

Cycling, transit & urban revival

Roland Kager, Intertraffic, April 17, 2024

STUDIO — BEREIKBAAR

Road is closed...?

- + Or... The street is open?
- + How come we almost exclusively find such places (better: such recent transformations) within cities?





Urban transformation...

It only started 20-25 years ago, how about the next 25 years?

 BikeTrainGuru heeft geretweet
Cycling Professor @fietsprofessor - 26 mei 2015
The argument that your city is not like Amsterdam is invalid. Neither was Amsterdam; it took long, radical effort
[Vertaling weergeven](#)



RETWEETS 9.246
VIND-IK-LEUKS 5.417



Urban transformation...

It only started 20-25 years ago, how about the next 25 years?



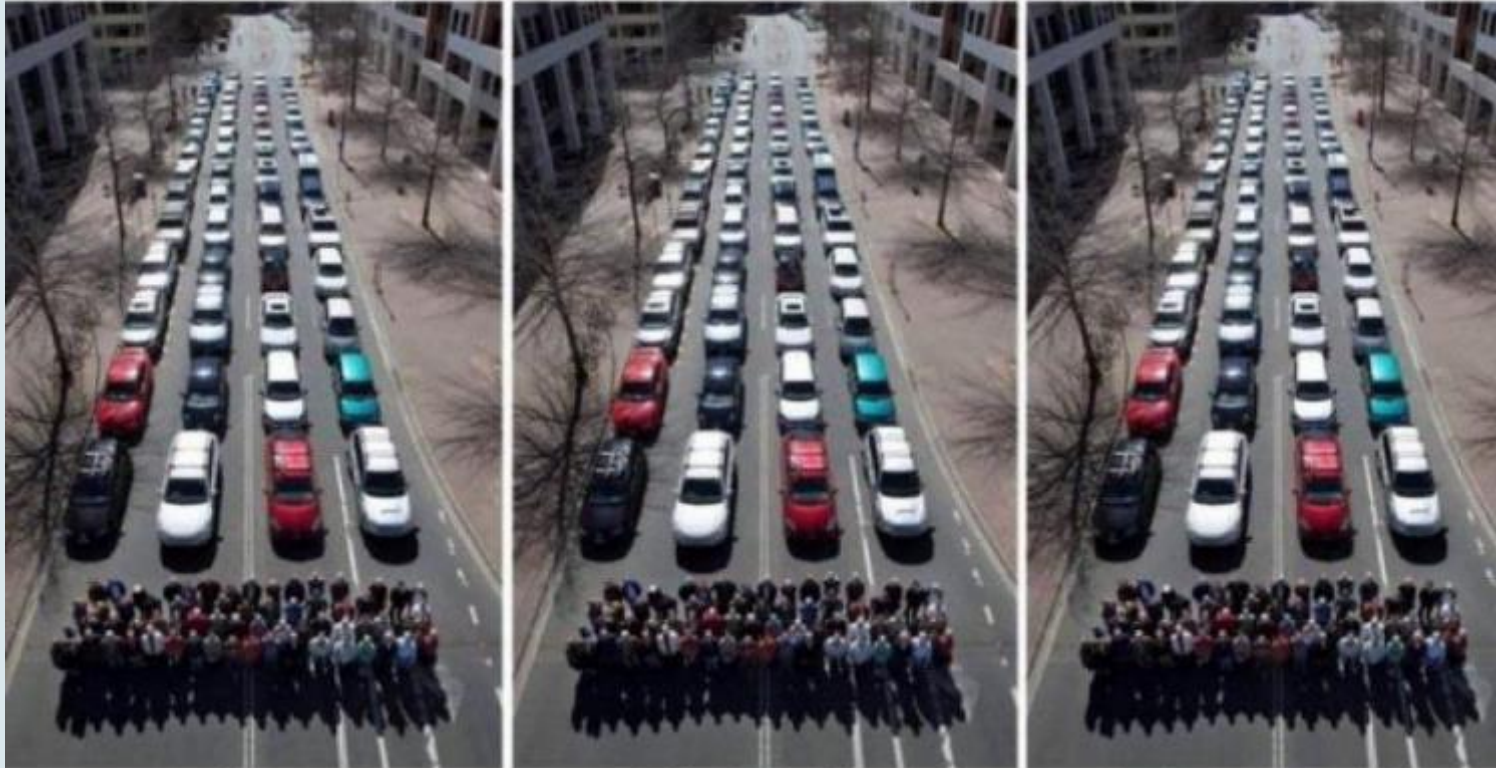


Transport innovation?

- + 'It's striking that 1918's Motor Car of the Future doesn't look - or operate - all that different in concept from the 2013' ~ NY Times, 2013



Space Required to Transport 48 People



Car

Electric Car

Autonomous Car

Source: Cycling Promotion Fund



‘Space required to transport 60 people by car, bus or bike’ (Münster, 1990)

Source: <https://www.stadtwerke-muenster.de/blog/verkehr/das-wohl-bekannteste-muenster-foto-der-welt/>

Electric car's contribution to better (public) space...



'Justicia Urbana' by Fabian Todorovic (via @fabiantodorovic)

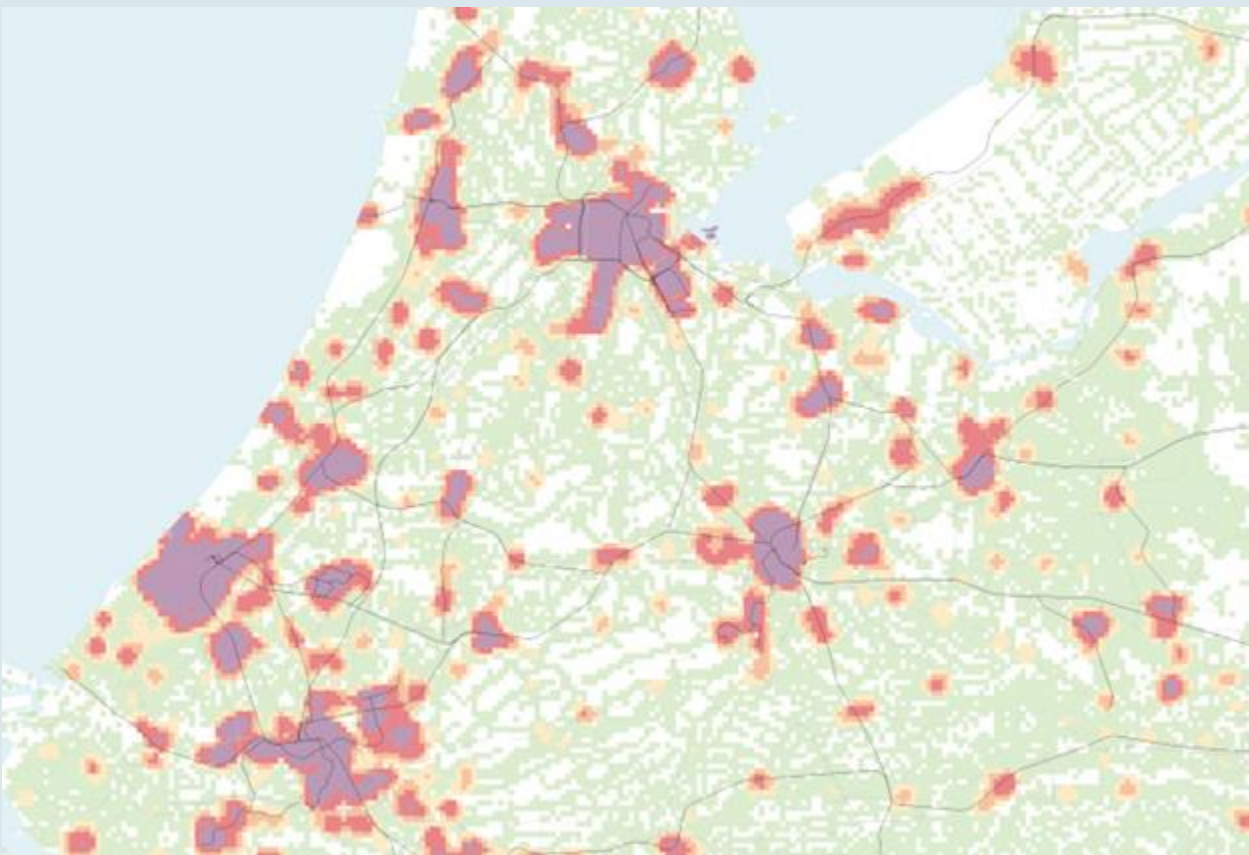


Henk Swarttouw 
@copenhenken

We don't need more asphalt, we need to redistribute the existing asphalt!

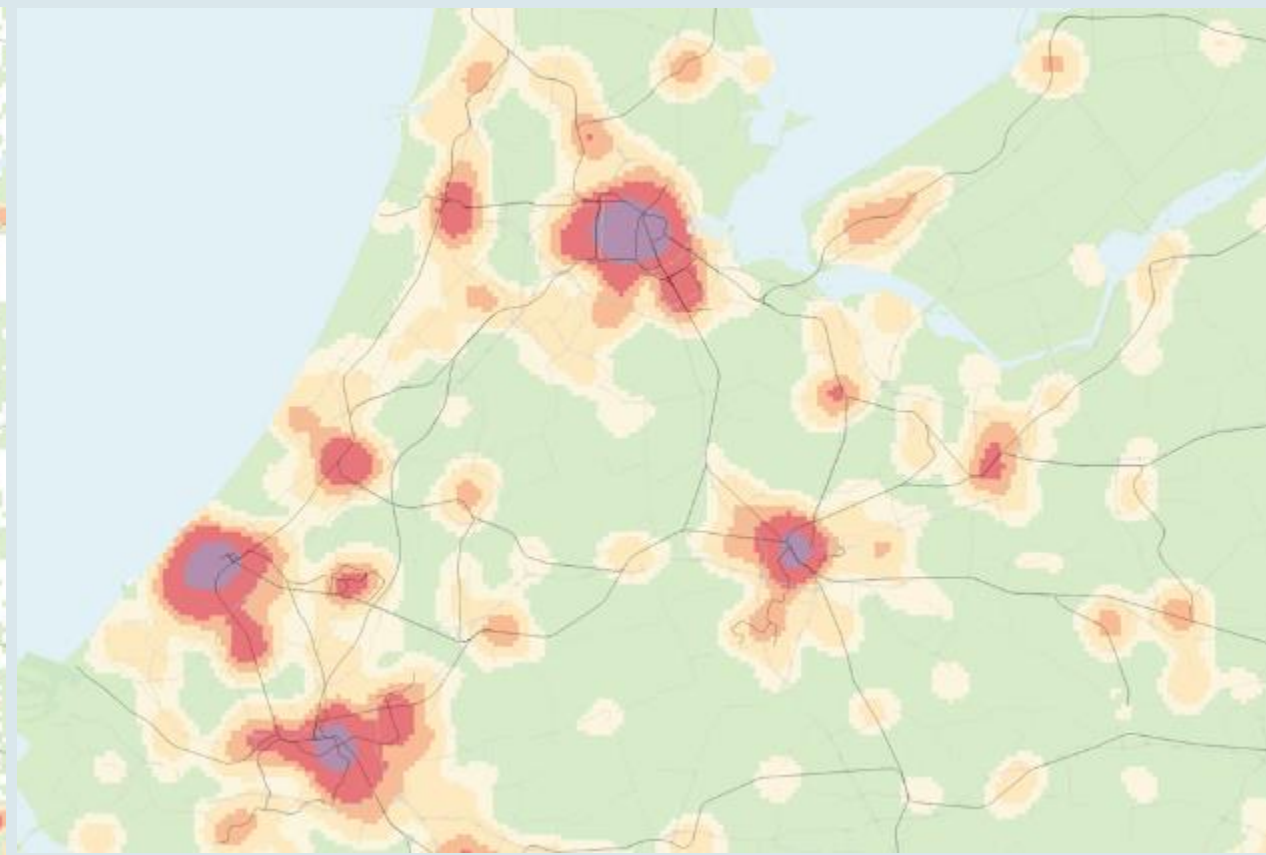


So.. other than in imagined futures or religious battles, how is space distributed really?



Urbanity based on CBS:














<https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/onze-diensten/methoden/begrippen/stedelijkheid--van-een-gebied-->



Urbanity based on Dashboard Verstedelijking:

www.collegevanrijksadviseurs.nl/projecten/dashboard-verstedelijking

High correlation of travel behaviour with urbanity!

  				
 Rural → Rural	5 – 10 km	58%	1%	21%
 Rural → Urban	5 – 10 km	34%	25%	35%
 Urban → Urban	5 – 10 km	9%	25%	54%
 Rural → Rural	25 – 40 km	69%	3%	0%
 Rural → Urban	25 – 40 km	47%	33%	0%
 Urban → Urban	25 – 40 km	12%	82%	0%

Note: Percentages not adding to 100% because not all modalities shown

Source: CBS-Dutch National Travel Survey 2018+2019 (N = 316k trips door 94k resp.)

Modal split, based on urbanity of origin & destination

	5 – 10 km	55 %	1 %	16 %
	5 – 10 km	42 %	11 %	25 %
	5 – 10 km	28 %	23 %	23 %
	25 – 40 km	67 %	4 %	0 %
	25 – 40 km	47 %	21 %	0 %
	25 – 40 km	14 %	71 %	0 %

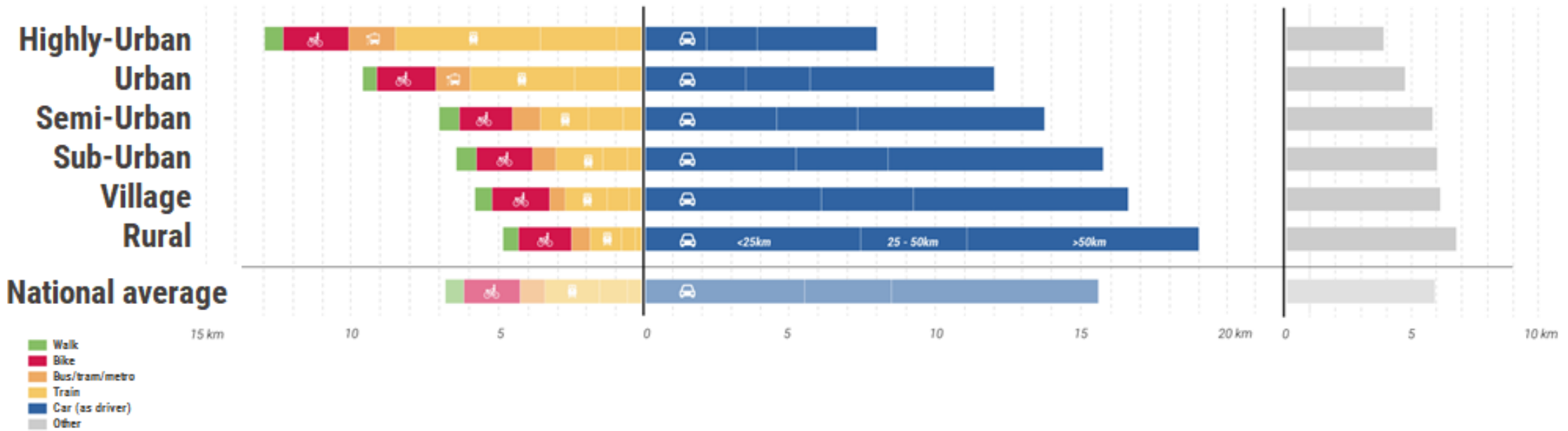
2012/2013

	5 – 10 km	58%	1%	21%
	5 – 10 km	34%	25%	35%
	5 – 10 km	9%	25%	54%
	25 – 40 km	69%	3%	0%
	25 – 40 km	47%	33%	0%
	25 – 40 km	12%	82%	0%

2018/2019

Note 1: These trends are diverging in time

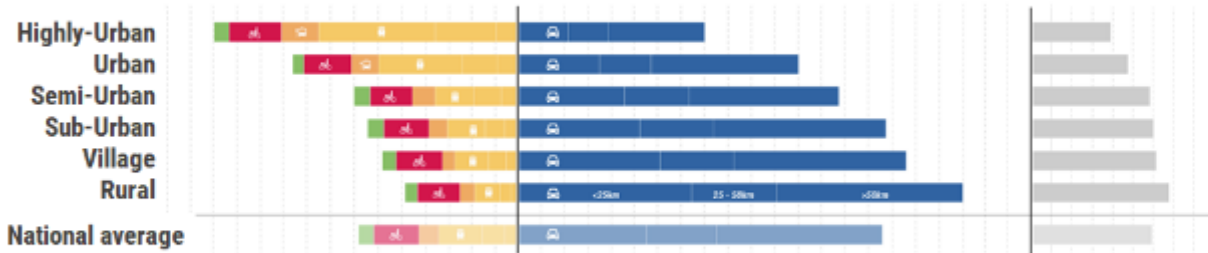
Trip-generation: total distance of daily trips generated per resident, per mode, controlled by urbanity of home location



2018/2019

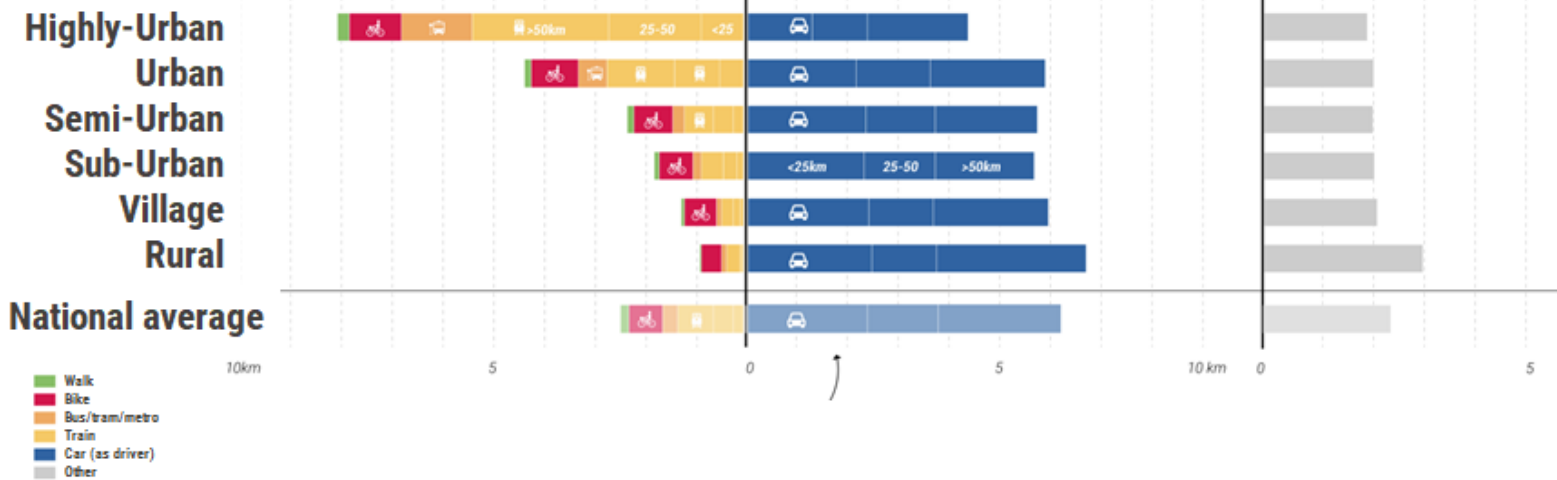
Note 2: Not just modal split, also trends in #km/day

Trip-generation: total distance of daily trips generated per resident, per mode, controlled by urbanity of home location



2018/2019

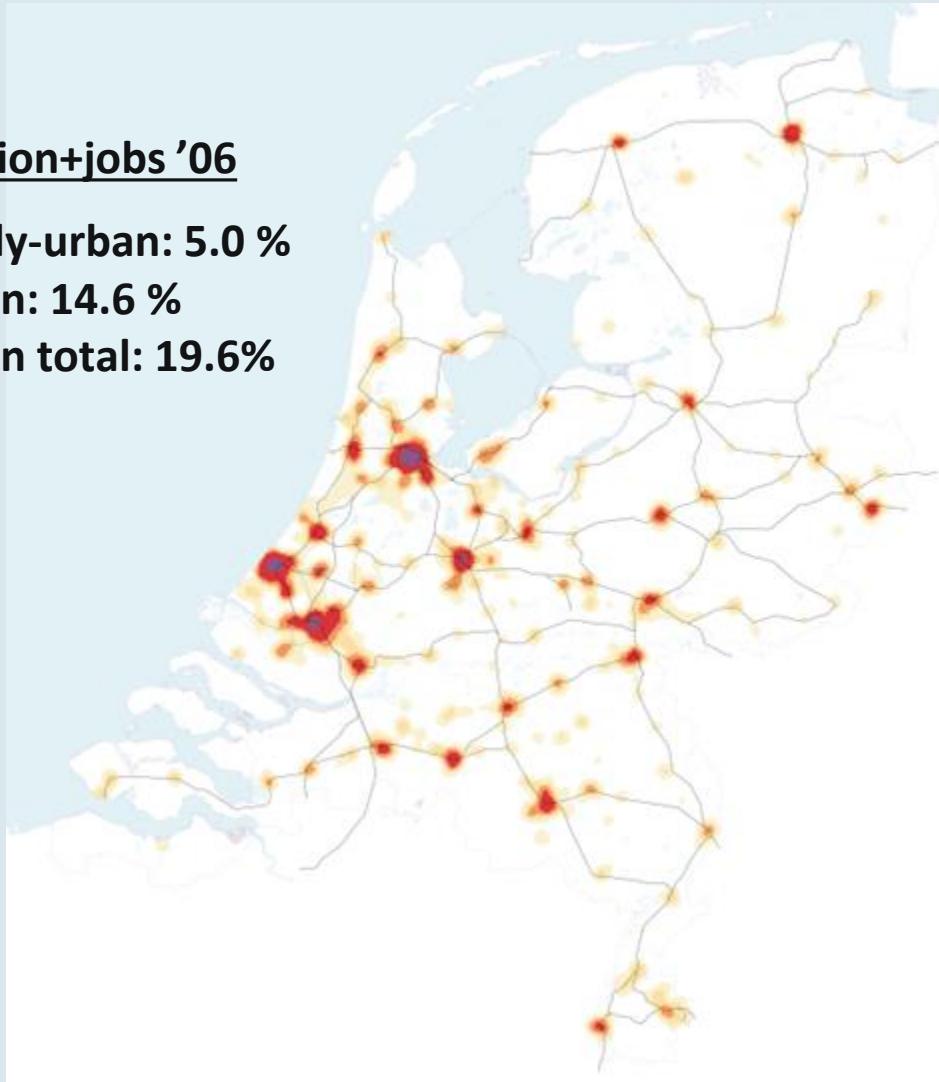
Trip-attraction: total distance of daily trips attracted per resident or job, per mode, controlled by urbanity of trip destination



Note 3: Not just trends in trip generation also in trip attraction

Population+jobs '06

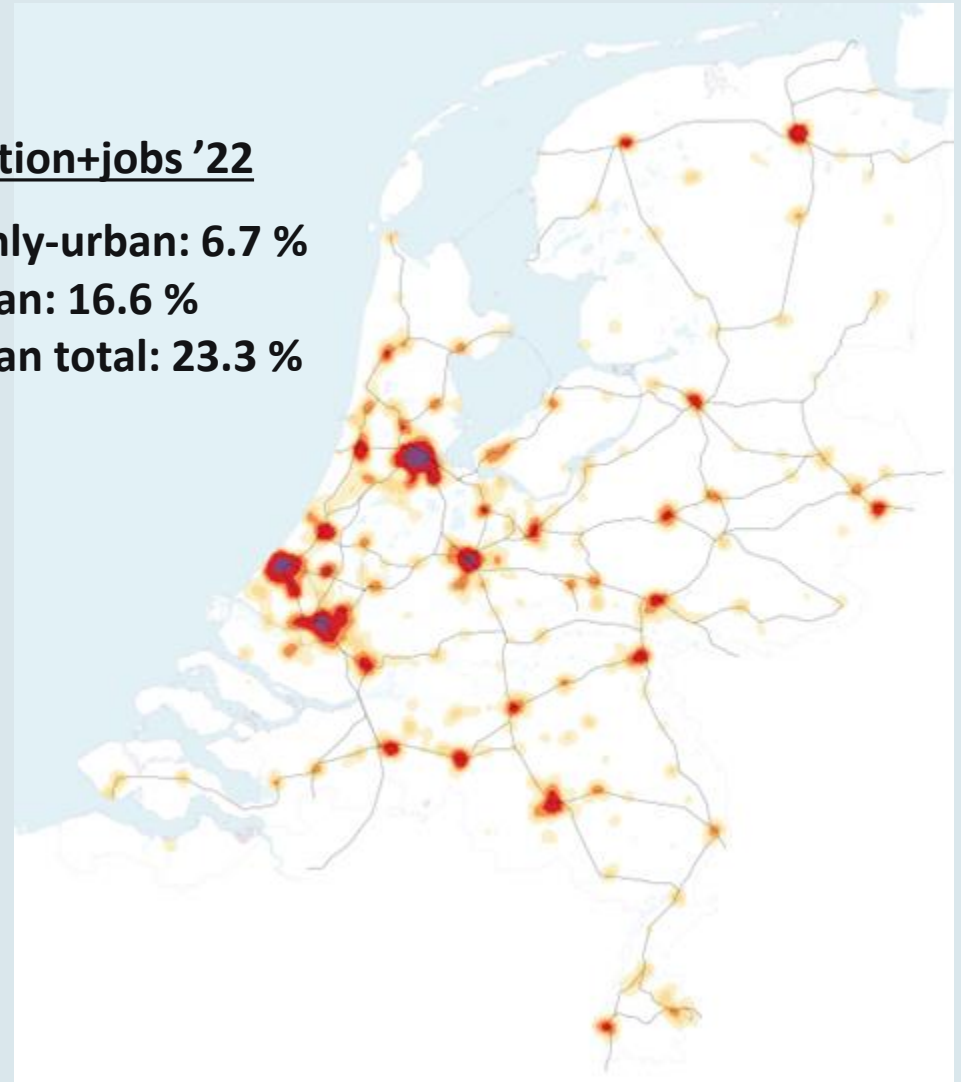
- Highly-urban: 5.0 %
- Urban: 14.6 %
- Urban total: 19.6%



2006

Population+jobs '22

- Highly-urban: 6.7 %
- Urban: 16.6 %
- Urban total: 23.3 %



2022

Note 4: Urban centres increasing in weight

Maak kennis met de belangrijkste reiziger die nog geen naam had: de treinfietser

- + Increased share of population + jobs residing in urban locations.
- + Increased share of trip attraction to urban locations. Also by non-urban residents.
- + Less space for traffic/transport in/around urban locations (=push for space-efficient modes)
- + Urbanisation (on average) occurs at fastest pace at increased distances from 'established' centres or transit hubs
- + Year-by-year divergence of above trends
- + 'Bike+train' has serious challenges for delivering the required upscaling...
 - ... but much less so than cars or public transport alone would have (or cycling alone)
 - ... and 'bike+train' has a track record: it accommodated rapid urban growth 2006-2022



Effects of rise of city for bike+train

Woningbouwimpuls:



Current Model



Superblocks Model



- PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK
- BICYCLES MAIN NETWORK (DIKE LAND)
- BICYCLES SIDEWAYS (REVERSE DIRECTION)
- FREE PASSAGE OF BICYCLES
- PRIVATE VEHICLE PARKING
- RESIDENTS VEHICLES
- URBAN SERVICES AND EMERGENCY
- DUMP CARRIERS
- DUMP PROXIMITY AREA
- ACCESS CONTROL
- BASIC TRAFFIC NETWORK
- SINGLE PLATFORM (PEDESTRIAN PRIORITY)

De eerste 5 tranches Woningbouwimpuls

leverden landelijk in

141 projecten in

89 gemeenten al

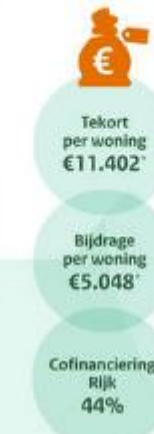
184.367

woningen op

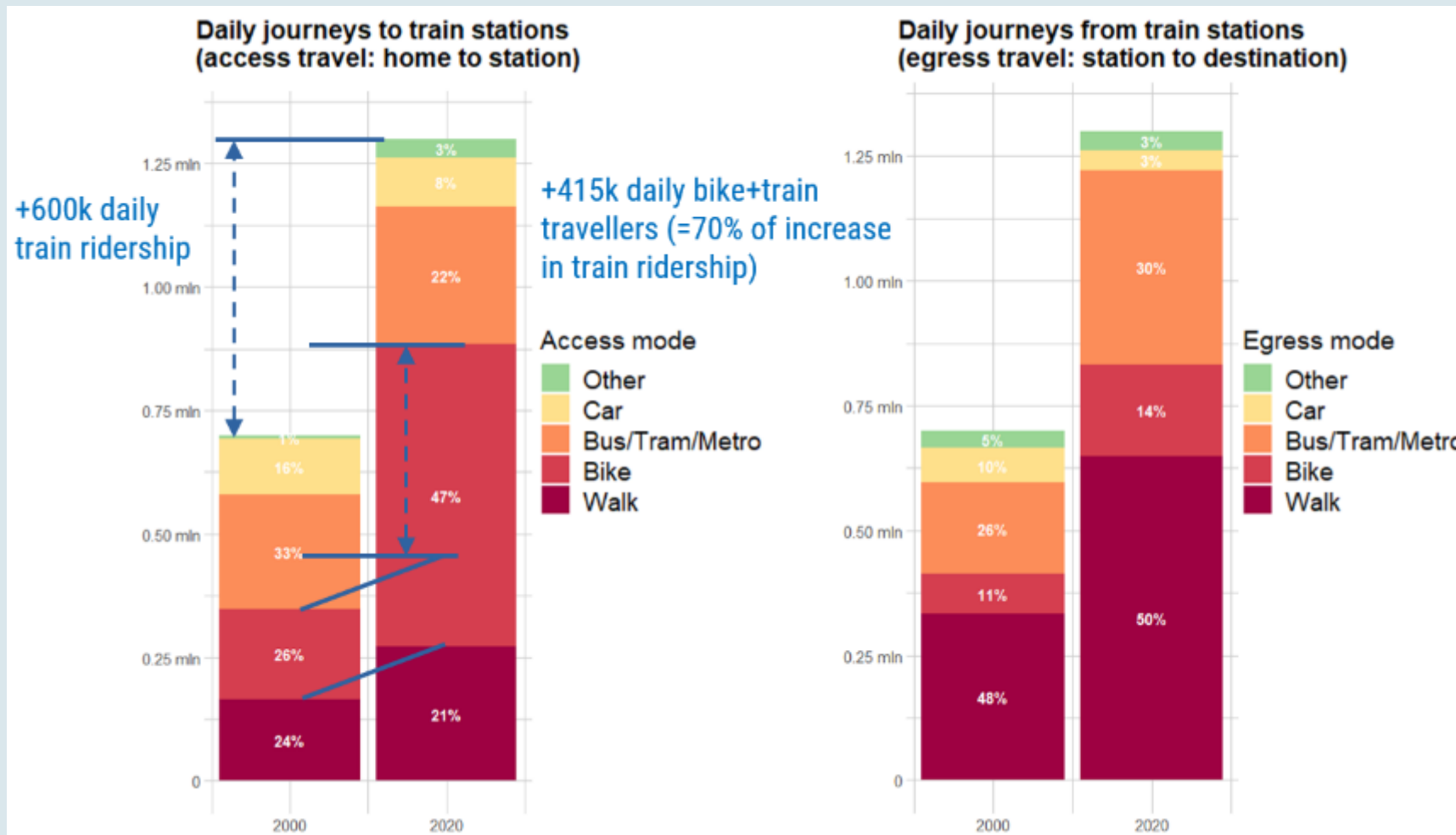
waarvan 66% betaalbaar



* Dit is op basis van de aangevraagde bijdragen (excl. BTW). ** Het publiek onrendabele tekort kan ontstaan uit meerdere investeringen, daarom telt het aantal op tot meer dan 100%.



When cities keep growing, and transforming, then bike+train needs to upscale further

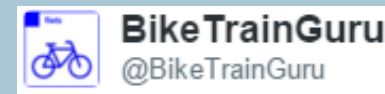
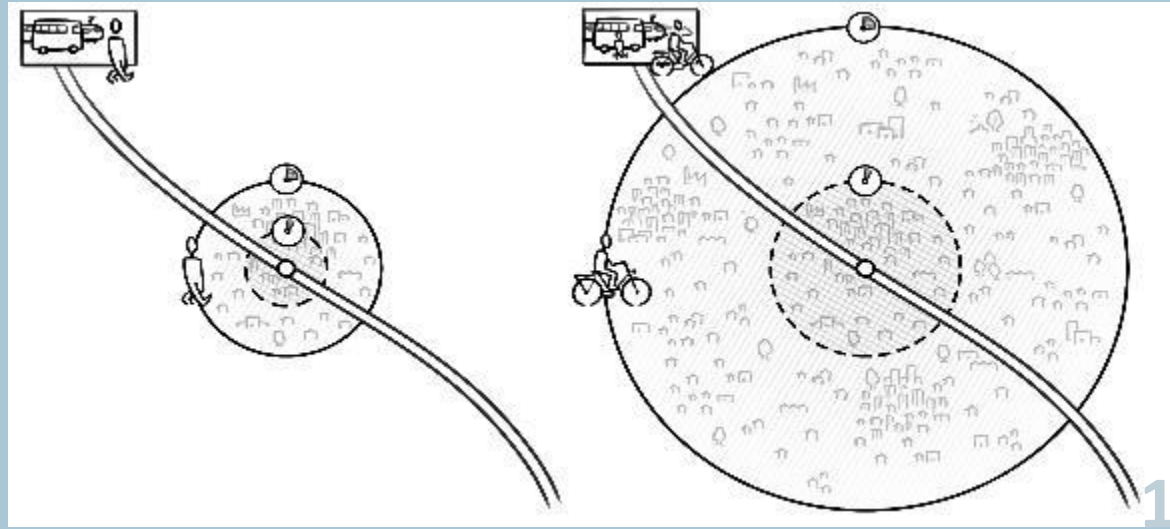
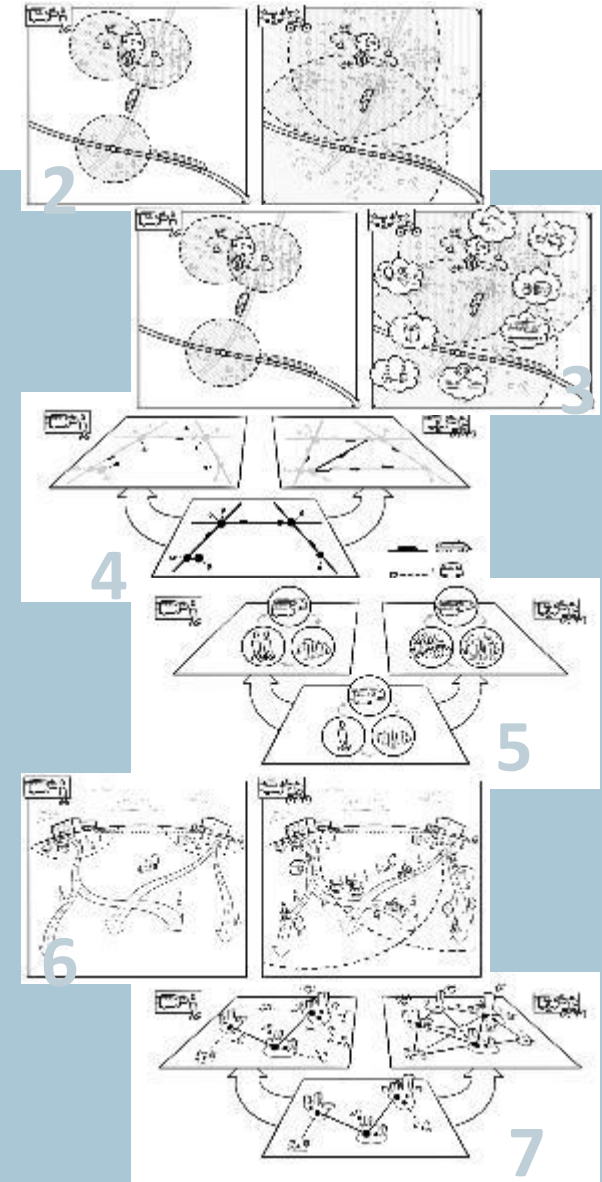


Bike+train accommodated near doubling of train ridership, but powered only by access travel



So... let's think about the future of bike+train, not just upscaling bike-parks, also transforming the concept

Thanks for your joining this session!



STUDIO — BEREIKBAAR