

How far did we travel?



26% of journeys were less than 2km



43% of journeys were 8km or more

Where did we go?



29% to work



22% went shopping

Who drives more?



National Travel Survey 2016



Average Journey





-36.7 km/hr (Municipal)

Duration

Speed

How did we travel?





Other Modes

74%

15%

11%

When did we travel?





24% between 4pm & 7pm



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh Central Statistics Office

OBJECTIVE 2:

CREATE ACTIVE ENVIRONMENTS

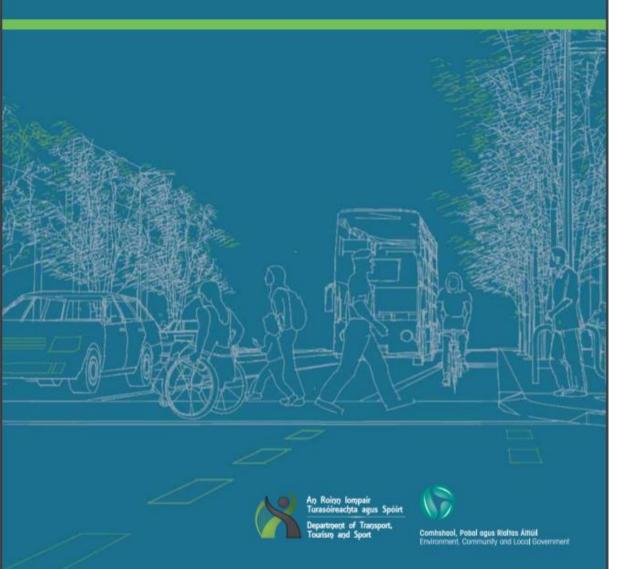
MORE ACTIVE
PEOPLE FOR
A HEALTHIER
WORLD

Launched June 4 2018
Cidade do Futebol
Lisbon, Portugal

Five policy actions address the need to create supportive as and places at promote and safe guard the rights of a people, of all ages and abilities, to have equitable access to safe places and spaces in their cities and communities in which they can engage in regular physical activity.



Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets



"Road/street design in Ireland has not prioritised the needs of cyclists and pedestrians & the needs of vehicles have been overprioritised"

40yrs of 'carchictecture'

Published 2013!!

Why is DMURS Needed?



Conventional approach

- Prioritisation of vehicle movement
- Minimise vehicle delays
- Overly large, complex junctions
- Under provision of pedestrian & cycling facilities





Credit: Jason Taylor, Planning Advisor, DHPLG, May 2019

Why is DMURS Needed?



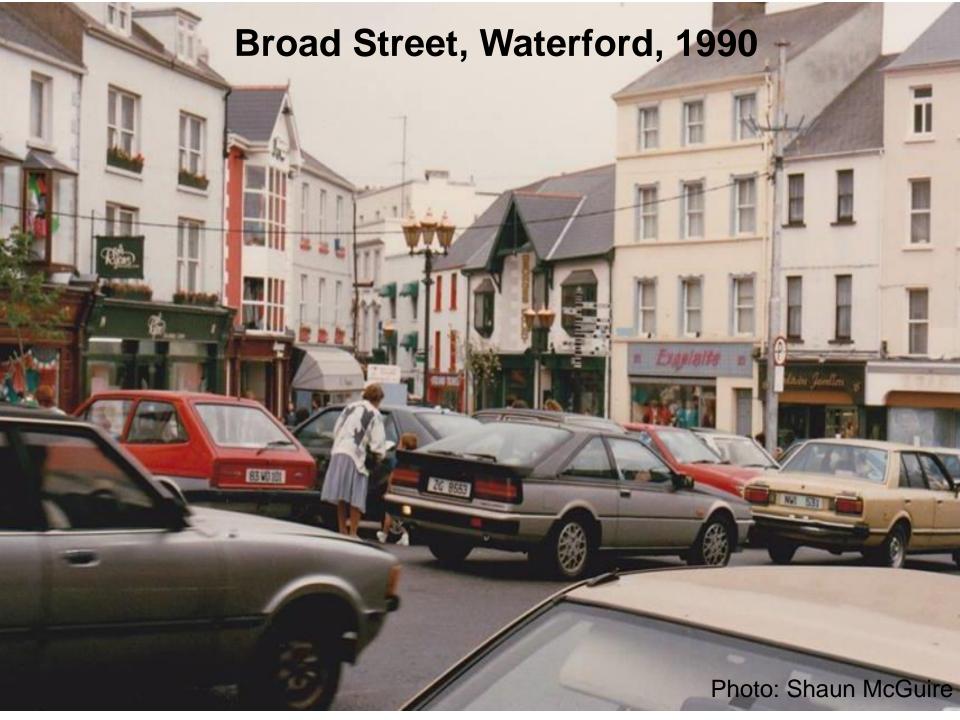
For pedestrians & cyclists =

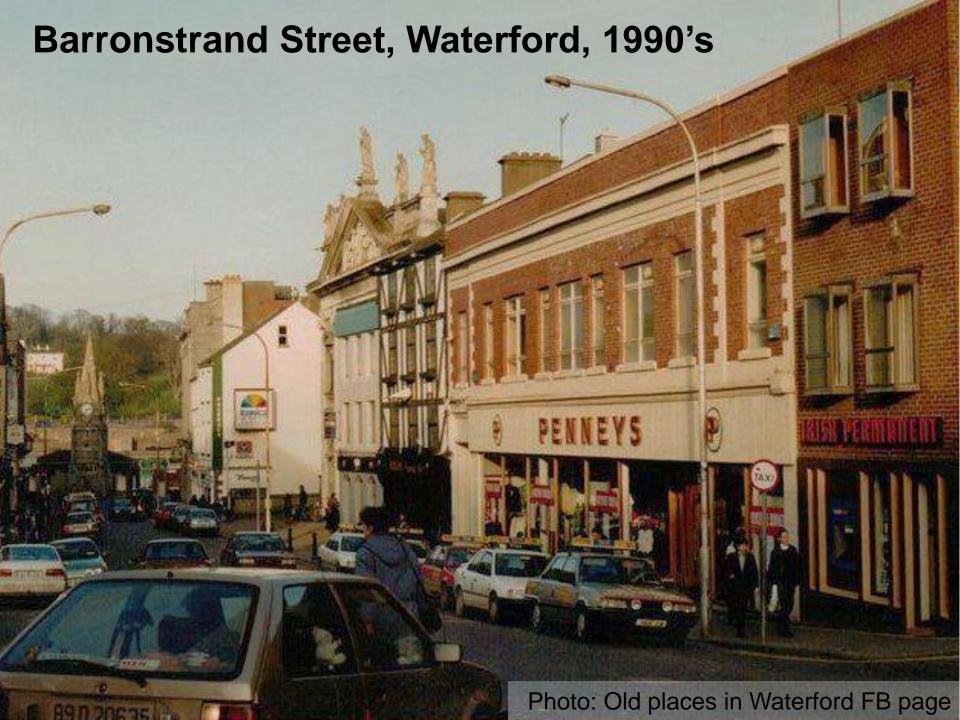
- Visual clutter
- Traffic dominance
- Unwelcoming environment
- Excessive barriers

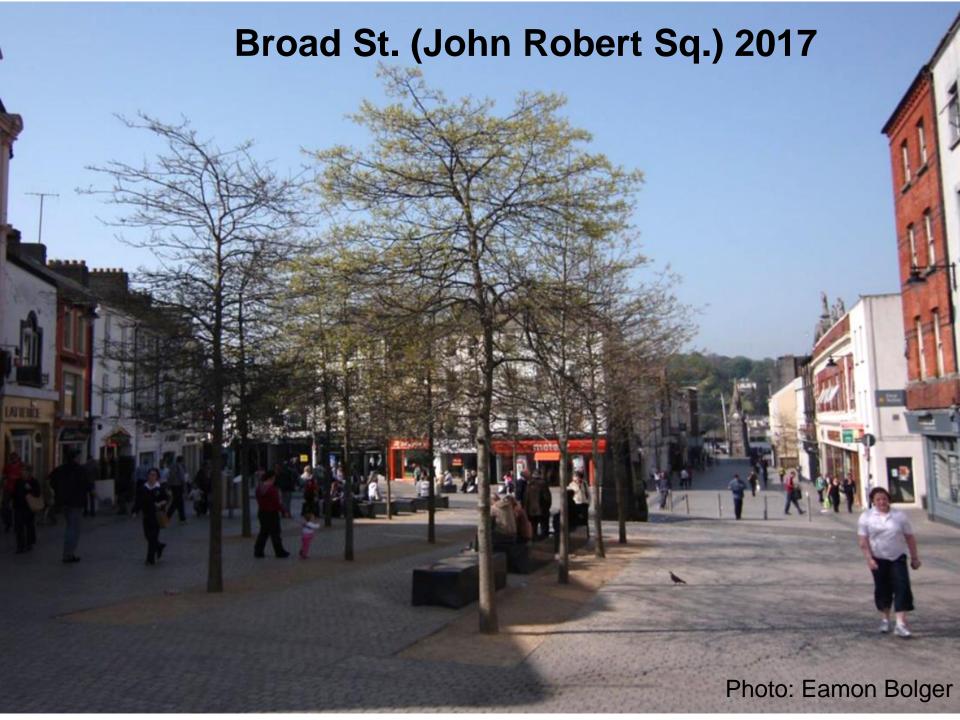
People's needs are secondary



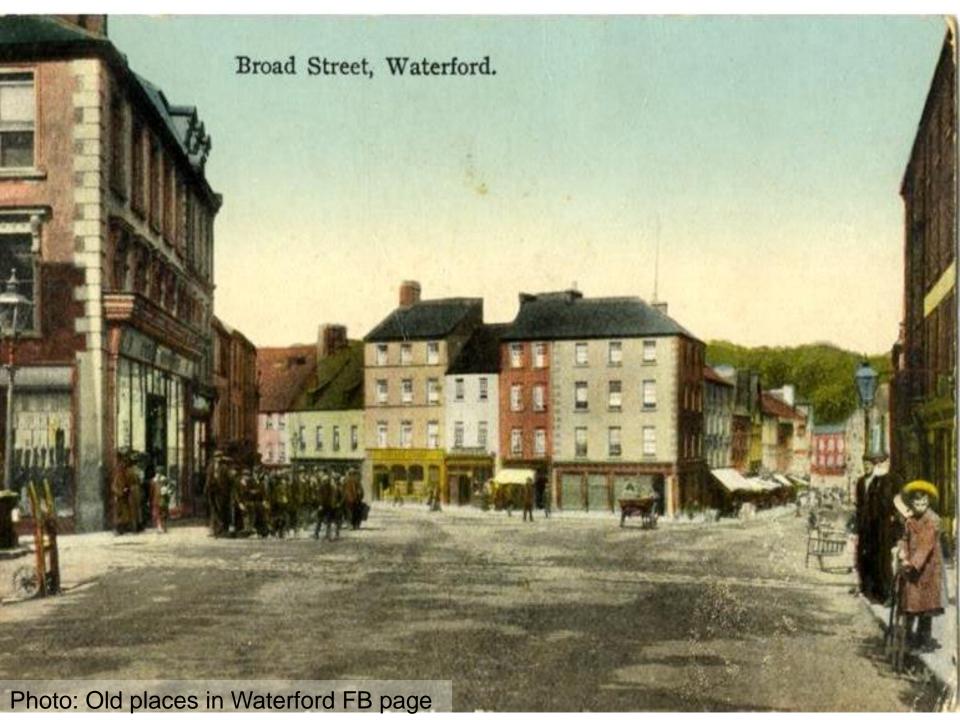


























Why is DMURS Needed?

Car dependence is now built-in to SUB urban areas as the norm

- Children being driven short distances
- Elderly people losing travel independence
- People driving unnecessarily
- People driving to walk/run/cycle
- Lack of street play



Cellbridge: 1.8 km Vs 0.16km

Picture credit: Jason Taylor



We have systematically designed physical activity out of our suburban areas....

....because mobility, social connectivity and housing have not been planned together.















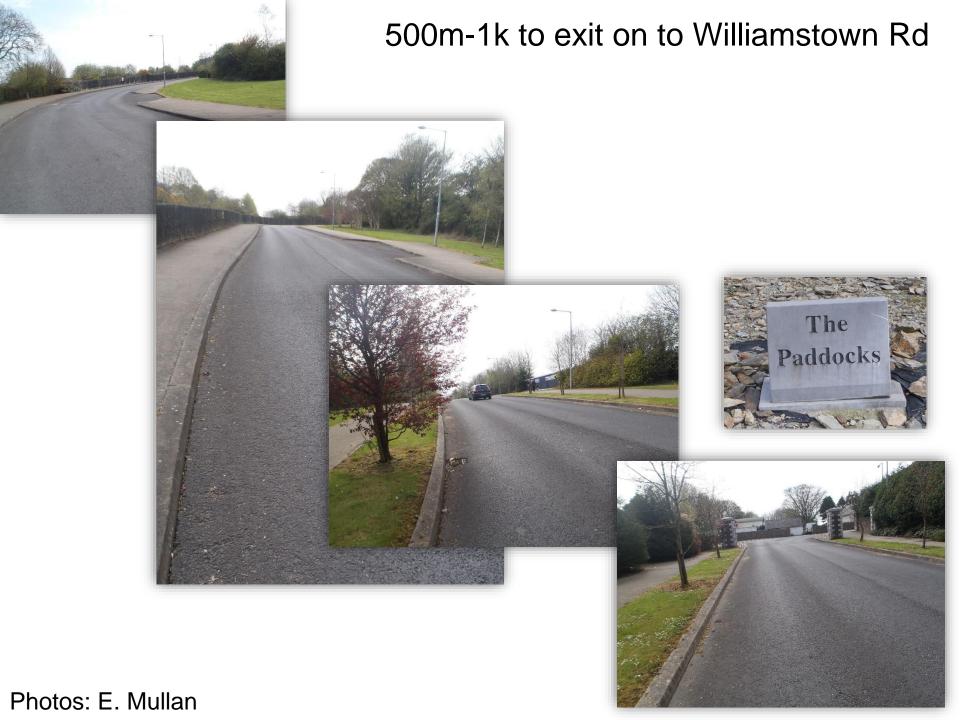


Figure 2.4: Example of a residential community designed according to the keynote principles of segregated street networks. 1) Distributor roads are designed to facilitate free flowing traffic and provide access to 2) neighbourhood cells. Movement through the cell enforced via a dendritic street layout of 3) cul-de-sacs that spread out like the branches of a tree (base image source: Google Maps).







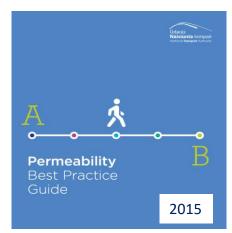




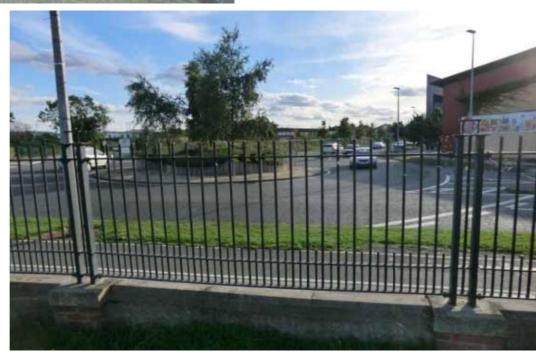




Barriers to permeability



- Boundary walls
- Cul-de-sacs
- Poorly designed connections
- = Much longer travel distances
- = Easier to drive!





Such designs effectively prevent walking and cycling because destinations (friends' houses, schools, shops, workplaces) are too far away, and the surrounding roads are full of traffic







We have prioritised cars over people in Irish suburbs





Can't expect people to be active when inactivity is so strongly reinforced by their environment & thus the prevailing social norms