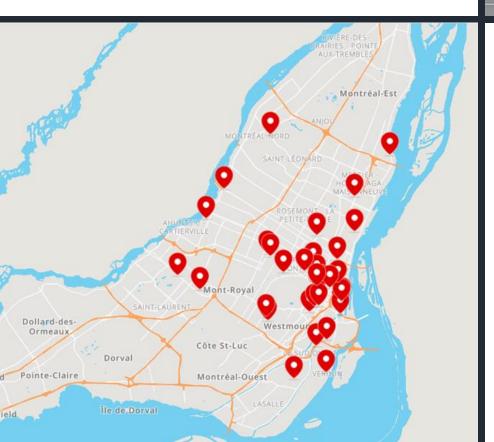


#### Background





- Pedestrian streets: Tactile and temporary urbanism to improve street liveliness.
- Since the COVID-19 pandemic
- Montréal: 13 streets since 2020, pedestrianised in summer.
  - Creating more public spaces and spaces of socialisation
  - Increasing walking space and encouraging walking

### Research questions

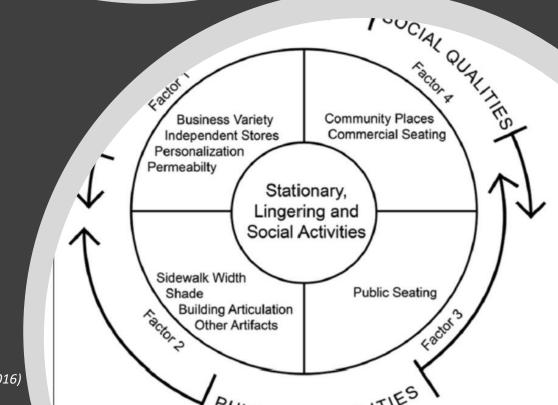
- How do the microscale physical characteristics of pedestrian streets impact their usage and appropriation by people, especially their stationary activities?
- How does the physical setting of the street reveal the cohabitation between three activities: movement, consumption, and socialization?



# Conceptual framework



- Liveliness of streets (Mehta et al 2016)
- Appropriation of space (Benagers-Albert et al 2015)



Important characteristics of the neighborhood commercial street Mehta (2016)



### Study sites

- 2 commercial streets in Summer 2021
  - In dense and central boroughs
  - similar urban form with different regulations
- Mont-Royal: pedestrians and nonmotorised vehicles
- Wellington: pedestrians (2020) and bicycles with some restrictions (since summer 2021)

# Data and analytical approaches

#### Observations

- In Summer 2021
- at 20 times slots (30 mins for each, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.) on Fridays and Saturdays
- Tool: ArcSurvey123
- Spatial analysis in R-Studio and QGIS.

#### Policy and press reviews

- 2010-2021
- content analysis





### Usage and appropriation: passive activities



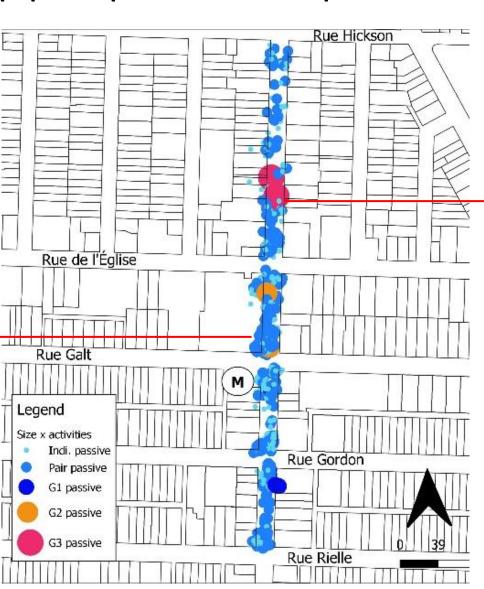
Mont Royal Av

Trees, benches

### Usage and appropriation: passive activities



Swing chairs

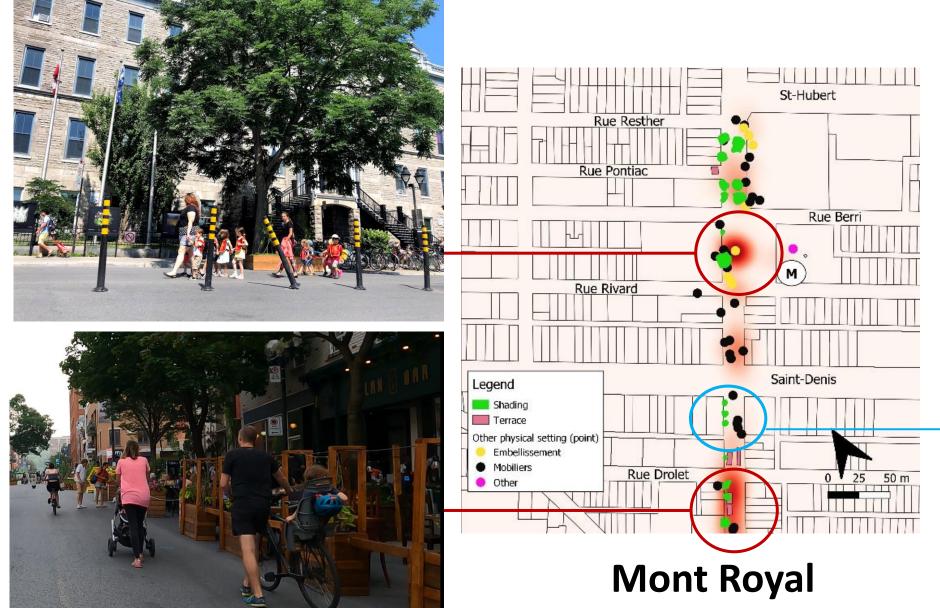




Private patios

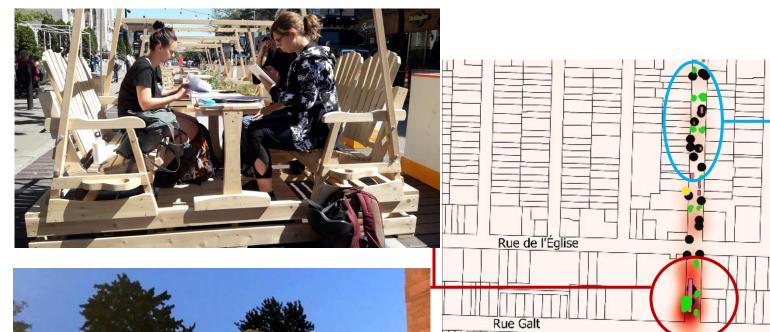
Wellington St.

## Patterns of pairs of users





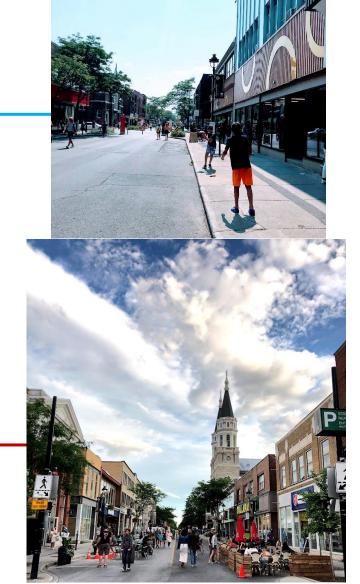
## Patterns of pairs of users



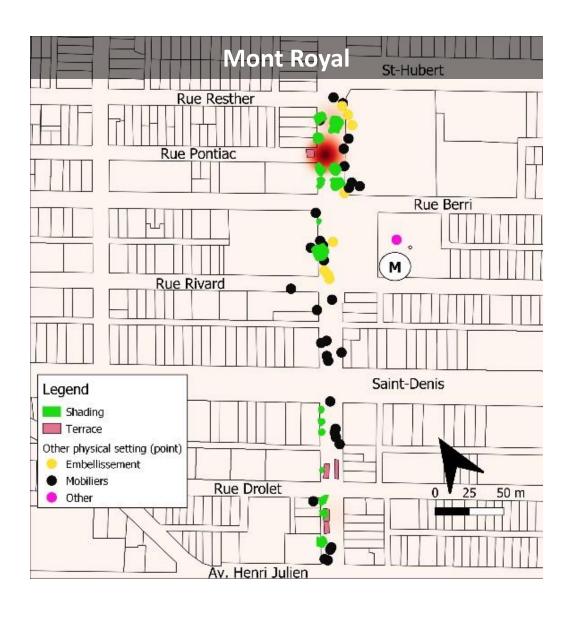


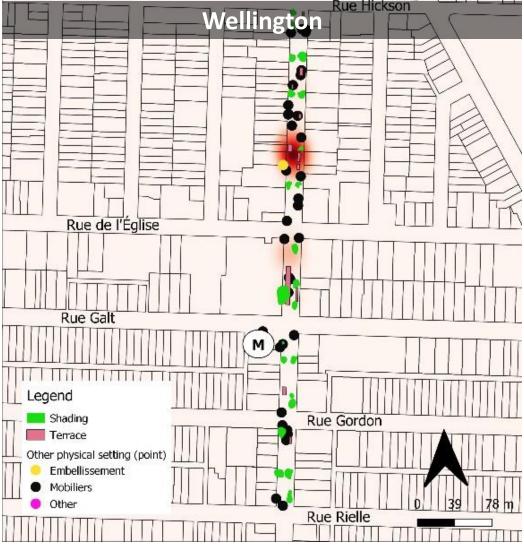




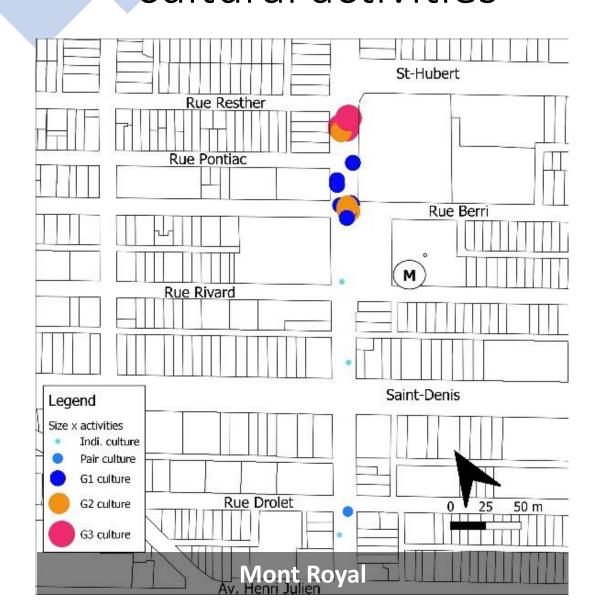


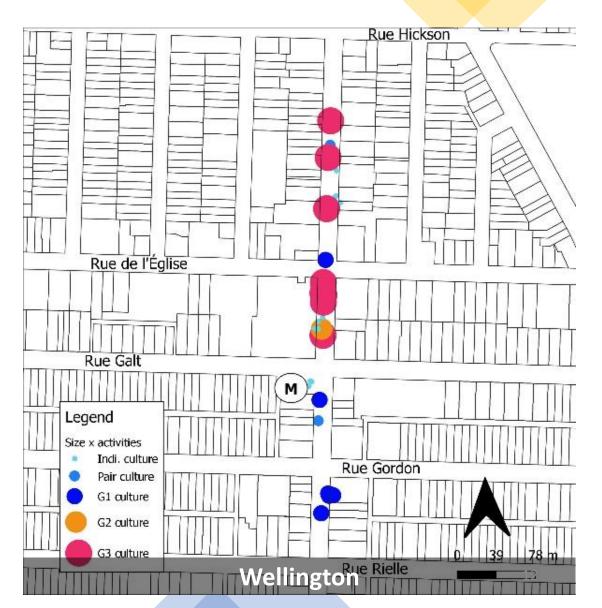
#### Patterns of large groups: Patios are the key



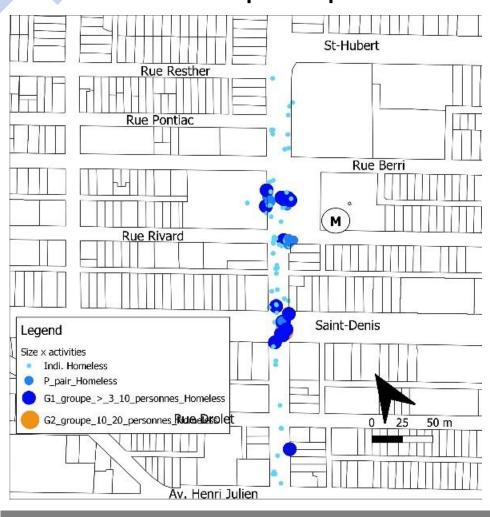


## Biggest differences (1): pedestrianisation-induced – cultural activities





# Biggest differences (2): local lifestyle – elderly and homeless people





**Homeless people in Mont Royal** 

**Elderly people in Wellington** 



## Summary

- Micro design: predominant role on
  - Activities (passive, esp. cultural)
  - Group size
- Local context: impact on
  - Elderly
  - Homeless
- Cohabitation of movement, consumption, and socialization: Mt Royal created + movement but social activities.

#### Discussion

- Who operate the pedestrianization in Montreal?
  - Société de développement commercial (SDC)
    - Local organisation based in each borough
  - What are their interests? Economic vitality with social acceptability
- Changing discourse of pedestrianization
- Next steps:
  - Policy analysis and comparison with a city-led survey (local population)
  - Movement analysis





