use the projects as opportunities to ameliorate the riverside landscape, to re-naturalize certain areas and to create professional competencies inside the country in order to export the model abroad.

One of the applications of this strategy is the “Room for the Waal” project between the cities of Nijmegen and Lent finished in 2016 with a total cost of 359 million €.

This project was seen as necessary after the floods of 1993 and 1995 and has the objective of lowering the level of the river and give space to enlarge during heavy rains in order to ensure security to the nearby cities. The pursuing of this objective also led to the improvement of the urban and natural qualities of the surrounding areas.

The project consisted in the relocation of the river dyke 350 meters inland (this was necessary because the river was only 400 meters wide compared with the 1 km wideness of other parts) and in the creation of an ancillary river, this created a new island with the space for urban development and for the creation of a river park.



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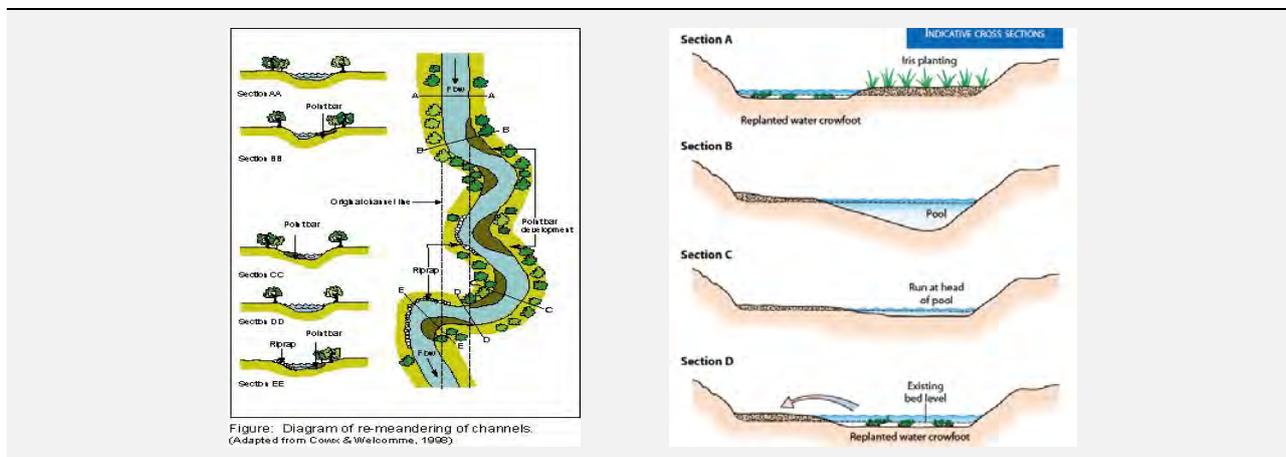
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Re-meander Rivers

Definition

Re-meander rivers (where they have been artificially straightened) to help reduce the speed and height of flood peaks.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Building <input type="checkbox"/>
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 06		Specific associated targets	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	strategies for more efficient water management			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	£ 100- £ 300/m			
Maintenance / management costs	This measure removes the need for de-silting and reduces the maintenance of the river.			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

For centuries, European countries have built higher and higher dykes to protect cities from floods. However, the rise of awareness that this strategy could lead to unbearable costs without a guarantee for people's safety, as the 1993 and 1995 floods showed, generated new political reflections. The method called "re-meandering straightened river" could be considered as a more gentle and adaptable way to solve flooding issues and the advantages of the method included: reducing speed and height of flood peaks, constructing a sinuous channel using local materials (including accumulated silt), providing diverse habitat features for fish, plants and invertebrate's native to the river, improving the aesthetics of the reach within the urban area and increasing the opportunity for local people to encounter a range of river wildlife.

Restoring the sinuosity of a river can be achieved in several ways. As re-meandering results in changes to channel processes, a thorough understanding of fluvial geomorphology is essential. The following types of approaches have been identified: (1) Allowing a river to recover Sinuosity naturally, which suitable for artificially channelized streams with stream powers per unit width greater than 35 W/m² (Brookes, 1987), (2) Improving sinuosity within a straightened river, (3) Reconnecting remnant meanders, (4) Constructing a meandering Channel adjacent to the straightened channel.

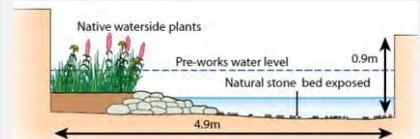
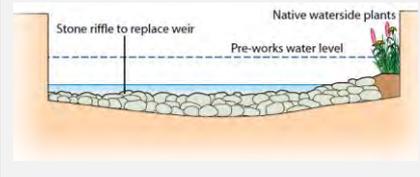
Best practices

River Ravensbourne

Natural re-meandering in an over-wide urban channel, River Ravensbourne. A gravel point bar has formed and revegetated on the inside of meander bend. Both banks have a timber toe board. Removal of timber toe board on River Ravensbourne allowing natural adjustment on the outside of meander bend and new depositional forms to develop.

River Somer - Somerset, England

The overall aim of the sinuous low-flow course in an over-wide urban channel was to improve an over-wide and heavily silted reach of the River Somer running through Midsomer Norton High Street. This involved the removal of three small weirs and constructing a new sinuous channel that had sufficient morphological dynamics to remove the need for regular de-silting, reducing maintenance costs and disturbance. The existing Midsomer Norton Flood Alleviation Scheme and flood relief channel were exacerbating the build-up of sediment by diverting higher "flushing" flow around the town centre reach. However, this also presented an opportunity to create a design that was not heavily constrained by flood risk concerns, since the High Street typically only received local surface floodwaters. The pre-restoration reach had a mean water depth of 0.5m and a mean channel width of 4.5m.



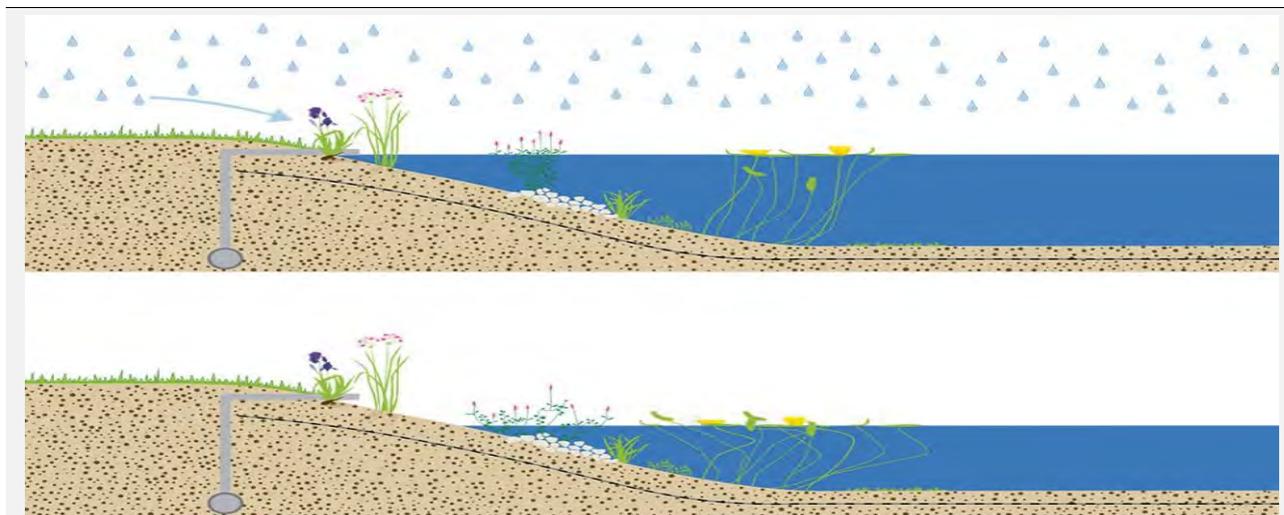
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Rainwater Run-off Ponds

Definition

A system for purifying polluted rain and run-off water, preventing direct infiltration.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 06	Specific associated targets	6.3, 6.3.2	
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A	Specific associated targets	N/A	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Strategies for more efficient water management			
Dimensional data	10% -20% of the connected surface area. 1,5 meters deep.			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

This system is used to clean up polluted water through a water purification system. The water taken into account can be rainwater, running off from busy streets or parking lots. The maximum height of the pond must be 1.5 meters; in this way, it prevents the heating of the water during summer, and in winter the water does not freeze on the bottom. The ground below is covered with a film that prevents direct infiltration.

The ponds made for temporary storage and purification use the vegetation because the pollutants settle on the bottom and the plants break down and absorb the pollutants. If the ground permits, the overflow from the pond can be designed to act as an infiltration system.

Thanks to the pre-purification, it can be connected to surface water or an infiltration system. Only if no surface water is available in the immediate vicinity and infiltration is impossible should the overflow be connected to the sewer system.

Best Practice

Location: EVA-Lanxmeer, Culemborg, The Netherlands

Contact: Stichting EVA

Client: Municipality Culemborg

Urban design: Joachim Eble

Designer/water concept: opMAAT / Arcadis / Hyco Verhaagen

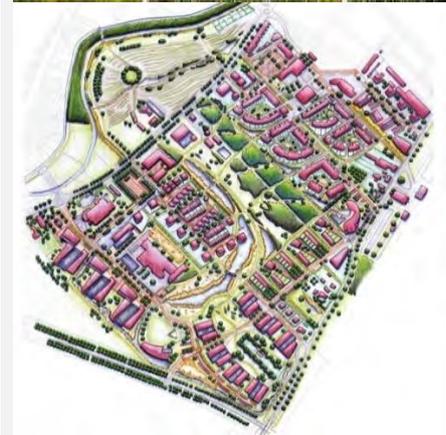
Scale: District

Realisation state/year: 1999 - now

In Culemborg, a district with around 250 homes and small businesses has been realised with an extraordinary degree of integration. The sustainability in all respects and the unusual participation process in the realisation of the district and management are exceptional elements.

The design of the water system is an important foundation for the urban planning design of the residential district and the associated business locations. The district was designed around a water extraction site. The flow of clean water -rainwater runoff from roofs- is led off to the water extraction site, where it is captured in retention pools and rinse water is added. The flow of dirty water -street water, greywater, and black water- is led away from the vulnerable water extraction area.

In addition, the commonly owned areas were designed and organised with input from the residents, and maintenance is also shared. It gives the district an exceptionally open, safe and child-friendly appearance.



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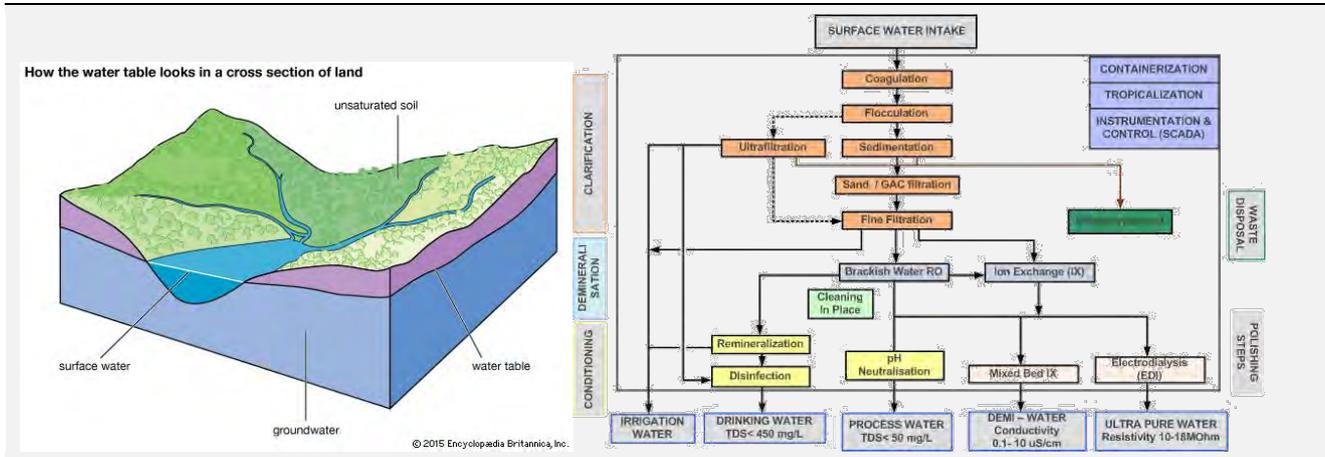
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Usage of Treated Surface Water

Definition

Surface water typically contains a high suspended solids content, bacteria, algae, organic matter, creating bad taste and odour. Normally the surface water needs to be treated before it has the required water quality.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 6		Specific associated targets	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 12		Specific associated targets	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Increase the efficiency in the water management system in urban settlements			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	High Construction Costs			
Maintenance / management costs	High Management Costs			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

Water is vital to human life, from agriculture to industrial products. Recently due to population increases, industrial development and transition to a modern consumer society, contamination of the water systems often occurred or treated sludge) suitable for disposal or reuse. Using advanced technology is now possible to reuse sewage effluent for drinking water.

Coagulation and Flocculation: Coagulation and flocculation are often the first steps in water treatment. Chemicals with a positive charge are added to the water. The positive charge of these chemicals neutralises the negative charge of dirt and other dissolved particles in the water. When this occurs, the particles bind with the chemicals and form larger particles, called floc.

Sedimentation: During sedimentation, floc settles to the bottom of the water supply, due to its weight. This settling process is called sedimentation.

Filtration: Once the floc has settled to the bottom of the water supply, the clear water on top will pass through filters of varying compositions (sand, gravel, and charcoal) and pore sizes, in order to remove dissolved particles, such as dust, parasites, bacteria, viruses, and chemicals.

Disinfection: After the water has been filtered, a disinfectant (for example, chlorine, chloramine) may be added in order to kill any remaining parasites, bacteria, and viruses, and to protect the water from germs when it is piped to homes and businesses.

Best practice

Sungai Terip water treatment plant, Malaysia

Sungai Terip water treatment plant project is located in Seremban, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia. Figure 1 showed the Sungai Terip water treatment plant. It has a capacity of about 136 Mld nominal, which can be increased to 179 Mld maximum. The source of water is from the Terip River. The project aimed to manage, operate, and maintain Terip dam as well as water treatment stored in its reservoir. A schematic view of the water storage is shown in Figure 2. Sungai Terip dam is an earth-fill dam to provide irrigation and water supply and was constructed in 1987. The maximum level is 103m corresponding to 47.4 Mm3 of water storage in the reservoir.

Water quality is the physical, biological and chemical characteristics of water. It is a measure of the condition of water relative to the requirements of one or more biotic species and/or to any human need or purpose. It is most frequently used by reference to a set of standards against which compliance can be evaluated. The most common standards used to assess water quality relate to the safety of human contact, drinking water, and for the health of ecosystems. Raw water is treated to obtain treated water, which conforms to national drinking water standard.



Figure 1: Aerial view of Sungai Terip water treatment plant

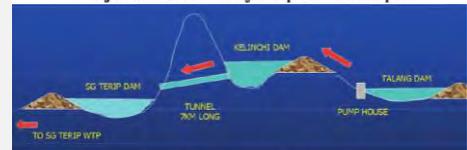


Figure 2: Schematic view of water storage



Figure 3: Three treatment phases in Sungai Terip water treatment plant.

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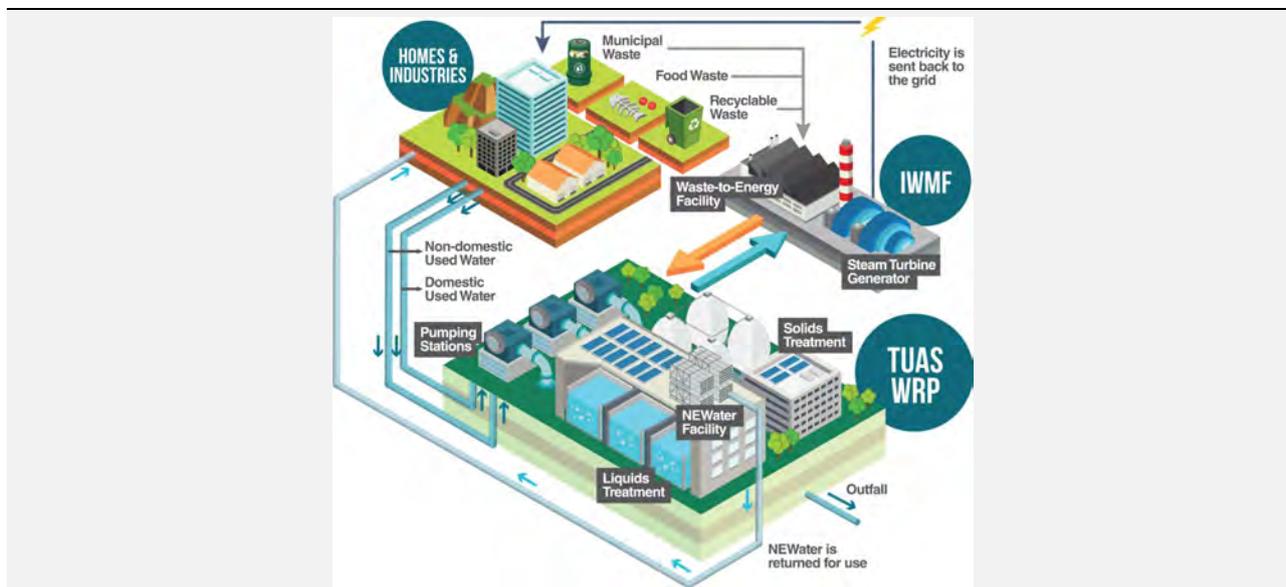
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Biological Waste Water Treatment

Definition

Wastewater, which is used water, is also a valuable resource, especially with recurring droughts and water shortages in many areas of the world. Thus, the importance of wastewater treatment is: to restore the water supply and to protect from toxins.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 06	Specific associated targets	6. 3,4,6,7	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 13	Specific associated targets	13. 1,2,3,5	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	water management – efficient usage of wastewater			
Dimensional data	Primary tank volume: 2500 m ³ diameter: 35m / Aerobic tanks volume: 32400 m ³ Secondary sedimentation tank volume : 8105 m ³ diameter: 60m			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	Variable (depend on the size. it can be a basic system that could be constructed for building or city-scale with high costs.)			

Maintenance / management costs	Frequent maintenance needed
Quantification / metrics	Plant modelled according to ASM1 model. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) - Chemical oxygen demand (COD)

Detailed description

Activated Sludge Process is a system to biologically treat industrial or sewage water waste to oxidising carbonaceous and nitrogenous matter, removing phosphate, driving off entrained gases carbon dioxide, ammonia, nitrogen, etc., generating a biological floc that is easy to settle and generating a liquor low in dissolved or suspended material

In principle all Activated Sludge Process consists of three main components: a primary tank to resolve big components before the aeration tank, which serves as bioreactor; a settling tank ("final clarifier") for separation of solids and treated wastewater; a return activated sludge equipment to transfer settled activated sludge from the clarifier to the influent of the aeration tank.

The term "activated" comes from the fact that the particles are actively teeming with beneficial, sewage digesting bacteria, and protozoa.

Best practices

Wastewater treatment plant of the south of Isfahan

Iran is facing a big problem in terms of water resources and the expected drought in the future. As to fight back, they developed new environmental policies and inventions to secure the countries future. In big cities, with government support, big plants created to reuse of water. One of them is; The Isfahan city has three large wastewater treatment plants in North, South, and East with a capacity to treat 63 m³ per day. According to statistics, Iran's water recycling in agriculture is below 50%. The agriculture sector consumes almost 90% of the scarce water resources. To solve the situation treated water resources started to use in agriculture and other sectors.

In Isfahan Wastewater Treatment plant; produced sludge is treated by aerobic digestion to have an optimum outcome. After achieving an exemplary result; the Environmental Health Laboratory of Isfahan searched to use data in other plantations in Iran. In this study, in the first section, the characteristics of influent and effluent wastewater were measured over a period of 68 days. In the second part, mathematical modelling was done by the STOAT modelling software. Finally, the measured output values were compared with the values predicted by the model. In conclusion; the Model's values were 10% better than the predictions to show the success of the plant's efficiency.



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Rainwater Storage Beneath Sport Fields

Definition

Water storage facilities that storing the rainwater in underground crates is an essential form of multifunctional use of a single space.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 6	Specific associated targets	6.A	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 12	Specific associated targets	12.2	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	strategy for more efficient water management			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	Average to high			
Maintenance / management costs	Average			
Quantification / metrics	Underground tanks are ranging in size from a 4,000-gallon polyethene OcTank system to the largest standard individual fibreglass vessel at 75,000 gallons.			

Detailed description

Rainwater Storage Beneath Sports Fields is One of the options for creating additional water storage facilities is storing in underground crates. This is a hidden technology that fits the criteria of sustainable urban planning. An interesting form of multiple uses of single spaces realises the water storage beneath sports fields. The technical aspects are simple to achieve using storage boxes/bulbs or Aquaflo. The Physical Planning Department of the City of Amsterdam summarised the various options for Amsterdam's Bijlmerpark.

Sports fields can be integrated into water systems in one of two ways:

- The water storage facility is connected directly to surface water. In this scenario, the water level below the sports fields rises according to the surface water level.
- The water storage facility is not connected directly to surface water. In this scenario, the water that needs storing is fed in from elsewhere, stored and drained at a delayed pace.

Best Practices

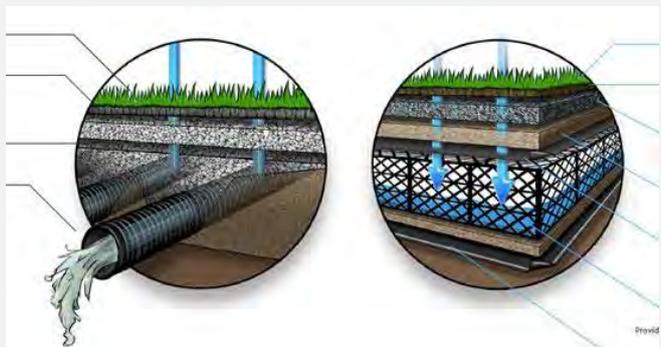
Drainage Filtration and Water Storage at World Cup Stadium

The huge Maracana sports stadium in Rio was the focal point for the 2014 World Cup, and will also be the main venue during the 2016 Olympic Games. With an all-seated capacity of 85,000, the stadium will be the largest in South America.

The sports stadium has recently undergone extensive renovation, part of which is the installation of a rainwater harvesting system to supply the toilet facilities and to irrigate the pitch. The system was designed and supplied by Brazilian Wisy partner [Aquastock](#).

WISY Vortex Filters

A total of 18 WISY WFF300 Vortex filters were used to harvest the rainwater from the vast 50,000 square meter roof area. The Wisy vortex filter was chosen for this project due to its low maintenance features, high filter efficiency, vehicle load-bearing, and oxygen enriching capabilities.



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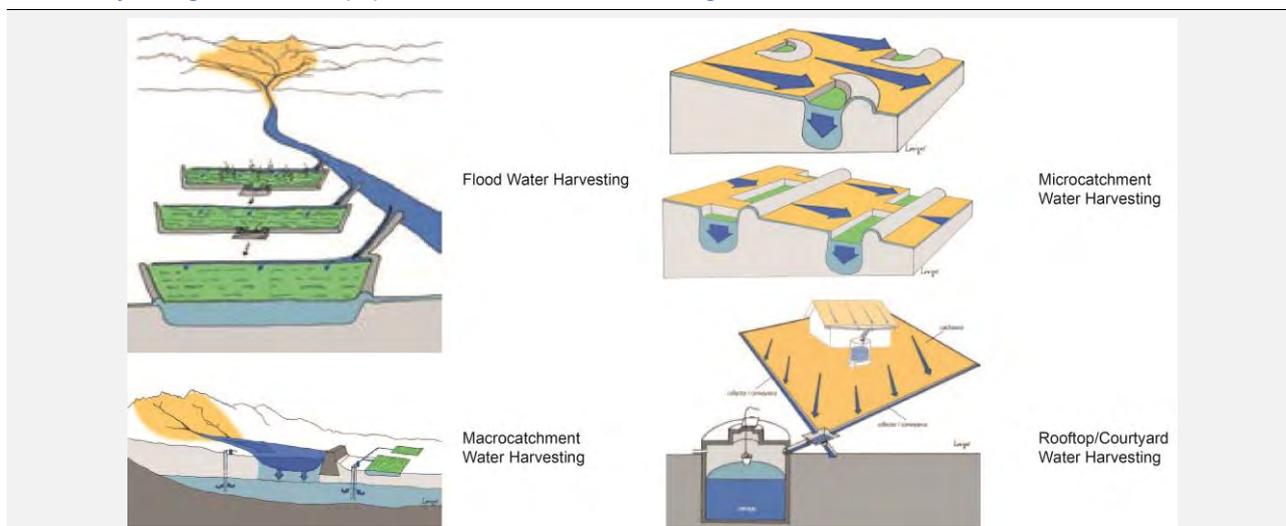
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Rainwater Harvesting

Definition

Collecting, filtering, storing and reusing the rainwater in production systems, daily life and other type of needs by using technical equipment to avoid water shortages.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 06		Specific associated targets	6.4, 6.5
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 12		Specific associated targets	12.5
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Water management, re-use sources,			
Dimensional data	Depends on the chosen scale			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	Methods are site-specific and hence it is difficult to give a generalised cost. Water harvesting system in a building would cost between 2,000 to 30,000euros for buildings of about 300 sq. m.			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	Depends on the chosen scale			

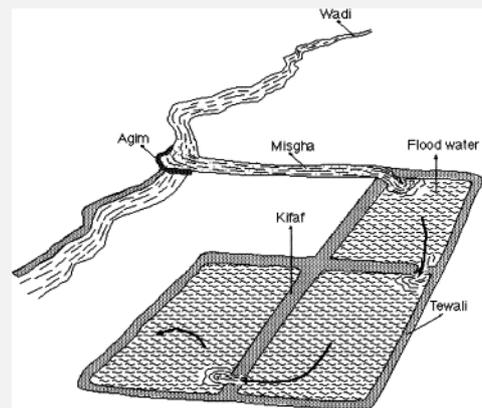
Detailed description

Water harvesting can be implemented in a variety of scales. Floodwater harvesting, macrocatchment water harvesting, microcatchment water harvesting and rooftop or courtyard water harvesting. It is important to care about water management and to protect the level of water considering global warming and its causes. Harvesting the natural rainwater creates a new source of using rather than relying on freshwater in every aspect. Even countries with drought are using harvested water as drinking water. Harvesting water can be beneficial for retail, industry, agriculture sectors production and consumption levels. Also, buildings can be adventurous by lowering water usage levels by using harvesting in kitchen and bathroom. However, it needs to be maintained and monitored often, so there will not be water quality or poisoning issues. Cities are implementing water harvesting and usage regulations and policies into their strategic plans, and it is getting more widespread to manage water levels efficiently.

Best practices

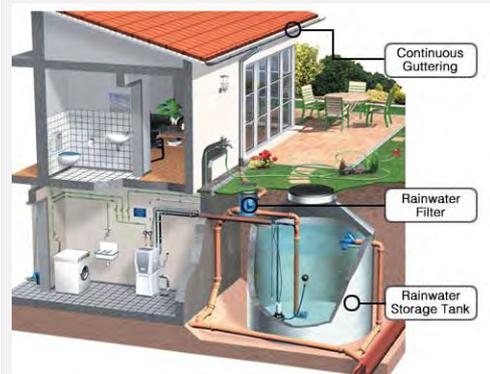
The Eritrean spate irrigation system

The annual rainfall of Eritrea is low, less than 1000mm annually and major parts get lower than 300mm. The country has little water reserves 548 cubic meters per inhabitant. Therefore the government created policies and strategies regarding water harvesting systems to conserve every drop of rain to create artificial lakes to be used in agriculture, which is the main economic activity of the country. Also reserved water collected and used for hydropower systems.



Rooftop Rain Harvesting System

Rooftop rain harvesting is a technical system of creating water conservation by gathering the water from the roof to underground water tanks. From the filtration systems, water becomes usable for daily needs and even can be turned to drinking water. This action creates a significant impact on water scarcity by creating a new source for toilets, kitchen and other daily purposes. The system is with different scales and can be implemented every building. Some government which has water resource problems are subsidising these systems and motivates the inhabitants to use this solution.



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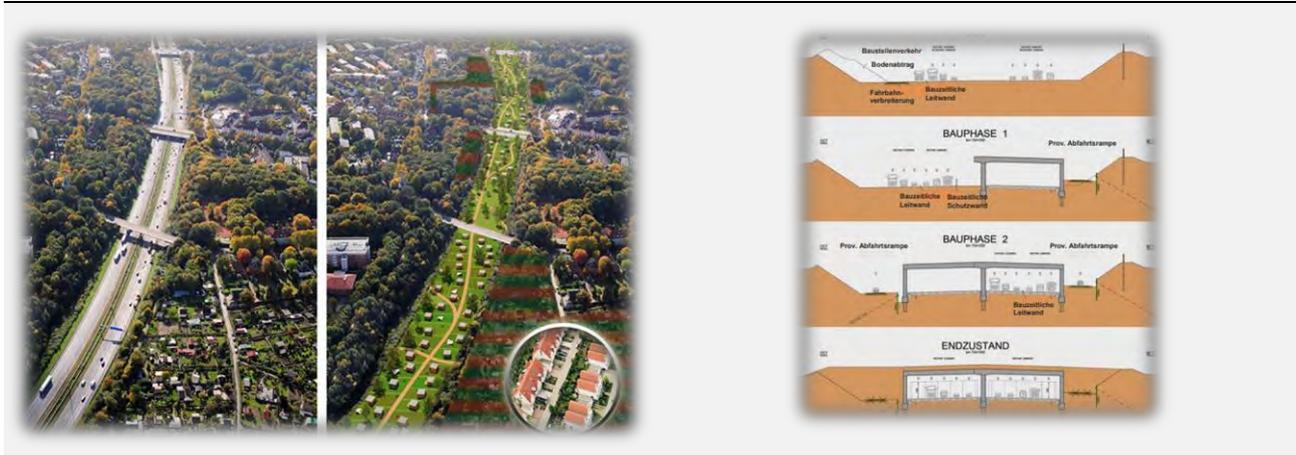
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**INTERVENTIONS IN
TRANSPORT LINEAR
INFRASTRUCTURE**

Green Roof Canopy

Definition

It aims to reduce the negative environmental effects of high capacity transportation systems like noise and air pollution.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.2, 11.6, 11.7,	
Related secondary SDG	SDG 9	Specific associated targets	9.4	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Urban air quality and noise protection			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	approximately 28,000,000€ per acre			
Maintenance / management costs	approximately 150,000,000€ per acre			
Quantification / metrics	1,20mt thick layer of rooting soil above tunneling construction (information from A7 tunnel in Altona)			

Detailed description

The motorways generally create a high volume of noise, a physical barrier between areas, and because it contains heavy truck traffic, it lowers the surrounding air quality. The green roof canopy system can help to reduce air pollution, restore vital space to nature, help with stormwater management and flash flooding and all the other benefits that green roofs provide. It is also important to realise the social benefits. Giving people back the space over city roads increases social cohesion and gives back a sense of community. The structure of the system starting from tunnelling motorway using steel or concrete systems and greening the roof of the construction with meadows, woods, bike paths, community gardens, and tree-lined squares, etc.

Best practices

Green Roof Covering: A7 tunnel construction in Altona / Hamburg

Existing highway A7 had divided two neighbourhoods from each other and had an adverse environmental effect like noise and air pollution. Tunnelling the highway and creating a recreational park on the top of the tunnel was a solution to solve the existing problem.

The tunnel has approximately 3,5km length, 42m width, and 5m height. The creation of new parks along covered motorway includes green areas like open meadows, woods, bike paths, community gardens, and tree-lined squares. For this purpose, the tunnel is covered with a 1.20-Mt-thick layer of rooting soil.

- For the first stage of tunnelling which has 560 Mt length
- 34 Mt width and 4.90 Mt clear height, it will be used 33,000 m³ of concrete and 5,000 tons of steel to build the structure.

The Green Way / Boston

It is a part of one of the largest and complex projects in the USA called “Central Artery Tunnel Project” (Big Dig) that relocating the elevated highway to the underground. Removing elevated highway gave a chance to create green space along the tunnelled highway around 17 acres with parks, gardens, and many facilities while providing re-connectivity to the neighbourhoods that were cut off by the old highway.



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Green Noise Barriers

Definition

Green noise barriers include all noise abatement/mitigation structures that form a part of a road system, including vertical, cantilevered/curved barriers and noise enclosure including in the design vegetation adapting to the surrounding environment, at grade or on elevated structures.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.2, 11.6	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 13	Specific associated targets	13.1, 13.2	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Improve outdoor urban environmental quality - Urban Air Quality – ENV22			
Dimensional data	600 x 600 x 90 mm (DURAGREEN module dimensions). Weight: 90 kg/m ² (water saturated weight)			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	190 euros per square meter (Acoustic 120 economy green barrier)			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	Noise reduction: 7 Db (research report Peutz A2137-1-RA)			

<p>Detailed description</p> <p>Noise barriers and noise embankments are often relatively large and conspicuous structures which may not fit in with the surrounding environment. When a noise barrier has been erected, it represents a considerable economic investment and can be expected to remain standing for several decades.</p> <p>Different types of green noise barriers adapted to the surrounding environment are used. Because of their size and conspicuousness noise barriers and noise embankments often set their mark on the environment in which they are placed. Therefore it is important to focus on aesthetically and visually satisfactory solutions both about the urban environment “behind” the barrier and as seen from the road “in front” of it.</p>	
<p>Best practices</p> <p>Green noise barrier A348 near Velp in the province of Gelderland</p> <p>DuraGreen developed an ingenious and sustainable system for extensive vertical vegetation. The modular DuraGreen® Extensive system can be mounted quickly and easily and is low in maintenance because of the integrated irrigation system.</p> <p>The green noise barrier along the A348, The Provincial Executive, defends the plantings because it absorbs particulate matter, dampens noise and offers a beautiful appearance. Moreover, the planting does not have to be pruned, and watering is not necessary.</p> <p>The project costs almost 190,000 euros but calculated per square meter. This solution is about 150 euros cheaper than a regular screen.</p>	 <p>Source: <i>DURAGREEN website</i></p>  <p>Source: <i>De Gelderland website</i></p>
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**INTERVENTIONS IN
NATURAL AREAS
AND MANAGEMENT
OF RURAL LAND**

Carbon Sink

Definition

A carbon sink is anything that absorbs more carbon than it releases as carbon dioxide.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15	Specific associated targets	15.2, 15.3	
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A	Specific associated targets	N/A	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Improve environmental outdoor quality			
Dimensional data	From a single tree to a wide forest of hundreds of hectares			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	4\$ to plant a new root			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	Average of 7,2kg of CO2 captured by trees of 80 years old			

Detailed description

The main natural carbon sinks are plants, the ocean, and soil. Plants grab carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to use in photosynthesis; some of this carbon is transferred to soil as plants die and decompose. The oceans are a major carbon storage system for carbon dioxide. Marine animals also take up the gas for photosynthesis, while some carbon dioxide dissolves in the seawater.

However, these sinks, critical in the effort to soak up some of our greenhouse gas emissions, maybe stopping up, thanks to deforestation, and human-induced weather changes that are causing the oceanic carbon dioxide “sponge” to weaken. Scientists are looking for ways to help nature along by devising ways to artificially sequester, or store, carbon dioxide underground.

Best practices

The amount of carbon capture might reach a load between 600kg and 6 tons per hectare depending on the fact this is a reforested area or a new forest and according to the variety. The highest value of the potential absorption of CO2 is one of the fir trees.

More related to the city and that still exercises a carbon sink effect, the urban forest might be mentioned. Urban forest capture CO2 but not only. They also provide shadow, which might contribute to the reduction of air conditioning. 50 million trees planted in the Californian cities could capture 4.5 million tons of CO2, a proportion of 90kg/tree/year.



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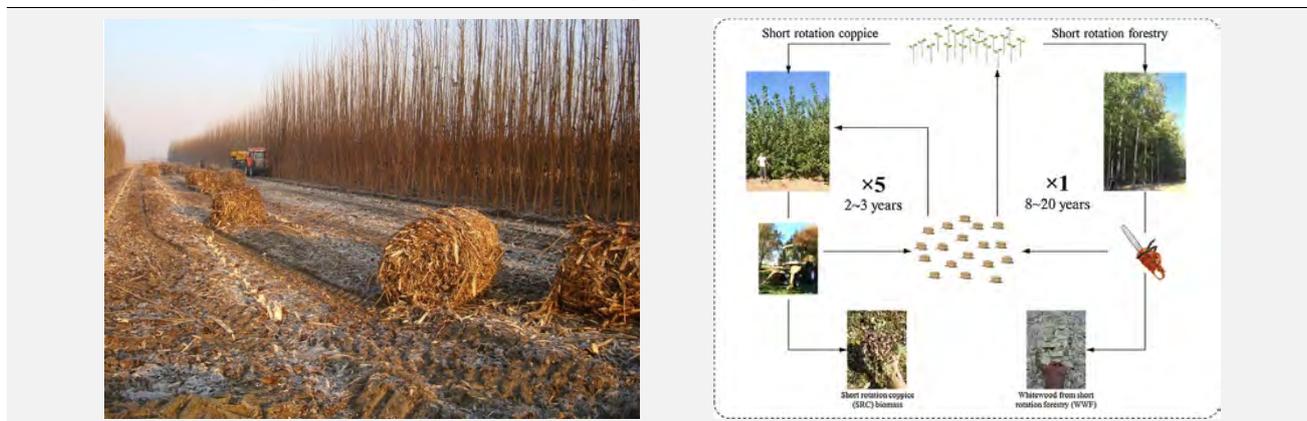
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Short Rotation Forestry for Biomass Production

Definition

Short-rotation forestry refers to high-density, sustainable plantations of fast-growing tree species that produce woody biomass on agricultural land or fertile but degraded forest land.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 07		Specific associated targets	
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A		Specific associated targets	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
	Main strategy addressed Producing energy from biomass and biogas. ENE 3_Short Rotation Forestry for b production			
Dimensional data	SRFs have a rotation cycle from 3 to 20 years. Fast-growing tree species planted up to 10,000 trees per ha. Around 1-2 ha of SRF can cover the energetic needs of a single household, but to be profitable at least 50 ha of SRP is needed.			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	The cost of producing willow wood chips, including transport, amounts to about 235 EUR/ha excluding land rental costs.			
Maintenance / management costs	After 20-30 years the field needs re-plantation.			
Quantification / metrics	The annual yield of biomass produced reaches to 20 tons (Mg) of dry matter per ha per year. The energetic value of dried biomass reaches to 274 GJ per ha for one-year plantation to 1,262 GJ per ha for a 3 years rotation cycle.			

Detailed description

The biomass produced is used for construction, pulp, and paper, fodder, and energy. Wood from short-rotation forestry may replace wood from tropical forests and protected forest areas and thus help conserve valuable natural forests for future generations. The full growth potential of a tree species is realised by creating optimal water and nutrient conditions, eliminating competition by herbaceous plants and other tree species, and preventing biotic and abiotic damage.

Land that can be used for this type of plantation includes agricultural land that is no longer needed for agriculture because of overproduction; clear-cut forest land in tropical and temperate areas; and degraded land, especially in many developing countries.

The methods used should be accepted from environmental, economic and aesthetic points of view. Production from short-rotation forestry facilitates the protection of valuable natural forests by meeting needs for wood resources.

Best practices

Enköping municipality Plant in Sweden

The power plant uses a mixture of wood chips from energy forest and wood waste from the forest industry in a combined heat and power generation. The plant provides close to 50% of all electricity consumed in the town (about 40,000 inhabitants) and all heating needed through district heating.

Short Rotation Forestry in Sicily, Italy

It is a potential area (not irrigated land) that produces about 1.3 MT of biomass that could be transformed into wood pellets. The experimental field of Mussomeli is located near a municipal wastewater treatment plant, which was used for irrigation. No fertiliser was applied.

Monitoring and control system for wastewater irrigated energy plantations Project in Poland (WACOSYS 6 FP UE)

Effluents from wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) were effectively used for the irrigation of energy forest plantations. It has been estimated that from 7 to 20 Euros could be saved per kilo of nitrogen by using natural instead of mineral fertilisers.



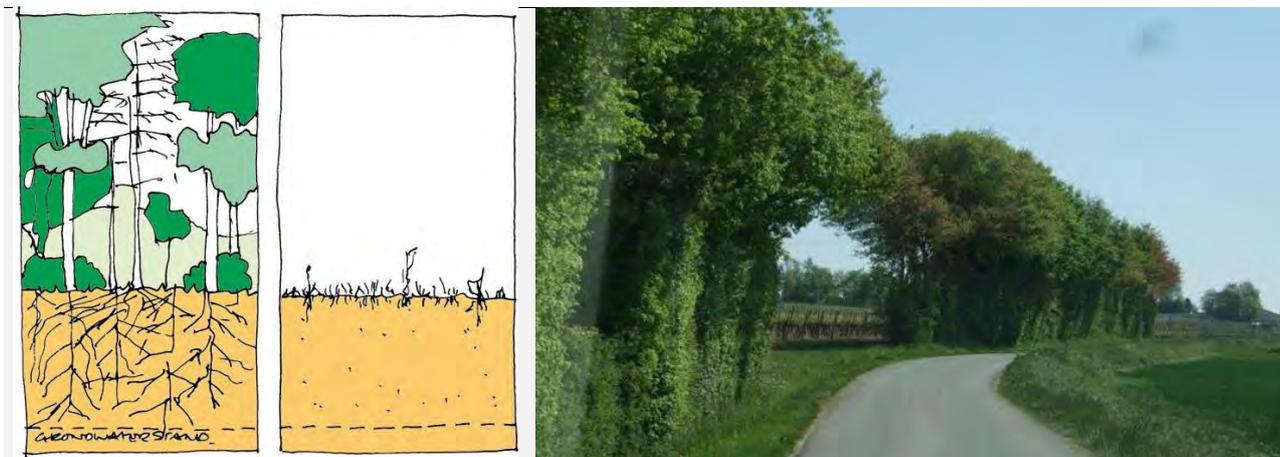
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Hedge Biotopes

Definition

Natural hedges are made up of different types of shrubs and/or trees and preferably is not pruned too neatly.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	15.A
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A		Specific associated targets	N/A
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Ecological corridor and Green coverage			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	20-80€ per square meter (depending on the price of plants)			
Maintenance / management costs	0-20 € per square meter per year			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

Hedges play an important function for many animals. Most favourable is a hedge that is made up of different types of shrubs and/or trees and preferably is not pruned too early. Such a hedge is comparable to the edge of a forest. These hedges can be realised in parks but also as the property demarcation between private gardens. Berry- and fruit-bearing, nectar-producing species help insects and birds to survive in the city. When planting hedges, species should be considered that fit physically in the location once they have finished growing; that saves much pruning. Of course, colour, flowering, and location determine the choice of species.

Best practices

The 'Zeeuwse Haag' (Zealand hedge)

The 'Zeeuwse Haag' (Zealand hedge) is a hedge that consists of 60% Hawthorn, 20% sledge and 20% field maple. In addition, the hedge is filled with rabid, egelantier, elder and cowboy. In the past, these gardens were planted as security.

The hedge provides a place for birds; not only by the protruding bushes but also because the hedge provides good shelter for birds of prey and suitable nesting. A subsidy can be obtained in the Netherlands for the construction of a Zeeland hedge.]

Benjes Hedges: Habitat for Wild Animals and Plants

During 2003-2004, The project Benjes hedges were established on the edge of the meadows and pastures. Over 1000 young trees were planted along the hedges. Since then, the wind and the birds have provided the hedges with seeds. Now all kinds of wild plants are growing in there. During the first year, the hedges have already filled in with wonderful high perennials.

Over 20 various blooming plants can be found there. All kinds of insects can be seen on the plants and blossoms.



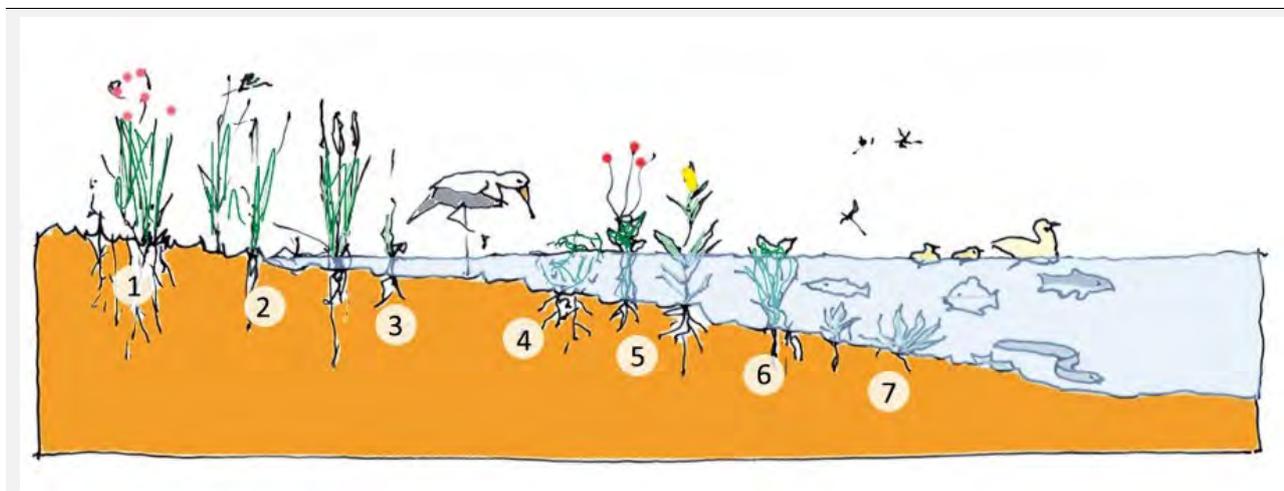
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Wet Biotopes

Definition

Green riparian zones form a gradual transition from shore to the water. It has a positive impact on water quality. Reeds and rushes absorb nutrients, and floating particles settle on them, as a result of which the clarity of the water improves.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A		Specific associated targets	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	water management: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

On the dry shore, land and shore vegetation can establish itself, in the shallow water marsh vegetation and deeper water there is a place for various water plants. Nature-friendly shores with an ecologically sound structure form excellent living areas for many plants, birds, insects, amphibians, fish and mammals. It is desirable to plant the shore vegetation partly and to create as much variation as possible in order to prevent reeds/rushes from developing over the entire shore length, which would cause a monoculture.

By shaping shores in a nature-friendly or ecological manner, living areas are created for different plants and animals. This can be done in various ways, for the sake of different groups of animals or plant communities. When nature-friendly riparian zones are desired, it is important to establish first what can be expected and what is desired and what is not.

Best practices

Brasserhout, Den Haag, The Netherland

Brasserhout lies northeast of Delft in the Bras polder. The area is bordered by the reed landscape of the Tweemolentjeskade and a landscape of meadows and water. Long lines, staggered houses and ponds were the designers' inspirations.

As many of the homes as possible are located on the water. While the density is relatively high, the design has resulted in a very natural and friendly appearance of the neighbourhood due to the minimisation of pavement, the soft green banks and the surface water.

Between the two east-west waterways with their bordering development with staggered lines of homes there is a looser development structure. The roads for motorised traffic appear extraordinarily narrow and minimised. Generally, the roads are 2.5 m wide, with a 30 cm gutter on either side plus 70 cm for pedestrians, made from the same clinkers but in a different pattern. This narrow-looking profile allows cars to pass pedestrians and bicyclists but does not encourage fast driving.

ECOLOGICAL BANKS

In many places, ecological banks have been constructed. Reeds in and at the water contribute to the improvement of water quality. Slopes of the banks in the public spaces vary from sometimes steep to slight.

Due to fluctuations of 0.25 m in the water table, the banks are variably wet and dry and have matching vegetation. The waterways have widths of 8 to 20 m. In the wide areas, helophyte filters have been applied for water purification. The water table of the Bras is -4.85 m NAP. The maximum allowed variation in the water table is 0.25 m. The higher than average area of surface water makes it possible to buffer much of the precipitation in the area. Therefore the inflow can be limited, which contributes to the quality of the surface water.



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- <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

Community Compost Hub

Definition

Composting is nature's recycling system. It is the product of decomposed organic matter involving beneficial microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi, and creatures such as worms that produce nutrient-rich soil. A Compost Hub is a medium or large scale system used to process composts or vermicomposts.



Figure 01. Compost Hubs



Figure 02. Worm Farm Hub

(Source: www.cultivatingcommunity.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Food-Know-How-Metro-Fund-Final-Report_Cultivating-Community-and-City-of-Yarra-July-2014.pdf)

Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 12	Specific associated targets	12.3, 12.5	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 13	Specific associated targets	13.2.1	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Efficient Waste Management (ENV 26: Composting)			
Dimensional data	<i>(Case Study)</i> 6 community compost hubs with a total of 554 households, 32 cafes and 3 offices as participants.			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	<i>(Case Study)</i> 475,941AUD over 18 months			
Maintenance / management costs				
Quantification / metrics	<i>(Case Study)</i> Ave. Landfill diversion rate of 2.8 tons per week of household food waste and Greenhouse gas emission reduction of approximately 4.5 tCO ₂ -e per week ¹⁰			

Detailed description

Food waste in the EU is estimated at 20% of the total food production. Within the total 47 million tons of food waste, more than half of this comes from local households. Food waste in landfills rots, slowly creating methane-producing greenhouse gas that is 25 times more potent than carbon dioxide. Composting is a natural process based on the progressive degradation of biological material with the help of aerobic bacteria.

Best practices

Food Waste Reduction Program (Food Know How Project)

A joint development between a non-profit organisation and local government: Cultivating Community and City of Yarra in Australia. It aims to reduce the amount of food waste going to landfill. It covers from workshops and training about reducing food waste (menu and meal planning) to composting.

These are the easy ways to save money, reduce landfill, lessen wastage of resources and produce valuable fertiliser for the garden/community.

It was implemented over an 11-month period (June 2013-May 2014) (with a total of 18 month-budget including project design and evaluation periods).

Outcomes and findings of the project are the following:

- An **average landfill diversion rate of 2.8 tons per week** of food waste from households, offices, and cafes at the end of the program.
- Diversion capacity of 3.8 t per week of food waste from households, offices, and cafes at the end of the program.
- Total cafe diversion of 37 t of food waste, with a final average diversion of 1.2 t per week.
- Total potential household food waste diversion of 82.5 t per year.
- Development, trial, and evaluation of six compost hubs using a range of systems.
- Final **greenhouse gas emissions reduction** of approximately 4.5 tCO₂-e per week.
- Creation of **approximately 100m³ compost** provided as free, high-quality fertiliser to community groups.

It was able to integrate community composting into high-rise public housing, enabling a step forward to developing organic waste recycling solutions for Melbourne's multi-unit housing sector. It also earned a continuous positive response from the participants.

The program won the United Nations Association of Australia World Environment Day Award 2014 for Sustainability Education.



Figure 03. Worm farm management demonstration



Figure 04. Food waste collection from participating cafes



Figure 05. Aerobin Hub demonstration

(Source: www.cultivatingcommunity.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Food-Know-How-Metro-Fund-Final-Report_Cultivating-Community-and-City-of-Yarra-July-2014.pdf)

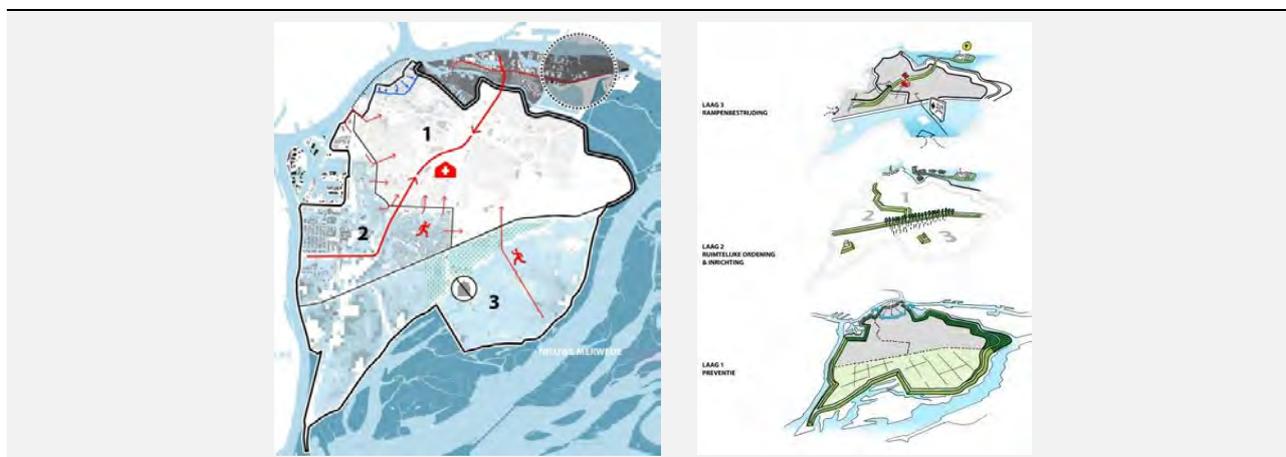
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Compartmentalisation on an Urban Scale

Definition

Dividing a large dike ring into a number of smaller compartments, even within urban areas, can limit the consequences of flooding to a smaller area.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 11	Specific associated targets	11.3, 11.5, 11.5,	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 13	Specific associated targets	13.1	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Strategies for more efficient water management			
Dimensional data	The concept is divided into 3 Layers (case of Dordrecht). In each Layer length (km) and height (m) are the main dimensions.			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	1)By unit: 500 mil.eu. per dike 2)By population: N/e Euro/capita			
Quantification / metrics	MLS = L ₁ u L _{2/1} u L _{3/1} (Failure of the multi-layered safety system. L ₁ – failure of the Layer1, L _{2/1} – of the Layer1 and 2, L _{3/1} – Layers 1-3).			

Detailed description

Multi-layered safety is an integrated flood risk management concept based not only on flood probability reduction through prevention (layer 1) but also on consequences' minimisation in the case of a flood through spatial solutions (layer 2) and crisis management (layer 3).

A comprehensive flood risk reduction plan reduces the frequency of floods, and it would also minimise the consequences once a flood occurs. So, the dike should be divided into a number of smaller compartments, composed in order to keep the most crucial infrastructure and people more protected and moreover, spatially organised according to crisis management (safe emergence of people during the crisis).

Best practices

The Island of Dordrecht, the Netherlands (pic 1,2)

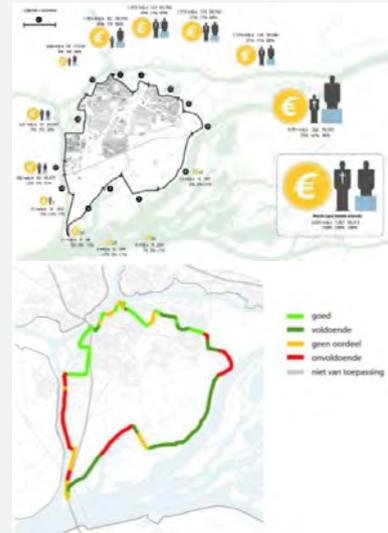
In the pilot study, attention was given to the three layers of the multi-layered water safety strategy.

Layer 1 is the prevention of floods;

layer 2 is sustainable spatial planning;

Layer 3 is a disaster control.

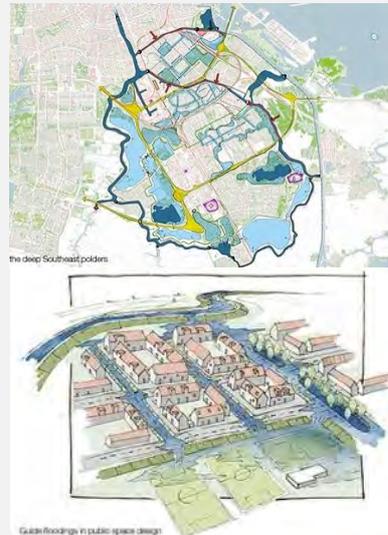
The multi-layered water safety strategy is depicted in terms of an area-specific risk approach for the Island of Dordrecht. Layer 1 shows a differentiated primary defence system, with the construction of a delta dike and a custom-made solution for the Voorstraat. Layer 2 shows the use of available compartmentalisation dikes, adaptive construction outside compartment 1 and the protection of vital infrastructure. Layer 3 shows possible evacuation routes, a life-line, shelters, and how to guarantee the continued functioning of vital infrastructure.



Waterproof Amsterdam, the Netherlands (pic 3,4)

The city is influenced by the sea, the rivers, the IJsselmeer and a refined system of regional canals. All possible flooding consequences were accumulated into one map and divided them into national, regional and local scale. On all levels, spatial measurements can be taken adding up to a competitor for the flood-proof strategy for the city.

Special attention has been given to the banks of the IJ and the deep polders in the Southeast of Amsterdam. Here is a spectrum of possibilities for floodproofing on a local scale. They vary from guiding floods in public spaces to securing open inundation polders and from selective climate dikes to flood-proof building developments.



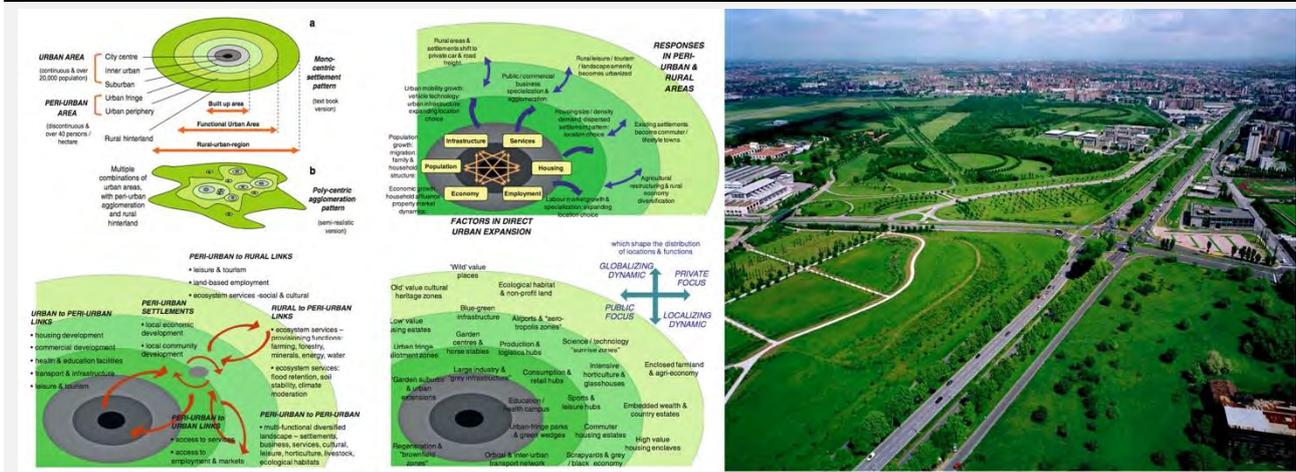
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Peri-Urban Park

Definition

Peri-urban parks are the areas of ecological, landscape and cultural interest located on the outskirts of or near urban settlements, but inherently interwoven with the urban environment, where environmental protection, recreational, cultural, educational, economic and development related functions can coexist, with the support of public policies, plans and actions and with full citizen involvement.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 13		Specific associated targets	13.2, 13.2.1
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 8,7		Specific associated targets	8.9, 7.1
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	impact positively on the environment and on halting biodiversity loss through a focus on policy to manage solution to mitigate pressures on biodiversity and creation of parks in natural suburban areas, in line with European environment policy and redevelopment in suburban areas.			
Dimensional data	1.10 €/m ²			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A		N/A	
Maintenance / management costs	N/A		N/A	
Quantification / metrics	N/A		N/A	

Detailed description

Peri-urban parks They refresh city temperatures; absorb air pollutants and decrease traffic noise. They look after our physical and mental health. They are outdoors gym, nature-schools and a green place to meet with family and friends. In some areas, Peri-urban parks are also places where one can grow and buy fresh and organic vegetables.

Besides, peri-urban parks are essential components of green infrastructure– a new way to provide landscape connectivity and to preserve the territory and its ecosystem services. Peri-urban parks can adopt very different forms: they can be forests, rivers, green rings, agro-ecological spaces, and re-naturalised landscapes. All located at the city doors

Peri-urban receives a lot of pressure: visitors overflow, unwanted city equipment, exotic species, and vandalism. These are threats that managers must deal with while trying to protect biodiversity. Today, with over 80% of the European population living in urban and suburban areas, the conservation of these natural non-urbanized areas on the outskirts of cities urges to be addressed.

Best practices

The Periurban Park of the city of Mantua

The Periurban Park of the city of Mantua is a green path for pedestrians and cyclists. Several stretches run along the shores of the three lakes formed by the Mincio River around the city.

The stretch along Lago di Mezzo (middle lake) is a loop connecting the two city bridges: from Ponte dei Mulini to Porta Giulia, in Citadel, the path crosses a green area where the remains of one of the city's fortifications are to be found; the path leads then to Ponte San Giorgio near the stronghold of through an underground passage called "Eco tunnel of ecological network". The Park is an "open-air science museum, where numerous devices lead visitors to discover science in their everyday life: battery, echo tube, kaleidoscope, pulleys, rotating disks, anti-gravity mirror. The path also includes levers, a Newton disc, a wireless telephone, Pan's pipes, and a gyroscope.



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Recycling Organic Waste by Local Communities

Definition

Recycling human waste as a natural and infinite symbiotic process between the city and its surrounding biological agricultural land.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 11		Specific associated targets	11.6
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	15.1
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Improve outdoor environmental quality, ENV 26 composting, ENV 9 Filtration and natural drainage management, ENV 22 Urban air quality strategies to improve outdoor urban environmental quality			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the terrain where compost is produced		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> less erosion and run-off and carbon sequestration where compost is applied	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

This is an important step to reach a circular economy. Modern agriculture is facing a lot of problems such as erosion and the depletion of organic material in the soil. Chemical fertilisers increase harvest quantities, but it does not make the soil richer. Biological organic material in the soil is a great way to ensure stable food supply in the future because the soil gets richer by the year.

At the moment, enormous amounts of food get wasted after the consumer buys the product but also before the harvest of the yields because of economic speculation. This is not how a circular economy works, and one way to reach one step closer is composting locally.

Organic waste can be burnt to produce heating and energy. There is a lot of energy in this natural material that gets wasted in the process. With composting locally and re-using it locally, a symbiosis between food production and food waste arises. In this way, the urban metabolism mimics the life-supporting ecosystems on which all life on Earth depends, thus restoring—rather than depleting.

Best practice

Biocomp Nepal

The goal of the private company is to produce high-quality compost (eco-certified), out of a locally abundant resource: organic waste from vegetable markets and private companies based in Kathmandu and its region. The common objective is to create a sustainable and profitable business in the Kathmandu Valley.

The project is based on a “win-win” idea, aiming to improve the quality of life of the farmers but also of the urban population. It proposes a solution for the management and upgrading of the urban organic waste while developing agribusiness in the Kathmandu region and allowing farmers to produce with an added value.

Process organic waste into compost, reducing methane emissions otherwise caused in traditional landfills (methane recovery).



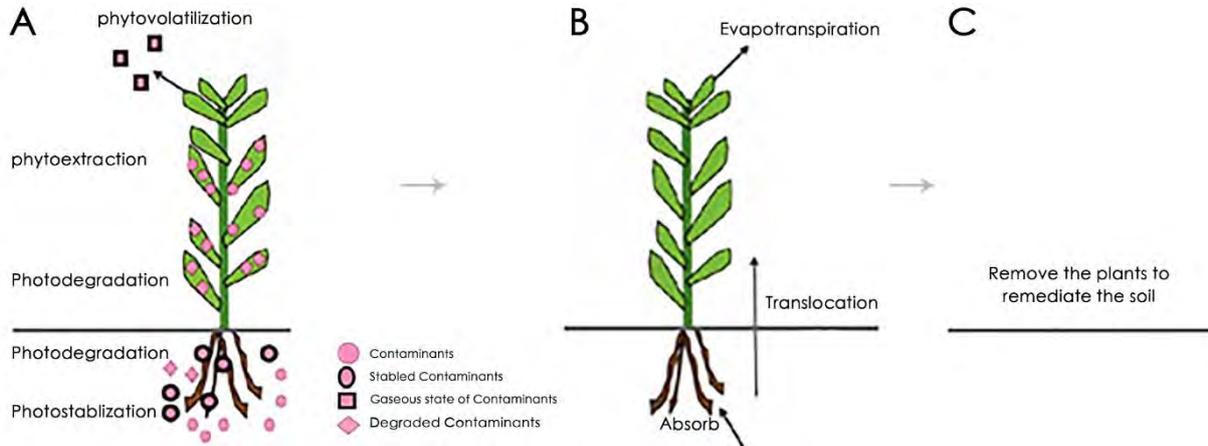
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Soil Phytoremediation

Definition

Means plants use the sun's energy to cleanse (stabilise, degrade, extract, or gasify) contaminants (especially heavy metal ion) in the soil so that the brownfields could be reused/ recycled. This method can be used in peri-urban or rural areas where factories just moved and waiting for a redesign.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 12	Specific associated targets	12.2, 12.4	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 03	Specific associated targets	03.9	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	soil management and improvement; reuse of brownfields			
Dimensional data	depends on the kind of plants and area of lands			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	5000 -- 125000 US\$ / hectare (site preparation, planting, and harvesting of plant material)			
Maintenance / management costs	vary from different plants/ weathers			
Quantification / metrics	depends on the kind of plants			

Detailed description

Many urban areas and many rural ones have large quantities of toxic materials in the ground. If people live where a gasoline station used to be, people might have things in the soil that harms health. These areas can be abandoned, but actually, some of them are near the centre as the city is outspreading all the time, and it is a waste of land resource for leaving contaminated area unused.

Certain plants have a particular gift for sucking up specific chemicals, either as a quirk of their biology or as a way to make themselves poisonous and avoid being eaten. When these plants are sown on contaminated ground, they absorb the contaminants into their tissues, gradually reducing the amount in the soil.

The basic method of Soil Phyto-remediation is straightforward: find out what toxins lurk in the ground, and use a regimen of plants appropriate for the climate that hyper-accumulate those particular toxins. The petroleum-based poison would become sugar water. For Metals, some plants can absorb the metal and metabolise it into some molecule, making it less easy to be absorbed by the human body and thus safer to be around after the plants are harvested with the metals concentrated in their tissues.

The most appealing aspect of this new field is its scale that the work to clean up toxic-waste sites could be done with no massive government project or corporate funding, with no bulldozers or construction equipment, without advanced and delicate technology beyond that to measure the toxin levels. Certain limitations still exist like the plants have to be able to grow in that climate, and should not be an invasive species that will take over the landscape.

Best practices

Brazil: Phytoremediation of Mercury-Contaminated Mine Wastes

Abandoned gold mines in Brazil are leaking mercury and other heavy metals into the soil and water. Mercury is one of the most toxic of heavy metals, and once in the soil, it is soaked up by grass, which is eaten by cows, will get into the human body. Farmers are now growing maize and canola plants in the area, though, which soak up heavy metals quite nicely – gold as well as mercury. Scientists overseeing the project estimated farmers could get a kilogram of gold per hectare from doing this, which would help pay for the clean-up.



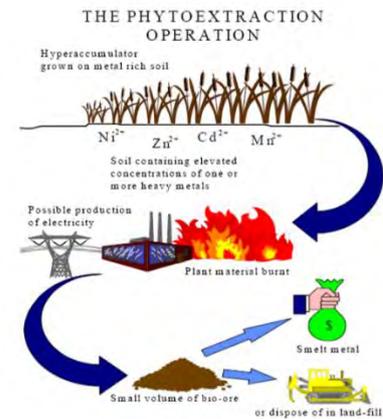
2Other practices

Mustard greens were used to remove 45% of the excess lead from a yard in Boston to ensure the safety of children who play there.

Pumpkin vines were used to clean up an old Magic Marker factory site in Trenton, New Jersey

Alpine pennycress helped clean up abandoned mines in Britain.

Hydroponically grown sunflowers were used to absorb radioactive metals near the Chernobyl nuclear site in Ukraine as well as a uranium plant in Ohio.



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**INTERVENTIONS IN
ECOLOGICAL AND
HABITAT
BIODIVERSITY**

Beehive Gardens

Definition

Facilities for the breeding of bees were introduced in order to increase plant pollination rate, help to develop local agriculture, and organise environmental educational programs.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	15.5, 15.A
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 12		Specific associated targets	12.2, 12.7
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Greenspace, habitats, and biodiversity			
Dimensional data	10-frame 91 /2" double brood chamber Langstroth hive OR an 8-frame 65 /8" triple brood chamber			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	First basic beehive around \$400			
Maintenance / management costs	One beehive maintenance \$150			
Quantification / metrics	5 beehives – 250.000 wild bees			

Detailed description

The beekeeping in the city is becoming increasingly popular. Through the various structures such as city green and gardens, the bees find good conditions in order to develop and to give the beekeepers delicious honey. The decline of bee numbers caused many problems in the environment, nature, and biodiversity. This decline which caused by global warming gathered the attention of people to create new networks and sensor programs worldwide. Now cities emerging plans for increasing and protecting bees and avoiding decline furthermore.

Best practices

Beekeeping Station Bielefeld, Bielefeld - Germany

The apiary was opened in 2002 for the 90th anniversary of the Botanical Garden. Apiary has 250.000 bees and constantly changing numbers according to season. The community can visit and watch the bees work and gain education on creating and maintaining beehives.



Urban Beehive concept from Philips

The Urban Beehive is a concept (there is only a prototype) that is meant to bring bees into the house, so even if you do not have a garden, you could keep bees like an urban beekeeper this way.

The urban beehive comes from the box of the design department of Philips, which during the Dutch Design Week in Eindhoven showed "Microbial Home concepts" in the showroom of the famous Dutch designer Piet Hein Eek.

The design has been devised in 2 parts, one for interior and one for the exterior. In addition to a flower pot to feed the bees, the outside also has an opening that serves as an access tunnel to the hive.



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Bird Sanctuary and Gardening

Definition

Bird Sanctuary is to preserve and protect the bird species as part of the global community for future generations. Aim to create a world with diverse bird species are secure and thriving in a variety of stable ecological communities.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15	Specific associated targets	15.5, 15.7	
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A	Specific associated targets	N/A	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Biodiversity, fauna and flora protection, life on land			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

Bird sanctuaries are designed on the focal points of birds migration pathways to protect and reserve the bird species. Sanctuaries vary in sizes and dimensions and qualities according to bird species needs. Sanctuaries designed in natural areas in urban settlements with adequate water and water infrastructures to create a habitable land. Habitable lands for birds are declining because of rapid urbanisation and leading to the decline and extinction of bird species. Therefore, sanctuaries built on natural or artificial lands to be efficiently used by birds.

Sanctuaries besides protecting and preserving bird species, it influences people and raises awareness to people by lectures, workshops, and guided tours. Most of the sanctuaries are non-profit organisations and depends on the donations. Sanctuaries also can be regulated as a park for visitors to interact and see different species.

The significant impact of the sanctuaries is protecting species from extinction and creating label systems and monitoring the movements and numbers of every species.

Best practices

Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary, Adelaide - Australia

Sanctuary is a unique haven for shorebird areas, many migrating each year between Australia and the northern hemisphere. It is now officially recognised as a globally significant site as part of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway network. The sanctuary offers a co-creation landscape where local communities, volunteers, government, non-government organisations, and land managers can work together towards shorebird conservation, enhancing community and ensuring that tourism is also protecting this valuable place.

Lingang Bird Sanctuary; airport for birds, Tianjin – China

This sanctuary is the first airport designed for birds. It is a sprawling wetland area specifically designed to accommodate hundreds of daily takeoffs and landings by birds travelling along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The idea is that over 50 species of migratory waterbirds, some endangered birds safe path rather than destroyed natural habitats caused by urbanisation.



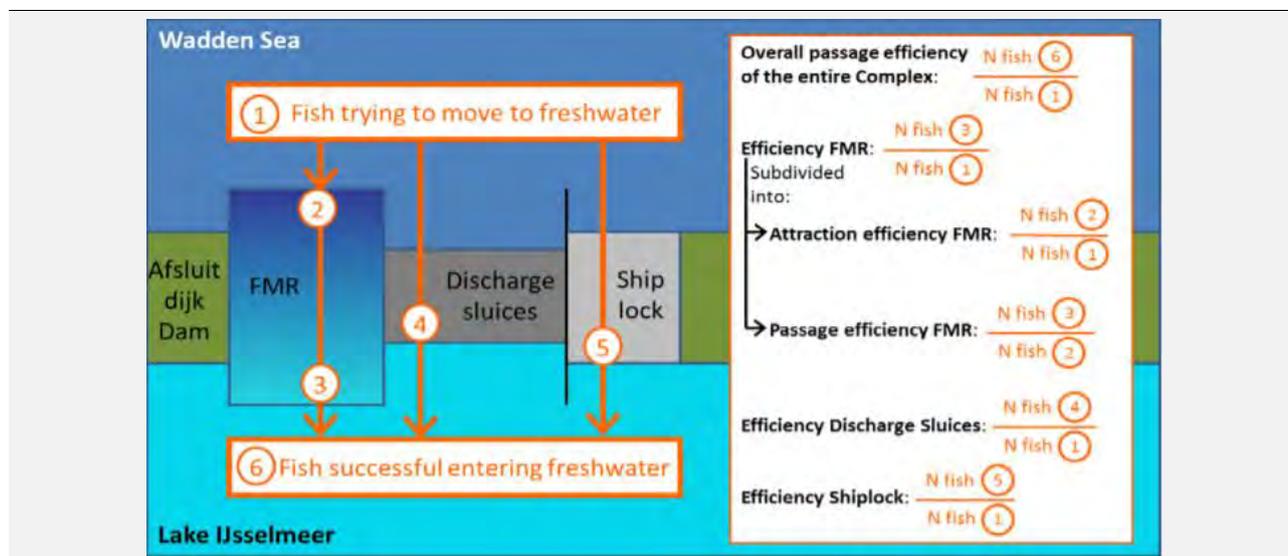
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Blue Connection Program

Definition

Cities are developing programs to enhance fish accessibility and efficiency of migration by monitoring, clearing, managing, and developing technical systems to fight with climate change problem of extinction of fish types.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 14	Specific associated targets	14.4, 14.2	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 06	Specific associated targets	6.6, 6.A	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Water management, water fauna protection, Biodiversity, clean water			
Dimensional data	Depends on the water and fish quantity			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	Depends on the action and technical equipment			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

<p>Detailed description</p> <p>Cities are developing different types of projects to protect fauna against environmental hazards. One of the crucial issue related to water managements, toxic waters caused the extinction of several fish species. Governments and experts started to gain awareness and create solutions to protect main pathways of migration and created clean water bodies for the avoid extinction. Sensors and monitoring system developed according to policies and regulations created by public and private sectors. In some cases; pathways cleared with technologic equipment to create a safe path for fishes to travel without hazards created by human misuse.</p>	
<p>Best practices</p> <p>Ljubljana Connects The project aims to improve the transitivity and connectivity of Natura 2000 sites, by restoring the functionality of the Ljubljana corridor connecting two Natura 2000 sites. The project goals will be achieved through the removal of fish migration barriers, through the improvement of the water regime, thus restoring habitats, through the improvement of water infrastructure, water management, and establishment of hydrological monitoring. The target fish species, whose habitats are to be improved, are Danube salmon (<i>Hucho hucho</i> L.), Danube roach (<i>Rutilus pigus</i> Heckel) and Striped chub (<i>Leuciscus souffia</i> Risso)</p> <p>Crayfish Action Sheffield Project The Crayfish Action Sheffield project aimed to document, monitor and conserve Sheffield's important native crayfish populations through habitat enhancement, public education and the creation of bio-secure 'Ark' sites. Project aims; To survey current populations of white-clawed and non-native signal crayfish To raise awareness of the importance of the conservation of white-clawed crayfish among the general public and waterways users To record data on the spatial and temporal distribution of white-clawed and non-native crayfish in Sheffield and to disseminate these data to interested organisations. To identify off-line water bodies to act as 'Ark sites' for safeguarding the native crayfish population and create Ark populations</p>	 
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The Butterfly Park

Definition

A park design solution dedicated to attracting butterflies by plants and natural values to create natural habitation within cities or in outer-skirt of cities to increase the numbers and protect the species.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	15.5
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A		Specific associated targets	N/A
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Biodiversity, fauna protection			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	N/A			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

<p>Detailed description</p> <p>The disappearance of natural habitats under human influence takes place with a speed that exceeds the ability of most plants and animals to become adapted. Butterflies are not an exception, distinctly demonstrating the negative consequences of non-rational use of nature. Besides birds, bees, and other animals that immigrate according to the season, butterflies also need path and areas to reside. For to create a harmonious and safe zone in natural or semi-natural areas; public and private sectors create parks with natural elements, plantations, water elements and to improve the living standards of butterflies to protect their position in the ecosystem.</p> <p>In this park; butterflies fly freely without boundaries and can be visited by people and inquire education and information on different species and their qualities.</p> <p>Butterflies are valuable in terms of intrinsic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, ecosystem, health, and economically and need to be protected.</p>	
<p>Best practices</p> <p>Butterfly Gardens, Sri Lanka</p> <p>A private sector initiative is setting up urban butterfly gardens in Sri Lanka, creating butterfly sanctuaries. Though there is high endemism, Sri Lanka's butterflies are threatened by multiple causes including habitat loss, deforestation, climate change and increase in alien species.</p> <p>From private sector and Dilmah conservation and Gamage (Author) created protection gardens and education spaces to increase awareness for people. They established several gardens and increasing the number every year. Gardens are open space which consists of massive green plantation and butterfly attractive plants — site of what was once a garbage dump for a clothing company.</p> <p>Dubai Butterfly Garden</p> <p>Dubai Butterfly Garden claimed to be the “World’s Largest Covered Butterfly Garden” consists of ten custom-built domes around 6,673 sq.m. Each dome is filled with thousands of beautifully winged creatures, featuring 15,000 butterflies of around over 50 varieties of butterfly in different sizes and colours flying around.</p> <p>Dubai Butterfly Garden has a climate-controlled dome, providing the butterflies with a relaxed environment and permitting the domes to be open throughout the year. Along with the garden, there is also a butterfly museum and a lush garden that is built with varieties of plants and flowers, fountains, birds and fish ponds.</p>	   
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Garden of Worms

Definition

Earthworms are beneficial to soil and can be used for composting, recycling, as fertiliser and help the soil to obtain more water, and they loosen the soil so oxygen and aerobic bacteria can reach to roots of the plants.



Recycling and Composting with worms

Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 12		Specific associated targets	12.2, 12.5
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A		Specific associated targets	N/A
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Biodiversity and ecosystem, organic waste management, sustainable consumption and production			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	Worms 10-30 € / Worm Farms 50-200 €			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

Earthworms are beneficial elements for organic recycling and composting while produces minerals and opens pathways to oxygen and aerobic bacteria to plant and increase the quality of soil to be efficient gardens and vegetable production. Worms can be implemented to garden from beginning or after building the garden.

Worm farms which are different from traditional gardens can be bought or created from natural and existing material to create home-made farms. Moreover, it can be used to make compost from recycling organic waste. Moreover, compost water that produced beneficial for the soil.

Worms are natural solutions to increase the quality of vegetables and plants and needs to be avoided using pesticides, which can harm them and needs to care gently.

Best practices

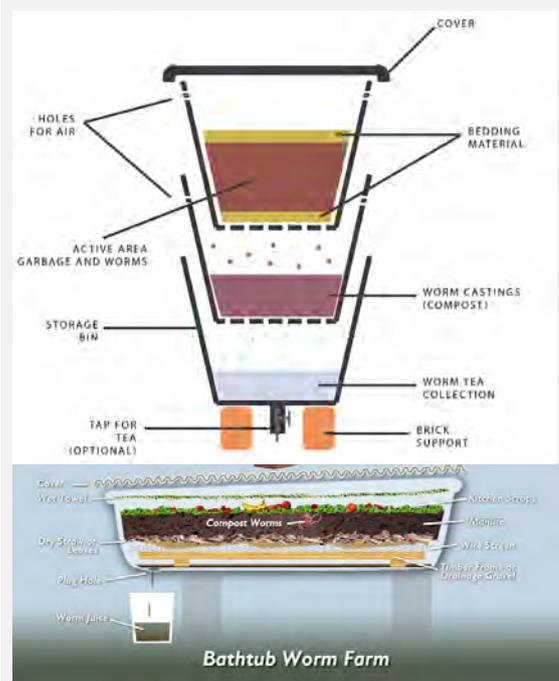
Readymade Worm Farms Kits

Farm kits can be acquired within different price ranges and can be used efficiently for composting. The prices are around 100-200 € and kit contains relevant materials and worms within.



Home-made Worm Farms

Home-made farms are easily constructed with different materials and economically feasible. There are many different adaptations and can be used efficiently with proper equipment.



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Green Bridges for Wildlife

Definition

Construction of bridges and tunnels on or under highways to easy accessibility and connection between different habitats to ensure the safety of the wildlife and protection of green space and nature.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15	Specific associated targets	15.5, 15.A	
Related secondary SDG, if any	SDG 6	Specific associated targets	6.6	
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Greenspace, habitats and biodiversity			
Dimensional data	N/A			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	300m length x 50m width of bridge : 14.75 million			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

The construction of linear transport infrastructure projects can often negatively impact wildlife through the loss of connectivity between habitats. This action disrupts wildlife accessibility and causes damage to biodiversity by increase sing mortality of wildlife. Around the world, many cities developing bridges and tunnels to avoid the hazards caused by heavy traffic and create a safe path and green solution to the built environment. Construction depends on the policies and regulations within the cities and shows a variety of in-between cities. To protect the biodiversity and wildlife connection to different habitats, it is necessary to implement such solutions.

Best practices

Green Bridge On Highway D2 - Bratislava, Slovakia

The Green Bridge at the D2 motorway in Moravian Svätý Ján (Dúbrava locality) is a project under the Alpine Carpathian Corridor Project (ERDF). The project deals with biodiversity and is focused on building a safe and efficient passage for migrating animals over the D2 motorway connecting Bratislava and Brno (Czech Republic). The structure was constructed over a live motorway with min disruption to heavy traffic. The installation has been done by halves. (10 days – 8 days). The structure is 112,5 m long.



A wildlife crossing under the Trans-Canada Highway in Banff National

The bridge construction aimed to; installing fencing on both sides to keep large animals from accessing the highway right-of-way. Construct wildlife bridges and tunnels to connect habitats and help sustain healthy wildlife populations by allowing animals to cross under or over the highway.

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Hotel for Insects

Definition

A living space made by sustainable materials; mainly wooden, to create a refuge space for insects, bees, and butterflies.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	15.5
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A		Specific associated targets	N/A
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Biodiversity, fauna preservice, sustainable materials			
Dimensional data	small tubes between 2 mm to 10 mm in diameter to have a comfortable refuge			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	0-20€ (can be built with materials in nature)			
Maintenance / management costs	N/A			
Quantification / metrics	N/A			

Detailed description

Hotel for insects is used to encourage the insect, bees and butterflies to the garden and create a refuge for them. Creating small built elements from sustainable, natural elements make it easy to implement and construct individually and economically feasible. This small constructions need to be accessible to insects in outdoor and need to face to the sun to create a habitable housing for bees. The construction materials and dimensions of the elements need to be decided according to insects, bees, and butterflies that wanted to be attracted. Examples for specifics on deciding the materials;

Stag Beetles: Need rotting logs for their larvae to eat and grow in. The design must ensure that these do not dry out, but neither must they be allowed to get too wet. This habitat should be located at ground level.

Solitary bees: Above the stag beetle compartments and consisting of stacked logs of varying sizes and cut bamboo, with ends facing out. Compacted sand/dirt mixed with broken terracotta is also useful.

Butterflies and Moths: A series of vertical slots should be used as an entrance to a dry wooden space that is filled with vertical planes of bark.

Spiders, Lacewings, and Ladybirds: A combination of materials can be used here, including discarded shredded shoes; a variety of materials to produce various grades of space, including rolled-up corrugated cardboard within plastic tubes. (Arup Association's specifics)

Best practices

The Byodo Hotel for Insects, Mühldorf – Germany

Byodo hotel for insects is established in a small town company for organic foods and other type of products. They implemented these housings for visitors to see their production processes and use the specific type of targeted insects to use as a pesticide rather than the chemical solutions to protect their productions.



“Beyond the Hive” designed by Arup Associations

Arup association won a competition by designing “Beyond the Hive” and sponsored by British Land and the City of London to celebrate 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity. They created a design with 25 different levels to attract many species and tried to create different habitats and environmental conditions for them to survive. They are designed influenced by weather conditions, temperature changes, and humidity requirements.



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Facilities for Birds and Other Fauna

Definition

Introduce more facilities for fauna in the urban context to increase biodiversity. Include fauna in general in urban planning.



Measure responding to	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>		Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scale of application	City <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>	Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Expected efficacy of the measure	Immediate (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifespan of the measure (durability)	Short term (< 1 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium term (10 yr) <input type="checkbox"/>	Long term (50 yr) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Related primary SDG, if any	SDG 15		Specific associated targets	15.5, 15.9, 15.a
Related secondary SDG, if any	N/A		Specific associated targets	N/A
Addressed themes	Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People <input type="checkbox"/>
Main strategy addressed	Enhancement of natural capital and biodiversity			
Dimensional data	Varies a lot depending on the type and the amount of wildlife the intervention is aimed for			
Space usage	Monofunctional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Multifunctional <input type="checkbox"/>	
Construction costs	Varies a lot depending on the type of intervention			
Maintenance / management costs	Varies a lot depending on the type of intervention			
Quantification / metrics	An example of quantification could be seen in the high-tech app 'the SGBioAtlas' developed by The National Biodiversity Centre. This allows all members of the public to take a photo of a plant, bird or animal. The app geotags it and uploads it into its central database (UN environment, 2018).			

Detailed description

Cities are growing at a faster rate than any other habitat on Earth. They may seem an unlikely place for animals to prosper, but there lays a surprising opportunity in them. Animals and wildlife are mostly attracted by food and shelter when they choose cities over a more natural environment. The high concentration of humans in cities entails a lot of food waste. Thanks to the heat island effect, the birds and other wildlife are tempted by the city, where they find many shelter options.

Some small scale and low-cost interventions may already notably increase biodiversity. In those cases, we think of installing birdhouses, implementing bat facilities, providing insect hotels, storing green waste and compost piles to offer homes for hedgehogs and other diverse animals, planting nectar-producing berry- and fruit-bearing plants to attract insects and birds, etc. As the architects of this environment will we choose to build cities that create a home for both us and wildlife? Some examples that want to increase the biodiversity on a much bigger scale by a single but large-scale intervention are pointed out in the following section 'best practices'.

Best practices

Gardens by the Bay, Singapore – image 1

The Gardens by the Bay consist of forest environments created within buildings and in open spaces in the city. It includes 'Supertree Grove' which are tall tree structures between 25 meters and 50 meters high built on reclaimed land that integrates animal-friendly flora into its systems and architecture. This could be one example of how wildlife might be brought into the cityscape on a 'building' scale level (Tosi, 2017).

Bosco Verticale, Milan – image 2 & 3

The Bosco Verticale is a model of vertical densification of nature within the city. The first realised example hosts 900 trees and over 2000 plants from a wide range of shrubs and floral plants. This helps to set up an urban ecosystem where different kinds of vegetation create a vertical environment that can also be colonised by birds and insects and thus becomes both a magnet for and a symbol of the spontaneous recolonisation of the city by vegetation and by animal life. The creation of a number of Vertical Forests in the city could make it possible to create a network of environmental corridors which will give life to the main parks in the city, bringing the green space of avenues and gardens and connecting various spaces of spontaneous vegetation growth in between which the wildlife can find their habitat (Stuart, 2016).



1



2



3

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