## **"VIVIENDA MÁS ALLÁ DE SUS PAREDES"**

## "LIFE BETWEEN BUILDINGS"

**Jan Gehl** 



We only have a right to access a microscopic piece of our planet:

Our home; and public pedestrian space in our city.

In my hotel I was told not to walk to the Convention Center because it was too dangerous due to high velocity roads. I will talk mostly about what is outside of houses...but housing itself is obviously crucial.

There will be 2 billion more inhabitants in developing world cities over the next 30 years













The other side of the coin of slums is private ownership of land around growing cities.

Private property and the market do not work in the case of growing cities.



















## **Two strategies:**

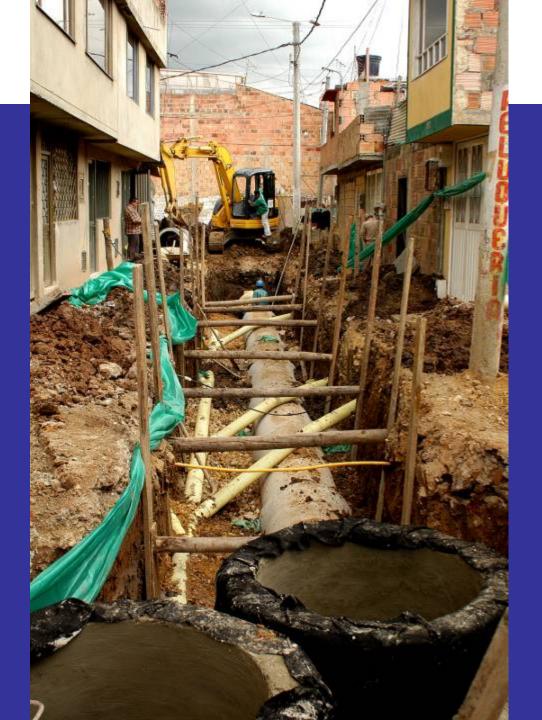
 Slum improvement: Make them legal; supply them with water, sewage, schools, parks, public transport, pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, pavements.

Slum avoidance: Government land banking.





















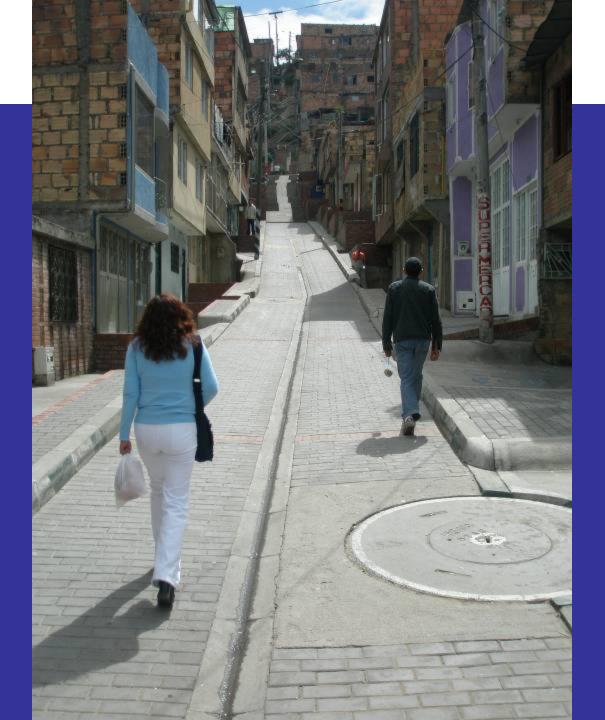






Small public works with high community participation can strengthen community organization and create self esteem.







But even after it has been legalized and it has been provided utilities...

Illegality leaves: Poor locations; high energy consumption; high transport costs; poor public spaces. Adjacent to most developing country cities there are tens of thousands of hectares of adequate land for urbanism, but the poor continue to be pushed to the worst locations.









## **URBAN LAND REFORM**















# What equality in today's market economy?

-Public good prevails over private interest.

-Equality of quality of life.

## What is a good city?

#### A city where people wants to be outside.



# Beyond survival needs, happiness needs:

-To walk
-To be with people
-To have contact with nature
-To play – HOMO LUDENS
-Not to feel inferior



A city that is good for children, the elderly, the handicapped, the poor, is good for everybody else.



## What is a sustainable city?

Which is the most sustainable environment for a Galapagos iguana?

Transport is a peculiar problem.

Can we design a transport system without knowing what kind of city we want?

Despite giant highways, Atlanta has more traffic jams every year.





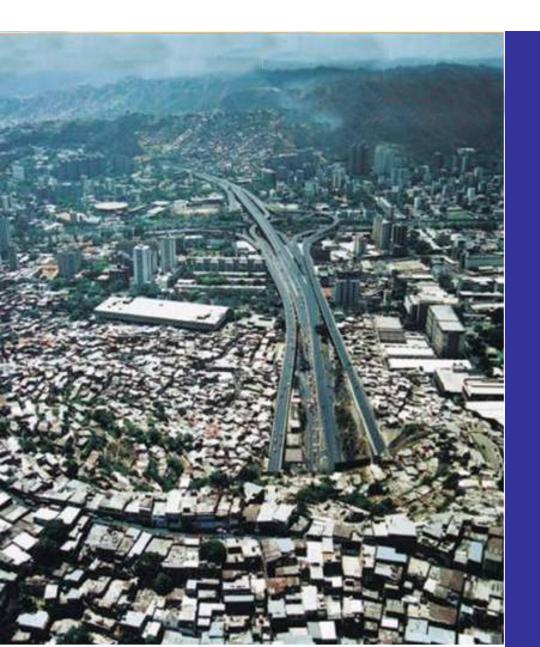




## COUNTER-INTUITIVE TRUTHS:

- The Earth circles around the sun

 More road infrastructure brings about more traffic jams



Investments in infrastructure can be regressive.

# There is not a "natural" level of car use in a city.

It is Government which determines, explicitly or implicitly, how much will the car be used. If there was more space for cars in New York or London, there would be more cars.

If there was less space for cars, there would be less cars.

A long time ago cities such as Manhattan, London, Paris, or Zurich decided they would NOT build more road infrastructure in order to alleviate traffic jams.



Density is the most important element of good transport, regardless of whether we use trains, buses, taxis, bicycles or walk.





#### What attracts people to suburbs?

Pedestrian promenades, wide sidewalks and parks are a sort of vaccine against suburbanization.















Whenever people use public transport, it is rarely out of love for the environment.

Many possible means to restrict car use:

London congestion charge, parking restrictions...(gas prices...)

# Parking is not a constitutional right in any country.

## Traffic jams are effective means to achieve:

- Public transport use
- Density



### **Bogotá: Tag number based restrictions**



#### « Peak hour and Tag » (« Pico y Placa »)

93% population support

The street can become a park (and a symbol showing that people are more important than cars).



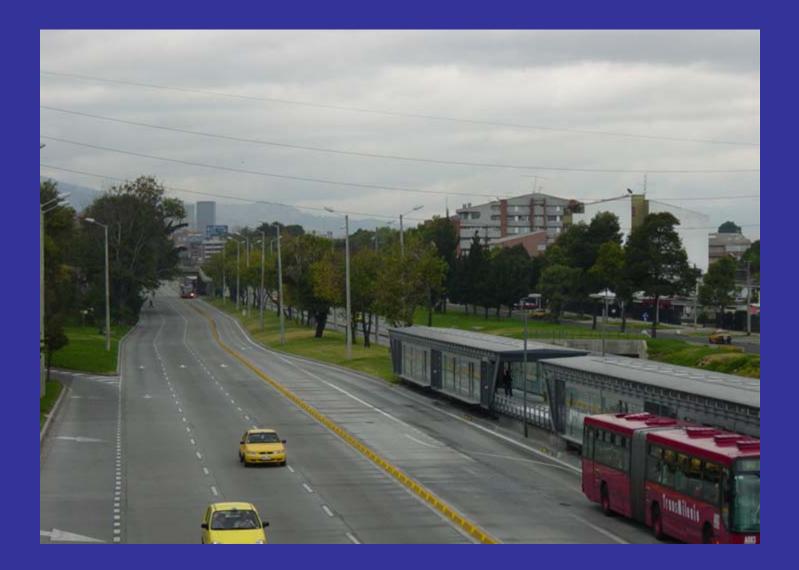




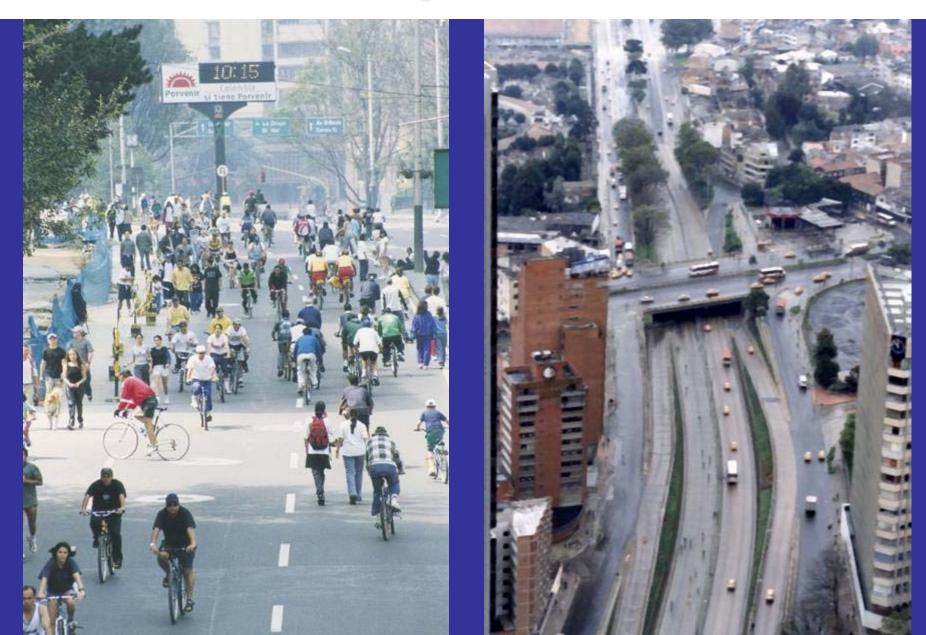


In a referendum in October 2000, nearly 64% of voters approved establishing a car free the first Thursday of February every year.

## Bogotá: CAR FREE DAY



## Bogotá: CAR FREE DAY



### TRANSPORT

Rail systems were completely out of our reach. Particularly if we wanted to reach all sectors of the city in a couple of decades...

## TRANSMILENIO







It was said some roads were too narrow for TransMilenio to fit...









## TRANSMILENIO

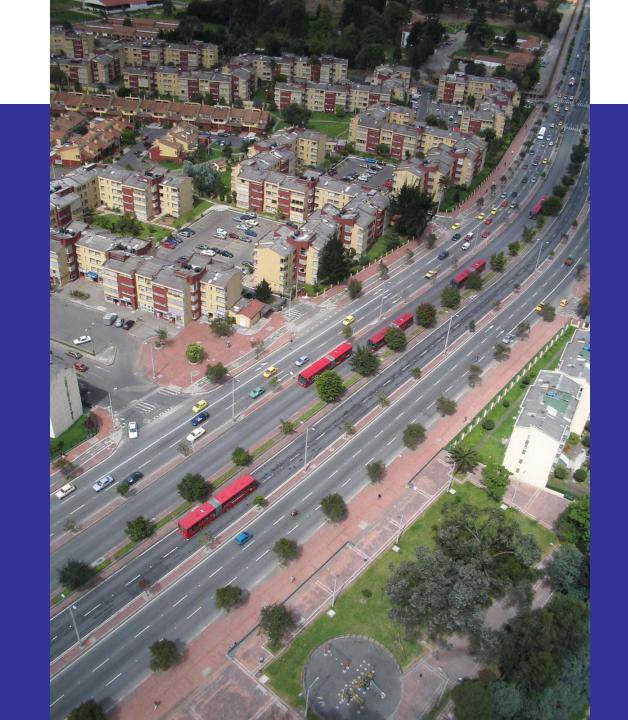






## TransMilenio







In terms of transport, a good city is not one with great highways but rather one where a child in a bicycle could go safely everywhere.

Tell a 3 year old: "Watch out! A car!" And the child will jump in terror.



## A city friendly to people, or a city friendly to cars?

There are conflicts.







A measure for anything to be done in a city:

Does IT make the city more, or less pleasant to walk?

## Cars are extremely recent in human history















The 20th Century will be remembered as a disastrous one in urban history.

Towards the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century we realized we had gone wrong...and began to change.

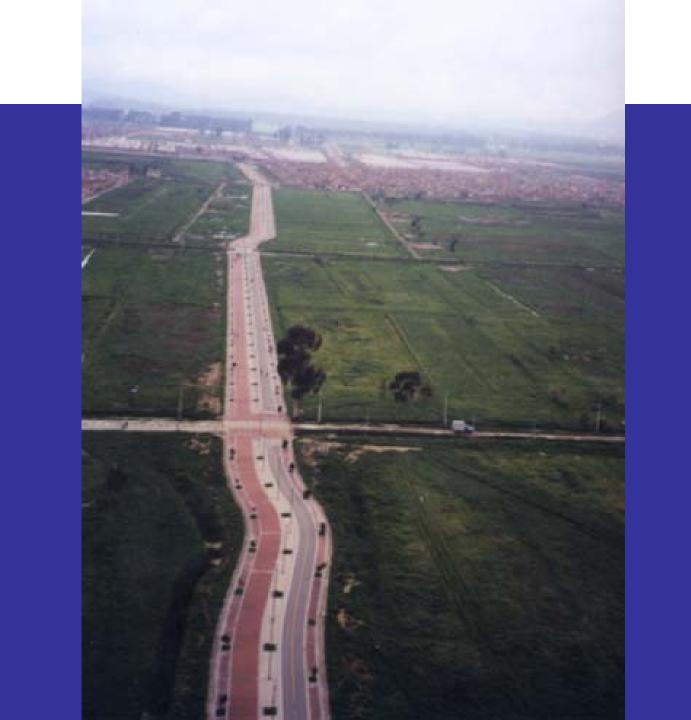






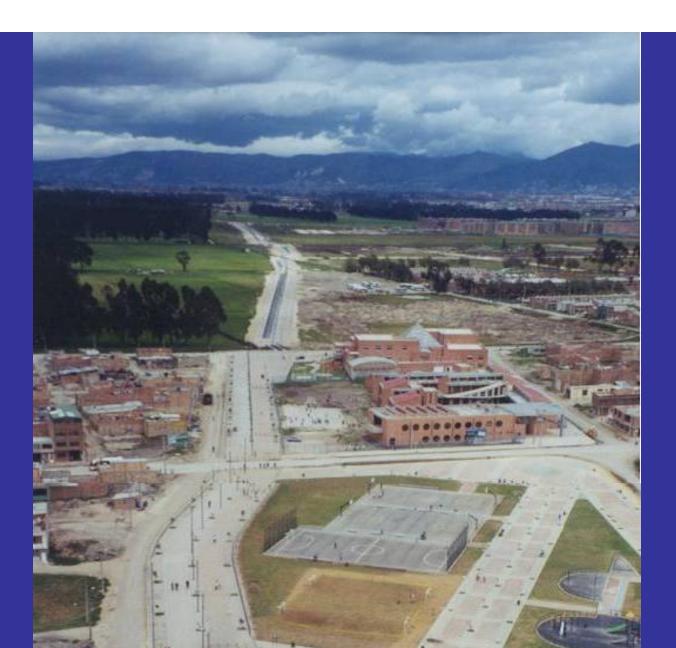


Why not structure the part of cities yet to be built around a pedestrian and bicycle street network hundreds or thousands of kilometers long?





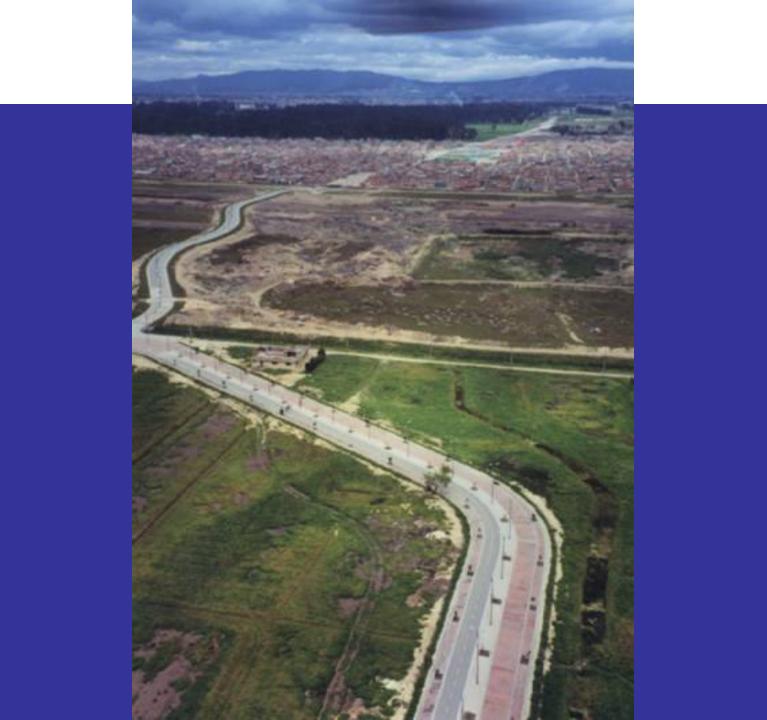






















Such pedestrian-and-bicycle "highways" are not just for the poor...





Where JICA proposed an 8 lane highway, we built a 35 kilometer greenway for pedestrians and bicyclists only.











How would your quality of life improve with a 50 mile pedestrian-and-bicycle-only promenade a few blocks from your home? How does a good city distribute road space between pedestrians, bicycles, public transport and cars?









Cars parked on sidewalks, or parking bays where there should be sidewalk, are symbols of lack of respect for human dignity.



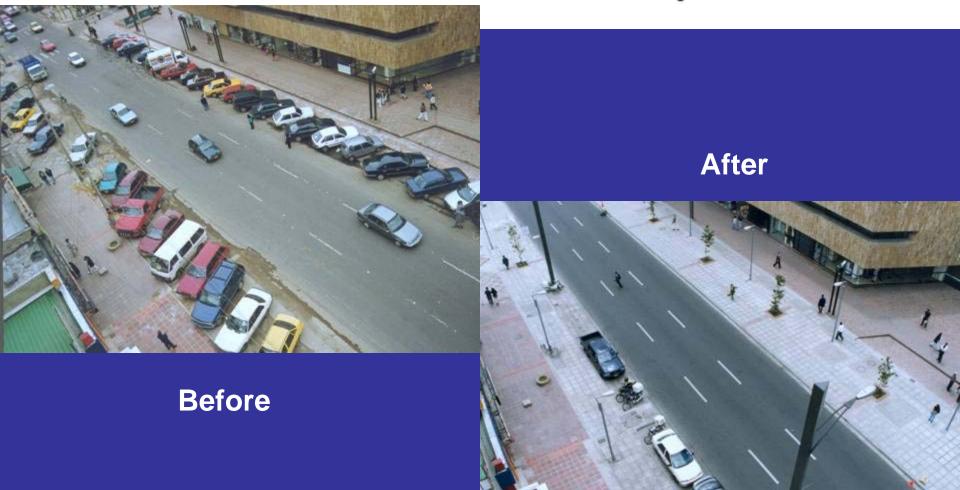






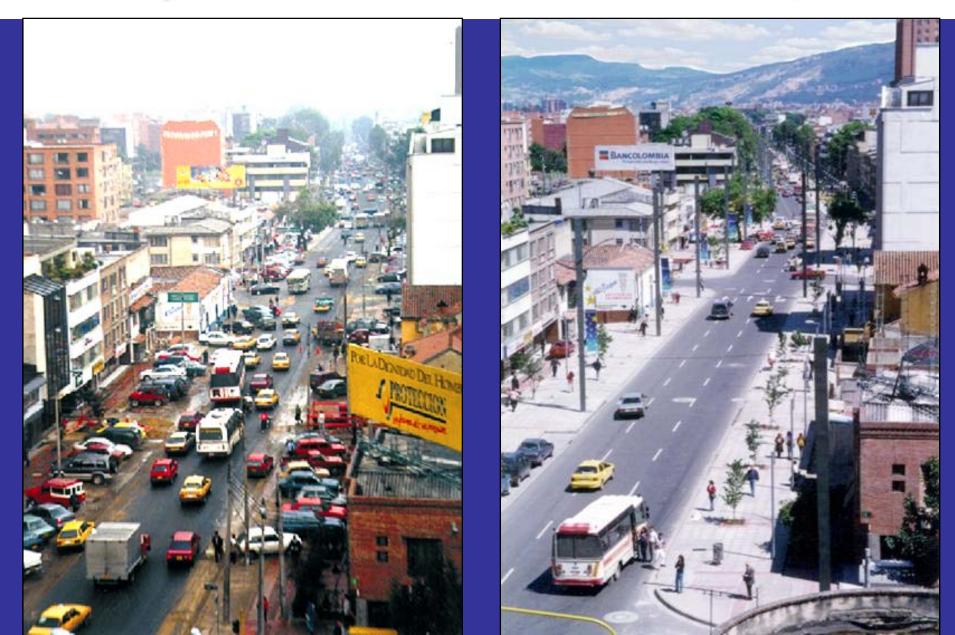


## People v.s Cars



## Sidewalks are relatives of parks, not of streets.

## Symbol: Pedestrians are important











Sidewalks are not enough: We require destinations. We should be able to walk to buy bread or milk.







Is public pedestrian space a frivolity in a poor city with countless needs?



When shopping malls replace public pedestrian space as the place to see and meet people, it is a symptom that a city is ill.





## Waterfronts and Equality

Waterfronts provide so much joy and are such a unique gift of God, in a democracy they should never be private and exclusive Waterfronts should have pedestrian infrastructure, preferably without motor-vehicles alongside.

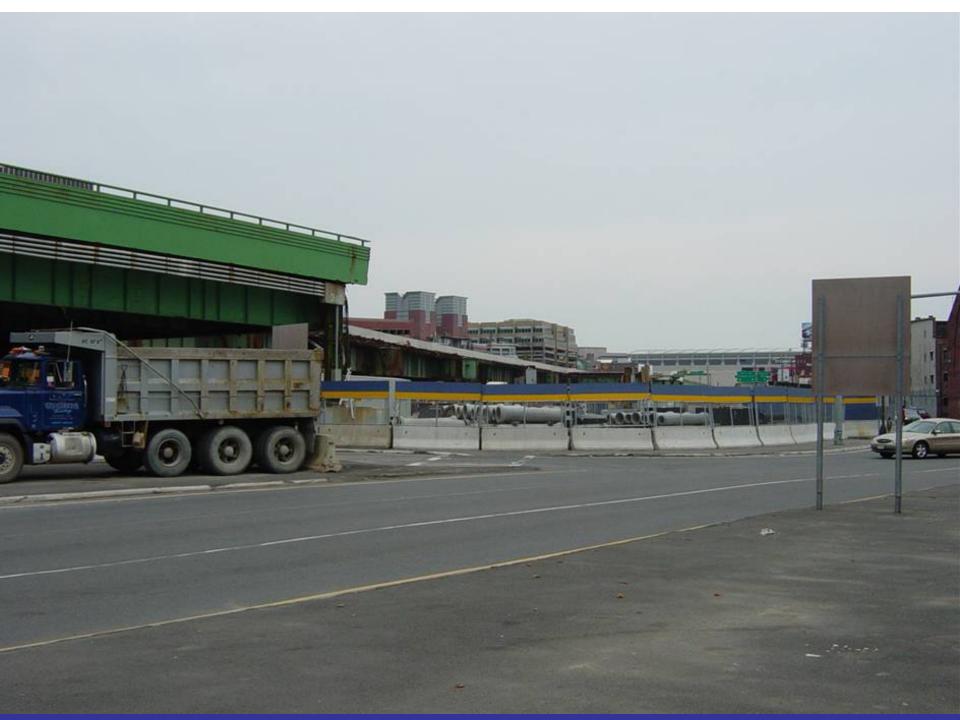
















































A city that is safe and friendly to pedestrians and bicycles almost certainly is a good city.















A protected bicycle way shows that a child on a \$40 bicycle is equally important as an adult on a \$40,000 car. Are protected bicycle ways, sidewalks and parks cute architectural features, or are they a right?















Access to green will be the main source of inequality and exclusion



In public space we all meet as equals.











An urban park's measure of success are not architectural design prizes.





## Birds welcome: But parks are for people first.









## **TOURISM IS PEDESTRIAN**









Fascinating: A good city for tourism, is also a good one for equity and a good one for environmental sustainability. Pedestrian spaces are a magical good, whose capacity to yield happiness does not wear away.



## **Children before cars**

