

# COST TU 1002 – WG 2

Template for Accessibility  
Questionnaire

17-18 Feb 2011 Break-out groups

# DAY 1 Break-out groups

- Group 1: What is the planning context?
- Group 2: What are the planning goals?
- Group 3: What are the characteristics of the instrument?
- Group 4: Who are the end-users and how do they use the tool?

# Group 1: What is the planning context?

- Level/ scale/ geography: international, national, regional, local, neighbourhood
- Type: transport, urban planning
- Governance context: key actors, legal/ advisory requirements to assess accessibility
  - Urban/ transport planning process
  - Top-down/ bottom up processes
- Consequence of a different agenda: sustainability, climate change, 'peak oil', low energy development pathways
- Which way the plan guarantees the public “demands”

## Group 2. What are the planning goals?

- What are the questions that this instrument is addressing?
- What are the different stakeholder perspectives?
  - Public perspective:
    - Secure speed/ cost efficiency/ potential of public transport
    - Location of new houses/ other functions
    - How to boost economy and attract new jobs
    - How to activate satellite, remote regions
    - How to revitalize central areas
    - Achieving sustainability
    - Reducing emissions
    - How to facilitate support for light public transport
    - How to ensure access to basic services
    - How to ensure efficient, sustainable logistics

# Group 2. What are the planning goals?

- Public perspective (continued):
  - How to ensure safe mobility?
  - How to move from auto-dependency to a car-free environment?
  - How to improve cycling and pedestrian access?
  - How to tackle risks in energy/ mobility costs?
  - How to reduce risk and improve safety?
  - How to increase pleasure in mobility?
- Private Investors:
  - Where to locate business
  - Where to invest in real estate
- Individuals:
  - Where to move with my family?
  - How to get to the library in time?
  - Which is the nearest parking space?

# Group 3: Instrument characteristics

- Purpose/ aim
  - Exploratory/ evaluation/ other
- Theoretical foundation
  - Theoretical validity/ causal relation assumptions
  - Quality of calculations
- Measures and indicators
  - Transparency of tool/ Definition of measures and data used e.g No of stores by bike in 30 mins.
  - Ease of collecting data
- Outputs

## Group 4:End-users and use of tools?

- Indicators:
  - Type of potential user: planners, stakeholders, retailers , citizens, tool initiators/ developers
  - Diversity of group (scale 1-5)
  - Knowledge, skills, etc. (scale 1-5)
    - Modelling, computational
    - Spatial awareness
    - Understanding of the policy context
  - Motivations of each group: why motivated to use tool (high- low)
  - Discursive meaning attached to accessibility (by type of user)
- Is it used (yes/ no)
- Role of instrument in planning
  - Supports strategy/ option generation
  - Supports strategy/ option selection
  - Supports integration of urban planning perspectives
- Speed: fast (interactive); slow (static/ report)
- Is it required? (yes/no)
- How used? (instrumental, symbolic, enlightened learning)

# Day 2 Tasks

- Reflect on and improve the spreadsheet criteria produced on Day 1
- Appoint 2 group members to WG 3 and 2 members to WG 4
- Compile terms for glossary to be posted on website



# Group 1: What is the planning context?

- Preferential level:
  - 1 option
  - Possible levels – several options
  - All levels
- Planning task:
  - Transport
  - Land use
  - both
- Governance contexts:
  - Useful formal planning process (top-down)
  - Useful informal planning process (bottom-up)
- Transparency: transparency or black box
- Dynamics:
  - static (one picture or sequence of pictures)
  - Dynamic (“movie”)

## Group 2: What are the planning goals?

- Classify your accessibility instruments according to the possibility of answering the following planning questions:
  - See Day 1 questions
- Missing fields: potential ridership; social equity; economic equity
- Main question: “How to ensure.....?”

# What does the instrument contain?

- Purpose/ aim
  - Exploratory – what if?
  - “truth producing” – what is the efficiency of x?
- Data
  - Entity/Item (attributes of)
    - Axial lines
    - Centre line
    - Population (zone)
    - Population (household)
    - Workplace
    - Services
  - Origin
    - Home
    - Workplace
    - Trip chain
  - Destination
    - Mode
    - Scale
    - Network
    - Multiple



Quantifying method

# What does the instrument contain?

- Methodology/ causality
  - Assumptions concerning causal interrelations
  - Causal attributes
  - Datazones
  - Data quality
- User interface/ outputs
  - Table
  - Maps
  - others
- Institutional status
  - Statistical definition
  - Legal requirement
  - research
- Implementation
  - Planning agency
  - Workshop
  - Expert system
  - Computer game
  - Mobile application

# What does the instrument contain?

- Outputs:
  - No. of stores reached by bike in 30 mins
  - No. of people living within 1-2km of retail centre
  - No. of people able to reach certain parts of the city within x minutes
  - No. of people living within x locations with y modes
- Ease of use/ quality of instrument
  - Understandability
  - Transparency
  - Understanding of main causal assumptions
  - Data accessibility

# End-users and use of tools?

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