

***Stand by:***

*now!*  
The future is ~~coming...~~

# Introduction

*“How can accessibility be measured?”*

- 1. Engineers
- 2. Outcomes
- 3. Problem ID
- 4. Solutions
- 5. Benefits
- 6. Future

# 1. Engineers



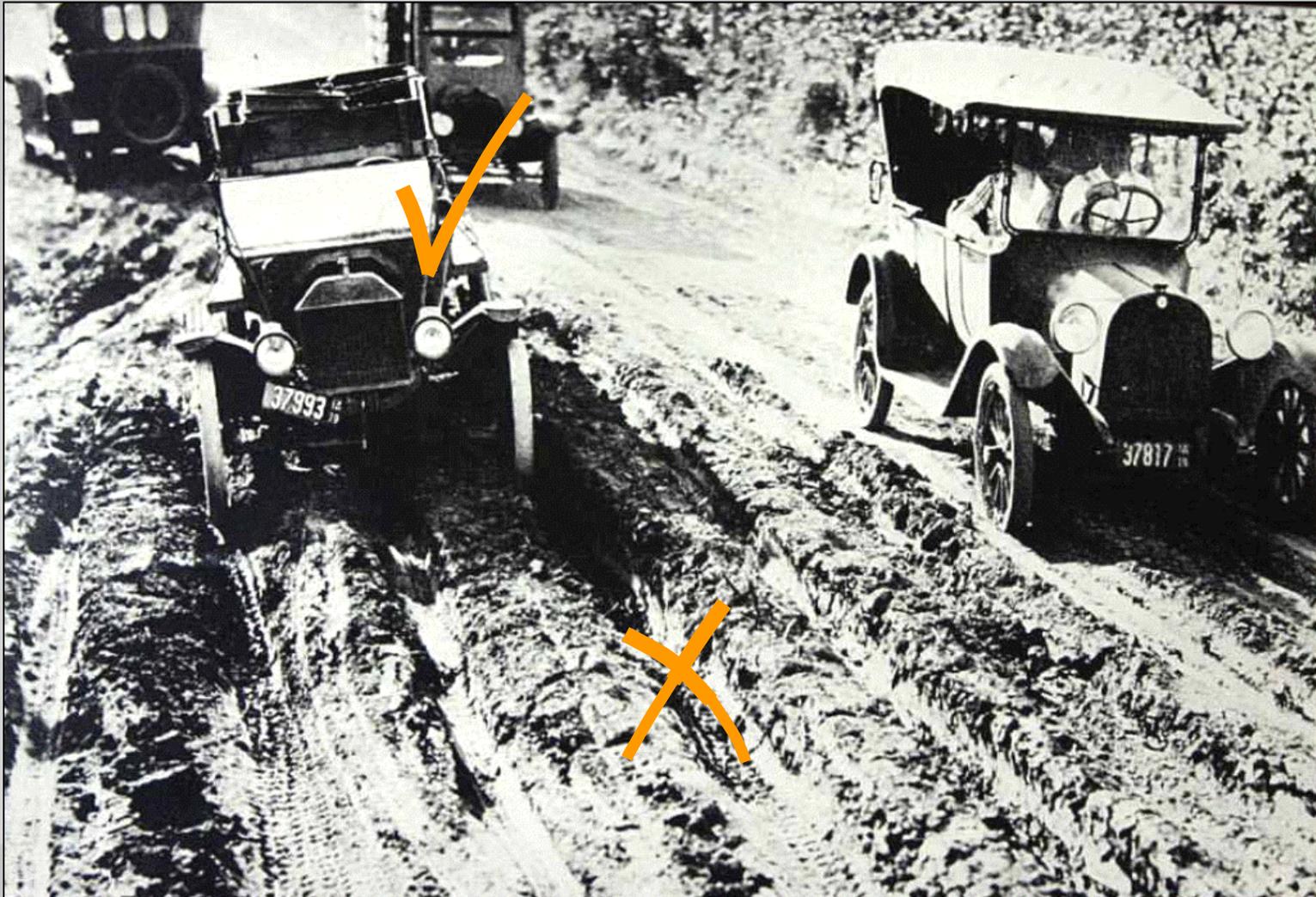
Sewer pipes in Kearney, Nebraska. 1889. Photo: Solomon D. Butcher, 1856-1927

# 1. Engineers



United States of America, SP Depot, Santa Margarita, California c.1890

# 1. Engineers



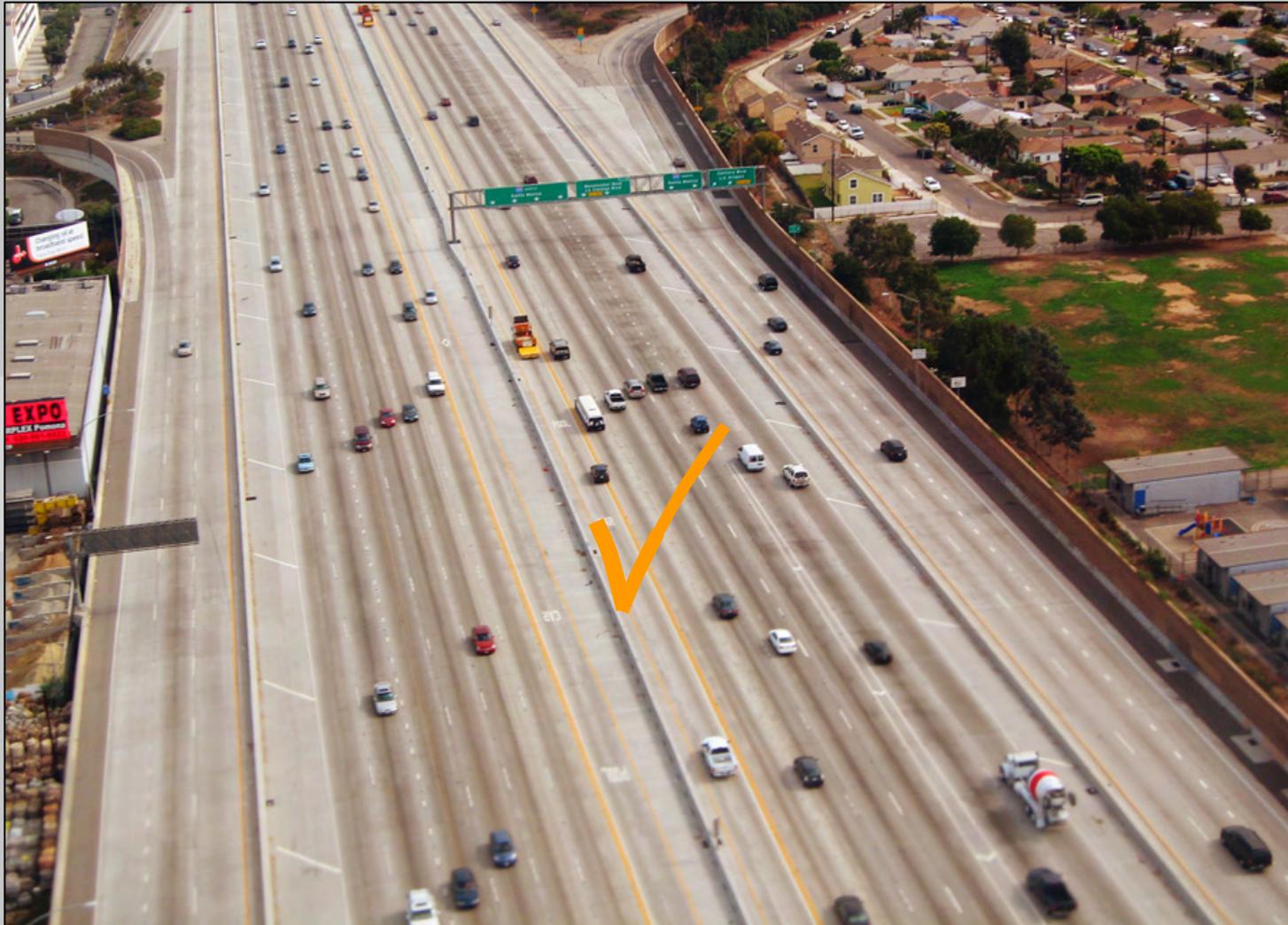
United States of America, Valley Mall, c.1900, poor road construction, Source: Dan Burden, Walkable Communities, Inc.

# 1. Engineers



Mexico, Near Colonia Juarez c.1900, new road construction

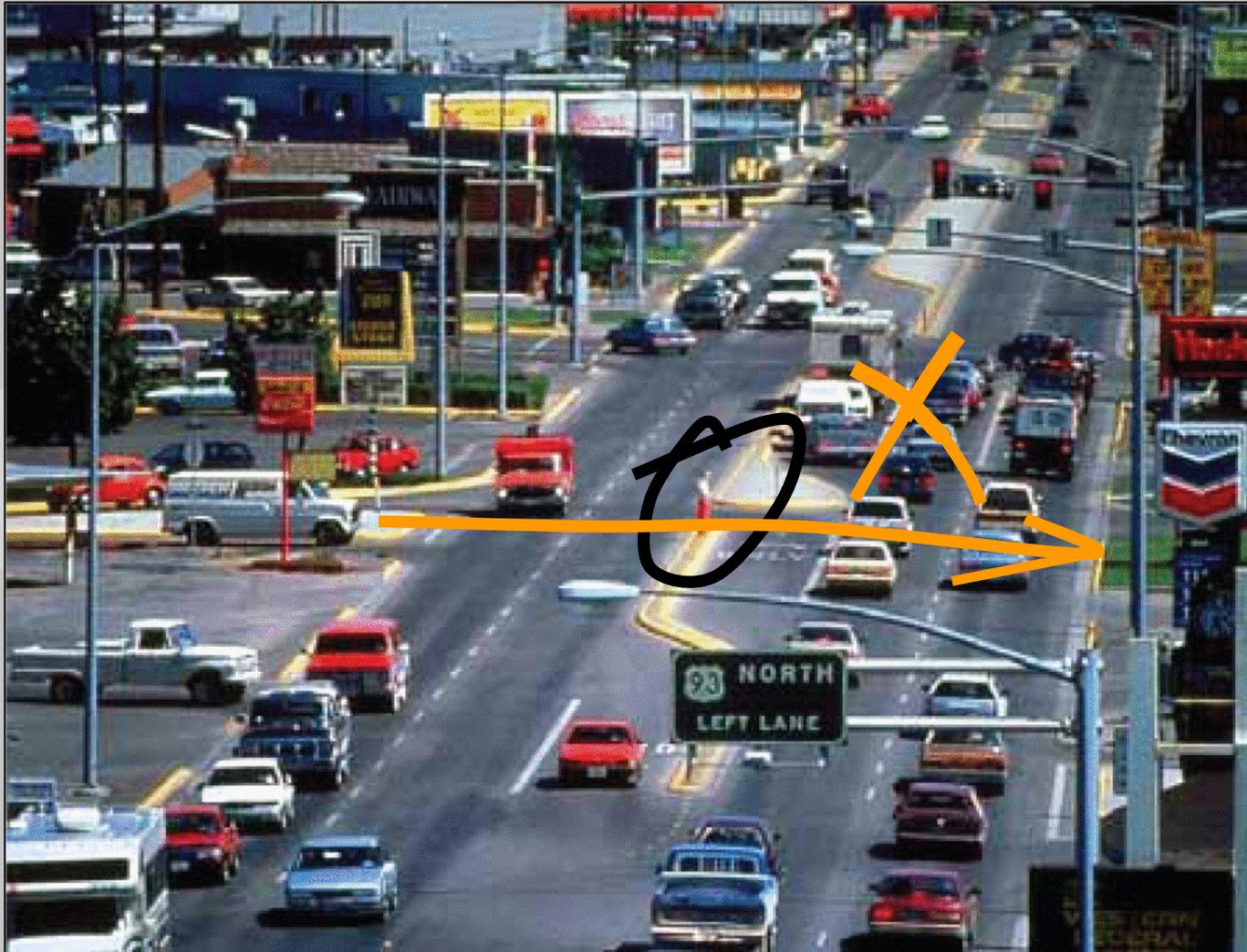
# 1. Engineers



United States of America, Los Angeles, 405 Freeway, near LAX



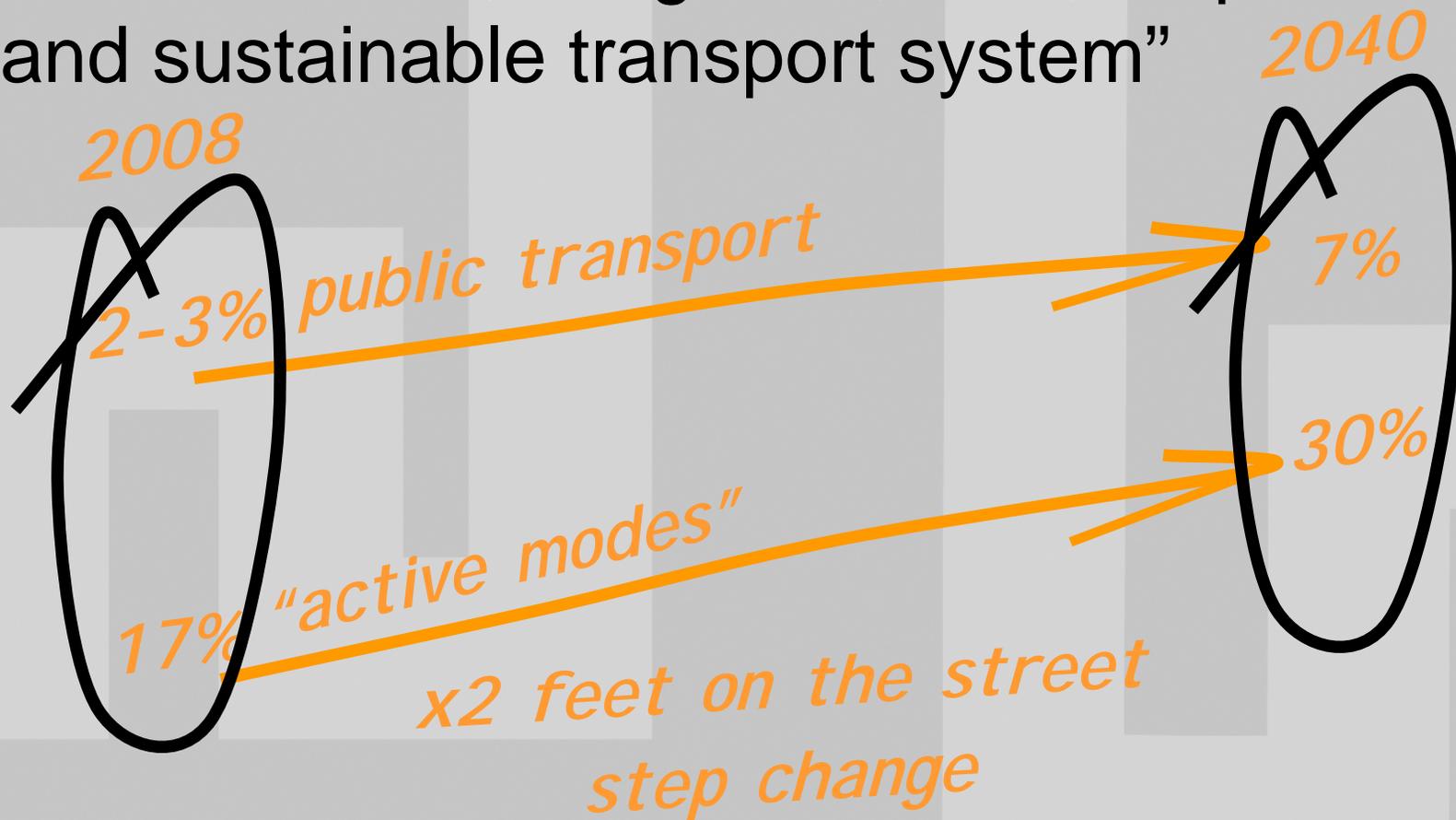
## 2. Outcomes - Existing



United States of America, Source: Dan Burden, Walkable Communities, Inc.

## 2. Outcomes - Future

“an affordable, integrated, safe, responsive and sustainable transport system”



## 2. Outcomes

Only two questions...

- 1. What influences outcome?
- 2. How do we measure?

# 3. Problem ID



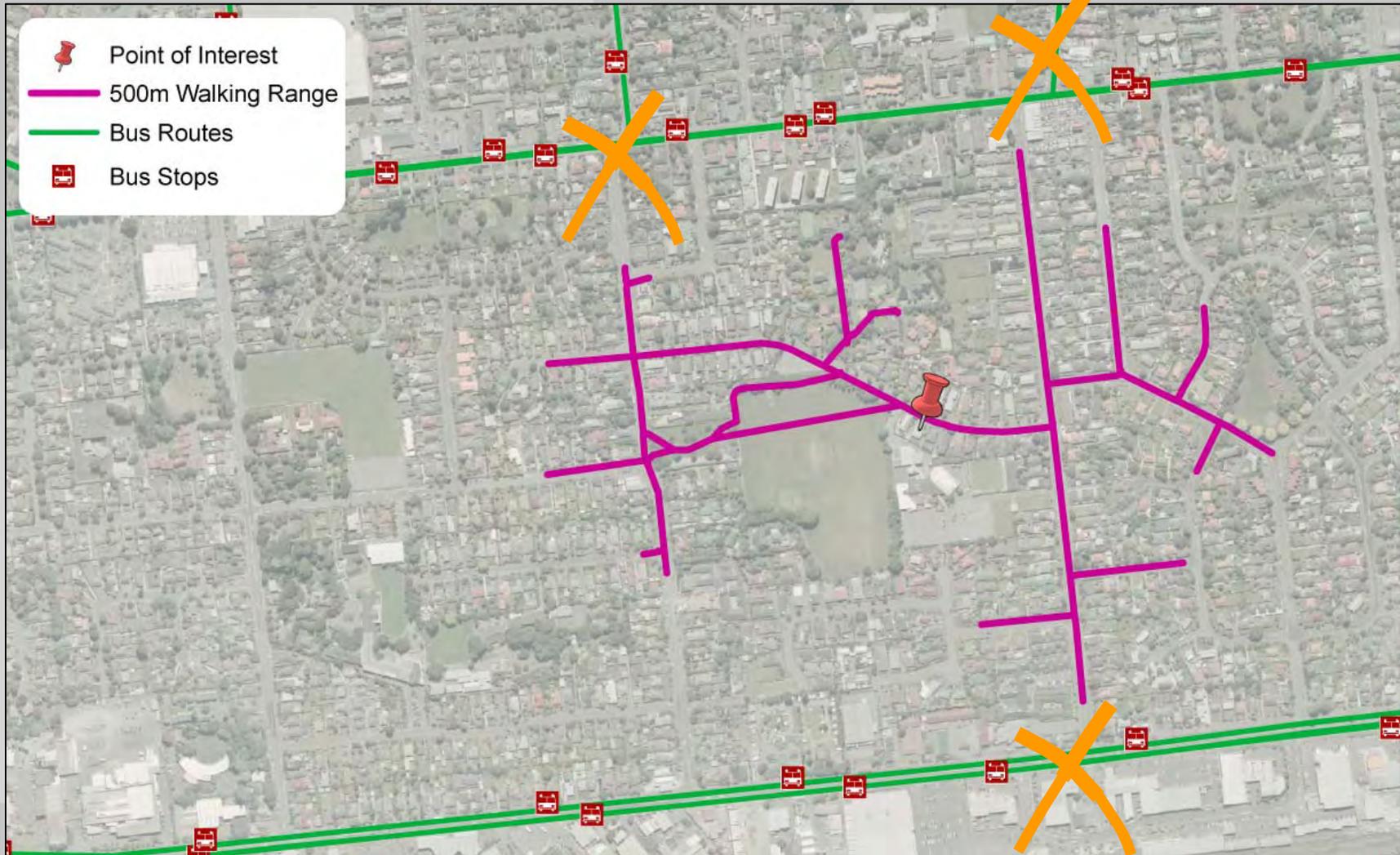
Christchurch, ECan RLTS measure of PT access, 400m to bus stop for subdivisions

# 3. Problem ID



Christchurch, ECan PT Plan measure of PT access, >90% 500m to bus route

# 3. Problem ID



500m on road network to bus stop

# 3. Problem ID

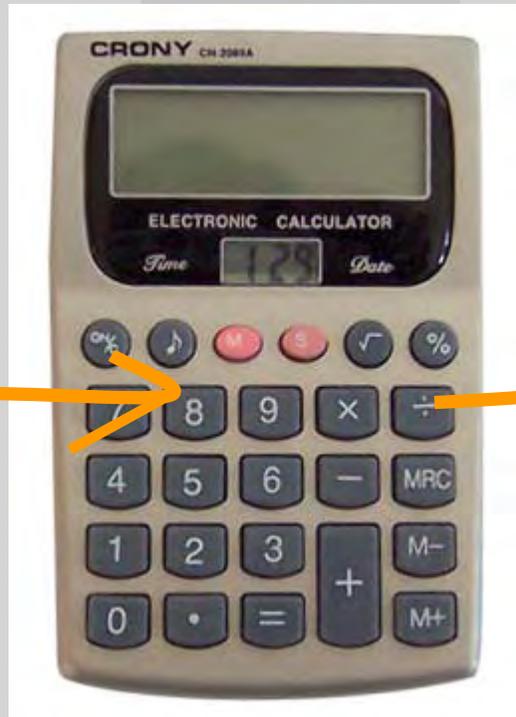


## 4. Solutions

- Measure better!
- Public Transport Accessibility Levels
  - Developed by London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (1992)
  - Adopted by Transport for London (TfL)
    - Used for transportation assessments
    - Used to vary rate of parking supply
  - Used outside London too
    - Used to determine housing density

# 4. Solutions

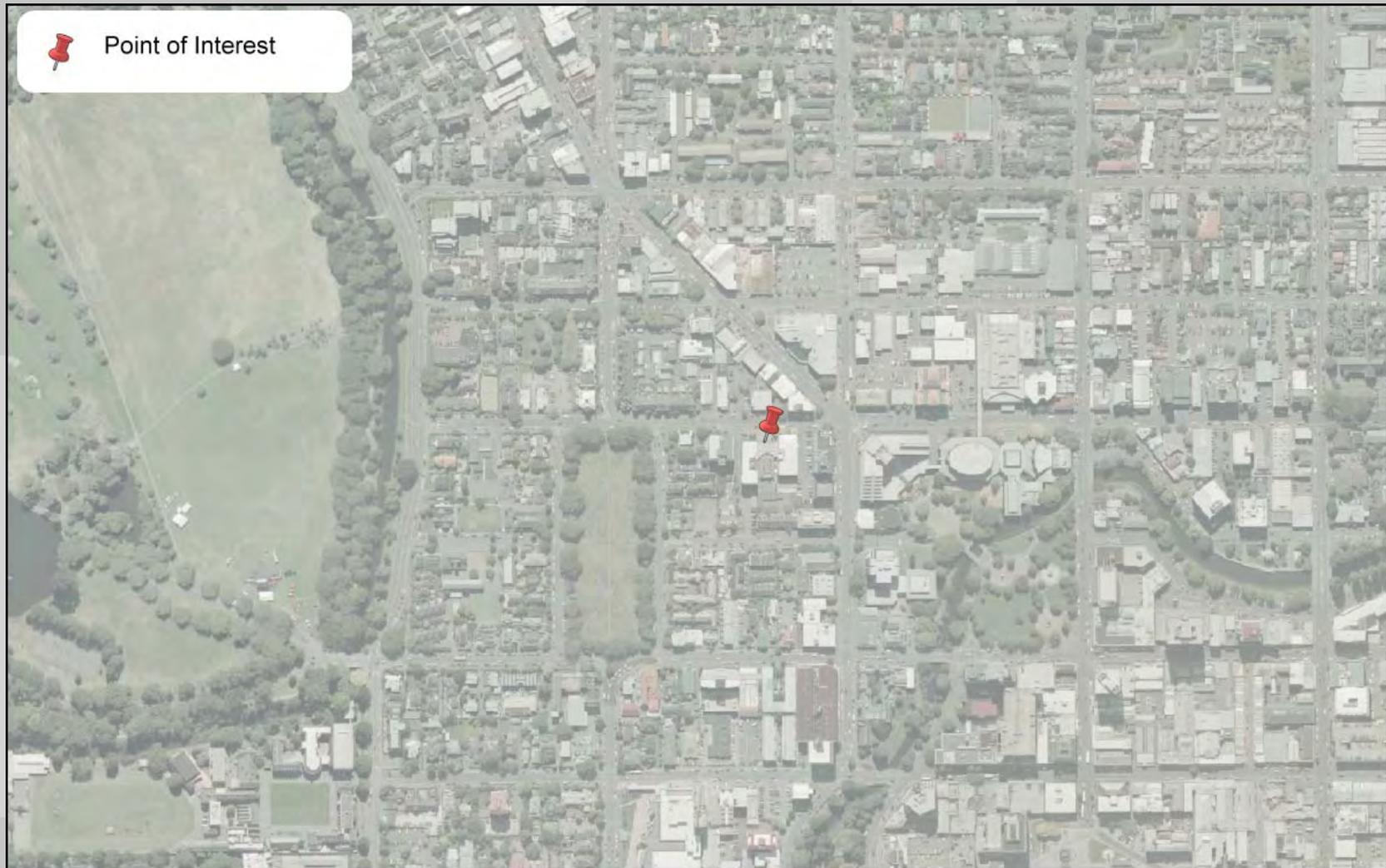
*access points*  
*services*  
*frequency*  
*reliability*  
*ease of walking*



*accessibility*  
*index*

*Christchurch*  
*mid weekday*  
*shopping period*

# 4. Solutions

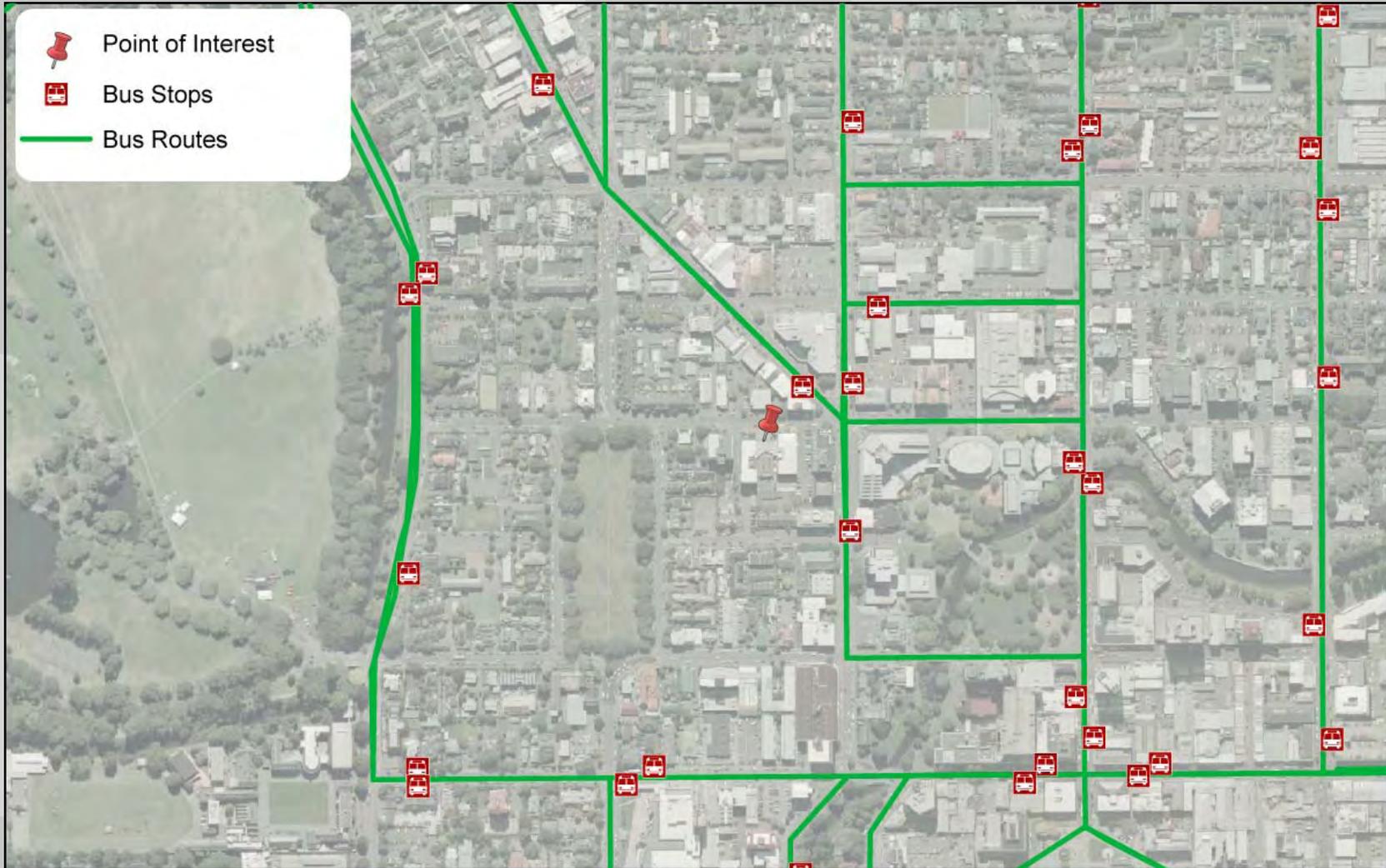


Christchurch City Council, Aerial Photo, Christchurch, Point of Interest is ECan

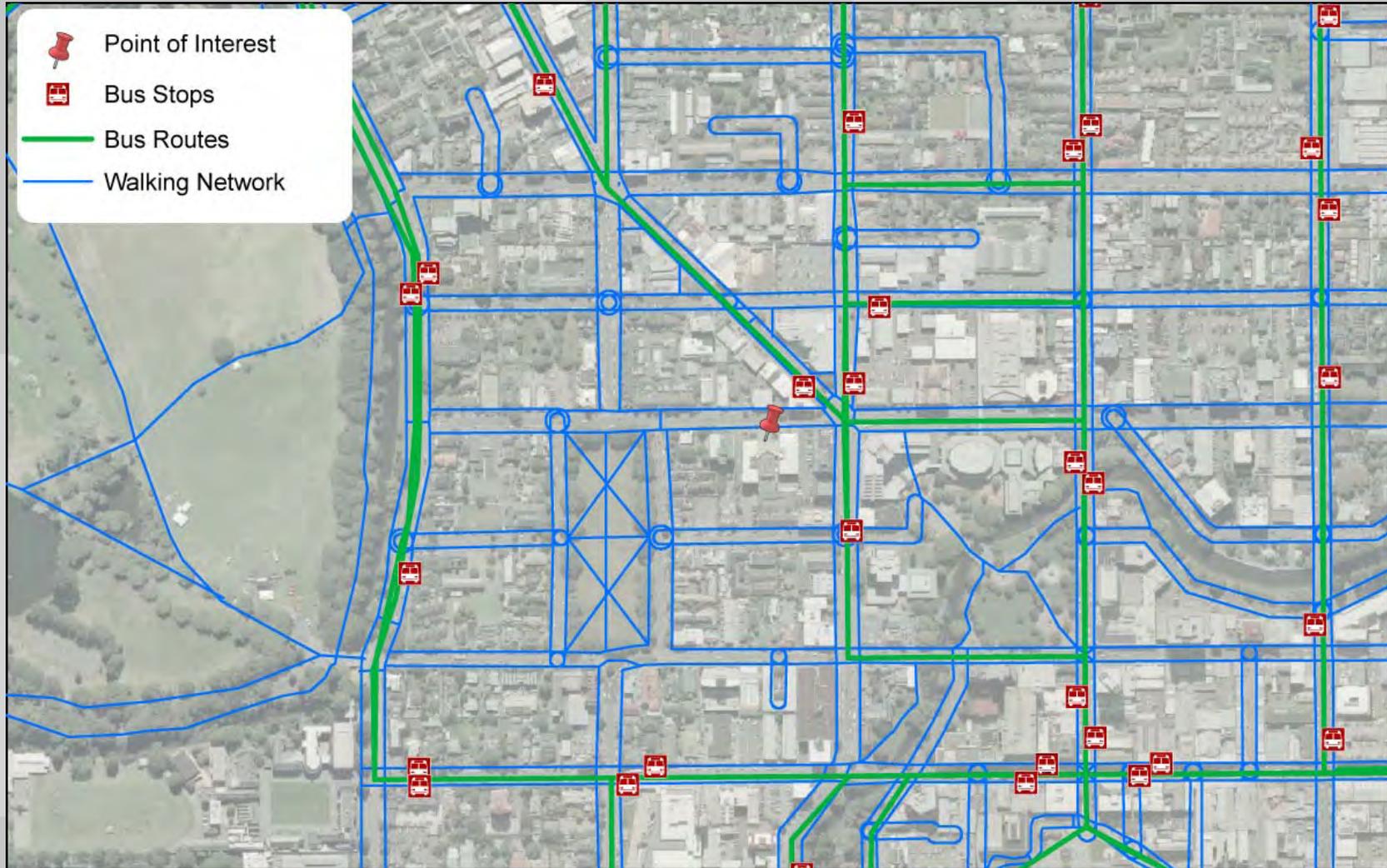
# 4. Solutions



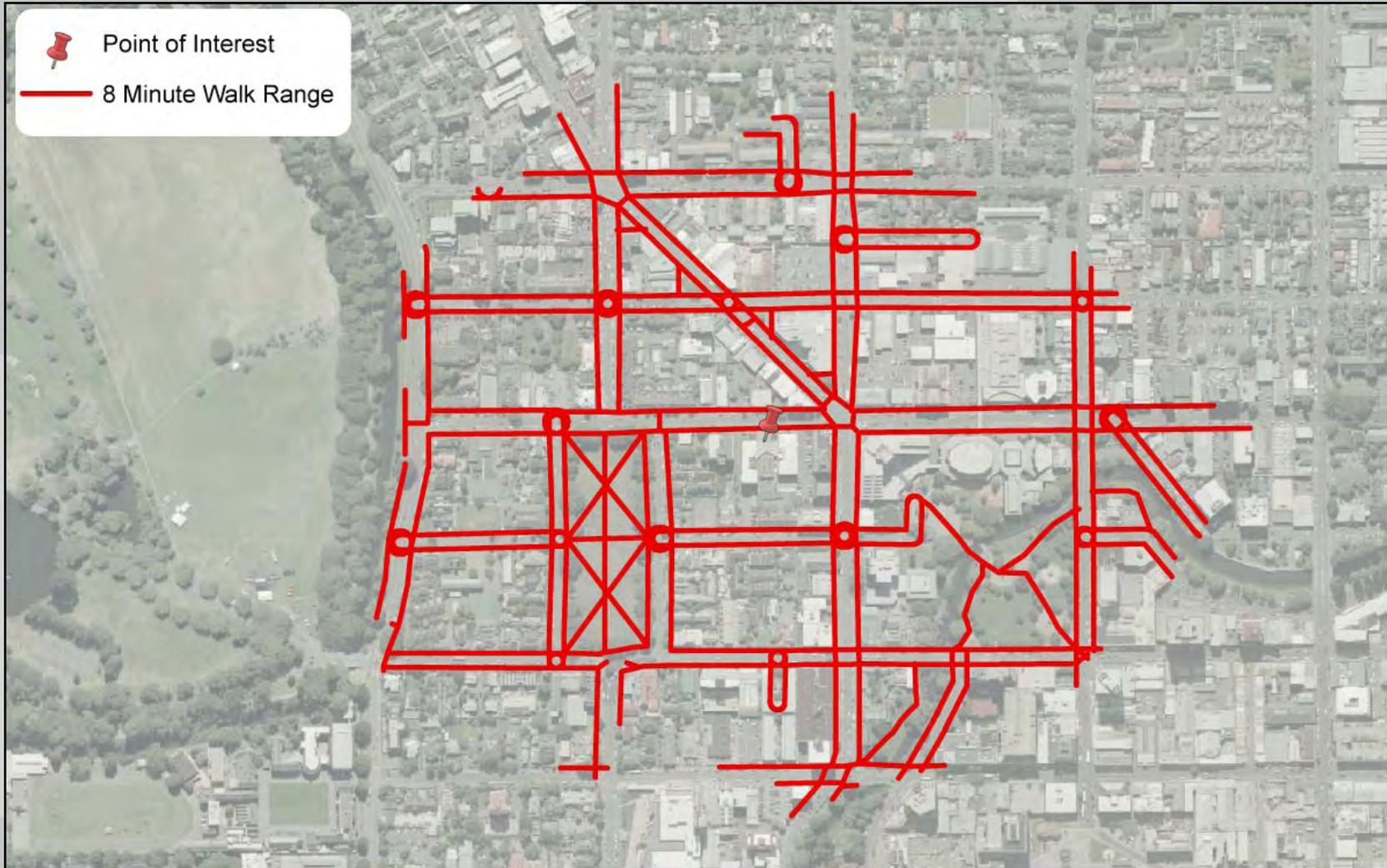
# 4. Solutions



# 4. Solutions



# 4. Solutions



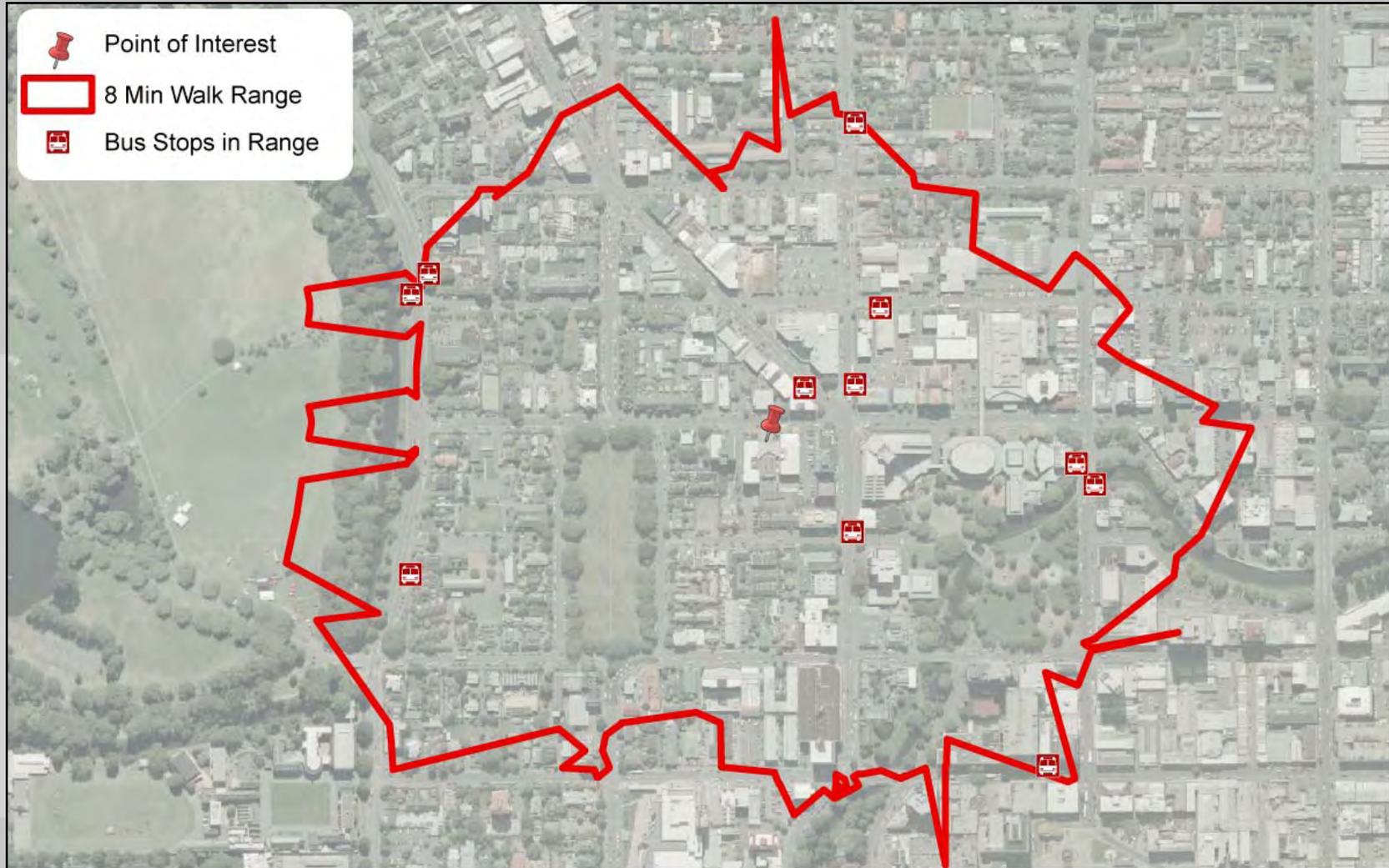
Walk at 1.3m/s, delays when crossing the road, different delays for different crossing types

# 4. Solutions

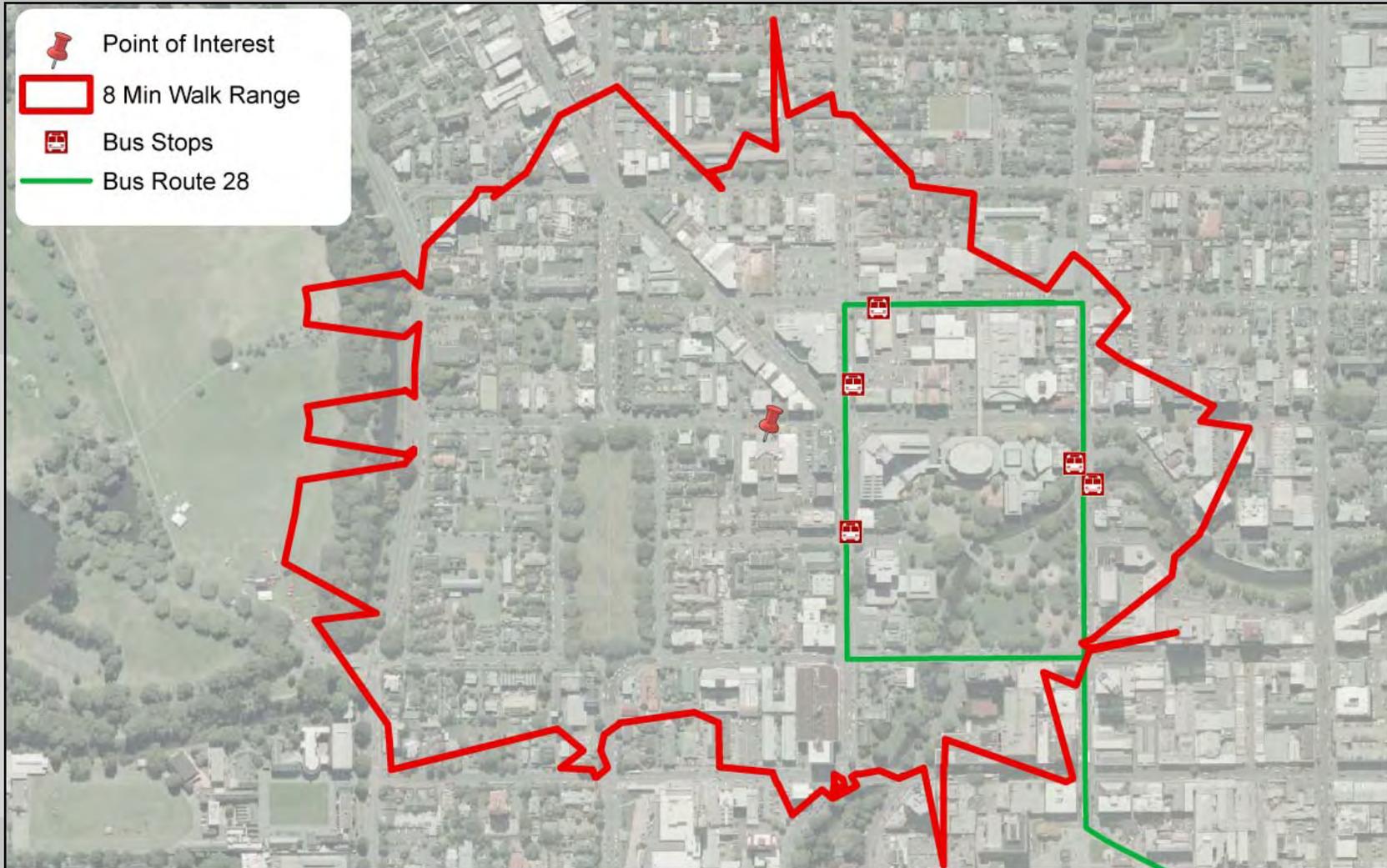


Walk time service area analysis

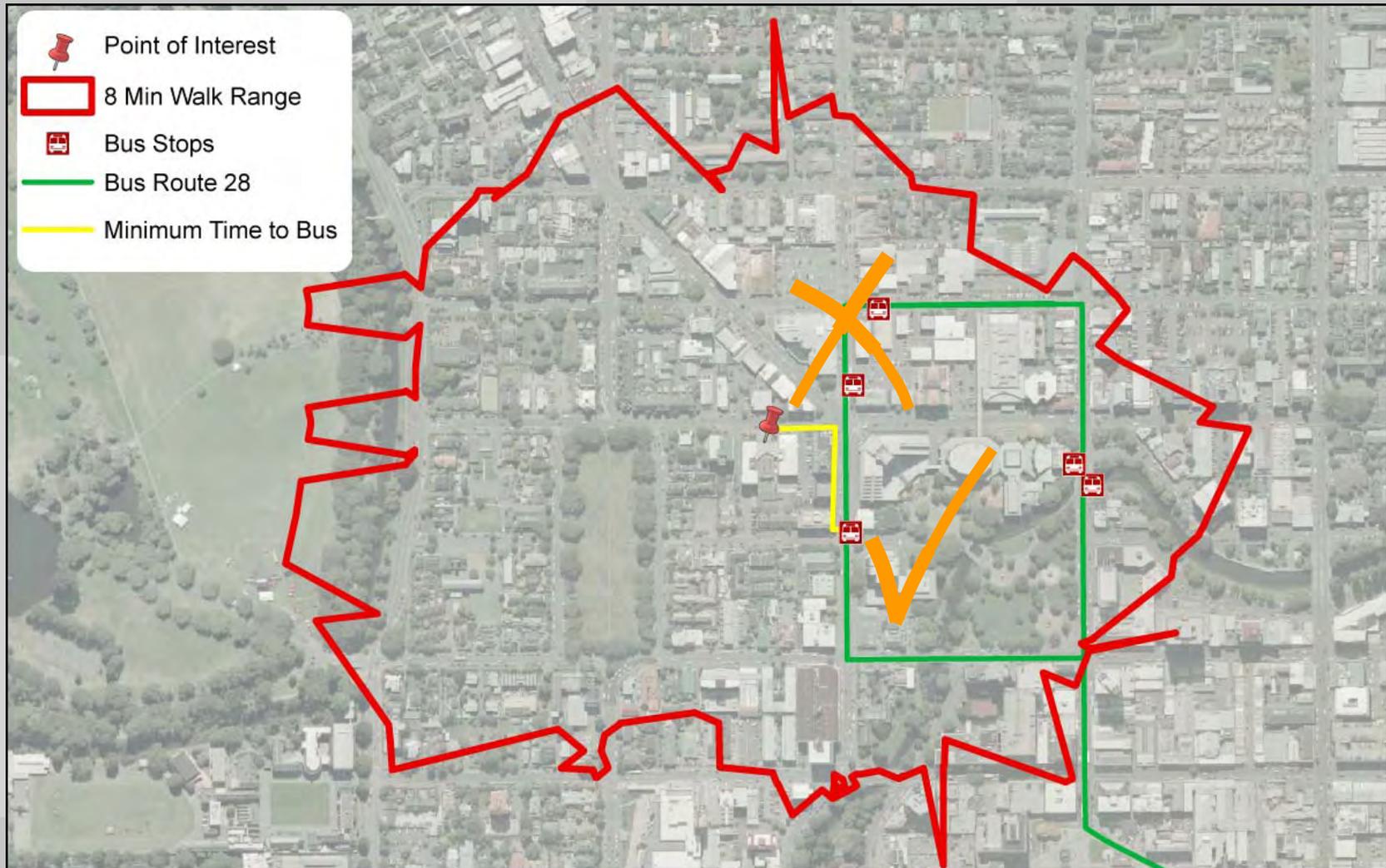
# 4. Solutions



# 4. Solutions



# 4. Solutions



Equivalent Doorstep Frequency calculations



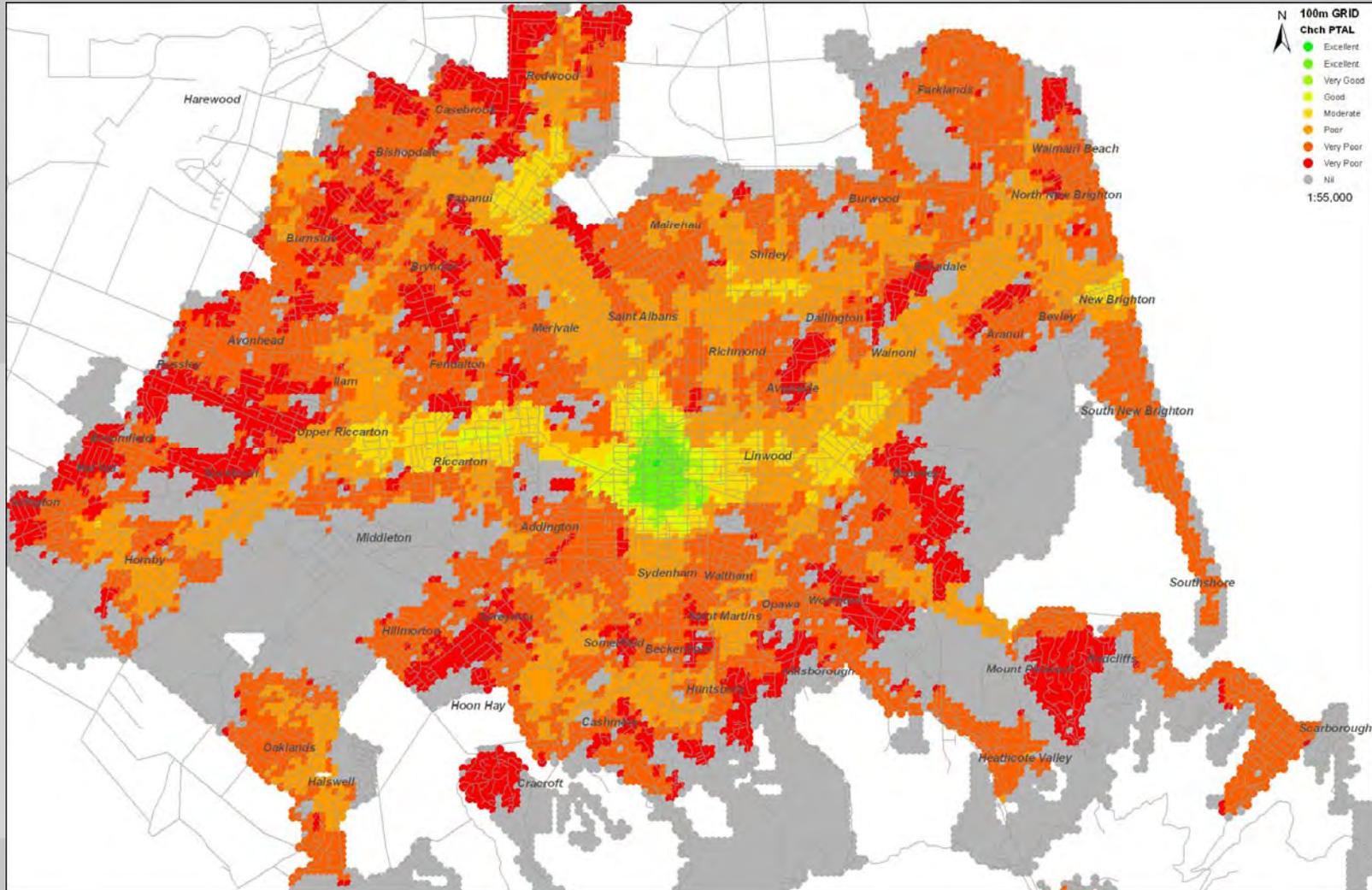
# 4. Solutions



# 4. Solutions

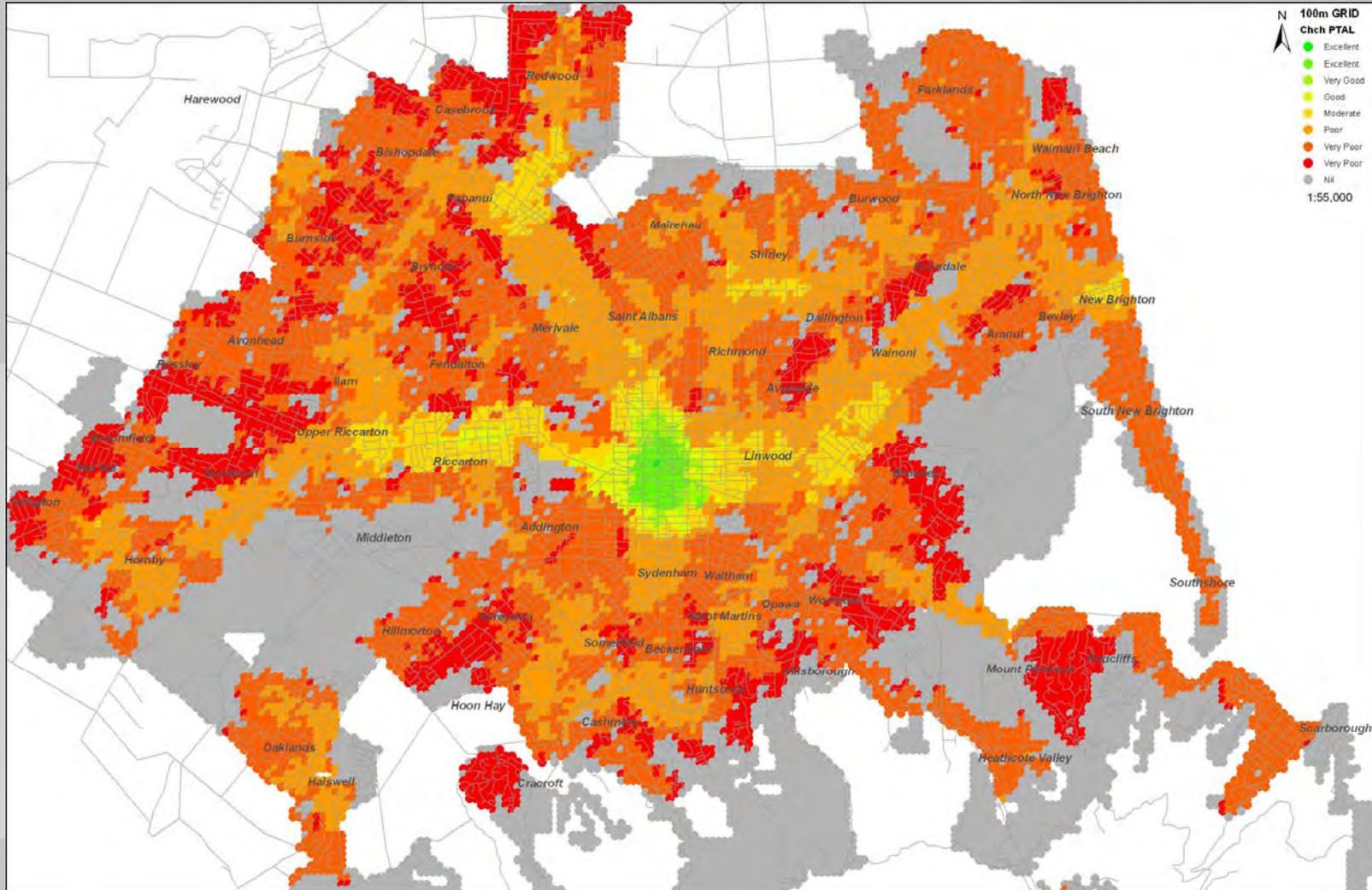


# 4. Solutions





# 4. Solutions





# 4. Solutions

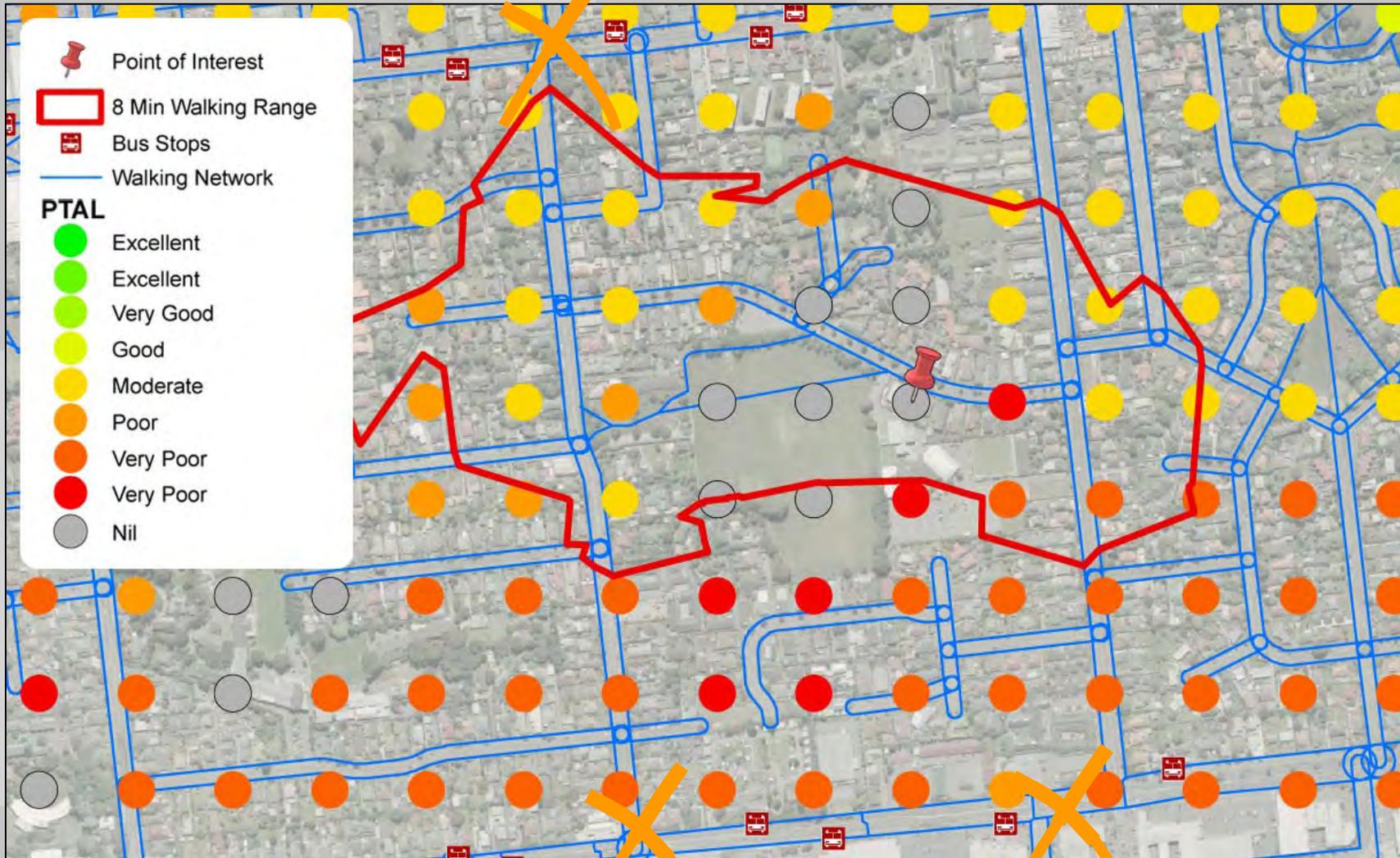


Christchurch, ECan RLTS measure of PT access, 400m to bus stop for subdivisions

# 4. Solutions



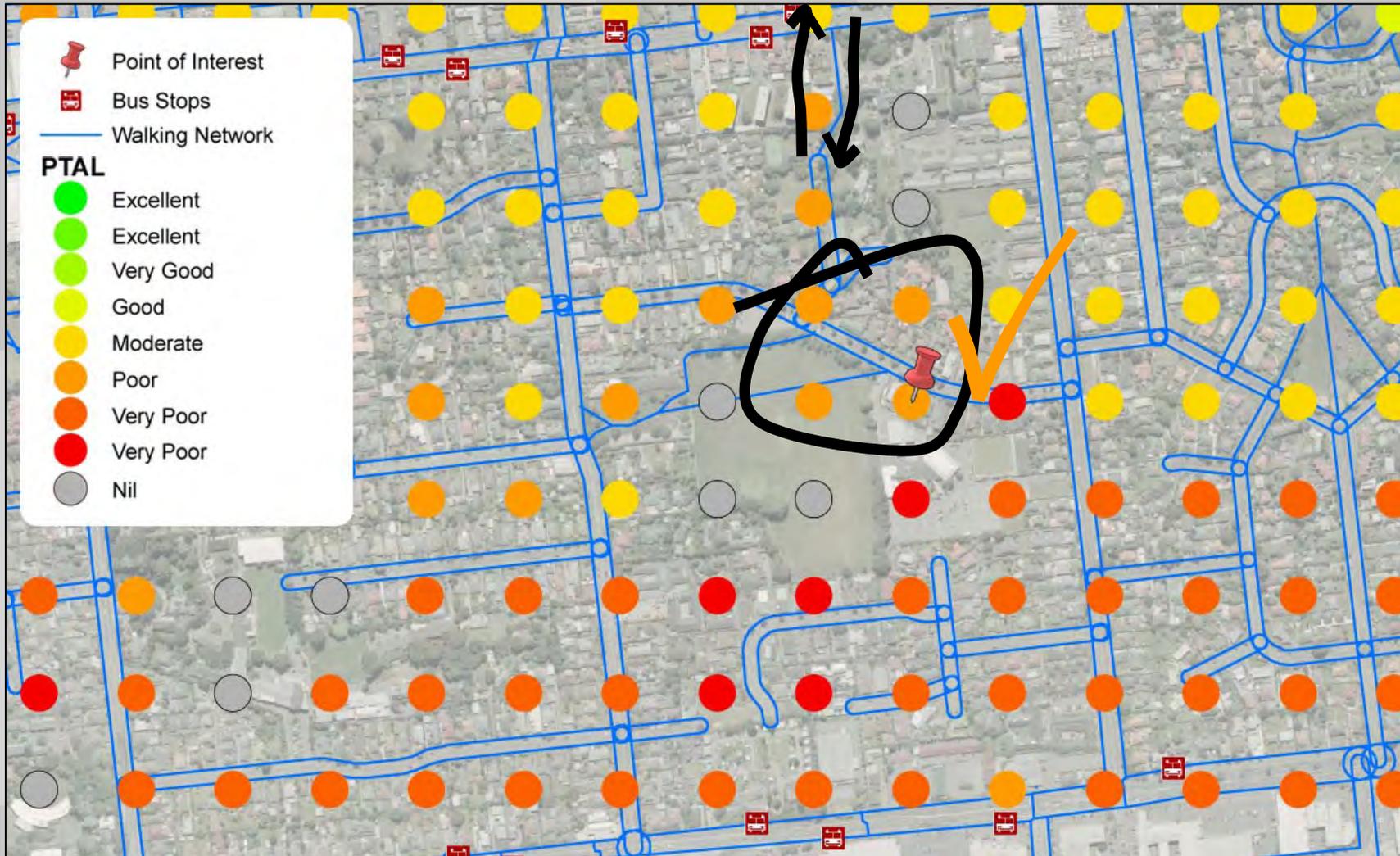
# 4. Solutions



# 4. Solutions



# 4. Solutions



Increase in public transport accessibility = 4 x Poor

# 4. Solutions

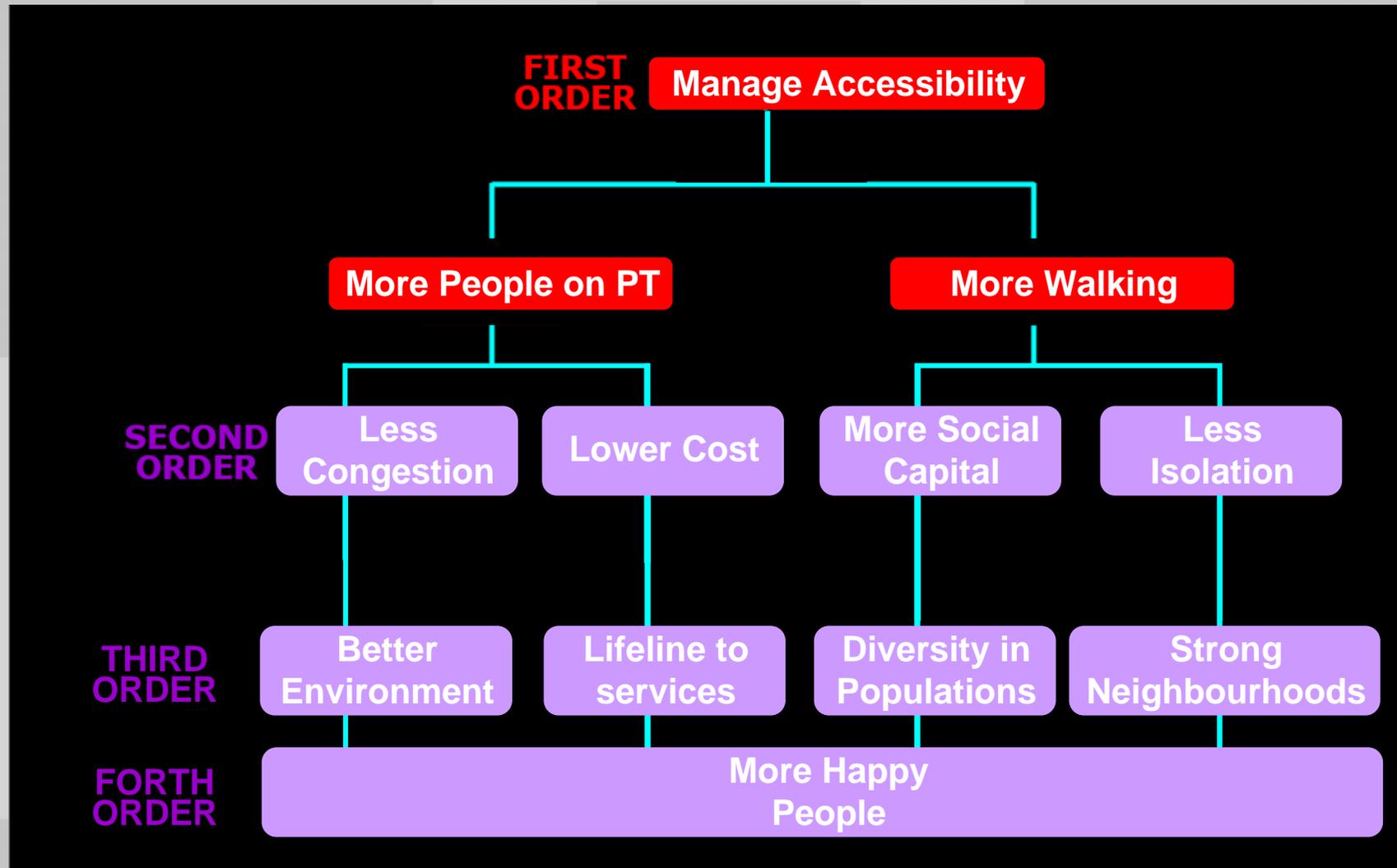


# 4. Solutions

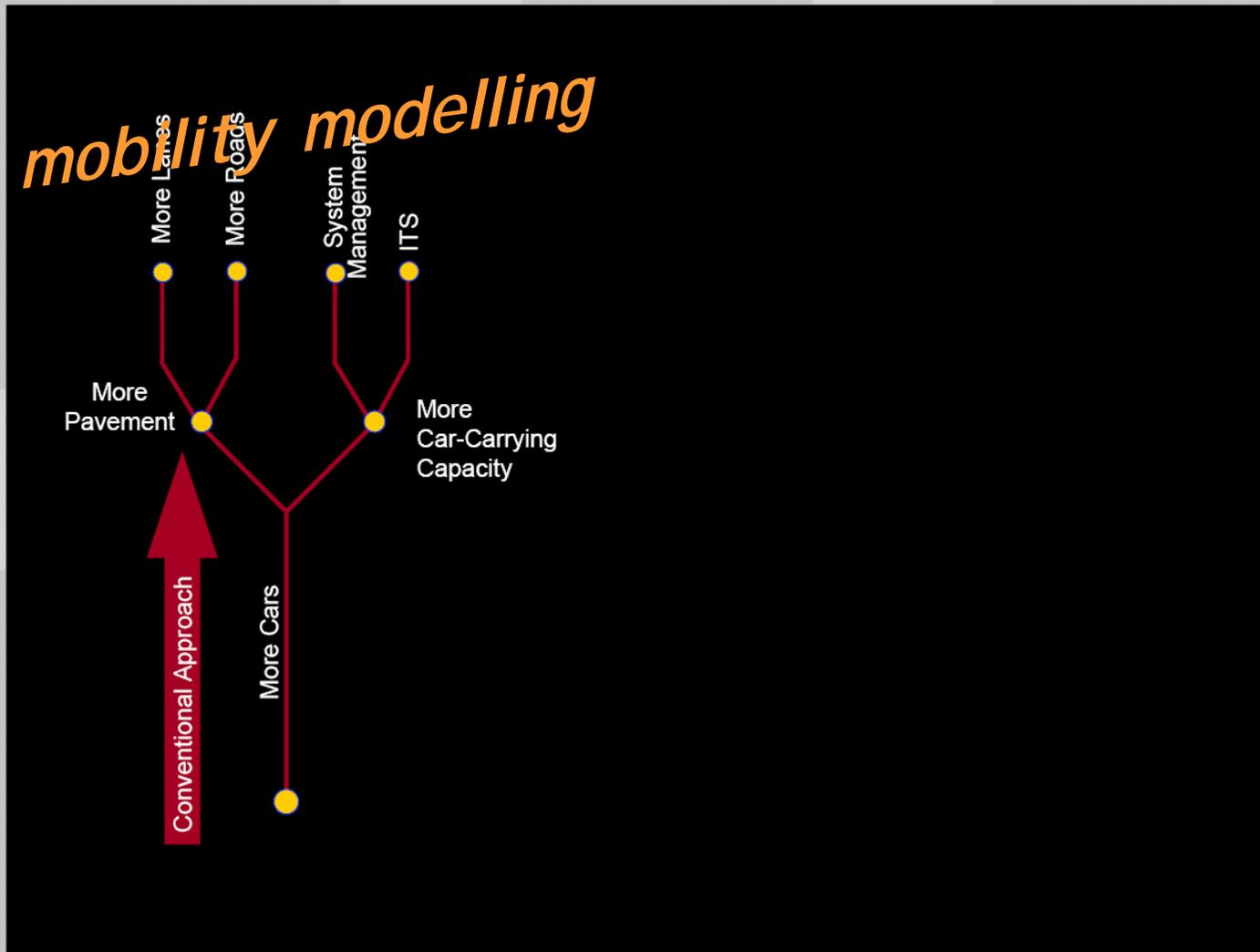


Increase in public transport accessibility = 3 x Poor, 3 x Very Poor

# 2. Benefits

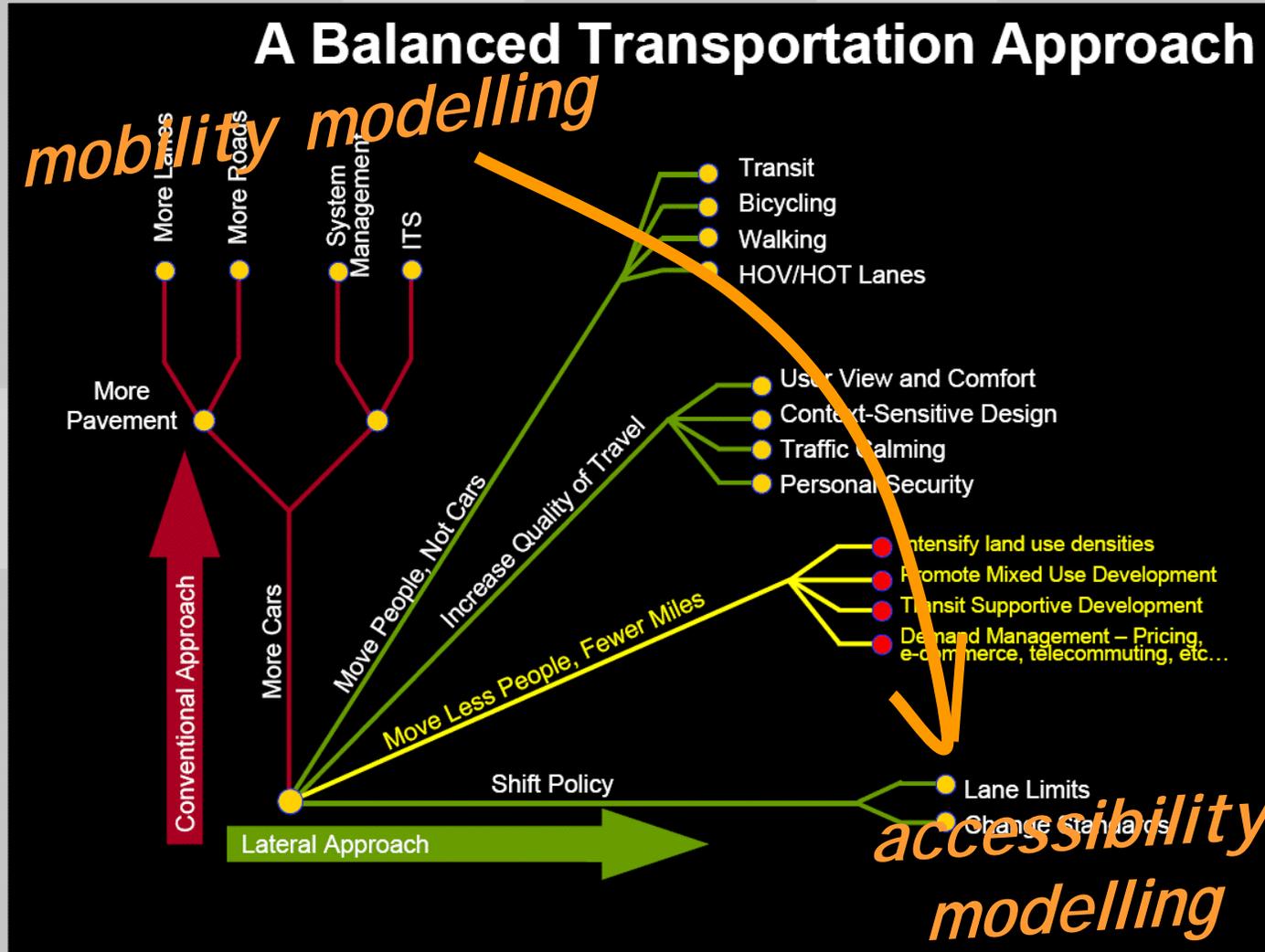


# 6. Future



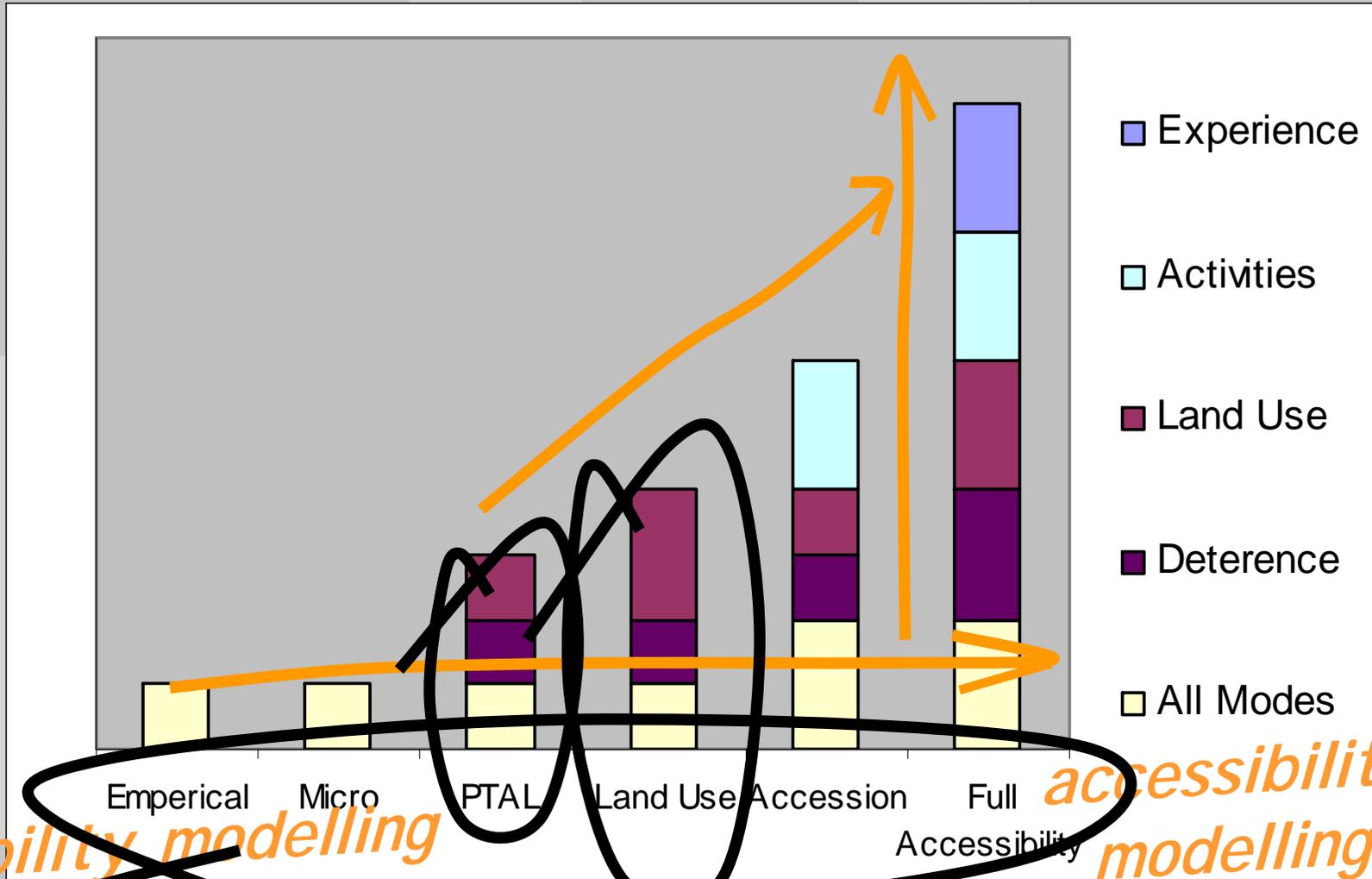
Source: Dan Burden, Walkable Communities, Inc.

# 6. Future



Source: Dan Burden, Walkable Communities, Inc.

# 6. Future



## 6. Future

- Other periods e.g. commuter
- Different walking speeds e.g. young, old
- Link with demographics – low income and low PT accessibility?
- Benchmark other NZ cities
- Create levels customised to NZ
- Link with policy – e.g. RLTS, LTCCP
- Use as part of other assessments e.g. ITA

# Summary

- Engineers are problem solvers ✓
- If you measure you manage ✓

*public transport*

Q. *“How can accessibility be measured?”*

A. *“Public Transport Accessibility Levels”* ✓

- Full Accessibility modelling is coming soon ✓



# Contact

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