

## **PEDESTRIANS FACILITIES**

### **Compact development**

Development where basic needs like shopping, offices, hospitals, are at walk able distance.

Compact development techniques advocated by smart growth and sustainable city initiatives include building within an already urbanized area, redeveloping on cleaned-up contaminated sites or 'brownfields', and cluster development on reduced-size lots. Such developments use less land area and help reduce travel distances, encourage walking and cycling, stimulate public transit, preserve open green spaces, wildlife habitat and farmland, and reduce impervious surface areas thereby improving drainage and water quality.

Based on its analysis of the 18 communities, the SEMCOG study concluded that compact development could produce many benefits by

- Reducing development in peripheral areas by 50%;
- "Saving" 12.7% of land from development;
- "Saving" 13.2% of farmland;
- "Saving" 11.9% of fragile environmental lands;
- Reducing local road costs by 11.9%;
- Reducing capital costs for water services by 15.1% and sewer services by 18.1%;
- Diverting 12,578 housing units from peripheral or rural areas to sites closer to existing development;
- Lowering housing costs overall by 6.4%; and
- Reducing annual local public-sector service costs by 3.2%

### **Pedestrian Problems**

- Overcrowding along narrow footpaths
- Difficulties in crossing the road at ground level
- Poor signage, and barriers to pedestrian movement
- An unwelcoming environment for the elderly and physically disabled

- Safety problems in relation to traffic and in areas that are poorly lit or badly maintained
- Noise and air pollution from traffic
- Unattractive streets and pedestrian links which lack character, identity and comfort (shade, seating, plants etc).

## **STRATEGY FOR PEDESTRIAN PLANNING**

### **Strategy**

A draft Strategy for Pedestrian Planning has been prepared as a basis for public consultation. The Strategy is based on two equally important principles: Strategy

### **Promote Local Walking**

- 'Walking' should be promoted as a key mode of sustainable transport. Better land use and pedestrian planning should allow most people to live or work within walking distance (say, up to 500 meters) of a wide range of local services such as shops, schools, recreation and community facilities;

### **Promote Pedestrian Access to Public Transport**

- When people have to make longer distance trips (e.g. to work, hospital or entertainment venue), they should be able to comfortably walk to public transport facilities, especially railways which are the most sustainable form of public transport.

### **Principle of pedestrians parking**

- **Linkage**
- **Safety**
- **Accessibility**
- **Comfort**
- **Attractiveness**