2.5 Spatial Accessibility and Connectivity

Enhancing Urban Accessibility and Connectivity

Urban accessibility and connectivity are crucial for creating liveable and vibrant cities. In urban design, these aspects ensure that people can easily move around and access various amenities and services. The Existing State Integrated Model emphasizes practical ways to improve these elements.

Improving Urban Accessibility

Entry Points Analysis:
Evaluates where people can enter different parts of the city. By understanding these access points, urban planners can ensure neighbourhoods are well-connected and accessible.

Pedestrian Flow Analysis:
Looks at how people move on foot across different areas. This helps identify busy areas and spots where better sidewalks or crossings might be needed to improve safety and convenience.

Cycling Flow Analysis:
Examines how cyclists navigate through the city. Enhancing bike lanes and paths can encourage more sustainable transportation and improve overall connectivity.

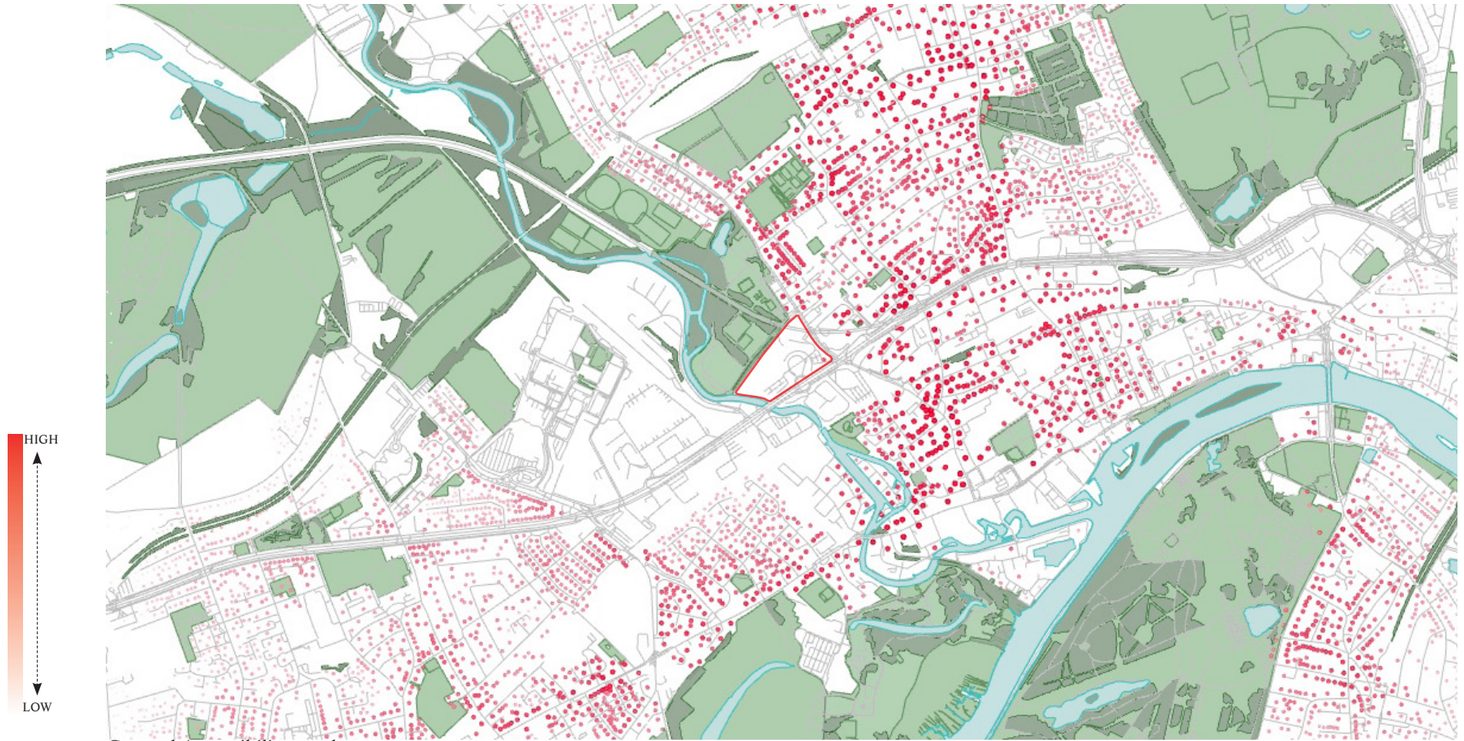
Ground Floor Activities:
Considers what activities are happening at street level, like shops, cafés, and community spaces. These lively spaces make neighbourhoods more inviting and accessible for everyone.

Enhancing Connectivity with Betweenness

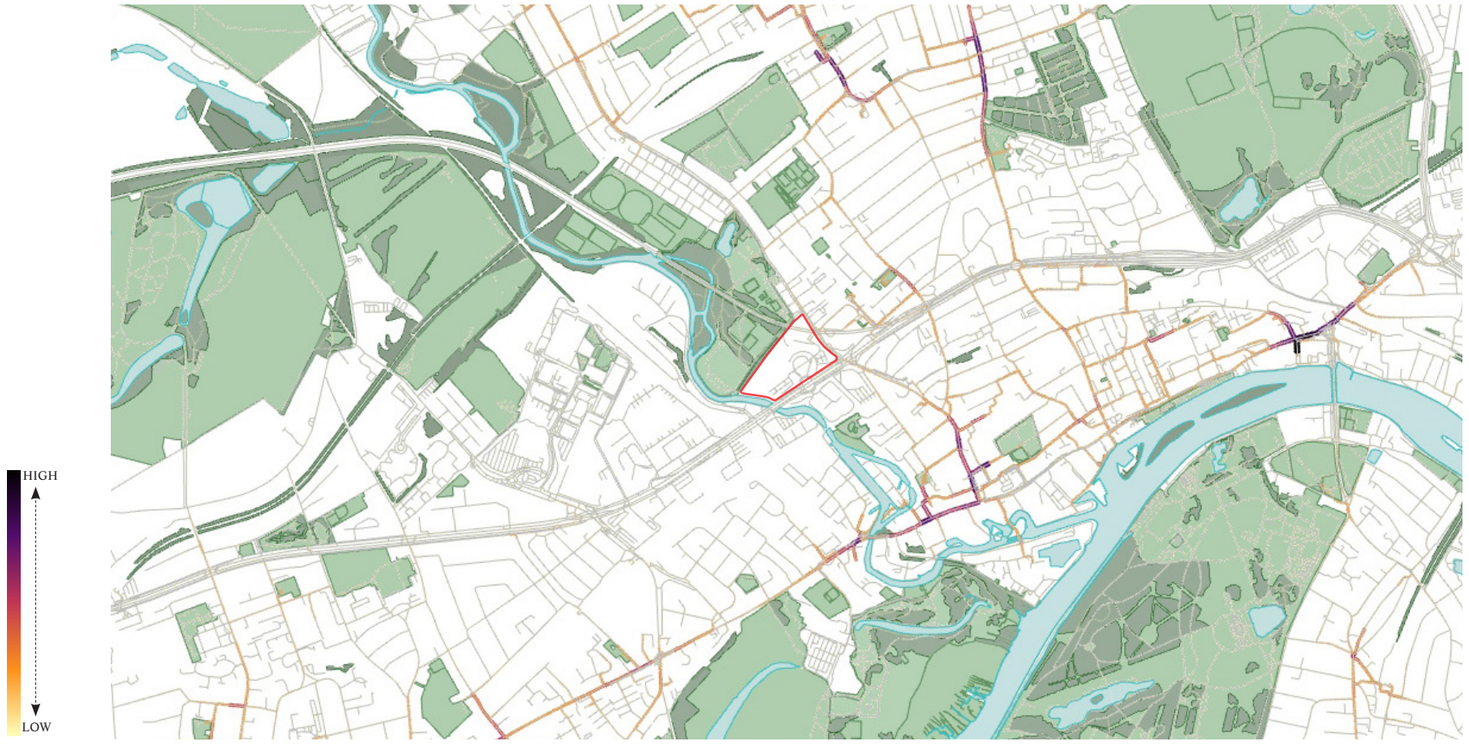
Optimizing Pathways:
Identifies the best routes that connect key places in the city. This ensures that important locations, like parks or transit hubs, are easily accessible to residents and visitors.

Boosting Network Resilience:
Ensures that the city's pathways remain strong and reliable, even during unexpected events. By focusing on key routes, urban planners can strengthen the city's overall connectivity and accessibility.

In this section we present a brief summary of the Network analysis result, for detailed analysis please refer to the Network Analysis report Section.



General Accessibility results



Betweenness patronage results (Pedestrian Flow)