

# Free & Open Source Urbanism

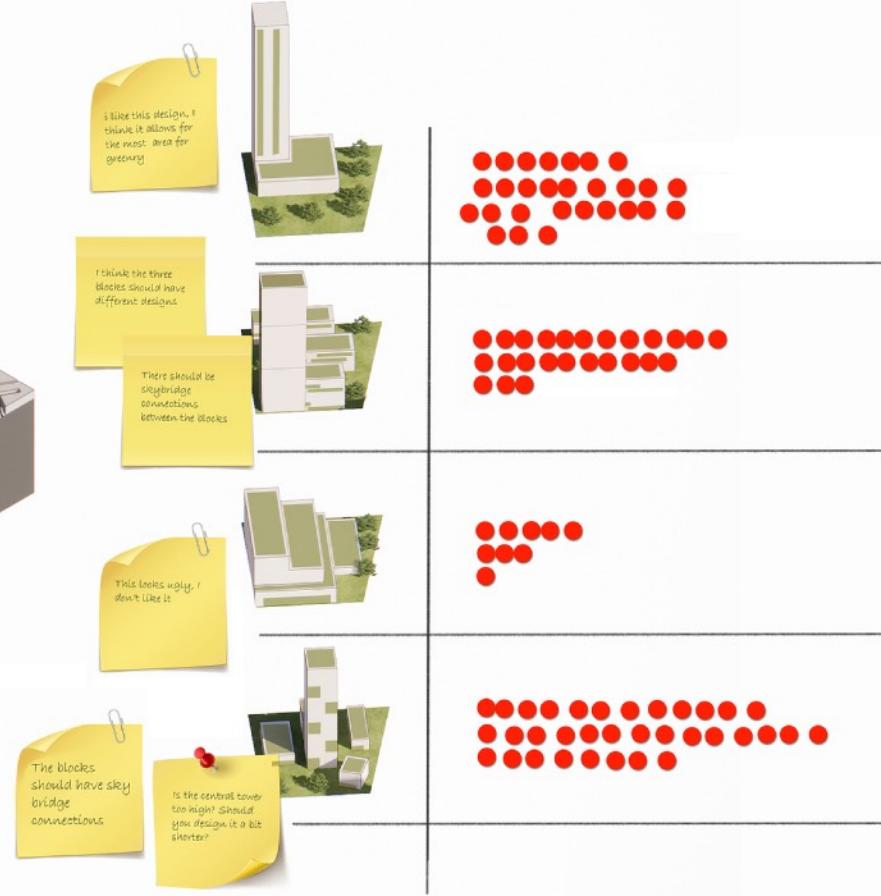
SOFTWARE FOR URBAN PLANNING



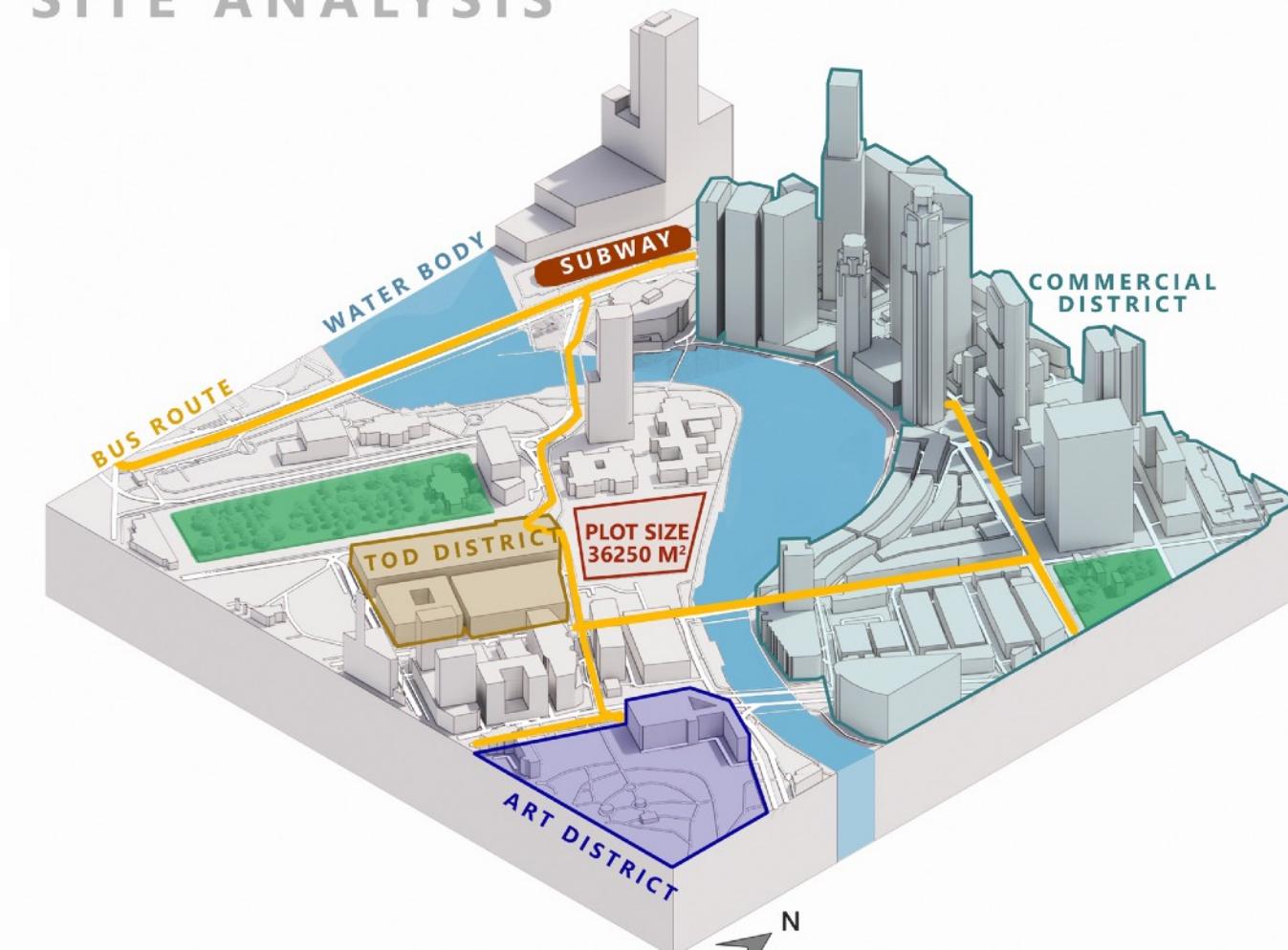
## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



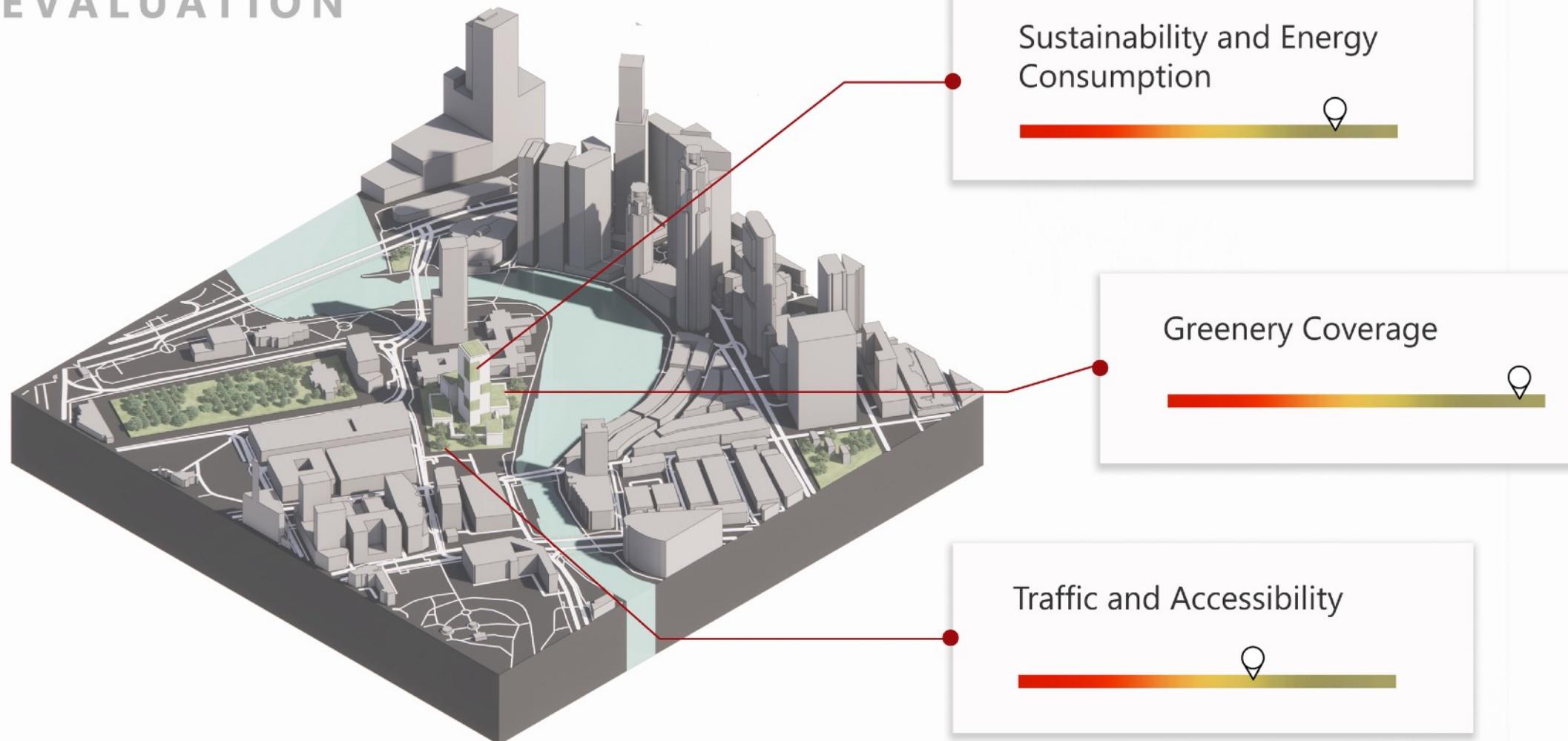
## PUBLIC VOTING



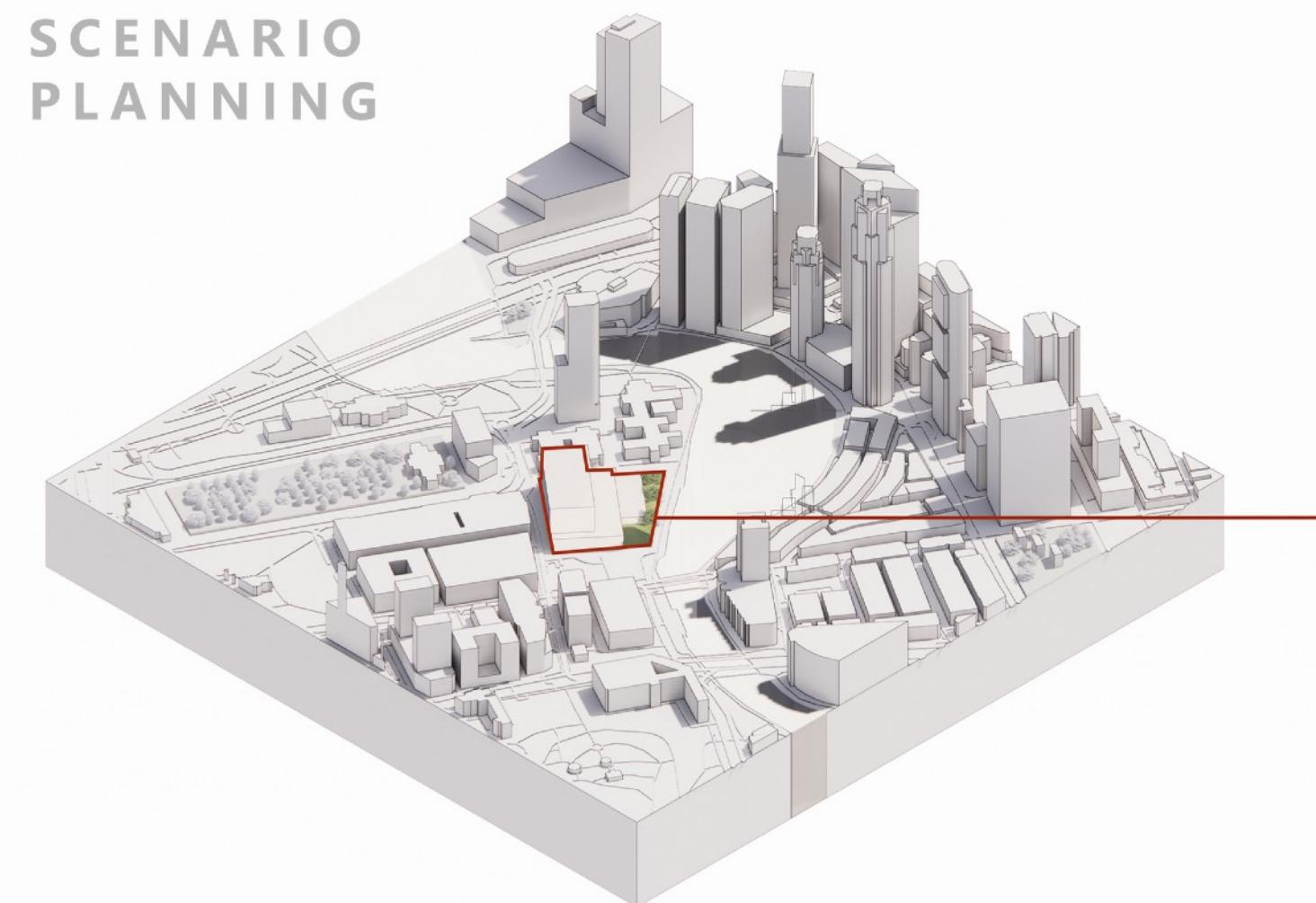
## SITE ANALYSIS



## MONITORING & EVALUATION



## SCENARIO PLANNING

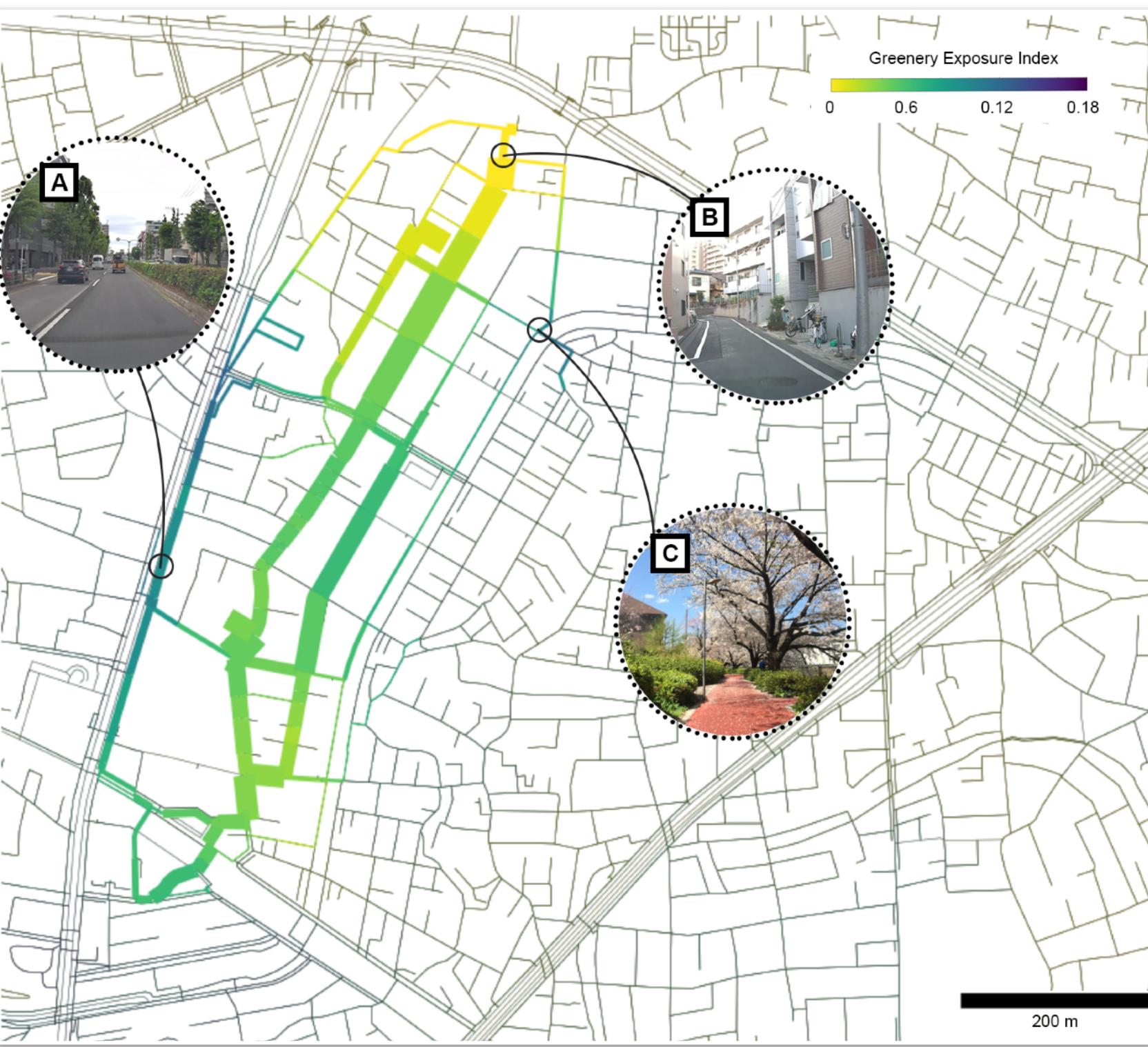
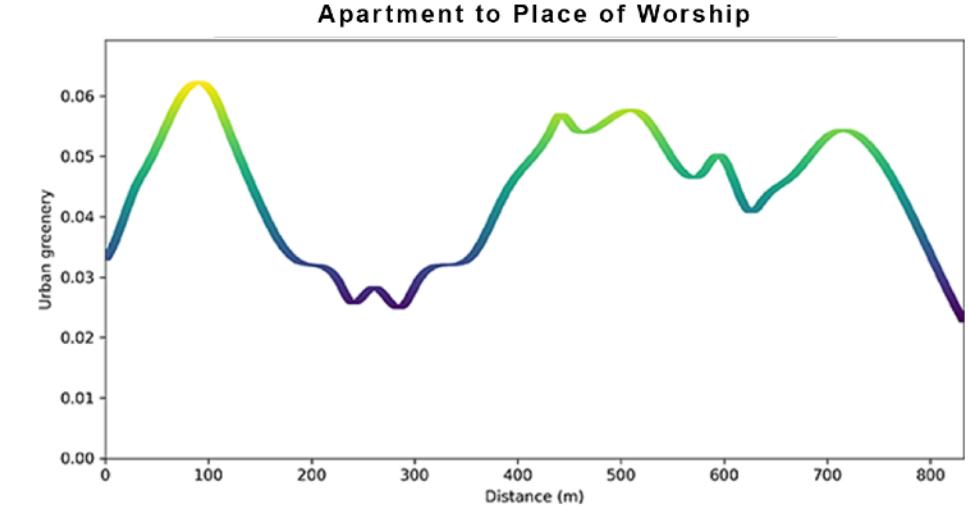
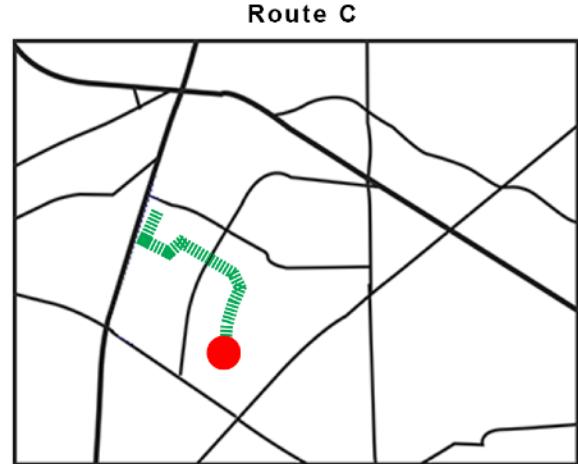
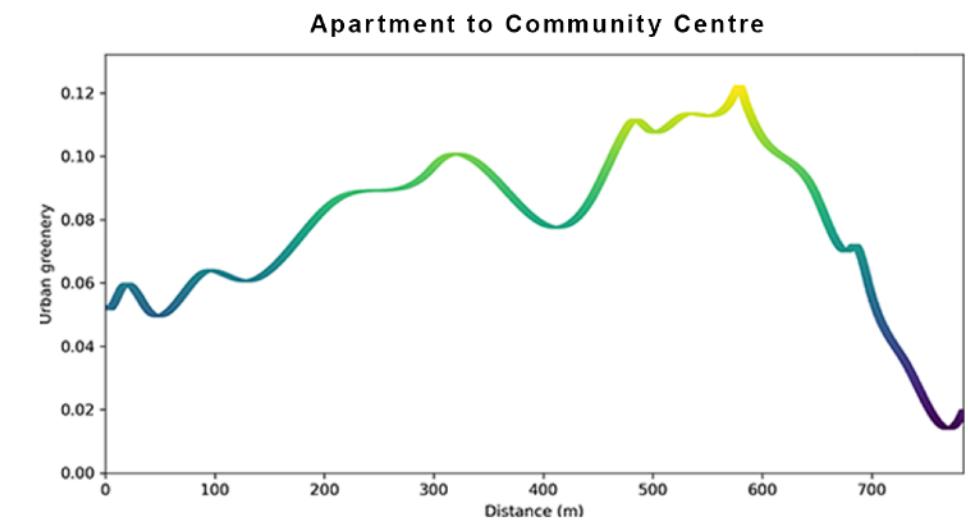
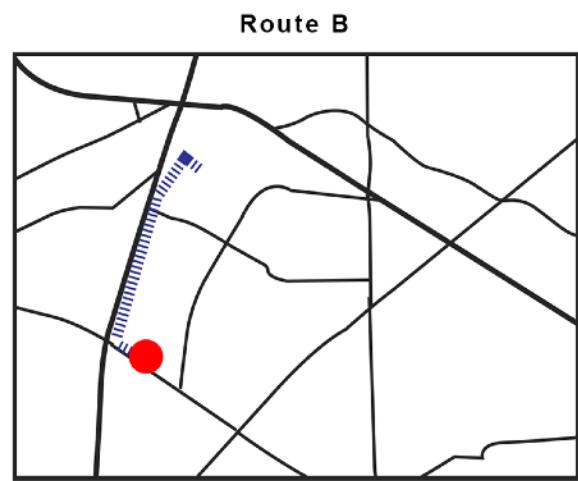
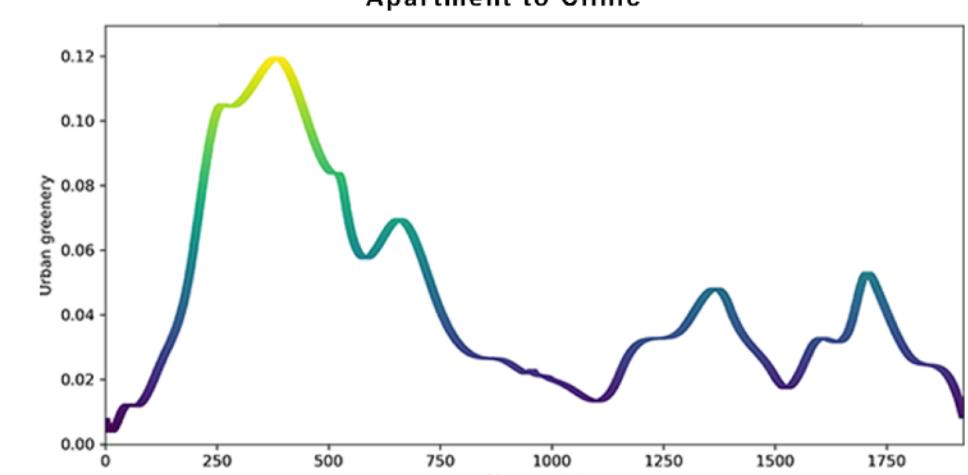
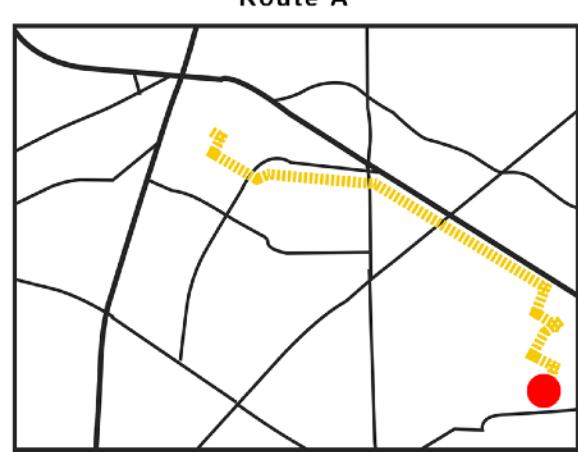
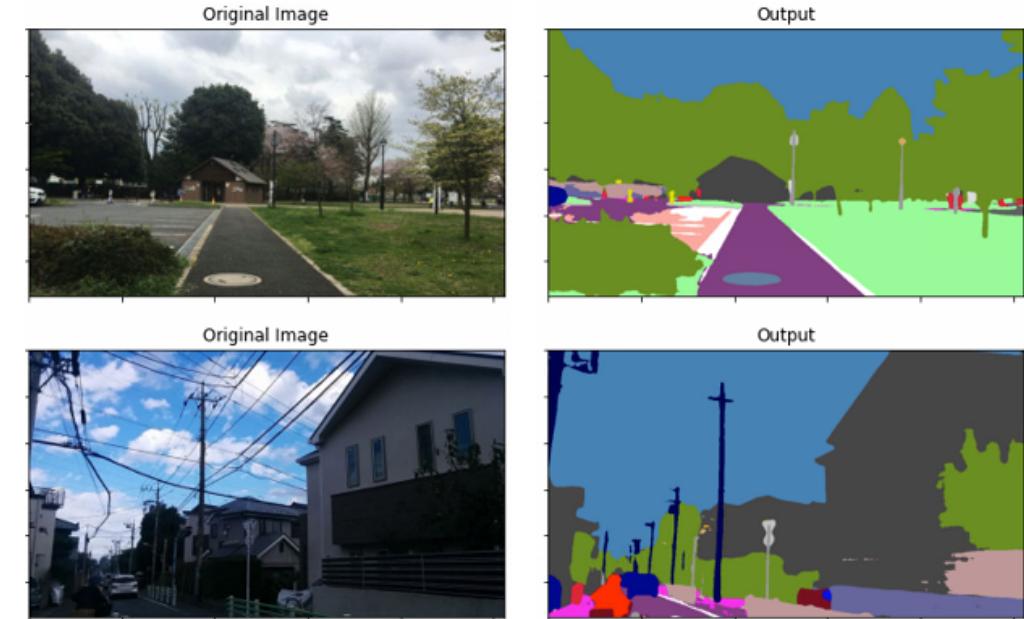


## DESIGN ANALYSIS

	Green Plot Ratio (GPR): <b>115%</b> Maximum Height: <b>85 m</b> Plot Ratio: <b>5.67</b>
	Green Plot Ratio (GPR): <b>164%</b> Maximum Height: <b>75 m</b> Plot Ratio: <b>5.42</b>
	Green Plot Ratio (GPR): <b>215%</b> Maximum Height: <b>35 m</b> Plot Ratio: <b>3.20</b>
	Green Plot Ratio (GPR): <b>250%</b> Maximum Height: <b>60 m</b> Plot Ratio: <b>4.15</b>

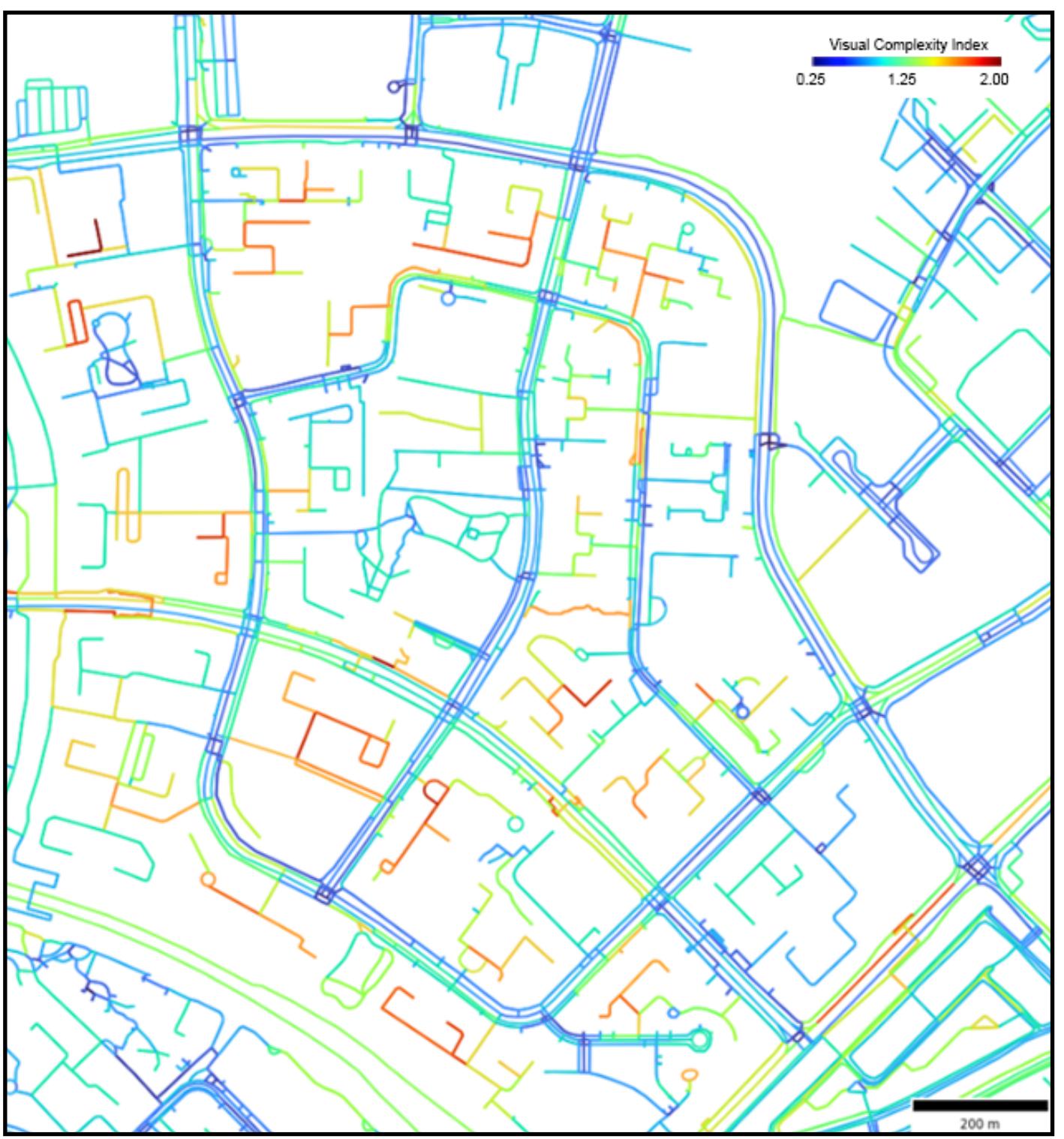
# Active Mobility Decisions

ASSESSMENT WITH CROWDSOURCED STREET VIEW IMAGERY



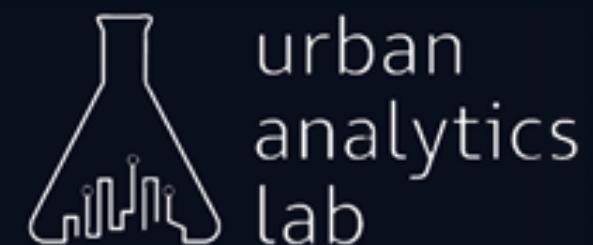
## Visual exposure varies along routes

By accounting for semantic information, it is possible propose localised intervention measures and understand how streetscapes contribute to active mobility experiences for various use cases, population groups, and locations. Subject to data availability, our analysis can be replicated at any urban scale and is generalisable across urban contexts. Visual complexity metric peaks within residential neighbourhoods and are lower along axial roads, Paris Ris estate in Singapore.





# Urbanity



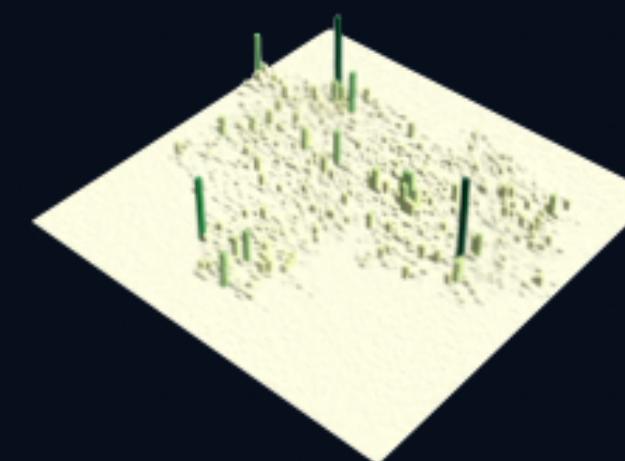
## PARIS

POPULATION DENSITY

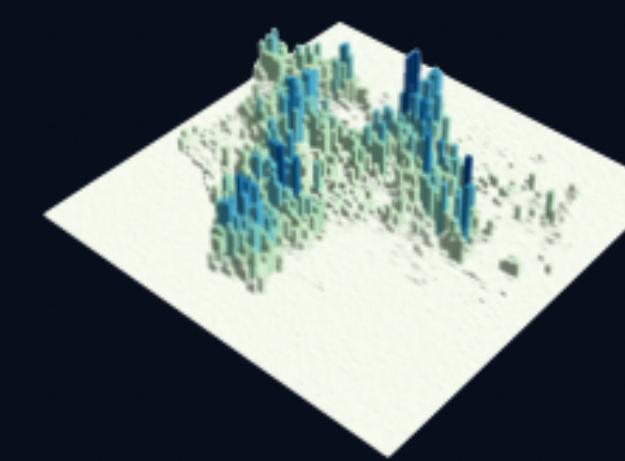


## TOKYO

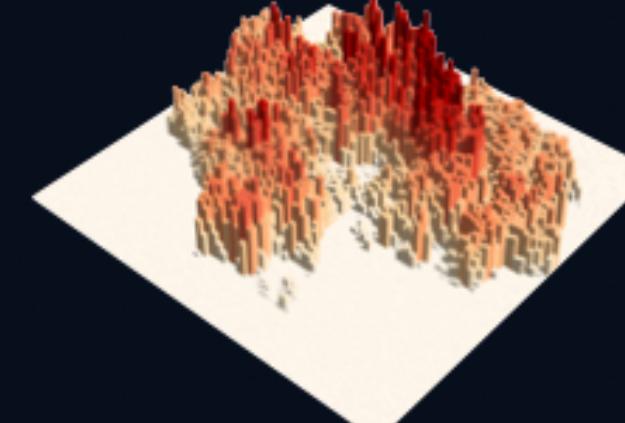
Recreational POI



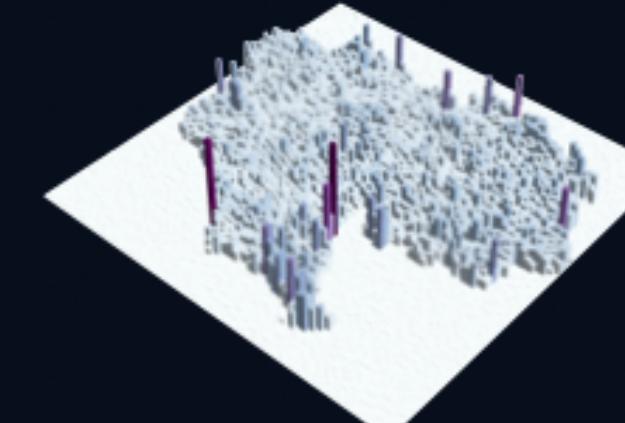
Building Count



No. Of Older Adults



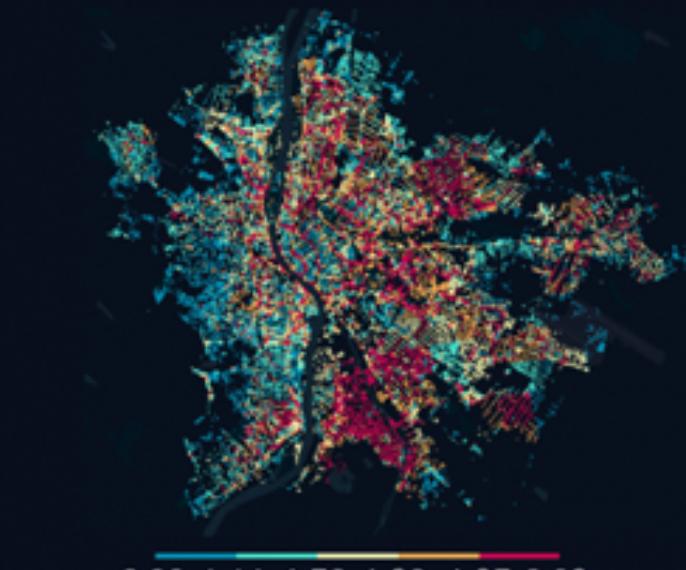
Node Density



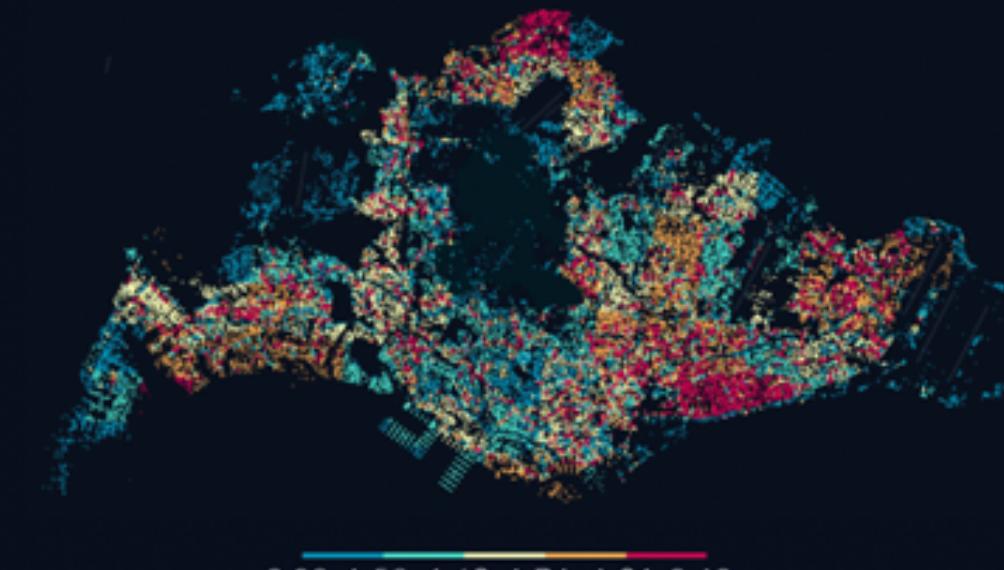
## GLOBAL CITIES

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN VISUAL COMPLEXITY

### BUDAPEST



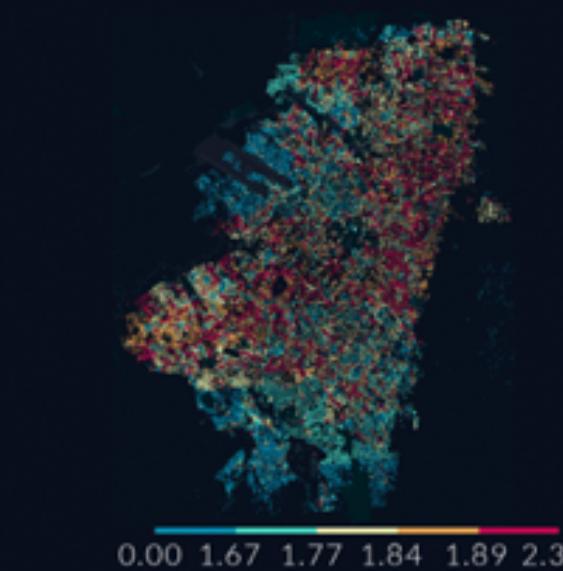
### SINGAPORE



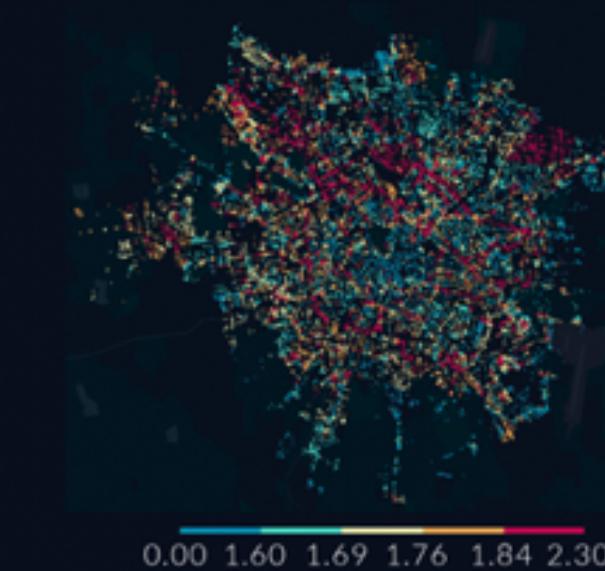
### BERLIN



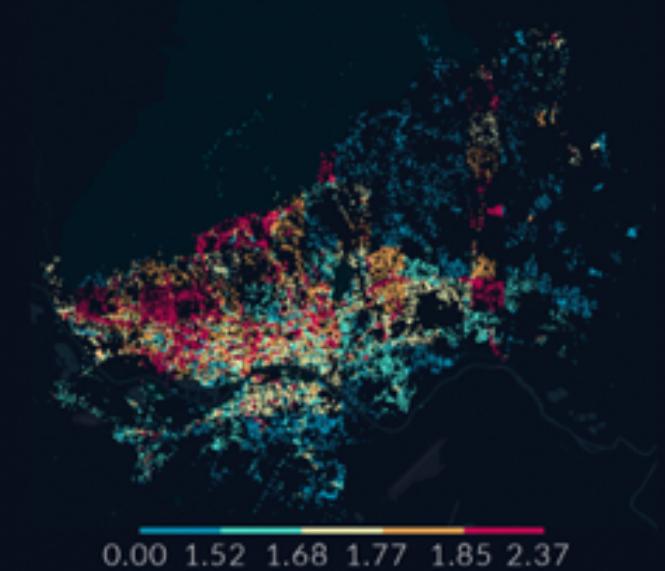
### BOGOTÁ



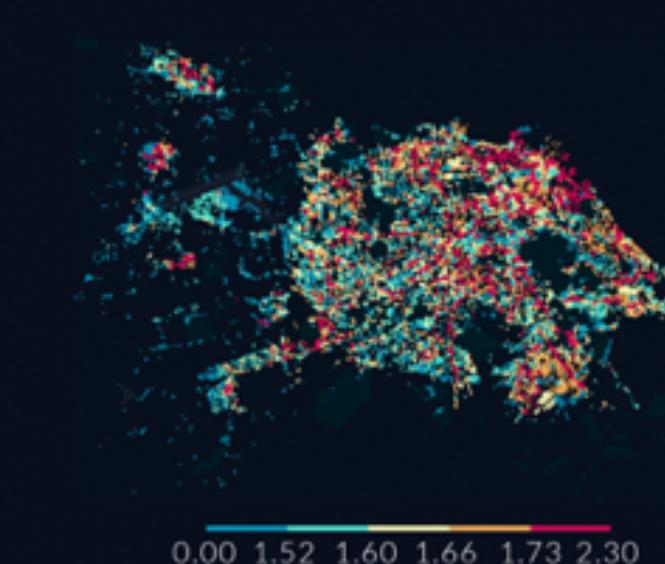
### MILAN



### ZAGREB



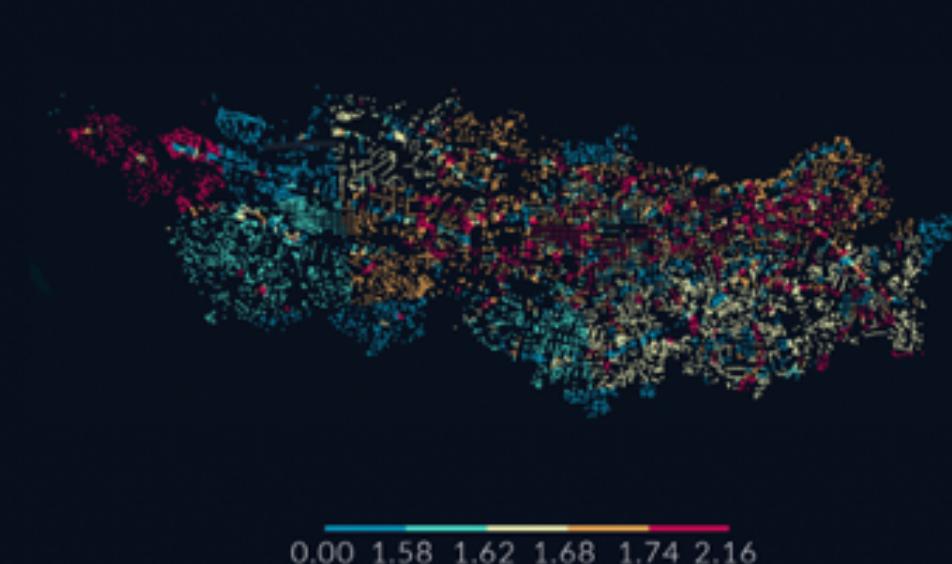
### EDINBURGH



### AMSTERDAM



### SAN JOSÉ



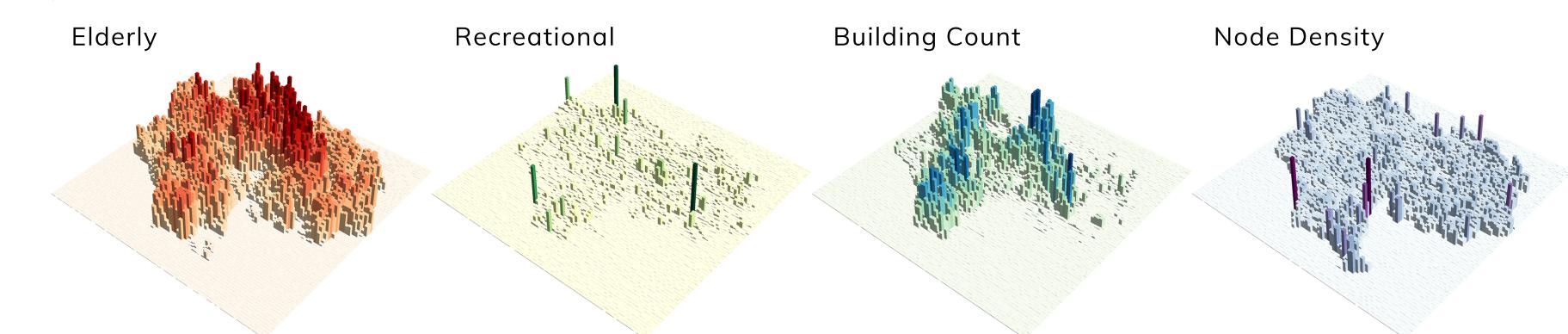
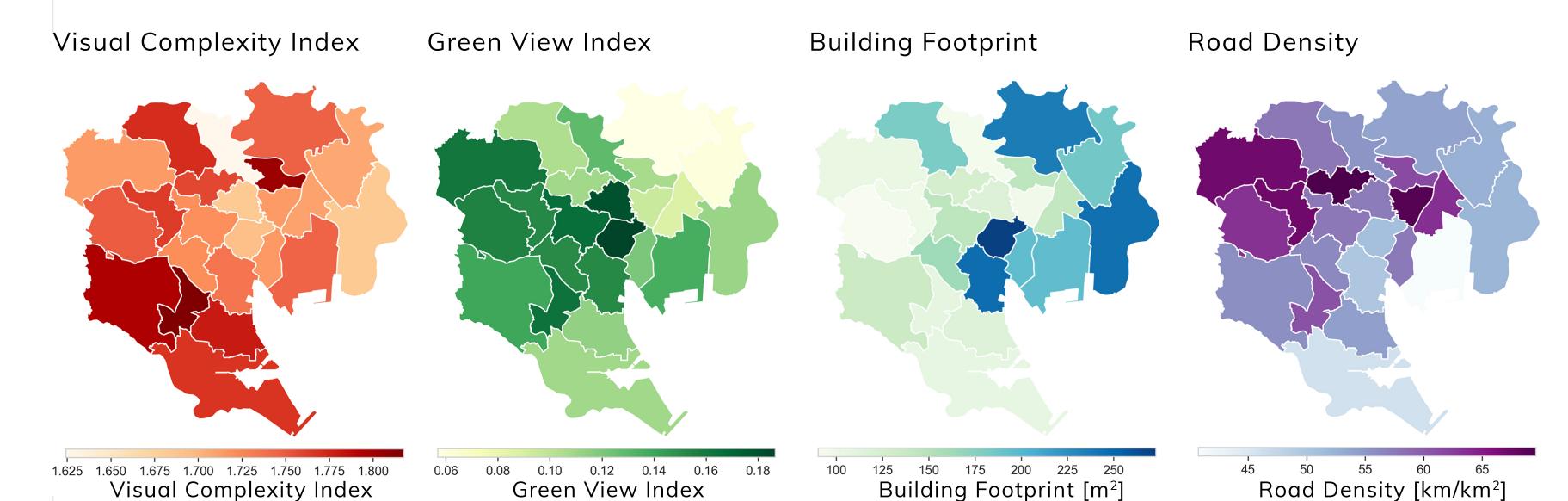
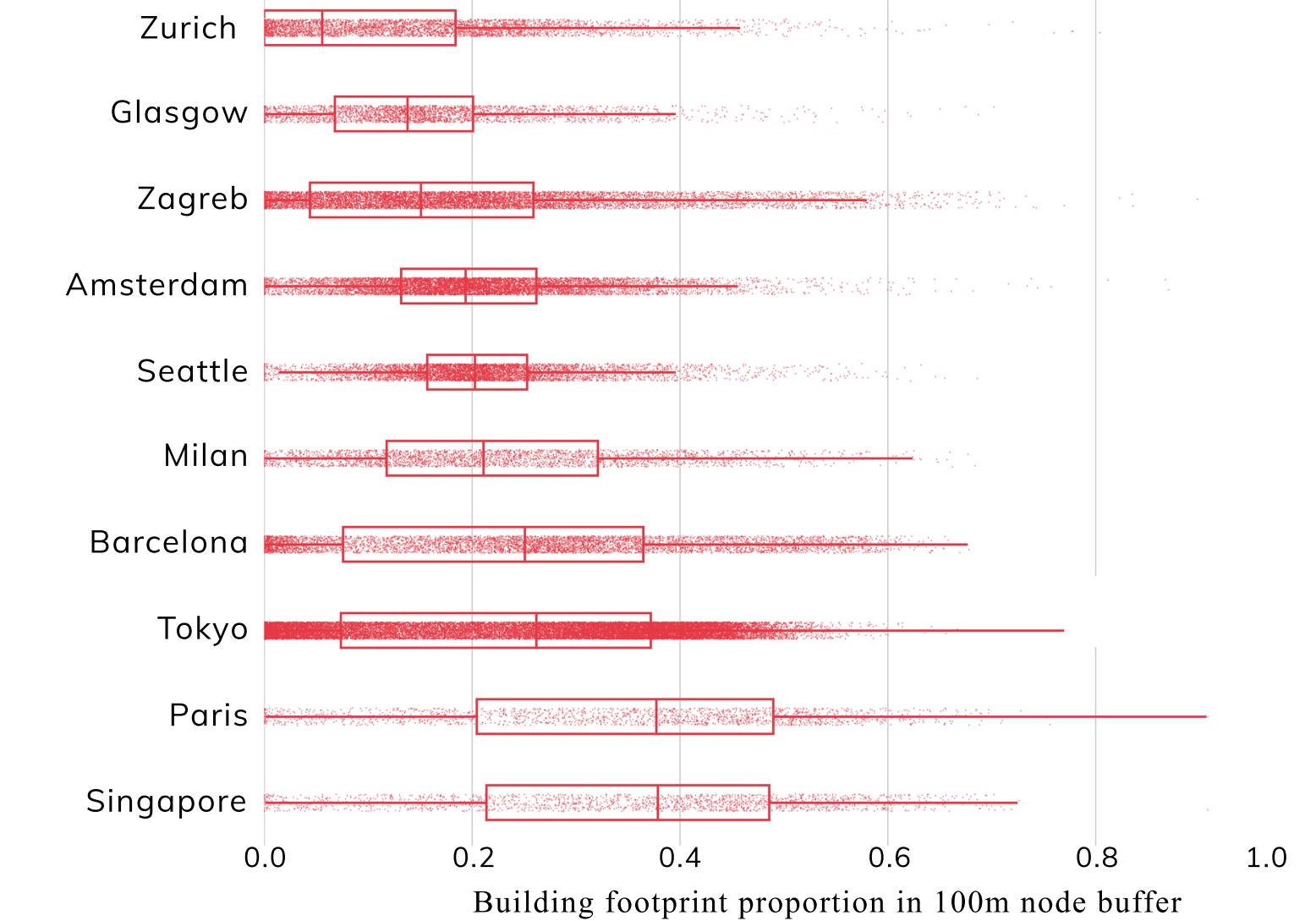
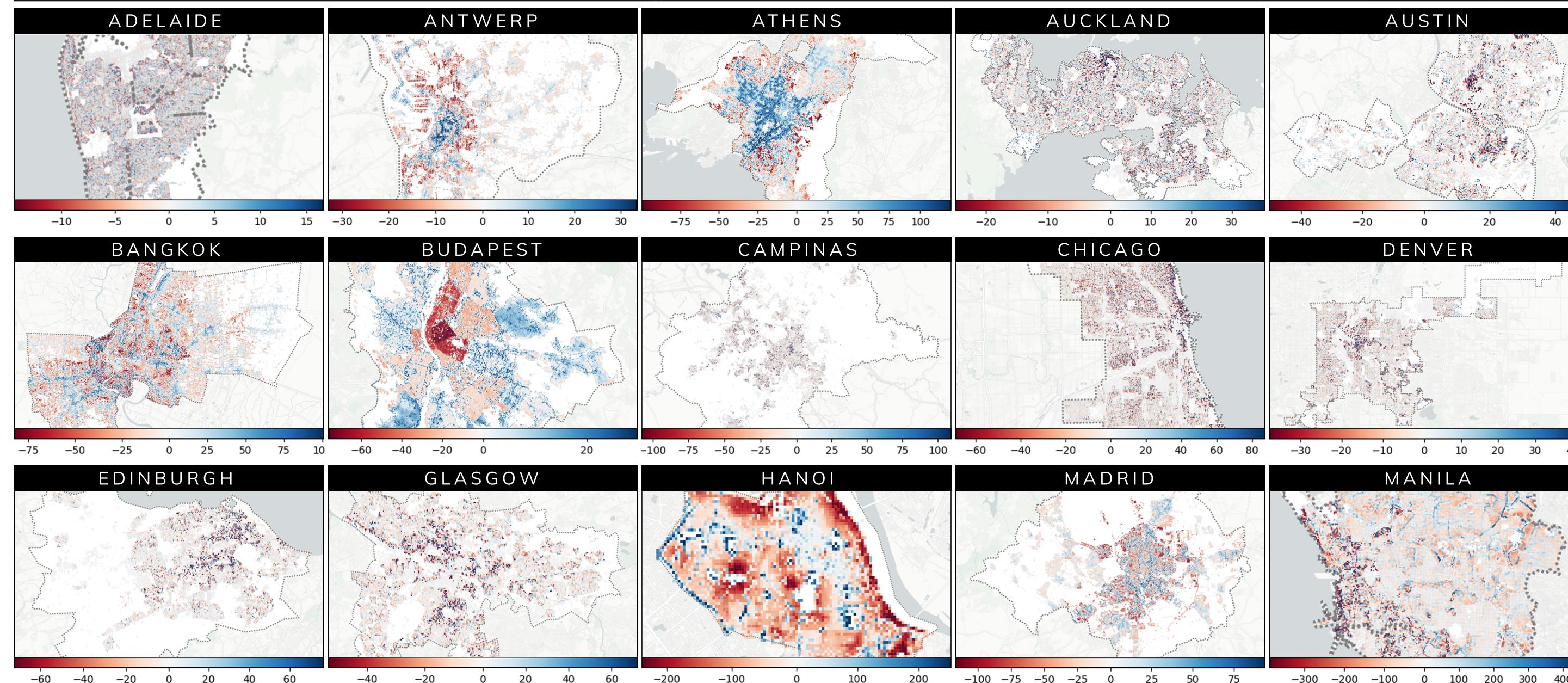
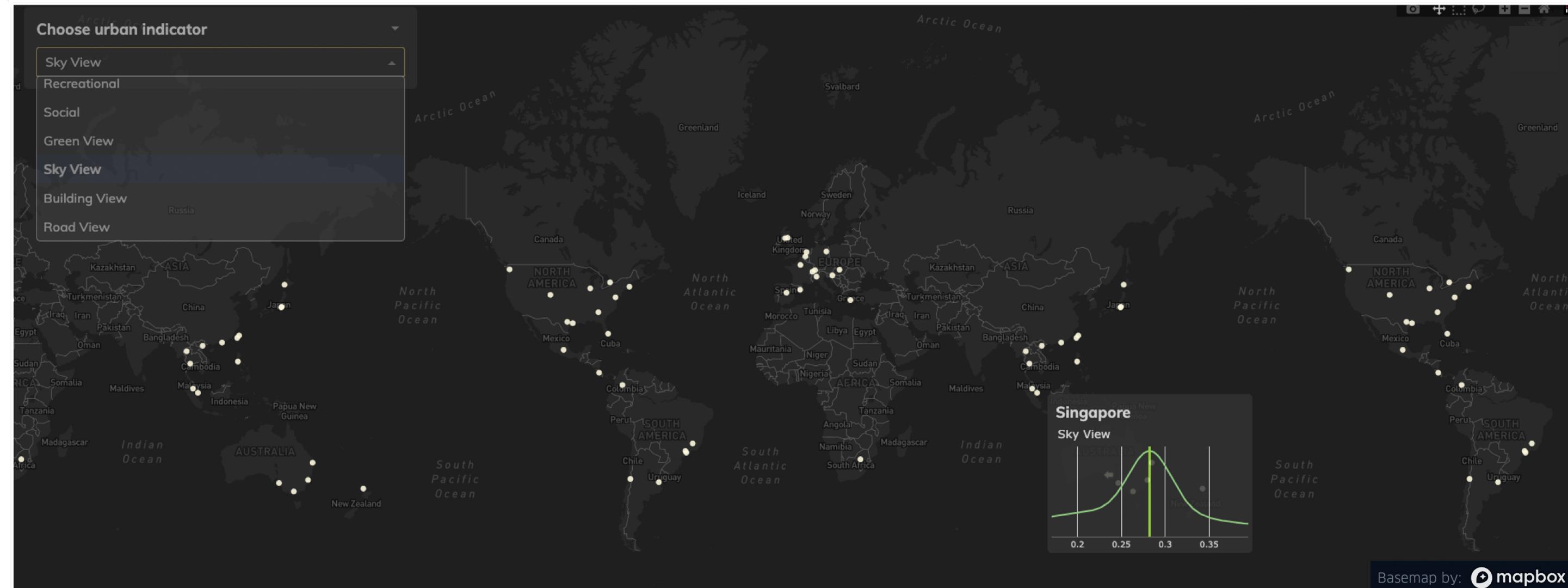
0.00 1.52 1.60 1.66 1.73 2.30

0.00 1.57 1.64 1.68 1.77 2.31

0.00 1.58 1.62 1.68 1.74 2.16

# Global Network Dataset

50 CITIES ACROSS 29 COUNTRIES



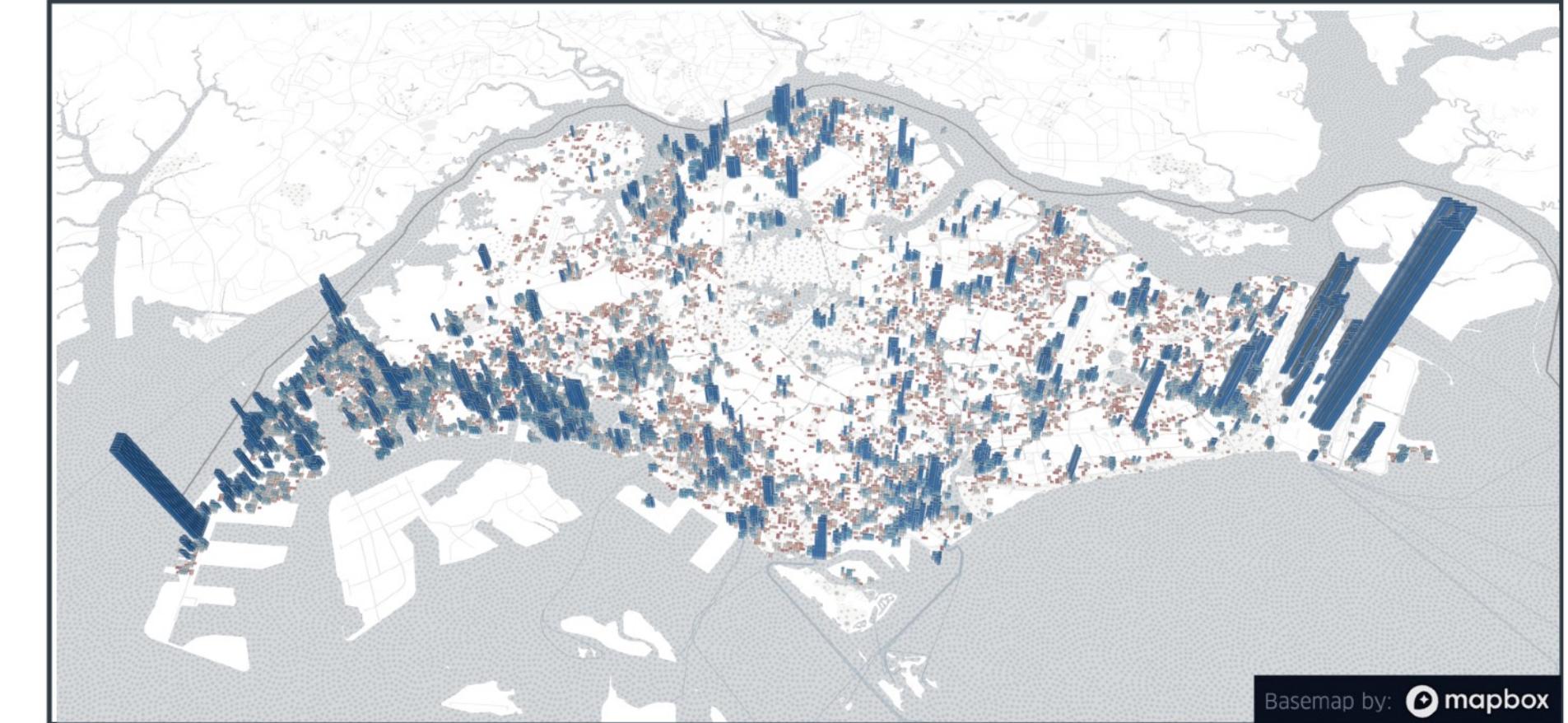
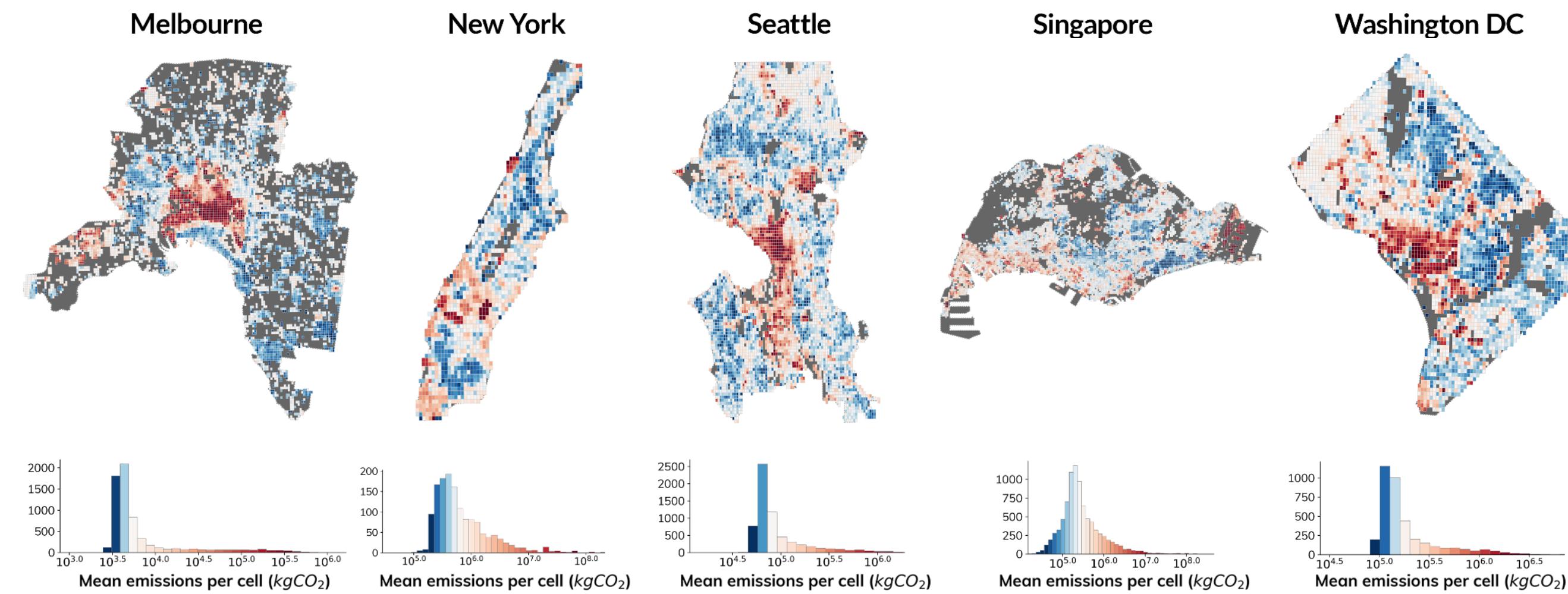
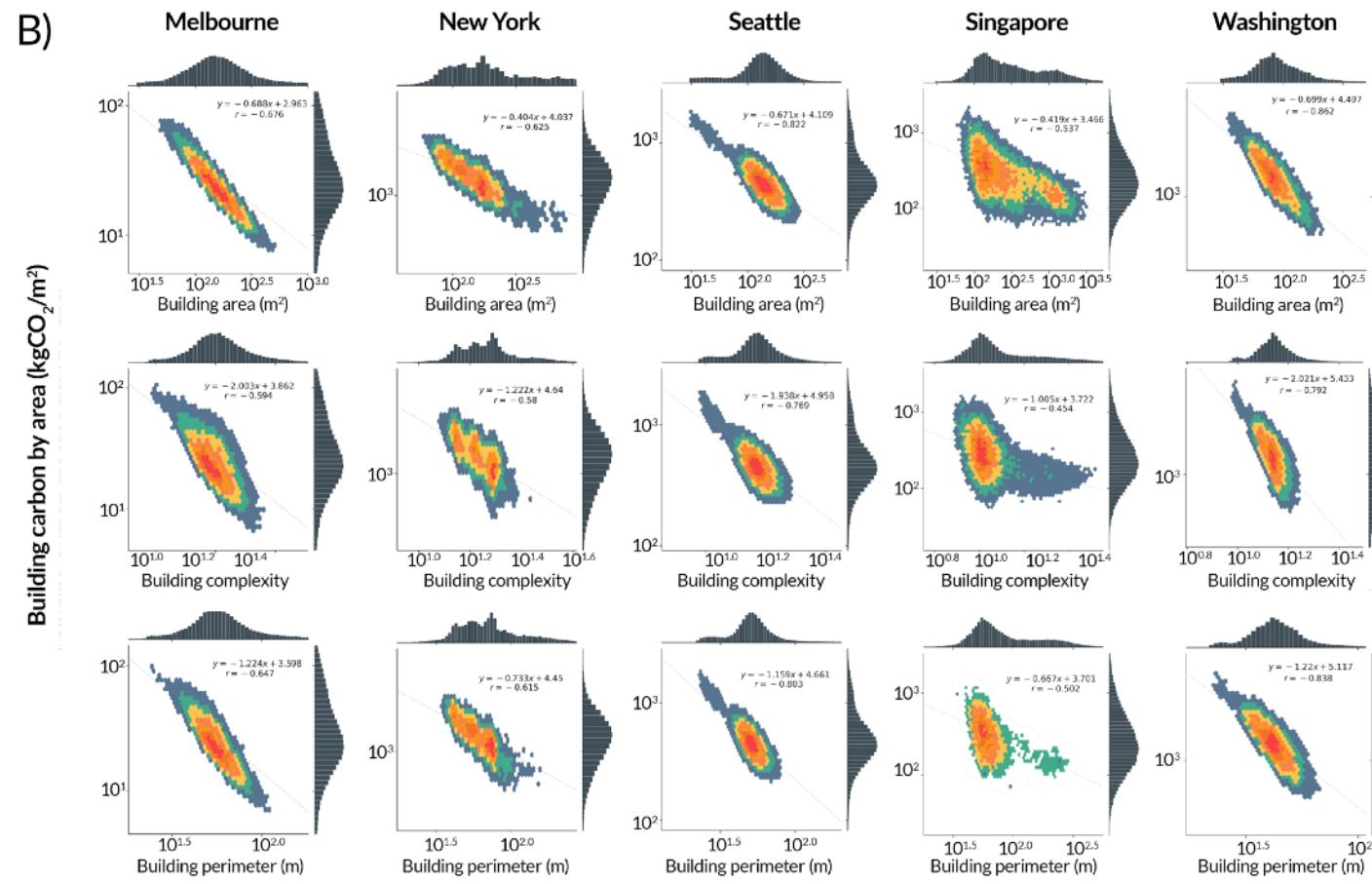
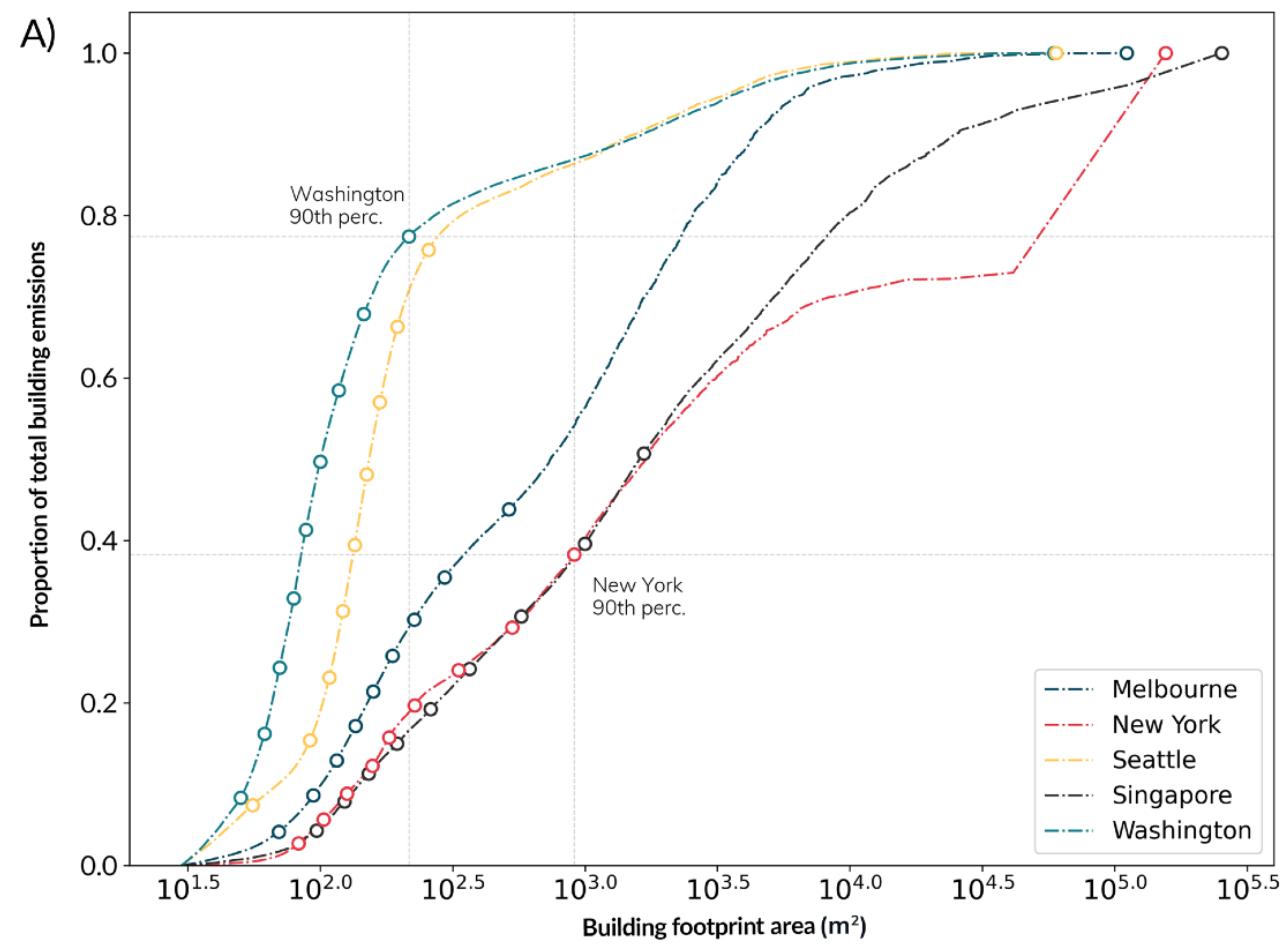
Yap, W., & Biljecki, F. (2023). A global feature-rich network dataset of cities and dashboard for comprehensive urban analyses. *Scientific Data*.

# Decarbonising Cities

## CITY-SCALE BUILDING EMISSIONS PREDICTION

### Carbon profile of cities matches their historical planning context

Small buildings make up the largest proportion of carbon emission for cities like Seattle and Washington which have a long history of low-rise development and expansive urban sprawl. Meanwhile Melbourne's carbon footprint grows proportionately with building size, reflecting the city's suburban to urban transition over the last century. Dense cities like Singapore and New York City (Manhattan) have most emissions concentrated in the largest buildings. Moreover, all cities exhibit "economies of carbon" with larger buildings being more carbon efficient.



### Urban economics and urban form affect building emissions

The types of urban and economic activities and typology of urban forms all play a significant role in explaining heterogeneity in building emissions across the built landscape. Better land use mix (as indicated by diversity of jobs) was found to be associated with lower emissions for urban districts. Local climate zones show a consistent trend across cities.

