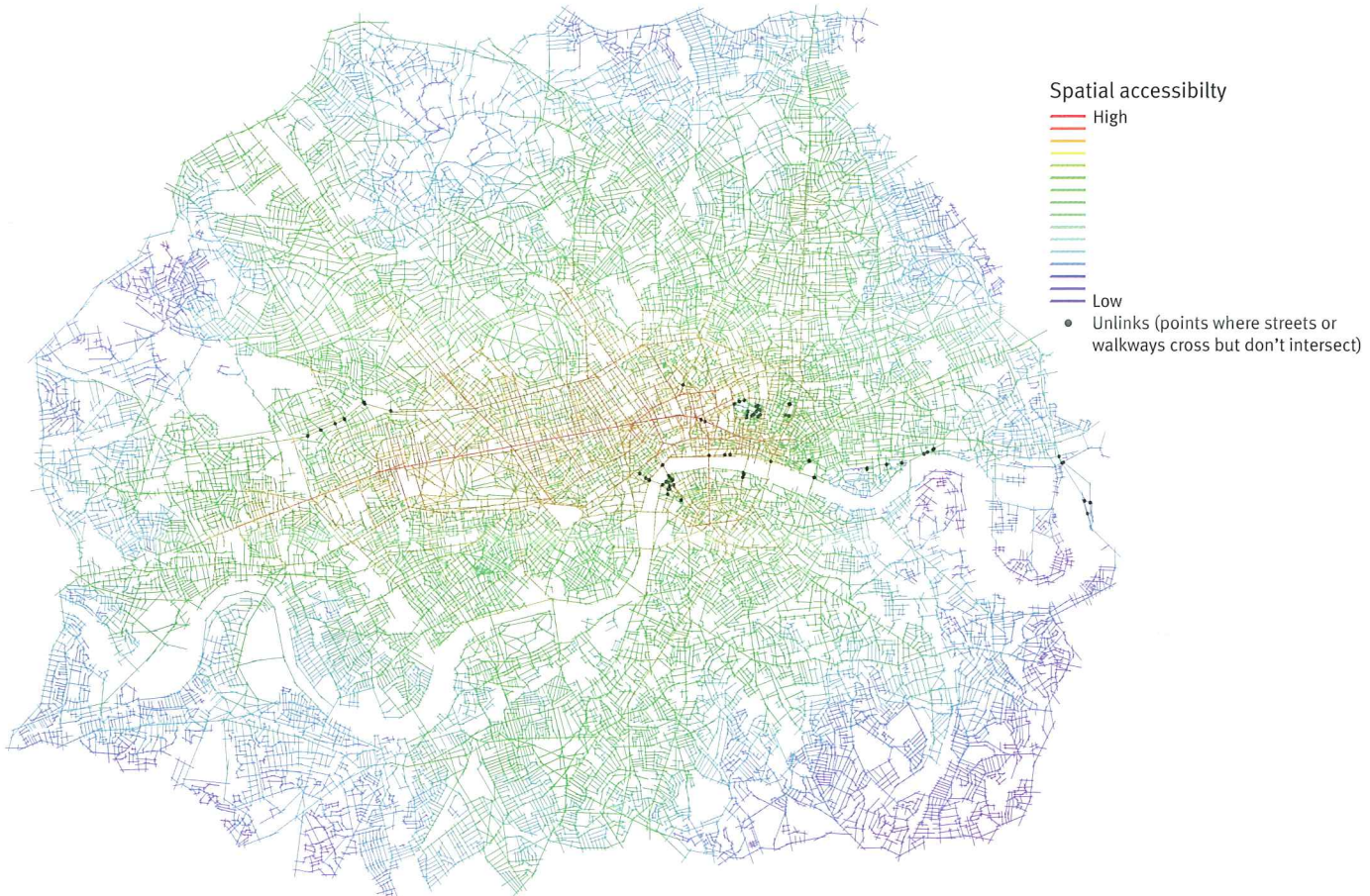


### 2.2.10 Spatial accessibility analysis

Such plans illustrate the relative accessibility of different areas of a place, which exerts a powerful influence on pedestrian, cyclist and vehicular movement patterns and, by extension, on the social and economic characteristics of urban areas. The information for different modes of travel can be presented individually or as a series of maps to illustrate changes in patterns of spatial accessibility at different scales, or before and after a design intervention. Base-maps may be included for local studies but are usually omitted for broader, strategic studies.



*Spatial accessibility map, Greater London*

#### What it shows:

- a network of streets and public spaces represented as a set of the fewest and longest lines that cover all the space and make all connections
- each line is coloured according to a quantitative spatial accessibility value.

#### Why it is good graphically:

- displays spaces with high spatial accessibility in the hottest colour (red) and low spatial accessibility in the coolest colour (blue)
- allows easy cross-comparison between baseline conditions and design options
- all extraneous map data has been removed, leaving only the necessary detail
- key clearly indicates the range of values.