



Walking: What Queenslanders told us

Summary of community and stakeholder engagement for the
Queensland Walking Strategy 2019-2029

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Executive summary

The *Queensland Walking Strategy 2019-2029* is part of a holistic approach adopted by the Queensland Government to encourage Queenslanders to enjoy and participate in regular physical activity to improve their health and wellbeing. The strategy recognises the critical role that walking plays in keeping Queenslanders healthy and as part of a single integrated transport system accessible to everyone.

When we talk about walking, we also mean jogging, running, and moving with the help of a mobility device such as a wheelchair, mobility cane or a walking frame. We're talking about walking in public places and spaces.

As part of developing the strategy, the Queensland Government undertook an extensive community consultation process. This document outlines the results of the community engagement process which has directly informed the Queensland Walking Strategy. The key findings of this consultation process are as follows:

WHY QUEENSLANDERS WALK

- The primary reason Queenslanders walk is for their health and exercise. Nearly 20 per cent of respondents indicated they walk for recreation or exercise up to six or seven days per week.
- Queenslanders indicated that walking is a relaxing activity that helps them unwind, keep fit and socialise. Walking as part of other journeys, to the shops and with the dog is also popular.
- Nearly 80 per cent of Queenslanders reported living within a comfortable walking distance of green space and between 50 and 60 per cent said they live within a comfortable walking distance of cafes, restaurants, shops and public transport.
- As a result, about a quarter of Queenslanders walk regularly to appointments, to cafes, to visit family and friends and to public transport.
- Few Queenslanders walk their children to school or walk to work. Results of the consultation suggest that for most Queenslanders these destinations are not located within a comfortable walking distance of where they live.
- Recognition of the importance of walking for one's emotional health is also reasonably common, with about one third of Queenslanders motivated to walk as it allows them time outside, it is relaxing, enjoyable and good for their mental health. Participants noted the pleasure of social and neighbourhood interaction whilst walking.

OPPORTUNITIES

- The consultation found the major opportunities for increasing walking are:
 - More connected paths and more appropriate infrastructure links between pedestrian infrastructure and other modes of transport (e.g. more crossing points)
 - More space and priority given to pedestrians
 - Planning and neighbourhood design that promotes physical activity
 - Behavioural change initiatives that prioritise physical activity as part of a healthy lifestyle and promote walking as an everyday activity for transport – including programs to encourage children to walk to and from school
 - Providing an appropriate environment to walk and supporting facilities (including shade, lighting, signage, public art and street furniture)
- When asked to describe their vision for the future of walking in Queensland, respondents described a vision of more space and priority for pedestrians, less cars and more connected paths.

BARRIERS

- The consultation found the major barriers to increased walking in Queensland are:
 - A lack of connectivity and good quality footpaths

- Places being too far away to walk, especially key destinations
- A lack of space and priority given to pedestrians
- Safety concerns (both personal and road safety)
- A lack of supporting infrastructure (including shade, shelter, lighting and signage)
- A climate that can make walking uncomfortable.
- Residents that rely on mobility aids indicated that places being too far away, no shade or shelter along walking routes and unsuitable paths as their largest barrier to more walking.

Table 1 provides a more detailed overview of the main opportunities and barriers by theme, as drawn from the Ideas Wall, ideas for improvement section and from public submissions received.

Table 1: Opportunities and barriers and for walking by key themes

	Opportunities	Barriers
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Connecting paths between communities and to local destinations (shopping areas) ● Connecting paths to public transport hubs ● Prioritisation of safety infrastructure in school areas ● Prioritisation of accessibility infrastructure in areas with rates of high chronic disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of safe, accessible pathways to key destinations/attractions ● Current pathways not maintained/not accessible (width, ramps, tactile devices) ● Crossings not suitable to desire lines ● Poor crossing time (length) and frequency.
Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prioritisation of shade trees along high-use or popular routes that currently lack shade ● Lighting popular active travel or transport hub connected walking routes ● Creating visually pleasing and physically comfortable routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of shade ● Lack of lighting ● Lack of water refill opportunities ● Lack of placemaking/visual appeal of routes (art, furniture, streetscapes, plantings)
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reducing speed limits in neighbourhoods and CBD ● Removing vehicle lanes or on-street parking to increase space for walking ● Increasing the space that separates walkers from vehicle traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Volume and speed of traffic ● Lack of amenities ● Lack of infrastructure and amenities for groups (mobility and vision impaired, prams) ● Lack of suitable share paths to cater for volume and mixed-use active travel modes
Policy and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engaging with communities early to support design outcomes ● Using holistic designs that include designing communities for health, economic and social well-being as well as longevity ● Creating, promoting and maintaining recreational walking trails and their facilities in national park and bushland ● Increasing funding and government support for pedestrian infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Neighbourhood planning to consider minimal distance between residents, destinations and transport hubs ● Neighbourhood planning to consider safety and comfort amenities at early stages of planning ● Lack of green area, parks and pedestrian spaces ● Lack of communication between government agencies and organisations. Organisations could identify barriers, challenges and opportunities for groups.
Education and Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supporting organisations, initiatives and events that work to normalise walking ● Promoting walking as an everyday activity for transport ● Promoting the mental and physical health benefits of walking ● Encouraging active school travel programs ● Integrating technology such as apps to support individualised experiences, shareability of information and to incentivise walking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of early cross-government and organisation co-planning ● Lack of (or perceived lack of) education programs for road users on pedestrian safety ● Lack of active school travel programs in regional areas

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1. Introduction

Walking plays a critical role in an integrated transport system that improves health, livability and the environment. Whether you are on foot, moving with the help of a mobility device like a wheelchair, or pushing a child in a pram, walking is an important part of life for everyone.

The Queensland Government's vision for walking as set out in the *Queensland Walking Strategy 2019-2029* is for walking to be an easy choice for everyone, every day. This ten-year strategy reflects the input from Queenslanders, local governments, and state agencies during an extensive community engagement process.

The strategy is supported by the *Action Plan for Walking 2019-2021*. This includes 44 actions and will be updated every two years. The *Walking in Queensland Report 2019* also forms part of the Queensland Walking Strategy suite of documents and provides a snapshot of current levels of walking in Queensland and baseline measures for monitoring progress.

The purpose of this paper is to summarise the outcomes of stakeholder engagement activities undertaken with community members as part of the development of the *Queensland Walking Strategy 2019-2029*. This paper outlines the key findings and common themes with the intention of informing future work, state and local government and other stakeholders with an interest in promoting walking and walkable communities.

Section two summarises the phone survey results, section three summarises the public written submissions and section four captures the key feedback from the ideas wall.

The consultation process highlighted the need for more connected infrastructure for pedestrians, as well as better links between infrastructure and other modes of transport.



1.1 Engagement approach

In late 2018 the Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) consulted with the public and key stakeholders to inform the development of the *Queensland Walking Strategy 2019-2029*. More than 2,713 Queenslanders participated in engagement activities, sharing their views and perceptions about walking and walkability across the state. Engagement activities included a phone survey, online community survey, written submissions, an online ideas wall, and a community summit. Queenslanders were also invited to submit their personal stories about walking and what it means for their daily lives.

The online survey, written submission, ideas wall and walking stories were open to participation by all Queenslanders. These opportunities were publicly promoted by website updates, media release, emails to those who expressed interest or who were identified as stakeholders and a social media campaign. The social media campaign included a photography competition to reinvigorate engagement after the Christmas/ New Year period in early 2019.

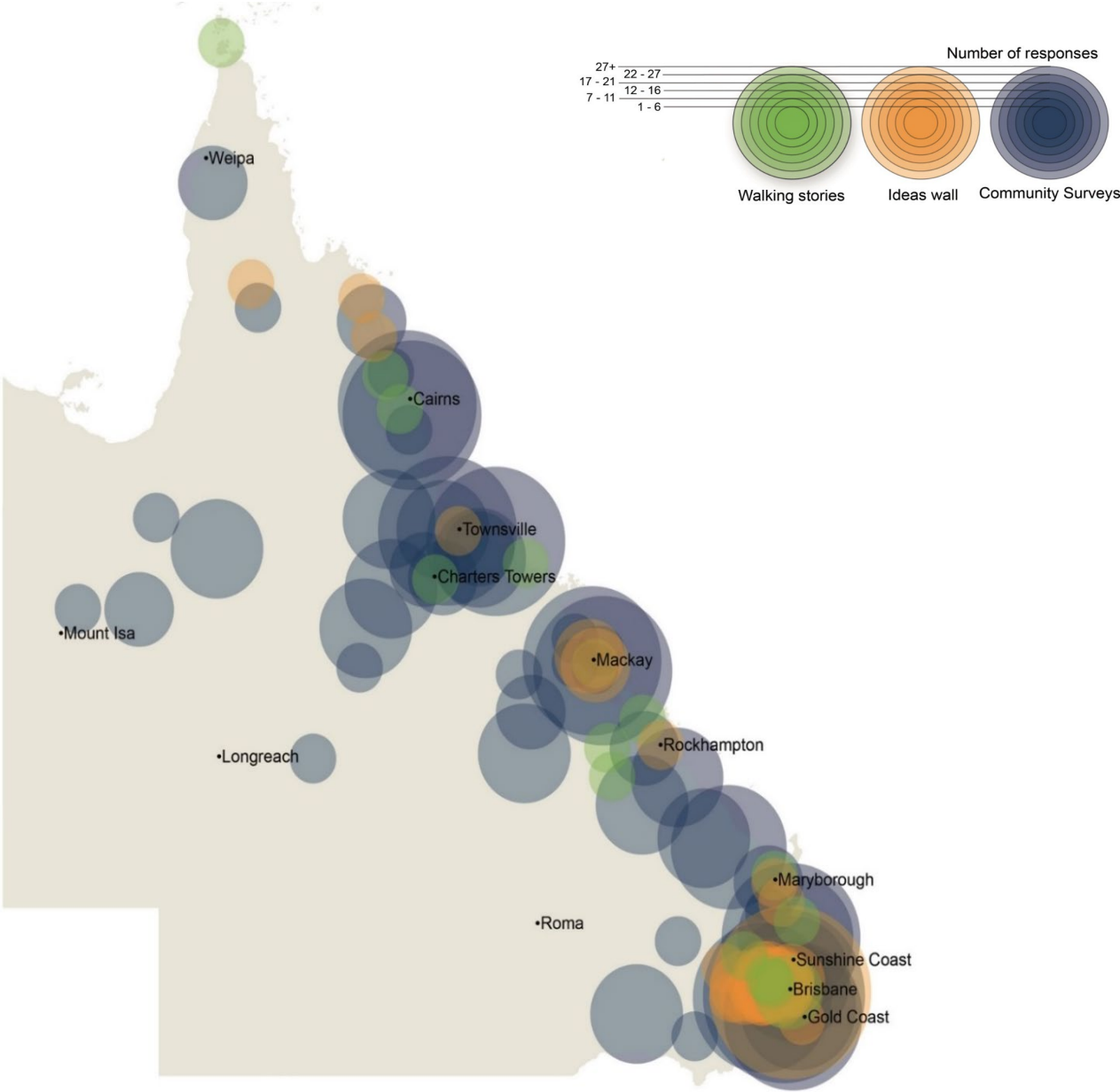
The level of community involvement and interest during this engagement process demonstrates the importance of appropriately addressing walking and walkability across the state. Table 2 summarises the community engagement approaches. Figure 1 shows the location and number of community members that provided input to the community engagement processes.

Table 2: Summary of community engagement approaches

Engagement Approach	Details	Number of responses
Phone survey	A phone survey was undertaken of a random sample of Queensland households. The survey was designed to ensure a representative response from Queenslanders across the state, including regional and remote locations. The purpose of the phone survey was to collect a statistically robust dataset to inform the strategy's development and provide benchmark results to allow for ongoing monitoring. The results are summarised in section 2.0	1,200
Online survey¹	An online community survey was open to members of the Queensland public. The survey's purpose was to give all Queenslanders the opportunity to have a say in shaping the strategy by providing their opinions on the attitudes, opportunities and barriers for increasing walking.	1,149
Written submissions¹	Individuals and organisations were invited to provide written submissions. The results are summarised in section 3.0	31
Ideas wall¹	An interactive Ideas Wall invited Queenslanders to share their views on range of topics, including ideas for improvements and their vision for the future of walking in Queensland. The results are summarised in section 4.0	1,880 idea wall visits 254 comments
Community summit¹	The Queensland Walking Summit was held at the Queensland University of Technology on 14 th March 2019 with representatives from walking groups, disability groups, peaks bodies such as Queensland Walks and the Hearty Foundation and community groups to help shape the vision, priority areas and actions for the strategy.	78
Walking Stories	Queenslanders were asked to provide stories about how walking has improved their health or positively impacted their community.	42

¹ The results of the online survey, written submissions, ideas wall and community summit were opt-in and may not represent the views of the Queensland population.

Figure 1: Number and location of responses to community engagement processes



2. Phone survey results

The community engagement process included a phone survey of a random sample of Queensland households. The survey was designed to ensure the responses received were of a representative sample of the Queensland population and reflected the views of Queenslanders from across the state, including regional and remote locations (Table 4).

The purpose of the phone survey was to collect a statistically robust dataset to inform the strategy's development and provide benchmark results to allow for ongoing monitoring. The survey was undertaken between Friday 30 November 2018 and Monday 3 February 2019.

Table 3 summarises the top responses to the phone survey. The following sections outline the common themes that emerged through the phone survey.

Table 3: Phone survey top responses

Category	Top responses
Purpose of current walking	Exercise and recreation
Current motivation for walking	Good for physical health
Personal enablers to more walking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • smooth and even surfaced paths • more respect between car drivers and people on foot • more places to go (such as cafes, local shops and local parks) • more walking trails in natural areas near home
Personal barrier*	Climate is not suitable
Physical barrier*	Places are too far away

* The barriers mentioned are the second highest response in the category due to the highest being that there was no barrier.

Table 4: Sample size by location

Location:	Brisbane Metro	Brisbane Fringe	Regional Towns	Rural/Remote
Sample size:	260	260	510	170

2.1 Why do Queenslanders walk?

2.1.1 Purpose

Walking for recreation and exercise is by far the most common reason why Queenslanders walk. For most Queenslanders, walking is a relaxing activity that helps them unwind, exercise and socialise. Nearly 20 per cent of respondents indicated they walk for recreation or exercise up to six or seven days per week.

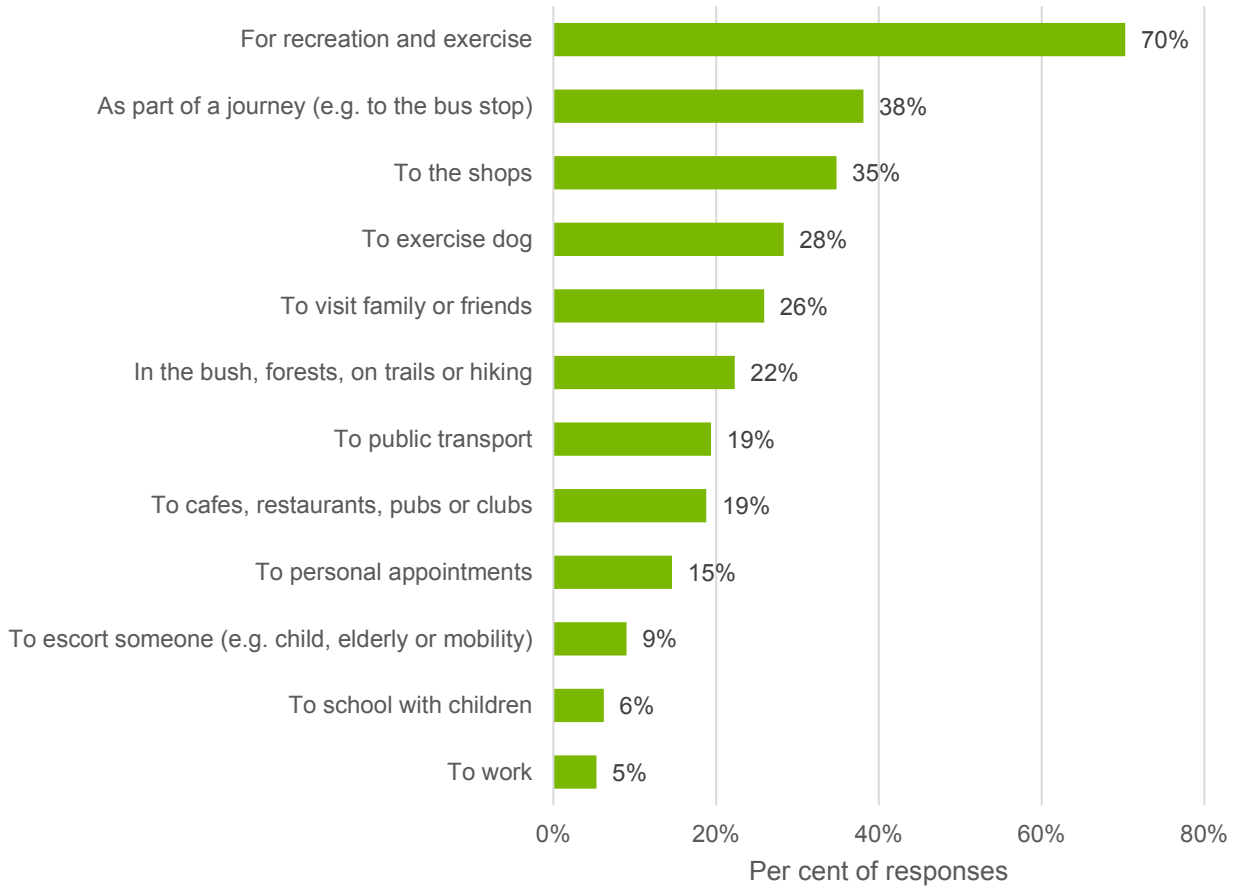
Walking as part of other journeys, to the shops and with the dog are also popular. Around 30-40 per cent of Queenslanders walk for these reasons. About a quarter of Queenslanders walk regularly to appointments, to cafes, to visit family and friends and to public transport

Few Queenslanders walk their children to school (6 per cent) or walk to work (5 per cent). Results of the consultation suggest that for most Queenslanders these destinations are not located within a comfortable walking distance of where they live. Of those that do walk to work, a large concentration are located within the Brisbane metropolitan area.

There was some variance by age and location. Queenslanders between the ages of 18 and 34 are significantly more likely walk as part of a journey, to public transport, to the shops, and to cafes and restaurants. Brisbane respondents were more likely to walk to visit friends or family, to public transport and personal appointments. In regional towns, respondents were more likely to walk to exercise the dog and in rural and remote areas, respondents were more likely to walk in the bush, forest, on trails and hiking.

In general, residents that live in Brisbane were more satisfied with the amount of walking they currently do in comparison to those that live on the outskirts of Brisbane, in regional towns or rural areas.

Figure 2: For what purposes do Queenslanders walk?



Note: Respondents were able to select multiple responses.

2.1.2 Motivations

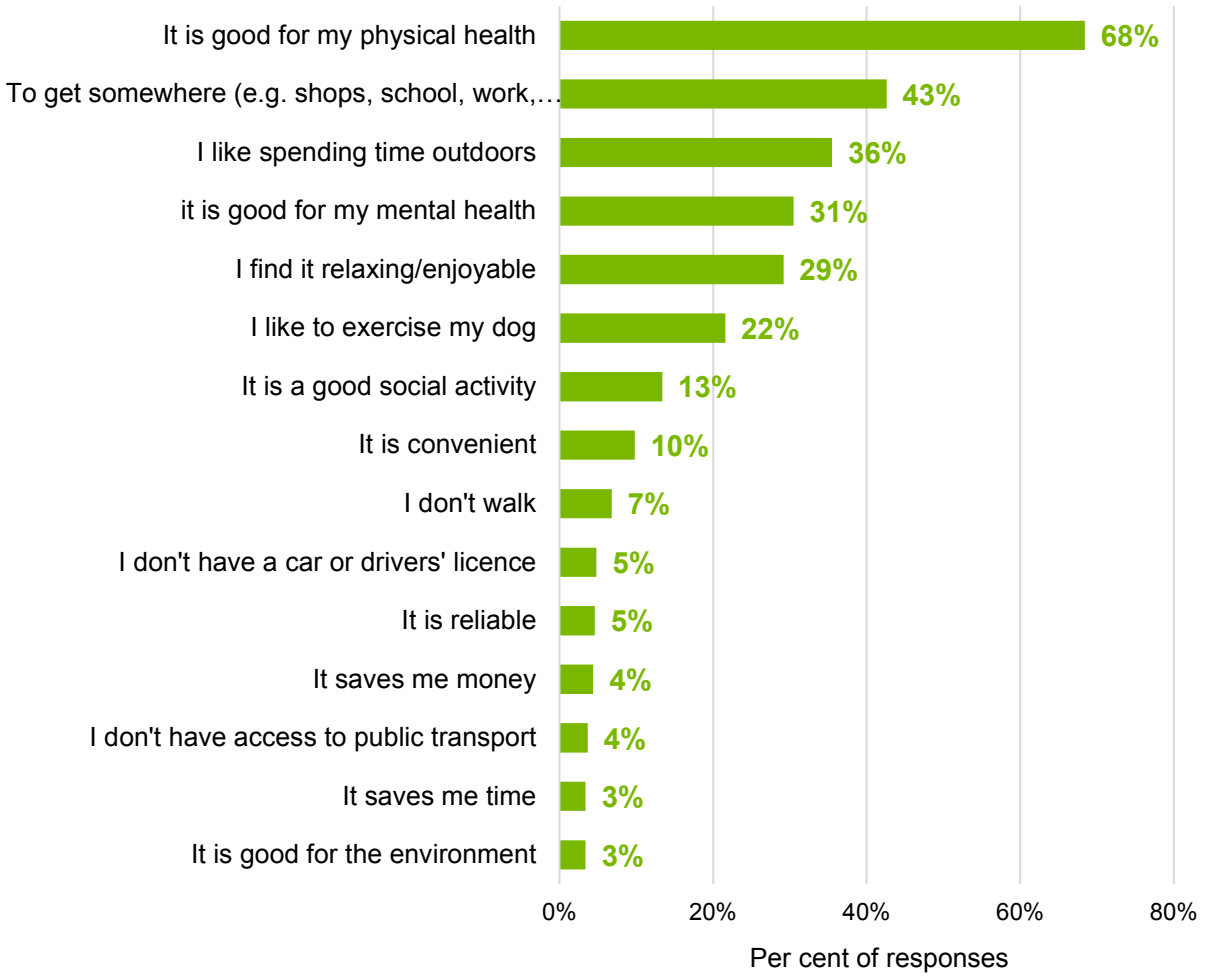
Queenslanders are motivated to walk for a range of reasons. By far the most common motivation is that walking is seen as good for physical health. Nearly 70 per cent of Queenslanders are motivated to walk for this reason. This points to the general Queensland public's understanding of the importance of walking for one's physical health.

The second most common motivation was as a form of transport. Just under half of Queenslanders are encouraged to walk as a means of getting from A to B.

Recognition of the importance of walking for one's emotional health is also reasonably common, with about one third of Queenslanders motivated to walk as it allows them time outside, it is relaxing, enjoyable and good for their mental health.

Queenslanders living in rural and remote areas were more likely to be motivated to walk because it meant spending time outdoors and it was a good social activity.

Figure 3: What motivates Queenslanders to walk?



Note: Respondents were able to select multiple responses.



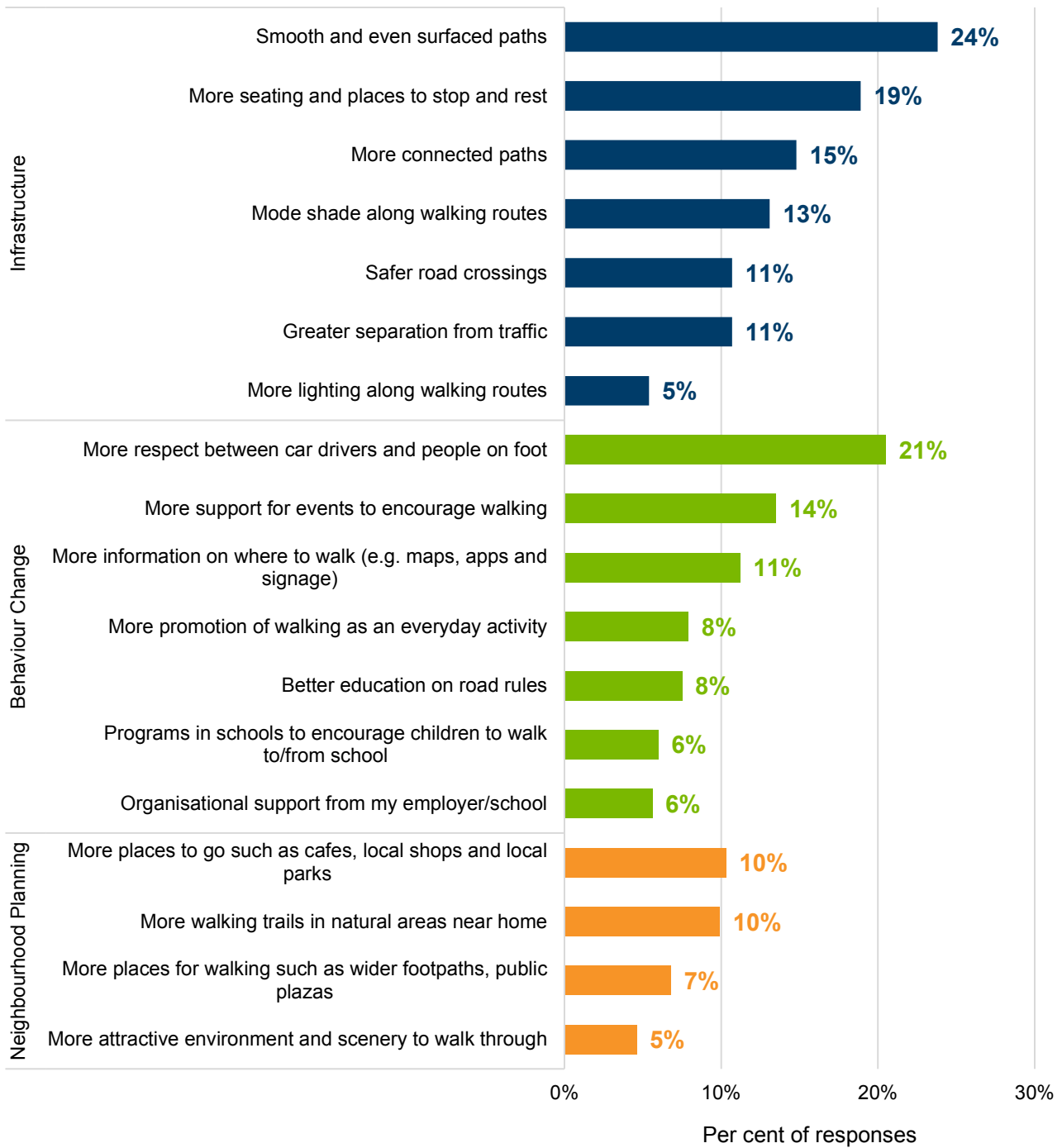
2.2 Opportunities to increase walking

When asked about what needs to improve to get more people walking, survey respondents provided a range of ideas and opportunities, such as:

- Promotion of the mental and physical health benefits of walking.
- Rejuvenating and providing further facilities and infrastructure through incorporating shade, seating, drinking fountains, lighting, improved ramps and better signage that would make walking routes more welcoming and comfortable.
- Improving recreational walking facilities would encourage more walking while also fostering a sense of community spirit and ownership.
- Promotion of recreational walking trails and the continued upkeep of these trails to ensure a pleasant experience for walkers.
- Encouraging people to get out of their cars by prioritising funding for active and public transport over road infrastructure.
- Improving the connectivity and comfort levels of the pedestrian network, including smoother and more even surfaced paths.
- Just under 15 per cent of respondents indicated more connected paths would encourage them to walk more. Separation from traffic and safe road crossings were also identified as key factors to encourage people to walk. Eleven per cent of respondents indicated they would like to see greater separation from traffic.



Figure 4: What would encourage Queenslanders to walk more often?



Note: Respondents were able to select multiple responses. Respondent were asked what would get *themselves* walking more.

2.3 Barriers to walking

This section outlines responses in relation to physical and personal barriers to walking.

2.3.1 Personal barriers

There are a range of personal barriers that prevent Queenslanders from walking more. As the largest personal barrier, just under a third of respondents indicated they consider the climate in Queensland a significant barrier to walking more.

One in five respondents reported having a physical or mental condition that prevents that from walking more often, highlighting the importance of building paths that are accessible to all. Thirty per cent of 65 to 74-year old and 50 per cent of persons aged over 75 said they have a physical or mental condition that prevents them walking more often.

One in five respondents also reported either a preference for other modes or a lack of time. For one in ten respondents, this extended to a reliance on a motor vehicle, that prevented them from walking more often.

Six per cent of respondents indicated they do not feel safe when walking by themselves, with females more likely to report not feeling safe.

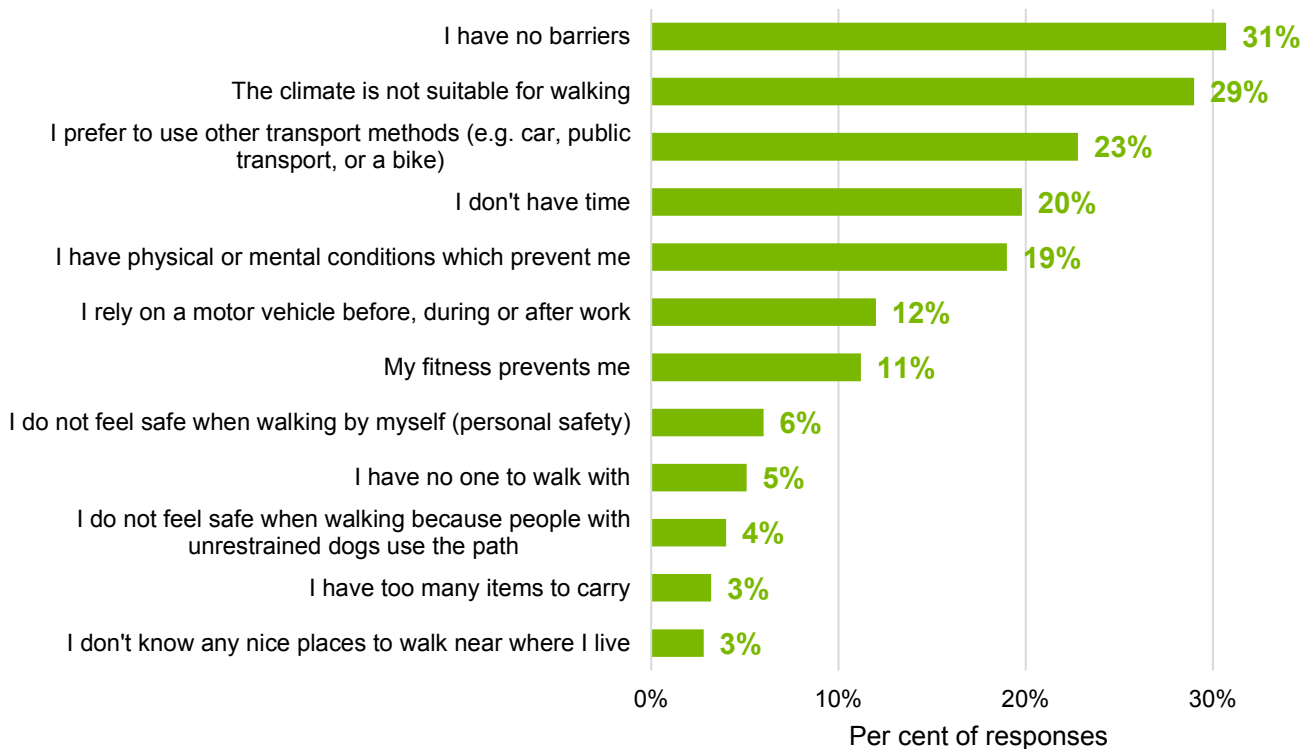
Nearly one in three respondents reported having no personal barriers to walking more. This suggests there is a substantial potential market for walking encouragement programs and initiatives. Queenslanders aged between 25 and 34 were the most likely to report having no barriers.

Market for walking

There is a substantial potential market for walking encouragement programs and initiatives with over 30 per cent of respondents having no personal barriers and 55 per cent of respondents having no physical barriers to walking more.

Queenslanders aged between 25 and 34 were the most likely to report having no barriers.

Figure 5: What personal barriers prevent Queenslanders from walking more?



Note: Respondents were able to select multiple responses. Respondents were not prompted.

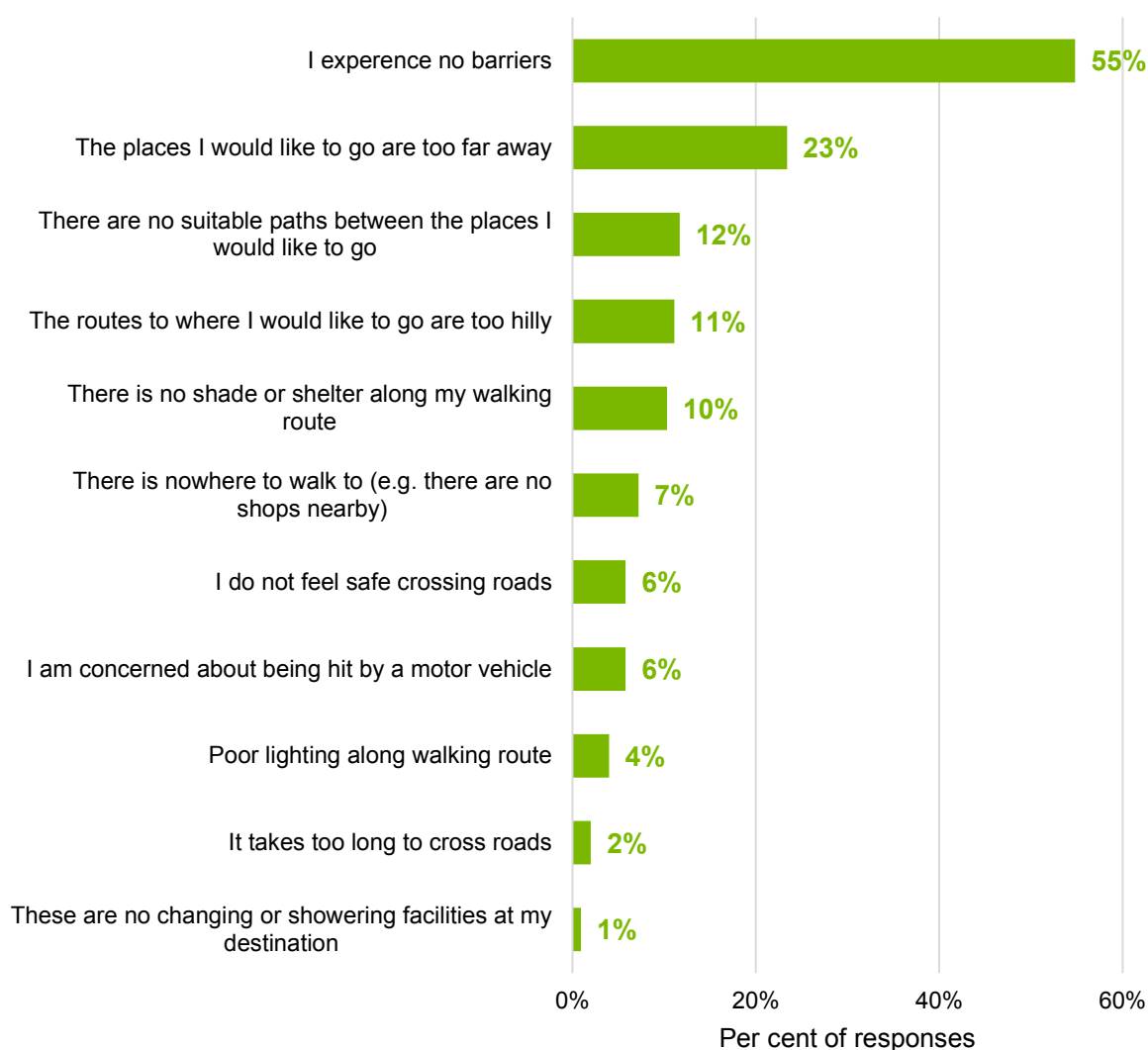
2.3.2 Physical barriers

Survey respondents indicated the single biggest barrier to walking more often was that the places they would like to go are too far away. The second most common barrier was a lack of suitable paths between the places people would like to go. A lack of comfort, particularly shade and shelter, were also identified by respondents as barriers.

There were some differences in priorities across the state. Residents who live in rural or remote areas suggested path connectivity was a key improvement that would encourage people to walk more. Residents that live in Brisbane were more likely to prioritise the importance of smooth and even paths to encourage people to walk more.

Fifty-five percent of respondents reported no physical barriers to walking more, this suggests a substantial potential market for walking encouragement programs and initiatives.

Figure 6: What physical barriers prevent Queenslanders from walking more?



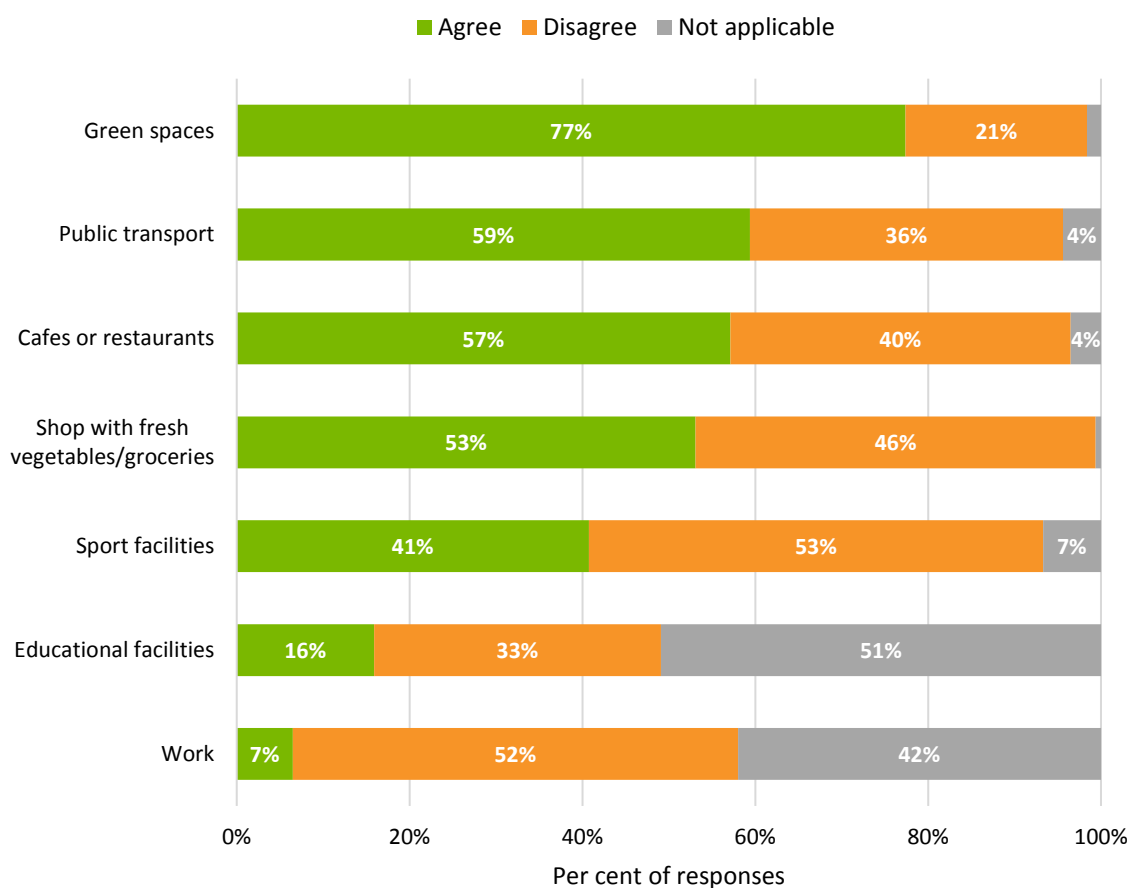
Note: Respondents were able to select multiple responses. Respondents were not prompted.

2.3.3 Access to key destinations

Respondents were asked whether they live within a comfortable walking distance of key destinations, such as public transport, shops, and work. The results suggest most Queenslanders live within an easy walk of green space and public transport. Nearly 80 per cent of respondents agree they live with an easy walk of green space and for public transport, this was nearly 60 per cent.

Approximately half of Queenslanders live within a comfortable walking distance to cafes, restaurants and grocery stores. Only a minority of Queenslanders live within close proximity of education facilities and very few live within a comfortable walking distance to their work. These results suggest that behaviour change programs designed to encourage the uptake in walking to school and work need to recognise the importance of integrating walking with other modes of transport, particularly public transport.

Figure 7: Per cent of respondents that live within a comfortable walking distance of key destinations



Note: Educational facilities refers to facilities that either the respondent or their children attend.

2.3.4 Use of mobility devices

Around 6 per cent of respondents indicated they use a mobility device to assist their walking. Of those respondents, walking frames (4.4 per cent of all responses) and walking sticks (2 per cent of all responses) were the most commonly used assistance devices.

Respondents that use mobility devices noted that places being too far away, no shade or shelter along the way, and paths not being suitable as their biggest barriers to walking more often.

Respondents who use a mobility device identified smoother and more evenly surfaced paths as the number one feature that would encourage them to walk more often. More seating, places to stop and rest along the way, more shaded paths and safer road crossings were also identified as important factors.

3. Written submissions

Individuals and organisations had the opportunity to provide a written submission as part of the community engagement process. A total of 31 submissions were received from individuals and organisations². Organisations included local governments, Bicycle User Groups (BUGs) and advocacy groups. A summary of the major challenges, barriers and opportunities identified as part of the written submissions are provided below.

'To encourage walking as part of normal journeys as well as walking within the city for recreation, we need far more street trees for shade... If walking is cool and pleasant people will do it. If it is sweltering, they will take the airconditioned car.'

Comment from written submission

3.1 Opportunities

The public submissions outlined a range of opportunities for walking in Queensland, including:

- Providing an appropriate environment to walk including shading, lighting, signage, public art, street furniture.
- Providing safe and appropriate infrastructure links between pedestrian infrastructure and other modes of transport (e.g. crossings, traffic lights) that could prioritise pedestrians over cars and improve pedestrian accessibility and connectivity.
- Integrating technology such as apps, fitness and activity tracking devices with information sharing sites about walking paths and trails to encourage walking.
- Several submissions highlighted the need for education and public awareness programs about road rules and safety for both drivers and pedestrians.
- Increased funding and government support for pedestrian infrastructure.
- Integration of technology that provides easier and up-to-date information about walking paths and trails.
- Behavioural change initiatives that encourage people to prioritise physical activity as part of a healthy lifestyle. It was suggested that achieving this change could include raising awareness and creating the perception of 'walking as an activity' to 'walking as an experience'.



² Forty-eight per cent of written submissions were submitted by individuals, 32 per cent by organisations (such as peak bodies and advocacy groups), 13 per cent by Bicycle User Groups and seven per cent by local governments.

- Improving the relationship between government agencies and other organisations to identify and address potential barriers, challenges and opportunities for walking.

3.2 Challenges and barriers

The public submissions outlined a range of challenges and barriers for walking in Queensland, including:

- Lack of connectivity between footpaths, especially around key destinations (such as school, shops and public transport stations).
- The distance to key destinations.
- The quality of the existing infrastructure, including the footpaths and wayfinding signs and the narrowness of footpaths and kerbsides in many locations.
- Lack of supporting infrastructure, including water fountains, shade, seating areas and lighting might be deterring people from walking. This was also raised as a personal safety issue.
- Lack of green areas, parks and pedestrian space/zones.
- A few organisations and individuals noted the importance of infrastructure that could cater for people with disabilities.
- A few submissions highlighted the need to increase contact between government agencies and other organisations, so the expertise of these organisations could be leveraged to identify barriers, challenges and opportunities.

'... (we) would like to see walking infrastructure, focussed on safety and amenity, targeted to areas of high chronic disease, to enable these people to begin participation in low impact and low-cost physical activity.'

Comment from written submission

'...Routes to school are equally important – it is value for money. Students don't have licenses, typically live within school catchments and they generate multiple traffic trips to and from school...Establishing safe walking routes to each school, from each direction, then even parents who drop kids off by car may be convinced to drop them a bit a further away and we can slowly get kids walking further.'

Comment from written submission

'.. it is not just the local residents that should be considered, also included should be the large flow of visitors to the state, seeking opportunities to explore Queensland...Walking is an increasingly popular visitor activity – connectivity, signage and safety all play an integral role in developing destinations conducive to walking. Connectivity between precincts, with public transport and major attractions assists non-residents and residents in effectively managing journeys.'

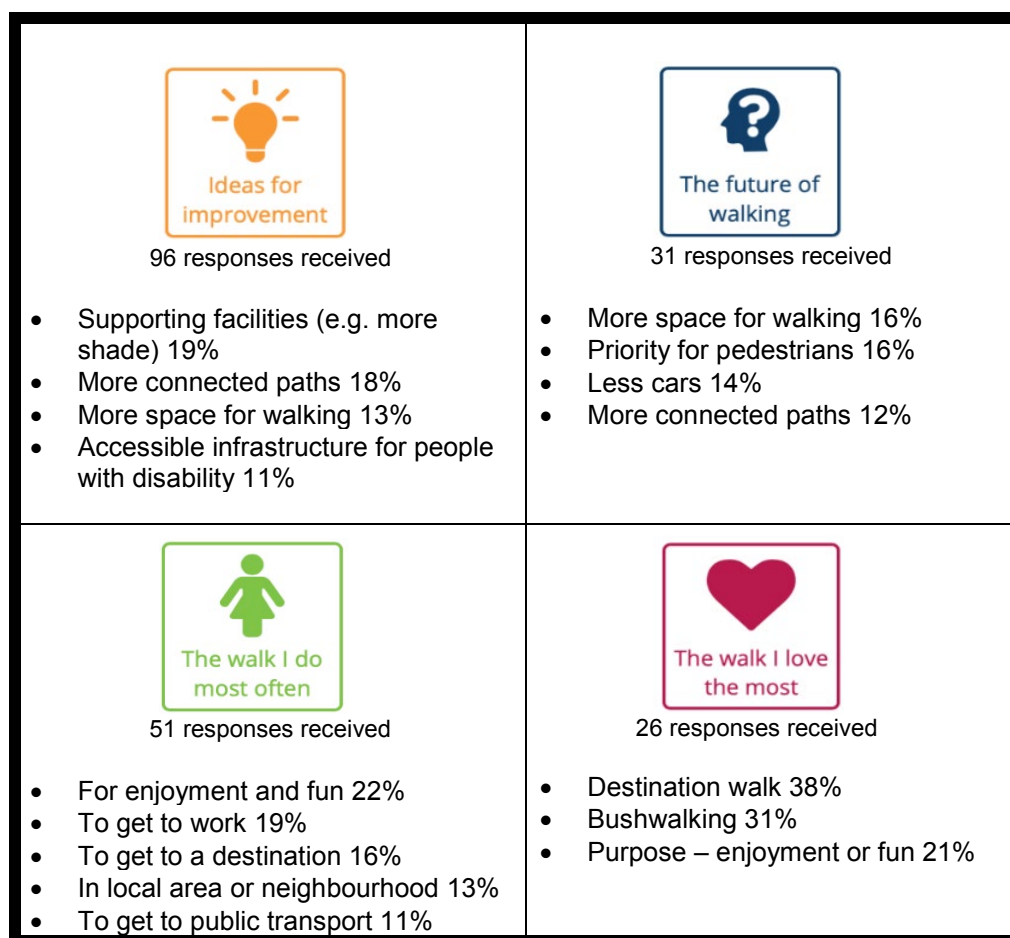
Comment from written submission

4. Ideas wall

An interactive online Ideas Wall was hosted by the Department of Transport and Main Roads to encourage the community to leave comments and ideas for developing the *Queensland Walking Strategy 2019-2029*. The Ideas Wall³ received 1,880 unique visits and 254⁴ comments were provided. The comments provided insight about ideas for improving walking in Queensland and aspirations for the future of walking.

People were asked to contribute their ideas under four themes: Ideas for improvement, the future of walking, the walk I do the most and the walk I love the most. Figure 8 summarises the most common responses identified under each theme.

Figure 8: Ideas wall – summary of top responses



“I would love to see more pathways linking communities. For example, in Rockhampton, there are many waterways on the north side of town that could have walking and bike tracks linking the community to the city. Making it an enjoyable jog or walk to work in the city or to just enjoy our urban bushland. Even an improvement in the footpath network so there are suitable paths along major roads.”

Source – Ideas wall

³ As the participants of the Ideas Wall opted-in, the results may not represent the views of the wider Queensland population.

⁴ Comments provided to the ideas wall were collected under four key themes outlined in Figure 8, as well as submissions to the photography competition.

4.1 Ideas for improvement

Ideas Wall participants highlighted the need for:

- Supporting facilities, connected paths and more space for walking. In highlighting these topics, participants acknowledged the need of providing appropriate infrastructure that would encourage people to walk more.
- Participants consistently raised the importance of comfort features such as shade, water fountains, benches and public art to encourage people to walk more.
- Pedestrian infrastructure needing to be designed considering the needs of all ages and abilities was a common theme.
- Having to wait less time to cross roads and lowering speed limits on streets.
- Prioritising public and active transport and limiting private vehicles in CBDs was identified as an opportunity. This included demoting private cars from the top of the hierarchy, and empowering pedestrian and other active transport options through schemes such as inner-city congestion charges and further pedestrianising major inner-city roads.
- Greater separation of pedestrians from other modes of transport, including motor vehicles, electric scooters and bicycles.
- Separating pedestrian paths from main roads and decreasing vehicle speed limits was also recommended.
- Respondents also advocated for educating drivers and cyclists about pedestrian safety.
- Participants noted the pleasure of social interaction with neighbours and strangers along their walking routes, the birds and wildlife they observed, and that walking at lunchtime cleared their heads and lifted their mood.

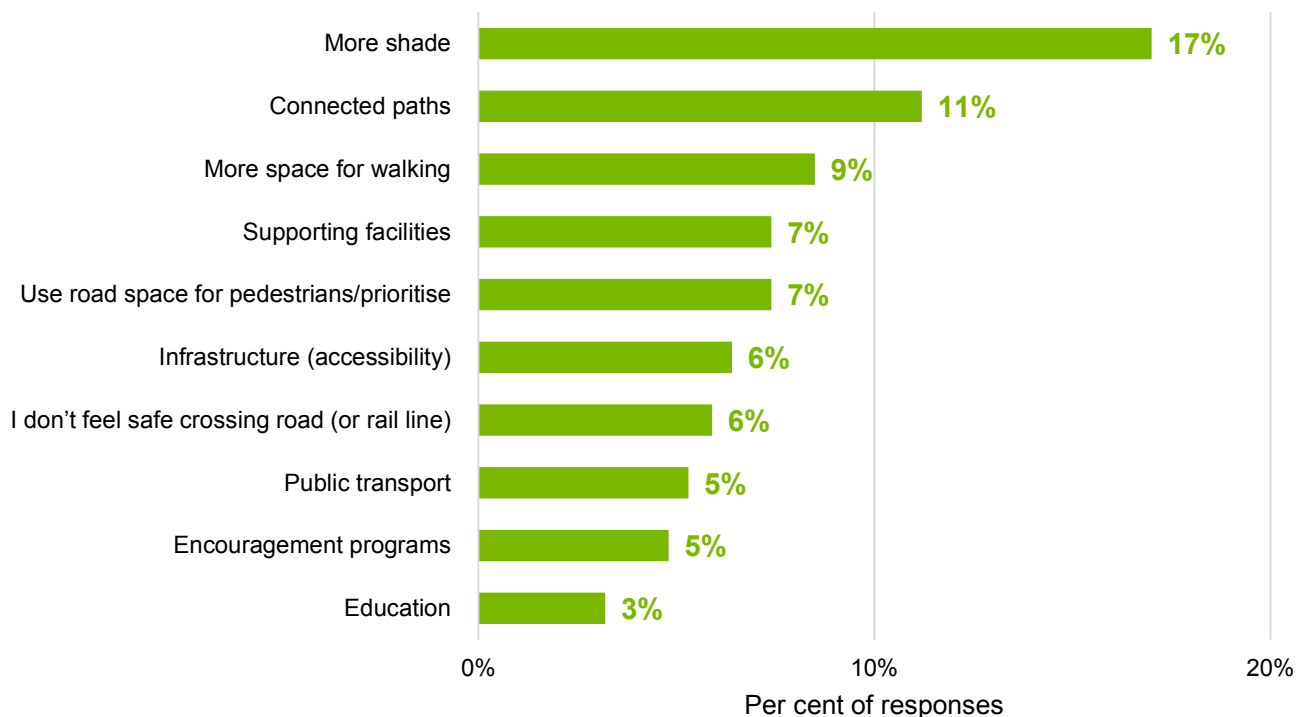


Figure 9: Crabs eye view

'An afternoon walk, along one of Mackay's northern beaches is perfect from a crab eye's view!'

– Kylie Clark, photography competition winner

Figure 10: Ideas for improvement (top 10 responses)



The walk I love the most

“The Brisbane Valley Rail Trail (BVRT) that lies between Wulkuraka and Yarraman is my absolute favourite walk destination. There are many different sections of the Trail that pass through various landscapes, including scrub, forest & farmland - abundant in wildlife. Each section is unique & possesses its own charm & allure. It is also free to use & is boosting tourism in the little towns & districts that it passes through. Get on it!”

Source – Ideas wall

The walk I do most often

“Often after work I will go for a long walk around the Brisbane river to lift my mood and relax while exercising. I would like to see more continuous and connected pathways in scenic locations for everyone to enjoy. The shelter of trees (particularly beautiful poinciana, jacaranda and Moreton Bay fig) greatly enhance the natural environment, keep us cool and protect us from the sun. Let's preserve and increase our green spaces and plant more trees to encourage more people to walk outside.”

Source – Ideas wall



Figure 11: Hiking Hinchinbrook
 ‘Hiking the Thorsborne Trail on Hinchinbrook Island National Park with friends.’
 – Vicki Coburn, photography competition winner

4.2 The future of walking in Queensland

The future of walking in Queensland category received 31 responses based on asking participants to imagine themselves 10 years from now and answering the following questions:

- What making walking easier looks and feels like?
- How different would your town be?
- If walking was easier, what would walking in Queensland be like?
- How different would the environment you walk in be?
- How would it impact on the way you travel?

Wider footpaths, shaded by trees and decorated with public artwork, gardens, water fountains and benches were some comments received through the Ideas Wall in relation to the future of walking in Queensland. As outlined in Figure 12, most comments received related to more space for walking, priority for pedestrians, less cars and more connected paths.

Figure 12: Word cloud of the future of walking responses



Participant response when asked to imagine the future of walking 10 years from now.

“In ten years walking is a carefree and enjoyable experience. There are pathways and shade trees on all streets, even quiet ones because children, bound, roam and adventure their way to places and they shouldn't share with cars. Crossings are safe and vehicles are careful. Walking becomes the free and inquisitive experience it was always meant to be. People can't resist making it part of their journey.”



Figure 13: Active school travel 'Active School Travel in the rain! Loving it.' – Sheree Hughes, photography competition winner