Our Cities Ourselves: Principles for Transport in Urban Life



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What kind of cities do we want?





Daily Travel

- 1.8 billion cars
- 7 billion people
- 10 trips a day: walking or cycling account for 1/3
- 23 billion NMT trips/day: more than all motor vehicle trips combined



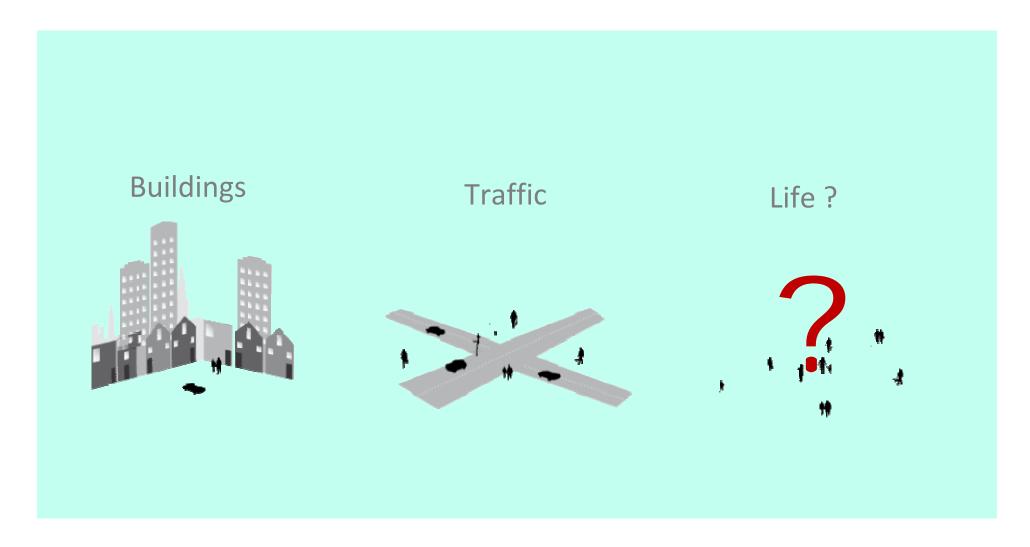


How street space is allocated, priced, and managed tells people how to travel



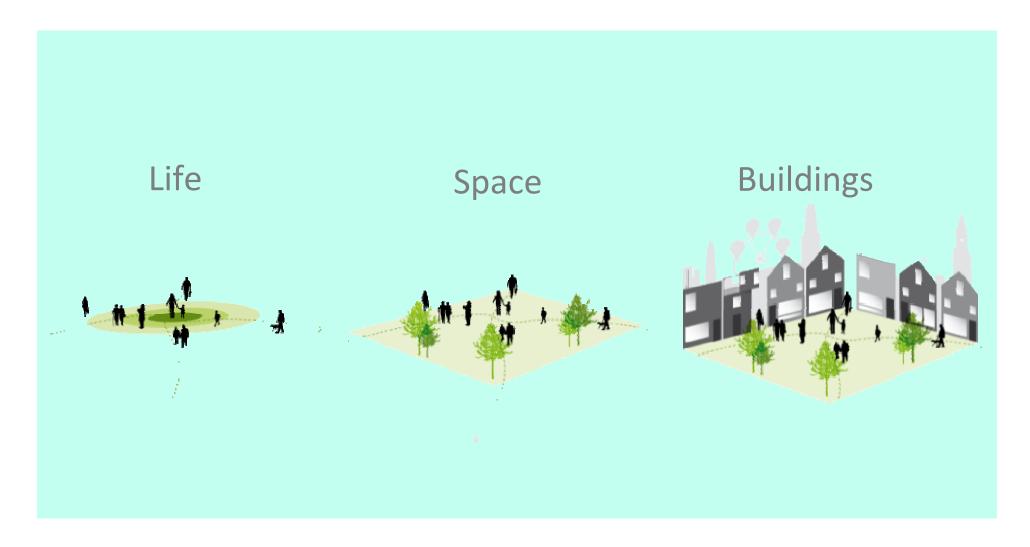
The traditional modernistic planning approach

Putting people last



The quality of life approach

Putting People First



Principles for Transport in Urban Life









LE

CONNECT

TRANSIT

Develop neighborhoods that promote walking



Prioritize cycle networks



Create dense networks of streets and paths



COMFORTABLE



SAFE



ACTIVE & ATTRACTIVE





Bicycle sharing integrated with BRT

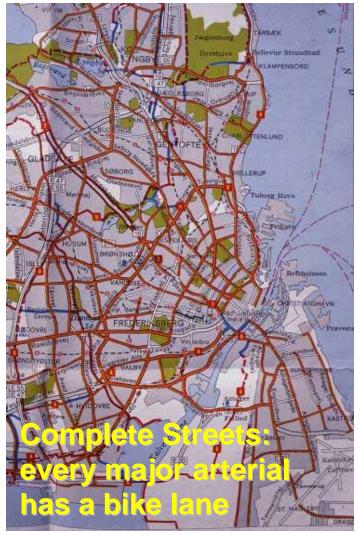




Reallocating street space induces bicycle use...

In Copenhagen:

36% go to work on bicycle23% use car33% use public transport



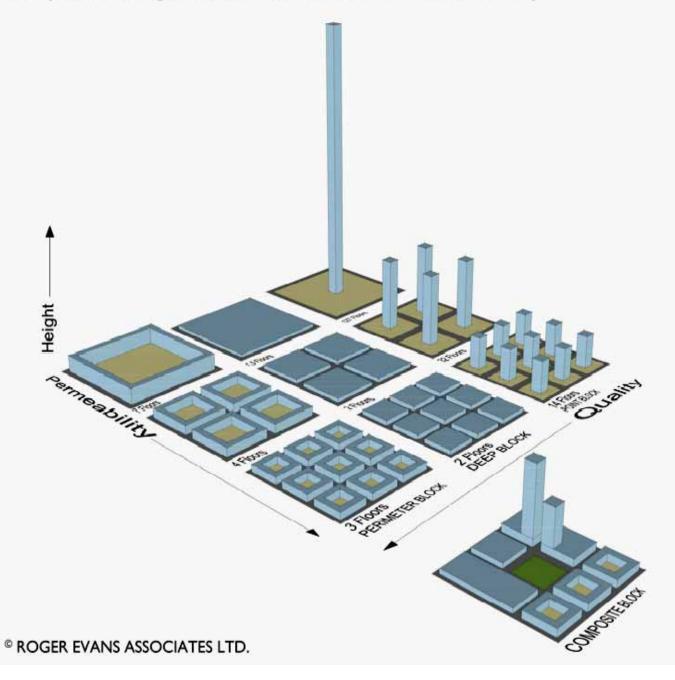
Cycling increased by 100% from 1990-2000



Large blocks restrict accessibility



10 ways of delivering 3 hectares of land to achieve the SAME density







POOR NETWORK OF STREETS RESULTS IN

Poor Access to Public Transport

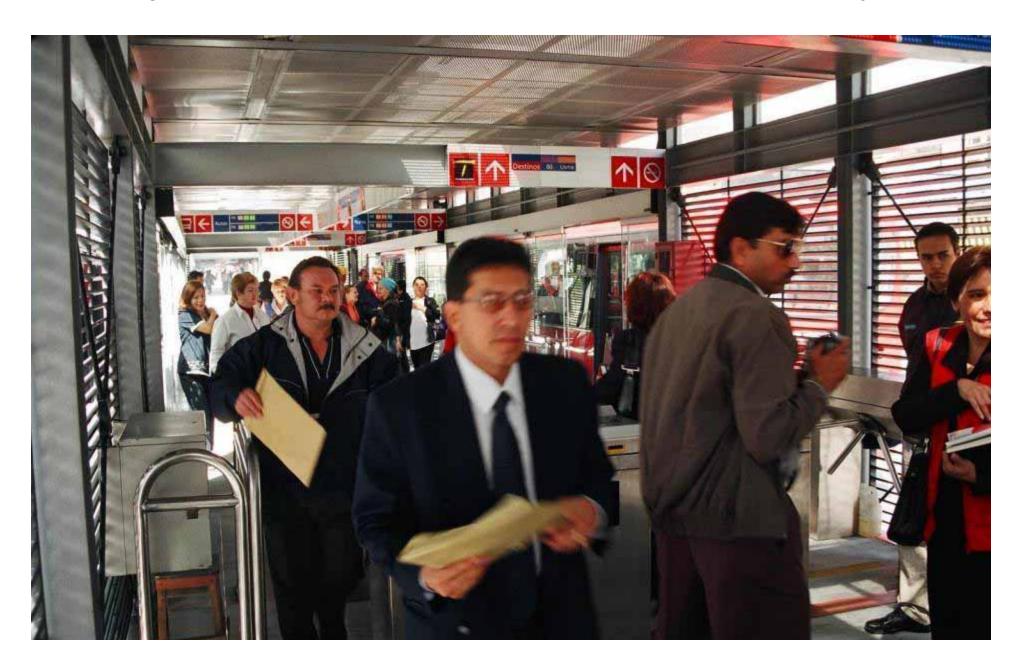
Higher Dependence on Private Vehicles

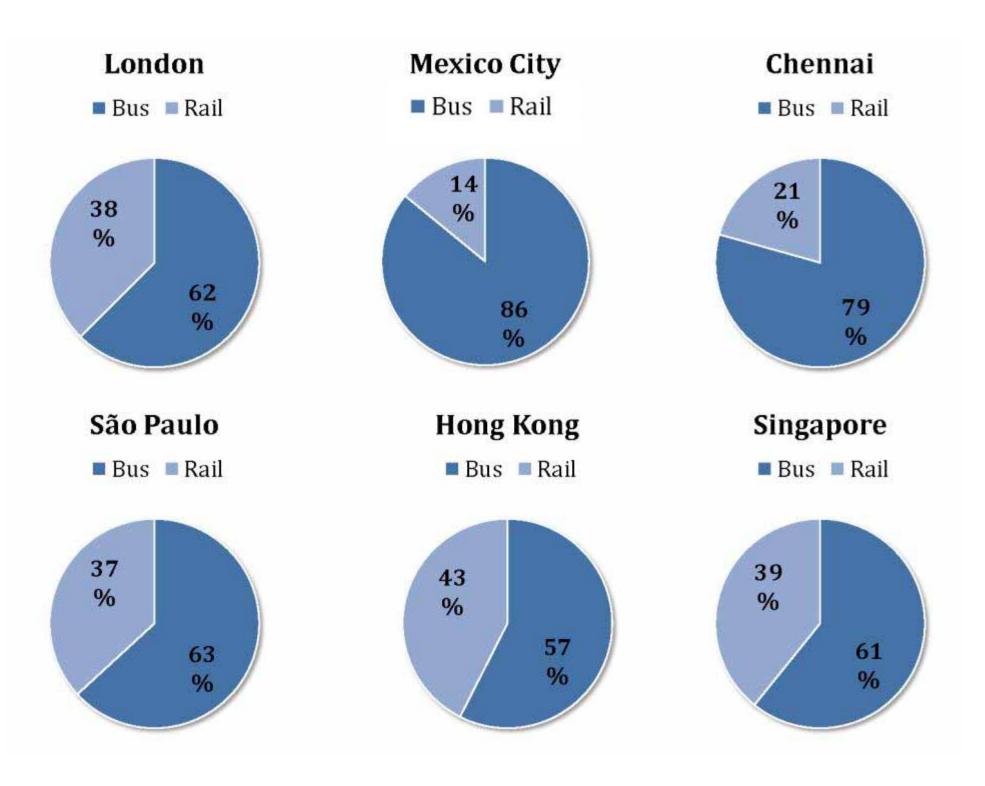
Concentration of Traffic on Few Main Roads

Poor Mobility for All Citizens



not just for those with lower incomes, but for everyone

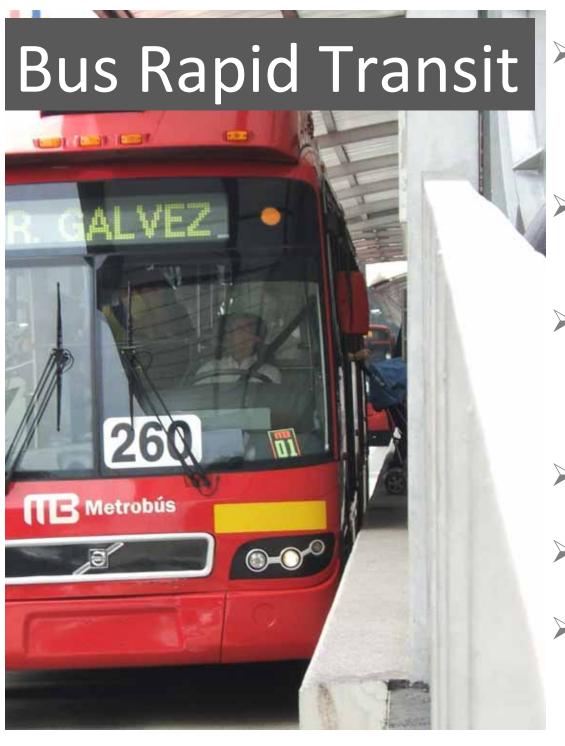




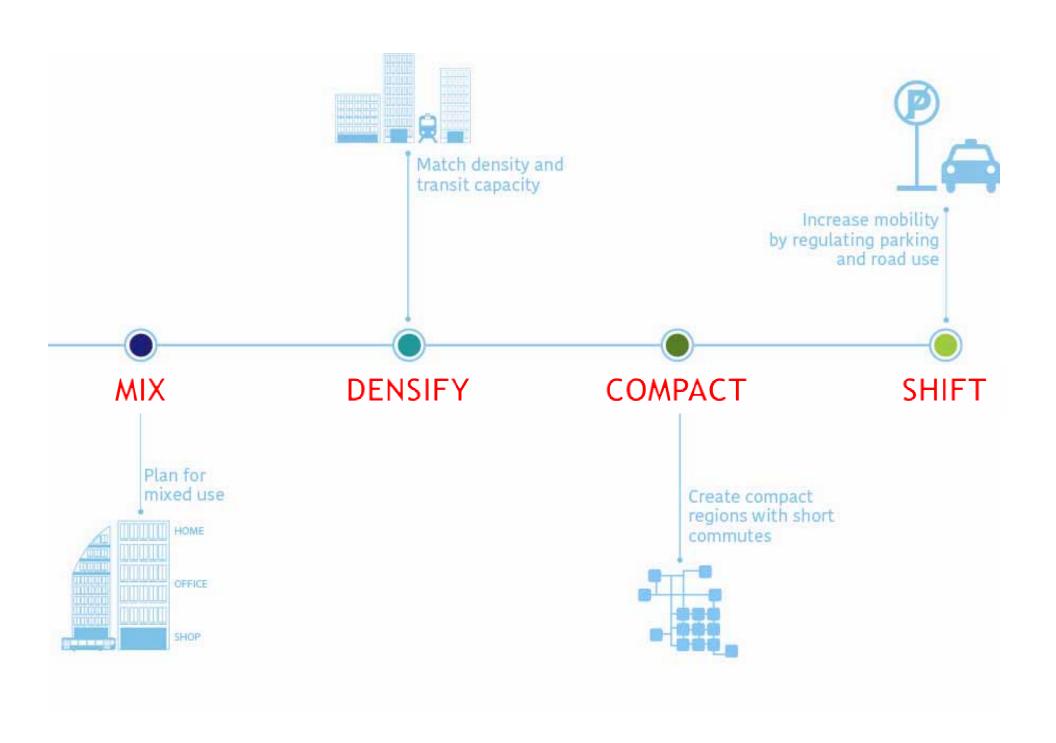
"Build Metro With Buses!"







- Provide same level of service as high quality rail systems
- Quicker to implement (Under 3yrs)
- Cheaper by a huge factor (10-20 times cheaper than rail system)
- Provides wider coverage
- Requires less transfers
- > Flexible in operations





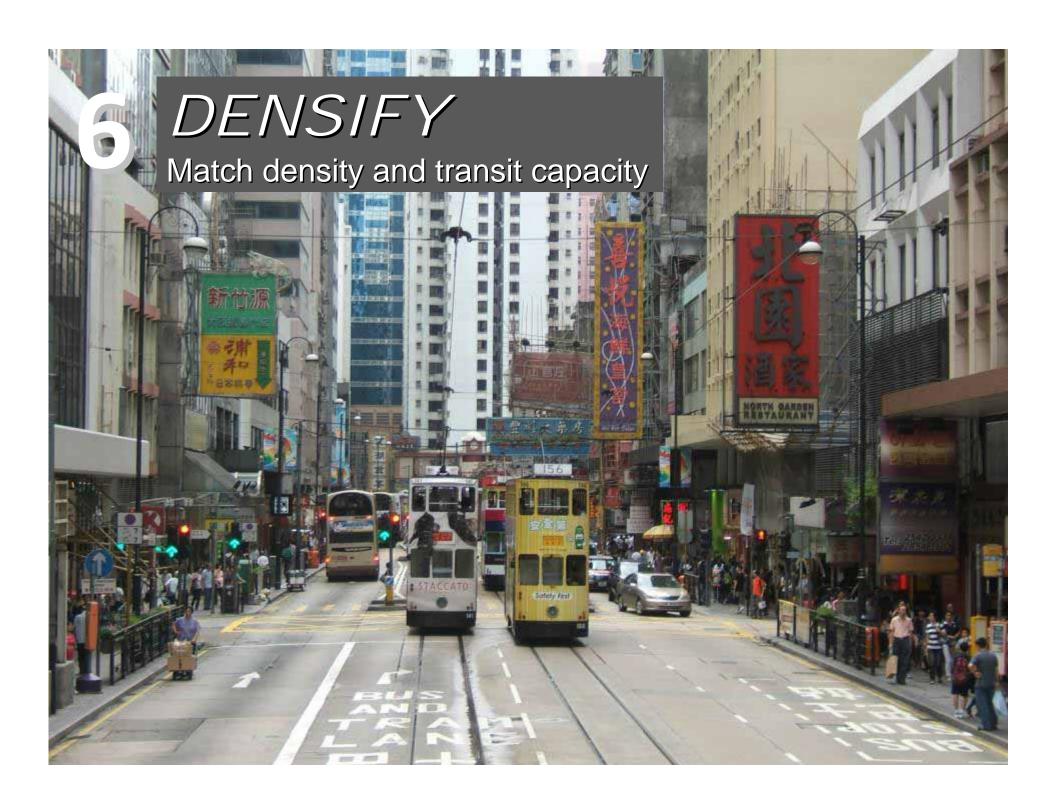
SEPARATION OF USES RESULTS IN LONG TRAVEL DISTANCES & TRAFFIC JAMS

MIX

- ✓ Units of Housing, Employment, Educational, Commerce & Services, Entertainment
- ✓ Housing for different income groups

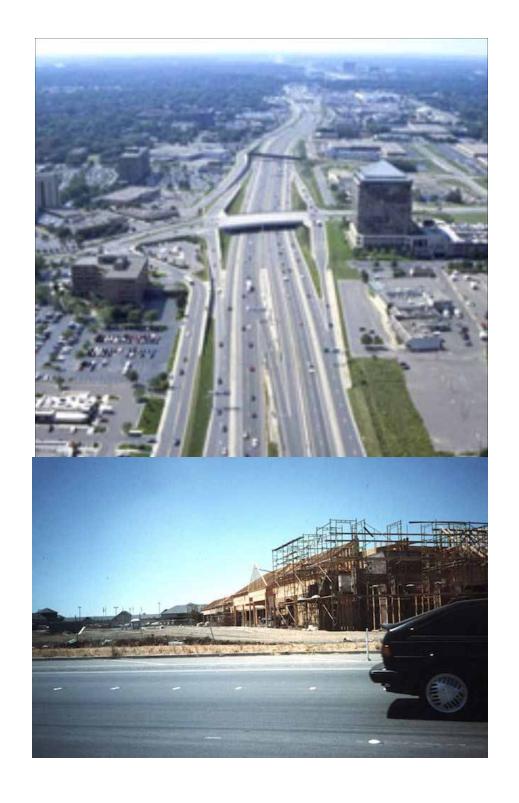






Density is necessary for efficient use of urban infrastructure

Low density reduces opportunities, increases cost of services, saps long term economic efficiency







Parking is a huge problem in our cities



BUT

More Parking

means

More Vehicles on Streets

More Congestion & Pollution

Poor Public Transport Service

AND

Less Parking means



Less Vehicles on Streets

Less Congestion & Pollution

Better Public Transport Service

PARKING POLICY & MANAGEMENT

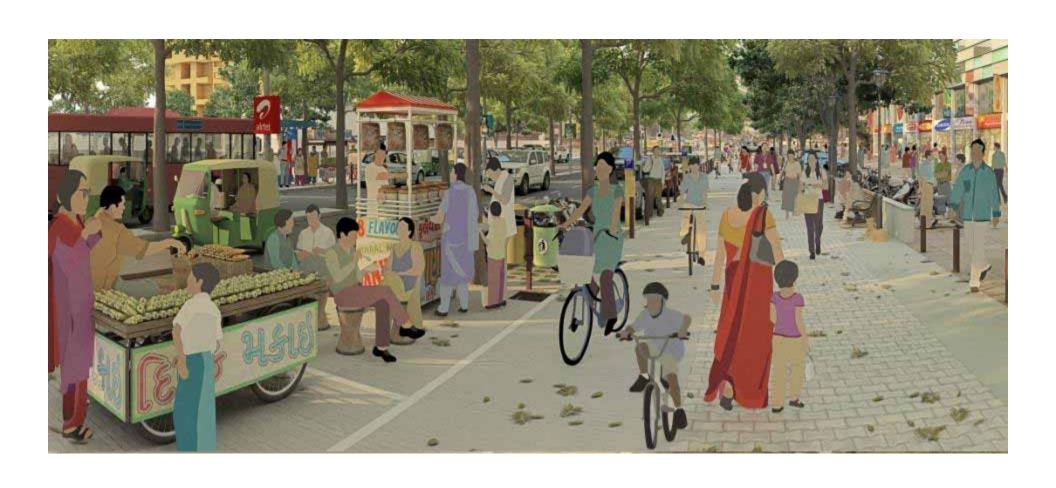
Restrict Parking & Charge Fee

Less Private Vehicle Use

Added Revenue for the City

• Can be Used for Transit & NMT Investment





Streets as Green Public Open Spaces Kamal Mangaldas Architect

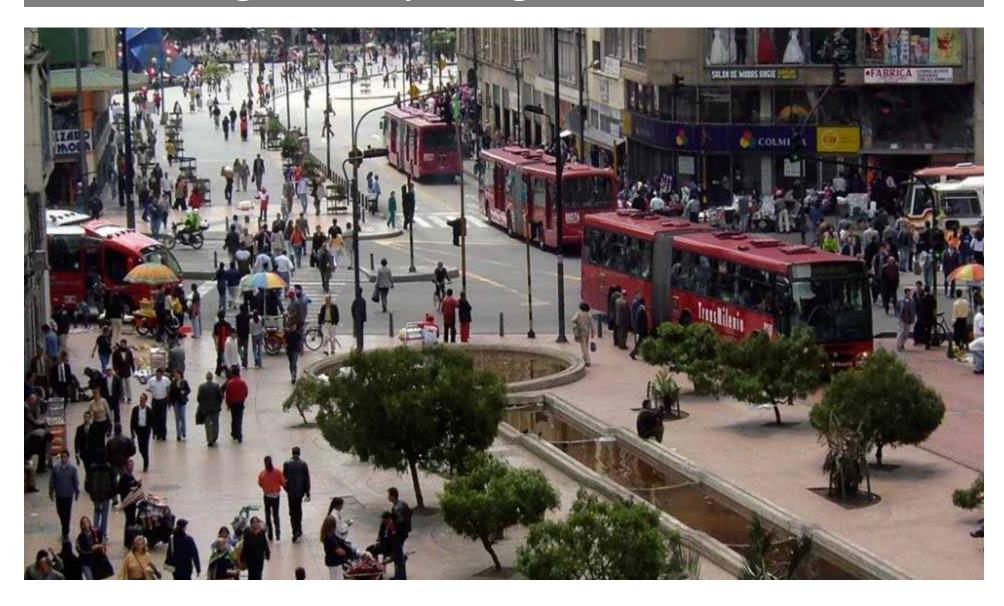


Potentially Vibrant Community Spaces under the Flyovers Abhikram | Panika



Lakes for Neighbourhoods HCP Design & Project Management Pvt. Ltd.

Development that is vibrant, people-friendly, and genuinely integrated with transit







Promoting Sustainable and Equitable Transportation Worldwide itdp.org

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