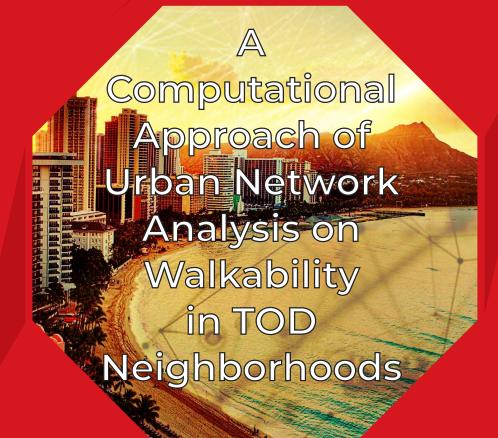
SPARKING OFF WALKABILITY



GREAT STREETS WALKABILITY

WALKABILITY PARAMETERS

For the New Urbanists, the solution to today's issues is not the American suburban model but rather the traditional walkable neighborhood of the past that is compact, walkable, and at human scale (a model that is more common in Europe), as stipulated in Principles 11 and 12 of their charter: "Neighborhoods should be compact, pedestrian-friendly, and mixed-use," and "many activities of daily living should be within walking distance" ("The Chapter of The New Urbanism").

WALKABILITY

Specks claims that four conditions must be simultaneously fulfilled to get people to walk rather than drive:

4 CONDITIONS:

A PROPER REASON TO WALK (BALANCE OF USES)



A SAFE WALK (REALITY & PERCEPTION)



A COMFORTABLE (SPACE & ORIENTATION)



AN INTERESTING WALK (SIGN OF HUMANITY)



Jane Jacobs claims, streets are an important part of the built form. She notes, "Streets and their sidewalks, the main public spaces of a city are its most vital organs.(...) If a city's streets look interesting, the city looks interesting; if they look dull, the city looks dull" (1961, 30). She argues that what makes a city vibrant is busy street life, or what she calls the "The ballet of the good city sidewalk" (1961, 50). There are also valuable things they "serve as locations of public expression" (Jacobs, Allan 1993). From his survey of more than 40 cities around the world, Allan Jacobs was able to sum up the most distinguishable qualities of good streets to consider when planning walkable environment and designing street network:



Americans don't walk a lot: only 9% of their trips are made by foot whereas it represents 36% in Sweden, for example (Pucher 2003).

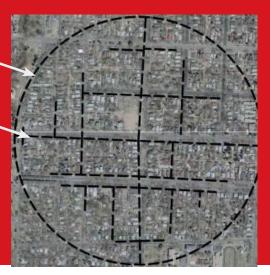
WALKABILITY

The five-minute walk or the quarter-mile pedestrian shed is commonly accepted as being the comfortable walking distance someone is willing to walk. In fact, the concept is not an idea of the New Urbanism movement since Clarence Perry used the notion when conceptualizing "The Neighborhood Unit" (in 1929) with a church, school, and shops, and bounded by major streets (Lerman 2015). His diagram shows a mix of uses, narrow streets, and short walking distances.

The conventional suburban model of development provides very little connectivity from the residences to the places of business making it very auto-dependent.



The traditional neighborhood includes a high level of connectivity allowing actual walk distances to nearly meet the 1/4 mile radius.



The problem with the ¼ mile radius circle is that the distances between two points on a plane are given as a straight-line distance (also called Euclidean or "as the crow flies" distance), which means that it does not take into account safety rules and obstacles:

- · Properly connected
- · Without barriers
- · Without gaps
- · Ample width
- Landscape
- Lighting
- Signage
- Paved

DROPPED CIRCLE:

1/4 MILE RADIUS

ACTUAL 1/4
MILE TRAVELED

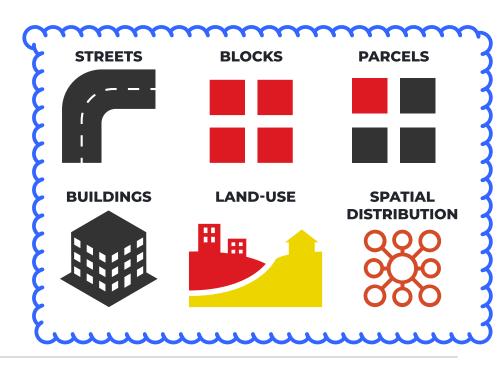
DISTANCES

COMPUTATIONAL APPLICATION

It is quite challenging to provide a coherent review of configurational studies of the built environment since the material leaps over the multiple disciplines in several fields.

- ARCHITECTURE
- ENVIRONMENTAL COGNITION
- TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH
- PLANNING
- URBAN GEOGRAPHY

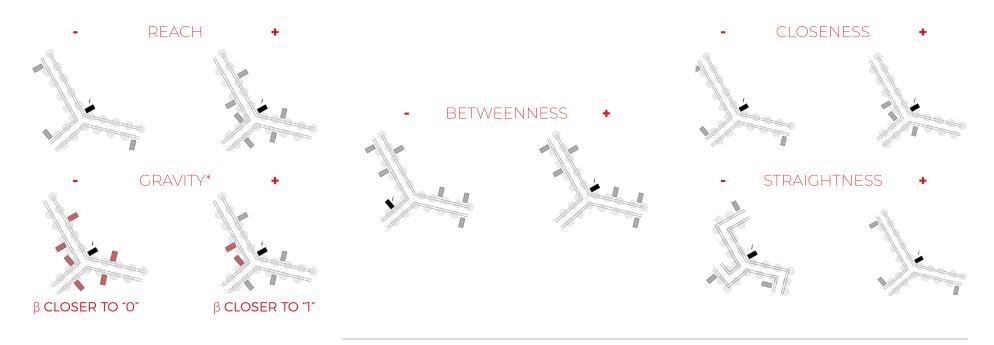
LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY



"Even the most outstanding individual buildings or public spaces can fail to be appropriate for their users if the spatial configuration around the projects disincentivizes their workings" (Jan Gehl 2010).

UNA - METHODS - INDEX

The biggest advantage of Graph theory is that it can be applied by the use of very little data and easily improved from previous results. Hence it is very easy to apply Graph theory to select which spaces to develop.



* Beta **\beta** values that are higher (closer to 1) indicate stronger aversion towards walking distance.

QUANTITATIVE

QUALITATIVE

ANALYSIS PROCESS FRAMEWORK















TYPE	DATA

TYPE STRUCTURE THE DATA

TYPE LINK DATA & GEOMETRY

TYPE KNOWLEDGE

FORM VISUALIZATION

FORM DATA BASE TABLE

FORM 2D GEOMETRIES FORM QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

PROCESS MINE / GATHER

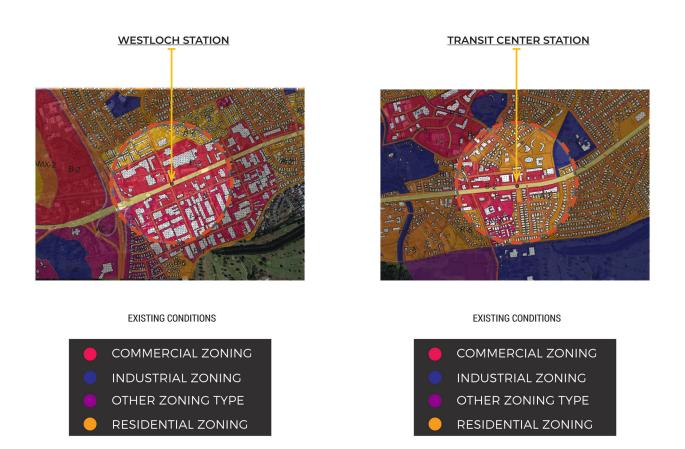
PROCESS CLASSIFY / FILTER

PROCESS CONNECT/ SEQUENCE

PROCESS EVALUATE / UNDERSTAND

WAIPAHU

WAIPAHU - TOD 1/4 MILE



DATA ORGANIZATION

	<u>BUILDINGS</u>											
Name Coordinate X Y Z		ite	Category: ASSISTED LIVING, FOOD, RETAIL, RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS,	Lot size	Building size	Building Height	Building Zoning	FAR	Year Built	Property Value	# Bedroom	# People
		Υ	Z	HEALTH, RESIDENTIAL, BEAUTY, GOVERNMENT, GAS STATION, COMMUNITY, PARKS, ENTER- TAINMENT, BRIDGES, LIBRARY, DAYCARE, PUBLIC HOUSING.								

RAIL									
name	х	у	Z	Rail#					
BUS									
Stop#	х	у	z	Bus#	BusRoute				

		BIKE RACKS				
	Rac		х	у	z	# of Racks
INTERSECTIONS		PARKING				

<u>INTERSECTIONS</u>							
Name	х	у	z				

				- / 11	111110	
	Name or Type	х	у	z	Public or Private	Count of Stall #
]	Street Structure Parking lot Residential					

TAX PARCELS									
ТМК	х	у	z	Size	Zoning	Max Height	FAR	owner	

PROVIDING QUANTITATIVE MATERIALS ON WAIPAHU THROUGH A COMPUTATIONAL MODEL ANALYSIS.

BY DOING THIS ANALYSIS WE EXPECT TO SHOW THE USAGE AND VALIDITY OF OUR COMPUTATIONAL MODEL IN THIS TYPE OF URBAN DESIGN STUDIES

RESIDENTIAL TO MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION



"Fostering more options to compete with driving as the preferred means of getting around is a primary purpose of TOD"

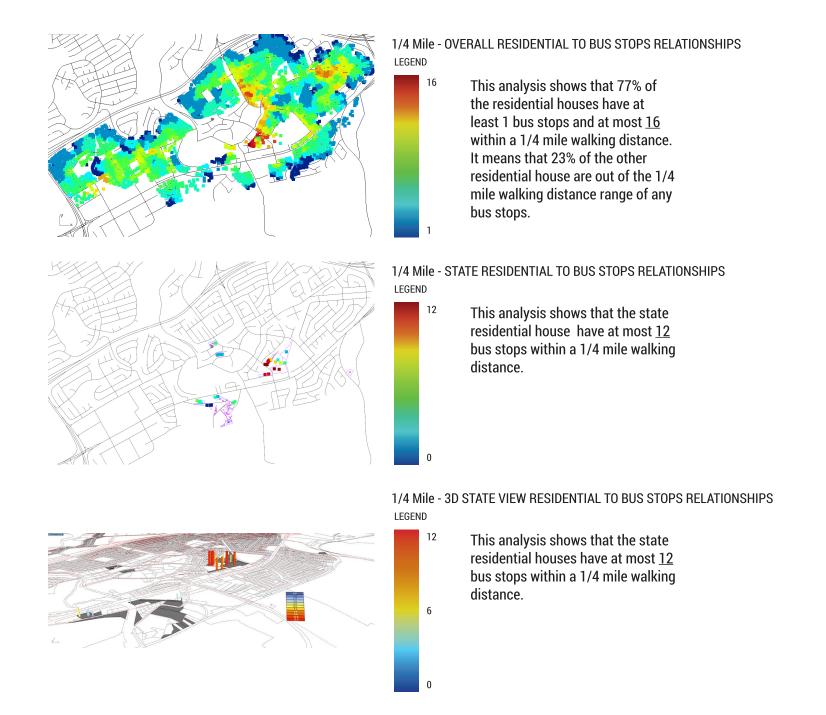


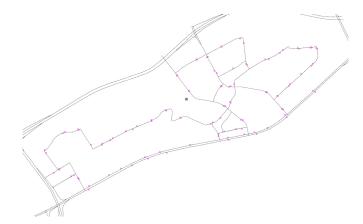






PARKING

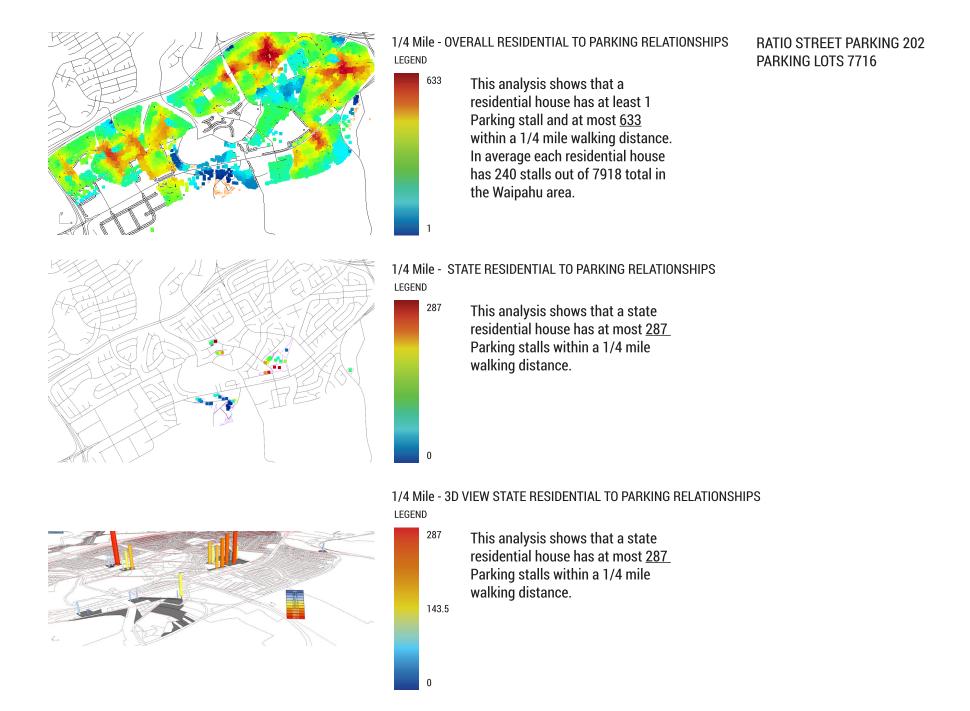


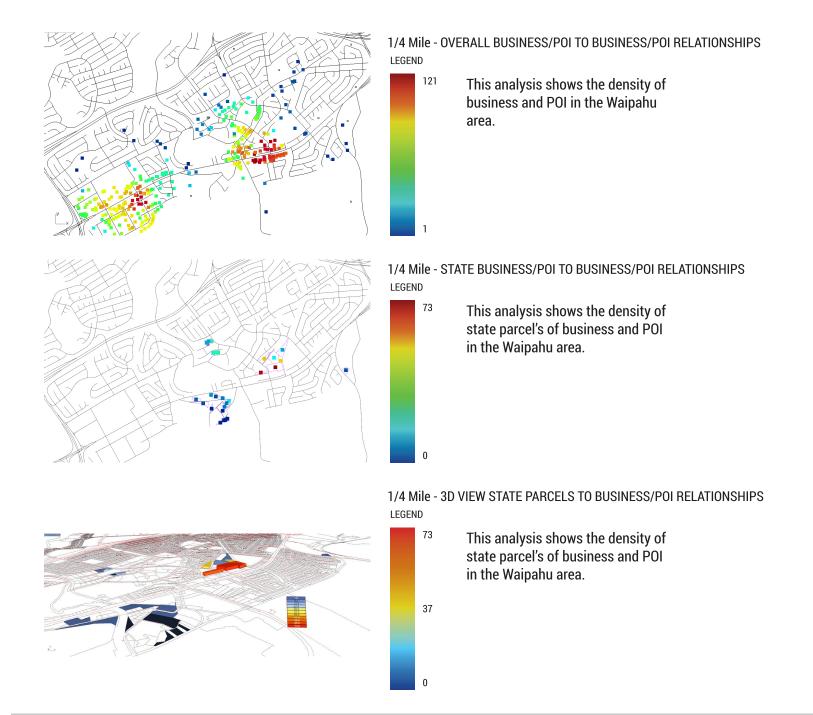


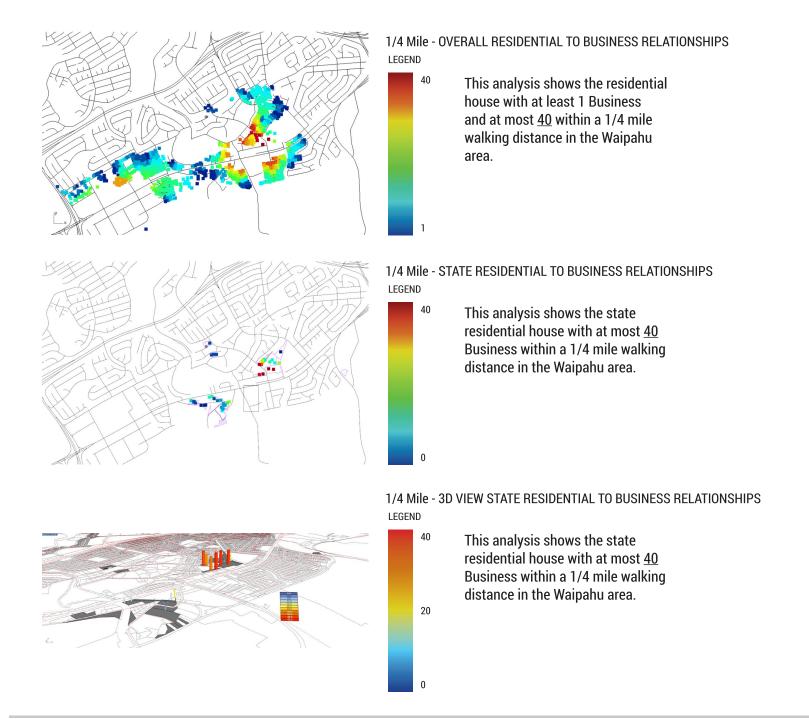
WAIPAHU BUS ROUTES

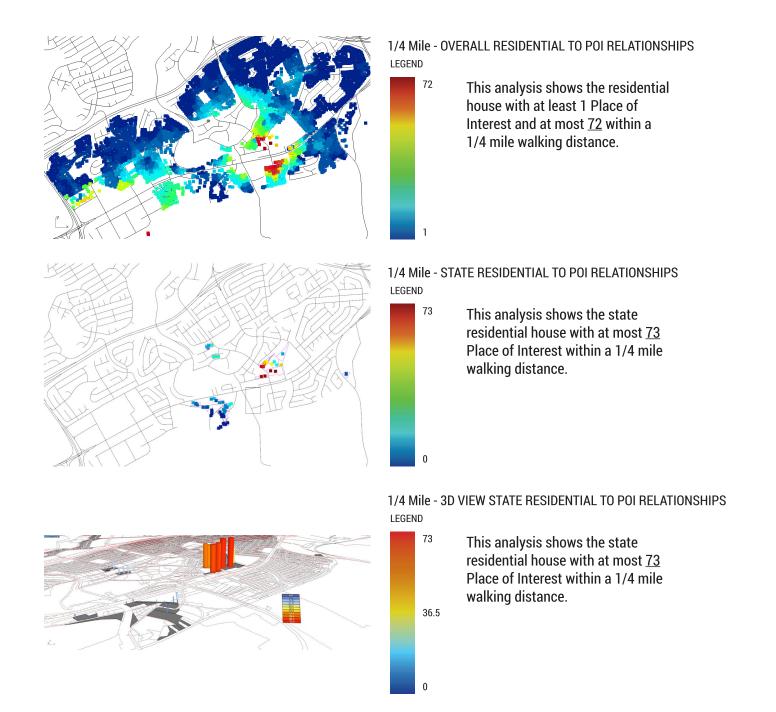
TOTAL BUS ROUTE LENGTH: 1603938.97 FT OR 303 MILES

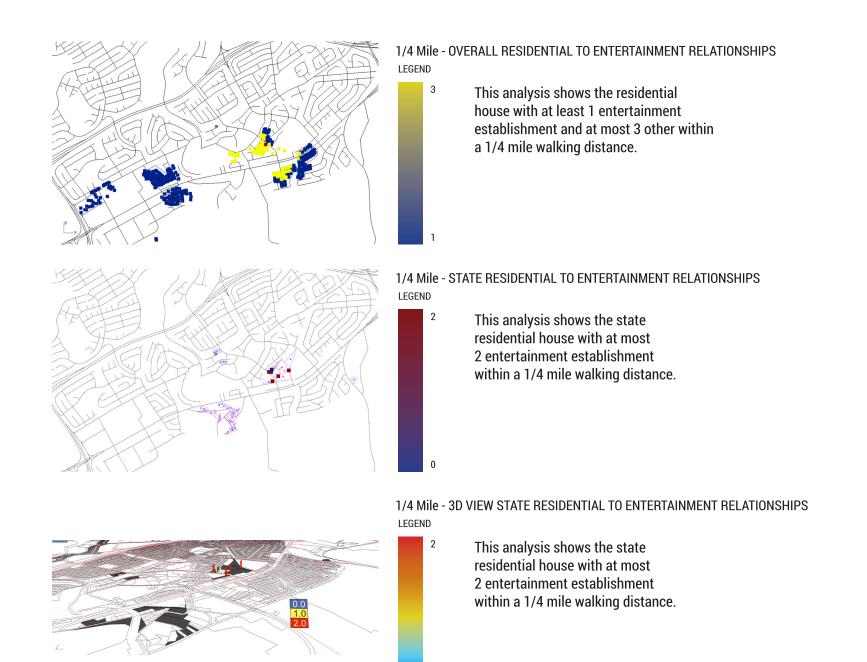
BUS STOPS ARE REACHED BY 77% OF TOTAL RESIDENTIAL HOUSES 23% ARE NOT WITHIN REACH OF 1 BUS STOPS WITHIN 1/4 MILE

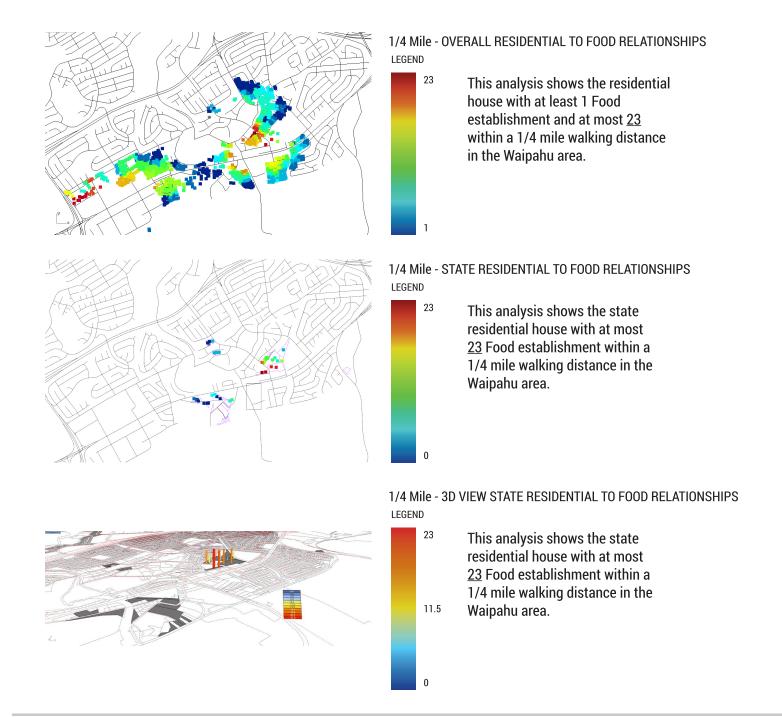


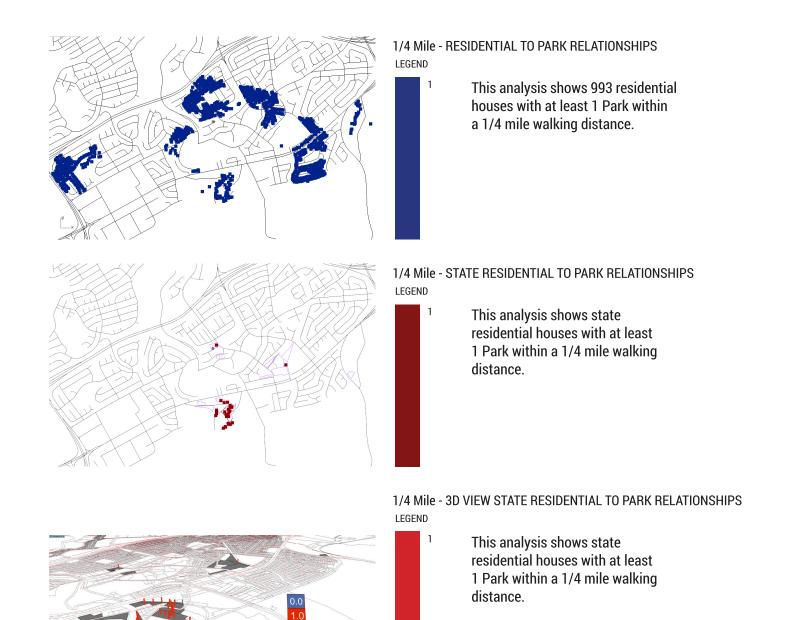














GENERAL THEORY FOR WALKABILITY

Useful Safe Comfortable Interesting

Skinny Streets

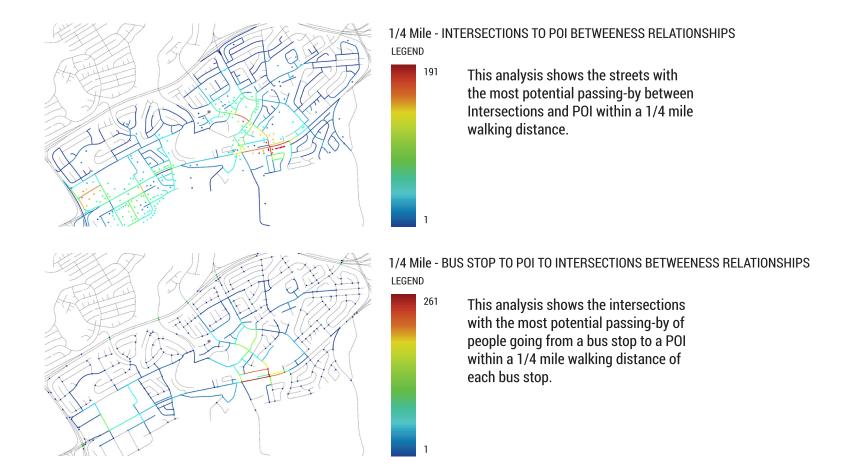
Narrow streets that reduce speeding, vehicle crashes, street construction cost, pedestrian crossing distances

Shared Streets

Widened streets for a single plane with reduced speed limits that allows pedestrians to move freely.

Prioritizes pedestrian and bike networks . . . not cars





PUBLIC HOUSING

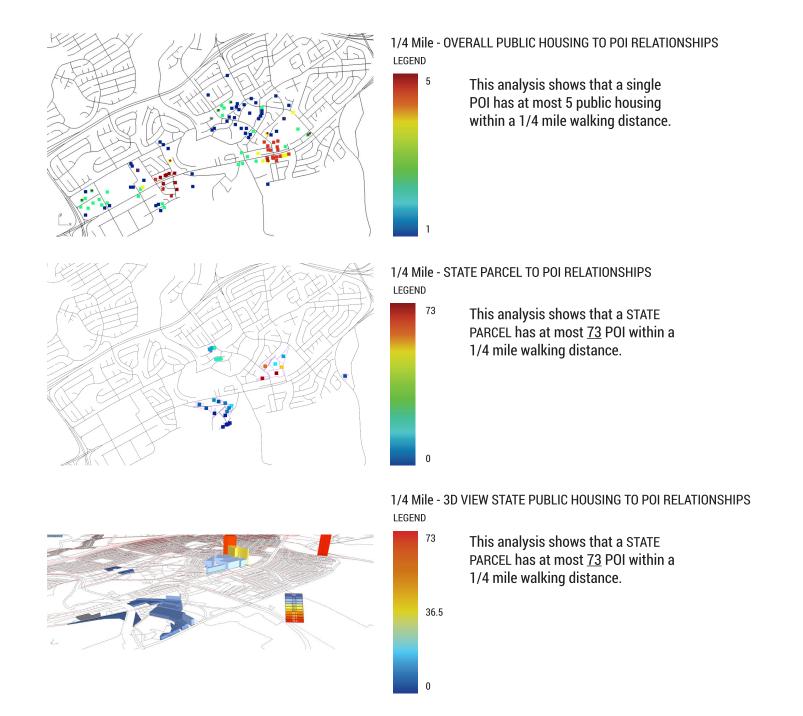


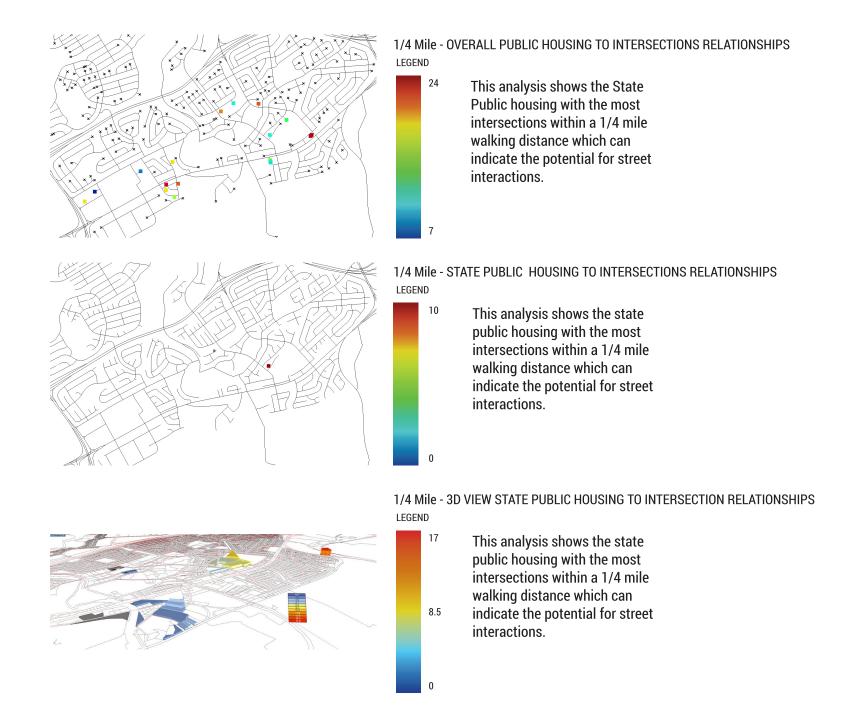


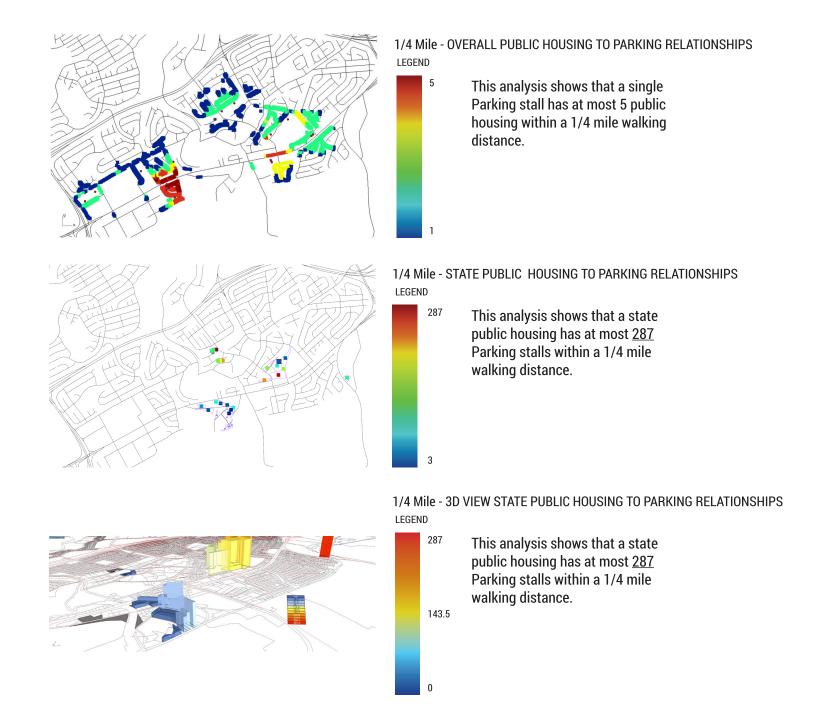
https://www.apartments.com/kamalu-hoolulu-elderly-housing-waipahu-hi/b1f1bv9/

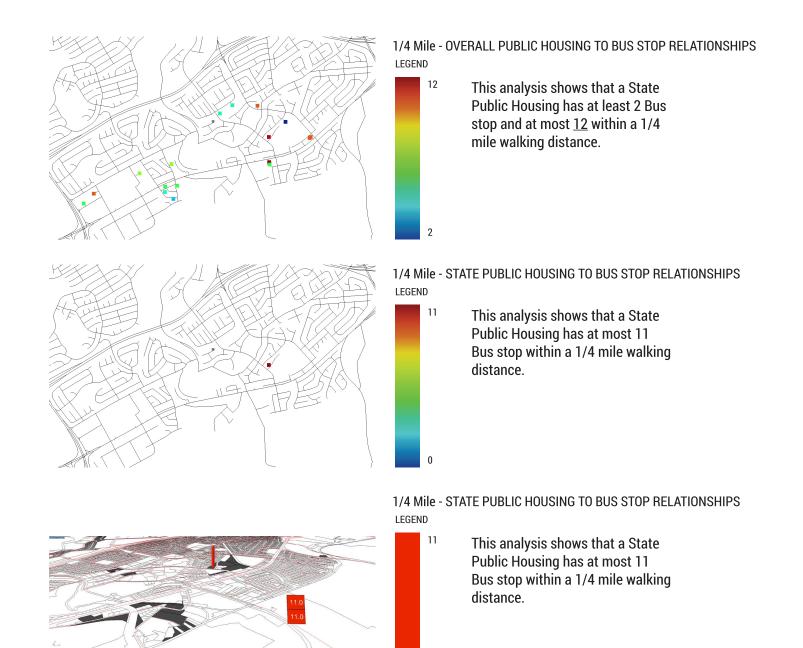
The existing Hoolulu and Kamalu public housing in the Pouhala TOD should be renovated through Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) rather than demolishing and reconstructing the buildings.

The State TOD Strategic Plan describes plans to demolish Hawai'i Public Housing Authority (HPHA) elderly housing projects Hoolulu and Kamalu in Waipahu.

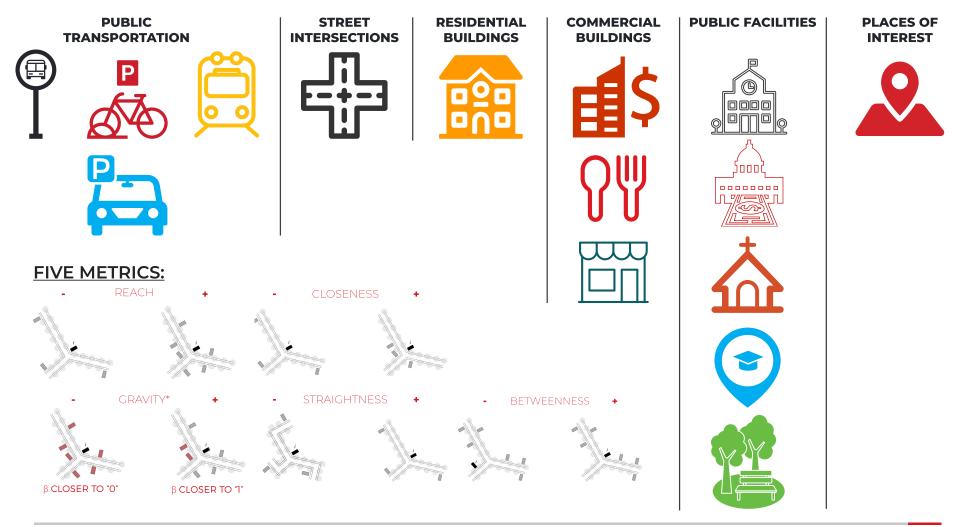








DISCUSSION: FOCUS OF THIS ANALYSIS



DISCUSSION:

ADDITIONAL DATA NEEDED TO ENRICH THE ANALYSIS:









THANK YOU

This computational analysis on walkability in Waipahu Transit Oriented Development (TOD) neighborhoods is supported by State of Hawaii Office of Planning and developed in collaboration with University of Hawaii Community Design Center (UHCDC).