Making Kathmandu Walk Again

: Planning and Designing for People Friendly Kathmandu

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NEA Talk Program Kathmandu, Nepal August 2018



Toole Design Group



Toole Design Group is the nation's leading planning, engineering, and landscape architecture firm specializing in multimodal transportation.

Work Experience Across North America

Toole Design Group

- WTS Colorado 2017 Employer of the Year
 - Women-owned
 - Of the 10 primary offices, half are led by women

150+ EMPLOYEES 13 OFFICES WOMEN DESIGNERS

Our guidance work





ACHIEVING MULTIMODAL NETWORKS APPLYING DESIGN FLEXIBILITY & REDUCING CONFLICTS



FHWA Achieving Multimodal Networks: Applying Design Flexibility & Reducing Conflicts

Massachusetts DOT Separated Bike Lane Planning & Design Guide





Guide for the Development of

AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities

and Bicycle Transportation Along Existing Roads

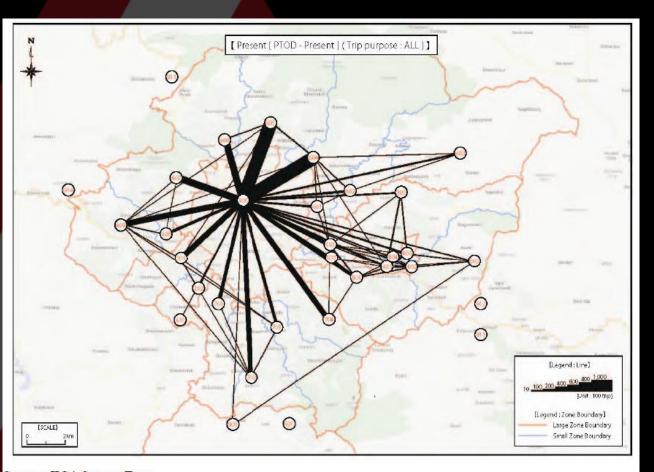
TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD

NCHRP 803 Pedestrian

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HIGHWAY RESEARCH

REPORT 803

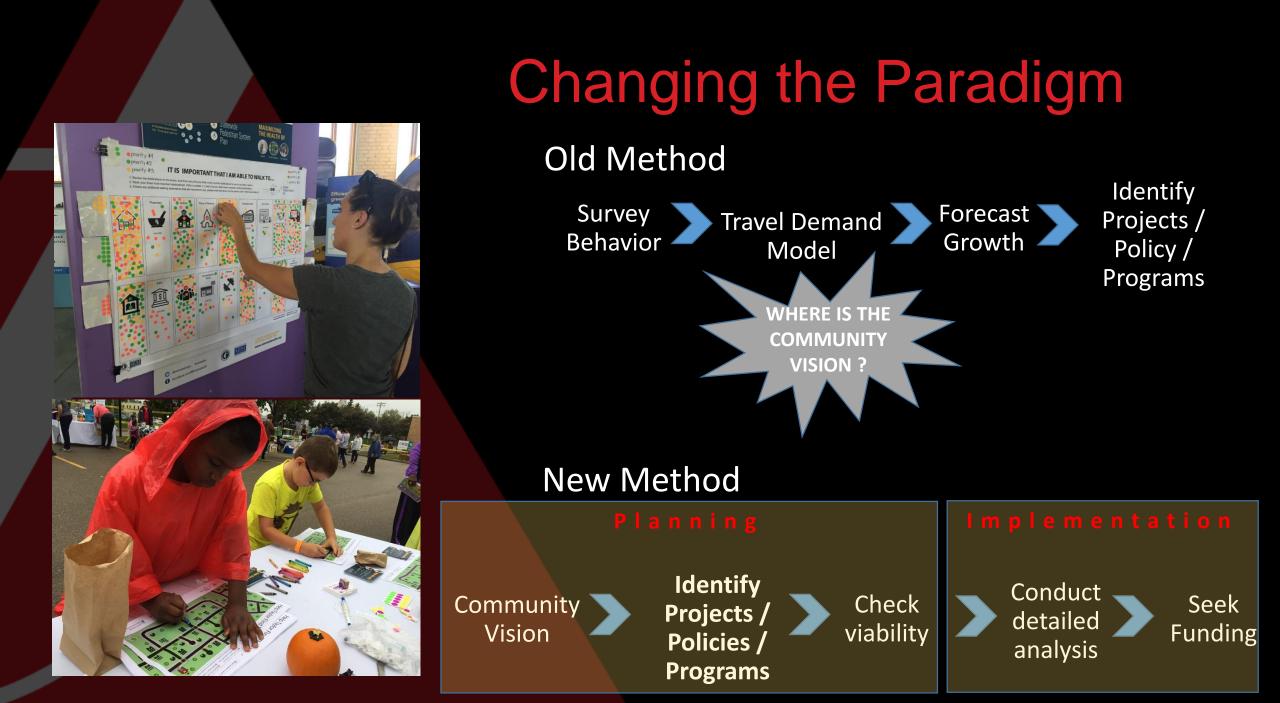
Pedestrian and Bicycle Transportation Along Existing Roads—ActiveTrans **Priority Tool Guidebook**



Source: JICA Survey Team Figure 6.1.18 Person Trip Desire Line Map (All Purposes)

Transportation Planning Challenges

- Expensive to model travel demand for many cities
- TAZ do not match City's preferred zones
- Available model outputs may not include City's priority projects
- Emerging technologies are likely to dramatically transform travel behavior in the next 20-30 years – Difficult (if not impossible) to predict behavior



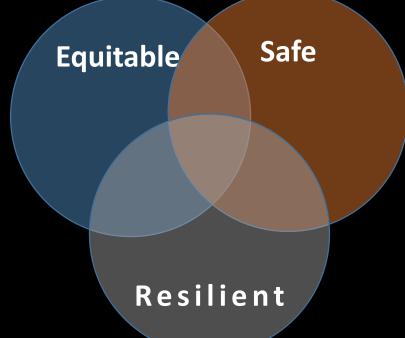


Carlo

Back to the Basics

- Rely on core principles on how transportation can make communities
 - Economically vibrant
 - Entrepreneurial and innovative
 - Socially harmonious and safe

Transportation that is:



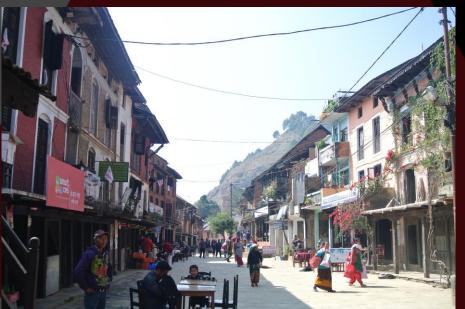




Highway vs Urban Street

- Basic engineering education and practice focuses on high-speed highways connecting cities for:
 - Support economic development
 - Reducing time/cost of transportation
- Same philosophy is used for Urban Streets inside cities which is WRONG
- Transportation within cities :
 - Is not a means to an end
 - Is big part of living in cities livability
 - Should be stress-free and enjoyable





Paradigm Shift

- Do not build roads to meet future demand
- Plan and build cities/roads to reduce travel demand and change behavior
 - Do not expand area of cities i.e. no outer ringroad
 - Provide safe bicycle and pedestrian infrastructures
 - Go high, not wide
 - Do not widen existing streets for vehicular capacity, instead build new street connections to distribute traffic



With 2020 hindsight, you decide the truth:

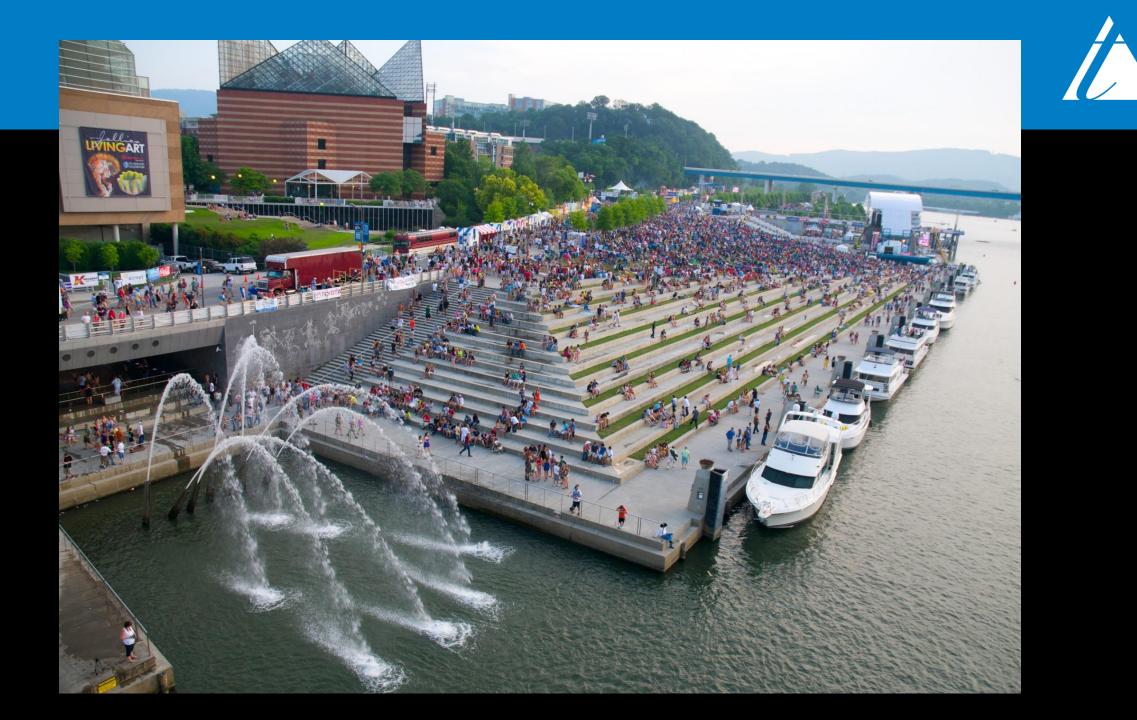


Option A: "The City's lifeblood is the highway. The mobility it provides is vital for economic health and the convenience of the motoring public. If anything, the highway should be expanded to fight congestion. Removing it is simply anti-progress."

Option B: "Walkability and access to the waterfront, parks, trails, and other places in the downtown is key to the economic and social health of the City. The highway has contributed to the woes of the City and needs to be replaced with something that contributes to an urban context."



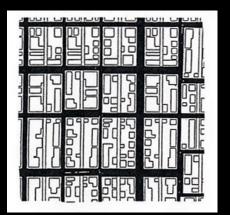


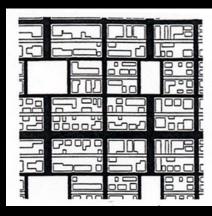


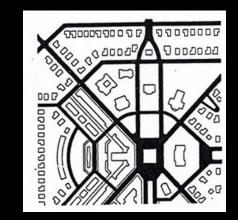




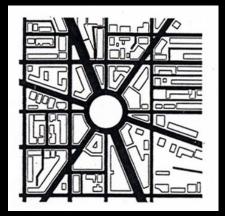
Connected Street Networks

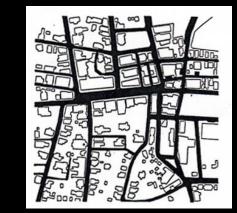


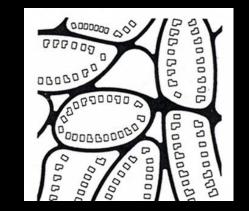


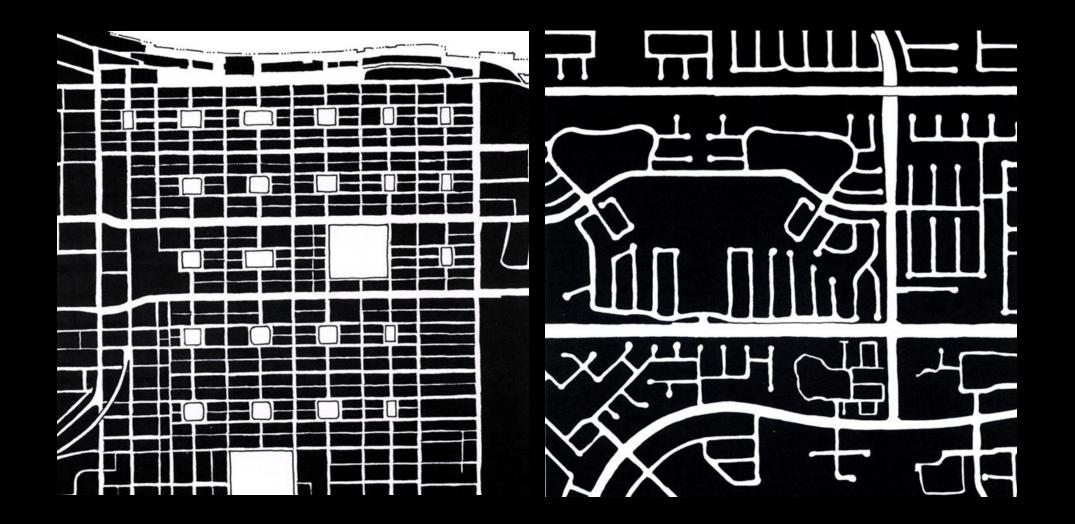


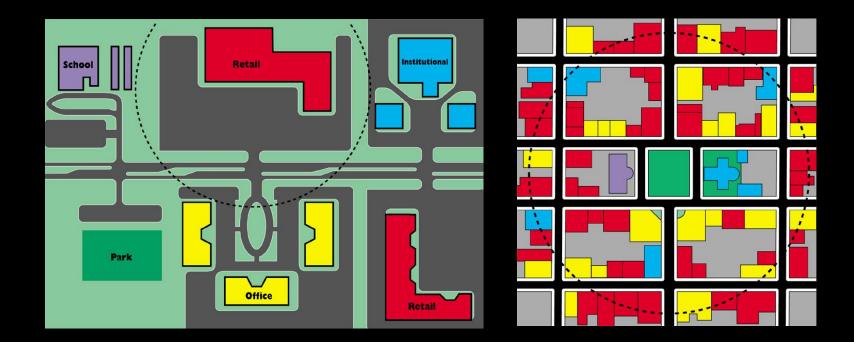
Streets are backbone of a City

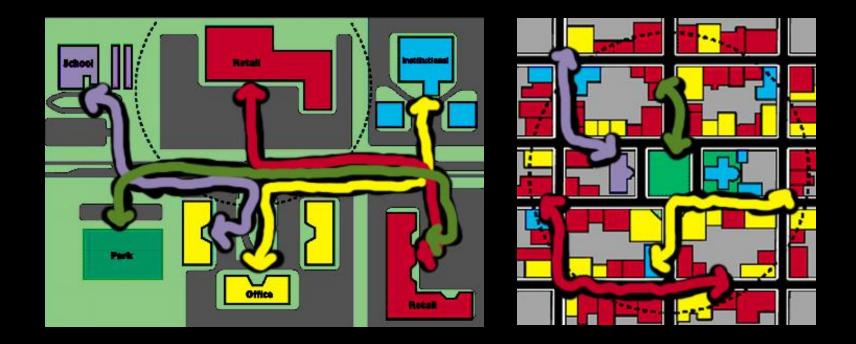


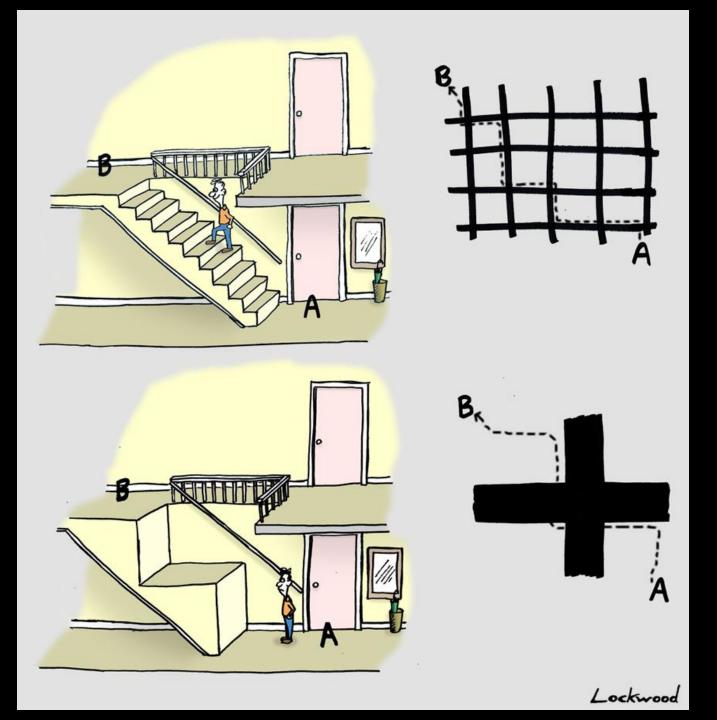










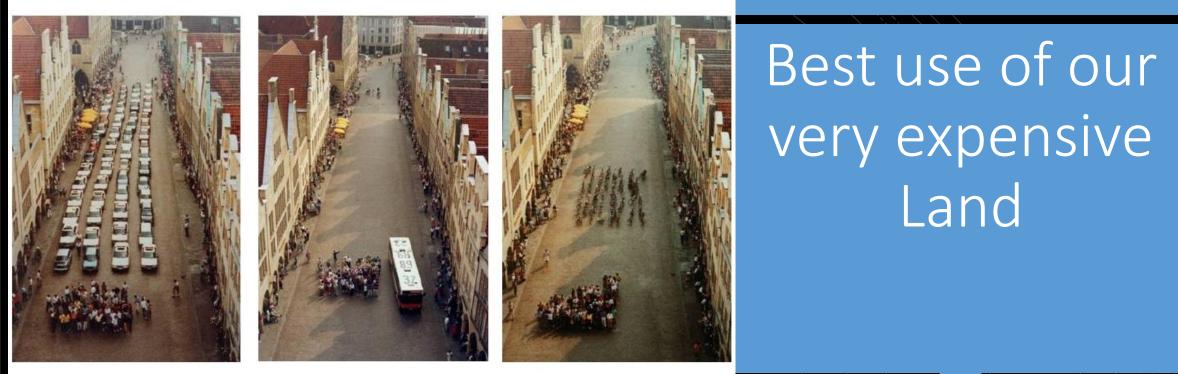


What is a City?

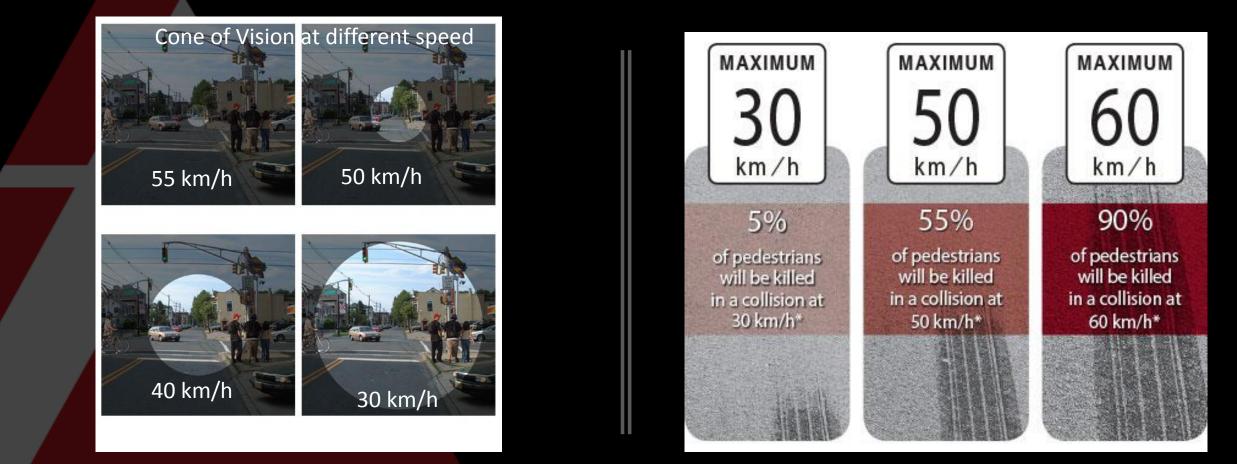
- Land/River make the best use
- **People** make them safe
- Economy make it vibrant
- Heritage preserve it

Efficient use of urban space





The amount of space required to transport the 60 persons by different modes



Make people safe

Economy that is vibrant

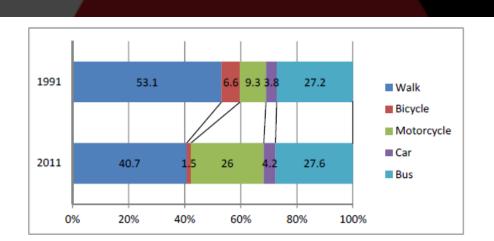
- Less government red-tape
- More people walking = high no of interactions = share ideas = innovation and entrepreneurial
- We are social animals

Preserve heritage Walking is our heritage !!

Travel Preference in KTM

Table 6.1.8 Trip Composition by Mode								
Travel Mode	Number of Trips	Percentage						
Walk	1,398,378	40.7						
Bicycle	52,445	1.5						
Motorcycle	893,126	26.0						
Car	145,980	4.2						
Bus	948,464	27.6						
Total	3,438,393	100.0						
		,						

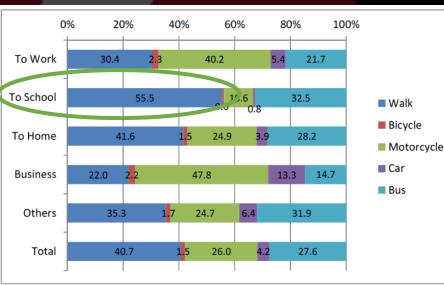
Source: JICA Survey Team



Source: JICA Survey Team Figure 6.1.24 Comparison of Travel Modes between 1991 and 2011

- Walking is still the king
- Walking should be promoted :
 - For health
 - For social harmony
 - For innovative interactions

How to Make KTM Walk Again



Source: ЛСА Survey Team Figure 6.1.25 Travel Mode by Trip Purpose

- Design streets that are safe and inviting
- City defines project
- Donor/city selects consultant/facilitator based on experience working with community, not how many big projects they have completed
- Urban Designer to lead projects, supported by engineers

Community Led Infrastructure Development

- Day 1: Site visit, public meeting to hear from community what they like, dislike and core values
- Day 2-3: Work from city offices, open to public, meeting with stakeholders, mayors, department heads
- Day 4: Draw conceptual designs based on public input, public meeting to present to all





One of the biggest circles









The Process

Big circles manage traffic by making it smaller or no traffic





1,100 ft.

430 ft. 1,200 ft.



1,140 ft.

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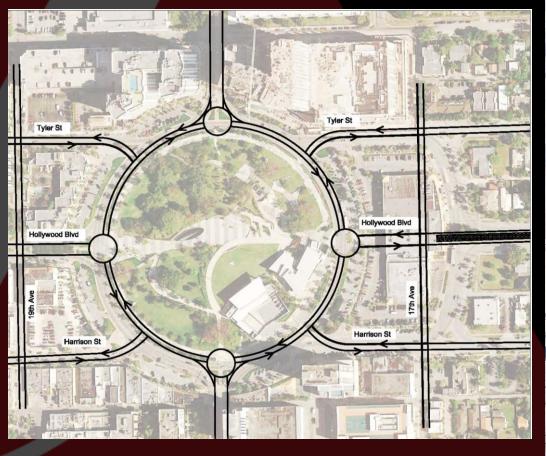
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Options

Options Comparison

Description	Walk- ability	Pedestiran Safety	Historic Compatibility	Access to Park	Bike friendly	Direct ness	Event Closures	Traffic Flow	Total
Remove Signals								₩	1
1 + Ped Bridge		*						∗	2
1 + Underpass	*	*		÷				*	4
Tweaks & Slow	¥	₩		*	*			₩	5
By-Pass				*		*	*	*	4
Calm Flow	*	₩	÷	₩	*	*	*	₩	8
Stop n Go	*	₩	÷	*	*	*	¥		7
Network Options	¥	₩		¥	₩	₩	÷	*	7
US 1 Tunnel	*	*	*	*	*		*	₩	7
Central Roundabout	*	*		÷	÷	*		₩	6
Flow Meter	¥	₩	*	¥				∗	5

The Product





Community Guided Infrastructure Development

- All projects must be guided by the community
- Design may be conducted in consultant offices but it must very guided / checked / verified by the community
- Need the process to be transparent
 - Public meetings on government plans
 - Public meetings to review design concepts
 - Public accountability/inspection during construction





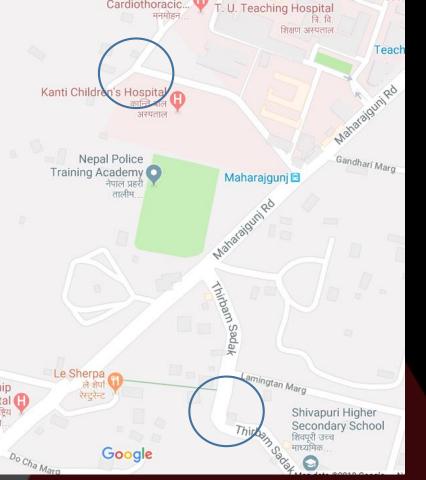
Fort Collins stakeholders attend an open house about the Bicycle Master Plan

Pedestrianize core cities

- Work with businesses and residents
 - Thamel to Basantapur
 - May be provide electric scooters for mobility
 - Assign shop in each block to manage scooter

• All historic areas of Patan, Bhaktapur, Thimi, Kritipur







Engineers – be accountable

- Implement adopted policy and standards
- Use sound engineering judgement
 - KTM roads are NOT engineered
 - Roadway alignment are not made for safe travel
 - Don't use current alignment to widen roads
 - Change alignment to make it safe
 - Able to see around corners (intersection sight distance)
 - Will require additional property takes
 - Include in cost of project
 - Don't allow vehicles in construction zones !!

People friendly streets

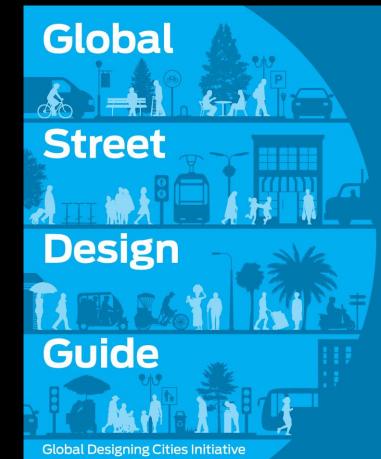
URBAN STREET 14.2 m ROW minimum



- Adopt and follow Global Street Design Guide
- Published by NACTO, National Association of City Transportation Officials

https://nacto.org/global -street-design-guidegsdg/





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1 Defining Streets

- What is a Street 1.1
- Shifting the Measure of Success 1.2 1.3 The Economy of Streets
- 1.4
- Streets for Environmental Sustainability 1.5 Safe Streets Save Lives
- 1.6 Streets Shape People
- 1.7 Multimodal Streets Serve More People
- 1.8 What is Possible

2 Shaping Streets

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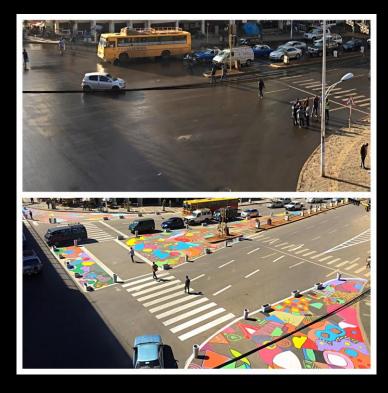
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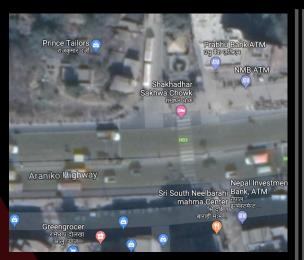


Tactical Urbanism





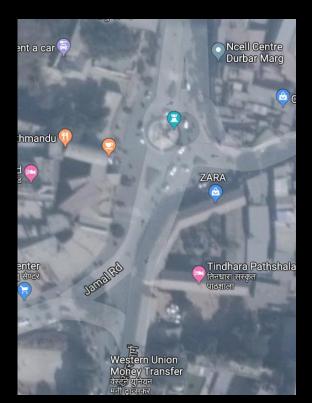




Must address DRAINAGE

Arniko Highway intersections





Durbar Marg

Curb Extensions



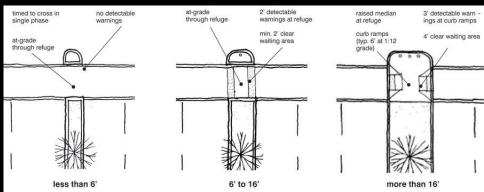


Durbar Marg !!!???



Arniko Highway Intersections

Must provide adequate space for people to stand, esp. those with disability



Median Refuge

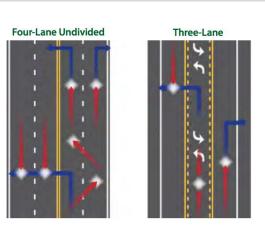
Example: Shankhadhar Chowk, Thimi





Road Diets

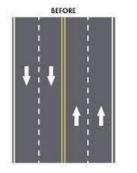
- Improve safety
- 2-lane + 1 center-turn lane capacity is 20,000 ADT
- 4-lane + 1 center-turn lane capacity is 52,000 ADT
- Ringroad 2012 ADT ranges from 18,000 50,000 ADT











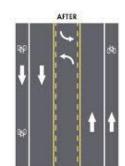


Table 6.2.8 Road Capacity

Table 0.2.0 Road Capacity		
	Urban (Inside the Ring Road)	Rural (Outside the Ring Road)
Narrow 2-lane	6,000	7,000
2-lane	17,000	20,000
4-lane	52,000	57,000
6-lane	75,000	83,000

Conclusion

- Kathmandu is a very walkable and bikeable metro
- Stop widening roads to accommodate more cars induced traffic
- Distribute vehicular traffic by opening critical road connections
- Modify alignments to improve safety
- Invest big in transit and BRT for mass transportation
- Re-design streets (long-term) to made it safe for pedestrians
- Use tactical urbanism (short-term) to make streets safe
- Implement Community Led Infrastructure
 Development



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Questions and Discussion

