

PLANNING & DESIGNING ROAD SAFETY MEASURES IN TOD

Webinar Series.
Session 3

Integration of Road Safety Considerations in Transit-Oriented Development Projects

15 October 2020



Supported by:



Conducted by:





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iRAP



Session 1

TOD and Road Safety

October 1, 2020



Session 2

Assessing and Enabling Road Safety within a TOD project cycle

October 8, 2020



Session 3

Planning and Designing Road Safety measures in TOD

October 15, 2020



Session 4

Financing and Implementing Road Safety measures in TOD

October 22, 2020

PLANNING SAFE ACCESS IN TOD PROJECTS

**Webinar Series.
Session 3**

**Integration of Road Safety Considerations in Transit-Oriented
Development Projects**

15 October 2020



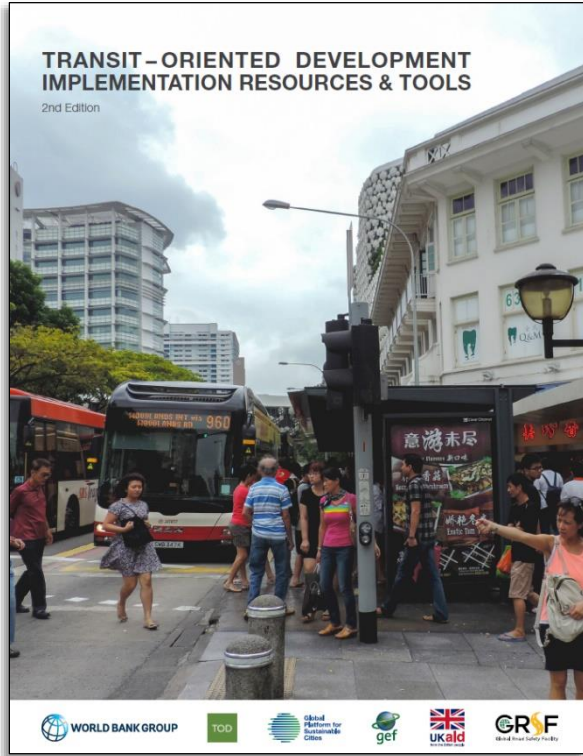
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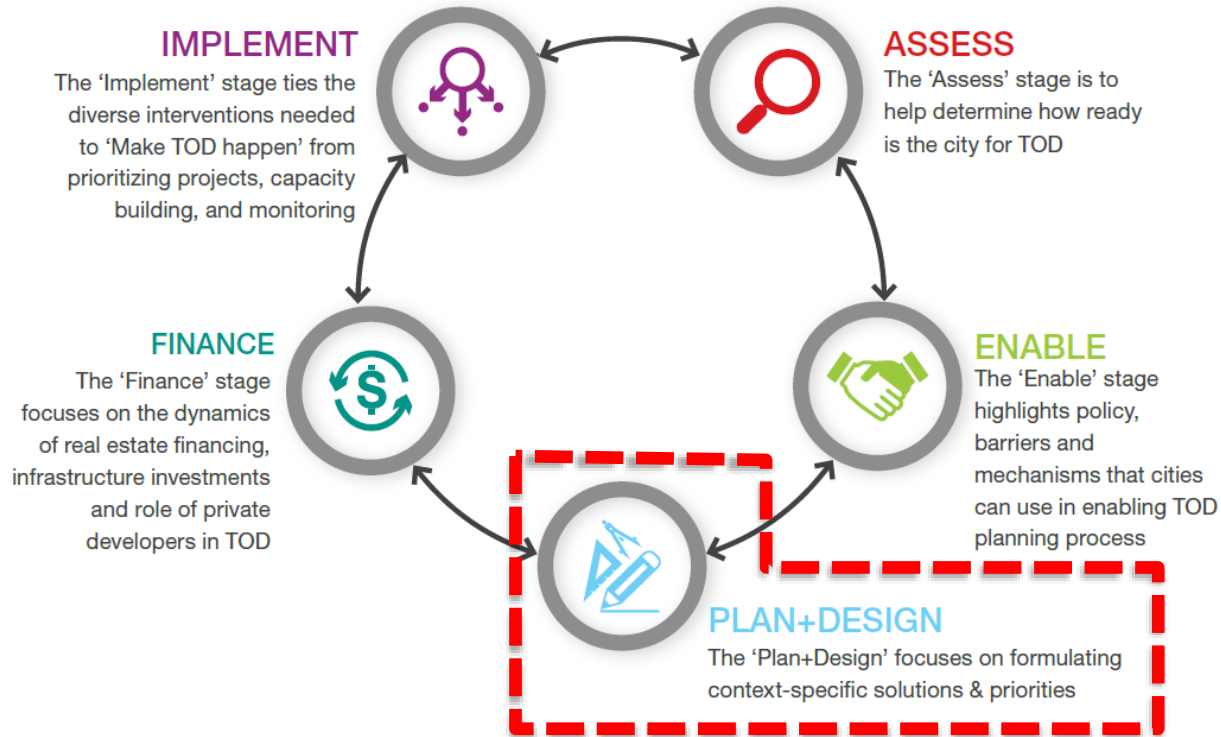
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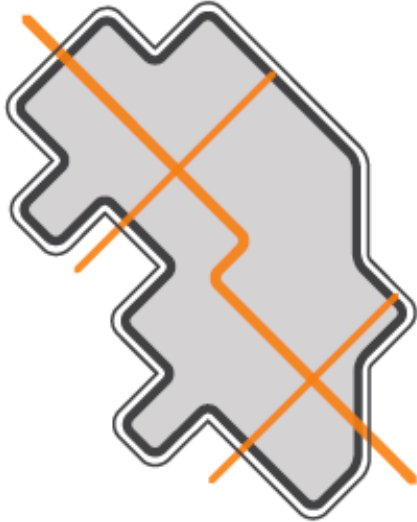
TOD TOOLKIT & FRAMEWORK



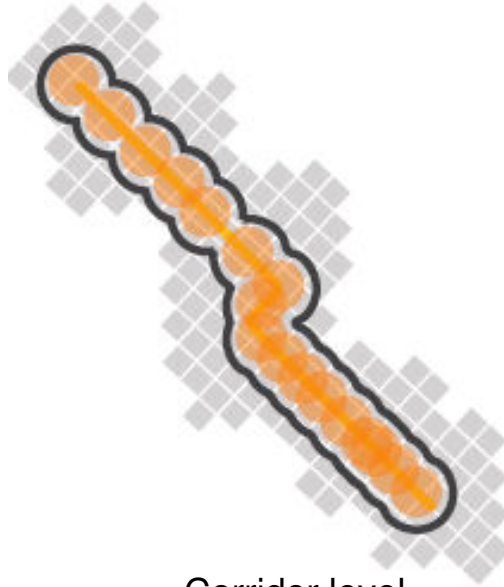
TOD FRAMEWORK



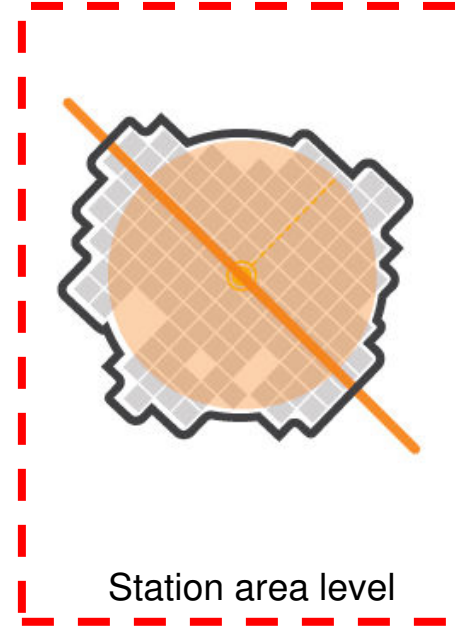
SCALES OF PLANNING



Region/City Level



Corridor level



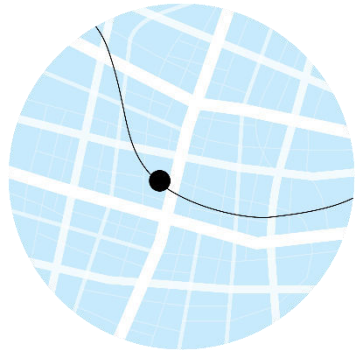
Station area level



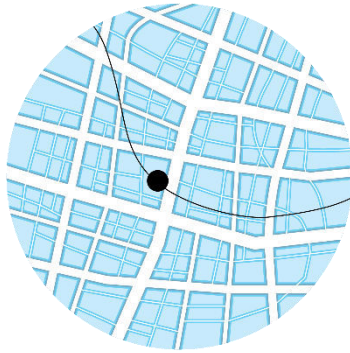
Site level

NETWORK PLANNING

The most critical aspect for the creation of a strong interlinkage between the transit station and the developments within station area is *network planning*.



Coverage



Continuity



Orientation

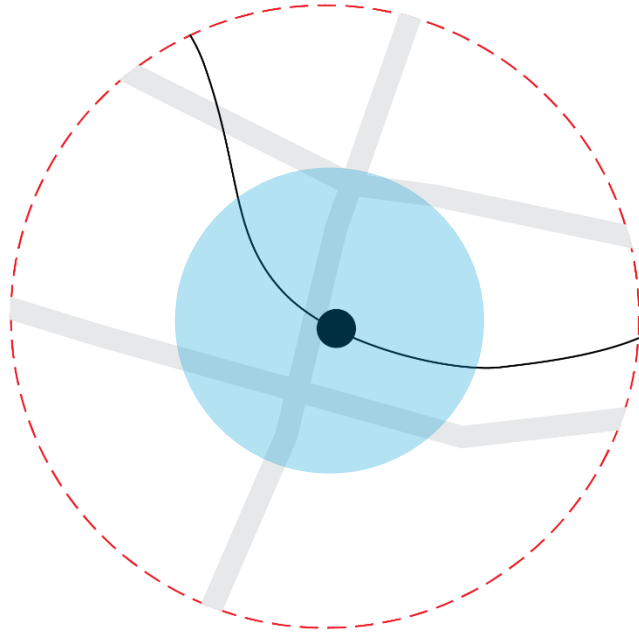


Capacity

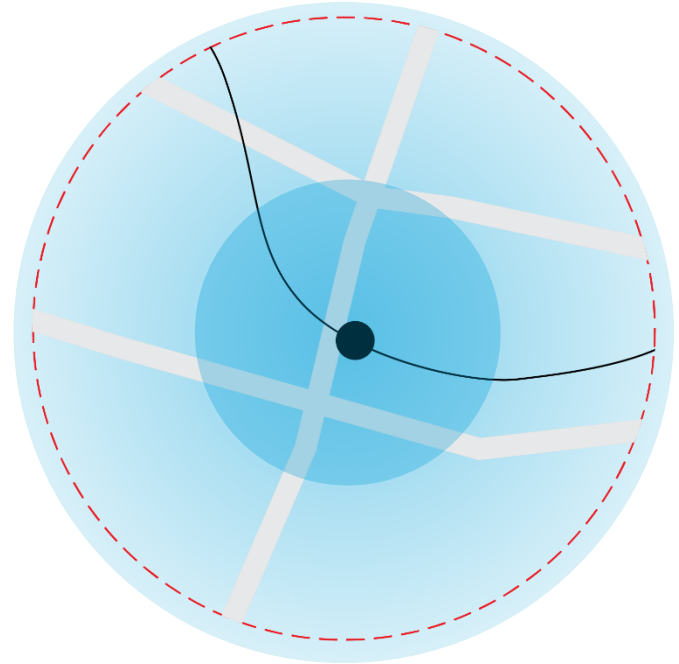


Safety

COVERAGE

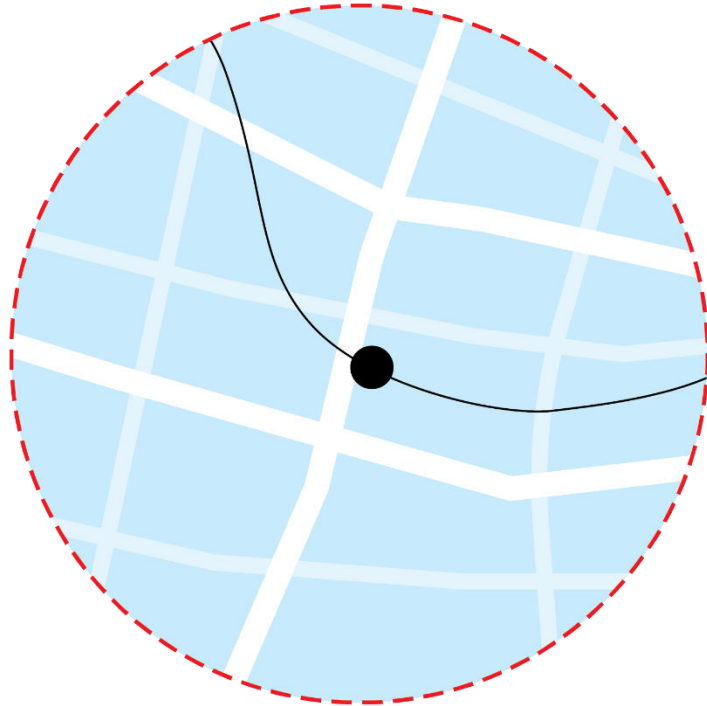


Walking Realm

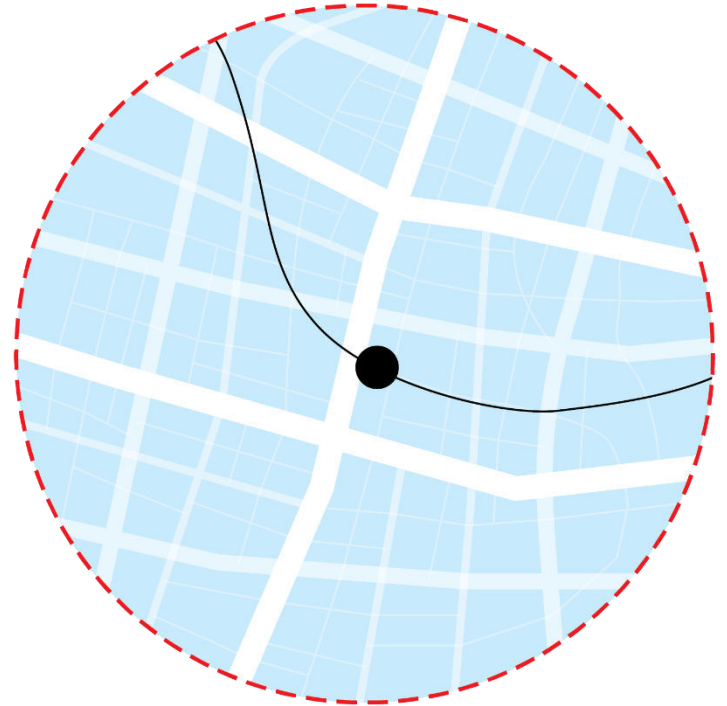


Area outside Walking Realm

COVERAGE



Trunk routes



Connections to Trunk routes and station

NETWORK HIERARCHY



1. Walking



2. Cycling & Feeder Transit



3. Paratransit & Shared vehicles



4. Personal motor vehicles

CONTINUITY



Pedestrians walking on the travel lane instead of sidewalk, Mumbai India (WRI)

CONTINUITY

- Developing off-road connectors
- Using development incentives to augment the network.
- Developing grade-separated
- Designing for shared infrastructure



Grade separated skywalk at Thane station India (WRI India)



Shared Street in Bogota, Colombia (NACTO-GDCI)

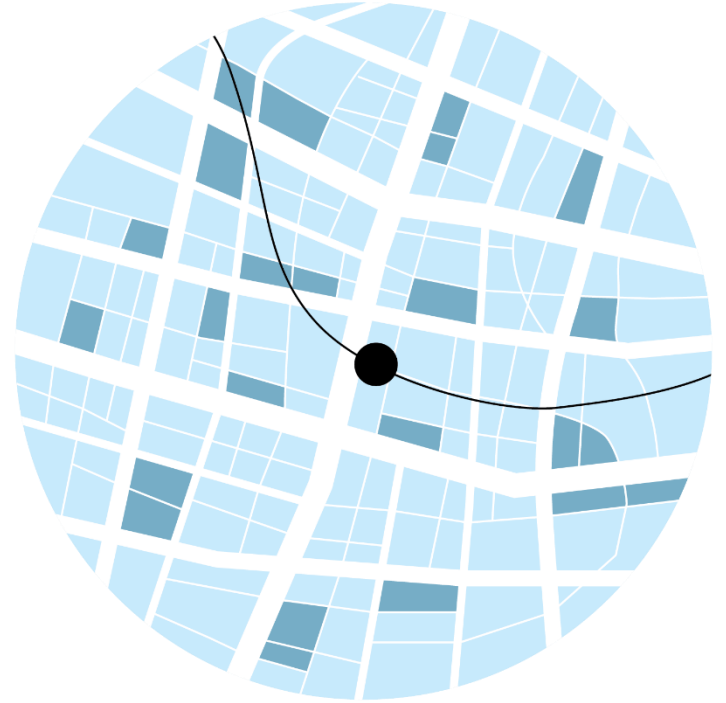
ORIENTATION



Station entry along Avenida Paulista, Sao Paulo Brazil (WRI Brazil)

ORIENTATION

Determining the main nodes



ORIENTATION

Determining the main nodes



Assessing strategies to minimise deviations



ORIENTATION

Determining the main nodes



Assessing strategies to minimise deviations



Assessing favourability of local conditions



CAPACITY

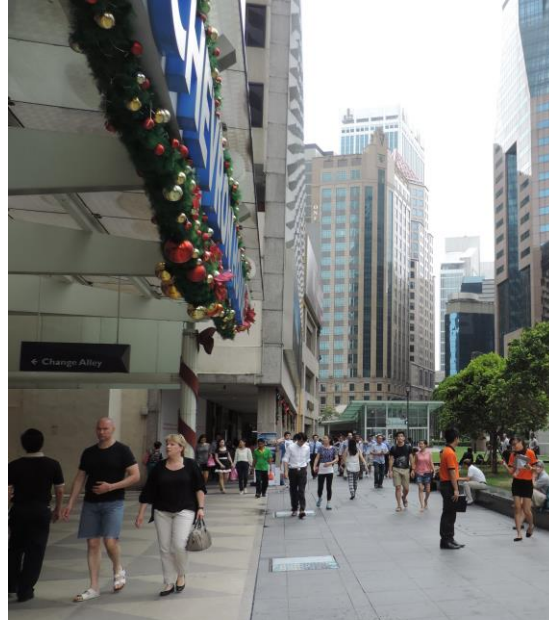


Inadequate pedestrian space outside Borivali Station area, Mumbai India (WRI)

CAPACITY



Reallocated space in travel lane for pedestrians, Sao Paolo Brazil (*WRI Brazil*)

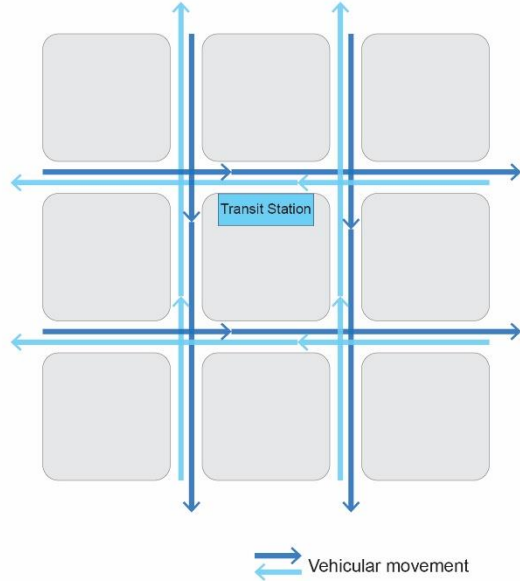


Building setbacks used for pedestrian needs, Singapore (*The World Bank*)

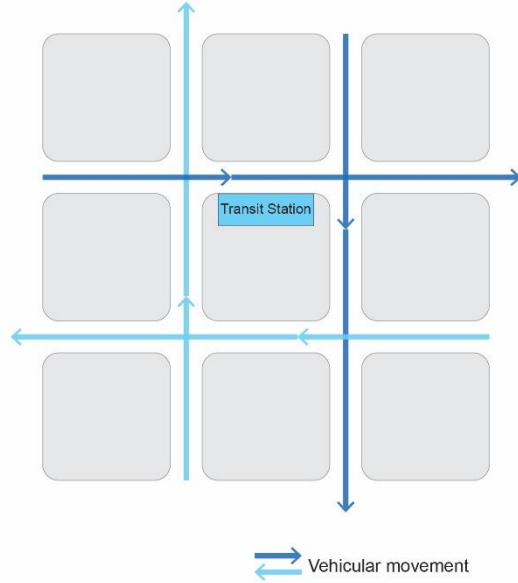


Onstreet parking removed for curb extension and parklets, Sao Paolo Brazil (*WRI*)

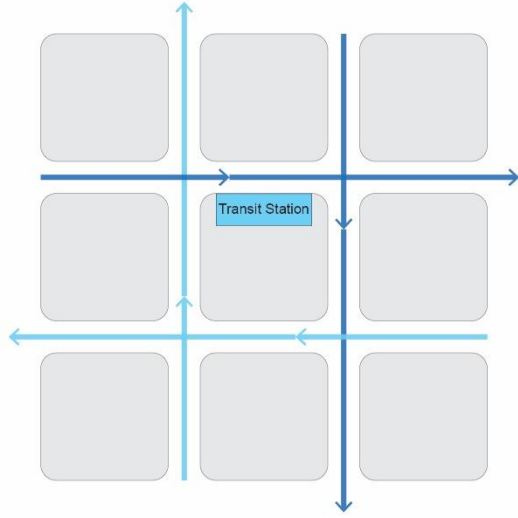
CAPACITY



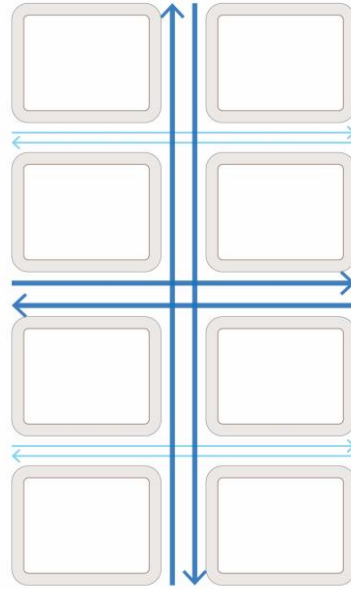
CAPACITY



CAPACITY

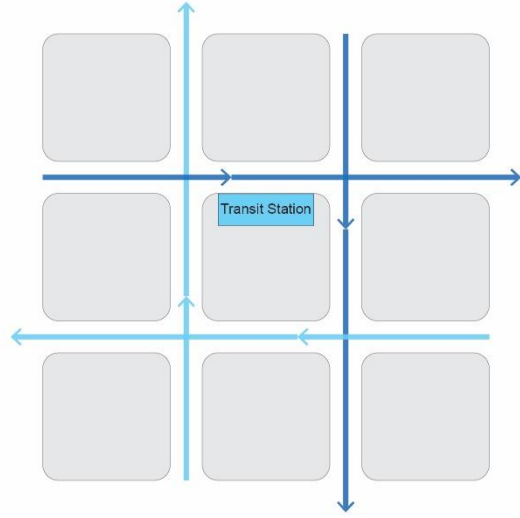


↔ Vehicular movement

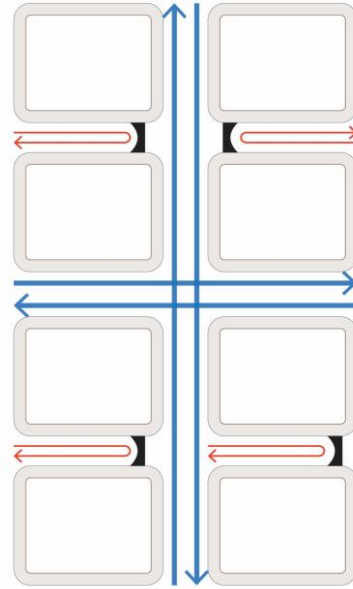


→ Major trunk route
← Connectors

CAPACITY

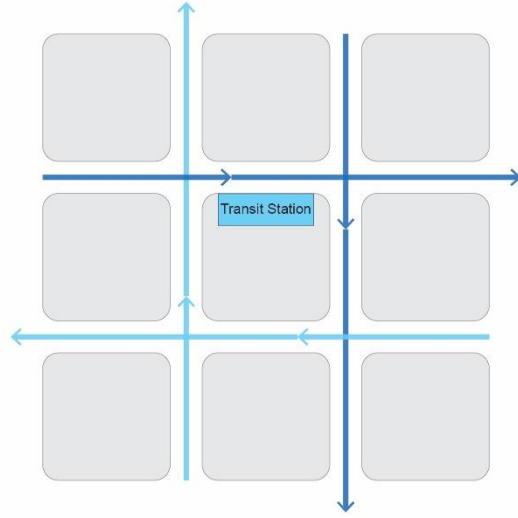


↔ Vehicular movement

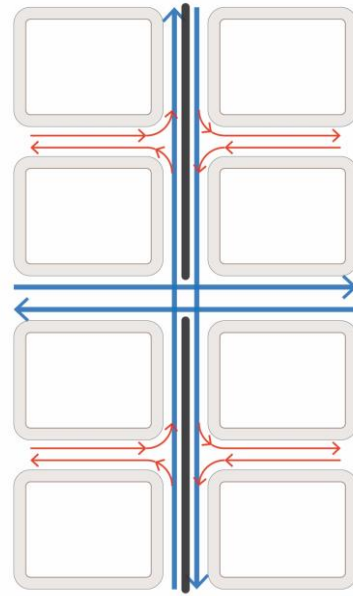


→ Major trunk route
← Diverted routes
└ Road-blocks or Cul-de-sacs

CAPACITY

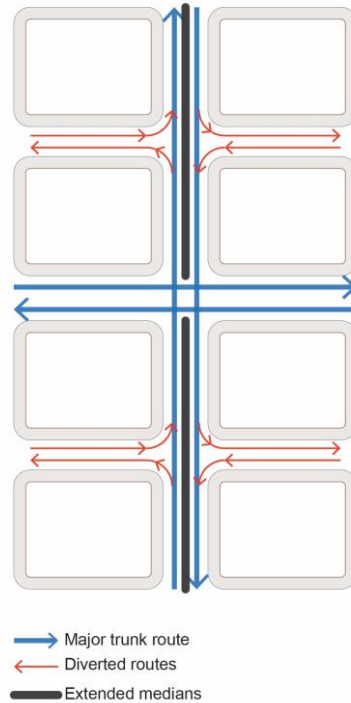
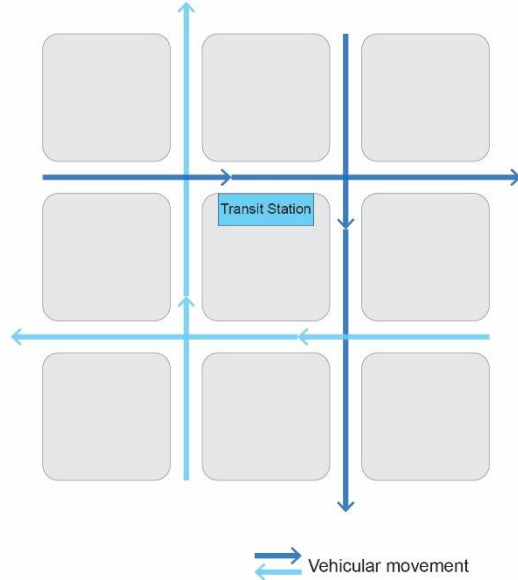


↔ Vehicular movement



→ Major trunk route
← Diverted routes
— Extended medians

CAPACITY



One of the many entrances to Consolacao station on Avenida Paulista, Sao Paulo Brazil
(Wikimedia Commons)

SAFETY



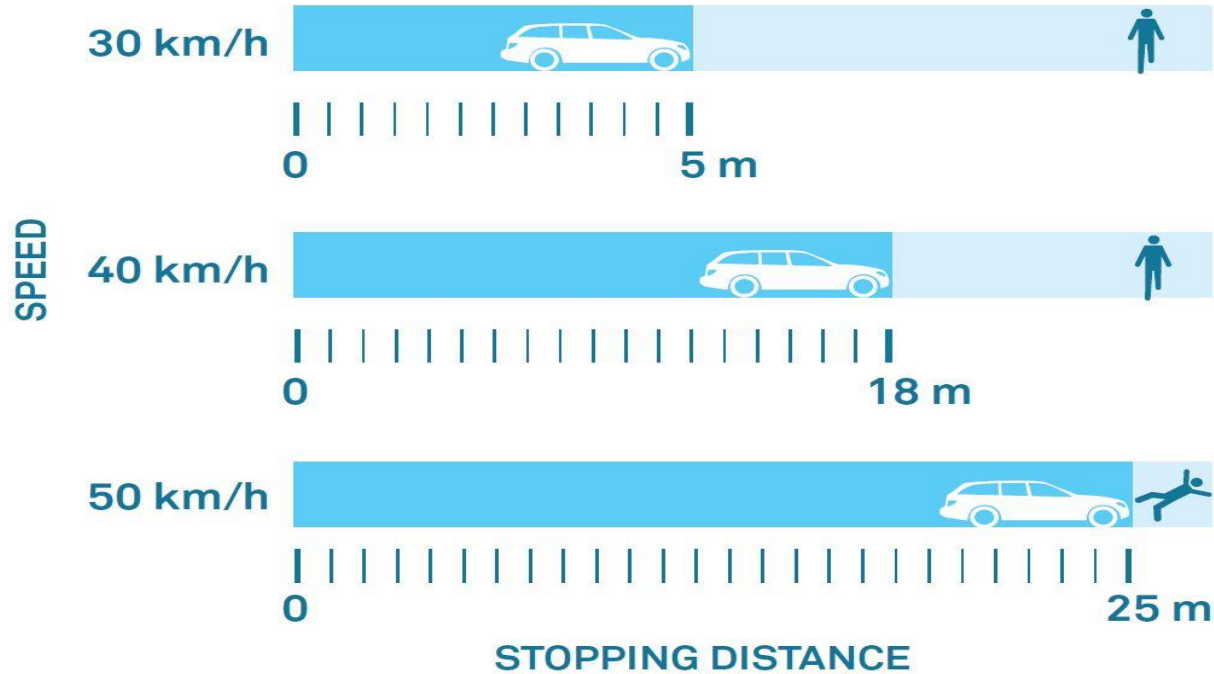
SAFETY

Provide Dedicated Infrastructure



SAFETY

Speed zoning & Traffic calming



SAFETY

Reducing vehicular traffic volume



DESIGNING FOR SAFE ACCESS IN TOD

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Congested street in Mexico City, Mexico (WRI)

WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE: SIDEWALK



Pedestrian sidewalk near MG Road metro station in Bengaluru, India (WRI)

WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE: SIDEWALK



Frontage zone
(0.2-1m)

Walking zone
(1.5-3m)

Multi-utility zone
(Varies)

WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE: SIDEWALK



Frontage zone
(0.2-1m)

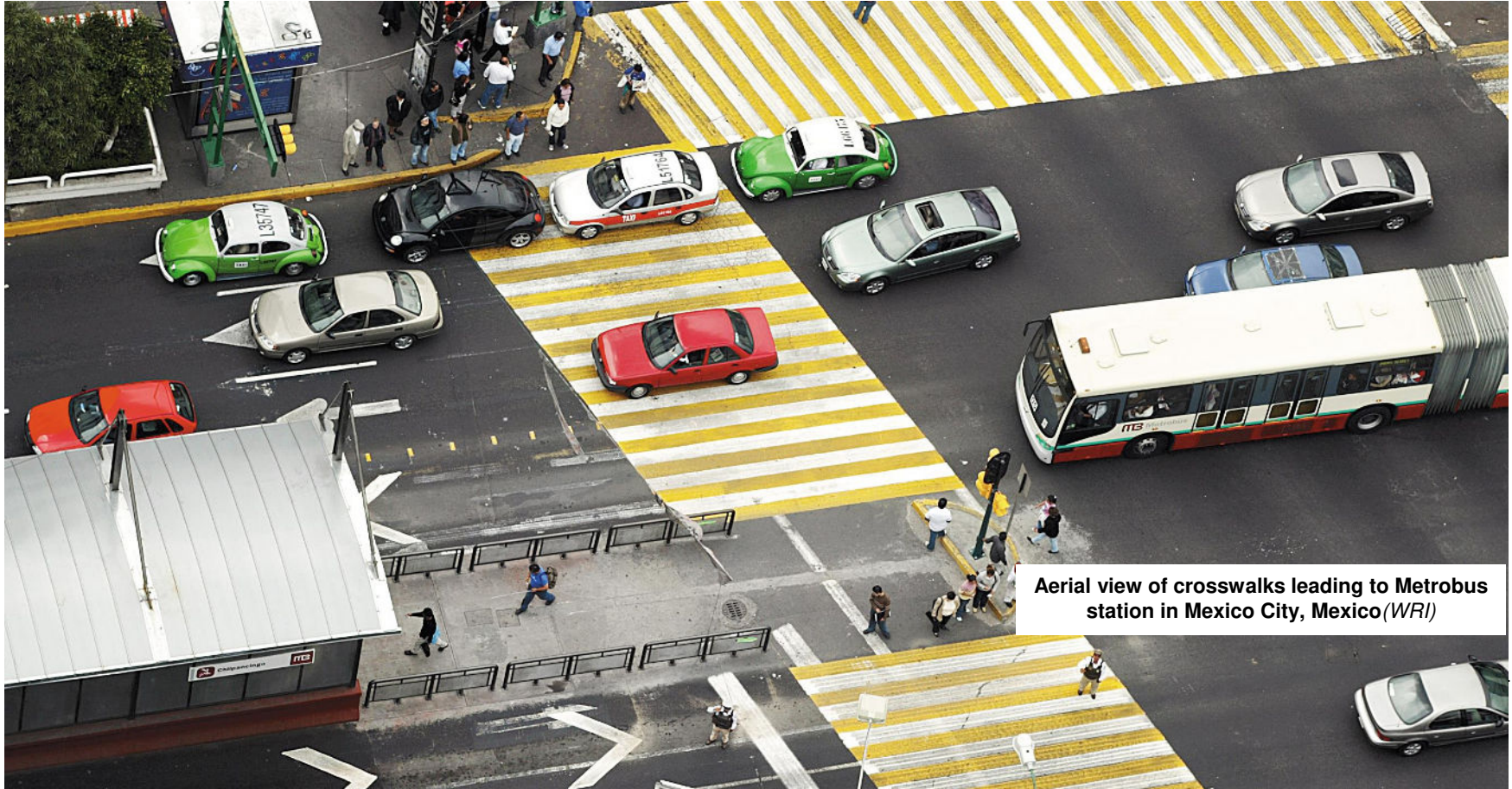
Walking zone
(1.5-3m)

Multi-utility zone
(Varies)



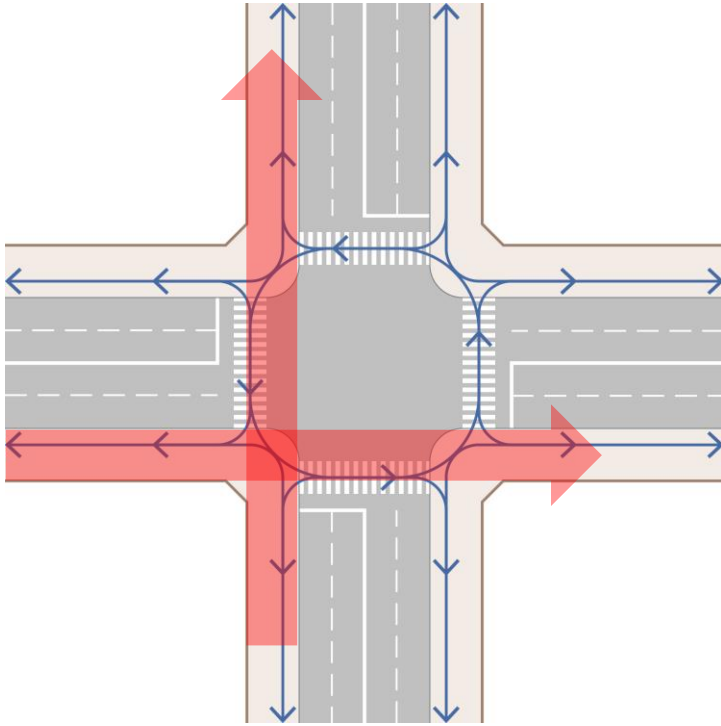
Active sidewalk with on street vending in
Mumbai, India (*The World Bank*)

WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE: CROSSINGS

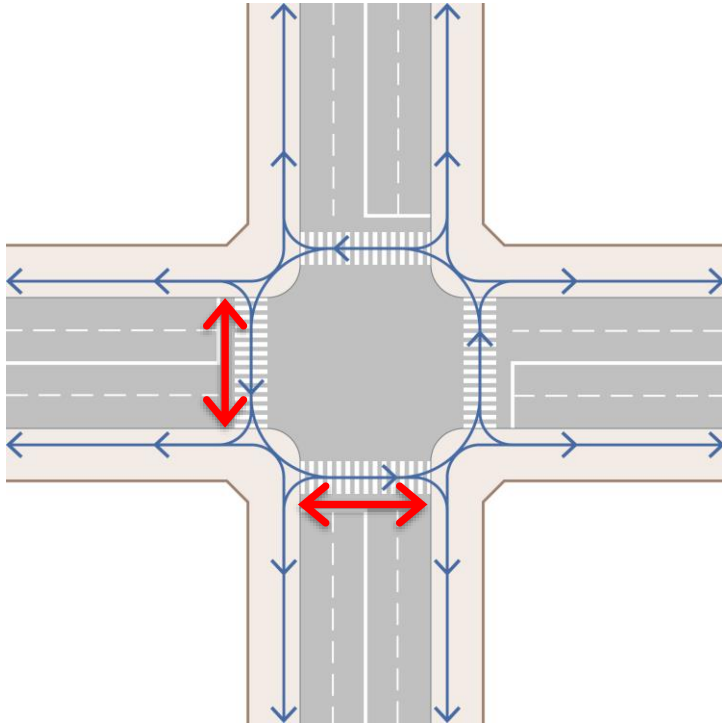


Aerial view of crosswalks leading to Metrobus station in Mexico City, Mexico (WRI)

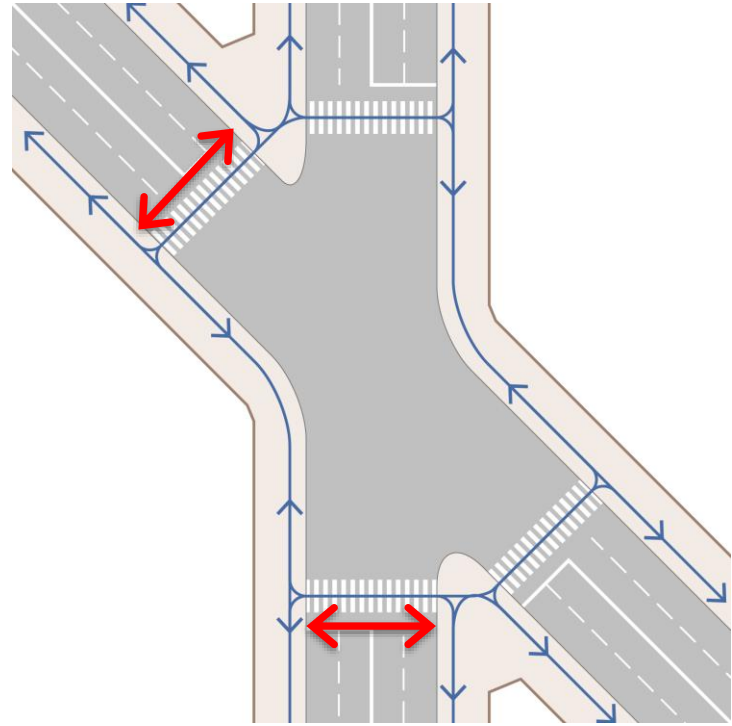
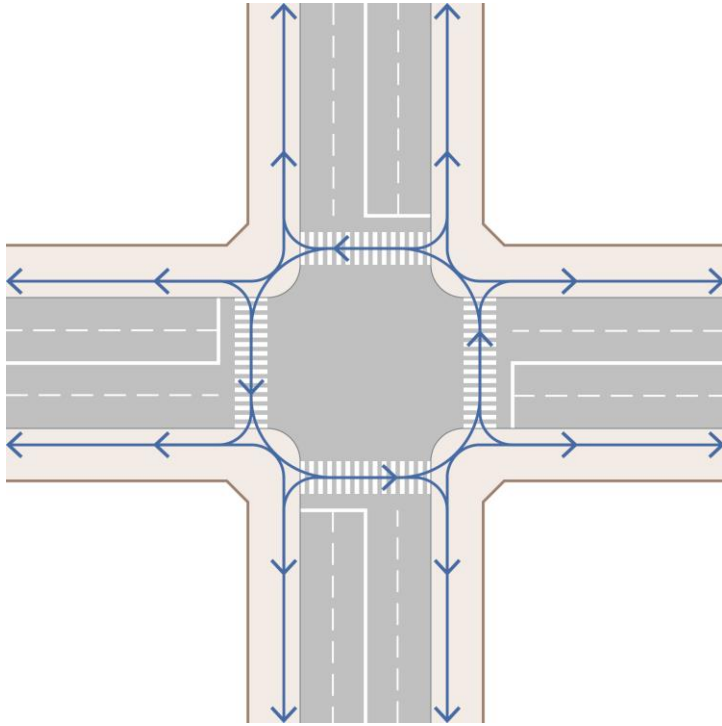
WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE: CROSSINGS



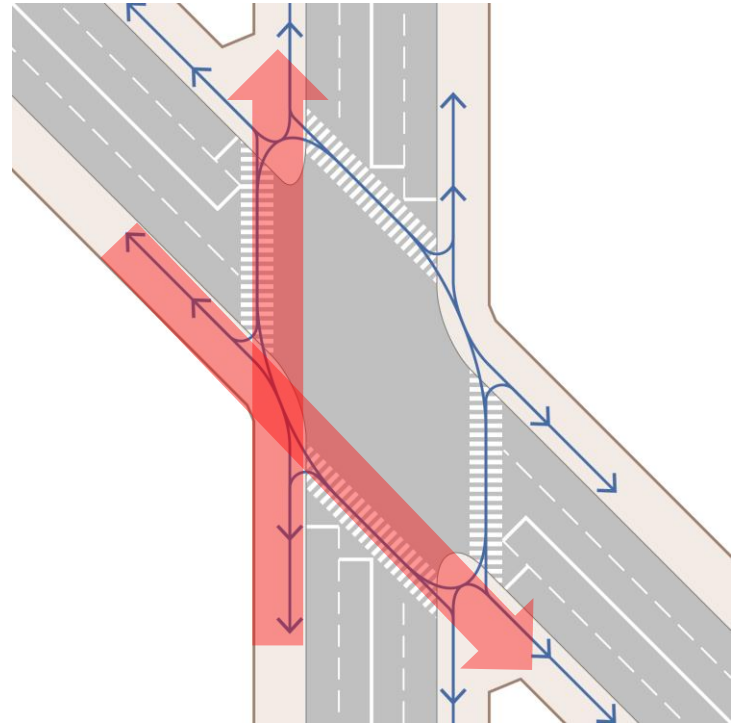
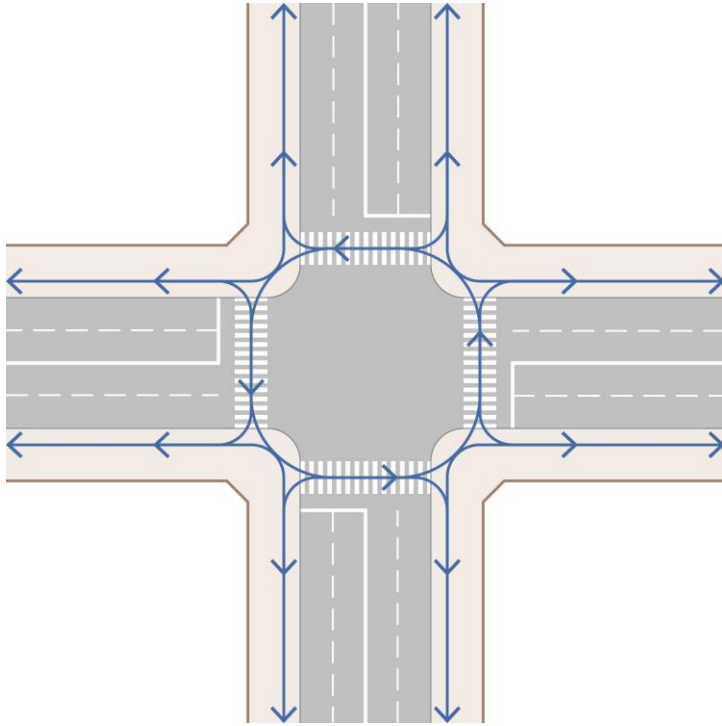
WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE: CROSSINGS



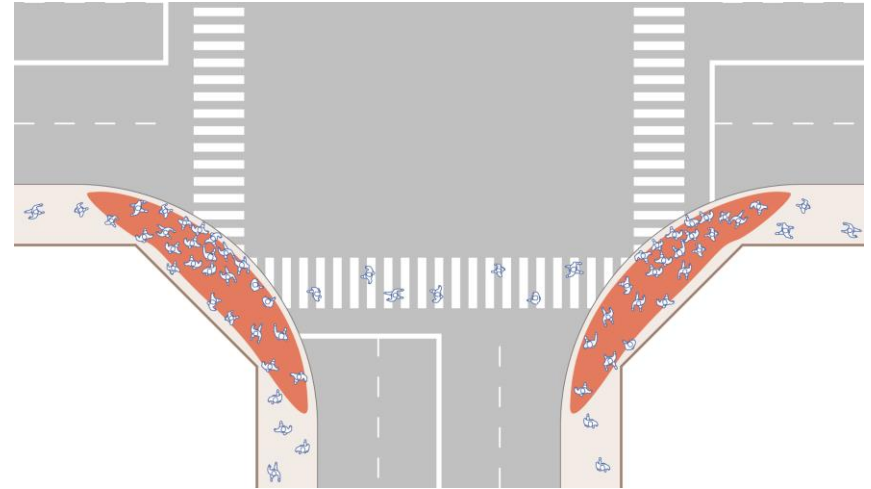
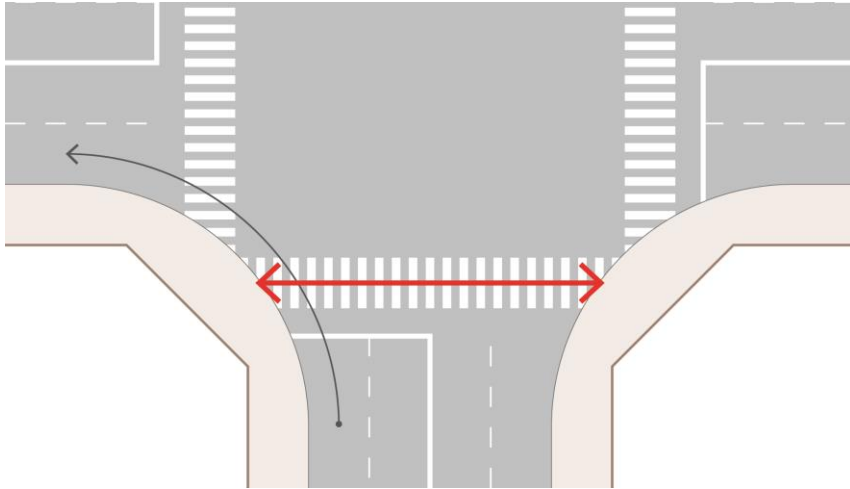
WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE: CROSSINGS



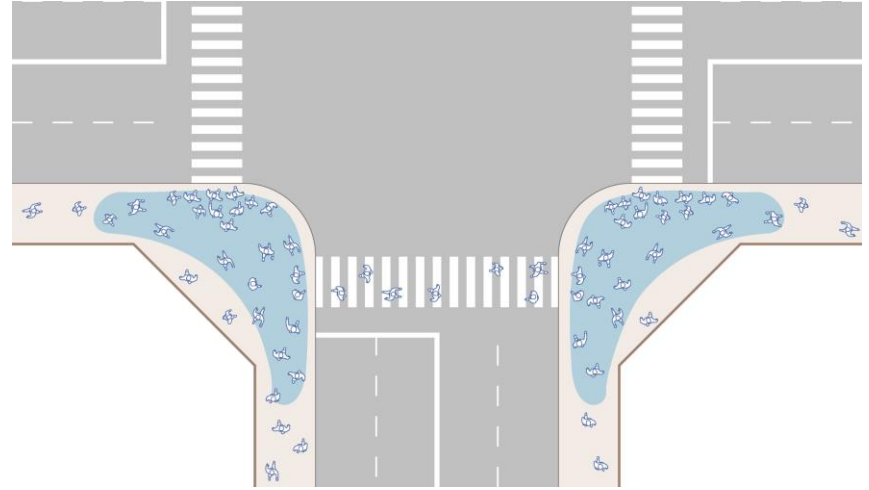
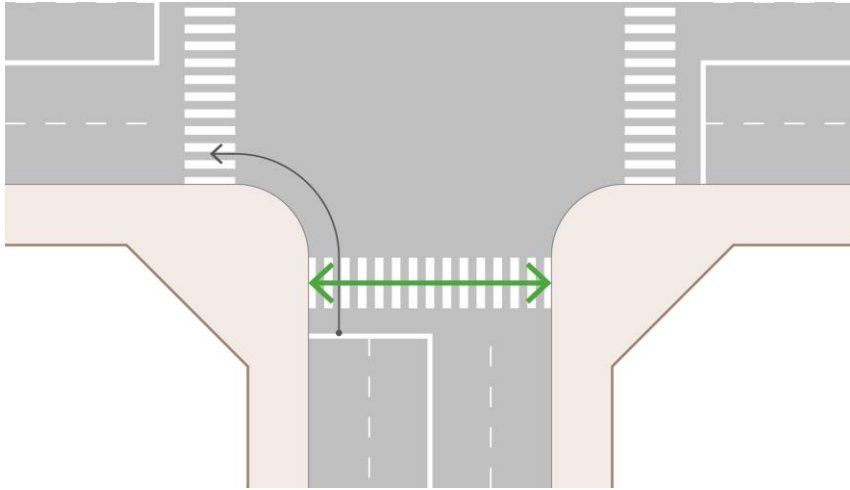
WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE: CROSSINGS



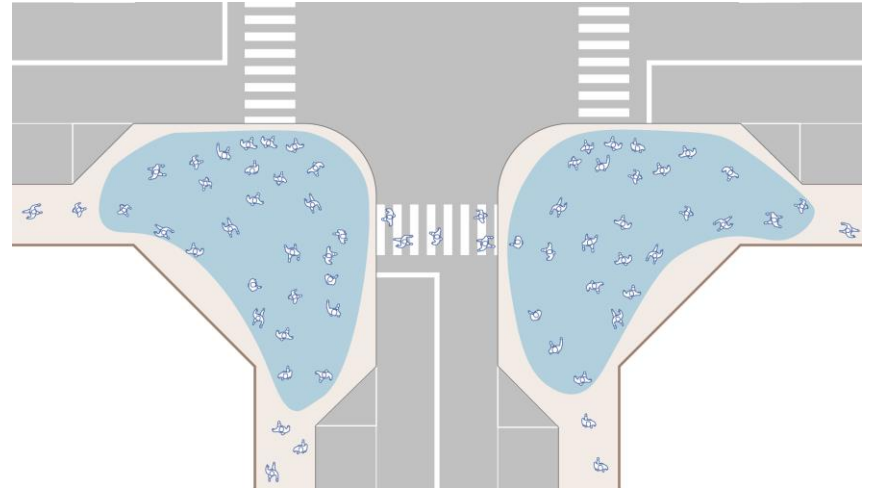
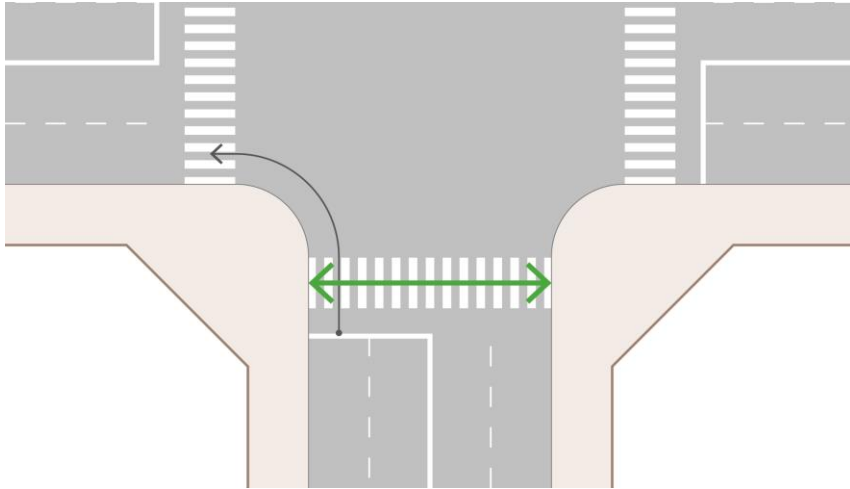
WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE: CROSSINGS



WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE: CROSSINGS



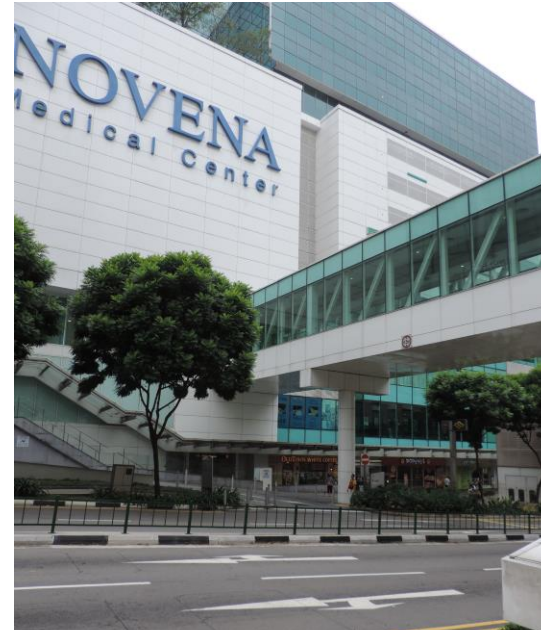
WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE: CROSSINGS



WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE: OFF-ROAD CROSSING



Pedestrian foot-over-bridge near ITO metro station in New Delhi, India (*The World Bank*)



Pedestrian walkway connecting to Novena metro station from nearby developments in Singapore (*The World Bank*)

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE



**Marked cycle lanes in
Shanghai, China (WRI)**



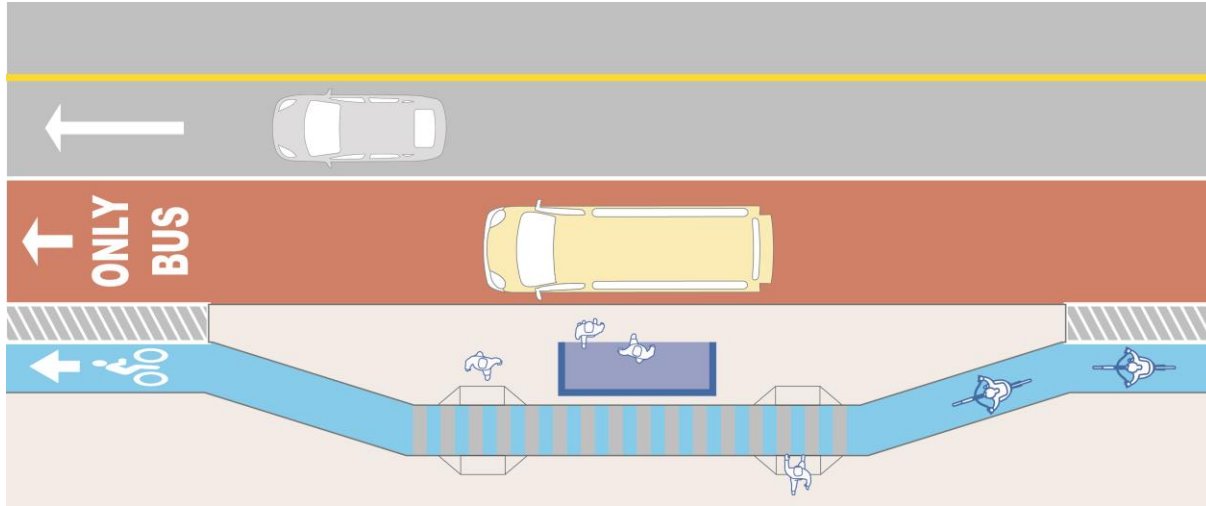
**Segregated cycle lane in
Ahmedabad, India (WRI)**

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE: CONFLICTS

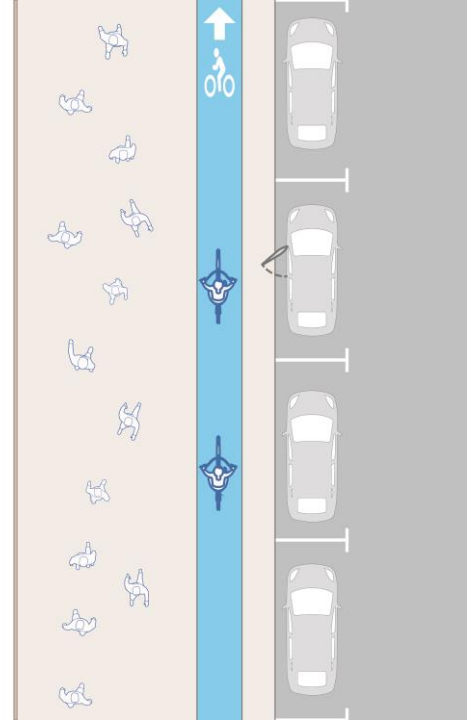
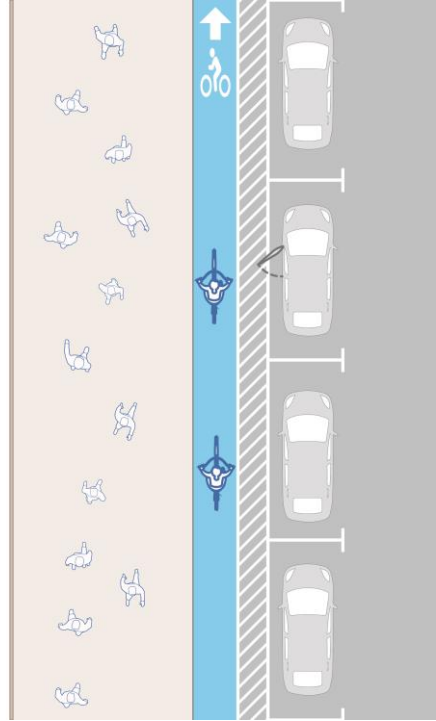
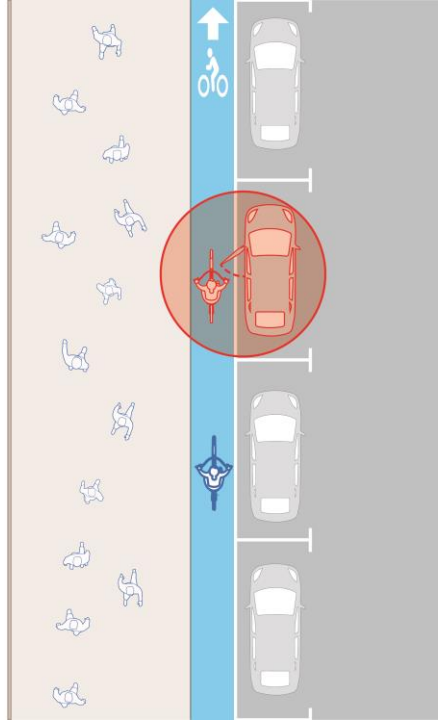
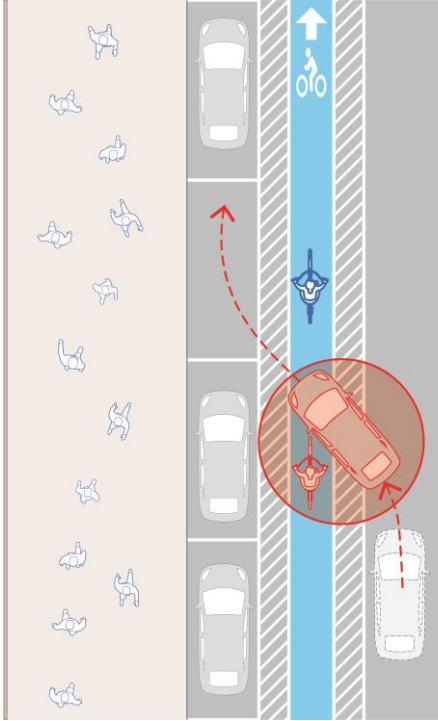


Cyclist going around a feeder bus in London, UK (WRI)

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE: CONFLICTS



CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE: CONFLICTS

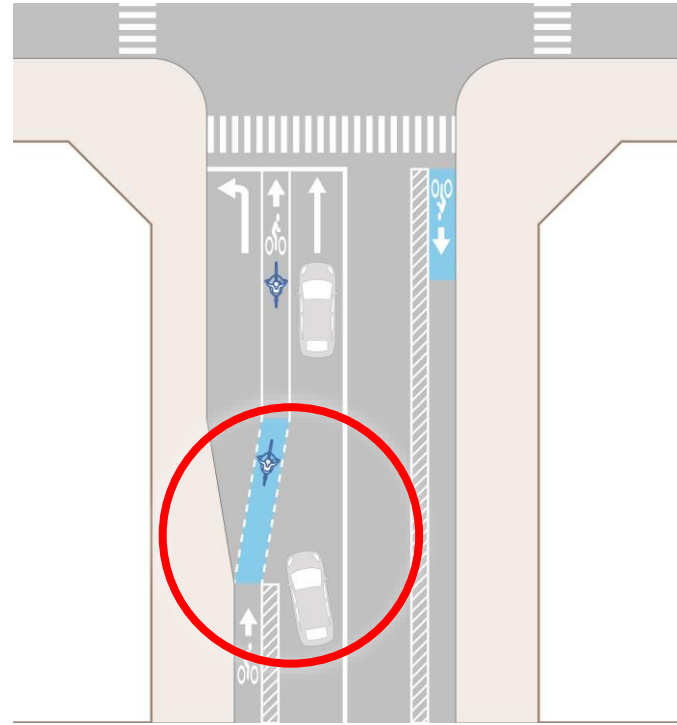
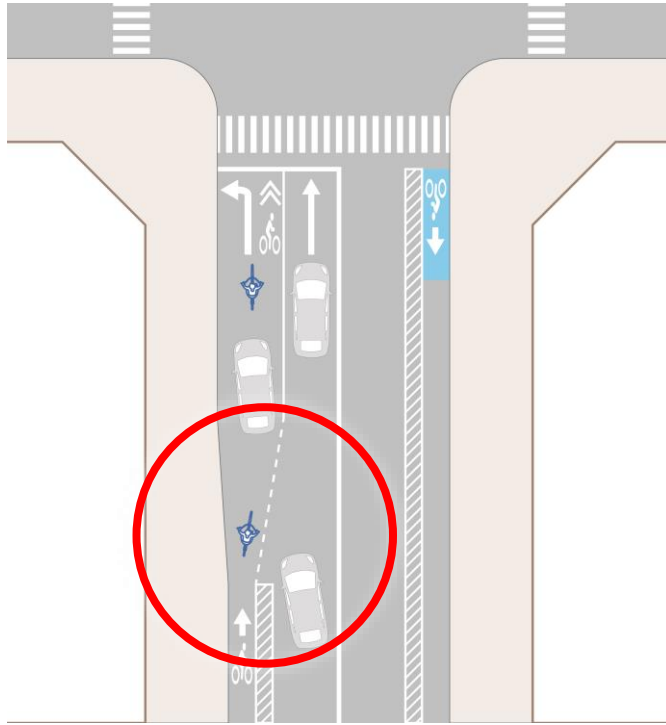


CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE: INTERSECTIONS

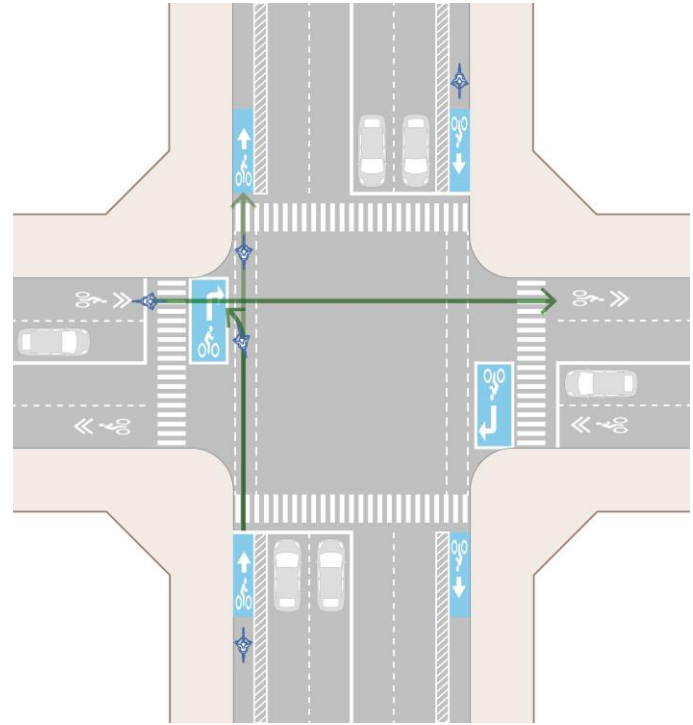
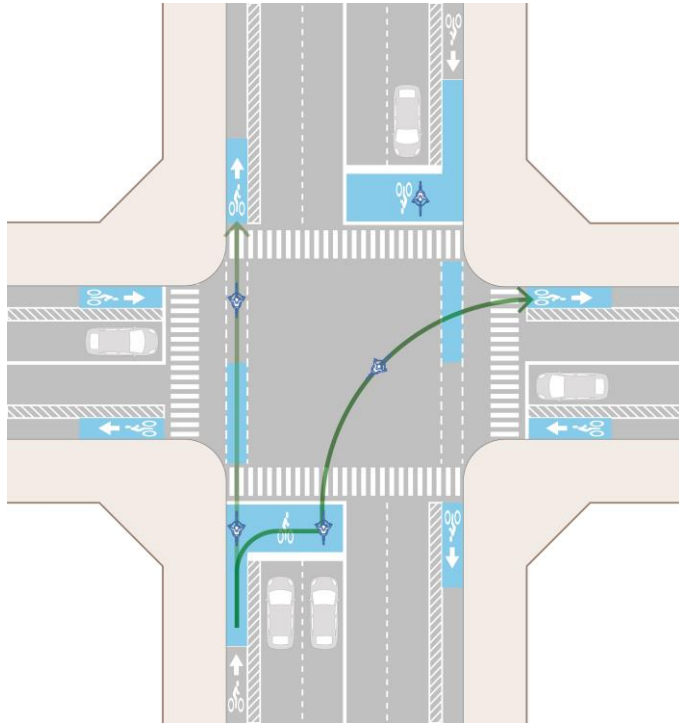


Large unsafe intersection for cycle infrastructure, China (WRI)

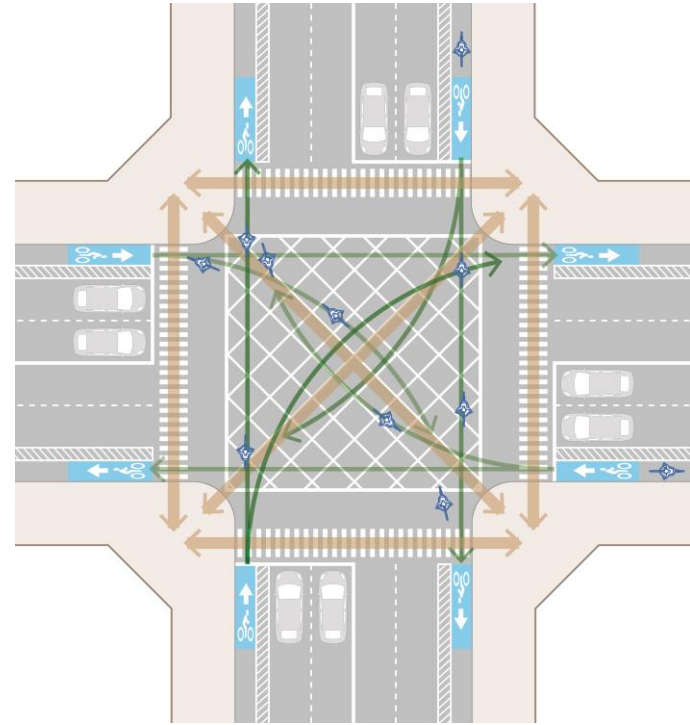
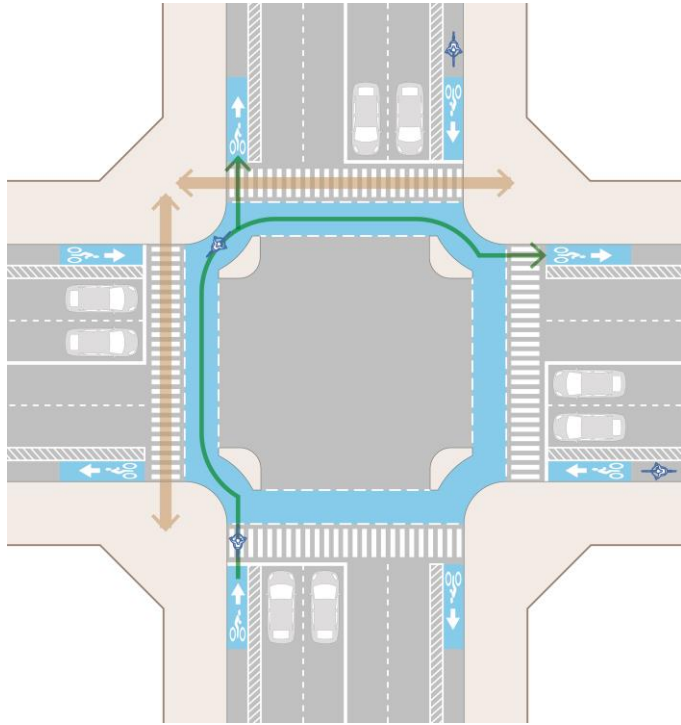
CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE: INTERSECTIONS



CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE: INTERSECTIONS



CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE: INTERSECTIONS



FEEDER NETWORK



Commuters waiting at feeder bus stop in Porto Alegre, Brazil (WRI)

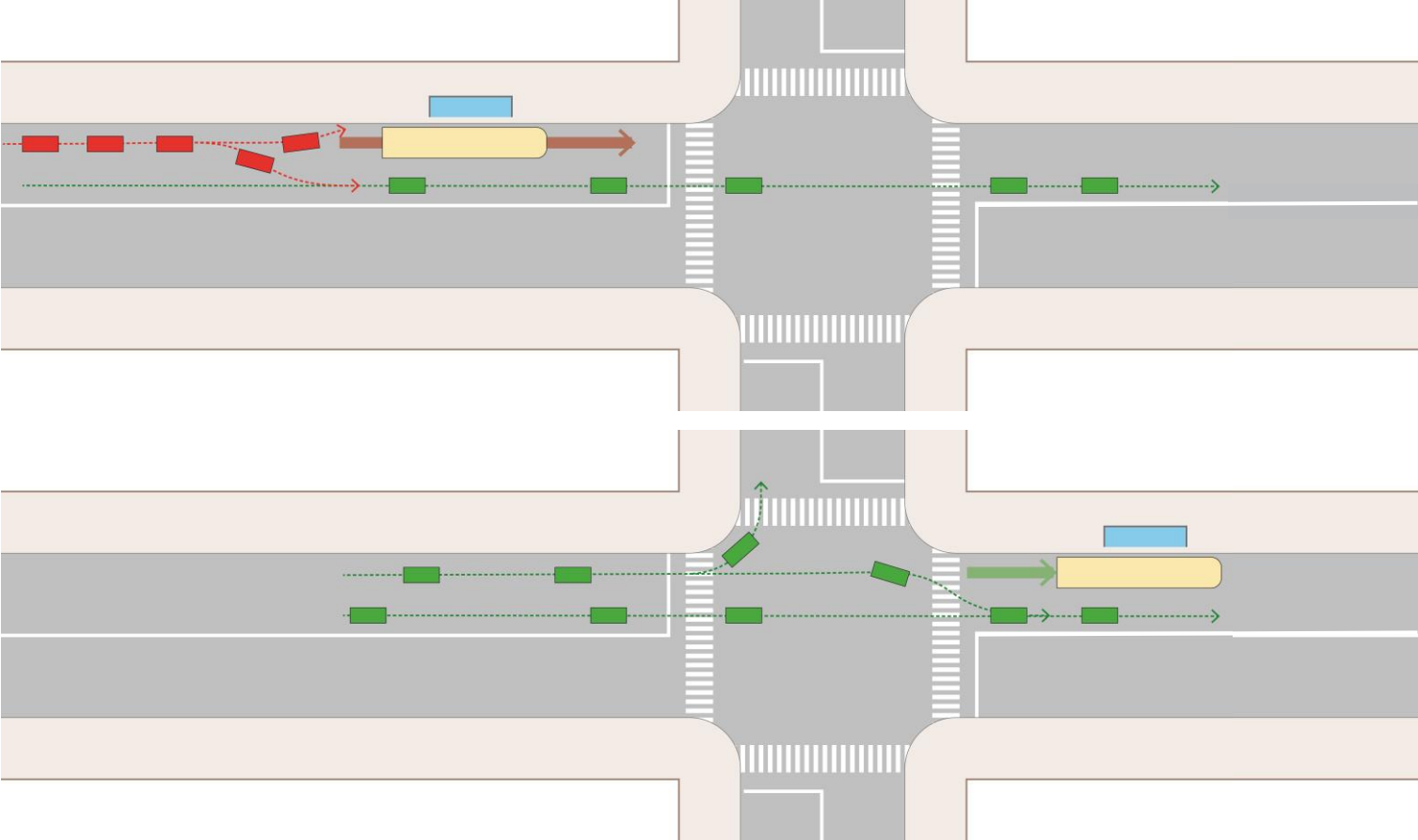


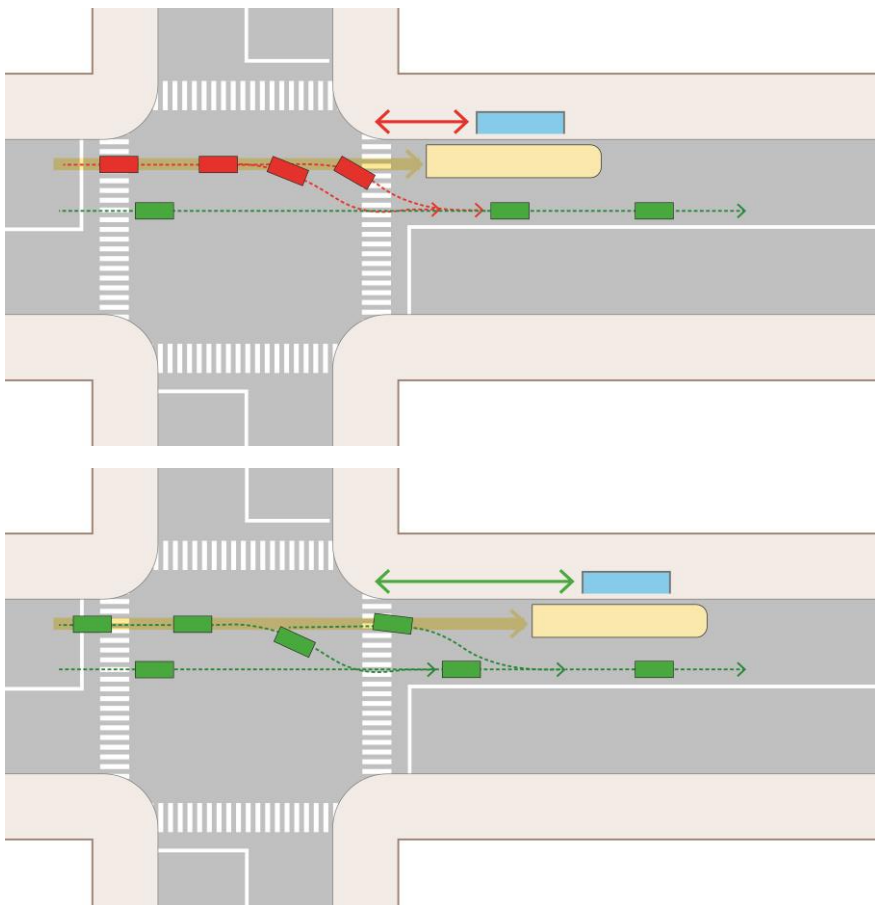
Paratransit taxi service in the Historic Peninsula area of Istanbul, Turkey (WRI)

FEEDER NETWORK: BUS INFRASTRUCTURE



FEEDER NETWORK: BUS INFRASTRUCTURE





FEEDER NETWORK: BUS INFRASTRUCTURE



FEEDER NETWORK: PARATRANSIT



Autorickshaws and other paratransit modes queued up outside a metro station in New Delhi, India *(The World Bank)*



Autorickshaws and pedestrians queueing up outside Bandra suburban rail station in Mumbai, India *(WRI)*

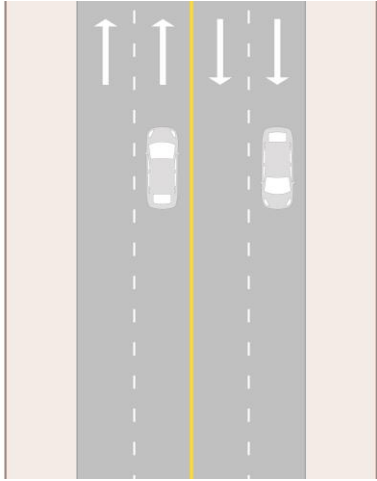
SHARED STREET INFRASTRUCTURE



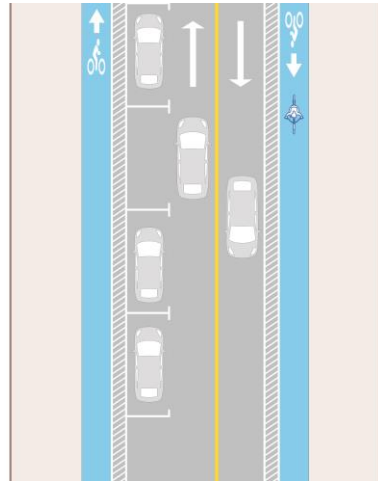
Shared space in Bogota, Colombia (NACTO)

SHARED STREET INFRASTRUCTURE

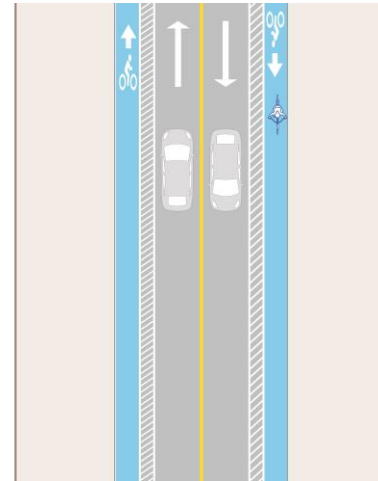
Existing



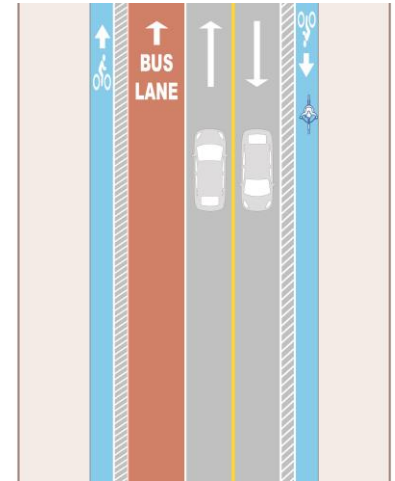
Parking with bike lanes



Wide sidewalks with bike lanes



Feeder bus lane



SHARED STREET INFRASTRUCTURE



Parklet designed along Robson Street in Vancouver, Canada (*Flickr*)

SHARED STREET INFRASTRUCTURE



Speed bumps

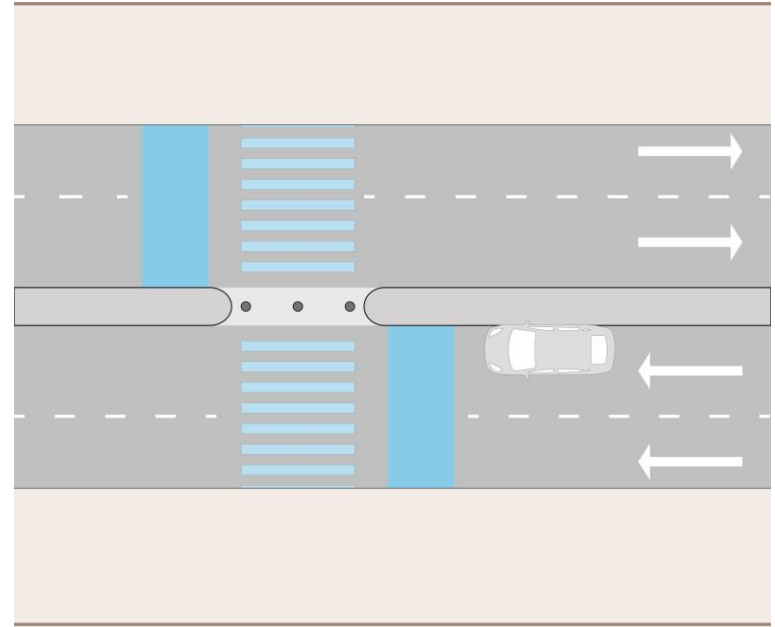
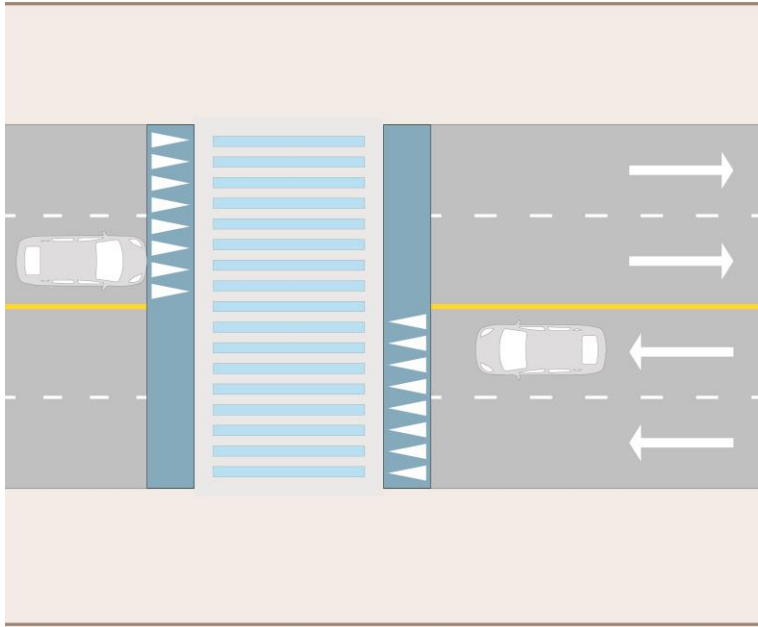


Speed hump

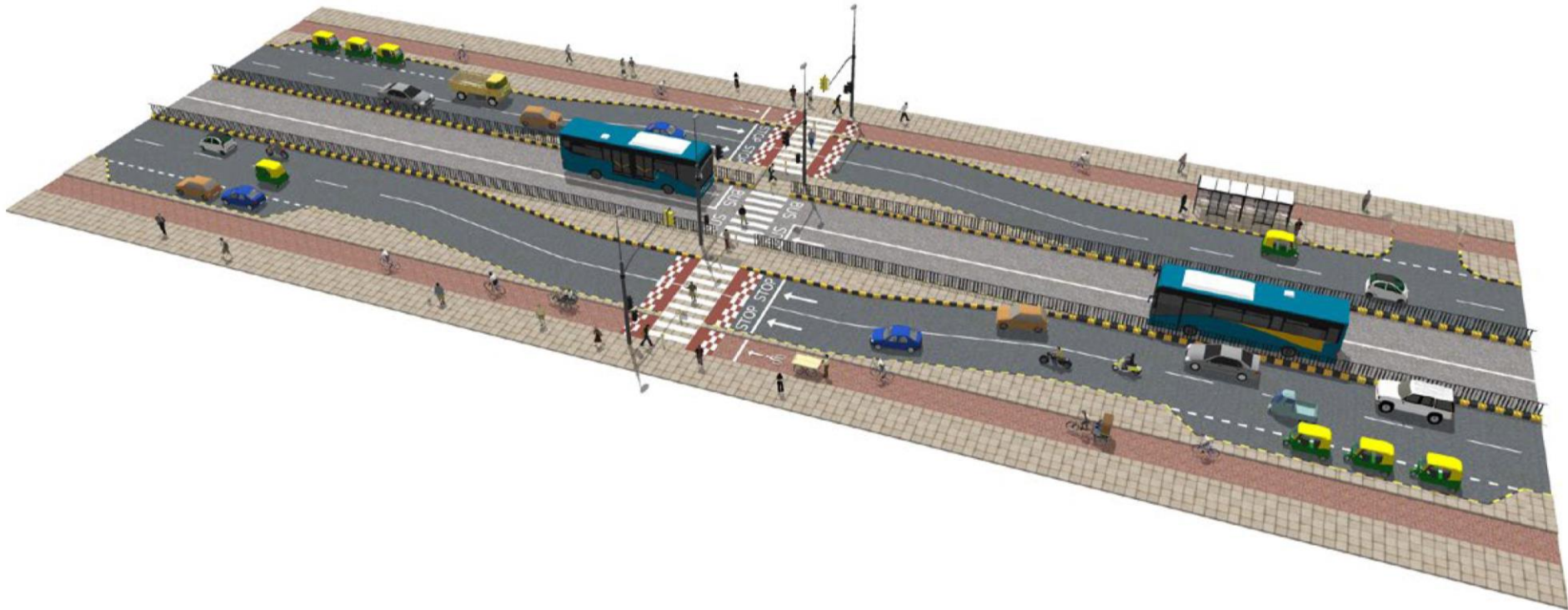


Speed Table

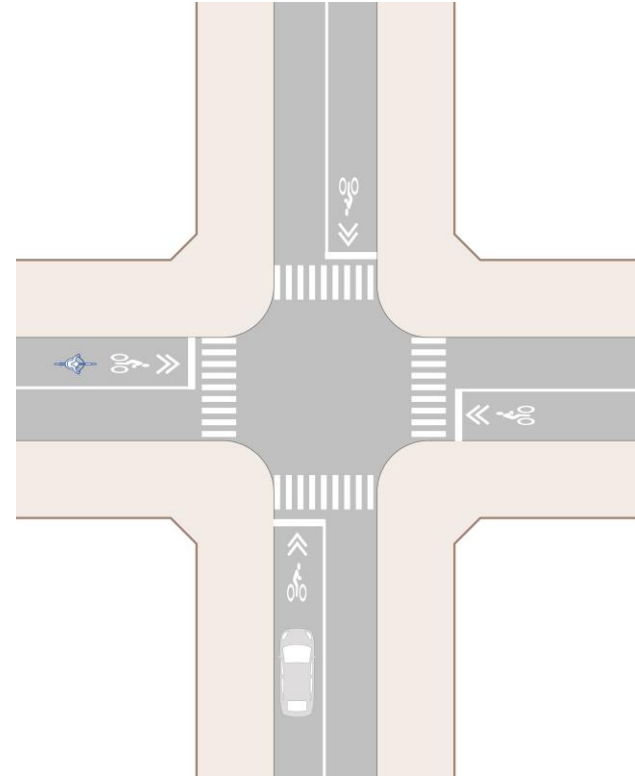
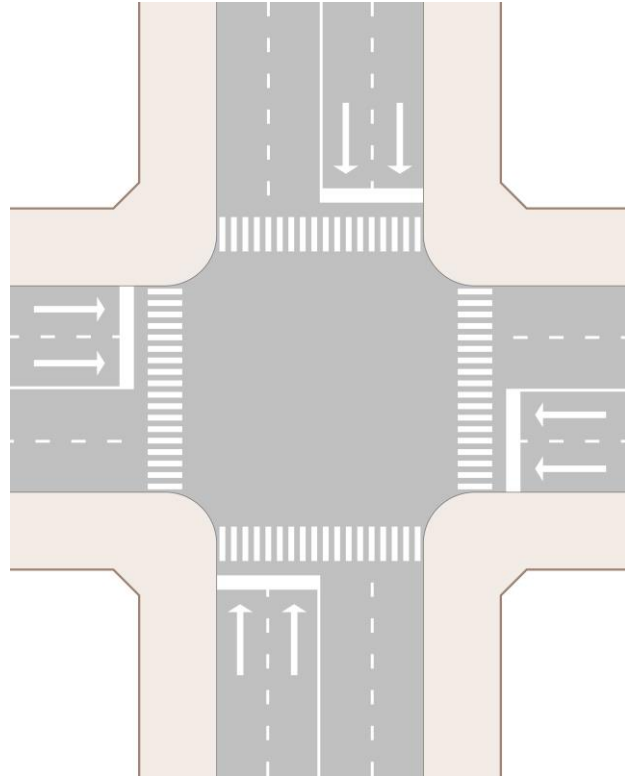
SHARED STREET INFRASTRUCTURE



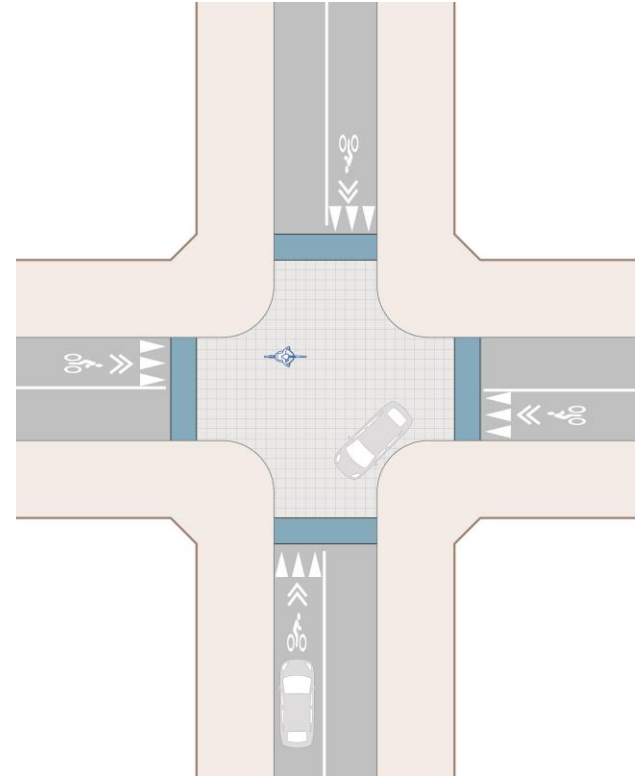
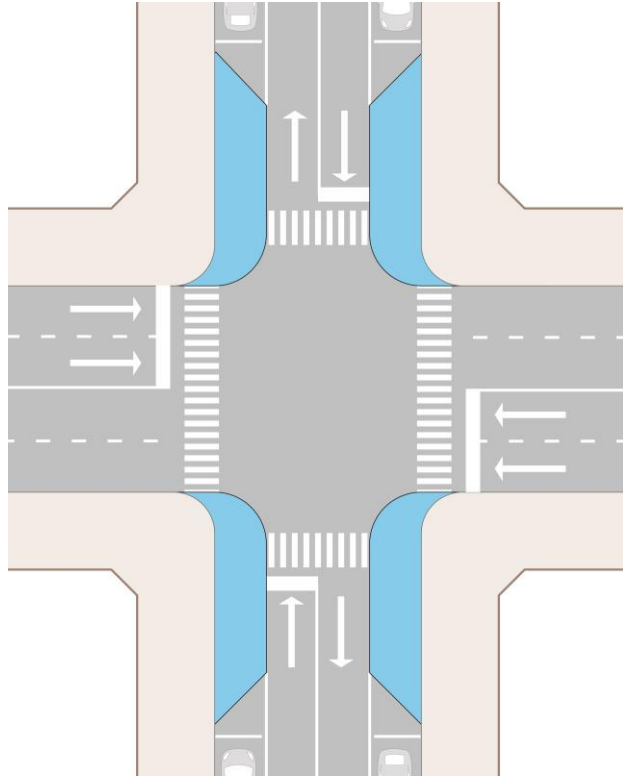
SHARED STREET INFRASTRUCTURE



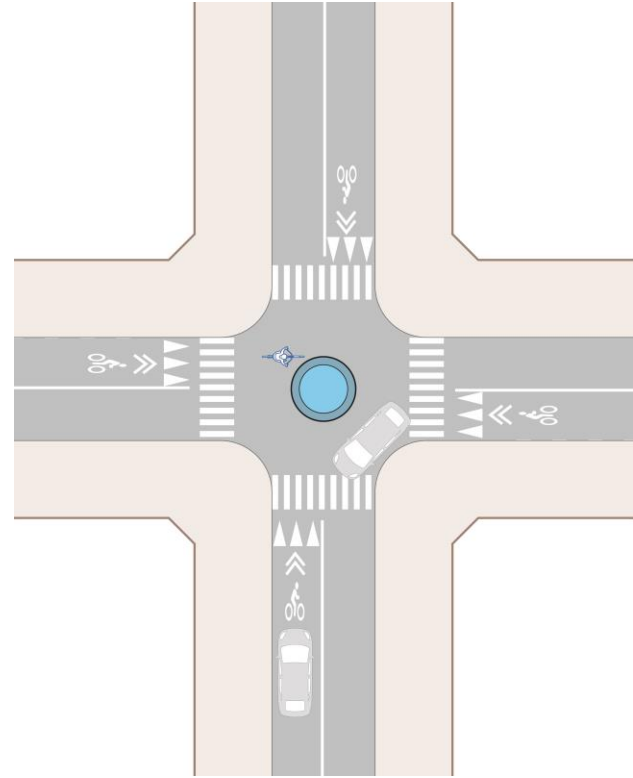
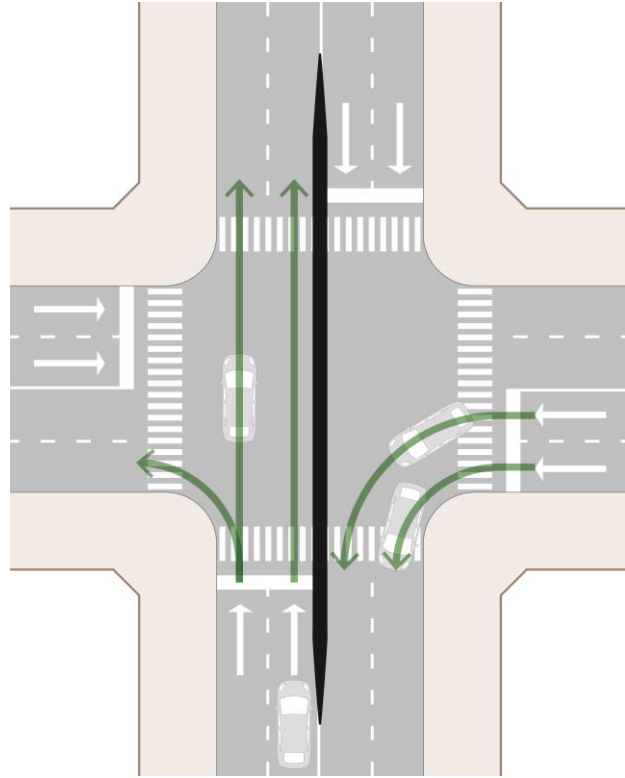
SHARED STREET INFRASTRUCTURE



SHARED STREET INFRASTRUCTURE



SHARED STREET INFRASTRUCTURE



PRIMARY STATION AREA DESIGN



Accessing BRT in Belo Horizonte, Brazil (WRI)

PRIMARY STATION AREA DESIGN: ACCESS



DN Nagar metro station access stairs obstructing pedestrian movement in Mumbai, India (WRI)



Bus stop obstructing pedestrian movement in Mumbai, India (WRI)

PRIMARY STATION AREA DESIGN: ACCESS



At-grade crossing and ramps for accessibility by persons with disability Bogota Colombia (WRI)



Jaywalking outside Lower Parel suburban train station in Mumbai, India (WRI)

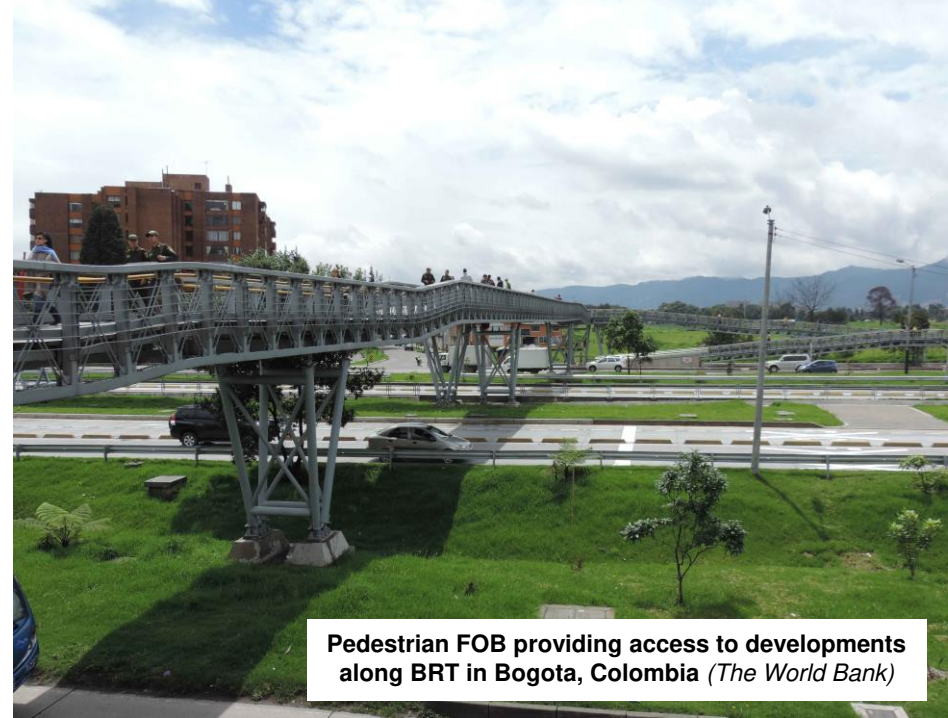


Guardrail protect BRT lanes to minimize jaywalking in Ahmedabad, India (WRI)

PRIMARY STATION AREA DESIGN: ACCESS



Pedestrian ramp connecting to BRT station in Bogota, Colombia *(The World Bank)*



Pedestrian FOB providing access to developments along BRT in Bogota, Colombia *(The World Bank)*

PRIMARY STATION AREA DESIGN: TRANSFERS



Outdoor bicycle rack in Bogota,
Colombia (*The World Bank*)



Bikeshare station in Porto
Alegre, Brazil (*WRI*)

PRIMARY STATION AREA DESIGN: TRANSFERS

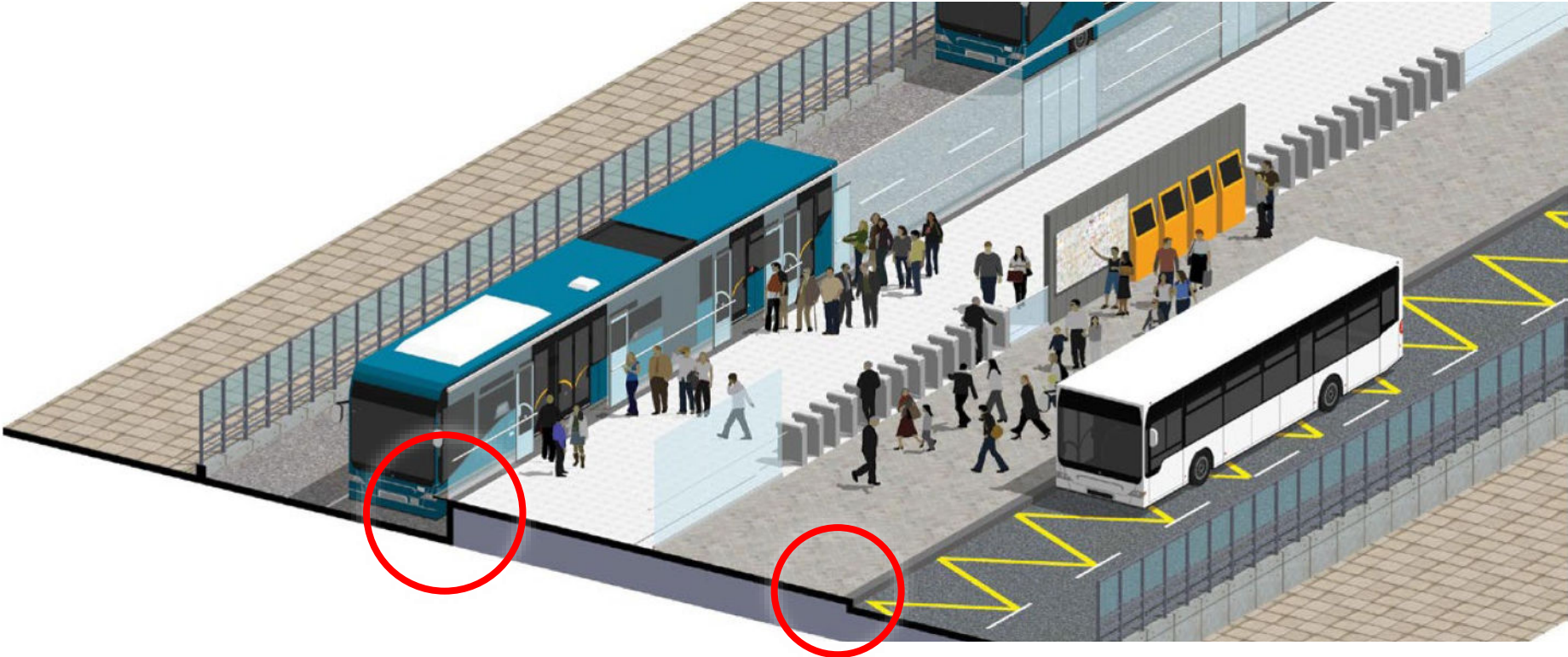


Feeder bus access ramp to upper level access at Thane station, India (WRI)

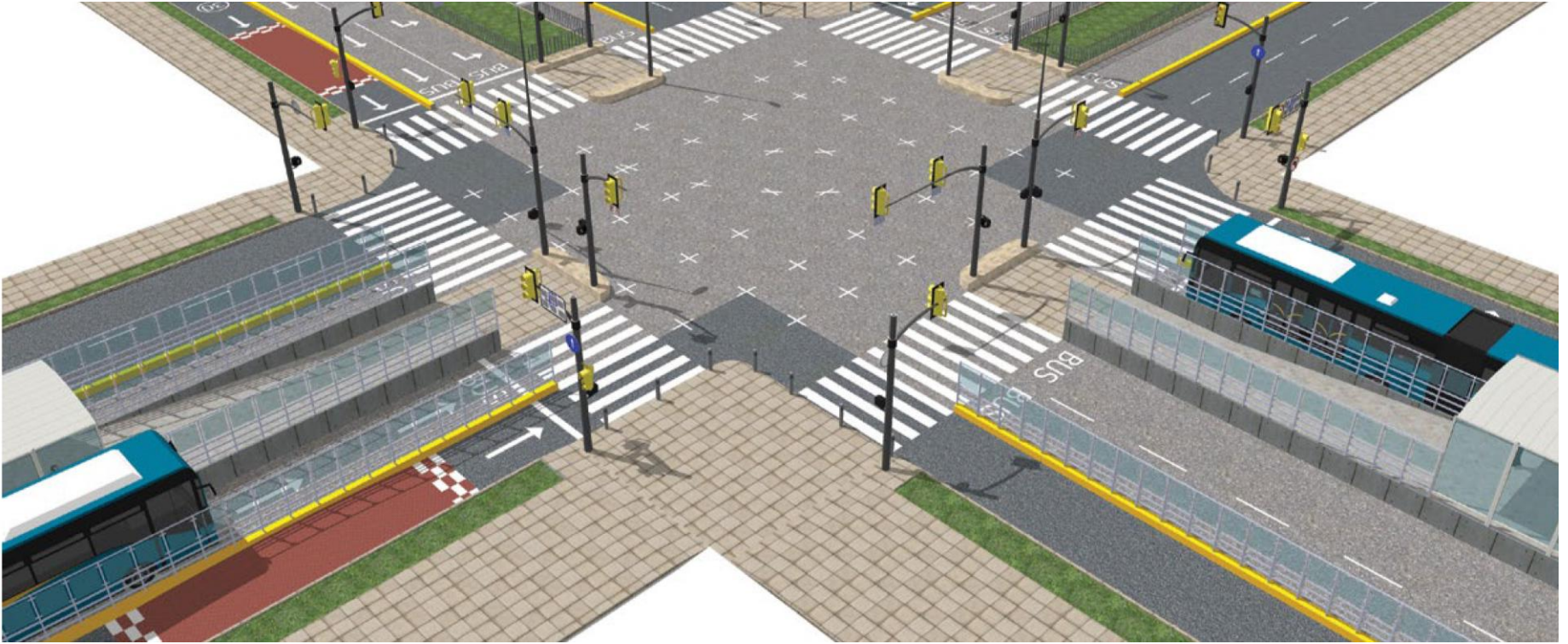


Paratransit facility queuing at lower level of Thane station, India (WRI)

PRIMARY STATION AREA DESIGN: TRANSFERS



PRIMARY STATION AREA DESIGN: TRANSFERS





Capacity redistribution along a street in Brazil (WRI)

THANK YOU



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Consultant – Sustainable Cities &
Transport

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CASE STUDIES: PLANNING AND DESIGNING ROAD SAFETY FOR TOD

Webinar Series. Session 3

Integration of Road Safety Considerations in Transit-Oriented Development Projects
Case of Tianjin

15 October 2020

Gerald Ollivier, Lead Transport Specialist



Supported by:



Conducted by:



Overview

- Context
- Challenges
- Overall Approach
- Tianjin Green Transport Strategy
- Focus on TOD, Walking and Cycling

The following slides draws on the detailed work from consultancies engaged under the project: CSTC and Tianjin Urban Planning and Design Institute

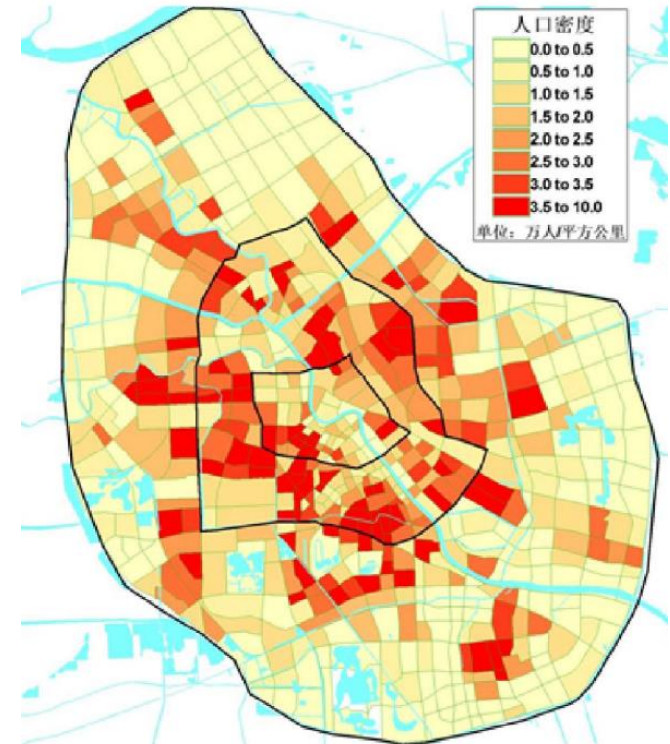
Tianjin Central District at a Glance

One of the four Chinese Municipalities, with over US\$200 billion in GDP

Central Tianjin (2013)

- 334 km²/ 5.1 m people/ 15,400 in people density/km²
- Disposable household income of 5200 US\$/capita
- 2.4 trips per capita of 4.8 km and 30 minutes
- 41% of trips for work and commute, 8% for school
- High but declining non-motorized mode share
- Annual growth in cars by 20% (157/1000 people)
- Low road density (4.6 km/km²)
- 4 metro lines (130 km) and only 0.8 m passengers
- 5700 buses serving 3.5 m trips with 71% coverage
- Plans for 13 metro lines

A system under pressure



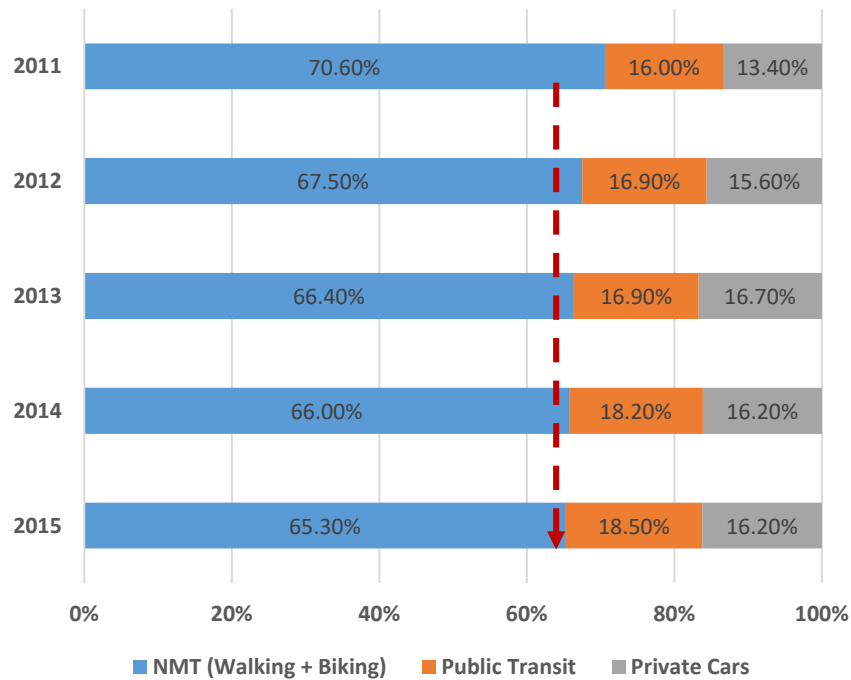
Need for rethinking urban transport approach

The Challenges of Non-Motorized Transport (NMT)



Deteriorating NMT Environment Resulting in a Decreasing of NMT Mode Share

TRANSPORT MODE SHARE IN TIANJIN URBAN AREA



NMT mode share decreased by 5%

78% of side walks width < 3 m



Car-oriented urban planning and traffic design has impeded the development NMT

The Challenges of NMT in Tianjin



Streets Lose Vitality as a Result of Car-oriented Planning in Newly Built Areas

Old Town Walking Street



Newly Built Area



The Challenges of Integration in Tianjin



The Metro System insufficiently integrated with Bus Network and NMT



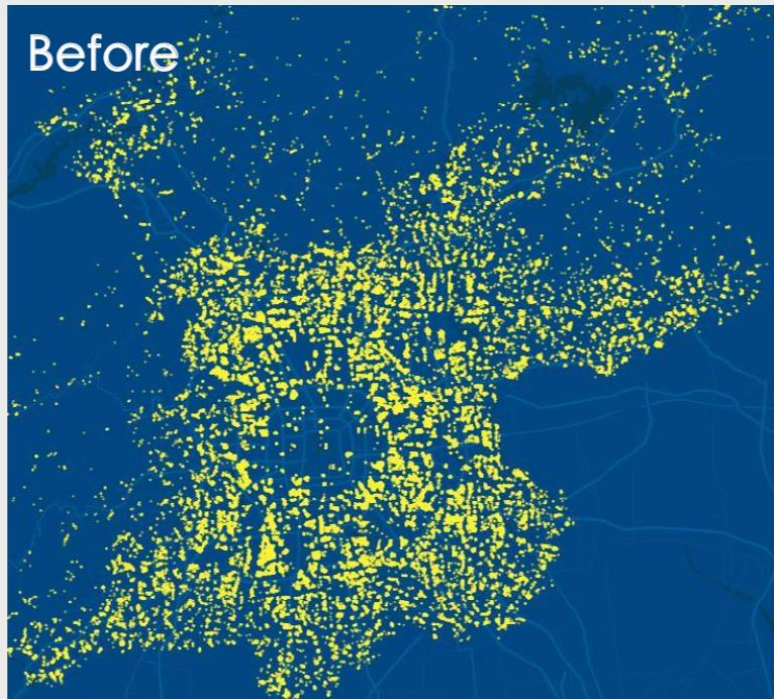
Long Transfer Distance



No Protected Bike Lanes
Connecting Metro Stations

“Public bike sharing + Public Transit” eliminates the blind area of public transport service

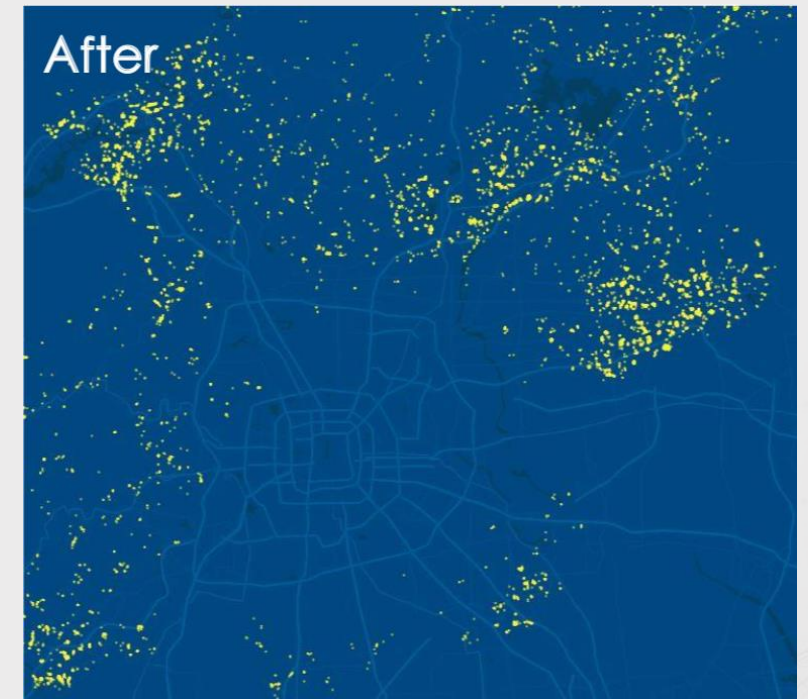
In Beijing, **92.7%** population are covered with public transit service within biking distance



Yellow areas are not covered by public transit service within walking distance, mainly outside the 4th ring road



Orange areas are increased service coverage of public transit accessible within biking distance



Remaining yellow areas are not covered by public transit service within biking distance.

Source: Wanli Fang

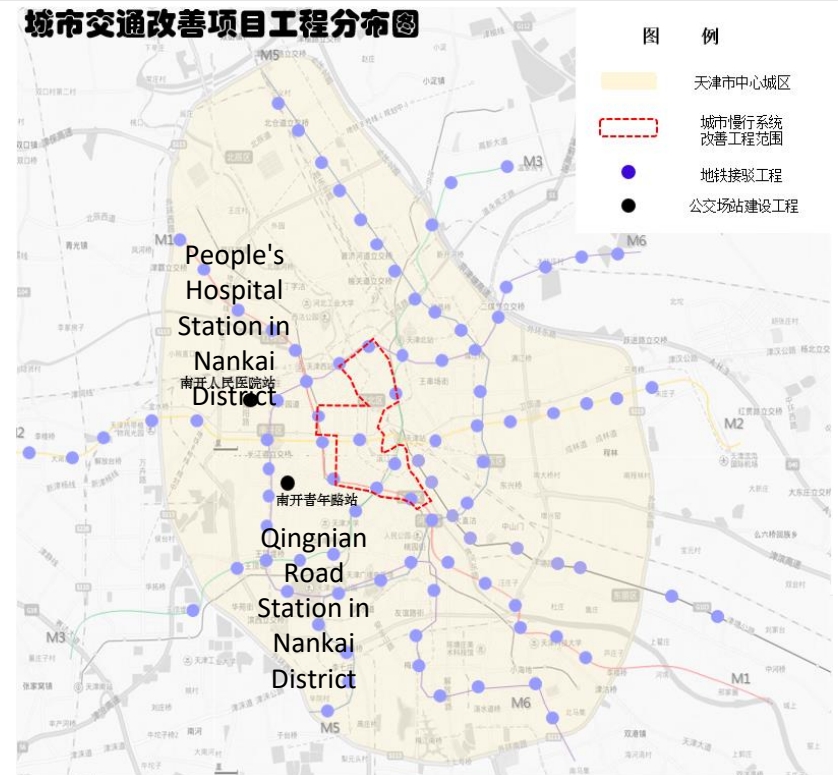
Overall Approach: the US\$224 m project



Project Development Objective (PDO) and Components

The objective is to leverage the Tianjin metro system and to promote walking and biking in the urban core (in Heping, Nankai, **and Hebei**) in order to make transport greener and safer in Tianjin and draw lessons for other large cities.

	Components
Works	(i) Green Transport Improvement in Heping, Nankai, and Hebei Districts
	(ii) Metro Access Improvement (111 stations)
	(iii) Bus Terminal Development
TAs	(iv) TA for Green Transport Strategy TA Phase I and II
	(v) TA for Car Parking Mechanism in Tianjin Core Urban Area
	(vi) TA for Impact Analysis on Economic Vitality in NMT Zones
	(vii) TA for Performance Evaluation and ICR



Overall Approach: Walk and Cycle in urban core

III

Expansion of concept from 7.2 km² to 11.7 km²

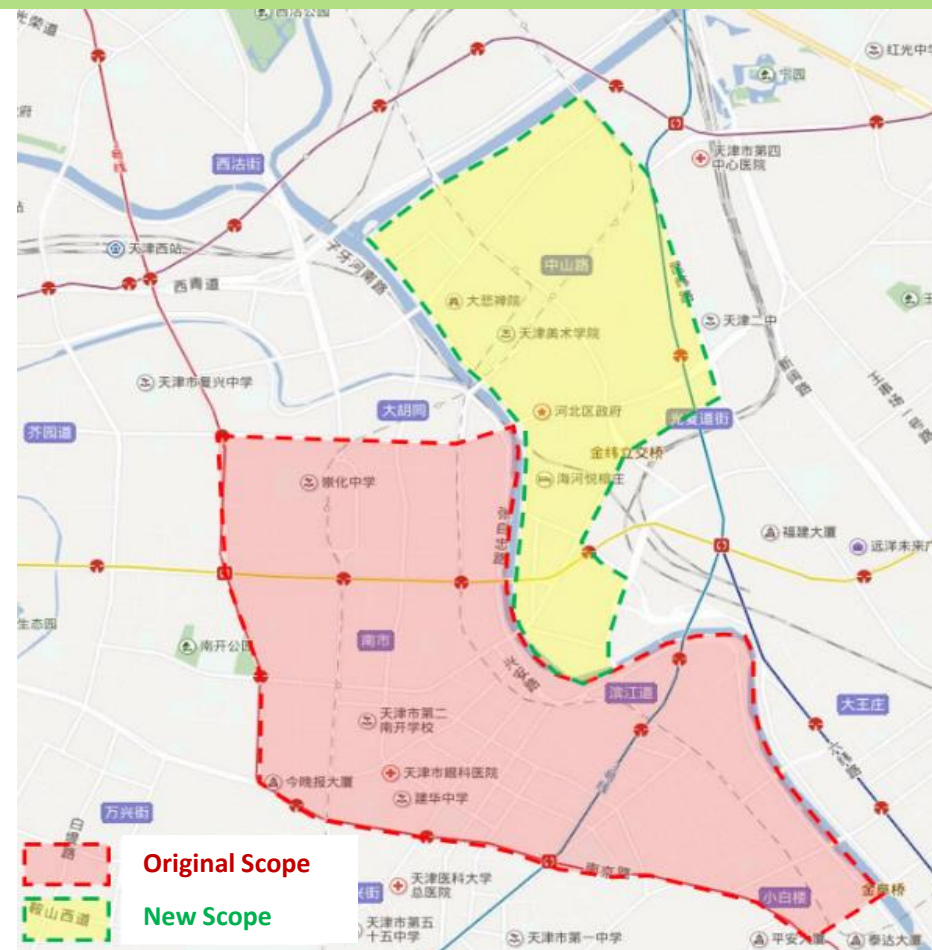
Newly Proposed Activities

- Green Transportation Improvement in Hebei District, Tianjin

Green Transportation Improvement in Hebei District, Tianjin

Rational for Proposed Changes:

- ❖ Replicate best practices of NMT development from Bank financed activities in Heping and Nankai Districts.
- ❖ Make the best use of the Bank loan to implement Green Transport Development Strategy in Tianjin



Tianjin Green Transport Development Strategy

OBJECTIVE

By 2030, the downtown area of Tianjin will be an engaging, prosperous, lively, green, low-carbon and competitive city center, which will be equipped with a people-oriented, smart and efficient transportation system that meets citizens' demand on safe, comfort and convenient travel for better life.



Tianjin Green Transport Development Strategy

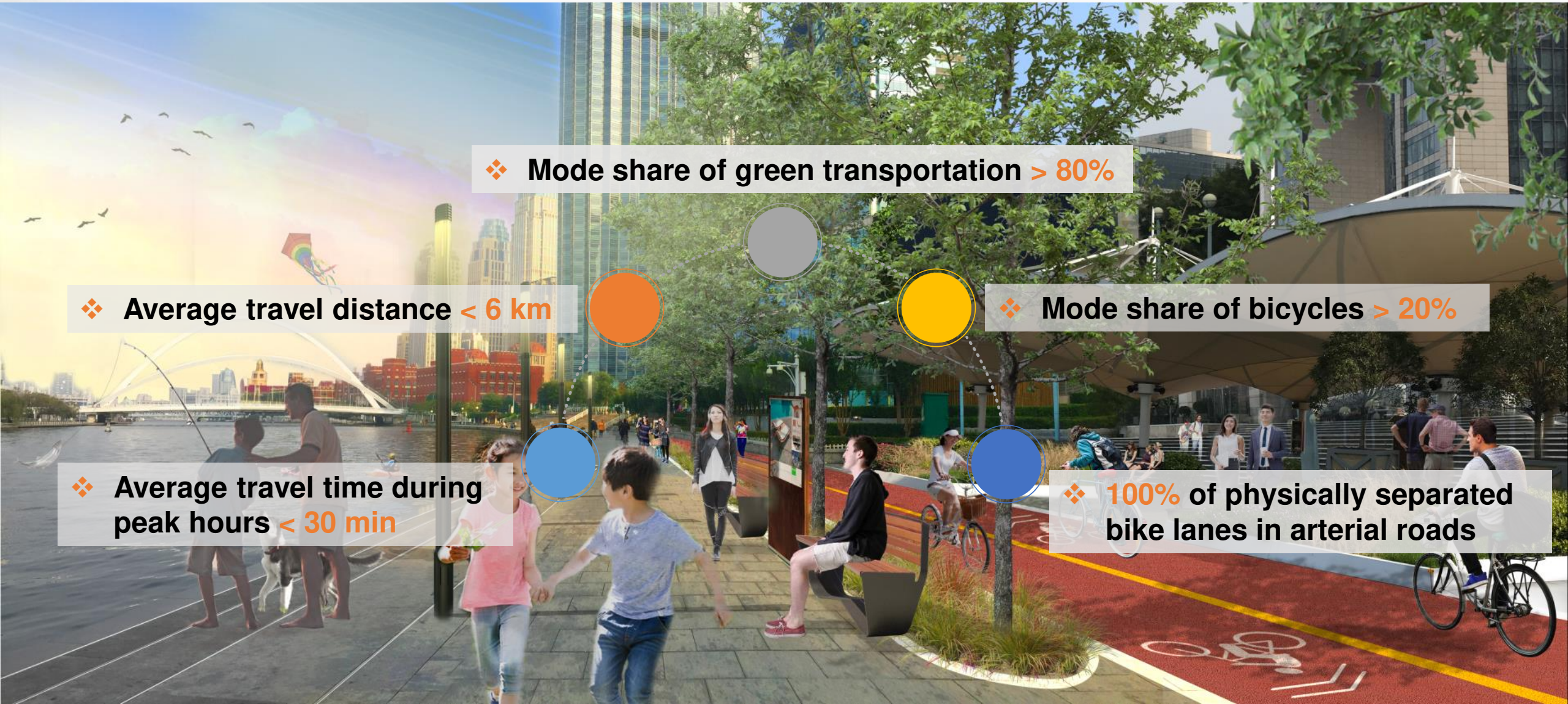
❖ Mode share of green transportation > 80%

❖ Average travel distance < 6 km

❖ Mode share of bicycles > 20%

❖ Average travel time during peak hours < 30 min

❖ 100% of physically separated bike lanes in arterial roads



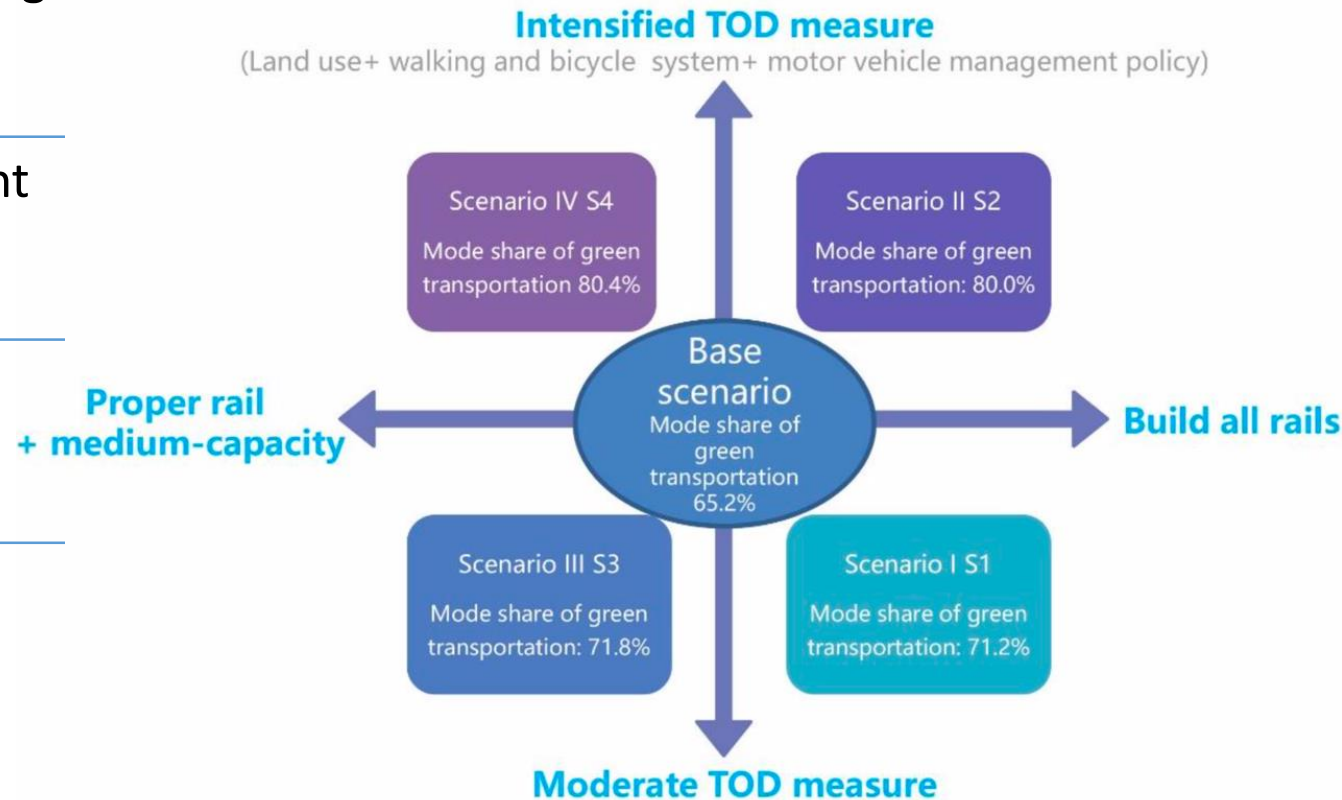
Tianjin Green Transport Development Strategy

IV

Overall Strategic Plan for Green Transportation Development in Tianjin Downtown Area

- I. Build the trunk public transit network integrating rail transit with medium-capacity transit
- II. Adopt intensified Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) policy for land use
- III. Build a high quality and people-oriented pedestrian and biking system
- IV. Implement intensified motor vehicle transportation management policy

Based on Scenario Analysis



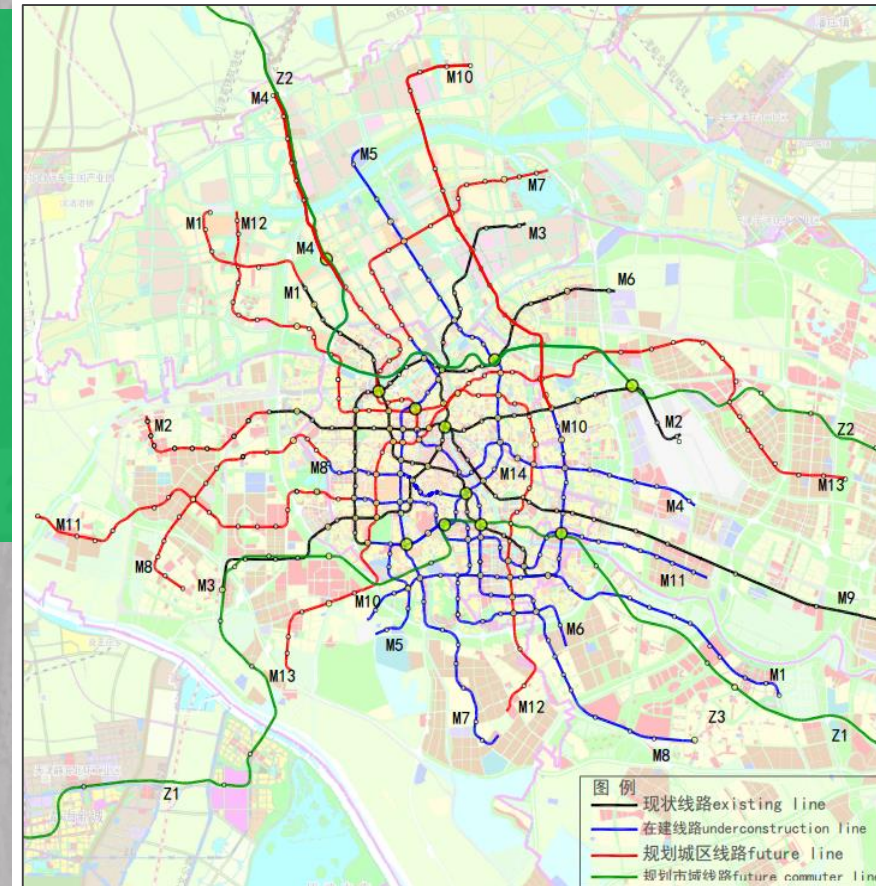
Tianjin Green Transport Development Strategy

IV

I. Build the Trunk Public Transit Network Integrating Rail Transit with Medium-capacity Transit

Network Planning Optimization:

- ❖ Adjust some of the planned rail transit to medium-capacity transit
- ❖ Adjust some roads in core urban area to BRT corridors
- ❖ Develop network of bus priority lanes



Tianjin Green Transport Development Strategy

IV

II. Adopt Intensified Transit-oriented Development (TOD) Policy for Land Use

- ❖ Improve the development intensity of residential land with relatively low floor area ratio (FAR)
- ❖ Increase FAR of new commercial office land
- ❖ Adjust some newly developed land to park greenbelts



Jobs-housing Balance Zones



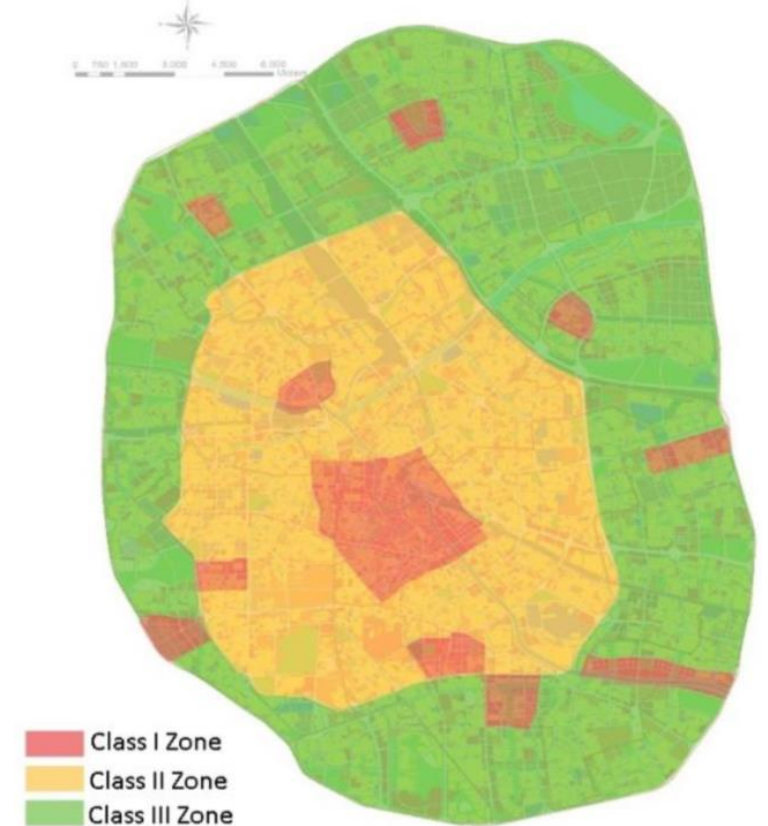
Tianjin Green Transport Development Strategy

IV

IV. Implement Intensified Motor Vehicle Transportation Management Policy

- ❖ Continue implementation of existing car ownership restrictions
- ❖ Control the total number of passenger vehicles in core urban area within 1.6 million by 2030
- ❖ Establish differentiated charging parking zones
- ❖ Improve the capacity of parking management and strengthen illegal parking enforcement

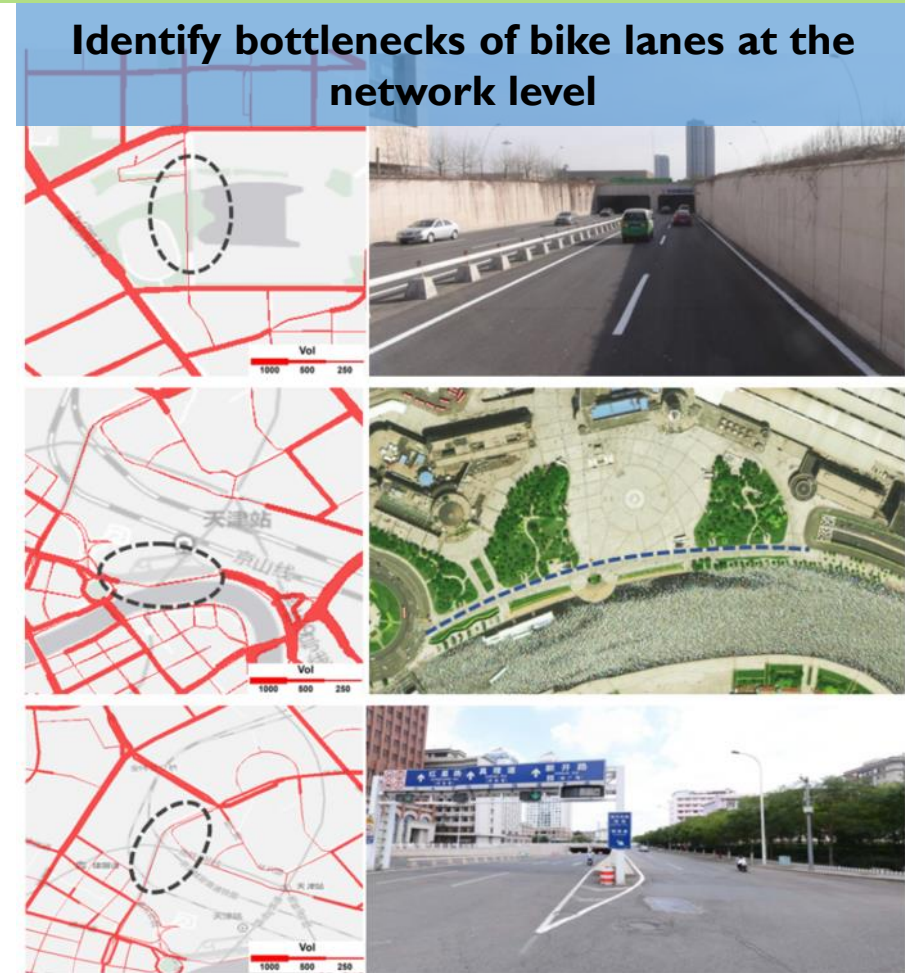
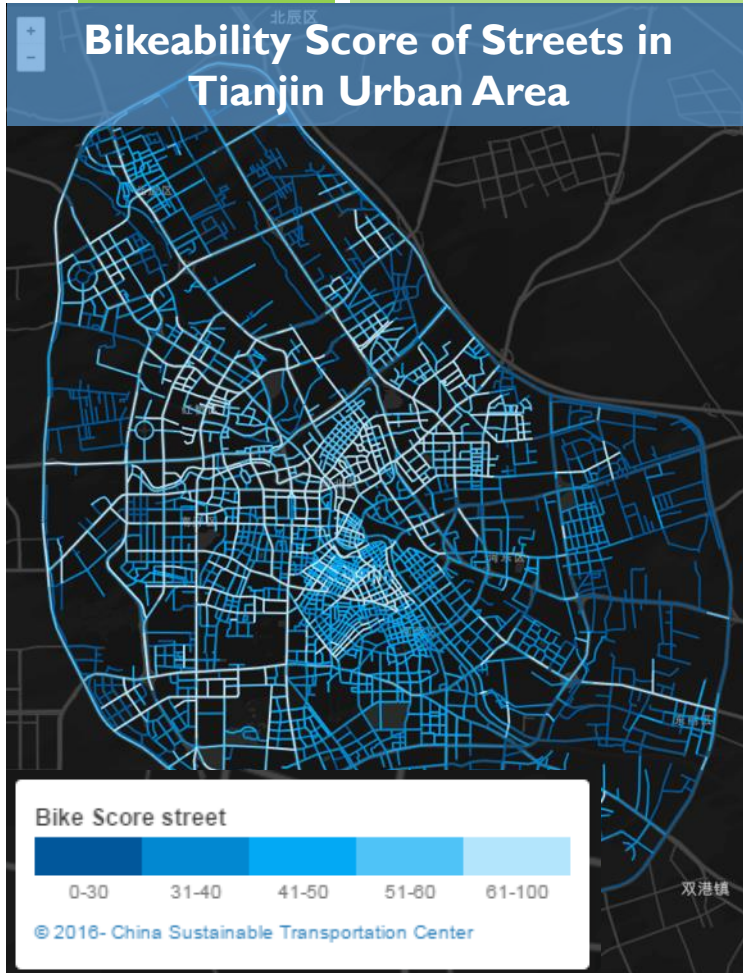
Differentiated Parking Zones



Understanding Walking and Cycling

V

Diagnosing NMT Environment at a Network Level

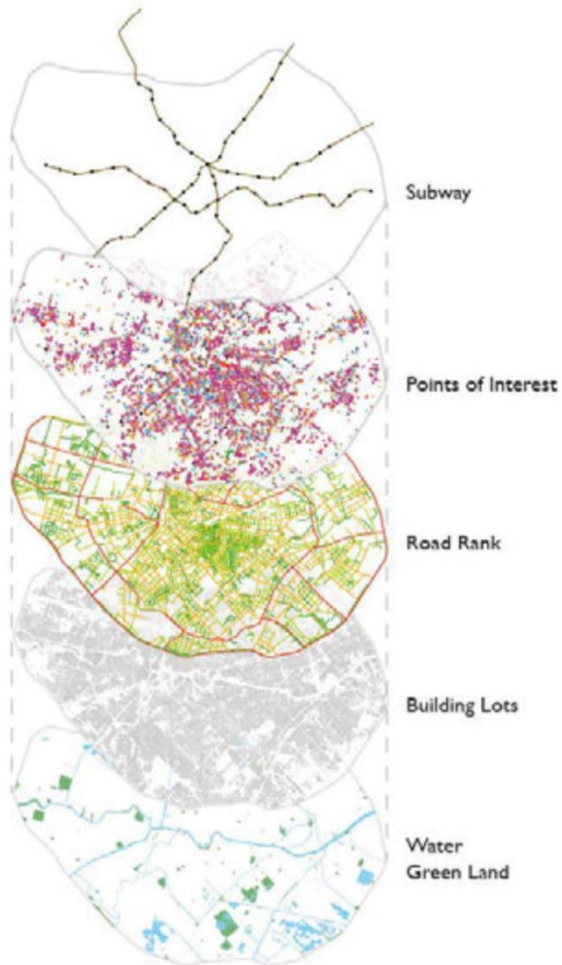


Source: Technical Assistance under Project, Jiang Yang and al.

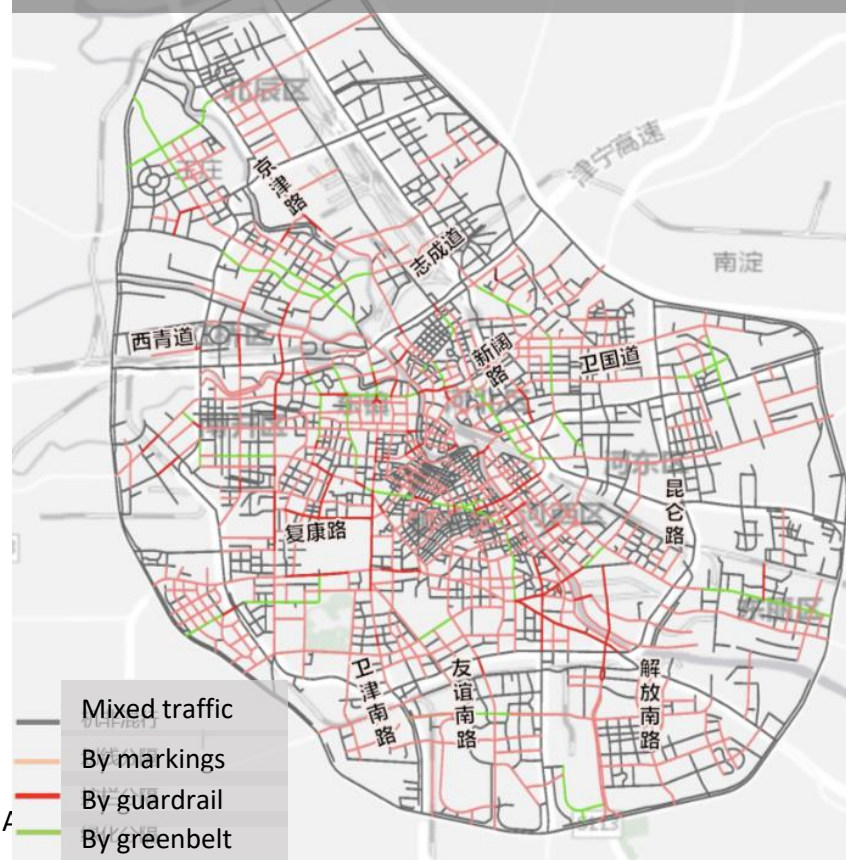
Understanding Walking and Cycling

V

Diagnosing NMT Environment at a Network Level



Apply computer vision and AI to identify bike lane separation facilities



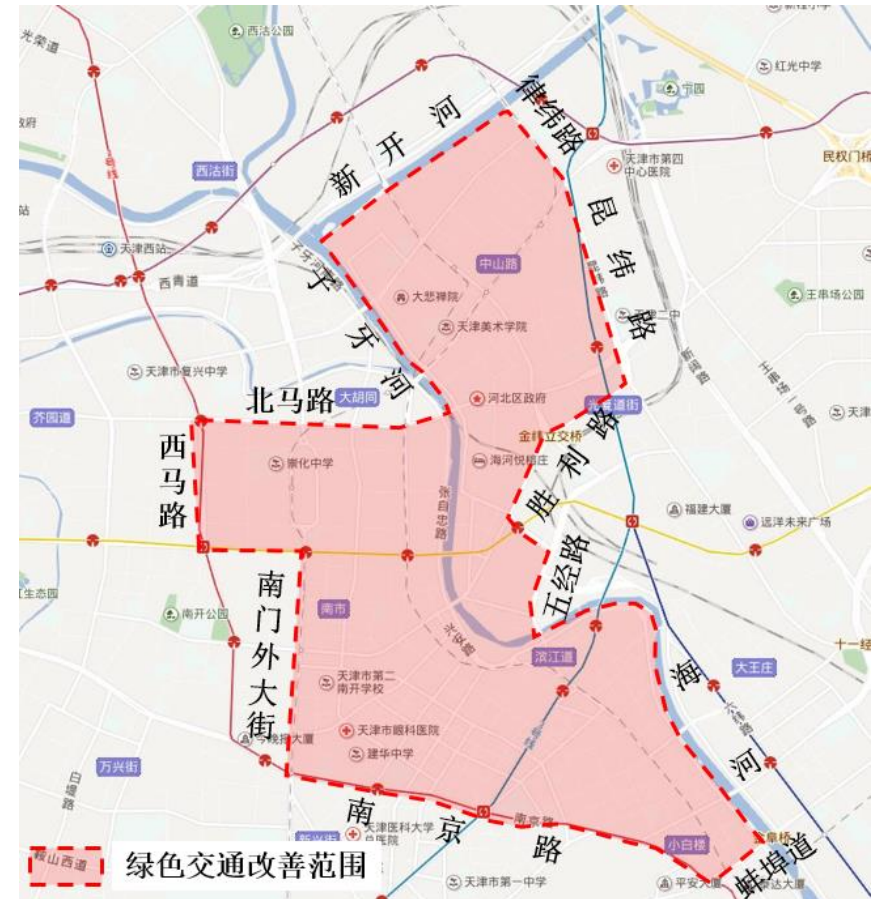
Spatiotemporal Distribution of PBS Traffic Volume

Rethinking Street Organization for TOD



Mass Transit offers an opportunity for a rethink

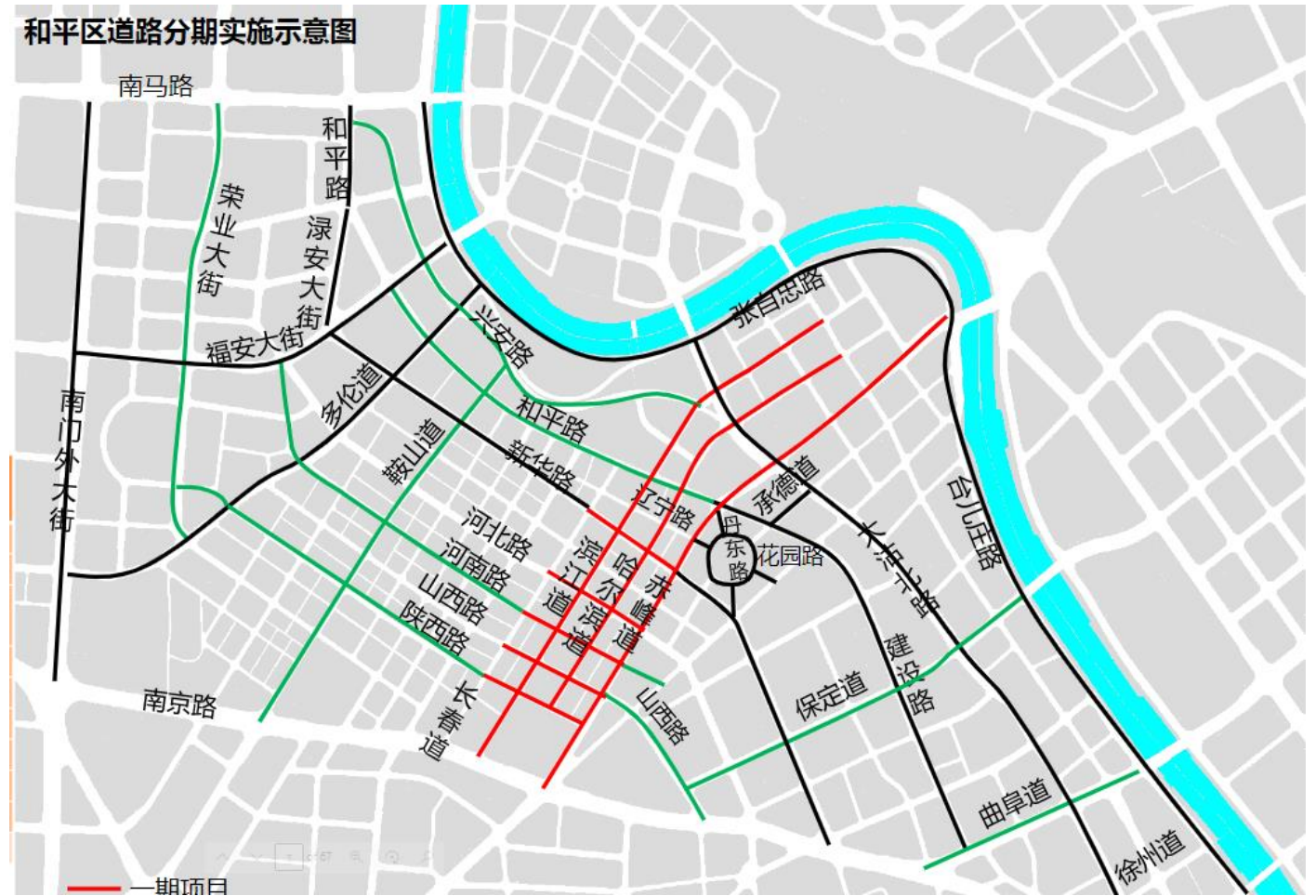
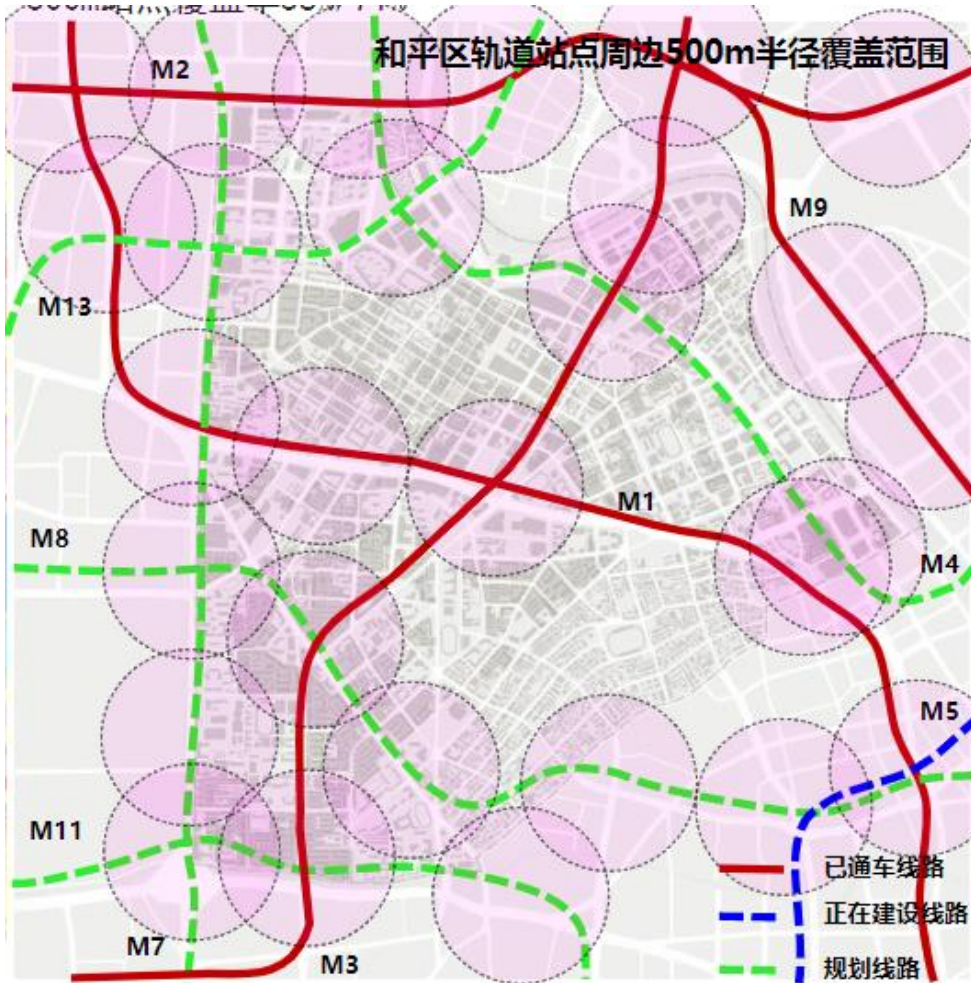
- ◆ The total area is 11.7 square kilometers
- ◆ 3 districts with high density in city center
- ◆ The total area of the reconstructed road is 813,400 square meters
- ◆ Hyper connected to metro lines in future
 - ◆ Heping: 4 lines today- 10 lines in plans with 2km/km² and 71% of coverage at 500m
 - ◆ Nankai 100%



Rethinking Street Organization for TOD

V

Mass Transit offers an opportunity for a rethink: Heping District



Rethinking Street Organization for TOD

V

Example in Heping

Before



After



Rethinking Street Organization for TOD

V

Example in Heping

Before



After



After

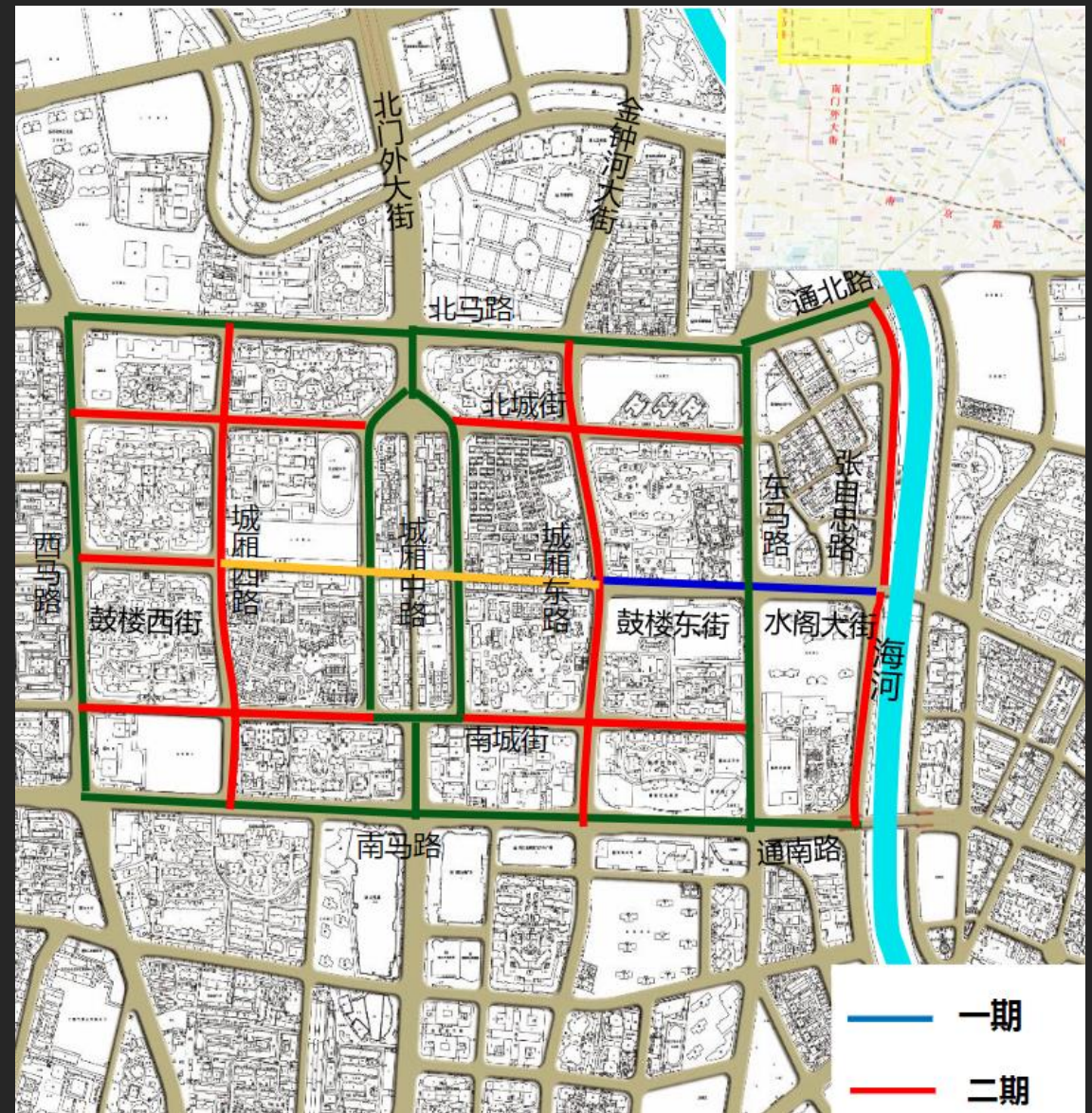
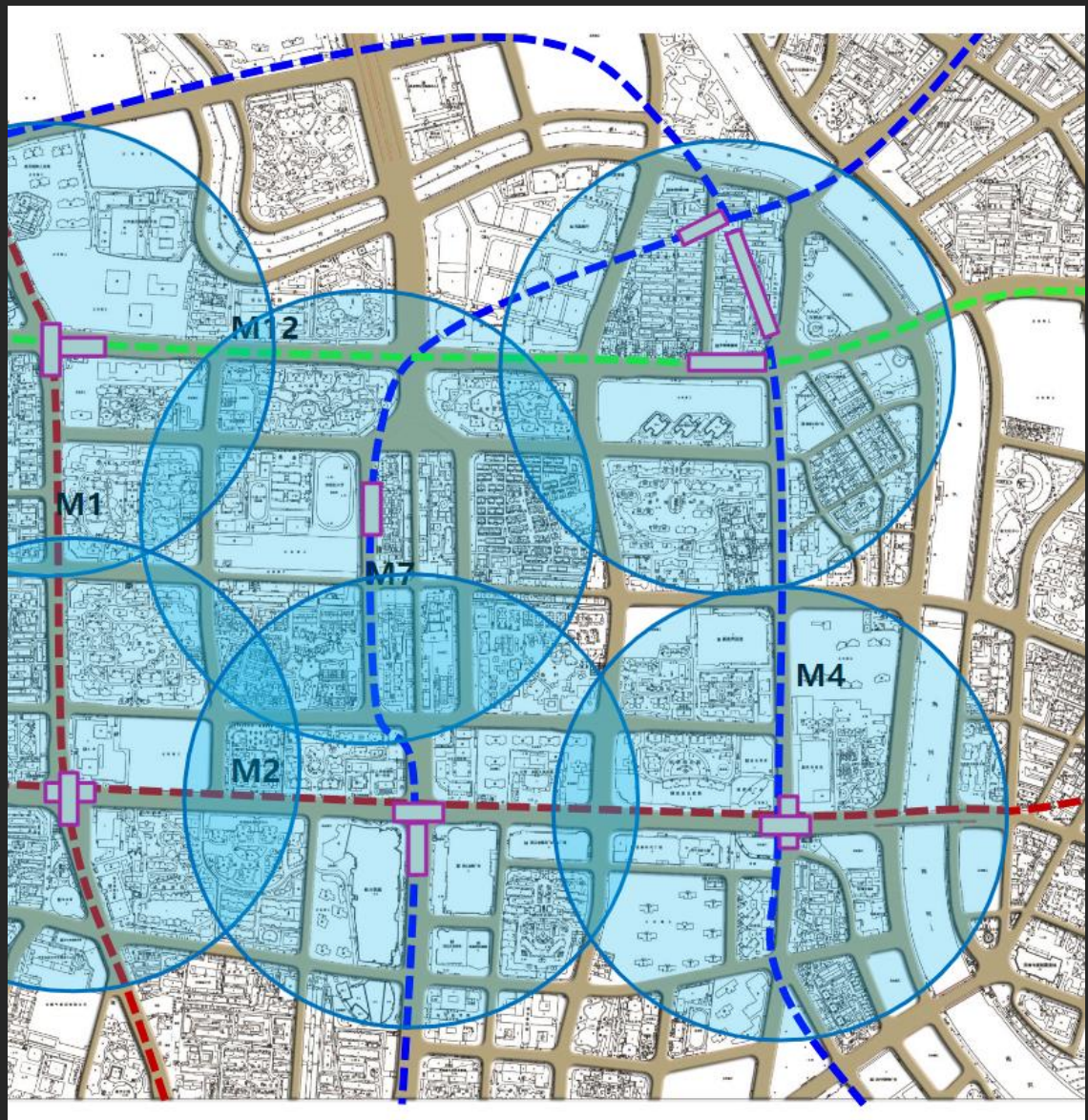


After

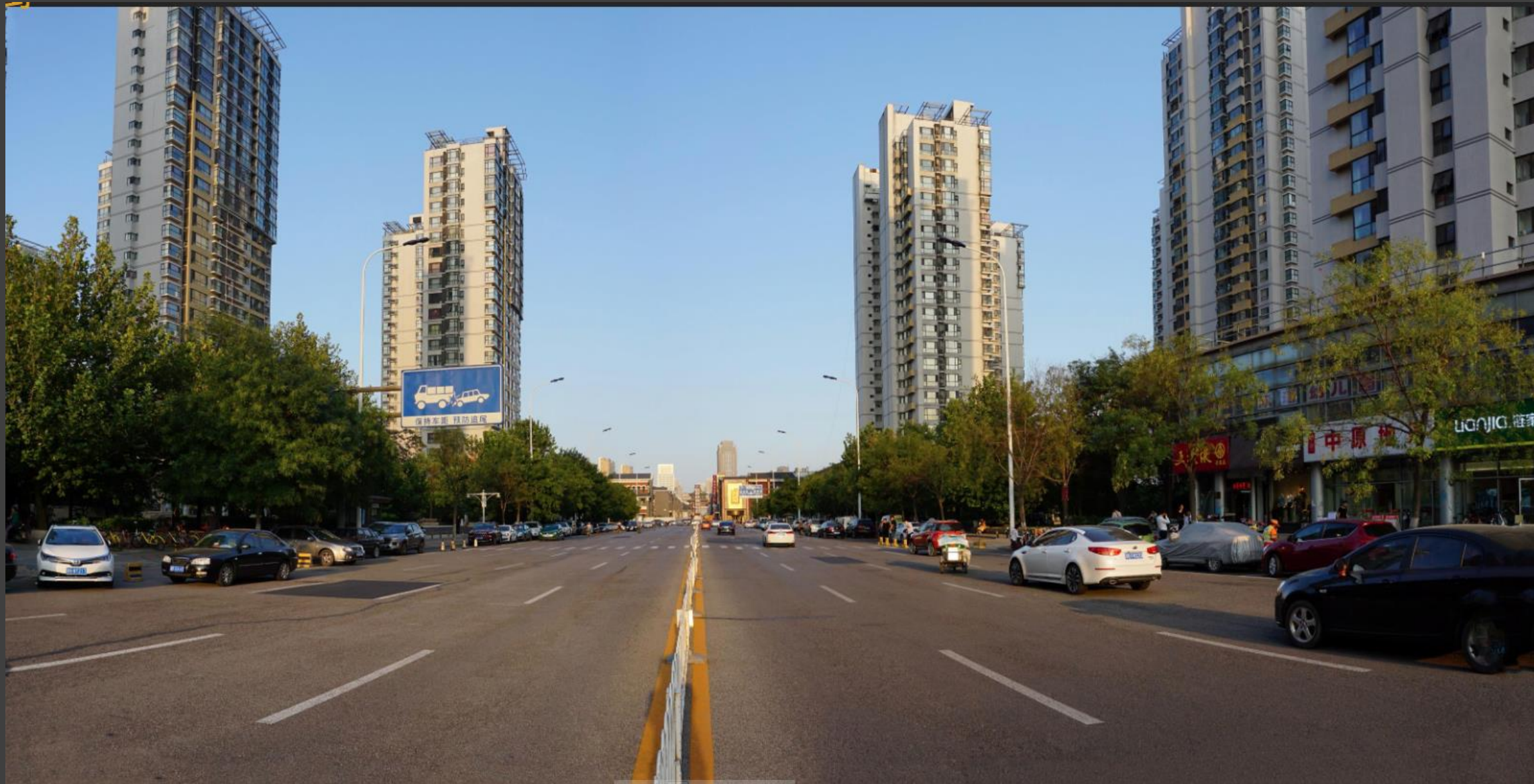


After





Before



After



After



After



Before



After



After



Before



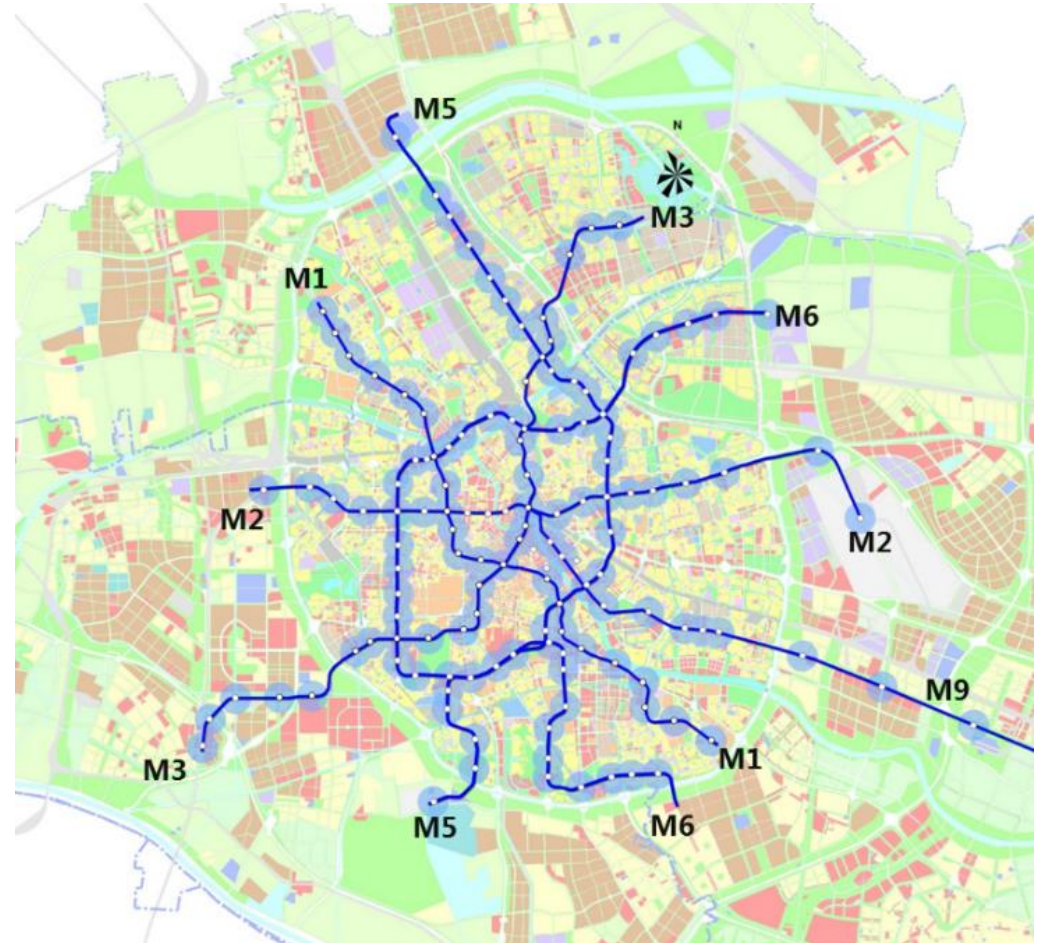


Adjusting Mass Transit Station Environment



Integrated Transport and Urban Space Design at Metro Station

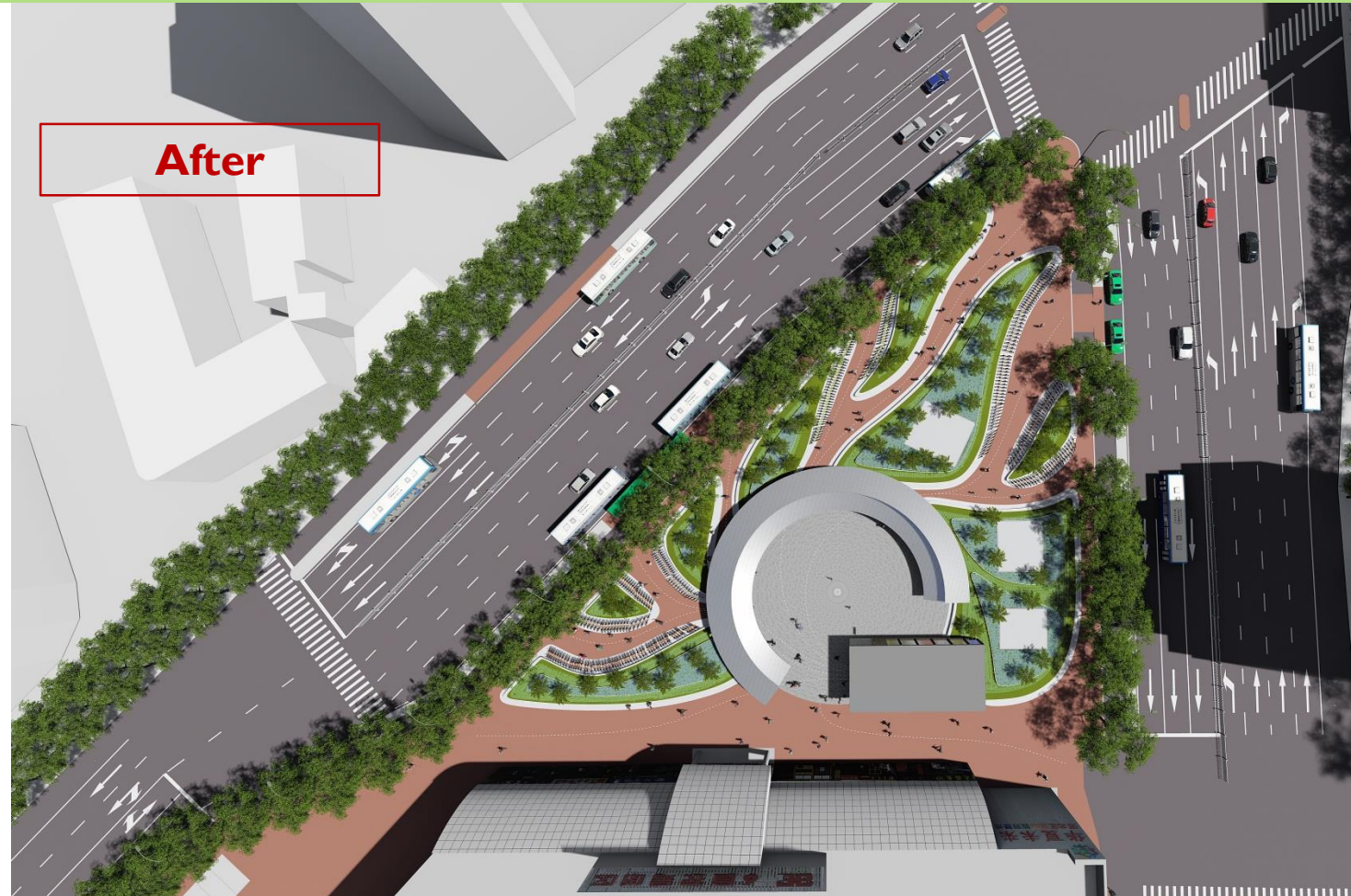
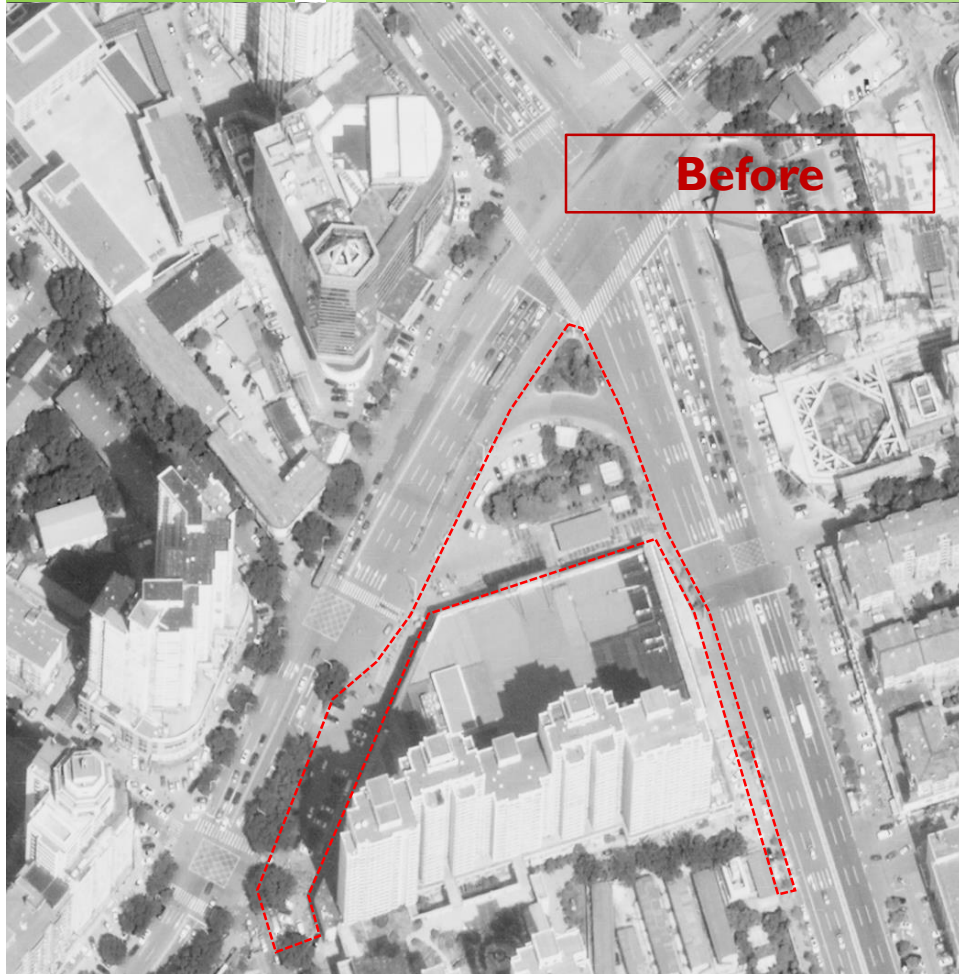
- ◆ Improvement at 111 stations
- ◆ stations which are close to the urban area on the metro lines 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 9
- ◆ Connecting facilities



Adjusting Mass Transit Station Environment

V

Integrated Transport and Urban Space Design at Metro Station



Source: Technical Assistance under Project

Adjusting Mass Transit Station Environment

V

Green, Safe, and Open Space under Flyovers allowing for connectivity

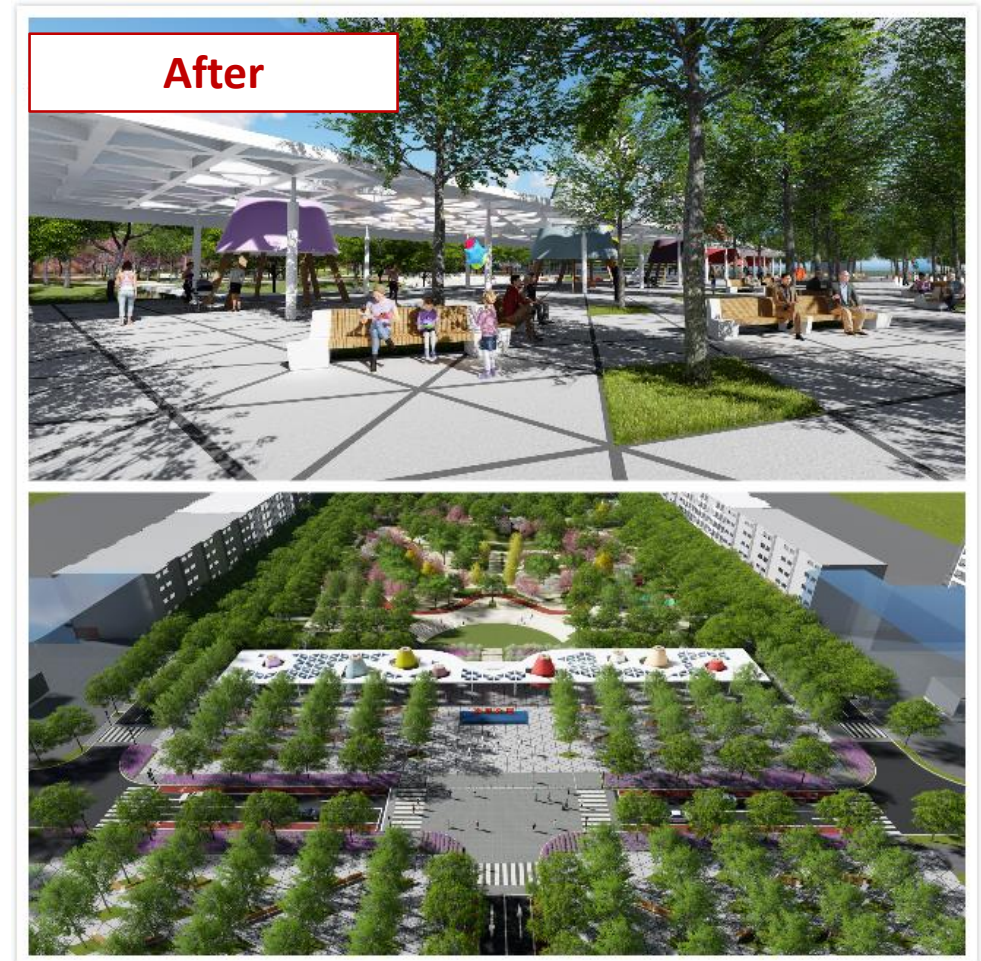


Source: World Bank Technical Assistance Project

Adjusting Mass Transit Station Environment

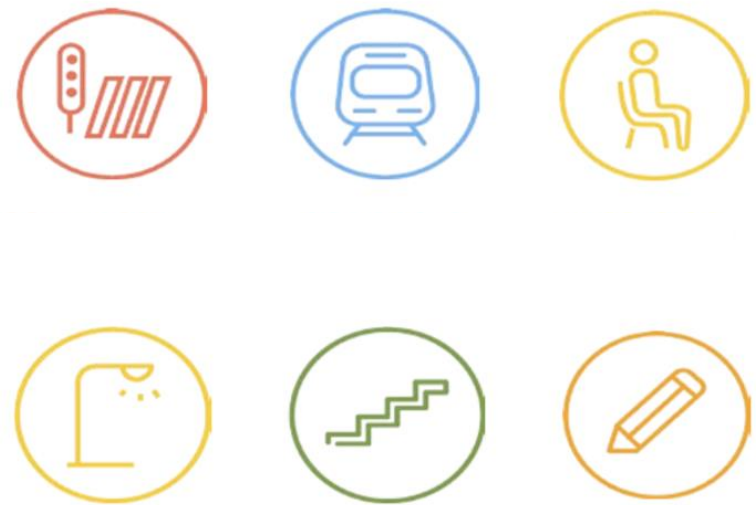
V

Park + Metro Neighborhood



CSTC PinStreet: Voice of every urban transport participant matters

Public engagement - Pin any street problem on the map



For this to work:

Road safety had to be a core consideration (2000 crashes per annum)

The project partnered with ChinaRAP to assess the existing conditions and proposed design

Tianjin Green Transport Development Strategy

KPI

Key Performance Indicators for Green Transport Development in Tianjin

Mode share of green transportation – **more than 80%**

Per capita travel distance – **less than 6 km**

Average travel time during peak hours – **less than 30 min**

Proportion of cross-district travel – **less than 50%**

Mode share of bicycles – **more than 20%**

Proportion of physically separated bike lanes in arterial roads - **100%**

Length of bicycle corridors – **500 km**

500-meter coverage rate of rail transit and medium-capacity transit stations - **60% population and 65% jobs**

Agglomeration degree of new construction land within 800m radius of rail stations – **above 60%**

Proportion of bus lanes in arterial roads – **above 50%**

Road network density – **8 km/sq km**

400-meter accessibility of park greenbelts and squares with an area of over 0.5 hectare – **above 90%**

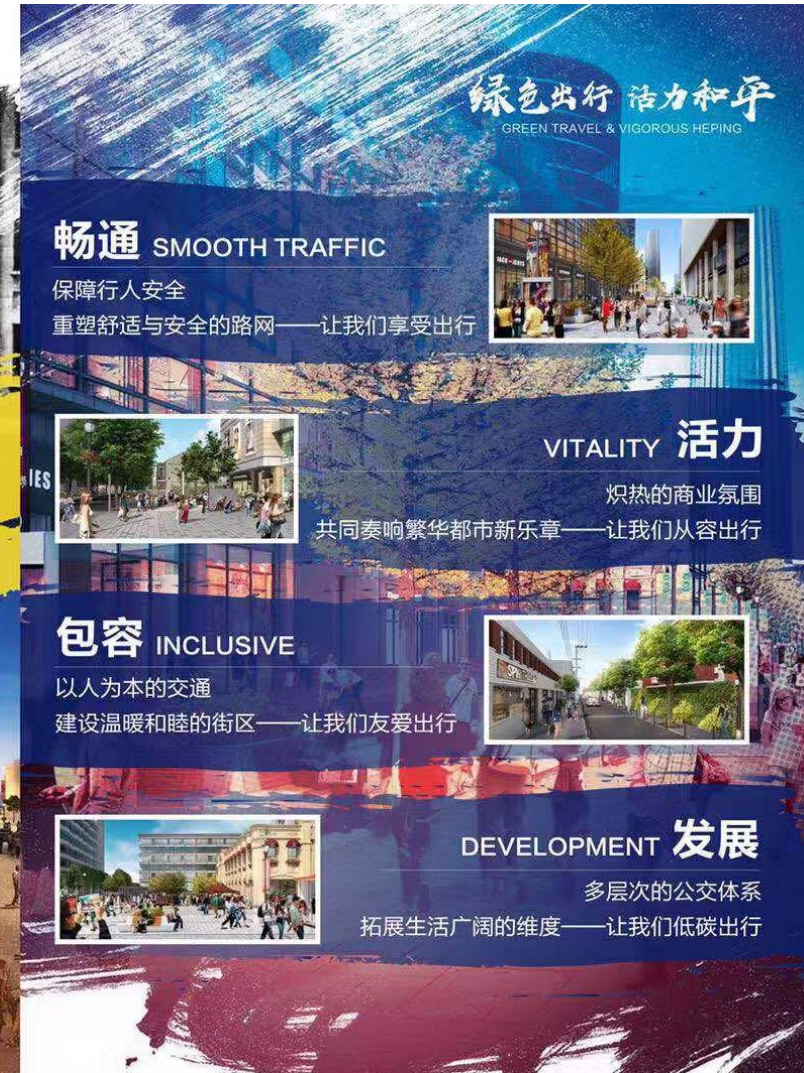
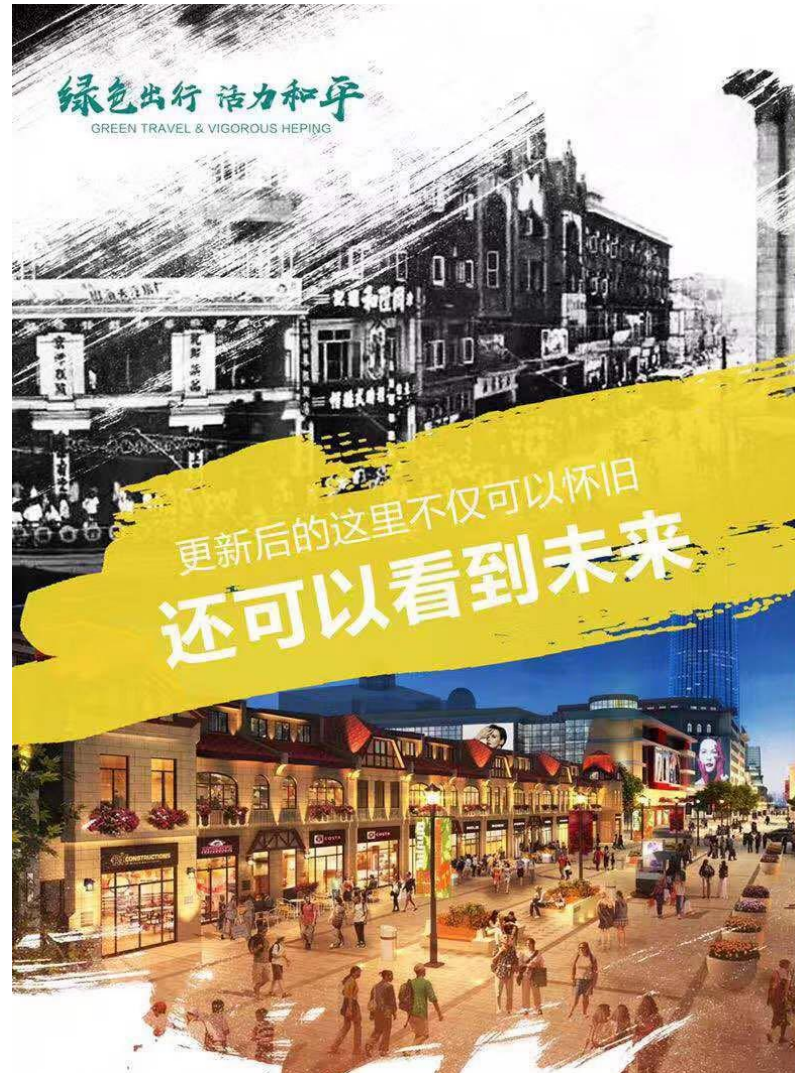
Proportion of eco-friendly vehicles – **above 20%**

Progress in Implementing the Green Transport Strategy

IV. Progress

Implementation of the Green Transport Strategy

- 1 Promoted greener urban development
- 2 Improved urban transport safety level
- 3 Increased mode share of public transit
- 4 Promoted TOD
- 5 Built capacity for urban transport operation and maintenance



Progress in Implementing the Green Transport Strategy

Publication - Urban Transport of China
(special edition for Tianjin Green Transport)

- ❖ “Urban Transport of China” (a core journal for professionals in China) would publish a special issue on the Tianjin green transport strategy supported by TA-1 in November 2018, and comprise six thematic articles from the TA-1



CASE STUDIES: PLANNING AND DESIGNING ROAD SAFETY FOR TOD

Webinar Series. Session 3

Integration of Road Safety Considerations in Transit-Oriented Development Projects: Tianjin, China Case Study

15 October 2020

Greg Smith (iRAP)



Supported by:



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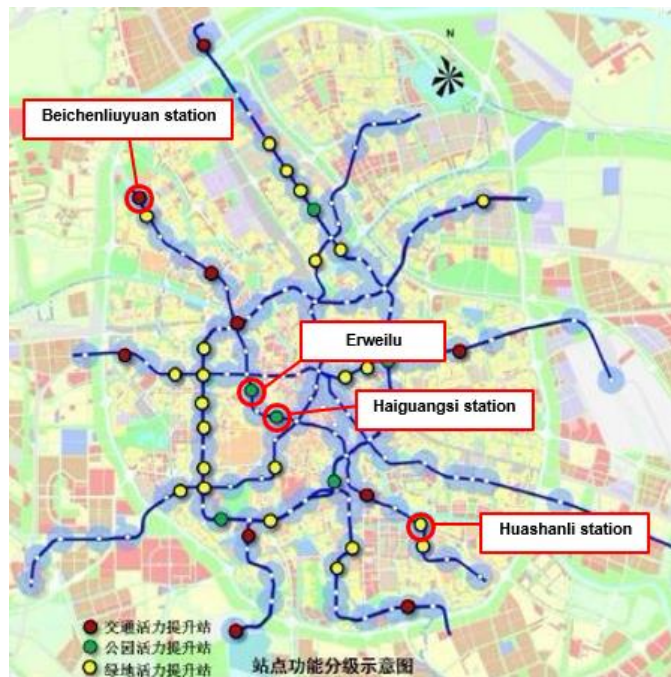


ABOUT US

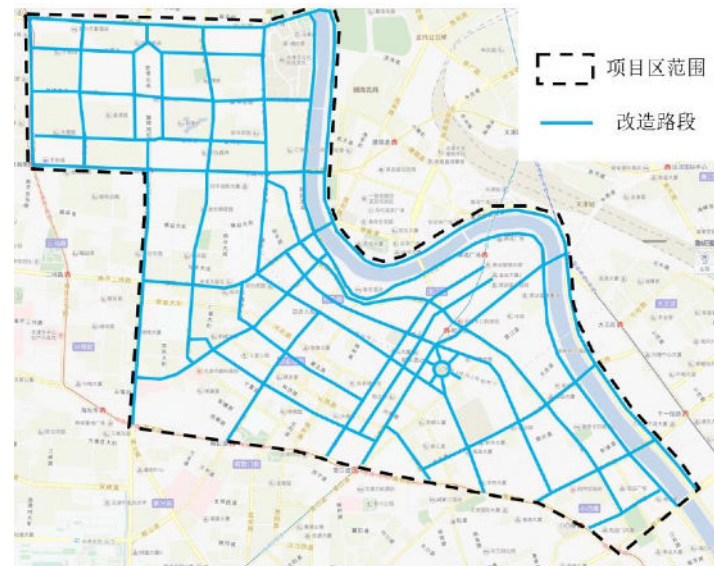
- ChinaRAP is part of the Research Institute of Highway (RIOH), Ministry of Transport
- Tianjin Urban Construction Design Institute was established in 2003, as state-owned holding company of Tianjin Urban Construction Group
- iRAP is an international charity dedicated to safer roads
www.irap.org



ASSESSMENT PROCESS

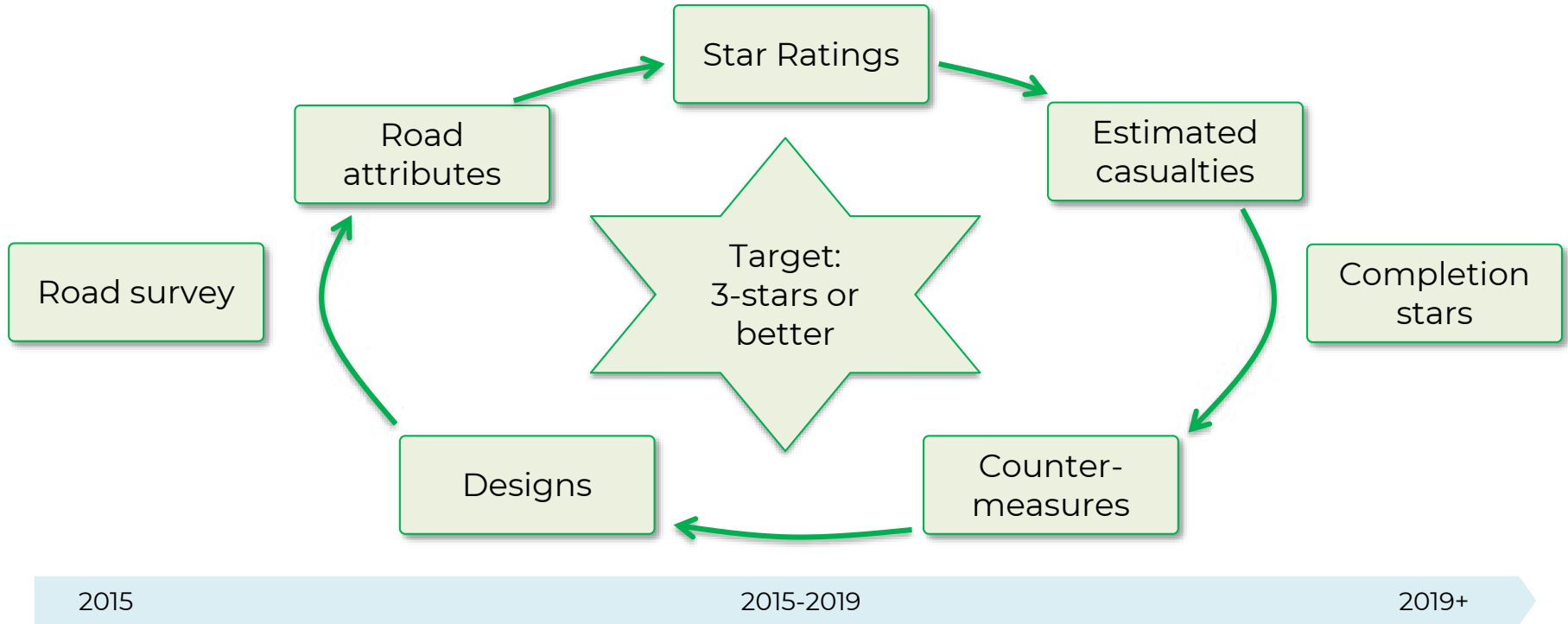


Target:
3-stars or
better

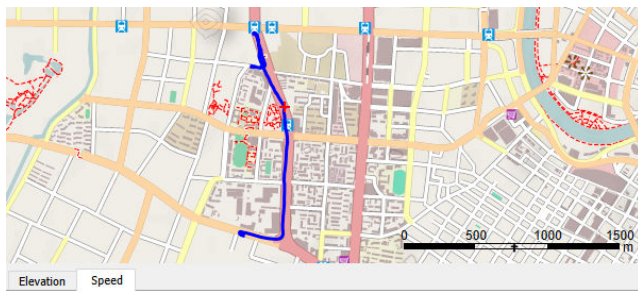


<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/465901467991052298/pdf/PAD1145-PAD-P148129-R2015-0237-1-Box393264B-OUO-9.pdf>

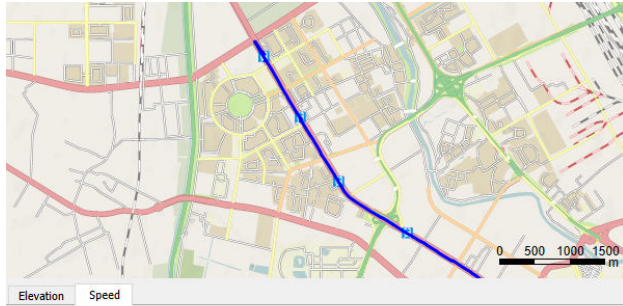
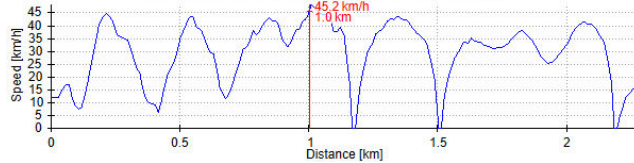
ASSESSMENT PROCESS



TRAFFIC SPEEDS



Average: 15.5 km/h | Maximum: 47.8 km/h | Pace: 03:52 min/km

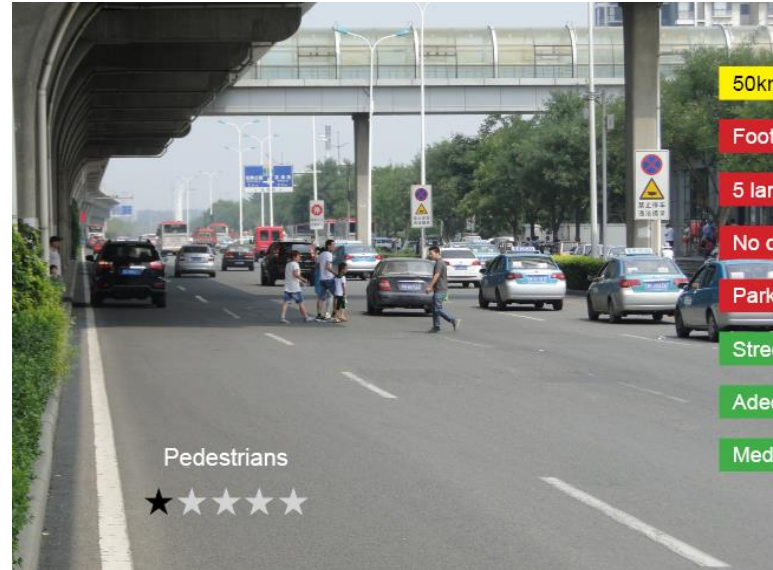


Average: 22.9 km/h | Maximum: 61.8 km/h | Pace: 02:37 min/km

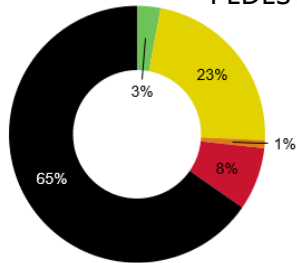




PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

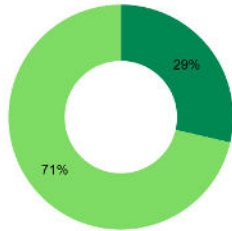


PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS



- Grade separated facility
- Signalised with refuge
- Signalised without refuge
- Unsignalised marked crossing with refuge
- Unsignalised marked crossing without a refuge
- No facility

SIDEWALKS



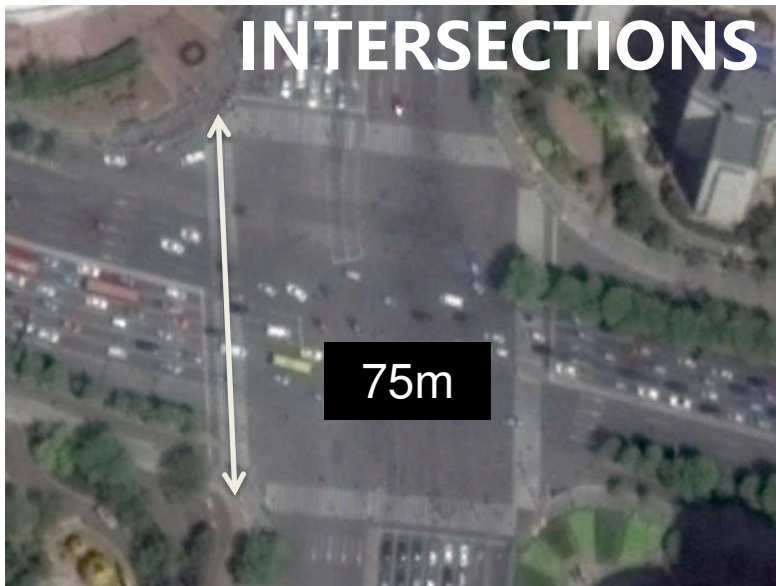
SIDEWALKS

■ None ■ Path subject to obstructions

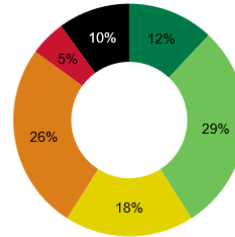
- 50km/h
- Footpath obstructed
- 5 lanes in each direction
- Signalised crossing
- Parked vehicles
- Street lighting
- Adequate sight distance
- Median island

Pedestrians



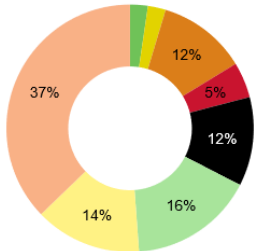


LANES IN EACH DIRECTION



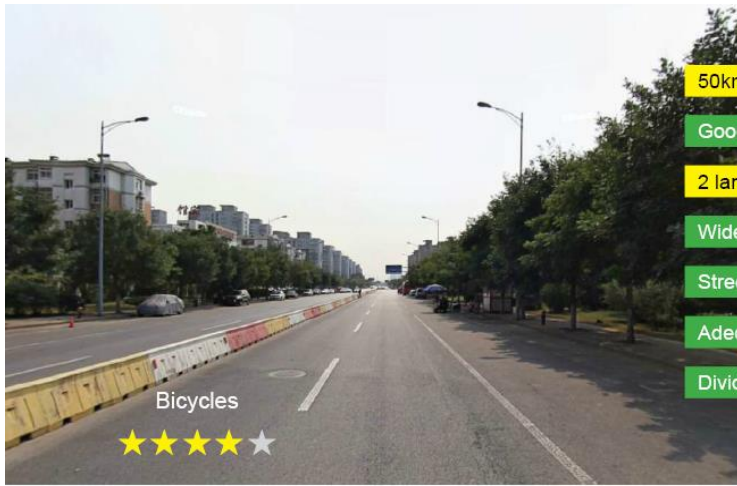
- One
- Two
- Three
- Four or more
- Two and one
- Three and two

INTERSECTIONS



- Merge lane
- Roundabout
- 3-leg (unsignalised) with protected turn lane
- 3-leg (unsignalised) with no protected turn lane
- 3-leg (signalised) with protected turn lane
- 3-leg (signalised) with no protected turn lane
- 4-leg (unsignalised) with protected turn lane
- 4-leg (unsignalised) with no protected turn lane
- 4-leg (signalised) with protected turn lane
- 4-leg (signalised) with no protected turn lane





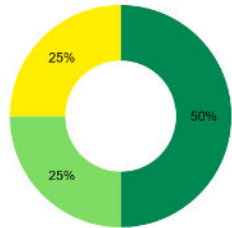
- 50km/h
- Good pavement
- 2 lanes in each direction
- Wide paved shoulder
- Street lighting
- Adequate sight distance
- Divided



- 50km/h
- Bicycle lane



BICYCLE FACILITIES



■ Bicycle lane ■ Wide paved shoulder ■ None

星

5 星

4 星

3 星

2 星

1 星

Pedestrian Stars

天津案例 行人星级



STARS FOR
EACH 100M

星

5 星

4 星

3 星

2 星

1 星

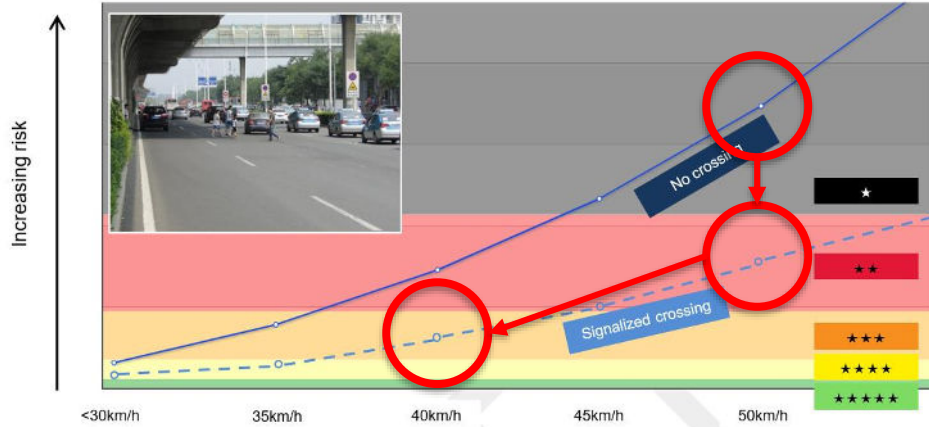
Pedestrian Stars 天津案例 行人星级



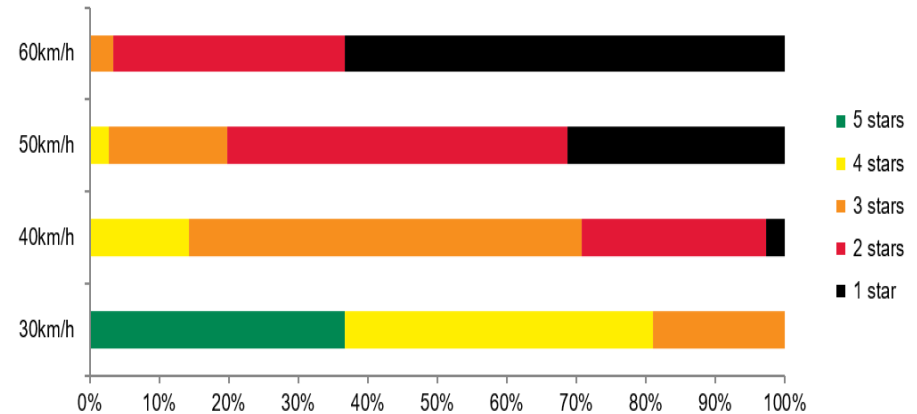
STARS FOR EACH 100M

SPEED AND INFRASTRUCTURE

PEDESTRIAN STARS VS SPEED AT ONE LOCATION

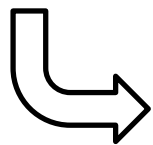


PEDESTRIAN STARS FOR SPEED SCENARIOS FOR MULTIPLE ROADS

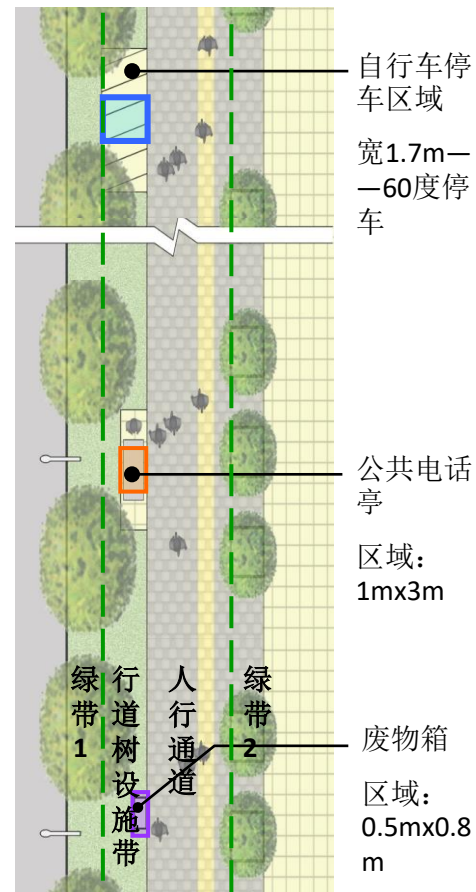
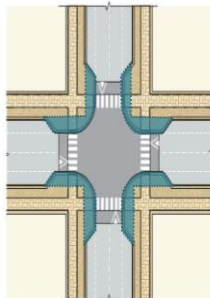


DESIGN STRATEGY

SAFE + GREEN + HEALTHY + SMART



Separating vehicles from active transport modes and slowing traffic

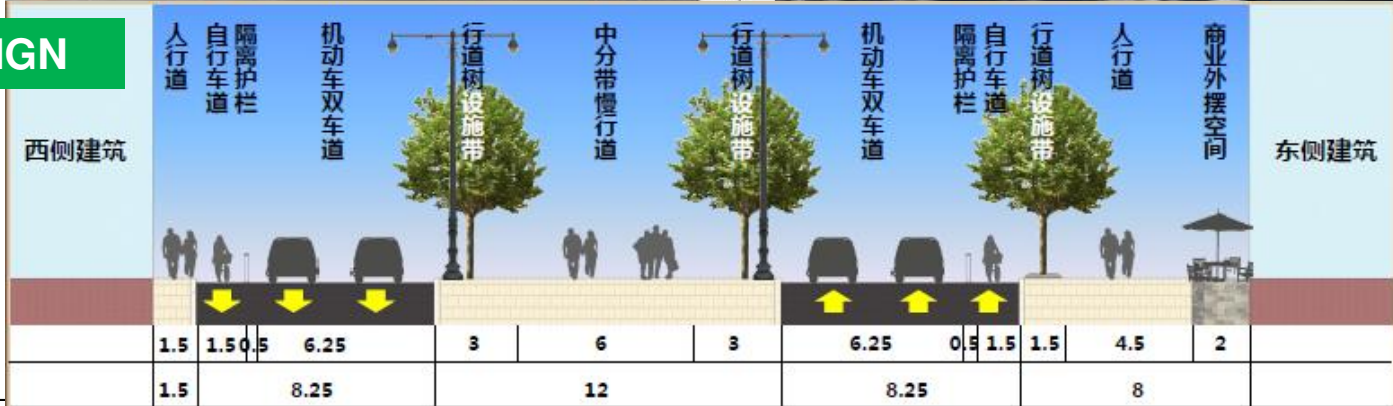


DESIGN STAR RATINGS

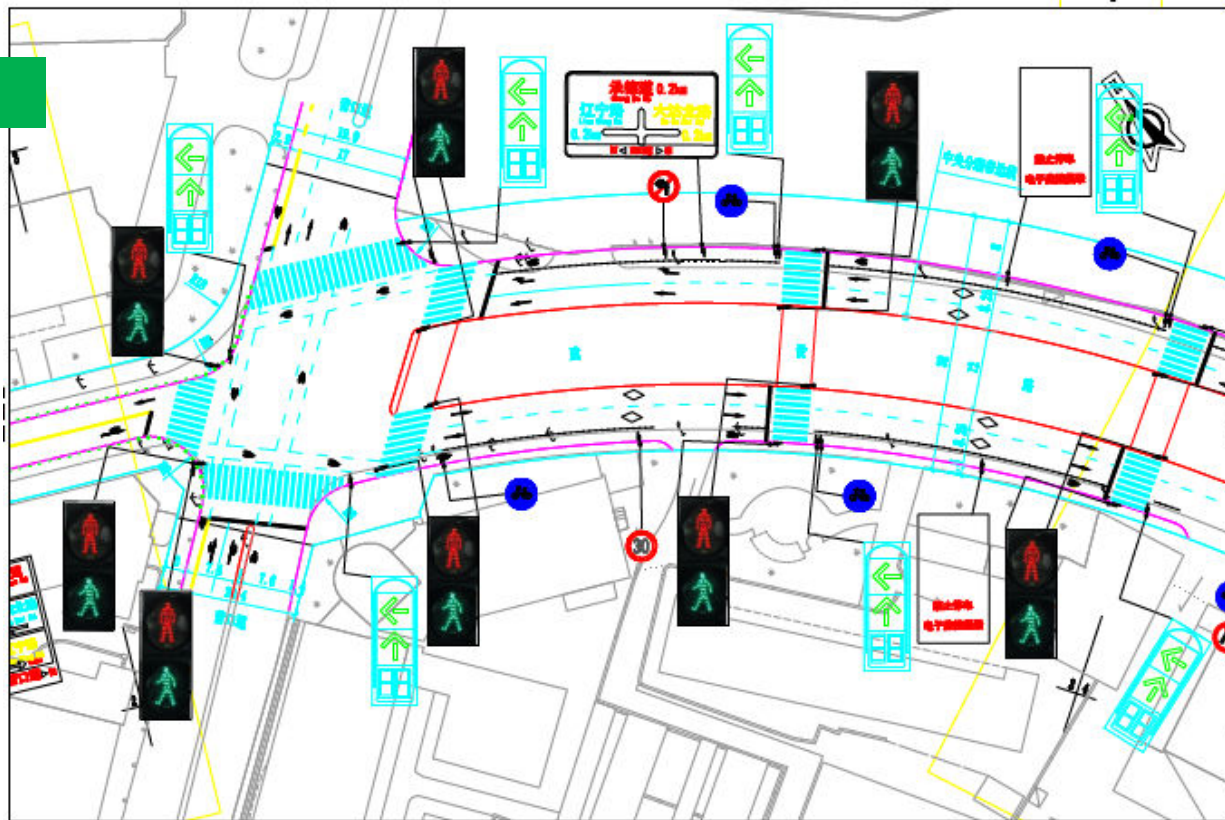
BEFORE



DESIGN



DESIGN



和平路、建设路交通工程平面图

DESIGN STAR RATINGS

Figure 4: Little detail is provided on the design of vehicle crossing points on sidewalks. Designs should ensure that pedestrians have priority. Suggest extending use of bollards on either side of crossovers (Binjiang Road shown)

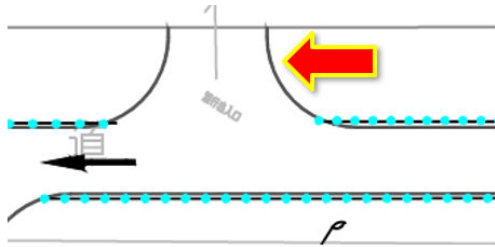


Figure 9: It is suggested that kerb radii be minimised at intersections to help reduce speeds (Binjiang Road shown)

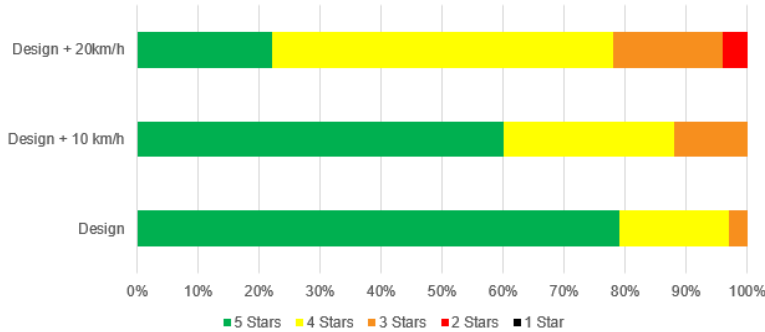
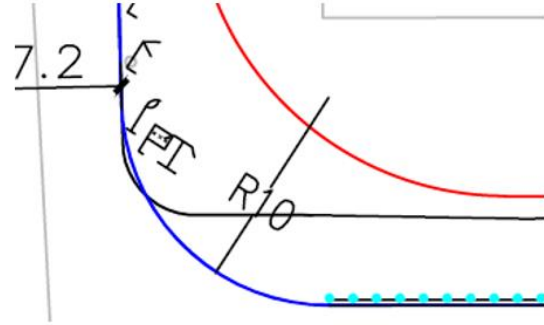
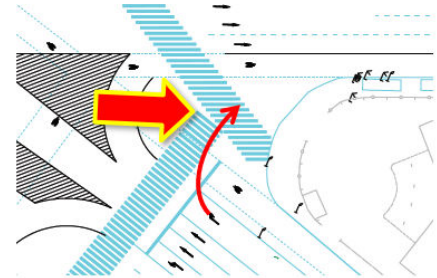
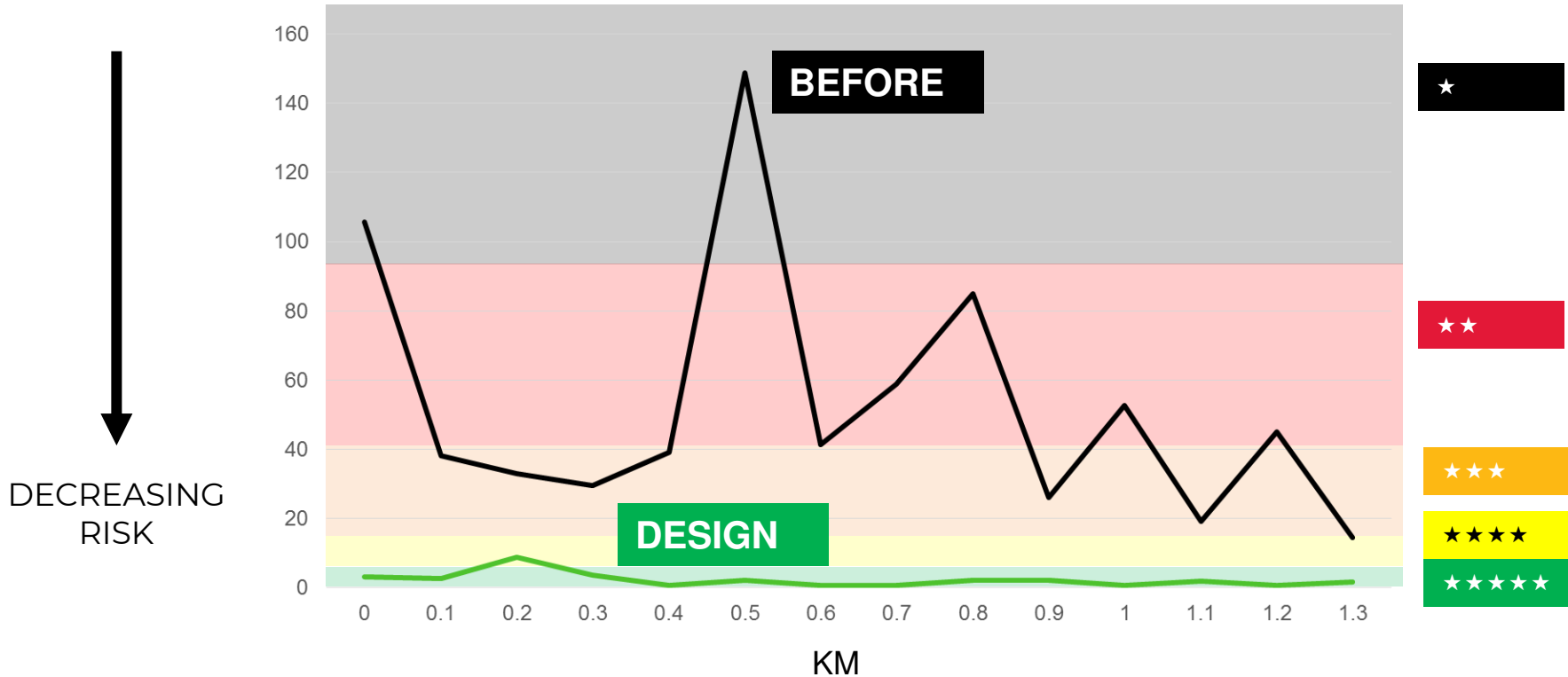


Figure 22: Misalignment of pedestrian crossings. A very large kerb radius also risks conflicts between turning vehicles and pedestrians and bicyclists (Qufu Road and Tianjin Road)

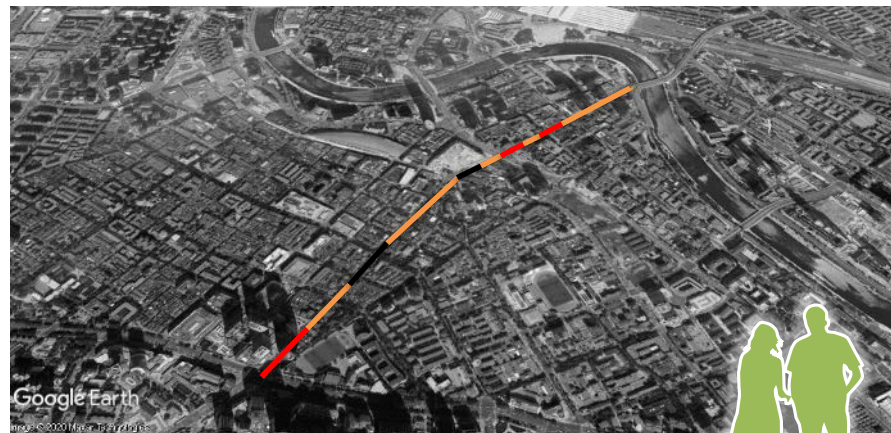


DESIGN STAR RATINGS



IMPLEMENTATION

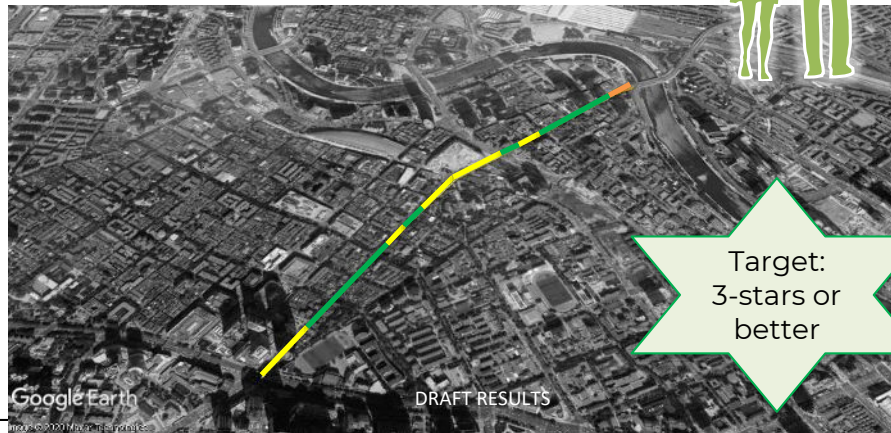
2015



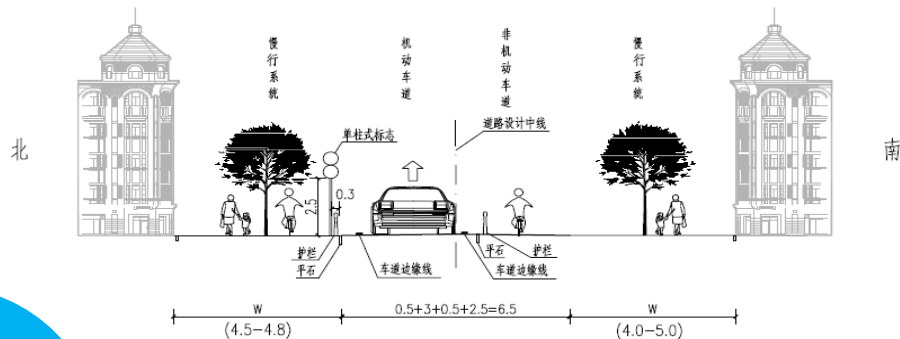
2020



Tianjin Urban Construction Design Institute, 2020



IMPLEMENTATION



交通横断面设计图
(兴安支路~兴安路)

Tianjin Urban Construction
Design Institute, 2020



DRAFT RESULTS



IMPLEMENTATION



2015



2020



Tianjin Urban Construction Design Institute, 2020



STARS FOR STREET DESIGN GUIDE

Street design that prioritizes pedestrians, cyclists, and transit riders

The Global Street Design Guide invites cities to ask what's possible of their streets, encouraging them to rethink, reimagine, and redesign how this finite space in cities can serve more people and more functions.



- Invite Street Activity
- Change Street Geometry
- Create Cycle Facilities
- Add Seating
- Add or Improve Pedestrian Crossings
- Add Energy-Efficient Lighting
- Improve Signals
- Enhance Enforcement
- Organize Transit
- Integrate Public Artwork
- Connect Walking Networks
- Upgrade Materials
- Reduce Speed Limits
- Add Green Infrastructure
- Provide Street Furniture
- Include Wayfinding
- Activate Floors
- Provide Climate Protection

iRAP Star Ratings of NACTO-GDCI's Global Street Design Guide

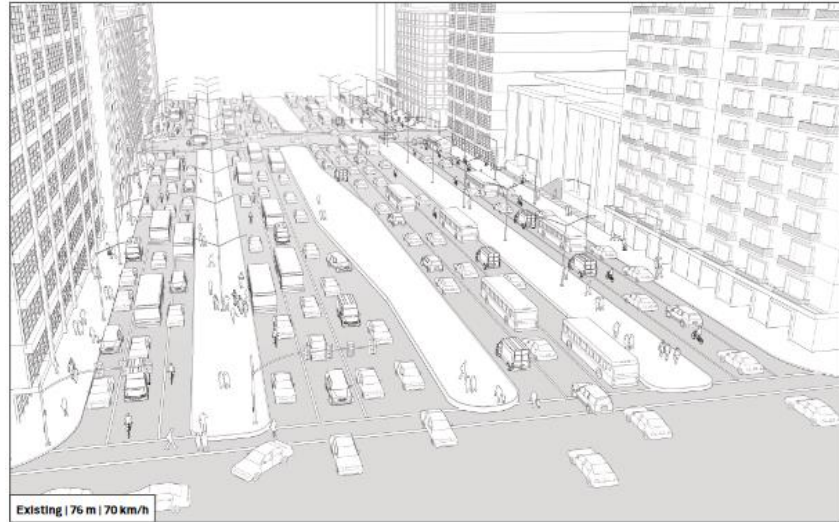


Bloomberg Philanthropies | The World Bank | iRAP | GRSF

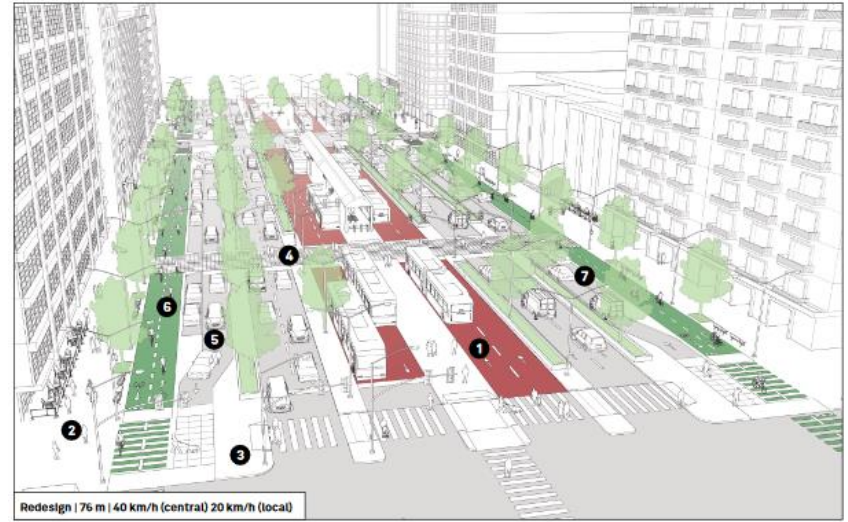
<https://www.irap.org/street-design-guide>

STARS FOR STREET DESIGN GUIDE

Existing Conditions iRAP Star Rating



Redesign iRAP Star Rating



<https://www.irap.org/street-design-guide>

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Research Institute of Highway (RIOH)

www.rioh.cn

Tianjin Urban Construction Design Institute

www.tucdi.net

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QUESTION & ANSWERS

Workshop series on

INTEGRATION OF ROAD SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS IN TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

October, 2020

Session 4: Financing and Implementing of road safety in TOD

22nd October, 2020. 5.00pm IST (7.30am EST)

Session type: Online presentation followed by panel discussion. 90 minutes.

Speakers: Project team, The World Bank & WRI India. Chaired by Felipe Targa (Senior Transport Specialist, The World Bank)

Panelists: Radoslaw Czapski (Senior Transport Specialist, The World Bank), **Mriganka Saxena (Principal, HTAU)**, TBC

The final session will discuss allocation of funds, innovative financing tools and incentives for ensuring road safety within TOD that benefit both the public and private sectors. Actions to be undertaken for implementing a TOD project including project prioritization, capacity building, and monitoring will also be discussed, together with challenges related to the incorporation of roads safety considerations in the five-steps of TOD framework. The panel will explore solutions for these challenges through case examples and project implementation experiences and discuss different short-, mid- and long-term strategies that could be adopted for implementation of road safety in TOD projects.

Photo credit: Nicholas Mirguet/ flickr