



Measuring the bikeability in Amsterdam across PC4 areas

Case Study - Final Presentation



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Introduction

Biking is gaining significance due to the rising interest in bicycle usage

Measuring the bikeability is crucial for assessing a city's cycling infrastructure

There are no one-size-fits-all equation



Research Question

What is the bikeability of Amsterdam across PC4 areas in terms of greenness, biking infrastructure, and parking facilities?



Literature Review

- Eye-level greenness significantly influences cycling frequency, with visible greenery within 500m to 1500m boosting cycling and integrating it with public transport - Wanga et al. (2020)
- Design features such as quick routes and dedicated bike lanes are crucial for encouraging cycling; wider and protected bike lanes increase active transportation, suggesting that infrastructure development is key for cyclist and pedestrian quality - Silva et al. (2011) and Aziz et al. (2018)
- Efficient bike parking management and integration into city planning are essential for improving the bikeability experience and supporting sustainable mobility - Van der Spek and Scheltema (2015) and Schmid-Querg et al. (2021)



Methodology

Data: Amsterdam.nl and CyclOSM

Geopandas : Data cleaning and spatial operations

QGIS: Visualisation

Folium: Visualisation in notebook



Methodology: Greenness

- Map algebra between PC4 and green areas
 - Map Algebra functions, Field Calculator
 - Polygon in Polygon overlay
- Aggregation by PC4 area
- Visualisation on QGIS



Methodology: Infrastructure Quality

- Biking Network from Amsterdam.nl
- Assigning quality scores to bike lane types (Schmid-Querg et al. (2021))
- Map overlay, interaction with PC4 areas
- Measured the weighted average of the quality score per PC4

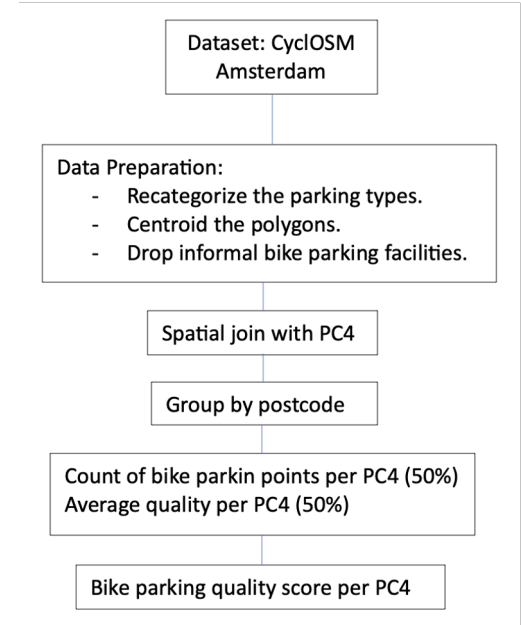
Table A1. Bicycle infrastructure.

Type of Street or Cycling Infrastructure	Abbreviation in Attribute Table	Value (1–10)
Broad bike path, both-sided	RWb	10
Broad and narrow bike path	RWb_RWs	9
Narrow bike path, both-sided	RWs	8
Cycling street	FS	7
Narrow bike path and bike lane	RWs_RS	7
Bike lane, both-sided	RS	6
Advisory bike lane, both-sided	SSt	5
Regular street	None	3
One-way street, open	EBo	3
One-way street with advisory bike lane	EB_RS	3

Methodology - Bike Parking Amenities

- OpenStreetMap
- Data cleaning and preparation
- Bike parking amenities categories and weights (Schmid-Querg et al. (2021))
- 72 out of 85 PC4 areas
- Spatial Join and group by PC4:
 - Count of bike parking points per PC4 (50%)
 - Average quality per PC4 (50%)

Type of Parking Facility	Value (1–10)
Bike Locker	10
Roofed bike rack	8
Regular bike rack	6
No bike rack	2





Methodology: Final Equation

I = Infrastructure Quality

P = Parking Quality

G = Greenness

The weights for each feature are:

w_I = Weight for Infrastructure Quality = 50%

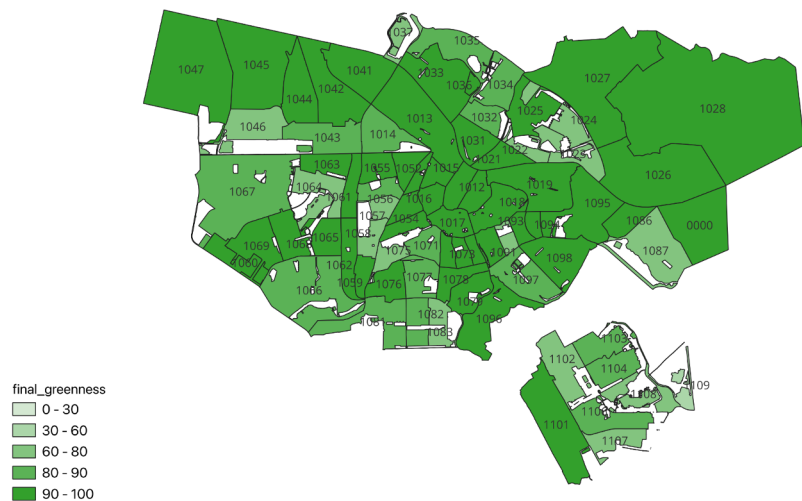
w_P = Weight for Parking Quality = 25%

w_G = Weight for Greenness = 25%

The Bikeability Score is calculated as:

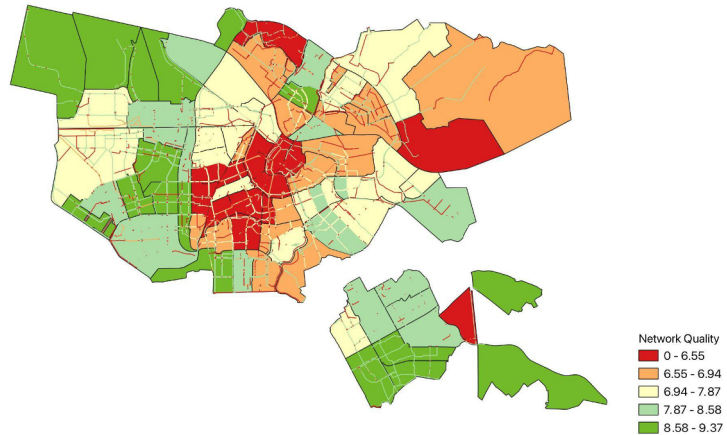
$$\text{NQS} = (w_I \times I) + (w_P \times P) + (w_G \times G)$$

Ref: Schmid-Querg et al. (2021)

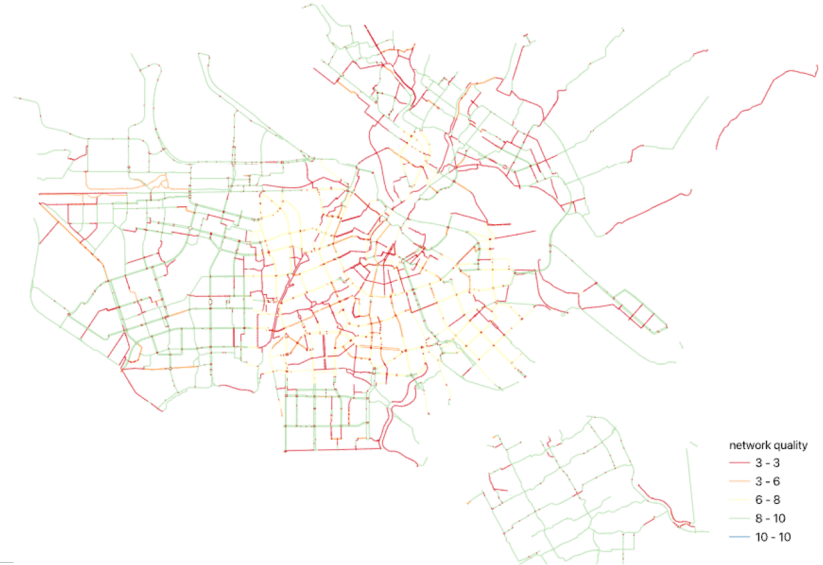


Results - Infrastructure Quality

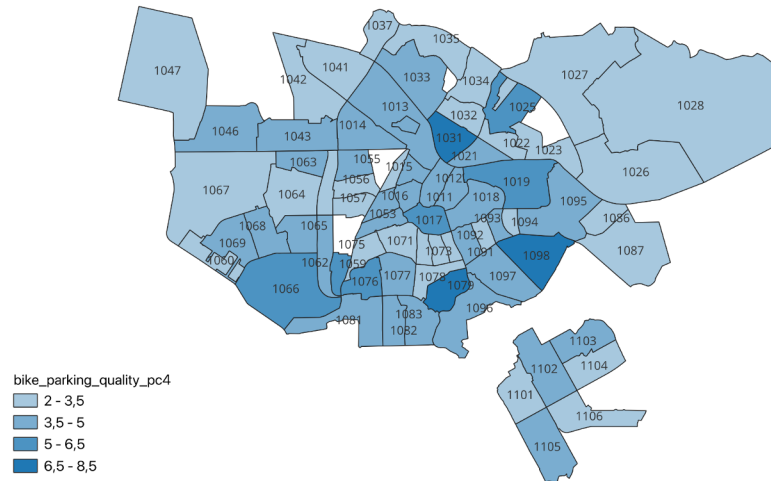
Infrastructure Quality Grade per PC4 - Amsterdam



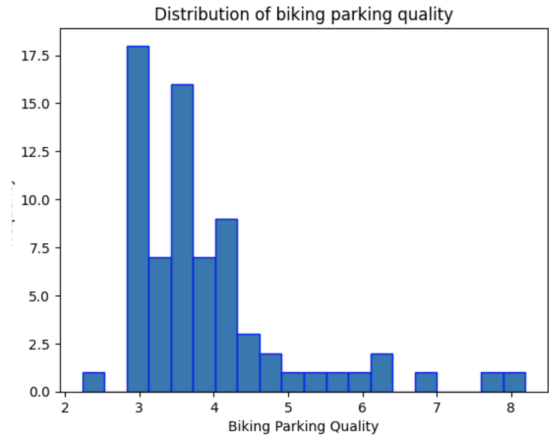
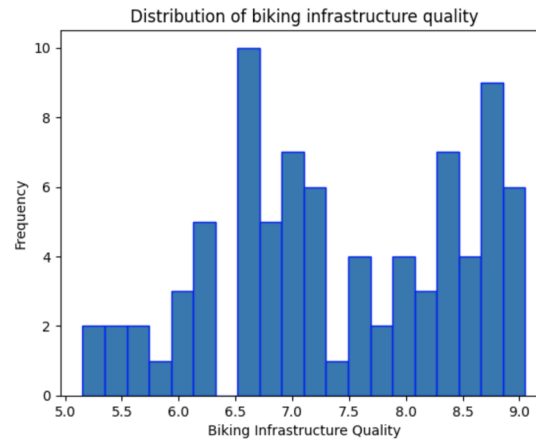
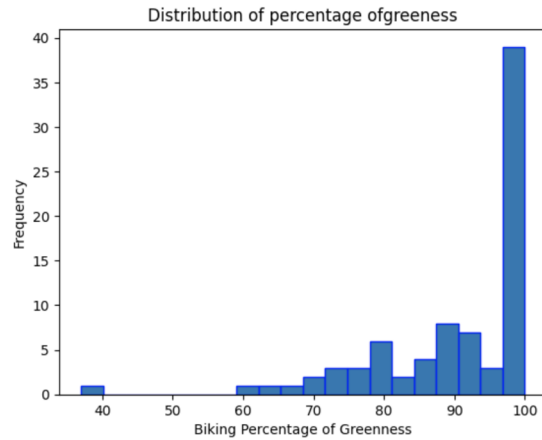
Amsterdam Biking Network Quality Grades



Results - Bike Parking Amenities

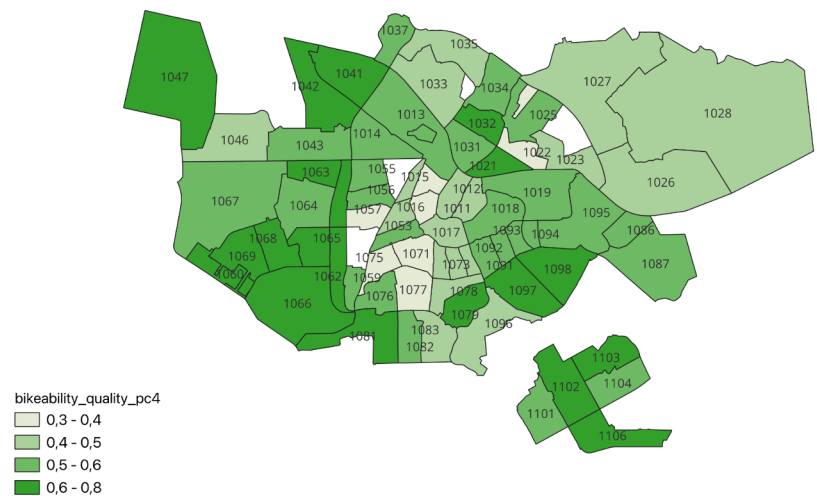
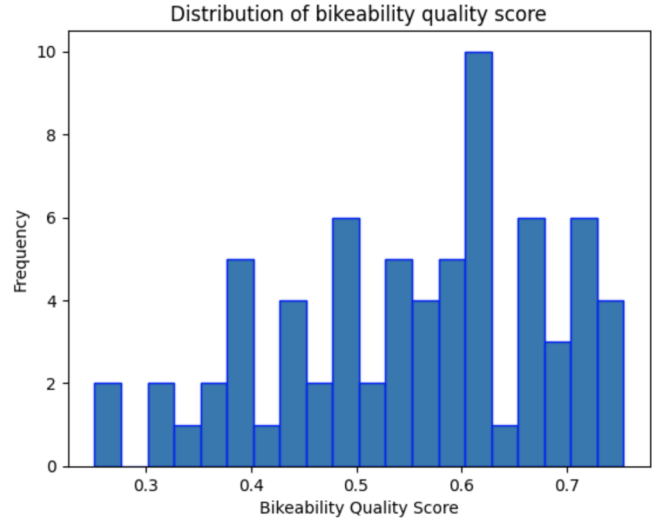


Results



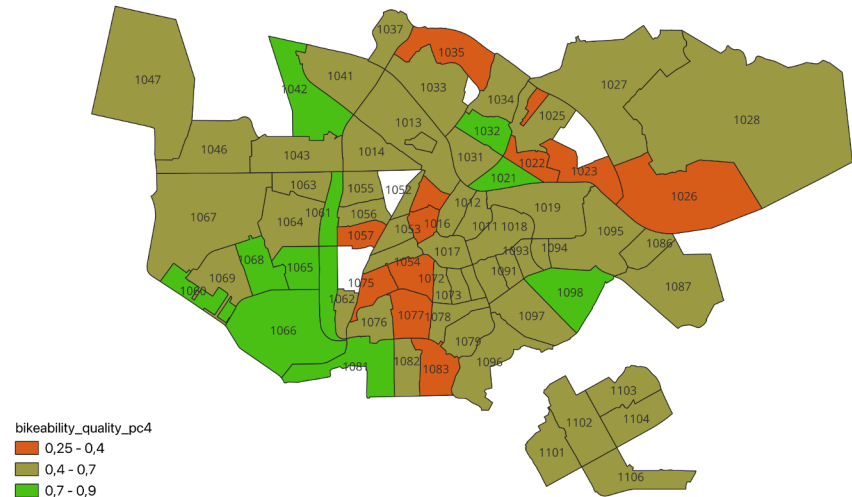


Results - Overall Quality



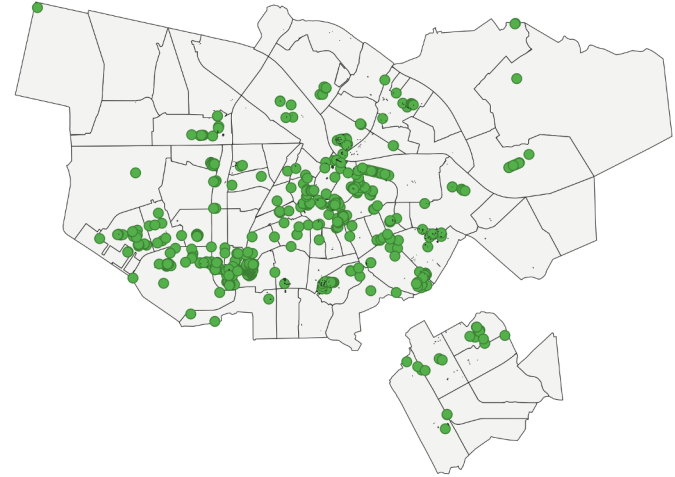
Results

Highest Quality	Score	Lowest Quality	Score
1066	0.75	1071	0.25
1060	0.75	1075	0.26
1032	0.73	1057	0.31



Conclusion & Discussion

- Overall overview the quality of greenness, biking infrastructure, and bike parking facilities
- Calculated bikeability quality score for 71 out of 85 PC areas
- Most PC4 areas show high greenness
- Biking infrastructure quality is generally high
- Bike parking amenities have low quality
- **Data Source Limitation:** CycloSM







References

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