# Article information:

Planning the resilient city: Concepts and strategies for coping with climate change and environmental risk - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264275112000832?casa_token=4YG63QYmBigAAAAA:mqFxXDb2kvXgM9e_ZuE5ilWNkBenOyUcayrHcTdufxCug3I4V1DzzdyP9R1YZsvw534yGD58-Yg>

# Article summary:

1. This paper suggests a new conceptual framework (the Resilient City Planning Framework or RCPF) to address the critical question of what cities and their urban communities should do in order to move towards a more resilient state in the future.

2. The RCPF takes complexity and uncertainty into account, is affected by a multiplicity of economic, social, spatial, and physical factors, and its planning involves a wide range of stakeholders.

3. The RCPF is a network of four interlinked concepts that together provide a comprehensive understanding of City Resilience.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article “Planning the Resilient City: Concepts and Strategies for Coping with Climate Change and Environmental Risk” provides an innovative approach to addressing the challenges posed by climate change and environmental risk on cities. The article presents a new conceptual framework – the Resilient City Planning Framework (RCPF) – which takes complexity and uncertainty into account when considering how cities can become more resilient in the face of these threats. The article also outlines four interlinked concepts that form part of this framework, providing readers with an understanding of city resilience as a whole.

The article is well-written and provides an interesting perspective on how cities can become more resilient in the face of climate change and environmental risk. It is clear that the authors have done extensive research on this topic, as evidenced by their use of relevant sources such as IPCC (2007), NPCC (2009), Wardekker et al., 2003), Munn-Venn & Archibald (2007), Folke et al., 2011), Chapin et al., 2011), Davic & Welsh (2004), Holling (1973), Barnett (2001), Carpenter et al., 2001), Adger (2000), Leichenko (2011) Pelling (2003). This demonstrates that the authors are knowledgeable about their subject matter and have taken care to ensure that their claims are supported by evidence from reliable sources.

The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided; it presents both sides equally without promoting any particular point of view or agenda. Furthermore, it does not make any unsupported claims or omit any points of consideration; all claims made are backed up with evidence from reliable sources. Additionally, there are no unexplored counterarguments or missing evidence for any claims made; all arguments presented are thoroughly explored with supporting evidence provided where necessary.

In conclusion, this article appears to be trustworthy and reliable; it is well-researched, unbiased, balanced, and makes no unsupported claims or omissions regarding its subject matter.

# Topics for further research:

* Climate Change Adaptation Strategies
* Urban Resilience Planning
* Environmental Risk Management
* Climate Change Mitigation
* Sustainable Urban Development
* Climate Change Impacts on Cities

# Report location:

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