

LUND UNIVERSITY

Mobility, theory and bicycle planning

Koglin, Till; Rye, Tom

2013

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA): Koglin, T., & Rye, T. (2013). *Mobility, theory and bicycle planning*. 1-2. Abstract from Dansk Sociologkongres 2013 "By og Mobilitet".

Total number of authors: 2

General rights

Unless other specific re-use rights are stated the following general rights apply:

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights. • Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study

- or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
 You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Read more about Creative commons licenses: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

LUND UNIVERSITY

PO Box 117 221 00 Lund +46 46-222 00 00

Abstract Danish Sociology Congress 2013

Tilll Koglin and Tom Rye Mobility, theory and bicycle planning

Mobility is a widely researched topic in the social sciences. Within the mobility turn, introduced by Urry (2002) there emerged different subtopics such as automobility and vélomobility (see Urry 2004, Furness 2007). Moreover, it is a field that is theoretically well developed. The field of transport planning is also widely researched and theoretically well developed, although the theoretical development is much more technical and from an engineering point of view (see Allsop 1984 or Brundell.Freij 2008) and less from a social theory point of view as mobility research. Bicycle planning on the other hand is much less theoretically developed. Much research deals with best-practise studies (see Pucher and Buehler 2007 and 2008). In order to create better bicycle planning a better theoretical foundation is needed. In this paper I examine how the theoretical perspective of the politics of mobility (Cresswell 2010) and theoretical perspectives from planning for older people (the ecological model of adaptation and environment by Lawton 1986) could serve as a starting point for the development of a theoretical approach in bicycle planning. This is done by showing how theoretical knowledge has been used in planning for motorised traffic and for creating a view of transport planning as neutral science, which resulted in the automobile societies and how a sound theoretical foundation in bicycle planning could boost bicycling from an often marginalise mode of transport to a more dominant mode for a more sustainable transport system.

References

Allsop, R.E. (1984) Introduction to the Theory of Traffic Flow. In Gipps (ed.) *Traffic flow* theory: papers presented at an Esso-Monash Civil Engineering short course in transport science, held at Normanby House, Monash University. Monash University, pp. 1-8

Brundell-Freij, K. (2008) Trafikprognoser. In Hydén (ed.) *Trafiken i den hållbara staden*. Studentlitteratur, Lund, pp. 379-394

Cresswell, T. (2010) Towards a politics of mobility, *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, Vol. 28, pp. 17-31

Furness, Z. (2007) Critical Mass, Vélomobility and Urban Space, *Mobilities*, Vol. 2, pp. 299-319

Lawton, M.P. (1986) Environment and aging. Centre for the Study of Aging, Albany, USA

Pucher, J. and Buehler, R. (2007) At the Frontiers of Cycling: Policy Innovations in the Netherlands, Denmark and Germany, *World Transport Policy & Practice*, Vol. 3, pp. 8-56

Pucher, J. and Buehler, R. (2008) Making cycling irresistible: Lessons from the Netherlands, Denmark and Germany *Transport Reviews* Vol. 28(4), pp. 495-528

Urry, J. (2004) The 'System' of Automobility, Theory, Culture and Space, Vol. 21, pp. 25-39