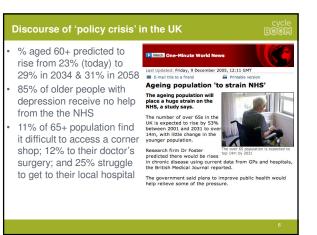


Global search for 'solutions'...

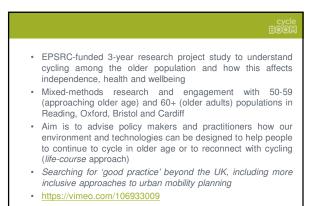
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The WHO defines active ageing as:

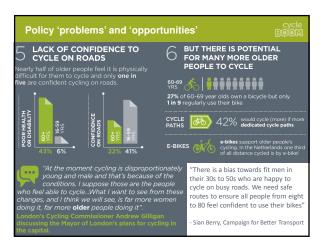
- "the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age. [It] allows people to realize their potential for physical, social, and mental well-being throughout the life course and to participate in society, while providing them with adequate protection, security and care when they need".
- Cycling as a relatively low-cost, low-impact and social form of physical activity that can promote well-being
- Policy makers begun to recognise this but there is still a lot to do...need for new / alternative solutions?

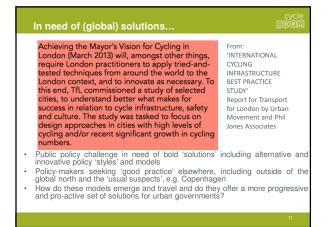


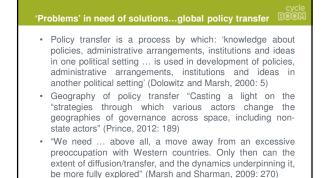




Policy 'problems' and 'opportunities' LOW LEVEL OF CYCLING AMONG OLDER PEOPLE IN THE UK DIFFERENT STORY ELSEWHERE 2 of journeys made by bicycle i ge groups, but particularly lo DENMARK 15 NETHERLANDS 23 1.0% 0.8% 1.8% 1.2% Cycling has the power to tackle socia with age to the extent that by 75 years only 1 in 10 men and 1 in 20 women **are sufficiently** issues such as loneliness, isolation and nay also have the potential to improve both cognitive function and 'eudaimonic vellbeing' - the sense of happiness active for good health acquired through fulfilment, autonomy and purpose in life....

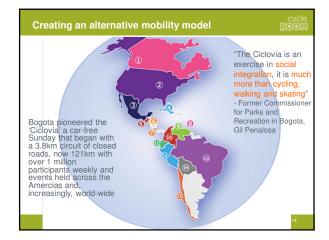


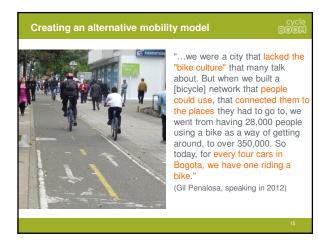




Creating an alternative mobility model (Gilbert, 2006)

- · Bogota, Colombia's capital city of 7.8 million inhabitants
- Following a series of crises during the 1990s, improvements to governance led to the United Nations designating it Latin American "ciudad ejemplo" in 2002
- System of elected mayors in place with balance of power towards mayoral autonomy reformed in 1993
- Infrastructure planning used to bolster civic pride and address a series of social challenges via ideologically bold public investment schemes including a new public bus system 'Transmilenio', public libraries and extensive cycle network and public cycle hire scheme
- Delivery of these major projects relatively unaffected by changes in personnel with subsequent mayors embracing the 'principal projects of their predecessors'







Creating an alternative mobility model

- Proactive, technocratic 'problem-solving' style of policy-making guided by a clearly-articulated 'bright idea' and requiring political skills and rapid, possibly experimental, modes of delivery (Bovens et al, 2001; Lampis, 2013)
- In Bogota, this involved making unpopular and / or risky political decisions to challenge "powerful interest groups for the greater good of the city" (Gilbert, 2006: 415)
- Policy making by application of 'bright ideas'; here political skills matter to engender "bicycle consciousness" across diverse socio-economic groups (Cervero et al, 2009)
- "A bikeway is a symbol that shows that a citizen on a \$30 bicycle is equally important as a citizen on a \$30,000 car" (Former Mayor of Bogota 1998-2001, Enrique Penalosa)

Transporting an alternative mobility model

- Key individuals involved in development of Bogota model travel the world discussing its 'success', cities without a strong 'cycle culture' but with political vision were looking...
- E.g. Seville, regional capital of Autonomous Community of Andalusia in southern Spain, municipal popn of 1.5million
- Leaders of grassroots cycling campaign now occupied positions of political influence and could prioritise cycling
- Supported by a process of community budgeting and use of technical experts versed in the tradition of 'Dutch-style' infrastructure design, created an opportunity to engender a new 'people-centred' form of urban planning and design
- The 'power' of this approach is espoused by a global network of designers, consultants and policy actors







Towards alternative global policy mobilities?

- Policy styles that take a proactive and 'idea-based' approach can engender bold and rapid change in urban mobilities with the potential to address wider goals such as social inclusion
- 'Solutions' based on particular policy constructions 'travel' via global agents who facilitate and sometimes 'sell' models
- The two cases underline the importance of strong urban leadership in getting 'results'; this can of course be (democratically) dangerous and be destablised as political regimes change (the case, to an extent, in both cities)
- Geographical literatures pointing towards the pitfalls of policy transfer therefore provide a useful counterpoint and critique
- More optimistically, the cases offer a politically progressive vision of urban inclusivity as an alternative to the 'usual suspects' (where political structures and fiscal systems align)

What we have "learned"?

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- Make a network, not isolated cycleways (Of course!).
- Make your network fast: people will feel it is useful
- Make your cycleways visible and easy to recognize
- Make your cycleways safe: protect the cycleways against traffic.
- Two-ways better than one one-way (at he beginning)
- If there are parking lanes, put your cycleways between parked cars and pedestrians. Make easy the access to cars.
- Bike-sharing systems are a complement of the cycling network. But not conversely.
- It helps to have a unified management of the bike program.
- · Consensus with urban cycling associations is very important!!