

# Towards a new urban green vision in Groningen: what is the current role of green spaces in the community on a city, neighbourhood and street level ?



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# Abstract

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Green spaces are important for the quality of life in cities. Not only for residents but for climate adaptation and ecology as well. The municipality of Groningen is aware of this and is aiming for a new urban green vision. This thesis tries to understand the differences in functions, visitors, opinions and needs between green spaces on multiple scales in the city of Groningen. The primary research question is *How can urban green spaces be positioned in the context of Groningen?* The answer to this research question is valuable for matching the supply of urban green spaces with the demand of human needs. What are the wishes and perceptions of different stakeholders and how to use them?

The aim of this study is to get to know more about the reasons for visiting green spaces in the city of Groningen. How is green used, what are the preferences of (potential) visitors and how to combine them with (potential) functions of green? The usage patterns can lead to more reasoned insights of what actually happens in a city. The used methods are reviewing the current urban green vision, an internet-based survey with 252 respondents and observations in the summer of 2017. The online survey made use of a spatial analysis tool to bundle urban green experiences by mapping them. This thesis contributes to research about how to make cities healthy for residents and how to get more grip on matching green with residents' preferences in a shifting urban context.

A triangle is created consisting of the role, the scale and the function of an urban green area. This triangle helps in recognizing urban green in the right urban context. The role differs from dysfunctional unused natural green to multifunctional used green. The scale relates to the level of attraction of visitors, from a street level to a city level. The function relates to the three used themes social aspects, healthy ageing and climate adaptation/ecology. These are similar to the used themes Planet and People in the current urban green vision of Groningen. All aspects can be affected, positive and negative, by several urban developments. Therefore, the position of green may change over time.

Based on observations on three different levels and the use of an online survey several conclusions are made. Green spaces are mainly visited alone. The majority of the respondents visits urban green once a week and is willing to travel 5-15 minutes by bike or foot. The accessibility of neighbourhood green is, on average, graded with a 7.3 out of 10. The quantity of neighbourhood green is, on average, graded with a 6.7 out of 10. Attractive green spaces are related to green on a city level. These green areas are well used as well. Green spaces on a neighbourhood level are more suited for exercise activities, less for relaxation. Green spaces on a street level can be more related to visual aspects, less for usage. There are opportunities to increase the usage numbers of several green spaces when a free and safe environment is created alongside a good design. This (new) upgraded green can compensate for expected rising pressures in other green areas. In this context, quality is more important than quantity to attract visitors. The majority of the respondents agreed on the quotes to design urban green to be climate adaptive (92,6%), to strengthen nature (82,6%) and for leisure (74,1%). There is a low willingness on helping to manage urban green (34,7%) but a higher willingness on paying more municipal taxes for strengthening urban green (45,2%).

In order to really exploit the potential benefits of social aspects, healthy ageing and climate adaptation/ecology more detailed data is necessary relating to social factors on a neighbourhood level. Only then, diverse designs could actually lead to synergies of intended green functions on multiple scales.

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# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Urban green spaces

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Urban green spaces play an important role for the quality of life in cities (Artmann et al., 2017; Dadvand et al., 2016; Ekkel & De Vries, 2017; Gascon et al., 2016; Herzele & Wiedemann, 2003). Examples of urban green spaces are playing fields, forests, parklands and fields (Van Herzele & Wiedemann, 2003; Richardson et al., 2013). A broadly used definition of urban green spaces is, however, not found. For instance, Fan et al. (2017) see green spaces in cities “...as public parks and other green spaces that are accessible to the general public and managed by the local government.” (p.178). Ekkel & De Vries (2017), on the other hand, used an approach to look into the suitability of types of nature to their research. They distinguished the countryside, blue space and small natural areas and elements. Artmann et al. (2017) used only two types of green spaces though: private gardens and public spaces like a park or forest. A certain distinction is also made by the European Environmental Agency (2011) where private gardens, cemeteries, buildings within parks and natural vegetation that is not managed like urban parks are not seen as green urban areas. The EEA (2011) sees green urban areas as public green spaces for mainly recreational use. A more extended version of urban green spaces is presented by Anguluri & Narayanan (2017): “Bio-parks, parks, gardens, places of recreation, informal green spaces such as aquatic fronts, green spaces surrounding historical sites, railway and road corridors and native vegetation types constitute the Urban Green Spaces (UGS) of a city” (p. 58).

When combining the presented versions of urban green spaces above this thesis sees urban green spaces as all the private and public open green areas in a city, including waterscapes. Although waterscapes will not have an explicit role in this thesis, they can be of importance to urban green usage. Concluding, the following definition, specified on the used case of this research, is used: urban green spaces are all the green accessible areas within the city border of Groningen.

Urban green spaces fulfil several functions. Not only can they be used to relax and sport, but they have a positive influence on people’s well-being and climate adaptation as well (Aronson et al., 2017; Artmann et al., 2017; Chiesura, 2004; Dadvand et al., 2016; Demuzere et al., 2014; Foster et al., 2011; Jim, 2004; Maimaitiyiming et al., 2014). Richardson et al. (2013) concluded in their research that the proximity to urban green supports better mental health for its users. Although the respondents were physically active, this higher activity not fully explained the better health conditions. Additionally, urban green can have positive effects on preserving the nature aspect, in particular if useful partnerships between governments, residents and planners are fostered (Aronson et al., 2017; Jim, 2004). Efficient use of space and the implementation of multiple functions of green can therefore lead to more livable and sustainable cities (Chiesura, 2004; Jim, 2004; Wang & Banzhaf, 2018). The relations between the use of urban green spaces, their visitors and the design are of importance to exploit its potential benefits also in practice.

## 1.2 Urban green spaces in Groningen

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The municipality of Groningen is working towards a new urban green vision, a substitution of the current green vision 'Groene Pepers'. The knowledge gap is which exact role the current urban green spaces have in the community of Groningen. In other words, how are the current green spaces used and do they meet intended green functions? With this information, a vision can be developed that converges with the wishes, needs and experiences of the green space visitors.

A popular green area in the city of Groningen is the Noorderplantsoen, an urban park close to the city centre. Sometimes it is overcrowded which leads to pollution and unsatisfied neighbours (RTV Noord, 2018). When the experiences of the visitors themselves are known, a suited approach is needed to decrease the usage pressure on the Noorderplantsoen.

An area-based approach can be a suited method in order to understand certain local aspects of the planning process. Comber et al. (2008) give an example of such an approach. By using a geographical information system (GIS) the access to green spaces in Leicester was analysed. The number of green spaces over the city was sufficient, though different religious and ethnic groups had considerable less access to the researched green spaces which means that potential functions of urban green were not fully met (Comber et al., 2008). What can be learned from this conclusion is that it will take some research for choosing either the selective upgrading of green spaces or creating new green areas. If there is an idea about the purposes that green should fulfil, the knowledge for whom is necessary as well. When linking design and local insights, more successfully urban areas can arise. This is an intended aspect of this thesis.

The aim of this study is to investigate urban green space functions and relate them to the current green vision of the municipality of Groningen, called Groene Pepers. For this reason, Groene Pepers will be analysed. The proposed new municipal programme will focus more on green space in relation to healthy ageing and climate adaptability. A proven successful combination according to several researchers, examples are the mental health status improvements and a rising of the resilience of cities to climate change (Aronson et al., 2017; Artmann et al., 2017; Chiesura, 2004; Dadvand et al., 2016; Demuzere et al., 2014; Foster et al., 2011; Jim, 2004; Maimaitiyiming et al., 2014; Stigsdotter et al., 2010). In order to successfully implement a new urban green programme, full information is needed of the current green structure plus current and potential green space users.

One topic that can influence the new urban green vision is the maintenance aspect. When upgrading current green structures or creating new urban parks, the capacity of the municipality to manage these spaces will probably not be infinite. A possible solution would be to favour civic initiatives in management tasks to retain an agreed quality of green. McCormack et al. (2010) conclude that the involvement of people from outside can lead to green spaces that represent more the community needs. A certain involvement can be management, design and/or redesign. Eventually, this will help to convince residents in the partaking of managing these parks (McCormack et al., 2010). However, the question remains if this also works in practice, like in a city of Groningen.

To analyse the green structures in the city of Groningen, a survey research will be used in order to know more about the experiences of the green space visitors. Wishes, needs and actual experiences are topics to be researched. In this study, data will be gathered from multiple scales. Types of green spaces that attract people on a city level, on a neighbourhood level and on a street level. Interesting aspects are the differences between visitors, functions, usage of one certain green space over another and missed types of green spaces. When linking usage patterns with the latest scientific insights, a

reasoned story can be told. An introduction of the scientific aspects of this thesis will be given in the following section.

### **1.3 Scientific relevance**

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The academic relevance of this thesis is related to the residents and visitors perceptions of current and desired green spaces and the municipality new urban green vision. What is needed for developing new designs, which triggers should be embedded for linking spatial design with healthy ageing and climate adaptation? Two topics that will be discussed in chapter two. This thesis follows the desire to plan for the community, make plans that work in practice by taking into account the current social context and combine this with the needed function of a place to relax, meeting others, or to recreate. Current literature is aiming for matching preferences with functions. Though, this is still too abstract for planning practice. This thesis tries to position urban green in the right context where role, function and scale are taken into account. The innovative used method of this thesis is a spatial analysis tool to bundle the presented aspects by mapping them in relation to observations of multiple individual green spaces on different scale levels.

This research will elaborate on the lack of using citizen's green space perceptions for new urban park visions. Research is done about the experiences of visitors of green spaces (Chiesura, 2004). This thesis wants to make clear the differences between multiple green spaces in Groningen. For example, how accessible are green spaces for different population groups (Comber et al., 2008)? Furthermore, who are urban green visitors and what are the motivations to use (or not use) a specific green space (Van den Berg et al., 2017)? The incorporation of these motivations from visitors into (new) policy programmes will be researched.

When knowing the use patterns of certain spaces, a more reasoned insight can be given of what actually happens in a city. Does this represent a (new) policy strategy? Like McCormack et al. (2010) pointed out, future studies about physical activity in urban green spaces need multiple data collection methods. This in order to cross-reference social structure. For instance, the cross-reference of use patterns. Data on location is therefore needed (McCormack et al., 2010). This thesis will make use of data on location by researching the activities in multiple urban green spaces. Activities that will, presumably, say more about the appreciation of these spaces (or the lack of it).

In addition, the results of this thesis are valuable for linking supply, (semi-) natural ecosystems (Derkzen et al., 2017), and demand, human needs or lifestyle changes (Derkzen et al., 2017), regarding green spaces in cities. What are the wishes and perceptions of different stakeholders and how to use them? In this case, the actual users, residents and the municipality. The researched green areas will be related to the latest planning debate about the roles that green spaces (can) have in the urban context. Derkzen et al. (2017) presented roles that differ from dysfunctional unused natural green to multifunctional used green. The role of each researched green space will be examined, likewise the needed steps to come to the proposed synergies between green areas (Hansen et al., 2017). To reflect on the current urban green vision of Groningen at the same time, a further step in the planning debate will be made with observations and survey data.

## 1.4 Societal relevance

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The societal relevance is related to sustainability in terms of urban space pressures, urban green designs and human and ecological health. This thesis contributes to research about how to make cities more climate adaptive and healthy for residents. The link of desired social functions of green space and actual functions that green space have in practice will be made, likewise linking the review of the current green programme to actual green performances in practice. A more structured approach towards a new urban green programme is then possible. The experiences and needs of the green space users can be used as the third pillar, alongside healthy ageing and climate adaptation, in order to make realistic plans in light of rising urban space pressures.

Chiesura (2003) already pointed out that there are differences between groups of people that use green spaces, namely in their attitude and motivations for visiting an urban park. The differences are related to the individual profile, such as age (Chiesura, 2003), religion and ethnicity (Comber et al., 2008). According to this argument, based on age differences green spaces near young residents would preferably have a different design compared to neighbourhoods where the residents are older.

To conclude, the reasons behind the usage patterns are being analysed in the city of Groningen. What motivates users to visit the popular green spaces and what is needed, according to potential visitors, to make others attractive as well? For example in light of decreasing (potential) pressure issues. Strategic policy steps can then be taken to make sustainable urban green spaces alongside urban developments that fit the right functions. Furthermore, strategic spatial design steps can likewise be taken to match peoples' preferences. Also, the results can be helpful for other municipalities for setting up a new urban park programme that fits in the right context.

## 1.5 Research questions

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This thesis will answer the primary research question:

*How can urban green spaces be positioned in the urban context of the city of Groningen?*

The answer to the main research question will be found with help of the following secondary research questions:

- What is the current urban green vision of Groningen?
- Which functions and roles can green spaces fulfil?
- Which types of green spaces are there in Groningen?
- What are the general experiences of green space visitors in Groningen?
- Which role do green spaces fulfil in the community of Groningen on a city, neighbourhood and street level?

The aim of this study is to know more about the reasons behind the visitation of green spaces in Groningen. The actual experiences of (potential) visitors and (potential) functions of green will be researched, as well as the understanding of the connection of green spaces on a multi-scale level.

## 1.6 Structure of the thesis

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This thesis is based upon a theoretical framework. A chapter where the different aspects, roles and functions of urban green spaces will be analysed. The three themes are social aspects, healthy ageing and climate adaptation/ecology. The thesis will then continue with the methodology, a chapter where the used tools and methods for data collection methods are presented, followed by the analysis of results. A discussion of the results and latest literature will be presented afterwards. A conclusion of the main findings will end this thesis.

Theoretical Framework	Analysing the three themes 'social aspects', 'healthy ageing' and 'climate adaptation/ecology' alongside green space roles in the urban context.
Methodology	Presenting the used methods for the observations and internet based survey.
Results	Presenting the results of the urban green vision review of Groningen. Furthermore, presenting the gathered data from the survey and observations on multiple scales.
Discussion	Discussing the results with the presented planning literature from the theoretical framework.
Conclusion	Presenting the main findings, limitations and suggestions for future research.
References	Overview of the used literature.
Annex	Presentation of the internet based survey results, the observations, Geographical Information System steps, pictures and other relevant maps.

Table 1.1 Overview thesis

## 2. Theoretical framework

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This thesis is built upon the urban green themes ‘social aspects’, ‘healthy ageing’ and ‘climate adaptation/ecology’. Before introducing the three used urban green themes more in depth, an analysis will be given of the roles of urban green spaces in the urban context of urbanisation and potential management issues plus solutions.

Urbanisation can lead to a shortage of available ground in the future. Furthermore, urbanisation can affect human health and ecosystems (Tzoulas et al., 2007). How to react to that when knowing that improvements of current green infrastructure require space? One possibility is using the concept of smart cities, as shown by Anguluri & Narayanan (2017). This concept is based upon using information and communication technologies in urban design, which will result in more knowledge of how a city functions thereby taking relevant actions suiting the context. Another possibility, though more or less similar to smart cities, is the concept of compact cities. An ideal focusing on efficient planning in dense areas thereby preventing urban sprawl (Burton, 2000). The most important factor of a smart city is the implementation of multifunctionality, divided into spatial assessment, planning principles and design and management principles (Hansen et al., 2017). However, the connection between urban planning and urban green specifically still need to be made.

When planning with urban green for the benefit of social demands, Anguluri & Narayanan (2017) speak of Urban Green Infrastructure. This is a nuance to the used term of Urban Green Space in this thesis where also dysfunctional green areas are part of. Wang & Banzhaf (2018) describe Green Infrastructure as a sustainable planning approach because it uses spaces for the combination of ecology and human well-being efficiently. An example of using green infrastructure is the improvement of biodiversity conservation by balanced design and use aspects (Aronson et al., 2017). Meaning, when knowing the exact functions of green space and what is needed to exploit that preferred function, a balanced approach can actually lead to multifunctional green suiting the compact city idea. The green infrastructure aspect is of relevance to the planning debate in how to see urban green in the light of (potential) visitors and their experiences. And, maybe even more important, in light of the potential functions of green for a whole city.

Multifunctionality is a recurring concept in urban green planning to exploit the benefits of urban green spaces. Hansen et al. (2017) give five recommendations for multifunctional urban green infrastructure in the, compact, urban context:

1. Make systematic spatial assessments in order to set priorities to exploit certain functions.
2. To ensure multifunctionality, standards and guidelines are needed which are linked with policies.
3. Multiple kinds of green spaces across the city should allow function interrelations.
4. Know the potential of each green space to provide specific functions.
5. Urban green space development needs collaboration between government, non-governmental stakeholders and citizens.

In short, municipalities need to know the potential functions of a green space in light of the context at first. ‘Right’ governance can then exploit these functions in order to establish proposed synergies between multiple green spaces within a city (Hansen et al., 2017). Synergies are, however, only possible if the actual functions of green are known. Wang & Banzhof (2017) identify four roles related to urban, multifunctional, green:

- A. Improving and promoting ecosystem services.
- B. Promotion of human well-being.

C. Protection of biodiversity and ecosystems.

D. Support sustainable management and supporting a green economy development.

The four roles are connected to social, ecological and economic functions. Even though the economic aspect will not be discussed in this research, the other roles are still too broad to specifically incorporate into a green policy programme. Derkzen et al. (2017) distinguish four, shifting, main roles for urban green spaces: traditional urban green space, degraded urban green space, function-designed urban green space and novel multifunctional urban green space. In short, the roles differ from dysfunctional unused natural green to multifunctional used green.

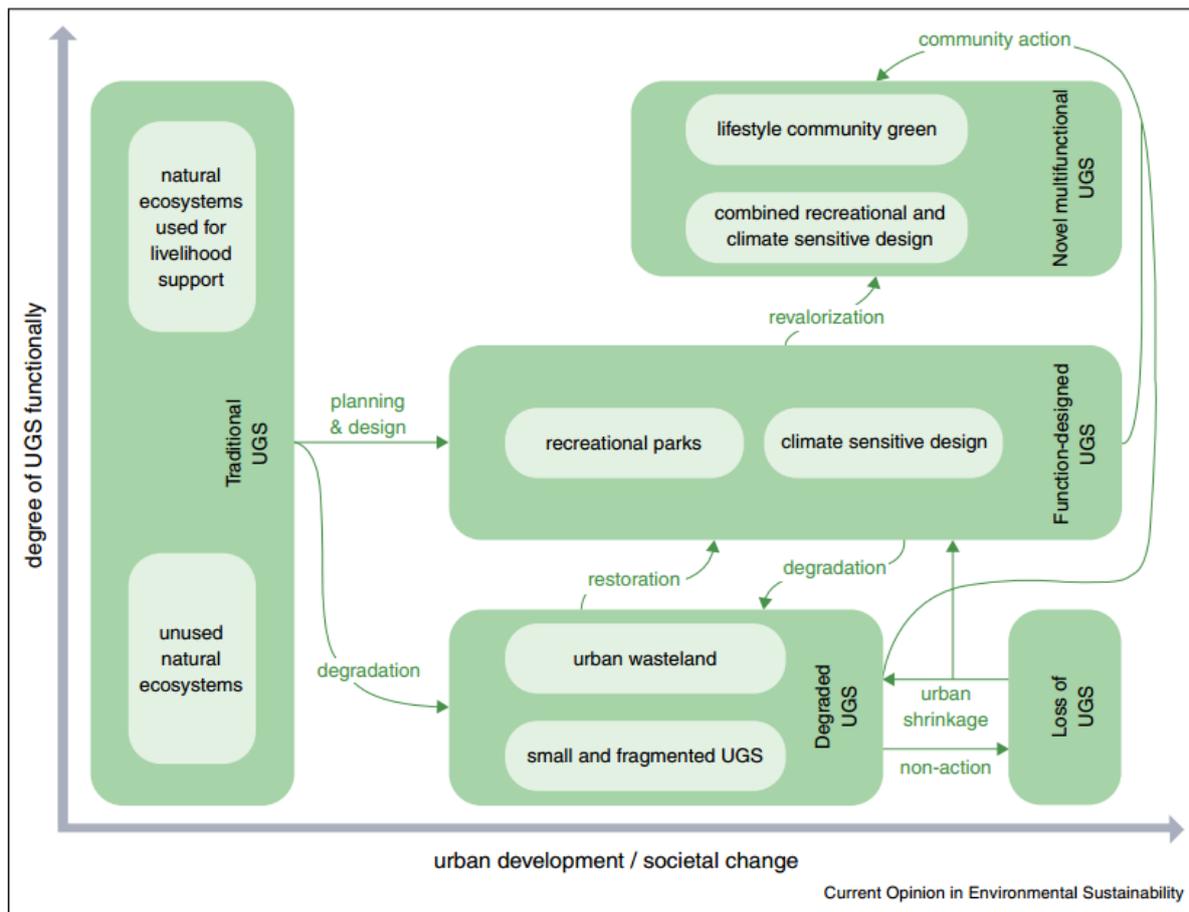


Figure 2.1. Green space roles and triggers plus interventions (Derkzen et al., 2017)

Figure 2.1 shows the roles in relation to functionality and urban development. The novel-multifunctional urban green space of Derkzen et al. (2017) follows the sustainable park concept of Cranz & Boland (2004). This concept uses activities relating to healthy ageing besides having an ecologically healthy green area, where an urban green space should be part of the larger urban context. The city level should ensure an ecological buffer that would compensate the urbanisation effects, the neighbourhood level should focus on street level green and urban parks (Cranz & Boland, 2004; Li et al., 2005). There is a role for several promoters, like (non-)governmental stakeholders, needed to balance the meant functions in the urban context (Cranz & Boland, 2004; Tzoulas et al., 2007). A certain preferred balance between the functions of green infrastructure and the (intended) role of a specific green space is also part of the proposed recommendations of Hansen et al. (2017). Though, this does not mean that this would work in every context. Therefore, there should be room for flexibility.

Figure 2.1 shows that the roles can shift by planning and design or non-action. The roles can give guidance to planners in how to see an individual urban green space in relation to intended functions of a municipal programme for instance. To improve unused natural ecosystems for recreational usage, planning and design are needed (Derkzen et al., 2017). Or, urbanisation can lead to degradation of green spaces to fragmented green spaces when there is a lack of action by either citizens or authorities. Derkzen et al. (2017) showed six certain key triggers and interventions which are also represented in figure 2.1:

*- Degradation*

Green spaces may lose their quality, quantity and function without clear agreements about management and maintenance.

*- Planning and design*

City green has often a relation with planning and design and a link with functional designed green. An example is city parks who are planned for recreation. The intended functions and design are mainly part of a local authority programme, like a green vision from a municipality.

*- Revalorization*

In contrast to planning and design, revalorization has a link with multifunctionality. Participatory planning with residents or private parties can lead to connections of recreation and climate adaptation for instance.

*- Community action*

Urban green developments can be caused by bottom-up incentives. This is contradictory to top-down approaches from a government. Community action has often a link with local, nearby, green and intends to improve the green to the resident's needs.

*- Restoration*

Dysfunctional, degraded, green can be restored to functional green spaces with help of citizen organisations, government parties or private parties who take the lead.

*- Urban shrinkage and re-greening*

For demographic or economical shrinking cities there are opportunities to use scarce space for green development. The choice is then to be made to invest in which type of green: biodiversity, recreation or agriculture are potential functions for a city.

According to Derkzen et al. (2017) the challenge is to design green spaces in such a manner that bottom-up and top-down approaches are balanced and that long-term visions also value short-term benefits. Meaning that, for instance, recreational aspects are balanced with ecological needs. Spatial assessments, recommendation 1 of Hansen et al. (2017), help planners to get to know which interventions can actually work in a given context or not. The potential management issues will then be researched as well.

Anguluri & Narayanan (2017) already concluded that the maintenance of urban green is a challenge. Users of urban green spaces are concerned with the quality of green areas as well (Gearin & Kahle, 2006; Baharuddin et al., 2010). Baharuddin et al. (2010) concluded that there is a need to expand green spaces and an information flow, initiated by the government, to promote and preserve urban green spaces. Aronson et al. (2017), however, proposed to use coordinated and heterogeneous management types on a city, neighbourhood and street scale. The management challenge is to balance human needs and biodiversity, just like balancing the right green functions. The question is how to set up certain management types?

When a municipality does not have all the possibilities to have a central focus on green, a collaborative network among stakeholders is an option to ensure qualitative green (Aronson et al., 2017). Another option is contracting out of maintenance, part of the New Public Management where market mechanisms are leading. This option is positive for economic and managerial reasons, but negative for the service quality (Lindholst, 2017). Because of the latter consequence, the quality inequity of multiple urban green spaces can grow and may eventually lead to degraded green spaces, mentioned by Derkzen et al. (2017). To prevent a certain direction of inequity, Tan & Samsudin (2017) proposed a more labour demanding direct planning at a neighbourhood level in order to get to know contradictory patterns to those of a city level. At a neighbourhood level, stakeholders can then contribute to planning tasks. Initiatives can arise from a government perspective, scientific perspective, or by stakeholders themselves (Soma et al., 2018). Important is that the contributors are aware of their roles and are not working alongside separated ways. Otherwise, urban green spaces can degrade to fragmented areas (Derkzen et al., 2017).

Concluding, the management tasks need to be balanced with the vigour of a municipality for a specific green space or green areas on a larger scale. Likewise, the long-term visions and short-term benefits need to be balanced in light of potential and intended green functions. The context, however, needs to be the leading guide to get to know which green roles can actually be exploited in practice. The diagram of Derkzen et al. (2017) helps in order to positioning green, but it is missing the presented differences in scales. Therefore, figure 2.2 is developed to fit this research where scale, functionality and urban development/societal change forming together the place of an urban green in the urban context.

### Positioning of urban green in the urban context

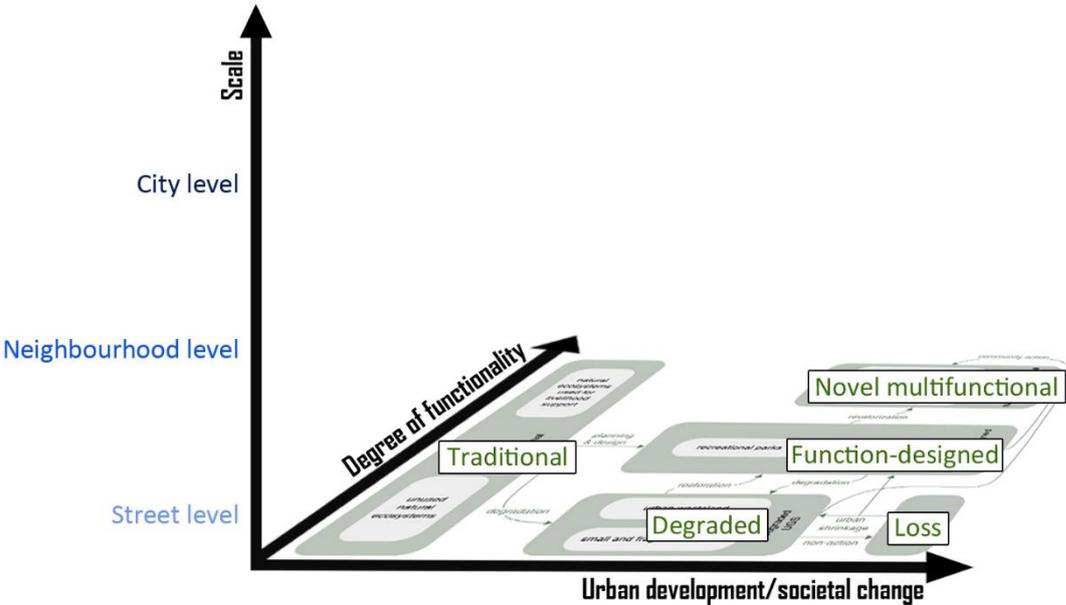


Figure 2.2 Overview of green spaces in the urban context

Now that roles, functions and planning approaches are introduced, the next step is to review an actual green programme in practice to see similarities or differences.

## **2.1 Urban green vision 'Groene Pepers' and related documents**

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The municipal programme Groene Pepers dates from 2009. This programme is part of the Structuurvisie 'Stad op Scherp 2020' where Groningen is proposed to remain compact and intense. Groene Pepers should ensure a qualitative living and working environment where sustainability goals are met. This green vision can be seen as an overarching tool to balance other urban design arrangements and deals with each other (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

Besides the intense city, there should be room for green spaces to sport and relax. Though, this does not mean that each green area remains the same. Some areas may change in shape and usage. A connection should be made to the qualitative effect of a specific place in terms of meaning, function and experience of residents and users. The focus on green is reasoned by the presented functions of green spaces: air quality, resilient, leisure and relaxation. In total, Groene Pepers uses seven green functions: an aesthetic, economic, nature, climate, environment, water and social one (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). The main goals are summarized beneath the three P's: People, Planet, Profit. This thesis will, however, not focus on the profit aspect as like the economical function.

People – health, pleasant environment

Planet – ecology (bottlenecks will be removed and ecological management improved)

(Profit – value increase of real estate)

The urban green vision will be implemented in practice with help of the four C's: building coalitions among stakeholders, combine functions, communicate with stakeholders and creatively financing by outsourcing maintenance for instance (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). All four are, more or less, discussed in the previous chapter. The different topics related to the green vision Groene Pepers and which are of relevance to this thesis will be discussed in the following sections.

### **2.1.1 Green sustainability**

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Green represents sustainability, because it cleans the air, reduces noise, gives coolness, is a source of relaxation and acts as a buffer for water management. Furthermore, because of the compact city idea, there are opportunities for intensive use of the current infrastructure in order to save energy. Opposing to intensive infrastructure, green areas should produce nearby relaxation opportunities for residents. Ecological structures may need time to develop, so sustainable green structures are needed (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). This is contradictory to the idea, mentioned in section 2.1, that not each green area remains the same.

Three planning methods are used in the green programme: intensification of green, transformation of green and discolouration of green to other design types (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). These are different from the interventions of Derkzen et al. (2017). With regard to the compact city ideal, only the right function fits the right place. The functioning of ecological and economic networks is, therefore, an important element (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

### **2.1.2 Green structures**

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The ambition of a functioning green blue network is to keep giving room for many users and functions. The function of green forms the base instead of the individual design. The quantity of green is enough on a city level. However, there are quantity differences between neighbourhoods. A green compensation arrangement will be used in order to prevent green losses of urban developments.

Preferably, new green should arise in the same area where a green space makes room for another type of design. If this is not possible, nearby areas will be designated where the preference lies to improve the basic green structure. The basic green structure is the main spatial instrument of the Urban Green Vision. This basic green structure has qualitative green and blue connections on a city level. These connections are multifunctional which can be used for ecology, culture and recreation. The side green structure, on the other hand, is more focused towards local residents (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

### **2.1.3 Green recreation**

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The municipality invests in connectivity between green areas to use the social functions of urban green spaces. These social functions are represented as (mental) health, exercise and social contacts. The distinguished green areas are neighbourhood green, regional green, public green and rural green (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). This is different to the three used levels in this thesis, specified on the scale of the attraction of users.

On a neighbourhood level, the side green will focus on the wishes of the residents. This is a different strategy than that for the basic green with a focus on the common interest. Furthermore, the diversity of green areas will remain in order to give multiple leisure possibilities. An example of a proposed connectivity is the creation of green and blue zones towards the city for cycling routes. At the moment the green area Noorderplantsoen and the blue areas Paterwoldsemeer and Hoorne Plas in the south of the city are well used. The number of users for the green area Stadspark could, however, be improved as only the animal farm is well used. On the other hand, the inner city recreation sector has not a strong priority like the green and blue routes around the city (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

### **2.1.4 Green and health**

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Green can be used to exercise, strengthen social cohesion and improve the mental health. Residents do feel healthier in a green environment. Especially the quantity of green nearby is of importance instead of the aesthetic function. The focus neighbourhoods are the ones with groups of residents with a low social-economic status, elderly, residents with a physical disability and young people (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). The specific neighbourhoods are, however, not mentioned.

### **2.1.5 Green ecology and climate adaptation**

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To improve the ecology, the municipality uses a policy of target species since 2006. A qualitative ecological green space is found when certain plants or animals are situated in that specific green space. To manage ecological green spaces a higher maintenance budget is necessary, though not always possible. Furthermore, the ecological potential is often neglected by new design plans. To improve this, spatial assessments should image the potentials of green which should act as a boundary for design and management. Another target is a more active participation and communication between several sectors like health, environment and leisure (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

Green is beneficial to strengthen the ecology, cleaning the air and act as a water management buffer. Furthermore, green reduces noise disturbance and gives shade during the summer. The inner city should become greener with green roofs and facade green. During constructions of the ring road, there are opportunities for improving green near the road and removing potential ecological barriers (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

## **2.1.6 Green management**

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Because of limited municipal resources, the responsibility of design and management is no longer part of the municipality alone anymore. The basic green structure has the focus on managing alongside ecological principles. The side green structure would need the help of to be made coalitions and resident's organisations for green design and maintenance (Gemeente Groningen, 2009), also like proposed by Aronson et al. (2017). The question is if there is any willingness among stakeholders and residents. Side green will be delegated or reduced, if necessary, in order to improve and strengthen the basic green structure (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). This is contradictory to the need of having nearby green for human well-being, no matter the design.

The ambition of the municipality is to balance the management more with the function of green, urban developments and the wishes of residents. At the moment, the need for sustainable and efficient green management is not fully recognized. Sustainable management is, in this context, related to balanced designs with the intended functions. To improve the basic green structure for usage, supportive elements like benches and walking paths will be implemented. The inner city will furthermore grow with at least 50 street trees (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

## **2.1.7 Heritage**

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To respect valuable parts of the city of Groningen, some areas have a special to be maintained status. These are the Kroonjuwelen: Noorderplantsoen, Nieuwe Kerkhof, Guyotplein, Prinsentuin, Turfeiland, Martinierkhof, Sterrebos and Stadspark (Springerpark, Arboretum, Concourslaan). These areas are known for their combination of city natural and cultural history. The municipality will conserve and improve the specific qualities of each green space. For example, the role of Noorderplantsoen as the recreational attraction of the city (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

A survey about heritage, dating from 2016, shows that Noorderplantsoen, Prinsentuin, Stadspark and Sterrebos are in the Top-20 of marked monuments (De Jong & Kolstein, 2016). Another survey, specified solely on Noorderplantsoen shows that the majority of the respondents uses Noorderplantsoen once a year. Popular usage forms are visiting a festival, walking and relaxing. Though, 80 per cent is used by ongoing traffic. The recreation possibility is the most important function (Van der Werff & De Jong, 2015).

## 2.2 Three themes

Like the green vision of Groningen already showed, urban green spaces can be divided into several themes. This research is based on the themes ‘social aspects’, ‘healthy ageing’ and ‘climate adaptation/ecology’. The healthy ageing and climate adaptation/ecology aspects are the main concepts related to a proposed new green vision of Groningen. The social aspects can be related to the missing link to connect also the usage forms with this new vision. Depending on the used design and users, functions of green infrastructure can be found linked to one or more of the three mentioned themes. According to the latest presented literature, the following functions of urban green spaces can be found for each theme as showed in table 2.1 below. Each function will be discussed in the following sections.

<b>Social aspects</b>	<b>Healthy ageing</b>	<b>Climate adaptation/ecology</b>
Social infrastructure/network (Artmann et al., 2017; Esther et al., 2017; Peters et al., 2010; Refshauge et al., 2012; Thompson, 2002)  Place attachment (Artmann et al., 2017; Esther et al., 2017; Peters et al., 2010)  Recreation (Gemeente Groningen, 2009; Heeres et al., 2012; Liu et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2013; Zlender et al., 2017)  Safety (Rigolon, 2017; Sreetheran & Van den Bosch, 2014)	Physical activity (Akpinar, 2017; Chiesura, 2004; Ekkel & De Vries, 2017; Liu et al., 2017; Micheal et al., 2006; Rosso et al., 2010; Sanesi & Chiarello, 2006; Zhang et al., 2013; Zlender & Thompson, 2017)  Reduction cardiovascular disease mortality/obesity (Gascon et al., 2016; Morgan et al., 2010; Rosso et al., 2010; Sander et al., 2017; Tamosiuras et al., 2014)  Subjective general health/mental health (Barton & Pretty, 2010; Dadvand et al., 2016; Gemeente Groningen, 2009; Triguero-Mas et al., 2015; Van den Berg et al., 2017; Van Dillen et al., 2011)  Stress-reduction (Arnberger & Eder, 2015; Demuzere et al., 2014; Ekkel & De Vries, 2017; Gemeente Groningen, 2009; Stigsdotter et al., 2010)  Ageing in place (Esther et al., 2017; Michael et al., 2006; Morgan et al., 2000; Rosso et al., 2010; Takano et al., 2002)  Social infrastructure (Artmann et al., 2017; Esther et al., 2017; Maas et al., 2009)	Wildlife habitat (Jim, 2004; Shochat et al., 2006)  Biodiversity (Aronson et al., 2017; Gemeente Groningen, 2009)  Thermal comfort (Demuzere et al., 2014; Foster et al., 2011; Gemeente Groningen, 2009; Maimaitiyiming et al., 2014)  Air quality and Balanced water flow (Demuzere et al., 2014; Foster et al., 2011; Gemeente Groningen, 2009)

Table 2.1 Overview of the three themes and related functions

## 2.3 The social aspects of urban green space

Urban green spaces have a social and psychological role in cities (Chiesura, 2004; Peters et al., 2004). There are opportunities for intercultural interactions, thereby strengthen social interaction. This is possible with a clear knowledge of design, location and citizen's perception, combined with cultural characteristics of the users (Peters et al., 2010). Factors such as safety, maintenance and aesthetics (attractiveness of a green space to visit) are important to encourage park use (McCormack et al., 2010). To implement aesthetics into a suitable design can, however, be hard as this may differ per green space user. Loukaitou-Sideris (1995) already saw that there are differences between green spaces on a neighbourhood level and that there was a need to balance design aspects with the actual users. A more recent research of Sanesi & Chiarello (2006) saw a relation between usage of green space and personal factors such as age, sex and marital status. Meaning that there are possible differences between green spaces within a city. So are adults more interested in activities, while teenagers are more interested in relaxing and socializing (Gearin & Kahle, 2006). To get to know the potential differences between green spaces within one city the motives, qualities and aspects of Loukaitou-Sideris (1995) and Chiesura (2004) are a helpful guide. The literature is not state-of-the-art anymore, but the used method is still up to date to the current green spaces as shown in tables 2.2 and 2.3 below. The table shows that the motive of relaxing in the most popular green area in Amsterdam, the Vondelpark (Chiesura, 2004). Loukaitou-Sideris (1995) researched different ethnical neighbourhoods in Los Angeles. To give an impression only the most representative results to this thesis are shown, although they are outdated and within a different context. The research of Ives et al. (2017) confirms that context matters as their research in Australia showed that physical activity was the most important element among their respondents, followed by the aesthetical function which differs from the tables below.

<b>Green space qualities and elements (Loukaitou-Sideris, 1995) Los Angeles</b>		
Aesthetic	Good design/scenery/clean	44,9%
Psychological/Perceptual	Free and safe environment/accessible	7,3%
Social	Social place/family environment/people	16%
Relaxation	Peaceful/quiet	13%
Educational	Programmes/activities	2,9%
Physiological	Sport facilities	16%

Table 2.2 Green space qualities and elements

<b>Motives to visit urban green (Chiesura, 2004) Amsterdam</b>	
To relax	4,4%
To sport	30%
To be with children	8,4%
To meet others	4,8%
To escape from the city	13,6%
To walk the dog	6,1%
To be in nature	22,4%
To meditate	7,4%
To get inspiration	2,9%

Table 2.3 Motives for green space visits

The following sections will analyse the presented functions related to the three themes of table 2.1 more in detail.

### *Social infrastructure/network*

Urban green areas can lead to social interaction (Artmann et al., 2017; Esther et al., 2017; Peters et al., 2010) and social cohesion (Peters et al., 2010), but can also be used to be alone or anonymous (Thompson, 2002). Therefore, urban open spaces should have a diverse design (Thompson, 2002), but the term multifunctionality is more used in the current planning debate. The most important aspect visiting an urban green space and having social interactions is the attractiveness of a green area, according to Artmann et al. (2017). Intercultural interactions can occur and thereby strengthen social cohesion if cultural characteristics are matched with design aspects and citizen's perception (Peters et al., 2010). Or, in other words, balanced designs with user needs. For the interaction between parent and child, there are differences between men and women. For female parents, the social atmosphere of a green area is of importance to visit longer and more often urban green. For male parents, the playground equipment is more important in order to stay longer in an urban green area (Refsauge et al., 2012). These differences are, however, not contradictory as playground equipment can invite users and thereby creating a social atmosphere for instance.

### *Place attachment*

Urban green spaces can give a sense of belonging (Esther et al., 2017). When people feel that they belong to their local district, they visit the green area more often. These visits can eventually lead to a social network/cohesion (Artmann et al., 2017; Esther et al., 2017; Peters et al., 2010). In their research of five urban parks in the Netherlands Peters et al. (2010) see that design collaboration with residents are positive to increase the place attachment, but that not everything relates solely on the design. The social aspects tend more to how the visitors are using green spaces in practice and thereby creating an atmosphere. The design can, therefore, be organised to also give room for flexibility in user forms instead of focusing on only one user group.

### *Recreation*

Urban green can be used to relax. Zhang et al. (2013) mention several activities related to green areas. They can be divided in aerobic exercises and leisure activities. The aerobic exercises relate to sporting. Leisure activities relate to walking and activities without a physical activity like reading and chatting (Zhang et al., 2013). This subdivision of recreation is not made in the previously discussed literature, but it can give definitely give direction to planning designs for specific functions. For instance, running people need fine maintained paths while people who visit green to read need maintained spaces to relax.

The recreational services of urban green spaces are influenced by factors such as travel distance, parking space and preferences (Liu et al., 2017). A relevant element in the research of Liu et al. (2017) is the spatial decay, which shows that spatial planning around an urban green space can result in a decrease of the attraction of recreational park services. In other words, the leisure attractiveness to visit a green space can increase by the size and the availability of a playground, benches and other recreational facilities (Liu et al., 2017). The availability of fast transport systems influences the number of visitors as well, though in Groningen all green spaces are probably easy accessible by bicycle. Besides the absolute distances to green areas, the travel distance perceptions can be more influential to potential visitors (Zlender & Thompson, 2017). This perception is researched in relation to peri-urban landscapes, areas between the urban and rural, which are favoured in contrast to urban parks and are particularly used for walking the dog and active recreation. The research of Zlender & Thompson (2017) was based on the cities Ljubljana and Edinburgh. Examples of peri-urban landscapes in Groningen are Hoornse Plas and Paterwoldsemeer in the south which are already well used (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). However, Zlender & Thompson (2017) conclude that green corridors can increase the accessibility for comparable areas in favour of recreation. An example of a certain green corridor

in the Netherlands is the green carpet located in Maastricht above the subterraneous highway A2, although the link to peri-urban green is missing. The green carpet is inviting for cycling and walking. Furthermore, it connects multiple neighbourhoods that were not connected before (Heeres et al., 2012). Though, this green area is situated between two roads for local traffic which could affect the actual recreation aspect to stay in the green area.

### *Safety*

Crime safety is the main influencer of park inequity among low-income and high-income groups in the city of Denver, United States of America (Rigolon, 2017). In his research of park needs of the age group 0-17 years, Rigolon (2017) concluded that although low-income groups had better access of green areas in terms of park proximity, high-income groups had more access to larger green space, safer and qualitative higher green areas. The municipality of Groningen (2009) is aiming to improve the green of neighbourhoods with a low-economic status, but a certain distinction from Rigolon (2017) is not entirely recognized. Another, mental, aspect is the fear of crime. Sreetheran & Van den Bosch (2014) researched this topic. The design of an urban green space, the density of trees, and the maintenance are potential influencers of fear of crime. This aspect can potentially be related to the city of Groningen, but a dissolving design would be hard to find as personal opinions may differ across users and green spaces. A link with the environment and people is, therefore, necessary for the attempt to prevent 'unsafe' places.

## **2.4 Urban green space and healthy ageing**

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Healthy ageing is an important topic related to urban green spaces.

*“Healthy ageing is described as a lifelong process optimizing opportunities for improving and preserving health and physical, social and mental wellness, independence, quality of life and enhancing successful life-course transitions”* (Peel et al., 2004, p.115).

In short, healthy ageing is a process of keeping people vital and active. Not only older adults but across all age groups. Though, there are multiple articles focused solely on elderly. This does, however, not mean that younger adults cannot take advantage of certain healthy ageing policies. Urban parks are sources of positive feelings, they fulfil human needs in terms of non-consumptive and immaterial ones (Chiesura, 2004). Though, the question remains how exactly green spaces play a part in the task of keeping people vital and which directions are, therefore, needed.

### *Physical activity*

Green areas are perceived as enhancers of life quality because green stimulates more active and healthier forms of travel (Ekkel & De Vries, 2017; Sanesi & Chiarello, 2006). Besides, green spaces can be connected to the recreational aerobic exercises of Zhang et al. (2013) which can result in comfort and satisfaction (Chiesura, 2004). The attractiveness of a green area is presumably relevant for possible usage of all age groups in order to actually exploit the function of physical activity.

There is a strong connection between the built environment and connectivity of people and in the research of Rosso et al. (2010) for elderly especially. Due to less mobility of elderly, only local areas are potential green spaces to visit (Esther et al., 2017). The built environment is divided into land use patterns, systems of transportation and urban design. A meandering street pattern can increase the attractiveness of a place. Though, the walking distances will also increase. A straight street pattern would, therefore, be more suited for elderly (Micheal et al., 2006). Besides the travel distances inside a green area, several articles see distances towards green areas as a more relevant subject to potential usage (Akpınar, 2017; Ekkel & De Vries, 2017; Liu et al., 2017; Zlender & Thompson, 2017). An increase

in walking distances can affect the choice to go somewhere else or stay at home. Especially adults older than 60 years as they tend to go by foot instead of using another mode of transport (Liu et al., 2017). Also, children in the age group 1-12 years are affected. The closer a green space is situated to their address, the greater the chance that it will be used for physical activity instead of screen time (Akpınar, 2017). Although these researches are based in China (Liu et al., 2017) and Turkey (Akpınar, 2017), both groups have also a focus in the current urban green vision of Groningen (2009). The context is in this case leading. Which neighbourhoods need what design?

Ekkel & De Vries (2017) are proposing to implement heterogeneous green areas in light of size and scale whereby a connection need to be made with supply and demand. A threshold distance for neighbourhood green is used of 300 meters in a direct line, green areas further need to have a unique aspect to be used (Ekkel & De Vries, 2017). This advice follows the earlier discussed multifunctionality of green spaces across the city. The threshold distance may, however, differ consequently of the context. Though, it can function as a starting point in the attempt to get to know potential visitors.

#### *Reduction cardiovascular disease mortality/obesity*

Urban green space can be used to exercise and thereby helping to reduce obesity and cardiovascular disease (Gascon et al., 2016; Sander et al., 2017; Tamosiunas et al., 2014). For example, no park users and people not living nearby green spaces have a higher risk of nonfatal cardiovascular disease (Tamosiunas et al., 2014). There may, however, be differences to which extent urban green space can fulfil such a role.

The connection of reducing cardiovascular disease and nearby green spaces is stronger for females and adults younger than 30 years in comparison to other groups in Cleveland (Sander et al., 2017), but cities itself are also already related to a higher walking pattern for adults older than 65 in Nottingham (Morgan et al., 2010). Even though there are differences in context and health connectors, an increase of the green usage numbers is overall beneficial. Walking, jogging or cycling is more inviting in a green area. For example, if green spaces are connected throughout the city (Sander et al., 2017). Though, there may be differences to attract all population groups using green for their health as interventions in the city will not affect each resident in the same way (Rosso et al., 2010; Sander et al., 2017). Therefore, the context of each neighbourhood should, also here, be the leading planning guidance.

#### *Subjective general health/mental health*

The subjective proximity to green spaces and residential green correlates with an increase of the subjective general health, mood and self-esteem (Barton & Pretty, 2010; Dadvand et al., 2016). According to Barton & Pretty (2010), the increase of mood and self-esteem is specified on green exercises, meaning that people will benefit by seeing green spaces as workout spaces. Van den Berg et al. (2017) found, in the Dutch city of Doetinchem, a (weak) significance in spending time in an urban green area and mental health. According to Barton & Pretty (2010), improvements in self-esteem are the largest in the group younger than 30 years and mentally ill. On the other hand, the youngest group had the least change of mood out of the total group. Other researchers see it from a complex perspective. So is streetscape greenery more important than green spaces nearby (Van Dillen et al., 2011 in Van den Berg et al., 2017) and greenery within a buffer of 300 meters is more important than urban parks to increase the mental health status (Triguero-Mas et al., 2015 in Van den Berg et al., 2017). Comparable insights are also presented in the current urban green vision of Groningen (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

#### *Stress-reduction*

Nearby green spaces, most likely on the neighbourhood and street level, can be helpful to de-stress (Demuzere et al., 2014). Besides active engagement in urban green, the visual aspect is also here

relevant (Ekkel & De Vries, 2017). Just as shown in the previous paragraph and the urban green vision Groene Pepers where the quantity is more important than the quality for this specific topic (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). Also because large green areas offer more possibilities than small green areas (Ekkel & De Vries, 2017). Furthermore, higher experiences of stress are seen for people living more than 300 meters away from urban green (Stigsdotter et al., 2010 in Ekkel & De Vries, 2017). Though, not all green areas are sufficient to de-stress, like unsafe perceived green areas and crowded green areas (Arnberger & Eder, 2015; Ekkel & De Vries, 2017). So, even for low standard green the trend of balanced designs should, therefore, not be stopped. This means that although the focus on quantity is argumentative, the quality aspect cannot be neglected.

#### *Social infrastructure*

Urban green spaces are suited for improving the social interaction and thereby the health and well-being of residents and green space users (Artmann et al., 2017; Esther et al., 2017; Maas et al., 2009). To ensure elderly satisfaction, the social infrastructure aspect should be an important criterion for future urban green designs (Esther et al., 2017). Not solely a focus on the quantity of green, but on age-friendly amenities as well (Artmann et al., 2017). This is contradictory to the green spaces which are specified on stress reduction. Factors that influence the well-being of elderly are among other things mobility, social connection, participation and inclusion (Esther et al., 2017). Furthermore, also the more basic factors such as adequate lighting, benches, even paths and shadow places (Artmann et al., 2017; Esther et al., 2017). These factors are, however, also of importance to other age groups.

#### *Ageing in place*

Older adults want to live longer at home, according to Rosso et al. (2010). When actively engaged, this can be seen as ageing in place (Esther et al., 2017). Among other factors, the chance for older adults of living longer is higher in areas where there is room for a walk in a green environment (Takano et al., 2002). Because of possible mobility issues, nearby, familiar, green spaces are important for elderly, also to ensure a social network like discussed in the previous section (Esther et al., 2017). Morgan et al. (2000) made a comparison between the health of elderly in an urban area and rural area. The respondents in the urban area did have a higher physical activity pattern. A pattern of walking is positive for cardiovascular protection. To ensure, or strengthen, this activity pattern, the existence of services, infrastructure and attractiveness (benches, safe environment) are important as presented earlier as well (Michael et al., 2006). To keep a satisfactory quality of living, the role of the built environment will need more research. Not only the objective measures of the city need to be researched, there needs to be a stronger focus on the subjective measures as well, such as mental safety, feelings about an increase in the number of green spaces, place attachment and social network (Esther et al., 2010). Certain social aspects could better be implemented in the current urban green vision, also because this age group is a focus group.

## **2.5 Urban green space and climate adaptation/ecology**

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The last theme to introduce is the combination of climate adaptation and ecology, as already presented in section 2.1.5. Green can help in getting cities resilient to the impacts of climate change (Foster et al., 2011). Green infrastructure practices are trees, green roofs and water conservation. These practices have a positive impact on sustainability and living comfort (Demuzere et al., 2014). Furthermore, urban green spaces can strengthen ecology in the urban area. Cities with a decent establishment of green spaces are likely to have a healthier environment for wildlife, vegetation and people than cities without (Jim, 2004).

### *Wildlife habitat*

Wildlife habitats are dependent on the availability of urban green. Because of a growing demand for city space for urban developments, losses in quantity and quality of natural areas are seen (Jim, 2004; Shochat et al., 2006). An answer on these developments is the idea of the sustainable city, giving directions to greening compact cities like incorporating natural enclaves and the set-up of partnerships (Jim, 2004), also already introduced earlier in this theoretical framework.

### *Biodiversity*

Fundamental to the resilient city with healthy citizens is biodiversity (Aronson et al., 2017). When the focus on strengthening ecological processes is proposed, the management aspect is of relevance. The way in how green areas are managed on a city, neighbourhood and parcel will affect ecosystem services (Aronson et al., 2017). A habitat connection between the green areas within a city can favour the strengthening of biodiversity. When citizens, students, ecologist and other stakeholders share data an effective vision can be created (Aronson et al., 2017). A certain collaboration is proposed by the municipality of Groningen for the side green structure (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

### *Thermal comfort*

A cause of a decreasing living comfort is an urban heat island. In short, the temperature increases of climate change will have a larger effect in a built environment than a rural area (Foster et al., 2011; Maimaitiyiming et al., 2014). Green can lower this effect because it does not heat up as fast as concrete does and it can give pleasant shadow on street level (Demuzere et al., 2014). Green should, therefore, be placed strategically (Maimaitiyiming et al., 2014). The proposed 50 trees in the inner city of Groningen (Gemeente Groningen, 2009) should have a positive effect if placed in the warmest areas.

### *Air quality and Balanced water flow*

Demuzere et al. (2014) represented a positive influence of green on the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>. Green infrastructure can remove CO<sub>2</sub> by photosynthesis, thereby contributing to an improved air quality (Demuzere et al., 2014). Furthermore, green infrastructure can contain water during intense rain and prevent temporary flooding in a city (Demuzere et al., 2014). Especially in combination with permeable pavements (Foster et al., 2011). Both aspects are also analysed in 'Groene Pepers' of Groningen (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

## 2.6 Conceptual model

The conceptual model, shown in figure 2.3, represents the used concepts of this thesis. The primary research question *How can urban green spaces be positioned in the urban context of the city of Groningen?* will be answered with help of the urban green vision Groene Pepers, observations and an online survey. The role, scale and function of urban green are implemented in the green triangle and will help in positioning the urban green of the city of Groningen. The arrows inside the text boxes show that the position of a green space can also shift consequently of user experiences, maintenance and other urban developments.

### Conceptual model

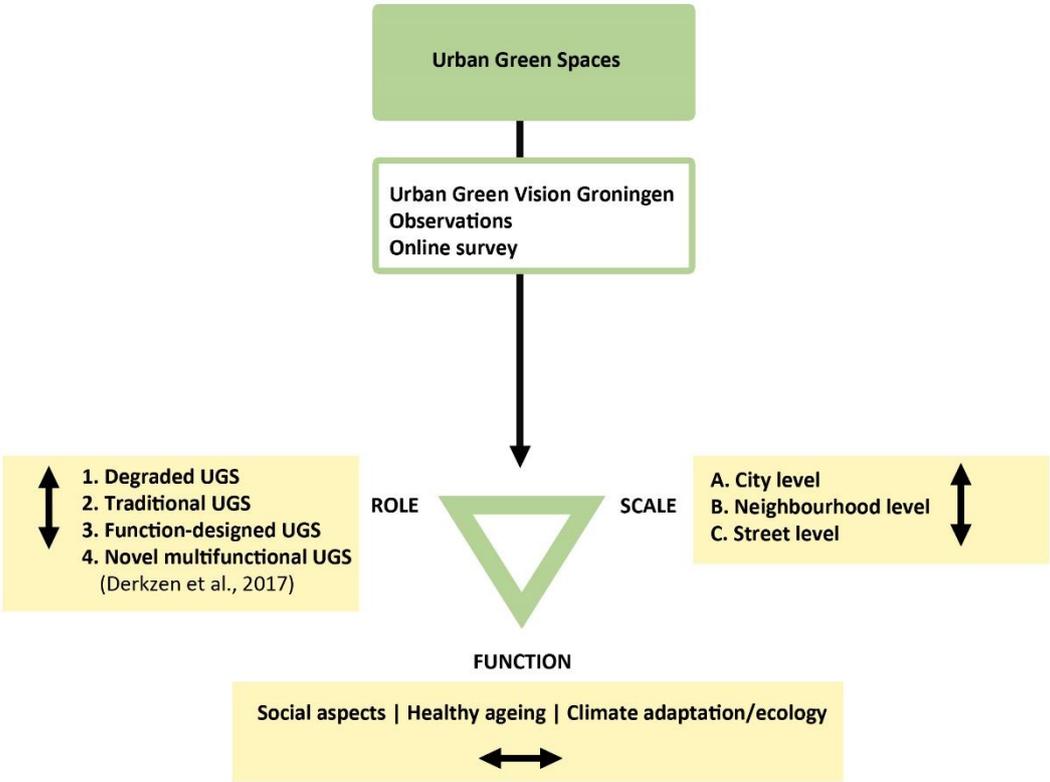


Figure 2.3 Conceptual model

## 3. Methodology

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This thesis tries to identify the wishes, needs and perceptions of the users of green space in Groningen. Instead of searching for experiences of green spaces in general, a step further will be made by relating the green spaces on different scales to each other. A researcher needs to make argued choices in defining the type of study he wants to do and the logic behind the design of it. Furthermore, also the techniques of data collection, the approaches to analysis and interpretation are important, as well as the reporting (Yin, 2003). Before starting to research the experiences of green space users, a short summary of the current green vision will be presented. Furthermore, maps of the current green structure will be analysed to know the different functions and where subdivisions can be made.

An online survey will be used in order to get to know the green space experiences in general, this will be done with the tool Maptionnaire. A tool that helps urban planners to relate thoughts of respondents to spatial data. Maptionnaire is a tool where drawings can be made on maps of a particular city. Later on, these drawings can be related to the non-drawing questions of Maptionnaire. Furthermore, there is the possibility to transfer the gathered data to a geographical information system, GIS, and unfold more opportunities for calculations. The people who fill in the online survey will be able to indicate which green spaces they use, which not and why. A more in-depth analysis will be made with the help of observations on three different scales. Examples of aspects to be analysed are the main motives to visit popular green areas and the user's main wishes and needs. Another aspect will be a comparison of the intended functions of green infrastructure by the municipality and what the actual, current, function is.

The analysis units are determined by defining a timeframe, theoretical scope and spatial boundary (Yin, 2003). The timeframe where the data is gathered is in the period from September to December 2017. This is a relatively short period of time because not all months of the year are included. This means that some motives and perceptions could differ in the starting months of the summer period. The theoretical scope has a relation to the literature of urban green space and social environments, in combination with governance about greening. A case study approach will be used in order to specify the theoretical concepts to the city of Groningen. The spatial boundary relates to the green spaces of the city of Groningen. A selection will be made, thus not all green spaces will be analysed in-depth. The focus will be on green that attracts the whole city, green on a neighbourhood level and on a street level. The online survey will include the whole city of Groningen.

Most research about physical activity is done by semi-structured interviews or focus-groups, according to McCormack et al. (2010). They did find only five studies that used in situ observations. For the case of Groningen both methods are used. This gives an opportunity to be critical and not follow solely the online survey results, but combine these with own real-life observations. Possible similarities and differences will be researched.

### 3.1 Observation

#### 3.1.1 case study selection

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In total, seven urban green spaces are analysed which are shown in figure 3.1. On a scale that attracts people from the whole city: Noorderplantsoen and Stadspark. On a scale that attracts people from a neighbourhood level: Park Beijum and Park Selwerd. And on a street level: Grunostraat, Kleine Leliestraat and Groote Appelstraat. The street scale is more concerned about the sight of a certain street (trees and bushes) and a few social places (so-called Leefstraten, more of this in chapter 4.8).

The other scales are focused on larger green infrastructure. Different timeframes are analysed where the number of users and activities are counted. Side information as the kind of weather is noted as well. The observations are held in order to answer the research question which role green spaces have in the city of Groningen on a city, neighbourhood and street level. Pictures of the green areas can be found in the annex.

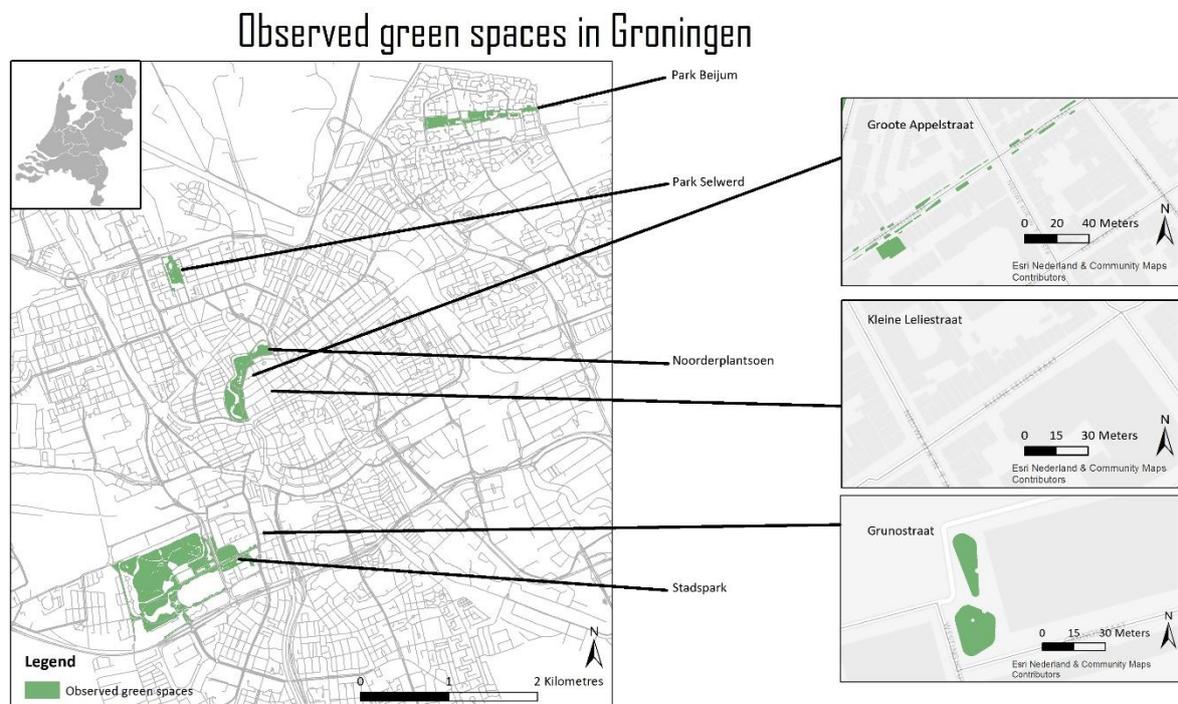


Figure 3.1 Observed green spaces

### 3.1.2 description

The observation rounds are gathered in the period from the third of August until the tenth of October 2017. Note that not all days in this period are used. Depending on each observed green space around eight hours are observed. How the observations are gathered and which urban green spaces are used will be mentioned in the following paragraphs. To gain a balanced view, four weeks are analysed: two during the summer break, two after the summer break.

A participant observation is chosen in order to have another input of data, besides the survey. Laurier (2010) noted that participant observation is not that much different from watching in our daily lives. When doing a participant observation, written field notes are necessary in order to analyse the received results as other empirical data (Laurier, 2010). Furthermore, like Laurier (2010) mentioned, the intended goal is to get to know more about the dynamics behind the observed context. In this case, who is using urban green spaces and at what times. What are people doing there and does this differ by urban design, neighbourhood and maybe age?

The observation data is noted on paper on site. Later on, the gathered results are digitalised in Excel. In Excel, the total amount of users and activities can be calculated. In combination with Photoshop and GIS, maps are drawn in order to analyse the intensity among other things. With the noted number of users and activities, a subdivision can be made out of the observed green spaces. The annex shows the full data collection of the observations. The taken steps and observing days are pointed in the tables 3.1 and 3.2 on the next page.

<b>Steps</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a map of Noorderplantsoen, Stadspark, Park Beijum, Park Selwerd, Kleine Leliestraat, Groote Appelstraat and Grunostraat.</li> <li>- Divide Noorderplantsoen into 9 observable areas, Stadspark in 6 observable areas and Park Beijum in 3 observable areas.</li> <li>- Choose observing days during the summer break and after.</li> <li>- Go to each area with paper and pencil.</li> <li>- Note the time and weather.</li> <li>- Note different possible activities of visitors: walking, walking with a dog, walking with a baby, running, relaxing (plus new activities on site).</li> <li>- Count and note the visitors and their activities.</li> <li>- (If there is time, note the extra information such as age groups as well).</li> <li>- Digitalise the field notes into Excel.</li> <li>- Make calculations of the total numbers of activities, minutes observed and average use per minute.</li> <li>- Create graphs of the number of activities for each area and for the urban park as a whole.</li> <li>- Relate the graphs to maps made in the computer programme Photoshop.</li> </ul>

Table 3.1 Taken observation steps

<b>Green space</b>	<b>Observing days</b>	
Noorderplantsoen - city level	4-8-2017 19 degrees, cloudy/sunny 7-8-2017 21 degrees, sunny 1-9-2017 18 degrees, sunny 2-9-2017 16 degrees, cloudy/sunny 3-9-2017 15 degrees, sunny, getting dark	15-9-2017 14 degrees, sunny 23-9-2017 16 degrees, sunny 24-9-2017 9 degrees, foggy 26-9-2017 16 degrees, cloudy 6-10-2017 12 degrees, cloudy 16-10-2017 22 degrees, sunny
Stadspark - city level	9-8-2017 13 degrees, cloudy 2-9-2017 13 degrees, sunny 3-9-2017 17 degrees, sunny 20-9-2017 15 degrees, sunny/cloudy	23-9-2017 13 degrees, dark 24-9-2017 16 degrees, sunny 16-10-2017 20 degrees, sunny
Park Selwerd - neighbourhood level	8-8-2017 22 degrees, sunny 1-9-2017 18 degrees, sunny 3-9-2017 17 degrees, sunny 15-9-2017 12 degrees, sunny	21-9-2017 18 degrees, sunny 24-9-2017 17 degrees, sunny 25-9-2017 14 degrees, cloudy 16-10-2017 22 degrees, sunny
Park Beijum - neighbourhood level	8-8-2017 22 degrees, sunny 31-8-2017 17 degrees, cloudy/sunny 15-9-2017 15 degrees, sunny	21-9-2017 16 degrees, sunny 24-9-2017 19 degrees, sunny 25-9-2017 16 degrees, cloudy
Grunostraat - street level	9-8-2017 13 degrees, cloudy 2-9-2017 13 degrees, sunny 3-9-2017 17 degrees, sunny 20-9-2017 15 degrees, cloudy/sunny	24-9-2017 11 degrees, cloudy 16-10-2017 20 degrees, sunny
Kleine Leliestraat - street level	3-8-2017 21 degrees, cloudy/sunny 7-8-2017 22 degrees, sunny 1-9-2017 16 degrees, cloudy/sunny 3-9-2017 16 degrees, cloudy/sunny	15-9-2017 15 degrees, sunny 23-9-2017 17 degrees, sunny
Groote Appelstraat - street level	3-8-2017 21 degrees, cloudy/sunny 7-8-2017 22 degrees, sunny 1-9-2017 18 degrees, sunny 3-9-2017 16 degrees, cloudy/sunny 15-9-2017 15 degrees, sunny	23-9-2017 17 degrees, sunny 24-9-2017 9 degrees, foggy 26-9-2017 16 degrees, cloudy 16-10-2017 22 degrees, sunny

Table 3.2 Observation days

### 3.2 Online survey

#### 3.2.1 case study selection

To answer the research question about the experiences of green space visitors in Groningen in general, the whole city of Groningen is used as a case. Invitations are sent by social media (Twitter, LinkedIn, E-mail and Facebook) and on paper by flyers. In order to have a balanced group of respondents across the whole city of Groningen, all neighbourhoods were intended to deliver a flyer to. In total, 5800 flyers are sent across the city of Groningen in the months October, November and December 2017.

#### 3.2.2 description

With the use of the computer programme Maptionnaire an online survey is made, the survey itself can be seen in the annex. Madge (2010) saw that internet-based questionnaires have innovative ways for data gathering, though it should be seen as one of the tools of a researcher. Therefore, the online survey will be analysed in combination with other data inputs. To structure an online survey, a researcher should be aware of the used language. Make sure that everybody can follow the questions. Also, think about the length of the survey. The amount of time to fill in a survey should not take too much time. At last, approach willing respondents with a welcome screen at the start of the online survey (Madge, 2010). The online survey for this thesis did indeed make use of a welcome screen. In combination with invitations on social media and paper possible respondents were introduced to this thesis, what to expect from the thesis and how many questions the survey consisted of.

The computer programme Maptionnaire is used in order to make spatial maps beside the regular multiple choice questions. This is an innovative way to make such a survey, which could lead to struggles for some respondents to fill in the online questionnaire. Each step to be taken was represented and as extra assistance a Word document was made with screenshots of the to be taken steps for respondents who asked therefor. Because there are also people who do not have internet or had problems to fill in the, not so straightforward, survey a paper version was created for the ones who asked therefor.

The largest group of respondents is informed by a flyer. This group consists of 193 respondents, 38 respondents are informed by social media. In total, 252 respondents filled in the survey. There are however questions that are not filled in by all the respondents. This means that there are differences in the number of answers between certain question.

Out of the total amount of respondents, 140 are male and 98 female. The two biggest age groups represented in the online survey are 18-24 years and 25-34 years. No respondents are below 18 years and six are older than 75 years as can be seen in figures 3.2 and 3.3.1.

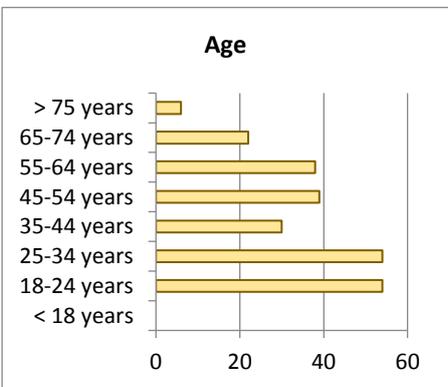


Figure 3.2 Age groups

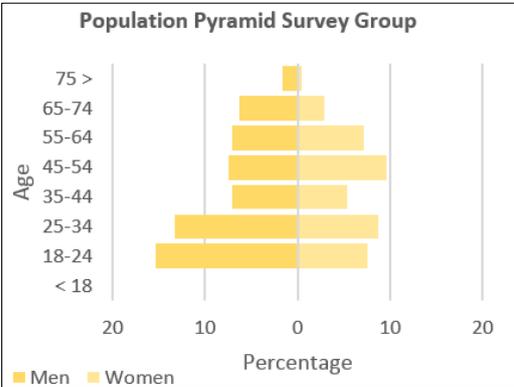


Figure 3.3.1 Population pyramid of the survey group

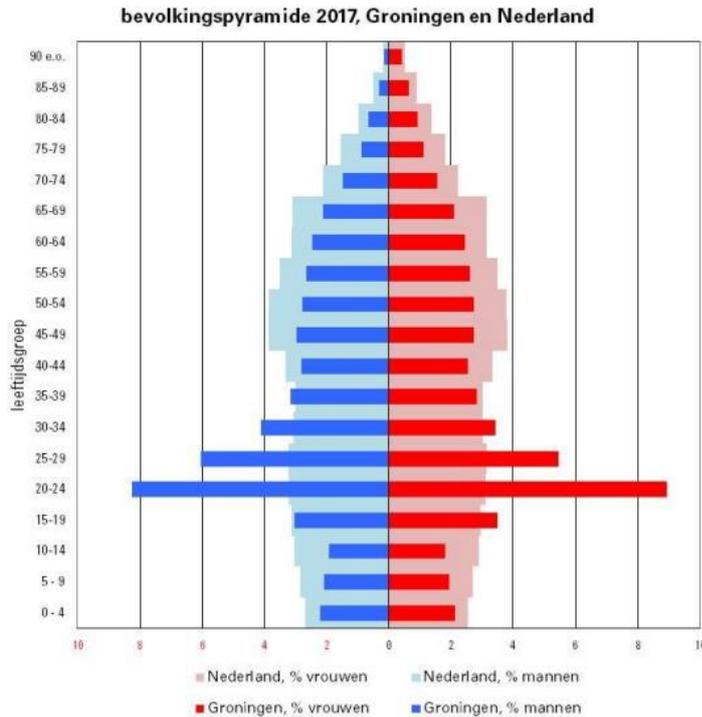


Figure 3.3.2 Actual population pyramid of Groningen (Statistisch jaaroverzicht gemeente Groningen, 2018)

is not a division made between men and women. A difference can be noticed between the expected numbers and the population pyramid. The age groups of men are more in line with the expected numbers than the age groups of women out of the survey group.

Age	Age		
	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
18-24	55	52,4	2,6
25-34	54	57,9	-3,9
35-44	30	34,4	-4,4
45-54	41	34,1	6,9
55-64	38	30,8	7,2
65-74	23	21,9	1,1
> 75	6	15,5	-9,5
Total	247		

Table 3.3 Age Chi-Square analysis

Test Statistics	
Age	
Chi-Square	9,953 <sup>a</sup>
df	6
Asymp. Sig.	,127

Figure 3.3.1 shows a population pyramid of the survey group. The largest groups of men are between 18-34 years. The largest group of women is the age group of 45-54 years. Figure 3.3.2 shows the actual population pyramid of the city of Groningen. The men are comparable, though there is a slight difference in the group of women in the age groups 20-34 and 45-54. In order to get to know how really representative the survey group is with regard to the municipality of Groningen, a Chi-Square test is used with the computer programme SPSS.

The SPSS results are shown on the left in table 3.3. The observed numbers are from the survey group, the expected numbers are calculated with help of the population numbers from 2017 (Statistisch jaaroverzicht gemeente Groningen, 2018). There is a significance of 0,127. This means that the survey group in total is representative to the municipality of Groningen in terms of the age groups.

The current living situation of the survey group is presented in figure 3.4. The option single household is chosen the most, 91 times. The second largest group are the double households. Single households with children are the smallest group with nine respondents. Also here, a Chi-Square test is executed. The test statistics show that the living situations of the survey group are not representative with statistical numbers of the municipality of Groningen (Statistisch jaaroverzicht gemeente Groningen, 2018).

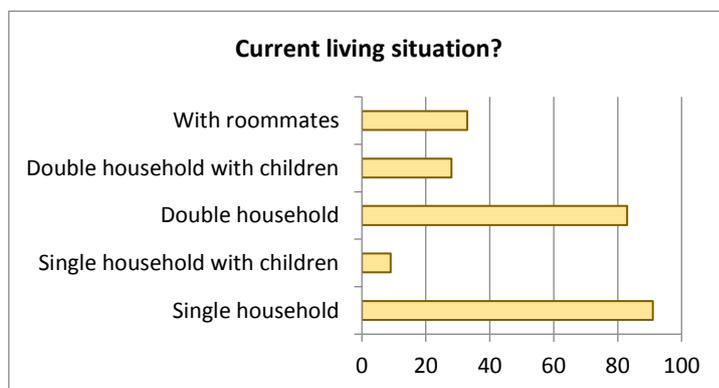


Figure 3.4 Current living situation of the survey group in absolute numbers

The largest differences are seen with double households (more than expected) and with roommates (less than expected).

Respondents with a Bachelor's and Master's degree are the two largest groups. Figure 3.5 shows that this group consists of 160 respondents. Two respondents attended primary

school or did not complete a schooling. 59 students filled in the online survey. The smallest group is unemployed, working active respondents are the largest groups. Figure 3.6 shows the numbers.

The education level is tested on the representativeness with the municipality of Groningen (Statistisch jaaroverzicht gemeente Groningen, 2018). The municipality only uses two forms of education: high and low/middle. The education groups from the survey are therefore divided into two groups. The test statistics show that the level of education of the survey group is not representative to the municipality of Groningen. There are more respondents with a high level of education than expected, and less with a low/middle level of education than expected.

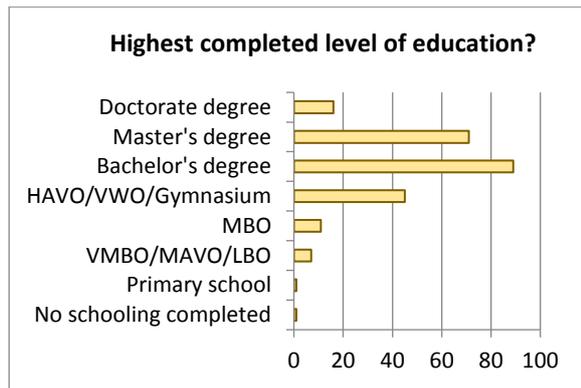


Figure 3.5 Level of education in absolute numbers

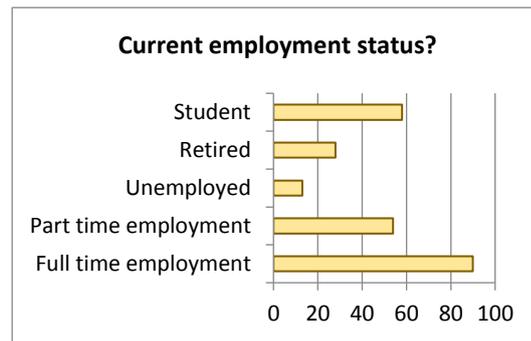


Figure 3.6 Employment status in absolute numbers

The respondents were asked to place a marker of their address. Furthermore, they were asked to make drawings of green space nearby, attractive green spaces, unattractive green spaces and potential green spaces to visit. Besides the drawings, open and multiple questions were asked. Personal background data is already shown. An overview of the raw data set is presented in the annex.

The taken GIS steps of the Maptionnaire data in order to analyse the results can be seen in table 3.4 on the next page, a more detailed version can be seen in the annex. This table shows the taken steps of each dataset individually. The municipality of Groningen delivered a dataset with the current green spaces (polygon, point and line data) where the drawings from the respondents could be related to. The relation between Groene Pepers, the experiences of urban green in Groningen and the actual use will be presented in chapter 4.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>GIS Steps</b>
Municipal green and categorization	- presenting green spaces on a city, neighbourhood and street level
Home	- presenting survey addresses from imported Maptionnaire data
Urban green spaces nearby	- transferring drawings of nearby green spaces to actual green spaces
300 meters buffer	- presenting urban green within 300 meters of reach
Inviting green space nearby	- presenting the differences between inviting and not inviting neighbourhood green
Attractive urban green spaces	- transferring drawings of attractive green spaces to actual green spaces and presenting densities
Unattractive urban green spaces	- transferring drawings of unattractive green spaces to actual green spaces and presenting densities
Potential urban green spaces	- transferring drawings of potential green spaces to actual green spaces and presenting densities
Willing travel times and potential green spaces to visit	- presenting willing travel distances with buffers for cycling and walking, and relating them to potential green spaces
Accessibility/ attractivity	- presenting the grades of accessibility and attractivity of nearby green spaces
Population groups	- presenting data of several individual population groups
Categorization/ observed	- presenting the observed green spaces in the city of Groningen
Concordiabuurt/Grunobuurt/ Paddepoel-Noord/Selwerd	- presenting the survey data for each individual neighbourhood

Table 3.4 Taken GIS steps

## 4. Results

The following sections will be based upon the results found using the internet-based questionnaire. First, the results will focus on the green in general. The results of different scale levels will follow after. Also, the results of the observations in the city of Groningen will be presented. Before, a short overview will be given of relevant insights of the current Urban Green Vision to the presented results.

### 4.1 Urban Green Vision Groningen

The current urban green vision of Groningen, *Groene Peper*, focuses on the themes People, Planet and Profit. Two green structures are used: basic and side green. The basic green is in hands of the municipality and ensures qualitative green and blue zones for the whole city, likewise the heritage *Kroonjuwelen* as *Noorderplantsoen*. The side green is more specified towards residents where the management tasks should end up in other hands than the municipality alone. Recreation in green areas can be increased by connectivity improvements. Improved health is related to a higher quantity of green. At last, spatial assessments or active participation between different sectors should improve the ecological aspects of urban green (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

### 4.2 Categorization of green spaces in Groningen

The categorization of the green spaces in Groningen is executed on a multi-scale level. Green that attracts people from the whole city and outside, green on a neighbourhood level and green on a street level. Two urban green spaces are understood in this thesis by a multi-scale level, *Noorderplantsoen* and *Stadspark*. These two areas are coloured purple in figure 4.1. All other green can be seen as green on a neighbourhood level. When analysing green on a neighbourhood level, the street level can be seen as well when zooming in on specific parcels. Figure 4.1 shows that the inner city of Groningen has less green areas than the surrounding neighbourhoods, although it has an urban park on city level: *Noorderplantsoen*.

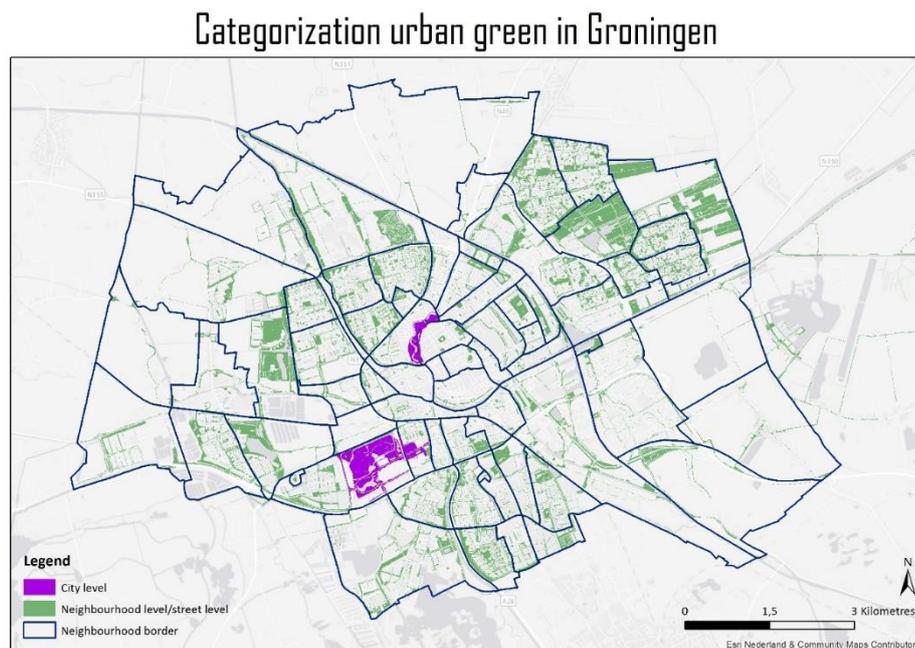


Figure 4.1 Categorised green spaces

## 4.3 How are urban green spaces experienced in Groningen in general?

### 4.3.1 Green spaces nearby

One of the first questions in the online survey is specified on marking nearby green spaces. Nearby is understood as within ten minutes walking distance from the respondent's home. In total, 251 green spaces are marked. Figure 4.4 on the next page shows the densities of the marked green spaces. Most green spaces are marked in the middle of the city of Groningen, where Noorderplantsoen has the highest frequency, in total 28 per cent. Noorderplantsoen is one of the two understood green spaces that attract people from the whole city and outside. Other often marked areas are Park Selwerd (northwards of Noorderplantsoen), Sterrebos (in the southeast) and Stadspark (in the southwest). Consequently of the asked question in the survey, the often marked green spaces show where the majority of the respondents are situated as well. A clustering of specific respondents, like students or 65 plus, is not found.

#### Do you use green spaces nearby?

Yes, because	they are inviting	143
	of the facilities	14
	of the presence of other people	26
No, because	they are not inviting	31
	of the lack of facilities	9
	of the absence of other people	11

Figure 4.2 Reasons for using green spaces nearby

Besides marking the green spaces, the respondents are asked about their usage of these particular green urban spaces. Figure 4.2 shows that out of the in total 251 respondents, 143 respondents are using the green areas close to their home because they are inviting. On the other hand, 31 did not use the green areas close to their home because they are not inviting. The presence of other people and the availability of facilities are other influential aspects, though less frequently chosen as the aspect of invitation.

#### Usage of green spaces nearby

relaxing	103	25,9%
to be in nature	89	22,4%
sporting	62	15,6%
escaping from the city	44	11,1%
meeting others	30	7,6%
being with my children	22	5,5%
walking the dog	22	5,5%
getting inspiration	19	4,8%
meditation	6	1,5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	

Figure 4.3 Usage of green spaces nearby

The respondents also had the possibility to add extra information besides the presented multiple choice options. For example, there are green spaces that are solely used just because they are on the route of the respondent. Furthermore, the respondents who do not use green spaces nearby see other green spaces more suitable to go to. The nearby green spaces are particularly used to relax, as shown in figure 4.3. Another popular usage form is to be in nature and to sport. The least popular usage is to use green areas nearby for meditation. In the added extra information from the respondents was walking another popular usage form. The suitability of the chosen usage forms of green spaces nearby is characterized by sufficient space, walking paths and design (variation of trees, open grass field and water).

# Nearby green spaces

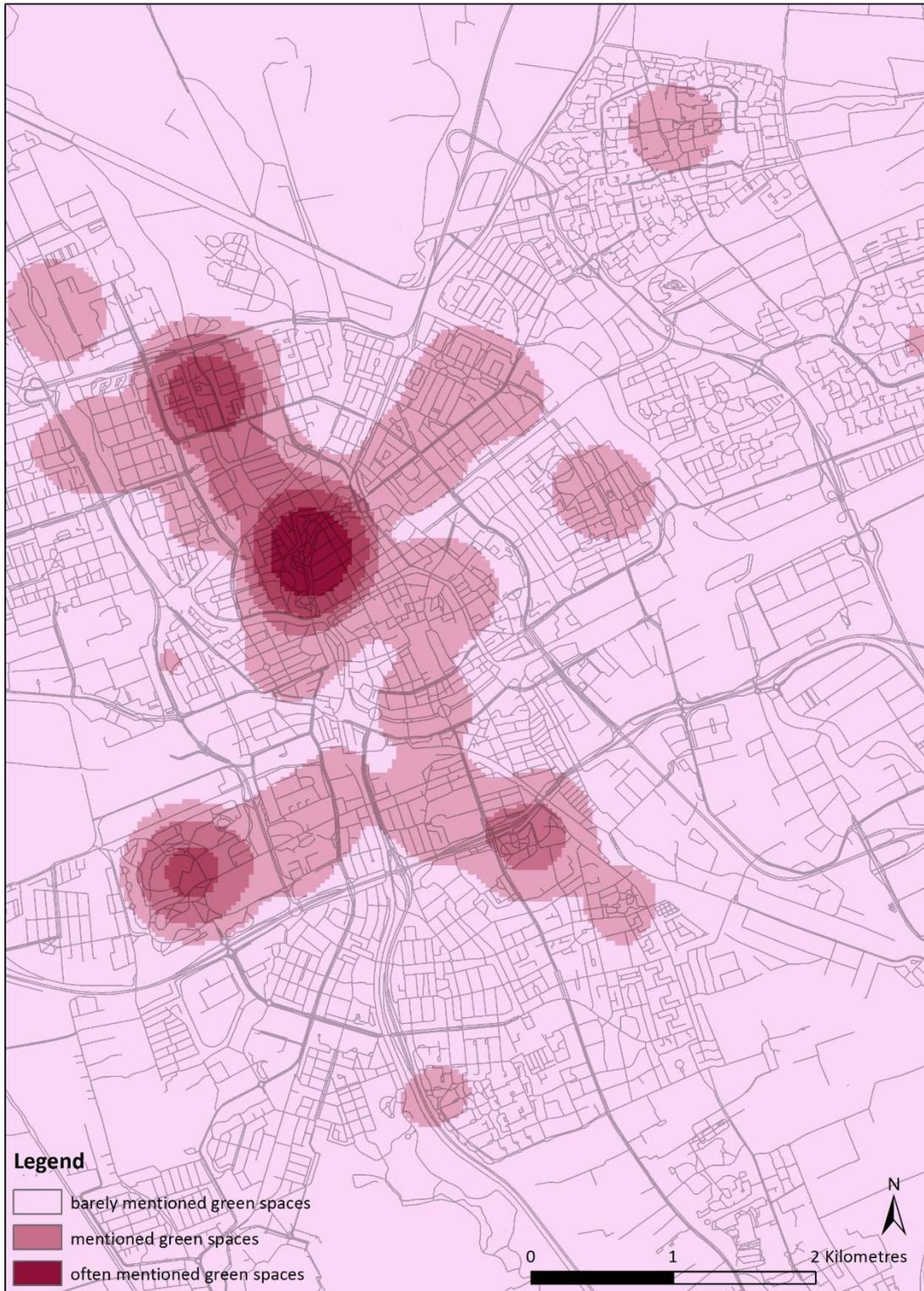


Figure 4.4 Nearby green spaces of the survey group

The combination of the marked nearby green spaces and the answer to if these are inviting or not are presented in figure 4.6 on the next page. Of the four most marked green spaces Noorderplantsoen and Stadspark are inviting. Sterrebos and Park Selwerd are less inviting according to the respondents, likewise the small green areas in the inner city.

Like introduced in the theoretical framework the distance towards urban green matters to exploit the potential functions. The threshold distance of 300 meters is an often used distance. Therefore, figure 4.5 shows which green areas are within reach of the survey group. A few green spaces in the inner city are out of reach, but most green is covered. Stadspark and Sterrebos are only partly covered, although they are also nearby marked green areas. Furthermore, large parts of green outside the inner city are outside the 300 meters reach consequently of fewer respondents groups in those areas.

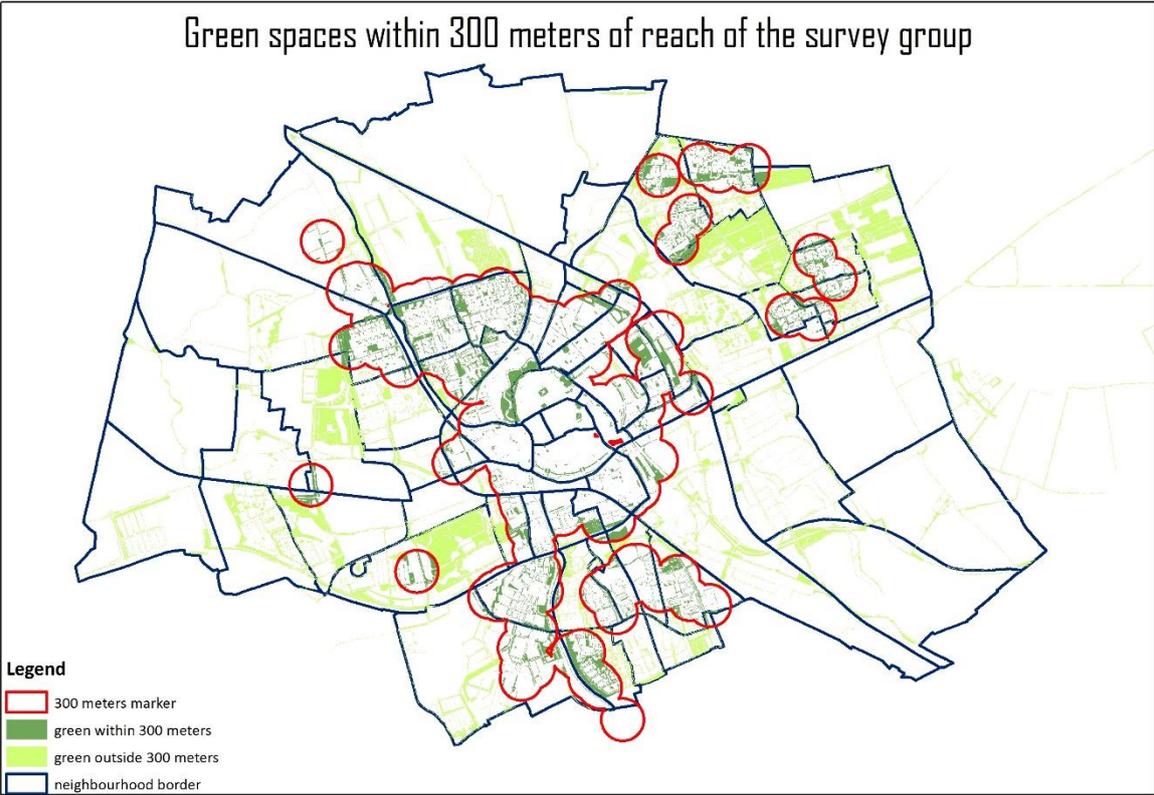


Figure 4.5 Green spaces within 300 meters of the respondents

# Nearby green spaces

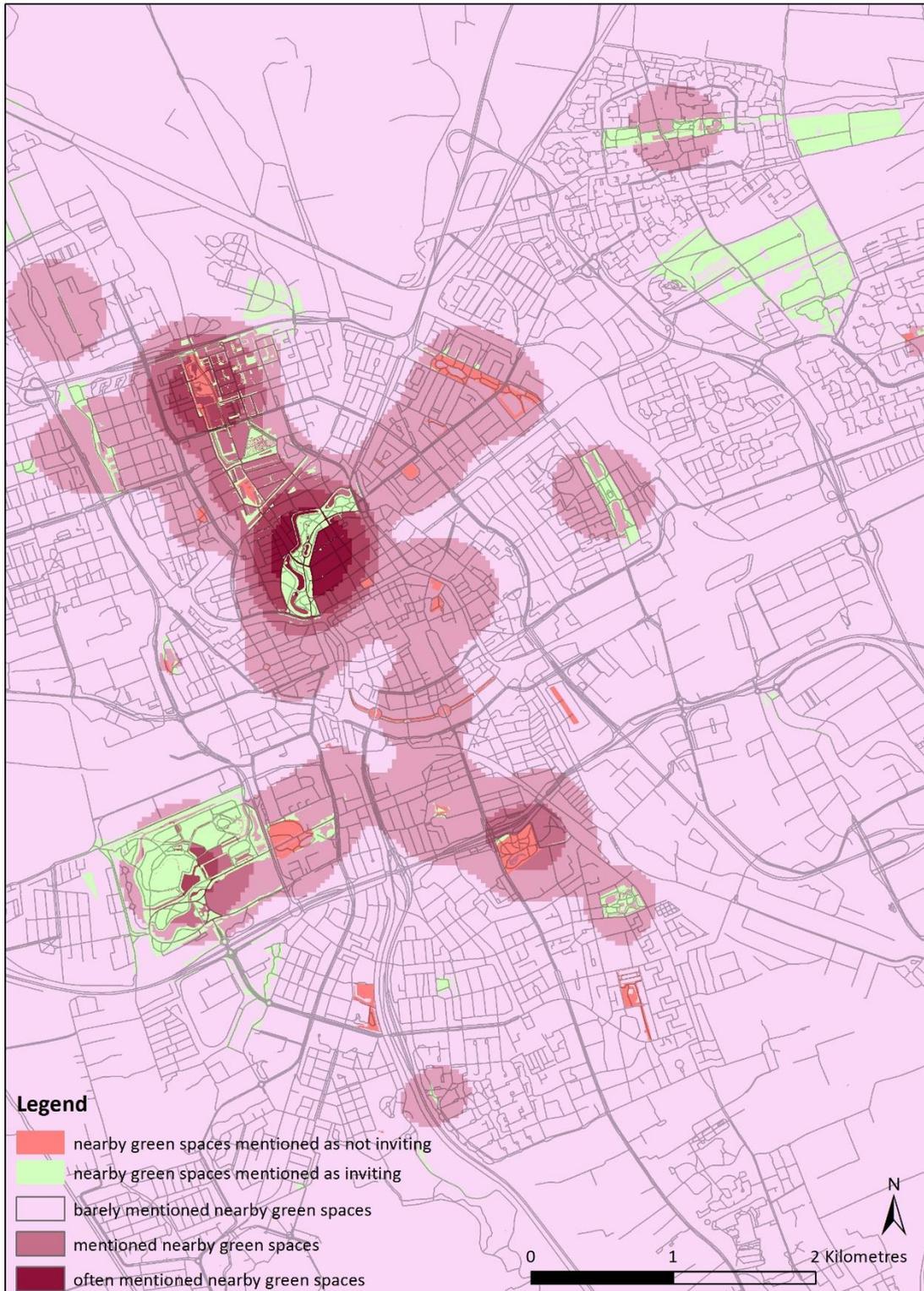


Figure 4.6 Nearby green spaces related to (not) inviting urban green

### 4.3.2 Attractive green spaces

Respondents are asked to mark the urban green spaces they enjoy in the city of Groningen. Figure 4.9 shows the densities of the chosen attractive green areas. In total, 354 urban green spaces are marked. The most attractive green spaces are Noorderplantsoen (dark green in the middle) and Stadspark (dark green below Noorderplantsoen). These two green spaces are on a city-level as presented in chapter 4.2. Another popular area is the lake in the south of Groningen. This is also an area that attracts people from further away, especially during sunny days.

According to the respondents, urban green spaces with a good design and scenery are attractive. Just like having an accessible, free and safe environment as shown in figure 4.7. Programmes, activities and sports facilities are less conclusive whether a green area is attractive or not. Though, the presented results are an overview of all the respondents across the city of Groningen. There may be differences on smaller scales.

#### Liked elements/qualities of attractive green spaces

Aesthetics (good design/scenery/cleanliness)	220	25,9%
Psychological/Perceptual (free and safe environment/accessible)	207	24,3%
Social (social place/family environment/people)	158	18,6%
Relaxation (peaceful/quiet)	186	21,6%
Educational suited (programmes/activities)	51	6,0%
Physiological suited (sport facilities)	29	3,4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>851</b>	

Figure 4.7 Liked elements and qualities of attractive green

Noorderplantsoen is marked 133 times, it is preferred by 99 respondents of having a good design/scenery/cleanliness and the short distance to the inner city of Groningen. On the other hand, Stadspark is marked 72 times and by 52 respondents liked by having a free and safe environment and the accessibility aspect.

#### Usage of attractive green spaces

relaxing	200	25,2%
to be in nature	163	20,5%
escaping from the city	124	15,6%
meeting others	93	11,7%
sporting	87	11,0%
walking the dog	42	5,3%
being with my children	36	4,5%
getting inspiration	35	4,4%
meditation	14	1,8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>794</b>	

Figure 4.8 Usage of attractive green

The attractive green spaces are used to relax and to be in nature as shown in figure 4.8. Sporting is the third largest usage form of green spaces nearby, for attractive green spaces the third largest usage form is escaping from the city. The attractive green areas are used for sporting by 87 respondents out of a total of 794. The added information shows an extra group of walking, filled in by 18 respondents. This is a larger group than the ones who use these green areas for meditation.

The suitability of the presented usages is recognized by diverse designs. Meaning, a variety of bushes, different trees and water in such a way

that the green areas look natural. Some respondents prefer quiet areas while others prefer more lively areas. However, both types of respondents have both in common the appreciation of the presence of qualitative walking paths and bicycle lanes.

# Attractive green spaces

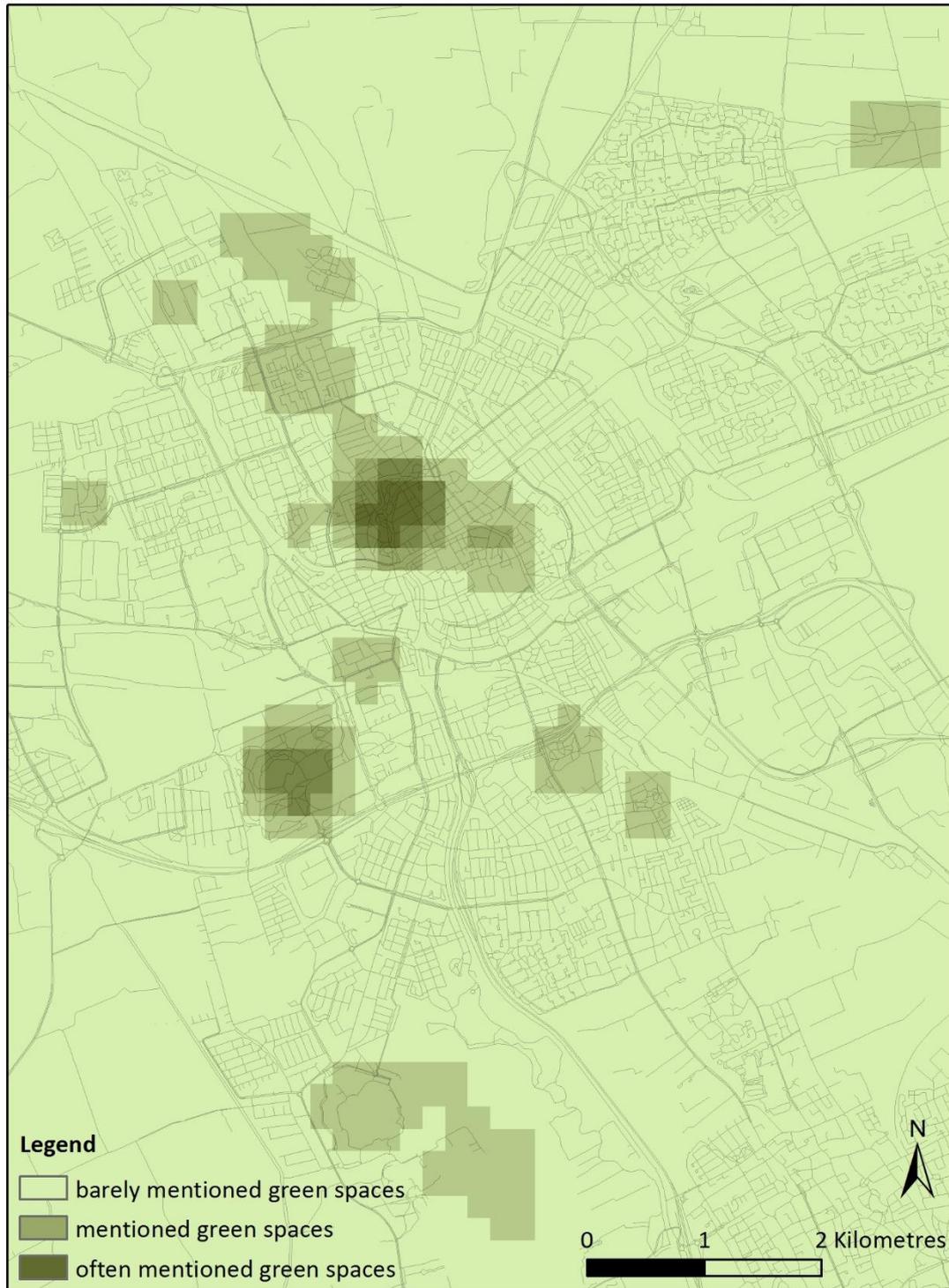


Figure 4.9 Attractive marked green areas from the survey group

### 4.3.3 Unattractive green spaces

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Besides attractive urban green spaces, there are 143 unattractive marked green spaces in the city of Groningen. The marked unattractive green spaces are shown in figure 4.11 where the densities can be presented. Not a strong distinction is found as seen in the previous chapter because the marked areas are more evenly spread across the city. Though, there are areas clearly more unpopular than others. The most unattractive green spaces are Park Selwerd (dark red in the northwest) and Sterrebos (dark red in the southeast). These are green spaces on a neighbourhood level as presented in chapter 4.2. According to 12 out of the 22 respondents who marked Park Selwerd, this green space does not have a good design and nice scenery. Sterrebos is unattractive because it does not have a free and safe environment and is not accessible. This, according to 12 out of the total 16 respondents who marked Sterrebos as unattractive.

#### Missed elements/qualities of unattractive green spaces

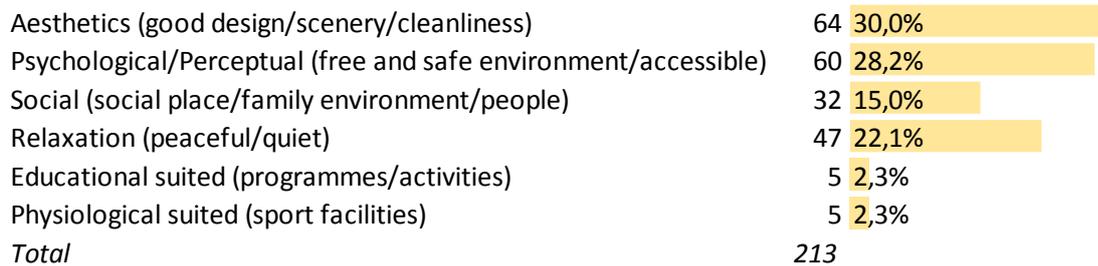
Aesthetics (good design/scenery/cleanliness)	64	30,0%	
Psychological/Perceptual (free and safe environment/accessible)	60	28,2%	
Social (social place/family environment/people)	32	15,0%	
Relaxation (peaceful/quiet)	47	22,1%	
Educational suited (programmes/activities)	5	2,3%	
Physiological suited (sport facilities)	5	2,3%	
<i>Total</i>	<i>213</i>		

Figure 4.10 Missed elements and qualities of unattractive green

In general, the aesthetics and the psychological/perceptual feeling are the most influential factors, just like in the previous chapter, as shown in figure 4.10. In the added information, respondents made clear that their marked spaces have an unsafe feeling, are too far, or are disturbed by traffic. The availability of sports facilities and programmes/activities are less important, according to the respondents. The respondents who marked Noorderplantsoen and Stadspark (in the previous chapter determined as most attractive marked areas) as unattractive, added that these areas are too crowded or too far away.

# Unattractive green spaces

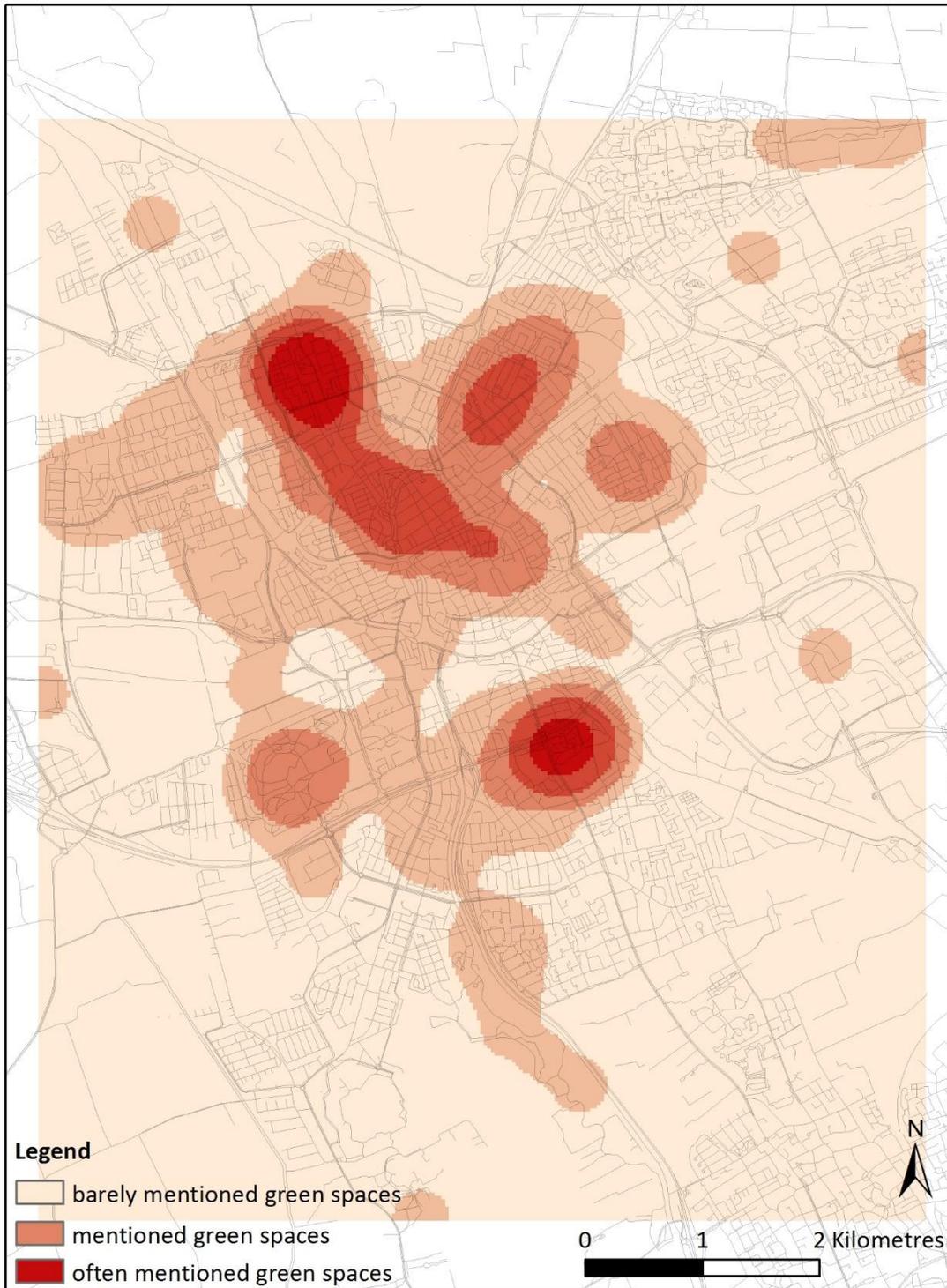


Figure 4.11 Unattractive marked green areas from the survey group

#### 4.3.4 Potential green spaces

Now the most (un)attractive green spaces from the survey group are known, the next step is to find potential green spaces to be visited. In total, 142 marked green spaces are marked who have the potential to be visited in the future. Figure 4.13 shows where the green areas have the highest potential to be visited more often. Like the unattractive green spaces analysis showed, also for the potential green spaces there is a distribution across the city of Groningen. The inner city shows multiple potential green spaces. Furthermore, Stadspark in the southwest and Sterrebos in the southeast are more often marked areas in regard to others. Stadspark is marked by nearly 10 per cent of the total marked areas, Sterrebos by 19 per cent.

##### Missed elements/qualities of potential green spaces

Aesthetics (good design/scenery/cleanliness)	63	31,5%
Psychological/Perceptual (free and safe environment/accessible)	47	23,5%
Social (social place/family environment/people)	37	18,5%
Relaxation (peaceful/quiet)	34	17,0%
Educational suited (programmes/activities)	10	5,0%
Physiological suited (sport facilities)	9	4,5%
<i>Total</i>	<i>200</i>	

Figure 4.12 Missed elements and qualities of potential green

Also for the potential green spaces are the aesthetics and the psychological/perceptual aspects are of importance as shown in figure 4.12. This means that the marked potential green spaces are currently lacking a good design and an accessible, free and safe environment. Something that shows the added information as well, respondents mentioned areas that are too dark. Though, they see also possibilities with the construction of the ring road near Sterrebos.

Another related factor to potential green spaces to be visited are willing travel distances. The urban green vision of Groningen introduced cycling paths outside the city, but upgrading a green area alone would not be beneficial if it is not within reach for a potential visitor. How far people are willing to travel was also part of the online survey. With the gathered information, an overview can be presented on page 42 of which areas are within reach to the survey group of 252 respondents. These areas are specified on cycling and walking distances, the two most used travel methods in the city of Groningen.

# Potential green spaces

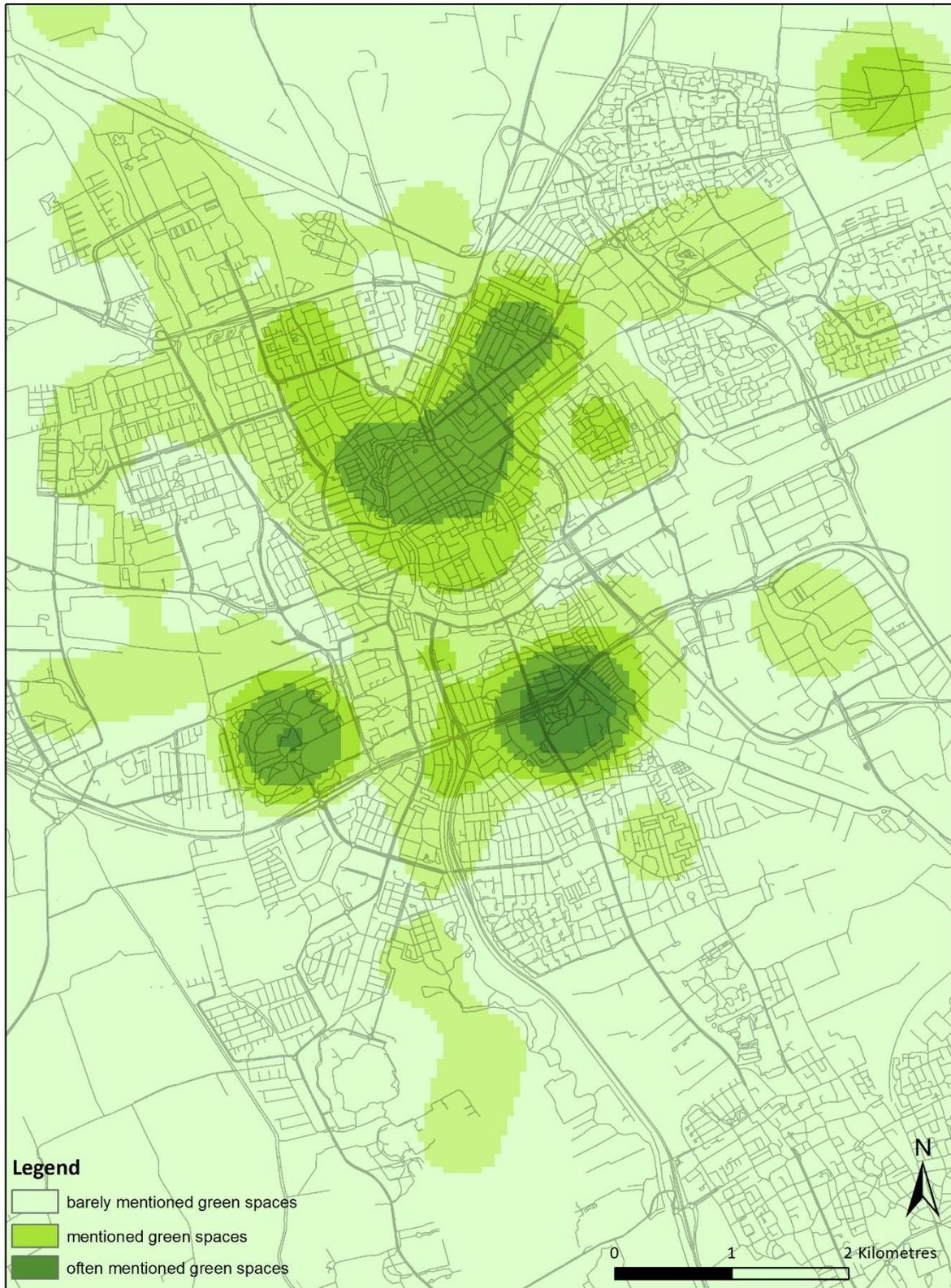


Figure 4.13 Potential marked green areas from the survey group

### *Cycling*

Groningen is known for its cycling connectivity, but what does this mean in relation to green spaces? Figure 4.14, presented on the next page, shows the travel distances using the willing cycling travel distances. Travel distances of less than 5 minutes (light coloured) and 5 until 15 minutes (dark coloured) are shown in euclidean distance. These are based on an average speed of 13.5 kilometres an hour (Jensen et al., 2010). The inner city and the south part of the city shows a smaller willing travel distance than the edges of the city, based on the survey group. The urban green spaces are the potential green spaces to be visited, darker green with a higher potential than the lighter coloured areas.

Sterrebos lies within reach for the respondents who are willing to cycle less/and more than 5 minutes. Stadspark only by respondents who are willing to travel more than 5 minutes by bike. The majority of the green areas in the inner city are within reach of both cycling groups.

### *Walking*

Figure 4.15 shows a comparison between potential green spaces and willing travel distances based on walking. This map follows after the willing cycling travel distances on the next page. The potential green spaces to be visited are the same as the previously presented map about cycling. The willing travel distances are divided into four categories. These categories are based on the European Environment Agency (European Communities, 2001) who argue that a distance of 15 minutes walking corresponds with a linear distance of 300 meters for elderly. This is an average speed of 2 kilometres an hour, Google (2018) uses an average speed of 5 kilometres an hour. A subdivision is made between 65 plus, presented with an average walking speed of 2 kilometres an hour and other adults, presented with an average speed of 5 kilometres an hour. The yellow colours on the map correspond with a relative low willing travel distance of the survey group. The darker brown areas correspond with a relative high willing travel distance of the respondents.

A large part of the potential green spaces are covered by the willing travel distances of 5 until more than 30 minutes walking distance and partly for respondents who are willing to walk less than 5 minutes. Sterrebos is covered by all categories, except less than 5 minutes. The same can be said for the eastern part of Stadspark. Noorderplantsoen is covered by all categories. To get more into detail, background information and a distinction in scales are necessary. The next chapter will present the thoughts of the survey group on urban green where afterwards results of multiple scales will be presented. But first, a comparison will be made of the earlier presented 300 meters marker and willing travel distances.

# Potential green spaces in comparison to willing travel distances

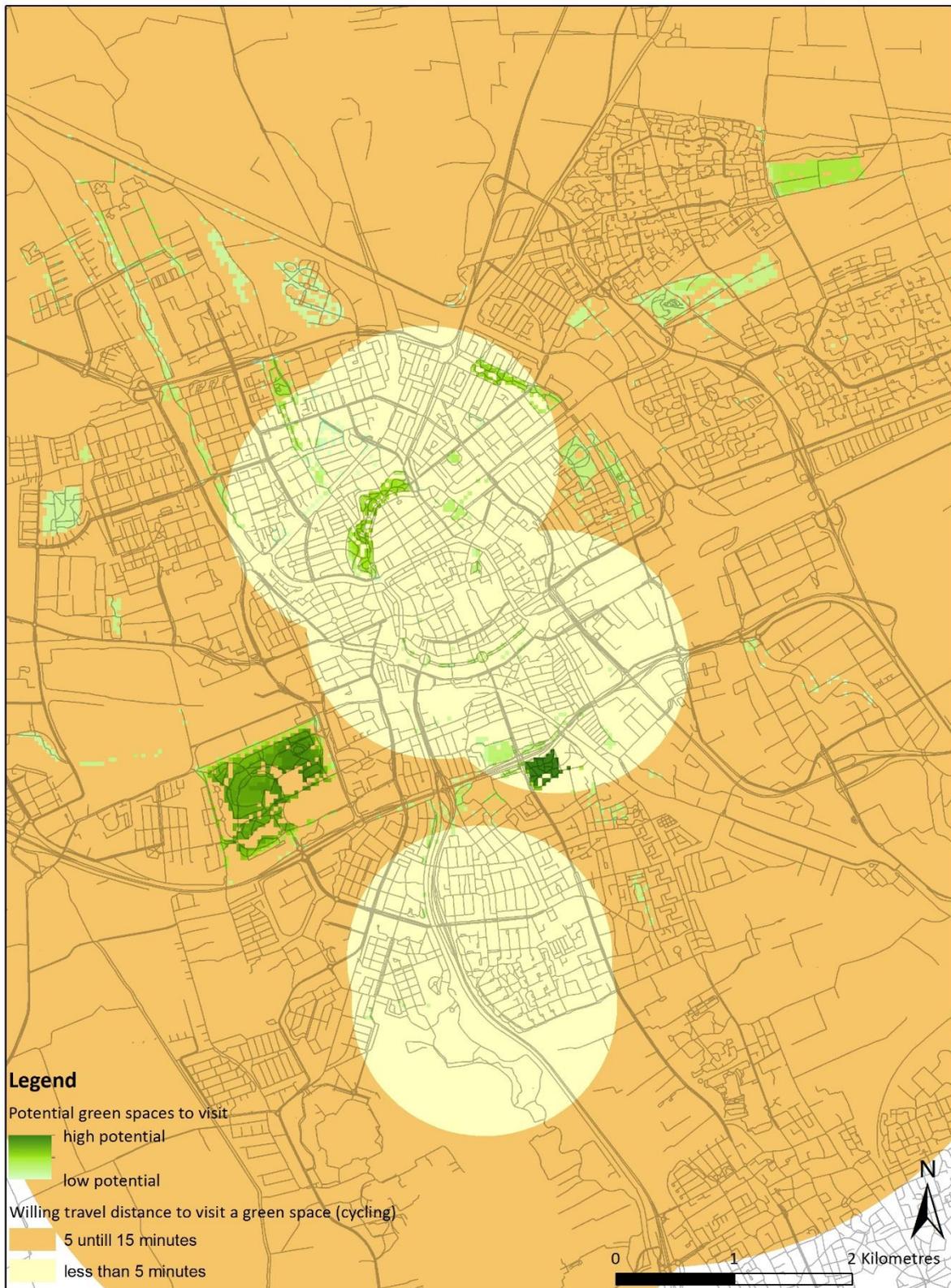


Figure 4.14 Potential green spaces, specified on cycling distances

# Potential green spaces in comparison to willing travel distances

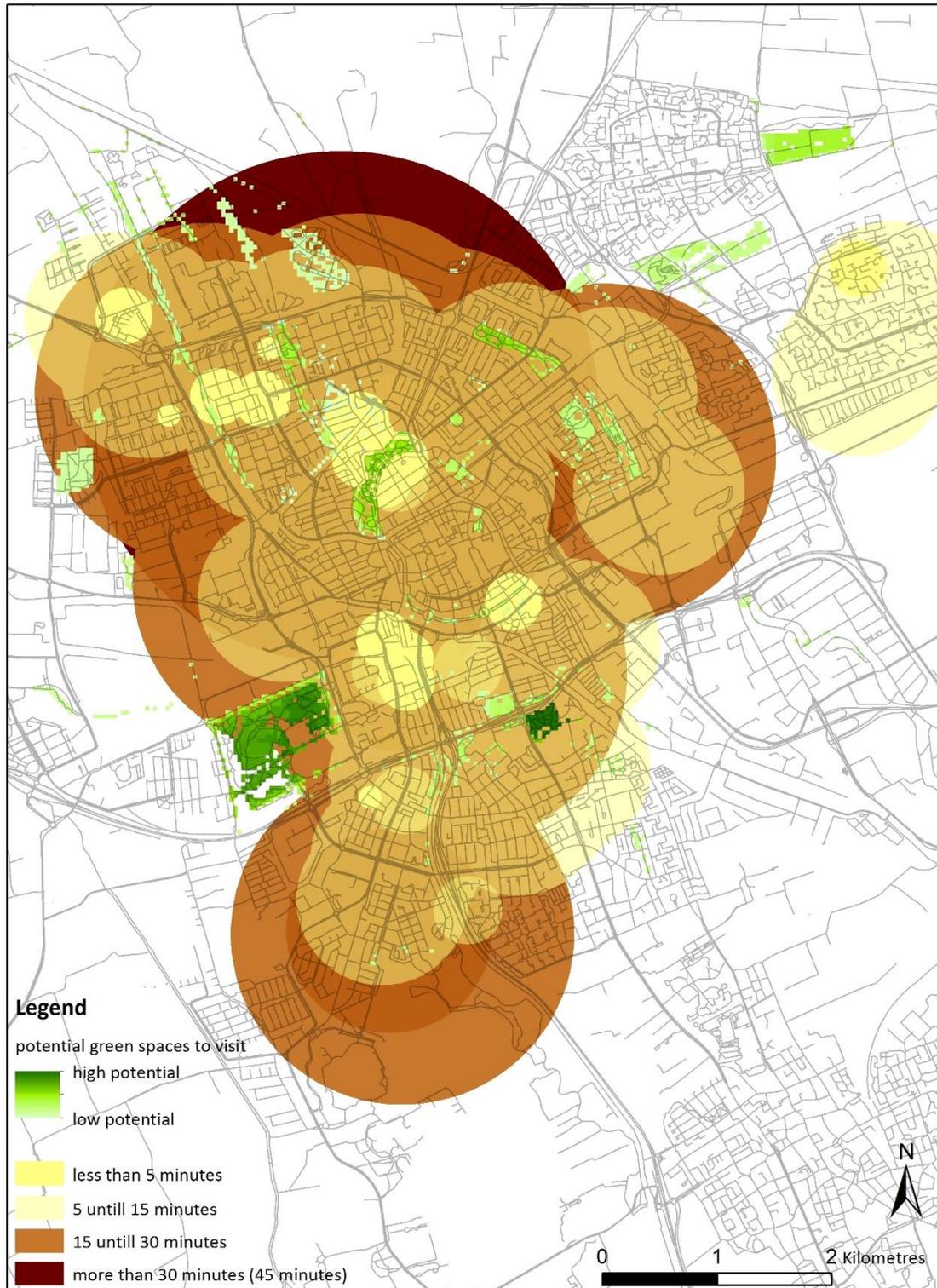


Figure 4.15 Potential green spaces, specified on walking distances

Figure 4.16 shows the combination of two earlier presented maps. The map shows that some parts of the 5-15 minutes walking distances are exceeding the 300 meters marker. For example, Sterrebos is covered. This means that the used threshold distance is not that strict as multiple respondents are willing to travel further, especially as the travel distances of more than 15 minutes are not shown.

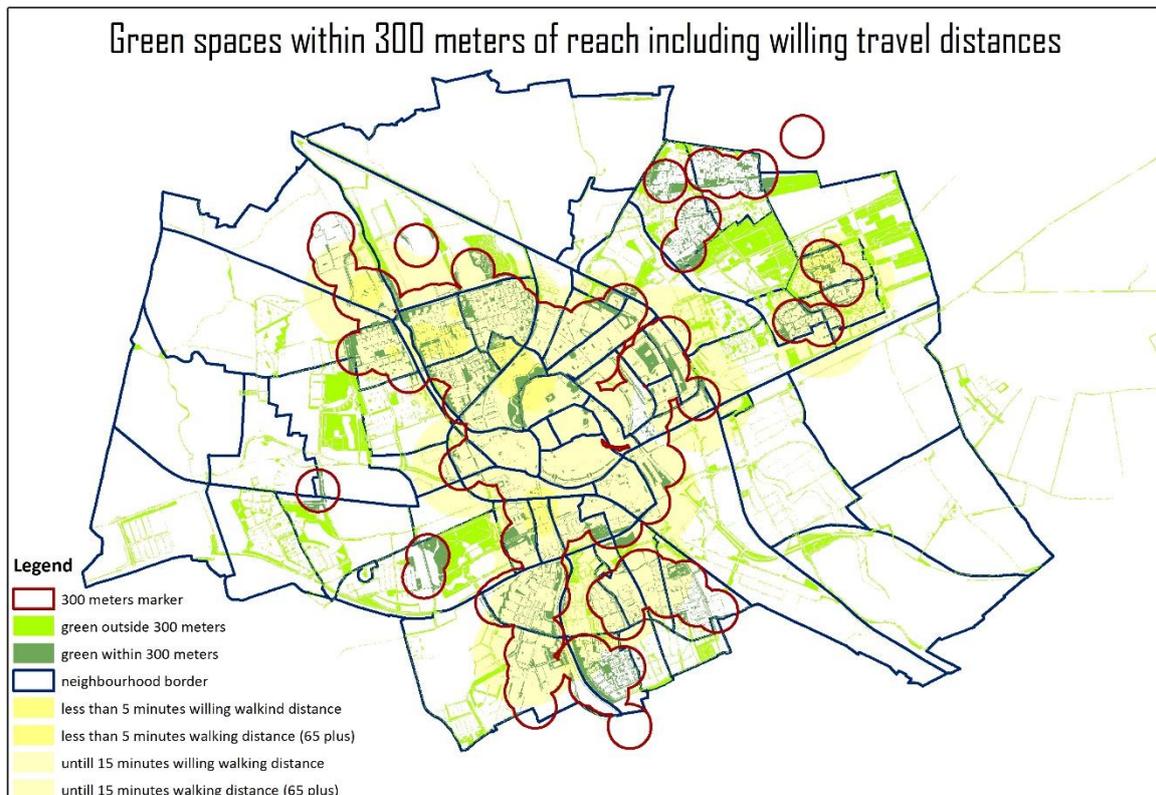


Figure 4.16 Green spaces within 300 meters in relation to willing walking travel distances

#### 4.3.5 Thoughts on urban green space related topics

Green spaces in Groningen are used by 41 per cent of the survey group once a week. These are visits of ten minutes and longer, thereby the ongoing traffic excluded. The option once a month was chosen by 28 per cent, more than once a week by 31 per cent of the respondents. These visits are mostly alone by the majority of the survey group, 46 per cent. The other option with friends by 32 per cent and with family by 23 per cent. The presented modes of transport in the previous chapter are the most popular ones to use. In total, 93 per cent of the respondents chose to walk (45 per cent) or cycle (48 per cent) to go to an urban green space. Taking the bus (1 per cent) or car (7 per cent) are less popular modes of transport. Furthermore, 66 per cent is willing to travel 5-15 minutes to visit a green area. The distance then differs by transport mode. Less than 5 minutes was chosen by 11 percent, 15-30 minutes by 19 per cent and more than 30 minutes by 4 percent. The presented numbers are shown in figure 4.17 on the next page.

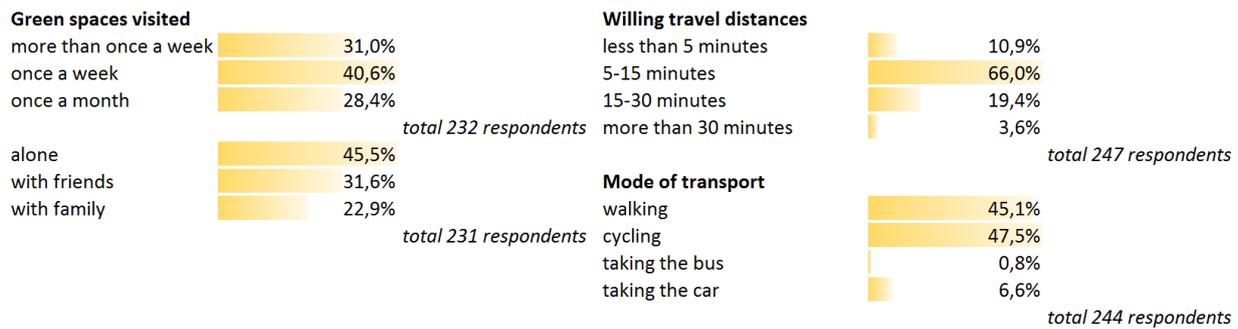


Figure 4.17 Thoughts on green usage related topics

To get to know potential relations between the presented data several regression analyses are executed in SPSS. There is not a significant relation between willing travel distances and the age of the respondents. Furthermore, there is not a significant relation between willing travel distances and the number of green visits either.

To get to know more background information about the design part of the urban green spaces, the online survey consisted of multiple quotes where the respondents could (dis)agree with. The quotes plus the results of the total group of respondents are shown in table 4.1. According to more than 90 per cent of the survey group, urban green should be designed to be climate adaptive (air quality, balanced water flow, shadow during warm days). Two other popular design aspects are leisure and the strengthening of nature, where the leisure aspect is the least popular of the three. The survey group is satisfied with the current urban green in the city of Groningen, 71 per cent against 29 per cent. The survey group is not so keen on helping to manage an urban green space, two third is against this statement. The willingness to pay more municipal taxes in order to strengthen urban green is higher than managing themselves, though the small majority is also against this statement. The percentages correspondent with the respondents across the whole city, therefore there may be differences between neighbourhoods.

Reactions to urban green space related quotes		
Urban green should be designed to be climate adaptive	92,6%	7,4%
Urban green should be designed to strengthen nature	82,6%	17,4%
Urban green should be designed for leisure	74,1%	25,9%
I am satisfied with the urban green spaces in Groningen	71,1%	28,9%
I am willing to pay more municipal taxes for urban green spaces	45,2%	54,8%
I would like to help in managing an urban green space in Groningen	34,7%	65,3%

Table 4.1 Reactions on urban green related quotes

#### 4.4 Experiences of multiple population groups

Until this chapter the results are focused on the respondents as one group. This chapter will go more into detail about certain population groups within the whole survey group and will highlight differences in the tables. Chapter 3.2.2 already showed the division of the respondents.

##### Male/Female

The majority of both the male and female respondents prefer to travel for 5-15 minutes. Cycling and walking are the two most popular transport systems, both more or less similar in absolute numbers. Where the male respondents are equally divided in terms of how often an urban green space is visited, the majority of the female respondents are visiting an urban green space once a week (47%). Of both

groups, the majority visits green areas alone (male: 46%, female: 43%). There are no other surprising differences observable relating the results of the online survey.

<i>Male</i>	<b>Urban green experiences</b>	<i>Female</i>
5-15 minutes	<b>Willing travel distance</b>	5-15 minutes
Cycling and walking	<b>Transport system</b>	Cycling and walking
More than once a week, once a week and once a month are equally divided	<b>Number of visits</b>	Once a week
Alone	<b>Visits</b>	Alone

Table 4.2 Male and female respondents

### Students

In total, 58 students are represented in the survey group. 47 per cent of them visits an urban green space once a month. Green spaces are mainly visited with friends, 51 per cent. Visiting green space alone, 40 per cent, is popular as well. The majority is willing to travel 5-15 minutes to a green area, 69 per cent. The most used mode of transport is either cycling (48%) or walking (38%). The reactions on the urban green space related quotes did not differ with the total survey group, except the aspect of strengthening nature is lower (59% against 83% from the total survey group). Students marked 30 green spaces as unattractive where Park Selwerd was marked the most with 8, because it is not a social place (88%). The most attractive green space is Noorderplantsoen, 38 markings out of the total 78 across the city. This green area is liked because of an accessible/free and safe environment (79%).

<b>Urban green experiences</b>	
Willing travel distance	5-15 minutes
Transport system	Cycling
Number of visits	Once a month
Visits	With friends
Strengthening nature	59% agrees
Unattractive green	Park Selwerd (not a social place)
Attractive green	Noorderplantsoen (Accessible/free and safe environment)

Table 4.3 Students

### Full time employees

The group who are working full time consists of 89 persons. Also for this group, the majority is willing to travel for 5-15 minutes (67%). Green is visited once a week by 39 per cent, the same percentage for visiting green alone. The used modes of transport are divided from using the car (8%) to cycling (42%) to walking (48%). There is an agreement of 87 per cent to use urban green in order to strengthen nature, higher than the 59 per cent of the students. On average, the other quotes are reacted to like the total survey group. Like the students, Noorderplantsoen is marked as most attractive green area (38 markings out of the total of 123 markings) because of a free and safe environment (80%) and a good design (77%). Almost 30 per cent of the marked areas who have the potential to be visited, is Sterrebos. A free and safe environment is currently missing, according to 50 per cent of the 16 respondents who marked Sterrebos. Of all potential green spaces, 40 per cent is currently missing a good design/nice scenery.

<b>Urban green experiences</b>	
Willing travel distance	5-15 minutes
Transport system	Walking
Number of visits	Once a week

Visits	Alone
Strengthening nature	87% agrees
Potential green	Sterrebos (currently not a free and safe environment)
Attractive green	Noorderplantsoen (Accessible/free and safe environment, good design)

Table 4.4 Full time employees

#### Households with children

The group of households, single and double, with children consists out of 35 respondents. In relation to the total group, 29 per cent is willing to help in managing urban green. This is a lower percentage, but the willingness to pay more municipal taxes for urban green is higher with 51 per cent. The group who agreed that the design aspect should be specified on leisure is also higher with 80 per cent. Examples are the liked playgrounds and animal farm in Noorderplantsoen and Stadspark. The majority visits green once a week, 46 per cent, and is visiting green by bicycle, 54 per cent. Of the respondents who are visiting urban green with family (21 respondents in total), 52 per cent visits green once a week and 62 per cent travels 5-15 minutes by bike or by foot.

<b>Urban green experiences</b>	
Willing travel distance	5-15 minutes
Transport system	Cycling
Number of visits	Once a week
Visits	With family
Green specified on leisure	80% agrees

Table 4.5 Households with children

#### 65 plus

The group of 65 plus consists out of 29 respondents. This is 12 per cent of the total survey group. The majority, 52 per cent, uses a green space more than once a week. This differs from the previously mentioned population groups and the total survey group. The group who is willing to travel more than 15 minutes is also higher than the previously mentioned groups. More than 30 minutes is marked by 10 per cent, 5-15 minutes and 15-30 minutes by 38 per cent for each distance. The majority visits green alone, 50 per cent. There are no differences in the used modes of transport, cycling (36%) and walking (45%) are the most popular. The strengthening of nature is according to 93 per cent of the 65 plus group important. 86 per cent is satisfied with the current urban green in the city of Groningen.

<b>Urban green experiences</b>	
Willing travel distance	5-15/15-30 minutes
Transport system	Walking
Number of visits	More than once week
Visits	Alone
Strengthening nature	93% agrees

Table 4.6 65 plus

## 4.5 Urban green spaces highlighted on multiple scales

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This chapter shows the results of direct observations of urban green spaces in Groningen on multiple scales. The observations will show the usage of green on a city, neighbourhood and street level. Besides, results from the online survey will be detailed on a narrower neighbourhood level.

Green space	Total minutes observed	Total counted users	Average use per minute
Noorderplantsoen - city level	1670	3499	2,1
Stadspark - city level	835	927	1,1
Park Selwerd - neighbourhood level	500	297	0,6
Park Beijum - neighbourhood level	505	344	0,7
Grunostraat - street level	115	31	0,3
Kleine Leliestraat - street level	75	14	0,2
Groote Appelstraat - street level	170	19	0,1

Table 4.7 on the left shows the observed green spaces in the city of Groningen, the total observed minutes and the total counted users. With this information, the average use per minute is calculated. The areas on a city level are the most popular to use. With Noorderplantsoen more densely used than Stadspark. The average usage per minute for the observed green areas on a neighbourhood level are more or less similar to each other. Green on a street level is less popular to use.

In total, there are 5112 counted users over 3870 observed minutes. Ongoing traffic by bicycle was excluded. Though, there are counted cyclists. These are the ones who use the walking paths. More details about the kind of usage will be provided in the next chapters.

*Table 4.7 Observed green spaces*

Besides the observations, a more detailed overview will be presented of the online survey results. This will be done on a neighbourhood level for the areas Selwerd, Paddepoel-Noord, Concordiabuurtt and Grunobuurt.

## 4.6 Green spaces on a city level

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Green spaces on a city level are in this thesis understood as areas that attract visitors from the whole city and outside. The observed spaces are Noorderplantsoen and Stadspark. This chapter will show the observed data from each urban park as a whole and each urban park divided into separated areas.

### 4.6.1 Noorderplantsoen

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Starting with Noorderplantsoen as one individual urban park. The previous chapter already showed the total amount of users. Figure 4.18 shows the map of Noorderplantsoen, the table on the right shows information about the total usage numbers. Each counted usage form is presented in percentages of the total 3499 counted users. Walking and relaxing are the most popular usage forms in Noorderplantsoen. The next two popular activities are running and walking the dog.

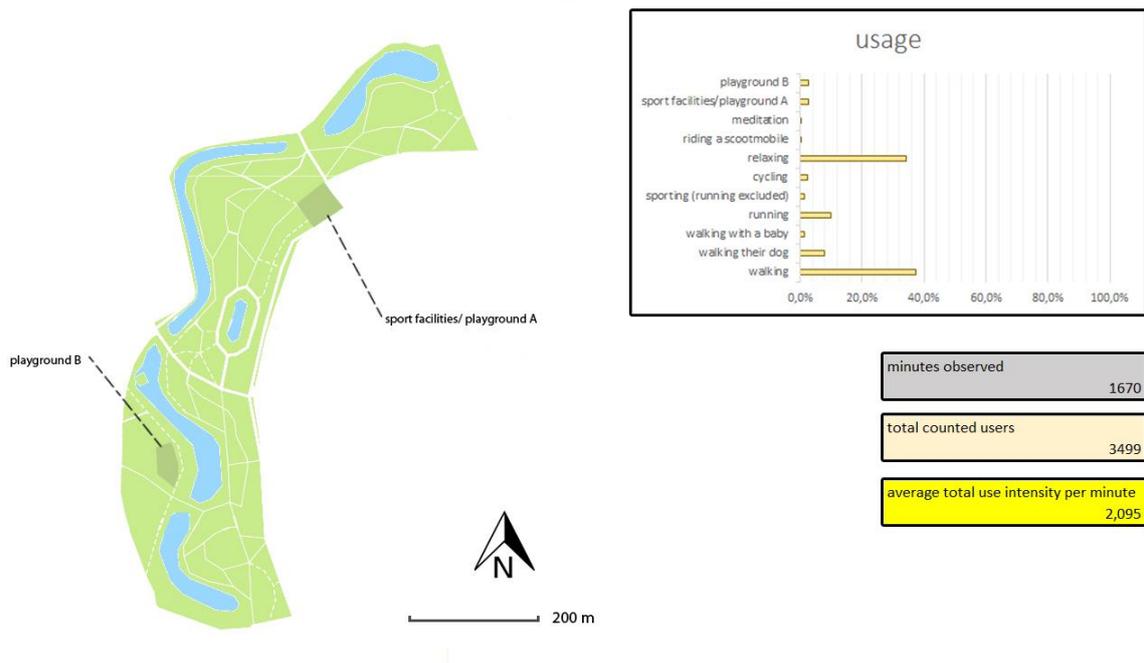


Figure 4.18 Noorderplantsoen observed

### Noorderplantsoen divided into 9 areas

In order to have detailed usage information, Noorderplantsoen is divided into several areas that are observed separately. The observed areas plus the related usage numbers are presented in figure 4.19. The total average use intensities are also calculated. Except areas G and F, each area has a connection to water. Area D is the most popular area to use. Area F is the most unpopular area, but also the smallest. Not each area is of the same size because the areas are related to observable units. For the areas A, C, D, G and I walking is the main usage form. For areas B, E and H relaxing is the main usage form. Area F is a basketball field and has a playground for children, both also part of relaxation. Area H is a water fountain with sitting places around. Because of that, there are fewer people who use it for walking, like area F. The majority will go around the fountain and are, therefore, part of areas G or C.

The areas B, H, D and E can be seen as the main relaxing areas. Area E differs in the sense that it has a relative large grass field without a busy walking/cycling path close by. Area B differs because it has a restaurant (attended by 10 to 60 people during the opening hours of the observation rounds) and it is the only place used for meditation.

The main entrance area of Noorderplantsoen is area I. The majority of the visitors who entered area I, uses area D and is then splitting up into other areas. Running is relatively a popular usage form in area G, but the total average use intensity is quite low in regard to the other observed areas. Walking the dog is only in area A the second most popular usage form.

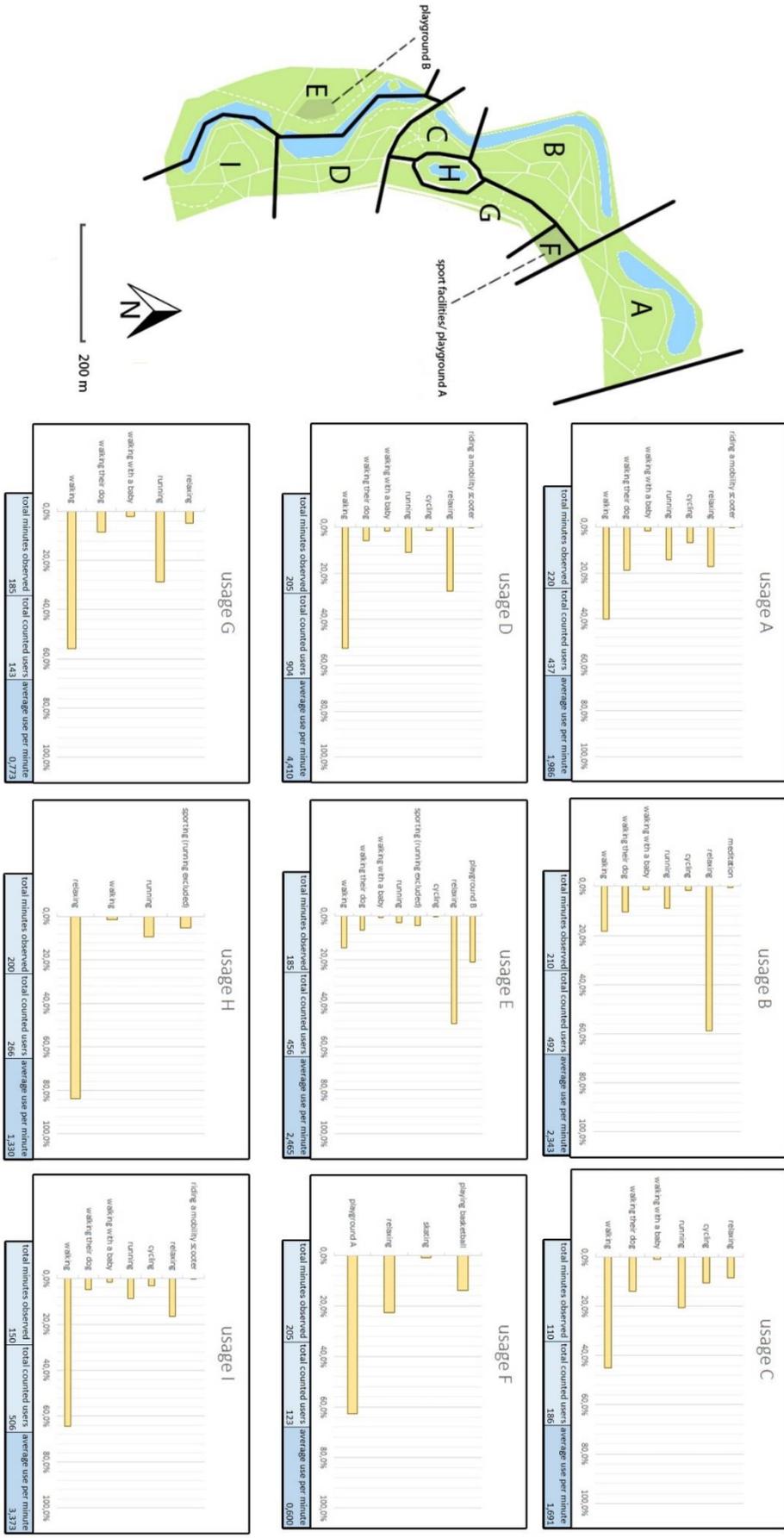


Figure 4.19 Noorderplantsoen observed – multiple areas

Noorderplantsoen - density map

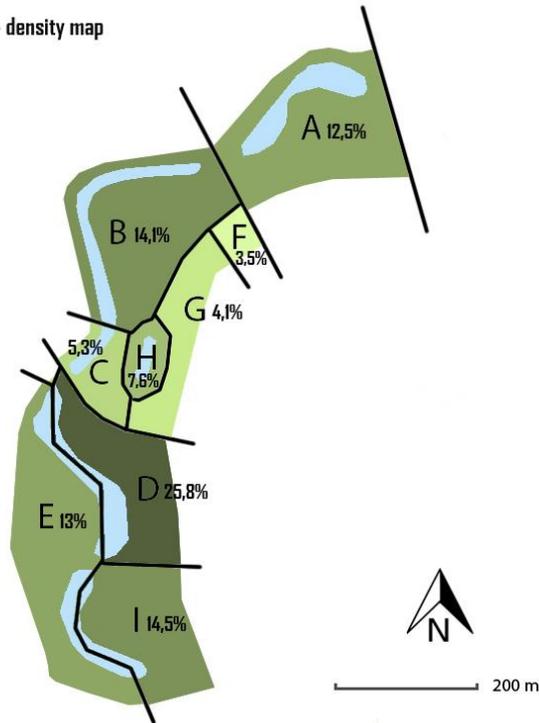


Figure 4.20 Noorderplantsoen usage densities

Figures 4.20 and 4.21 give a global overview of the densities and main functions for the separated observed areas. The darker green areas of figure 4.20 represent a high usage density. Area D has the highest usage density. Areas C, F, G and H the lowest usage density.

Figure 4.21 shows that for area D the main usage form is walking just like for areas A, C, D, G and I. Relaxing is the main function for areas B, H and E. Relaxing is the main function for areas B, H and E.

Noorderplantsoen - main function for each area

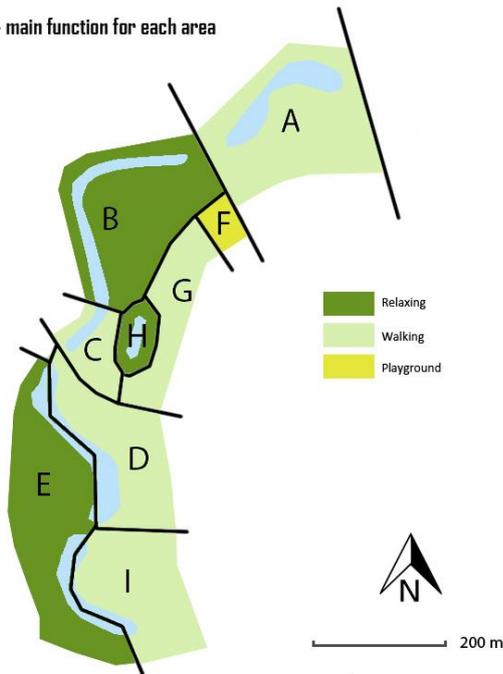


Figure 4.21 Noorderplantsoen main functions

## 4.6.2 Stadspark

The next observed green space on a city level is Stadspark. Figure 4.22 shows the total observed minutes, usage forms and users. Furthermore, the average total use intensity per minute is calculated. Stadspark has several sport clubs and facilities. The counted users are visitors who were attending the general urban green areas, including the animal farms and playground. The total numbers show that walking is the most popular usage form. Running is the next popular usage form, not far behind. Third, is the animal farm with playground (the right yellow area on the map). Relaxing, cycling and walking the dog can be seen as fourth most popular usage form. Though, on a relative large distance from the animal farm with playground. The other usage forms are less popular. In comparison to the total numbers of Noorderplantsoen, running is relatively more popular and relaxing relatively less popular in Stadspark.

### Stadspark



Figure 4.22 Stadspark observed

#### Stadspark divided into 6 observable areas

Figure 4.23 on the next page shows the numbers of 6 separately observed areas in Stadspark. Areas A and F can be seen as the main entrances towards Noorderplantsoen. Area A can be seen as a transfer zone from the city to Stadspark. Though, it is in a green zone and well used. Therefore, this area is counted as well. Particularly do employees use it during their breaks.

Area C is the most popular area to use, also the area that hosts two animal farms and a playground for children which is used the most in that area. The most popular usage form in areas A, B and D is walking. Area E is especially used for relaxing, while area F is mostly used for running. The least popular area to use is D, a more narrow orientated green space.

The main route through Stadspark goes from A to F. Two areas that are relatively often used. The other areas outside this route, D and E, are less used. Area C is also outside the main route, but has a trigger in the form of an animal farm and playground.

# Stadspark

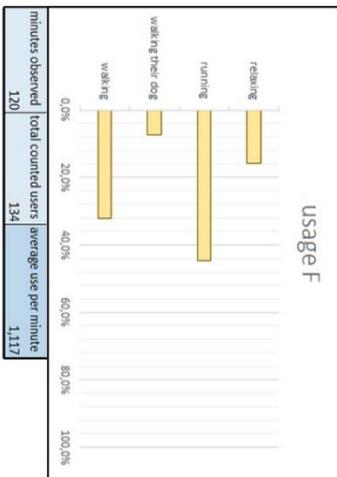
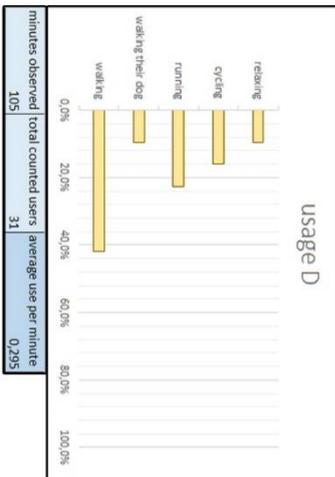
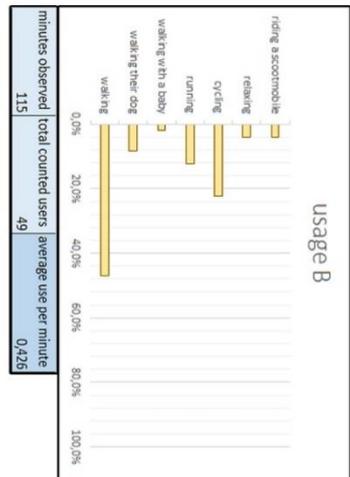
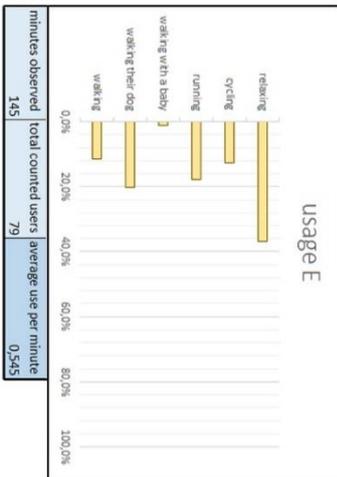
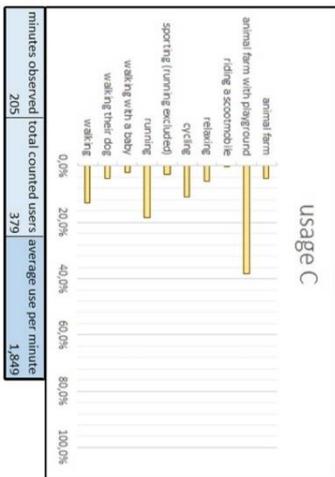
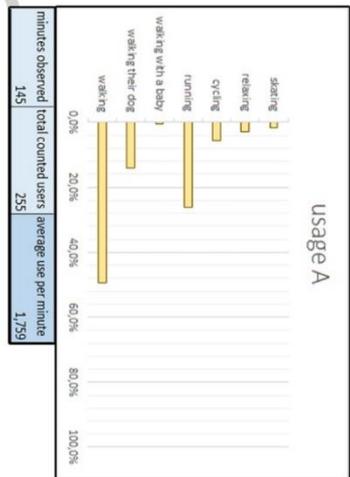


Figure 4.23 Stadspark observed – multiple areas

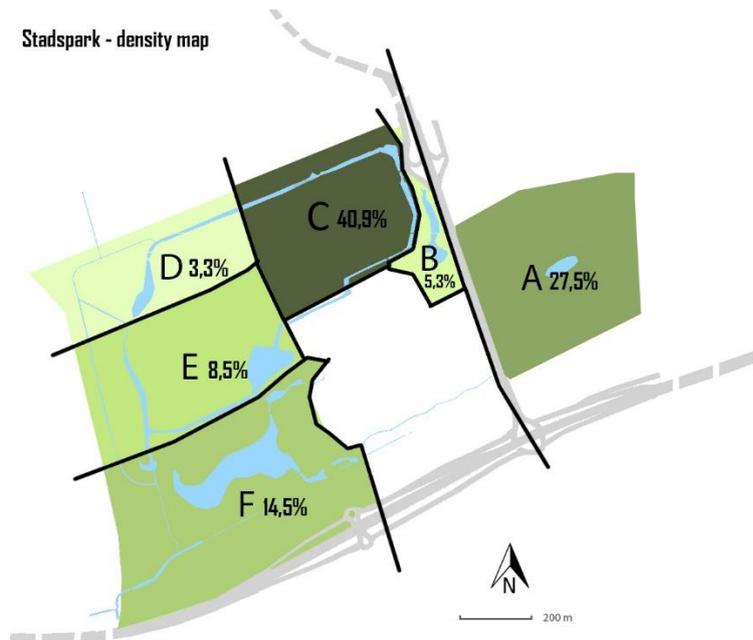


Figure 4.24 Stadspark usage densities

Figures 4.24 and 4.25 show a global overview of the usage densities and main functions for the separated observed areas. Area C has by far the highest usage density. Areas B, D and E have the lowest usage density where area B is the smallest area as well.

Figure 4.25 show that the playground is the main usage function of area C. Areas A, B and D have walking as the main function. For area E is relaxing the main function. Running is the main function of area F.

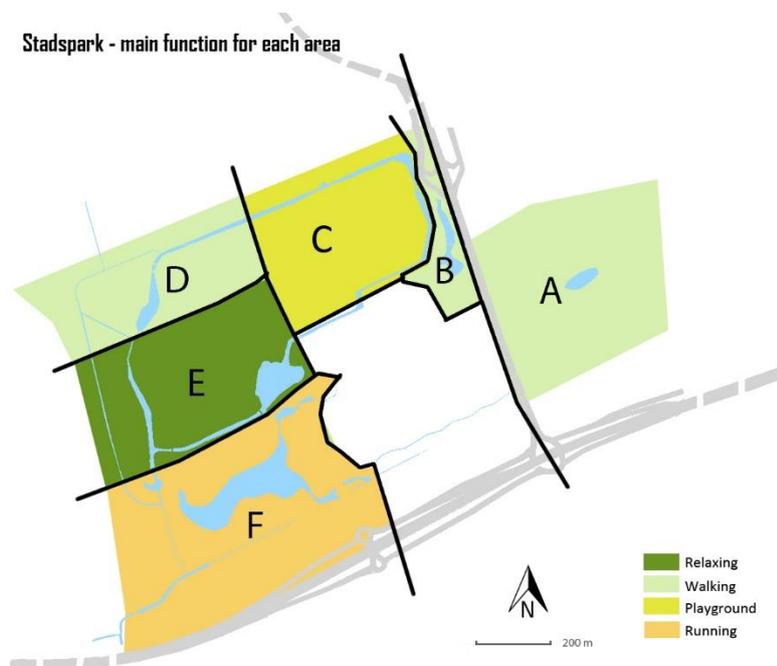


Figure 4.25 Stadspark main functions

## 4.7 Green spaces on a neighbourhood level

Two questions out of the online survey are specified on grading the neighbourhood level. Respondents were asked how satisfied they are about their neighbourhood green in terms of accessibility and quantity. The results are presented in figures 4.26 and 4.27. The accessibility of green is, on average, graded with a 7.3 out of 10. The quantity of green within the neighbourhood is, on average, graded with a 6.7 out of 10. The insufficient numbers are given by respondents in the neighbourhoods Reitdiep (northwest), the inner city and Oosterpoort (southeast of the inner city). The grades are analysed with a regression analysis in relation to the number of green space visits. Both grades show, however, no significant relation to green space visits.

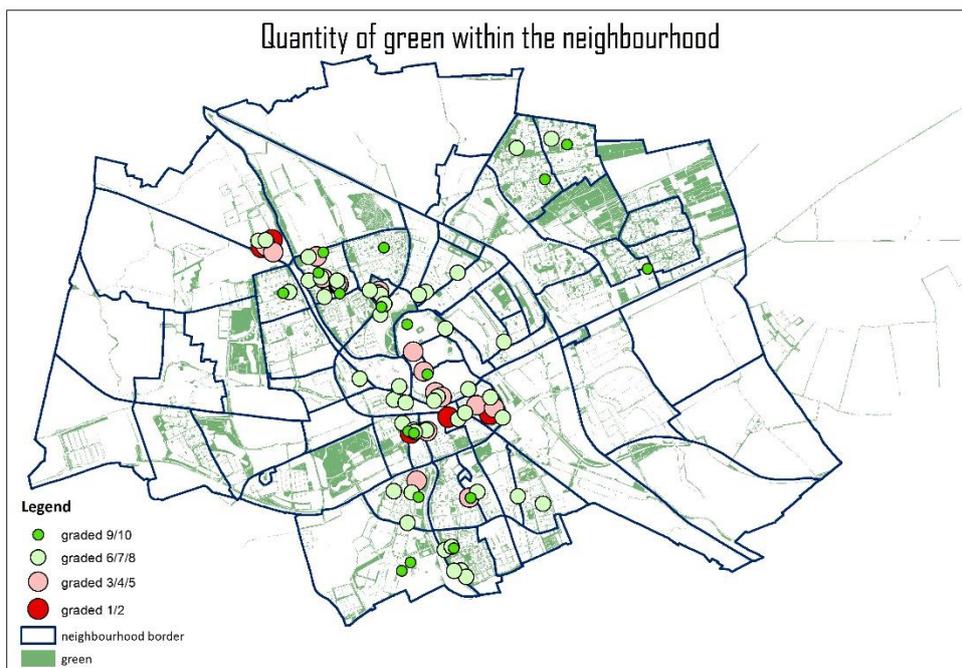
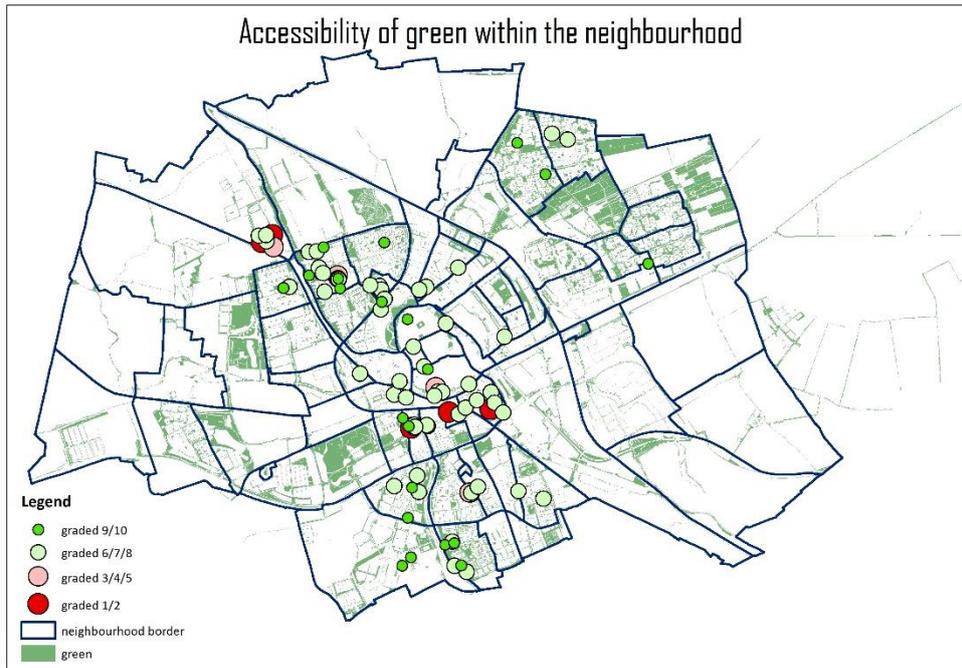


Figure 4.26 Accessibility of neighbourhood green and figure 4.27 quantity of neighbourhood green

## 4.7.1 Park Selwerd

One of the two observed green spaces on a neighbourhood level is Park Selwerd. Figure 4.28 shows the observed usage forms. The red area on the map represents a building. Walking is the most popular usage form, around 50 per cent of the total counted usage forms. Walking the dog is with more than 20 per cent the second most popular usage form. The sports facilities/playground in the north is a relatively unused area.

### Park Selwerd

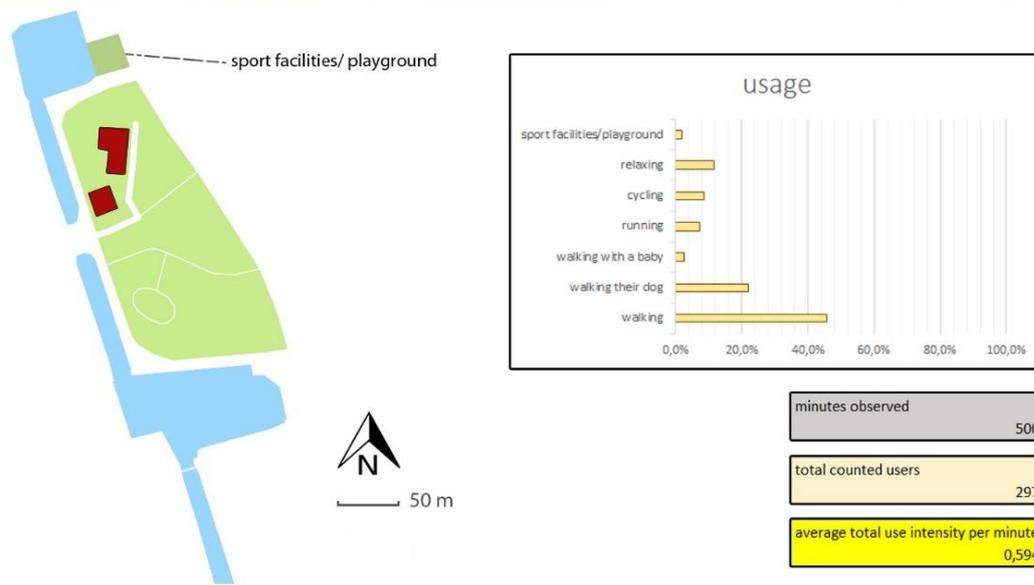


Figure 4.28 Park Selwerd observed

Besides the observations, an extra analysis of Selwerd can be presented with help of the gathered data of the online survey. Figure 4.29 on the next page shows an overview of the online survey results on a neighbourhood level, specified on Selwerd. Park Selwerd is located northwest within the neighbourhood border. The other green spaces in Selwerd are more related to street greenery.

The willing travel distances are presented in figure 4.29, as well as unattractive green spaces and potential green spaces. Furthermore, the green spaces nearby that are (un)used are shown. The map is organised to show possibilities for future usages on a neighbourhood level. Therefore, the attractive green spaces are not displaced. Though, the used green spaces nearby can be related to attractive green areas.

The willing travel distance of 15 minutes walking shows that the whole neighbourhood is covered for the respondents. This means that all neighbourhood green is within reach of the respondents' willing travel times. Park Selwerd shows a fragmented overview of used green spaces, unused green spaces, unattractive green spaces and potential green spaces. The used green spaces are used for walking. The marked unused and unattractive green space Park Selwerd are unpopular because they are situated near a crowded bicycle path, no room for relaxation and missing equipment for children. This relates to the potential green spaces to visit where aesthetics and a free/safe environment is missing. The potential green space outside Selwerd on the right does present more information than that it has potential. However, what is missing cannot be concluded out of the online survey.

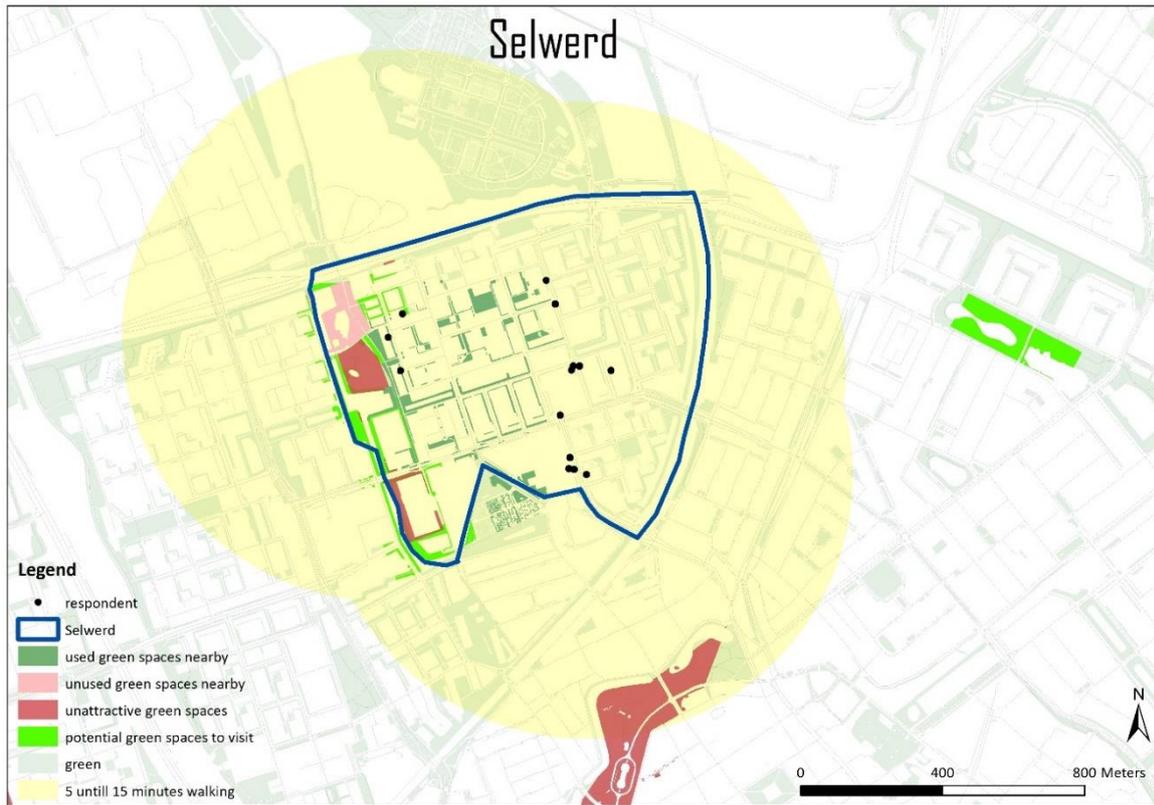


Figure 4.29 Park Selwerd

## 4.7.2 Park Beijum

The second observed green space on a neighbourhood level is Park Beijum. Figure 4.30 shows the total numbers of the observations. Walking is the most popular usage form, walking the dog the second. Cycling and the facility of a children’s centre the third, but relatively on a larger distance from the walking usages. Running is the least popular usage form. Park Beijum has, furthermore, multiple football fields, a hangout spot and a, probably own created, BMX track. The figure on the next page shows information about three individual areas of Park Beijum.

### Park Beijum

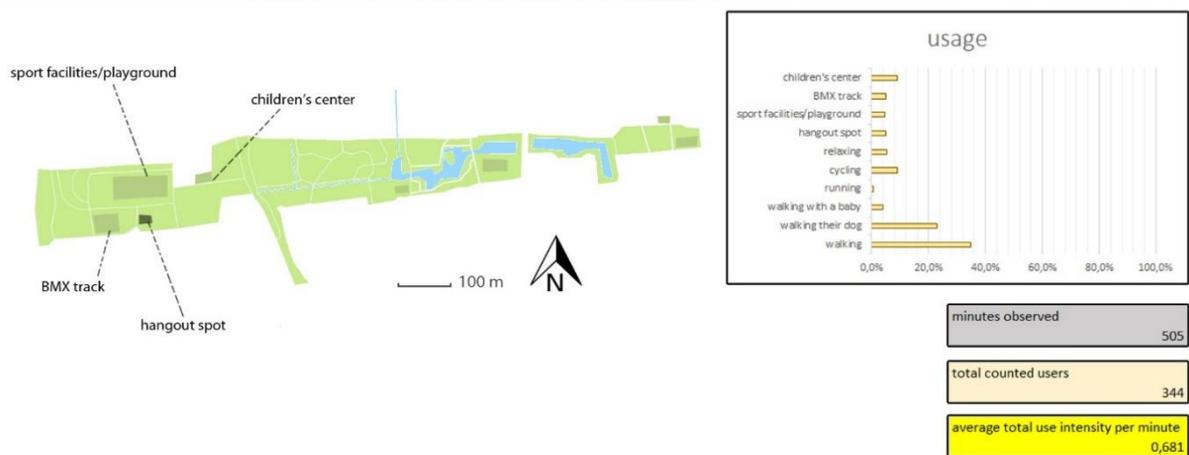


Figure 4.30 Park Beijum observed

*Park Beijum divided into 3 observable areas*

Park Beijum is for the observation rounds separated into three areas, as shown in figure 4.31. The average use intensity for areas A and B are more or less similar. Area C has a lower use intensity but is smaller as well. Areas B and C have a connection towards water, area A has not. Figure 4.32 shows the usage densities where area B is used by 43 per cent of the observed users.

The facility of the children’s centre, in front a small playground where the users are counted, is used the most. The urban green itself is mostly used for walking (the dog). The other two facilities, BMX track and hangout spot, are used by 30 per cent of the total counted users. The large football field is the used the least. Area B is particularly used for walking (the dog). Cycling is another popular usage form. Meaning that area B is seen as an area for ongoing traffic. Around 10 per cent of the counted users in area B uses urban green to relax. Area C is mostly used for walking (the dog). Cycling and running are the least popular usage forms. The sports facilities/playground is used by more than 15 per cent of the counted users in area C.

**Park Beijum**

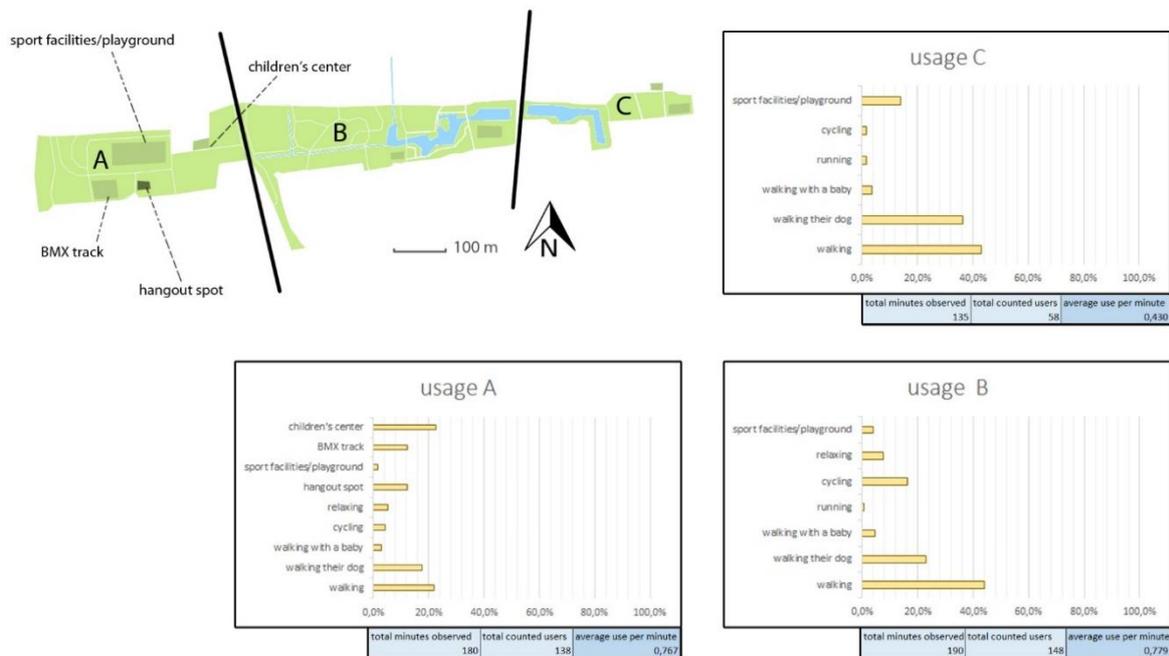


Figure 4.31 Park Beijum observed – multiple areas

**Park Beijum - density map**

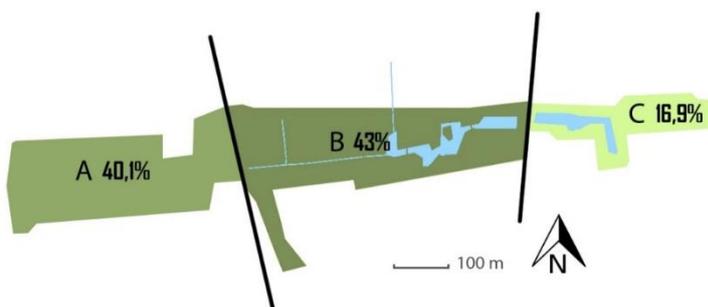


Figure 4.32 Park Beijum usage densities

### 4.7.3 Paddepoel - Noord

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The neighbourhood of Paddepoel is not an observed green space in this thesis. Though, there are enough respondents of the online survey for an analysis in more detail. Figures 4.33 on the next page show the results of the 28 respondents in Paddepoel-Noord on a neighbourhood level. The majority, 11 respondents, uses green spaces once a week. Ten respondents are in the age group of 18-24 years, four in the age group of 65-74 years. Nine respondents are willing to help in managing an urban green space. One of them has a full-time employment, two a part-time employment, the others are student or retired.

In contrast to the map of Selwerd, there is in this section data of the grading of the neighbourhood's green accessibility and quantity. These are the circular buffers around the respondents' locations. Figure 4.33.1 represents the accessibility and figure 4.33.2 the quantity. The accessibility is graded by a 7.7 out of 10. The quantity by a 6.9 out of 10. There are more insufficient grades given for the quantity.

Park Selwerd is located near the neighbourhood border on the right. It is fragmented by unattractive, potential, used and unused marked green spaces. According to some of the respondents, the green misses a good design and social activity. The willing travel distance of less than 5 minutes shows that not all the green in the neighbourhood is covered in this analysis, such as distances of 5 to 15 minutes. The other willing travel distances are not showed as it covers the whole presented map. The focus is on neighbourhood green. Two green areas that are covered in the neighbourhood are marked as unattractive by missing a good design and because it is not a social area. That same option was given for the unattractive marked green on the right side of the neighbourhood border. There is one green area on the left within the neighbourhood that is marked as a green area with potential. At the moment this green area misses a good design, a free/safe environment and a relaxation aspect. The neighbourhood Selwerd on the right and the urban park Noorderplantsoen is used for walking. Noorderplantsoen is also marked as potential if it has more sports facilities. The other marked green spaces with potential south of Paddepoel-Noord are lacking nice, safe walking paths.

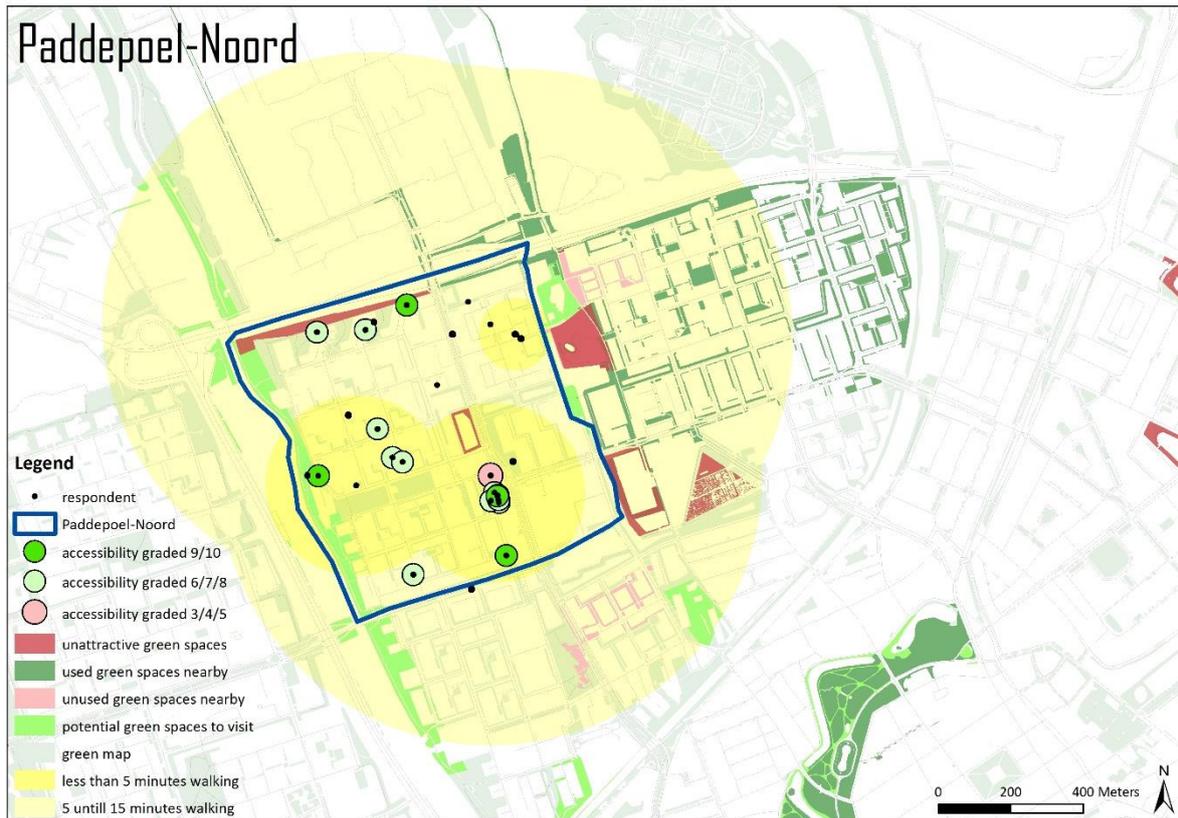


Figure 4.33.1 Paddepoel-Noord and accessibility grades

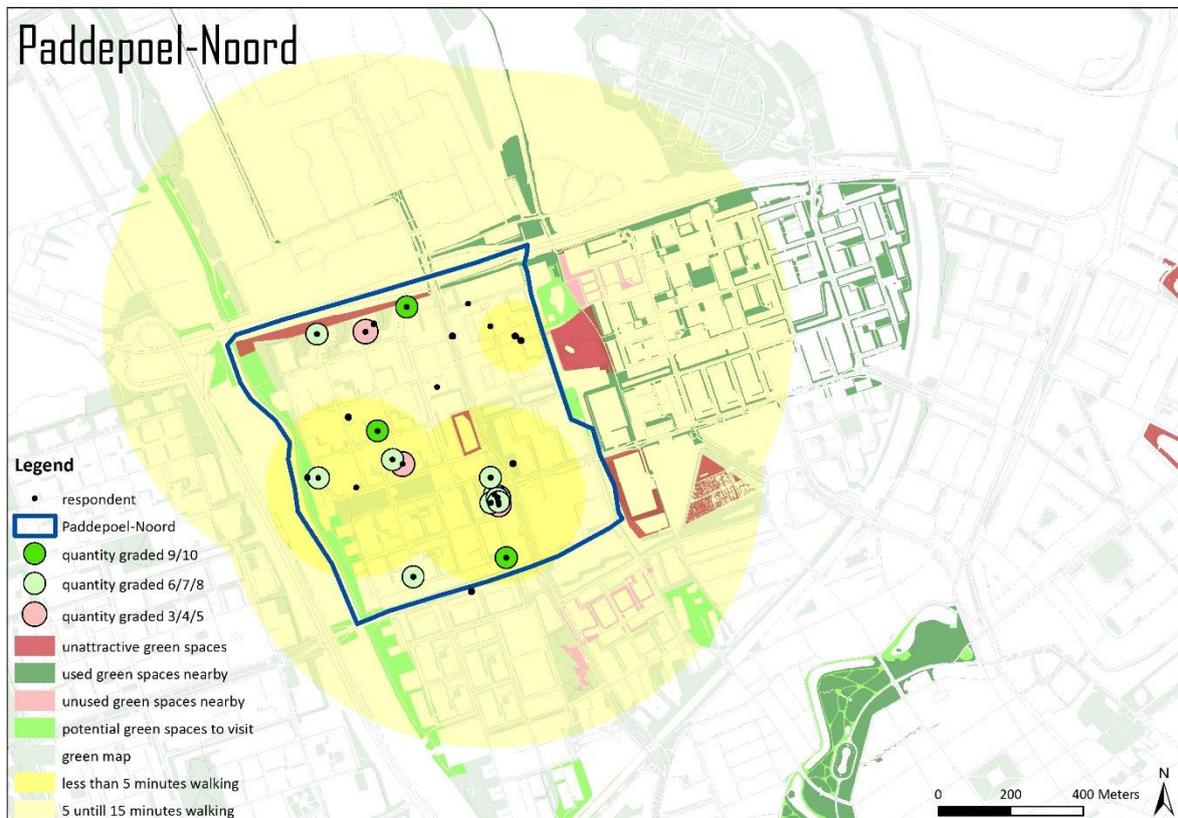


Figure 4.33.2 Paddepoel-Noord and quantity grades

#### 4.7.4 Concordiabuur

The next neighbourhood that has a detailed map of the gathered data from the online survey, is Concordiabuur. Four respondents gave information about the accessibility and quantity of the green area within the neighbourhood. Figure 4.34.1 represents the accessibility and figure 4.34.2 the quantity. The accessibility is on average graded by a 6.3 out of 10, the quantity by a 6.8 out of 10. Half of the respondents use green once a week, the other half more than once a week. Seven respondents are willing to help in managing urban green, nine are willing to pay more municipal taxes for strengthening urban green. All respondents agreed on using green for climate adaptation and nature strengthening.

All the neighbourhood green is covered by the projected willing travel distances, also the one less than 5 minutes walking. The used green in Concordiabuur is used for walking (the dog), relaxing and sporting. A marked unattractive green area lies in the north. This is a cemetery surrounded by green. The walking path leads to Park Selwerd and is missing an accessible/free and safe environment. Park Selwerd misses, according to the respondents, a free and safe environment and room for relaxation. A potential green area is situated left on the neighbourhood border, it feels like a dog walking area at the moment. Another potential green area to be visited lies on the right side of the map but outside the presented willing travel distances. The northern part of Noorderplantsoen is covered by the buffer of 5 until 15 minutes walking. It is marked as used to walk, relax and escape from the city. The size of Noorderplantsoen plus its nature aspect is loved, the size of Selwerd is marked as too small. Noorderplantsoen is marked as unattractive by one respondent. The attractive green areas are not shown to focus more on the missed qualities and chances for future usage, but the majority of the respondents of the total survey showed that Noorderplantsoen is the most attractive urban green area. The two unattractive marked areas on the right and at the top are currently missing an inviting design.

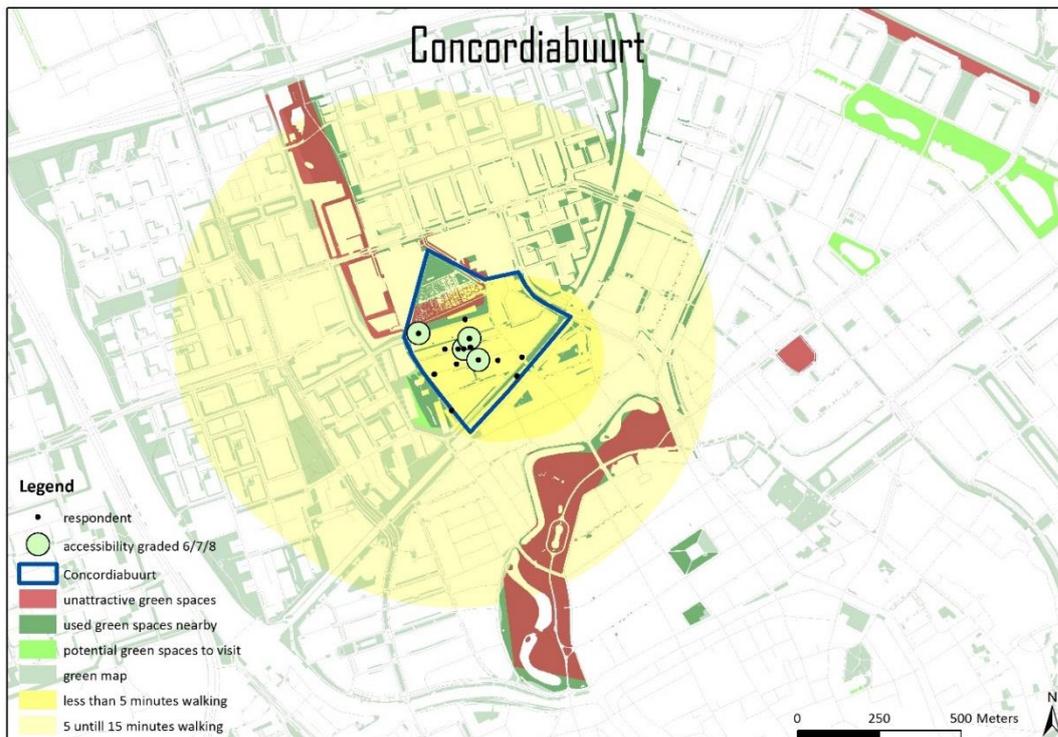


Figure 4.34.1 Concordiabuur and accessibility grades

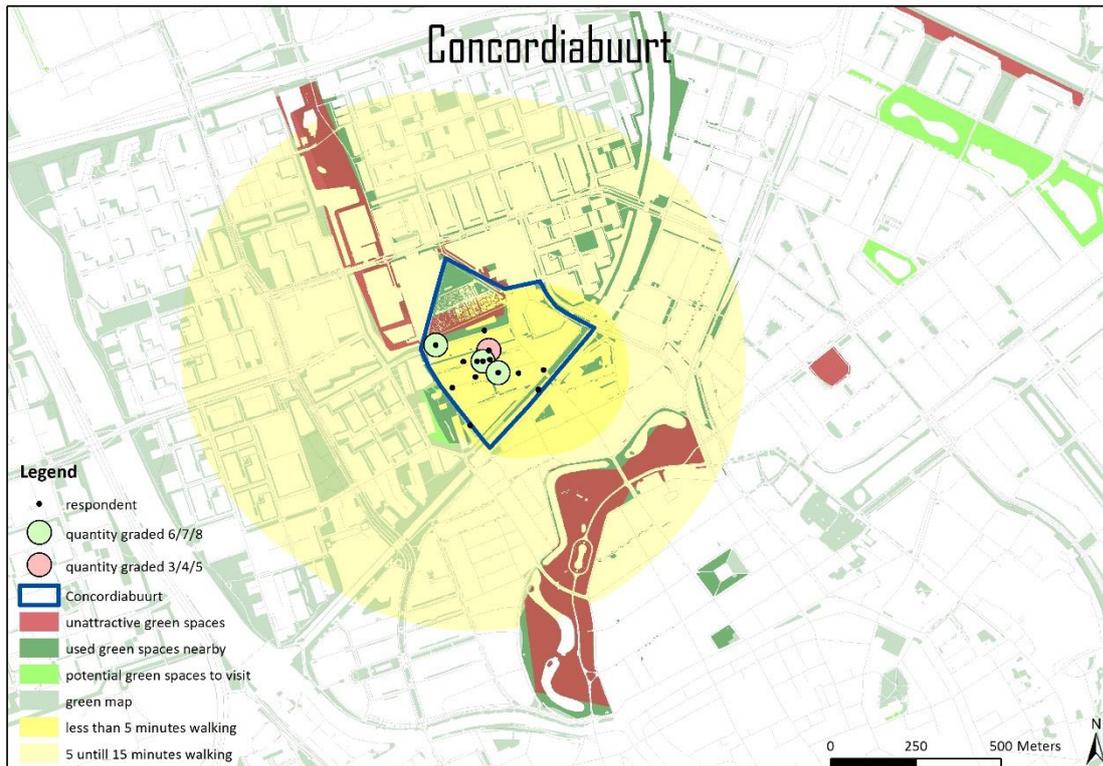


Figure 4.34.2 Concordiabuurtt and quantity grades

## 4.7.5 Grunobuurtt

The last neighbourhood of this chapter is Grunobuurtt. A neighbourhood next to Stadspark, a popular green area on a city level. Figures 4.35 on the next page show that this nearby area is used. The aspects of size, quietness, escaping from the city and the several walking paths are loved and makes it suited for sporting and relaxation.

Four respondents graded the quantity of green, an average of a 6.6 out of 10. The accessibility of green in the neighbourhood has an average of a 7 out of 10. The willing travel distances shows that until 15 minutes walking the whole neighbourhood is covered, plus a part of Stadspark. The northern part of Grunobuurtt is covered by less than 5 minutes walking.

In total 17 respondents are located in Grunobuurtt, 9 of them using urban green more than once a week. Seven respondents are willing to pay more municipal taxes for urban green. Six are willing to help in managing urban green, among them one student and two are retired. On the right side of the map is Sterrebos located as unattractive because of having an accessible/free and safe environment. The unattractive marked green area inside the buffer of willing travel distances, a parcel of grass, is missing an inviting design.

There is one marked potential area inside Grunobuurtt, alongside the Hoornsdediep. The aesthetics (good design/scenery/cleanliness) is currently missing. The potential green areas inside the travel distances buffer is currently missing a focus on pedestrians. Outside the buffer, the potential marked areas have quantity and safety issues.

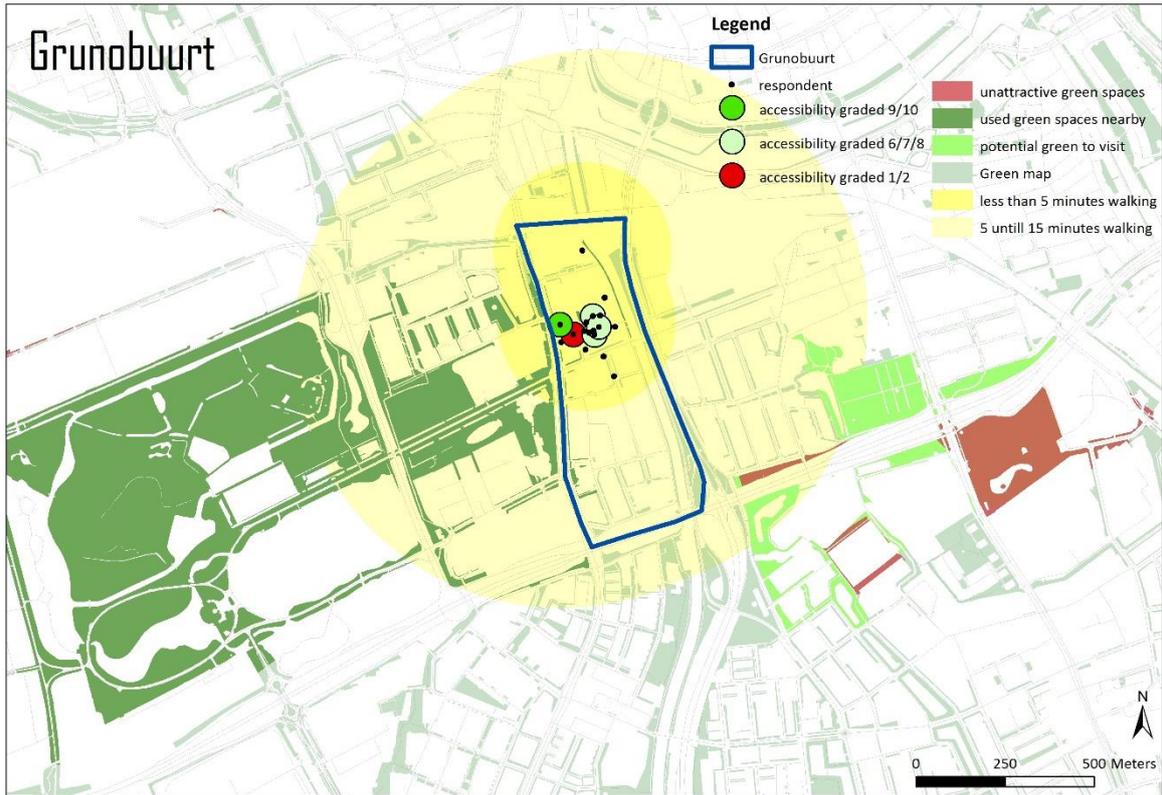


Figure 4.35.1 Grunobuurt and accessibility grades

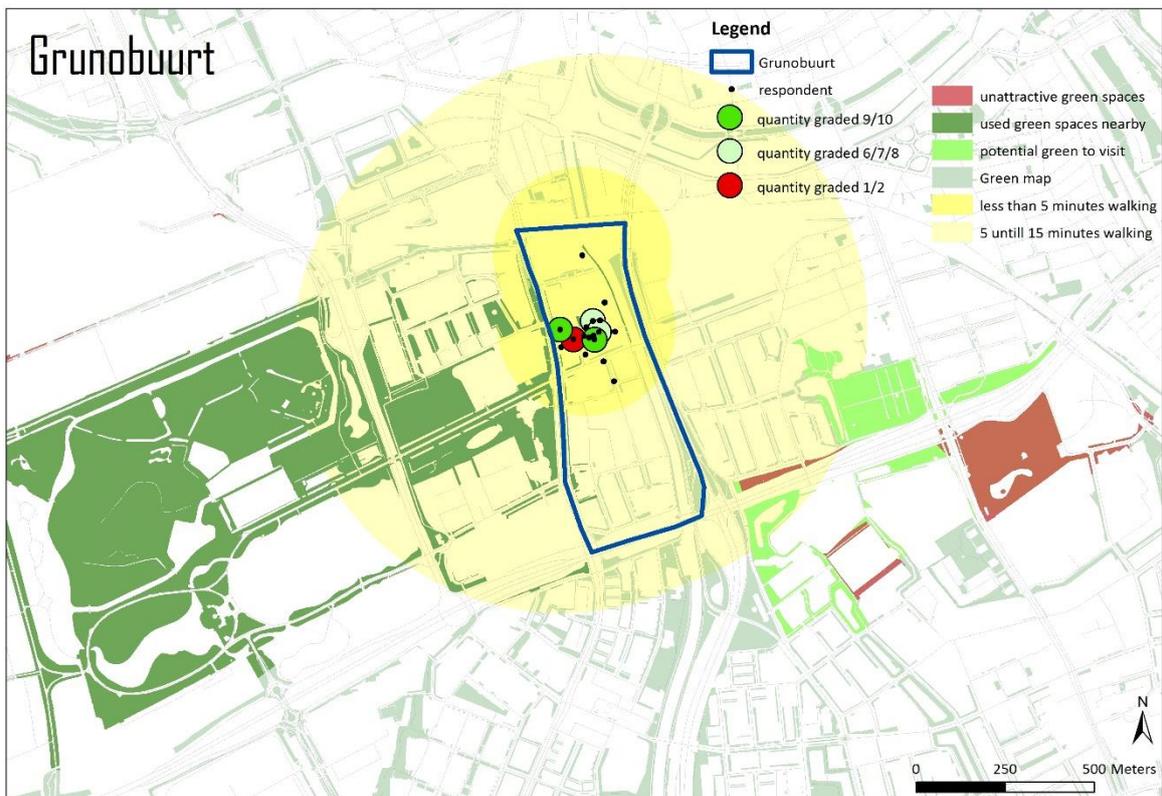


Figure 4.35.2 Grunobuurt and quantity grades

## 4.8 Green spaces on a street level

The smallest observed scale level is the green in one particular street. Three streets with green are observed. Grunostraat has two green spots to use. The other streets, Kleine Leliestraat and Groote Appelstraat, are furthermore part of the so-called 'leefstraten', a pilot where residents can organize their streets themselves.

### 4.8.1 Grunostraat

The first observed area on a street level is Grunostraat, part of the neighbourhood Grunobuurt. Figure 4.36 below shows the counted users, including usage forms. Two green facilities can be seen, they are on a higher level than the street itself. Furthermore, there are projected benches on the edges of the two green spaces. Along the James Wattstraat there is a larger green area. Also, there are some trees positioned in the streets. In total, 31 users are counted. Walking is the most used in the Grunostraat during the observations. Relaxing is used by more than 30 per cent of the total counted users. Relaxing can be seen as sitting in front of the house, plus the usage of children playing outside.

#### Grunostraat

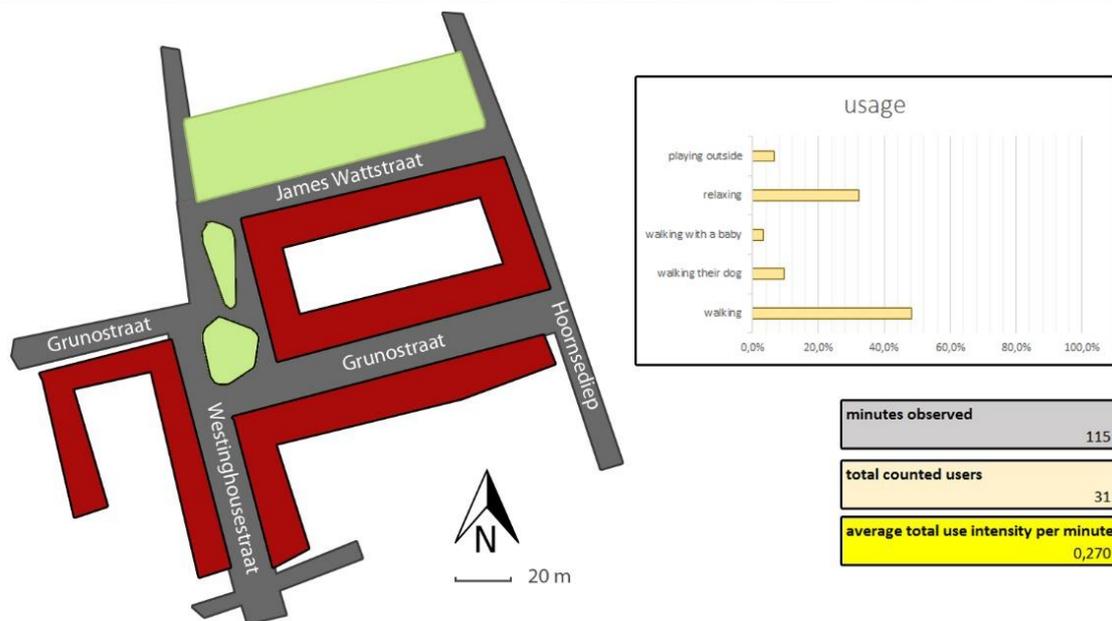


Figure 4.36 Grunostraat observed

## 4.8.2 Grootte Appelstraat

Another observed street is Grootte Appelstraat. A street with one green area besides street greenery. This green area is, however, unused. The street greenery is represented by trees in the street, though more densely positioned than in other areas. In total, there are 19 counted users whereby walking the most popular usage form. Children playing the second, cycling the third and relaxing (sitting outside) the least popular usage form.

### Grootte Appelstraat

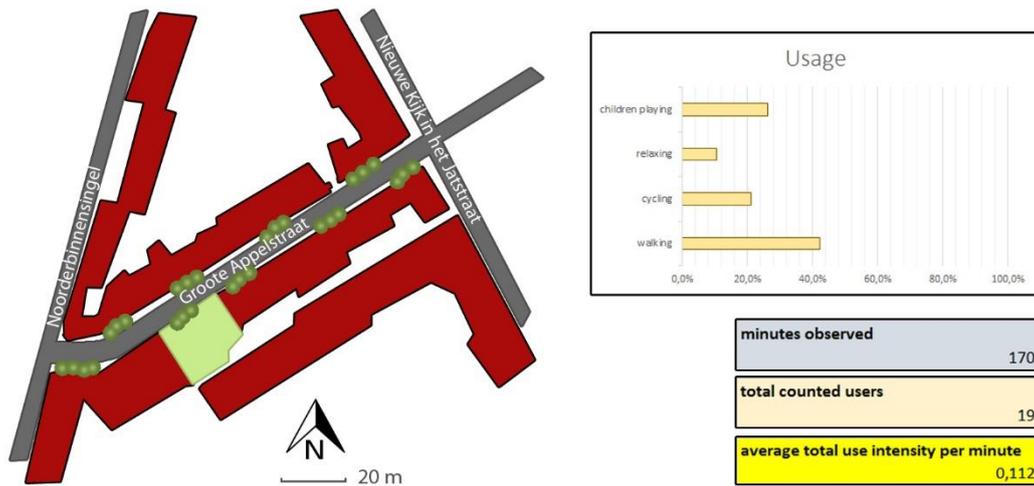


Figure 4.37 Grootte Appelstraat observed

### 4.8.3 Kleine Leliestraat

The last observed green area on a street level is Kleine Leliestraat. Some trees are positioned in the street. Furthermore, there was a temporarily small football court placed. In total, 14 counted users are seen. Walking was the most popular usage form and relaxing the second. Relaxing can be seen as sitting on the elevation near the small football court. Cycling and walking the dog are less popular.

#### Kleine Leliestraat

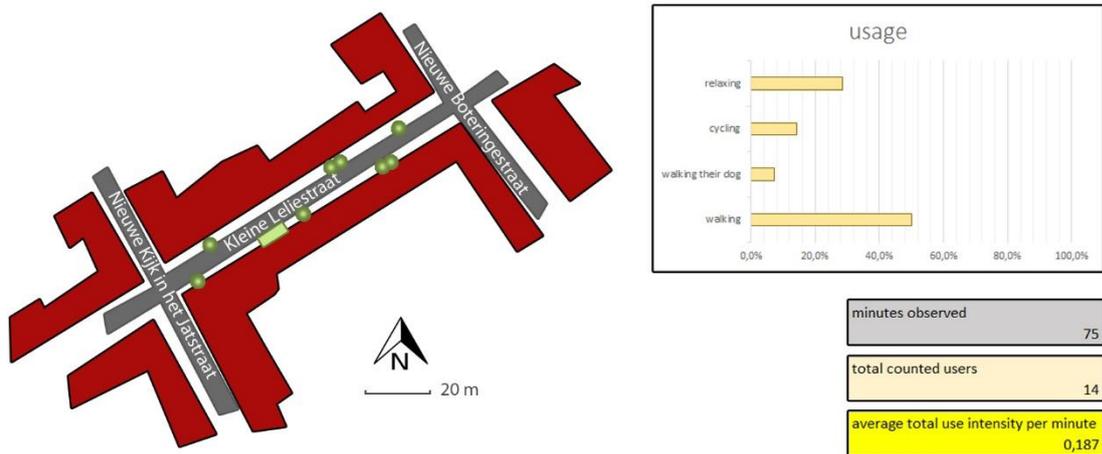


Figure 4.38 Kleine Leliestraat observed

## 4.9 Main functions of the mentioned green spaces

In order to compare the researched green spaces with each other, a main function map is produced. Figure 4.39 shows the main function for the discussed green spaces. Also, the so-called Kroonjuwelen of the urban green vision Groene Pepers are shown. Noorderplantsoen and the lakes in the south are the only green spaces with a high relaxation form. Stadspark is the only green space with a high sporting aspect. Sterrebos is at the moment an unattractive green space but at the same time a potential green space to be visited in the future. Based on the online survey, the neighbourhood Concordiabuur is used for walking (the dog) and relaxation. Based on the observations and online survey, the neighbourhood parks Selwerd and Beijum are not used for relaxation but for walking (the dog). Street greenery is the main function of green in Paddepoel-Noord, Groote Appelstraat, Grunobuurt and Grunostraat. Kleine Leliestraat has also street greenery as its main function but there are also room for a small football court, although removed at the end of the observations.

Note that these are only the main observed/counted/researched functions. For example, the third or fourth main function of Noorderplantsoen can still have a higher usage number than the main function of a neighbourhood park.

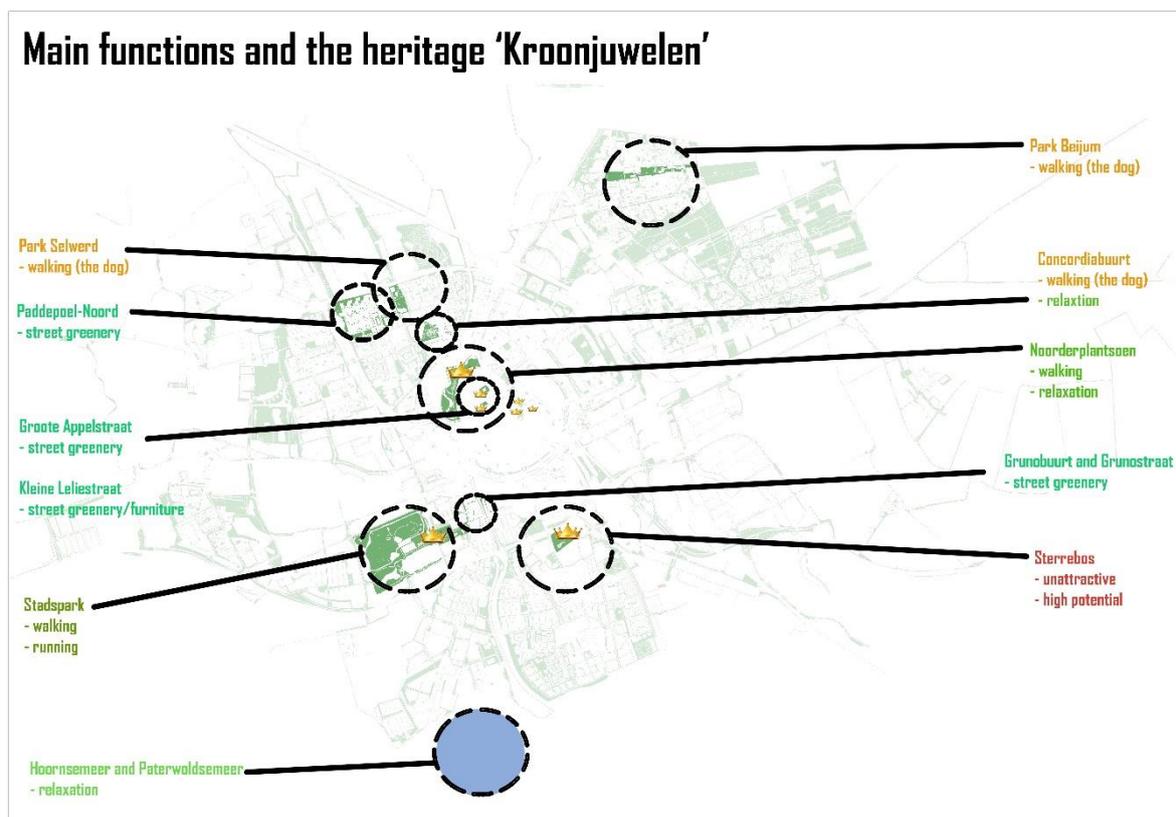


Figure 4.39 Main functions map

# 5. Discussion

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## 5.1 Urban green and social aspects

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Urban green spaces are socially and psychologically important for cities (Chiesura, 2004; Peters et al., 2004). The benefits of urban green are also presented in the current urban green vision of the city of Groningen, called 'Groene Pepers'. The main goals of that green vision are summarized beneath the three P's: People, Planet, Profit (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). The profit aspect is not researched in this thesis. Though, several results are found for the People and Planet aspects. The social aspects and healthy ageing sections will focus on 'People', while the climate adaptation/ecology section will focus on 'Planet'. Most results are, however, pointed towards the health and social aspects of urban green.

Groene Pepers introduced several green areas, the 'kroonjuwelen', as a valuable part of the city which ought to have a special maintenance status (Gemeente Groningen, 2006). The survey and observation data shows that Noorderplantsoen and Stadspark are particularly appreciated and used. Both have a higher relaxation aspect than other analysed green areas. Nieuwe Kerkhof is appreciated by the design. Guyotplein is marked as unattractive because it is not a social place. Prinsentuin and Martinikerkhof are liked by their design and the relaxation qualities, though is Martinikerkhof also missing a free and safe environment. A pointed idea by a respondent was to improve the lighting. Sterrebos is marked as attractive, but more as unattractive by lacking a free and safe environment. Though, it is also marked as a green area with potential to be visited if the accessibility and design are improved. Turfeiland is not marked.

The attractive and nearby marked green spaces in the city of Groningen are particularly used to relax, to be in nature and to escape from the city. Or like Thompson (2002) added, to be anonymous. Sporting is more popular to do in green spaces nearby. Meeting others, or social interaction (Artmann et al., 2017; Esther et al., 2017; Peters et al., 2010), is more popular in attractive green spaces as shown by the survey data. Meaning, based on the relative numbers that nearby green spaces are more suited for active activities while attractive green spaces are more suited for 'slow' activities. Or, like Zhang et al. (2013) mentioned them: aerobic exercises and leisure activities. The absolute numbers can, however, show different results.

Nearby marked green spaces that are inviting attract more users, the facilities and presence of other people are less influential. Unused nearby green spaces are also related to how inviting an area is. Though, this relation is less than for used green spaces in the city of Groningen. According to Liu et al. (2017), the invitation can increase by beneficial travel distances, parks spaces and attributes specified on people's preferences. For the nearby green spaces are changes in distance hardly possible but there is room for attributes for specific preferences. Improved nearby green can potentially lead to a higher number of users. Eventually, this could lead to mentioned social cohesion by Peters et al. (2010).

The most important element of an urban green visit is the attractiveness, according to Artmann et al. (2017). The attractive green spaces in Groningen are loved by their aesthetics and psychological/perceptual qualities. These are also the two most important missed elements by unattractive green spaces. The element of relaxation follows as the third most marked (missing) aspect. Sports facilities and the presence of programmes/activities are the least influential to appreciate a green space or not. The psychological/perceptual safety aspect has an influence on park inequity which was mentioned by the research of Rigolon (2017). A research based upon 0-17 years, a group missing this research' online survey, differences can be seen between neighbourhoods. Rigolon (2017) sees that high-income groups had more access to safer and qualitative higher urban green

spaces. Even though that low-income groups had more green nearby. The relation between income groups is in this thesis not made, but the safety aspect is of relevance for currently marked unattractive and potential green spaces. The psychological/perceptual elements can be improved by linking the environmental aspects with personal preferences. As the latter is more difficult to change, the environmental aspects can be improved with attention to maintenance and a higher density of trees (Sreetheran & Van den Bosch, 2014).

The municipality of Groningen divided green into two areas: basic and side green. The responsibility of the basic green and green on a city level lies with the municipality. The responsibility of side green, on a neighbourhood and street level, should, according to the municipality, be pointed towards the residents (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). This can be the management and maintenance aspects in order to secure enough manpower for having a qualitative green environment. Based on the online survey, one-third of the respondents are willing in helping to manage an urban green space. For households with children, this number is lower. Instead of helping in manage green more people are willing to pay more municipal taxes for urban green but also this percentage is below 50.

For the potential marked green spaces are the aesthetics and psychological/perceptual qualities the most influential for possible visits in the future. In regard to the (un)attractive green spaces, the third most missed element is the social quality. Meaning, a family environment with the presence of people. Not far behind, the fourth most marked missing aspect is the quality of relaxation. The willing travel distances and the potential marked green areas to visit show that the majority of the green spaces are covered by the respondents who are willing to travel more than 15 minutes. Meaning that the presented threshold distance of 300 meters by Ekkel & De Vries (2017) tends to be higher in practice. The most marked potential green areas are Sterrebos and Stadspark, marked by respondents from a city scale. The other marked areas are more pointed towards nearby green spaces from the respondents' addresses. These are also more relevant when relating to short willing travel distances. Sterrebos should have the highest potential to be visited, also because of the future construction of the nearby ring road.

The most influential elements of the online survey are in line with the presented factors by McCormack et al. (2010) to encourage park use: aesthetics, safety and maintenance. This would be the first step to future usage where a higher number of visitors will improve the social quality as well. However, if one of the influential qualities are missing a green area can still be found unattractive. So are there results of the online survey that Sterrebos is used, but has an unsafe feeling as well. This can be due to the design or the users. This shows that urban green links to a complex context where design, location and citizen's perception are needed to be accounted for which was also mentioned by Peters et al. (2010). Something that is also represented by the different opinions about Park Selwerd for instance, shown by the zooming in of Paddepoel-Noord and Selwerd.

That there is a relation between green usage and personal factors is concluded by Sanesi & Chiarello (2006). In this research in the city of Groningen, there are no surprising differences found between male and female. Students, on the other hand, disagreed more than the other groups on the quote that green should be designed to strengthening nature. For the group of full-time employees, this was higher. That green should be designed for leisure is highly appreciated by households with children. The small group of 65 plus are using green more than once a week, more than the other age groups. Also, the willingness to travel more than 15 minutes is higher among the 65 plus group. The observations show that green on a neighbourhood level at Park Selwerd is more used by older adults, Stadspark more used by families with children and sporting people. Noorderplantsoen attracts all age-groups but during high usage for relaxation more younger adults/students were observed than another population groups. The online survey shows that Noorderplantsoen is popular among the students as

well. The highest used green spaces are on the city level (Noorderplantsoen and Stadspark). Green on a neighbourhood level are less used (Park Beijum and Park Selwerd), while green on a street level (Grunostraat, Kleine Leliestraat and Groote Appelstraat) are mostly unused and actually only functions as street greenery.

That Park Selwerd is more used by older adults is probably because Selwerd is an 'older' neighbourhood. For these users, local areas have a higher potential to be used than others because of a decrease in mobility and the urge to travel by foot (Esther et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2017). Because of that, even though the online survey showed that the willingness to travel further in minutes, nearby green is probably more suited to go to. A place attachment can furthermore increase the usage, or decrease by a lack of place attachment as mentioned by Esther et al. (2017).

The high usage of Stadspark and Noorderplantsoen can be explained by the spatial decay (Liu et al., 2017). The two areas have 'unique' elements that attract people. In relation to Noorderplantsoen, Stadspark is larger and has narrower side paths. Noorderplantsoen is more crowded, thus people can socialize. Stadspark is more organized to escape from the city and gives more room for running. Successful elements of these areas are playgrounds, an animal farm, restaurant, design elements, open spaces, lively areas and fine maintenance. The animal farm and playground of Stadspark are especially beneficial for usage by households with children. This is in line with the article of Refshauge et al. (2012) stating that the social atmosphere and playground equipment is important for visits to a green space for parent and child. Another attractive marked green space is the lake in the south of Groningen, also a unique space in regard to the green map of Groningen and has for that reason a pulling effect. This lake can be seen as a peri-urban landscape. As some respondents disliked the accessibility, green corridors can improve this to attract more users for leisure activities for instance (Zlender & Thompson, 2017).

## **5.2 Urban green and healthy ageing**

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Urban green can improve the life quality and well-being of residents (Ekkel & De Vries, 2017; Sanesi & Chiarello, 2006). This is related to the healthy ageing concept to keep people vital (Peel et al., 2004). Aspects of healthy ageing are exercising and the improvement of more active and healthier travel forms which helps in reducing obesity and cardiovascular disease (Gascon et al., 2016; Sander et al., 2017; Tamosiunas et al., 2014). On the other hand, people living not nearby green spaces or do not use green have a higher risk of nonfatal cardiovascular disease (Tamosiunas et al., 2014). In this thesis active usage is seen as walking (the dog), sporting and cycling.

Based on the observations walking is the most popular usage form in the green spaces on a city, neighbourhood and street level. The green areas on a city level, Stadspark and Noorderplantsoen, are by far used the most. Besides walking, sporting is a popular usage form in Stadspark. For Noorderplantsoen, relaxing is the second most popular usage form. The observed green areas on a neighbourhood level, Park Beijum and Park Selwerd, have walking the dog as second most popular usage form. Green on a street level is more used by ongoing traffic and for sitting outside. The number of users are far less than other green areas, also because green on this level is more suited for street greenery. Street greenery has a visual aspect and is beneficial for an improved mental health without a specific usage needed, maybe even more important than nearby green spaces that are not directly in sight (Van Dillen et al., 2011 in Van den Berg et al., 2017).

That green spaces can give comfort and satisfaction is concluded by Chiesura (2004). This can be fulfilled by recreational aerobic exercises for instance (Zhang et al., 2013). These exercises are

particularly held in the observed green areas on a city level. When dividing these areas into smaller units, some areas present even relaxing as the highest usage form with often a connection towards water. The playground and two animal farms are the most popular in Stadspark, just as presented in the urban green vision. Groene Pepers proposed developments in Stadspark in order to increase the number of users across Stadspark, but those higher user numbers are not found during the observations. In relation to Noorderplantsoen, Stadspark is a more closed area where you can really escape from the city, also because it is not that crowded.

The observed green areas on a neighbourhood level are particularly used for walking where walking the dog is a popular second usage form. According to Demuzere et al., (2014) neighbourhood green can de-stress where nearby large green offer more possibilities than smaller green further away (Ekkel & De Vries, 2017; Stigsdotter et al., 2010 in Ekkel & De Vries, 2017). Park Beijum has several facilities, like a BMX track and hangout spot. These are relatively well used. The children's centre is well used as well, though more separated from the accessible green space. In relation to Park Selwerd, the green space is more narrow organized. Both areas are located near a bicycle path where the one from Park Selwerd is the busiest one because of the nearby campus. Both areas are more suited for ongoing traffic and walking the dog than, apparently, jogging or relaxing. The benches are mostly used by the few counted relaxation users.

Park Selwerd is mostly used by older adults. The chance of living longer is higher in areas with room for a walk in a green neighbourhood (Takano et al., 2002). For older adults the walking distances towards and in a green area are of importance (Akpinar, 2017; Ekkel & De Vries, 2017; Liu et al., 2017; Micheal et al., 2006; Zlender & Thompson, 2017). Micheal et al. (2006) see a grid pattern as a potential design adjustment to suit elderly. Though, this can also affect the attractiveness. The attractiveness can be seen as an important element for potential usage (Artmann et al., 2017; Michael et al., 2006). Park Selwerd does not have a grid pattern, it has a walking path around it and two walking paths across the green area. This design already ensures three shorter circles for a walk. Other age-friendly amenities are enough benches, adequate lighting and even paths (Artmann et al., 2017; Esther et al., 2017). Certain amenities are also mentioned in the online survey to improve green in general. Specified on Selwerd, a nice scenery and good design is currently missing according to respondents from other age groups as well. The online survey showed furthermore that more than 50 per cent of the group of 65 plus, although a small group, uses green more than once a week whereby the willingness to travel a bit longer is higher than for other groups.

Green can also be used for social interaction, which is beneficial for improving the well-being and thereby health (Artmann et al., 2017; Esther et al., 2017; Maas et al., 2009). The well-being of elderly is, for instance, related to social connection and social participation in a nearby and familiar green environment (Esther et al., 2017). A certain active engagement helps ageing in place as well (Esther et al., 2017). Social interaction is probably more important for well-being improvements of elderly than physical activity because there is a stronger green connection with the reduction of cardiovascular disease and improvements of self-esteem for adults younger than 30, but a weaker one for mood (Barton & Pretty, 2010; Sander et al., 2017). There are 45 respondents who use green for sporting who are younger than 35. For social interaction specifically, more densely used areas are suited like Stadspark and Noorderplantsoen. Or, also the potential marked areas if they will be more used. The first step would be to improve the design/scenery as this is the most missed element/quality for the potential green spaces at the moment. Key triggers for a certain approach can be planning and design, restoration or revalorization as showed by Derkzen et al. (2017).

### 5.3 Urban green and climate adaptation/ecology

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Urban green can get cities more resilient to climate change and thereby improve sustainability and living comfort (Foster et al., 2011; Demuzere et al., 2014). Furthermore, urban green can improve the ecology and thereby the wildlife habitat (Jim, 2004). These functions are related to 'Planet' of the urban green vision Groene Pepers (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

More than 90 per cent of the respondents thinks that green should be designed to be climate adaptive. A high percentage, which could maybe partly explained by the way of questioning. More than 80 per cent think that green should be designed to strengthen nature where the students are scored below 60 per cent, full-time employees almost 90 per cent and 65 plus more than 90 per cent.

Street greenery can improve thermal comfort, air quality (Demuzere et al., 2014) and can ensure a balanced water flow (Foster et al., 2011). In line with the recommendation of Maimaitiyiming et al. (2014) to place greenery strategically, steps can be taken to improve the quantity of green in the neighbourhoods of Reitdiep, Oosterpoort and the city centre. The quantity of green in these neighbourhoods is by several respondents underscored. Furthermore, the increasing of street greenery within 300 meters from a resident is beneficial for the improvement of subjective general health (Dadvand et al., 2016; Triguero-Mas et al., 2015 in Van den Berg et al., 2017).

The subdivision between basic and side green where other organizations than the municipality would have a stronger responsibility for the side green could have a negative consequence for the biodiversity. This, only if the management and maintenance on a city, neighbourhood and parcel level is neglected (Aronson et al., 2017). This could lead to a degraded urban green space (Derkzen et al., 2017). The willingness of helping in managing in urban green is beneath 35 per cent and of households with children even lower. Though, the willingness of paying more municipal taxes for upgrading green is higher, but also below the 50 per cent. Then, it is also the question for which exact green interventions is there a willingness. To ensure a strong biodiversity, Aronson et al. (2017) are proposing for a collaboration between (willing) citizens, ecologist and other stakeholders to share data for effective measures. A certain approach is also introduced in the urban green vision Groene Pepers (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

## 5.4 Urban green and the urban context

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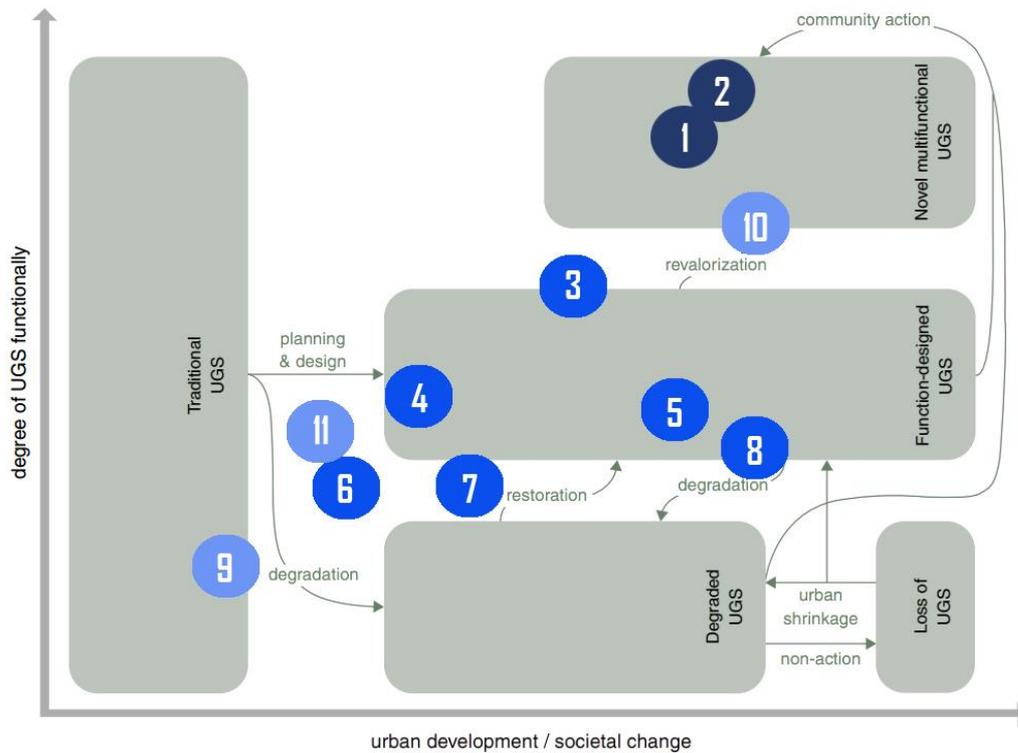
Urban green spaces can take a decent amount of space in the city. Where does green stand in a densely populated city where there are possible pressures on space availability? Urbanisation can affect ecosystems and human health if urban green spaces are neglected (Tzoulas et al., 2007). Several concepts are proposed to ensure or strengthen the urban green infrastructure in cities. Examples are the use of smart cities (Anguluri & Narayanan, 2017) and compact cities (Burton, 2000). These can be used to keep Groningen intense and compact, one of the themes in the urban green vision Groene Pepers (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). For example, the use of multifunctionality resulting in a functional and physical connectivity between green infrastructure (Hansen et al., 2017). This could eventually lead to more users in the green areas on a neighbourhood and street level when the threshold distance of 300 meters is achieved, or by adding 'unique' elements (Ekkel & De Vries, 2017; Liu et al., 2017) like the animal farm/playground of Stadspark. Though, there are still questions on how to attract all population groups (Sander et al., 2017).

Because of urbanisation, a growing pressure can arise on the city level green areas Stadspark and Noorderplantsoen. Stadspark should have the vigor to answer to higher usage numbers. Noorderplantsoen can have problems with pressure issues during sunny days to keep a qualitative pleasant environment. This thesis ought to attempt to seek new potential areas with future rising usage numbers. In general, Sterrebos could have more visitors when creating a more free and safe environment. On a neighbourhood level, Selwerd has already used green for walking. All the neighbourhood green is covered by the willing travel distances. Park Selwerd has the potential to be used more often as it is marked as unattractive and potential. Paddepoel-Noord has not used green spaces within the neighbourhood border. Though, on the edges, there are green areas with the potential to get used that are also covered by the willing travel distances. Concordiabuurtt has neighbourhood used green but an unattractive and potential marked area as well which can be used to increase the usage numbers. All green is within the willing travel distances of the respondents. Grunobuurt is partly covered by the willing travel distance of less than 5 minutes walking. There is not really used green in Grunobuurt, but it has street greenery and Stadspark within the willing travel distance of 5 to 15 minutes walking.

As discussed in the theoretical framework the supply (urban green) and demand (human needs and preferences) should be balanced (Derkzen et al., 2017). Derkzen et al. (2017) give a direction in where to see green, from dysfunctional unused natural green to multifunctional used green. Where there is no demand for leisure activities traditional green space can be used to strengthen ecosystems. Where there is a certain demand, there are several options. One is functional-designed green for one specific purpose, like the wish for more leisure designed green for households with children. When there is a need for combining multiple aspects of recreation, healthy ageing and climate adaptation the novel multifunctional green can be used for neighbourhoods who are aware of the benefits of green and are willing to help in managing for instance (Derkzen et al., 2017). The roles of Derkzen et al. (2017), the three themes (social aspects, healthy ageing, climate adaptation/ecology) and the scale (city level, neighbourhood level and street level) together form the triangle used for positioning urban green.

On the next page, figure 5.1 and tables 5.1 and 5.2 represent the current positioning of the discussed green spaces using the analysed model of Derkzen et al. (2017), the different scale levels and the three themes of urban green.

# Positioning of the researched urban green spaces



Reactions to urban green related quotes answered with yes:  
 climate adaptive design 92,6%  
 design to strengthen nature 82,6% **LOWER AMONG STUDENTS**  
 design for leisure 74,1% **HIGHER AMONG HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN**

Green space usage, mostly:  
 - alone  
 - once a week **HIGHER AMONG 65 PLUS**  
 - 5-15 minutes travel willing distance **HIGHER AMONG 65 PLUS**  
 - go by foot or bicycle

Figure 5.1 Positioning of urban green spaces in the urban context using the figure of Derkzen et al. (2017)

#	Urban green space	Scale	3 themes		
			Social aspects	Healthy ageing	Climate adaptation/ecology
1	Noorderplantsoen	City	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Stadspark	City	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Park Beijum	Neighbourhood	Potentially	Yes	Yes
4	Park Selwerd	Neighbourhood	Potentially	Yes	Yes
5	Concordiabuur	Neighbourhood	Yes	Yes	Partly
6	Paddepoel-Noord	Neighbourhood	No	Partly	Partly
7	Grunobuur	Neighbourhood	Partly	Yes	Partly
8	Sterrebos	Neighbourhood	Potentially	Potentially	Yes
9	Groote Appelstraat	Street	Partly	Yes	Yes
10	Kleine Leliestraat	Street	Yes	Partly	No
11	Grunostraat	Street	Yes	No	Partly

Table 5.1 Positioning of the researched urban green spaces

Noorderplantsoen and Stadspark have a high functionality and have a dominant role for the urban green experiences in the city of Groningen. Stadspark has the animal farm as a unique element in favour of Noorderplantsoen but Noorderplantsoen has the high usage numbers. Both green spaces score on the three themes. Park Selwerd is mainly created for recreation but is lacking high usage numbers. Park Beijum is situated in the same context but has a (probably) own occupied BMX track and hangout spot. Therefore, a higher functionality and room for societal change. Both have the potential to score on the social aspects when used more for recreation. Sterrebos has a high potential but is at the moment on a way down to degraded urban green. Restoration is needed in order to actually attract potential visitors and to score on the social aspects and healthy ageing.

Concordiabuurt has a high willingness (50%) for helping in manage urban green and result in a higher societal change. Also, the neighbourhood green of this area is used for walking and relaxing. The neighbourhoods Grunobuurt (35%) and Paddepoel-Noord (32%) have a low willingness for helping in manage urban green. Groote Appelstraat, Paddepoel-Noord and Grunobuurt have designed street greenery that can be inviting for walking but not relaxing, although Grunostraat has placed benches near the two green spots. This means a higher functionality and is created by planning and design. Furthermore, the street Groote Appelstraat and Grunostraat are nearby city level green that fulfils the recreation aspect as a street alone cannot fulfil certain functions. Paddepoel-Noord has not used green for recreation, part of the social aspects, little opportunities for physical activity, part of the healthy ageing aspects. Grunobuurt does score better on these points because of a large grass field.

Kleine Leliestraat has (green) street furniture and, probably, organised by the residents themselves and is, therefore, placed on the edge of novel-multifunctional green for the high societal change. Kleine Leliestraat has partly the healthy ageing function as there is no invitation for physical activity for instance. Just like Groote Appelstraat but that street has a higher density of trees which is positive for the mental health.

The position of the urban green spaces may shift with urban developments or societal change. This could affect the scoring on the three themes positively but also negatively if the context is not fully recognized. The scale level could give a guidance in order to get to know what is needed to suit the preferences of the (potential) users. For example, if by urban developments an urban green area gets more popular it may shift to a higher city level which results in a call for a supply to suit the higher demand (Derkzen et al., 2017). Or, by a shift to a lower level an opportunity to suit the supply to the demand of only the nearby residents. Note that Concordiabuurt and Paddepoel-Noord are positioned with the only help of the online survey. Therefore, these areas may have a slightly different position in practice. Also, the researched urban green spaces are positioned as individual green areas. Meaning that, for instance, while a neighbourhood scores low on the social aspect the next neighbourhood could fulfil this role.

#	Urban green space	Additional information
1	Noorderplantsoen	Highly used, social place, relaxation, central location. Has for students an accessible, free and safe environment. Has for full-time employees a free and safe environment.
2	Stadspark	Gives room to escape from the city. Suited for sports and children.
3	Park Beijum	Long but small green space. Several implemented green furniture like a hangout spot and football fields.
4	Park Selwerd	Quiet open area particularly used for walking (the dog). Is not a social place for students.
5	Concordiabuur	50% of the respondents are willing in helping to manage urban green.
6	Paddepoel-Noord	32% of the respondents are willing in helping to manage urban green .
7	Grunobuurt	Has an urban green space of a city level nearby. 35% of the respondents are willing in helping to manage urban green.
8	Sterrebos	Is currently missing a free and safe environment, according to full-time employees. Often marked area with potential.
9	Groote Appelstraat	Has an urban green space of a city level very close. Particularly used for street greenery.
10	Kleine Leliestraat	One of the so-called 'leefstraten' where residents can design their own street which can lead to societal change and improved green. Though, the street furniture was removed at the end of the observations.
11	Grunostraat	Two, small, designed green spots on a higher level with benches.

Table 5.2 Researched urban green spaces with additional information

## 6. Conclusion

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This thesis gives an answer to the primary research *How can urban green spaces be positioned in the urban context of the city of Groningen?* by a developed triangle to relate the urban green spaces of Groningen to. The three markers of the triangle are the role, scale and function. The roles relate to the research of Derkzen et al. (2017) where green can be degraded, traditional, function-designed or novel-multifunctional. The scale relates to a city level, neighbourhood level and street level and gives information how far users are attracted. The function relates to the three themes: social aspects, healthy ageing and climate adaptation/ecology. With the help of international literature, a municipal programme, observations on site and an online survey several conclusions can be made for the context of Groningen.

The online survey gives a first overview of the current thoughts and opinions about urban green in the city of Groningen. The population group of 0-18 years is, however, missing and the group of 65 plus is undervalued. The use of an internet-based method can probably explain this. Furthermore, with a survey group of 252 respondents, there is not much room to make generalised causal conclusions. The gathered data should particularly be used as a guidance. Some neighbourhoods could be analysed more in depth, but also here more respondents are needed in order to be able to make causal explanations.

The first research question was *What is the current urban green vision of Groningen?* The municipality is aiming to keep the city compact and intense. The potential functions should be more implemented in practice. Multifunctionality is an important topic. The municipality uses two green structures. The basic green structure is in hands of the municipality and ensures qualitative living environments and biodiversity. The side green structure should become more in hands of other stakeholders (Gemeente Groningen, 2009), clear agreements are therefore necessary in order to not let urban green degrade (Derkzen et al., 2017).

The second secondary research question is *Which functions and roles can green spaces fulfil?* The introduced functions can be placed beneath the three most important themes for this thesis: social aspects, healthy ageing and climate adaptation/ecology. The four most important roles in which these functions can be implemented are traditional urban green, functional urban green, novel multifunctional urban green and degraded urban green. The latter could eventually lead to loss of urban green (Derkzen et al., 2017). The municipality is aiming for more multifunctional use of green. In order to implement multifunctionality multiple stakeholders are needed to invest in coalitions. The majority of the survey group showed, however, not to be interested. On the other hand, not all residents are actually needed. The ones who are prepared to take a role can perform for their neighbourhoods in order to balance the resident's needs with the potential urban green functions.

The third secondary research question is *Which types of green spaces are there in the city of Groningen?* Three types of green spaces are seen. One on a street or parcel level. One on a neighbourhood level which is focused on nearby neighbourhoods. Another on a city level which attracts users from the whole city and abroad.

The fourth research question is *What are the general experiences of green space visitors in Groningen?* Based on the online survey among 252 respondents, green is mostly used once a week whereby the majority is willing to travel 5-15 minutes by foot or bike. Seventy per cent is satisfied with the current urban green in the city of Groningen. The accessibility of neighbourhood green is, on average, scored with a 7.3 out of 10. The quantity of green is only negatively graded in Oosterpoort, Reitdiep and the

city centre but scored for the whole city, on average, 6.7 out of 10. The most attractive green spaces are the ones on a city level. These green areas are liked by their aesthetics and free/safe environment. Unattractive areas are characterized by missing an accessible and a free and safe environment. The potential areas to be visited in the future are currently missing a good design/nice scenery/cleanliness. The highest potential for upgrading urban green has Sterrebos, also in combination with the new proposed ring road of Groningen.

The fifth research question is *Which role do green space fulfil in the community of Groningen on a city, neighbourhood and street level?* Based on the observations, green spaces on a city level have the highest usage. They are particularly used for relaxation and to be in nature. Green on a neighbourhood level is mostly used for walking (the dog), less for relaxation. The popular sporting aspect for neighbourhood green was not observed like the results of the online survey showed. The nearby (inviting) green spaces that are used, are used for relaxation. Part of these nearby green spaces are, however, also the green spaces on a city level. And, the relaxation aspect is for every person different. The counted relaxation users during the observations were sitting on benches or the grass to read a book or have a picnic for instance. Green on a street level is hardly used but has a more visual aspect which can lead to an appreciated green environment.

Derkzen et al. (2017) already concluded the supply of urban green functions should be balanced with the needs and preferences of the residents. For example, unmarked green spaces, or green spaces that are not used and not have the potential to be used, are suited for strengthening nature. More than 80 per cent agreed with the quote to design green for strengthening nature. This percentage suites the Planet aspect of Groene Pepers. The unattractive marked green spaces are currently fragmented, degraded urban green spaces as mentioned by Derkzen et al. (2017). Some green spaces are unattractive by lacking a free and safe environment, or by lacking the presence of other users. More than 40 per cent is willing to pay more municipal taxes for upgrading current urban green. Functional-designed urban green towards recreation could arise from this (Derkzen et al., 2017). More than 70 per cent of the respondents agreed upon designing green for leisure. Relating to possible urbanisation conflicts of future rising pressures on currently highly used green, like Noorderplantsoen, these upgraded green spaces could compensate pressure conflicts. This is in line with keeping the city of Groningen compact and intense while maintaining a qualitative standard (Gemeente Groningen, 2009).

Urban green has multiple functions beneficial for social aspects, healthy ageing and climate adaptation/ecology. These are related to Planet and People of the urban green vision Groene Pepers (Gemeente Groningen, 2009). High percentages among the respondents are found who agreed with the quotes to design green for climate adaptation and leisure. The combination of these functions can be used in novel-multifunctional urban green spaces (Derkzen et al., 2017). A certain multifunctionality could also result in functional and physical connectivity between green areas (Hansen et al., 2017). Also positive for ensuring that the threshold distance of 300 meters is achieved (Ekkel & De Vries, 2017). The starting point should be a direct planning at a neighbourhood level, according to Tan & Samsudin (2017). Important for that matter is that the design aspect should have a leading role in order to ensure attractive areas. The attractiveness was found in the literature and online survey as the most important element for potential use. The attractiveness can be related to safety, but also to heterogenous green in terms of size and scale (Ekkel & De Vries, 2017). This should prevent too straightforward green, and provide the opportunities for strengthening the health of users. With an increasing of the maintenance of intensive urban green, there can be role for other stakeholders than the municipality. However, only more than 30 per cent are willing to help in managing urban green. For the respondents who are willing to help, collaborative networks can be helpful (Aronson et al.,

2017). To ensure the service quality, however, the municipality should still be in charge (Lindholst, 2017).

Even though there are multiple beneficial functions of green, there is still a task on how to use them effectively and how to attract all population groups (Sander et al., 2017). This thesis gave insights in the usage forms relating to urban green on several levels. Also, an online survey of 252 respondents showed more detailed information about the preferences and needs of residents of the city of Groningen. The limitations of this thesis should, however, be acknowledged. The observations are executed on three different levels. The gathered data on the neighbourhood and street level can show different results when using other locations. These results are context specific. This relates to the observations on a city level as well, though they are more representative as other comparable locations are scarce.

The three used themes represent the functions of green but could only be related to the researched areas in an abstract way. The recreation and physical activity are exceptions but aspects as improved mental health, air quality and biodiversity could not be related to the observations and the online survey. The suitability of the researched green spaces was, therefore, checked by the author instead of making, stronger, causal explanations. Furthermore, there is only data of a limited timeframe during the summer of 2017, although it is supposed that the usage forms do not differ extensively in relative numbers. This is based on comparable days during the observations, it is supposed that urban green is less used during 'bad' weather days. The aim of this thesis is to incorporate the needs, experiences and opinions of citizens and green space users but this turns out quite a task to really suit all stakeholder groups. There are conflicting opinions which could partly be explained by the used survey and observation methods. Among the survey group, there can be different opinions on how to look at the aesthetic or psychological functions of green space for instance. Also, not all neighbourhoods are equally divided. The observations are solely based on the numbers and usage form but the intentions or opinions of a user are neglected.

Future research is needed on how to see multiple roles and functions of green beside each other within a city. Multifunctionality can lead to synergies between green spaces but too often only the positive aspects are shown. Negative effects of multiple green developments at the same time should become more clear. Furthermore, the room for easy modifications of green needs to be researched further. Green is proposed to be designed to match the needs of residents but neighbourhoods may change over time. For the city of Groningen, a more representative data frame is needed on a neighbourhood level whereby social characteristics and perceived health factors should relate to (un)used neighbourhood green. Only then, an effective direction can be found to balance neighbourhood specific human needs and healthy ageing in relation to climate adaptation/ecology with the upgrading of current urban green.

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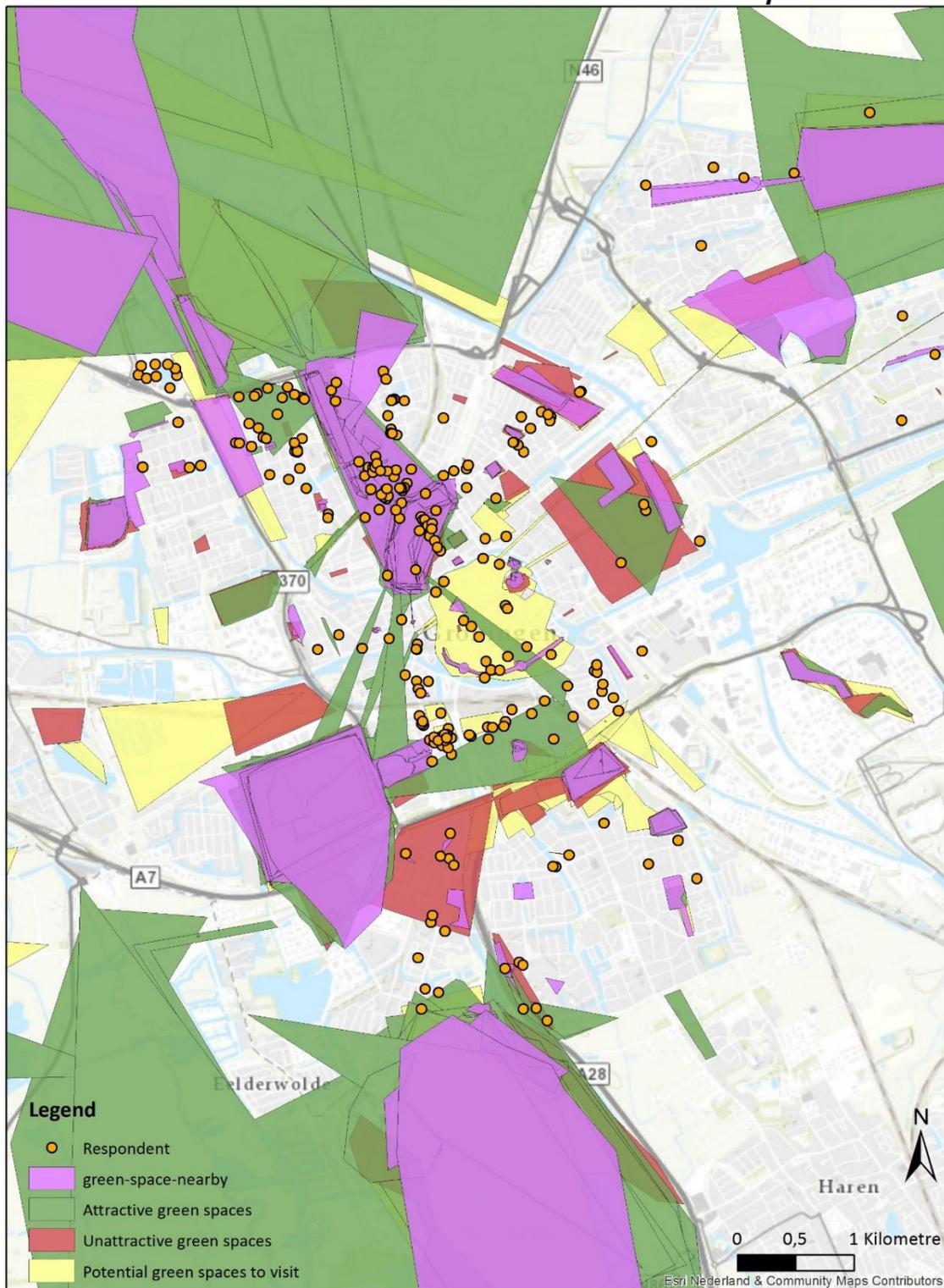
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# Annex

## Overview raw survey data

### Overview of the internet based survey data



## Taken GIS steps

Dataset	GIS Steps
Municipal green and categorization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- create a RD_New data reference system</li> <li>- 'merge' the different layers together (polygon and line data)</li> <li>- 'select by attributes' to select green spaces on a city, neighbourhood and street level and 'merge' each individual group</li> </ul>
Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- import the dataset from Maptionnaire to GIS</li> <li>- import Maptionnaire Excel data to GIS and join with Home by using the respondent numbers</li> <li>- delete double data by 'editing'</li> <li>- transform the data reference system from WGS_84 to RD_New by 'project' (project and transform toolbox)</li> </ul>
Urban green spaces nearby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- import the dataset from Maptionnaire to GIS</li> <li>- transform the data reference system from WGS_84 to RD_New by 'project' (project and transform toolbox)</li> <li>- 'repair geometry'</li> <li>- 'intersect' with the merged municipal green to relate the drawings to the actual green spaces</li> <li>- 'feature to point' &gt; 'polygon to raster' to show densities &gt; 'Kernel' to show densities</li> </ul>
300 meters buffer of urban green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 'buffer' of 300 meters using the Home data points &gt; dissolve all</li> <li>- 'erase' &gt; input: municipal green &gt; output: 300 meters buffer</li> <li>- 'intersect' &gt; green and 300 meters buffer</li> </ul>
Inviting urban green space nearby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 'select by attributes' using Urban green spaces nearby to present inviting and not inviting green spaces</li> </ul>
Attractive urban green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- import the dataset from Maptionnaire to GIS</li> <li>- transform the data reference system from WGS_84 to RD_New by 'project' (project and transform toolbox)</li> <li>- 'repair geometry'</li> <li>- 'intersect' with the merged municipal green to relate the drawings to the actual green spaces</li> <li>- 'feature to point' &gt; 'polygon to raster' to show densities &gt; 'Kernel' to show densities</li> </ul>
Unattractive urban green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- import the dataset from Maptionnaire to GIS</li> <li>- transform the data reference system from WGS_84 to RD_New by 'project' (project and transform toolbox)</li> <li>- 'repair geometry'</li> <li>- 'intersect' with the merged municipal green to relate the drawings to the actual green spaces</li> <li>- 'feature to point' &gt; 'polygon to raster' to show densities &gt; 'Kernel' to show densities</li> </ul>
Potential urban green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- import the dataset from Maptionnaire to GIS</li> <li>- transform the data reference system from WGS_84 to RD_New by 'project' (project and transform toolbox)</li> <li>- 'repair geometry'</li> <li>- 'intersect' with the merged municipal green to relate the drawings to the actual green spaces</li> <li>- 'feature to point' &gt; 'polygon to raster' to show densities</li> </ul>

	> 'Kernel' to show densities
Willing travel times and potential green spaces to visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 'select by attributes' &gt; travel times (less than 5 minutes, 5-15 minutes, 15-30 minutes, more than 30 minutes)</li> <li>- 'select by attributes' &gt; walking</li> <li>- 'select by attributes' &gt; older than 65</li> <li>- 'buffer' &gt; less than 5 minutes &gt; 250 meters / 100 meters for elderly (65 plus) &gt; 5-15 minutes &gt; 750 meters / 300 meters for elderly (65 plus) &gt; 15-30 minutes &gt; 1500 meters / 600 meters for elderly (65 plus) &gt; more than 30 minutes (45 minutes) &gt; 2250 meters / 900 meters for elderly (65 plus)</li> <li>- 'select by attributes' &gt; cycling</li> <li>- 'buffer' &gt; less than 5 minutes &gt; 1125 meters &gt; 5-15 minutes &gt; 3375 meters &gt; 15-30 minutes &gt; 6750 meters (EXCLUDED) &gt; more than 30 minutes (45 minutes) &gt; 10125 meters (EXCLUDED)</li> <li>- 'merge' all buffers</li> <li>- 'polygon to raster'</li> <li>- 'intersect' &gt; less than 5 minutes &gt; potential green spaces &gt; 5-15 minutes &gt; potential green spaces &gt; 15-30 minutes &gt; potential green spaces &gt; more than 30 meters &gt; potential green spaces</li> <li>- using the potential urban green spaces 'Kernel' for analysing</li> </ul>
Accessibility/ attractivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 'select by attributes' &gt; accessibility and attractivity (voted 1/2, voted 3/4/5, voted 6/7/8, voted 9/10)</li> <li>- 'merge' each group</li> <li>- using the green map of Groningen for analysing</li> </ul>
Population groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 'select by attributes' &gt; older than 65, female/male, full time employees, students, households with children</li> <li>- 'merge' the selected attributes</li> <li>- 'join' with potential, nearby, attractive and unattractive green</li> </ul>
Categorization/ observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- using the green map of Groningen</li> <li>- 'select by attributes' &gt; Noorderplantsoen, Stadspark, Park Selwerd, Park Beijum, Grunostraat, Grote Appelstraat</li> <li>- 'merge' the selected attributes</li> </ul>
Concordiabuur/ Grunobuur/ Paddepoel-Noord/ Selwerd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- using the neighbourhood border map: 'select by attributes' &gt; Concordiabuur/ Grunobuur/ Paddepoel-Noord/Selwerd and 'merge'</li> <li>- 'merge' the respondents for each neighbourhood by 'select by attributes'</li> <li>- 'select by attributes' &gt; (un)used green spaces nearby</li> <li>- 'join' by using the respondent number &gt; accessibility/attractivity/unattractive green spaces/(un)used green spaces nearby/potential green spaces to visit/travel distances (the original datasets)</li> <li>- 'intersect' the joined layers with the green map</li> </ul>

## Regression analysis SPSS

Purpose	Variables	Significance
Relation between quantity grades and number of green visits	Dependent: quantity grades Independent: number of visits	0,922
Relation between accessibility grades and number of green visits	Dependent: accessibility grades Independent: number of visits	0,776
Relation between willing travel distances and number of green visits	Dependent: willing travel distances Independent: number of visits	0,168
Relation between willing travel distances and age	Dependent: willing travel distances Independent: age	0,110

Noorderplantsoen

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Stadspark



Park Selwerd



Park Beijum



**Grunostraat**

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Kleine Leliestraat



Groote Appelstraat

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## Vraag 1

Hoe tevreden bent u met de toegankelijkheid van groen in uw woonwijk? ( 1 - zeer ontevreden, 10 - zeer tevreden)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

Hoe tevreden bent u met de hoeveelheid groen in uw woonwijk? ( 1 - zeer ontevreden, 10 - zeer tevreden)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

## Vraag 2

Kent u een groene ruimte binnen tien minuten loopafstand van uw woning? Zo ja, kunt u deze markeren door deze op een van de bijgeleverde kaarten in te tekenen?

Gebruikt u deze groene ruimte?

- Ja, omdat het een uitnodigende groene ruimte is
  - Ja, vanwege de faciliteiten (losloopgebied/voetbalveld/disc golf enz.)
  - Ja, vanwege de aanwezigheid van andere mensen
  - Nee, omdat het geen uitnodigende groene ruimte is
  - Nee, vanwege het gebrek aan faciliteiten
  - Nee, vanwege de afwezigheid van andere mensen
- Andere optie, ...

Wat doet u in deze groene ruimte? (meerdere antwoorden mogelijk)

- relaxen
- sporten
- samen met mijn kinderen zijn
- anderen ontmoeten
- ontvluchten van de stad
- hond uitlaten
- in de natuur zijn
- mediteren
- inspiratie opdoen
- Ik gebruik deze groene ruimte niet

Andere optie(s), ...

Wat maakt deze groene ruimte daarvoor geschikt?

### Vraag 3

Als u aan Groningen denkt. Welke groene ruimtes in Groningen vindt u leuk om te bezoeken? Kunt u deze markeren op een van de bijgeleverde kaarten? (Indien mogelijk een andere kleur dan bij vraag 2 te gebruiken/of op de kaart aangeven welke markering bij welke vraag hoort)

Welke elementen/kwaliteiten van deze groene ruimtes vindt u aantrekkelijk? (meerdere antwoorden mogelijk)

- goed ontwerp/landschap/schoon
- vrije en veilige omgeving/toegankelijk
- sociale plek/gezinsomgeving/aanwezigheid van mensen
- vredig/rustig
- programma's/activiteiten
- sport faciliteiten

Andere optie(s), ...

Wat doet u in deze groene ruimte? (meerdere antwoorden mogelijk)

- relaxen
- sporten
- samen met mijn kinderen zijn
- anderen ontmoeten
- ontvluchten van de stad
- hond uitlaten
- in de natuur zijn
- mediteren
- inspiratie opdoen
- Ik gebruik deze groene ruimte niet

Andere optie(s), ...

Wat maakt deze groene ruimte daarvoor geschikt?

#### Vraag 4

Welke groene ruimtes vindt u niet leuk om te bezoeken? Kunt u deze markeren op een van de bijgeleverde kaarten? (Indien mogelijk een andere kleur dan bij vraag 2 en 3 te gebruiken/of op de kaart aangeven welke markering bij welke vraag hoort)

Welke elementen/kwaliteiten van deze groene ruimtes mist u? (meerdere antwoorden mogelijk)

- goed ontwerp/landschap/schoon
- vrije en veilige omgeving/toegankelijk
- sociale plek/gezinsomgeving/aanwezigheid van mensen
- vredig/rustig
- programma's/activiteiten
- sport faciliteiten

Andere optie(s), ...

## Vraag 5

Welke stedelijke groene ruimtes in Groningen hebben de potentie om een van de gebieden te worden die u zal bezoeken? Kunt u deze markeren op een van de bijgeleverde kaarten? (Indien mogelijk een andere kleur dan bij vraag 2,3 en 4 te gebruiken/of op de kaart aangeven welke markering bij welke vraag hoort)

Welke elementen/kwaliteiten van deze groene ruimtes mist u? (meerdere antwoorden mogelijk)

- goed ontwerp/landschap/schoon
- vrije en veilige omgeving/toegankelijk
- sociale plek/gezinsomgeving/aanwezigheid van mensen
- vredig/rustig
- programma's/activiteiten
- sport faciliteiten

Andere optie(s), ...

## Vraag 6

Hoe vaak bezoekt u een stedelijke groene ruimte (doorgaand verkeer uitgesloten/een bezoek langer dan tien minuten)?

- Een keer per week
- Een keer per maand
- Vaker dan een keer per week

Andere optie, ...

Met wie bezoekt u doorgaans stedelijke groene ruimtes

- Alleen
- Met vrienden
- Met familie

Andere optie, ...

## Vraag 7

Hoeveel minuten bent u bereid om te reizen om een stedelijke groene ruimte te bezoeken?

- Minder dan 5 minuten
- 5-15 minuten
- 15-30 minuten
- Meer dan 30 minuten

Welk wijze van vervoer gebruikt u dan om een stedelijke groene ruimte te bezoeken?

- Lopend
- Fietsend
- Met de bus
- Met de auto

Andere optie, ...

## Vraag 8

Bent u het eens/oneens met de volgende stellingen?	Eens	Oneens
Ik zou graag meehelpen aan het onderhoud van een stedelijke groene ruimte in Groningen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik ben bereid om meer belasting te betalen om huidige/nieuwe stedelijke groene ruimtes op te waarderen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stedelijk groen is belangrijk om klimaat adaptief te worden (verbetering luchtkwaliteit, opvang overtollig regenwater en schaduwwerking) en zou zich daarom hierop specifiek moeten focussen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stedelijk groen is belangrijk om de natuur te versterken en zou zich daarom hierop specifiek moeten focussen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stedelijk groen is belangrijk voor vermaak en zou zich daarom hierop specifiek moeten focussen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik ben tevreden met de stedelijke groene ruimtes in Groningen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## Vraag 9

Zou u de volgende informatie willen invullen?

### Geslacht

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- man
- vrouw

### Leeftijd

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- < 18 jaar
- 18-24 jaar
- 25-34 jaar
- 35-44 jaar
- 45-54 jaar
- 55-64 jaar
- 65-74 jaar
- > 75 jaar

### Wat uw huidige woonsituatie?

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- Alleenstaand
- Alleenstaand met kinderen
- Samenwonend
- Samenwonend met kinderen
- Met huisgenoten

### Wat is uw hoogst voltooide opleiding?

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- Geen opleiding
- Lagere school/basisonderwijs
- VMBO/MAVO/LBO
- MBO
- HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium
- Bachelor diploma
- Master diploma
- Doctoraat

### Wat is uw huidige werksituatie?

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- Full time baan
- Part time baan
- Niet werkzaam
- Gepensioneerd
- Student

### Hoe bent u geïnformeerd over deze enquête?

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- Flyer
- Social media
- Persoonlijke uitnodiging
- Via een andere respondent

Andere optie, ...

Noorderplantsoen A

date	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	riding a scooter/mobility	time	weather	extra remark(s)
4-8-2017	11	12		5	1			10.15-10.45	19 degrees, cloudy/sun	
7-8-2017	36	14	1		8	27	1	17.10-17.30	21 degrees, sunny	
1-9-2017	51	12	3	7	3	16 (1 reading a book)		16.50-17.15	17 degrees, sunny	
1-9-2017	15	5		11	3	4	1	18.50-19.15	18 degrees, sunny	
3-9-2017	4	3	1	6		1		10.15-10.30	15 degrees, sunny	
3-9-2017	14	2		2	3	24		20.50-21.15	16 degrees, dark	
15-9-2017	9	14	1	6	3			12.00-12.15	14 degrees, sunny	walking: 1 person pushed in a wheelchair
23-9-2017	13	8		9	7 (2 children)	4		11.55-12.25	16 degrees, sunny	
24-9-2017	7	9		14	1			9.30-9.45	9 degrees, foggy	
6-10-2017	16 (1 child)	3	2	3	1			14.30-14.50	12 degrees, cloudy/sun	wet grass

Noorderplantsoen B

date	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	meditation	time	weather	extra remark(s)
4-8-2017	1	6		8	1	3 (1 child <15 years)		10.45-11.15	19 degrees, cloudy/sun (5 minutes rain)	restaurant around 10 people
7-8-2017	9	1				73		16.55-17.10	22 degrees, sunny	restaurant around 30 people
										relaxing: 2 volleyball, 2 football
1-9-2017	31	9	3	5		14		17.15-17.45	17 degrees, sunny	restaurant around 35 people
3-9-2017				4				10.30-10.45	15 degrees, sunny	sporting near the stairs: 4 running, 2 boxing, 4 stairs
3-9-2017	6	6		3		26		20.30-20.50	16 degrees, getting dark	relaxing: 19 playing a drinking game
										restaurant around 10 people
23-9-2017	24	6	2	8	6	13 (9 picknicking)	1	13.25-13.55	17 degrees, sunny	7 working for World Eye Contact Experience
23-9-2017						around 100		15.15-15.30	17 degrees, sunny	relaxing: World Eye Contact Experience
24-9-2017	6	7	1	9	1	2	1	9.45-10.00	9 degrees, foggy	sporting on the stairs: 3 running
6-10-2017	4	4	1	1		2		14.10-14.30	12 degrees, cloudy/sun	sporting on the stairs: 1 running
										wet grass
16-10-2017	9	13		6		56 (6 frisbee)		16.05-16.25	22 degrees, sunny	restaurant around 60 people

Noorderplantsoen C

date	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	time	weather	extra remark(s)
4-8-2017	16 (1 child < 5 years 3 children 10-15 years)	9		5	4	2	11.45-12.15	19 degrees, sunny	
7-8-2017	11			2		7	16.45-16.55	22 degrees, sunny	
2-9-2017	5			3	3	1	20.15-20.30	16 degrees, cloudy/sun	2 rollerscating
23-9-2017	27	7	2		5	6	16.45-17.05	17 degrees, sunny	
24-9-2017	11	3		3	6		19.10-19.25	17 degrees, cloudy/sun	
6-10-2017	14	7		25	2		12.50-13.10	12 degrees, clouded	running: schoolclass of 20
									wet grass

Noorderplantsoen D

date	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	time	weather	extra remark(s)
7-8-2017	52	7	7			69 (5 reading a book)	16.00-16.15	22 degrees, sunny	
2-9-2017	51 (5 children)	9	1	6	1	12 (1 reading a book)	19.15-19.45	17 degrees, sunny	
3-9-2017	45 (9 children)	6	3	42	2	4	11.00-11.30	15 degrees, sunny	
15-9-2017	37 (3 children)	9		9		4	13.20-13.45	15 degrees, sunny	
23-9-2017	89	6		6		77 (11 reading a book)	15.45-16.05	17 degrees, sunny	1 riding a scooter
24-9-2017	43	3		12	1	16	19.25-19.40	16 degrees, clouded, getting dark	
26-9-2017	46 (3 children)	6	2	10		3	14.00-14.30	16 degrees, clouded	
6-10-2017	42	5		6	2	2	13.50-14.10	12 degrees, clouded	wet grass
16-10-2017	71	2	2	8	5	63 (4 reading a book)	16.40-17.00	22 degrees, sunny	

Noorderplantsoen E

date	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	sporting	running	cycling	relaxing	playground	time	weather	extra remark(s)
4-8-2017	4	6					4	13 (<16 years)	12.15-12.30	19 degrees, sunny	
7-8-2017	1	2	2		1		88	12	16.30-16.45	22 degrees, sunny	relaxing: 2 badminton, 2 football, 2 frisbee
2-9-2017	11	5					20		19.45-20.15	16 degrees, cloudy/sun	relaxing: 1 child, 2 football
3-9-2017	12	5			4		5	29	11.30-12.00	15 degrees, sunny	playground: 15 children, 14 parents
15-9-2017	8 (1 child)	2	1		2				14.05-14.20	15 degrees, sunny	school class of 25 people (F)

23-9-2017	9	3			3	2	67	30	16.25-16.45	17 degrees, sunny	playground: 14 children, 16 parents
											relaxing: 2 badminton, 2 football, 2 frisbee, 8 bbq
24-9-2017							37		19.30-19.40	16 degrees, clouded, getting dark	relaxing: 6 football, 90% on the grass
26-9-2017	13	5			1		3	9	15.00-15.30	16 degrees, clouded	playground: 5 children, 4 parents
6-10-2017	8	2		20	3		1	3	13.10-13.30	12 degrees, clouded	playground: 2 children, 1 parent
											relaxing: feeding ducks, sporting: schoolclass of 20
											wet grass

Noorderplantsoen F

date	Children playing	Parents	relaxing	skating	playing basketball	time	weather	extra remark(s)
4-8-2017	7	6				10.25-10.45	19 degrees, cloudy/sun	
4-8-2017	2	1				11.00-11.15	19 degrees, cloudy/sun	
7-8-2017			10			15.45-15.55	22 degrees, sunny	
7-8-2017			14			16.45-16.55	22 degrees, sunny	
1-9-2017	2	2				17.15-17.30	17 degrees, sunny	
2-9-2017				1 (<25 years)		20.50-21.00	15 degrees, dark	
3-9-2017	5	3				10.30-10.45	15 degrees, sunny	
3-9-2017	7	8				12.20-12.30	16 degrees, sunny	
3-9-2017			4			20.40-20.50	16 degrees, getting dark/dark	
15-9-2017	3	2			3 (<30 years)	12.15-12.30	15 degrees, sunny	
23-9-2017	4	3				12.25-12.40	17 degrees, sunny	
23-9-2017	3	2			8 (<30 years)	15.00-15.15	17 degrees, sunny	
26-9-2017	3	4				15.30-15.45	16 degrees, clouded	
6-10-2017						14.10.14.30	12 degrees, cloudy/sun	no users
16-10-2017	5	5			6 (<25 years)	16.15-16.25	22 degrees, sunny	

Noorderplantsoen G

date	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	time	weather	extra remark(s)
4-8-2017	10	3		17			11.15-11.45	19 degrees, cloudy/sun	

1-9-2017	8	2		5			17.45-18.00	18 degrees, sunny	
2-9-2017	9	1	2				20.45-21.15	15 degrees, clouded, getting dark/dark	
15-9-2017	5	1					12.15-12.30	15 degrees, sunny	
23-9-2017	24	3		10		7 (4 children)	12.25-12.55	17 degrees, sunny	
26-9-2017	9			1			13.30-14.00	16 degrees, clouded	
6-10-2017	15	2	1	8			12.30-12.50	12 degrees, clouded	wet grass

Noorderplantsoen H

<b>date</b>	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	sporting (running)	sporting	cycling	relaxing	time	weather	extra remark(s)
4-8-2017							8	11.15-11.45	19 degrees, cloudy/sun	
1-9-2017							14	17.45-18.00	18 degrees, sunny	
2-9-2017							8	20.30-20.45	15 degrees, clouded, getting dark	
3-9-2017							6 (1 playing guitar)	10.45-11.00	15 degrees, sunny	
3-9-2017							21	20.10-20.25	16 degrees, cloudy/sun	
15-9-2017				25			8	12.30-12.45	15 degrees, sunny	school class sporting: group of 25
23-9-2017							26 (5 children)	12.40-12.55	17 degrees, sunny	
23-9-2017							58	16.50-16.55	17 degrees, sunny	
24-9-2017					14		3	10.00-10.10	9 degrees, foggy	
26-9-2017							10	13.30-14.00	16 degrees, clouded	
6-10-2017	4 (1 child)							12.30-12.50	12 degrees, clouded	wet grass
16-10-2017							61	16.25-16.40	22 degrees, sunny	

Noorderplantsoen I

<b>date</b>	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	riding a scootmobile	time	weather	extra remark(s)
7-8-2017	39		5	2	6	39 (2 reading a book)	1	16.15-16.30	22 degrees, sunny	
2-9-2017	41	7		8	3	5		18.45-19.15	17 degrees, sunny	
15-9-2017	28	3	1	3	1			13.45-14.05	15 degrees, sunny	
23-9-2017	103	7	1	5	2	32 (5 reading a book)		16.05-16.25	17 degrees, sunny	1 pushed in a wheelchair
24-9-2017	27	3		11		2		19.40-19.55	16 degrees, dark	
26-9-2017	50	2	1	11	5	6		14.30-15.00	16 degrees, clouded	

6-10-2017	38 (2 children)	3		5					13.30-13.50	12 degrees, clouded	wet grass
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Stadspark A

date	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	skating	time	weather	extra remark(s)
9-8-2017	4	3		2				8.45-9.15	13 degrees, clouded	
2-9-2017	3	2		37 (group of 20)				9.15-9.45	13 degrees, sunny	
2-9-2017	5	4		9				10.45-11.00	13 degrees, sunny	
3-9-2017	5	3		1				18.30-18.40	17 degrees, sunny	
20-9-2017	102	3		1	8	5 (3 <16 years lunching)		12.30-13.00	15 degrees, cloudy/sun	walking: 90% walking during lunchbreak
23-9-2017		1		1	1		2	20.00-20.15	13 degrees, dark	
24-9-2017	7	20	1	16	5	2	2	11.30-11.45	12 degrees. Sunny	walking their dog: 8 dog training

Stadspark B

date	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	riding a scooter	time	weather	extra remark(s)
9-8-2017	4	2	1	1			1	9.15-9.40	13 degrees, clouded	
2-9-2017				1	3 (bikepath)		1	9.45-10.15	13 degrees, sunny	
3-9-2017	2	1			3			18.15-18.25	17 degrees, sunny	
20-9-2017	6			1				13.00-13.20	15 degrees, cloudy/sun	
23-9-2017								19.45-20.00	13 degrees, dark	no users
24-9-2017	11 (6 children)	1		3	5	2		11.45-12.00	14 degrees, sunny	

Stadspark C

date	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	sporting	cycling	relaxing	kinder farm/playground	animal spot	riding a scooter	time	weather	extra remark(s)
9-8-2017	12	4	6	5	11 (elderly)	5		2	2		9.40-10.30	14 degrees, clouded	
2-9-2017	1	2		34 (group of 25)		4		22 (14 children, 8 parents)			10.15-10.45	13 degrees, sunny	
3-9-2017	14	1	1	6			17 (6 frisbee)	13 (7 children, 6 parents)		1	17.45-18.15	18 degrees, sunny	
20-9-2017	16	3	1	6		14 (3 children)		24 (16 children, 8 parents)			13.20-14.00	15 degrees, cloudy/sun	
23-9-2017	2			3		1					19.30-19.45	13 degrees, clouded, getting dark	
24-9-2017	4	1		2		12		around 75 (40 children, 35 parents)	14 (4 children, 8 parents)		12.00-12.20	16 degrees, sunny	
16-10-2017		5		14		7	4	9 (4 children, 5 parents)			17.40-18.00	20 degrees, sunny	relaxing: 2 on the grass, 2 discgolf

Stadspark D

<b>date</b>	<i>walking</i>	<i>walking their dog</i>	<i>walking with a baby</i>	<i>running</i>	<i>cycling</i>	<i>relaxing</i>	<b>time</b>	<b>weather</b>	<b>extra remark(s)</b>
9-8-2017	1	2			1		10.30-11.00	15 degrees, cloudy/sun	
3-9-2017	4			3	3	3	17.15-17.45	18 degrees, sunny	
20-9-2017	6	1		4	1		14.00-14.30	16 degrees, cloudy/sun	
23-9-2017	2						19.15-19.30	13 degrees, clouded, getting dark	

Stadspark E

<b>date</b>	<i>walking</i>	<i>walking their dog</i>	<i>walking with a baby</i>	<i>running</i>	<i>cycling</i>	<i>relaxing</i>	<b>time</b>	<b>weather</b>	<b>extra remark(s)</b>
9-8-2017	2	2		2	2		11.00-11.30	17 degrees, cloudy/sun	
3-9-2017	3	3		4		17 (4 frisbee)	16.45-17.15	18 degrees, sunny	
20-9-2017	2	3	1	1	2		14.30-15.00	16 degrees, cloudy/sun	
23-9-2017		2		1			19.00-19.15	14 degrees, clouded, getting dark	
24-9-2017	2	5		2		1	12.20-12.40	17 degrees, sunny	
16-10-2017		1		4	6 (3 children)	11	18.00-18.20	20 degrees, sunny	relaxing: 2 children, 1 with dog, 1 discgolf

Stadspark F

<b>date</b>	<i>walking</i>	<i>walking their dog</i>	<i>walking with a baby</i>	<i>running</i>	<i>cycling</i>	<i>relaxing</i>	<b>time</b>	<b>weather</b>	<b>extra remark(s)</b>
9-8-2017	4			4			11.30-12.00	17 degrees, cloudy/sun	around 40 cyclists passing by
3-9-2017	17	1		29		19	16.15-16.45	18 degrees, sunny	12 people at the end of an informal business meeting
20-9-2017	19	8		27			15.00-15.45	16 degrees, cloudy/sun	1 riding a scootmobile, running: schoolclass 20 people,
									relaxing: 4 football (< 25 years), 3 <16 years
23-9-2017	3	1				2	18.45-19.00	14 degrees, clouded, getting dark	

Park Selwerd

date	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	hangout spot	building	time	weather	extra remark(s)
8-8-2017	8	5			9	4			12.30-14.00	22 degrees, sunny	under construction'
1-9-2017	44	11		2	10	7		around 10 people	14.30-16.30	18 degrees, sunny	walking: most people using the head route
											under construction'
3-9-2017	19		1	9		4	3 (20-25 years, basketball)		12.45-13.45	17 degrees, sunny	relaxing: 2 fishing, 1 sitting on the grass
15-9-2017	12	4	1	4		3			11.00-11.45	12 degrees, sunny	walking: two people pushed in a wheelchair
21-9-2017	24	8	2		4	6			14.40-15.30	18 degrees, sunny	
24-9-2017	7	13	1			2	3 (2<16 years, 1 30-40 years)		18.20-18.50	17 degrees, sunny	
25-9-2017	10	7	2	4					10.30-11.30	14 degrees, clouded	1 pushed in a wheelchair
16-10-2017	12 (1 child)	17	1	3	3	8			15.00-15.45	22 degrees, sunny	relaxing: 3 sitting on the grass

Park Beijum A

date	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	hangout spot	BMX track	A	B	time	weather	extra remark(s)
8-8-2017	3						3 (< 20 years)	1 (<25 years)			14.30-14.45	22 degrees, sunny	
8-8-2017		1					5 (< 20 years)	12 (16-25 years)	10 (6 children, 4 parents)	2 (<12 years)	15.45-16.00	22 degrees, sunny	
31-8-2017	6	4			2		4 (< 25 years)		10 (< 16 years)		14.40-15.15	17 degrees, cloudy/sun	
31-8-2017	6	3					2 (< 18 years)	2 (< 16 years)	5 (3 children, 2 parents)		16.45-17.15	17 degrees, cloudy/sun	
15-9-2017	1	3				3					16.50-17.05	15 degrees, sunny	relaxing: 1 playing with dog and frisbee
21-9-2017	4	7	2		1				2 (1 child, 1 parent)		13.10-13.40	17 degrees, sunny	
24-9-2017	4 (1 child)	4			2	4 (<12 years, playing outside)		2 (<30 years)			16.40-17.00	19 degrees, sunny	
25-9-2017	6	2	2		1		3 (<16 years)		4 (2 children, 2 parents)		13.50-14.10	16 degrees, clouded	

## Park Beijum B

<b>date</b>	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	football court	<b>time</b>	<b>weather</b>	<b>extra remark(s)</b>
8-8-2017	6	6			1	1 (fishing)		14.45-15.15	22 degrees, sunny	
8-8-2017	5	3	1		9			15.30-15.45	22 degrees, sunny	
31-8-2017	12 (4 children)	6			7			15.15-15.45	17 degrees, cloudy/sun	
31-8-2017	18							16.15-16.45	17 degrees, cloudy/sun	Huttendorp' activities
15-9-2017	4	5	1		5	5	6 (<18 years)	16.35-16.50	15 degrees, sunny	relaxing: 3 children fishing, 1 parent/1 child
21-9-2017	5 (2 children)	7	2		1			12.40-13.10	16 degrees, sunny	walking: 1 pushed in a wheelchair
24-9-2017	7 (2 children)	1	1	1		5 (on the grass, 1 baby)		16.20-16.40	19 degrees, sunny	1 rollerskating
25-9-2017	8 (3 children)	6	2		1			13.10-13.30	16 degrees, clouded	

## Park Beijum C

<b>date</b>	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	football field	<b>time</b>	<b>weather</b>	<b>extra remark(s)</b>
8-8-2017	2	2					4 (< 16 years)	15.15-15.30	22 degrees, sunny	
31-8-2017	9	4					4	15.45-16.15	17 degrees, cloudy/sun	
15-9-2017	6 (1 child)	3			1			16.15-16.35	15 degrees, sunny	
21-9-2017	4	7 (towards larger green)	1	1				12.10-12.40	16 degrees, sunny	
24-9-2017	2	4						16.00-16.20	19 degrees, sunny	
25-9-2017	2	1	1					13.10-13.30	16 degrees, clouded	

## Grunostraat

<b>date</b>	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	children playing outside	<b>time</b>	<b>weather</b>	<b>extra remark(s)</b>
9-8-2017								8.25-8.40	13 degrees, clouded	no users
2-9-2017	3 (just passing by)	2					1	11.10-11.30	13 degrees, sunny	plus 1 parent
3-9-2017						5 (stairs in front of their home)	1	18.45-19.00	17 degrees, sunny	
20-9-2017						2 (lunching, <16 years)		12.00-12.25	15 degrees, cloudy/sun	
24-9-2017	8 (just passing by)	1	1			3 (in front of their home)		11.00-11.30	11 degrees, clouded	
16-10-2017	4 (just passing by)							18.25-18.35	20 degrees, sunny	

## Kleine Leliestraat

<b>date</b>	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing		<b>time</b>	<b>weather</b>	<b>extra remark(s)</b>
3-8-2017								16.15-16.35	21 degrees, cloudy/sun	no users
7-8-2017								15.00-15.15	22 degrees, sunny	no users
1-9-2017	6 (only passing by)	1					4 (< 25 years)	18.20-18.35	18 degrees, sunny	
3-9-2017	1 (only passing by)						2 (only passing by)	19.35-19.50	16 degrees, cloudy/sun	
15-9-2017								13.05-13.10	15 degrees, sunny	under construction
23-9-2017								13.15-13.20	17 degrees, sunny	everything removed

## Groote Appelstraat

<b>date</b>	walking	walking their dog	walking with a baby	running	cycling	relaxing	children playing	<b>time</b>	<b>weather</b>	<b>extra remark(s)</b>
3-8-2017								16.35-16.50	21 degrees, cloudy/sun	no users
7-8-2017								15.15-15.45	22 degrees, sunny	no users
1-9-2017						2 (in front of their home)	2	18.00-18.15	18 degrees, sunny	
3-9-2017								12.05-12.15	16 degrees, sunny	no users
3-9-2017								19.55-20.10	16 degrees, cloudy/sun	no users
15-9-2017	1						3	12.45-13.00	15 degrees, sunny	
23-9-2017	2				4			12.55-13.10	17 degrees, sunny	no real users
23-9-2017								15.35-15.45	17 degrees, sunny	no users
24-9-2017								10.10-10.20	9 degrees, foggy	no users
26-9-2017								13.15-13.30	16 degrees, clouded	no users
16-10-2017	5							16.30-16.40	22 degrees, sunny	

Online Suvey

respondent	How often do you visit an urban green space (through traffic excluded/visiting longer than ten minutes)?	How often do you visit an urban green space (through traffic excluded/visiting longer than ten minutes)?---Other option, ...	With whom do you usually visit urban green spaces?	With whom do you usually visit urban green spaces?---Other option, ...	How many minutes are you willing to travel to visit an urban green space?	Which mode of transport do you then use to visit an urban green space?	Which mode of transport do you then use to visit an urban green space?---Other option, ...
4	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
7		3 keer per jaar	With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
9	Once a week		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
13	Once a month	Hangt van het seizoen af. Vaker in de zomer, minder vaak in de winter.	With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
15	Once a week		With friends		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
17	Once a month		Alone		5-15 minutes	Taking the car	
18	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
19	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
20			With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
21	Once a week		With friends		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
23	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
25	More than once a week		With family	Paar keer per week alleen, in weekend 1x met partner, 2x p mnd met familie	15-30 minutes	Cycling	Soms auto
26		Bijna nooit, Noorderplantsoen tijdens Noorderzon	With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
27	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
29	More than once a week		Alone	met de hond	5-15 minutes	Cycling	met de auto
30	More than once a week		With friends	soms alleen en soms met vrienden	5-15 minutes	Cycling	
33	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
35	Once a week		Alone	vriendin	5-15 minutes	Cycling	
36	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
38	Once a week		With family	alle bovenstaande	15-30 minutes		lopend, fietsend
39	Once a month	Een paar keer per maand (maar niet elke week)	Alone		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
40	Once a week	99% is doorgaande route	Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
43	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
45	Once a month		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
46	More than once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Walking	

47	Once a week		With friends	alone or with friends	5-15 minutes	Walking	cycling or walking
48	Once a week		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
50	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
51	Once a week			Met alle bovengenoemden	15-30 minutes	Cycling	Fiets en auto
56	Once a week			teamgenoten	5-15 minutes	Cycling	
58		ik woon eraan, ik kijk er altijd op en ik fiets er doorheen	Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Cycling	
59	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Taking the car	
60	Once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
62	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
63	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
64	Once a month	2x per maand	With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
66	More than once a week			Met de hond	5-15 minutes	Cycling	
67	Once a week		With family		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
68	Once a month		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
69	Once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
70	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
72	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
73	Once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
74	More than once a week		With friends	Soms alleen, soms met burens, vrienden	5-15 minutes	Walking	
77	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
78	More than once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
80	More than once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
81	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
82	More than once a week		With friends		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
85	More than once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
86	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Taking the bus	
112	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Taking the car	
116	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
122	Once a week		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
132	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	

133	More than once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
134	Once a week		Alone	alleen, met vrienden of met familie	5-15 minutes	Walking	lopend of fietsend
136	More than once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
137	Once a week		With family		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
138	Once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
141	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
142	More than once a week		Alone	collega's tussen de middag	5-15 minutes	Walking	
143	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
144	Once a month		Alone		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
145		minder vaak dan een keer maand	Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
147	Once a week	Paar keer per week	Alone		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
149	Once a month	Niet			5-15 minutes	Walking	
151	More than once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
163	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
167	Once a week		With family		15-30 minutes	Taking the car	
168	More than once a week			hond	Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
169	Once a week		With family	allebei: familie en vrienden. soms alleen	15-30 minutes	Walking	ligt er aan waar naa toe: in de stad: lopend. Haren, ommelanden: fietsend . verder: auto
170	More than once a week		Alone	Soms met vriendin	5-15 minutes	Cycling	
175	Once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	Lopend + Fietsend.
177	Once a week	Zomers,, in de herfst, winter minder	With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
178	More than once a week			Met onze hond	15-30 minutes	Walking	
179	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
181	Once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Walking	
182	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
183	Once a week		With family		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
184	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
185	More than once a week	elke dag		hond of samen met vriendin	Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
188		Sterk wisselend, afhankelijk van mijn andere activiteiten en het weer.	Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	En ook fietsend
190	More than once a week	In de zomermaanden vaker dan 1 keer per week, in de overige	With friends		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	

		jaargetijden minder dan 1 keer per week.					
192	More than once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
193	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	Ik hou van groenstroken in de stad met bomen en daar wil ik liever niet speciaal voor moeten gaan reizen
196		1x per kwartaal	Alone				
197	More than once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
203	Once a week		With family		More than 30 minutes	Walking	
204	Once a month		With family		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
205	Once a month		Alone	Alleen of met vrienden	5-15 minutes	Cycling	
208	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
220	Once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
224	More than once a week		Alone	Alleen en met familie	5-15 minutes		Liefst lopend anders met de fiets
225	More than once a week		With friends	met mijn partner	15-30 minutes	Taking the car	
226	Once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
229	More than once a week		With family		More than 30 minutes	Walking	
230	More than once a week	hond uitlaten meerdere keren per dag.	With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
233	Once a month	In de lente en zomer meerdere keren per week (met name fietsen, soms wandelen), daarbuiten zelden	Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
234	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
235	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
236	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
237	More than once a week		Alone	alone or with my dogs	More than 30 minutes	Walking	
239		winter nauwelijks (alleen met ijs), zomers 2x per maand	Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
241	Once a month		With friends		15-30 minutes	Taking the car	
243	More than once a week		With family	hond uitlaten	5-15 minutes	Taking the car	
246	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
247	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
253	Once a month		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
254	More than once a week		Alone	Alleen, met familie en vrienden.	More than 30 minutes	Cycling	
255	Once a week		Alone	Of met partner. Of met vrienden of familie om ze de natuur dicht bij de stad te laten ervaren. We	5-15 minutes	Cycling	En lopend

				huren dan fietsen met ondersteuning in het centrum.			
258	Once a week		With family		More than 30 minutes	Taking the car	
260	Once a month		With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
265	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
269	Once a month		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
274	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
277	Once a month		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
278	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
280	Once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
281	Once a month		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
282	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
283	Once a month		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
285	Once a month		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
287	Once a week	Zomers wekelijks, in de winter maandelijks		hardlopen alleen, met m'n kind om te spelen en ontspannen, dan ook vaak met anderen, met name noorder plantsoen	5-15 minutes	Cycling	
288	More than once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
293	Once a week		With family		15-30 minutes	Walking	
294	Once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
295	More than once a week		With friends		15-30 minutes	Walking	
297	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
298	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
299	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
301	More than once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
302	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	Fiets en lopend
303					5-15 minutes	Walking	
305	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
312	More than once a week			Hond	5-15 minutes	Walking	
318	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
324	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
329		paar keer per jaar	With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	

334	Once a week		With friends		More than 30 minutes	Cycling	
335	Once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
336	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
337	Once a month		With friends		15-30 minutes	Taking the car	
338	Once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Walking	Lopend en Fietsend
340	Once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
345	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
346	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
348	Once a week		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
351	Once a month		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
353	Once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
354	Once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
355	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
361		less	With friends		Less than 5 minutes		take my heli
362	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
365	Once a month		With family	Alleen en met familie	5-15 minutes	Walking	
372	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
374	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
375	More than once a week		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
378	Once a month	Depends on the weather	With family		15-30 minutes	Walking	And cycling
383	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
387	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
389	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
390	Once a month		With friends	en familie	5-15 minutes	Cycling	liefst wandelend, of met de auto te bereiken.
392	Once a month		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
395	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	ook lopend (was handig geweest om meerdere opties aan te kunnen kruisen)
399	More than once a week			Met hond	5-15 minutes	Walking	
402	Once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
404	Once a month			Met partner	5-15 minutes	Taking the car	
405	More than once a week		With family		15-30 minutes	Cycling	

407	Once a week		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Cycling	
409		3 x per jaar	With family		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
410	Once a week		With family	alle dri	More than 30 minutes	Cycling	lopend, fietsend en met de auto
411	More than once a week		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
412	Once a month		With family		Less than 5 minutes	Cycling	
413	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
418	Once a week		With family		15-30 minutes	Taking the car	
419	More than once a week		With friends		More than 30 minutes	Cycling	
420	More than once a week			Honden	Less than 5 minutes	Taking the car	
425	Once a month		With friends		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
429	Once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
430	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
431	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
436	More than once a week		With family		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
438	More than once a week			met de hond	5-15 minutes	Walking	
439	More than once a week	3x per dag	Alone		5-15 minutes	Taking the car	
451	Once a week		With friends		15-30 minutes	Walking	
454	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
165	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
275	More than once a week		Alone	Met mijn vriendin	15-30 minutes	Taking the car	lopend, trein, soms met de auto
201	More than once a week				5-15 minutes	Walking	
218		1 keer per 2 weken	With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	Meerdere opties: lopend, fietsend
216	Once a month		With family		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
11	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
14	Once a month		With friends		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
22	More than once a week		With friends		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
125		elke dag	Alone	met hond	5-15 minutes	Walking	
160	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
180	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
221	Once a week		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	

252	More than once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Taking the car	
276	Once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Taking the car	
289	Once a month		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
307	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
313	Once a week		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Cycling	
316	Once a month	Zomers vaker dan in de herfst/winter	With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
320	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
381	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
400		1 x/2 weken	Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
87	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
90	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
91	Once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
93	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
98	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
99	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
126	Once a month		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
128	Once a month	In de zomer dagelijks, in de winter bijna nooit	With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
140	Once a week			leden van de Groninger Kanovereniging	15-30 minutes	Cycling	
150	Once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
153	Once a month		With friends		Less than 5 minutes	Cycling	
155	Once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Walking	
158	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
164	Once a month		With friends		15-30 minutes	Cycling	
187	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
207	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Walking	
212	More than once a week		Alone		15-30 minutes	Walking	
213	Once a week		With friends		15-30 minutes	Walking	
214	Once a month		With friends		Less than 5 minutes	Cycling	
219	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
240	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	

244	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
256	Once a week		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
259		af en toe	Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
262	Once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Walking	
264	Once a week			hond	15-30 minutes	Walking	
284	Once a month			Chick	5-15 minutes	Walking	Lopend fietsend en scoot
321	Once a week		With family				
322	Once a week		With friends	Met vriendin	5-15 minutes	Walking	
327	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
331	Once a week		With friends	Vriend	5-15 minutes	Walking	
333	Once a month		With friends		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
347	Once a week		With friends	Zowel alleen als met vrienden of familie	15-30 minutes	Walking	
360	Once a month		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
363							
370	More than once a week		Alone		Less than 5 minutes	Walking	
376	Once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
159	More than once a week		With family		5-15 minutes	Walking	
222	Once a week		Alone	Wisselend, soms met vrienden, soms met familie en soms alleen	5-15 minutes	Walking	Lopend of fietsens
386		Als het mooi weer is	With friends		Less than 5 minutes	Cycling	
465	More than once a week		Alone		5-15 minutes	Cycling	
471	More than once a week		Alone		More than 30 minutes	Walking	Bus, prima busverbindingen

respondent	Do you agree/disagree with the following quotes?-_I would like to help in managing an urban green space in Groningen	Do you agree/disagree with the following quotes?-_I am willing to pay more municipal taxes for upgrading current/new urban green spaces	Do you agree/disagree with the following quotes?-_Urban green is important to be climate adaptive and should focus on this specific point	Do you agree/disagree with the following quotes?-_Urban green is important to strengthen nature and should focus on this specific point	Do you agree/disagree with the following quotes?-_Urban green is important for leisure and should focus on this specific point	Do you agree/disagree with the following quotes?-_I am satisfied with the urban green spaces in Groningen
4	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree
7	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
9	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
13	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
15	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
17	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
18	Disagree					
19	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
20	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
21	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
23	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
25	Agree					
26	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
27	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
29	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
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33	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
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36	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
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39	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
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275	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
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14	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
22	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree		Agree
125	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree
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221	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
252	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
276	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
289	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree
307	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree
313	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
316	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
320	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
381	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree

400	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
87	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
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99	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
126	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
128	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
140	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
150	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
153	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree
155	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
158	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree
164	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
187	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
207	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
212	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
213	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
214	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
219	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree
240	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
244	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
256	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree		Disagree
259	Agree	Disagree	Agree		Agree	Agree
262	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree
264	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
284	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
321	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree
322	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree

327	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree
331	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
333	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
347	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
360	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree
363						
370	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
376	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
159						
222						
386	Disagree	Disagree				
465	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
471	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree

respondent	Gender	Age	What is your current living situation?	What is your highest completed level of education?	What is your current employment status?	How did you come to know about this survey?
4	female	65-74 years	Single household	Master's degree	Retired	Flyer
7	male	25-34 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
9		65-74 years	Double household with children	Bachelor's degree	Retired	Flyer
13	male	18-24 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
15	male	45-54 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
17	male	55-64 years	Double household	MBO	Retired	Flyer
18						Flyer
19	male	25-34 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
20	male	35-44 years	Double household with children	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
21	female	45-54 years	Single household with children	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
23	male	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
25	female	45-54 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
26	female	45-54 years	Double household with children	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
27	male	45-54 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
29	male	45-54 years	Double household with children	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Part time employment	Flyer
30	female	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
33	male	25-34 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
35	male	25-34 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
36	female	18-24 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
38	male	18-24 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
39	female	18-24 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Flyer
40	female	35-44 years	Single household	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
43	male	35-44 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
45	female	18-24 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Flyer
46	female	65-74 years	Single household	Master's degree	Retired	Flyer
47	female	25-34 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Flyer
48	male	18-24 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
50	male	55-64 years	Single household	Doctorate degree	Retired	Flyer
51	female	25-34 years	Double household	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer

56			With roommates			Flyer
58	male	55-64 years	Double household	Doctorate degree	Full time employment	Flyer
59	female	45-54 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
60	female	18-24 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Flyer
62	female	35-44 years	Single household with children	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
63	male	45-54 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Full time employment	Flyer
64	female	25-34 years	Double household with children	Doctorate degree	Part time employment	Flyer
66	female	55-64 years	Double household	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
67	male	> 75 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Retired	Flyer
68	male	45-54 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
69	male	35-44 years	Double household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Part time employment	Flyer
70	female	18-24 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Flyer
72	male	18-24 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Flyer
73	male	35-44 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
74		> 75 years	Single household	Master's degree	Retired	Flyer
77	male	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
78	female	55-64 years	Single household	MBO	Part time employment	Flyer
80	female	55-64 years	Double household with children	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
81	male	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Part time employment	Flyer
82	male	25-34 years	Double household	VMBO/MAVO/LBO	Student	Flyer
85	female	35-44 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Unemployed	Flyer
86	female	18-24 years	With roommates	No schooling completed	Student	Flyer
112	female	35-44 years	Single household	Doctorate degree	Full time employment	Flyer
116	male	18-24 years	Double household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
122	male	35-44 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
132	male	18-24 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
133	female	45-54 years	Double household	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
134	female	45-54 years	Single household	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
136	male	25-34 years	Double household with children	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
137	male	45-54 years	Single household	Doctorate degree	Full time employment	Flyer

138	female	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
141	male	25-34 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
142	female	45-54 years	Double household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Part time employment	Flyer
143	male	35-44 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
144	male	> 75 years	Single household	Primary school	Retired	Flyer
145	male	25-34 years	Single household	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
147	male	35-44 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Unemployed	Flyer
149	female	55-64 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
151	male	65-74 years	Single household		Retired	Flyer
163	female	45-54 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
167	female	45-54 years	Double household with children	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
168	male	45-54 years	Double household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Part time employment	Flyer
169	male	25-34 years	Double household	Master's degree	Student	Flyer
170	male	45-54 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
175	male	25-34 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
177	female	55-64 years	Double household	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
178	male	35-44 years	Double household with children	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
179	female	25-34 years	Double household with children	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
181	female	55-64 years	Single household	MBO	Part time employment	Flyer
182	male	18-24 years	With roommates	Master's degree	Student	Flyer
183	male	55-64 years	Double household with children	Doctorate degree	Full time employment	Flyer
184	male	65-74 years	Double household	Master's degree	Retired	Flyer
185	male	35-44 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
188	male	65-74 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Retired	Flyer
190	male	25-34 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
192	female	25-34 years	Double household with children	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
193	female	55-64 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
196	male	45-54 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Unemployed	Flyer
197	male	35-44 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
203	male	65-74 years	Double household	Master's degree	Retired	Flyer

204	male	35-44 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
205	male	25-34 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
208	male	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
220	male	65-74 years	Double household	VMBO/MAVO/LBO	Retired	Flyer
224	male	45-54 years	Double household with children	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
225	female	65-74 years	Double household	Master's degree	Retired	Flyer
226	female	55-64 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
229	male	65-74 years	Double household	Master's degree	Retired	Flyer
230	male	55-64 years	Double household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Full time employment	Flyer
233	male	35-44 years	Single household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
234	male	25-34 years	Single household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
235	male	25-34 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Flyer
236	female	25-34 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
237	male	25-34 years	With roommates	Master's degree	Student	Flyer
239	male	45-54 years	Single household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
241	male	65-74 years	Double household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Unemployed	Flyer
243	male	65-74 years	Double household		Retired	Flyer
246	female	25-34 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
247	female	18-24 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Flyer
253	male	55-64 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
254	male	55-64 years	Double household with children	MBO	Full time employment	Flyer
255	female	45-54 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
258	female	35-44 years	Double household with children	VMBO/MAVO/LBO	Part time employment	Flyer
260	female	45-54 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
265	female	25-34 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Flyer
269	male	18-24 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Flyer
274	female	18-24 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Flyer
277	male	18-24 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
278	male	55-64 years	Double household	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
280	female	55-64 years	Double household	VMBO/MAVO/LBO	Full time employment	Flyer

281	female	55-64 years	Double household	MBO	Part time employment	Flyer
282	male	18-24 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
283	male	65-74 years	Double household	MBO	Retired	Flyer
285	female	25-34 years	Single household	Doctorate degree	Full time employment	Flyer
287	female	35-44 years	Single household with children	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
288	male	45-54 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
293	male	25-34 years	Double household with children	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Full time employment	Flyer
294	male	55-64 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
295	male	65-74 years	Double household	Master's degree	Retired	Flyer
297	male	55-64 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
298	male	25-34 years	Double household	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
299	male	65-74 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Retired	Flyer
301	female	> 75 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Retired	Flyer
302	male	25-34 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
303	female	55-64 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
305	female	25-34 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
312	male	35-44 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
318	female	35-44 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
324	male	18-24 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Flyer
329	female	55-64 years	Single household	Master's degree	Unemployed	Flyer
334	female	55-64 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Full time employment	Flyer
335	male	18-24 years	Single household	Master's degree	Student	Flyer
336	male	25-34 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Unemployed	Flyer
337	male	18-24 years	With roommates	VMBO/MAVO/LBO	Full time employment	Flyer
338	female	25-34 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Full time employment	Flyer
340	female	25-34 years	Double household	Master's degree	Unemployed	Flyer
345	female	35-44 years	Single household	MBO	Part time employment	Flyer
346	male	55-64 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Unemployed	Flyer
348	male	55-64 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
351	male	55-64 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer

353	male	65-74 years	Single household	Master's degree	Retired	Flyer
354	female	25-34 years	Double household	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
355	female	65-74 years	Single household	Master's degree	Retired	Flyer
361	male	18-24 years	Double household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
362	female	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
365	female	35-44 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
372	male	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
374	female	25-34 years	Double household with children	MBO	Part time employment	Flyer
375	male	> 75 years	Double household	Doctorate degree	Retired	Flyer
378	male	35-44 years	Double household with children	Doctorate degree	Full time employment	Flyer
383	female	35-44 years	Double household	Doctorate degree	Full time employment	Flyer
387	female	45-54 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
389	male	45-54 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
390	male	25-34 years	Double household	MBO	Full time employment	Flyer
392	female	35-44 years	Double household with children	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
395	female	45-54 years	Single household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
399	female	65-74 years	Double household	Master's degree	Retired	Flyer
402	male	45-54 years	Double household with children	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
404	female	35-44 years	Single household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
405	male	55-64 years	Double household with children	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
407		55-64 years	Single household	VMBO/MAVO/LBO	Full time employment	Flyer
409	male	45-54 years	Double household with children	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Unemployed	Flyer
410		55-64 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
411	male	65-74 years	Single household	Master's degree	Retired	Flyer
412	male	> 75 years	Double household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Retired	Flyer
413	male	25-34 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
418	male	65-74 years	Double household	Doctorate degree	Retired	Flyer
419	female	25-34 years	Double household with children	Master's degree	Unemployed	Flyer
420	male	55-64 years	Double household	VMBO/MAVO/LBO	Full time employment	Flyer
425	male	18-24 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer

429	male	25-34 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
430	male	35-44 years	Double household with children	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
431	female	35-44 years	Single household	Doctorate degree	Student	Flyer
436	male	25-34 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
438	female	55-64 years	Single household	Master's degree	Part time employment	Flyer
439	female	55-64 years	Single household with children	Doctorate degree	Full time employment	Flyer
451	male	45-54 years	Double household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Full time employment	Flyer
454	female	45-54 years	Single household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer
165	female	18-24 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer, Social media
275	female	45-54 years	Single household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Flyer, Social media
201		55-64 years	Single household	Master's degree	Part time employment	From another respondent
218	male	35-44 years	Double household with children	Master's degree	Full time employment	From another respondent
216	male	35-44 years	Single household with children	Master's degree	Full time employment	Invitation letter, Personal invitation
11	male	45-54 years	Single household	MBO	Full time employment	Personal invitation
14	male	18-24 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Personal invitation
22	male	18-24 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Personal invitation
125	female	45-54 years	Double household	Doctorate degree	Full time employment	Personal invitation
160		55-64 years	Single household	Master's degree	Part time employment	Personal invitation
180	male	45-54 years	Single household with children	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Personal invitation
221	male	55-64 years	Double household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Part time employment	Personal invitation
252	female	45-54 years	Single household with children	Master's degree	Part time employment	Personal invitation
276	female	65-74 years	Single household	Master's degree	Retired	Personal invitation
289	male	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Personal invitation
307	female	45-54 years	Double household with children	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Personal invitation
313	female	25-34 years	Single household with children	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Personal invitation
316	female	55-64 years	Double household	MBO	Part time employment	Personal invitation
320	male	55-64 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Full time employment	Personal invitation
381	female	25-34 years	Double household with children	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Personal invitation
400	female	65-74 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Full time employment	Personal invitation
87	male	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Social media

90	male	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Social media
91	male	25-34 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
93	male	18-24 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
98	male	18-24 years	Single household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Social media
99	female	18-24 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
126	female	18-24 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Part time employment	Social media
128	male	18-24 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Social media
140	female	18-24 years	Double household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Social media
150	male	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Social media
153	male	25-34 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Social media
155	female	18-24 years	Single household with children	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
158	male	18-24 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
164	male	18-24 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
187	female	25-34 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Unemployed	Social media
207	female	45-54 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Social media
212	male	18-24 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
213	male	25-34 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Social media
214	female	25-34 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
219	male	25-34 years	Double household	Doctorate degree	Part time employment	Social media
240	male	18-24 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
244	male	18-24 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
256	female	55-64 years	Double household	Doctorate degree	Full time employment	Social media
259	female	45-54 years	Single household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Social media
262	female	25-34 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Social media
264	female	45-54 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Full time employment	Social media
284	male	18-24 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
321	female	25-34 years	Double household with children	Bachelor's degree	Part time employment	Social media
322	male	18-24 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
327	male	18-24 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Unemployed	Social media
331	female	18-24 years	Single household	Master's degree	Student	Social media

333	male	25-34 years	With roommates	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
347	male	25-34 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Social media
360	male	25-34 years	Single household	Bachelor's degree	Student	Social media
363		25-34 years	Double household	Master's degree	Full time employment	Social media
370	male	25-34 years	With roommates	Master's degree	Part time employment	Social media
376	male	25-34 years	Double household	Bachelor's degree	Unemployed	Social media
159						
222						
386						
465	female	18-24 years	With roommates	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Student	Flyer
471	male	65-74 years	Single household	HAVO/VWO/Gymnasium	Retired	Flyer

respondent	buttonname	Do you use this green space?___Yes, because it is inviting	Do you use this green space?___Yes, because other people using it as well	Do you use this green space?___No, because it is not inviting	Do you use this green space?___No, because there are facilities missing	Do you use this green space?___No, because there are no other people using	Do you use this green space?---Other option, ...
7	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	nee, ik ben geen buitenmens. soms ga ik naar het noorderplantsoen met vrienden.
9	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
11	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
13	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
14	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	1	1	
15	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	gebruik van het fietspad naar/van het werk
17	Green Space Nearby						
17	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
20	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
22	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
23	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	1	
25	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
27	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
30	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	omdat het de 'grootste' groene ruimte in de buurt is
34	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
33	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Ja, enige groen dichtbij
35	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
36	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
38	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
39	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
40	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	Omdat het letterlijk de enige weg naar huis is
43	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	ja en nee. Nee, omdat ik niet fysiek heen ga en er tijd verdrif. Ja, wanneer ik er langskom geniet ik van de natuur op die locatie.
43	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Nee en ja. Nee, ik gebruik e ruimte niet bewust en fysiek. Ja, wanneer ik er langs kom geniet ik van de natuur van die locatie.
43	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
50	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	

52	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
52	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
54	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
56	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Nee, een meer uitnodigend park is niet veel verder
56	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
57	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
57	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
59	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
60	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
62	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
62	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
63	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
64	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	ja, omdat het het grootste stuk groen nabij ons huis is (noorderplantsoen)
67	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
69	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
70	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
73	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
77	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	Nee
78	Green Space Nearby						
81	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Ik fiets er graag doorheen.
82	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
85	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
86	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	1	1	
90	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
89	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
87	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	1	Het is nogal afgesloten en een beetje kitscherig.
96	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	1	0	
93	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
98	Green Space Nearby						
98	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	

99	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	1	0	
101	Green Space Nearby						
113	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
113	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
116	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
121	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
123	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	Ruim en rustig! Ontspannen sfeer
125	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
125	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
126	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
128	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	Ja, het ligt op de route dus als doorgangsrout
132	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
134	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
134	Green Space Nearby						
135	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	gewoon om te wandelen
135	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
135	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
135	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
136	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
137	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
138	Green Space Nearby						
138	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
140	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
141	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
142	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
143	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
145	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
147	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
147	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
147	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	

150	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Ja, omdat het op de route ligt
151	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
153	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
155	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
156	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
158	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
160	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
159	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Sometimes
159	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
162	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
163	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
163	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
164	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
167	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
165	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
169	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
170	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
171	Green Space Nearby						
173	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	Prachtige speelgelegenheid voor alle leeftijden
175	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
176	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Te klein
180	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
179	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
182	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
184	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
185	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Fietsen naar werk, hardlopen,
187	Green Space Nearby						
187	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	
187	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
190	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	

192	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
188	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Ja, gewoon wel eens voor een kort wandelingetje
197	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
203	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	Leuke route naar eetcafe Lambik
204	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
205	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
208	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
213	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	1	0	
214	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
218	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
219	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
220	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
222	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	
223	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	1	
224	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
225	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
229	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
230	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
233	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
234	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
235	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Ja, omdat het dichtbij is
236	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Ja, omdat het dichtbij is
237	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
238	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
239	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	geen belangste voor deze deze 'groene ruimte'
240	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	
240	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	1	
240	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	1	
241	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	

243	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
244	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
246	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
251	Green Space Nearby						
253	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
254	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
255	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
256	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
256	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
256	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
258	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
259	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Heb zelf een ruimte om buiten te zitten.
260	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
261	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	Hardlopen en wandelen
262	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
266	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
274	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
275	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	Ja, ommetje met de hond
275	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	De Radijsstraat is voor een stadse straat relatief groen
276	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
278	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
279	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
283	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
284	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	Alleen om door te lopen
285	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
287	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Ik gebruik voor hardlopen de groene ruimte die buiten beeld valt, namelijk langs het kanaal.
288	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
289	Green Space Nearby						
289	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
293	Green Space Nearby						

293	Green Space Nearby						
293	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
294	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
297	Green Space Nearby						
297	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
298	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
302	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	1	0	
305	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
307	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
312	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Honden uit te laten.
318	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
316	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	
320	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Ja, ik loop er langs als dat zo uitkomt
322	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
324	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	1	
327	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
328	Green Space Nearby						
329	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	wijde blik en mooi landschap
331	Green Space Nearby						
331	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
331	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
333	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	
335	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
336	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	Ja, ook omdat het een snelle en attractieve route is om lopend/fietsend naar de andere kant van de wijk te gaan
337	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
338	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Nee, vanwege de extreme hoeveelheid aan mensen die hier al komen
340	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
345	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
346	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	1	0	
347	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	

348	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
348	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
351	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
354	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
355	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
360	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
361	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	No, because I am lazy
362	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	1	
363	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
364	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	ja, vanwege de sportmogelijkheden
370	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	Dichtbij (ivm hond), langgerekte route (is fijner dan drie keer rondje om de kerk), mooie combi groen en gebouwde omgeving
372	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
374	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
376	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
378	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	No, because there are other green spaces nearby
381	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Om een kleine wandeling te maken
383	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
386	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Nee, vanwege de kindertoestellen. Het is meer bestemd voor kinderen
389	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
390	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Nee, omdat we geen gebruik maken van deze groene ruimte
392	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
4	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	Noorderplantsoen is op tien minuten loopafstand. Het groen aan de singels wordt gebruikt om honden uit te laten en is niet uitnodigend
395	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
400	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	1	0	
402	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	Te nat
406	Green Space Nearby						
406	Green Space Nearby						
406	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
409	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	nee, omdat ik niet voetbal
411	Green Space Nearby						

413	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
419	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	1	1	
429	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	
430	Green Space Nearby						
430	Green Space Nearby						
420	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
437	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
439	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	
451	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	Vrijtijdgebied
451	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	
454	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
454	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	hardlopen
465	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	
471	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	Bij diverse banken mist een rugleuning

respondent	buttonname	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___relaxing	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___sporting	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___being with my children	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___meeting others	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___escaping from the city	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___walking the dog	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___to be in nature	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___to meditate	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___getting inspiration	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___I don't use this green space	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)--- Other option(s), ...	What makes this green space suited for that?
4	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
7	Green Space Nearby												een frisbee gooien. maar je moet wel oppassen waar je zit honden mogen er uitgelaten worden
9	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		losloopegebied
10	Green Space Nearby												
11	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
13	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Vrij groot, lekker om een rondje te wandelen; Water met eenden en andere vogels.
14	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
15	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		Variatie van het park (bomen, bloemenweiden, water) De grootte van het park. Het is voldoende ruim.
17	Green Space Nearby												
17	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	het is mijn uitzicht vanuit de woning	dicht bij en redelijk goed verzorgt
19	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wandelen	Mooi levendig stadspark
20	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
22	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		Mooie vijver waar ik veel inspiratie uit haal
23	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	p	Mooi de ruimte voor een beetje voetballen. Voor met mensen chillen is het te saai, en dan ben je echte de enige (en zit de rest in het NP)
25	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		Mooie hoge bomen, wandelpaden zonder fietsers, fietspad zonder wandelaars, wilde bloemen, mooie

													natuurlijke oevers, rustig, herfstkleuren, water, bruggetjes.
27	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ruimte rust natuur en een mooie omgeving om te sporten.
30	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Het is relatief groot vergeleken met de overige groene ruimtes in de buurt. Het is meestal kiezen tussen het noorderplantsoen of het paterswoldse meer (als ik wat meer tijd heb). Plus, in het plantsoen is er een mogelijkheid je iets afgeslotener te voelen dan wanneer je gewoon door de stad wandelt, omdat er wat paadjes zijn die niet gelijk aan de weg grenzen.
33	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Je kunt er wandelen.
34	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Its quite large, not too busy most of the time But i wish those scooters wouldnt drive through it
35	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	doorheen fietsen Het is groot genoeg dat je de stad er omheen niet goed door hebt
36	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	De grote ruimte, de vijver, dat het zo midden in de wijk ligt.
38	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	lekker groen, "rustig" mbt verkeer (auto's, ov etc)
39	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Het heeft veel ruimte en een afwisselende omgeving (grasveldjes, water, bomen, etc.)
40	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Woonwerk inkverkeer Fietspad, lang en smal en daardoor goede sociale controle op veiligheid, mooi en afwisselend aangelegd.
43	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Het is ecologisch ingericht,
43	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	het is ecologisch ingericht en de natuur mag zich op delen er van z'n gang gaan.
43	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	fietsend voor werk en terug
50	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	

52	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0		Quietness, silence, fresh air, clean green areas, beautiful
52	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		
54	Green Space Nearby	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		
56	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
56	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Goede paden, veel andere sporters
57	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Losloopegebied en zwemplek voor de hond
57	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
59	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	wandelen	ruim, afwisselend
60	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
62	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		
62	Green Space Nearby	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
63	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ik wandel er doorheen	
64	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		
67	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Groen, vijvers, eenden enz.
69	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
70	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Mooie paden door het park, afwisselend naast het water en door de groene bomen. Om te relaxen is het fijn dat er grote vlaktes met gras zijn in het noorderplantsoen. Dan kan je makkelijk in het gras zitten/liggen. Deze ruimte is daar erg geschikt voor omdat er doorgaans veel mensen zijn en rondlopen. Doordat het relatief druk is (zomer en winter) met voorbijgangers geeft dit ook een veilig gevoel, zelfs in de avonden. (Ik ben een vrouw)
73	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0		Prachtig aangelegd park
77	Green Space Nearby												
78	Green Space Nearby												

81	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Er is veel groen en ik kan vanaf mijn huis door het park overal makkelijk heen fietsen.
82	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0		Er is veel natuur aanwezig: bomen, planten, water, dieren. Ik denk dat deze stressverlichtend werken. Er zijn grasvelden waarop ik met vrienden kan liggen, zonnen of barbequen.
85	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0		Er zijn veel wandelpaden om te wandelen, het park is ruim, er zijn velden waarop je kan zitten met vrienden voor een drankje of een bbq en er zijn genoeg paden om op te hardlopen. Het is rustgevend dat er veel natuur is: bomen, water, gras en vogels.
86	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		
87	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
89	Green Space Nearby												
90	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
93	Green Space Nearby												
96	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	bbq	
98	Green Space Nearby												
98	Green Space Nearby												
99	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
101	Green Space Nearby												
113	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0		Veel vogels, paadjes en bosgevoel
113	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		
116	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
121	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		Walking paths, a lot of grass for chilling and bbq'ing
123	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Wandelen	(Verassend) groot, leuke wandelpaadjes en heerlijk rustig

125	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
125	Green Space Nearby	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		
126	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Je kan er een stukje langslopen, er is veel gras
128	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Doorgangsroute	Ruim opgezet, groen, water
132	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0		Heuvellandschap (Engelse landschapsstijl), weinig verkeer, je kan overal waar je wilt een kleedje neerleggen en gaan zitten. Dichtbij het water
134	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	wandelen	ruimte is groot, met wandelpaden en een restaurantje voor een kopje koffie... genieten van de vele vogels, planten en vleermuizen koel in de zomer geen auto's
134	Green Space Nearby												
135	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
135	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
135	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
135	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
136	Green Space Nearby	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
137	Green Space Nearby	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
138	Green Space Nearby												
138	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
140	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		Skeelers - verharde weg tussen het groen waar weinig tot geen auto's komen.
141	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		de Grote van het park (had nog wat groter mogen zijn van mij)
142	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
143	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
145	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	door heen wandelen/fietsen om van A naar B te komen.	Goede fiets en wandelpaden die aansluiten op de omliggende wijken.

147	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
147	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Grasvelden, mooi aangelegd en er komen veel mensen.
147	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		Mooi water met vogels en fijne paden om overheen te wandelen en te hardlopen.
150	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Het ligt op de route naar faciliteiten	Er ligt een fietspad en een wandelpad.
151	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Het is een altijd geopend kerkhof met veel mooie, hoge bomen die me een gevoel van oase in de stad geven.
153	Green Space Nearby													
155	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Jogging track
156	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
158	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Good asphalt path
159	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0		
159	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0		
160	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Voldoende ruimte
162	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0		
163	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
163	Green Space Nearby	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
164	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		It has a football goal and is sheltered by trees.
165	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
167	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
169	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0		wandel paden, mooie locatie, aanwezigheid water en watervogels, lunchcafeetjes nabij. op loop afstand
170	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wandelen	Dichtbij en wandelpaden
171	Green Space Nearby													
173	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Speelgelegenheid en de inrichting van het parkje is prettig om doorheen te lopen

175	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		Het is lekker rustig en genoeg plekken om bovenstaande uit te oefenen.
176	Green Space Nearby												
179	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Speeltuintje
180	Green Space Nearby	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		De grootte, de ruimte, de rust
182	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		Het is er vaak rustig en prettig om te sporten
184	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
185	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		Grasvlaktes afgewisseld door groepen bomen en struiken, verharde en onverharde paden, heuvels, en waterpartijen.
187	Green Space Nearby												
187	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		the green lush, pond and the availability of pedestrian path. Also equipped with children playground (seesaw, etc)
187	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
188	Green Space Nearby												
190	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Eten en drinken	
192	Green Space Nearby	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		autovrije zone en goed aangelegde paden. Leuk speeltuin en kinderboerderij
197	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0		
203	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		Mooi afwisselend park-architectuur!
204	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
205	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Er is veel plek om in het gras te zitten en een biertje drinken wordt gedoogd.
208	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	festivals	veel ruimte
213	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		It is small but nearby
214	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
218	Green Space Nearby	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
219	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Groot en aantrekkelijk
220	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		

222	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Het is een groot grasveld, je kunt er met een kleedje gaan liggen relaxen
223	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
224	Green Space Nearby	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		Veel ruimte, voldoende groot. Een heerlijk park vlakbij huis.
225	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0		Dichtbij huis. Rustig en mooi.
229	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
230	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		
233	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		De groene ruimte is vrij klein; wel geschikt voor senioren (voor een ommetje), maar ik zou niet weten wat ik daar moet doen.
234	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Het Stadspark is erg groot en daardoor erg geschikt om een rondje te hardlopen. Ook heb je de keuze tussen brede asfaltpaden en smallere bospaadjes.
235	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Verharde weg handig voor sporten, veilig doordat veel mensen er gebruik van maken en groen/natuur om je heen in de stad.
236	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Veel ruimte
237	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		Large area, diverse, close to nature and other species, meet other people, quiet, peaceful
238	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		het stadspark is lekker groot en biedt toegang tot de Onlanden (nog groter)
239	Green Space Nearby												
240	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		enough room and not so wet
240	Green Space Nearby												
240	Green Space Nearby												
240	Green Space Nearby												
241	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Omdat het een groene ruimte is...
243	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		

244	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
246	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
251	Green Space Nearby													
253	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		groen, fris, rustig
254	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		Het is een begin van mooie fiets- en wandelroutes .
255	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Wandelen	Goede verharde paden. Zouden nog wel minder auto's/scooters mogen rijden
256	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
256	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
256	Green Space Nearby													
258	Green Space Nearby	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		Voetbal veld, speeltuin, en bos
259	Green Space Nearby													
260	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
261	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Stilte
262	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
266	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
274	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		Vrij lange en brede paden, waardoor hardlopen ideaal is daar.
275	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Kan een 10 minuten wandelingetje maken vanuit huis (met de hond)
275	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Aan de achterkant van de huizen trekt de woningcorporatie de tuinen leeg (bomen en struiken verdwijnen). Aan de voorkant zijn meer bossages en is er een diversiteit aan bomen en (vlinder)struiken
276	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wandelen, fotograferen	Dicht bij huis
278	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
279	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
283	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		

284	Green Space Nearby													
285	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
287	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Ik fiets er doorheen, ik kies deze route dan ipv langs de eikenlaan.	Goede fietspaden	
288	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	door heen wandelen	voetpaden	
289	Green Space Nearby													
289	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Mooi park	
293	Green Space Nearby													
293	Green Space Nearby													
293	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Ik maak er niet echt gebruik van, maar kom er wel eens doorheen tijdens het hardlopen.	
294	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0			
297	Green Space Nearby													
297	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	lekker wandelen	de rust en ruimte	
298	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Zwemmen	Goede looppaden, water, strand, rust, ruimte	
302	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
305	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Omdat er water is. Vaak altijd wel iets te zien.	
307	Green Space Nearby	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wandelen	Het stadspark is een mooi groen park en fijn om in te wandelen. Het is heel groot	
312	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Gras en de aanwezigheid van prullenbakken.	
316	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		Speeltuin voor kinderen, mensen die met hun hondje langslopen. Brievenbus ernaast. altijd wel iemand om even mee te kletsen.	
318	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
320	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
322	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
324	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			

327	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
328	Green Space Nearby												
329	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	mijn dagelijkse looproute	wandelroutes/fietsrout es/weinig autoverkeer
331	Green Space Nearby												
331	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		In het Noorderplantsoen zijn veel mogelijkheden om ergens te zitten en het is groot genoeg om een stukje te lopen.
331	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Mooie tuin veel bloemen en een leuke plek om doorheen te lopen.
333	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Er is een Cruiff Court en een tennisbaan aanwezig, waar iedereen gratis gebruik van kan maken
335	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
336	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Wandelen	Is nabij en dus snel en gemakkelijk te bereiken. Er zijn gelukkig ook meerdere andere opties qua groene ruimtes binnen de wijk en net daarbuiten om dit soort dingen te doen en wat meer de natuur in te gaan.
337	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		Ik ben opgegroeid in deze buurt dus het is voor mij gewoon het klassieke 'parkje'. Vroeger werd deze wel onderhouden en was het prettiger vertoeven, maar tegenwoordig word er niks meer aan gedaan en is het verwilderd. Daarom kom ik er nooit meer.
338	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
340	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Veel verschillende routes en planten en bomen
345	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0		Het is een groot gebied. Geen geluid van verkeer. Aanwezigheid van vogels en andere diersoorten. Het is een gevarieerd gebied met

													waterpartijen, veel bomen, struiken, planten en bloemen, er zijn wandelpaden, er is een kinderboerderij en er zijn grasvelden. Met andere woorden, een heel mooi gebied.
346	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
347	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Ik heb er wel eens mijn auto geparkeerd, op momenten dat er te weinig parkeerruimte was.	Er ligt alleen maar hondenpoep, af en toe staan er afvalcontainers en wordt er grof vuil gedumpt.
348	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		rustig, goede looppaden, rust en frisse lucht
348	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		weilanden, dieren, frisse lucht, weidse uitzichten
351	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rondjes hardlopen	
354	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		Mooi park, mooie bomen en leuke paden
355	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		ideaal om te lopen, zitten, naar de fontein te kijken, eendjes te voeren, ijsje te eten etc.
360	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
361	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
362	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
363	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
364	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	doorheen fietsen of wandelen, een kopje koffie drinken bij Zondag ('s zomers op terras, 's winters binnen)	
370	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Om naar het station te wandelen. Niet de snelste route maar het is de omweg waard.	Weinig kruisend verkeer, rustig, sierlijke omgeving. Maar gebrek aan paadjes door het groen zelf maakt het wat steriel en recht-toe-recht-aan
372	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Long walks with canals. Perfect for a small distraction.
374	Green Space Nearby	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

376	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
378	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
381	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wandelen	Schelpenpad door de bomen en het groen
383	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	wandelen	redelijk uitgebreid, gevarieerd park
386	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		Het spelen van kinderen op toestellen die er zijn geplaatst
389	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
390	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		Het is geschikt voor het uitlaten van de hond. Deze hebben we niet. Anders zouden we er wel gebruik van maken. We missen een grasveld / park waar je kunt relaxen / chillen bij warm weer. (zoiets als Noorderplantsoen)
392	Green Space Nearby	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
395	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
400	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
402	Green Space Nearby												
406	Green Space Nearby												
406	Green Space Nearby												
406	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	wandelen	
409	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		sporten, voetbal, de lagere school gebruikt het voor de kinderen
411	Green Space Nearby												
413	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
419	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
420	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
429	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
430	Green Space Nearby												
430	Green Space Nearby												
437	Green Space Nearby	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		lekker ruim
439	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		Loslooplegebied
451	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		

451	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		
454	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
454	Green Space Nearby	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
465	Green Space Nearby	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		
471	Green Space Nearby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0		De vele banken

respondent	buttonname	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___relaxing	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___sporting	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___being with my children	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___meeting others	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___escaping from the city	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___walking the dog	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___to be in nature	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___to meditate	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)___getting inspiration	What are you doing there? (multiple answers possible)---Other option(s), ...	What makes this green space suited for that?
4	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Mooi aangelegd, vlakbij het centrum, wandelgebieden
4	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		Mooi aangelegd, vlakbij het centrum, wandelgebieden
5	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
9	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		losloopgebied; mooie looproute
11	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
13	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		Groot; Water; Centraal; Trekt veel mensen aan.
14	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
15	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
15	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		De grootste en natuurlijke omgeving
15	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
15	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
15	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
16	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
17	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
17	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0		prachtig park
19	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
20	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
20	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
22	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Dichtbij het centrum/centraal gelegen

23	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1		mooie centrale plek in de stad. lekker rustig ook zo zonder auto's (fietsers op 10m afstand zijn geen overlast), wordt ook goed gebruikt, waardoor er altijd wel leven heerst
25	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Relaxen: in de zomer en bij bijv Noorderzon. Ontvluchten/in natuur: dagelijks van en naar werk doorheen fietsen. Paar keer per maand wandelen.	Gevarieerdheid. Zitplekken rondom vijver. Terras bij vijver. Wandelpaden met heuveltjes. Bomen met herfstkleuren. Fietspad dat niet te druk is (rond 8.45 uur en 17.30 uur).
25	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1		Camping voor ontmoeten mensen en relaxen en in de natuur zijn. Rust en ruimte. Tuinhuisjes: leuk om doorheen te wandelen. Inspiratie opdoen diversiteit huisjes en tuintjes. Soms ontmoeten of groeten mensen.
25	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Wandelpaadjes, op klein gebied toch leuk kunnen wandelen door krijgt kronkelende paadjes.
25	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Wandelpaadje. Mooie huizen in de buurt. Rustig, stil.
25	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Wandelpad. Uitzicht op water. Schapen op de dijk Rustig.
25	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Langs water (kanaal,) boten kijken, mooi stukje bij sluis, rustig, stil, maar toch genoeg mensen voor veilig gevoel, wandelaars groeten elkaar. Jammer wel dat paden meestal saai rechtdoor gaan.
27	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
30	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
30	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
30	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		

33	Green Spaces I Enjoy												
33	Green Spaces I Enjoy												
33	Green Spaces I Enjoy												
33	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
34	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
35	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	hoofd leegmaken	Het is mooi groot en heeft daardoor veel verschillende paden.  Wel jammer dat het daardoor maar op 1 plek aanwezig.	
36	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0			
38	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		zie vorige vraag	
39	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		het is er rustig en mooi, maar er zijn ook genoeg anderen mensen	
39	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Het is vrij groot en mooi, er zijn altijd andere mensen te vinden.	
40	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	mooie shortcut van a naar b	Afgesloten van stadsdrukke, wel doorgaand verkeer fietsvoetverkeer en sinds kort geen drugsoverlast meer door sociale controle gemeente/politie	
40	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		Afgesloten, geen verkeer, mooi groen, onderhouden, theehuisje	
40	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Mooie shortcut van a naar b	Rustig, mooi aangelegd, vredig, schoon	
42	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0			
42	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		ja	
43	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	fietsen naar werk en terug	natuur mag op bepaalde plekken zijn gang gaan en er loopt een goed fietspad door heen.	
50	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1			
52	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	just having a very long walk		
56	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Goede paden, veel andere sporters	

57	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
59	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	wandelen	ruim, afwisselend, rustig, mooi
60	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
62	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		
63	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
64	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0		
64	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
67	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		Ruimte en stilte
69	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		
70	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Zie antwoord op vorige vraag
77	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		Het lijkt een natuurlijk park
78	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
81	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
82	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
82	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		
82	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
82	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
85	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1		Hetzelfde verhaal als hiervoor ingevuld.
85	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1		Zeer ruim park, je hebt echt het gevoel buiten de stad te zijn. Er is veel water, groen, dieren en de mogelijkheid om te wandelen en fietsen.
85	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1		Al het groen om het Paterswoldsemeer voelt als middenin de natuur zijn. Het is fijn om hier te wandelen en de aanwezigheid van water geeft een vakantiegevoel.
86	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		
87	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
87	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		
90	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

93	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
98	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
99	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		Zowel aanwezigheid van mensen waardoor het stadsgevoel blijft alsmede de rust (afhankelijk van de plek en de temperatuur)
116	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1		
121	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	Swimming	
123	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		Groen, veel studenten
125	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		Makkelijke toegankelijkheid
125	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		Het kleine laantje langs het spoor waar je niemand tegenkomt, vervolgens het water met een prettig pad erlangs.
126	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		
128	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Ontzettend rustig, heeft afgesloten groene ruimtes
132	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
134	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	fietsen	groot, met fietspaden koel in de zomer geen auto's, rustig, maar wel gezellig
134	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	fietsen	mooie uitzichten, mooi langs het water, rustig, geen auto's
134	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	wandelen	tis vrij klein, maar erg leuk en koel in de zomer
134	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	genieten van planten en bomen, thee drinken	mooie, oude tuin, met bomen en planten/kruiden en een theehuisje, heerlijk rustig midden in de stad
136	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0		Meer ruimte dan kleinere parkjes in de stad
138	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
140	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		Vlakbij het centrum, grasvelden om op te picknicken
140	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Kano varen. Dichtbij de stad maar toch erg rustig.

140	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		In de zomer barbecueen. Grasvelden en water zoals het Noorderplantsoen - maar minder druk.
140	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		In de zomer zwemmen.
140	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		In de zomer zwemmen.
141	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
141	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
142	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
143	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
145	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Rustig, weinig mensen. Uitgestrekt.
147	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		gras, mensen, water en geregeld georganiseerde activiteiten.
147	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		
147	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
147	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
150	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0		Mooie kleinschalige plekken als grotere grasvelden
150	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
151	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		De afwisseling van gras, water en wat wilde struiken met mooie hoge bomen.
151	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		Het is het terrein van Volkstuin Vereniging Vinkhuizen. Daar heb ik al 25 jaar een tuin. Daar zit een levendige volkstuin vereniging.
158	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Wide paths, quiet at night, big
158	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Diverse, busy
159	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1		
159	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1		
159	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
159	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
160	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

163	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
163	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		
163	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0		
163	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		
164	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		Lots of trees, people to watch. Can play football or frisbee in the more open areas and relax in the more quiet and sheltered areas. Nice and cool because of the water.
164	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		Large open area which is often more quiet than the Noorderplantsoen. If you want to play frisbee this is a perfect place.
164	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Open area suitable for sunbathing and playing football or other sports.
164	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		Good place for swimming
164	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		It's a nice maze of small roads.
165	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
167	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		veel ruimte, mooie speeltuin, kinderboerderij
167	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		water, speeltoestellen, open ruimte, bomen
169	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
169	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
169	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
169	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0		
169	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
169	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0		garnwerd aan zee, vooral in de zomer. leuk aan het water
169	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		heel mooi fiets gebied door gronings landschap
169	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		ik houd van toertochtjes met de auto. hier over kleine weggetjes, langs mooie

												huizen. oude dijkes, kleine dorpen. oude waterroompjes. prachtig
169	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
170	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hardlopen en wandelen	Dichtbij en wandelpaden
170	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wandelen	Dichtbij, groot park, verschillende landschappen
175	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
178	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		Ruim en afwisselend
179	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0		Ruimte, aangename sfeer, diversiteit aan paden, speelvoorziening, horeca
179	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		Ruim opgezet, kinderboerderij en speeltuin, fietsroute. Ik fiets het liefst door het Noorderplantsoen en het Stadspark naar mijn ouders om zoveel mogelijk door het groen te fietsen.
179	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		Misschien wel raar om het fijn te vinden op een begraafplaats maar het is een mooi en rustig groen gebied waar we met twee kleine kinderen graag doorheen wandelen en onze oudste leren te fietsen.
179	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0		Ik vind het heerlijk dat we dichtbij de stad wonen maar er ook zo uit kunnen fietsen, de weilanden in.
180	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
180	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		Het ontwerp en de fijne horecagelegenheden vlakbij
182	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
184	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
185	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		wijdschap, overzichtelijk, weilanden, onverhard pad (afgelopen 6 maanden is dit landschap wel

													verrandert, door de aanleg van industrie terrein richting de snelweg + een grote weg "borchsingel" waardoor het gebied door kruist wordt en haar karakter heeft verloren. Waardoor wij daar niet meer komen.
187	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1			The design of vegetation and facilities (accessible road) made me use this green space often. It is also safe and in the location where it got passed alot by road users, so i feel like its not too isolated.
188	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
188	Green Spaces I Enjoy												
188	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
190	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
190	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0			
192	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0			goed aangelegde paden, speeltuin
197	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
197	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
197	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1			
197	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1			
197	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
203	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0			Mooi ruim opgezet park!
204	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
204	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
205	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Vissen op Karper.		Er is daar een vijver met een goed Karperbestand.
208	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			komen veel jongeren bij mooi weer, is centraal in de stad
213	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0			It has it all
214	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
217	Green Spaces I Enjoy												

218	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		Voldoende wandelmogelijkheden, overzichtelijk, afwisselend landschap, ecologische waarden
219	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		ruim en aantrekkelijk
222	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		Je kunt een wandeling maken, een kop koffie drinken bij zondag, aan het water zitten, de trappen en heuveltjes zijn geschikt voor kleine trainingen tijdens het sporten, mooie hoge bomen
223	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
224	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
224	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		Deze plek is veel beter belicht en is druk bezocht.
224	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1		
225	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	lezen	Mooie uitzicht over het water
229	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		afwisselend; water/ groen/ recreatie.
230	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		
230	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
232	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
233	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		
233	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		goed bereikbaar, veel mogelijkheden, veel horeca
234	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Het Noorderplantsoen is een mooi stukje groen in de Stad. Vooral fijn in de zomer, met Noorderzon.
235	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		
235	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		
236	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		Gezelligheid en activiteiten + centrale ligging
237	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		
239	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fietsen	Bereikbaar per fiets in 10 min.
240	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

241	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		In ieder geval omdat het 'redelijk' groot is. Hoe groter, hoe beter.
243	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
243	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		
243	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		
244	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
244	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
246	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
252	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1		
252	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1		
252	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1		
253	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	wandelen	
254	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Rust, natuurschoon.
255	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1		Ontmoetingsplek ook fijn dat er toestemming is om te bbq en bv.
255	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		Fietspaden, soms wel erg druk. Met name op zondagen. Leuke pauzemomenten door verschillende restaurants. Zomers de mogelijkheid om te zwemmen
256	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
256	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
256	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
260	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		dichtbij de binnenstad, altijd gezellige drukte. goede plekken om bij het water te zitten.
262	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
264	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
264	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
264	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
265	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
266	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		

266	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
274	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Lange en brede paden, het is er vrij rustig, niet zo druk als het Noorderplantsoen bijvoorbeeld. Het plantsoen is heerlijk om te wandelen en een kopje koffie te drinken, maar minder handig om te sporten.
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	wandelen (de "bulten" meepakkend). Noorderzon. Cafebezoek.	Oude bomen. Op vroegere stadswal aangelegd
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Je kan hier wat langer wandelen
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		De Noorderbegraafplaats valt in de ecologische zone. Is heel rustiek
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		Paddepoelsterweg is rustiek aloude weg. Voor het kanaal kan je een binnendoorafsteekje maken over een niet geasfalteerd pad. Daarna langs het kanaal (Eigenlijk "om Selwerderhof heen"). Selwerderhof zelf is ook heel mooi rustiek, maar dat kan niet met de hond.
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		is wat kaler, wat nieuwer dan bv de stad uit langs de Paddepoelsterweg, maar voor de variatie wel aardig
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Aardig voor de variatie (en verrassend, onder de rook van de A28 heb je toch een groenstrook)
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Leuk voor een zondagmiddagwandeling. Weer natuurgebied gemaakt.

275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Je kan vanuit Middelstum een ommetje naar Toornwerd lopen en dan bij borg Ewsum even wat drinken. Leuk voor de zondagmiddag
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		dichtbij de stad Groningen. Hond kan los
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		Mooi oud landschap (in de buurt van Sellingen)
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		groot gebied
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		Grote stukken van Drenthe hebben mooi bos en leuke "diepjes" waar de hond los langs kan lopen. Veelal ook goede horeca
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		Hoorse plas/ Hoorse dijkje is net mooi buiten de stad
275	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		parkachtige omgeving met aardige kronkelpaadjes
276	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wandelen, fotograferen	
276	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wandelen, fotograferen	
276	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wandelen, fotograferen	
278	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
283	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		Gezellige omgeving met zelfs de mogelijkheid voor een drankje of een hapje
284	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
284	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
285	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
285	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
287	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		netjes, gezellig, mooi, veilig, schoon
287	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		
287	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		loop-/fietspad, rustig, relatief weinig mensen, hoge bomen, weiland met paarden
287	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		goede paden, bomen
288	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	wandelen en fietsen	wandelpaden en fietspaden

289	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
292	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
293	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Dichtbij huis op loopafstand. Ook is er een kinderboerderij aanwezig. Tevens kun je er prima hardlopen.
293	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Wandelen	Aanwezigheid van aantrekkelijke paden.
294	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		
295	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
295	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
295	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
297	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
298	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
298	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
298	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Wandelen	Ruimte en de rust
302	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Sport en wandelen
302	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		Veel mensen
303	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	wandelen, genieten van groen en rust in de stad	
303	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	wandelen, genieten van groen en rust	het is mooi
305	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		De paadjes en dat je er lekker tussen door kan kletsen
305	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Vogels kijken	De vogelkijkhut en het water
305	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		De paadjes
305	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
307	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		Vooral met Noorderzon is het Noorderplantsoen een fijne plek
307	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Lekker wandelen door het stadspark en dan via Bruijweering de stad uit. Het is daar nu wel wat minder geworden doordat ze daar de borchsingel hebben neergelegd

307	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0		Bij de Hoornse plas is het lekker in de zomer. Ook rond het Paterswoldsemeer fietsen is heerlijk
307	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	De Onlanden is prachtig om in te wandelen en vlakbij de stad. Ook die boerderij die erbij hoort van Natuurmonument en is leuk	De Onlanden is prachtig om in te wandelen en vlakbij de stad. Ook die boerderij die erbij hoort van Natuurmonumenten is leuk
312	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
314	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	doorfietsroute	ligging en inrichting
316	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		
318	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
320	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
320	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
321	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		
321	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
322	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
324	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
327	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
329	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
329	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	wandelen en fietsen samen met anderen	veel wandel en fietspaden, rustige omgeving.
331	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		Veel ruimte en de aanwezigheid van andere mensen.
331	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		Plek om andere mensen te ontmoeten en veel plek om ergens te zitten. Aanwezigheid van bomen en van andere planten geeft rust. Op deze plekken vergeet je de drukte van de stad.
333	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Veel plek om te zitten, o.a. aan het water, plus dat het dicht bij het centrum van Groningen gelegen is.
335	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

336	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Fietsen, wandelen, picknicken	Wijds, niet al te druk, meerdere fiets- en wandelpaden met ook bankjes e.d. als zitgelegenheden. Verder is het er relatief stil en is er een aardige variëteit aan planten en dieren te zien.
336	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Goed toegankelijk en populair bij veel mensen. Veel faciliteiten ook en een goede plek om met mensen af te spreken. Je ziet in het late voorjaar en in de zomer ook altijd hordes mensen in groepen verspreid overal in de plantsoen zitten te praten, sporten, barbecueën en alles.
337	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		De rust, toegankelijkheid en ligging
338	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		De rust
338	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
338	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Niet te ver van de stad, maar wel rust. Afwezigheid van mensen maakt mij hier wel onwennig.
340	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		Dichtbij kantoor dus tussendoor lekker wandelen
345	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		Zie mijn vorige antwoord.
345	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		De wandelpaden en het ligt op de route.
345	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		Het is een groot gebied. Mooie natuur. Veel bankjes om op te zitten en te genieten van de rust en het dierenleven.
346	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1		
347	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Laatst kwam ik 's nachts thuis uit de kroeg en hoorde ik een bosuil in het plantsoen. Een prachtige manier om relaxt in de natuur de stad te ontvluchten
348	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		

348	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		prachtig en middenin de stad. Veel (culturele) activiteiten.
351	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	wandelen	De grootte en nabijheid.
351	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
354	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
360	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Veel ruimte
361	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
362	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
363	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
364	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	wandelen, fietsen, om me heen kijken	
366	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
370	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	barbecue + bier (max 1x per jaar)	Gezellig
372	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		Quiet and beautiful place in the Binnenstadt!
374	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0		
376	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
376	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
376	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
376	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
378	Green Spaces I Enjoy											
378	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0		
381	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		Veel verschillende mogelijkheden.
383	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	wandelen	uitgestrekt, gevarieerde paden en planten/bomen, leuke paden
386	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
389	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Noorderzon	Geen auto's, mooi aangelegd, aanwezigheid water
390	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		Mogelijkheden om te picknicken, wat te eten of te drinken, genieten van het water (vijvers). Stukje te fietsen over de goed begaanbare fietspaden. Ideaal voor mensen die dit niet bij huis hebben en toch

													willen genieten van een stukje groen.
392	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
395	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wandelen		goede wandelpaden, maakt logisch onderdeel uit van de stad, goed geïntegreerd
402	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0			
406	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
409	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			groot, ruim en goed toegankelijk
410	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			paden, groen, afwisseling
410	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1			natuurschoon, ruimte
413	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0			
413	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0			
418	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			
418	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0			
419	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1			Friendly, clean, nice nature colours
419	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0			
420	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0			
430	Green Spaces I Enjoy												
437	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			ruimte
439	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			Losloopgebied
439	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			Losloopgebied, je kunt er komen met de auto
454	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
465	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			
465	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0			
471	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1			
471	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1			

respondent	buttonname	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces do you enjoy? (multiple answers possible)___good design/scenery/clean	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces do you enjoy? (multiple answers possible)___free and safe environment/accessible	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces do you enjoy? (multiple answers possible)___social place/family environment/people	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces do you enjoy? (multiple answers possible)___peaceful/quiet	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces do you enjoy? (multiple answers possible)___programmes/activities	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces do you enjoy? (multiple answers possible)___sport facilities	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces do you enjoy? (multiple answers possible)---Other option(s), ...
4	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
4	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
5	Green Spaces I Enjoy							
9	Green Spaces I Enjoy							
11	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
13	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	
14	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
14	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
14	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
15	Green Spaces I Enjoy							
15	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
15	Green Spaces I Enjoy							
15	Green Spaces I Enjoy							
15	Green Spaces I Enjoy							
15	Green Spaces I Enjoy							
16	Green Spaces I Enjoy							
17	Green Spaces I Enjoy							
17	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
19	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
20	Green Spaces I Enjoy							
20	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
22	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	
23	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	Niet recent aangelegd, al langer bestaand en karakteristiek
25	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	Camping, tuinhuisjes

25	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
25	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
25	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
25	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
27	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	1	1	0	
30	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
30	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
30	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
30	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	Het is fijn als groene ruimtes iets groter zijn. Ik persoonlijk vind het vervelend als je te dicht op andere mensen zit.
33	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
33	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
33	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
33	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
34	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
35	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
36	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	
38	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	1	0	0	
39	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
39	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
40	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
40	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	theehuisje
40	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	Mooi gebouw
42	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	0	0	0	
42	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	
43	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	natuurlijke biotoop/ ecologische inrichting
50	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
52	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
56	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	
57	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	Wandelen hond

59	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
60	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
62	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
63	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	
64	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
64	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
67	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	1	
69	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	
70	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
77	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	
78	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
81	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
82	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
82	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
82	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
82	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
85	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	1	
85	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
85	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
86	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
87	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
87	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	0	0	0	
90	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
93	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
98	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	1	
99	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	1	
116	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
121	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
123	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	
125	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	

125	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	Reitdiep; water
126	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
128	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
132	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
134	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
134	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
134	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	mooië kerk en hoge bomen
134	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
136	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	1	
138	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	0	0	0	
140	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
140	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
140	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	0	1	0	
140	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	
140	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	0	0	0	
141	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
141	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
142	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
143	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
145	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
147	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	1	
147	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	1	1	
147	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
147	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
150	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
150	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
151	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
151	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	0	1	0	
158	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
158	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	

159	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
159	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
159	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	
159	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
160	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
163	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	1	0	0	
163	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	
163	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
163	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
164	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
164	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
164	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	
164	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	1	
164	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
165	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
167	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	mooie speeltuin
167	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	0	0	1	
169	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
169	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
169	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	1	0	0	
169	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
169	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
169	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
169	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
169	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
169	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	1	0	0	cultuurhistorische elementen, oude dijken en diepen. rustig
169	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
170	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
170	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	1	

175	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	1	
178	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
179	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
179	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	1	
179	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
179	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
180	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
180	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	0	1	0	
182	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	
184	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
185	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
187	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
188	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	Gewoon om af en toe eens lekker in de schaduw te zitten op een warme dag.
188	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	Op een aantal zwervers na is het er doorgaans wel rustig.
188	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	Een doodenkele keer fiets ik hier wel eens naartoe voor de rust en de natuur.
190	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
190	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	1	
192	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
197	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
197	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
197	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	1	0	
197	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
197	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	
203	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
204	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	0	0	0	
204	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
205	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	1	0	0	
208	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	
213	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	1	

214	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
217	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
218	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
219	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
222	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
223	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	1	1	0	
224	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
224	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
224	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	1	
225	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
229	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
230	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	1	0	0	
230	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	
232	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	
233	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	
233	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	1	
234	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
235	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	1	
235	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
236	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	
237	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	
239	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
240	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
241	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	
243	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	moie groen,veel bomen
243	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
243	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
244	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
244	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	1	
246	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	

252	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	1	
252	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	
252	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	1	
253	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
254	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	1	1	0	
255	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
255	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	Mooie natuur aan het water
256	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	
256	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	1	1	0	
256	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
260	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	
262	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	0	0	0	
264	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
264	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
264	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
265	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
266	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
266	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	
274	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	1	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	Niet al te strak, mooi riet, geeft gevoel dat je echt "buiten de stad" bent
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	is heel oud cultuurlandschap, heeft vroeger een klooster en een kasteel gestaan
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	de le roy gebieden in lewenborg zijn mooie rommelige rafelrandjes, interessant voor de hond
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	mooi rommelrandje, leuk voor de hond

275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
275	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
276	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	
276	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
276	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
278	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
283	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	1	0	
284	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	1	0	
284	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
285	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	1	0	0	
285	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	1	0	0	
287	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	speeltoestellen voor kinderen
287	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	kinderboerderij en speeltuin
287	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
287	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
288	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
289	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
292	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
293	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	
293	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
294	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	
295	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	1	1	
295	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	

295	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
297	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
298	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
298	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
298	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	Onttrekken uit de drukte van de stad
302	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	1	0	0	Ruimtelijk
302	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	
303	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
303	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
305	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	
305	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
305	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
305	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
307	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	1	0	
307	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	
307	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
307	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	1	
312	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	1	
314	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
316	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
318	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	0	1	0	
320	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
320	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	1	
321	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
321	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
322	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
324	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
327	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	
329	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
329	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	veel vogels en water

331	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
331	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
333	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	Veel groen, maar toch dicht bij het centrum
335	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
336	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	In tegenstelling tot de meeste groenvoorzieningen in de stad, is deze groene ruimte meer echte natuur die z'n eigen gang kan gaan, waar de parken in de stad meer 'getemde' groenvoorzieningen zijn die meer weghebben van cultuurlandschappen en natuurlijk ook zo zijn ingepland in de infrastructuur.
336	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	1	0	1	0	
337	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
338	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
338	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
338	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	Ruimte
340	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
345	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
345	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
345	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
346	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
347	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	Ik ben er opgegroeid
348	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
348	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	1	0	
351	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
351	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
354	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
360	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	
361	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	0	0	1	
362	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	

363	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	0	0	
364	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	Fijne groene stads-singel met mooie bebouwing en uitzicht op de 'staande mast route'.
366	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	
370	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	Losloopgebied voor de hond
372	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
374	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	1	0	0	
376	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	diverser dan het noorderplantsoen.
376	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
376	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	verrassend leuk stukje om te lopen
376	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
378	Green Spaces   Enjoy							
378	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
381	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	Verskillende wandelroutes, speeltuin voor kinderen, kinderboerderij
383	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	meer 'natuur' gevoel dan noorderplantsoen, maar nog steeds wel park
386	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	1	1	1	1	
389	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	
390	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	
392	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
395	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	1	0	0	1	0	
402	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
406	Green Spaces   Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	
409	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	1	0	1	1	
410	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	begrenzing van wegen
410	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
413	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	0	1	0	
413	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	0	
418	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
418	Green Spaces   Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	

419	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	1	1	1	
419	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	1	1	0	0	
420	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
430	Green Spaces I Enjoy							
437	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
439	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	0	0	0	
439	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	1	1	0	0	
454	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	0	0	1	0	0	
465	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
465	Green Spaces I Enjoy	0	1	0	1	0	0	
471	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	
471	Green Spaces I Enjoy	1	1	0	1	0	0	

respondent	buttonname	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces are you missing? (multiple answers possible)___good design/scenery/clean	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces are you missing? (multiple answers possible)___free and safe environment/accessible	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces are you missing? (multiple answers possible)___social place/family environment/people	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces are you missing? (multiple answers possible)___peaceful/quiet	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces are you missing? (multiple answers possible)___programmes/activities	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces are you missing? (multiple answers possible)___sport facilities	Which elements/qualities of these green spaces are you missing? (multiple answers possible)---Other option(s), ...
5	Green Spaces I Dislike							
9	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	geen idee, te ver weg
11	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	1	0	0	0	
20	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	1	0	0	
22	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	Te ver weg. Minder aantrekkelijk dan het plantsoen.
23	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	1	1	0	0	er hangt weinig sfeer, er is weinig leven, er zijn weinig beweging van mensen door het groen heen
25	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	Aantrekkelijker landschap (brede asfaltweg almaar rechtdoor met steeds dezelfde bomen is saai)
25	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	1	0	0	Te veel overlast snelweg.
25	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	Te vaak langs de weg moeten lopen omdat je niet langs het meer mag.
30	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	1	0	0	0	Ik wilde het stadspark bij vraag drie weghalen, maar mijn laptop werkt niet mee dus maar even zo. Het stadspark is wel mooi, maar ik kom er eigenlijk nooit omdat het net de afgelegen is en het wat onveilig voel.
33	Green Spaces I Dislike							
36	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	1	1	1	0	
35	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	1	1	0	0	Zo'n plek is voor een te specifieke doelgroep.
40	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	1	1	0	0	Te weinig bomen, geen mooie zichtlijnen
40	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	0	0	0	
40	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	0	0	0	te veel hangjeugd
40	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	0	0	0	Het is een bosstrookje met potentie maar er wordt nu geen gebruik gemaakt van deze potentie
43	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	1	0	0	
48	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	1	0	0	0	
50	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	1	0	0	
56	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	

59	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
60	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	Schone bankjes, schoon gras.
62	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	er hangen onpure figuren en het is afgezonderd
67	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	1	1	1	
70	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	1	0	0	0	
77	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
82	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	1	0	0	
85	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	1	0	0	
85	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	1	0	0	
87	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	1	0	0	0	Het is hier donker en het voelt alsof je eigenlijk niet eens op het gras mag komen.
93	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	1	0	0	0	
98	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	0	0	0	
99	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	1	0	0	0	
116	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	1	0	0	Too close to the road, much noise, bad air
123	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	1	0	0	
126	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	
128	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	
132	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	1	1	0	0	
136	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	1	0	0	
137	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	1	
141	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	Te klein park
143	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
145	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	saaië inrichting
147	Green Spaces I Dislike							
150	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
151	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	1	0	0	
158	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	1	0	0	0	Light
160	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	Vies en vuil
163	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	0	0	0	groepjes gebruikers aanwezig, te veel hondenpoep, gracht niet uitgediept,
164	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	1	0	0	0	

164	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
164	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	1	1	0	0	
167	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	te klein, saai
167	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	1	0	0	veel te druk
165	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	1	0	0	0	het ziet in de meeste jaargetijden uit als een kerkhof
169	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	1	1	0	0	onwenselijke types en gedrag aldaar
175	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	1	0	0	
178	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	
180	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	1	1	0	
179	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
185	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	wandelpad, het is een grote strook groen waar niets mee gedaan wordt...
187	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	1	1	0	1	
192	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	1	0	0	
197	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	1	0	0	
197	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	1	1	0	0	
205	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	1	0	0	
213	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	0	0	0	It is mostly for youths who drive scooters and such
218	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	1	0	0	0	
219	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
223	Green Spaces I Dislike							
224	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	1	0	0	0	Hangen vaak onzure personen rond met honden en blikjes drank.
229	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	loslopend honden
233	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	1	0	0	geen aantrekkelijke omgeving, tussen de bedrijfsgebouwen in. Alhoewel deze ruimte door werknemers misschien wel erg wordt gewaardeerd.
239	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
244	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	
246	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	1	0	0	0	
256	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
256	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
258	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	Zijn geen onaantrekkelijke groene ruimtes .. groen is altijd goed!

262	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	0	0	0	
274	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	
275	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	het is te kaal, er staan geen bosjes, de hond vindt er niks aan
275	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	het is een kaal grasveld
278	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	1	0	0	
284	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	0	0	0	
287	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	weinig mogelijkheden voor lekker ontspannen zitten, weinig speelmogelijkheden voor kleinere kinderen, te veel fietsers, te veel bezoekers
288	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	1	0	0	aanwezigheid zwervers en zwerfui
294	Green Spaces I Dislike							
295	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	0	0	0	
295	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	0	0	0	
298	Green Spaces I Dislike							
298	Green Spaces I Dislike							
298	Green Spaces I Dislike							
302	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	Gevoel van veiligheid
305	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	1	0	0	Veel groen bomen en stilte
305	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	1	0	0	
307	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	Ik heb niet veel met deze plek. Ook omdat de gevangenis er naast zit
312	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
316	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
322	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	0	0	0	
323	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
324	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	1	0	0	0	
327	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	1	0	0	
329	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	1	0	0	voel me daar niet altijd veilig
331	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	1	1	0	0	
333	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	1	1	0	0	
336	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	1	0	0	

337	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	
338	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	1	0	0	
338	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	1	1	0	0	
340	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
344	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	Gemeente onderhoud ten dele, kan beter!
345	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	1	0	0	
346	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	1	0	0	
346	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	1	0	0	
347	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	0	0	0	
351	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	Te ver weg.
360	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
363	Green Spaces I Dislike							
370	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	mooie omgeving
376	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	te open
376	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	1	0	0	0	er hangen mensen rond die niet uitnodigen
376	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	ziet er vervallen uit
378	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	1	0	0	0	
381	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	1	0	0	verschillende wandel routes. Groot park
390	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ligging ligt midden tussen de bebouwing van huizen. Je zit dan letterlijk in andermans zijn achtertuin.
392	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	0	0	0	0	0	
395	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	0	0	0	0	
412	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	betere bestrating in park
419	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	1	0	0	0	
419	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	Full of dog shit
419	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dog shit
419	Green Spaces I Dislike	1	1	1	1	1	1	Spooky
419	Green Spaces I Dislike							
429	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	1	0	1	1	
420	Green Spaces I Dislike							

437	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	0	0	1	0	0	
471	Green Spaces I Dislike	0	1	0	1	0	0	Onveilig gevoel, veel groepen 'gebruikers'. Last van pitbulls

respondent	buttonname	Which elements/qualities are needed to make these green spaces suited for you to visit? (multiple answers possible)___good design/scenery/clean	Which elements/qualities are needed to make these green spaces suited for you to visit? (multiple answers possible)___free and safe environment/accessibile	Which elements/qualities are needed to make these green spaces suited for you to visit? (multiple answers possible)___social place/family environment/people	Which elements/qualities are needed to make these green spaces suited for you to visit? (multiple answers possible)___peaceful/quiet	Which elements/qualities are needed to make these green spaces suited for you to visit? (multiple answers possible)___programmes/activities	Which elements/qualities are needed to make these green spaces suited for you to visit? (multiple answers possible)___sport facilities	Which elements/qualities are needed to make these green spaces suited for you to visit? (multiple answers possible)---Other option(s), ...
7	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	1	mountain biken! gaaf
9	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	1	
11	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Park is beloofd maar nog niet ontwikkeld.
14	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	1	0	0	0	
17	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
22	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	
23	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	1	1	0	0	
25	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Leuk: fruitboompjes, wilde bloemen, water. Ik mis: leuke paadjes (te weinig en de paadjes langs de flats zijn eng en donker)
25	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
25	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Stilte, iets beschuttere en gevarieerde wandelpaden
27	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	1	0	0	
27	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	prima schone en toegankelijke plek maw deze vraag nvt
30	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	het is net wat te open naar de weg toe, het voelt meer als een hondenuitlaat plek dan een plaats waar je 's avonds met vrienden gaat eten.
33	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
33	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
36	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	1	0	0	0	
35	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	1	0	0	Mooi natuurgebied!
38	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	1	1	0	0	
40	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	
40	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	Oude hortstuin Is nu niet echt toegankelijk, zou prachtige plek voor een theehuisje zijn.
43	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	1	0	0	Er is veel zelf gekomen en opgekomen natuur. De natuur heeft die plek opgezocht.

50	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	1	0	0	
56	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	1	0	0	0	
60	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bankjes en schoon gras. (ganzen)
59	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	1	0	0	
67	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
70	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	1	0	0	Gezellige paden
77	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	1	1	0	0	
81	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	0	0	0	0	
82	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	
82	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	1	0	0	
85	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	0	0	0	0	
87	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	1	0	0	
93	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
98	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	1	1	0	0	Na aanpak Ring West
116	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
125	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	te ver weg (om met de hond heen te gaan, zonder auto)
126	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
132	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	1	0	0	0	
134	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	1	0	0	is nog in ontwikkeling, kan mooi worden
136	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	1	0	1	0	
137	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Te ver weg
138	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	1	0	0	0	
140	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	1	0	0	0	
143	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	1	
150	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	1	
153	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	1	0	0	0	
158	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	0	0	0	0	
163	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	veiligheid.
164	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	Could have more light.
169	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	1	0	0	0	

170	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	Als klaar is, wordt het een mooi wandelpad langs het water en moderne architectuur
175	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nog te klein.
178	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	
180	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Te ver van de stad
179	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
185	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	prioriteit aan voetgangers.
187	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	
192	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
197	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	1	0	1	0	
197	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	uitbreiding activiteiten / programma / ontmoeten
203	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Afstand is groter om er naar toe telopen!
213	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	1	0	1	1	
214	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	1	0	0	0	
218	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	1	0	
219	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	
222	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	1	0	1	0	Water, zomers een strandje, leuke horeca gelegenheid, sport gelegenheid, wandel paadjes. Mag nog meer groen
229	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	0	1	0	0	
233	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	na ombouw Ringweg/N7 komt hier een mooi park boven de snelweg
235	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	
236	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	1	0	0	Zwemmen
237	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
240	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	1	0	0	0	
246	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	1	0	0	0	
254	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	1	0	0	
254	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	1	0	0	0	
256	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	
256	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	
258	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ik mis hier niks...

260	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	weet niet
262	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	1	0	0	0	
264	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	1	0	0	0	
274	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Een makkelijke weg om er naartoe te fietsen, want het fietspad is afgesloten.
275	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	een route die even de weg wijst hoe je daar een rondje (van een paar km?) kan lopen
275	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ik ken het daar niet
275	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Als er op de 1 of andere manier vanaf station Euroborg een wandeling naar het Sterrebos zou lopen, dan zou ik dat misschien wel eens doen (komend vanaf station noord)
275	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ik heb het nog niet zo ontdekt met de Onlanden. Vind het eigenlijk vooralsnog een kale bende.
278	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	1	0	0	
283	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	1	0	0	
284	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	
284	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	1	0	0	0	
287	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	1	0	0	
288	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	0	1	0	0	te chaotisch en te donker bij nacht
295	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	
295	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	onduidelijk hoe de groenigheid hier vorm gaat krijgen
295	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	maar het gaat volgens mij wel mooi worden langs het Hoornse Diep en in de Grunobuurt. Mogelijkheid van andere locatie van de Grunotuinen gaat hopelijk nog onderzocht worden.
298	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	
302	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Gevoel van veiligheid
305	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	1	0	
307	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dit is nog niet open voor publiek maar heeft potentie
312	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	1	0	0	
316	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	
320	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Beter te ontwikkelen
322	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	1	0	0	0	

327	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	0	0	0	0	
331	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	
333	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	1	1	0	1	
335	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	1	0	0	
336	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	1	0	0	0	
337	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	0	0	0	0	
338	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	1	1	1	1	
338	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	1	0	0	0	
340	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ziet er altijd wat duister /onveilig uit
345	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	1	0	0	
346	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	
347	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	1	1	0	0	Schoon
348	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	0	1	0	0	
351	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
354	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
370	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	1	0	0	Hond, logische fietsroute erdoorheen (wat meer leven geeft, nu is het Sterrebos shabby & is het park voor de DUO niet goed aangesloten op fietsnetwerk)
372	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	1	1	0	0	
374	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	1	0	0	0	
376	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	is nog te veel een rommeltje.
378	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	1	0	0	0	
381	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	1	0	0	
389	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	1	0	0	0	Dichtbij,, kan in potentie een mooi Zuiderpark worden
390	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	1	1	1	1	
392	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	
4	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	1	0	0	0	
395	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Na de ombouw van de ringweg, zou dit een mooi en toegankelijk park kunnen worden.
402	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	1	0	0	
411	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	

411	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	1	0	0	
411	My Potential Urban Green Spaces							
413	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ik ken dit stukje van groningen niet goed
418	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	
418	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	0	0	0	
429	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	1	0	1	1	
430	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	1	0	0	0	
420	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	0	0	0	0	
438	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	1	1	0	1	0	0	
454	My Potential Urban Green Spaces	0	1	0	0	1	0	