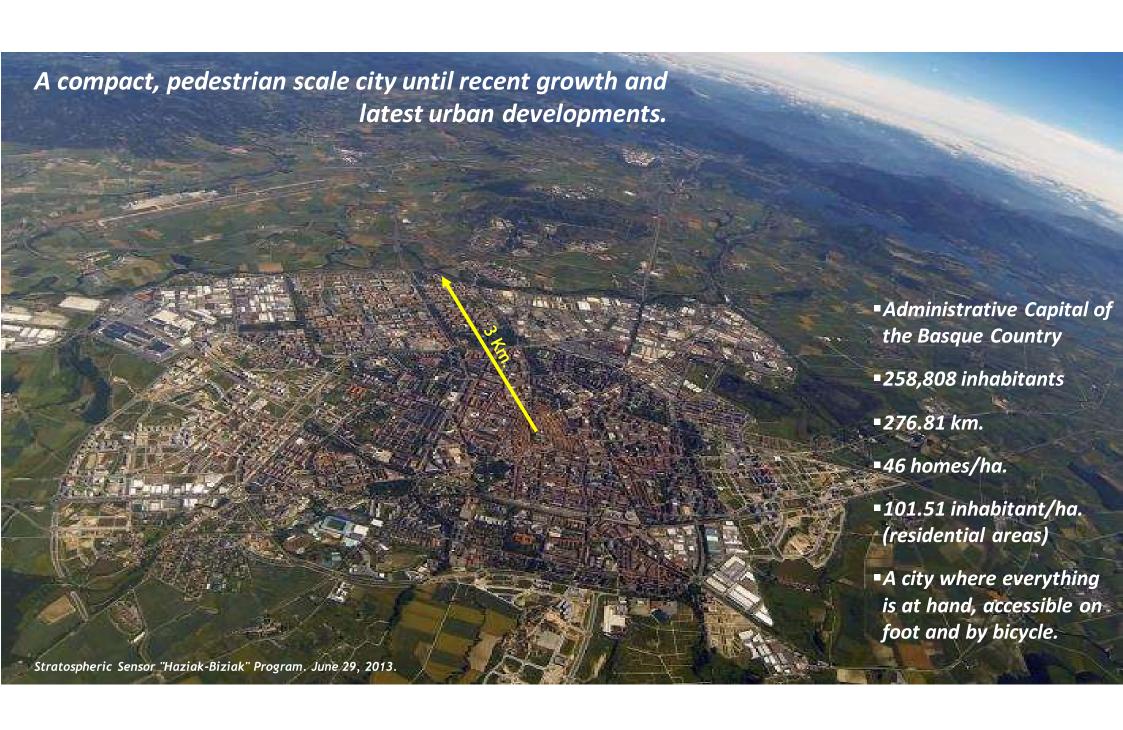


### Vitoria-Gasteiz

From car-centric to nature and people-centric public spaces

Juan Carlos Escudero-Achiaga Environmental Studies Centre of Vitoria-Gasteiz





### Initial measures for sustainable mobility





In order to slow the use of the car and improve the environmental and living conditions of public spaces, a number of initial measures were adopted, such as a ban on travel by car in some city-centre streets during the weekend.

In 1976, work began to pedestrianize the city's urban centre; in 1983 the Medieval Quarter was pedestrianised and in 1993 the pedestrianisation was expanded to include more than 20 streets and an area of 40,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

Coinciding with the pedestrianisation of the Medieval Quarter, the OTA parking scheme was put in place to limit on-street parking and discourage car use in the city.





▲ Dato street, before heing protestrianised



▲ The pedestrianisation of a section of Orion street, in 1980, was a milestone in truffic coloring policies in the city.

General Lorina square, in 1990 (before. ▼ its redevelopment) and in 2017.

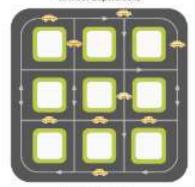


# Without superblocks With superblocks <del>69</del>%

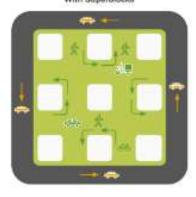
## Superblocks, a key concept for a new mobility and public space policy

As a general criterion, the aim was to address mobility and public space together. The result of this approach was to establish the superblock as the basic urban unit in the city's future plan for mobility and public space.

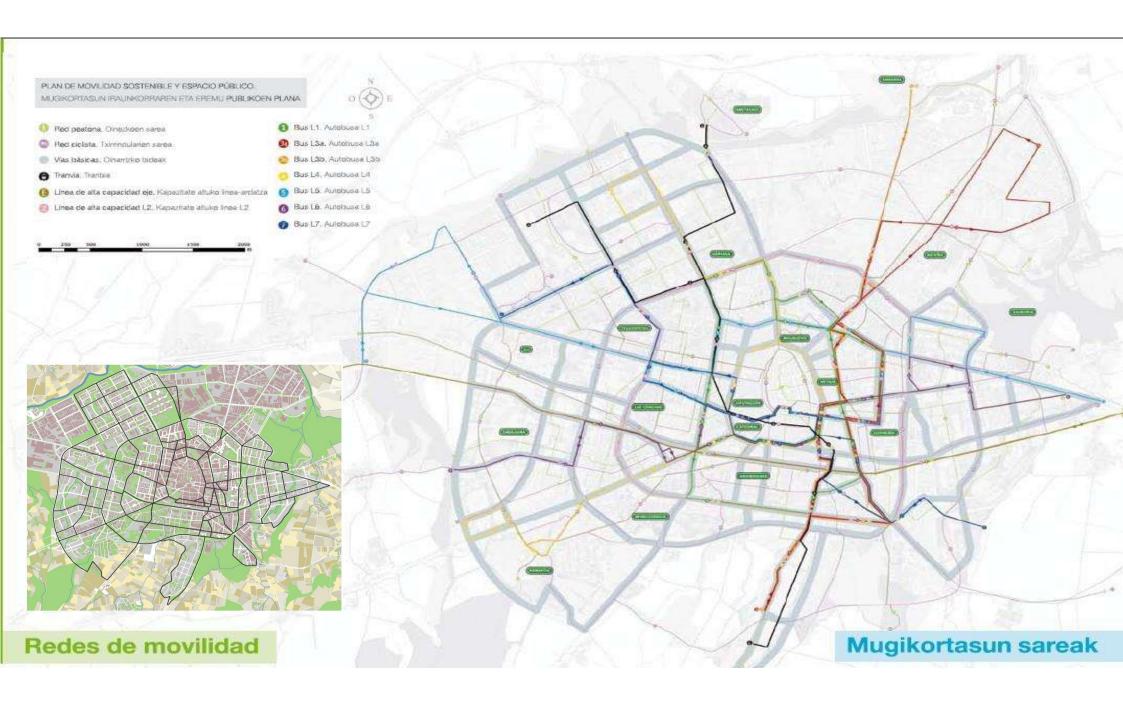
Without Superblocks



With Superblocks









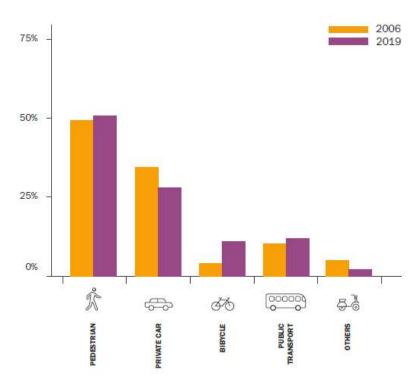
### ▼ Evolution of public transport in Vitoria-Gasteiz

YEAR	POPULATIO	ON TOTAL TRAVELLERS		LERS
1998	217.628	11.440.653		
1999	218.774	11.523.504		
2000	218.950	11.383.474		00000
2001	220.254	11.474.560		BUS
2002	222.329	11.560.716		
2003	224.586	11.717.606		TRAM
2004	224.965	11.482.471		
2005 <sup>1</sup>	227.194	11.218.597		
2006	229.080	10.582.940		
2007	230.585	12.043.305		
2008 ²	233.399	12.642.648 111.180 -> 12.753,828		
2009 <sup>3</sup>	236.525	10.544.413 4.689.282 15.233.695		
2010	239.361	11.090.678	6.977.841	18.068.519
2011	240.580	11.881.073	7.425.646	19.256.709
2012 4	243.298	12.164.910	7.275.965	19.440.875
2013	242.147	12.761.549	7.279.296	20.040.845
2014	242.924	13.084.298	7.296.723	20.381.021
2015	245.036	13.766.138	7.699,814	21.465.952
2016	246.042	14.522.984	7.723.445	22.246.429
2017	247.820	15.162.164	8.137.65	23.299.818
2018	250.051	15.759.827	8.304.3	24.064.222
2019	252.574	16.208.128	8.338	24.546.153

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In early 2005: The first neighbours of Zabalgana and Salburua are completed

Through all the actions and measures implemented to promote the most sustainable modes of mobility in the city, in the last decade, the percentages of use of the different modes of travel have been reversed, in favour of the most sustainable and to the detriment of the private vehicle.

#### Modal share evolution in Vitoria-Gasteiz between 2006 and 2019



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> December 2008: The tram service enters operation

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> July 2009: The extension of the Abetxuko tram branch enters operation

<sup>3</sup> October 2009: Reorganisation of bus network

November 2009: The OTA expands and triples its prices
\*September 2012: The tram arrives in the centre of Abetxuko neighbourhood

In the last 12 years, the number of journeys by bus and tram has doubled.





