In an increasingly urbanized world, peoples’ access to urban green spaces (UGS) is crucial.   
Former studies have mostly focused on determining whether urban dwellers have access to UGS or not.  
We used OpenStreetMap (OSM) and Urban Atlas (UA) data to analyze the walkable environment – the connecting area between green space demand and supply – of European cities.   
In our research, we i.) developed a modeling approach that applies the Detour Index (DI) and Local Significance (LS) walkability indices.  
The DI is a proxy for barriers that urban dwellers might encounter on their trajectories to UGS by estimating the detours they have to take.  
The LS models recreational flows of people from their doorstep to the nearest UGS. Thus, the LS can represent e.g. potential crowdedness effects at UGS and the resulting impact on the recreational value.   
We compared both indices on a European scale, and implemented them by showing possible use cases for city planners in an example location.  
By relying solely on publicly available and open source data, as well as providing our results on the online platform SIK-Hub, we aim to further open knowledge and support decision makers.