

Aim and Research Questions

To explore:

- to what extend spatial information can be used for planning sustainable cities.
- how this information could be used to support decision making.

How can we interpret geographic data into workable policy and guidelines to plan sustainable cities?

- What does spatial information tell us?
- (How) can we combine different data into univocal policy or plans?
- What conclusions may we draw and what not?

The role of spatial information for planning sustainable cities

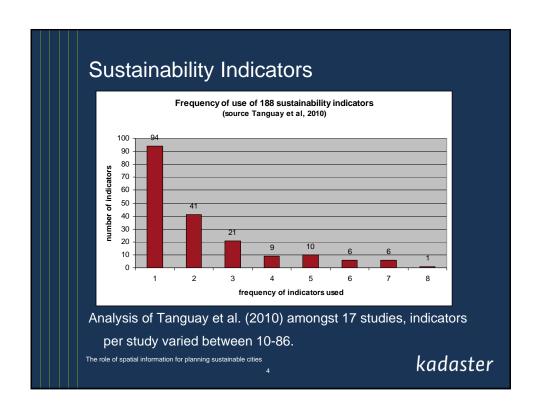
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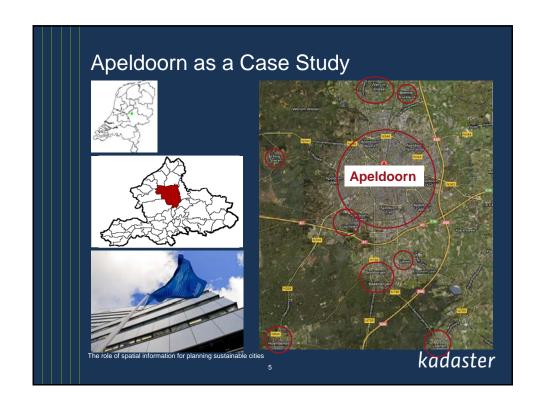
Methods

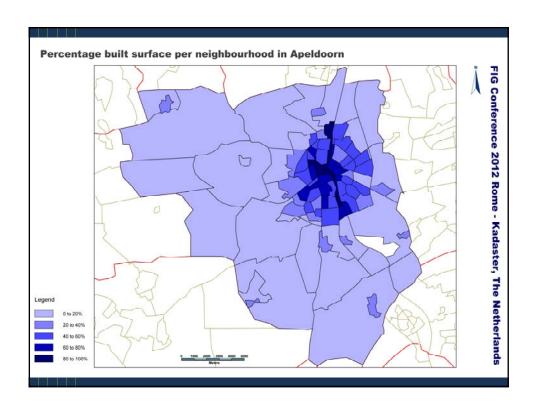
- 6 indicators for social, economic and environmental sustainability
- projected on neighbourhood scale in Apeldoorn
- cadastral, environmental, socio-economic and real estate data from:
- Kadaster, Central Bureau for Statistics (CBS), and Leefbaarometer (liveability monitor)

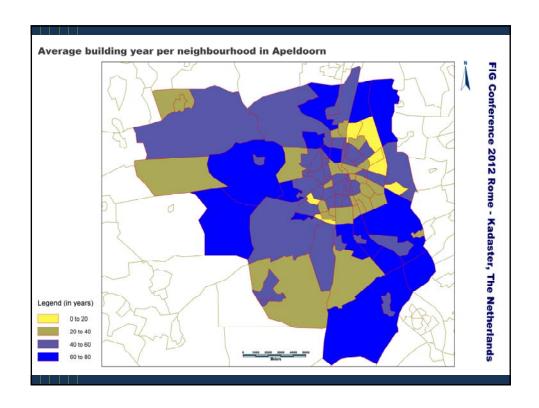
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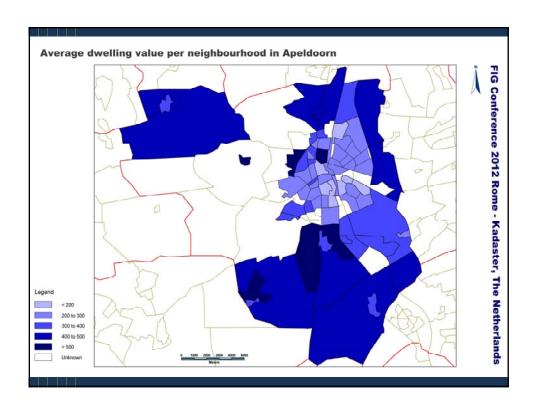
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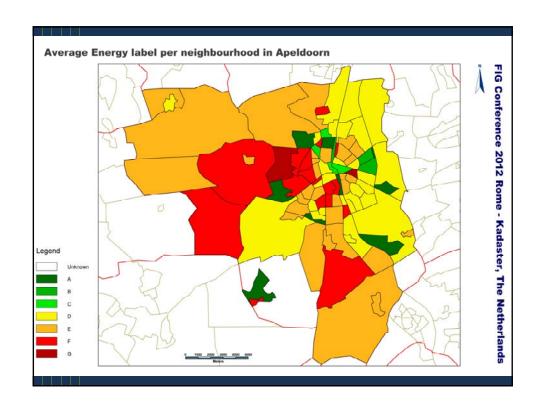


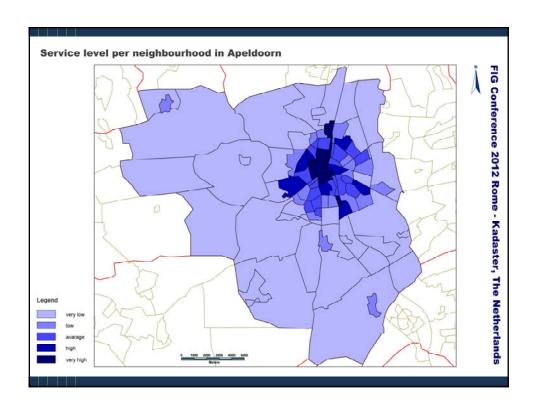


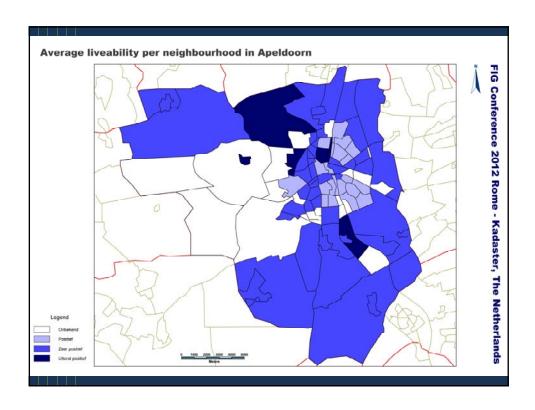


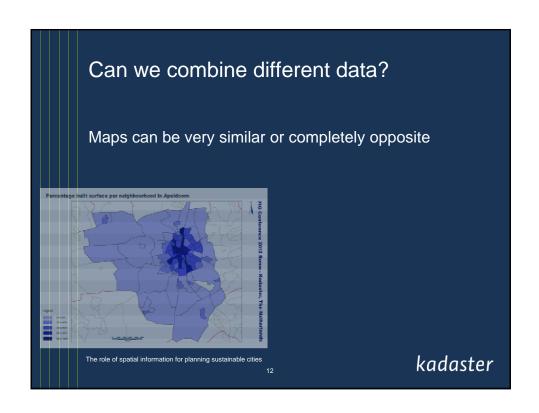












Conclusions

- Planning & policy sustainable cities a challenge.
- Scores per neighbourhood cannot be added
- Spatial context & clear vision on sustainability > to translate indicators into policy and plans.
- Careful interpretation essential
- Knowledge on geographical data crucial.

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