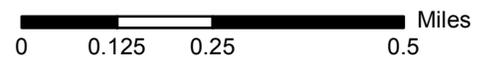


# Walkability Index for Central Corvallis/OSU Area

## Legend

- 31-40 Points
- 21-30 Points
- 11-20 Points
- 1-10 Points
- 0 Points or Below
- Other City Streets
- City Limits
- Parks and Recreation Areas

NOTE: Highest possible point total is 52 points.



Map Prepared by the Corvallis Sustainability Coalition Land Use Action Team  
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**1 POINT** if 50% coverage

**2 POINTS** if 75% or 100% Coverage

**Buffer Width:**

**-1 POINT** if there is no landscape buffer between street and sidewalk

**0 POINT** if the buffer is 3 feet wide or less

**1 POINT** if buffer is between 3 feet and 10 feet wide

**2 POINTS** if buffer is 10 feet or greater in width

Buffers between the sidewalk and the street separate the pedestrian from traffic, as well as provide the opportunity for landscaping. Some streets in Downtown have no landscape buffers due to wider sidewalks. Given that points are awarded for wide sidewalks, losing points for having no buffer does not penalize these blocks.

**Windows/Blank Walls:**

**-1 POINT** if building faces are generally blank walls

**0 POINTS** if building faces are generally 10-25% windows

**1 POINT** if building faces are generally 26% or more windows

Blank walls provide no visual interest to pedestrians and do not allow for window shopping.

**Obstructions/Poor Surface Conditions:**

**-1 POINT** if there are wheelchair obstructions or uneven pavement/root damage

**0 POINTS** if no wheelchair obstructions

Obstructions include poor pavement quality, uneven pavement (often due to root damage) or excess vegetation impeding pedestrians/wheelchairs.

**Block Length:**

**-1 POINT** if very long block (over 600 ft)

**0 POINTS** if medium or long block (401 to 600 ft)

**1 POINT** if short block (400 ft or less)

A neighborhood with shorter blocks has more connectivity per square area than a neighborhood with longer blocks. The increased network associated with shorter blocks gives pedestrians greater choice in walking routes.

**Vertical Mixed Use Present:**

**0 POINTS** if no Vertical Mixed Use along block

**1 POINT** if Vertical Mixed Use present

Vertical mixed use is multi-story development with retail on the ground floor and either office or residential uses above. The proximity of retail to office or residential uses results in shorter trips more likely to be done on foot rather than in a car.

**Cul-de-Sac:** -1 POINT if cul-de-sac with no pedestrian connection

0 POINTS if through street or cul-de-sac with pedestrian connection

Cul-de-sacs inhibit pedestrian connectivity within a neighborhood, unless there is either a trail provided at the end of the cul-de-sac to a neighboring street or the cul-de-sac is designed with no homes at the end, but rather a landscaped/fenced area with a pedestrian connection to the neighboring street. The lack of connectivity can make walking distances much greater than in a street network with more connections. For instance, suppose you live on a cul-de-sac in a house that is only 100 feet as the crow flies from a park. If there is no trail allowing direct access to the park, you would have to walk to the entrance of the cul-de-sac, and then around the block to get to the park. The extra distance might discourage you from walking to the park. Thus, more connectivity often results in shorter pedestrian routes which might entice more people to walk.

**Street Lighting:** 0 POINTS if no street lights present on block

1 POINT if at least one street light on block

Lighting provides a safer environment for pedestrians and cyclists. The lighting in this scoring system include shorter ornamental lights, such as those found in some areas of downtown and on the OSU campus, as well as the taller cobra lights found throughout the city.

**Porches:** -1 POINTS if "None" - No porches present on block

0 POINTS if "A few" – Less than a quarter of buildings have porches/balconies/places to sit in front (residential), but at least one

1 POINT if "Some" – Approximately 25%-50% of buildings have porches/balconies/places to sit in front (residential)

2 POINTS if "Most" – Over 50% of buildings have porches/balconies/places to sit in front (residential)

While often enhancing architectural interest, porches allow communication between pedestrians and residents.

**Street crossing aids:** 0 POINTS, if no street crossing aid

2 POINT, if one method of street crossing aid

4 POINTS, if more than one street crossing aid



## User factors:

The user factors below are based on the opinion of the survey takers walking the block and not on quantitative data. If a street feels inviting or safe, then people are more likely to walk rather than to use another form of transportation.

**How attractive does the street feel street for walking?:**   **-1 POINT**, if Not Attractive  
**0 POINTS**, if Moderately Attractive  
**1 POINT**, if Very Attractive

**How safe\* does block feel for walking?:**   **-1 POINT**, if Not Safe  
**0 POINTS**, if Moderately Safe  
**1 POINT**, if Very Safe

\* Based only upon opinion of survey taker, not quantitative data

**Architectural interest:**                                   **-1 POINT**, if Somewhat Uninteresting or Uninteresting  
**0 POINTS**, if Somewhat Interesting  
**1 POINT**, if Very Interesting

**Attractive Views from Block to Place not on Block:**                   **0 POINTS**, if no Attractive View  
**1 POINT**, if Attractive View (Max. 1 Point)

**Daytime Activity Level:**                                   **-1 POINT**, if None  
**0 POINTS**, if Some  
**1 POINT**, if A lot

If mixed-use, commercial, office/service, recreation or government facilities comprise more than 50% of a block, then points are allotted. If blocks are more than 50% residential (not mixed-use) or other uses, then points are not allotted, as high activity levels are generally preferable in non-residential areas.

## Location Factors:

Location factors are worth twice as much as Physical and User Factors, as having a place to walk to encourages walking more than the other factors. Proximity in this case means walking/cycling distance along streets or paths, not radial distance. Distances are measured to midpoints of blocks, nearest edges of parks, approximate access points to stores and schools and the nearest OSU boundary described below. In some cases, there may have been a more direct route between a street segment and the amenity, but the route measured included a crossing of a major traffic route at a traffic signal instead of at a dangerous crossing.

### Proximity to Bus Stop:

**0 POINTS** if block is more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from a bus stop

**2 POINT** if block is within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of a bus stop

**4 POINTS** if there is a bus stop located on the block

**1 ADDITIONAL POINT** if the bus stop located on the block has a shelter

### Proximity to Grocery:

**0 POINTS** if nearest grocery or convenience store is more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile

**2 POINT** if nearest grocery/convenience store is within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile

**4 POINTS** if store is on block

Stores include: Safeway (Circle Blvd), Safeway (Philomath Blvd.), Safeway (Downtown), BiMart (9<sup>th</sup> and Circle), BiMart (53<sup>rd</sup> & Philomath), WinCo, Grocery Outlet, Walmart, Market of Choice, Fred Meyer, Kmart, Rite Aid, Trader Joes, First Alternative Co-op (29<sup>th</sup> & Grant), First Alternative Co-op (3rd Street), Western Market, Country Market and Deli, US Market (3<sup>rd</sup> St), US Market (9<sup>th</sup> St), T&G Market, 7-11 (SE 3<sup>rd</sup>), 7-11 (9<sup>th</sup>), 7-11 (Kings), University Market, Superette, Cascadia Market (OSU), Jacksons at Chevron (9<sup>th</sup> and Grant), Darimart, Tri-valley Food Mart, Circle K (SW 3<sup>rd</sup>), and Circle K (Monroe). Ethnic markets were not included as customers of those establishments are more likely to travel greater distances for the specialized food items.

### Proximity to School:

**-2 POINTS** if nearest school is more than a 1-mile walk

**0 POINTS** if more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  -mile walk up to and including 1-mile

**2 POINTS** if more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile, up to and including  $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile

**4 POINTS** if up to 1/4-mile walk to a school

Schools included: Corvallis High, Pauling Middle, Cheldelin Middle, Adams, Franklin, Garfield, Hoover, Jefferson, Lincoln and Wilson. Harding is not included as it no longer used as an elementary school and the continuation high school it now houses draws from all over the city and does not have the population of these other schools.

**Proximity to OSU:**

**0 POINTS** if more than a mile to campus

**1 POINT** if more than ½ mile up to and including 1 mile from campus

**2 POINTS** if ½-mile or less from campus

**3 POINTS** if on campus

This includes the core area of OSU delimited by 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> Street on the east, Washington Way on the south, but extending to include 26<sup>th</sup> to Western (including Reser Stadium, Gill Coliseum, LaSells Stewart Cent and the CH2MHill Alumni Center) and 30<sup>th</sup> Street to Western (athletic complex, Veterinary School and Oak Creek Building), 35<sup>th</sup> Street on the west and Orchard and Monroe on the north.

**Proximity to Park:**

**0 POINTS** if more than ½ mile to a park

**2 POINT** if nearest park is between ¼ and ½ mile

**4 POINTS** if park within ¼ mile

Parks include:

Community Parks:

Avery, Bald Hill, Central, Crystal Lake/Willamette/Playing Fields, Marys River Open Space, M.L. King, Osborn Aquatic Center, Pioneer, Riverfront

Neighborhood Parks:

Arnold, Brandis, Chintimini, Chepanafa Springs, Cloverland, Forest Dell, Franklin Square, Garfield, Grand Oaks, Lilly, Porter, Rivergreen, Starker Arts, Sunset, Timberhill, Tunison, Village Green, Washington, Wildcat, Woodland Meadows

Pocket:

Little Fields, Peanut

School fields and playgrounds were not included as parks, as the use of their facilities is restricted much of the time and proximity to schools is taken into consideration in another category.

**Proximity to Major Multi-use Trail:**     **0 POINTS** if more than a mile to multi-use trail

**2 POINTS** if between ½ and 1 mile to trail

**4 POINTS** if ½-mile or less to trail

Major trails include:

53<sup>rd</sup> Street Multi-use Path, the path along Circle Blvd from Witham Hill Dr. to Harrison, Highway 99 Path from Circle Blvd to Buchanan Av., Campus Way/Midge Cramer Path from 35<sup>th</sup> Street to Bald Hill, the multi-use in Riverfront Park and its extension along Philomath Blvd and Country Club Dr. to Philomath. These paths have relatively few road crossings without pedestrian crossing aids, providing relatively safe and uninterrupted pedestrian routes.