

# ASSESSING SUSTAINABLE URBAN DENSIFICATION USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Natasha Cabrera-Jara, Daniel Orellana, M. Augusta Hermida

“Measure what is measurable, and make measurable what is  
not so”  
*Galileo Galilei*

# 1. THE COMPACT CITY APPROACH



Organisers:



International Co-owners:



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From 1950 to 2010 the area that Cuenca occupied grew 25.14 times



Organisers:

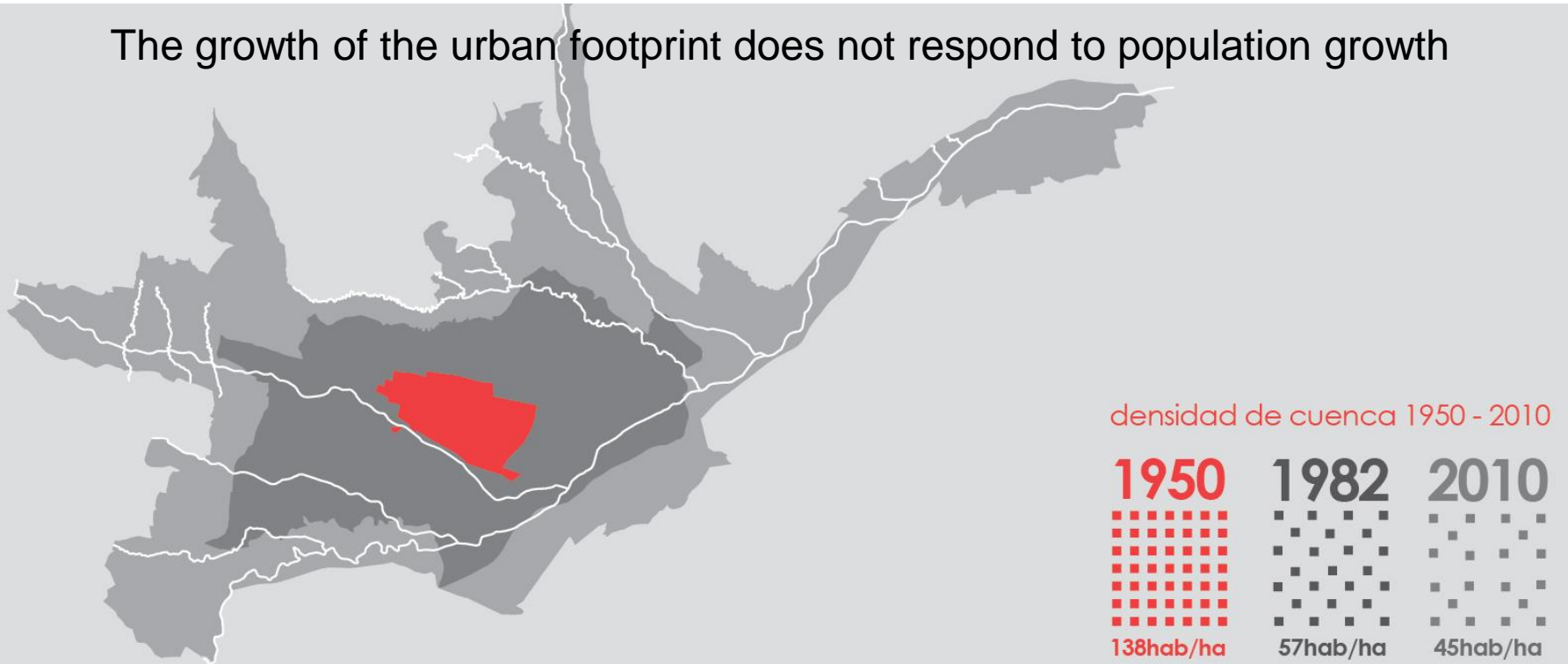


International Co-owners:



# 1. THE COMPACT CITY APPROACH

The growth of the urban footprint does not respond to population growth



In the last 50 years density has decrease a 67%



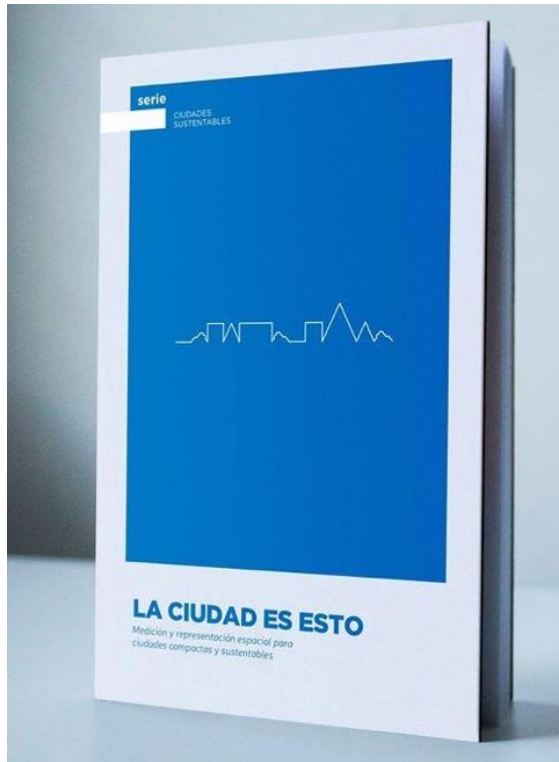
Organisers:



International Co-owners:



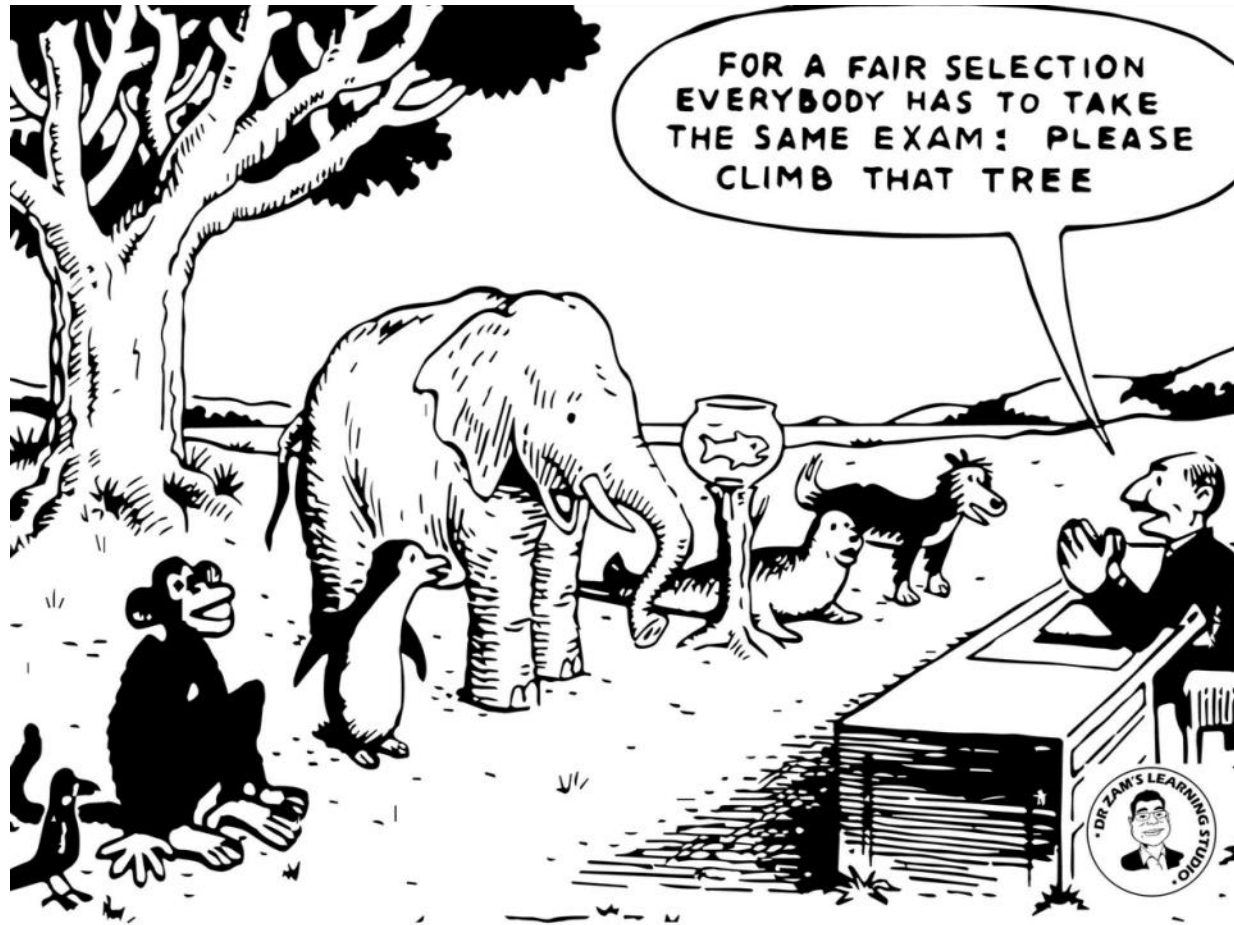
# 1. THE COMPACT CITY APPROACH



In “*La ciudad es esto*” we proposed an approach for **measuring sustainable densification** based on the idea of a **compact and complex city**

*LA CIUDAD ES ESTO* *Medición y representación espacial para ciudades compactas y sustentables* (Hermida et al., 2015)

# 1. THE COMPACT CITY APPROACH



# 1. THE COMPACT CITY APPROACH

20

indicators  
4 axes

## Socio-spatial integration

- Provision of infrastructure
- Percentage of households in narrow circumstances
- Socio-spatial segregation

## Diversity of uses

- Urban complexity
- Ratio of activity and residence
- Daily commerce activities
- Spatial and functional continuity of corridor

## Urban green

- Permeability of public land
- Green area per capita
- Volume of green in public space
- Proximity to the nearest green area
- Simultaneous proximity to 3 types of green areas

## Compactness

- Urban housing density
- Inhabitants density
- Absolute compactness
- Percentage of pedestrian road
- Alternative transportation proximity
- Pedestrian accessibility
- Percentage of closed condominium
- Empty lots area

## 2. SPATIAL HETEROGENEITY

Urban indicators are inherently **spatial**. We need to know **WHERE**, not only **WHAT** is sustainable.



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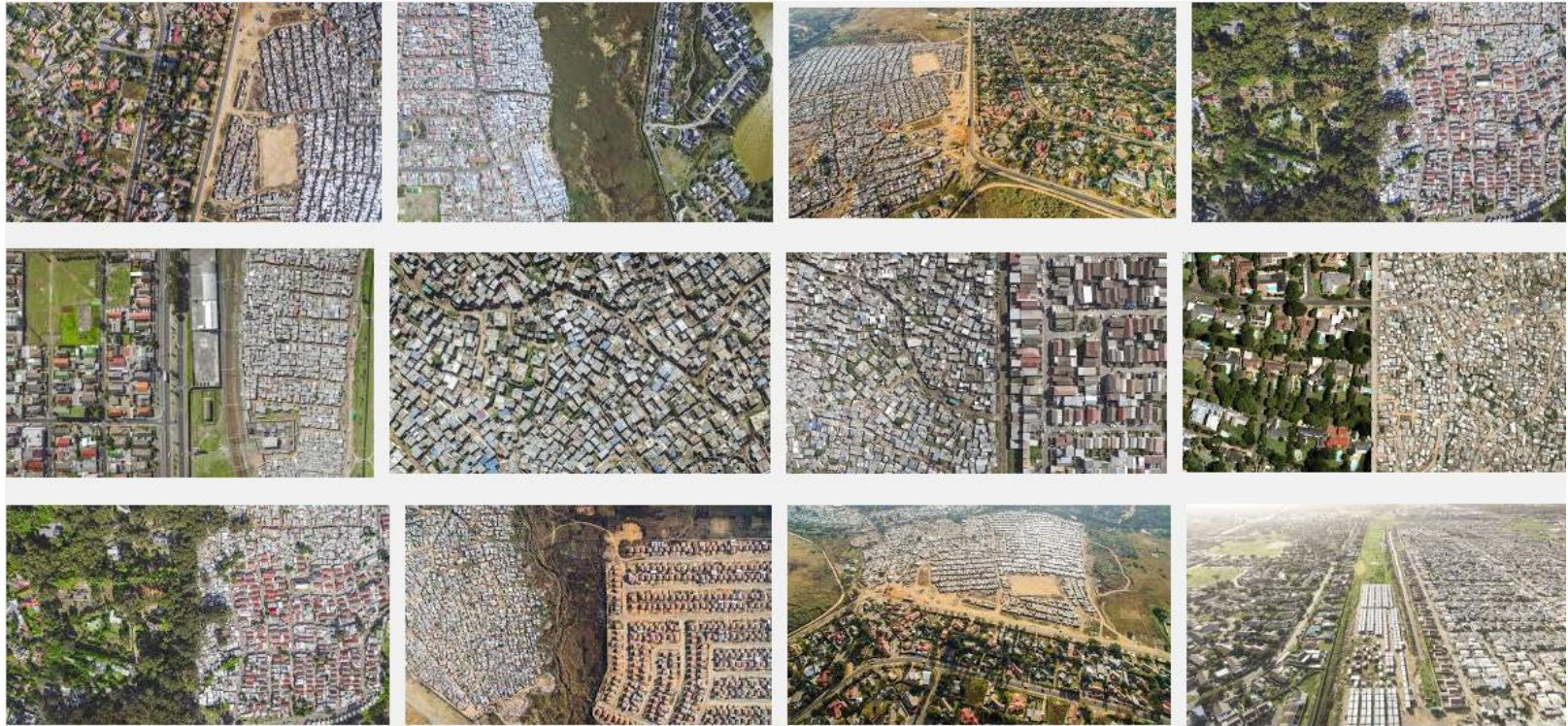


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# 2. SPATIAL HETEROGENEITY



”Not all neighbourhoods are created equal”

# 3. REPLICABILITY AND COMPARABILITY

An indicators system must:

- Allow to **compare** different cases
- Be able to monitor **changes** in time
- Have a **transparent** and replicable methodology.
- Be **efficient** in time and resource consumption.



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# 4. MODERN TOOLBOX

## Sustainable Urban Densification Index

Sub-index	Indicator	Optimum value
Housing and diversity of uses	Urban housing density	>40 dwellings/hectare
	Urban complexity	>4
Pedestrian accessibility	Pedestrian accessibility	>75%
	Alternative transportation proximity	100%
Urban green	Green area per capita	>15m <sup>2</sup> /inhabitant
	Volume of green in public space	>30%
	Simultaneous proximity to three types of green areas	100%
Socio-spatial integration	Percentage of households in quartile 1	25%
	Socio-spatial segregation	0,76-1,25



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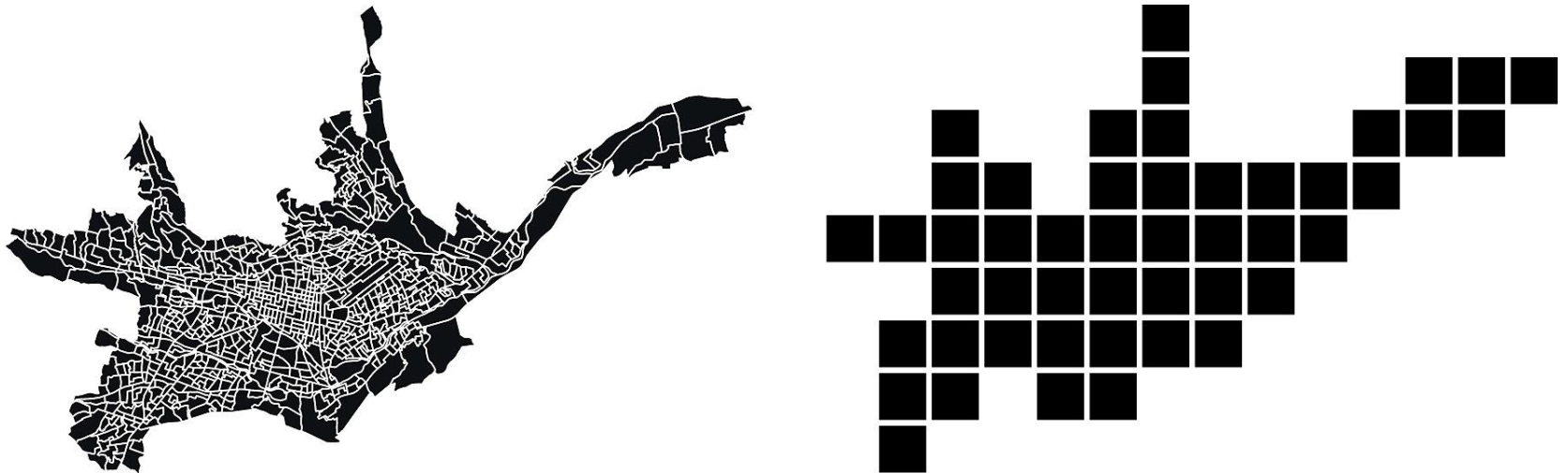
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## Spatial Abstraction



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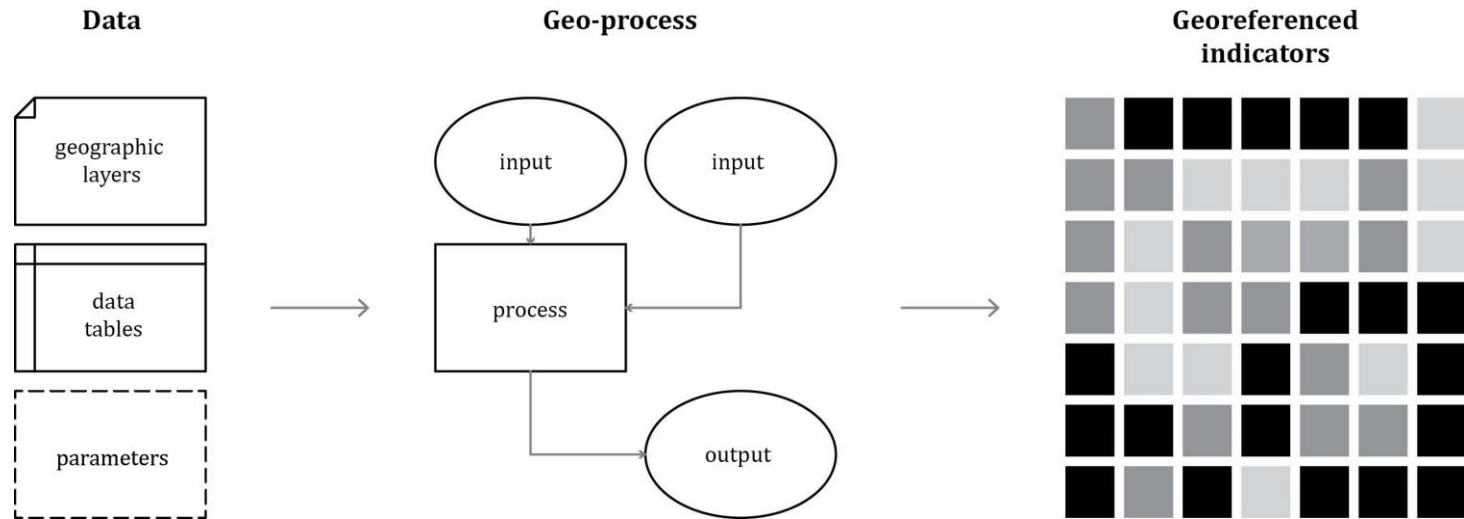


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# 4. MODEN TOOLBOX



A GIS ToolBox to facilitate the assessment of sustainable urban densification

# 4. MODEN TOOLBOX

## Indicators as Geo-processing tools

### 19. Porcentaje de Viviendas con Carencias

#### Descripción

Mide el porcentaje de viviendas que se encuentra en condiciones de carencia, determinado con base en el Índice de Condiciones de Vida (ICV). Este indicador evidencia el déficit en la satisfacción de necesidades de la población en la zona de estudio tomando en consideración cuatro elementos: la calidad de la vivienda, los servicios públicos, la educación y la afiliación a servicios de salud (Orellana & Osorio, 2014).

#### Fórmula Aplicada

$$\text{Porcentaje de Viviendas con Carencias} = \frac{\text{Número de Viviendas con Carencias}}{\text{Total de Viviendas}} \cdot 100$$

#### Cálculo

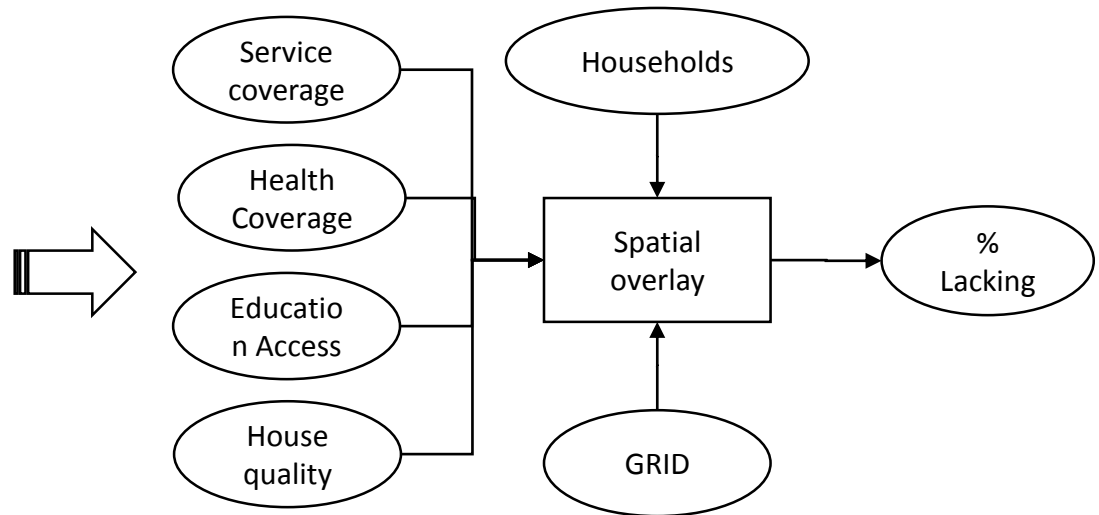
Se identifican las viviendas que no cumplen con el umbral mínimo de condiciones de vida. Se considera que un hogar ha cumplido con las mínimas condiciones de vida cuando obtiene un valor igual o mayor a 0,95 en su ICV ( $ICV \geq 0,95$ ).

Los datos necesarios para la construcción del ICV y para conocer el número total de viviendas se obtienen del *Censo de Población y Vivienda 2010*, información proporcionada por el *Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC)*, a nivel de manzana.

#### Valor Óptimo Propuesto

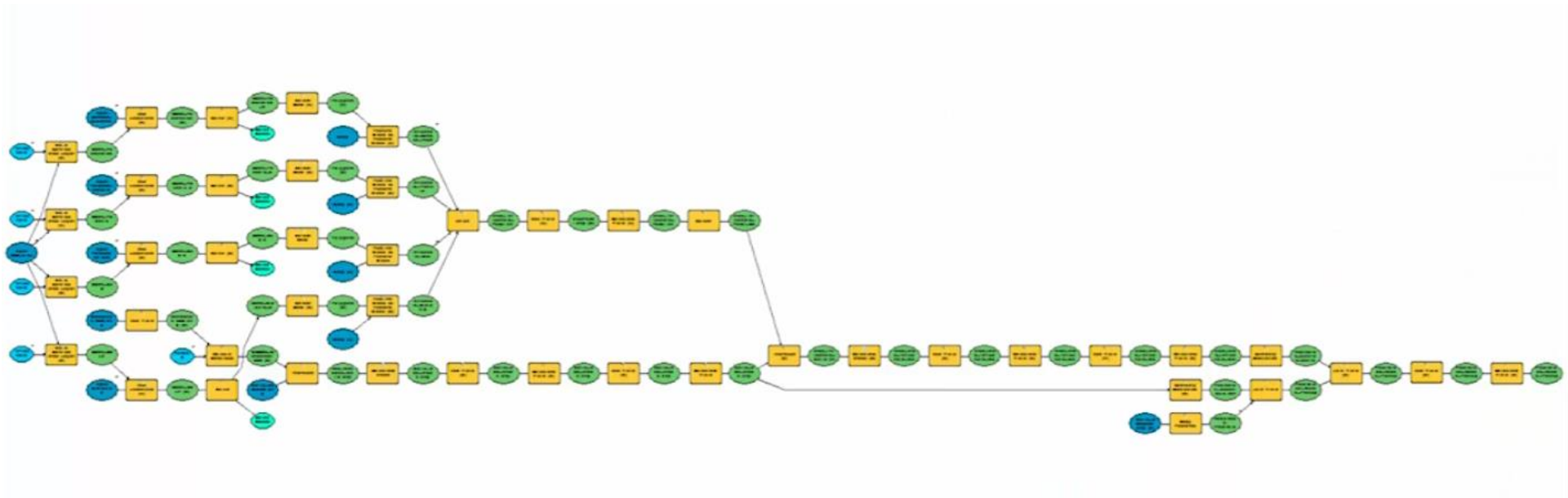
0,00%\*

\*Rango determinado con base en los estudios del proyecto MODEN (2013).



# 4. MODERN TOOLBOX

## Automation



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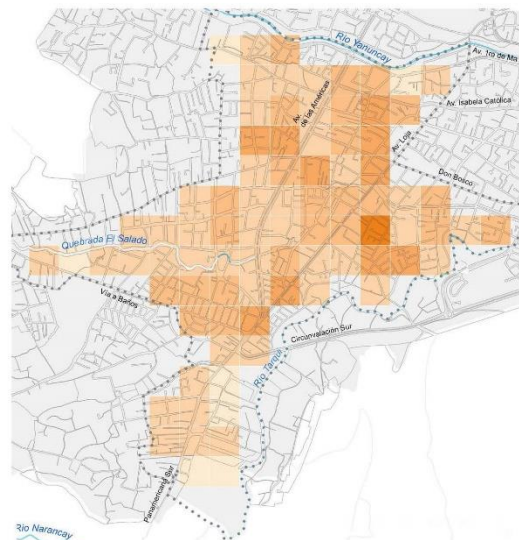


International Co-owners:



# 4. MODEN TOOLBOX

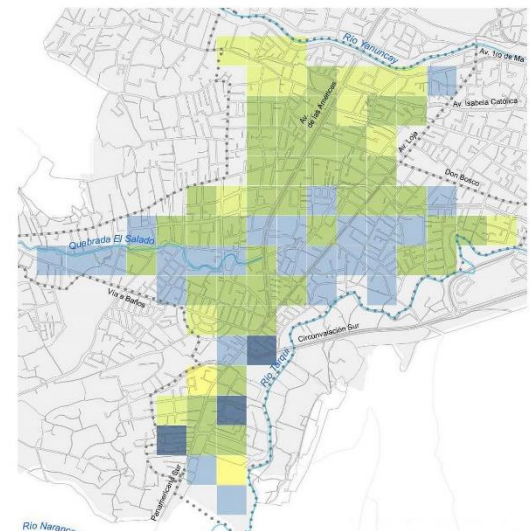
## Spatial Representation and visualization



Urban housing density



Simultaneous proximity to three types of green areas



Socio-spatial segregation

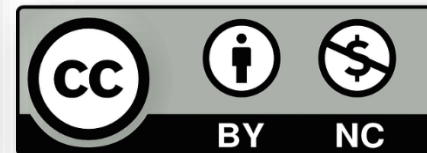


# 4. MODEN TOOLBOX

## Distribution and dissemination



- Digital copy of the book “*La ciudad es esto*”
- ToolBox Installer
- Sample data
- User manual
- Video tutorial



<http://lactalab.ucuenca.edu.ec/investigacion/toolbox-densificacion-urbana-sustentable/>



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# 5. CONCLUSIONS

## The MODEN Toolbox:

- Facilitates the **evaluation** of urban sustainability using a clear, replicable methodology.
- Allows the **parameterization** of the calculations and representation ranges, for different assessment approaches.
- Promotes the **debate** about different ways of assessing the parameters that affect sustainability, especially in terms of densification.
- User-friendly implementation allows **exploring what-if scenarios** and assess impacts of urban interventions.



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# 5. CONCLUSIONS

## Limitations and outlook:

- Quality and availability of required data are **highly variable** for the Latin American cities.
- Implementing a version for **open-source** software (QGIS)
- Looking for other researchers and practitioners willing to **test, implement and improve** the toolbox.



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# Thank you



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