

Potential for use of environmental factors in urban planning

Ricardo Teixeira da Silva (Wageningen UR) Martine van der Ploeg (Wageningen UR) Hedwig van Delden (RIKS) Luuk Fleskens (Wageningen UR, University of Leeds)

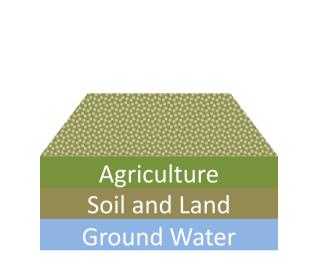


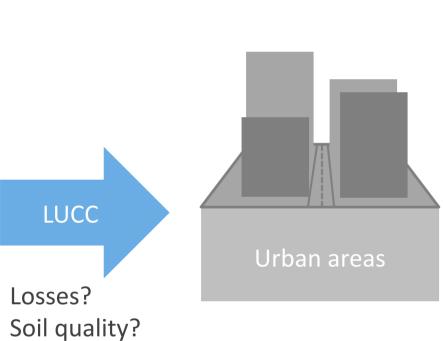


Context

Projections for population growth estimate,

on top of the current 7.4 billion world population, an increase of 2 billion people for the next 40 years. It is also projected that 66 per cent of the world population in live in urban areas. To the urban population growth cities are changing continuously land cover to urban areas. Such changes are a threat for natural resources and food production systems stability and capability to provide food and other functions. However, little has been done concerning a rational soil management for food production in urban and peri-urban areas





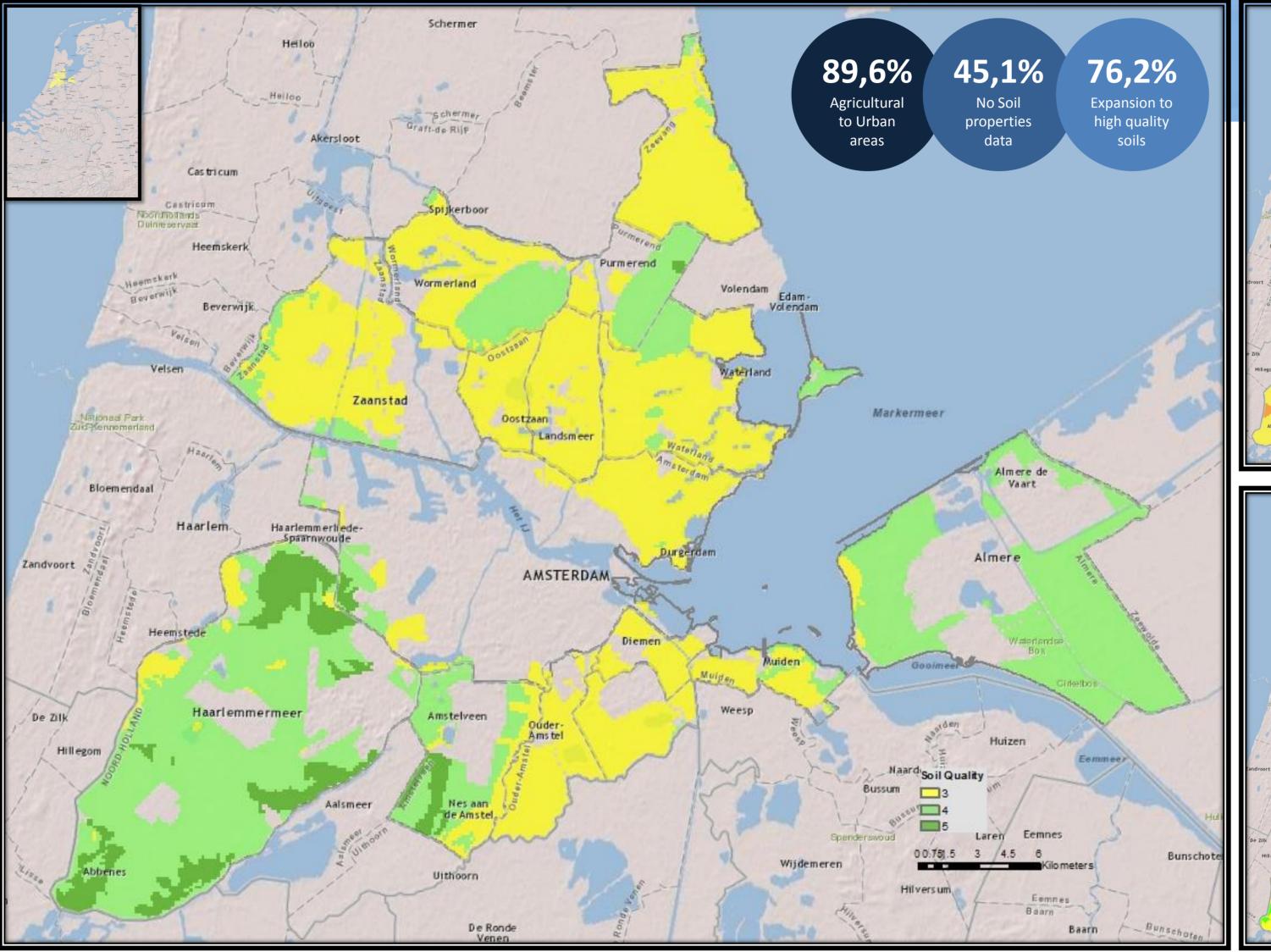


Figure 1. Amsterdam Metropolitan Area assessment. Left: Soil quality assessment. Top right: Water Storage Capacity. Bottom left: Soil Depth.

Driving forces Societal response Other driving forces Natural and human Agronomic, vegetative, structural, Properties of the Soil process Soil threat Value Ecosystem service natural capital Soil structure **Provisioning** Inherent and • E.g. biomass Use value Salinization manageable maintenance Organic matter Compaction Nutrient cycling Desertification Water Ion retention and Floods and Recreation/ • E.g. water Vegetation exchange regulation Water cycling · Decline in organic Health and Gas cycling well-being Soil biological • E.g. provision Contamination Inspiration of inspiration and spiritual • Decline in soil biodiversity Ecosystem Human well-being Next steps

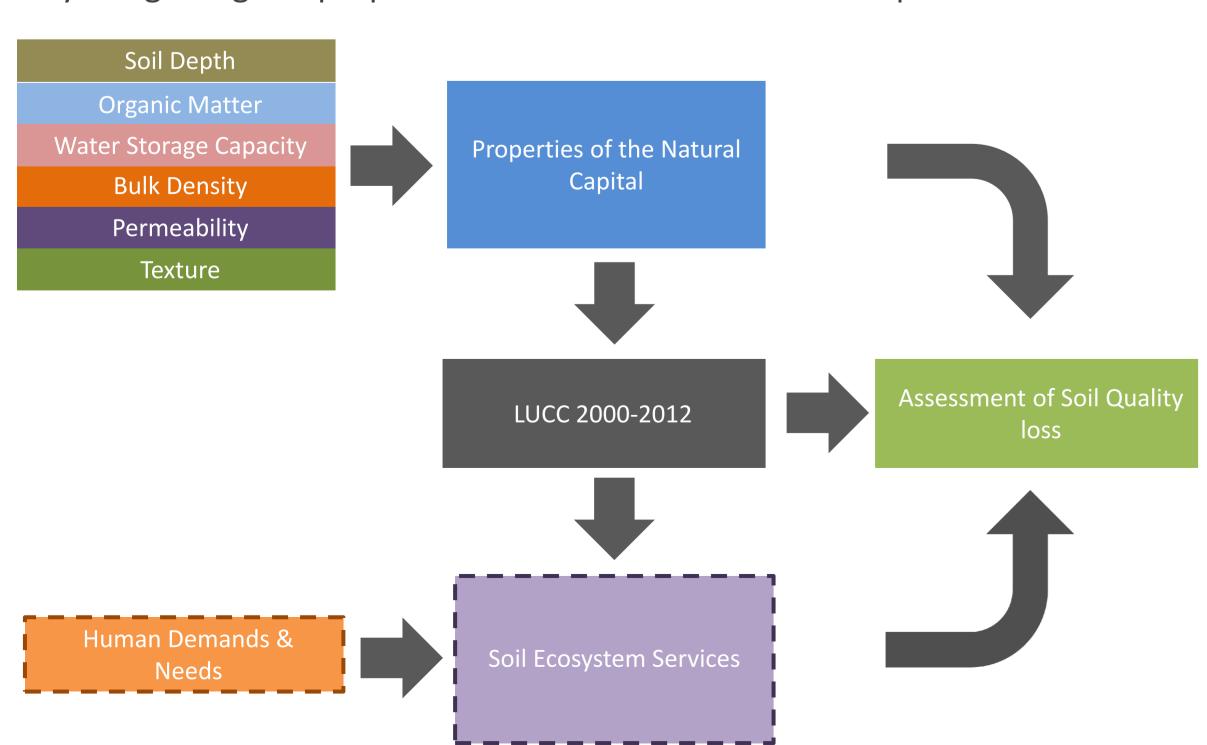
Spatial Planning on a metropolitan scale focus on strategic development and regional integration, so less on environmental factors. Next steps will focus on the development of Ecosystem Services to provide a tool to assess environmental factors and measure the losses in soil quality and benefits of the community.

Data & Methodology

Potential loss?

For the selection of data and development of the methodology it was considered both the integration of soil quality assessment and urban planning methods.

The main objective of the project is then to assess the quality of soil lost for urban expansion in the metropolitan areas of Amsterdam and Eindhoven, by integrating the properties of the soil and the services provided.



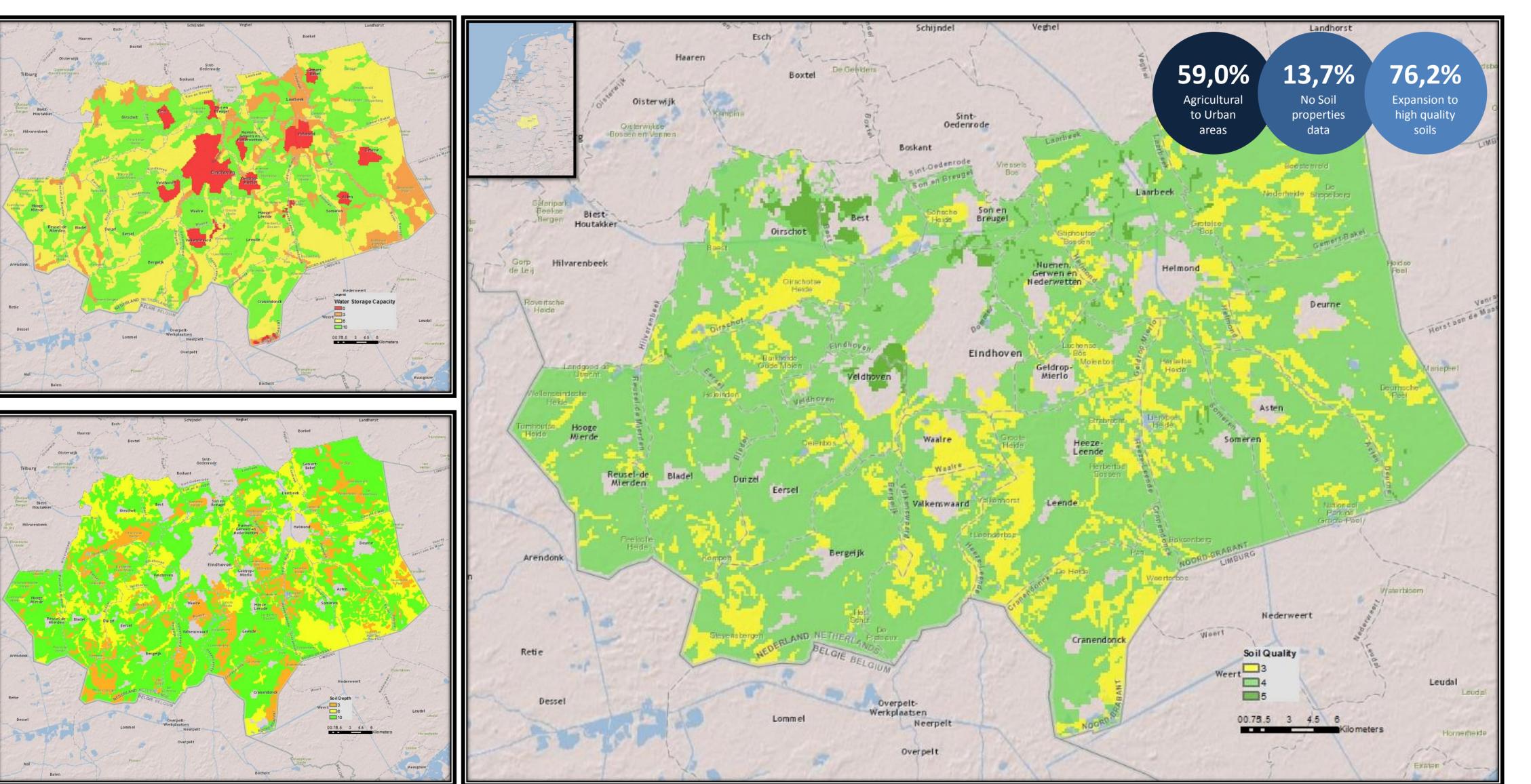


Figure 2. Eindhoven Metropolitan Area assessment. Left: Soil quality assessment. Top right: Water Storage Capacity. Bottom left: Soil Depth.

Schwilch, G., Bernet, L., Fleskens, L., Giannakis, E Leventon, J., Marañón, T., Mills, J., Short, C., Stolte, J., van Delden, H. & Verzandvoort, S., in press. Operationalizing Ecosystem Services for the Mitigation of Soil Threats: A Proposed Framework. Ecological Indicators.



