

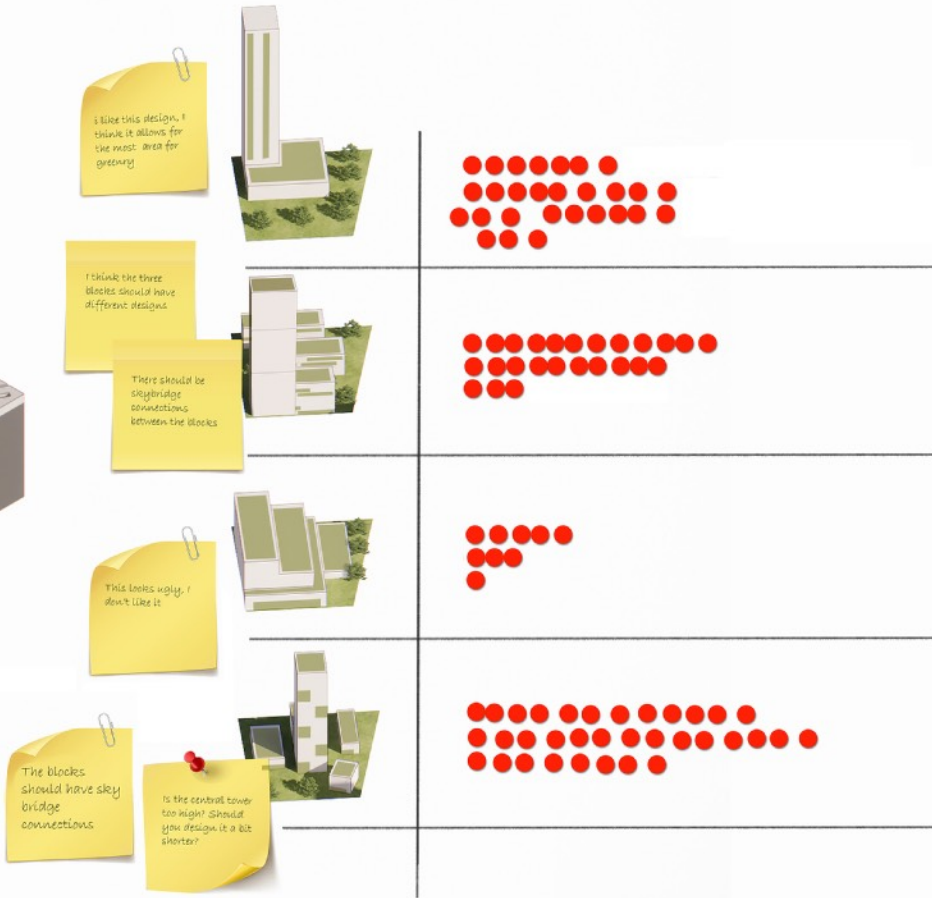
# Free & Open Source Urbanism

SOFTWARE FOR URBAN PLANNING

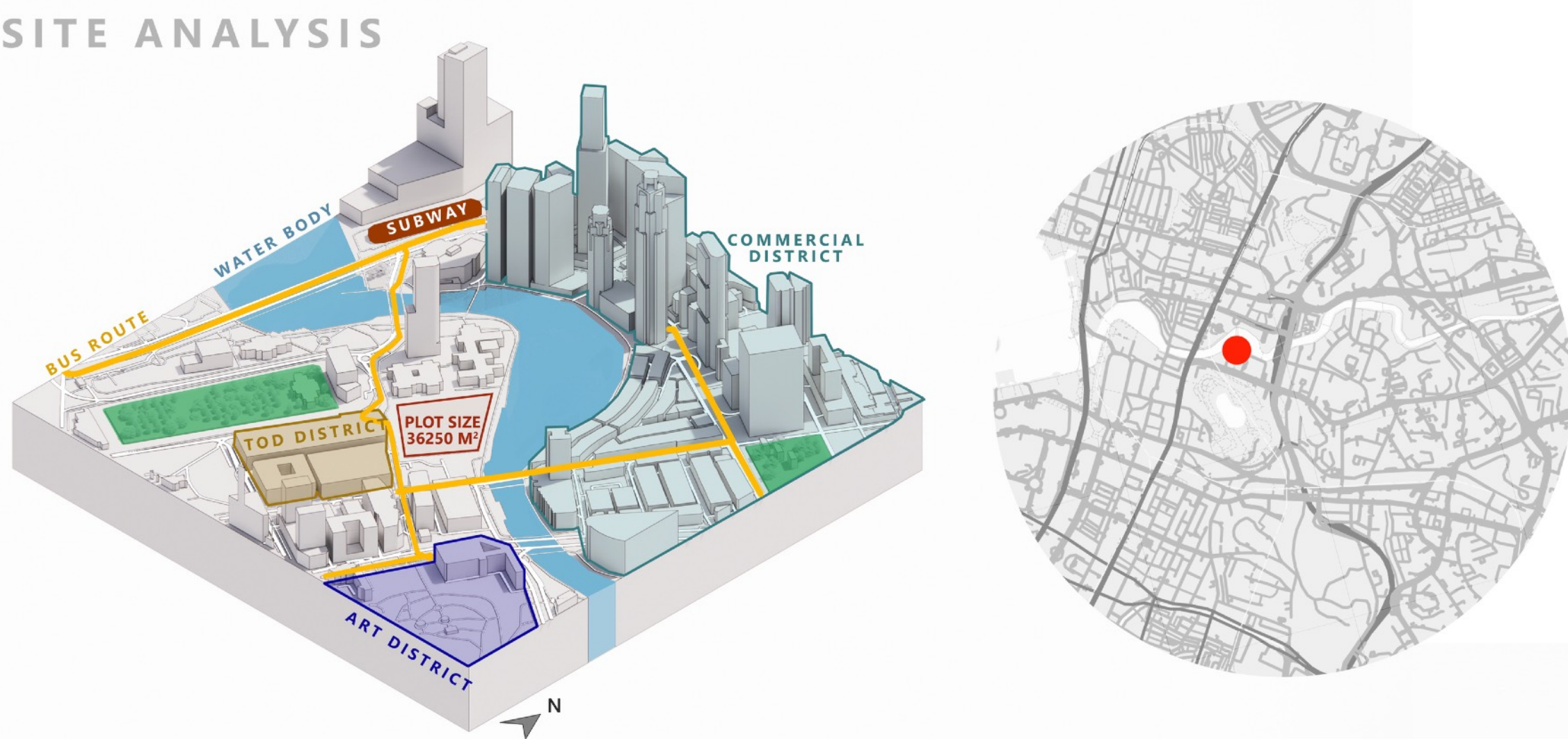
## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



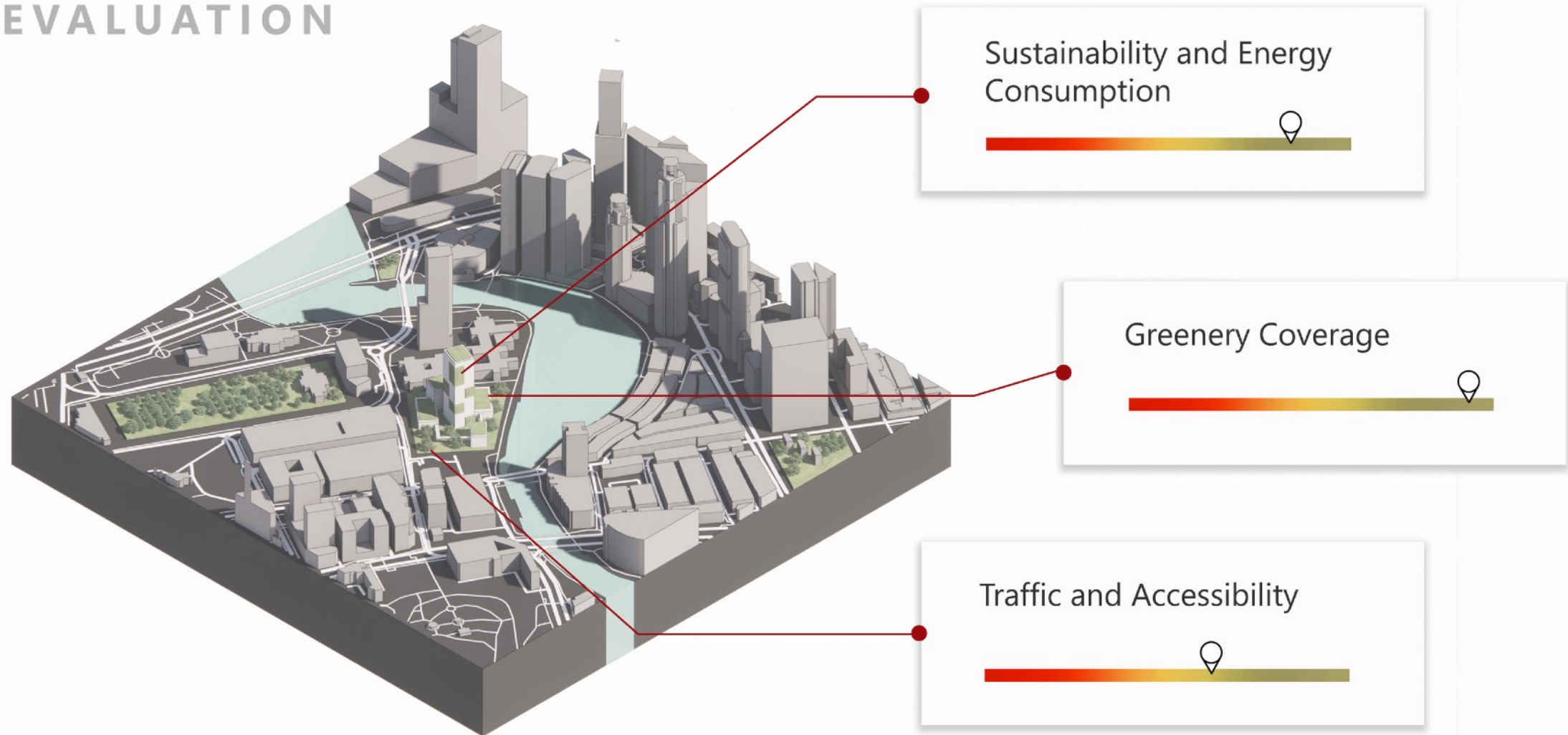
## PUBLIC VOTING



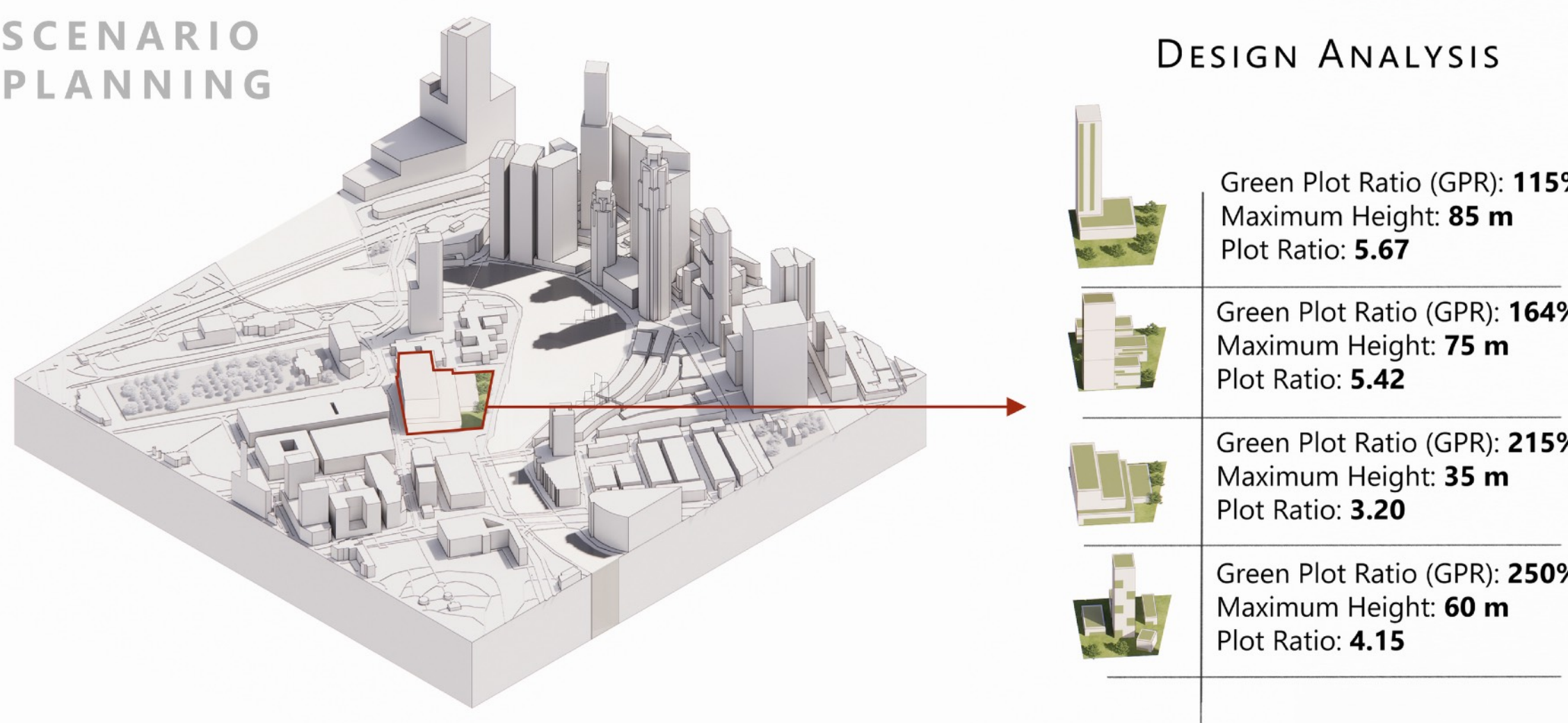
## SITE ANALYSIS



## MONITORING & EVALUATION



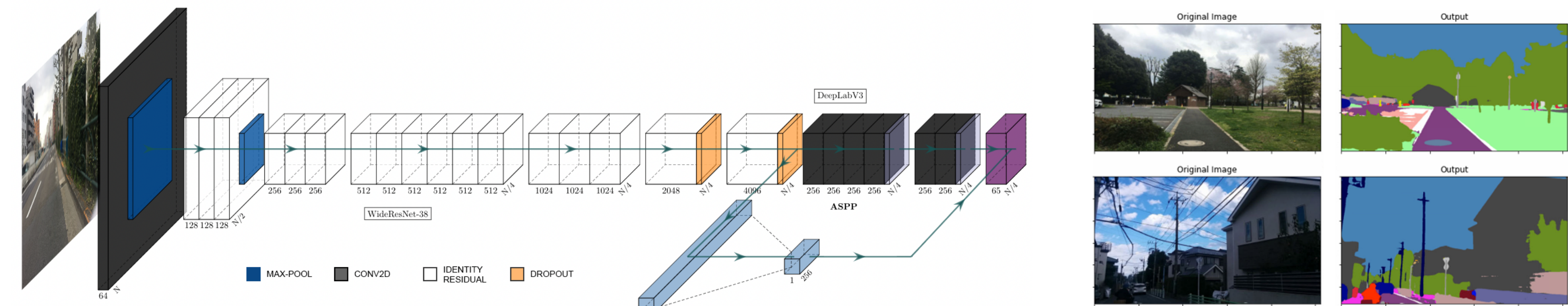
## SCENARIO PLANNING





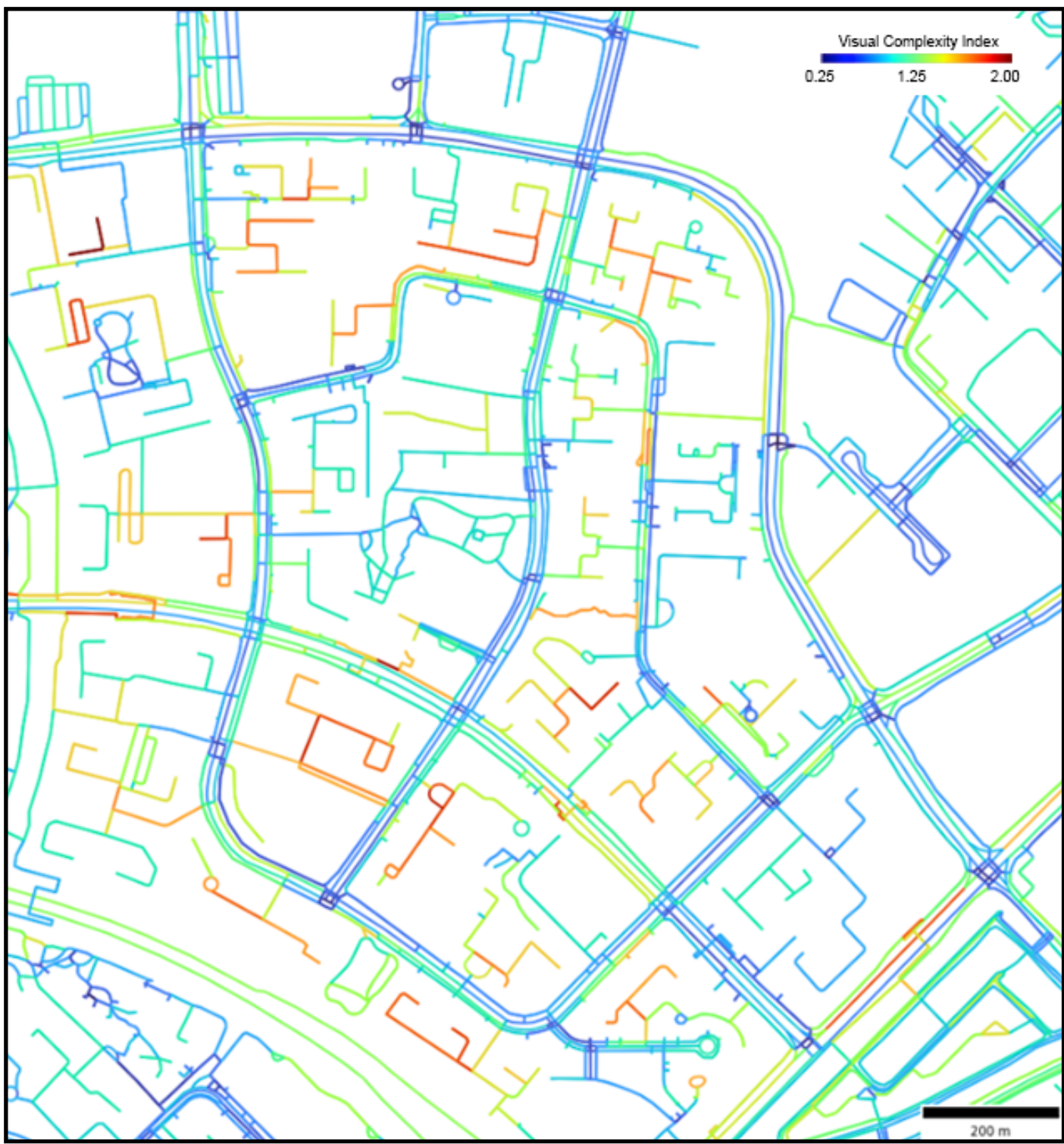
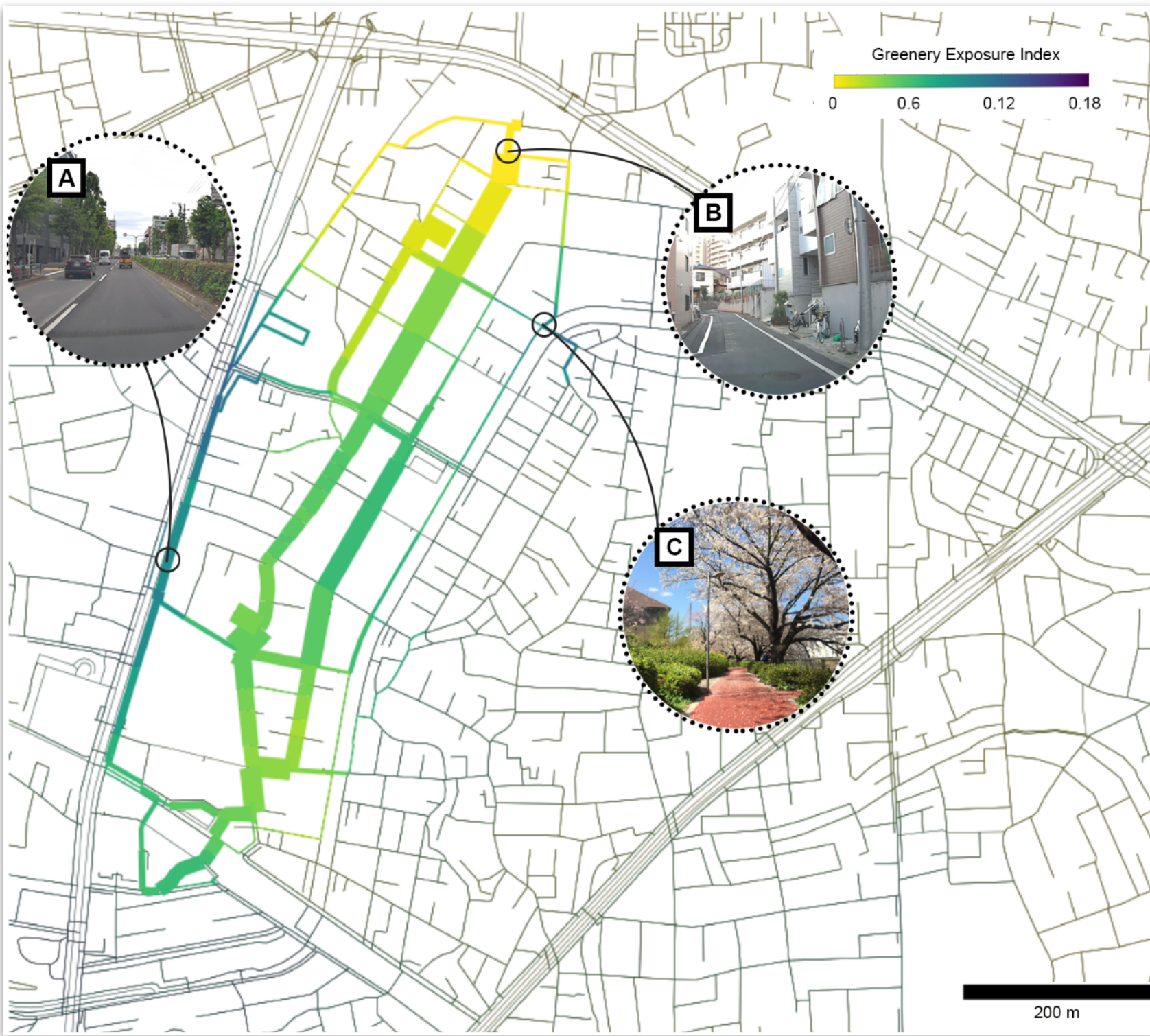
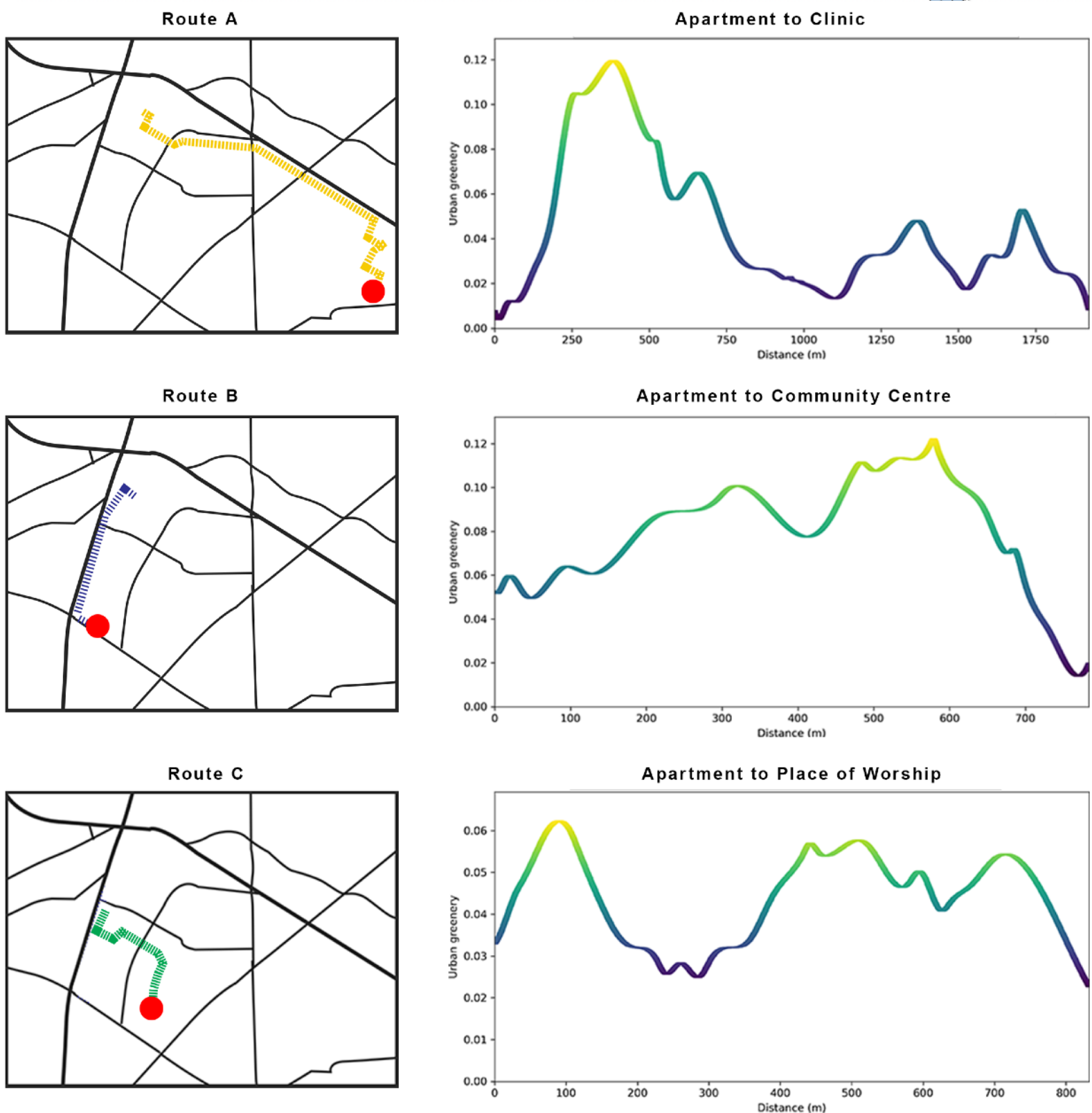
# Active Mobility Decisions

ASSESSMENT WITH CROWDSOURCED STREET VIEW IMAGERY



## Visual exposure varies along routes

By accounting for semantic information, it is possible propose localised intervention measures and understand how streetscapes contribute to active mobility experiences for various use cases, population groups, and locations. Subject to data availability, our analysis can be replicated at any urban scale and is generalisable across urban contexts. Visual complexity metric peaks within residential neighbourhoods and are lower along axial roads, Paris Ris estate in Singapore.





## PARIS

### POPULATION DENSITY



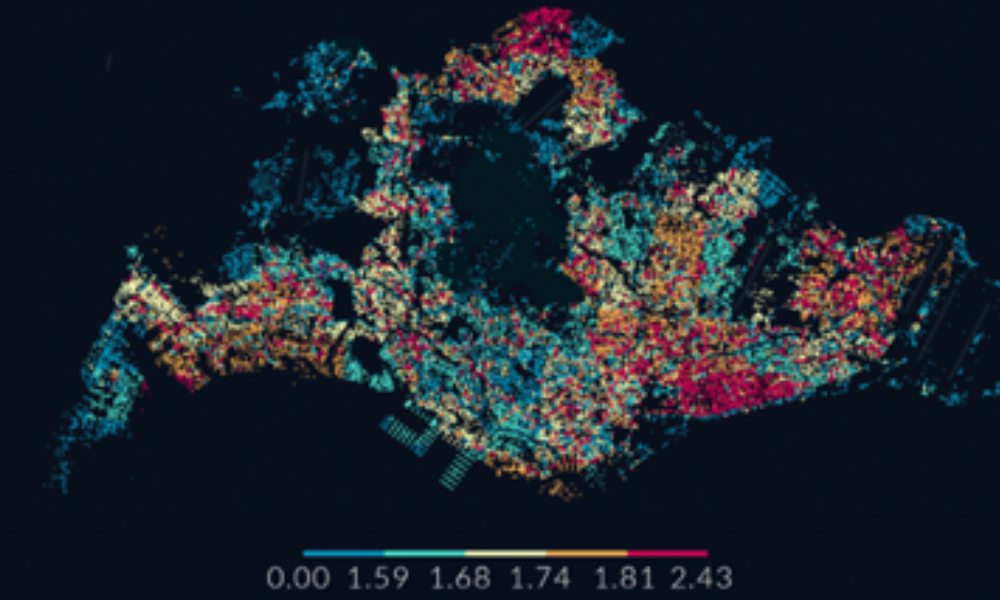
## GLOBAL CITIES

### DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN VISUAL COMPLEXITY

### BUDAPEST



### SINGAPORE



### BERLIN



↑  
N

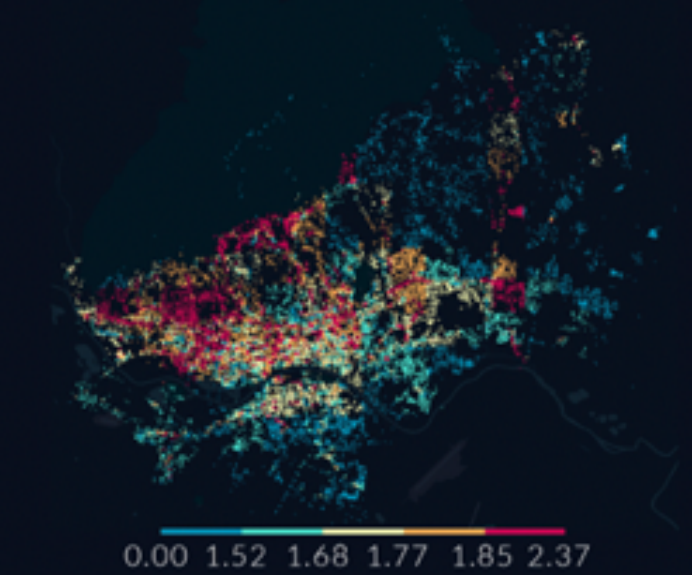
### BOGOTÁ



### MILAN

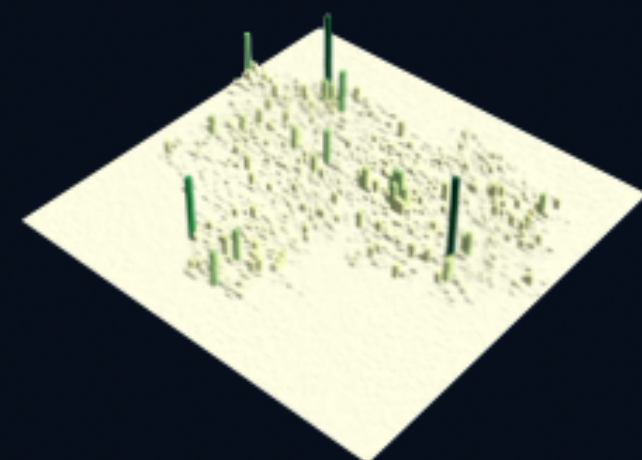


### ZAGREB

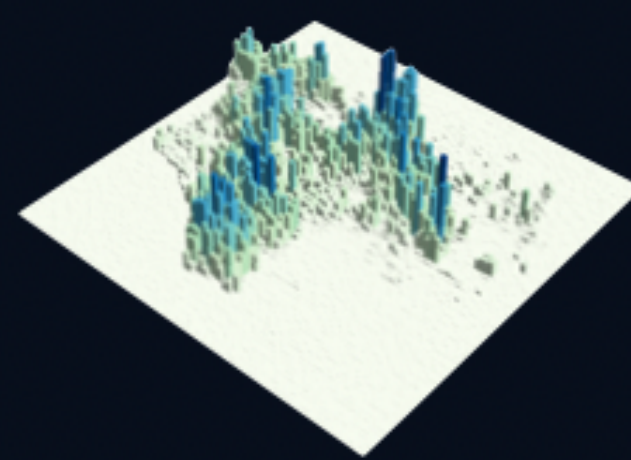


## TOKYO

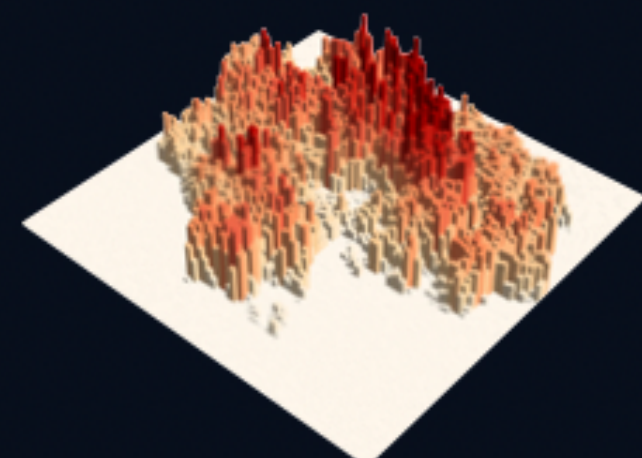
### Recreational POI



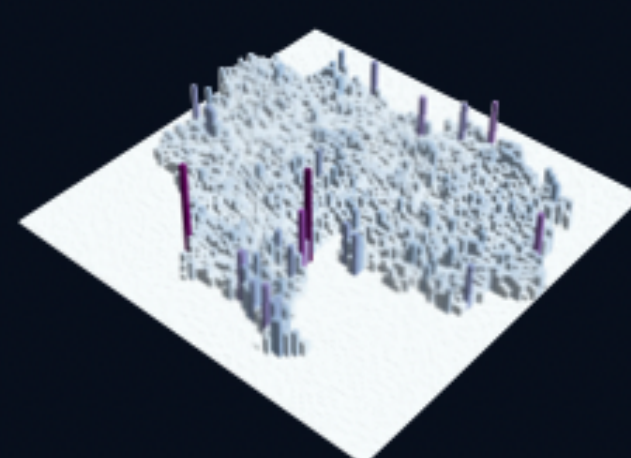
### Building Count



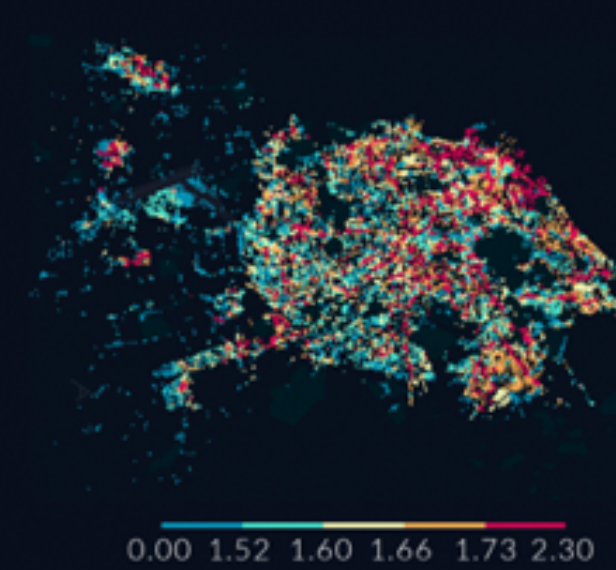
### No. Of Older Adults



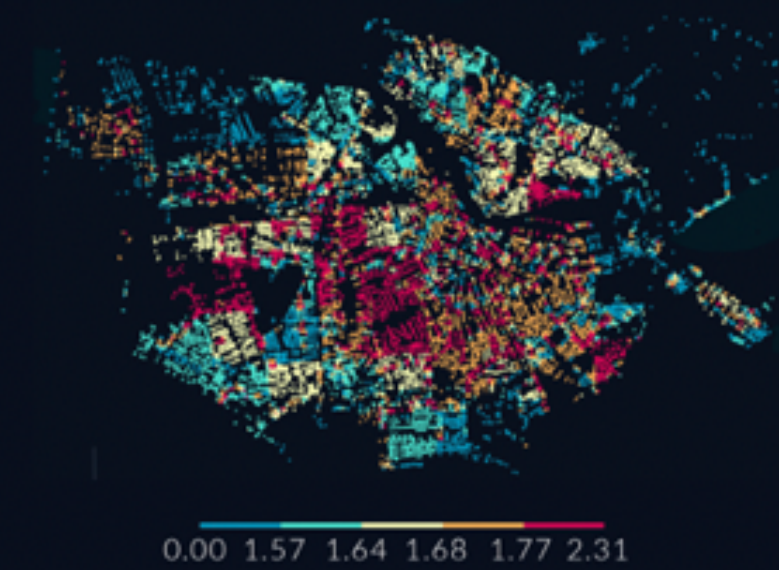
### Node Density



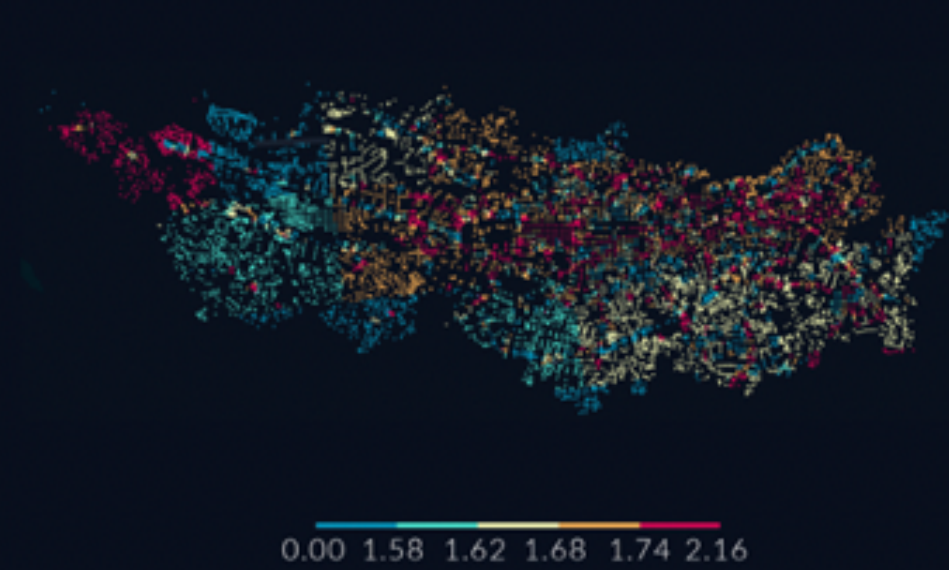
### EDINBURGH



### AMSTERDAM



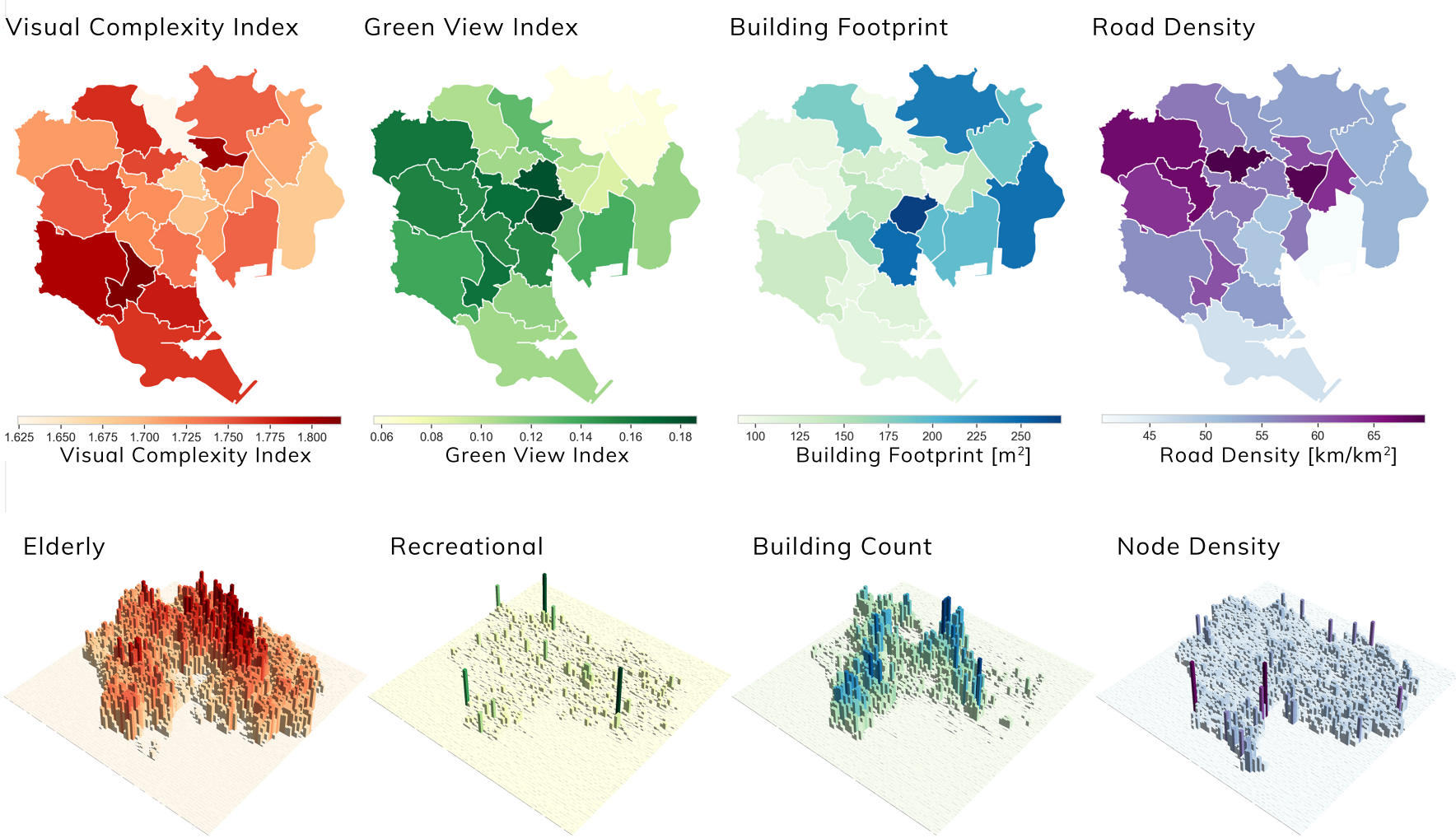
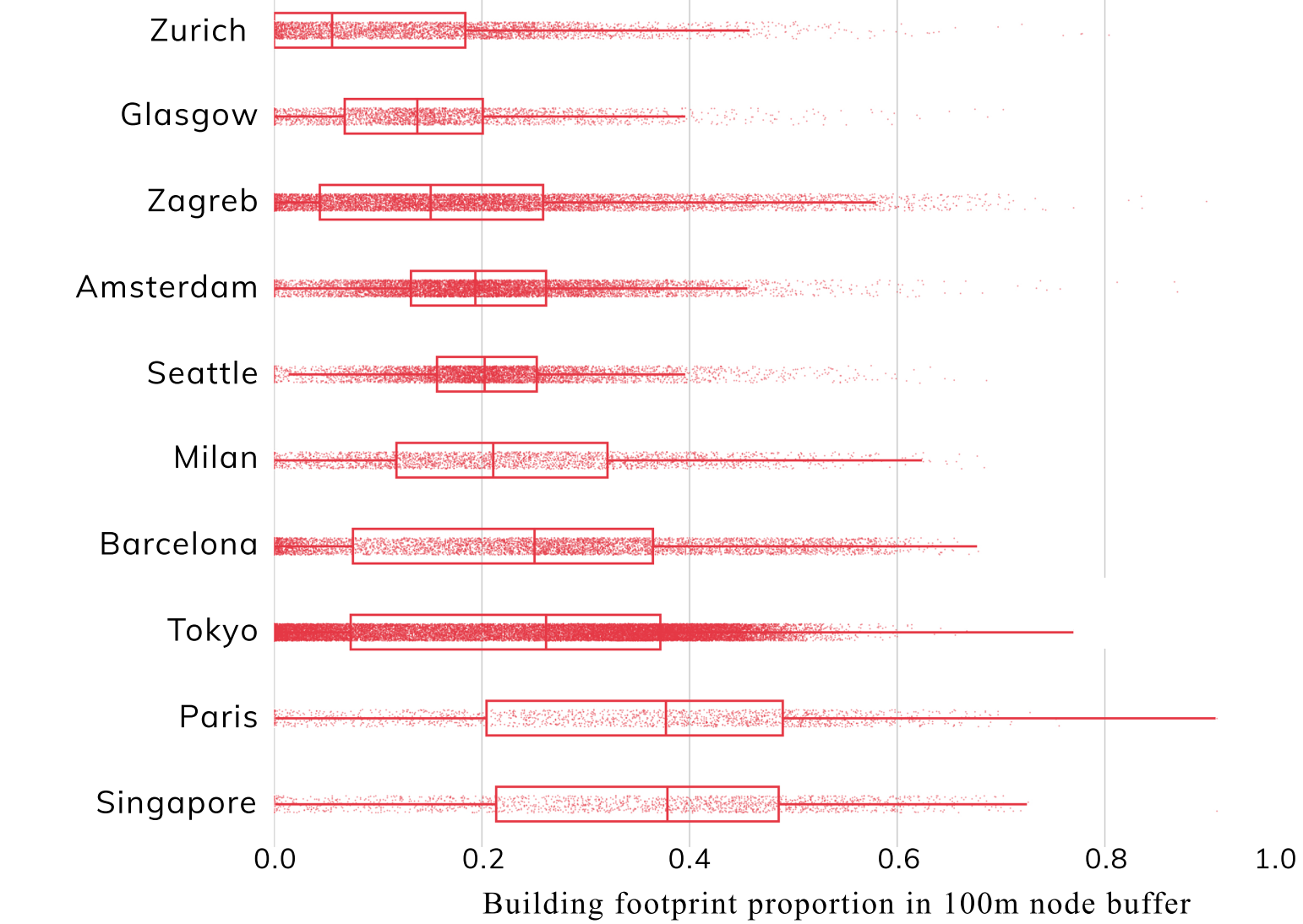
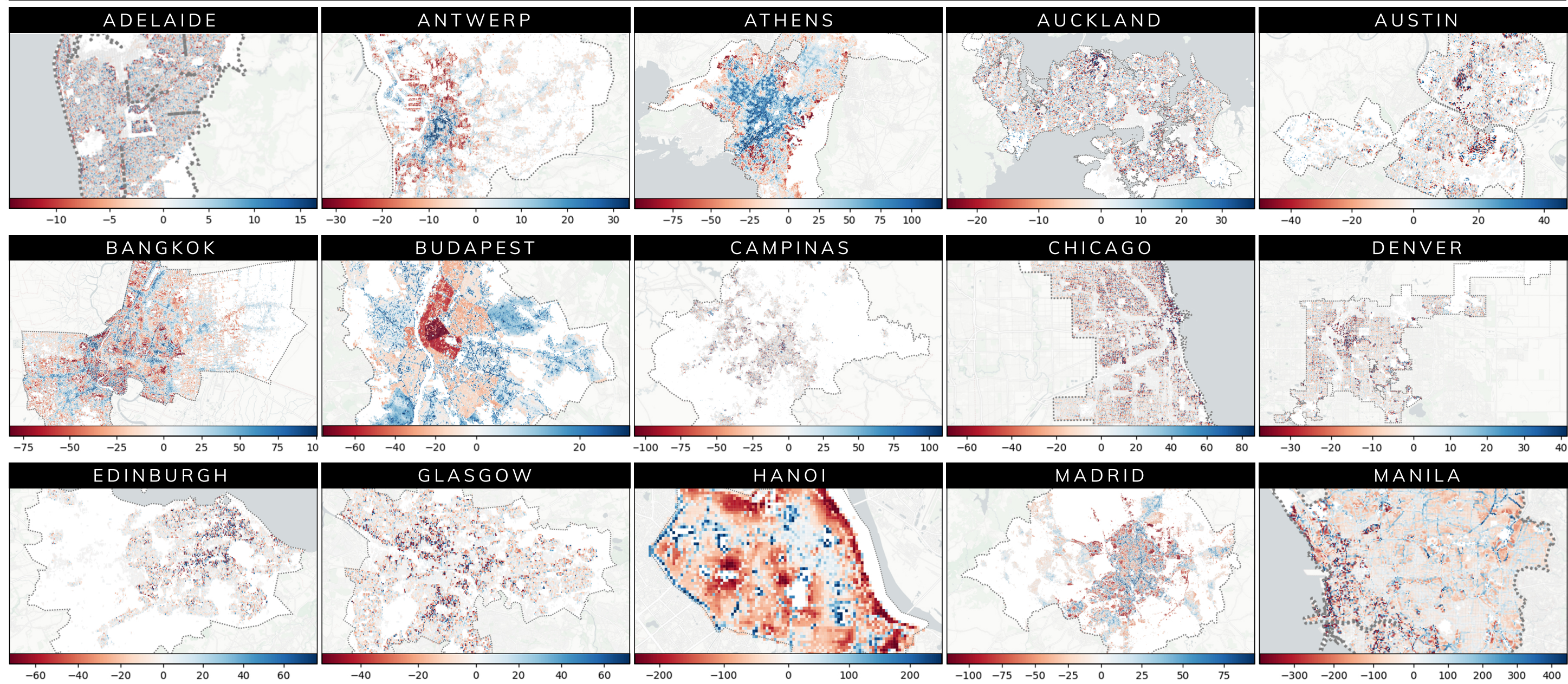
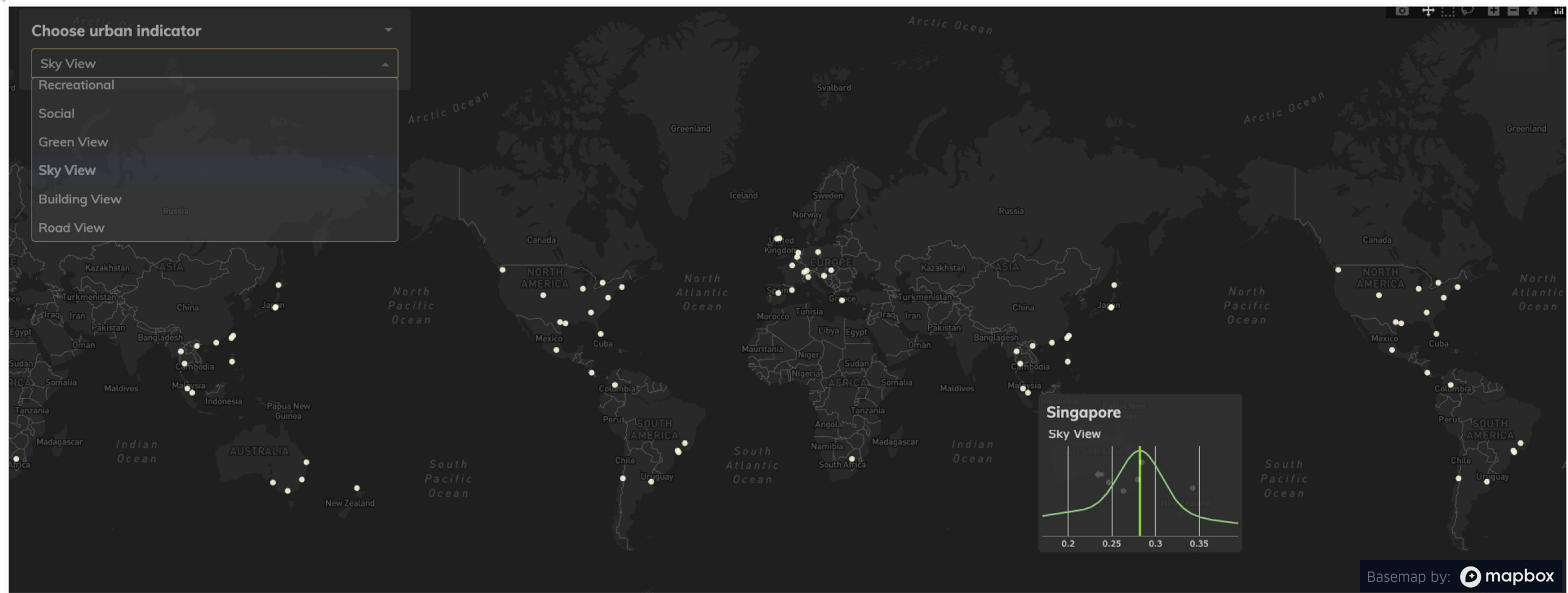
### SAN JOSÉ





# Global Network Dataset

50 CITIES ACROSS 29 COUNTRIES



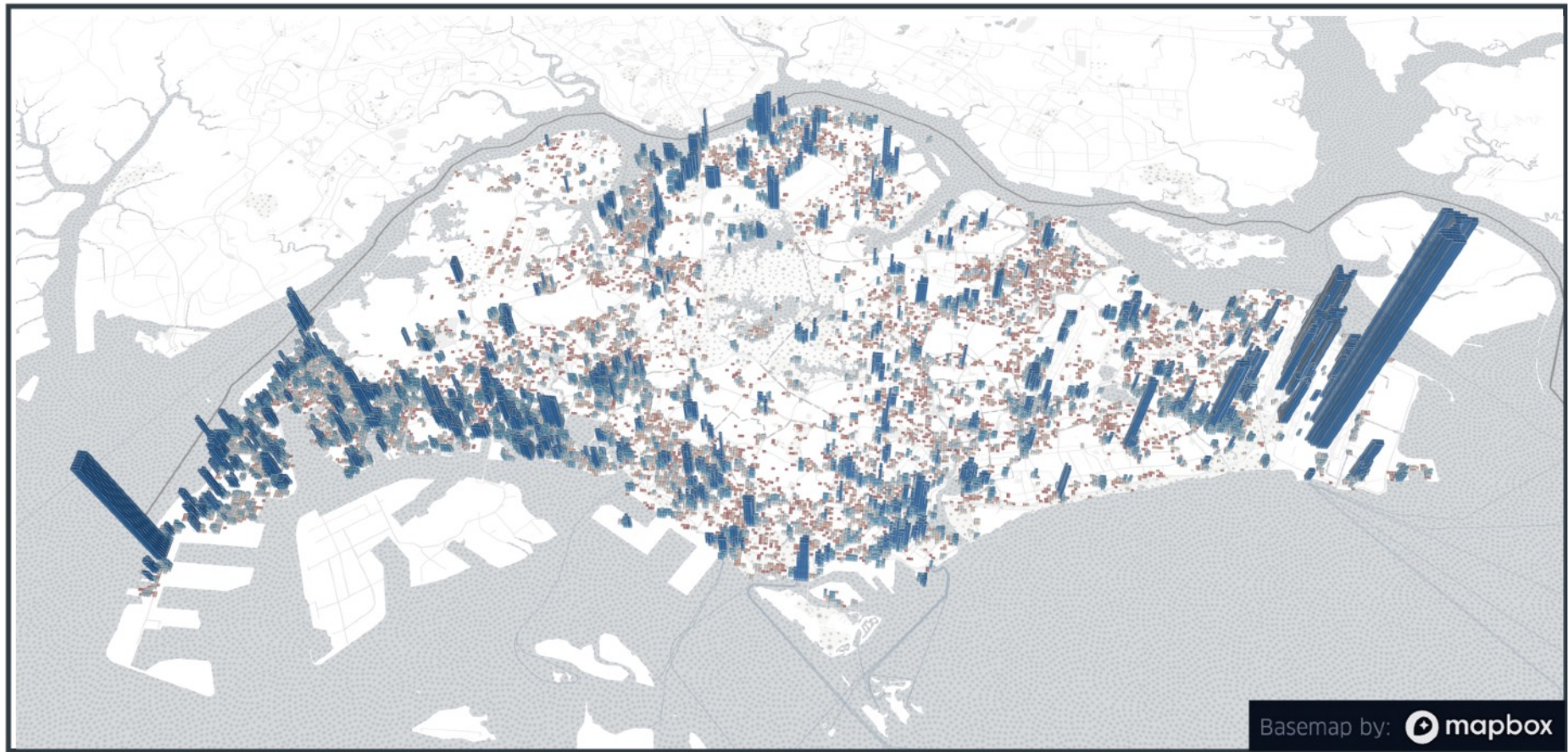
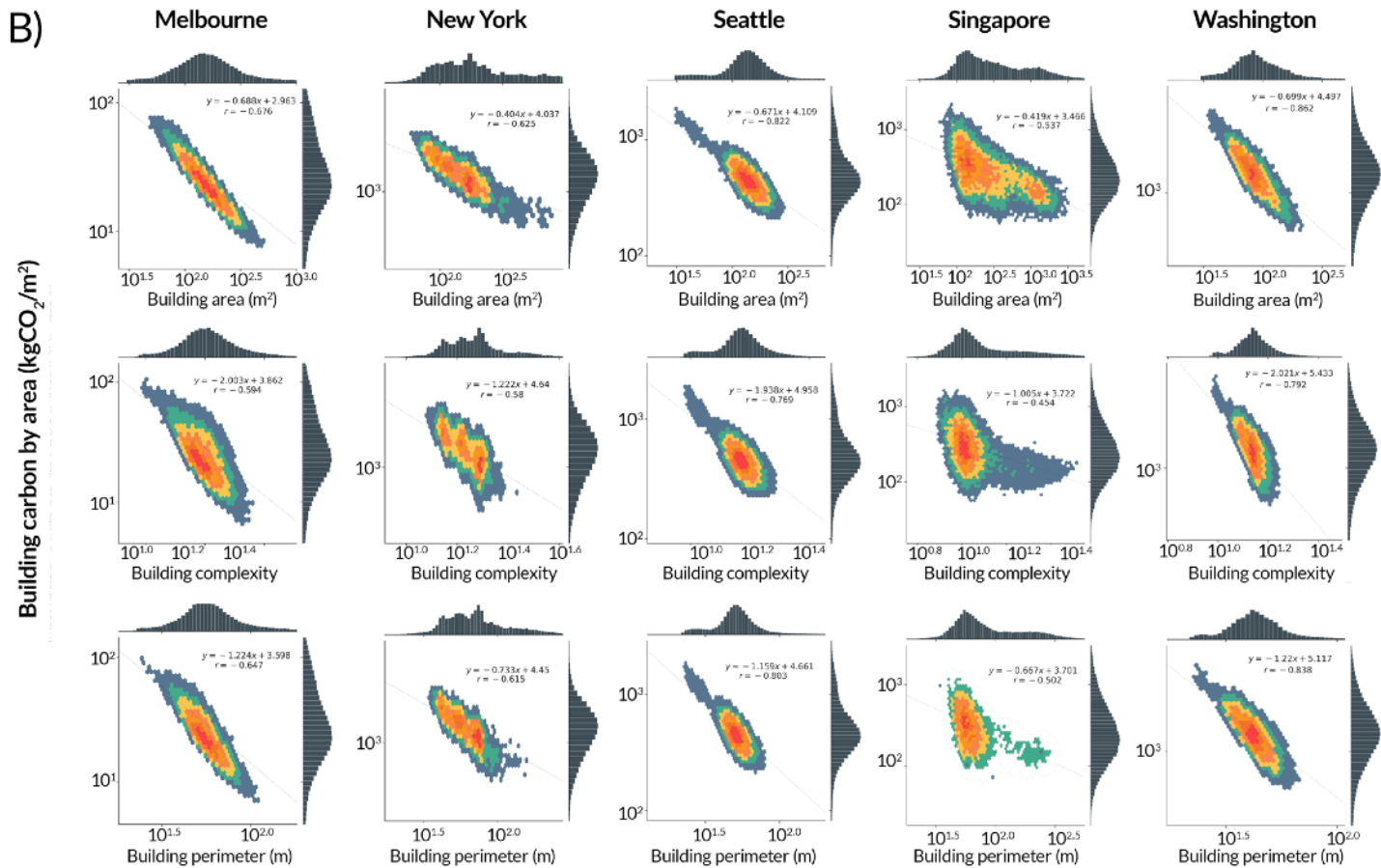
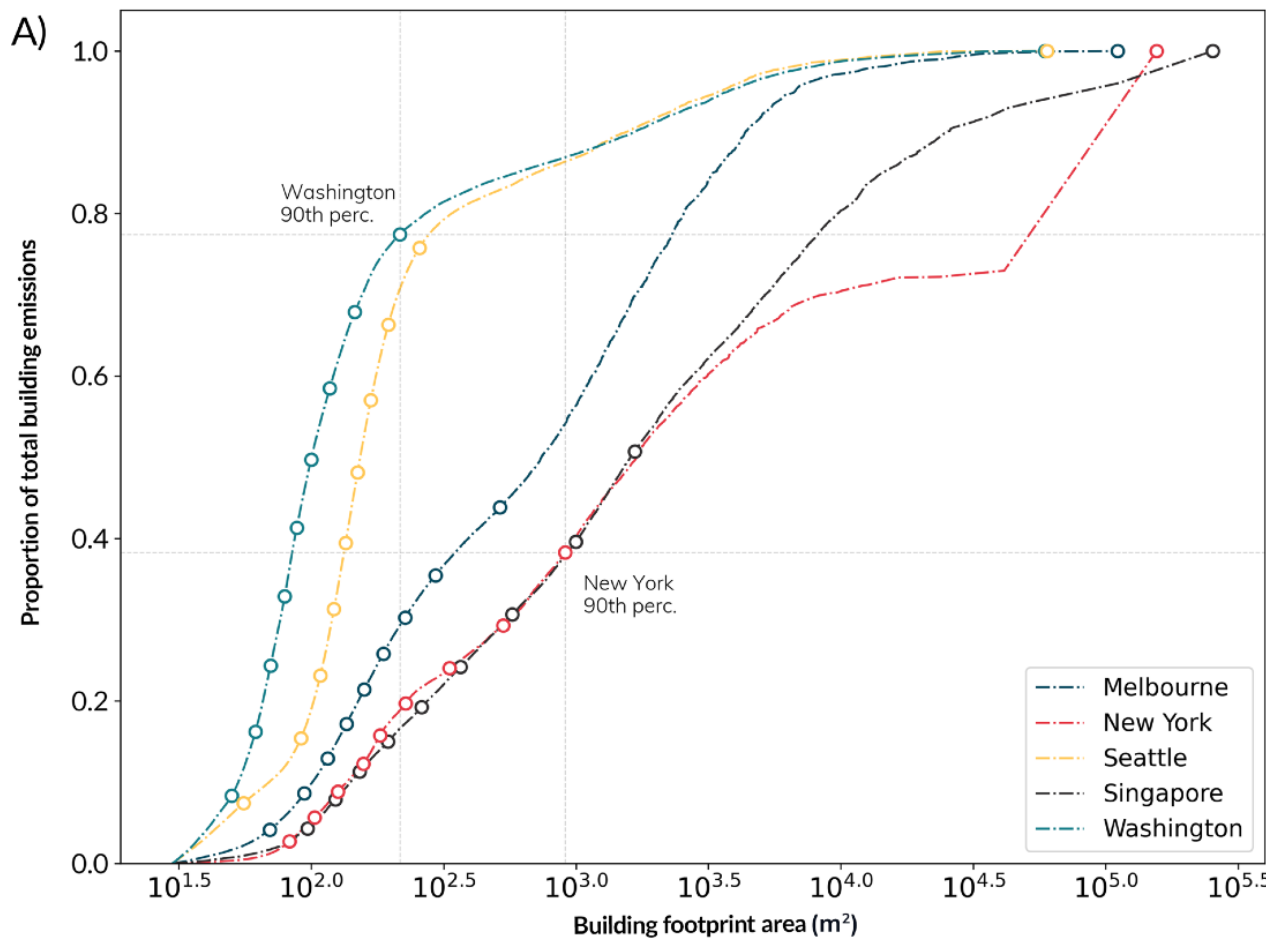


# Decarbonising Cities

## CITY-SCALE BUILDING EMISSIONS PREDICTION

### Carbon profile of cities matches their historical planning context

Small buildings make up the largest proportion of carbon emission for cities like Seattle and Washington which have a long history of low-rise development and expansive urban sprawl. Meanwhile Melbourne’s carbon footprint grows proportionately with building size, reflecting the city’s suburban to urban transition over the last century. Dense cities like Singapore and New York City (Manhattan) have most emissions concentrated in the largest buildings. Moreover, all cities exhibit “economies of carbon” with larger buildings being more carbon efficient.



### Urban economics and urban form affect building emissions

The types of urban and economic activities and typology of urban forms all play a significant role in explaining heterogeneity in building emissions across the built landscape. Better land use mix (as indicated by diversity of jobs) was found to be associated with lower emissions for urban districts. Local climate zones show a consistent trend across cities.

