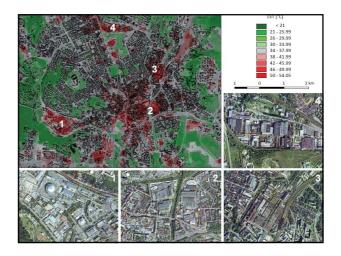
URBAN CLIMATOLOGY

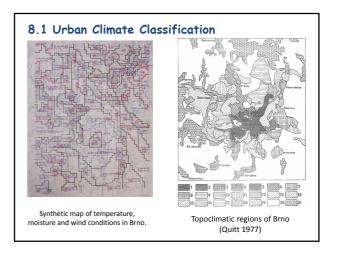
VIII. Urban climate classification, Local Climate Zones

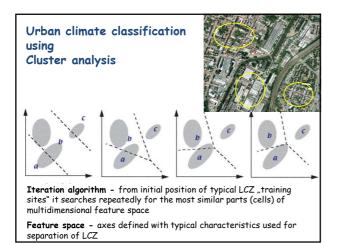


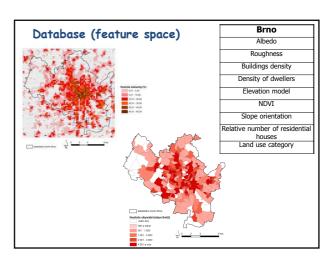
8.1 Urban Climate Classification

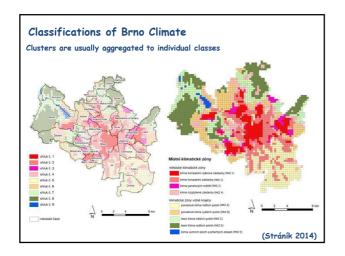


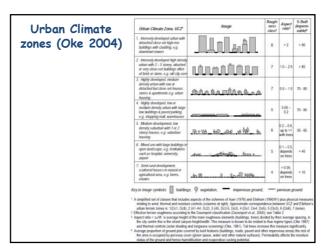
Chandler (1965) , Climatic Regions of London





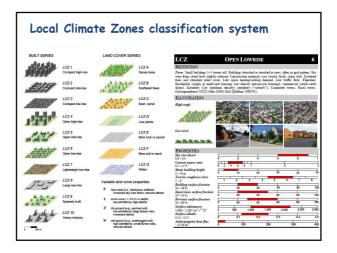






8.2 Concept of the Local Climate Zones (LCZ)

- Until recently, there was no universal approach to describe and characterize the physical nature of cities for urban climatologists.
- Much of the existing terminology was not transferable across cultural and geographical regions.
- To help standardize methods of observation and documentation in urban heat island studies, Stewart and Oke (2012) developed the <u>Local Climate Zone</u> (LCZ) classification scheme.



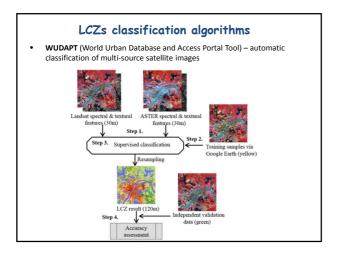
City Series Old core Compact housing Dispersed settlement Compact housing Dispersed settlement Flooded fields Crichards & tree plantations Flooded fields Cropped fields Cropped fields Shantytown Local Climate Zones, Oke and Stewart (2009)

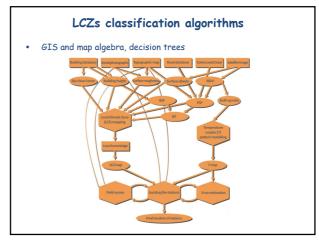
Local Climate Zones classification system

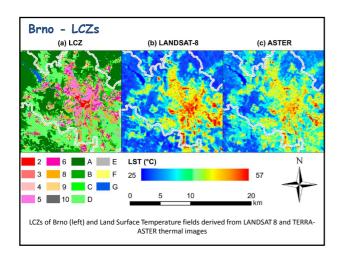
- Local climate zones are formally defined as regions of uniform surface cover, structure, material, and human activity that span hundreds of meters to several kilometers in horizontal scale.
- Each LCZ exhibits a characteristic geometry and land cover that results in characteristic screenheight temperature regime that is most apparent over dry surfaces, on calm, clear nights, and in areas of simple relief.
- LCZ scheme consists of 17 standard LCZs, of which 15 are defined by surface structure and cover and 2 by construction materials and anthropogenic heat emissions. The standard set is divided into "built types"(1–10), and "land cover types"(A–6)

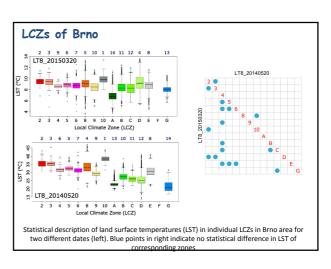
There are several methods how to define LCZ:

- Method based on automatic classification of satellite imagery (WUDAPT, Bechtel et al.)
- GIS method using geo-database and a set of logical rules in the form of decision tree









8.3 Final remarks and questions



- 1. Why is simple Urban rural division insufficient in urban climatology?
- 2. What were the main reasons to create LCZ classification scheme in urban climatology?
- 3. How can be LCZs used for mitigation negative effects of UHI and heat waves?
- 4. How can be LCZ useful e.g. to architects, planners, ecologists, and engineers?