

WARD
WALKABILITY
REPORT:
SANJAY NAGARA
(WARD 19)



**NOVEMBER 2021** 

### **Key Insights**

**83%**of surveyed areas have no footpaths

# **None**of the footpaths have pedestrian crossings

None

provisions to

prevent entry

17%

of surveyed areas have footpaths on both sides

#### None

of the footpaths have garbage bin(s)

## All

footpaths are encroached

## None

of the footpaths are accessible to people with disabilities

footpaths have uneven

surfaces

ΑII

None

of the footpaths are provided with benches

None of the footpaths are well lit

Ward Walkability Surveys intend to provide objective, citizen experience-based scores for footpaths on targeted roads and help prioritize ward-level budget allocation by Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP).



# Ward Walkability Score 2/100



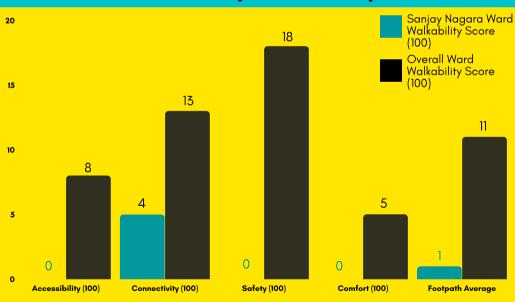




Citizens who surveyed the footpaths:

Lalitha, Nritka, Nandita, Geetha, Seethalakshmi, Tejo on 27th November 2021

#### **Ward Walkability Score Comparison**



\*The Overall Ward Walkability Score helps you to understand how your ward has fared against the other wards that carried out Walkability Survey.

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### Sensing Local Space

#### **WALKABILITY MAP**

The walkability map details the performance of footpath in terms of its score. The rationale behind the scoring is as follows:

- Scoring is done based on four parameters namely
  - Accessibility,
  - Connectivity,
  - Safety and
  - Comfort
- Average of the four parameters is considered as final score of the ward
- Thus, footpaths are categorised as Worst, Average and Good based on its performance

Worst: <35 marks</li>Average: 35-70 marks

Good:>70 marks



## WALKABILITY - SCORING RATIONALE AND INDICATORS



\*Source: Guidelines for Planning & Implementation of Pedestrian Infrastructure (Version 1.0, January 2014)

The walkability of the ward was measured across 4 broad footpath parameters-Accessibility, Connectivity, Safety and Comfort consisting of a total of 12 indicators. Both sides of the footpath were taken into account while assigning the score. Additionally, the quality of pedestrian walkability was measured over 5 indicators which primarily recorded the presence of footpaths and pedestrian crossings that enable ease of access across the road network.



Footpath has convenient height of 10–15 cm such that it is easily accessible by aged people and children

Footpath is accessible to people on wheelchair by provision of ramps with suitable gradients

Special surface such as tactile pavement is provided for guidance of visually impaired



Footpath is wide enough for at least two pedestrians to walk side-by-side without having to step on the road

Footpath has even surface

Footpath is provided on both sides of a roadway

Footpath has no encroachments such as transformers, vehicles parked, plants/trees



Footpath is well lit with functional street light pole

Access to footpaths is provided to only pedestrians

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\*Source: Guidelines for Planning & Implementation of Pedestrian Infrastructure (Version 1.0, January 2014)



Trees & plants are planted along the footpath to provide shelter to the pedestrians without obstructing free pedestrian movement

The footpath segment has garbage bins for both wet waste and dry waste

Benches are provided at frequent intervals for resting enroute journey



Footpath has a safe and accessible pedestrian crossing

Pedestrian crossing is at the same level as the footpath or at a slope down to the road level for easy access



Pedestrian crossing connects all arms (roads) of a junction

Stop line/speed breaker is provided before the crossing area such that the stopped vehicles do not intrude into the

Pedestrian signals are present and functional at the intersections for pedestrian movement across the road

At signalized intersections with high pedestrian volume, the signal gives adequate time for pedestrians to cross safely in all directions

#### **Pedestrian** Crossings

Safe & Accessible

















Microsoft Word - Pedestrian Guidelines 13thJan2014 (kar.gov.in)

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