

INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SPACE PROJECT

Law, Universality and Difference in the Accessibility of Streets

Project Countries and Cities

Detailed legal and empirical work was carried out in 5 countries, with a particular focus on 2 cities in each:

- India – Delhi and Pune
- Kenya – Mombasa and Nairobi
- Netherlands – Almere and Utrecht
- United Kingdom – Leeds and Glasgow
- United States – Atlanta and Syracuse



Project Objectives

The Project aims to deepen understanding of how States can more effectively ensure that pedestrian environments and interactions are inclusive, by examining the causes and experiences of street exclusion and the nature and impact of legal and political responses to it. It has three main objectives:

- 1. Experiential:** To advance understanding of the causes and impact of street exclusion
- 2. Legal:** To advance understanding of how law is, and could be, used to make pedestrian environments and interactions more inclusive
- 3. Perceptual:** To advance understanding of whether and why exclusionary public space is regarded as a minority issue and to foster greater awareness and solidarity

Data-Gathering

Phase 1: Law and Policy

Legal country experts, and key partners, carried out detailed analysis of a range of different types of law relevant to shaping inclusionary/exclusionary streets for disabled and, older and other pedestrians. These ranged from relevant international and regional treaty commitments, to national, state and city-level laws.

Phase 2: Fieldwork

One-to-one interviews with up to 50 pedestrians in each city about their experiences of street exclusion and trying to challenge/change it. Approximately 80% of pedestrian participants identified as ‘disabled’. Others identified as older people or as parents/carers of young/disabled children.

Individual/group interviews with up to 30 stakeholders in each country. Stakeholders had relevant experience in law, policy/planning or activism/campaigning.

Phase 3: Feedback

Individual/group interviews with up to 12 stakeholders in each country on emerging findings, awareness-raising and maximizing impact (as well as non-data-gathering workshops with pedestrian participants and public lectures).

Awareness-Raising Tools

- Films – VR
- Films – documentary-style (generally thematic but some city-based and one journey-based)
- Guide – to disabled and other pedestrians experiencing street exclusion, on using law and other means for challenge/change.
- Guide – to the public generally, on how to comply with and go beyond legal requirements to minimize the creation of disabling barriers and exclusionary streets.



Top: Mobility scooter user with service dog on pavement narrowed by wheelie bin, UK
Bottom: Floating bus stop in Leeds, UK



Top: Cycle lanes at busy junction, NL
Bottom: Wheelchair user crossing road which lacks safe crossing point, NL



Top: Visually impaired woman walking with a guide on an uneven sidewalk, US
Bottom: Person on crutches walks through flooded path in market area, KE



Top: Path narrowed by street vendors, IN
Bottom: Visually impaired person crossing busy road with car traffic, IN



Top: Zebra crossing busy with two-wheeler traffic, IN
Bottom: Pavement narrowed by parked car and cow, IN

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- Embedding standards into award of international funding and procurement processes
- Increasing awareness and regulation of construction workers
- Increasing rights awareness
- Strengthening remedies and penalties for non-compliance
- Reducing financial cost/risk of legal action
- Strengthening involvement of DPOs and accessibility professionals in development of standards
- Maximising potential of enabling law
- Developing, monitoring and funding specific strategies/plans
- Increasing training of relevant professionals
- Reducing implementation gap
- Increasing awareness, accessibility and effectiveness of reporting mechanisms
- Increasing expertise of lawyers

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- Guides for public on minimising street exclusion
- Guides for disabled and others on tackling street exclusion
- Virtual reality films
- Documentary-style films

