

## Cities for People: Walkability Analysis in the Surroundings of Óvalo Gutiérrez, Miraflores District

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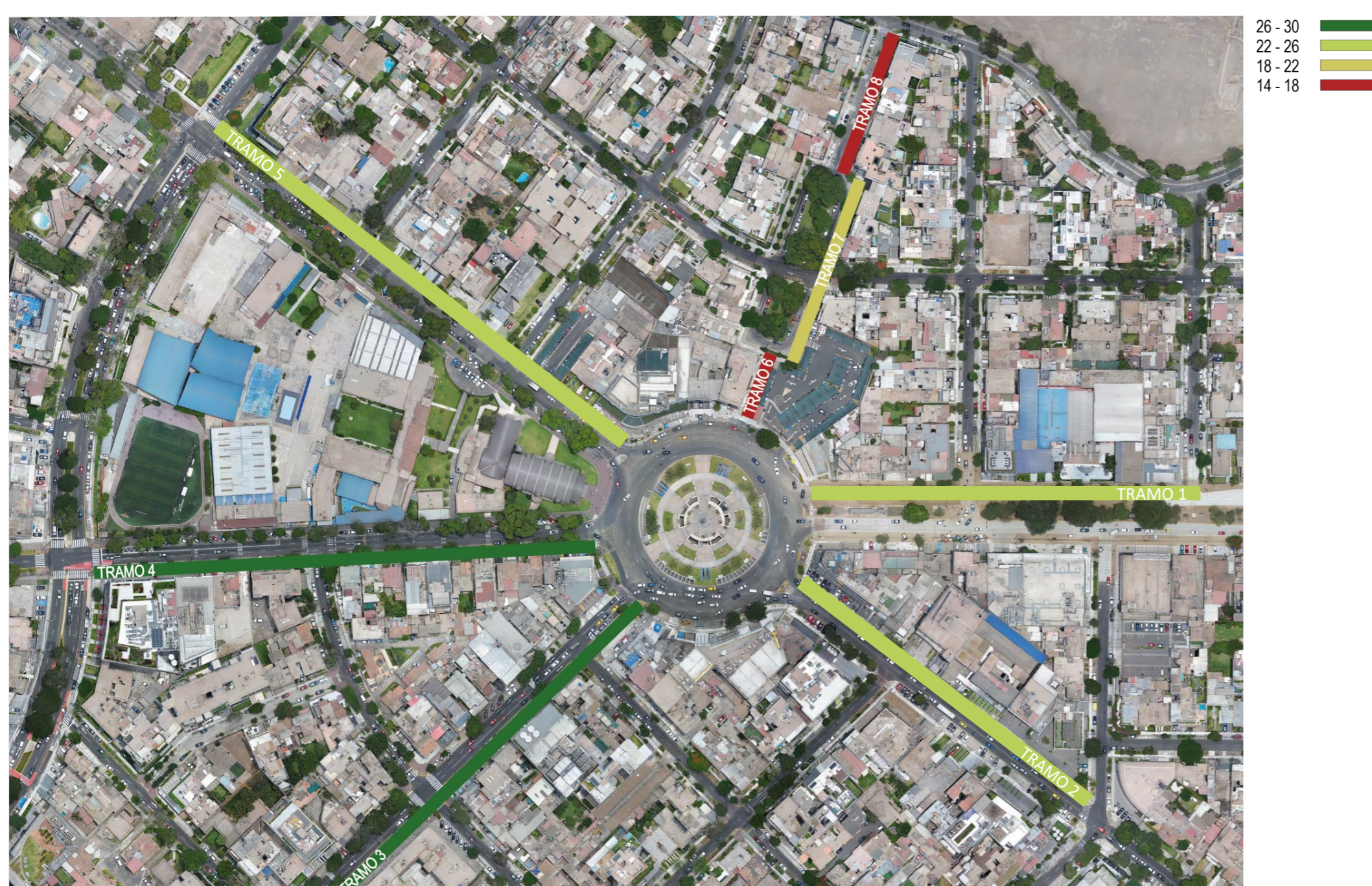
### INTRODUCTION & AIM

Óvalo Gutiérrez is one of the most representative urban nodes in Miraflores, Lima, due to the convergence of major avenues, commercial activity, restaurants, and gathering spaces that generate constant pedestrian movement. Its proximity to Huaca Pucllana further reinforces its strategic urban relevance. However, despite this intense pedestrian activity, many surrounding streets still respond primarily to vehicular circulation, affecting pedestrian safety, comfort, and continuity. This study aims to evaluate the walkability conditions of eight street segments around Óvalo Gutiérrez and identify their main strengths and weaknesses through a quantitative urban design assessment.



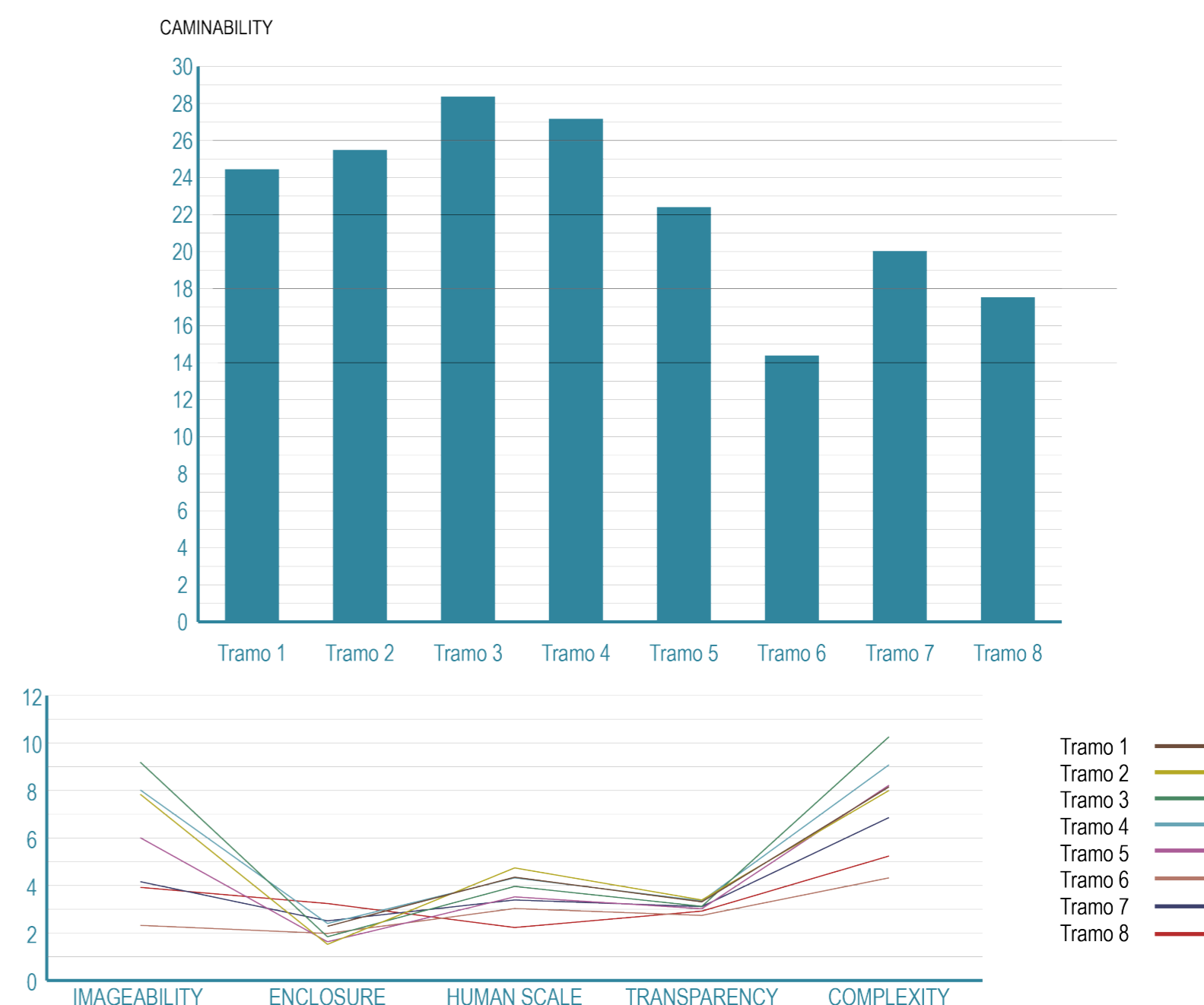
### METHOD

This research replicates the methodology proposed by Ewing et al. (2005), which evaluates five urban design qualities related to walkability: imageability, enclosure, human scale, transparency, and complexity. The study area includes eight segments connected to Óvalo Gutiérrez, including routes toward Huaca Pucllana. Fieldwork was carried out through on-site visits, photographs, videos, and measurement sheets. The collected data were later transferred into calculation tables and processed using the original coefficients of the method in order to obtain a final walkability index for each segment.



### RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The results reveal clear differences among the analyzed segments. In general, streets with greater commercial activity, visual diversity, and pedestrian presence achieved the highest walkability scores. Segment 3, Avenida Emilio Cavenecia, obtained the highest overall score with **28.37 points**, followed by Segment 4, Avenida Los Conquistadores, with **27.17 points**. In contrast, Segment 6, Pasaje peatonal Juana Alarco de Dammert, obtained the lowest score with **14.39 points**. Although it is an exclusively pedestrian space, its limited urban activity and low diversity reduce its dynamism and overall walkability. These findings show that walkability depends on multiple urban factors, including active uses, visual complexity, and social activity, and not only on the presence of pedestrian infrastructure.



### CONCLUSION

Walkability around Óvalo Gutiérrez varies significantly depending on urban form, land use, and spatial quality. Commercial streets with active façades, constant pedestrian flow, urban diversity, vegetation, and visual interaction offer better walking conditions. Meanwhile, quieter residential segments tend to show lower levels of dynamism and visual complexity. The study also identified the presence of ground-level planters as a positive urban element that is not explicitly considered in the original methodology, suggesting that local adaptations of the method could improve future evaluations. Overall, the findings provide a useful basis for future urban interventions aimed at improving pedestrian experience in Miraflores.

### FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES

Future work may include adapting the methodology to incorporate local urban elements such as ground-level planters and applying the same evaluation framework to other areas of Miraflores in order to compare walkability conditions and support future urban design interventions.

#### References

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- Ewing, R. et al. (2005). *Identifying and measuring urban design qualities related to walkability*. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 2(2), 223–240.