

## Lecture 9: Sustainable Mobility and Data-driven Planning

Instructors:

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Oct 31, 2023

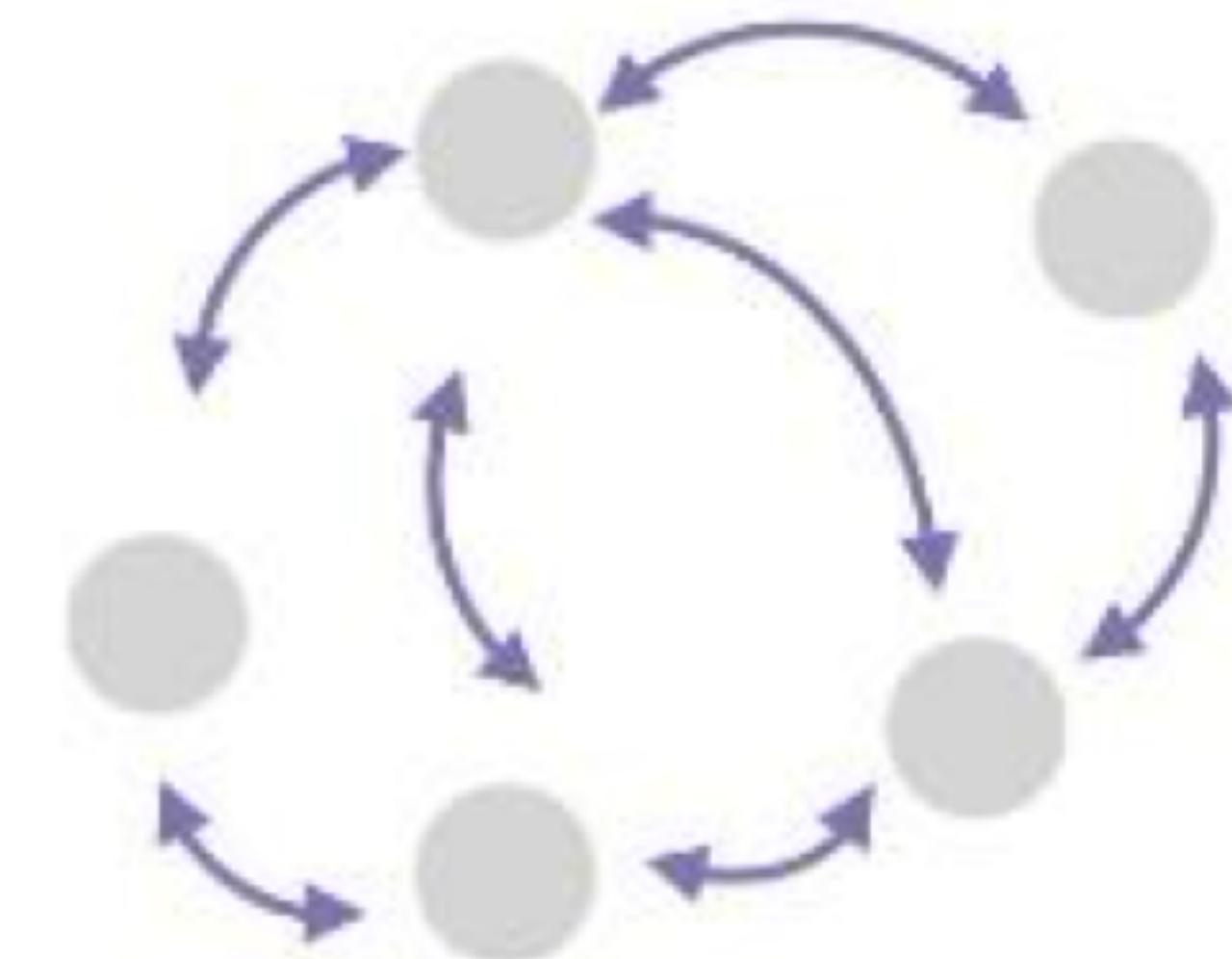
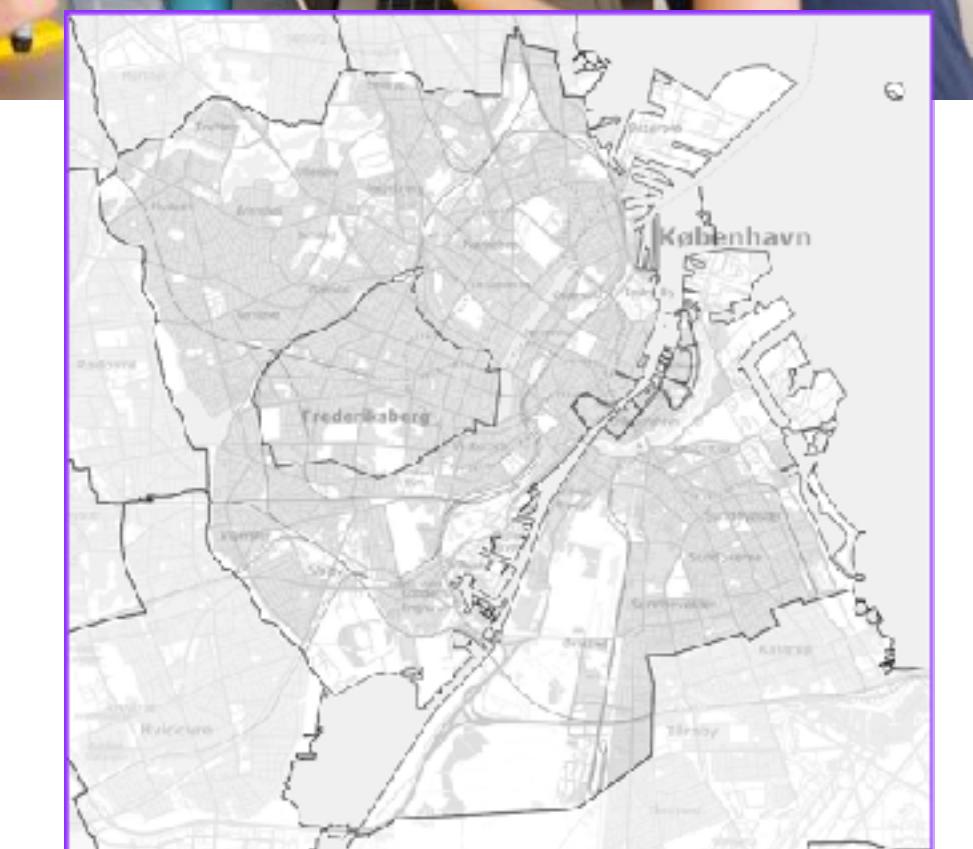


# Today you will learn about IT and sustainable mobility

## Part I: Bicycle network planning with data science



## Exercise: Hands-on: How to grow a bike network?

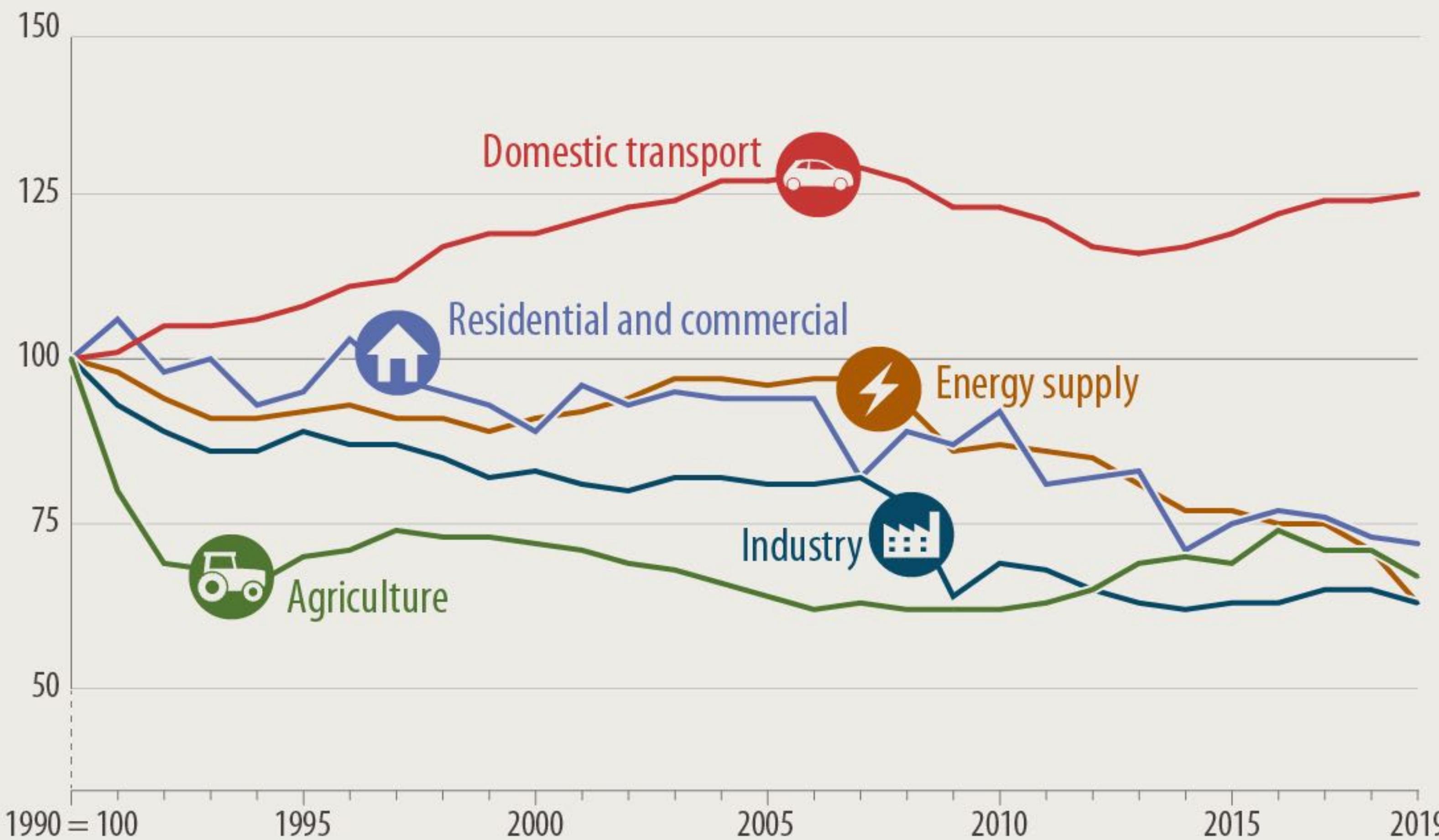


## Part II: Systems thinking, induced demand, motonormativity

# Transport plays a key role in the climate crisis

## EMISSIONS IN THE EU\*

Change in emission levels by sector since 1990  
(in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)



*Transport represents almost a quarter of Europe's greenhouse gas emissions and is the main cause of air pollution in cities.*

# Which European city is this?



# Amsterdam



1978



Today



# Amsterdam



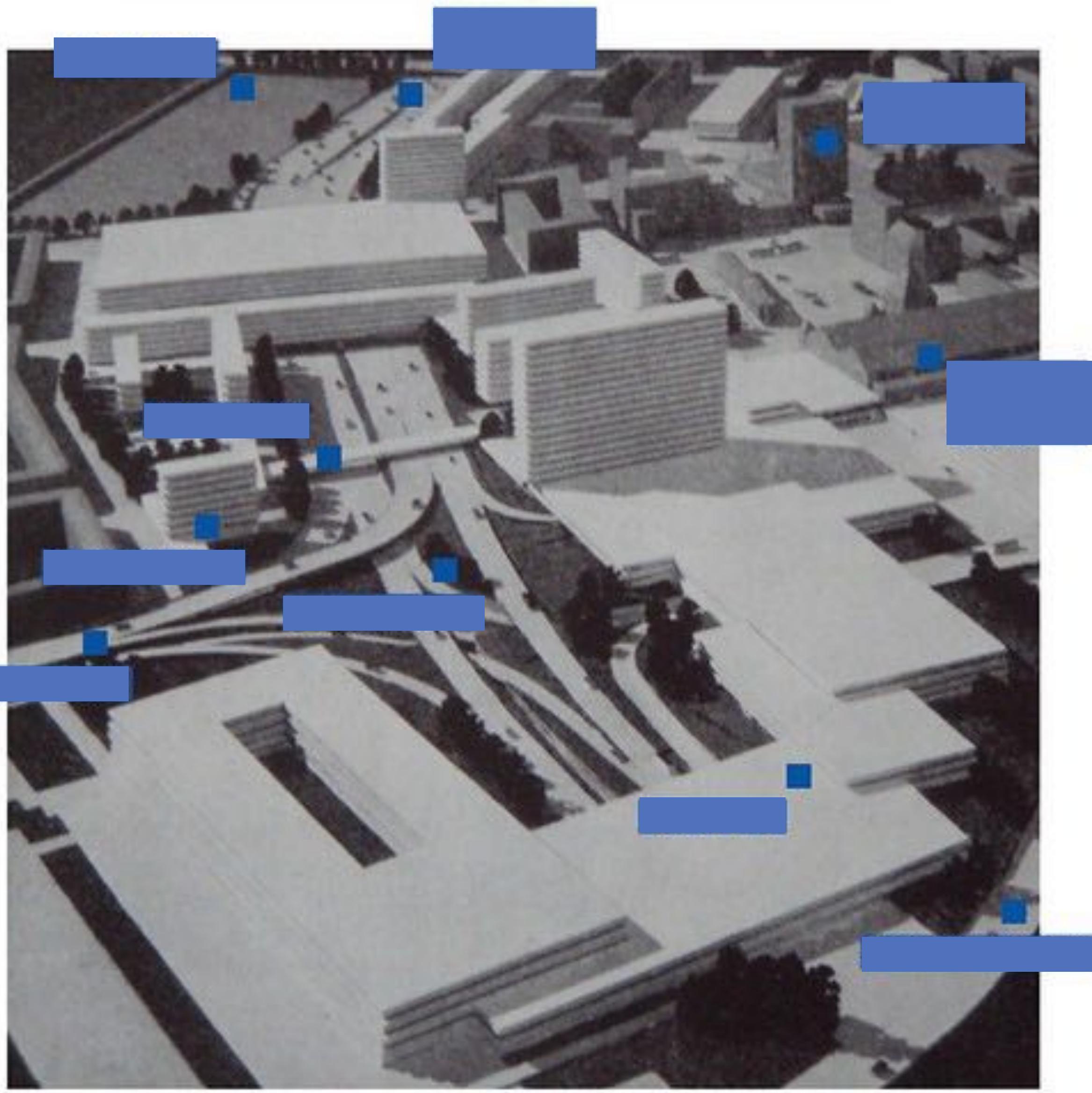
1920



1978

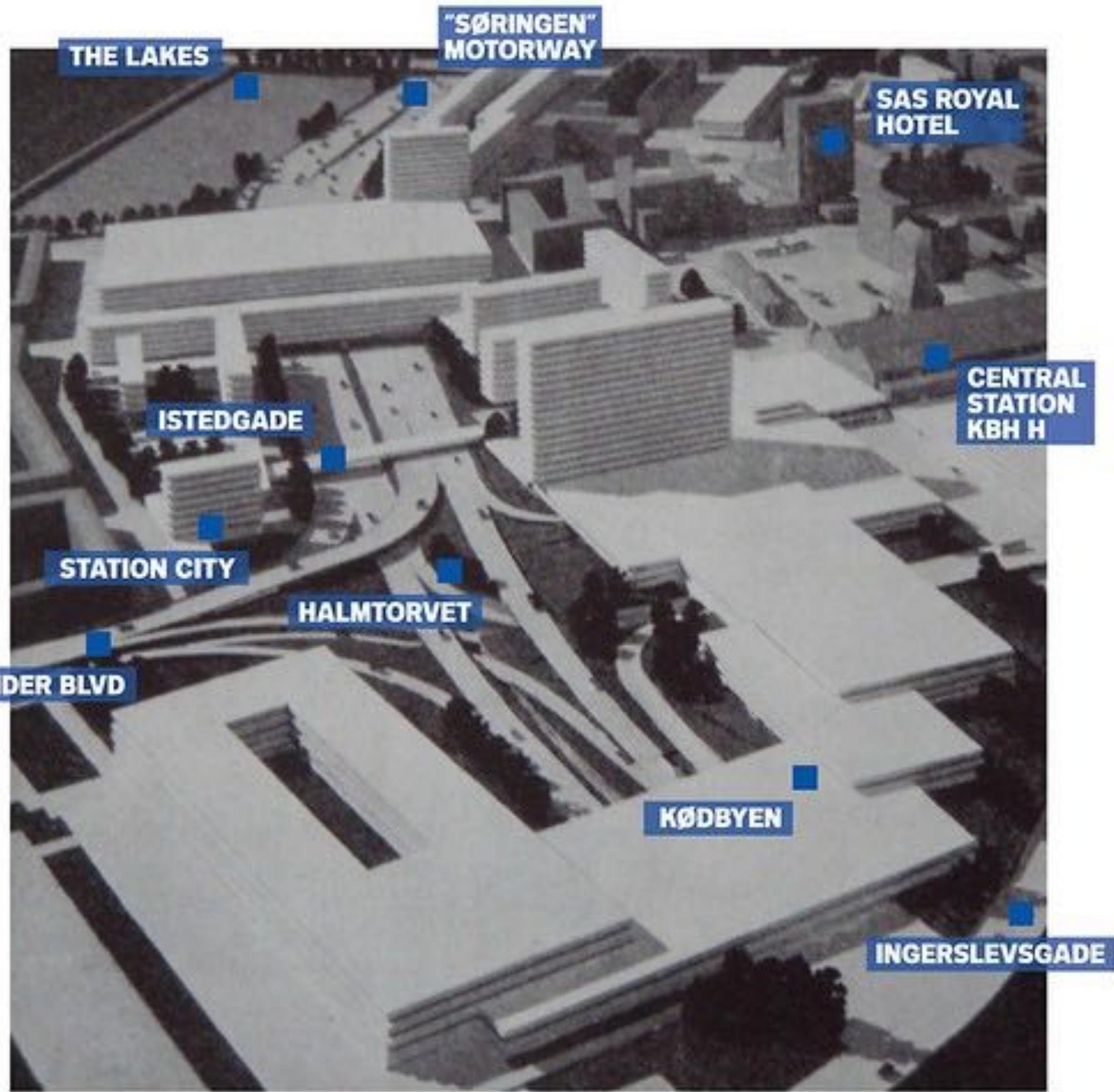


2015



?

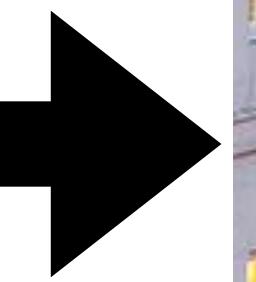
# CITY PLAN VEST - 1958-74 WELCOME TO VESTERBRO!



# Søringen

<https://monocle.com/radio/shows/the-urbanist/tall-stories-322/>

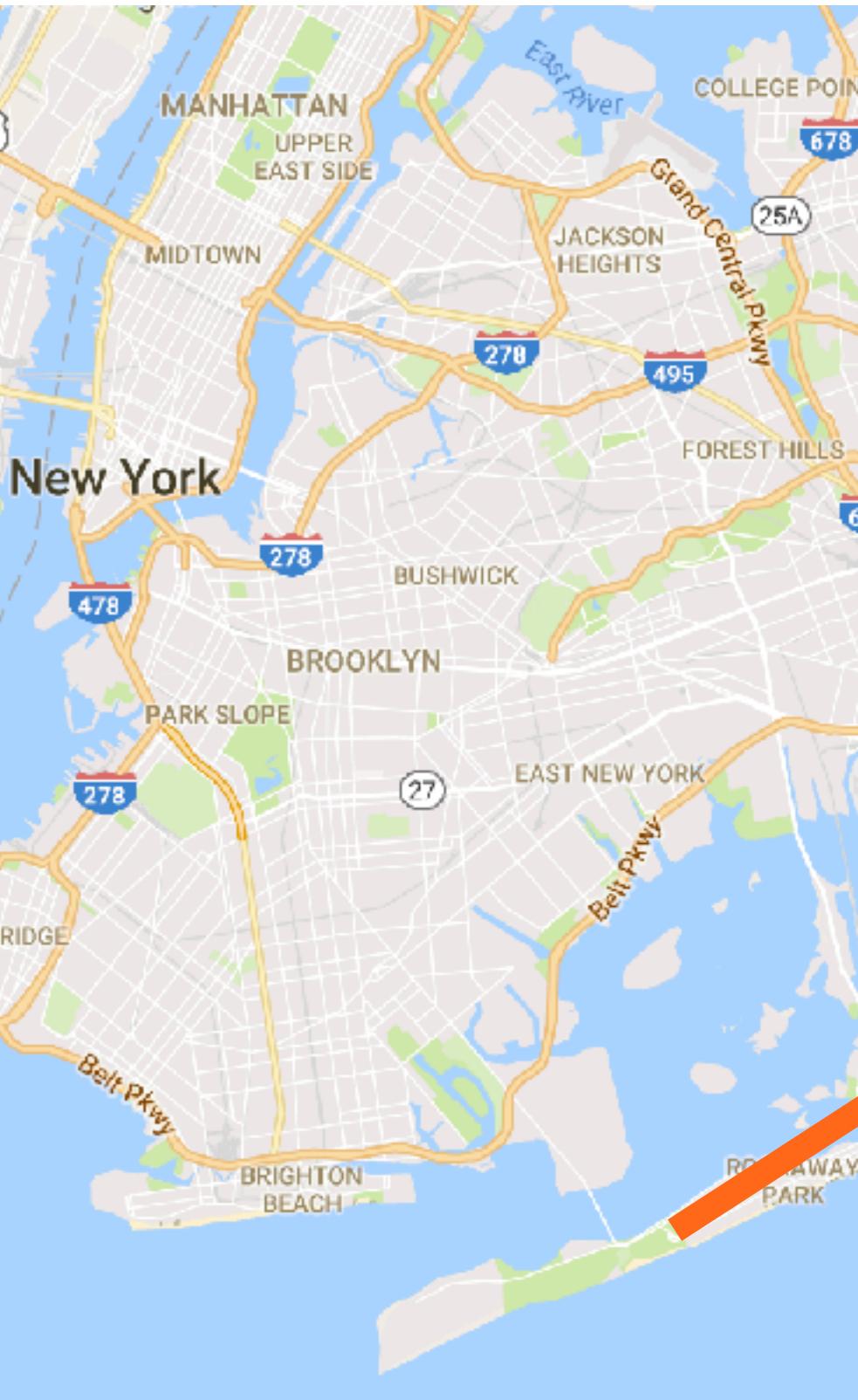
<http://www.copenhagenize.com/2012/11/city-plan-vest-and-sringen-1958-1974.html>

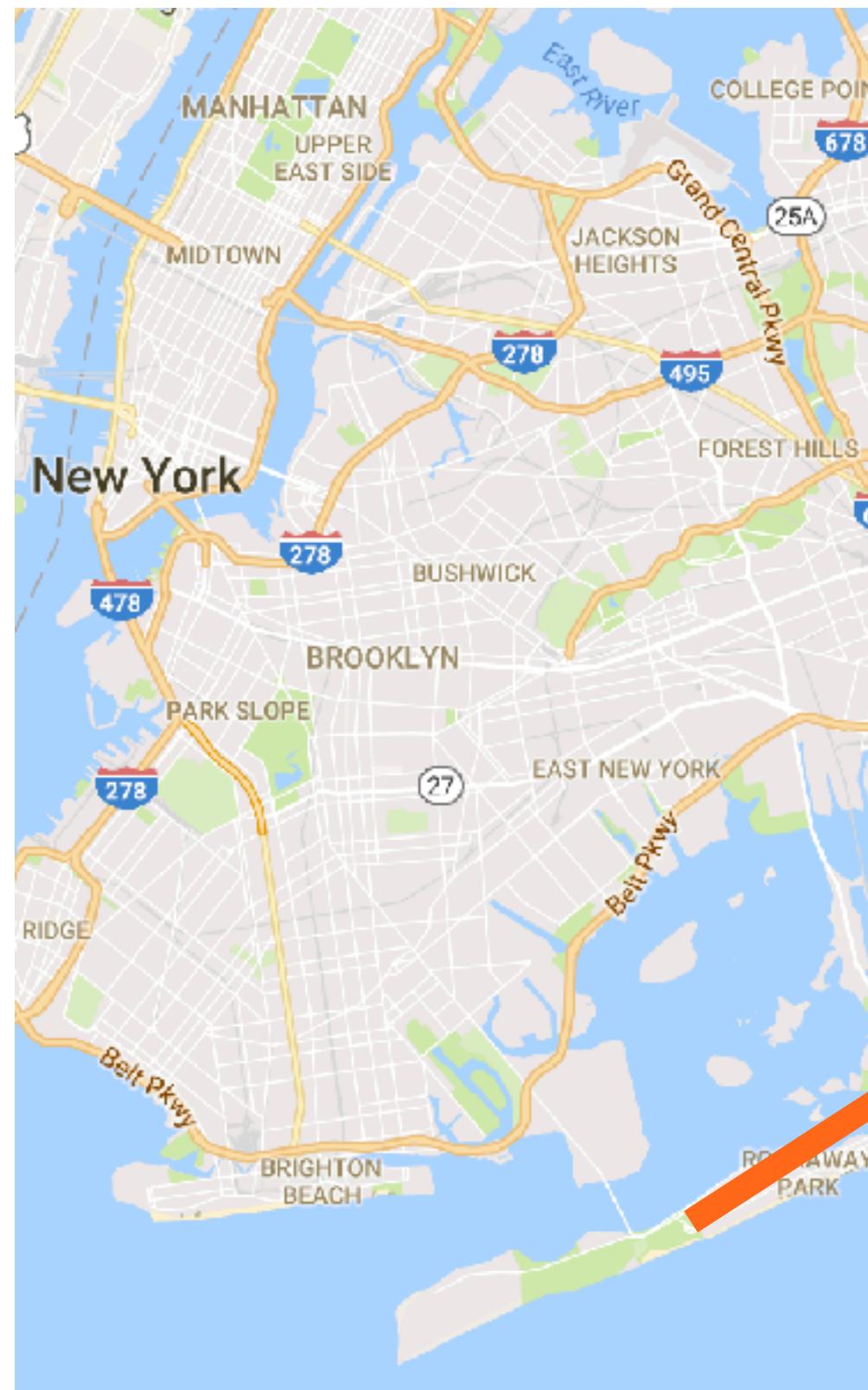


# Why is a city planned with a focus on cars not sustainable\*?

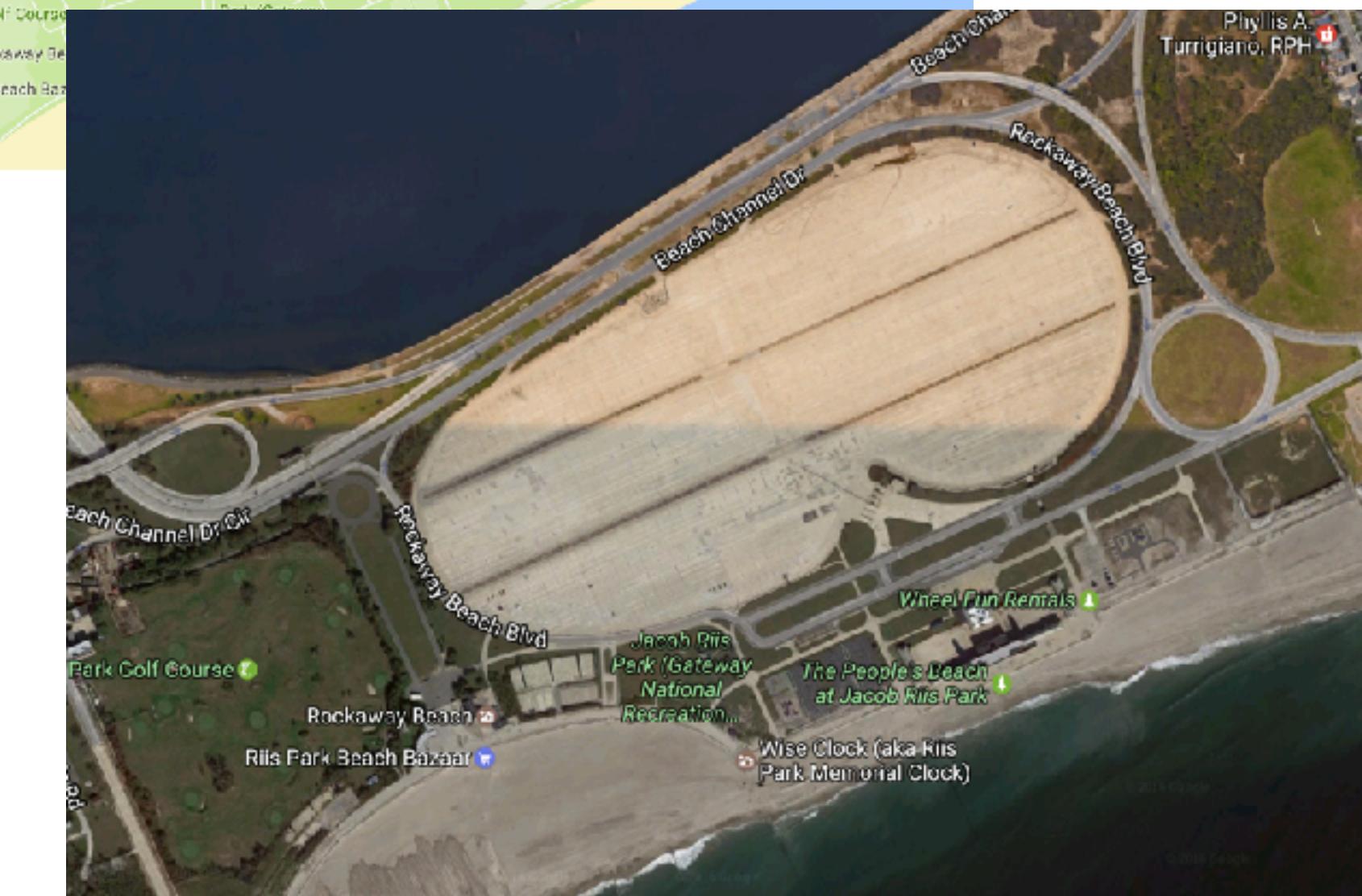
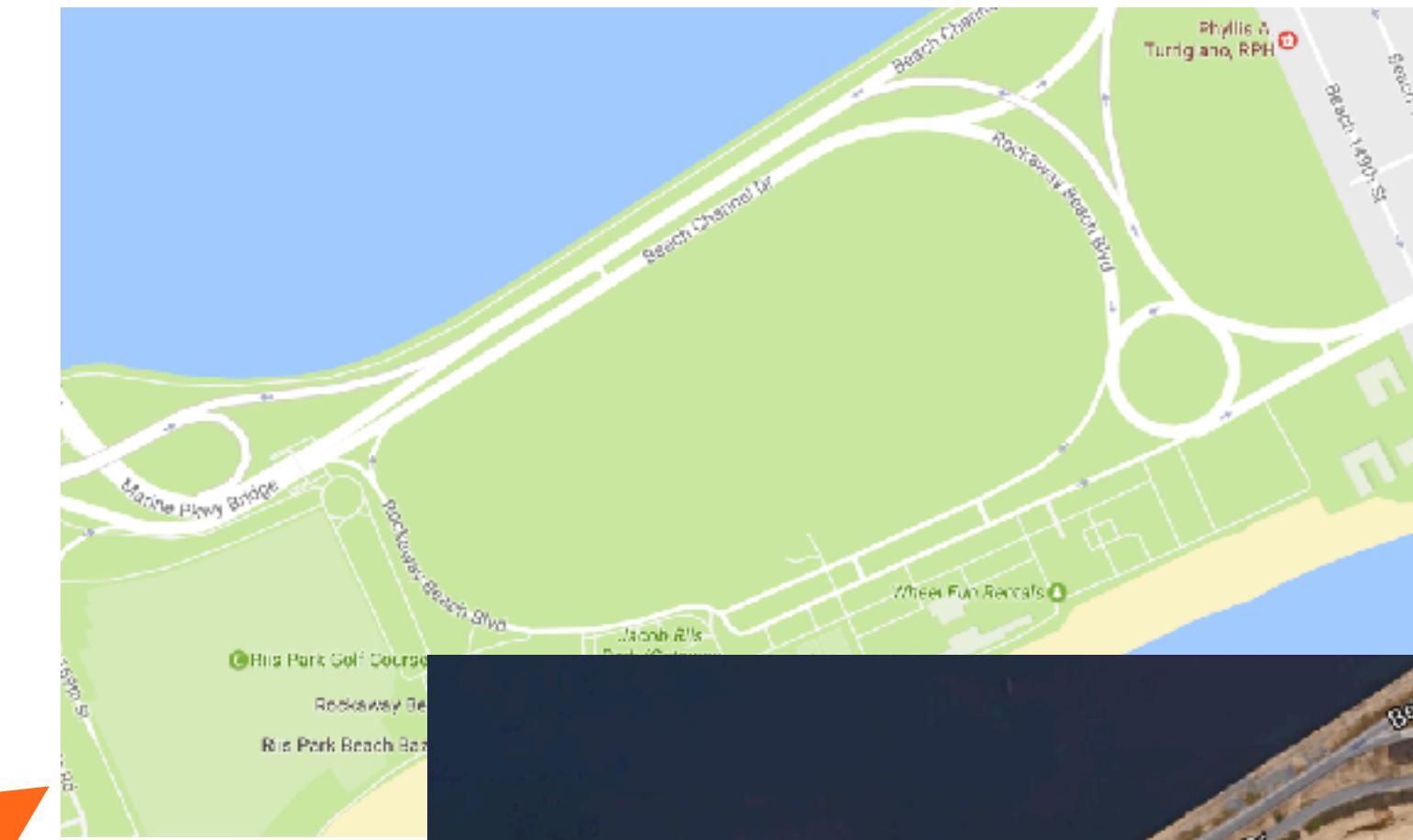
\*sustainable system = system with the possibility to continue a specific behaviour over long periods of time

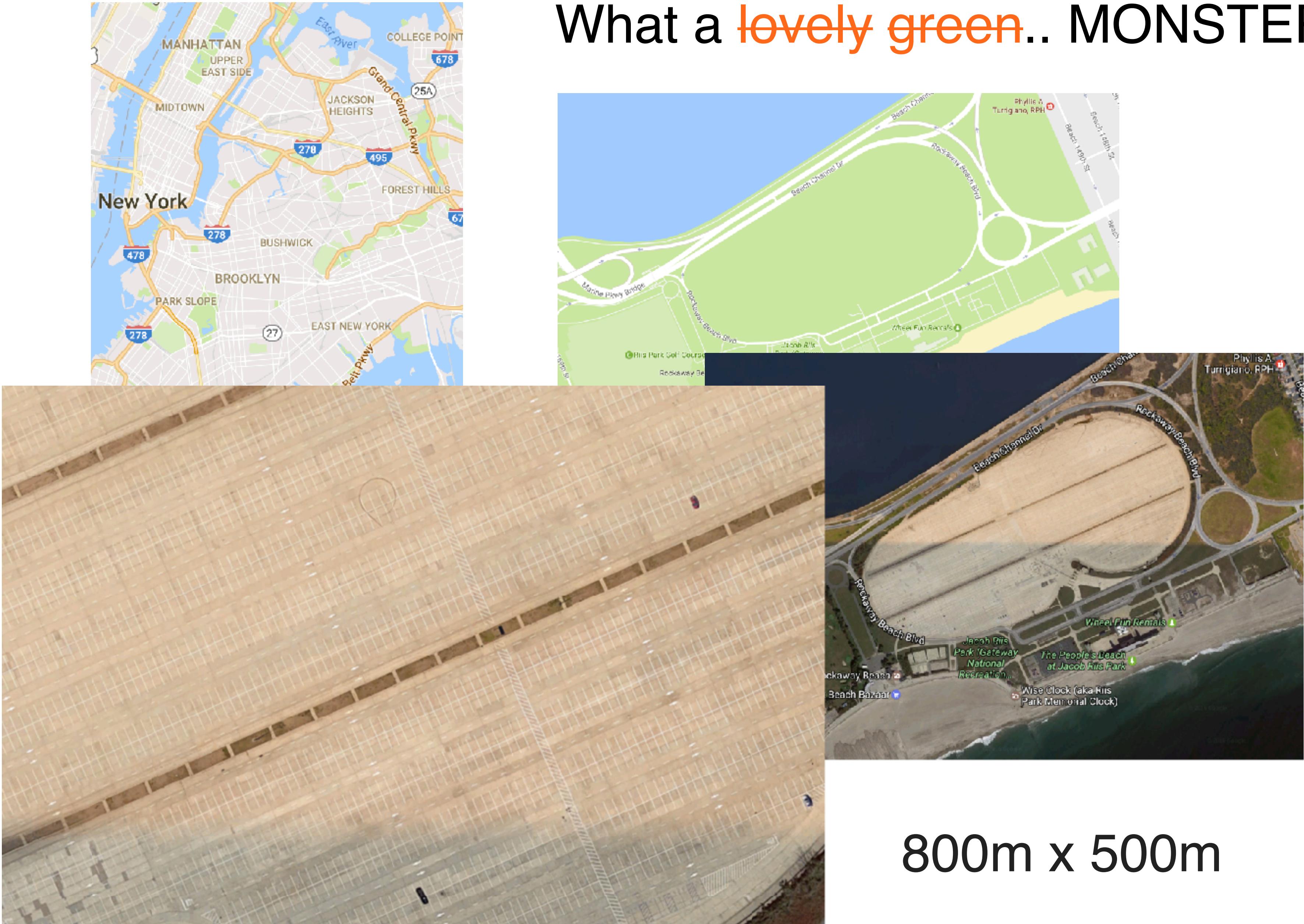
**SPACE**

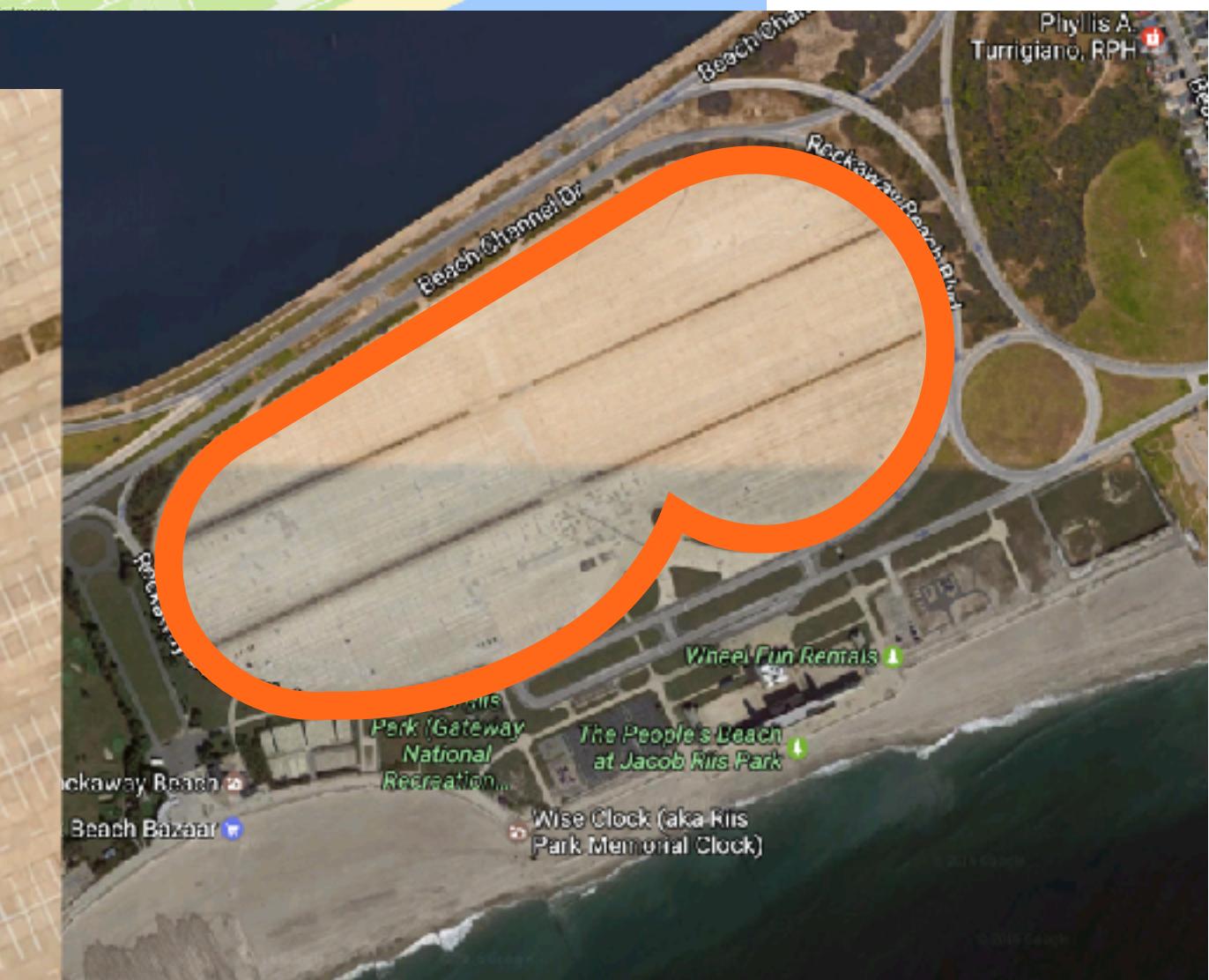
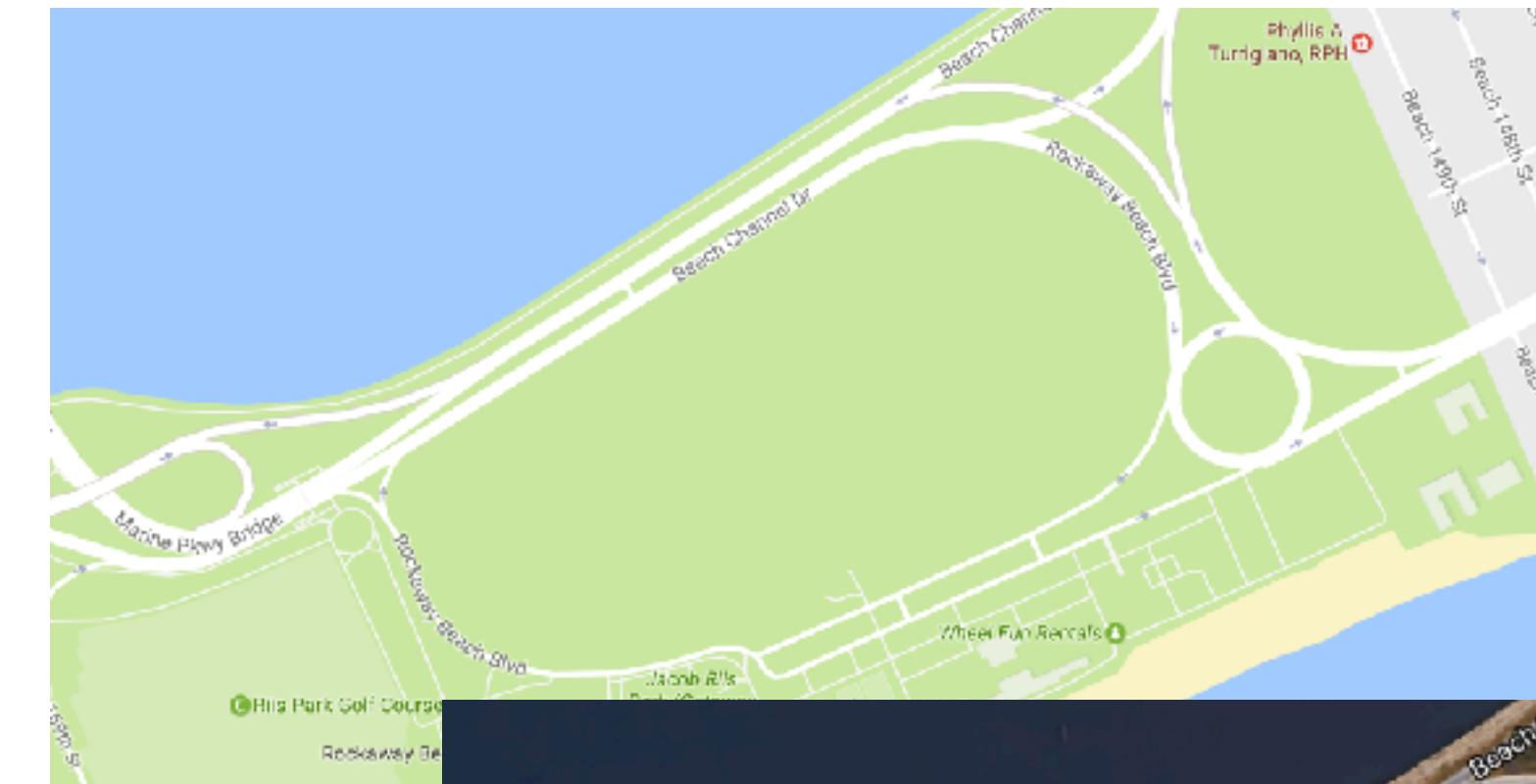
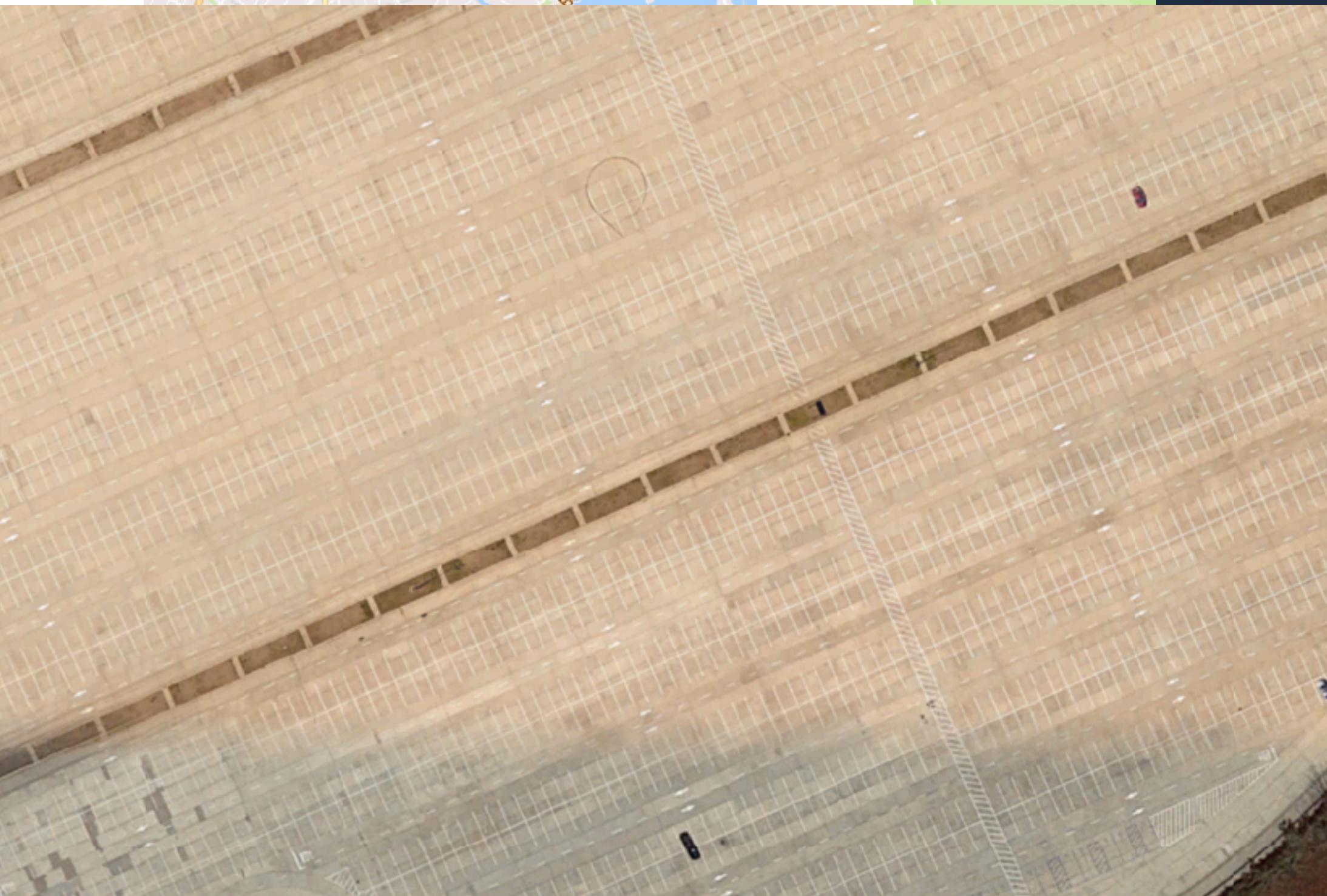




What a lovely green..





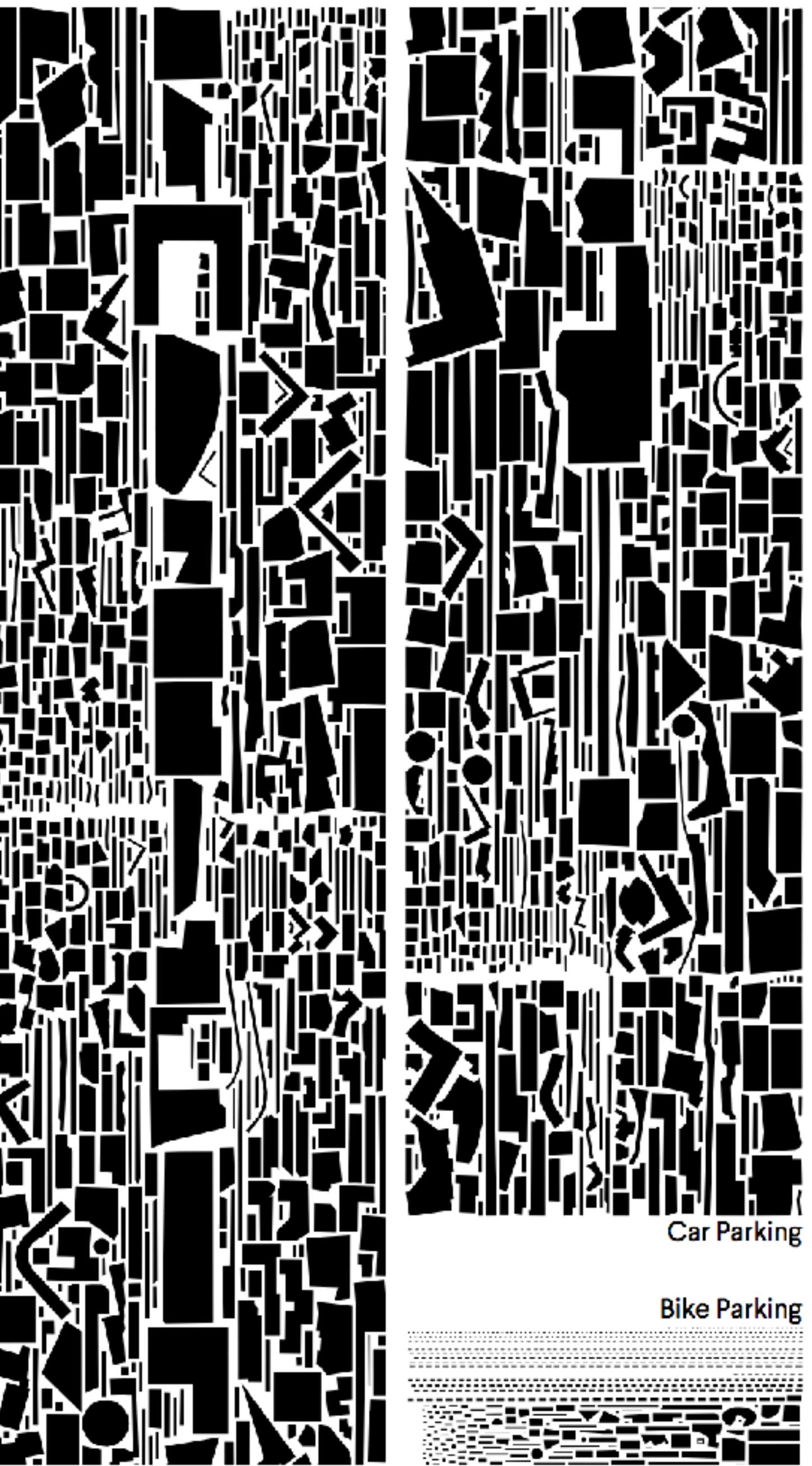


We visualized ALL parking spaces with polygon packing

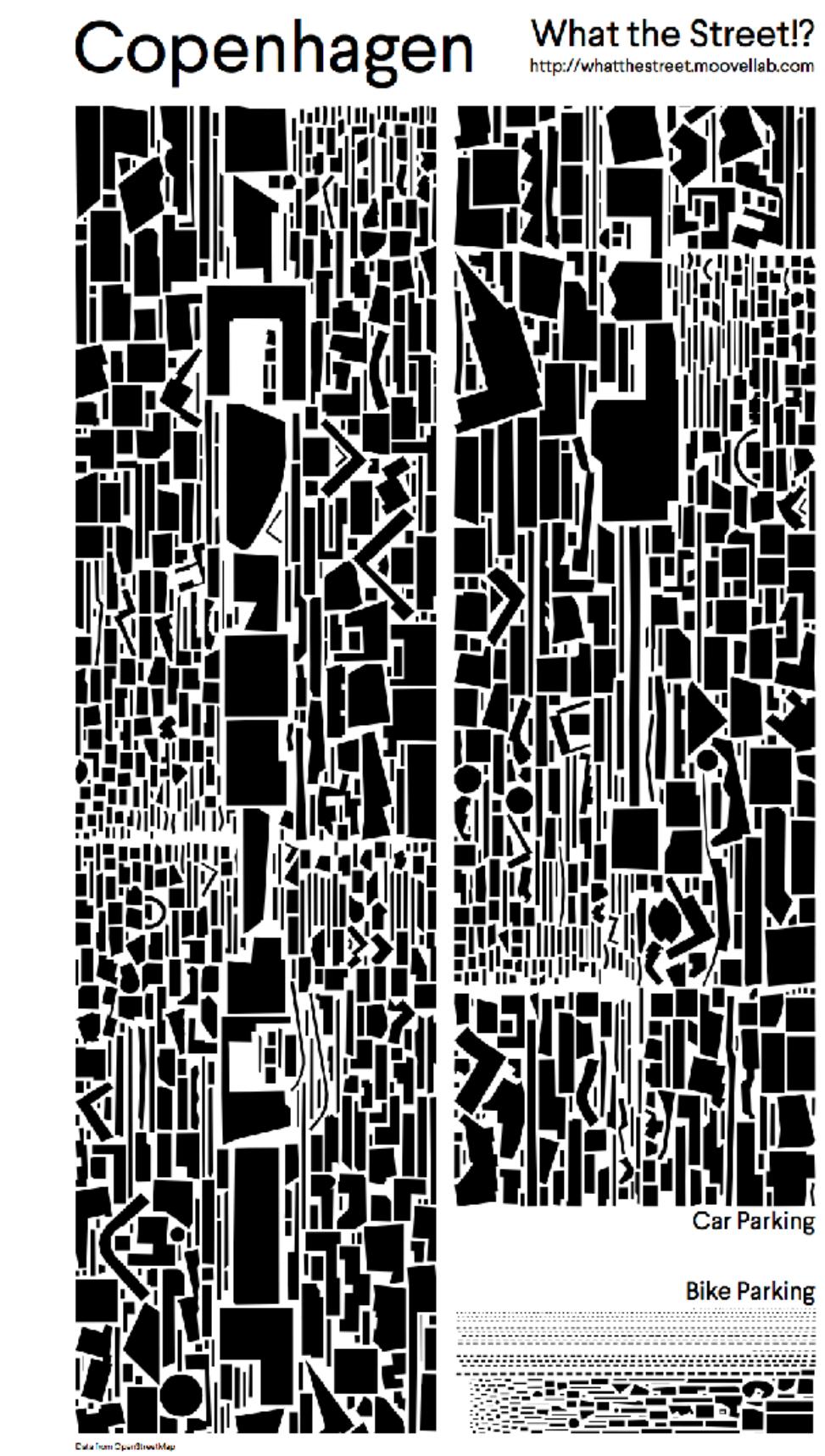
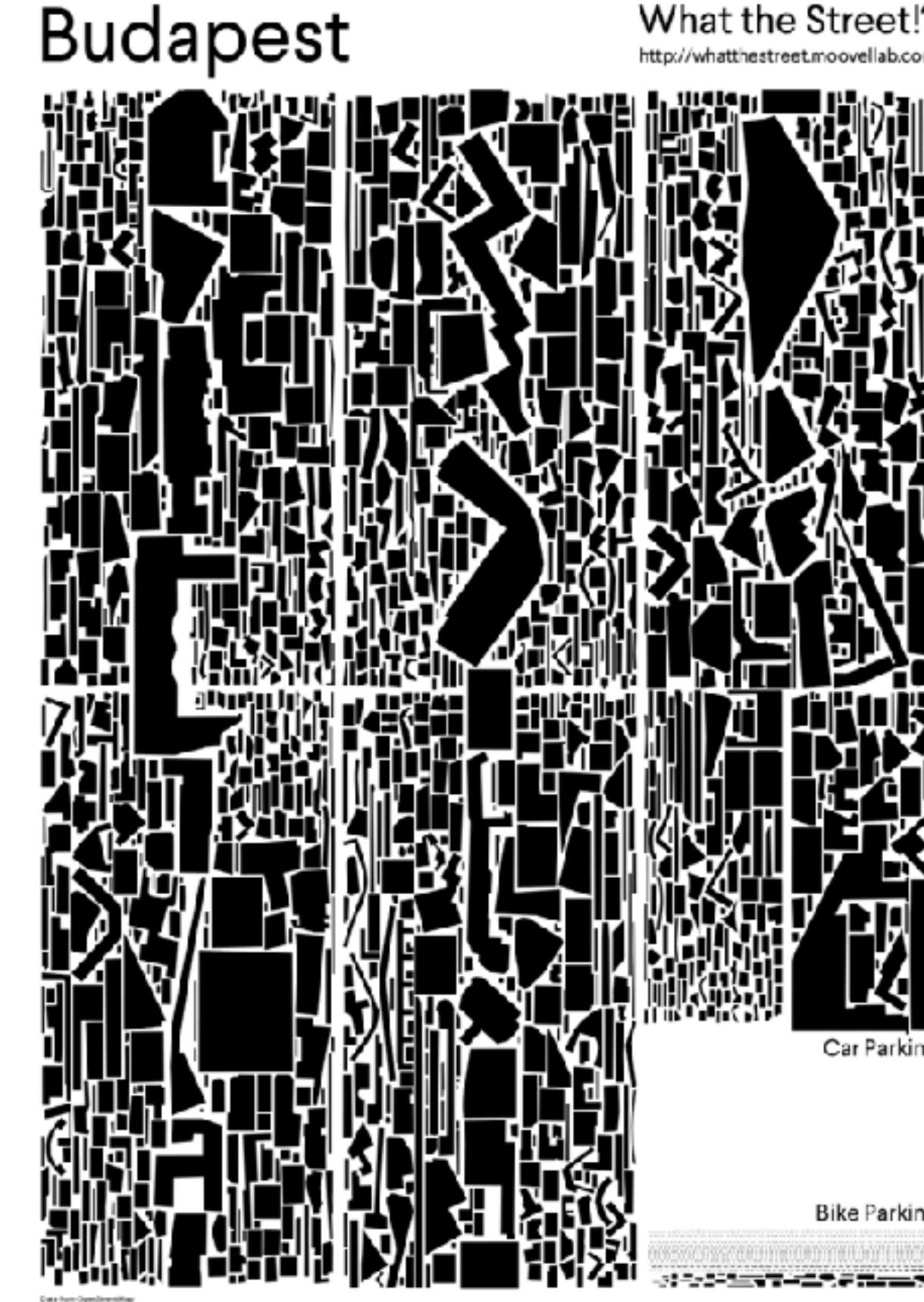


# Copenhagen

What the Street!?  
<http://whatthestreet.moovellab.com>



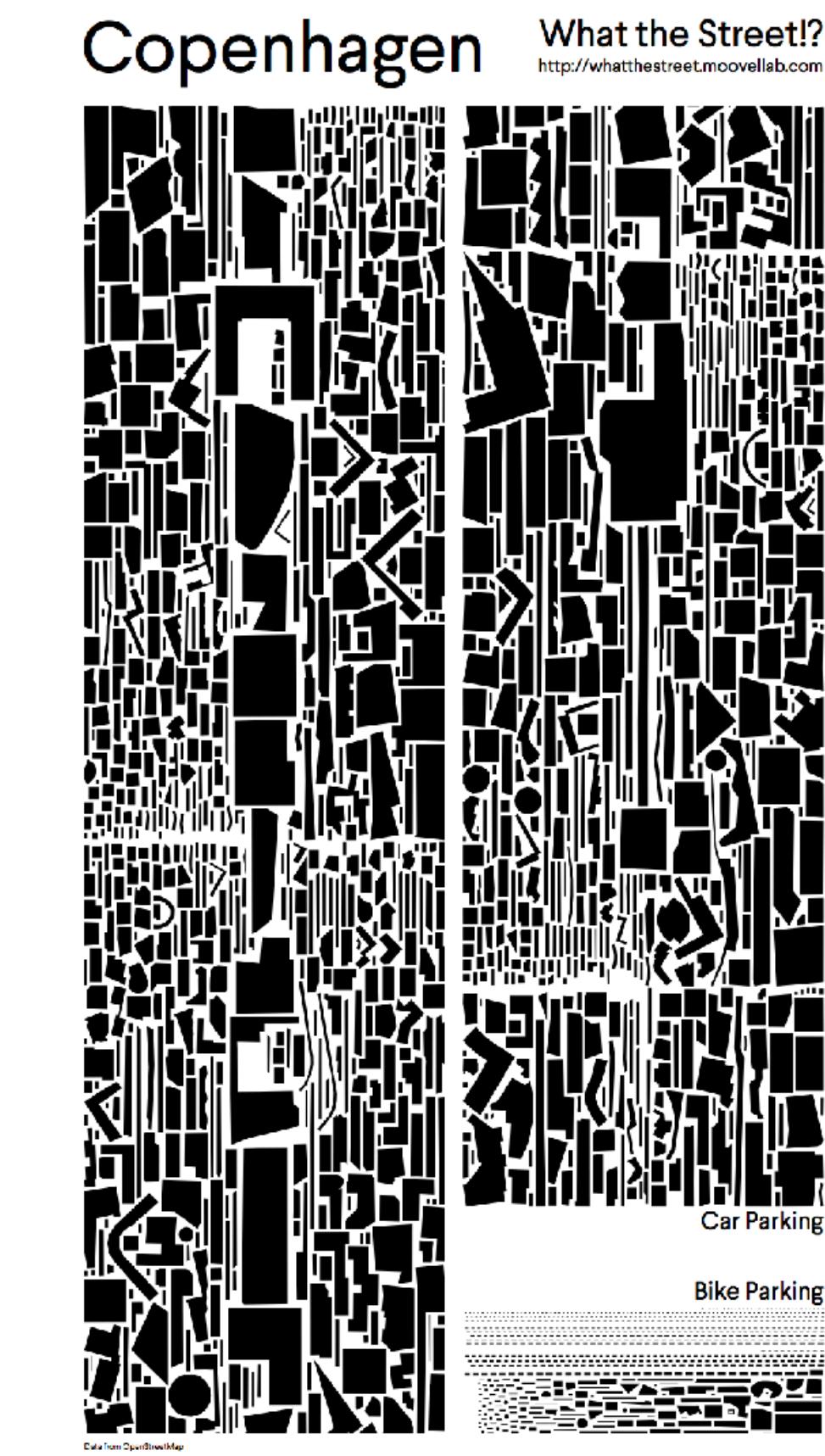
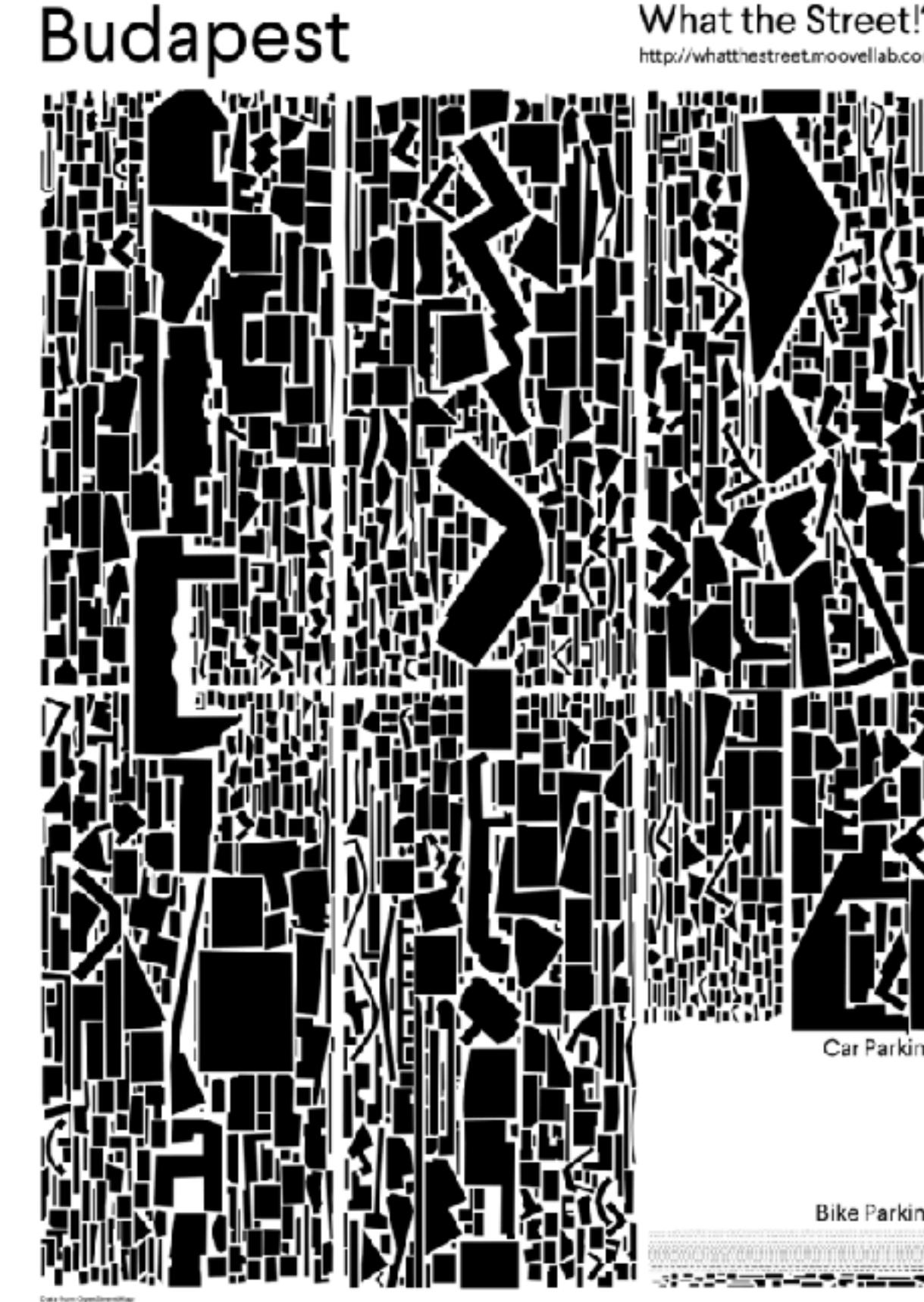
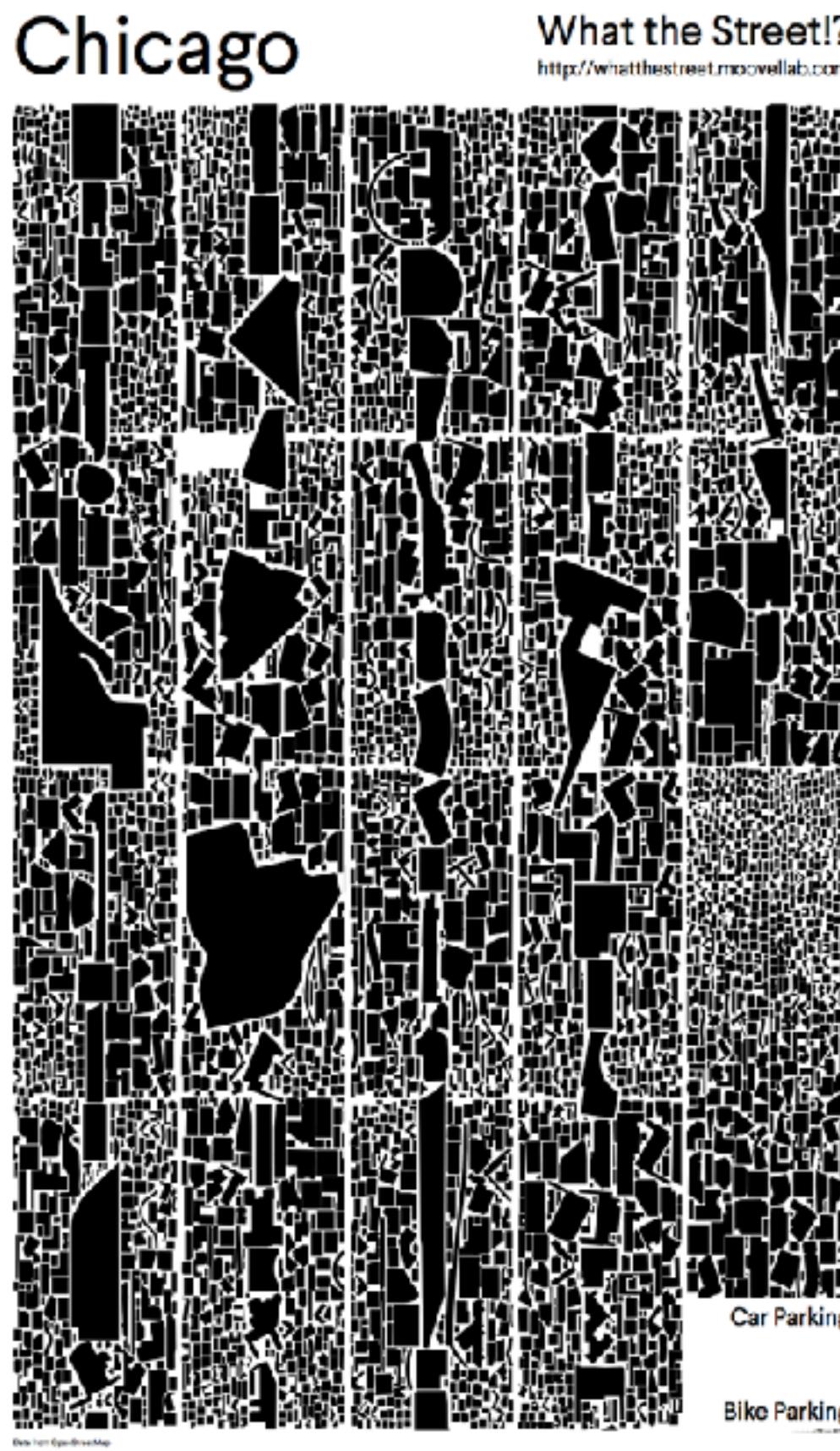
# There are huge differences between car and bike parking



There are huge differences between car and bike parking



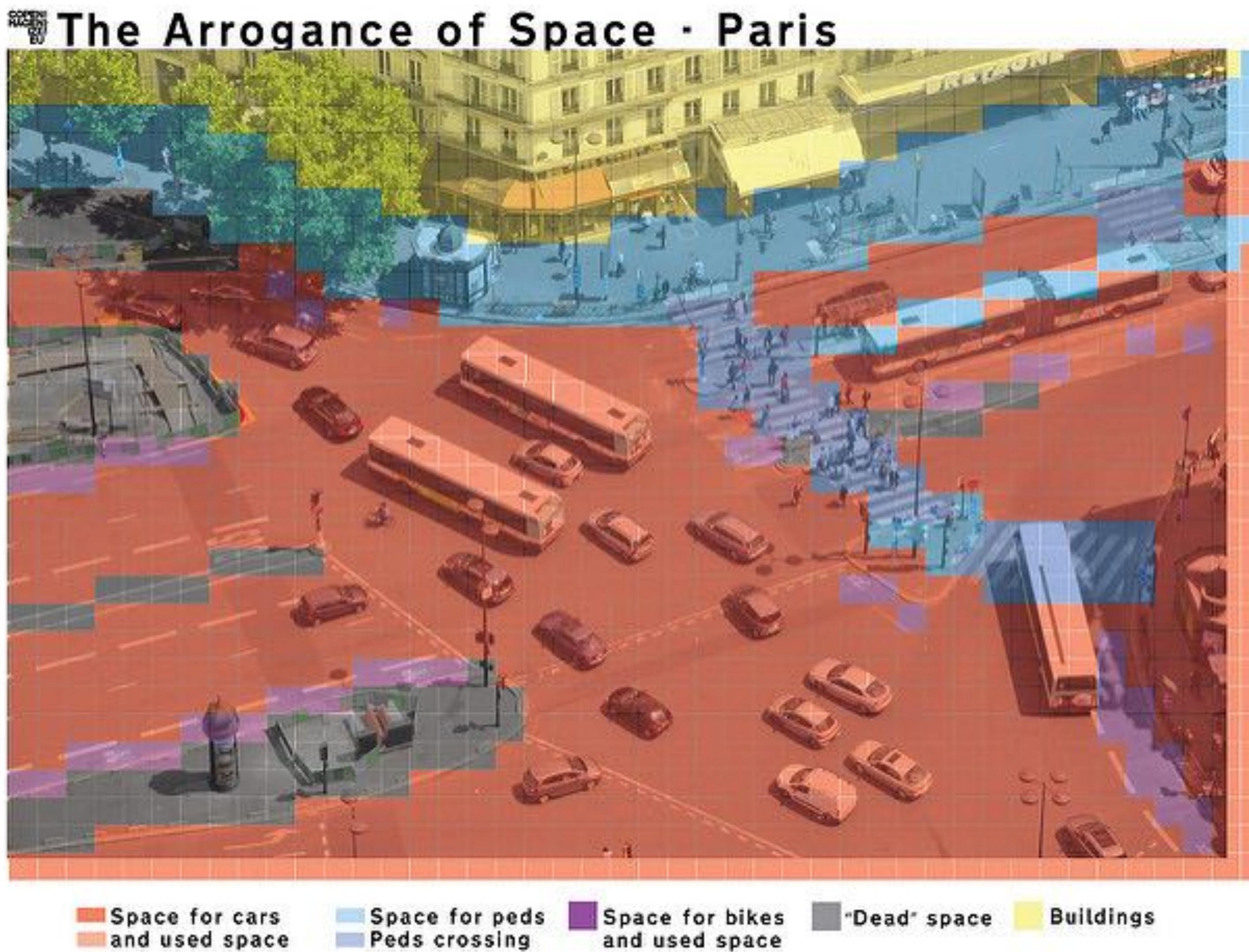
# There are huge differences between car and bike parking



**whatthestreet.com**

Szell, Urb Plan 3, 1-20 (2018)  
Gössling, J Tran Geo 54, 1-9 (2016)

# Space is not distributed in a fair way between different modes of transport



# Most space is for cars, but most people use bicycles



Modal Share for Copenhageners Commuting to Work/Education



Allocation of Transport Space in Copenhagen



# You can't beat geometry: Cars will ALWAYS be inefficient



Pedestrian  
walking



Pedestrian  
standing still



Cyclist  
15 kmh



Bicycle  
parked

Cars are used 36 minutes per day

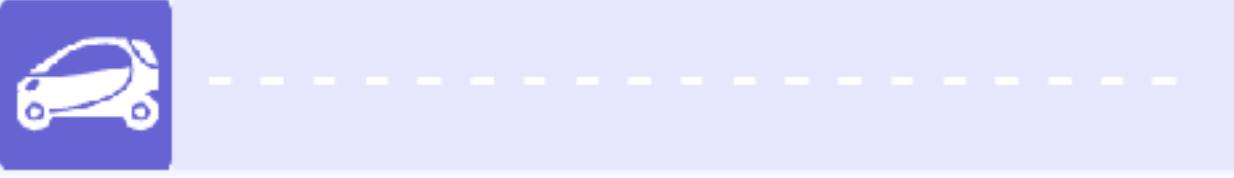
Cars are not used 1404 minutes per day

Cars are used 36 minutes per day

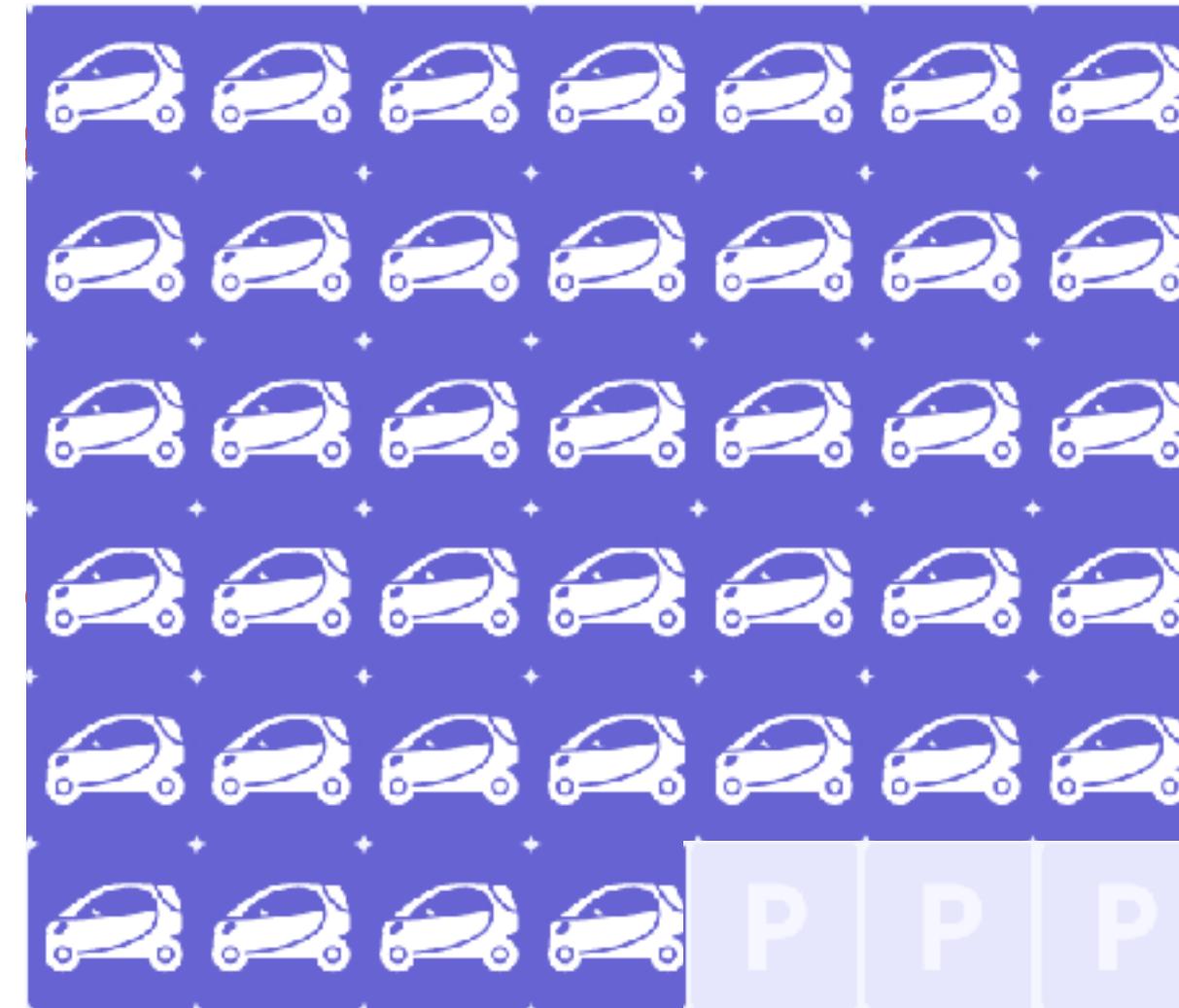
Cars are not used 1404 minutes per day

## A typical snapshot of Copenhagen

5,500 cars moving



250,000 cars parked



# We are wasting space worth 6,000 playgrounds!

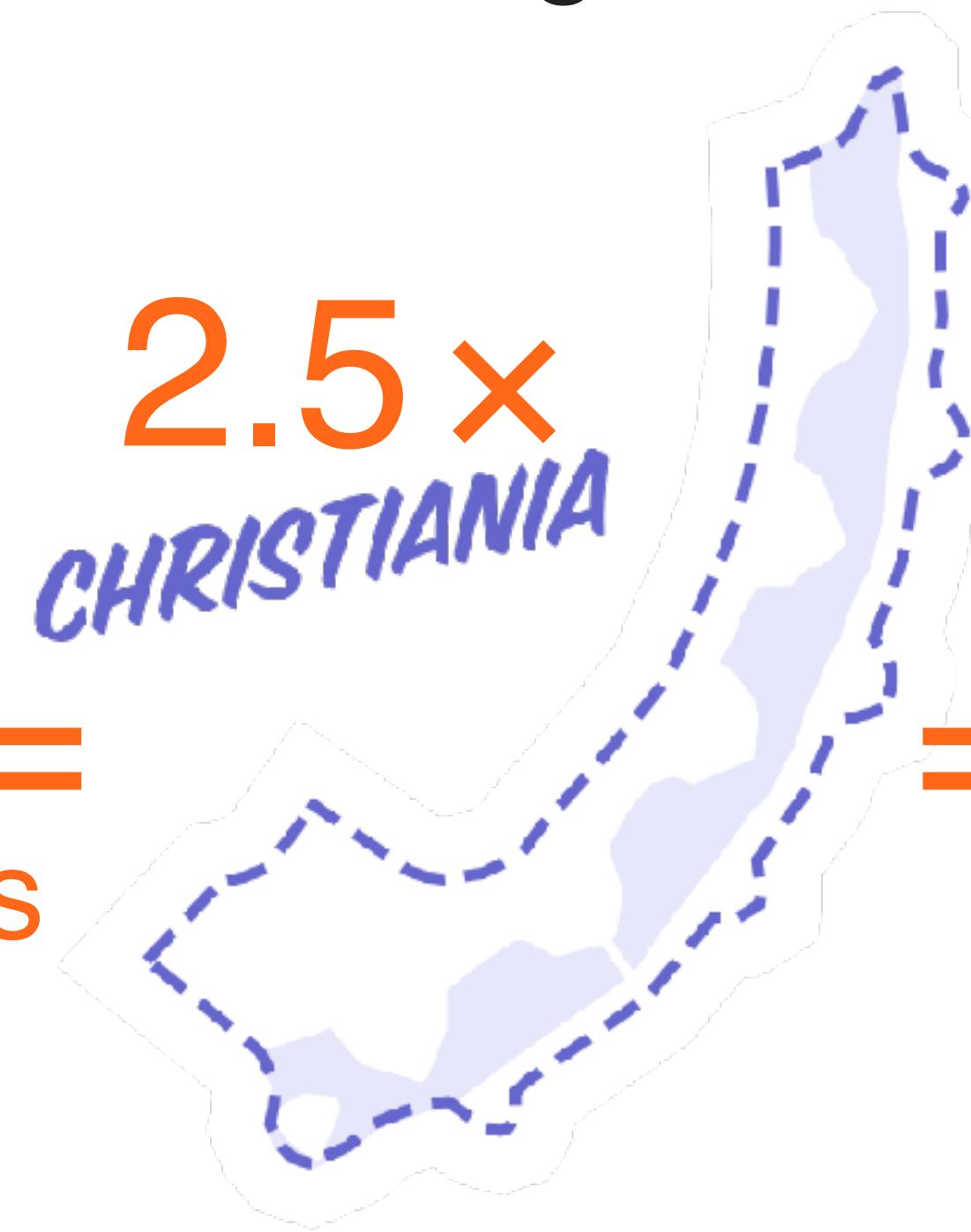
A typical snapshot of Copenhagen

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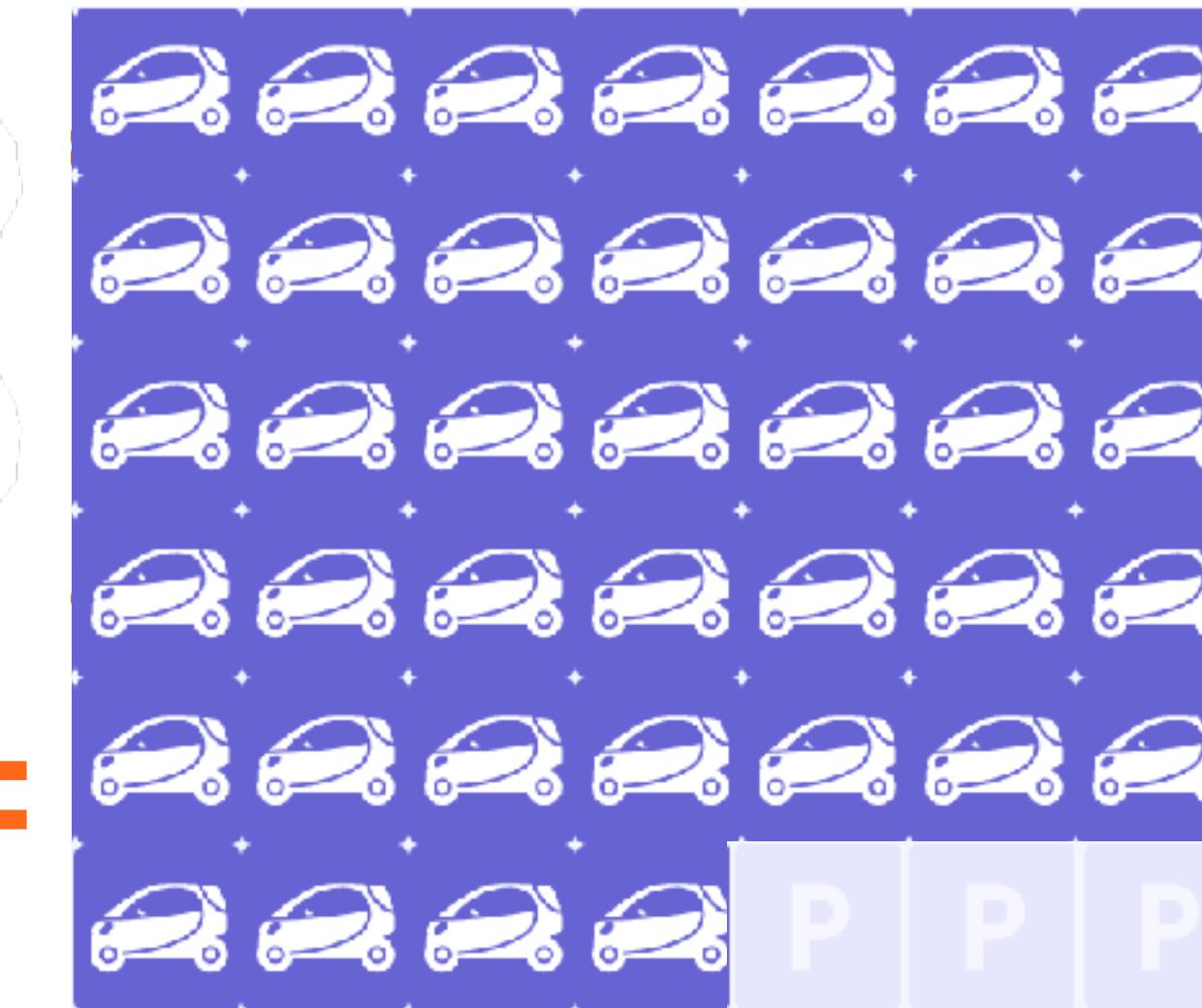
6,000  
Playgrounds

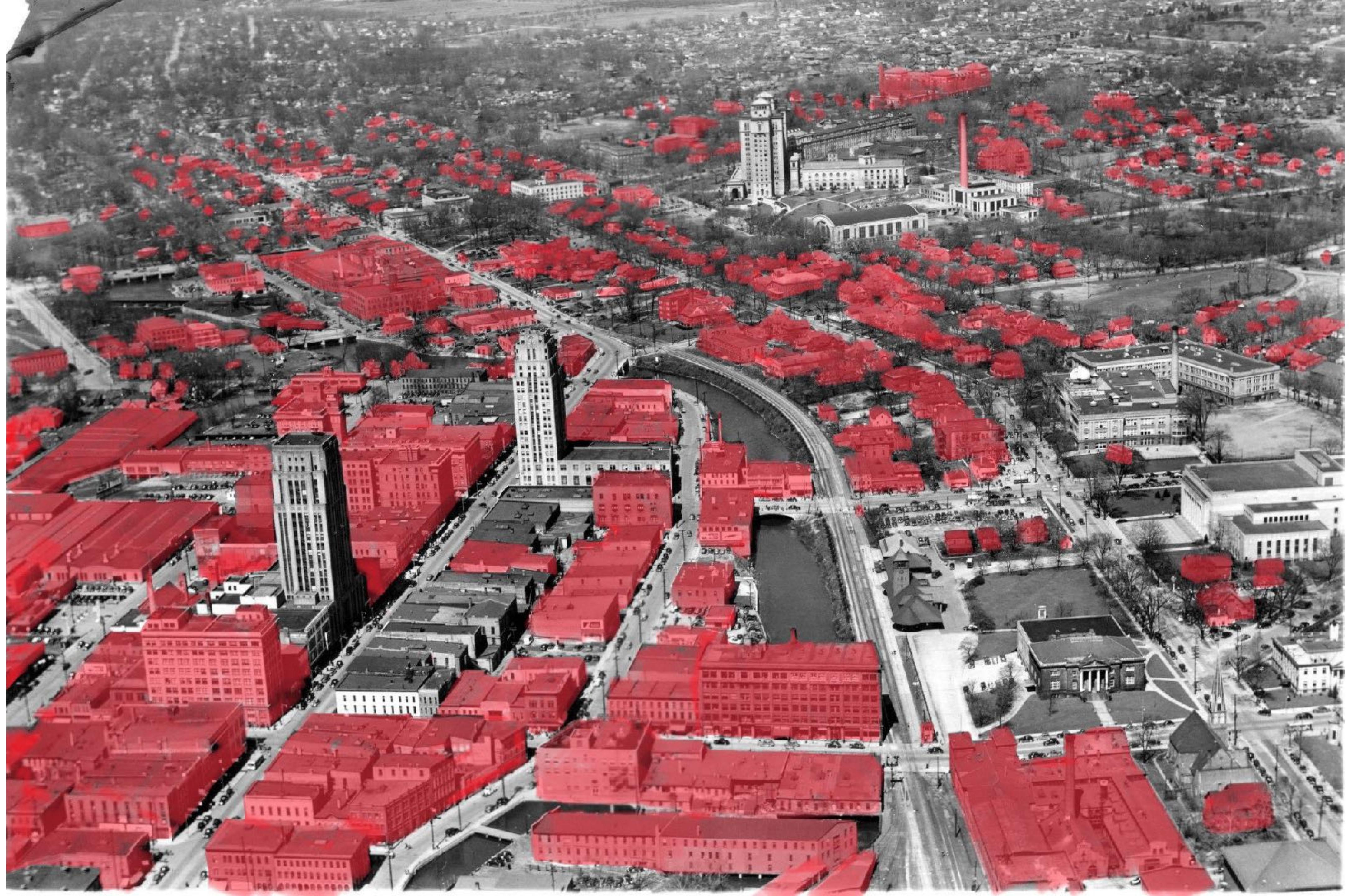
=

**2.5 × CHRISTIANIA**



250,000 cars parked





Battle  
Creek,  
MI

# Battle Creek, MI



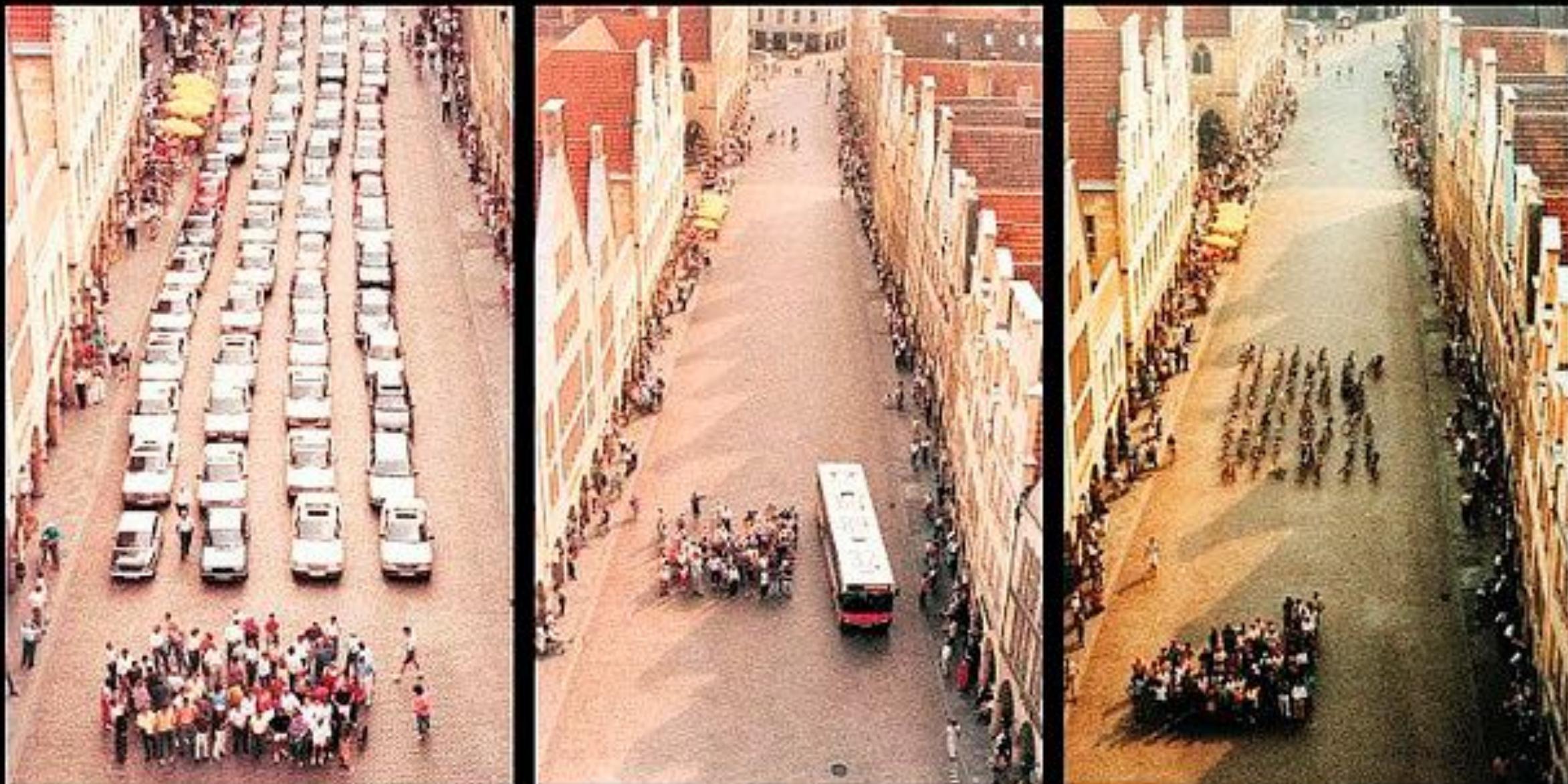
# Car-centric urban planning eats up our living space in cities



Denver

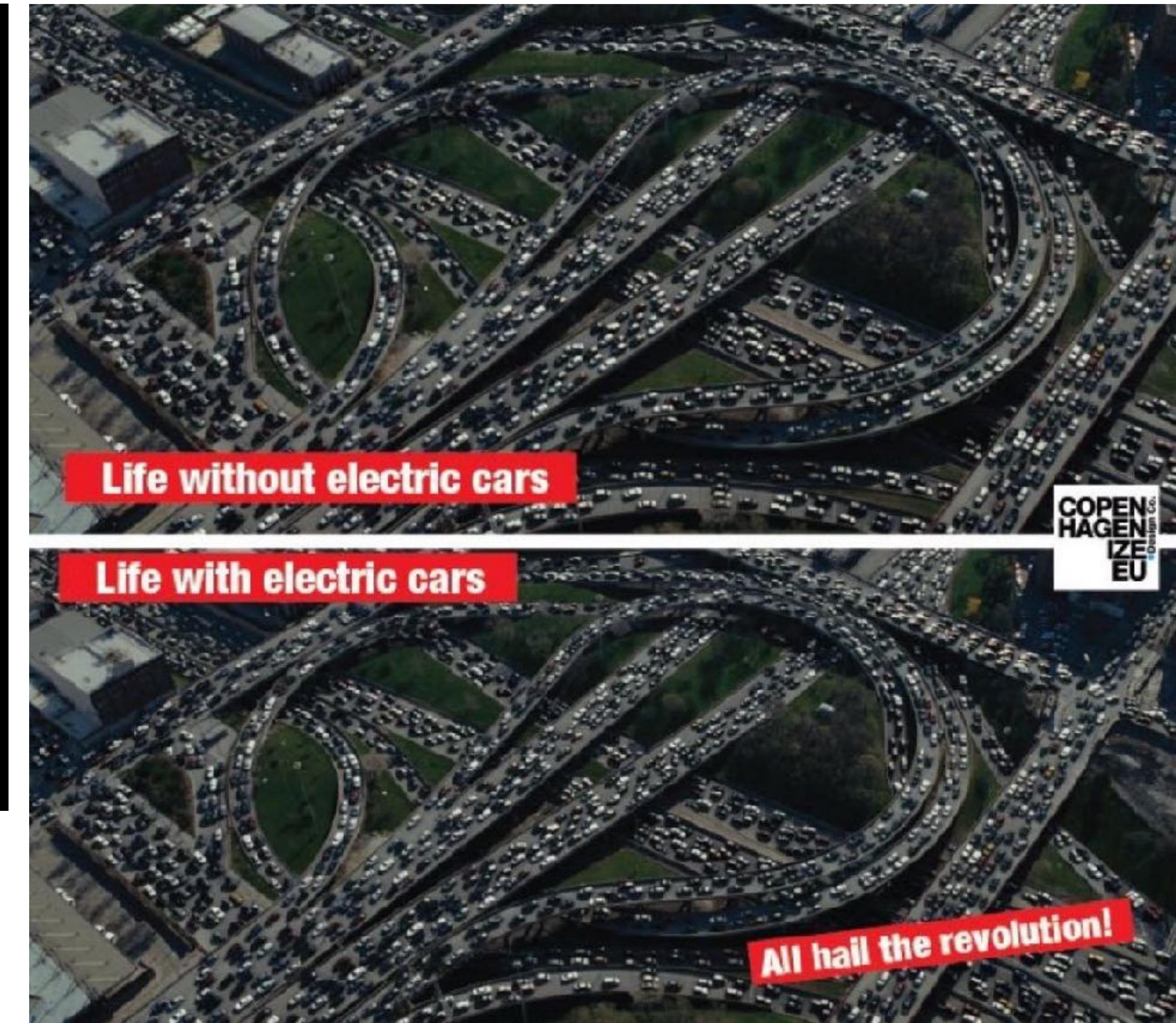
# Car-centric urban planning eats up our living space in cities

space required  
to transport **60 people**



car

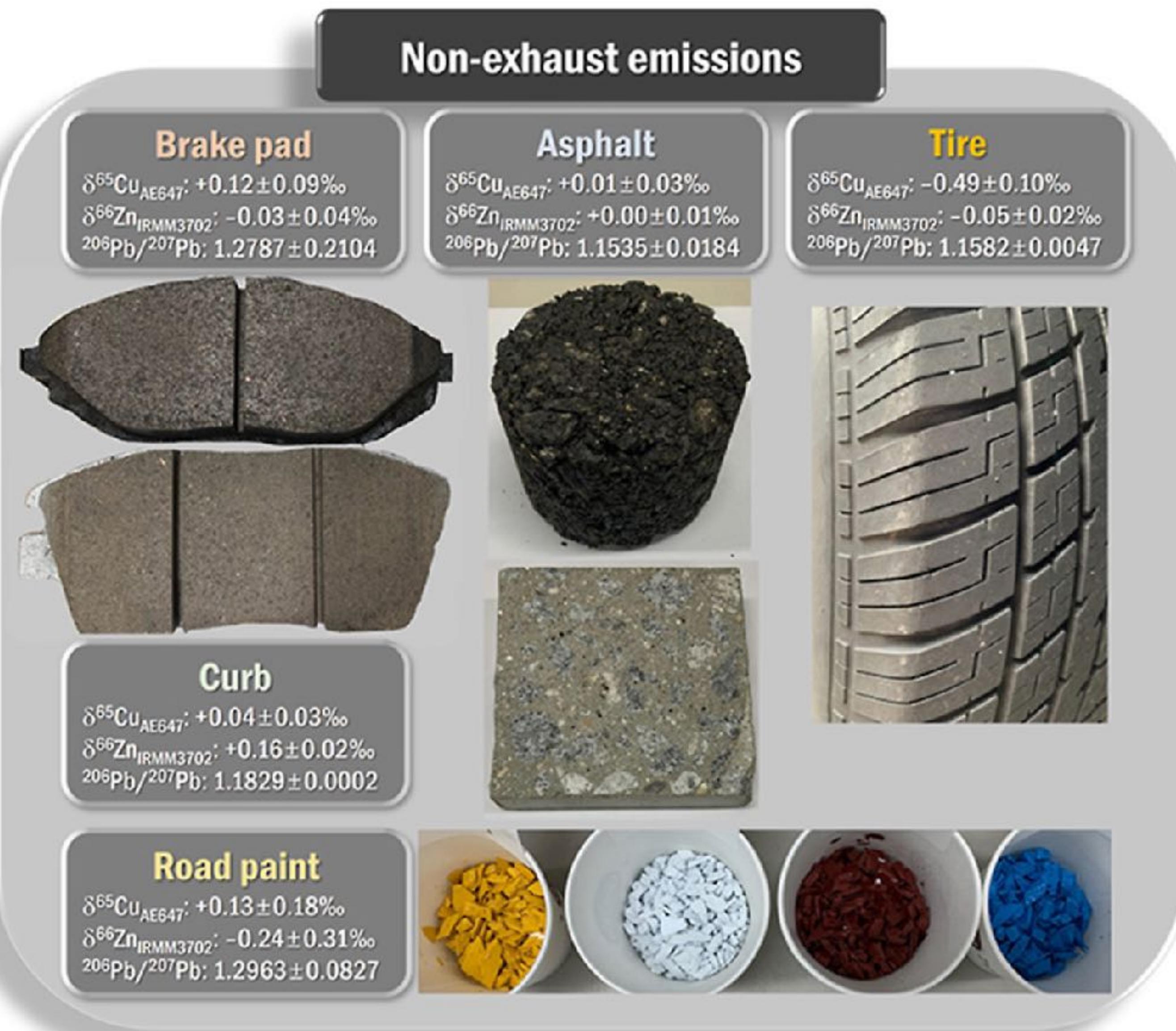
E-car



# POLLUTION

~9.000.000

# E-cars are not THE solution: >50% of particles are from non-exhaust



**ANYTHING ELSE?**



1.350.000

# Cycling is a time-tested technology that delivers on 11 SDGs



## CYCLING DELIVERS ON THE GLOBAL GOALS

Shifting towards a better economy, society, and planet for all

<https://unric.org/en/sustainable-development-goals-cycling/>

# More active travel is an *economic* "no-brainer"

Cost-benefit analysis in EU that accounts for

- Health
- Environment
- Travel / Congestion

shows:

# More active travel is an *economic* "no-brainer"

Cost-benefit analysis in EU that accounts for

- Health
- Environment
- Travel / Congestion

shows: 1 km travelled by



# How to build bicycle infrastructure?



microscopic

# How to build bicycle infrastructure?



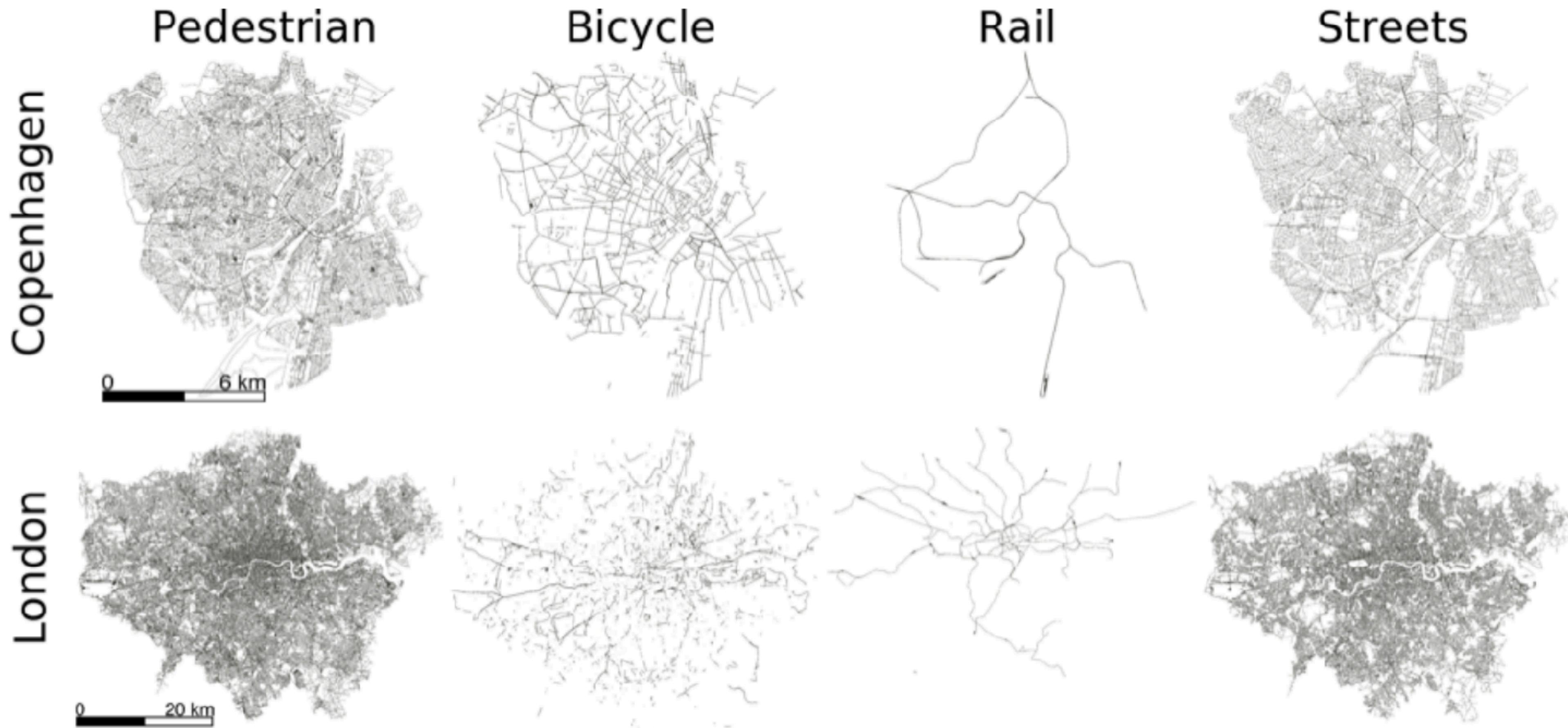
microscopic



macroscopic

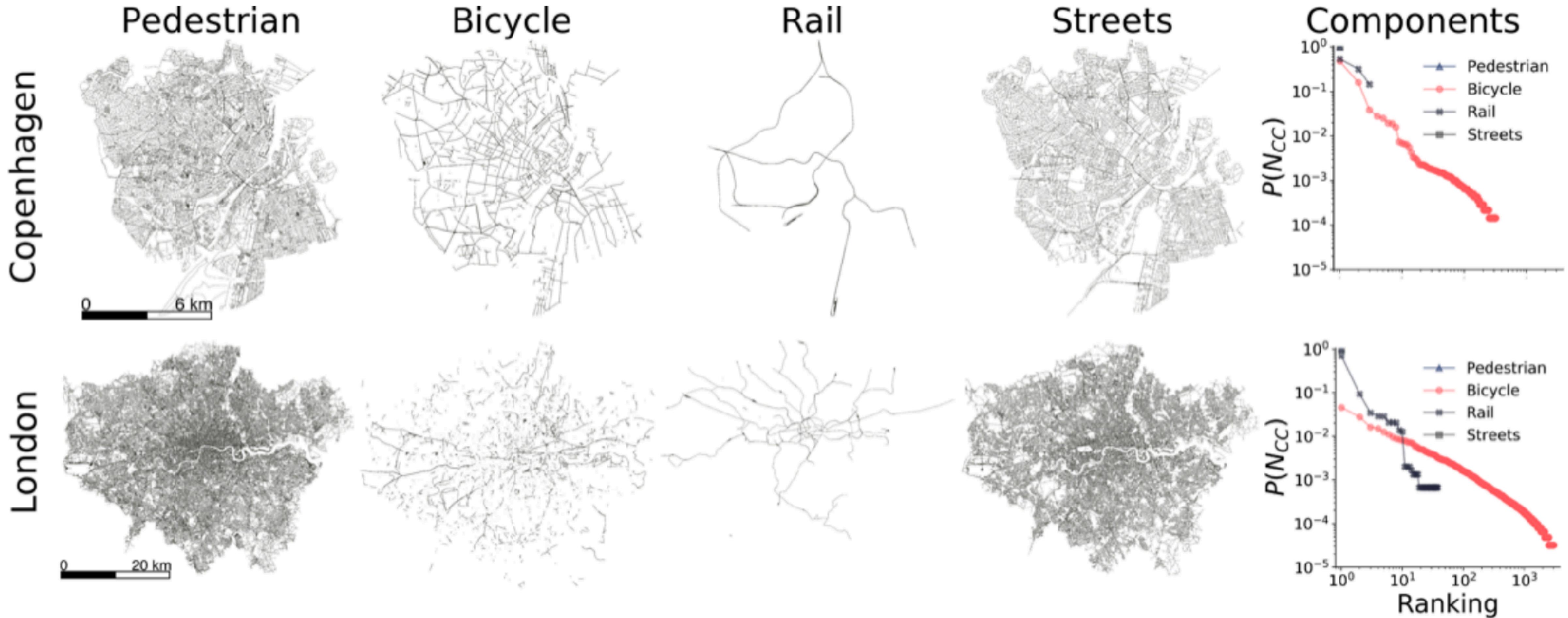
# Network Science 101

# Cities have different transport network layers

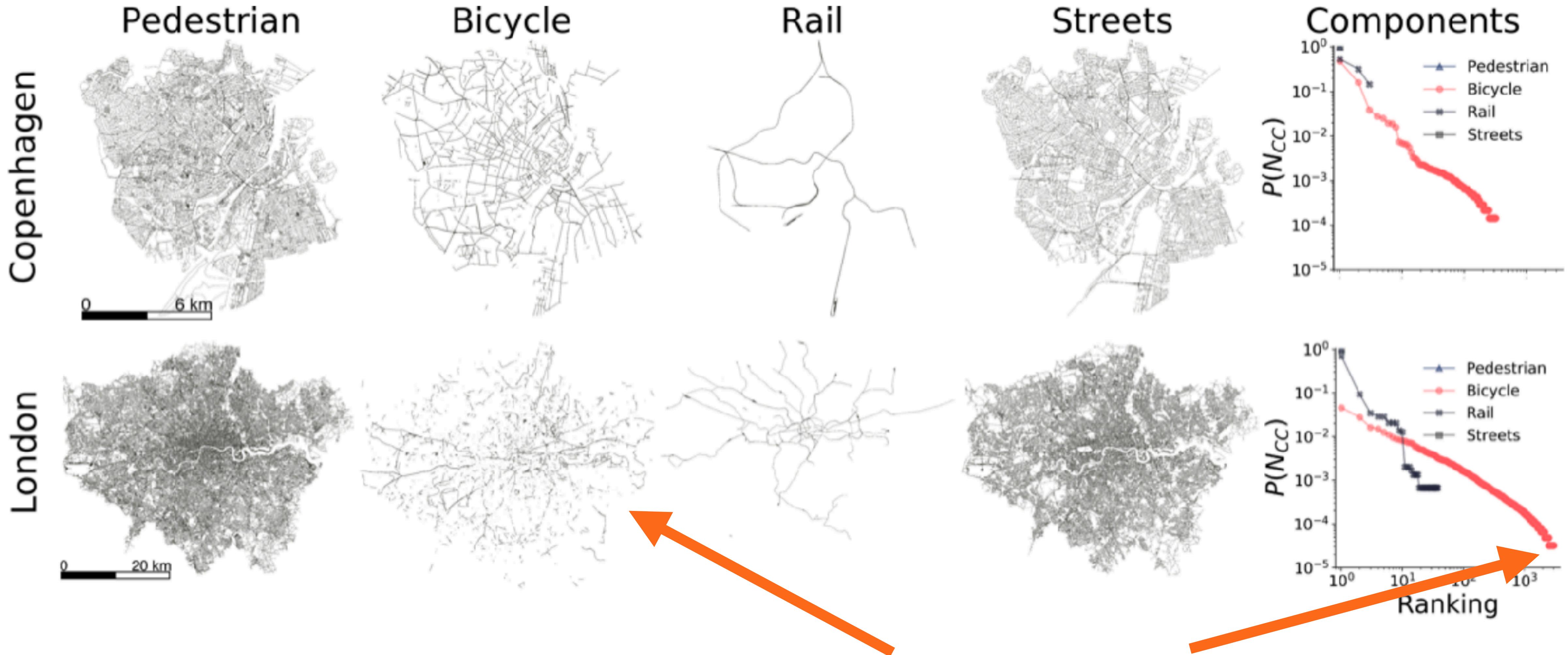


# Bicycle networks are highly fragmented

Blackboard

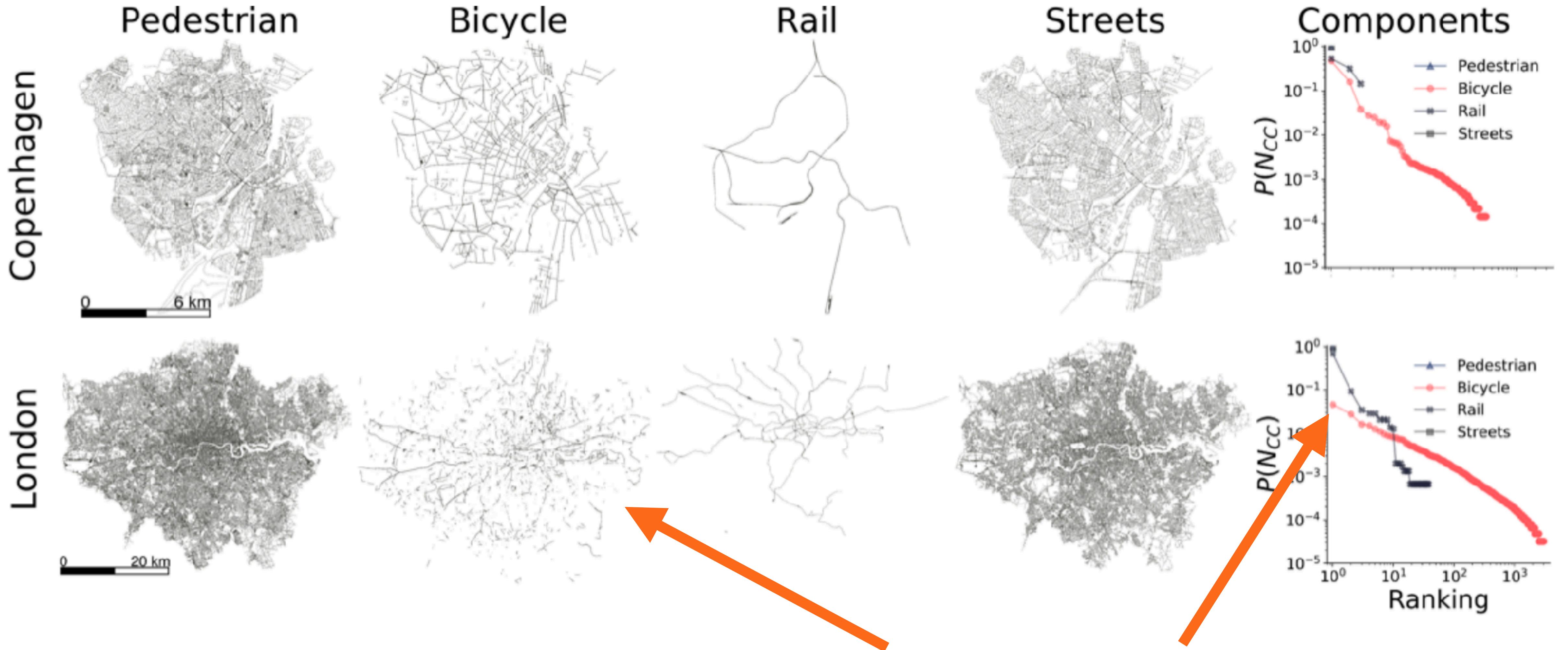


# Bicycle networks are highly fragmented



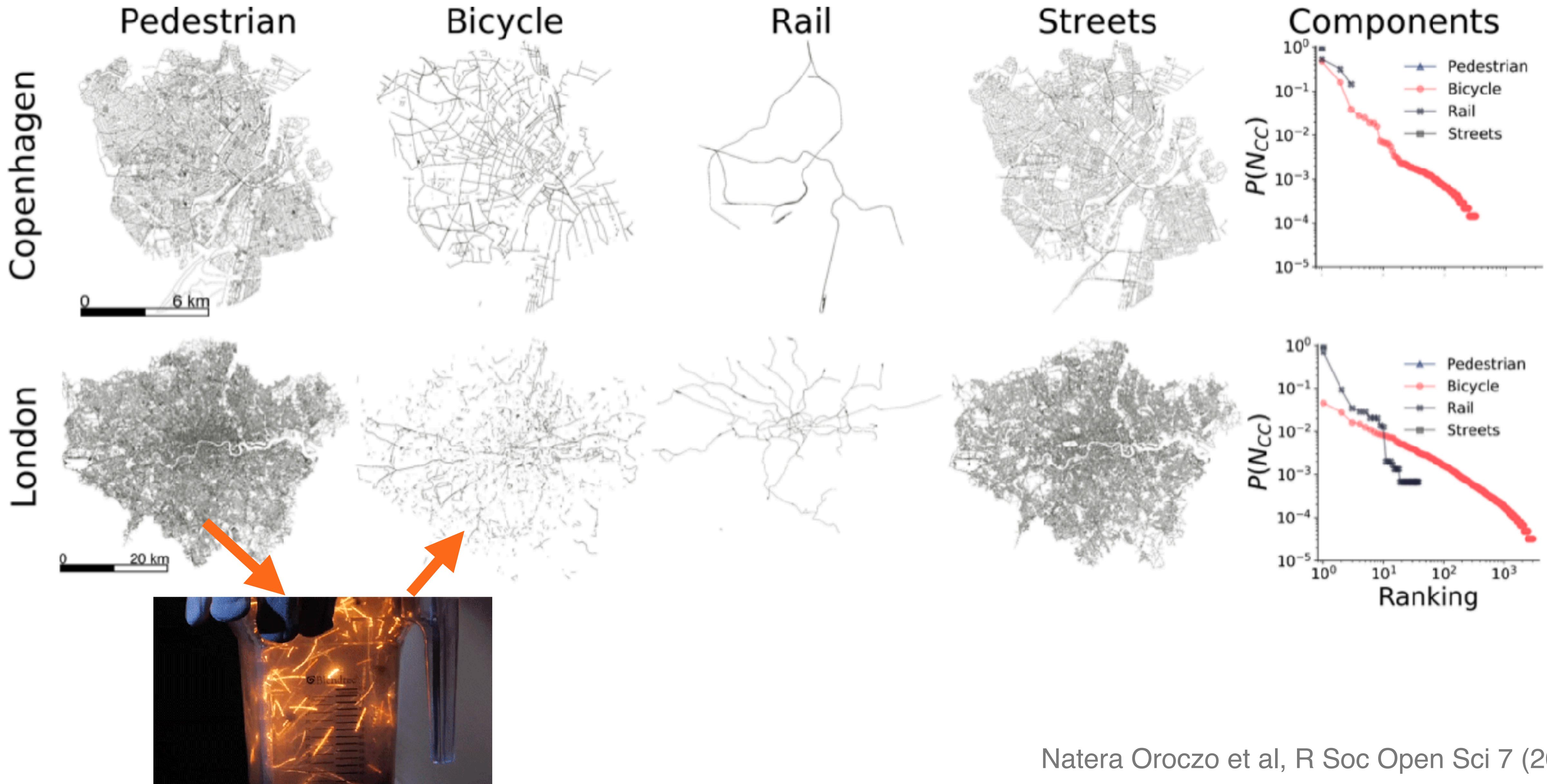
2) In London, the bicycle network has >3000 disconnected components

# Bicycle networks are highly fragmented

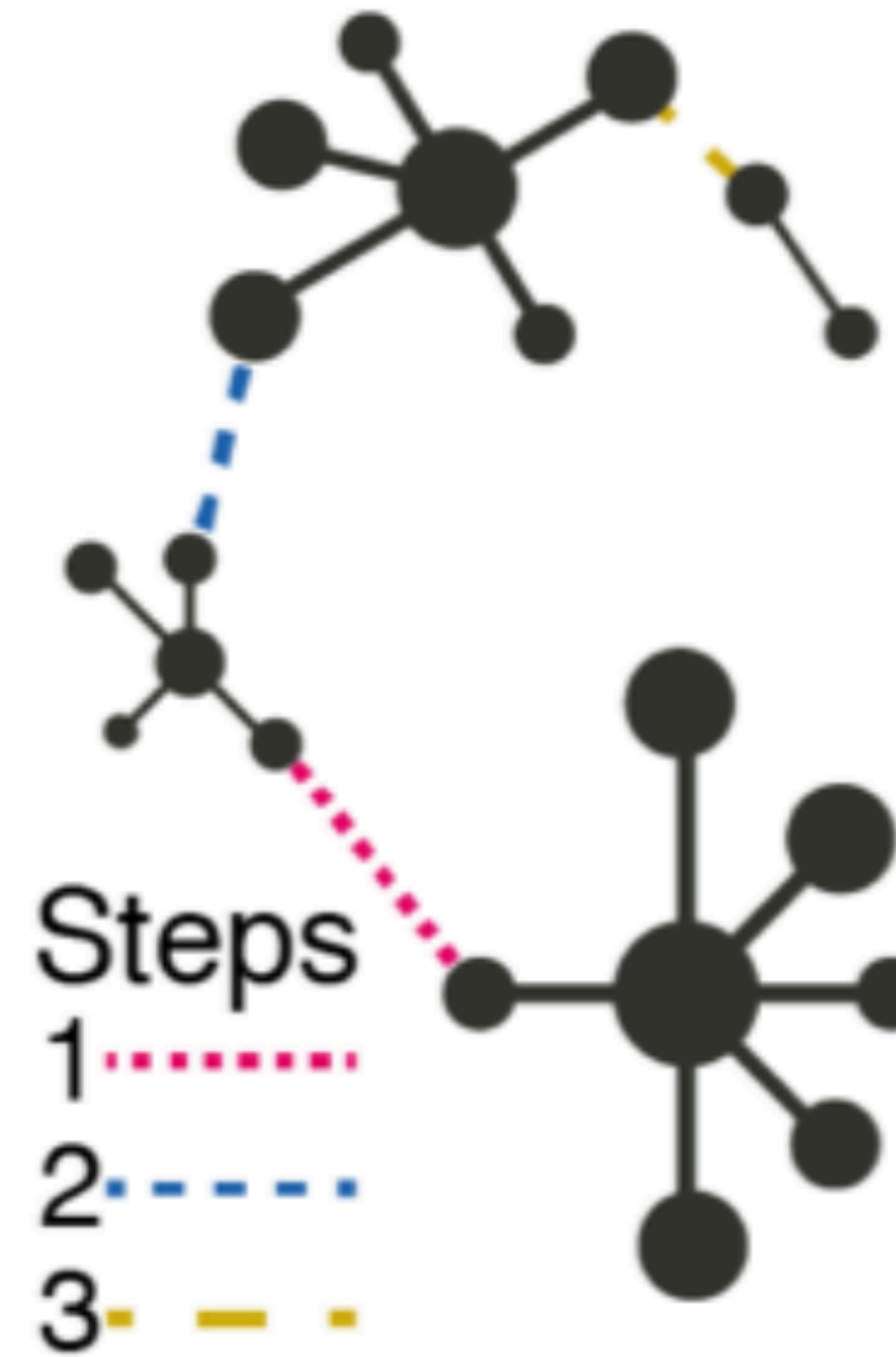


1) In London, the largest connected bicycle component covers only 5% of nodes

# Bicycle networks are highly fragmented



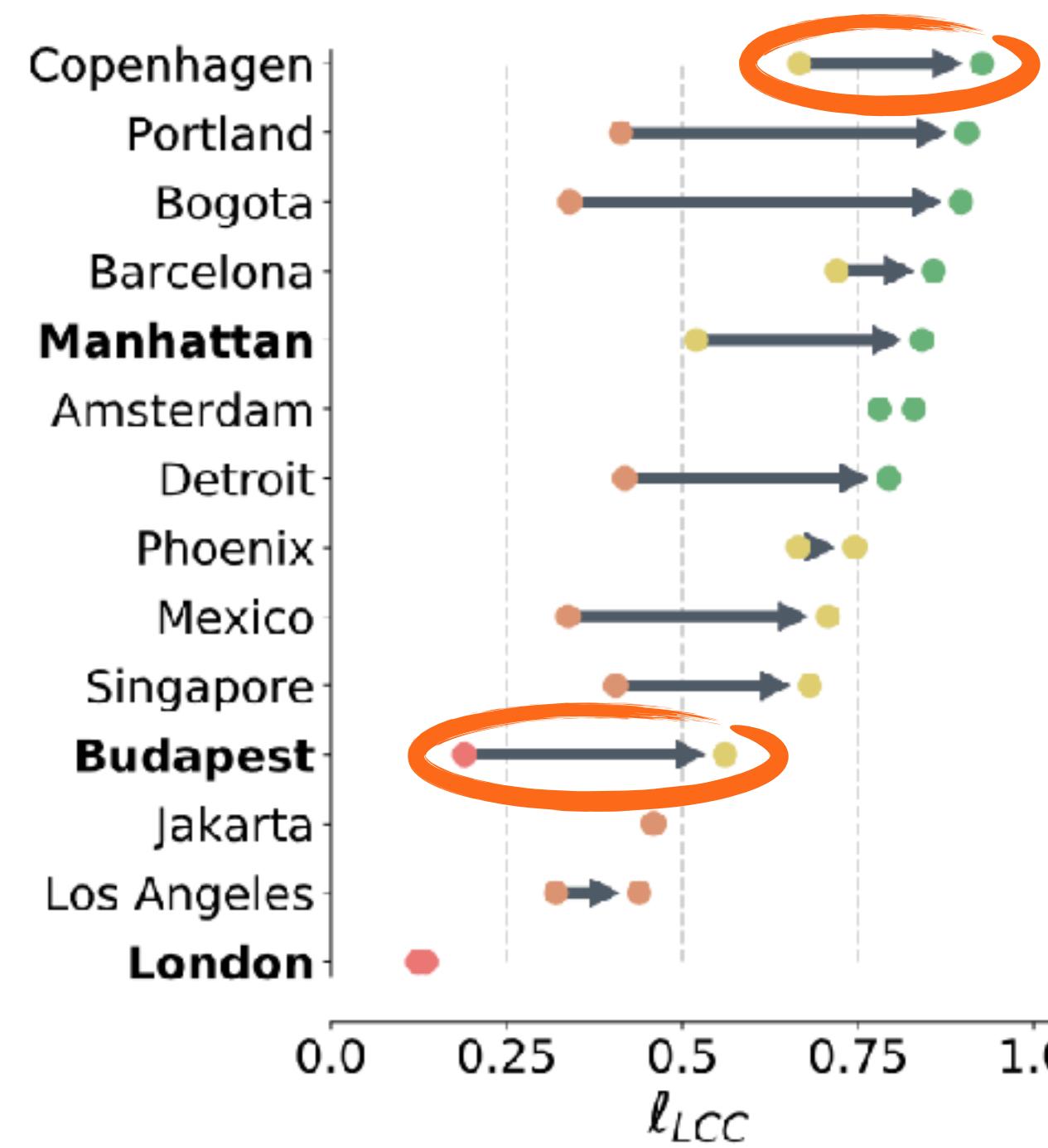
# How should we connect the components?



# Effective connectivity improvements are possible

Small but focused investments connect the bicycle network effectively

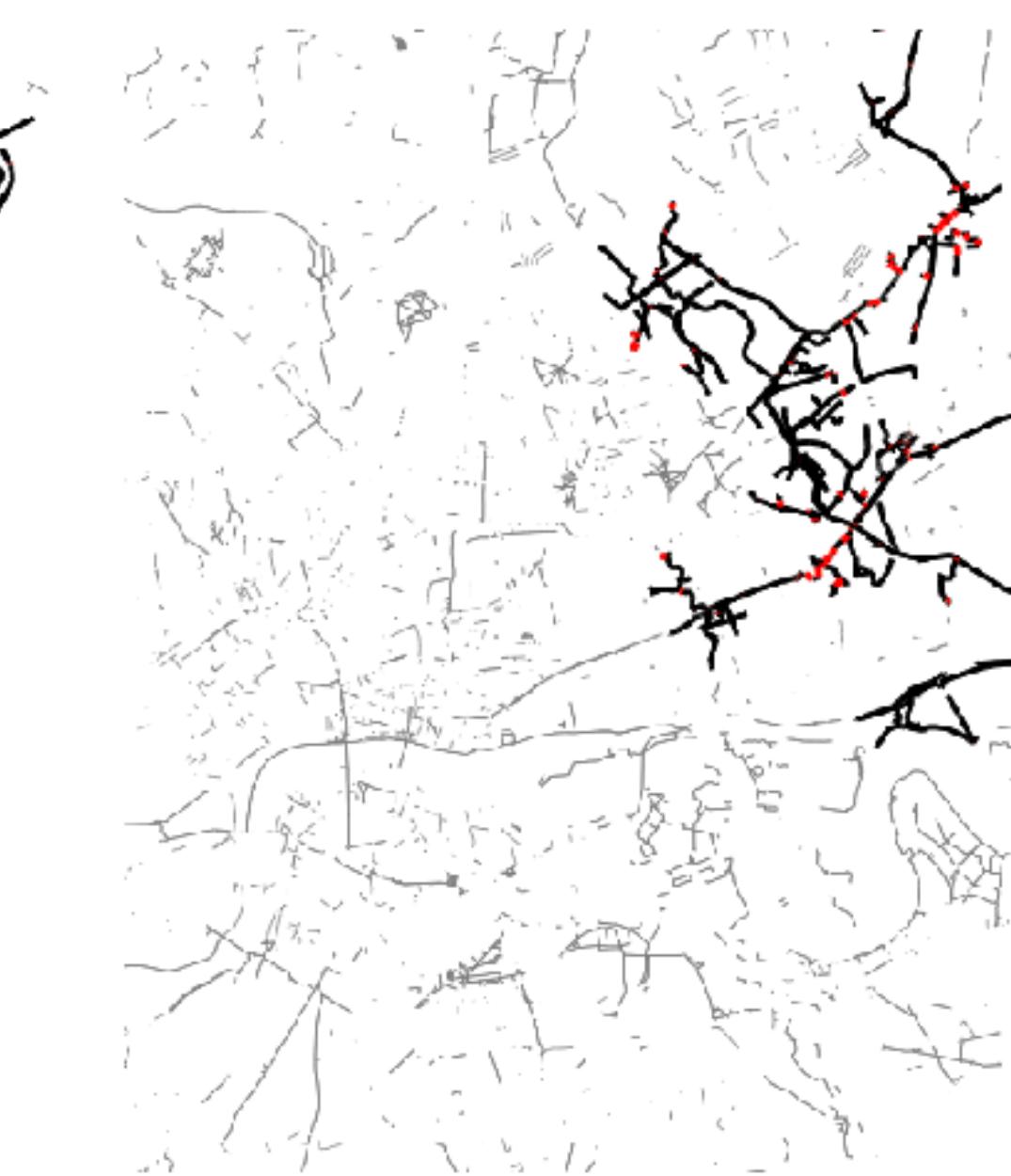
(a) 5 km investment



Manhattan



London



Budapest



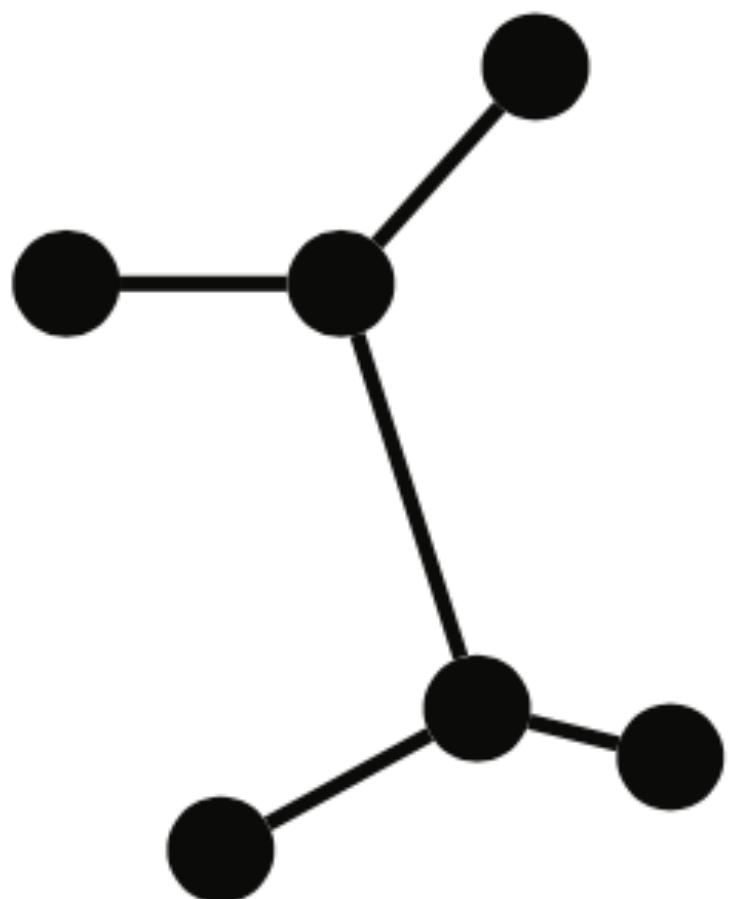
# What are the issues with this strategy?



# Just connecting components comes with 3 issues

## 1) No resilience

Minimum spanning tree



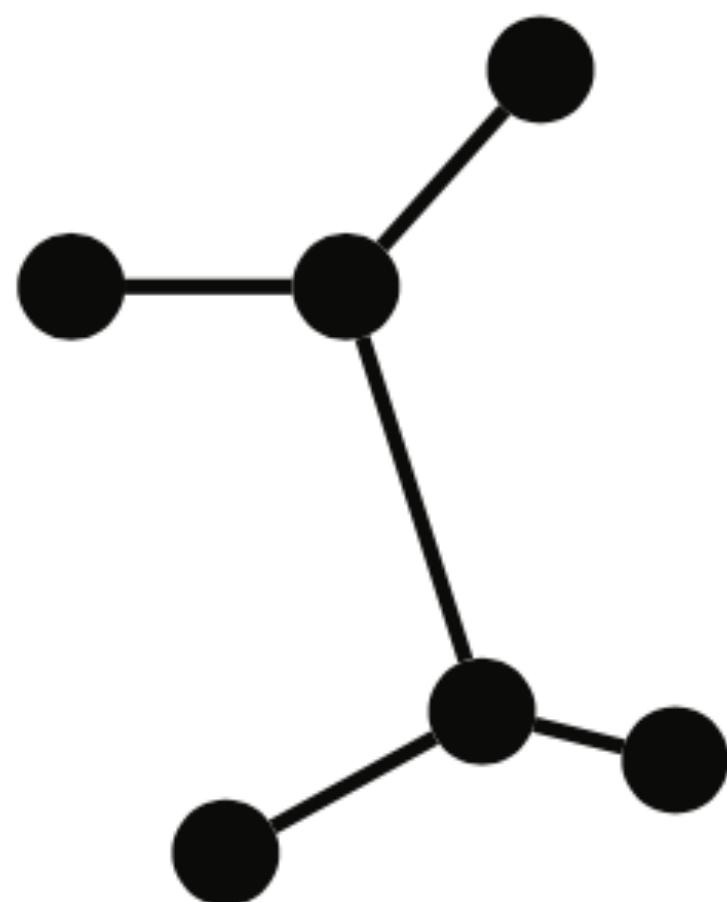
Investor's  
optimum

# Just connecting components comes with 3 issues

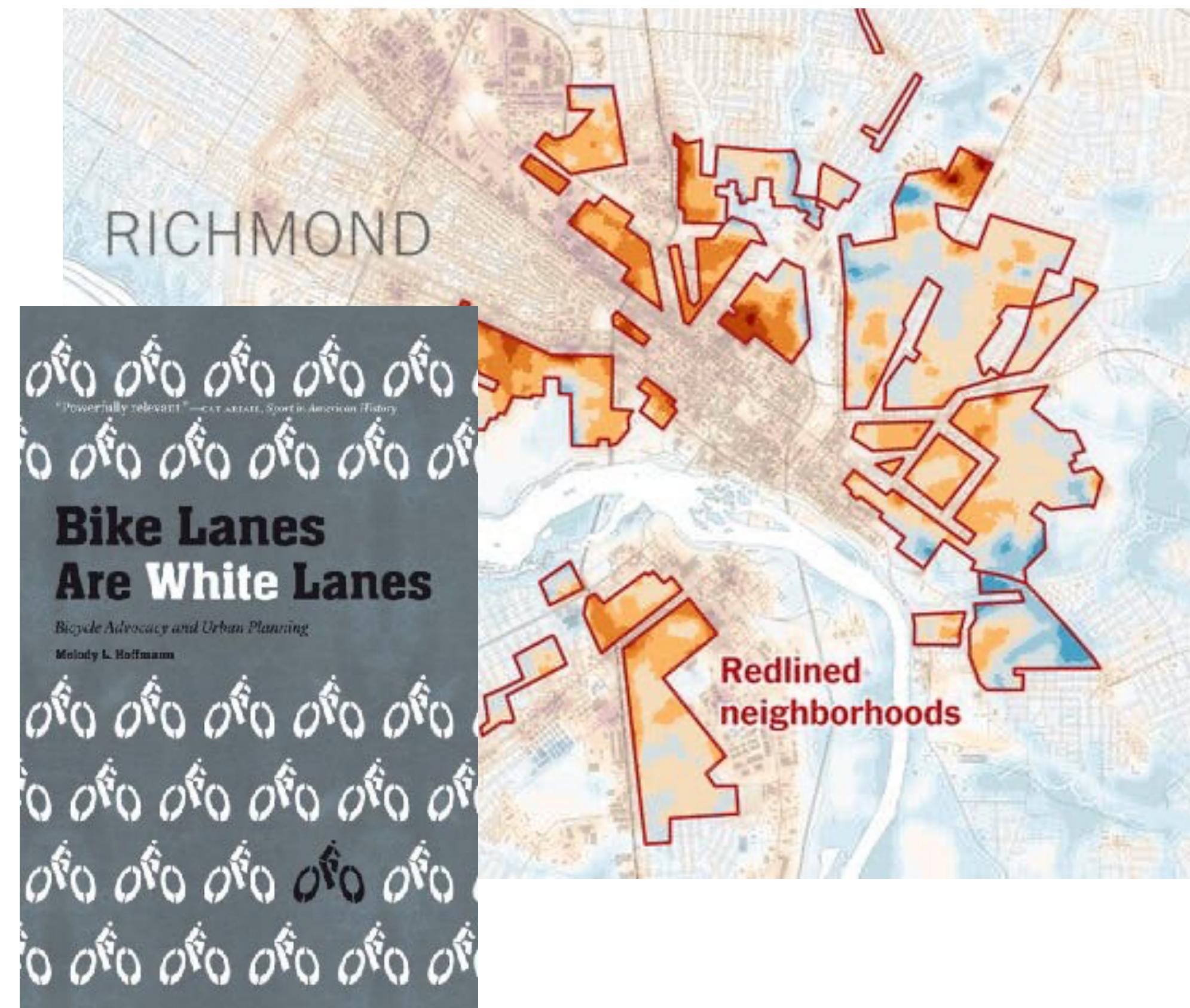
1) No resilience

2) Develops only developed areas

Minimum spanning tree



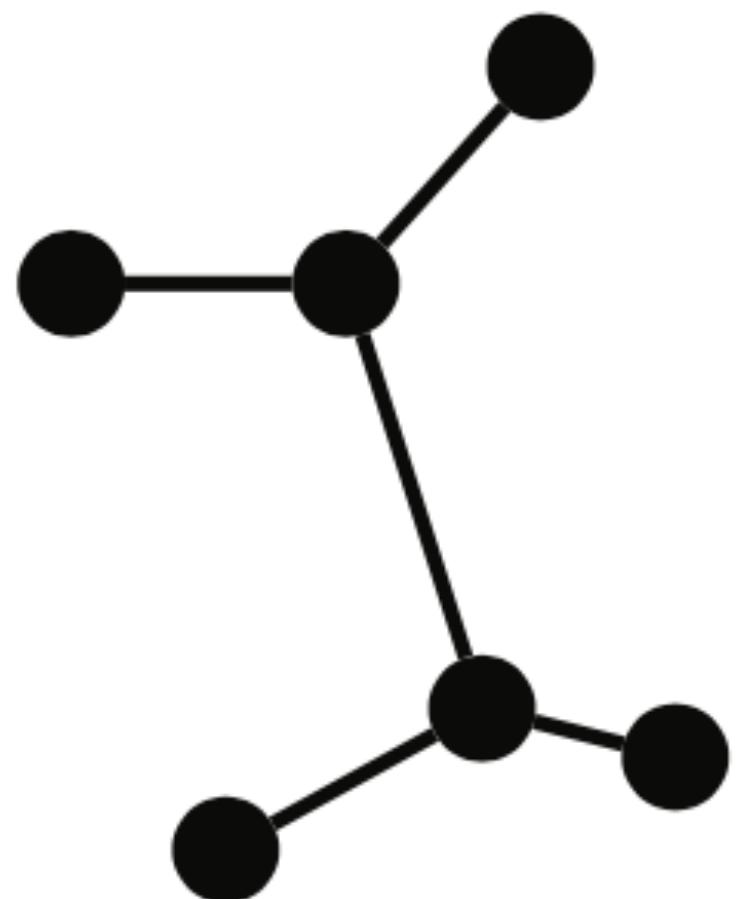
Investor's optimum



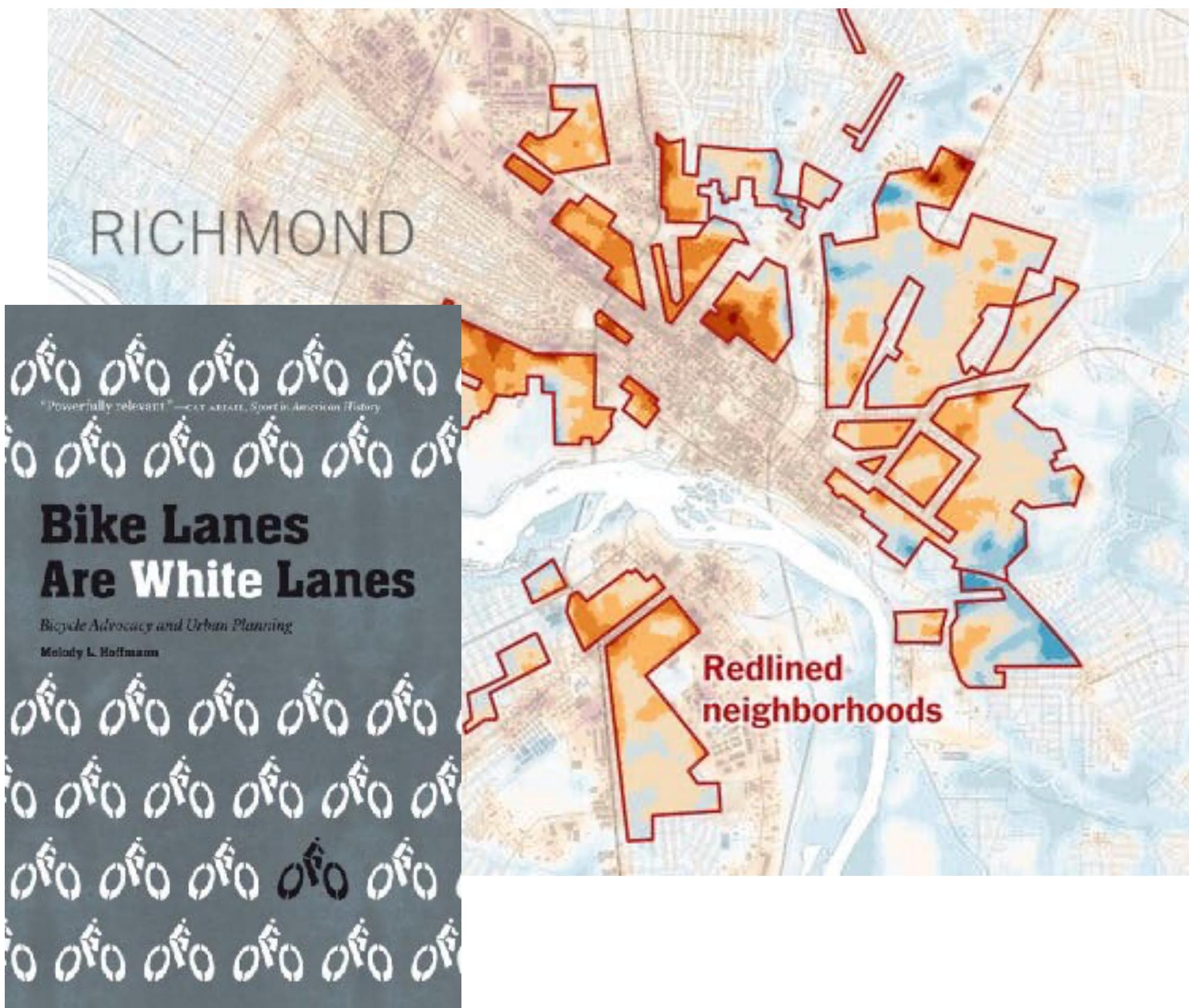
# Just connecting components comes with 3 issues

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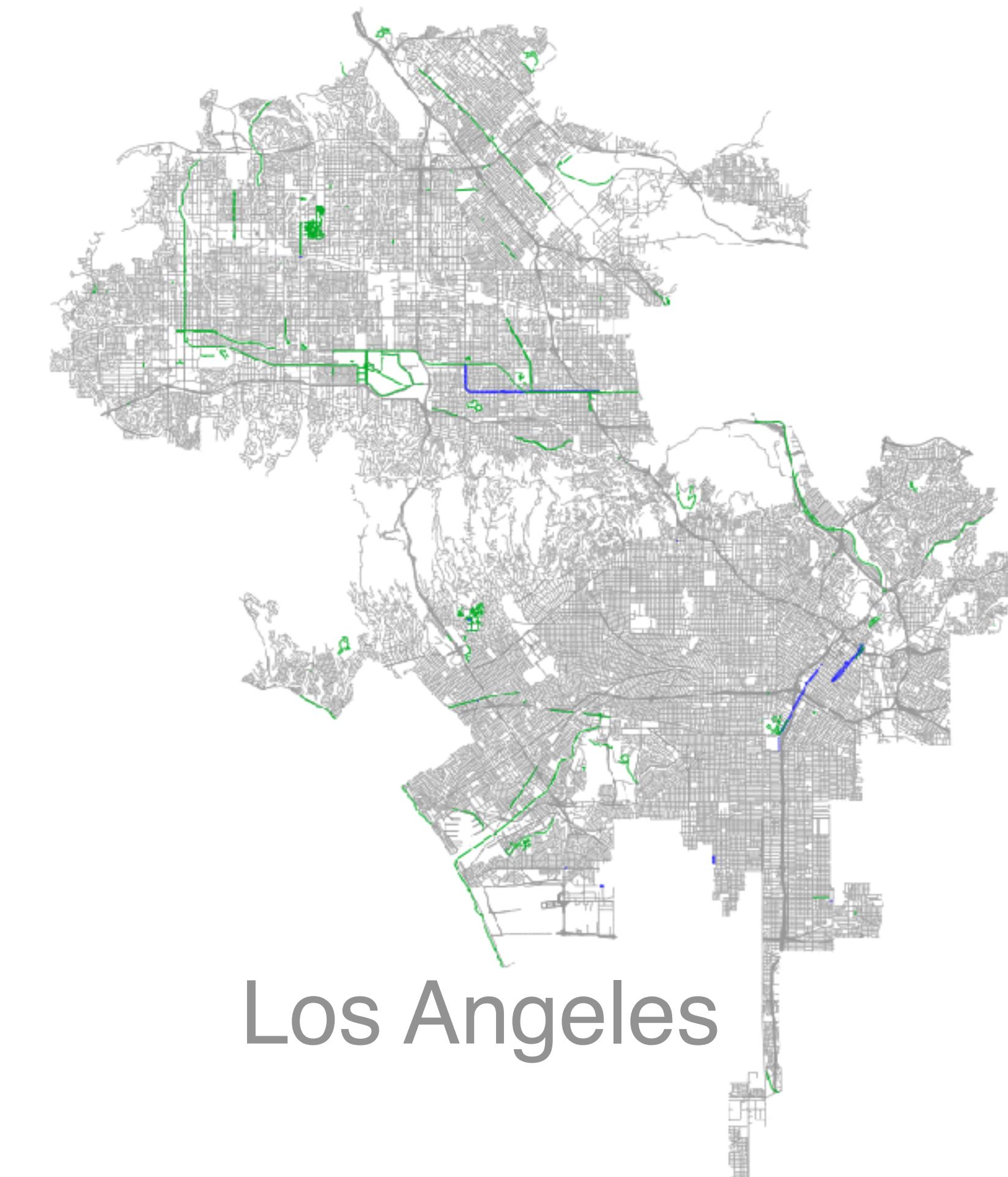


Investor's optimum



2) Develops only developed areas

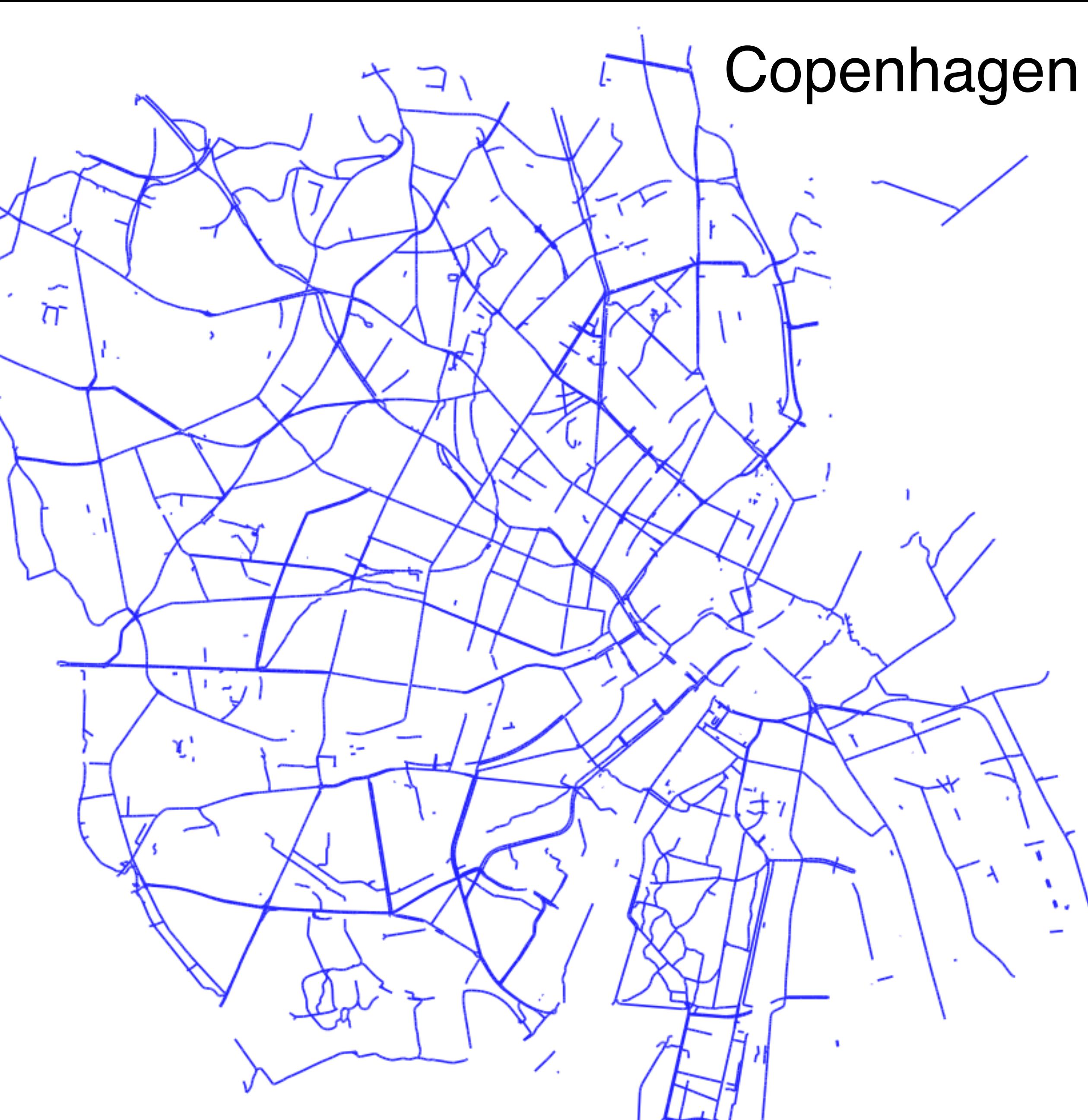
3) Irrelevant for >99% of cities on the planet



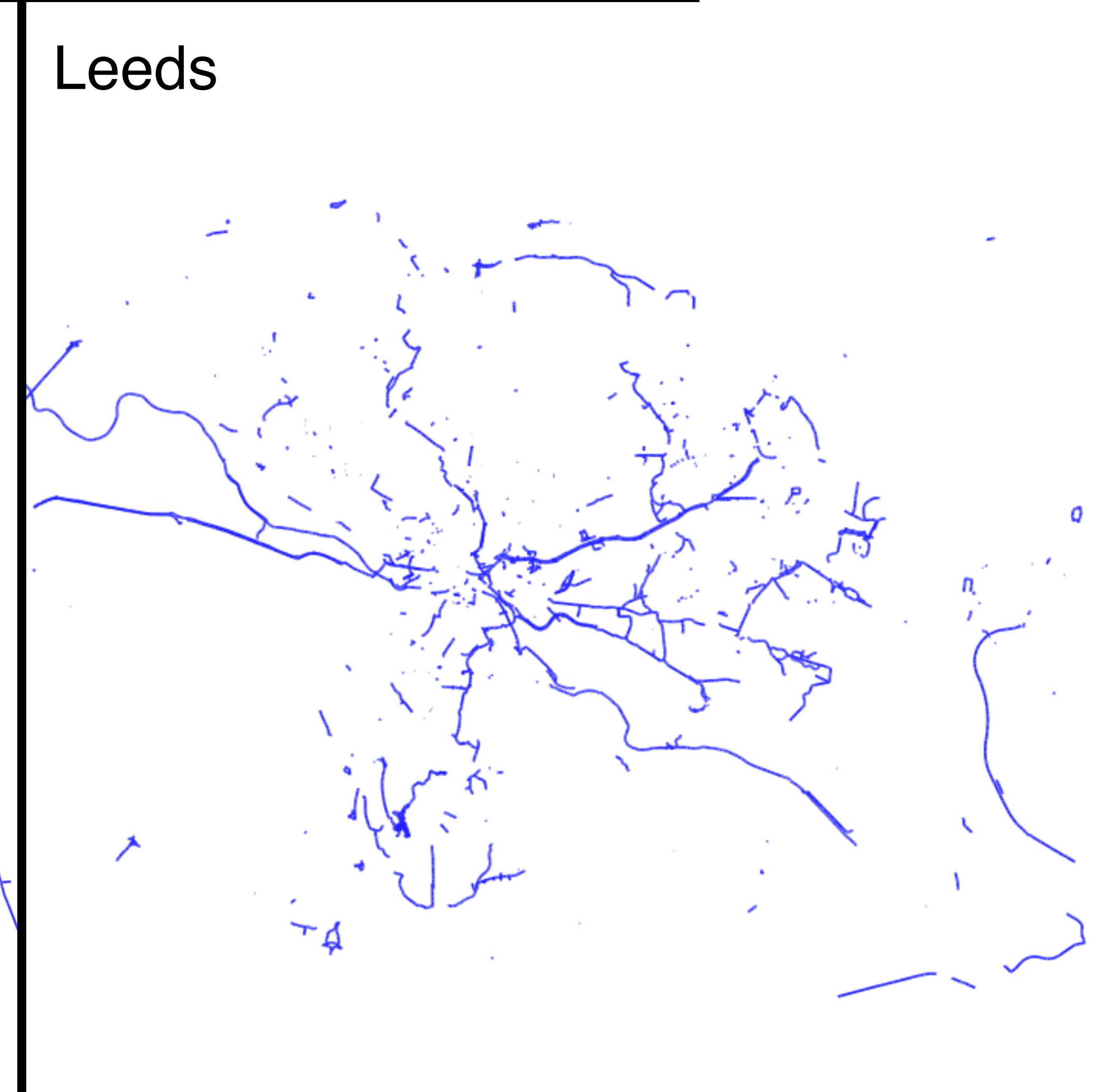
Los Angeles

Let's grow networks  
from scratch

# What properties should a good bicycle network have?



Copenhagen



Leeds

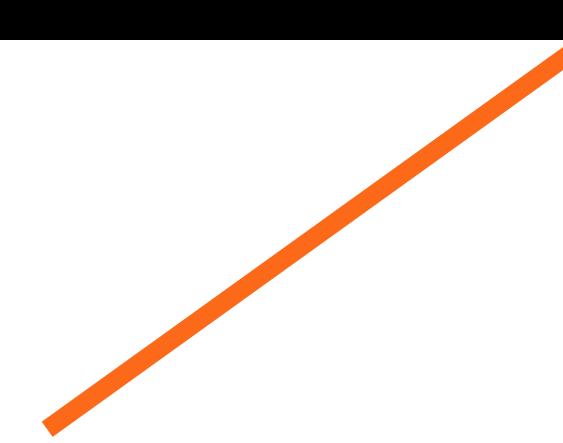


# Design Manual for Bicycle Traffic

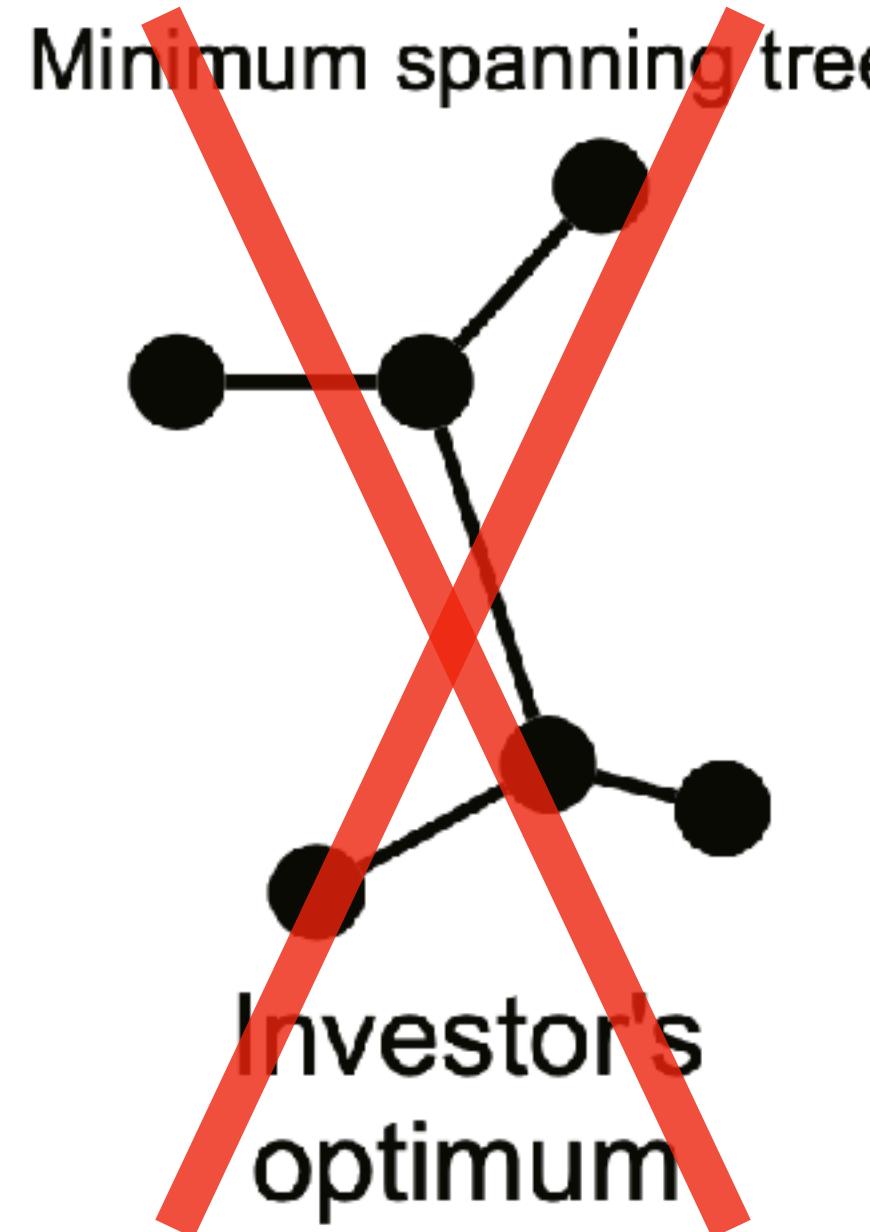


Inspired by CROW, we want a **cohesive** network

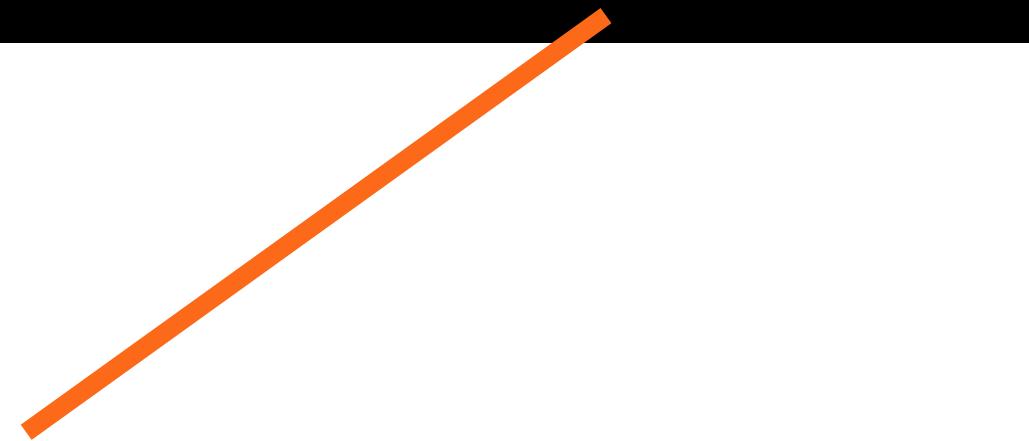
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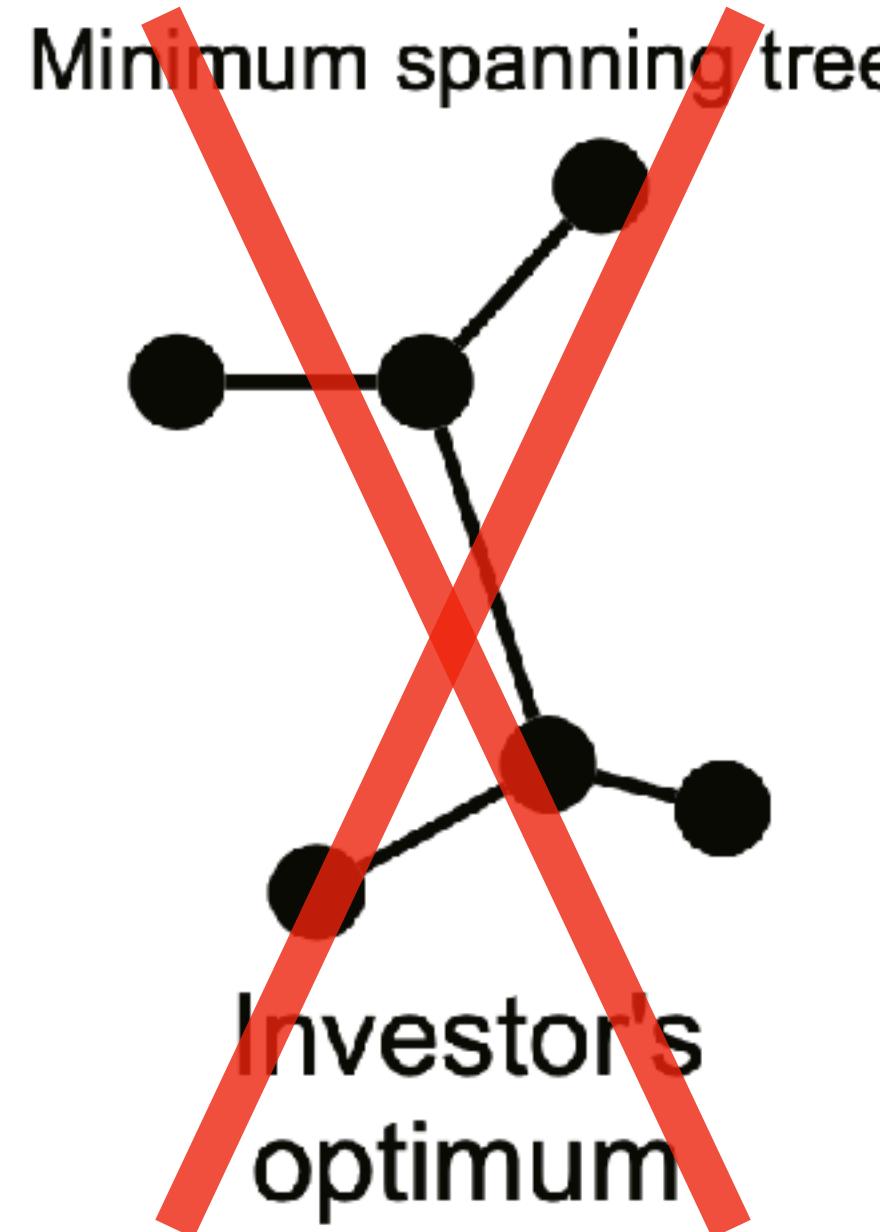
Connectedness & Resilience



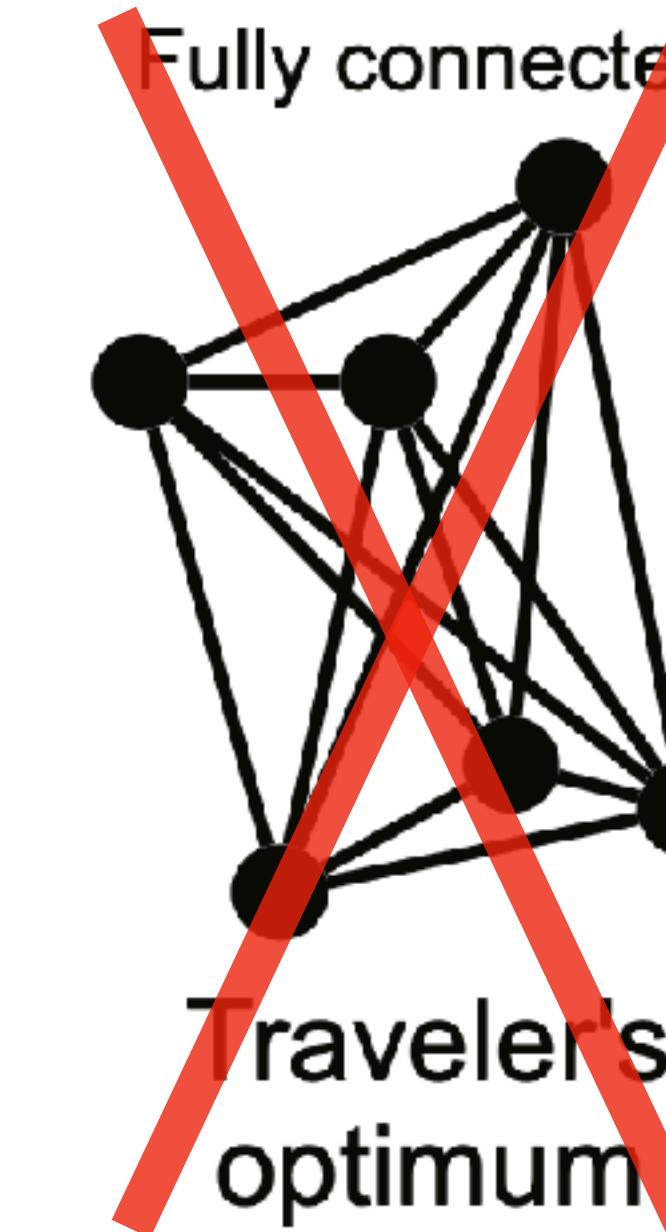
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## Connectedness & Resilience

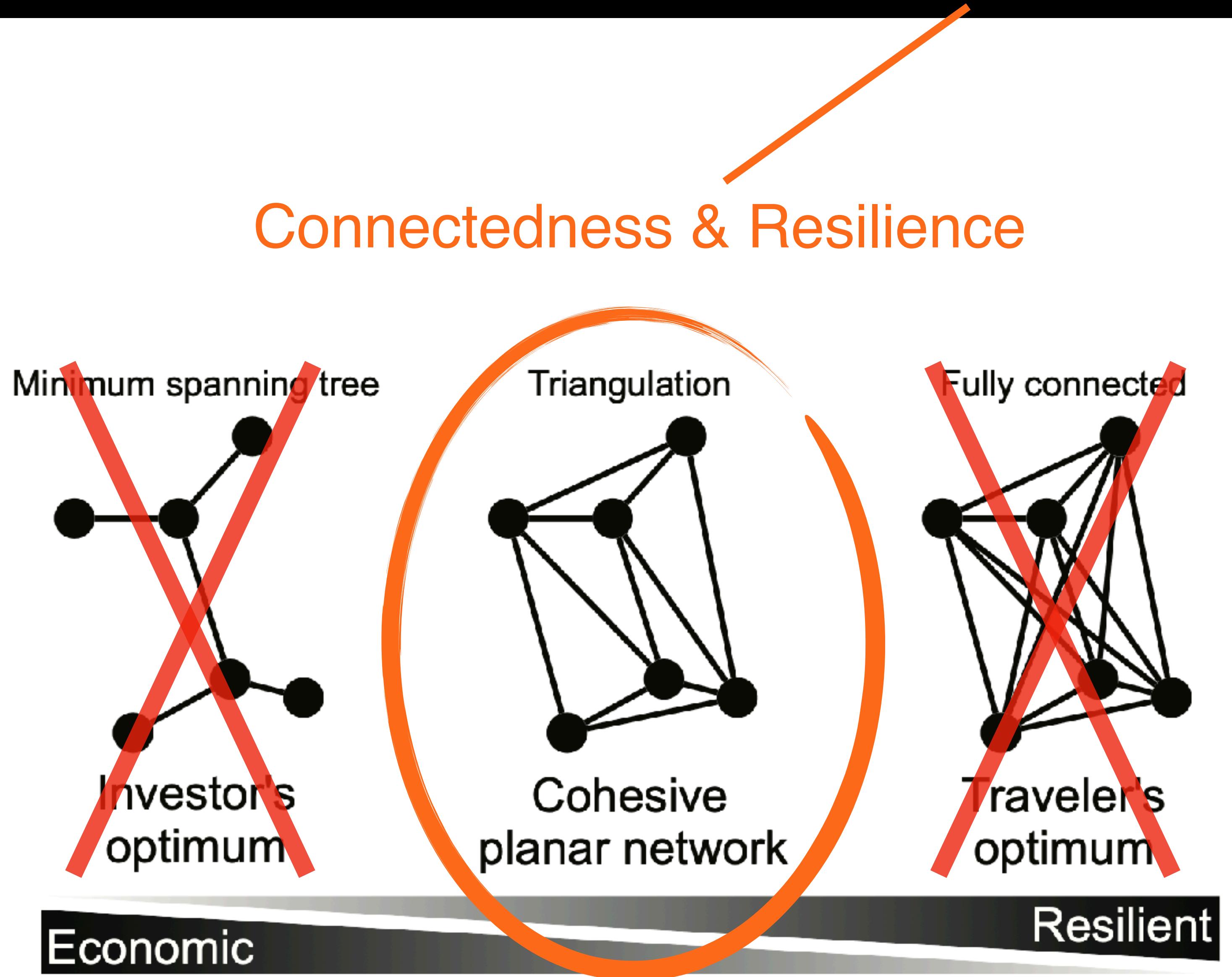


Investor's optimum



Traveler's optimum

# Inspired by CROW, we want a **cohesive** network

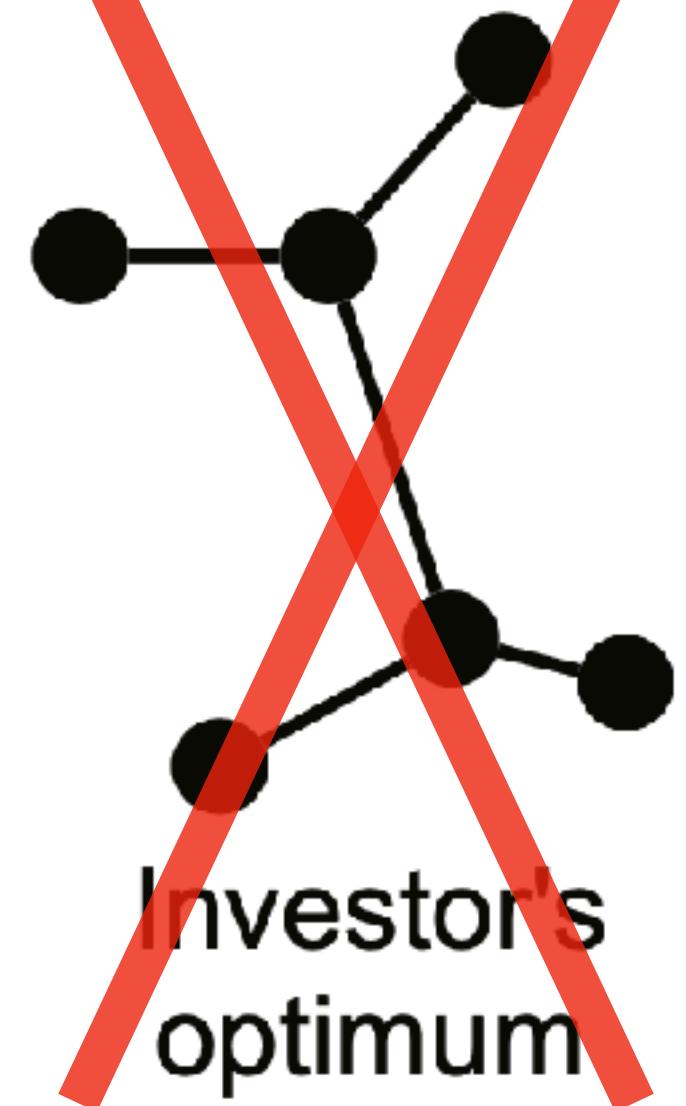


# Inspired by CROW, we want a **cohesive** network

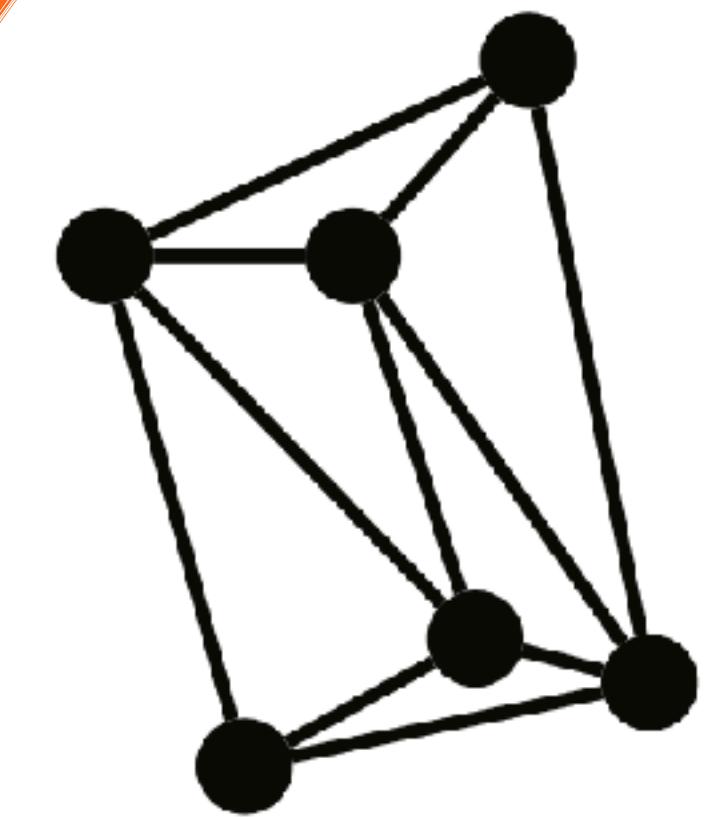
Connectedness & Resilience

& Coverage

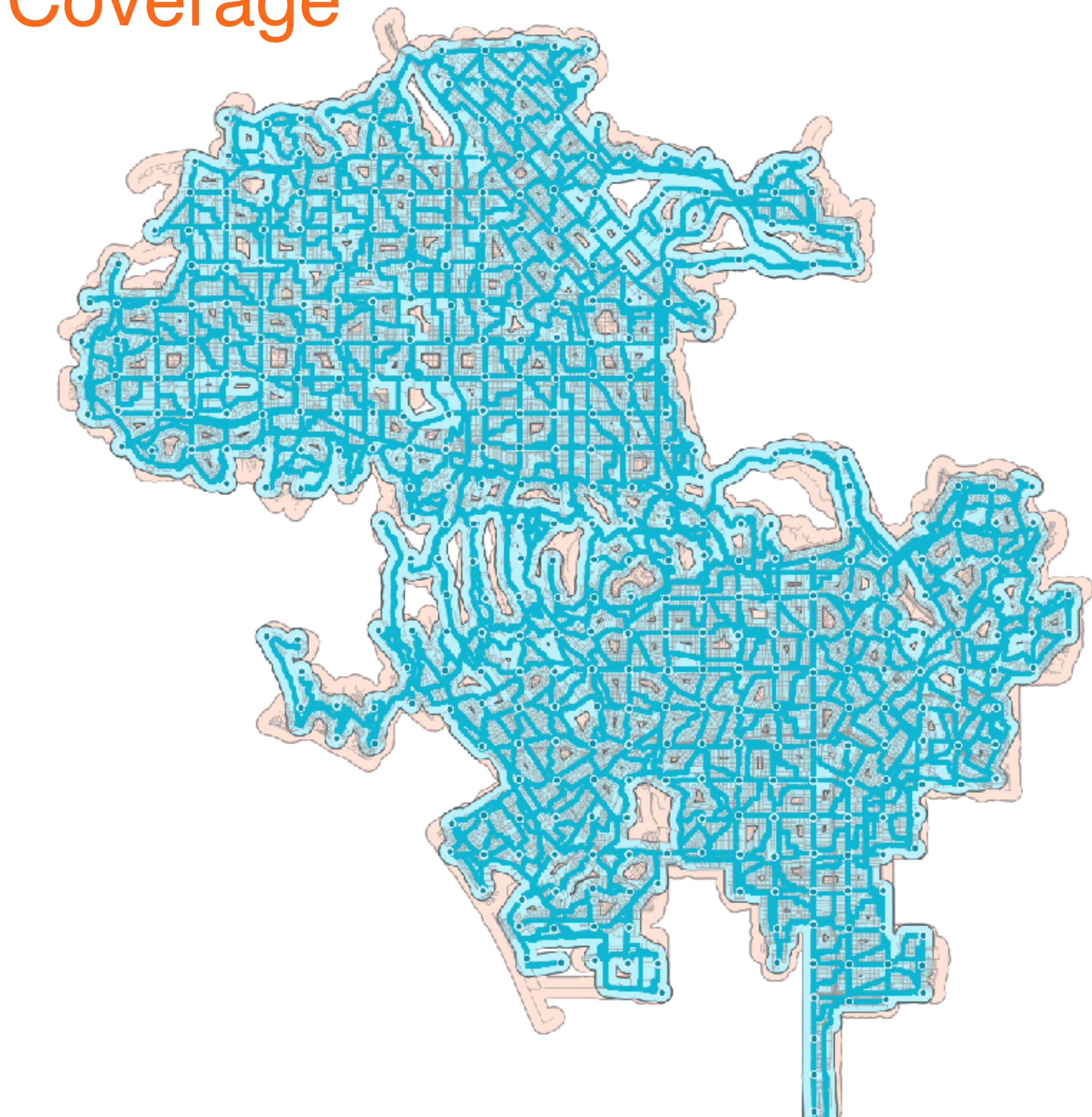
Minimum spanning tree



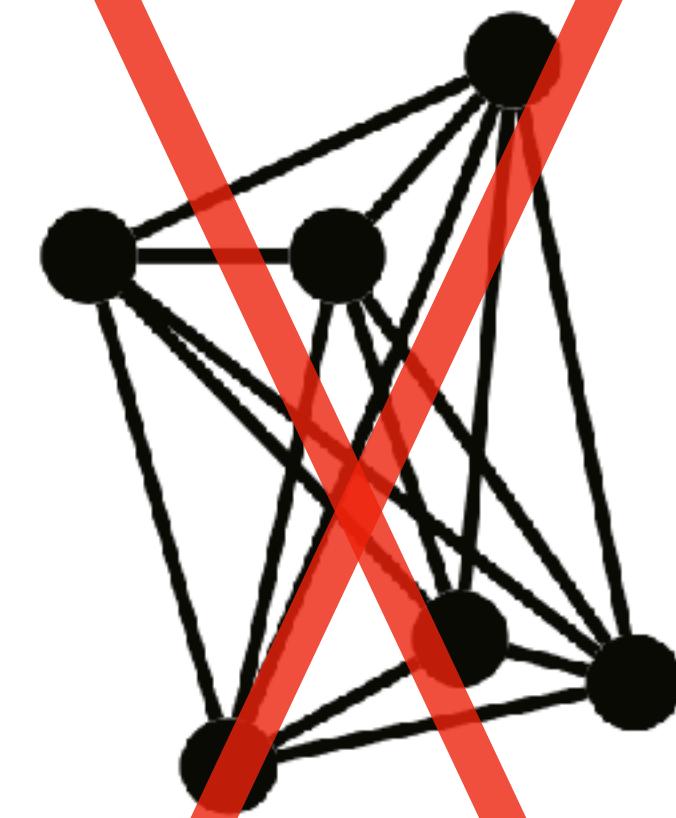
Triangulation



Cohesive planar network



Fully connected



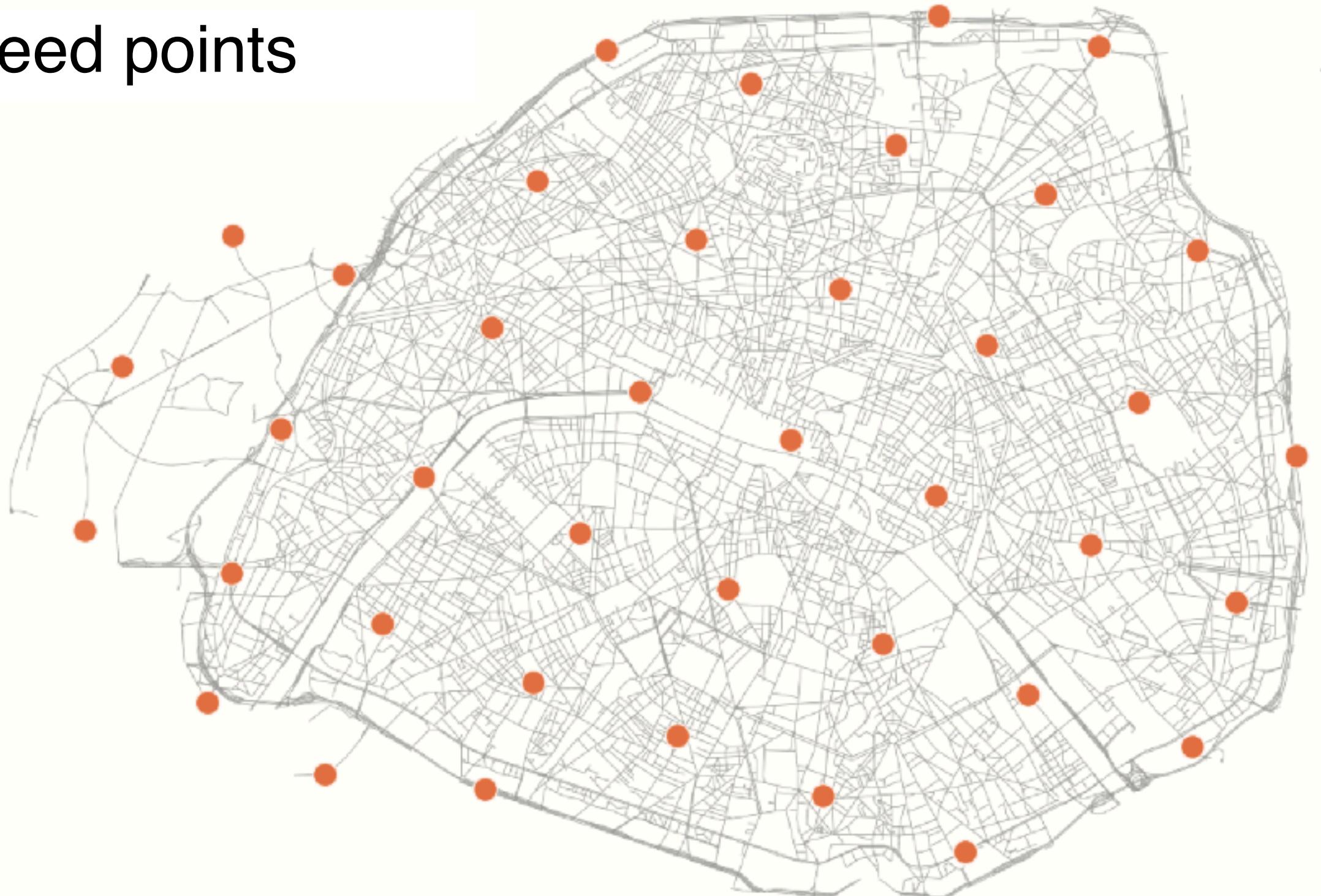
Traveler's optimum

Economic

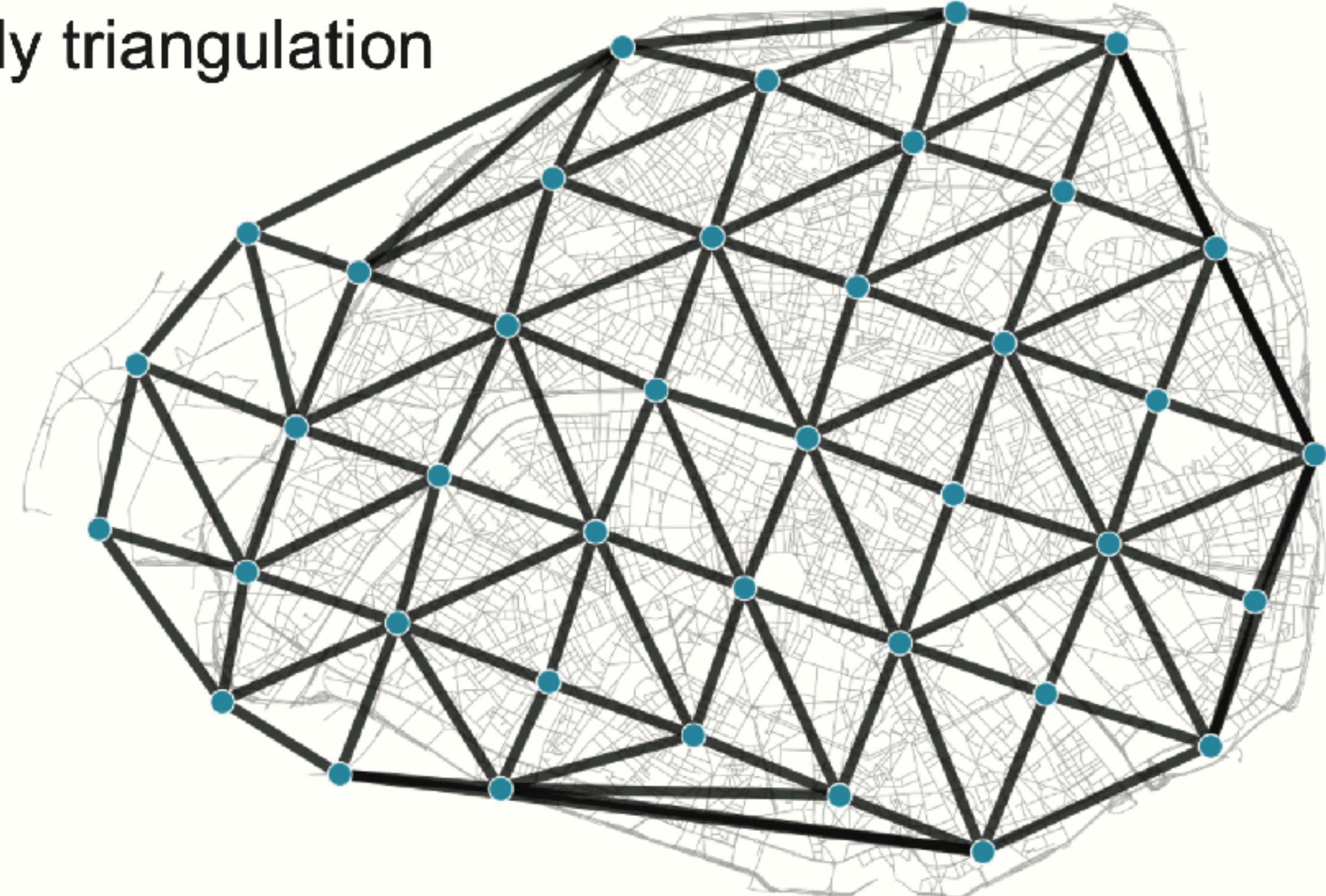
Resilient

# We build a greedy triangulation between points of interest

1) Seed points



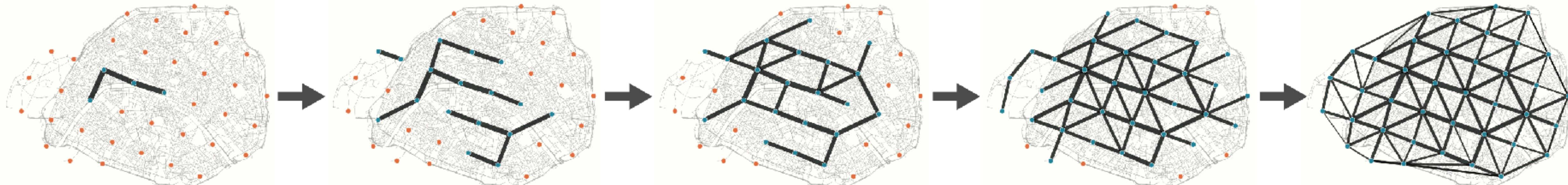
2) Greedy triangulation



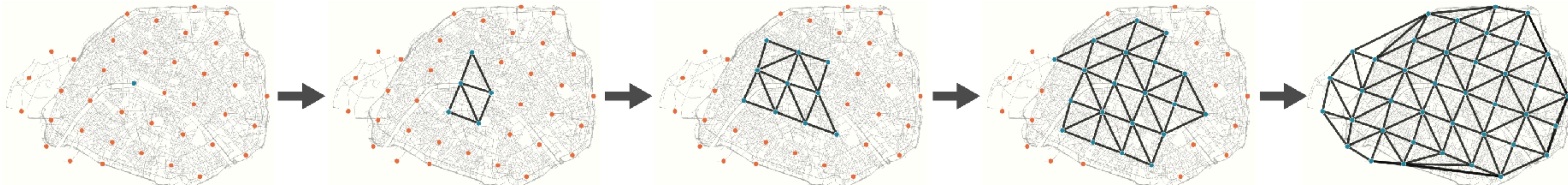
# We build a greedy triangulation between points of interest

## 3) Order by growth strategy

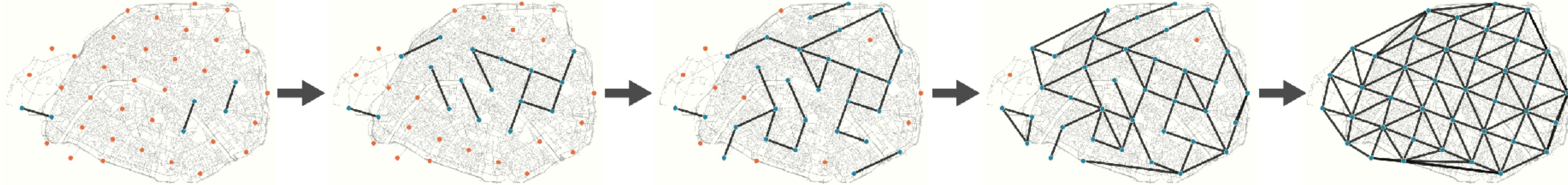
Betweenness



Closeness



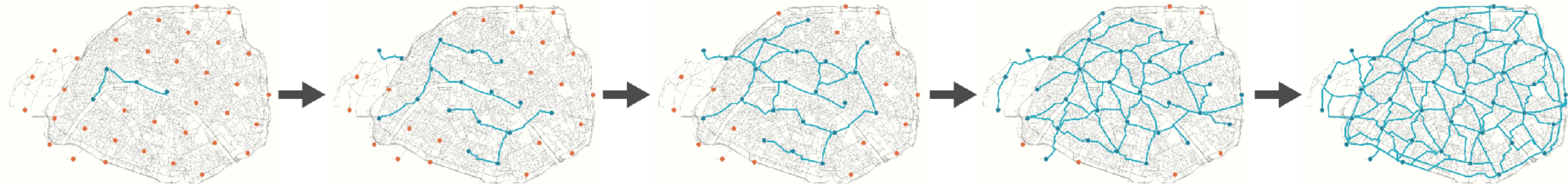
Random



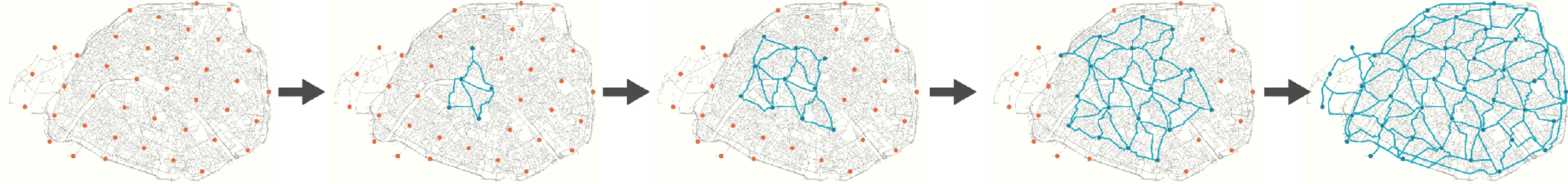
# We build a greedy triangulation between points of interest

## 4) Route on street network

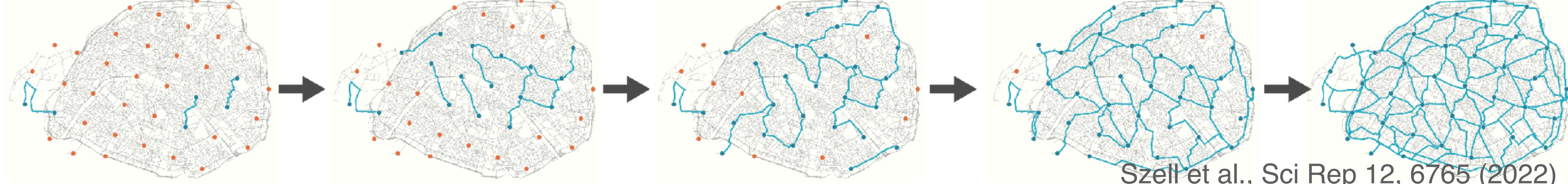
Betweenness



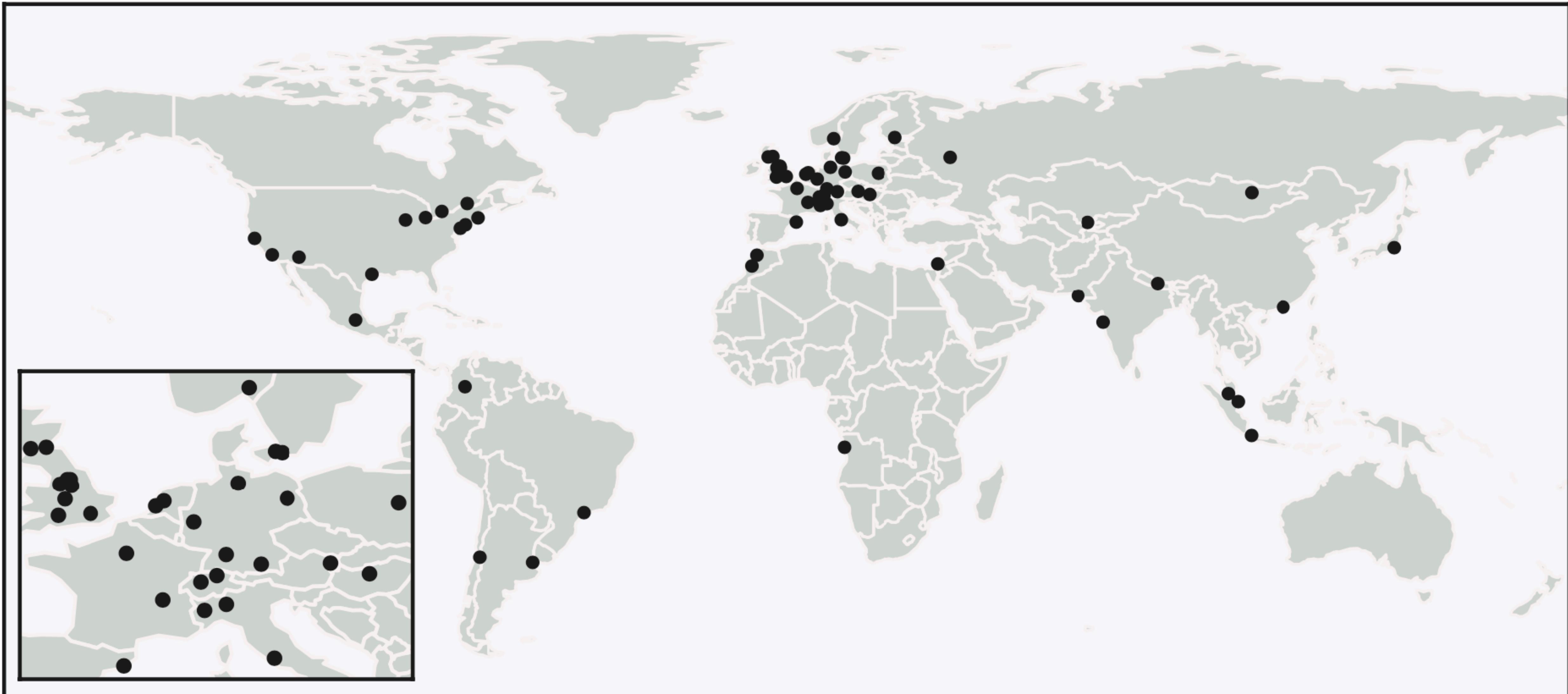
Closeness



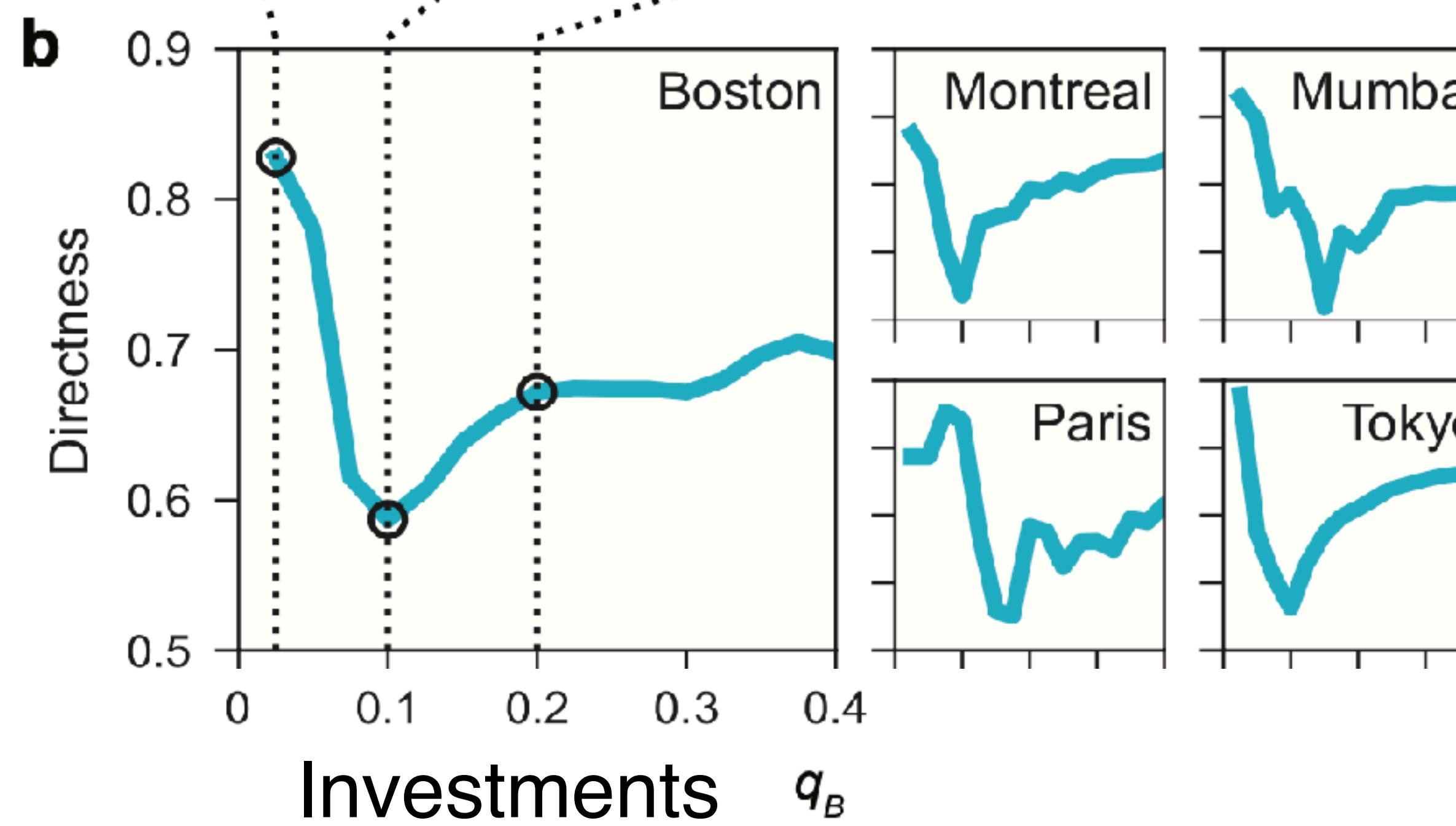
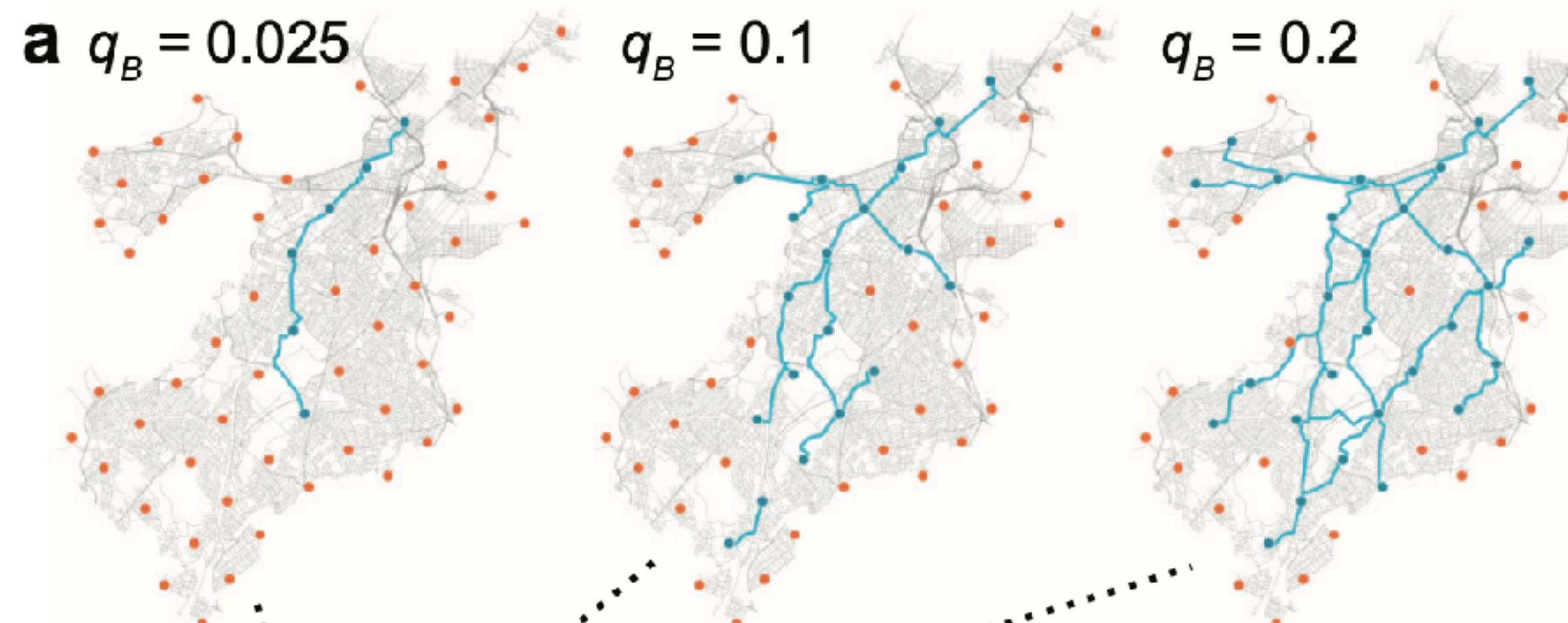
Random



We explore 62 cities



# Result 1: Investments need to surpass a critical threshold



The pieces need  
to connect and  
to form cycles

# Policy implication 1: Invest persistently!



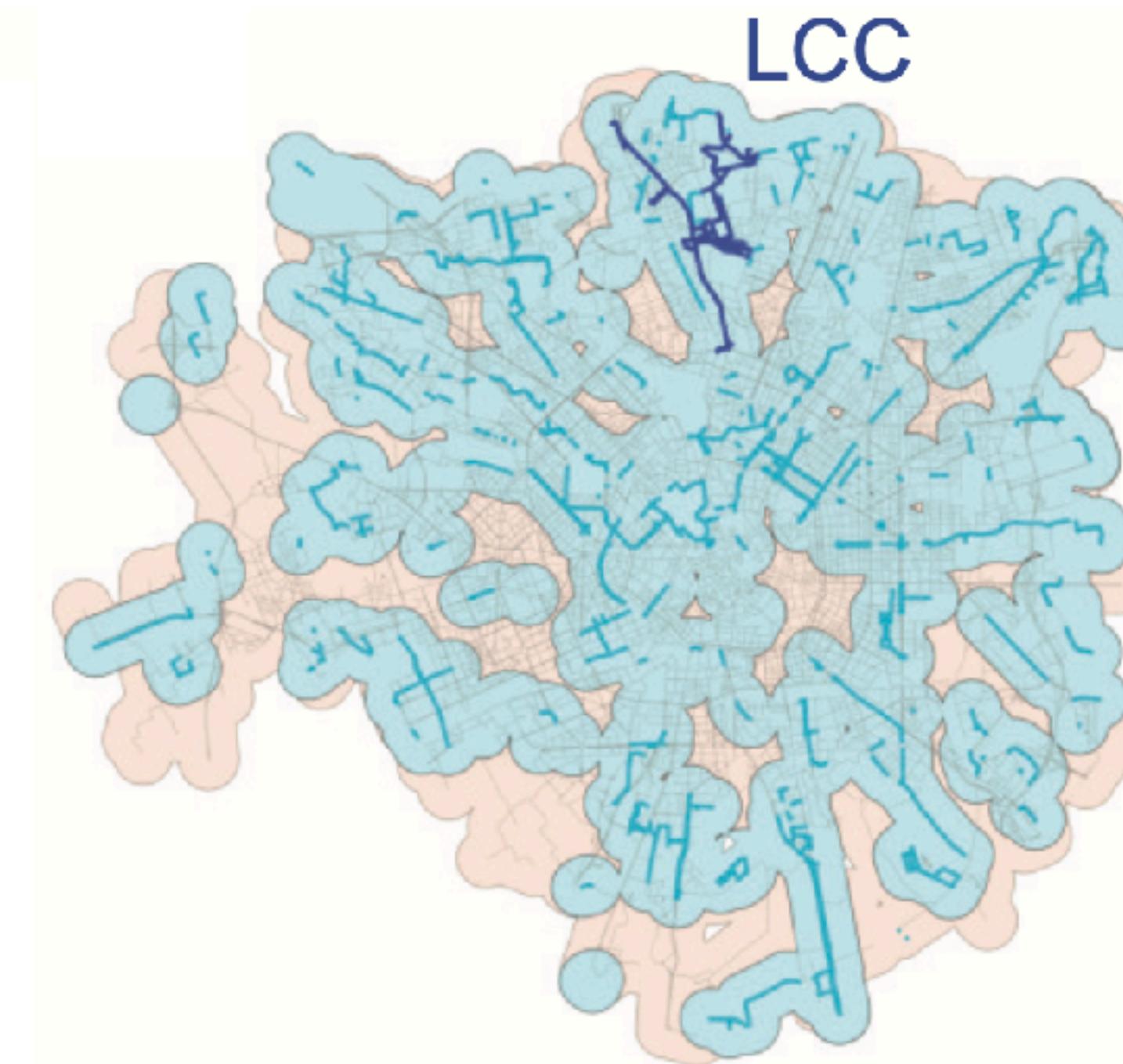
**Brent Toderian** @BrentToderian · Jul 30

...

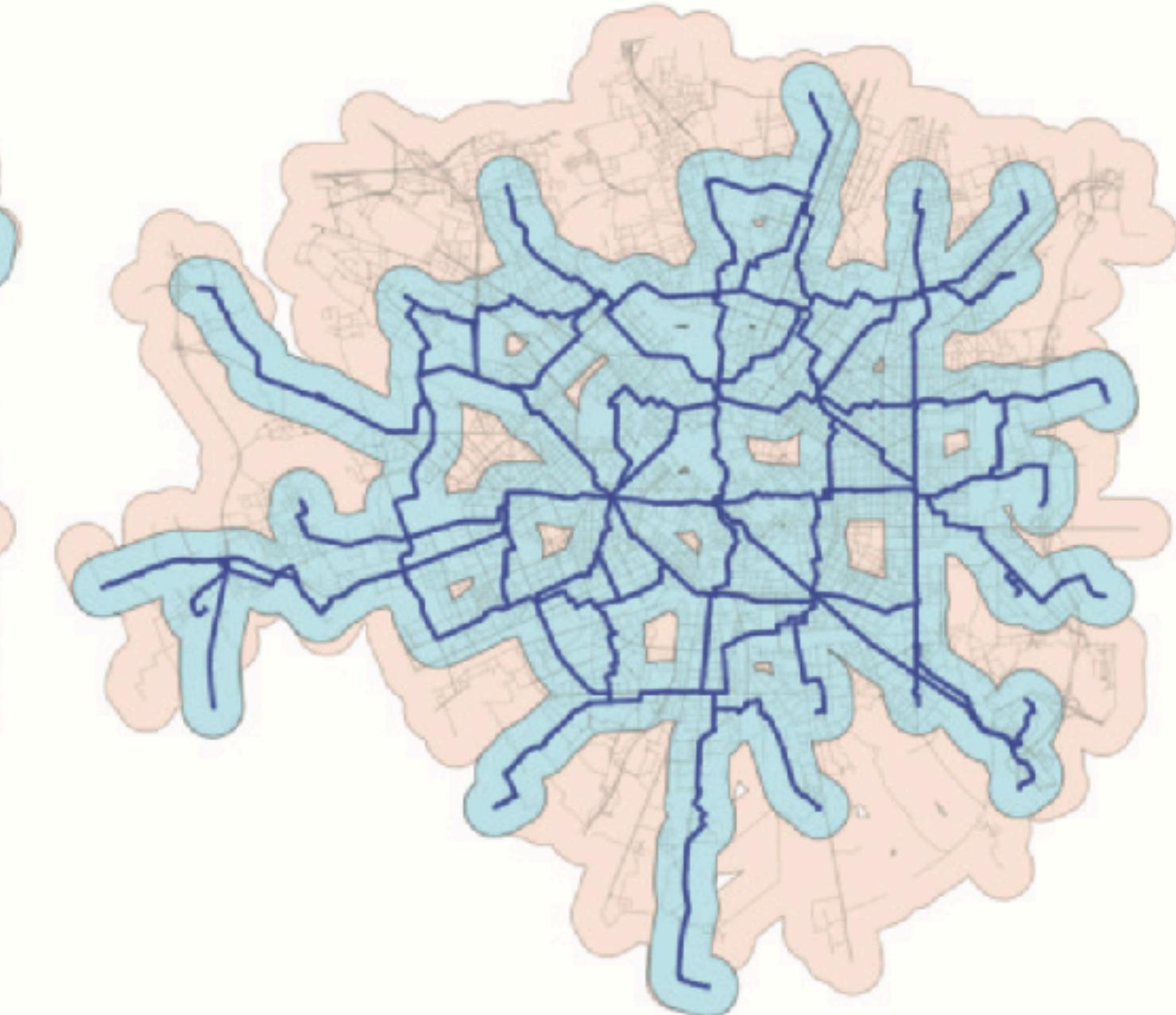
My real advice for ambitious municipal elected leaders on building a safe, connected network of REAL (not painted lines or sharrows) bike infrastructure — direct your staff to do ALL of the work that you're currently planning to build over the next 5-10 years, ALL IN ONE YEAR.

Result 2: It's not a network's length that matters but how you grow it

At same length, we could  
do much better



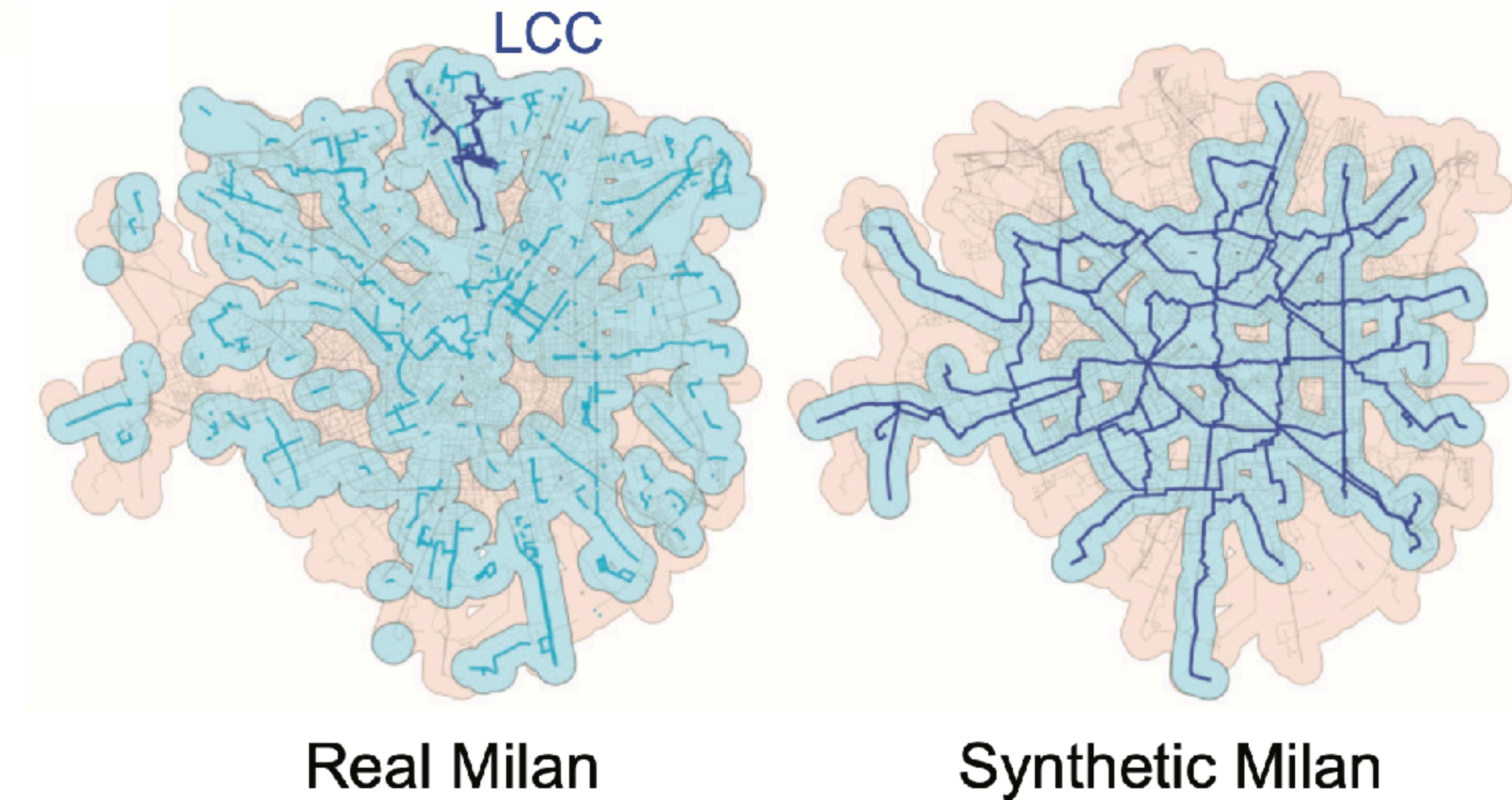
Real Milan



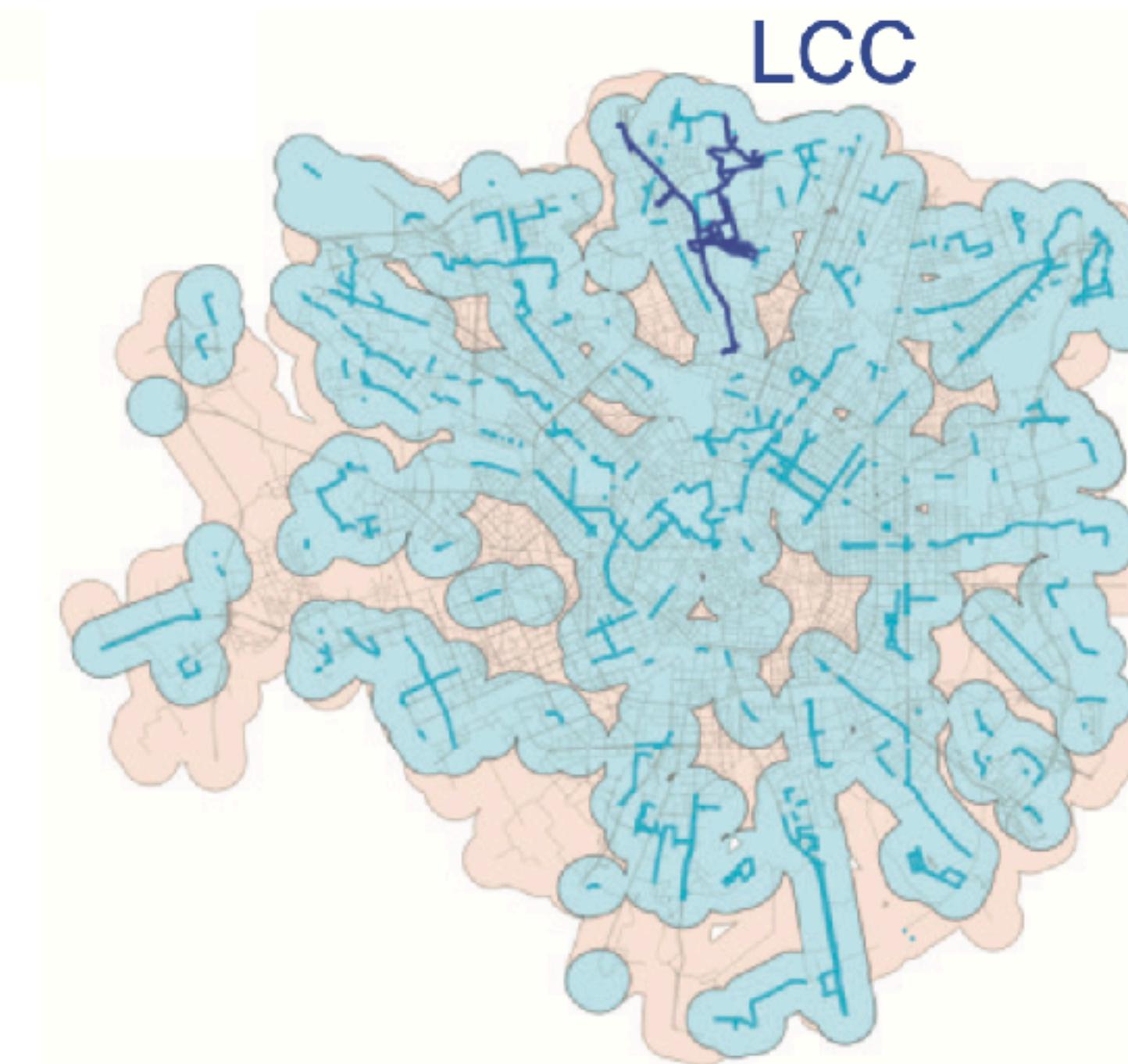
Synthetic Milan

## Policy implication 2: Strategy matters: Build for the whole city

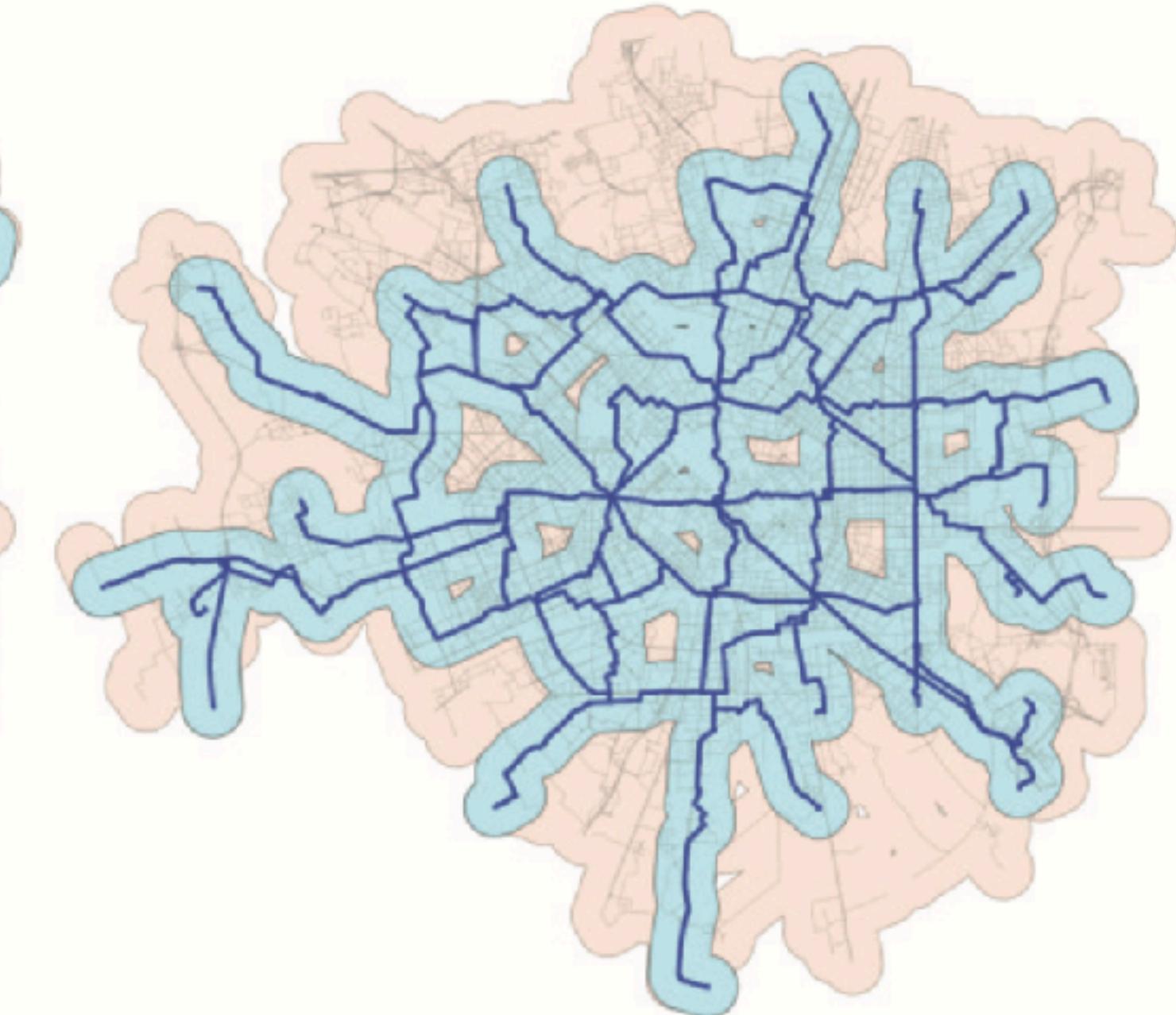
Avoid "random-like",  
piecewise growth



*Easier said than done - Isn't this unrealistic??*



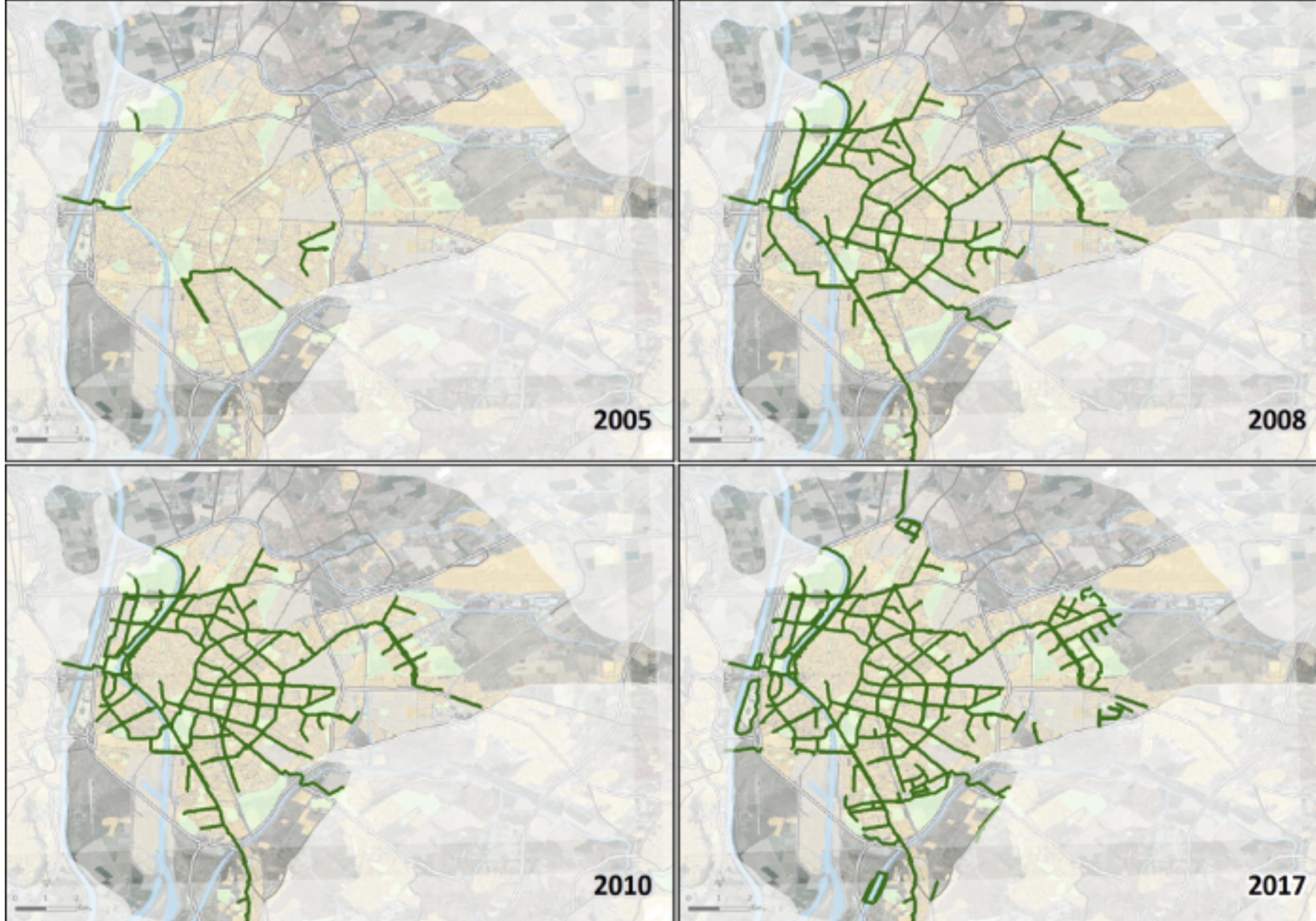
Real Milan



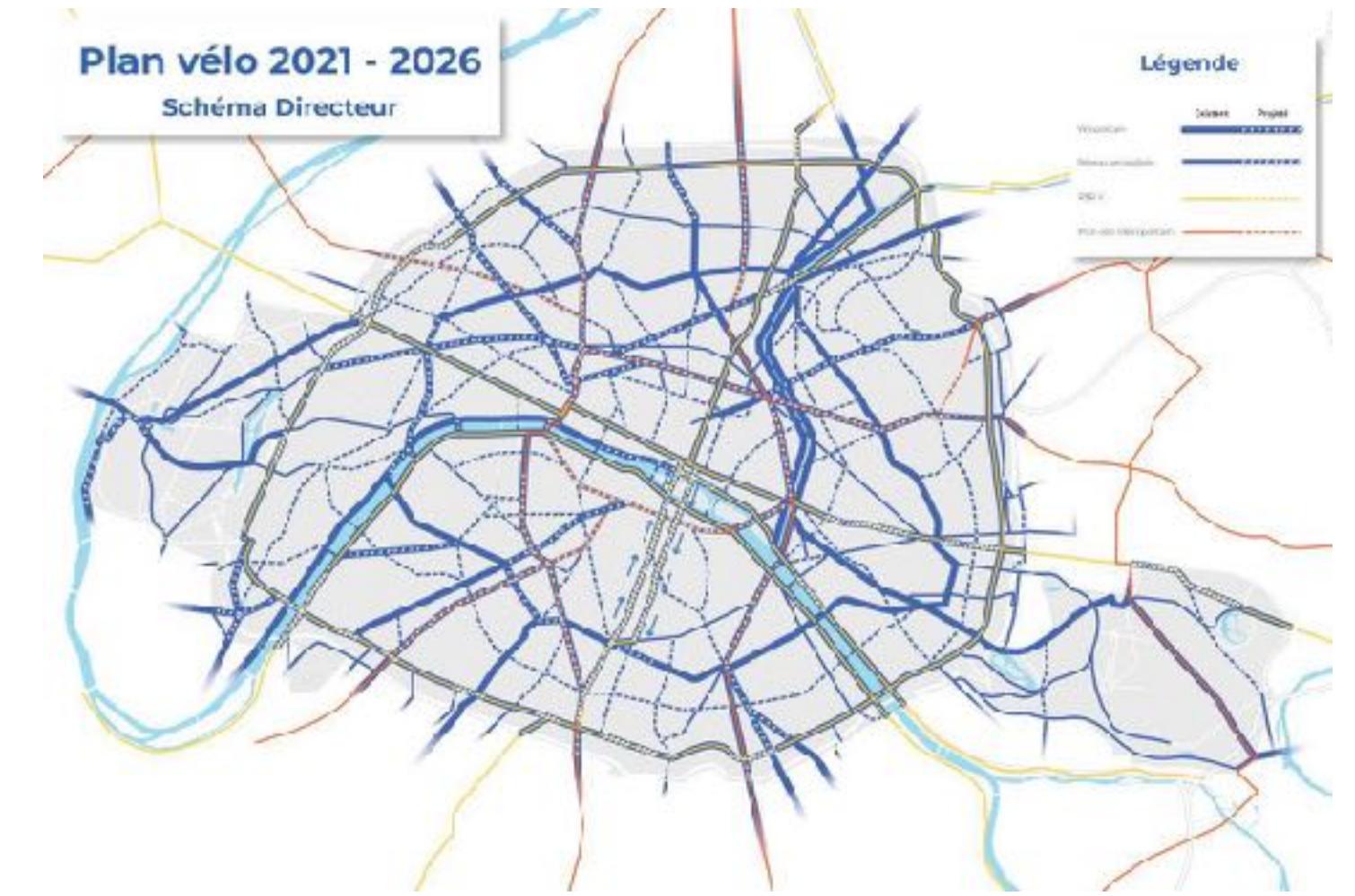
Synthetic Milan

*Easier said than done - Isn't this unrealistic??*

Nope: See Seville



Also: Paris, Oslo, ...



**There is  
no excuse**

# Explore your city at [GrowBike.Net](#)

The map displays a detailed view of Lyon, France, with a cyan-colored bicycle route overlaid. The route starts near the Stade de Gerland and follows the Saône river through various arrondissements. The map also shows surrounding areas like Villeurbanne, Bron, and Vénissieux. A sidebar on the left lists other cities with download icons.

**Cities**

Search city or country

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Route length: Stage 24 | 69 km

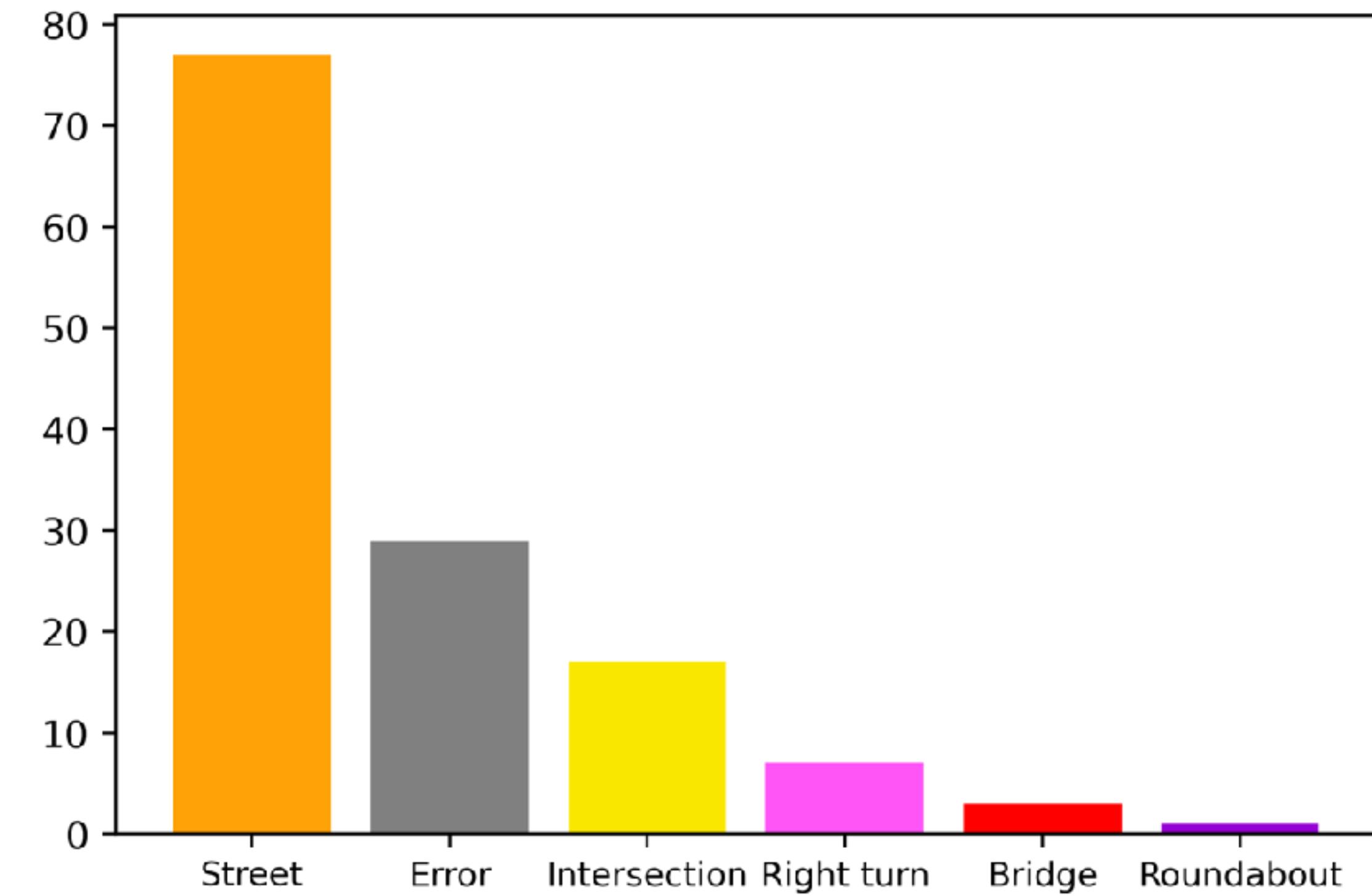
Map controls: Rail, Grid, B, C, R

Attribution: © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map



What to do if your bike network  
is already pretty good?

# Our top 105 gaps, see fixbike.net



# If your city is:

not developed

Los Angeles



Grow persistently with  
focused investments

# If your city is:

not developed

Los Angeles



medium developed

Budapest



Grow persistently with  
focused investments

Connect with  
right strategy

# If your city is:

not developed

Los Angeles



Grow persistently with focused investments

medium developed

Budapest



Connect with right strategy

well developed

Copenhagen



Close the most important gaps

# If your city is:

not developed

scientific reports

OPEN | Growing urban bicycle networks

Michael Szell<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Sayat Mimar<sup>4</sup>, Tyler Perlman<sup>4</sup>, Gourab Ghoshal<sup>4</sup> & Roberta Sinatra<sup>1,2,3,5</sup>

Check for updates

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royalsocietypublishing.org/journal/rsos

Research



Check for updates

Cite this article: Natera Orozco LG, Battiston F, Iñiguez G, Szell M. 2020 Data-driven strategies for optimal bicycle network growth. *R. Soc. Open Sci.* 7: 201130.  
<https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.201130>

## Data-driven strategies for optimal bicycle network growth

Luis Guillermo Natera Orozco<sup>1</sup>, Federico Battiston<sup>1</sup>,

Gerardo Iñiguez<sup>1,2,3</sup> and Michael Szell<sup>4,5,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Network and Data Science, Central European University, 1100 Vienna, Austria

<sup>2</sup>Department of Computer Science, Aalto University School of Science, 00076 Aalto, Finland

<sup>3</sup>Centro de Ciencias de la Complejidad, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México,

04510 CDMX, Mexico

<sup>4</sup>NEtwoRks, Data, and Society (NERDS), IT University of Copenhagen, 2300 Copenhagen, Denmark

<sup>5</sup>ISI Foundation, 10126 Turin, Italy

<sup>6</sup>Complexity Science Hub Vienna, 1080 Vienna, Austria

medium developed

well developed

## geographical analysis

*Geographical Analysis* (2022) 0, 1–29

## Automated Detection of Missing Links in Bicycle Networks

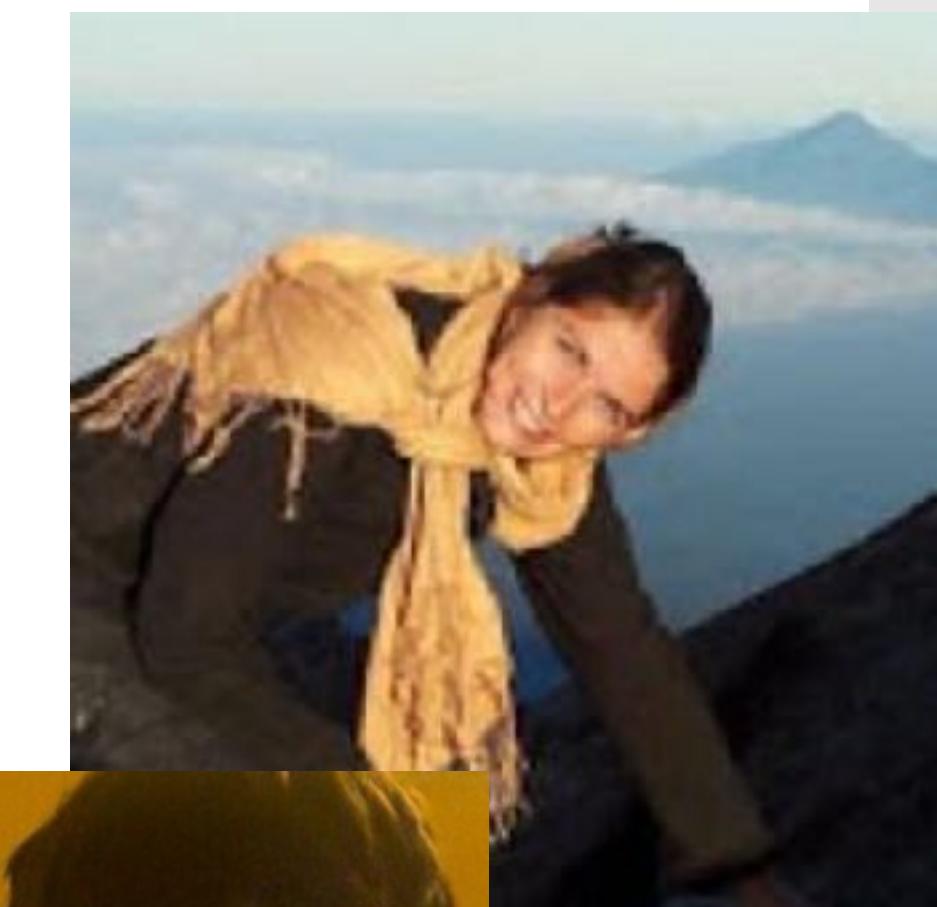
Anastassia Vybornova<sup>1</sup> , Tiago Cunha<sup>1</sup>, Astrid Gühnemann<sup>2</sup> , Michael Szell<sup>1,3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>NEtwoRks, Data, and Society (NERDS), Computer Science Department, IT University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark, <sup>2</sup>Institute for Transport Studies, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Austria, <sup>3</sup>ISI Foundation, Turin, Italy, <sup>4</sup>Complexity Science Hub Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Grow persistently with  
focused investments

Connect with  
right strategy

Close the most  
important gaps



Szell et al., Sci Rep 12, 6765 (2022)  
Klanjcic et al, EPJ Data Sci 11, 27 (2022)  
Natera Oroczo et al, R Soc Open Sci 7 (2020)  
Vybornova et al, Geographical Analysis (2022)

# Break

# How are cities planned?

*What should you do to relieve congestion?*



*Building more roads to prevent congestion*



*is like a fat man loosening his belt to prevent obesity*



Lewis Mumford

If you widen roads, you create **more** traffic

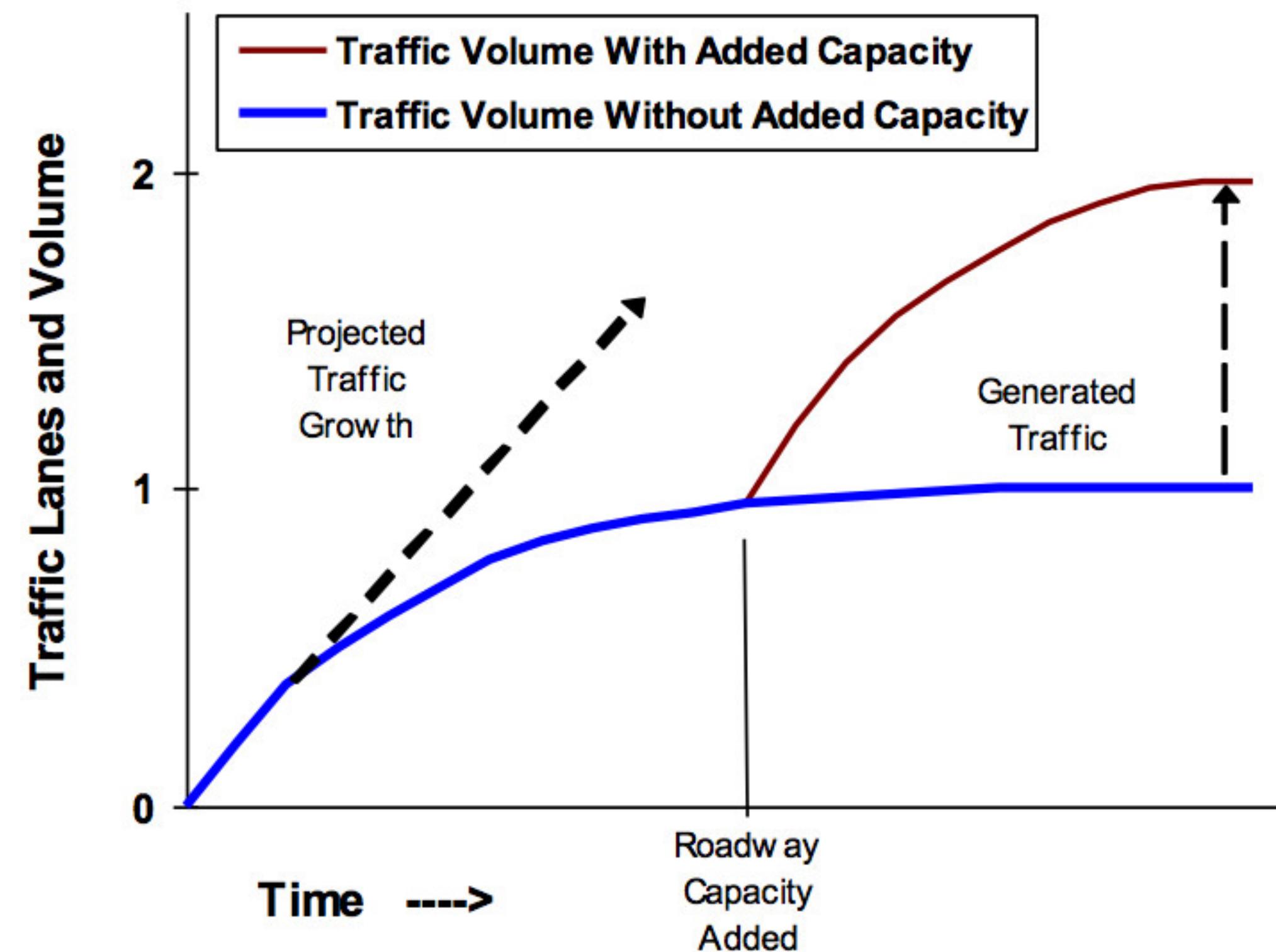


<https://www.governing.com/now/why-the-concept-of-induced-demand-is-a-hard-sell>

[https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2021-09-28/why-widening-highways-doesn't-bring-traffic-relief](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2021-09-28/why-widening-highways-doesn-t-bring-traffic-relief)

If you widen roads, you create **more** traffic

How Road Capacity Expansion Generates Traffic

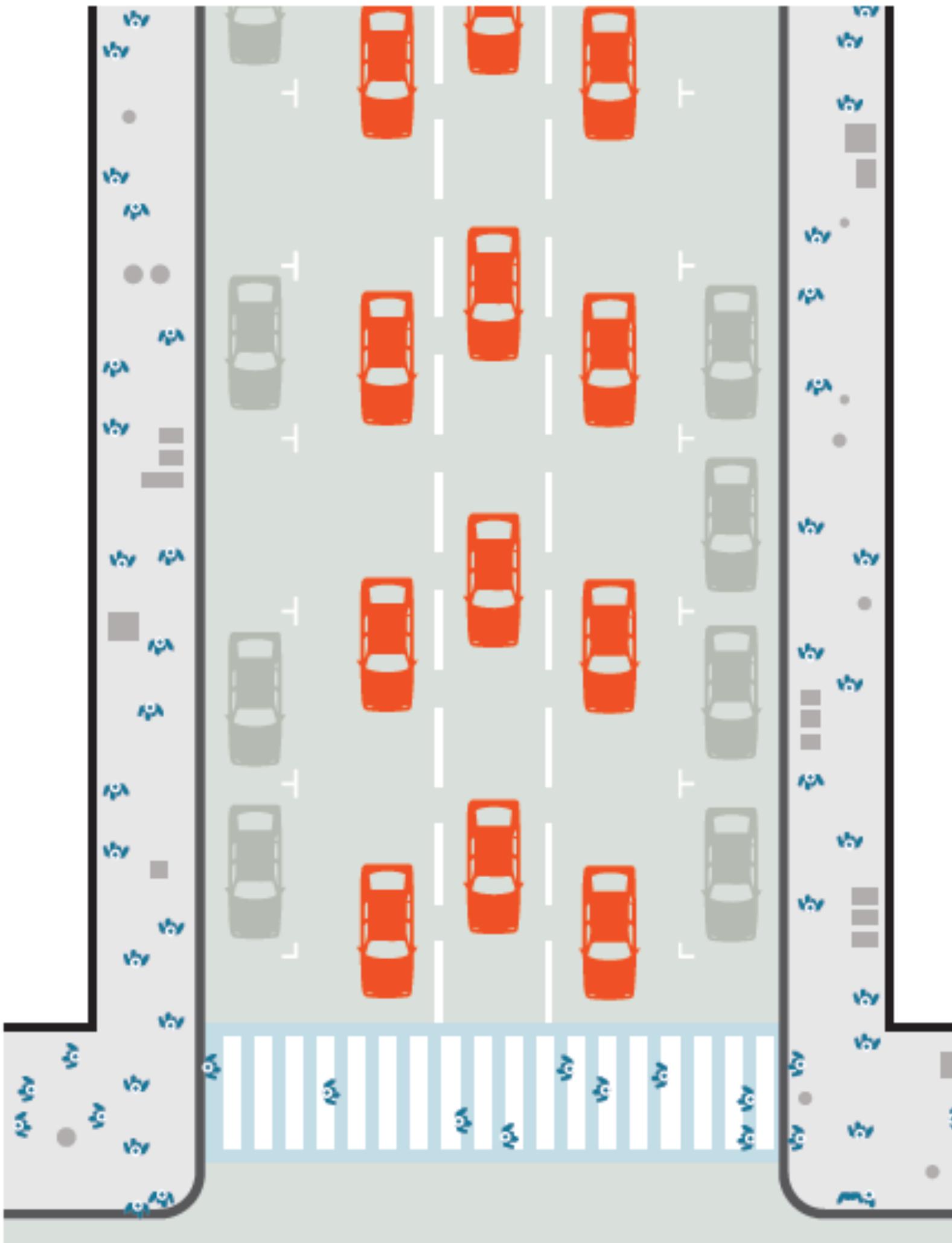


<https://www.governing.com/now/why-the-concept-of-induced-demand-is-a-hard-sell>

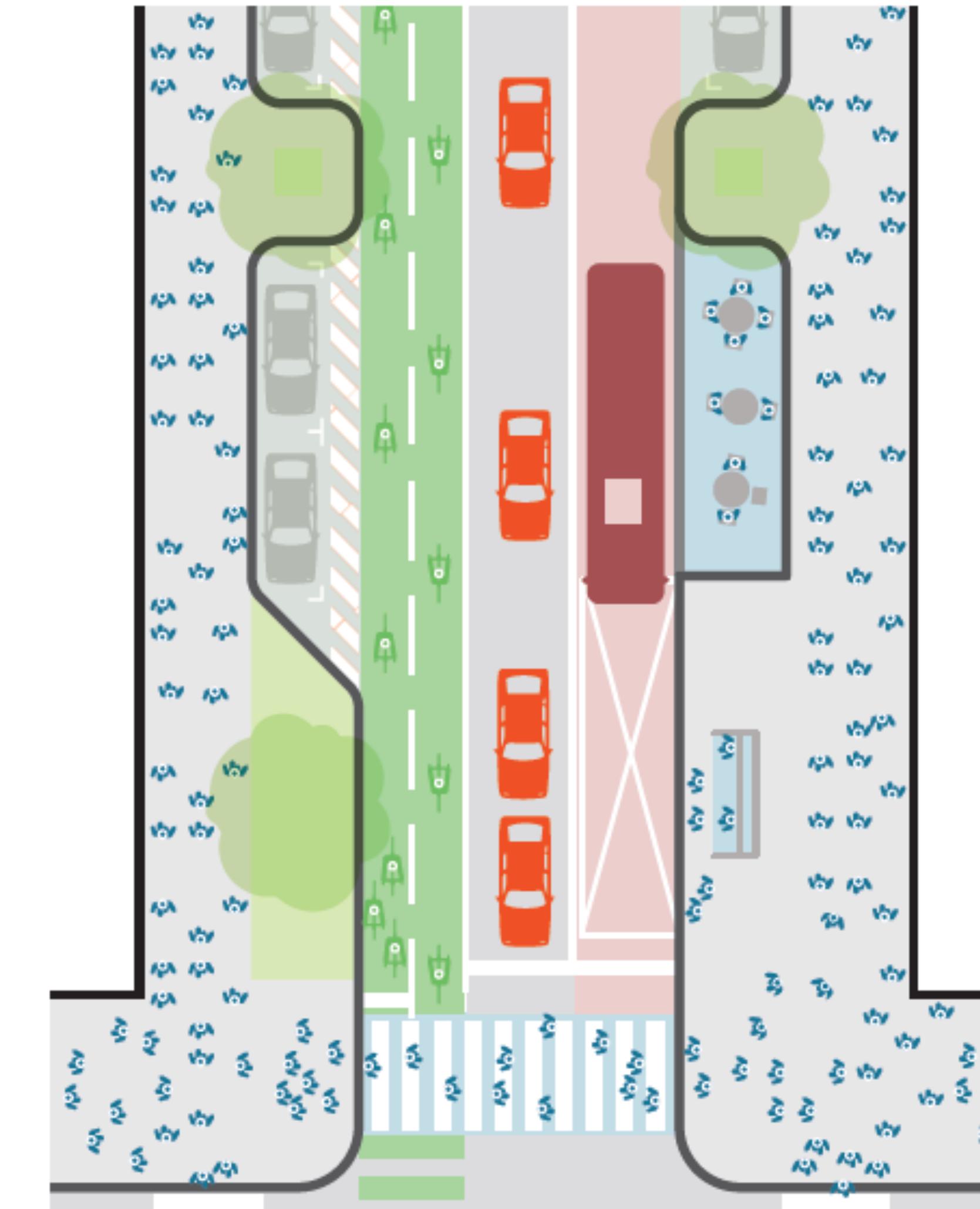
[https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2021-09-28/why-widening-highways-doesn't-bring-traffic-relief](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2021-09-28/why-widening-highways-doesn-t-bring-traffic-relief)

# The opposite of induced demand is disappearing traffic

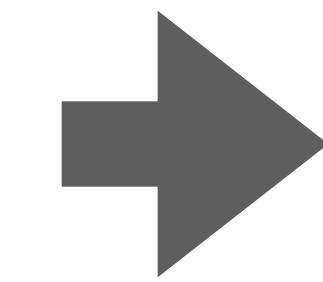
Car-Oriented Street



Multimodal Street



Road diet



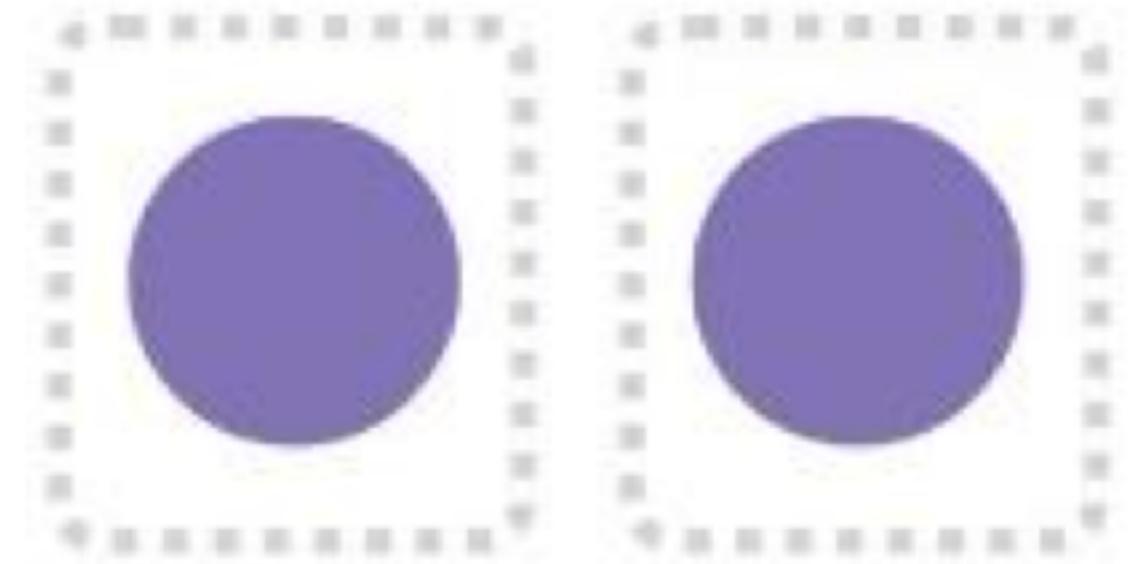
# Short-term engineering thinking

vs

# Long-term systems thinking

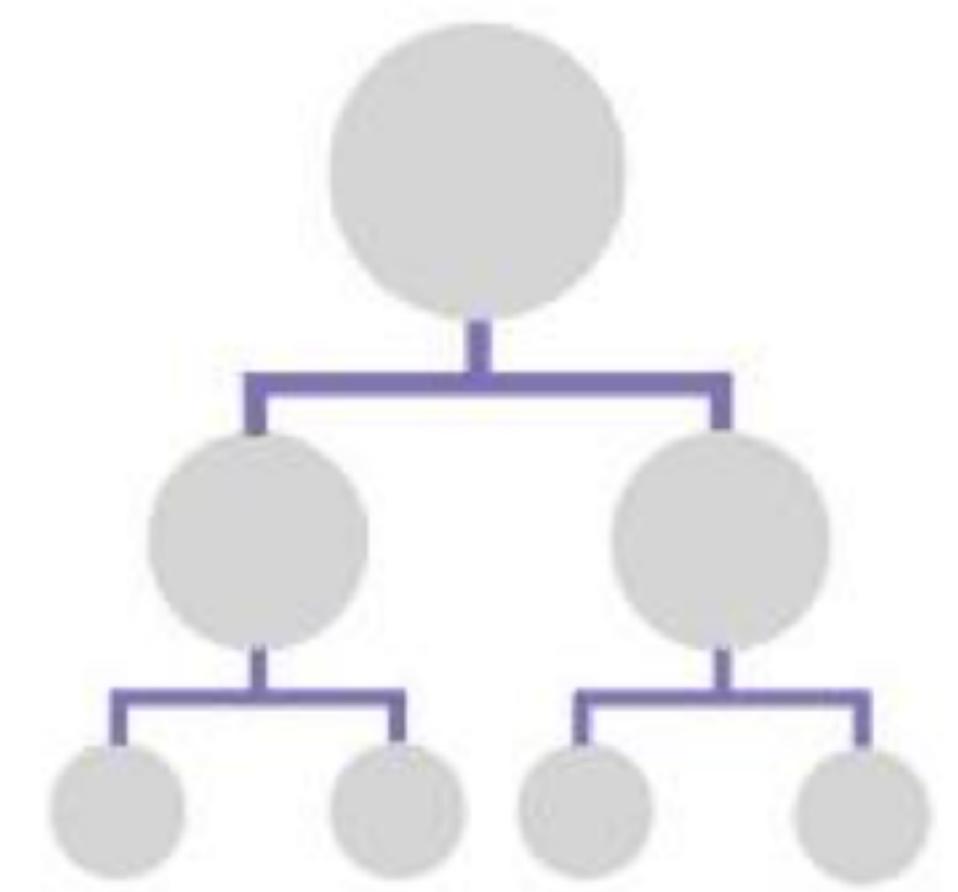
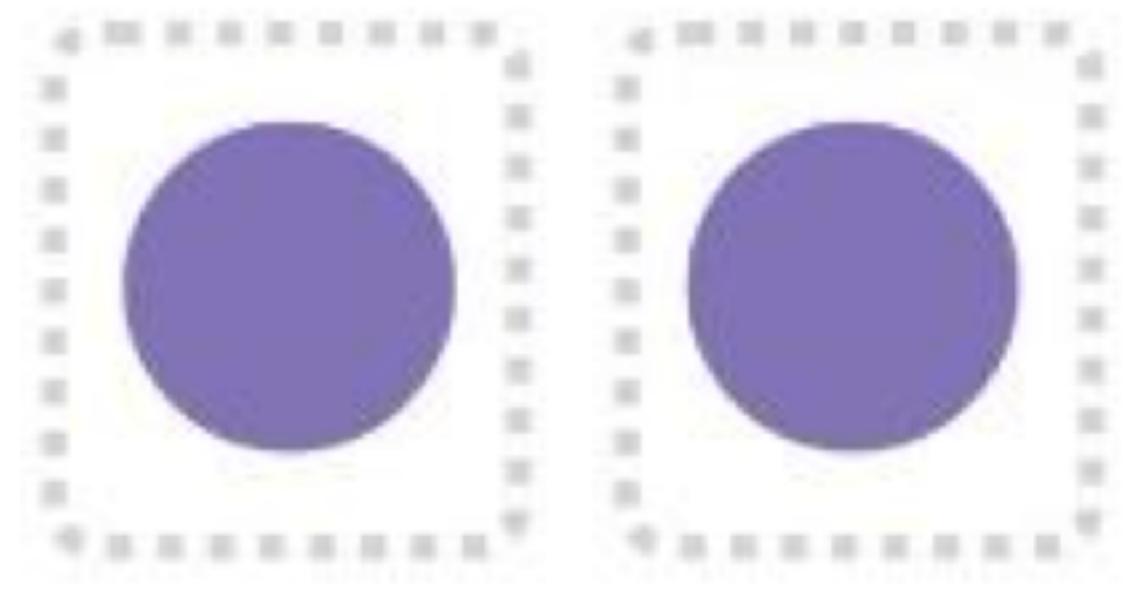
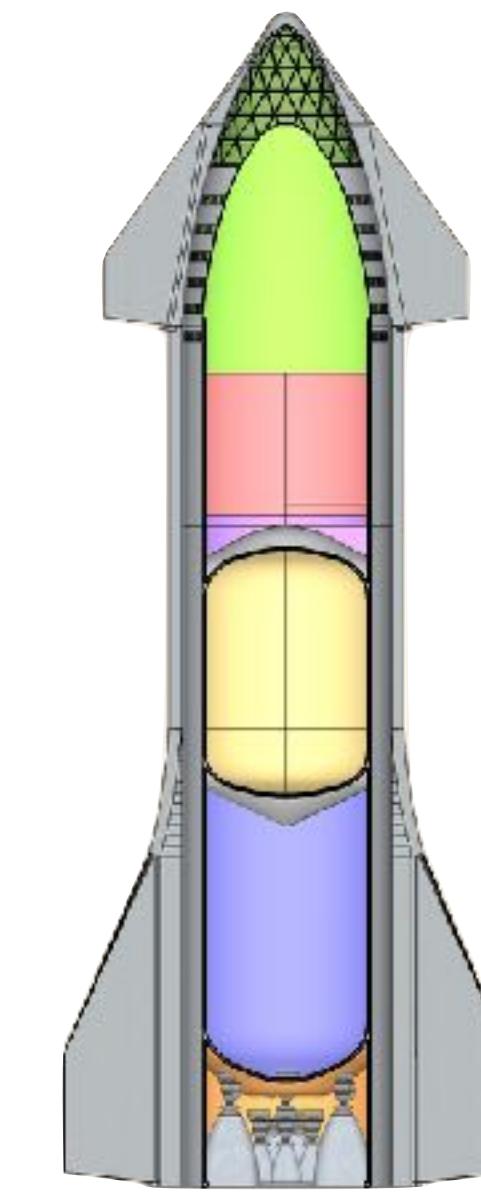
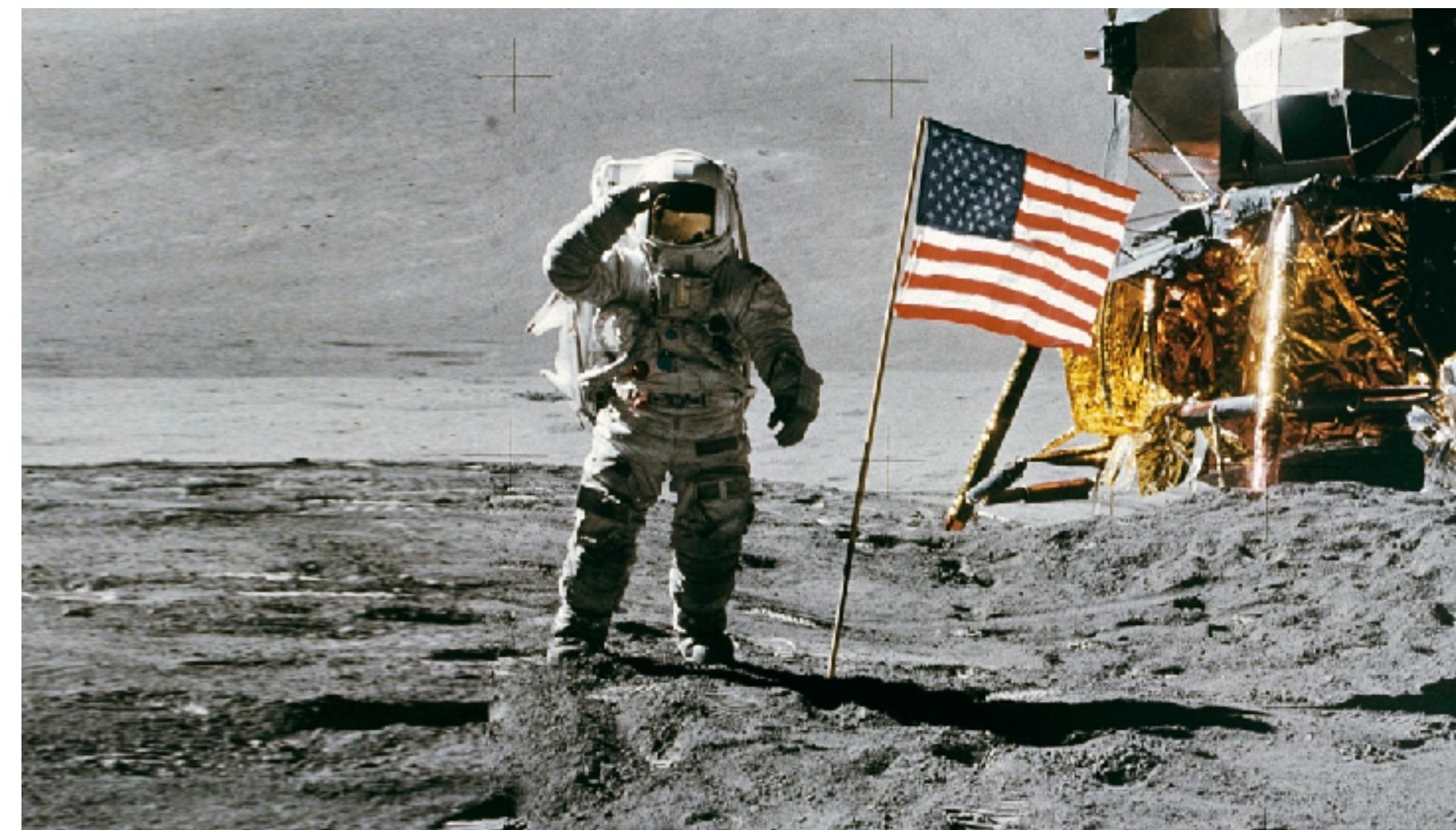
# 20th century: Short-term engineering thinking

Compartmentalization: We can study a subsystem on its own



# 20th century: Short-term engineering thinking

Compartmentalization: We can study a subsystem on its own



Reduction

# 20th century: Short-term engineering thinking

*How to optimize traffic flow?*



# 21th century: Also consider long-term systems thinking

Complexity: We **cannot** study a subsystem on its own

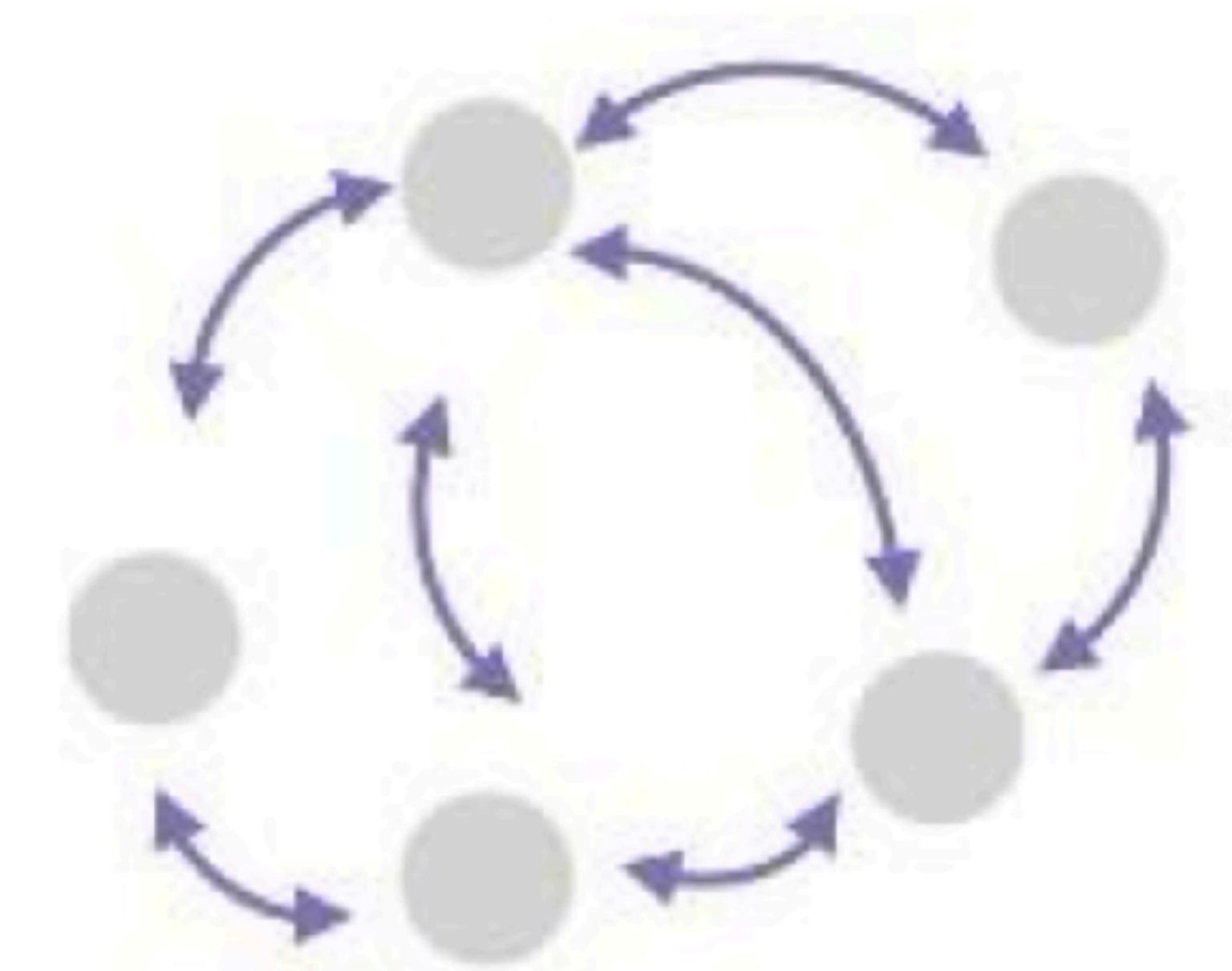
There are **strong interactions or feedback loops**

# 21th century: Also consider long-term systems thinking

Complexity: We cannot study a subsystem on its own

There are strong interactions or feedback loops

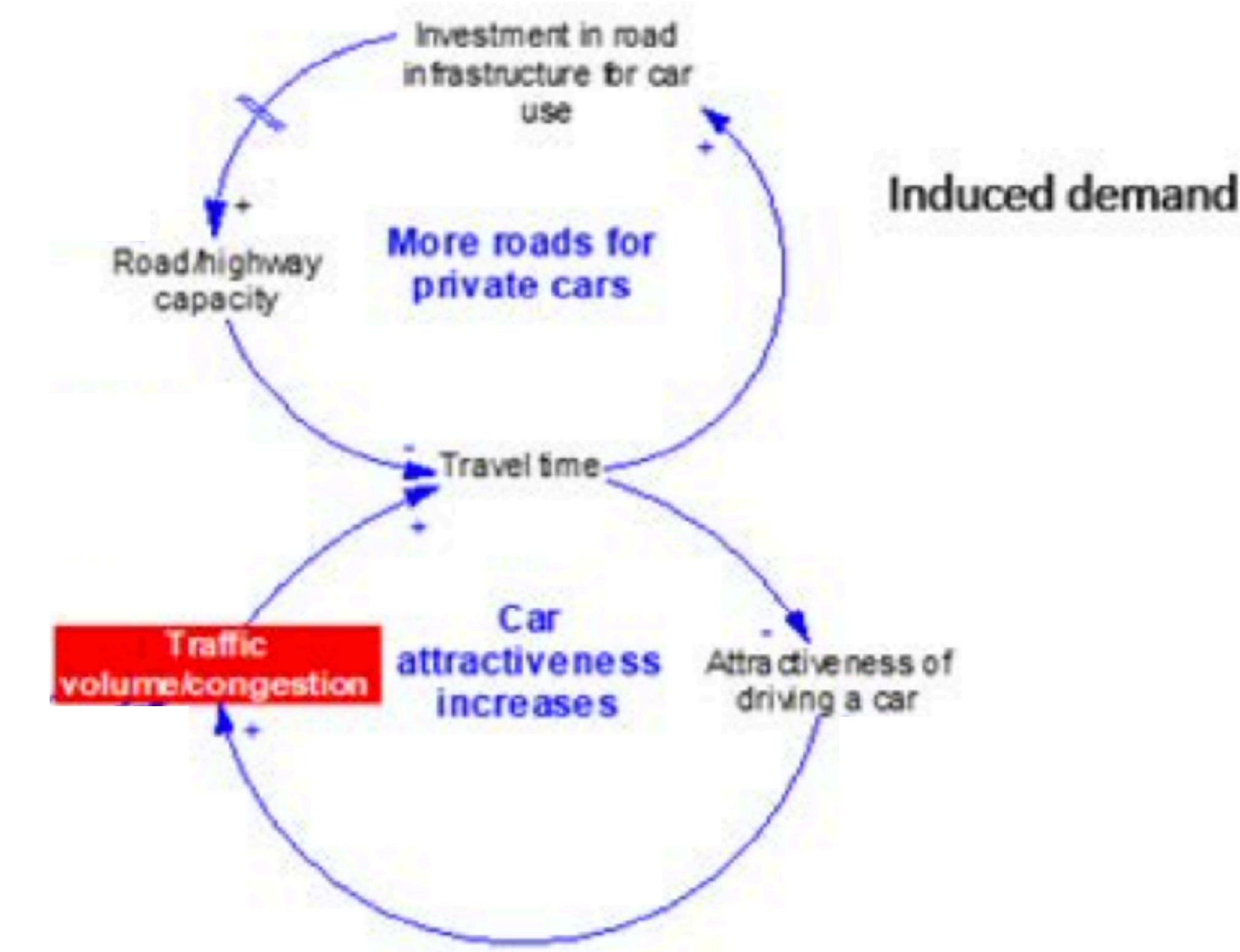
*How do cities develop if we optimize streets for traffic flow?*



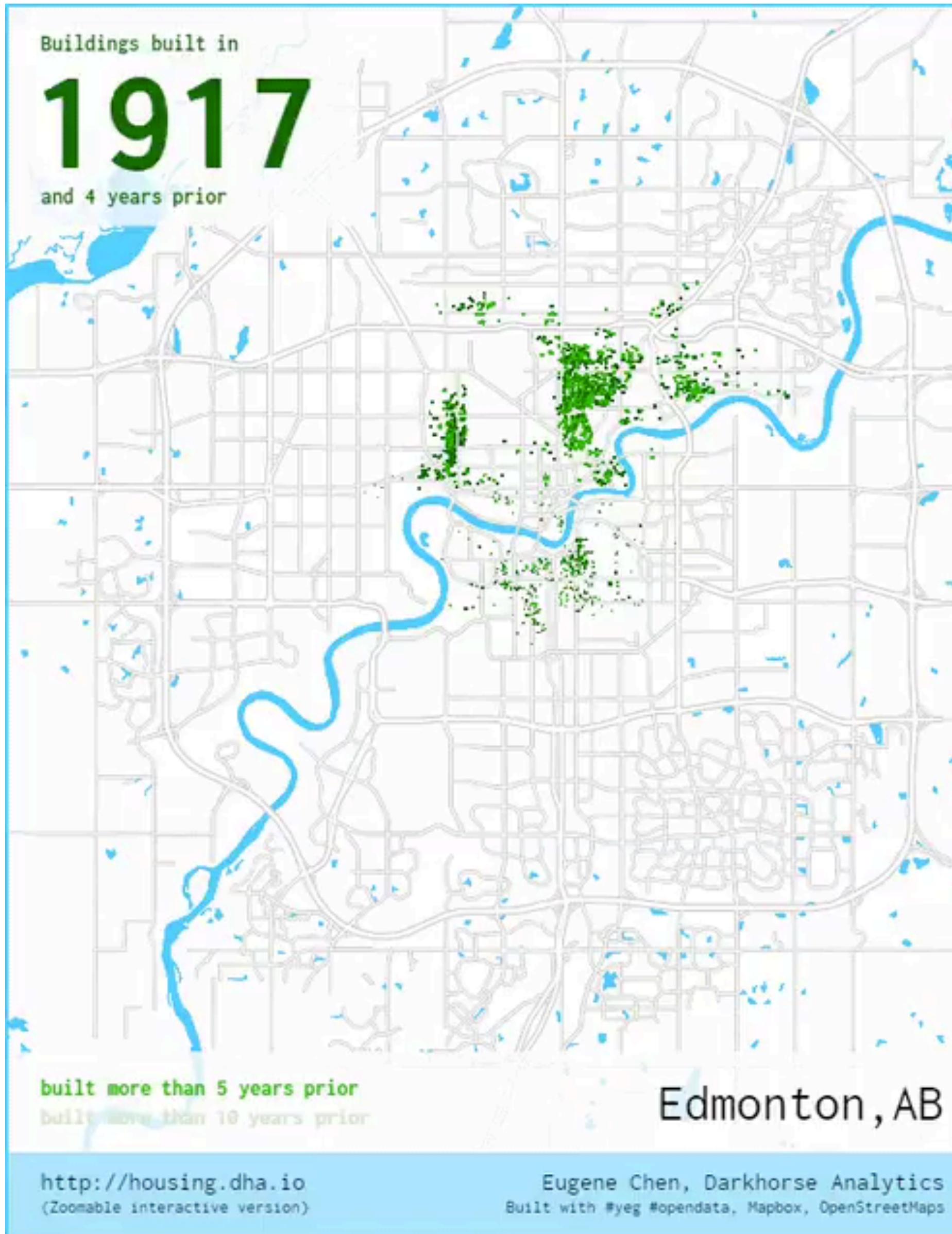
# Systems-thinking reveals feedback-loops & long-term dynamics



# Systems-thinking reveals feedback-loops & long-term dynamics

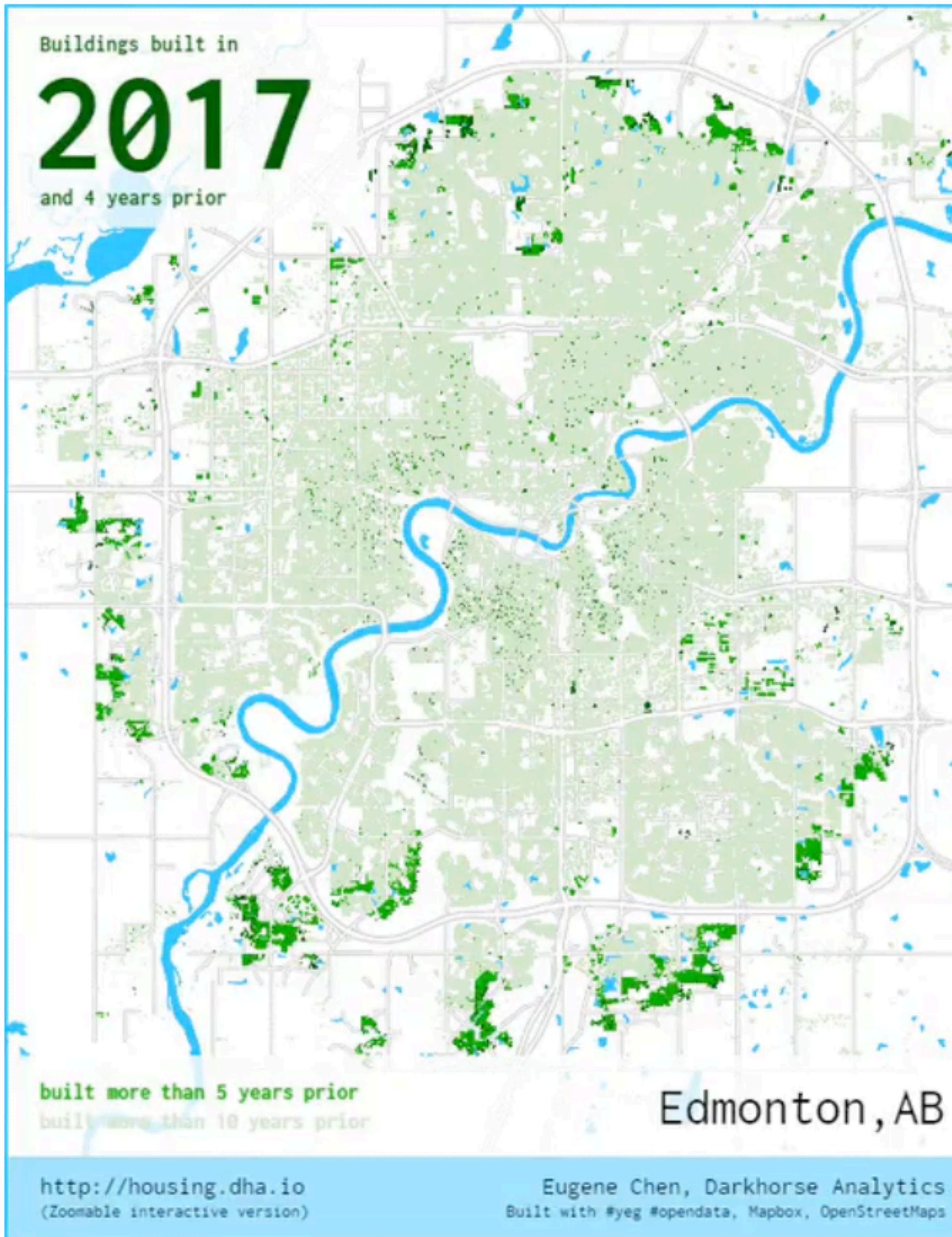


# Systems-thinking reveals feedback-loops & long-term dynamics



Urban sprawl

# Systems-thinking reveals feedback-loops & long-term dynamics

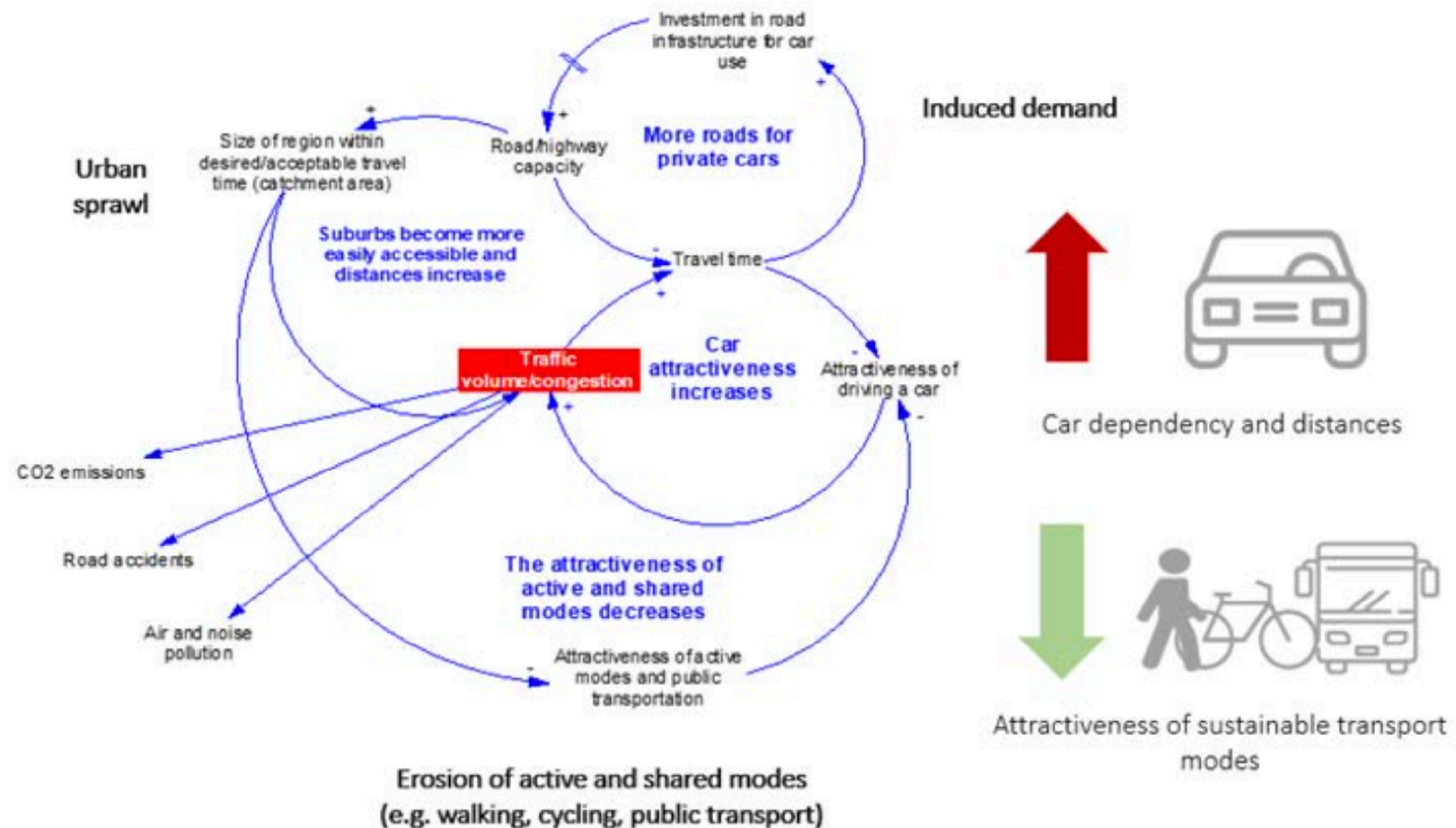


## Urban sprawl

As the **size of the region accessible by road increases**, density decreases and the number of places conveniently accessible by public transport decrease.

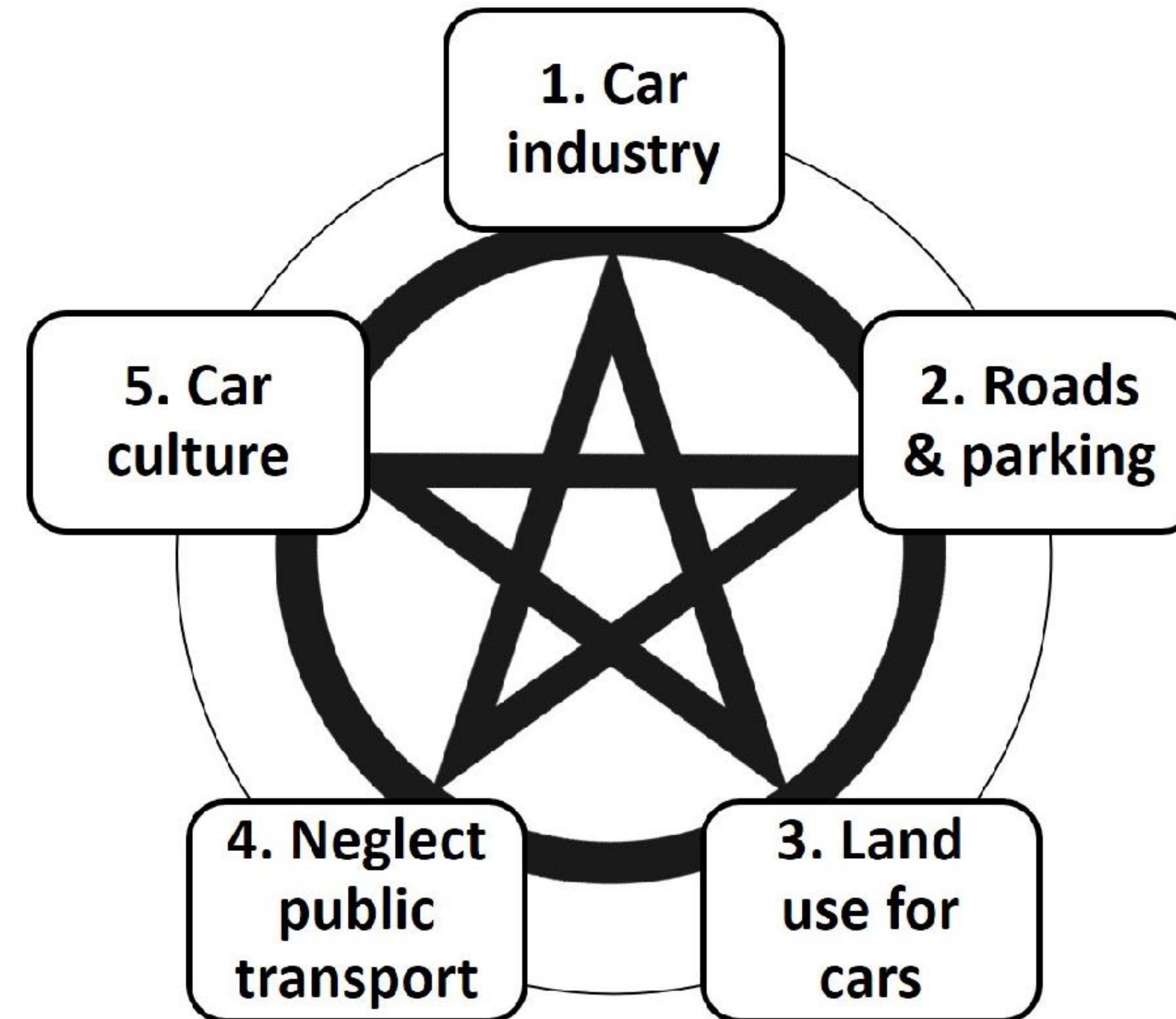
Thus, as the region expands, places may be less well served by public transport, **reducing the attractiveness of public transport** and increasing the attractiveness of its alternative: the car.

# Systems-thinking reveals feedback-loops & long-term dynamics



Optimizing one part of a complex  
system can come with  
**unintended consequences**

# A wicked problem: It is hard to change the system



# We are part of the system

**EXIT**



*Experiment: This half leave the room*

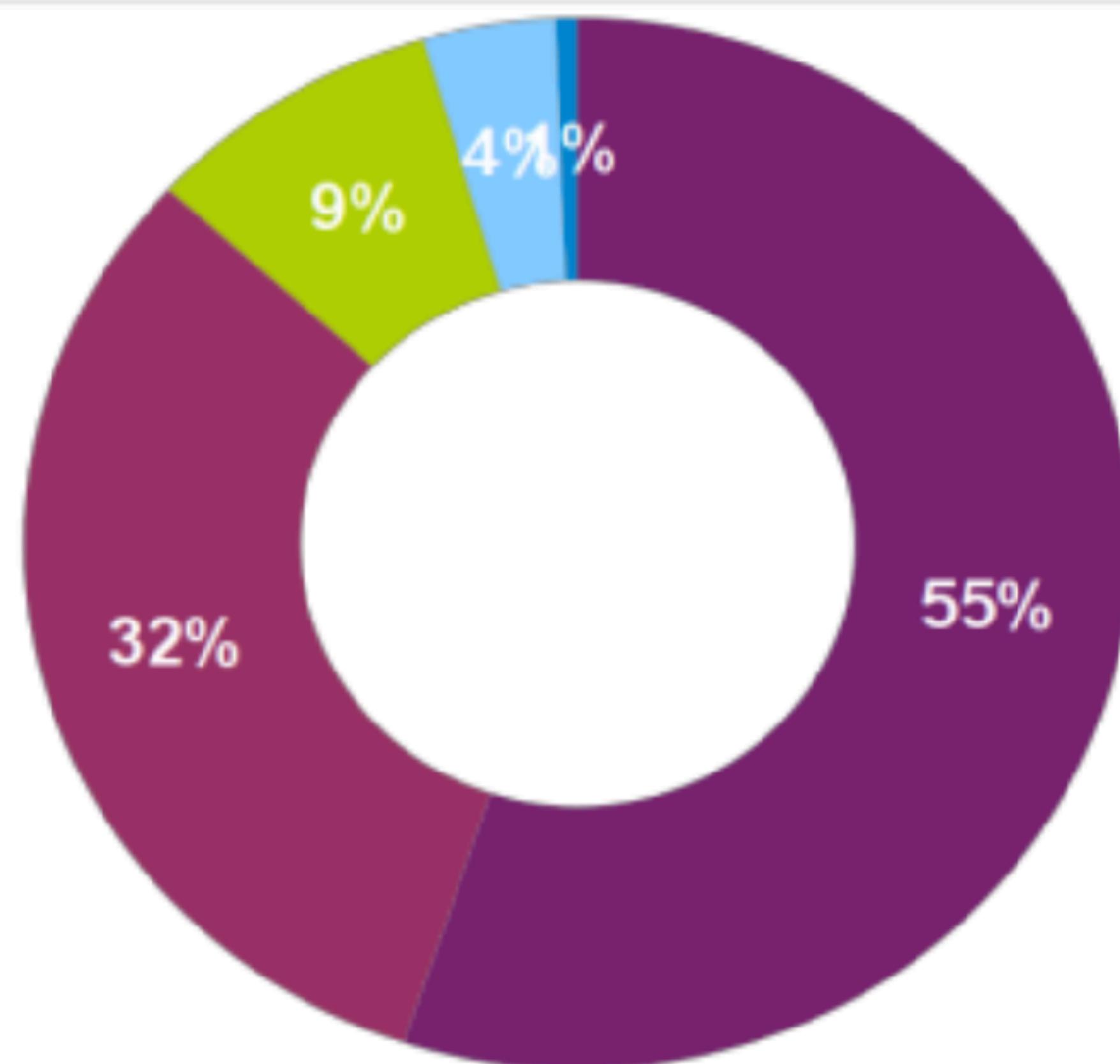
# We are part of the system



*Experiment: This half pretend you are not here*

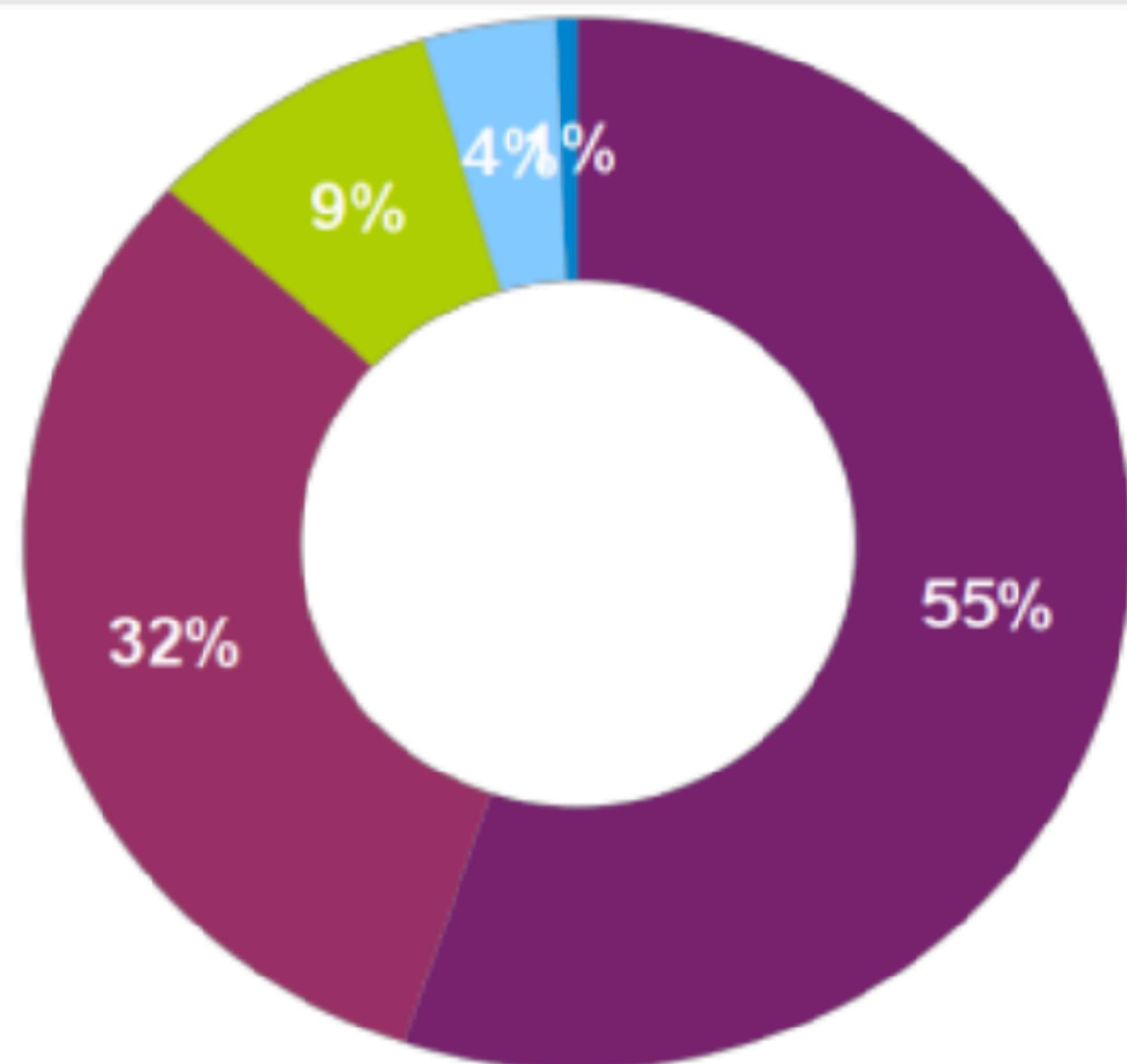
■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

(Ai) If somebody leaves their **car** in the street and **it gets** stolen, it's their own fault for leaving **it** there and the police shouldn't be expected to act

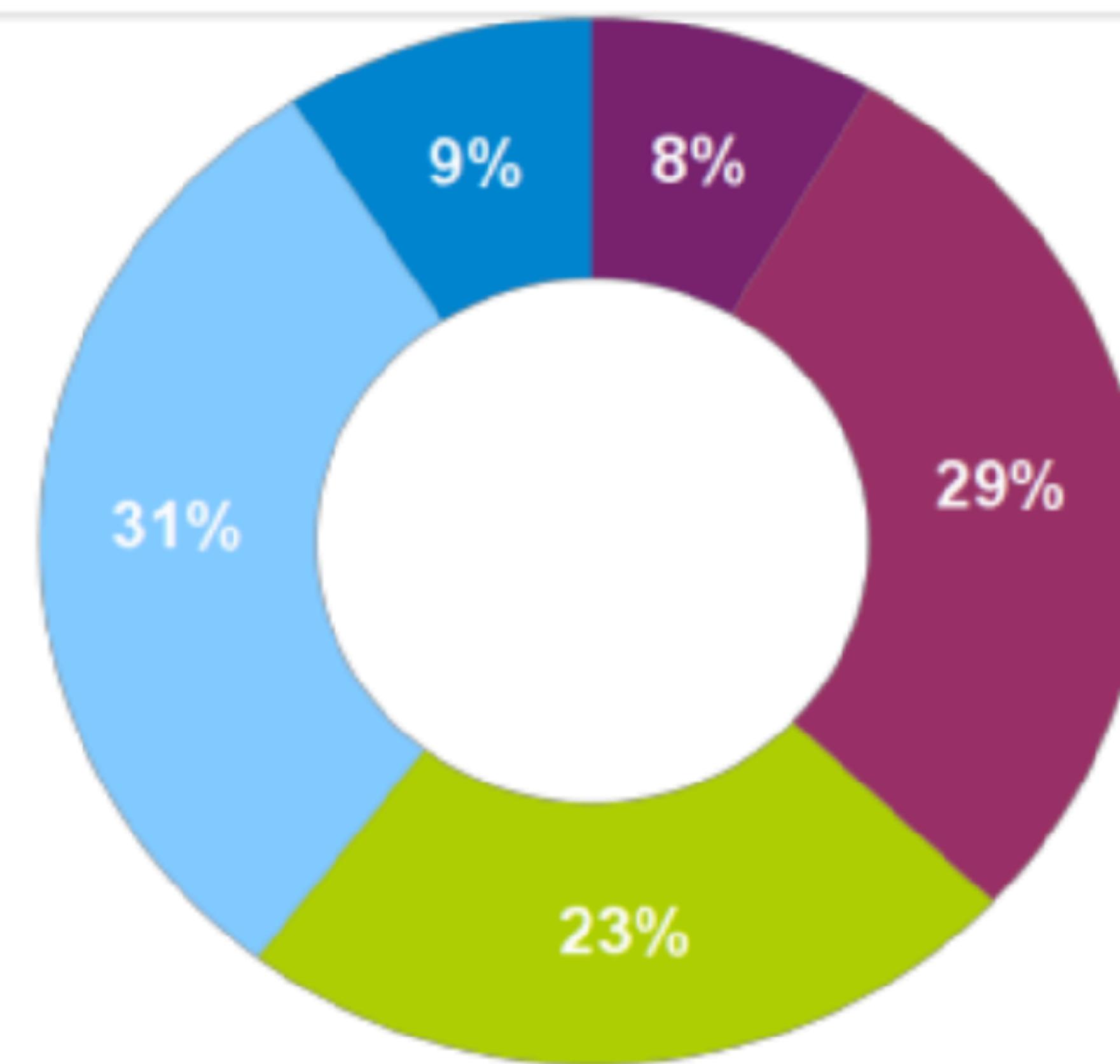


■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

(Ai) If somebody leaves their **car** in the street and **it gets** stolen, it's their own fault for leaving **it** there and the police shouldn't be expected to act

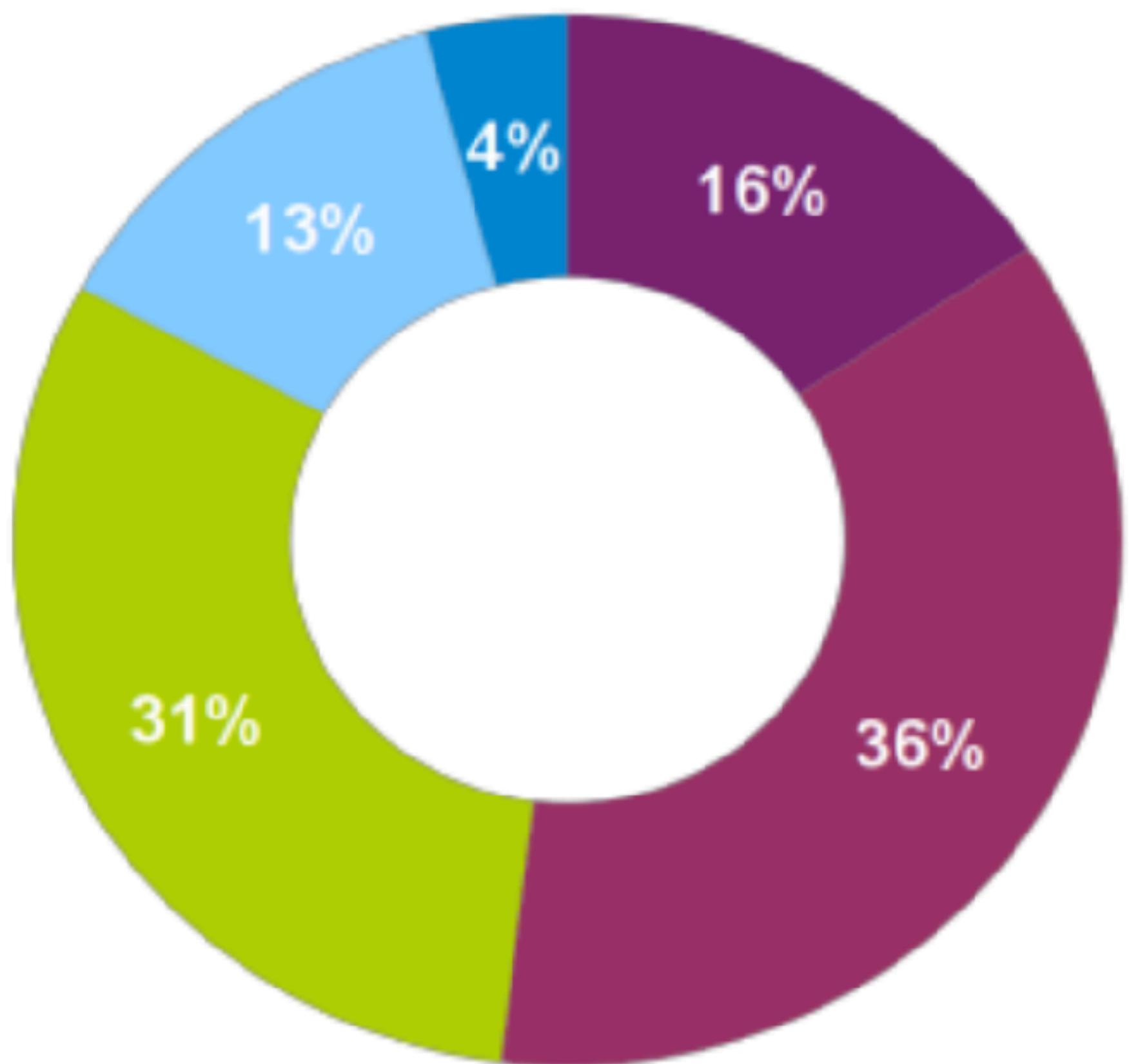


(Aii) If somebody leaves their **belongings** in the street and **they get** stolen, it's their own fault for leaving **them** there and the police shouldn't be expected to act

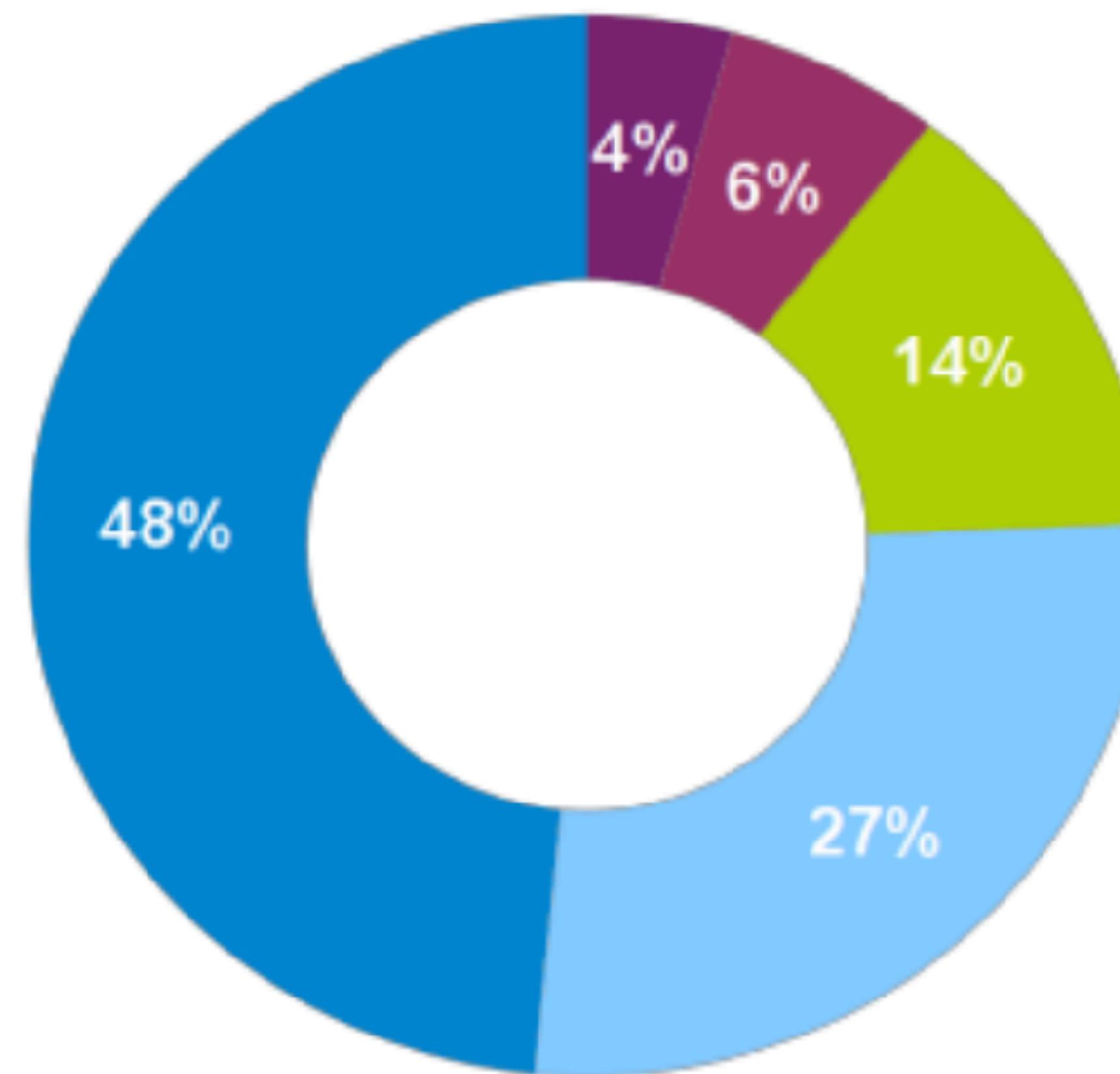


■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

(Ei) People shouldn't **drive** in highly populated areas where other people have to breathe the **car** fumes



(Eii) People shouldn't **smoke** in highly populated areas where other people have to breathe the **cigarette** fumes



Is this useful?  
What do we learn from this?

# **Motonormativity: How social norms hide a major public health hazard**

Ian Walker

School of Psychology, Swansea University

Alan Tapp

Bristol Business School, University of the West of England

Adrian Davis

Bristol Business School, University of the West of England

Transport Research Institute, Edinburgh Napier University

# Motonormativity is a status quo bias

*The shared, largely unconscious assumptions how travel is, and must continue to be, primarily a car-based activity.*

# Motonormativity has crept up over time

*Were cars invented today, no device killing 35 people in the UK each week would be permitted in our streets, however convenient.*



# Motonormativity distorts health and policy decisions



# Motonormativity distorts health and policy decisions

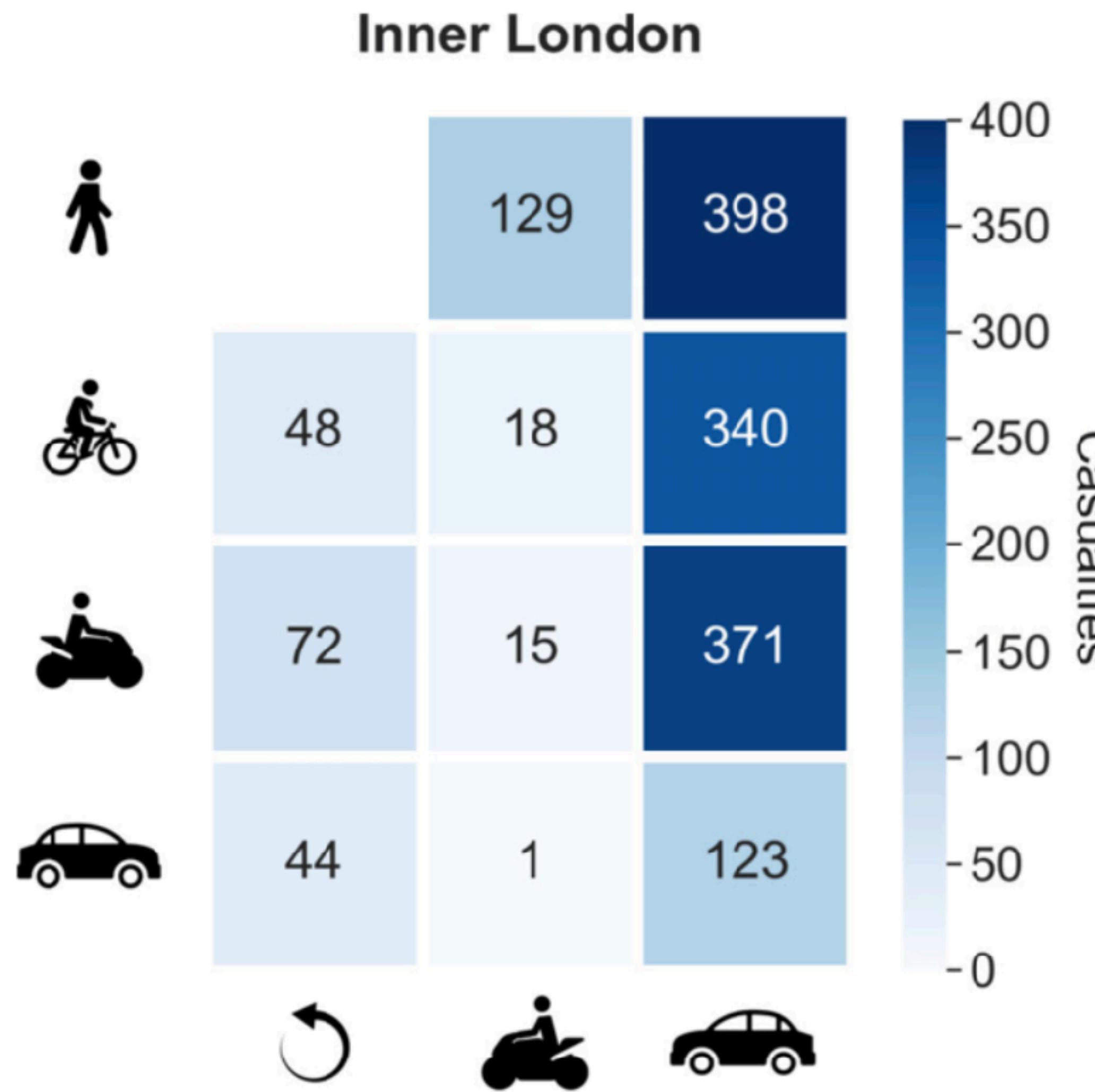


*Half of serious head injuries happen inside cars  
Australia: AU\$ 380,000,000*

Road safety campaigns focus on motonormative victim-blaming

# Road safety campaigns focus on motonormative victim-blaming

We know the danger comes from cars..



# Road safety campaigns focus on motonormative victim-blaming

We know the danger comes from cars..

..yet we blame those who are least responsible



Copenhagenize, Island Press (2018)

# *Denmark is a cycling nation*



Cycling: 3bn DKK



New roads: 64bn DKK



# *Denmark is a cycling nation*



Cycling: 3bn DKK



New roads: 64bn DKK



# Er Danmark en cykelnation?

## CYKLING

ANDRÉS FELIPE VALDERRAMA PINEDA,  
LEKTOR, AALBORG UNIVERSITET

ANDERS FJENDBO JENSEN,  
LEKTOR, DTU

CAROLINE SAMSON,  
PH.D.-STUDERENDE, AALBORG  
UNIVERSITET

HARRY LAHRMANN,  
LEKTOR, AALBORG UNIVERSITET

HILDA RØMMER KRISTENSEN,  
LEKTOR, KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET

JASPER SCHIPPERIJN,  
PROFESSOR, SYDDANSK UNIVERSITET

MADS PAULSEN,  
POSTDOC, DTU

MALENE FREUDENDAL-PEDERSEN,  
PROFESSOR, AALBORG UNIVERSITET

MICHAEL SZELL,  
LEKTOR, IT-UNIVERSITETET

OG MICHALA HVIDT BREENGAARD,  
POSTDOC, AARHUS UNIVERSITET

'CYKELNATIONEN DANMARK' bliver flittigt fremhævet, i anledning af at Tour de France kommer til Danmark. Vi præsenterer os for omverdenen som det gode eksempel på en nation med mange hverdagscyklister og en succesfuld cykelstrategi. Og i Danmark – særligt i de store byer – er det i store træk godt at cykle.

Der er dog også en anden virkelighed, der presser sig på. Tendensen landet over er, at flere kører i bil og færre på cykel. Data fra den årlige transportvaneundersøgelse (tudata.dk) viser, at ud af det daglige antal kørt kilometer er kun 3,5 procent på cykel, mens mere end 84 procent er i bil m.v. Disse tal virker især påfalden-

de, når vi sammenholder dem med, at 25 procent af alle daglige rejser er under 4 km, og 46 procent er under 10 km. Der burde være masser af potentiale for at cykle. Det uundgåelige spørgsmål er, om billedet af Danmark som cykelnation er ved at krakelere lidt. Tallene tyder nemlig på, at vi i stigende grad er en bilnation. Det har en lang række konsekvenser – ikke mindst i forhold til folkesundhed, byrum og klimaudfordringen, ligesom det bliver svært fortsat at brande Danmark som 'det gode eksempel' for cyklisme.

Det er blevet fremhævet, at siden 2009 har Danmark investeret mere end 3,5 milliarder i cykling. Derudover er der med 'Infrastrukturplan 2035' kommet en investering i cykling på 3 milliarder kroner. Dette beløb skal dog ses i lyset af, at der i samme periode investeres mere end 64 milliarder i at bygge nye veje. Når der samtidig ikke er en strategisk plan for investeringer i cykling, risikerer vi, at de 3 milliarder ender i fragmenterede små projekter over hele landet, som vi har oplevet de seneste år.

HVIS DANMARK fortsat skal fremstå som den cykelnation, vi praler af, skal der ske et kvantespring i forhold til investeringer og fokus på cykling i hele landet. Vejdirektoratets nye Cykel Videnscenter og cykeltopmødet 30. juni med den fælles deklaration om øget samarbejde på cykelområdet er en start, men det er ikke nok.

Cykling foregår i mange tempi, som er afhængige af lokale og regionale forskelle såvel som borgernes alder, fysik og for-

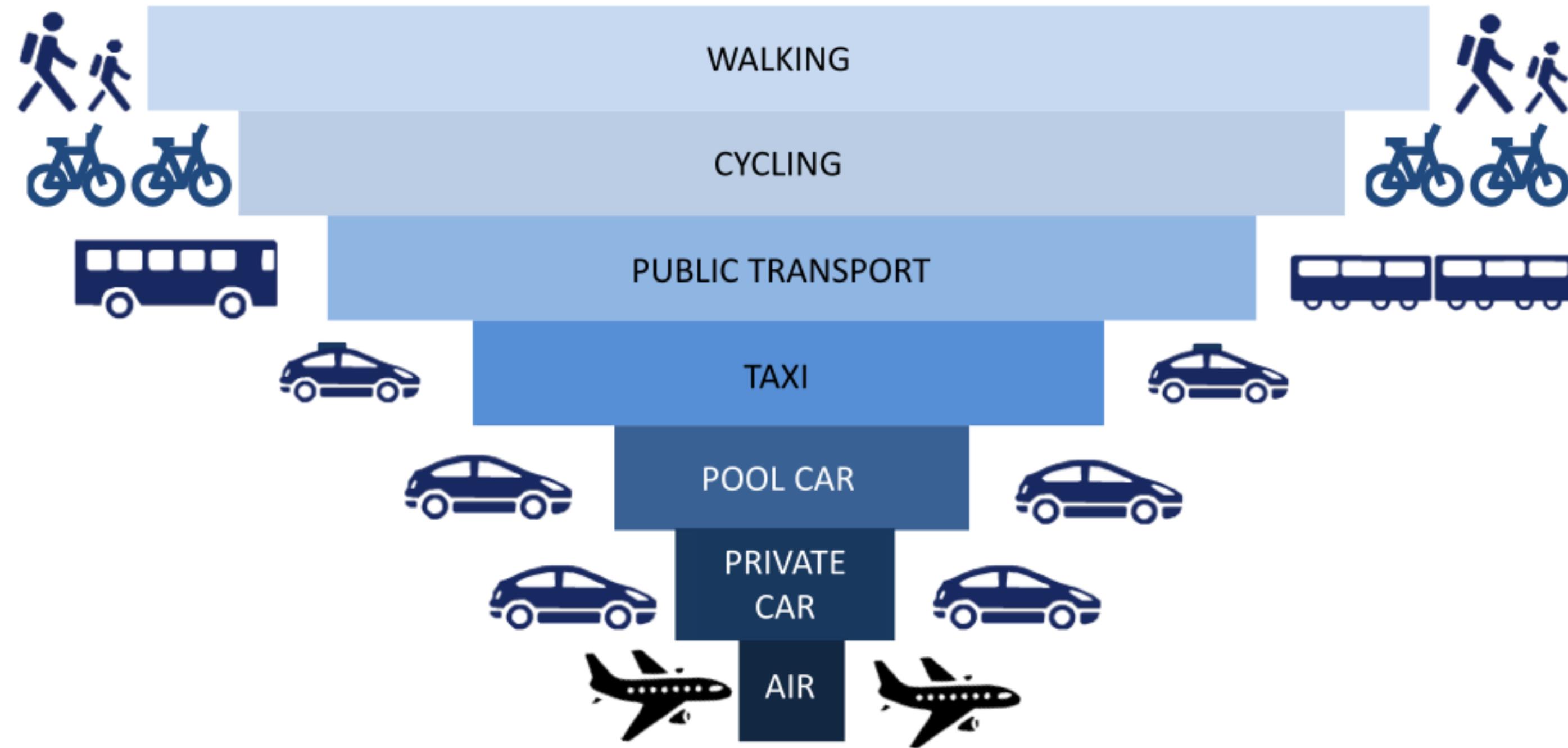
mål med turen, herunder pendling til arbejde og studie, adgang til fritidsaktiviteter, ærinder, turisme og cykling som aktivitet i sig selv. Hvis vi skal være en cykelnation, er vi nødt til at tænke de forskellige behov ind i vores cykelstrategi.

Når der samtidig er evidens for store sundhedsgevinster ved aktiv mobilitet, virker det åbenlyst, at investeringer i cykling har en stor samfundsmæssig gevinst. Samtidig gør det Danmark mindre sårbart over for stigende internationale brændstof- og energipriser. Øget cykling kan også medvirke til at løse de store udfordringer, som vores transport udgør på klimaområdet.

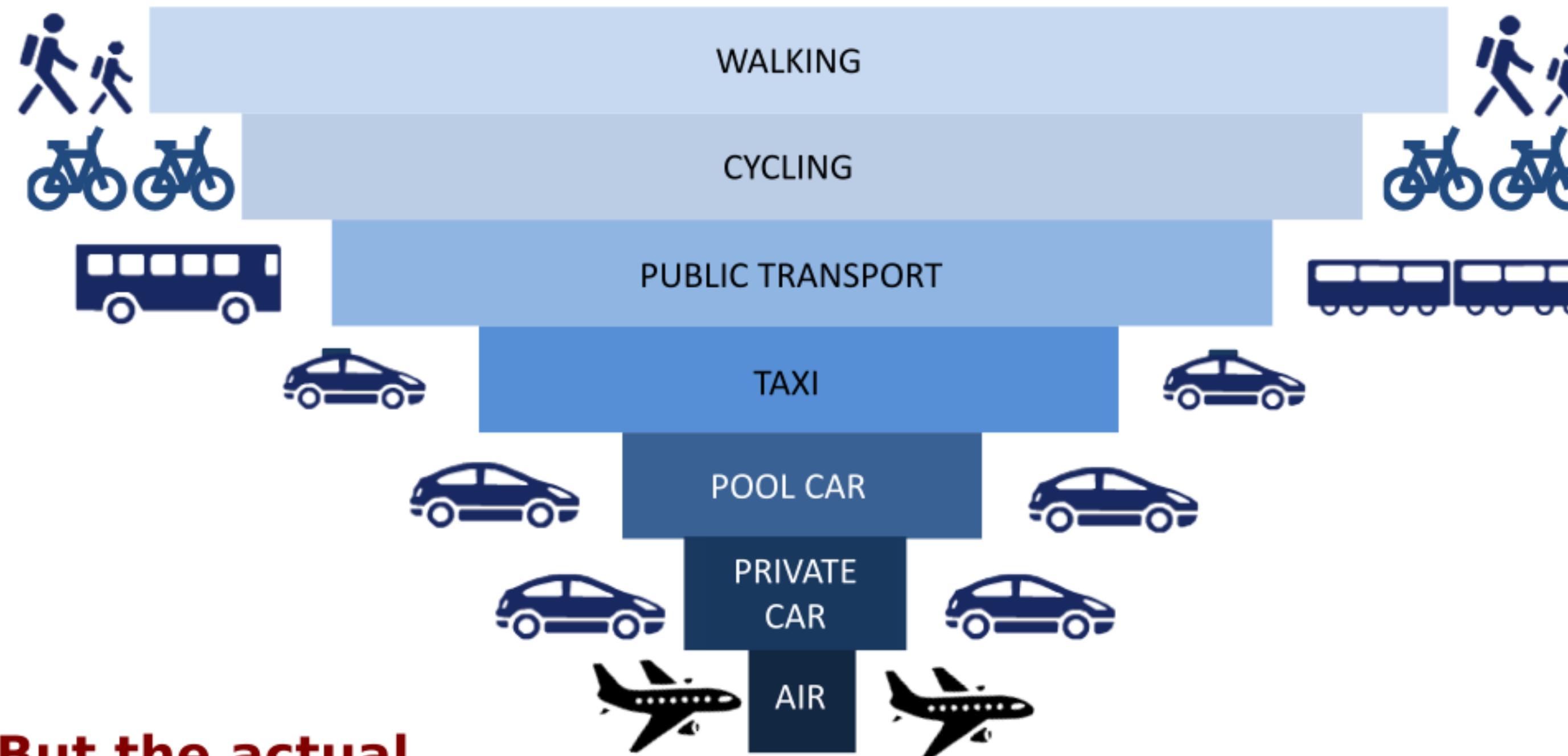
EN CYKELNATION skal for alvor investere i cykelinfrastruktur og -kultur mere bredt. Samtidig bør de nationale infrastruktur- og vidensinstitutioner være med til at sikre, at disse investeringer hænger sammen. Det er essentielt at samle og kommunikere erfaring og viden, hvis vi skal have flere op på cyklen, såvel som for at kunne etablere et landsdækkende cykelsystem, som giver tryg og sikker cykelmobilitet for alle. Det er nødvendigt, hvis vi fortsat gerne vil brande og eksportere den danske cykelmodel til andre lande.

Der er mange lande rundtomkring i verden, der kigger mod Danmark som en model for håndtering af klimaudfordringerne på transportområdet. Det vil vi gerne have, at de bliver ved med. Det kræver dog, at vi værner om det, vi har opnået, og viser, at vi kan gøre det endnu bedre.

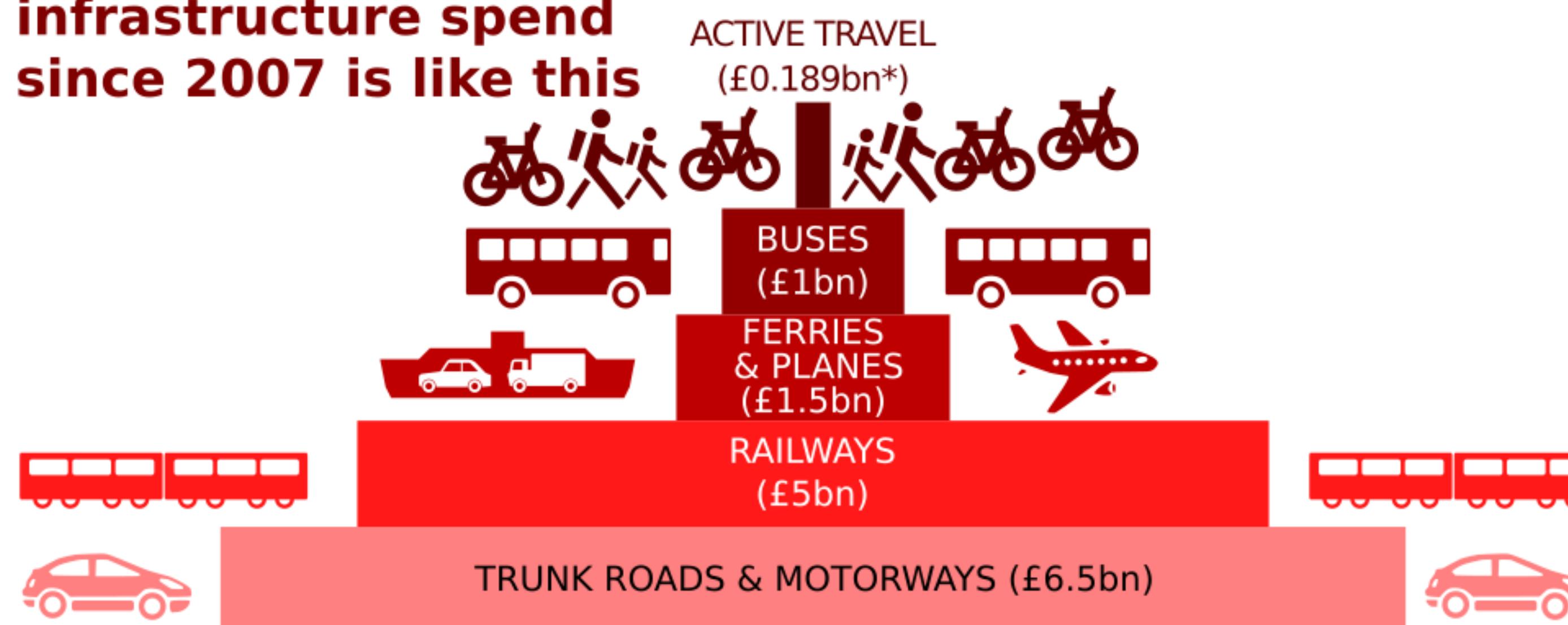
## The sustainable travel hierarchy looks like this



## The sustainable travel hierarchy looks like this



**But the actual  
infrastructure spend  
since 2007 is like this**



Short-term thinking & biases have led to  
predict and provide  
*"We model the future on our past & biases"*

Short-term thinking & biases have led to  
predict and provide  
*"We model the future on our past & biases"*

But we should  
decide and provide  
*"We shape the future that we want"*

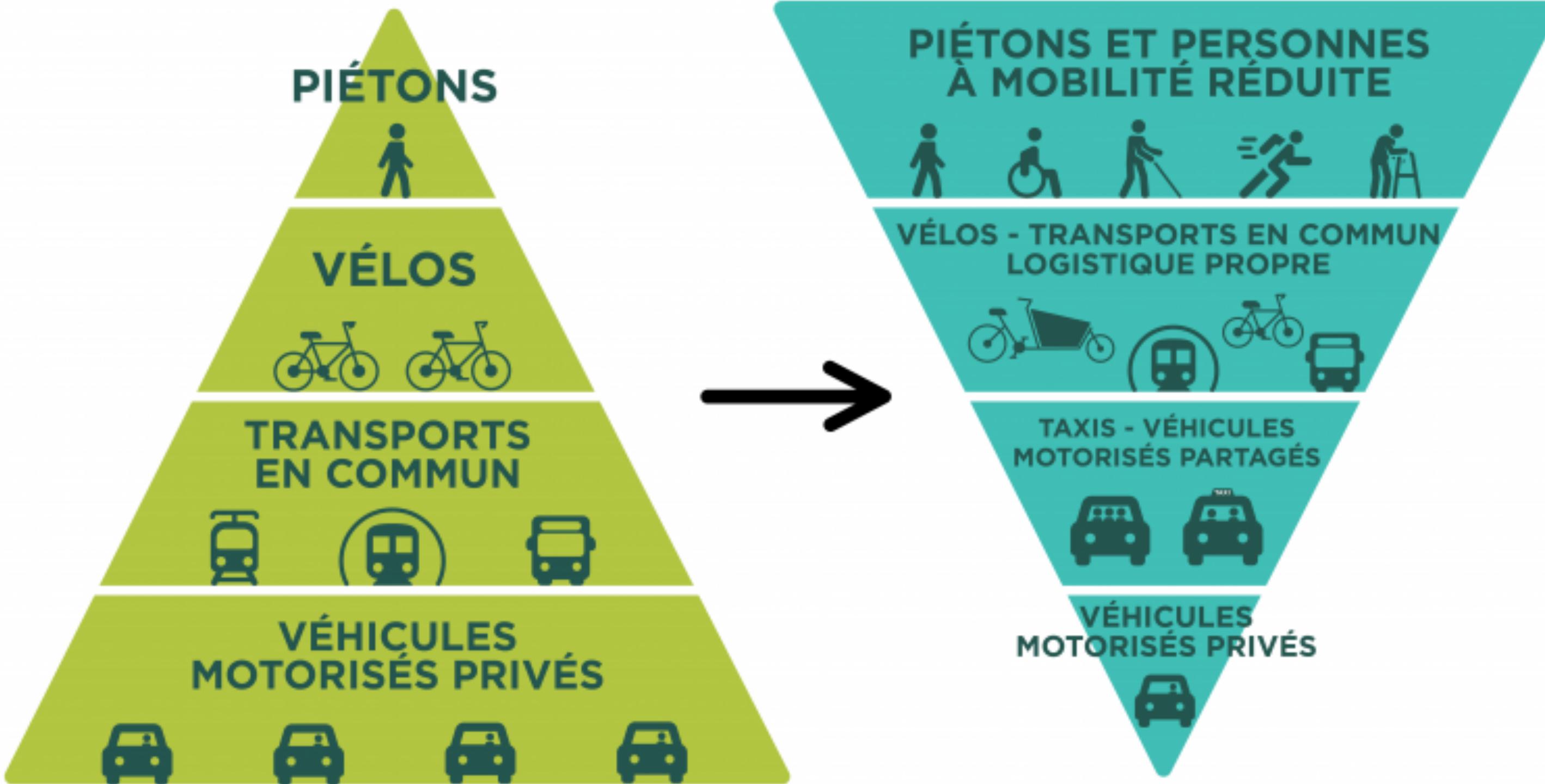


# Our top priority should be building sustainable systems

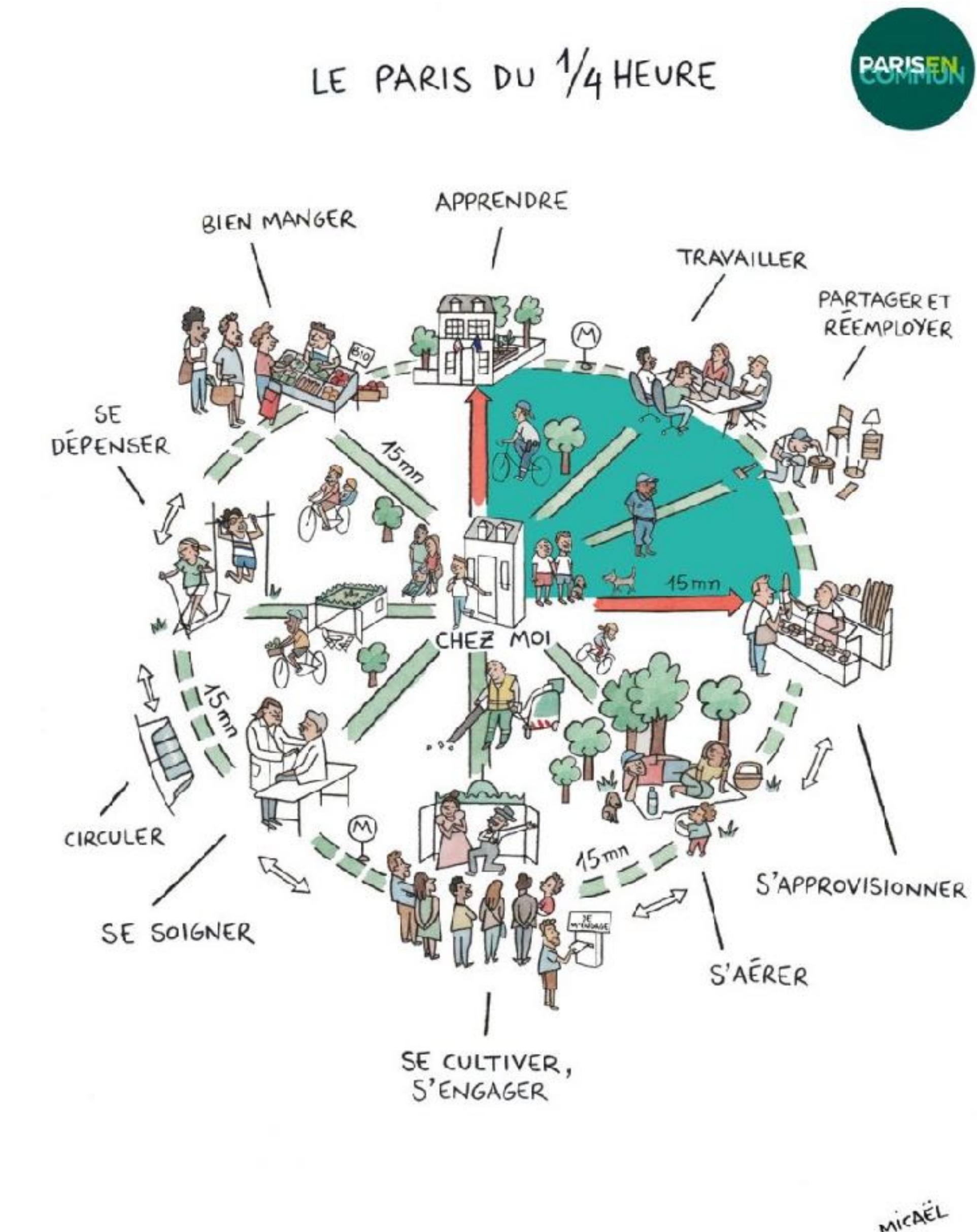
Not just removing cars

Not just building bike networks

...



LE PARIS DU 1/4 HEURE



Building sustainable cities is 99%  
a **political**, not a technical question

To be clear:

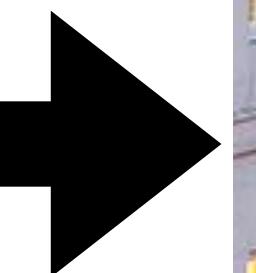
The underlying problem is not cars or people who drive cars, but actors who create a car-dependent system that forces car-ownership



# But still all of us have an effect!



If there is the will (and pressure),  
cities can change radically

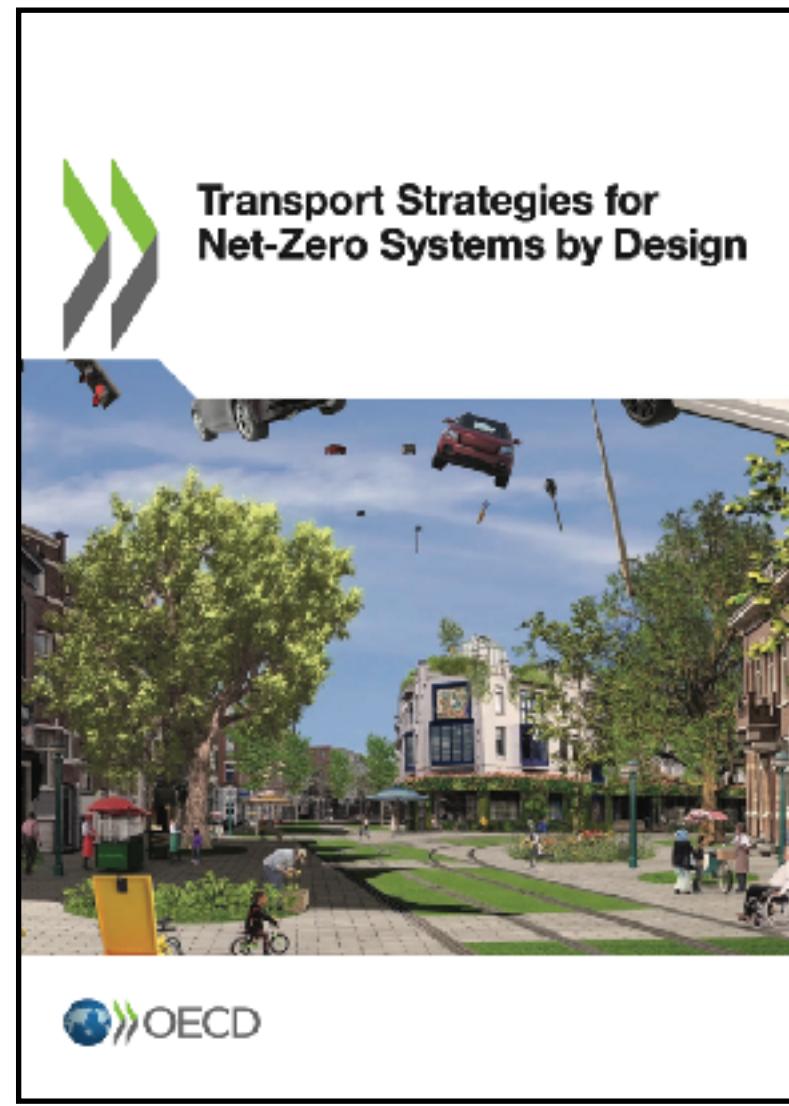
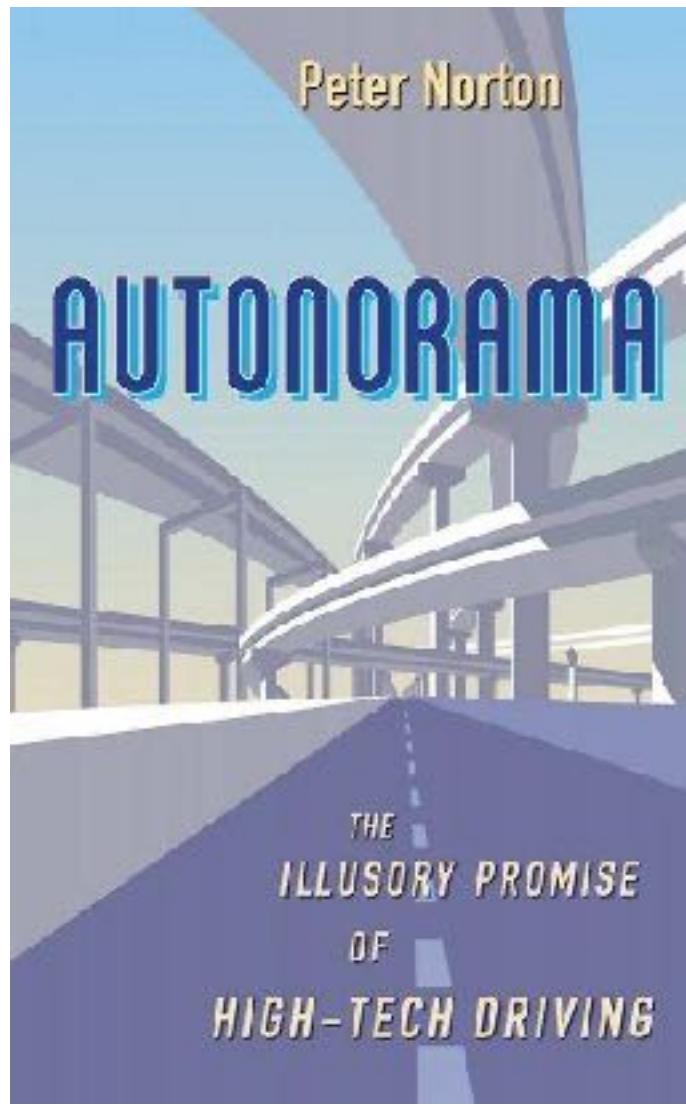
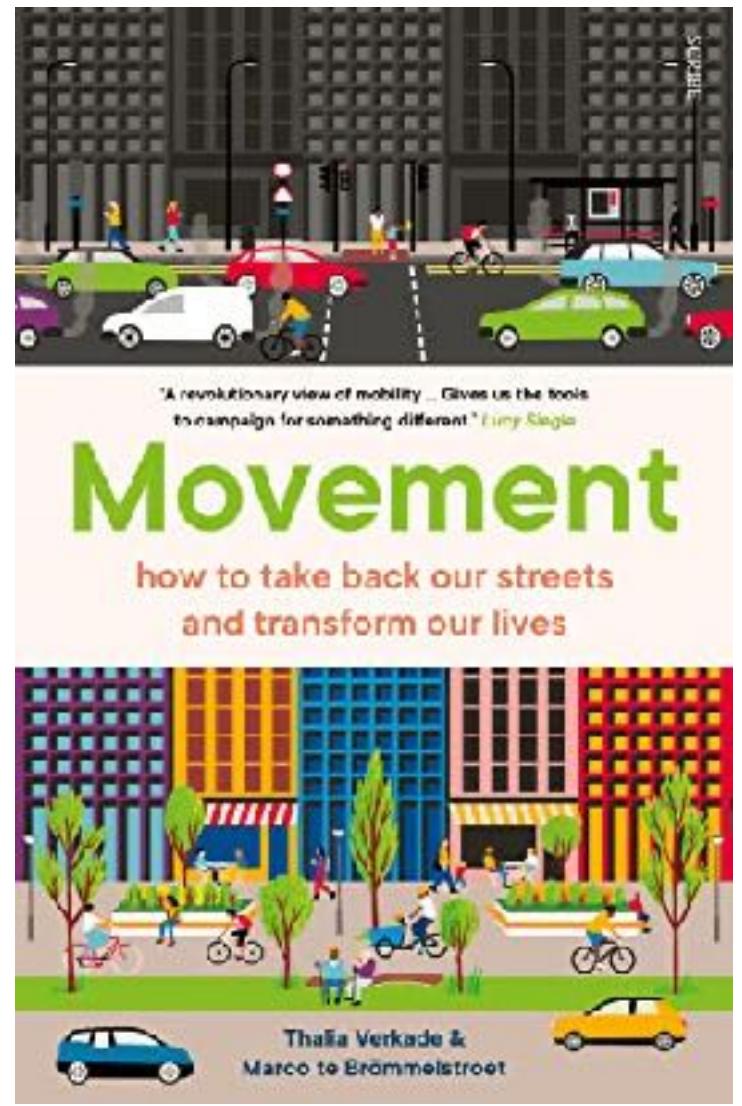


# Take-home messages

We can use IT to help design better, sustainable cities, but:

- 1) Inadequately applying engineering thinking can lead to **unintended consequences**
- 2) Induced demand: Widening or building **new roads cause more traffic**
- 3) We can't use tech like e-cars to "solve" mobility, but must rebuild the whole system, including **overcoming our biases & perverted political priorities**

# Further materials



<https://github.com/mszell/geospatialdatascience>



[thewaroncars.org](http://thewaroncars.org)  
[Episode on motonormativity](#)



[Not Just Bikes](#)

[Walker et al \(2022\): Motonormativity](#)

[Henderson \(2020\): EVs are not the answer](#)

[Gössling \(2016\): Urban transport justice](#)

# Exercises: Very hands-on!

How to grow a bike network?  
How to change the world?

