



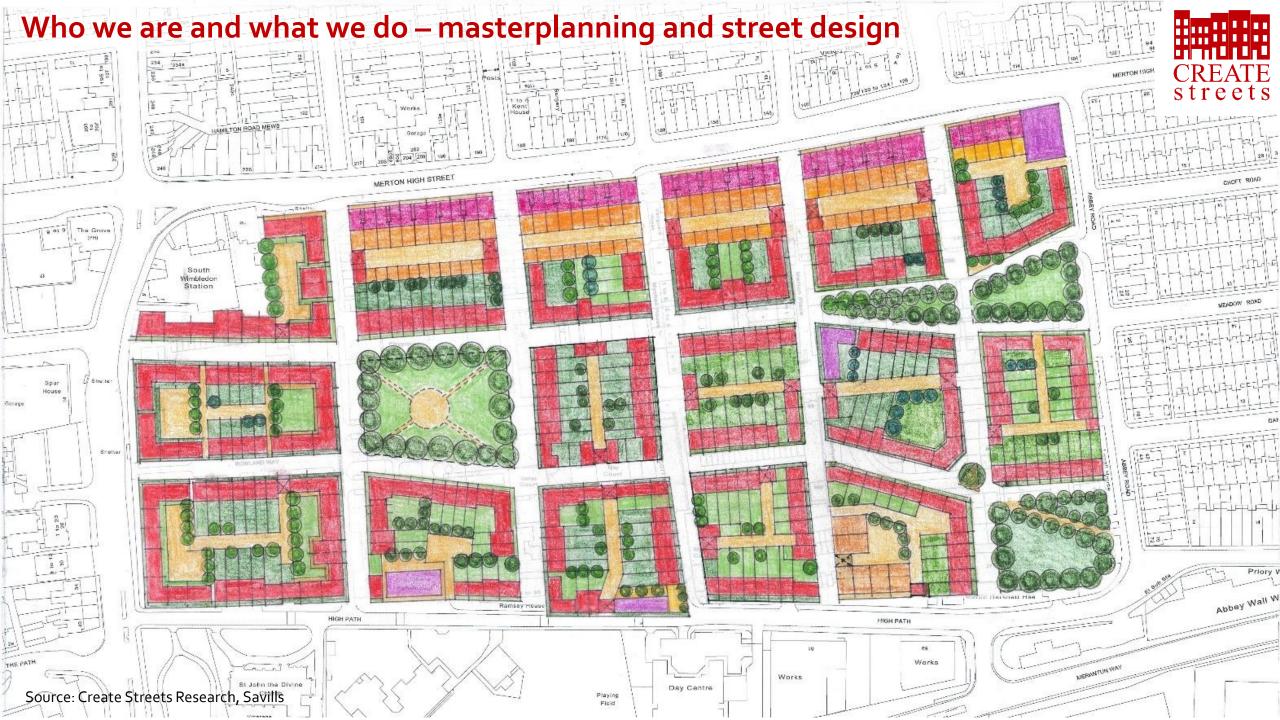
#### Building on Britain's "Road Belt"

**David Milner** - Deputy Director, Create Streets

Chair - Colin Bannon - Vice chair, Urban Design Network

# Moving towards growth and net zero



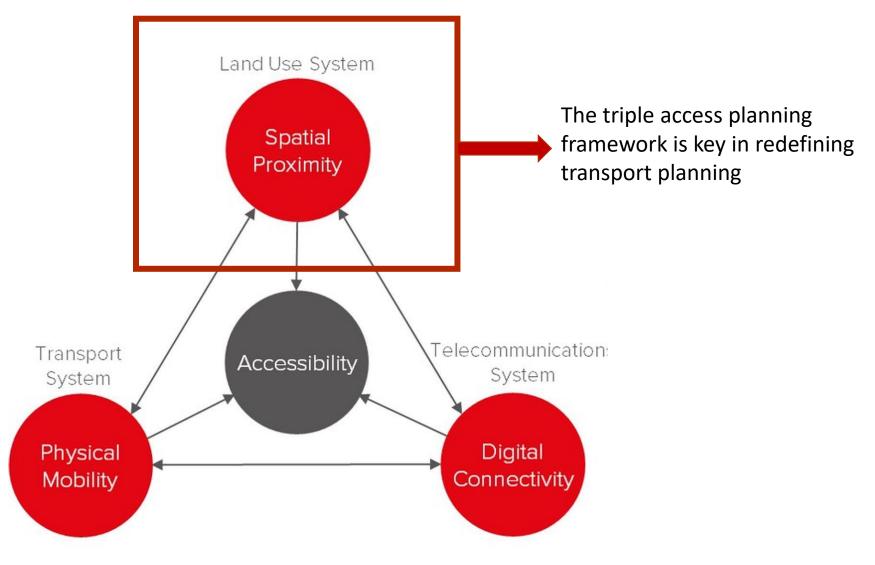




## **Movement and Place**

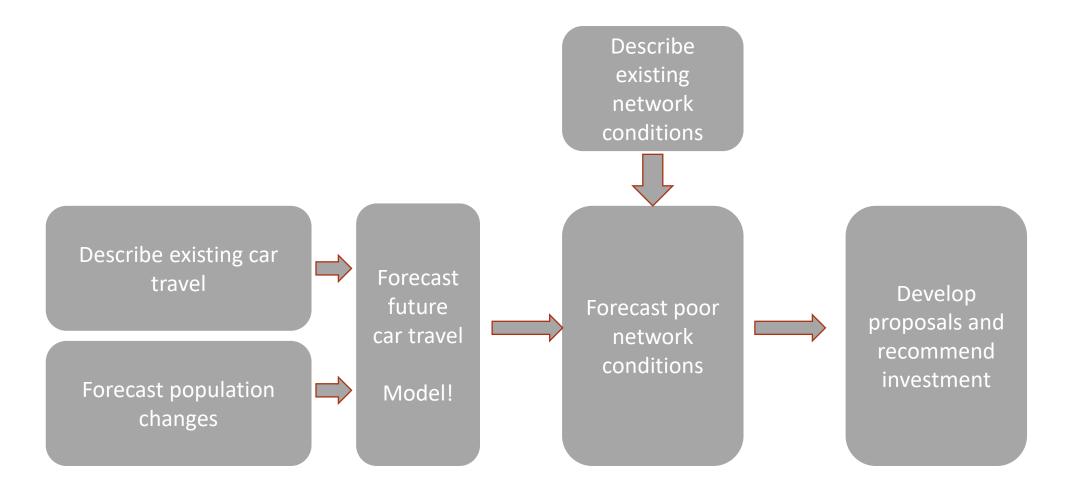
#### Transport is urban design and urban design is transport





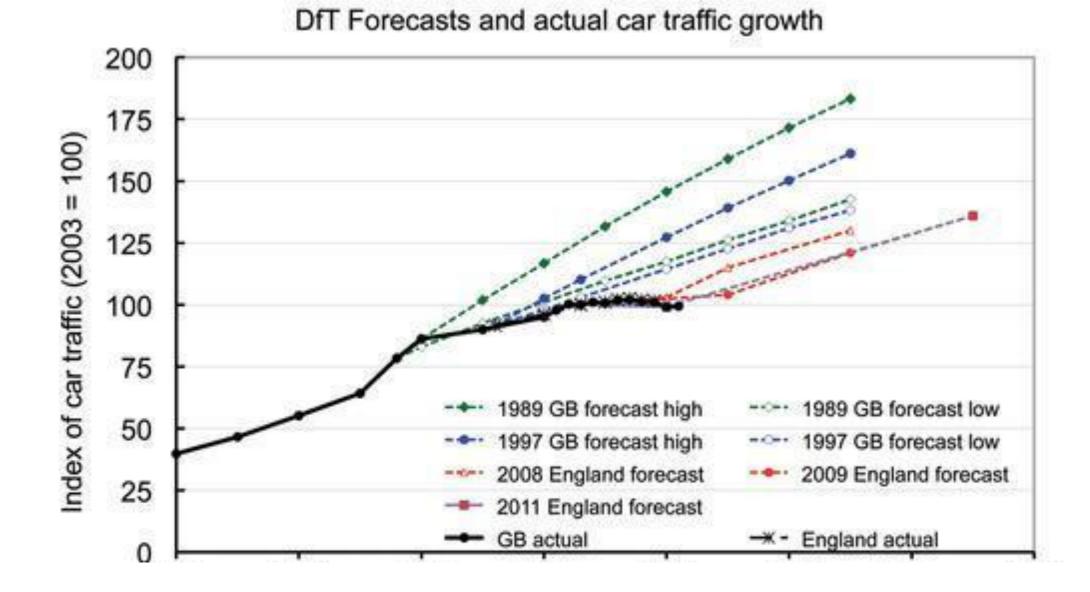
#### Predict and Provide compounds assumptions and builds for the worst case





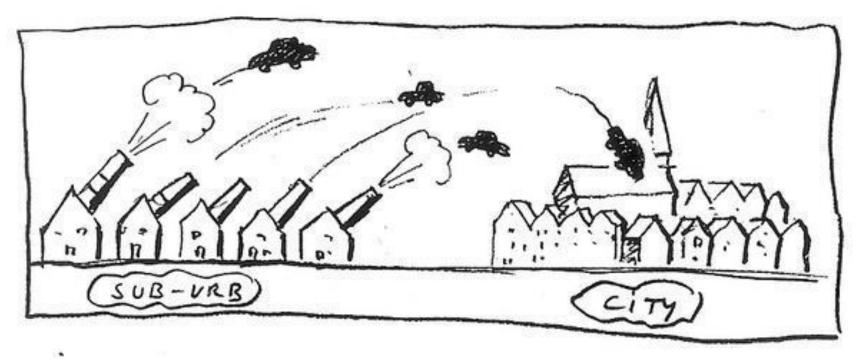
#### However we are terrible at predicting the future





#### The hidden appraisal levers – we have an obsession with speed





- Commuters time is valued at £9.95 per hour
- Collecting the kids is valued at £4.54

#### It values time above all else

- External cost to congestion = 57.2p per km
- External cost for greenhouse gas = 2.8p per km

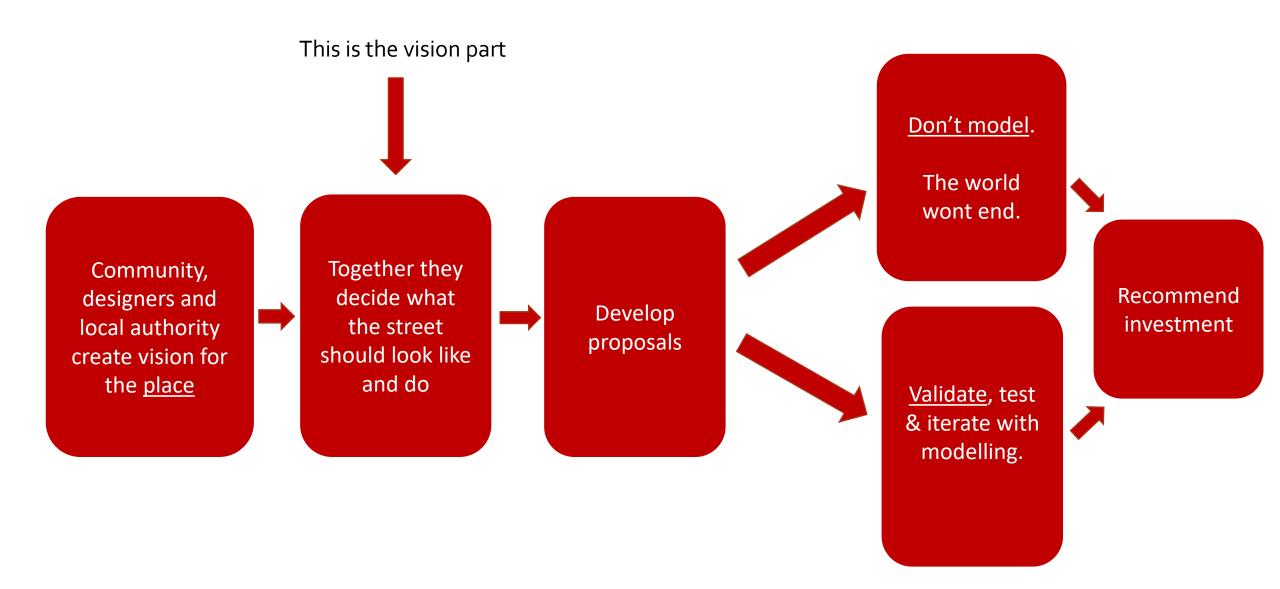
Black Cat roundabout will cost £1.4 billion. The equivalent to 1/3rd of the entire new hospital building budget.





Vision and validate uses modelling to ask <u>how</u> to achieve the combined vision. Not <u>what</u> the street should look like



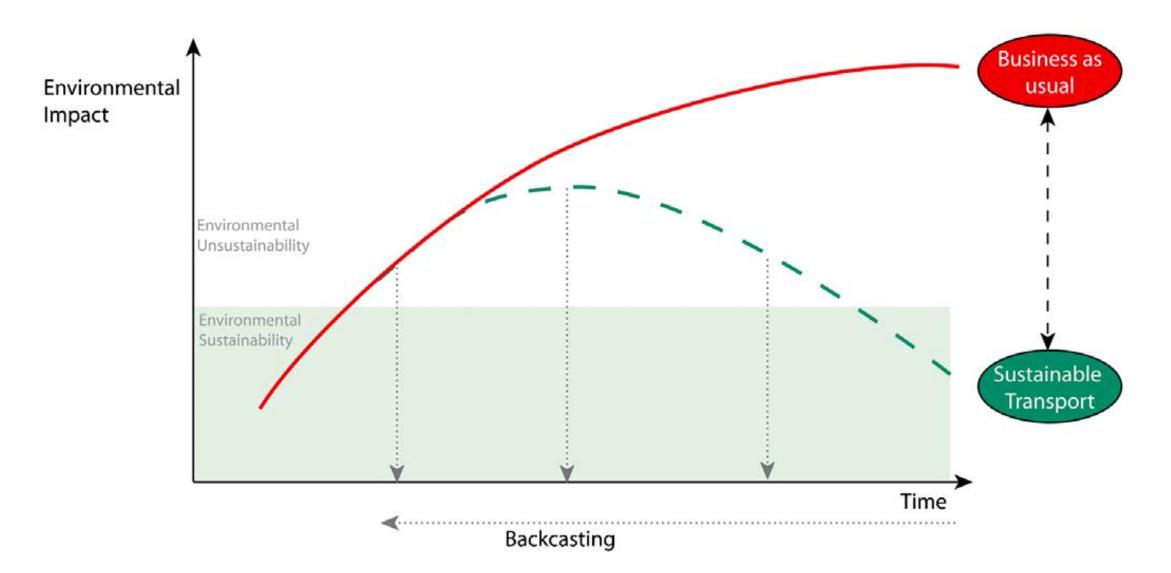




But what do we mean by Vision

#### Backcasting can give us a transport vision and the metrics we want to achieve





## But how places look, feel and function is also the 'Vision' part of Vision and Validate







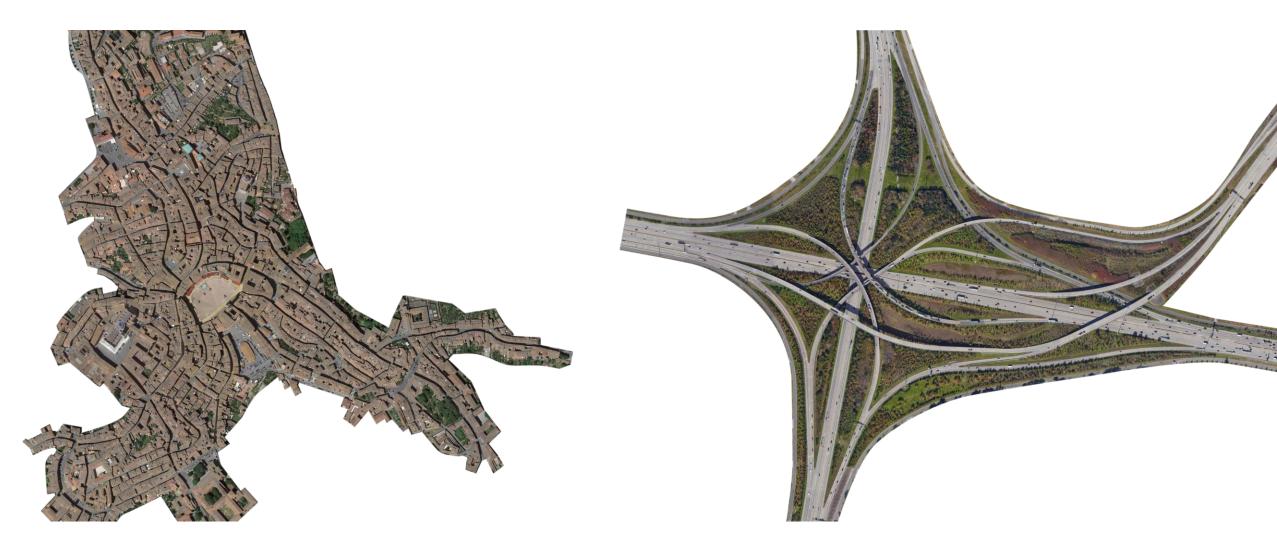
#### Shops and businesses mixed with homes

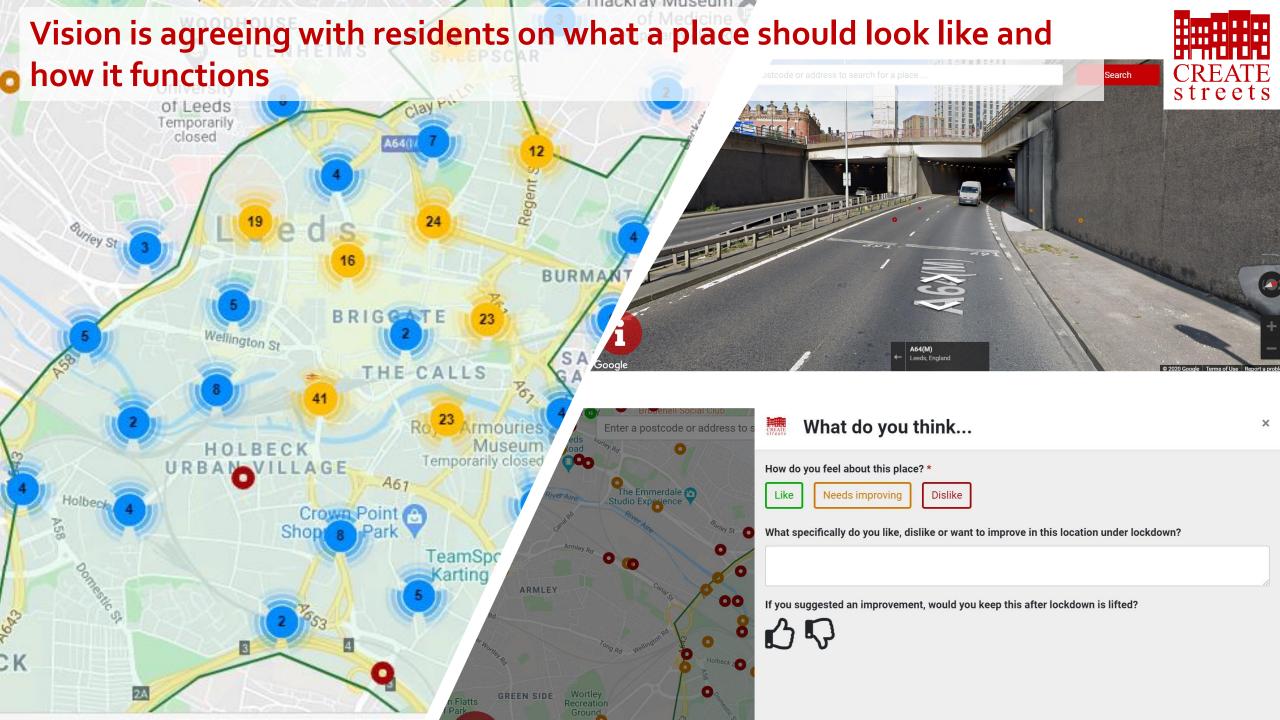




The centre of Siena and a highway interchange in Houston are of similar size. The first is a home to 30,000 people; the second is a home to no one.







#### Doing this can help us go from this



#### ...to this. But it wont be easy





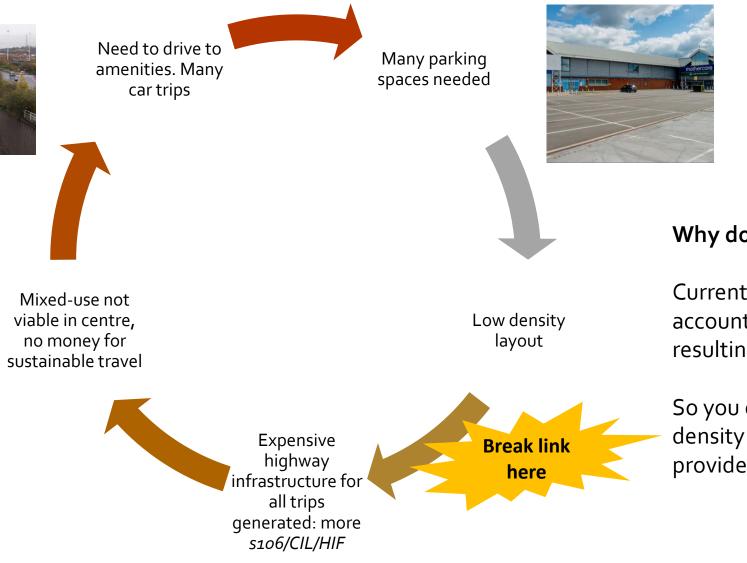
# Why streets not roads?

## We are caught in a vicious cycle of: Infrastructure-led road making





No Pedestria



#### Why do we need to break this?

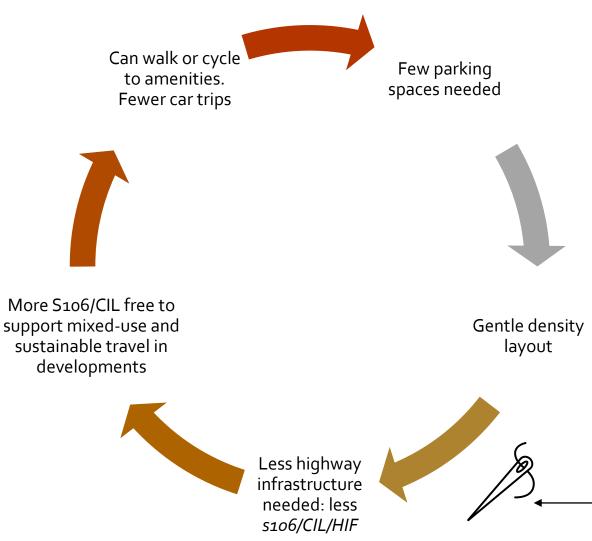
Current transport models don't account for a change in the layout resulting in fewer journeys.

So you can provide fantastic gentle density layouts but will still have to provide expensive wide roads



#### By changing transport planning we can move to a cycle of: **People-led place making**





How do we fix this?... <u>Restitch!</u>

By moving from Prediction based transport model to Vision based modelling the highways infrastructure asked for will take account of the design of a development.

Ultimately more money could be available for creating better places



#### Poor mass transit reduces Birmingham's effective population in half



- 67% in big European cities can reach their city centre within 30 minutes via public transport, compared to only 40% in the UK
- Decreases the effective size of our cities costing us £23.1bn every year
  - Lyon has four tram lines vs Birmingham's one
  - If we assume agglomeration benefits the same in the UK as France this would increase GDP per capita by 7%

#### The value of streets and benefit of good transport

NT

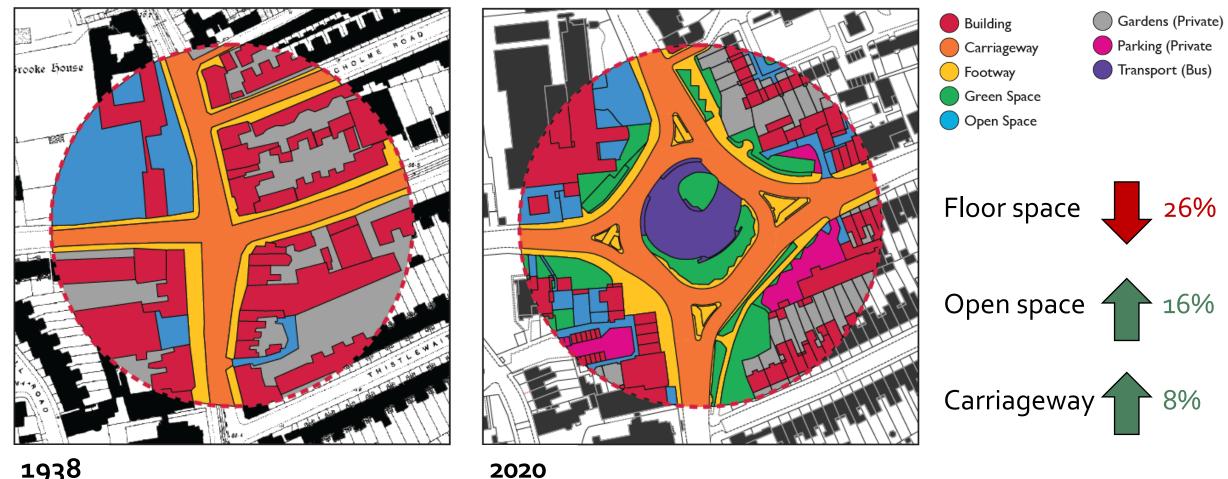
£226m Nottingham tram extension, is estimated to have generated £169m for the local economy and £217m in the supply chain alone

9.8% employment increase within 400m of a tram stop

Increased development along the tram corridor

## The damage done



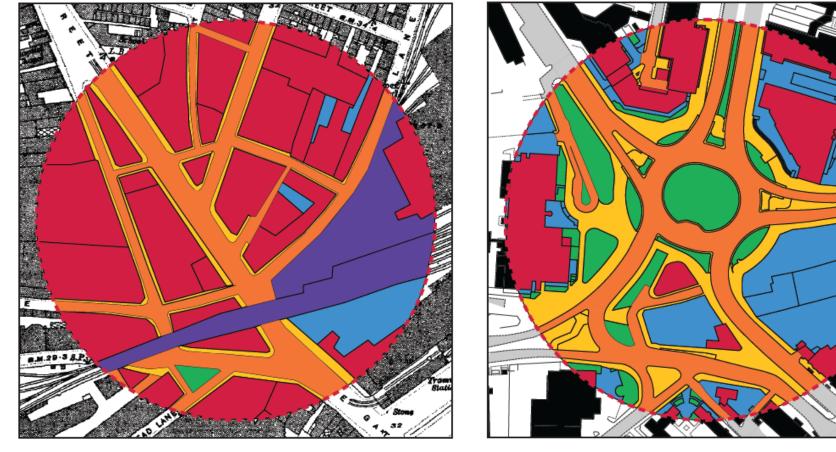


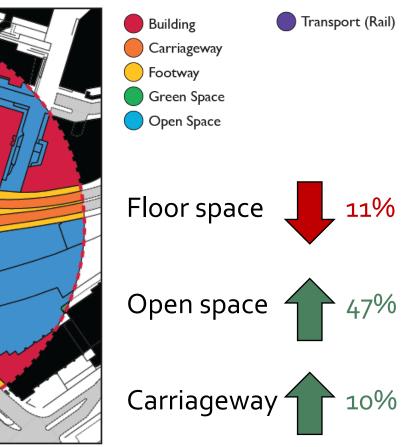
1938

Land Use - Lea Bridge, Hackney, London

## The damage done







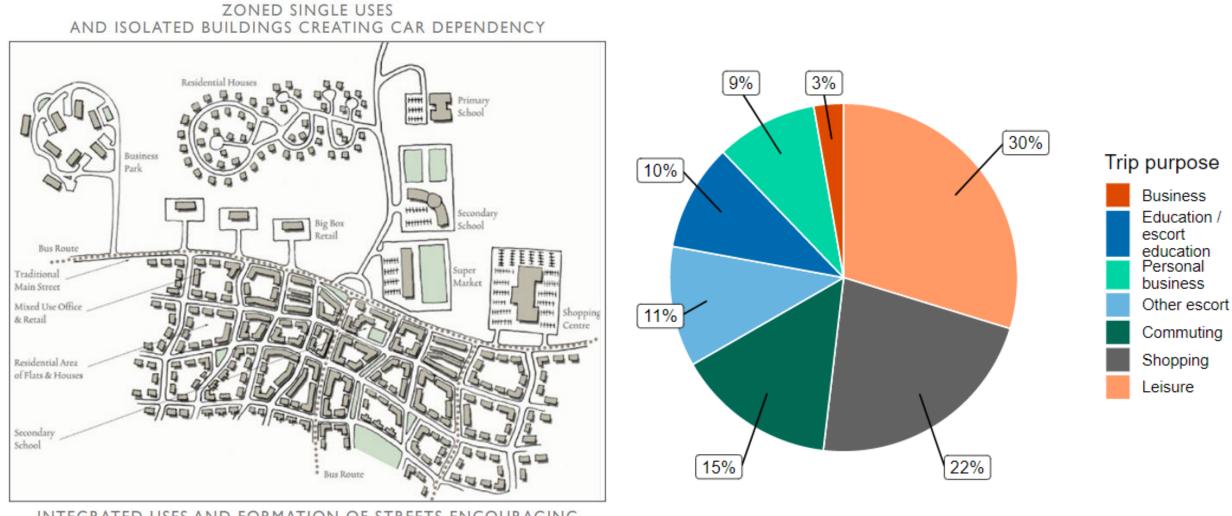
1918

2020

Land Use – Temple Circus, Bristol

## The most common trip purpose is leisure and shopping. So lets mix this with where people live



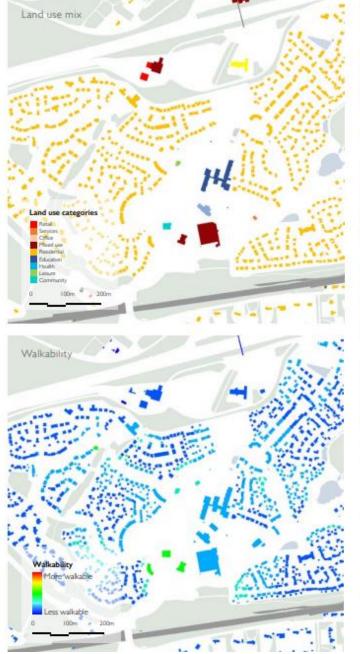


INTEGRATED USES AND FORMATION OF STREETS ENCOURAGING WALKABLE COMMUNITIES

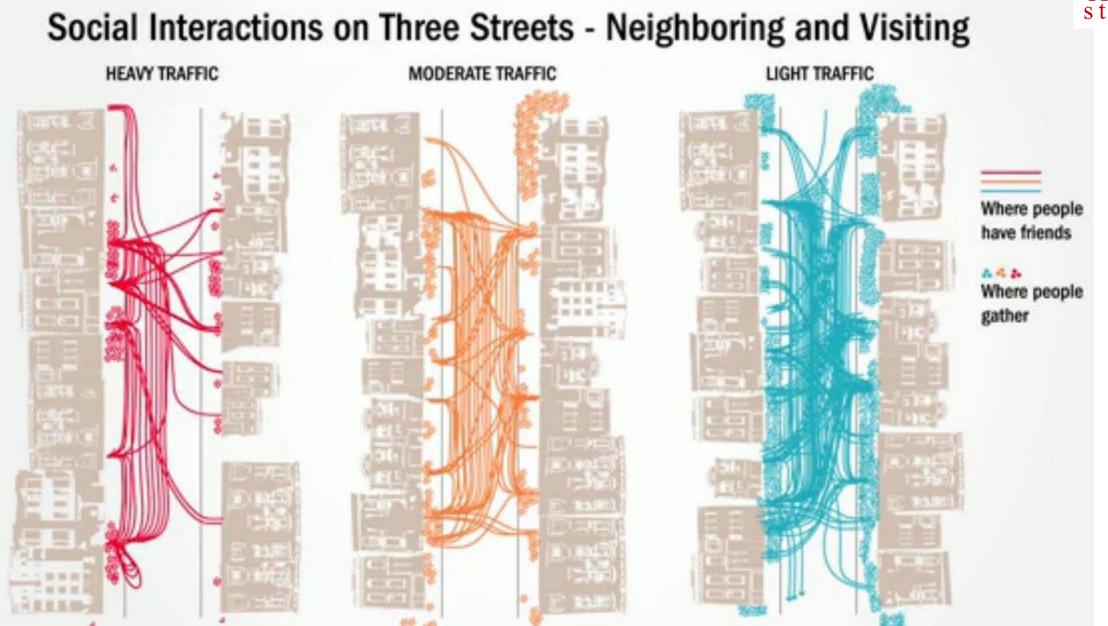
## The most common trip purpose is leisure and shopping. So lets mix this with where people live

- 30% employed residents worked in the development
- 22% of people walked to work
- 1.3 jobs per household
- 7% value premium
- Walkscore of 88/100 vs 4/ 100

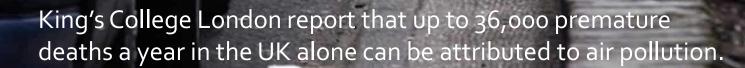




#### And these new visions can make us happier







CREATE streets

Healthier

VAUNABLE

This is in comparison to 78,000 deaths attributed annually to smoking as of 2016.

#### And wealthier





#### San Francisco

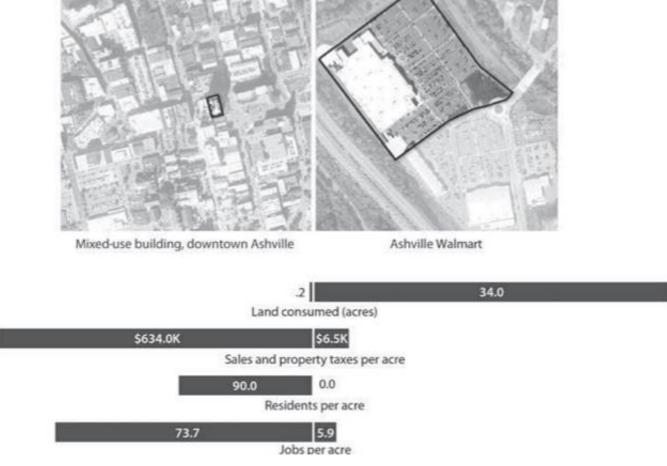
- The Embarcadero and Central freeway was replaced with a boulevard following the 1989 earthquake.
- The increase in adjacent property was significant, with a **price increase of £118,000 and £116,000** respectively.

#### And wealthier



#### Ashville, North Carolina

- Turning big box retail into walkable streets, blocks and shops adds value for landowners and the city.
- A per acre increase in **tax revenue of£6,500 to £634,000**.
- An increase in jobs per acre from **6 to 74**
- An increase in residents per acre from o to
  90

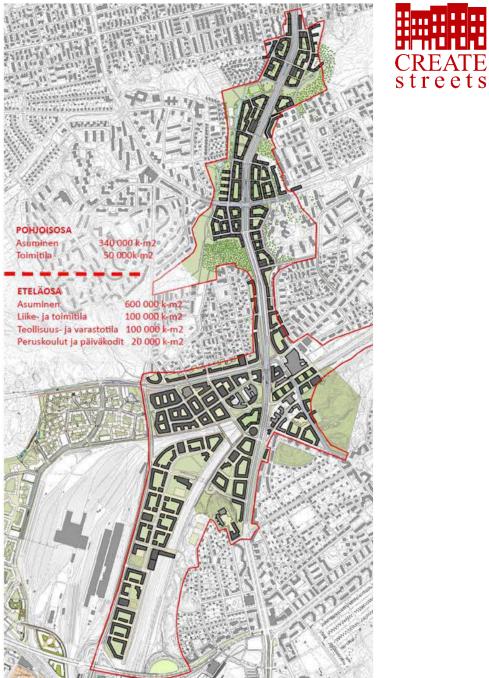


Cervero, R., Kang, J., & Shively, K. (2009). 'From elevated freeways to surface boulevards: neighborhood and housing price impacts in San Francisco'. Journal of Urbanism, 2(1), pp. 31-50.
 Montgomery, C. (2013). Happy city: transforming our lives through urban design. Macmillan.

## We can take the vision and validate approach to existing places too

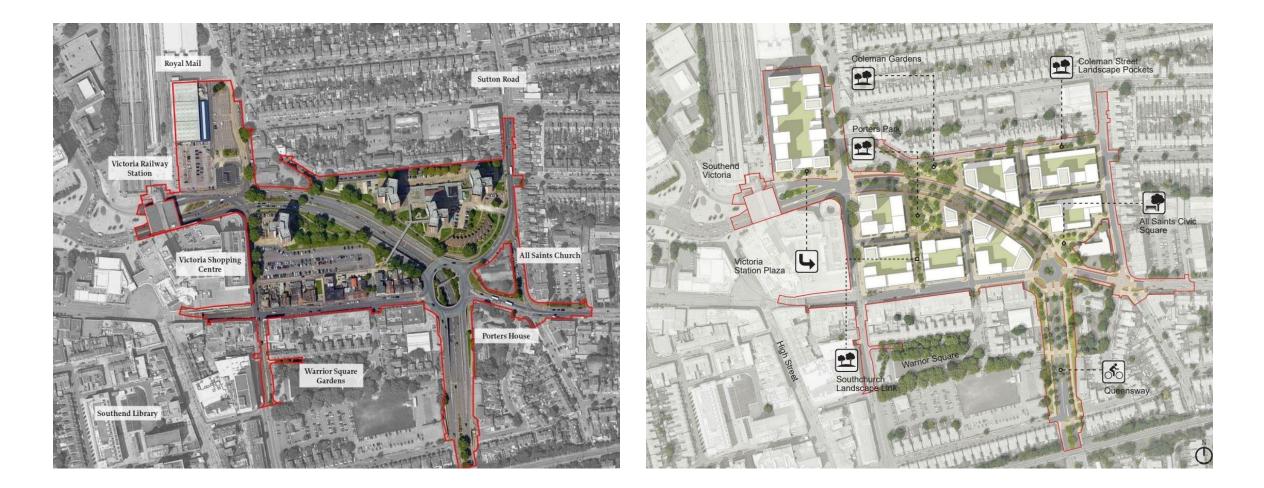


#### Tuusulan Boulevard Corridor Project, Helsinki, Finland



#### Retrofitting our cities by building on the Roadbelt





#### Better Queensway, Southend-on-Sea

The case of St Mary's Gate, Rochdale

## Introducing St Mary's Gate (A58) A major local route cutting Rochdale in half

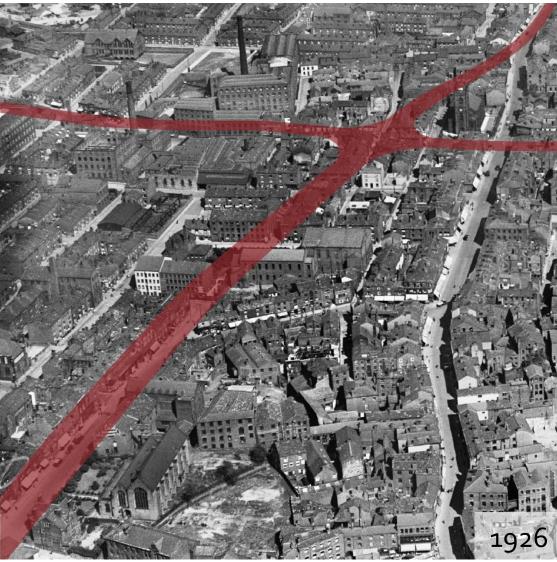




## Time to repair Rochdale's fabric?





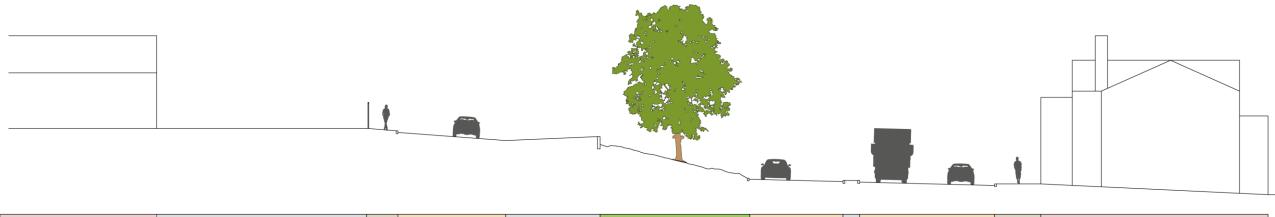


## **Existing cross section**



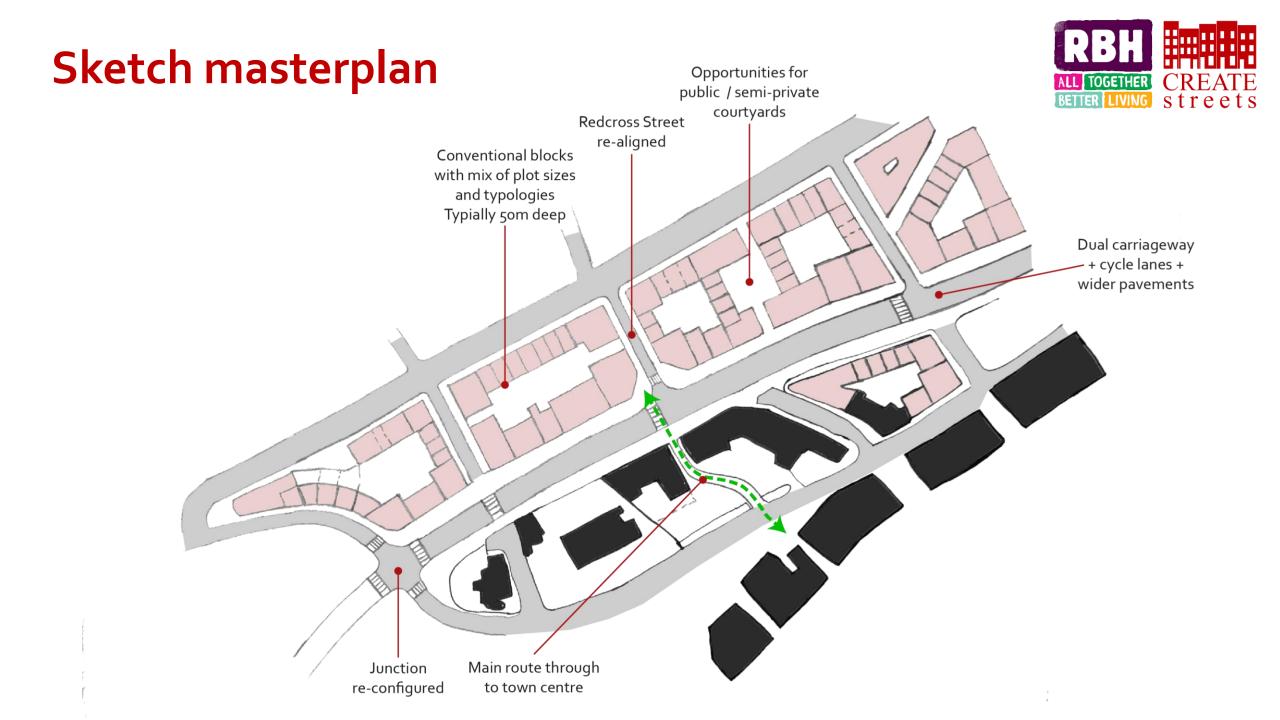
# 60m to 150m

Space between buildings created by St Mary's Gate



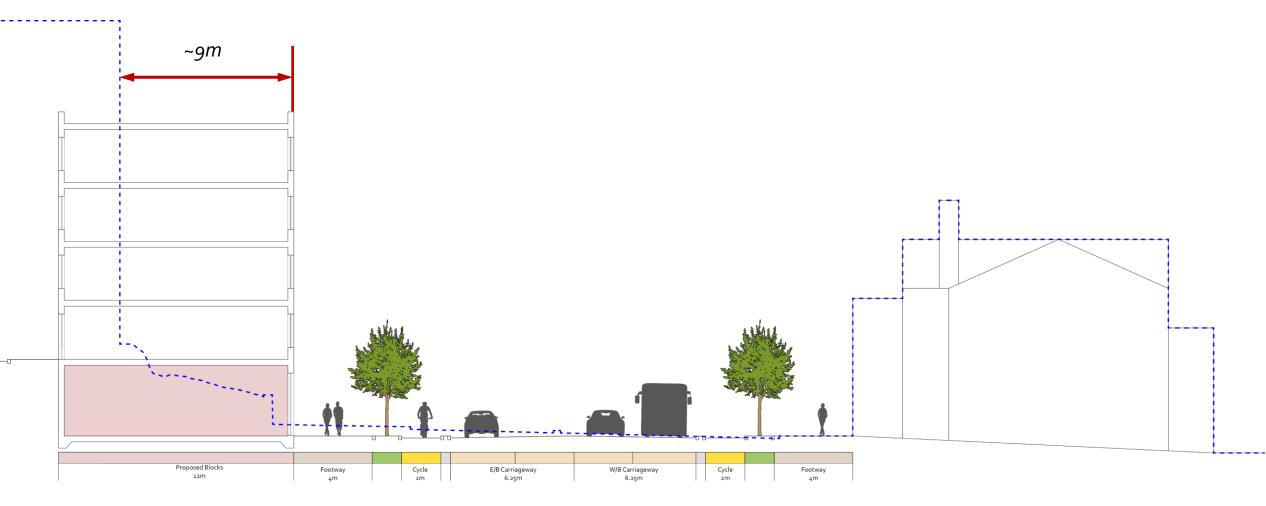
Buildlings	Parking	2.5m	5	Parking	Verge	E/B Carriageway	W/B Carriageway	Footway	The Old Parsonage
	17m		8.7m	7.6m	12m	7.5m	~11M	3.8 m	

Section A



## A narrower street means more space for development and more captured value for transport improvements





Option 1 - Dual

TOTAL WIDTH = 31.5m





A. R. Mary





## An opportunity: Building on Britain's Roadbelt

D 51





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