

Let's talk about walkability!

Content

The CityWalk project

Definition of walkability

Urban mobility challenges

Negative consequences

Benefits of walkability

Ingredients of walkability

Walkability issues



The project at a glance



17 partners
9 countries



2.2 M EUR



3 years and 4 months



5 work packages

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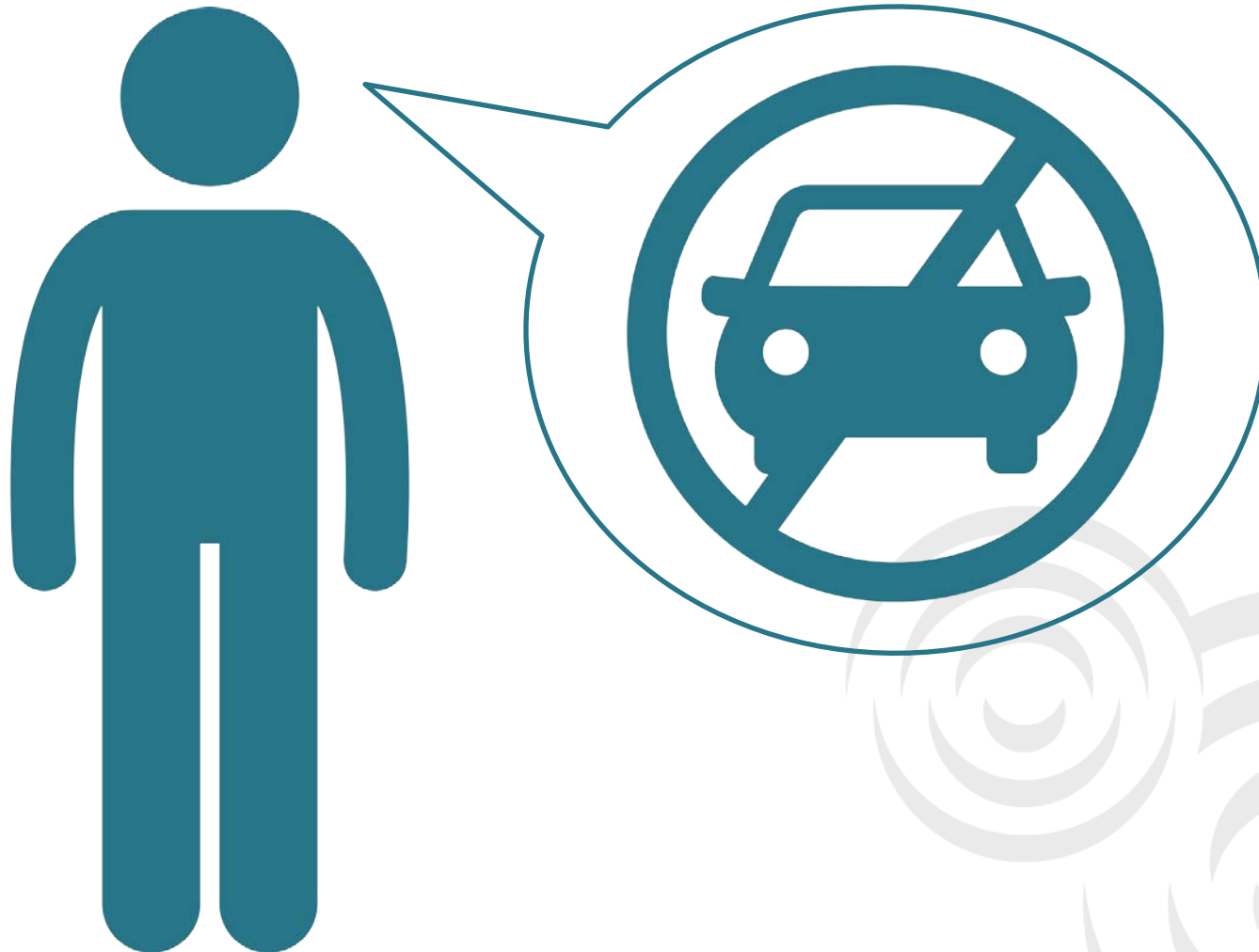


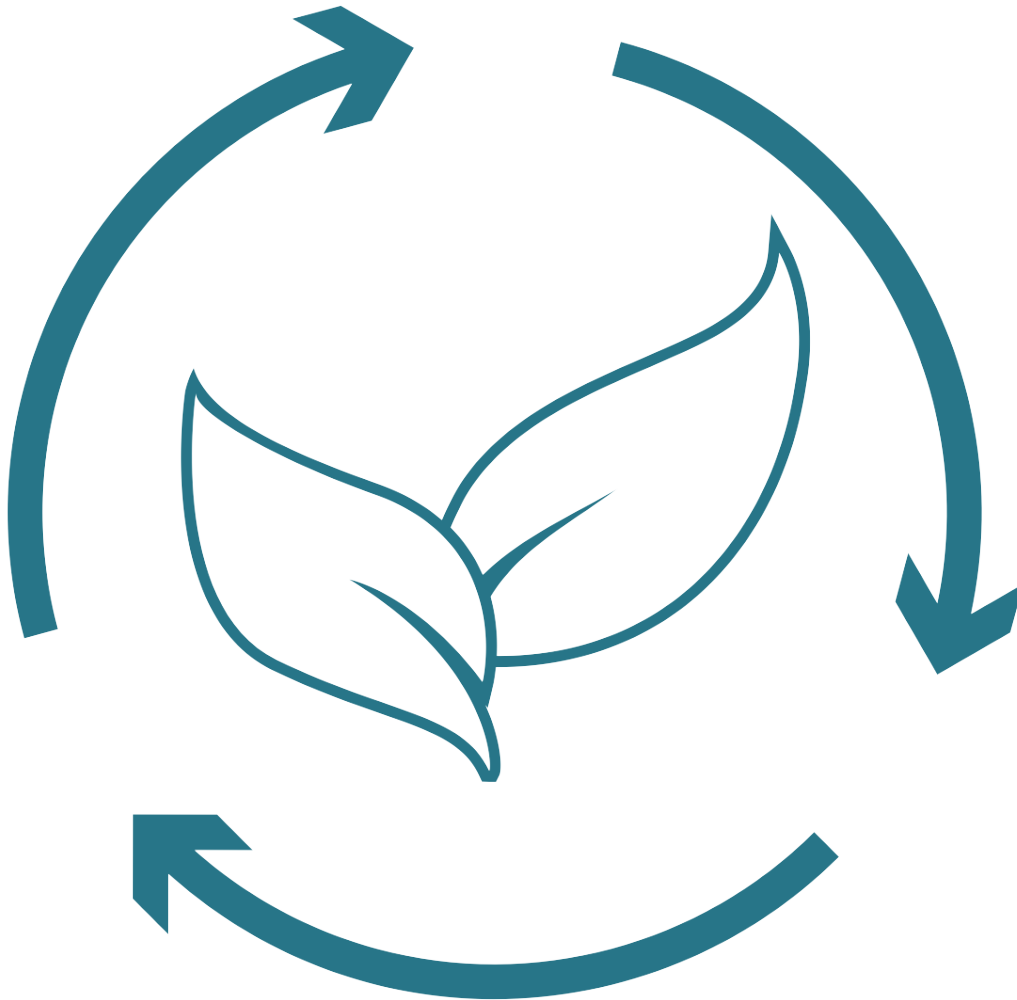
What is *walkability*?



Walkability is the extent to which an urban area enables and encourages the movement of its citizens by walking.

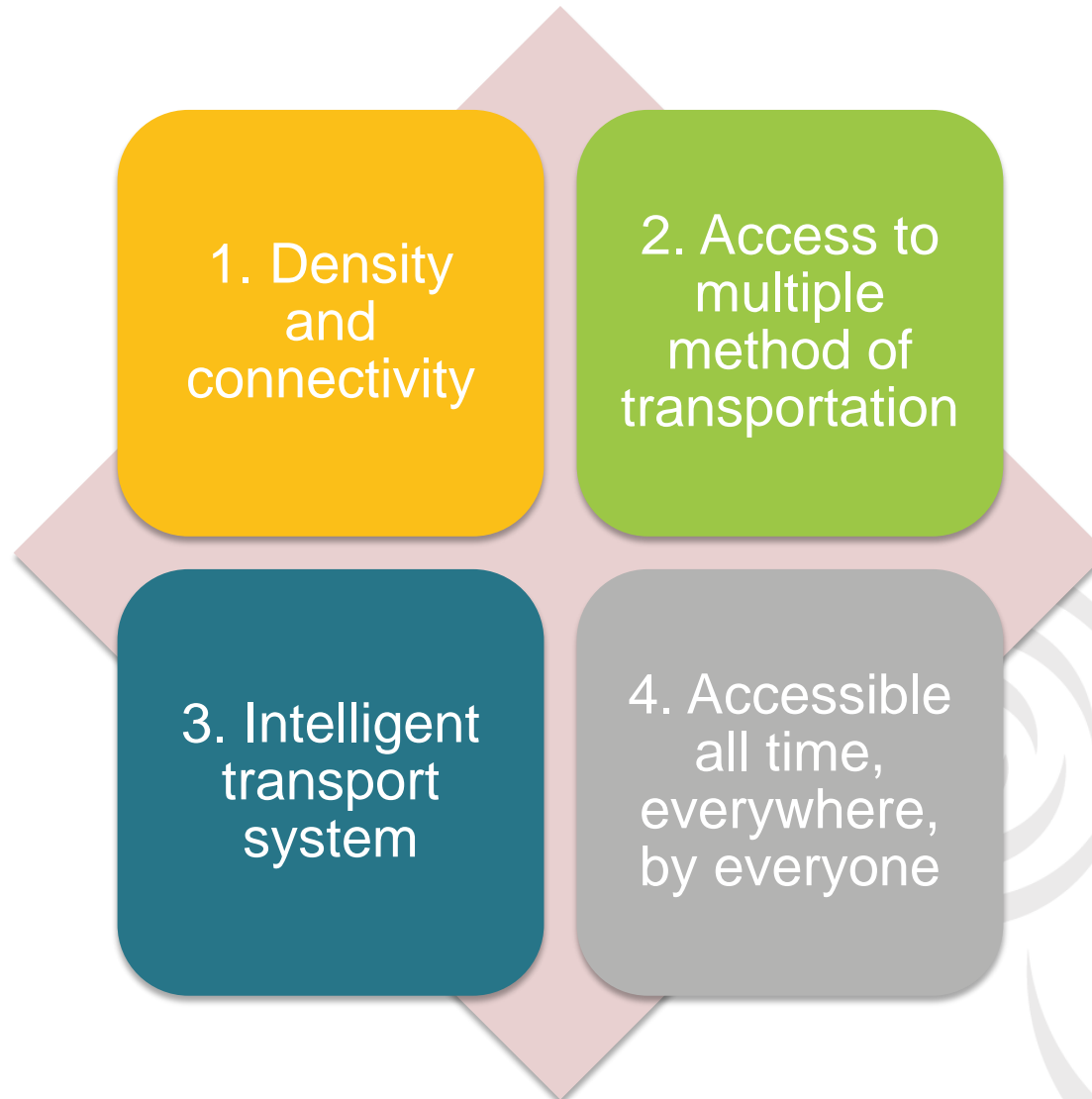
Walkable cities provide priority to walking over motorised transport





Walkability is the most basic pre-requisite of a sustainable urban transport system

What makes an urban transport system sustainable?



Walkability is...

NOT about creating totally car-free cities

NOT just about fancy pedestrian infrastructure

NOT another idealistic concept

Content

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Monumento →
Taft Avenue ↓



Urban mobility at a turning point



>50%

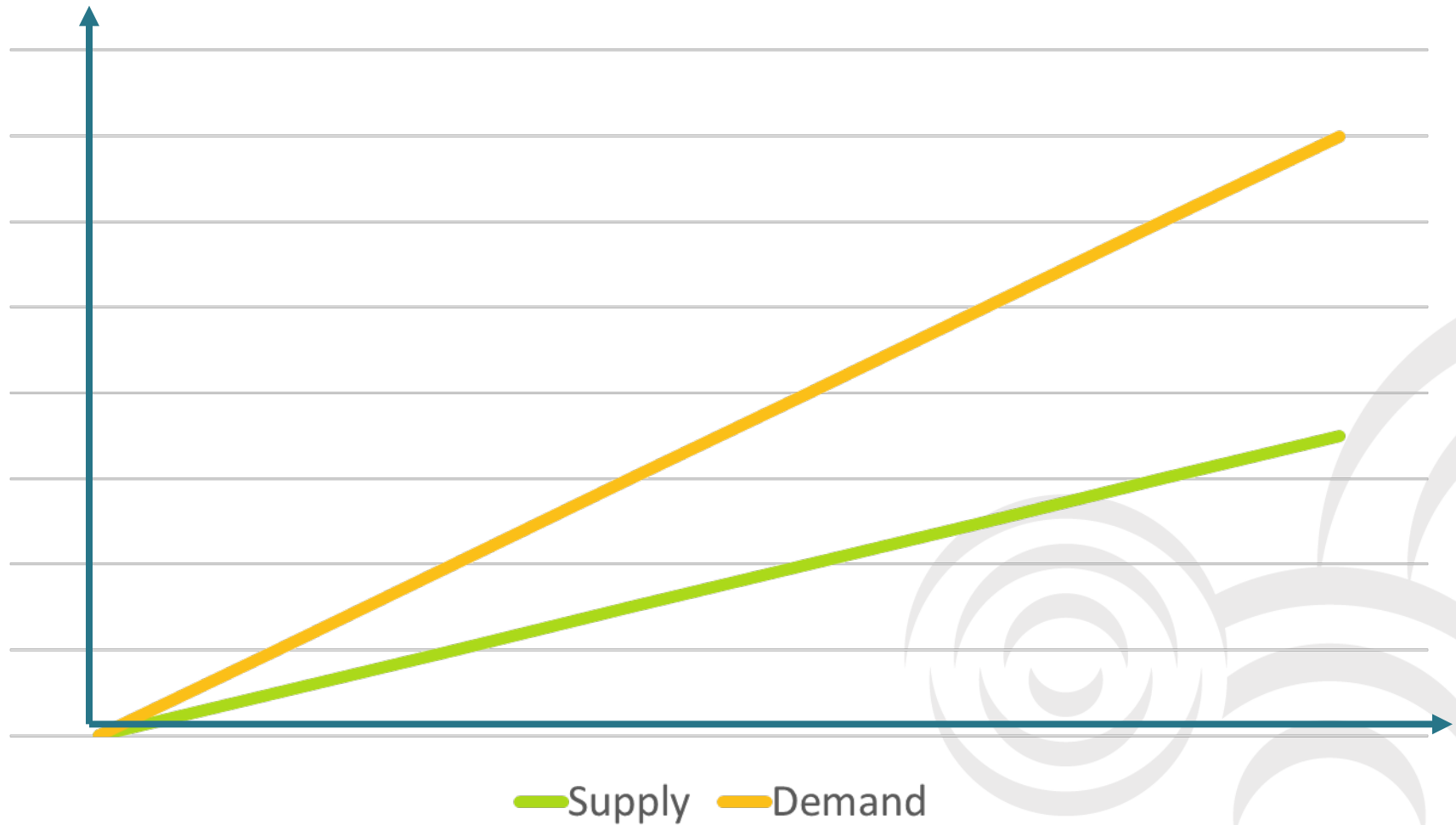


Urban mobility at a turning point



>1 billion
people

What's the problem?



WHY? Because

WE  CARS

Cars

Autonomy (on demand)

Comfort and convenience

Speed

Status

Pleasure



As a result ...



Congestions & Parking problems



Congestion & Parking problems

Infrastructure supply vs. demand

Funding

“Roads cause traffic”

No more space!

Commute

Traffic generator

Wasted time & money

Lacks pleasure

23 minutes of commute feels
like **19%** reduction of income

Reduces free time

Public transport problems



Cars vs. buses



Peak hours vs. off-peak hours



Dense areas vs. suburbs



Who pays for it?

Ignoring non- motorized transport

Infrastructure ideal for cars

Space for cars vs.
space for pedestrians

Limited flow of pedestrian &
bicycle traffic

More cars → increased risk of
accidents

Losing space

Cars demand space

Narrowing sidewalks

Disappearing street vendors
& street life

High
maintenance
cost

Constant need for more and better roads

Delayed maintenance leads to higher future costs

Everybody pays for roads

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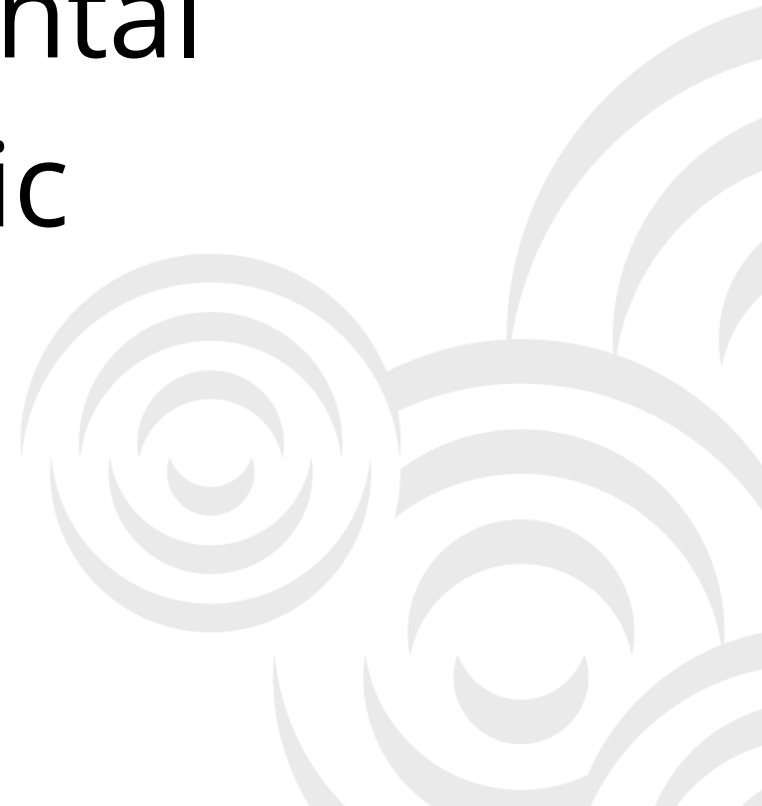


Health

Environmental

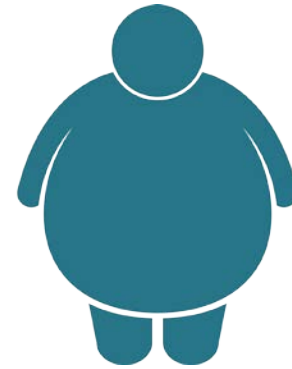
Economic

Social





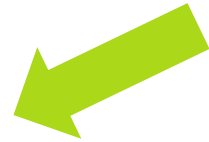
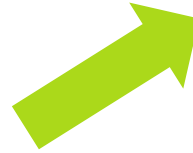
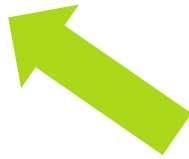
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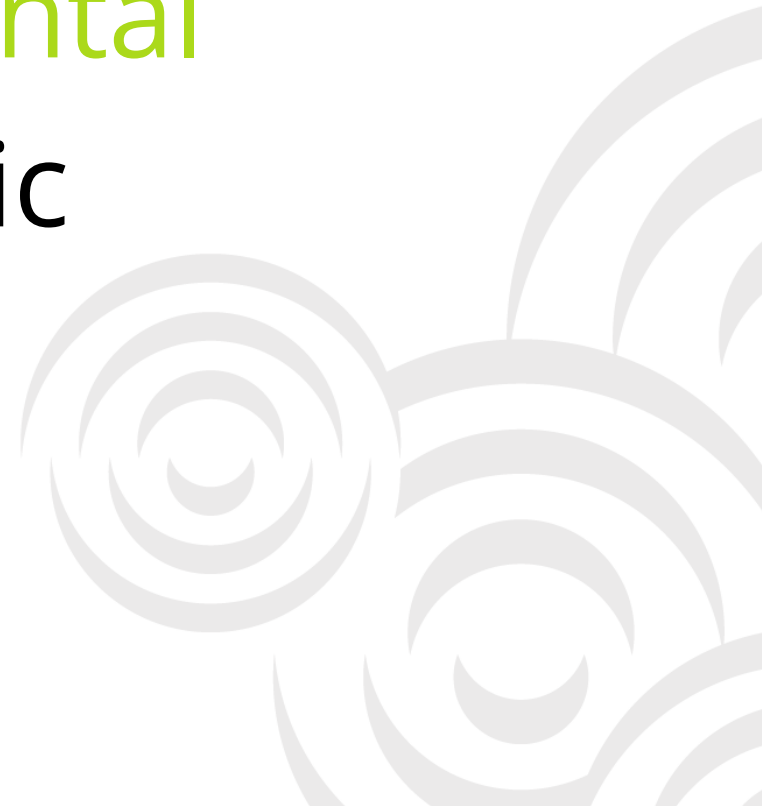
1 hour

+6%





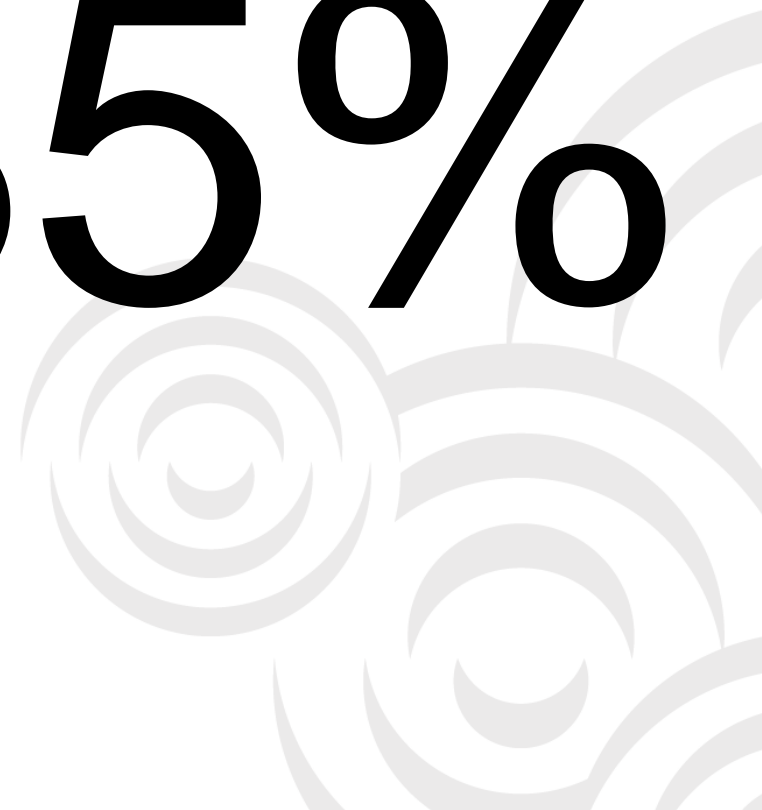
Health
Environmental
Economic
Social



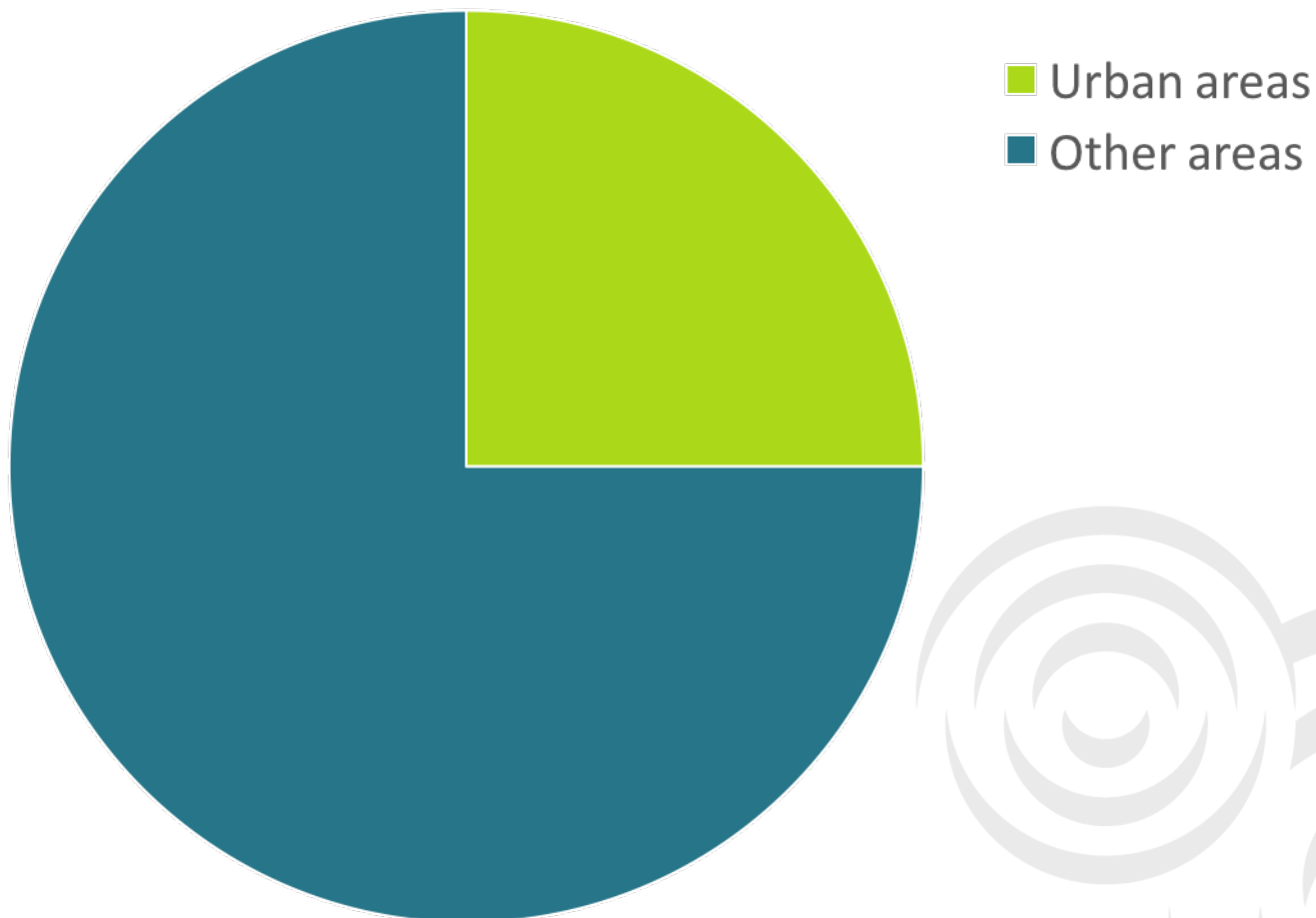
15%



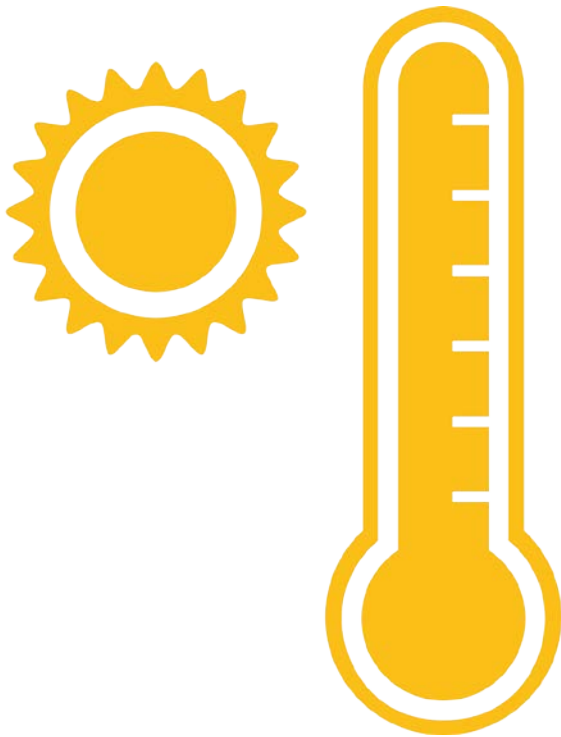
85%



Total transport emission in the EU



The UHI effect



+1-3 °C

Health
Environmental
Economic
Social



\$14.2bn/year



Economic

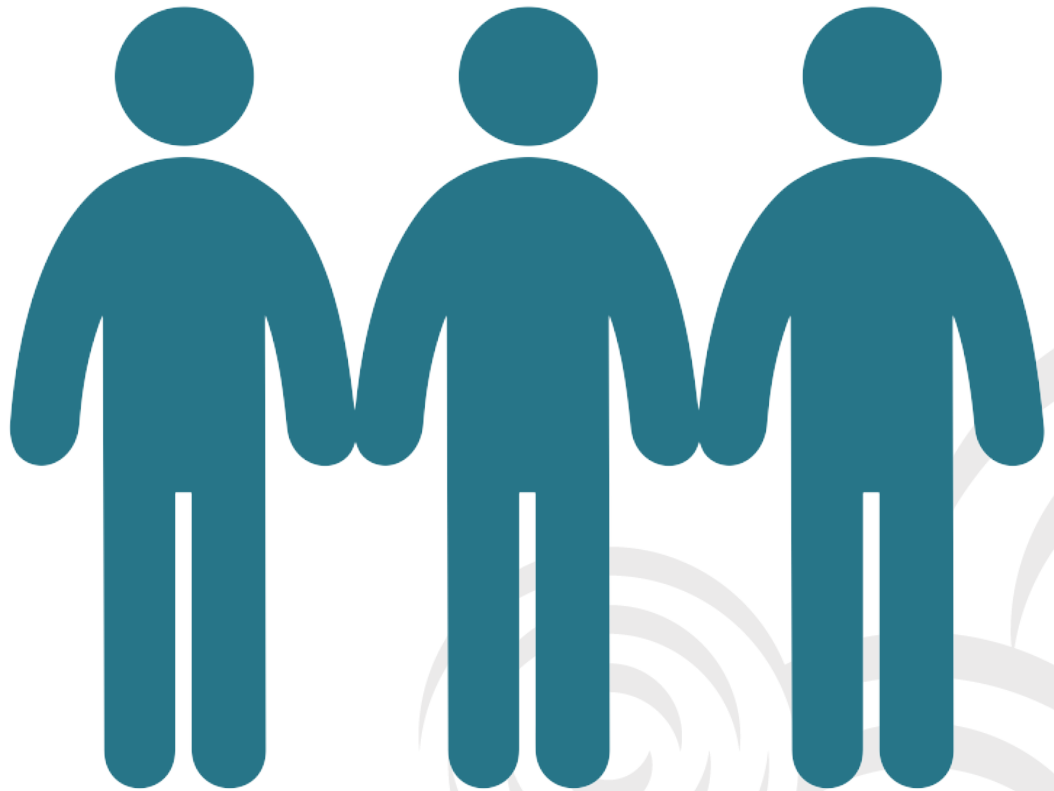
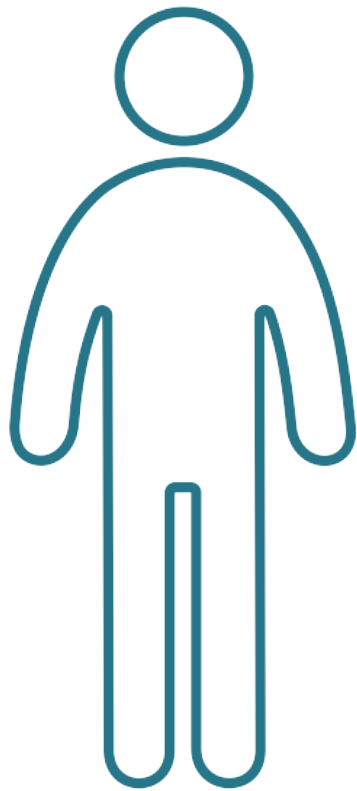
Financially more vulnerable household

Detrimental to local economy

Cost of inactivity-caused illnesses

Health
Environmental
Economic
Social





Motor vehicle dependency

Inequality

Social participation → lower

Trust → lower

Social cohesion → weaker

Content

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Health
Environmental
Economic
Social



Fighting
obesity

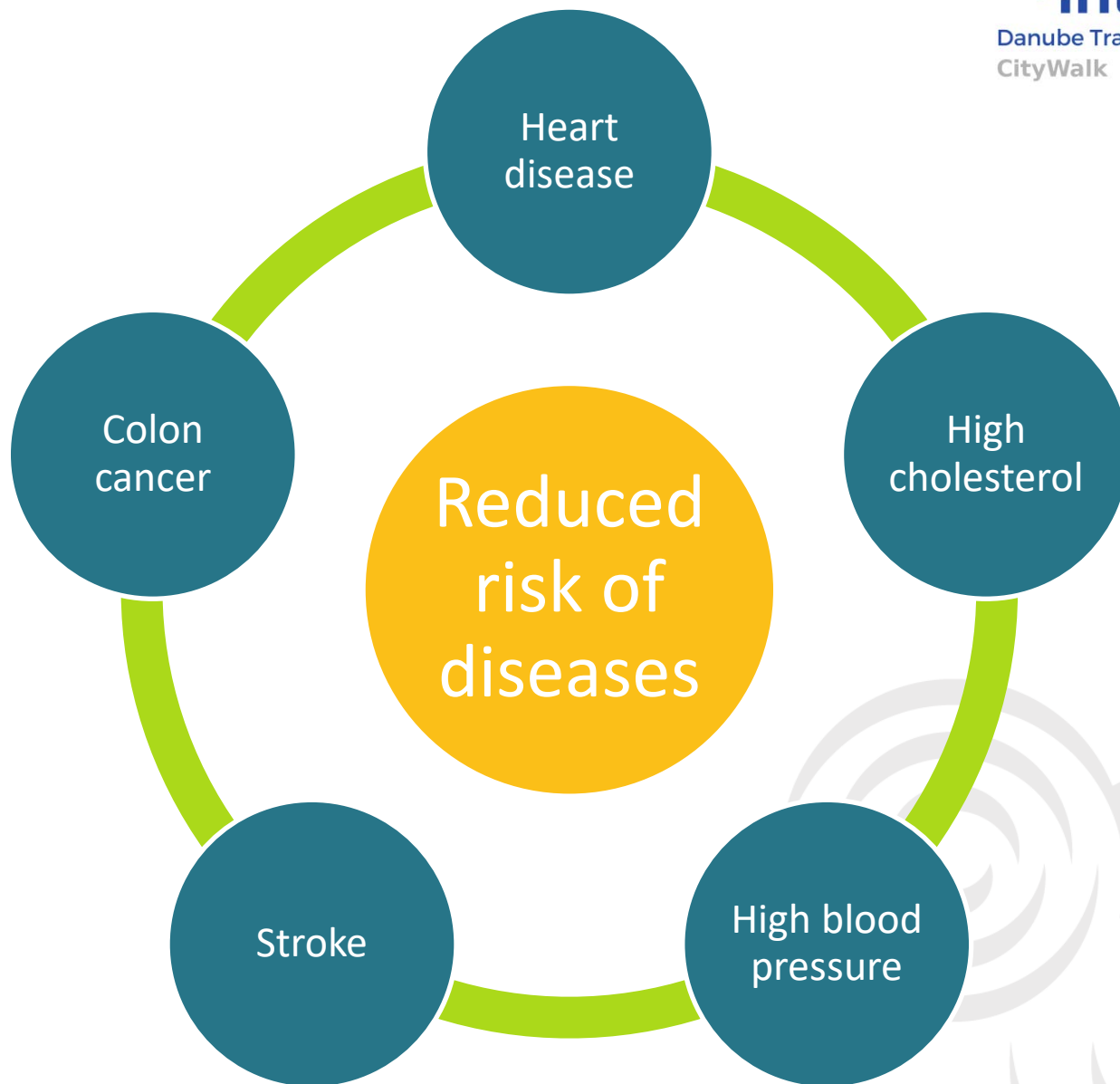
1 km/day

-4.8%

Promoting
longevity

Mortality

-20%





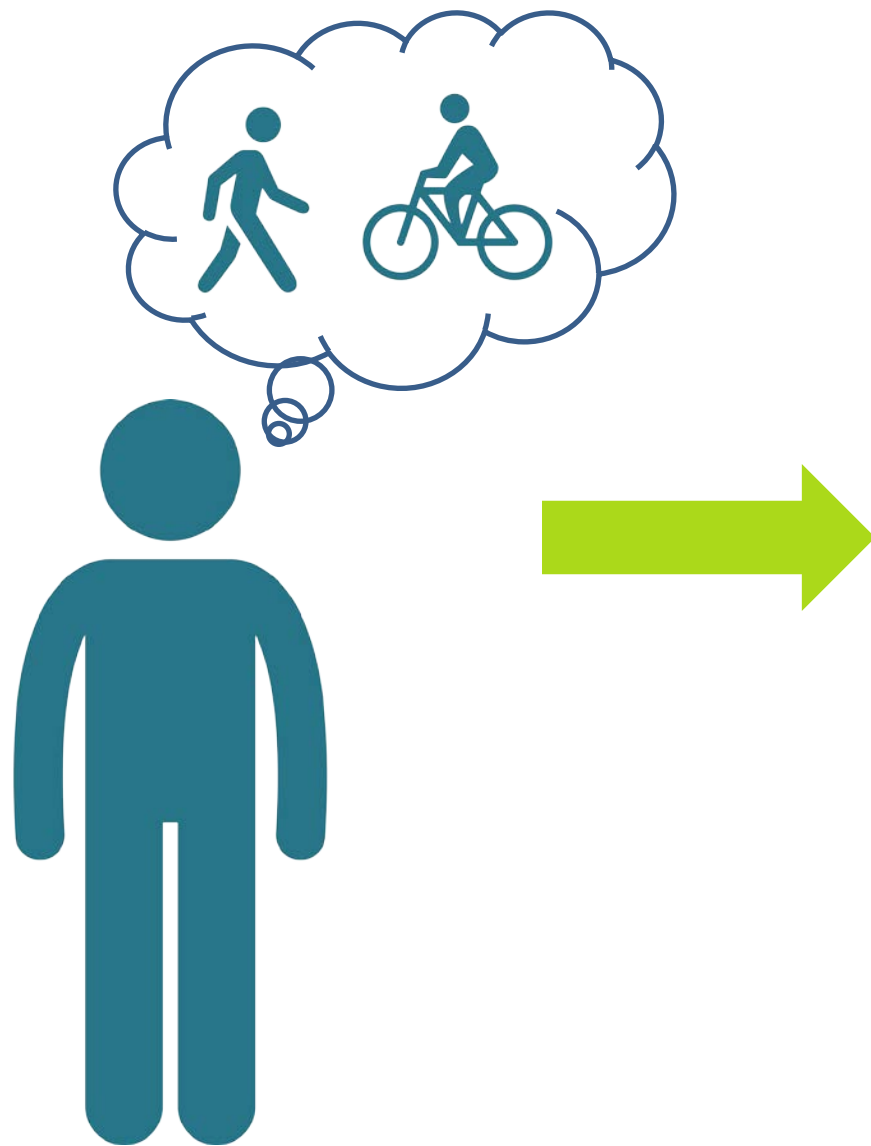
Health
Environmental
Economic
Social



1 day/week

-3.8M tons/year



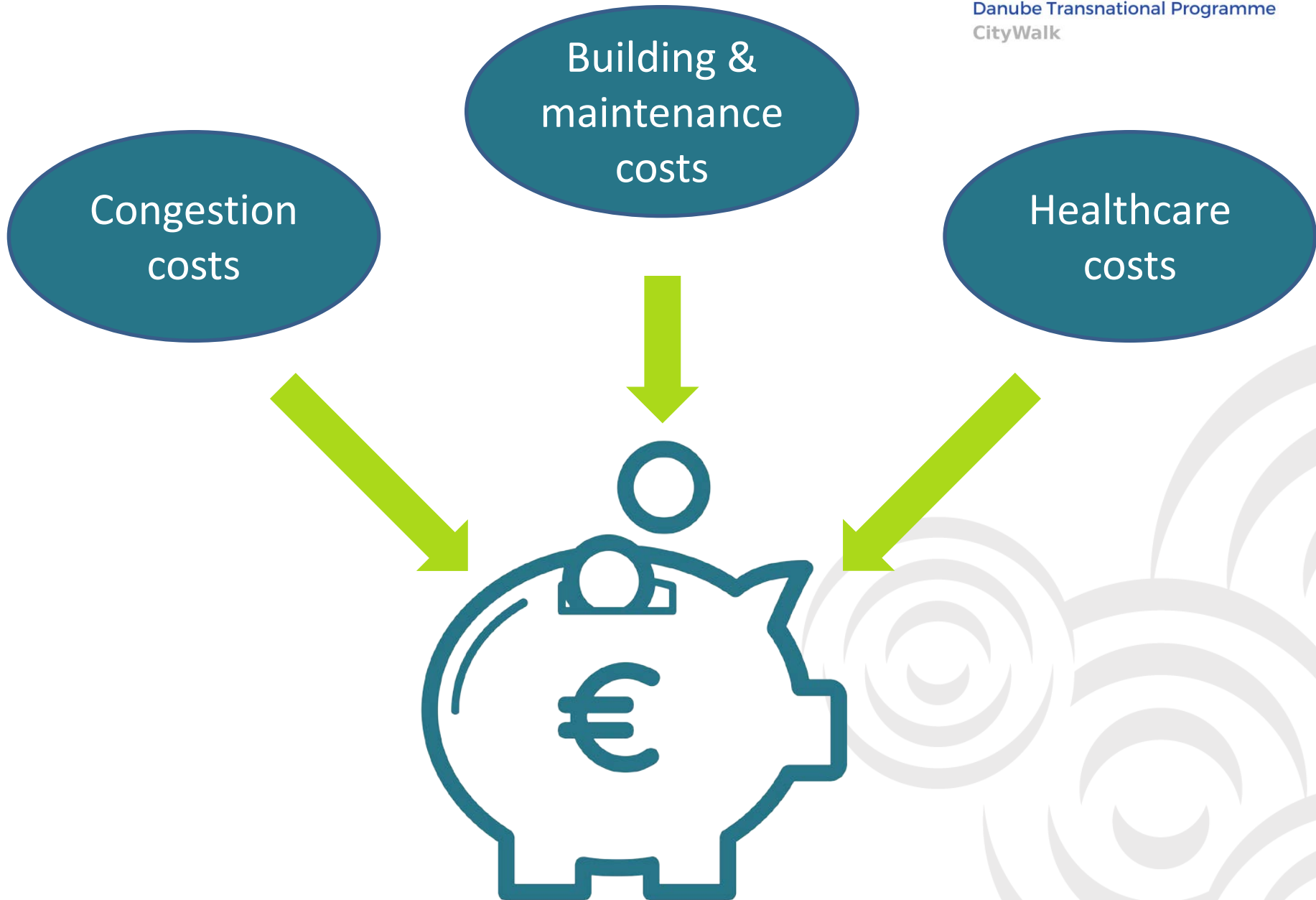


-17 kg
of emissions/year

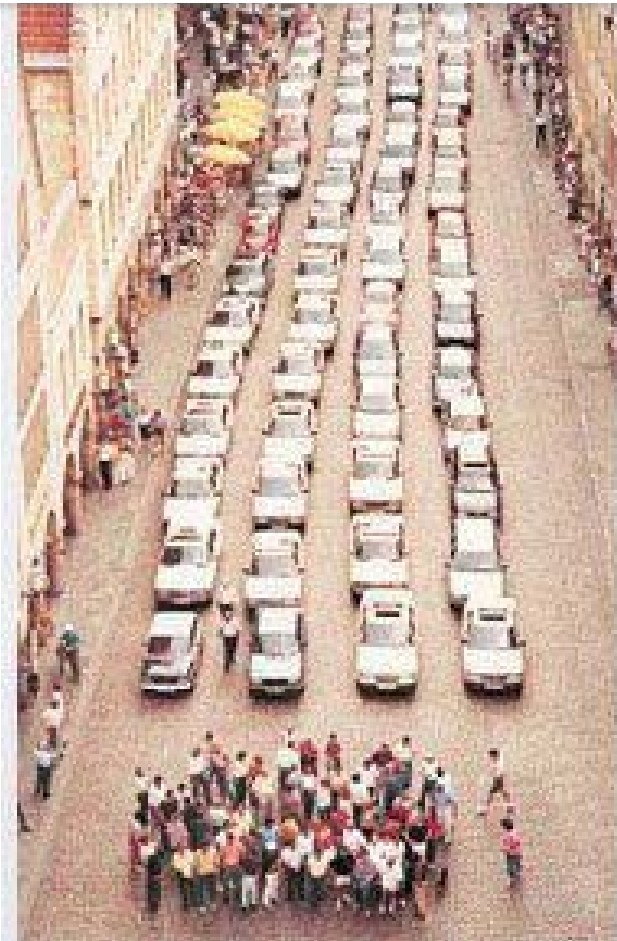


Health
Environmental
Economic
Social





Space needed to move 60 people



Car



Bus



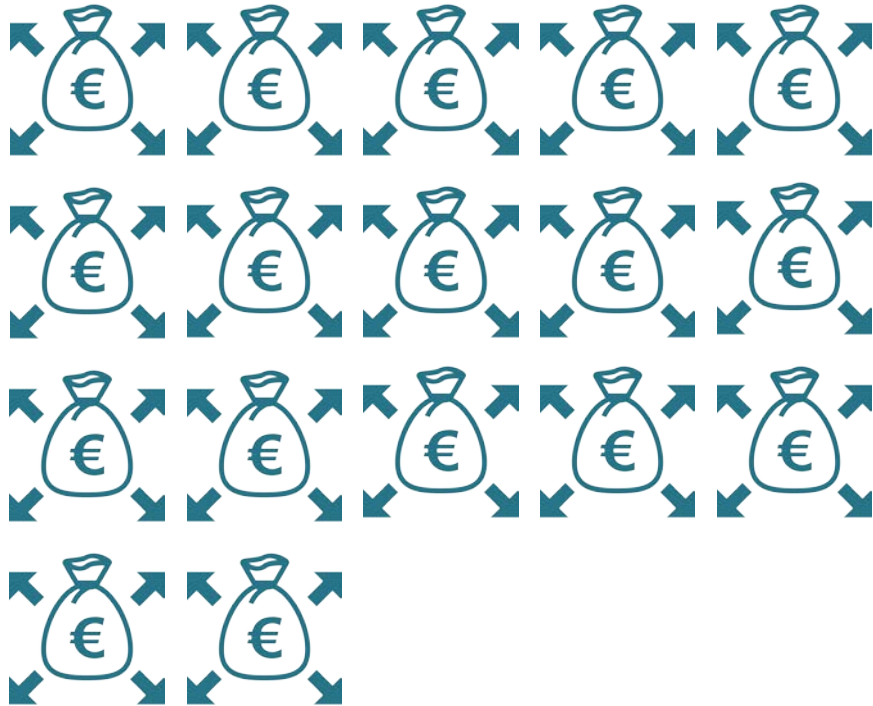
Bike

1
Walk Score point
=
\$700-3000





+70% >



Health
Environmental
Economic
Social



Walkable cities

Frequent interactions

Stronger neighbourhood

More helpful community

More resilient community

Attachment to place



Number of cars



Number of friends

Social capital
+80%

Knowing neighbours

Sociability

Trust

Political participation

Content

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Ingredients of walkability



Safe
walking

Traffic safety

Low level of crimes



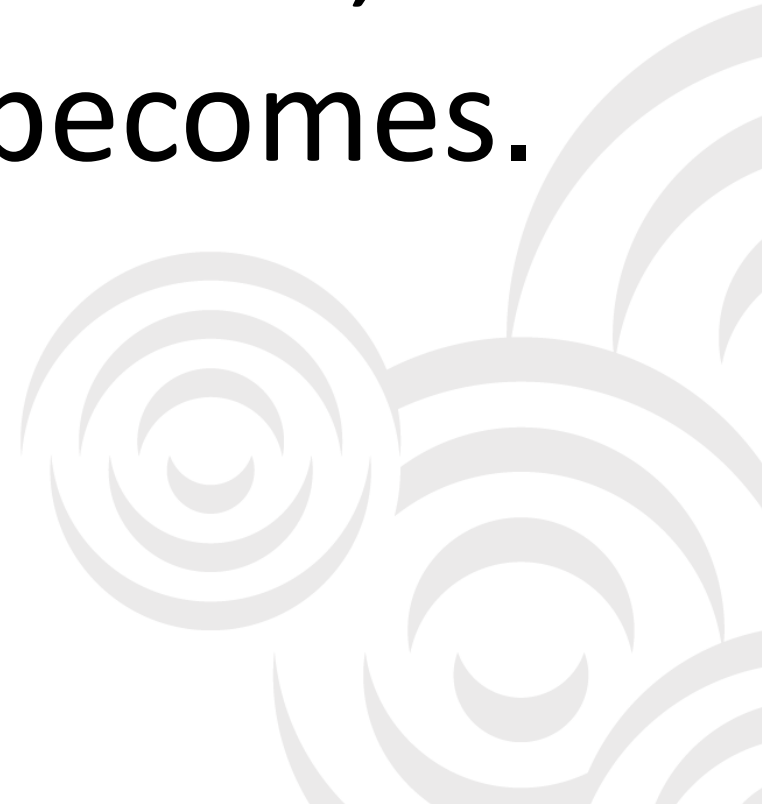
30 km/h:

5%

60 km/h:

85%

The more people walk, the
safer the street becomes.



How to reduce crimes

Proper lighting

Police presence

Safety cameras

Windows overlooking the street

Voluntary community organizations

The built environment

Comfortable walking

Uninterrupted movement

Sitting opportunities

Efficiency

Convenience

Access to "pedestrian accelerators"

Useful walking

Access to services & functions

Density

Mixed-use areas



Interesting walking

Street life

The quality of the edge

Green areas

Other people

Content

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Key walkability issues



Measuring walkability



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Type an address to
get your Walk Score
and see what's nearby.

[What's your Walk Score?](#)

[Get a Commute Report](#)

[Explore Your Neighborhood](#)

Measuring walkability



<5 minutes



>30 minutes



© Walk Score 2017

maximum points



0 points

Analysing costs and benefits

Highest

Investment
efficiency



Lowest

Lowest

Cost

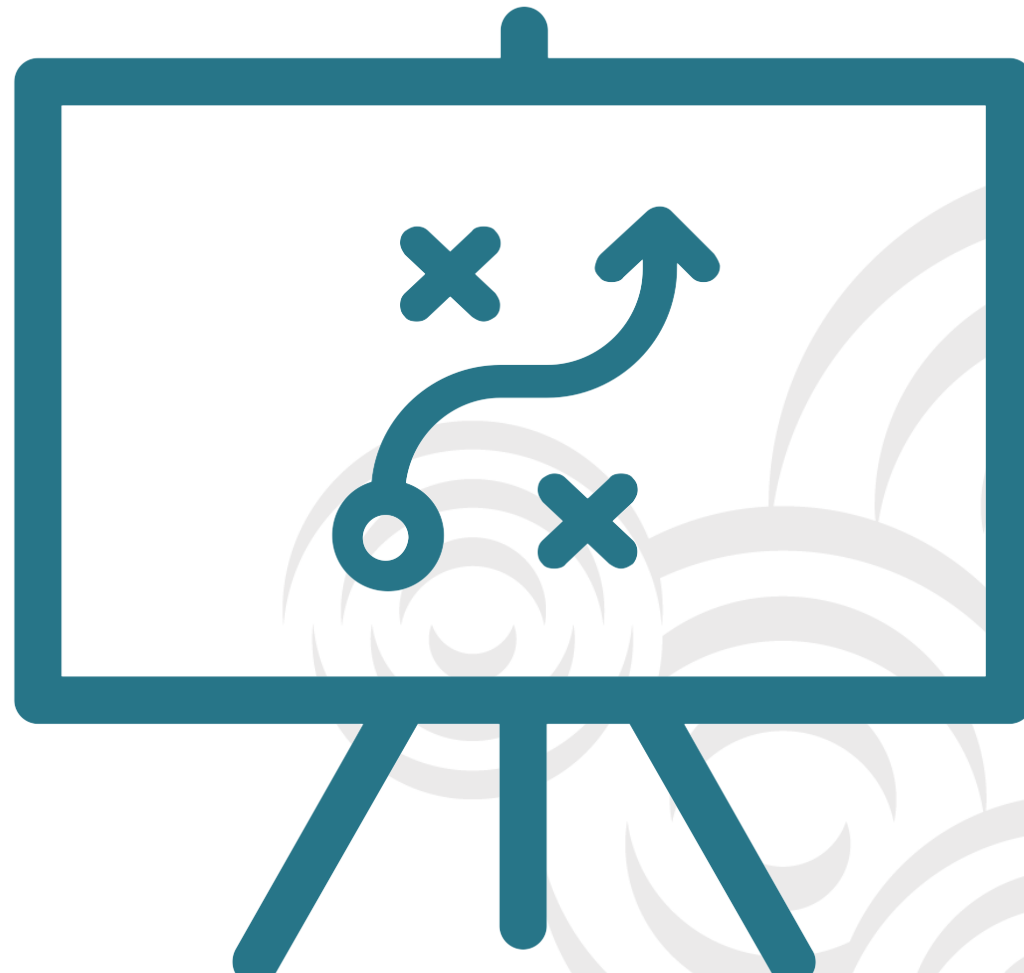
Highest

Analysing costs and benefits



Walkability planning – integration with other plans

- Traditional local traffic plans
- SUMP
- Permeability plans
- Walkability plans



Walkability planning

Participative

A detailed analysis

An integrated approach

2-levels: city and community

A diverse set of interventions

Walkability interventions

Investment in infrastructure

Soft interventions

Policy proposals

Street design



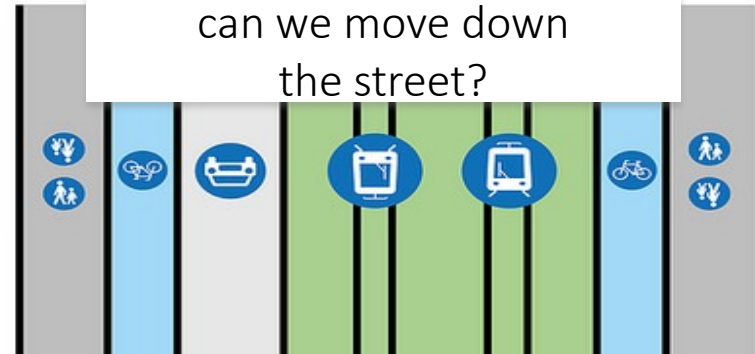
Street design



21. century: how many

PEOPLE

can we move down
the street?

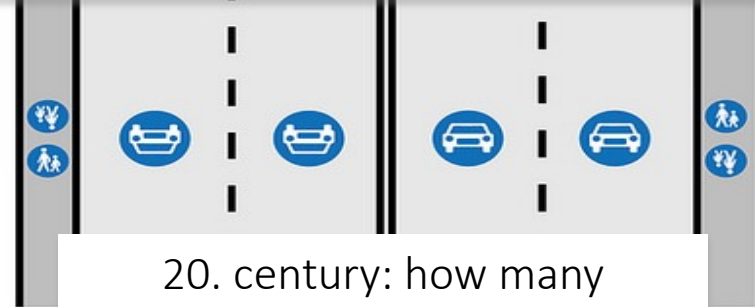


Change the question!

20. century: how many

CARS

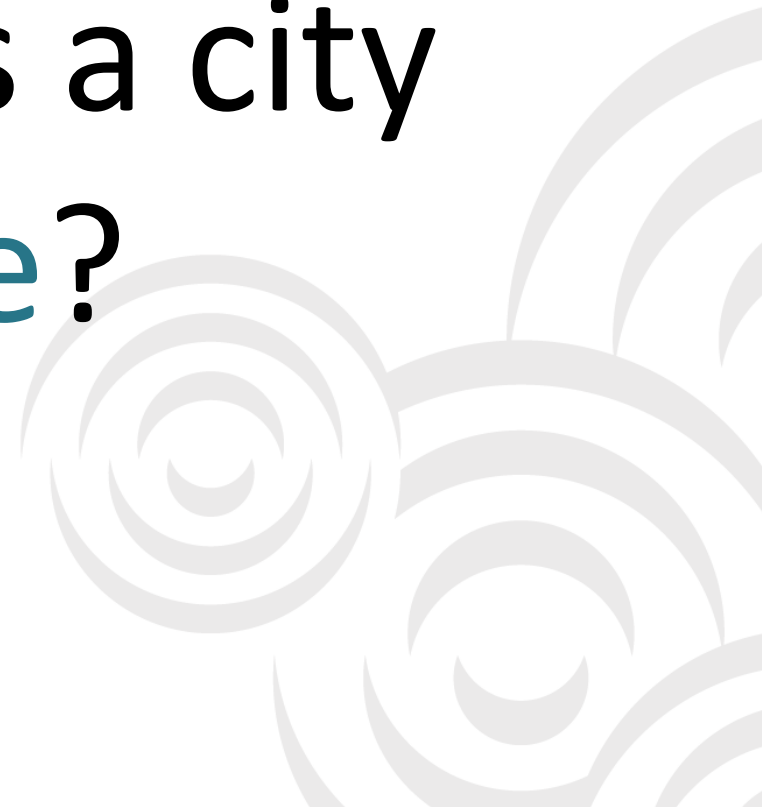
can we move down
the street?

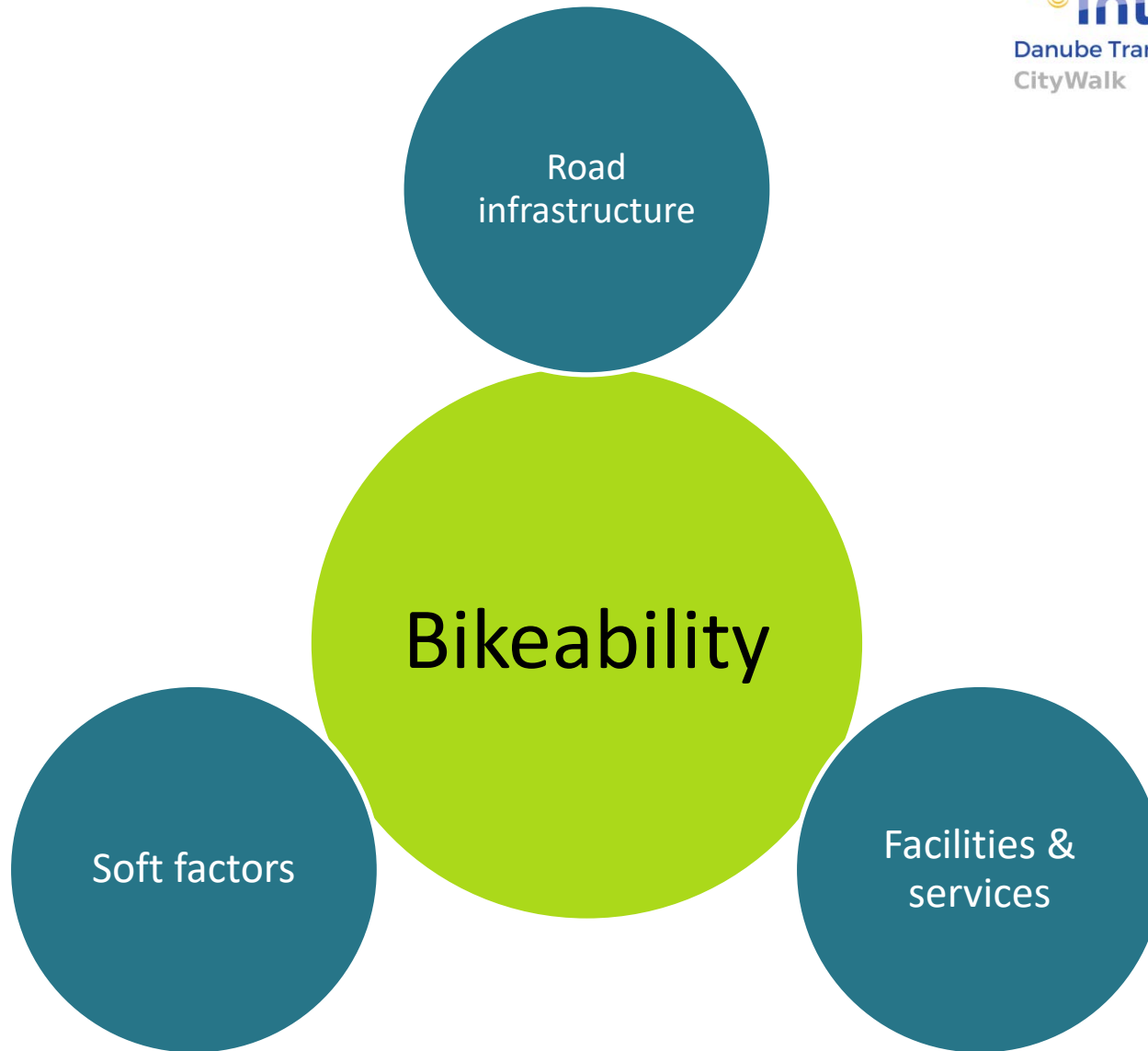


Street design – principles

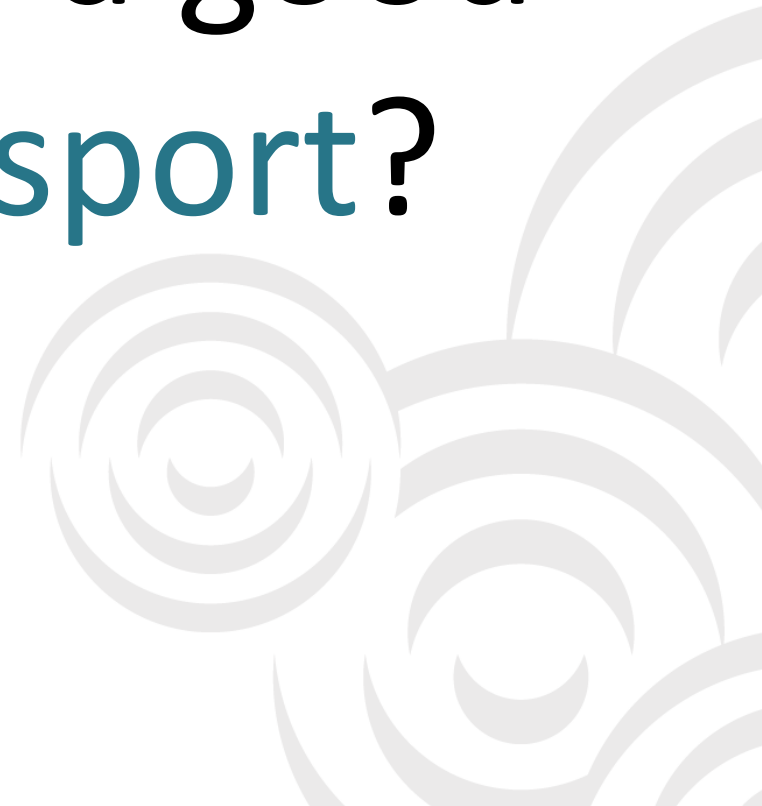


What makes a city bikeable?

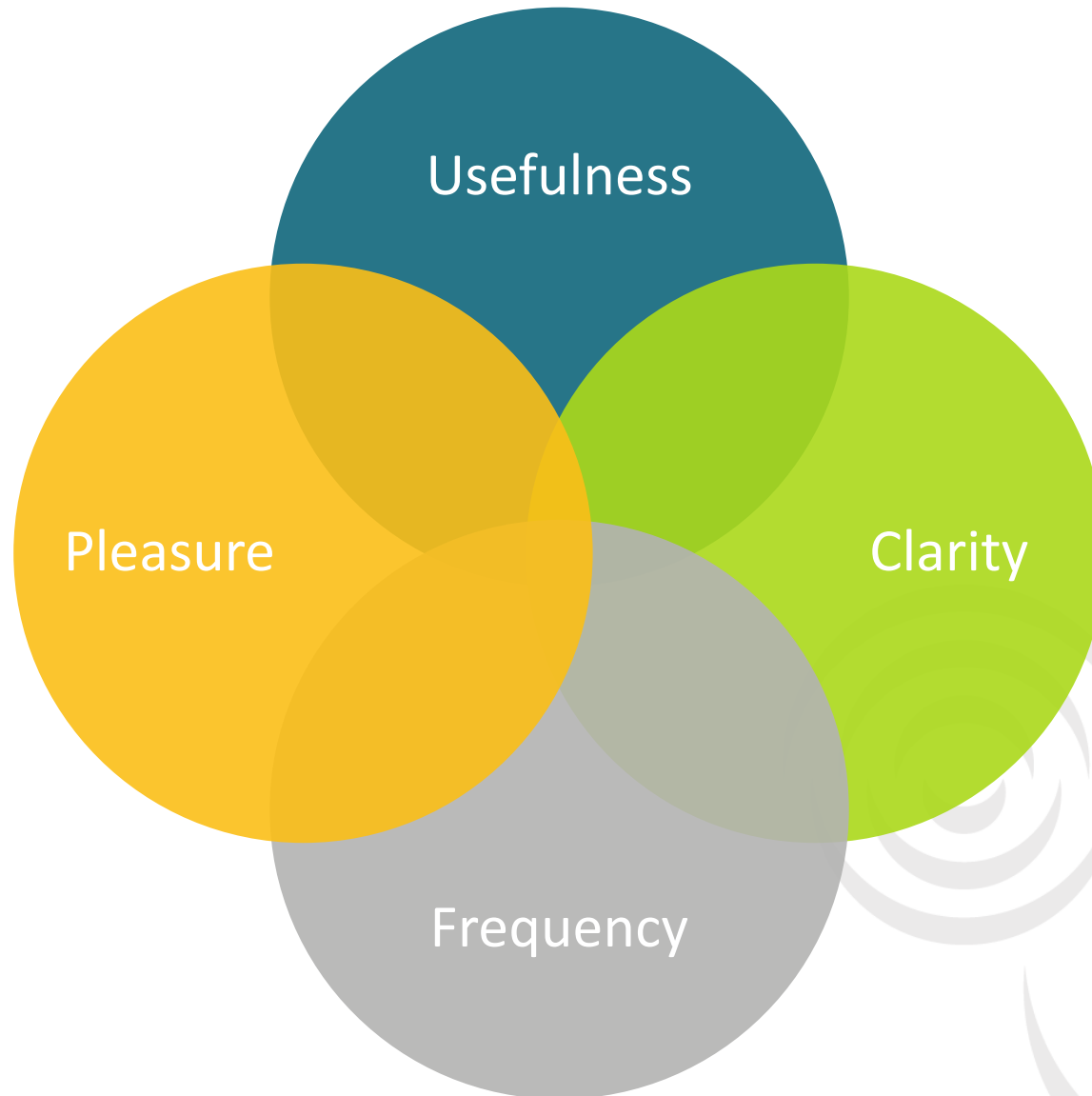




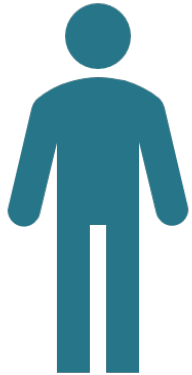
What makes a good public transport?



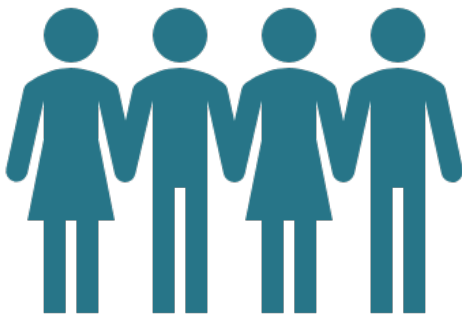
Optimal mix of transport modes – public transport



Optimal mix of transport modes – new mobility services



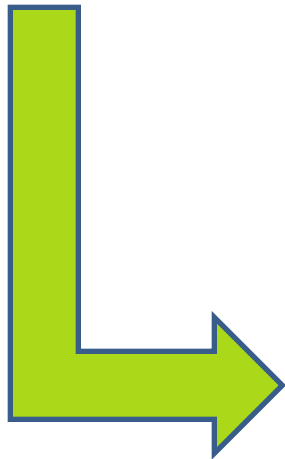
- Private car → Car sharing (peer-to-peer)
- Taxi → E-hailing
- Rental car → Car sharing (fleet operator)



- Carpooling → Shared e-hailing
- Public transport → On-demand private shuttles
- Private buses

- Investment in infrastructure **paves the way for walking.**
- Soft measures **make people walk.**

To change behaviours



Raising awareness

Participatory planning

Educational programmes

Campaigns

Leading by example

Gamification

Local regulations

Parking

Speed limits

Building regulations

Road building

Economic motivators

Making car use expensive

Making public transport cheaper

Convenience & time



Danube Transnational Programme

CityWalk



Project co-funded by the European Union funds (ERDF, IPA)

