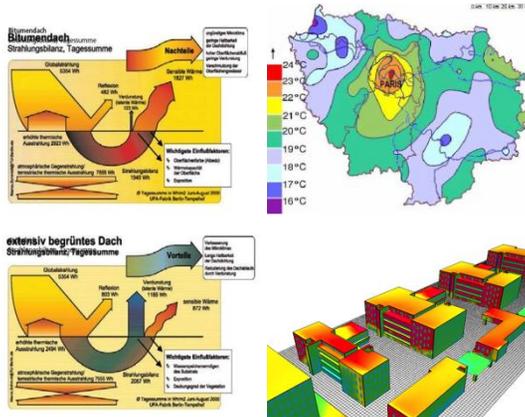


Green4cities

The Green4cities project aims to develop a worldwide applicable evaluation method and planning tool called Green Pass. It allows the pointedly implementation of green infrastructure as green roofs or facades to reduce negative impacts of urban areas on local climate as heat stress, water management and fine particular matter under the premise of minimum resource input. The Green Pass will enable to quantify the effects of green infrastructure on both the object and city scale. The development of the Green Pass takes place on a worldwide basis and incorporate peoples needs and regulative environments.

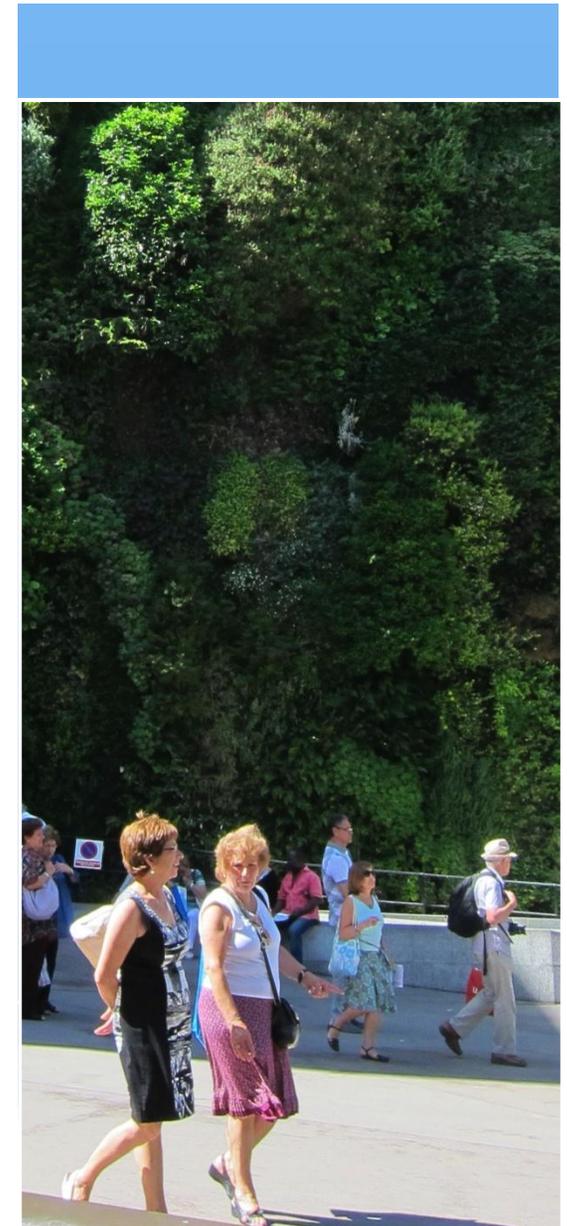


Green4cities partners

- TechMetall | SME | Vienna
- SEKEM Energy | SME | Graz
- IBLB | University | Vienna
- IAL | University | Graz
- WSGT | SME | Stuttgart
- JGU-EMG | University | Mainz
- UKAS | University | Kassel
- INRES | University | Bonn

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Green4cities

A European Research Project

Green up your cities

Cities worldwide face structural deficiencies, which are likely to be exacerbated by climate change. The presence of vegetation is essential to comfort, quality of life and resilience against the extremes of heat waves, drought and flood of cities. However, green infrastructure (GI) – especially green roofs and facades – still tend not to be fully considered by professionals involved in urban planning.



Aim and Methodology

Green4cities aims to develop an evaluation method and urban planning tool called Green Pass (GP). The core part of the GP will be modelling software combined with a specially developed set of resource criteria. The GP will visualize and explain the deficiencies and potentials of urban areas (from cities to single buildings) and give suggestions how to integrate GI in the existing urban fabric to reduce the negative impacts on local climate, pluvial flooding, fine particulate matter achieved with minimum input of resources.

The GP will be affordable at low cost and thus boost the implementation of green infrastructures in cities, the quality, attractiveness and competitiveness of urban form.

By means of case studies and integration of existing knowledge a criteria set for the evaluation of urban areas will be developed. These criteria will include microclimatic and technical aspects, resource demand and provision. The GP will be tailored to the needs of key stakeholders from strategically chosen case study cities as London, New York, Hongkong, Santiago de Chile, Kairo and Vienna.

