

UNESCO World Heritage  
Site Buffer Zone



**LEGENDA:**

-  design area
-  area of The World Heritage property UNESCO
-  historic centre of Cordoba 1993





**LEGENDA:**

— design area

■ greenery

**GREEN - ACTION**

Green & sustainable public spaces in historic cities - innovative teaching programme

**Title:** Urban Stitch: Reconnecting los Alcázares

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POLITECNICA LUBELSKA  
LUBLIN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



POLITECNICO MILANO 1863



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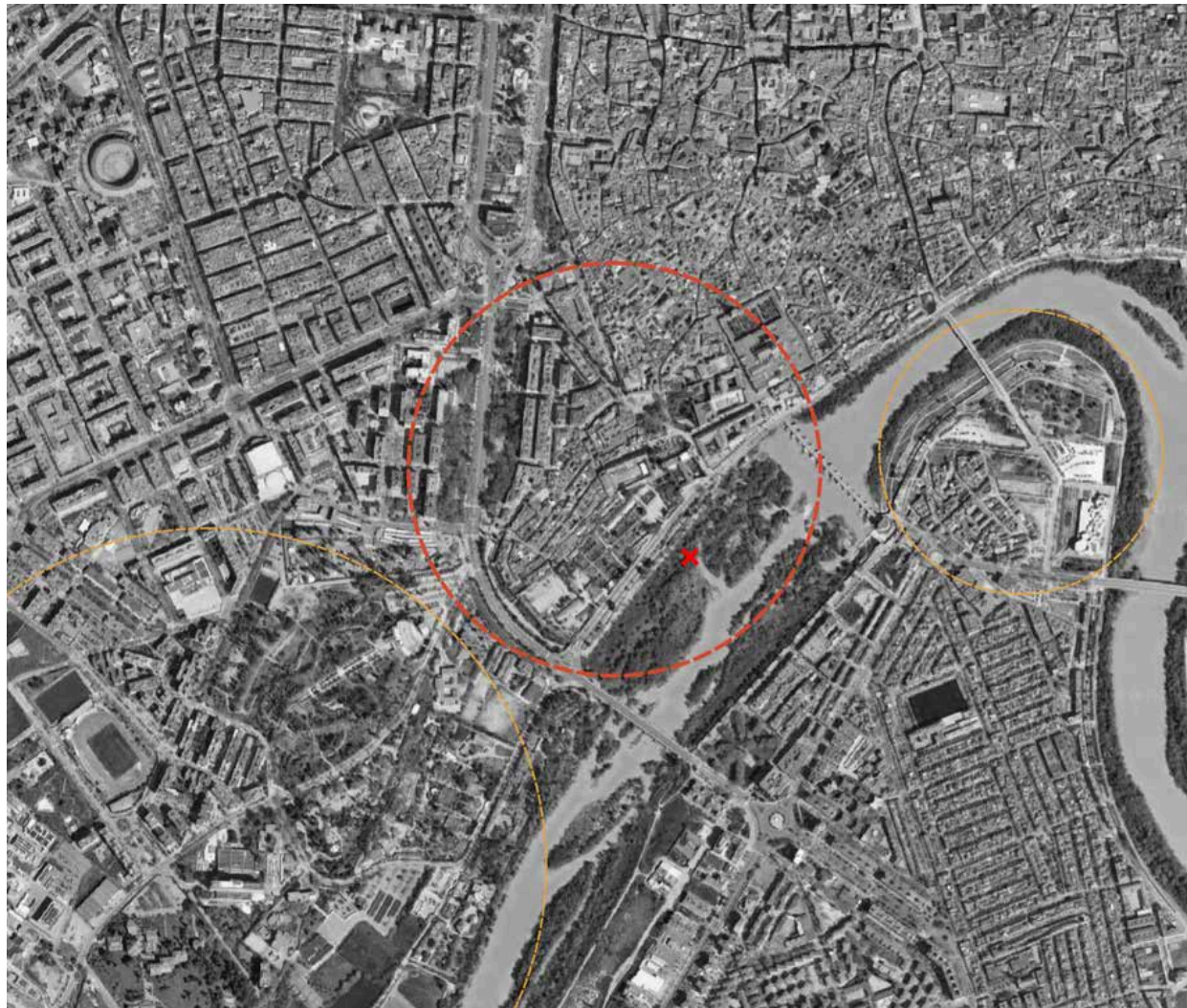
# Mapping Tourist Potential



## LEGENDA:

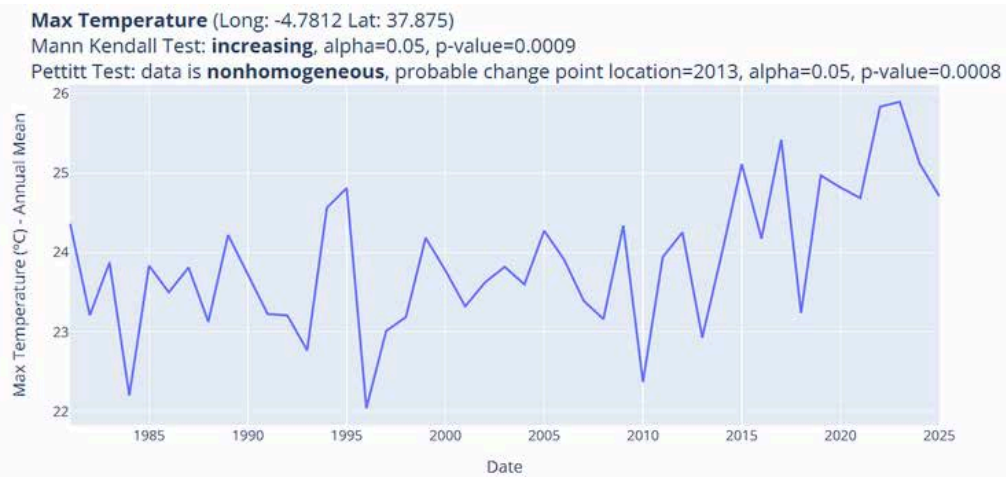
— design area

■ areas of tourist attraction



## LEGENDA:

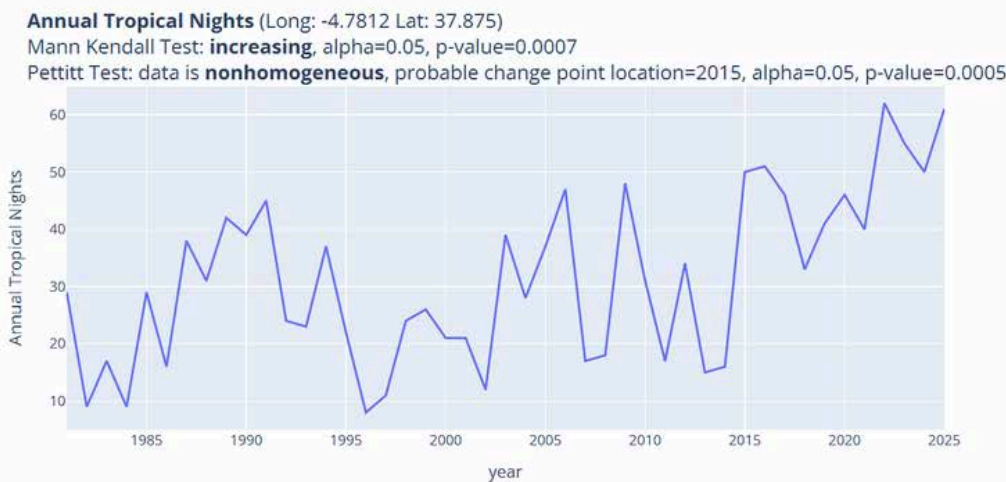
— design area



### Rising Maximum Temperatures

The data shows a significant upward trend in annual maximum temperatures, with a noticeable shift starting around 2013.

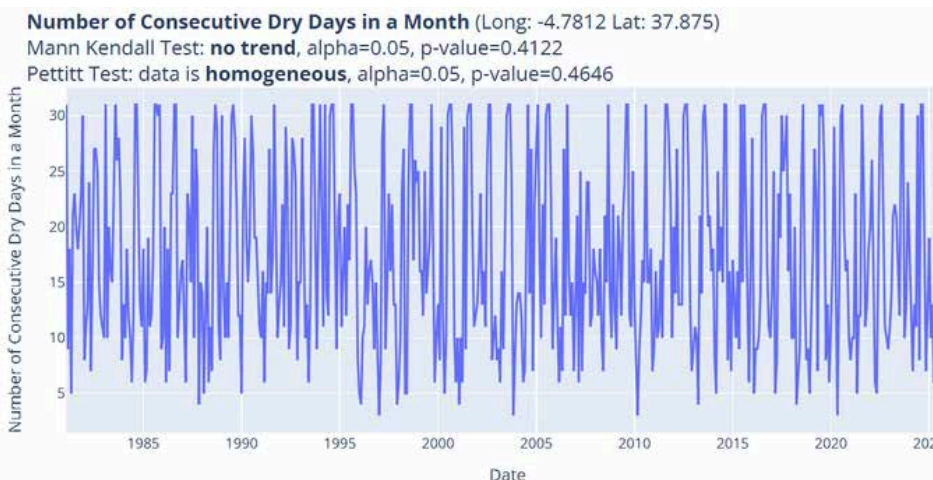
This is the primary scientific justification for our project. It proves that traditional urban layouts are no longer sufficient to handle modern heat levels. Our design acts as a climate adaptation strategy to protect the city from this escalating heat.



### Increase in Tropical Nights (T > 20°C)

There is a sharp spike in "Tropical Nights" (nights where the temperature stays above 20°C), particularly after 2015.

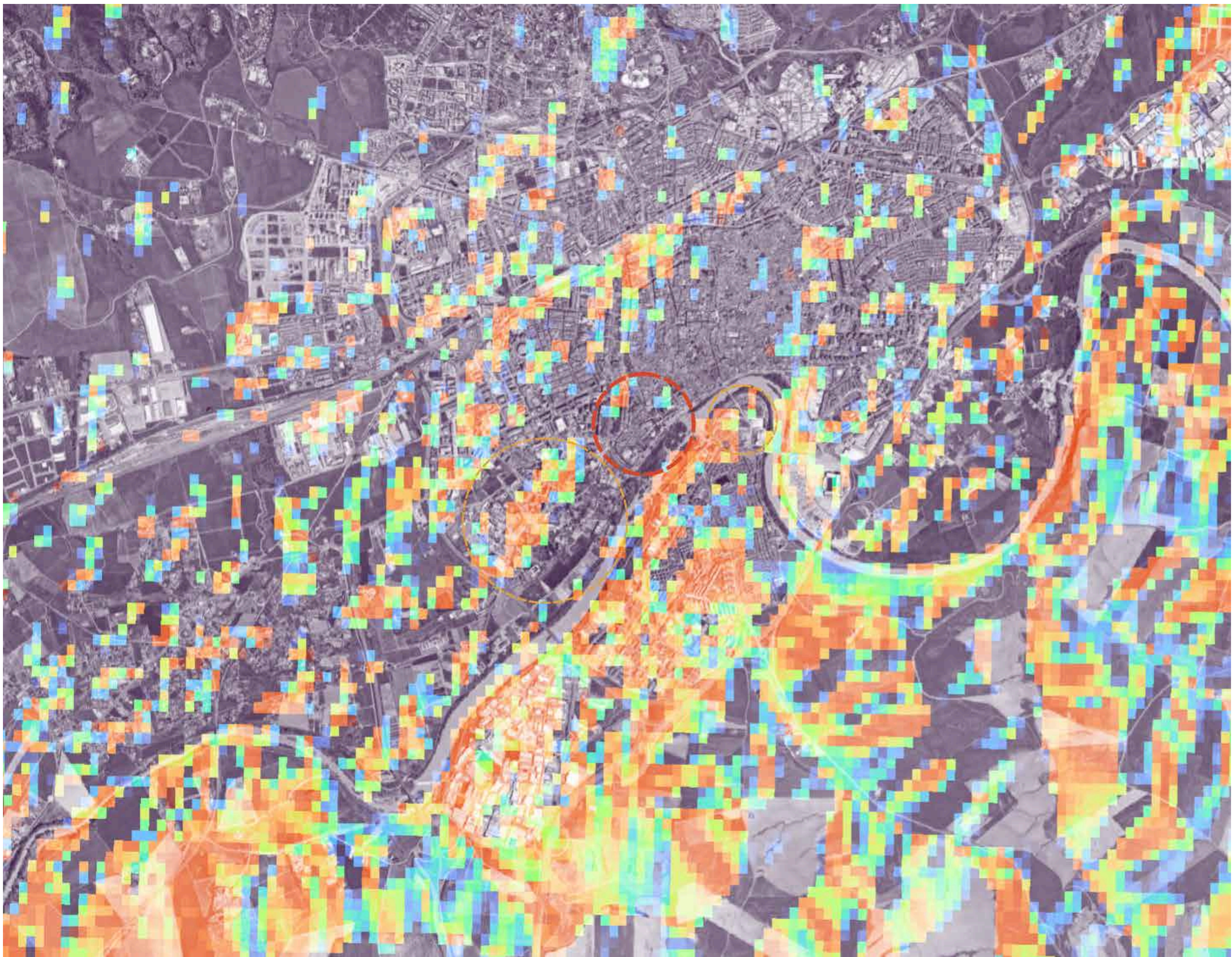
This indicates that the city is failing to cool down at night (the Urban Heat Island effect). In our project, this justifies using materials with low thermal mass and creating "green lungs" that facilitate nighttime ventilation and natural cooling.



### Consecutive Dry Days (Drought Periods)

The region frequently experiences extreme dry spells, with up to 30 consecutive days without any precipitation.

This is the "manual" for our landscaping. It justifies the use of Xeriscaping (drought-resistant plants) and the need for smart water management systems (like rainwater harvesting). It proves that a standard lawn would be unsustainable.



Sky View Factor (SVF)

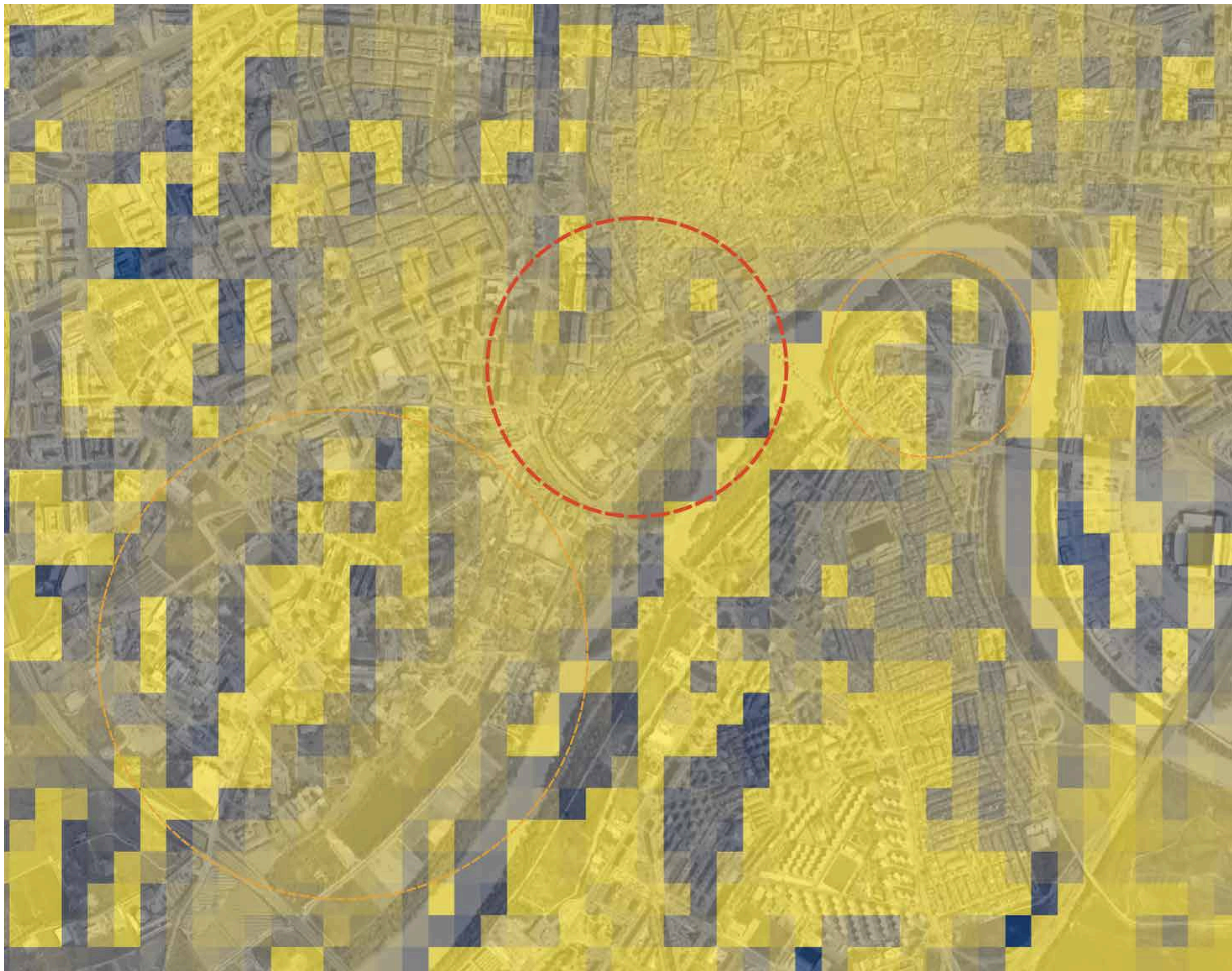


**LEGENDA:**

-  design area
-  **Blue / Light Blue (0.0 - 0.3): High-Density Heritage Fabric** Narrow streets and dense historical buildings. High shading potential provides "thermal comfort" during the day but may trap heat at night.
-  **Yellow / Orange (0.4 - 0.7): Medium-Density Transitional Zones** Intermittent shading where buildings alternate with open courtyards and small plazas.
-  **Red (0.8 - 1.0): Exposed Open Spaces** Riverbeds, vacant lots, and wide boulevards. These areas are most vulnerable to direct solar radiation and require strategic greening interventions.




Output Sky View Factor (SVF)



**LEGENDA:**

 design area

 **Bright Yellow / Yellow: High Solar Exposure**  
Areas receiving maximum direct sunlight.

 **Blue / Dark Blue: Shaded / Protected Zones**  
Areas where solar radiation is blocked by urban geometry (buildings) or topography.

