

Measure, understand and improve cities!

Visualizing pedestrian flows to improve inner-city quality in Delft using GPS-tracking technology

P5 - Graduation presentation Tine van Langelaar – 1367609 MSc4 Urbanism – 12 April 2011









How did you get on the chair you are sitting on right now?

CONTENTS

Problem definition

Aims graduation project

Research questions

Methodology

What draws people to a city centre?

Research projects: preparation and execution

Research projects: results and conclusions

Evaluation city centre

Tool

Recommendations and interventions

Follow-up research

Vrijenban (1) (4) Encounters with people who got lost

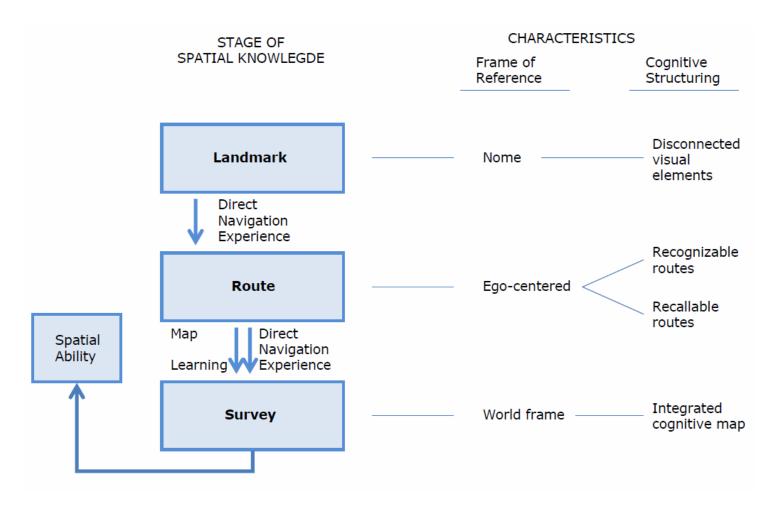
PROBLEM DEFINITION

Conroy-Dalton (2001):

"Wayfinding

is the act of travelling to a destination by a continuous, recursive process of making route-choices whilst evaluating previous spatial decisions against constant cognition of the environment"

Rafailaki, 2007

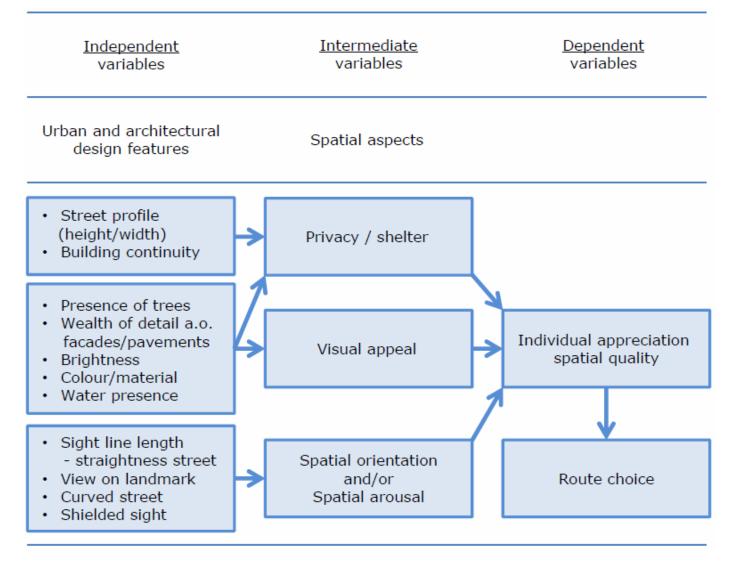


Three level model of acquiring spatial knowledge (Bovey and Stern, 1990)

PROBLEM DEFINITION

Different kind of people orientate themselves in different ways...

How?



Design features, spatial qualities and appreciation (Korthals Altes and Steffen, 1988)

PROBLEM DEFINITION

Wayfinding in Delft

Choice motives for routes:

- 60% spatial aspects
- 29% functional aspects
- 9% traffic liveability
- 2% network aspects

Perception of aspects at routes:

- 36% emotional responses
- 27% meaning
- 26% landmarks
- 11% problems of interpretation

Korthals Altes and Steffen, 1988

(What)

To better understand how people navigate in cities ...

(Why)

... in order to develop recommendations for urban planning and design ...

(Who)

... to make city visits more enjoyable, engaging and involving for pedestrians.

(How)

(i) Checklist good public space (ii) Tool (iii) Strategic spatial design interventions

AIMS GRADUATION PROJECT

What?

Why?

Who?

How?







Street life: Oude Delft, July 2010

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Which strategic spatial design interventions can improve public space for the slow traffic network in order to retain city visitors in the city centre of Delft?

Main research question

What are criteria for successful public spaces looking at pedestrians walking in city centres?

What is the current quality of the streets and built environment in the city centre of Delft?

Do pedestrians (visitors/tourists, city centre inhabitants and neighbourhood residents) use the public space in the city centre of Delft differently?

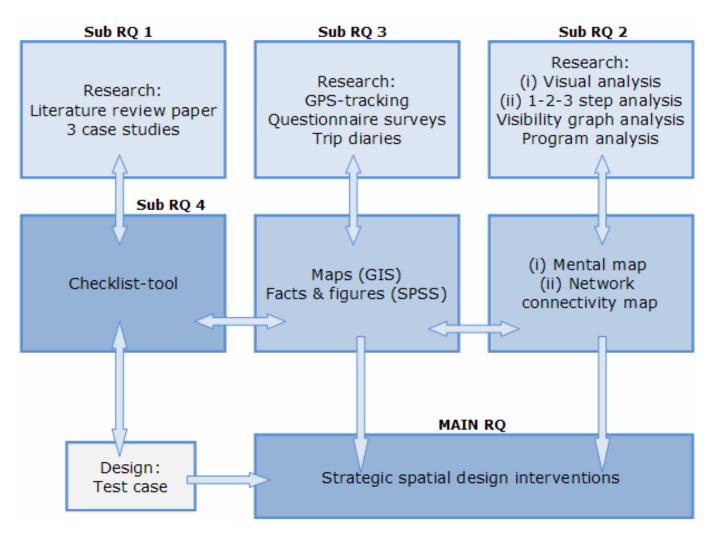
How can the criteria for successful public spaces, the analysis of the current situation and the conclusions of how people use the city centre be embedded in strategic spatial (navigational) recommendations for the city centre of Delft?

1st sub-research question

2nd research question

3rd sub-research question

4th sub-research question



Relation between research questions and end products

GPS-track from Phoenix garage (November 2009)

METHODOLOGY

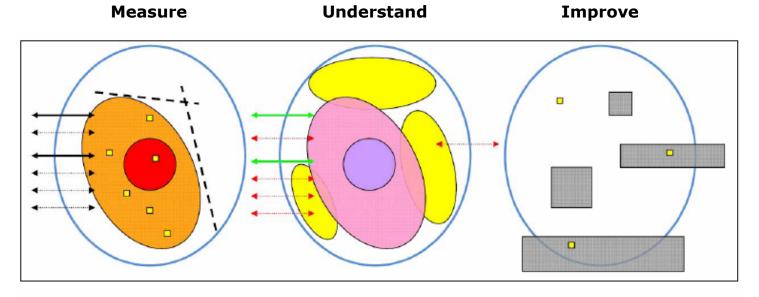


GPS device Qstarz BT-Q1000X Travel recorder

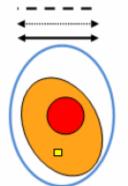
METHODOLOGY

"If you cannot measure it, you cannot improve it"

Lord Kelvin,19th century



Legend



Walking boundaries Non-used streets Used streets

City centre area

Central shopping district with the Grote Markt

Destinations

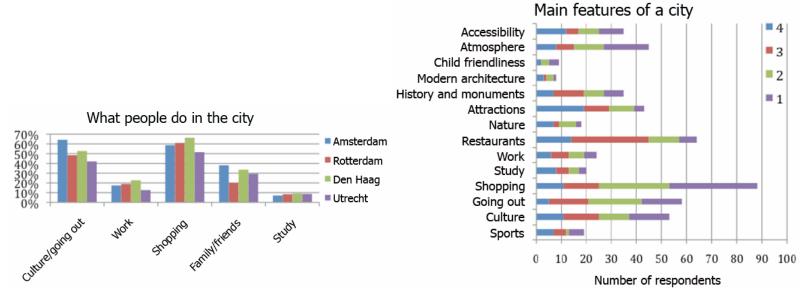


Streets with good spatial and/or programmatic qualities Streets with bad spatial and/or programmatic qualities

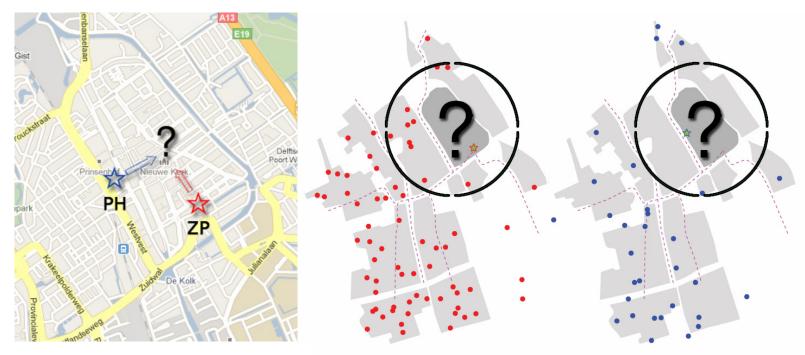
Living areas

Central shopping district with the Grote Markt

Black holes (unused streets) Interesting places



Why do people visit inner cities? And what do people like best? (Van Santen, 2008)



Following pedestrians from the **Phoenix** and **Zuidpoort** garage

The research shows a gap in the collected data...

RESEARCH PREPARATION AND EXECUTION

"Tracking Delft 1"

Wednesday 18 – Saturday 21 November 2009

Arriving in the city centre by car

Leaving the Phoenix and Zuidpoort garage as a pedestrian

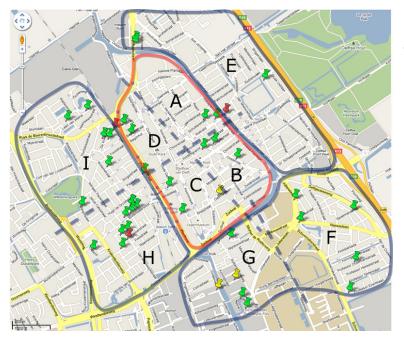


Posters and flyers in DOK (public library)



Students transferring GPS-data to laptops

Following city centre inhabitants and neighbourhood inhabitants



Household legend:



2 adults

1 adult + child(ren)

1 adult

RESEARCH PREPARATION AND EXECUTION

2010

Following

city centre and neighbourhood inhabitants

"Tracking Delft 2"

Monday 26 April – Monday 3 May



Statistics: Trip duration of pedestrians leaving the Phoenix and Zuidpoort garage



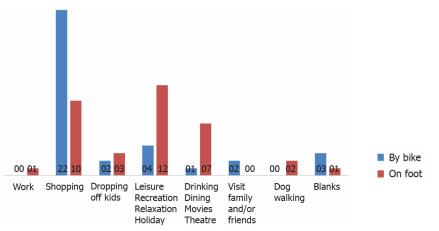
GIS: cleaned GPS-trips Phoenix and Zuidpoort garage > **Use** and **non-use** of streets (Black dots = **trips** and green dots = **destinations**)

RESEARCH RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

"Tracking Delft 1"

Arriving in the city centre by car

Leaving the Phoenix and Zuidpoort garage as a pedestrian



Statistics: Destinations and transportation mode (slow network)



GIS: cleaned GPS-trips city centre inhabitants > **Use** and **non-use** of streets Houses, destinations and trips

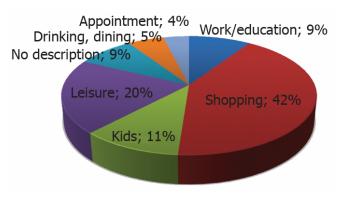
EVALUATION CC RESEARCH TOOL RESULT/CONCL

RESEARCH **RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS**

City centre

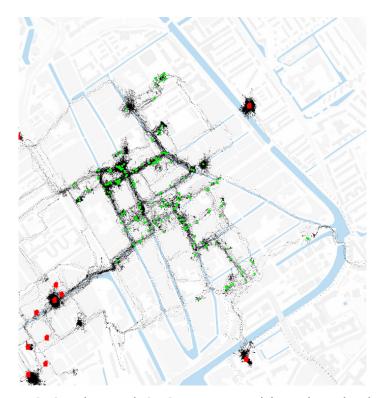
inhabitants

"Tracking Delft 2"





Statistics: Destinations and transportation mode





GIS: cleaned GPS-trips neighbourhood inhabitants > **Use** and **non-use** of streets **Houses**, **destinations** and **trips**

PROBLEM/AIM METH RESEARCH Q PEOI

METHODOLOGY PEOPLE IN CC

RESEARCH PREP/EXECUTE RESEARCH RESULT/CONCL EVALUATION CC TOOL

INTERVENTIONS FOLLOW-UP

RESEARCH

RESULTS AND

CONCLUSIONS

Neighbourhood

inhabitants

"Tracking Delft 2"



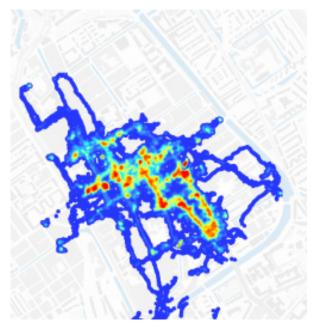
Synthesis map **used** and **non-used** streets

RESEARCH RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions



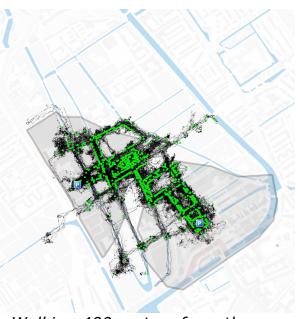
Quality perception inhabitants (TD2)



Density analysis (TD1: Friday)



Destinations, shopping streets, non-used streets and living areas



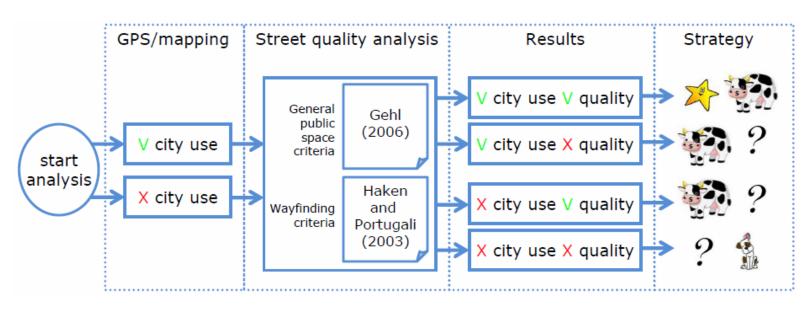
Walking 400 meters from the garages

Conclusions additional analyses

Multi method evaluation

TOOL

From city use towards strategic spatial design interventions



GPS-flowchart

prioritize divest. high Market Growth invest kill low high ow Market Share

BCG-matrix model

TOOL

BCG-matrix:

Star

= hold strategy

Cash cow

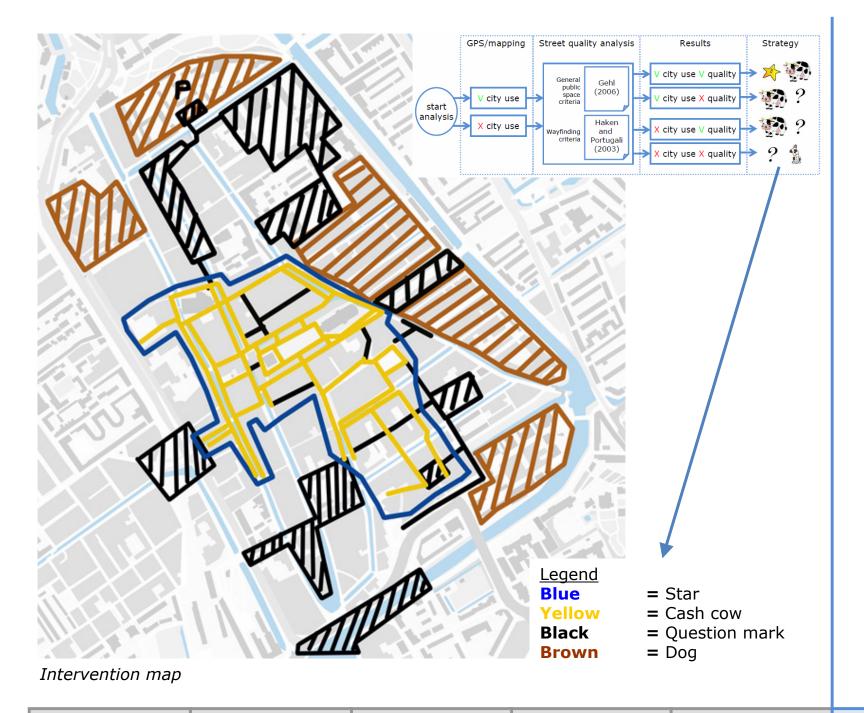
= harvest strategy

Question mark

= build strategy

Dog

= divest strategy

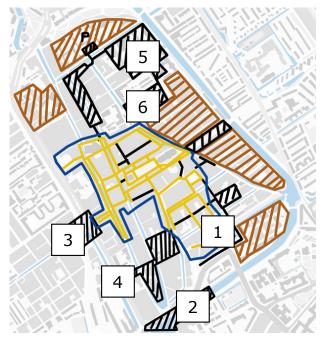


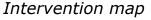
RECOMMENDATIONS
AND
INTERVENTIONS

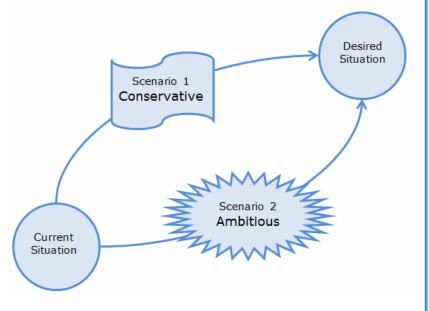
City centre scale

What are the:

- Stars
- Cash cows
- Question marks
- Dogs







Conservative and ambitious interventions (Nieuwenhuis, 2008)

Question marks: Intervention areas (in black on the map)

Conservative interventions

- 1. Shopping centre (Zuidpoort, Beestenmarkt)
- 2. Zuidwal
- 3. Spoorzone Bolwerk

Ambitious interventions

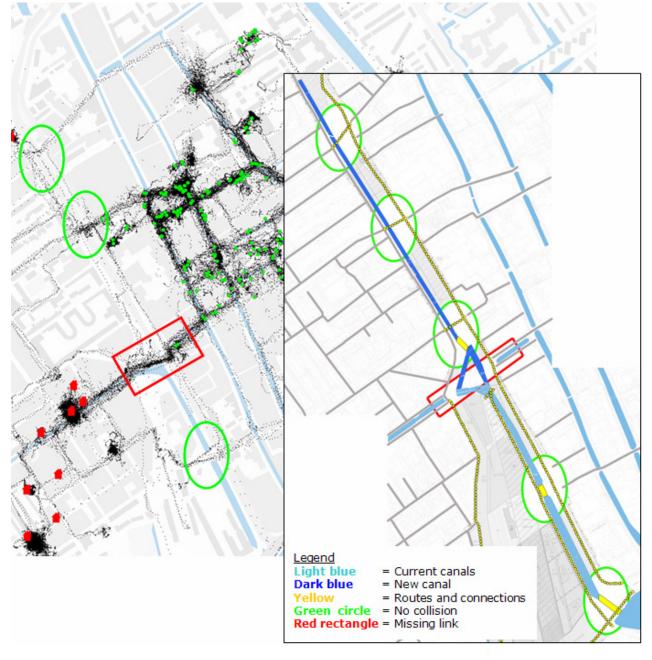
- 4. Barbarasteeg / Breestraat / Gasthuisplaats / Army Museum
- 5. Paardenmarkt / Gasthuisplaats / Ypenstraat
- 6. Doelentuin / Voorstraat / Nieuwe Langendijk

RECOMMENDATIONS AND INTERVENTIONS

District and street scale

What are the:

- Stars
- Cash cows
- Question marks
- Dogs



City use of neighbourhood inhabitants (left) and future connections by Spoorzone Delft (right)

RESEARCH

PREP/EXECUTE

RESEARCH RESULT/CONCL **EVALUATION CC** TOOL

INTERVENTIONS FOLLOW-UP

RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERVENTIONS

District and street

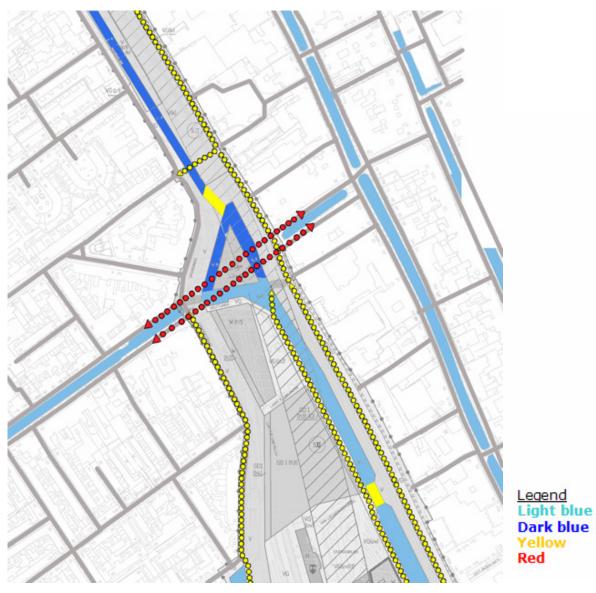
Conservative intervention: 3. Spoorzone -

Bolwerk

AND

scale

23 27



New land use plan with connectivity proposal slow network

RECOMMENDATIONS AND INTERVENTIONS

District and street scale

Conservative intervention:
3. Spoorzone - Bolwerk

- = Current canals
- = New canal
- = Routes and connections
- = Proposed link







Gasthuisplaats



and Ypenstraat = parking







Example of an urban farm, artisan and organic products

RECOMMENDATIONS

INTERVENTIONS

District and street

5. Paardenmarkt /

Gasthuisplaats /

AND

scale

Ambitious intervention:

Ypenstraat





A participant who did all trips by bike

A participant who did all trips by car

		06 GENDER		
		Male	Female	Total
DAY	Wednesday	6	12	18
	Thursday	17	29	46
	Friday	13	21	34
	Saturday	9	7	16
Total		45	69	114

Example of a cross tabulation: day and gender

FOLLOW-UP RESEARCH

Examples:

- Mobility

- SPSS software

time

Movement Patterns Households Delft (2010)

Delft University of Technology (2010)

Tracking Delft 2



Pedestrian movement, neighbourhood inhabitants, Delft, 2010