



Building on Britain's "Road Belt"

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Moving towards growth and net zero



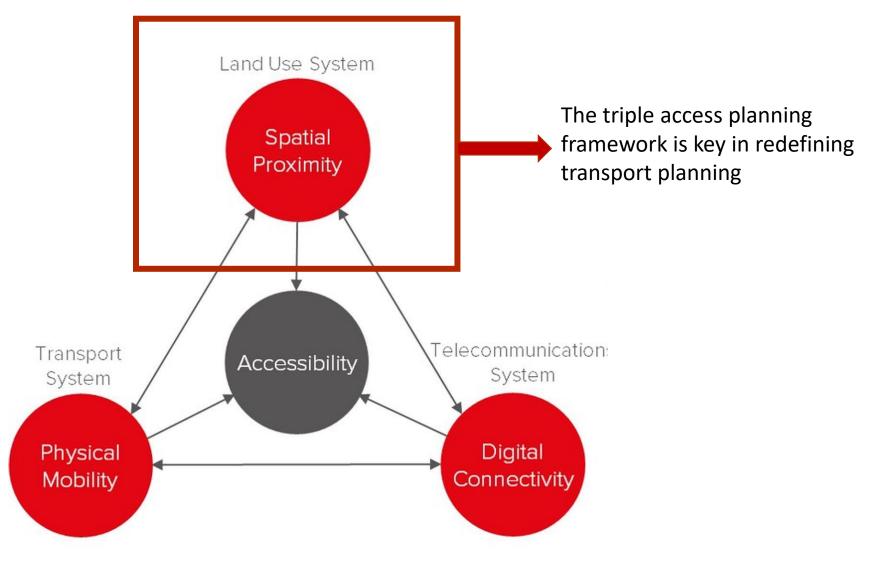




Movement and Place

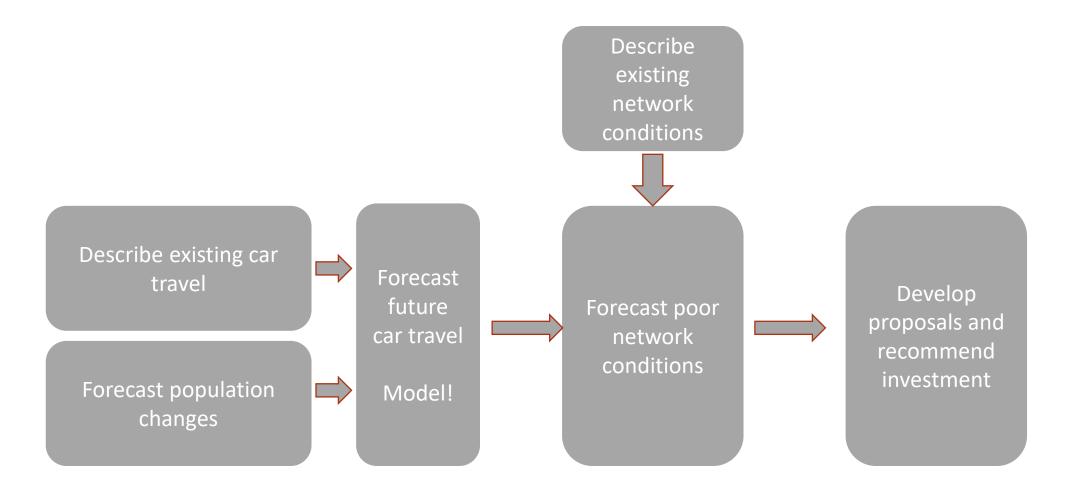
Transport is urban design and urban design is transport





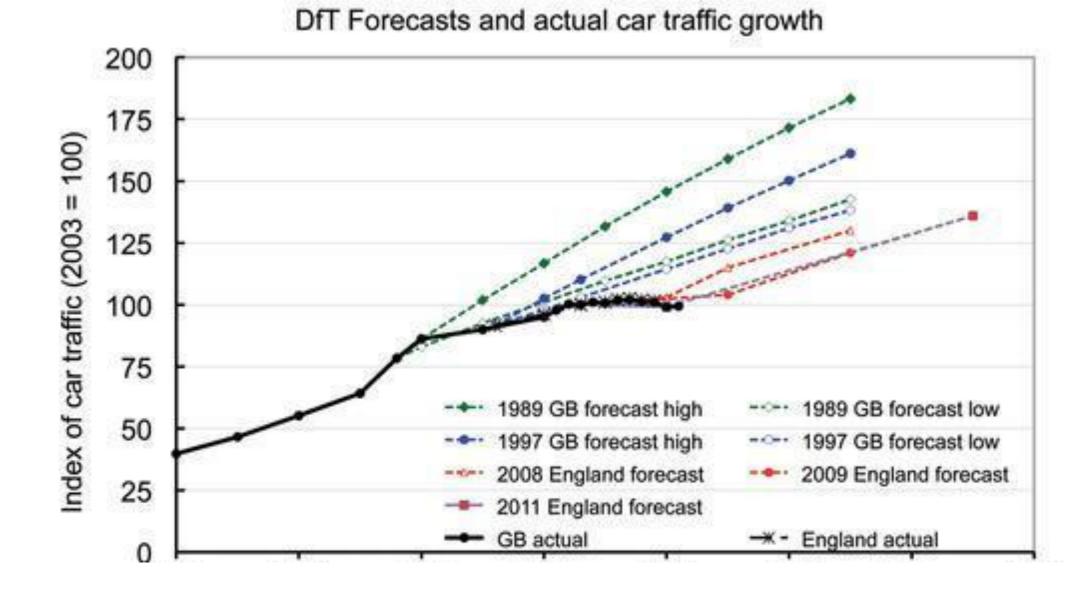
Predict and Provide compounds assumptions and builds for the worst case





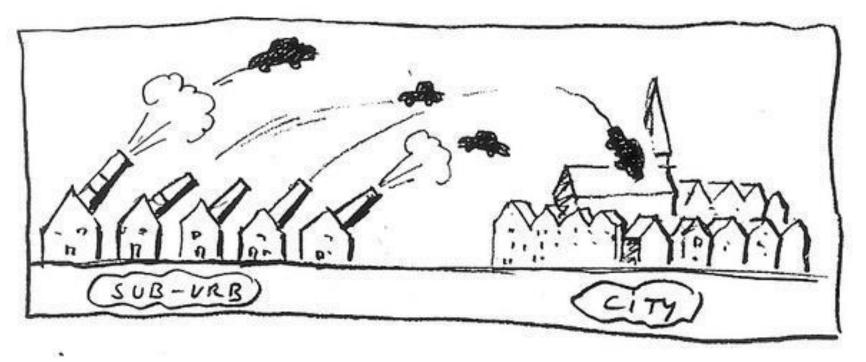
However we are terrible at predicting the future





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

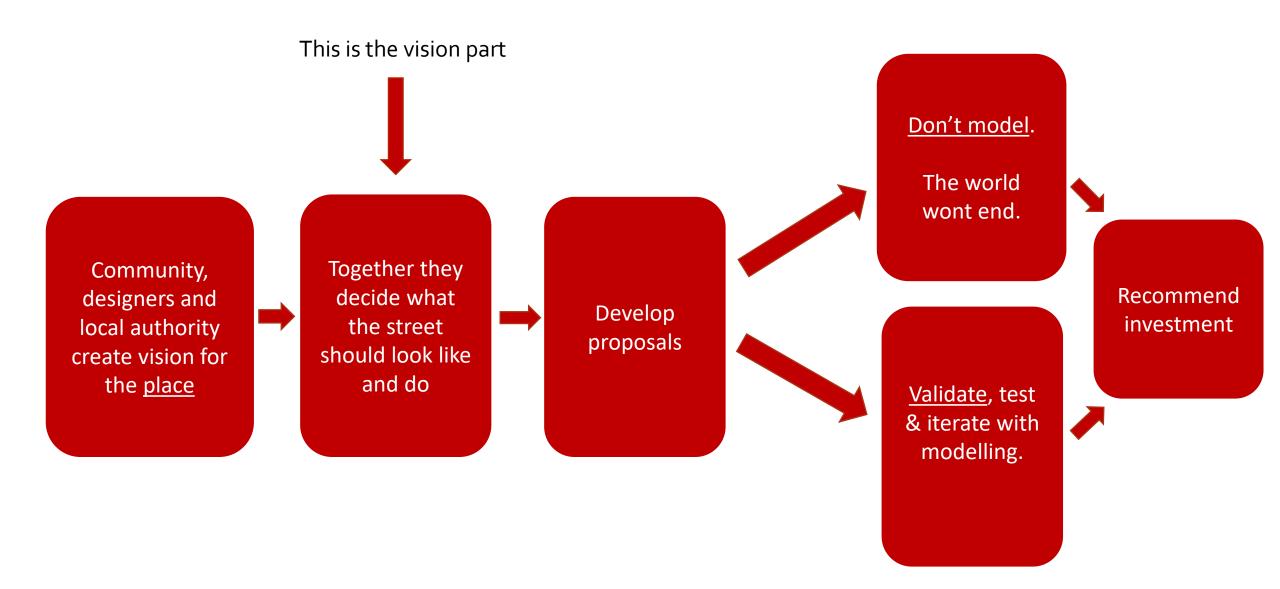
Black Cat roundabout will cost £1.4 billion. The equivalent to 1/3rd of the entire new hospital building budget.





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



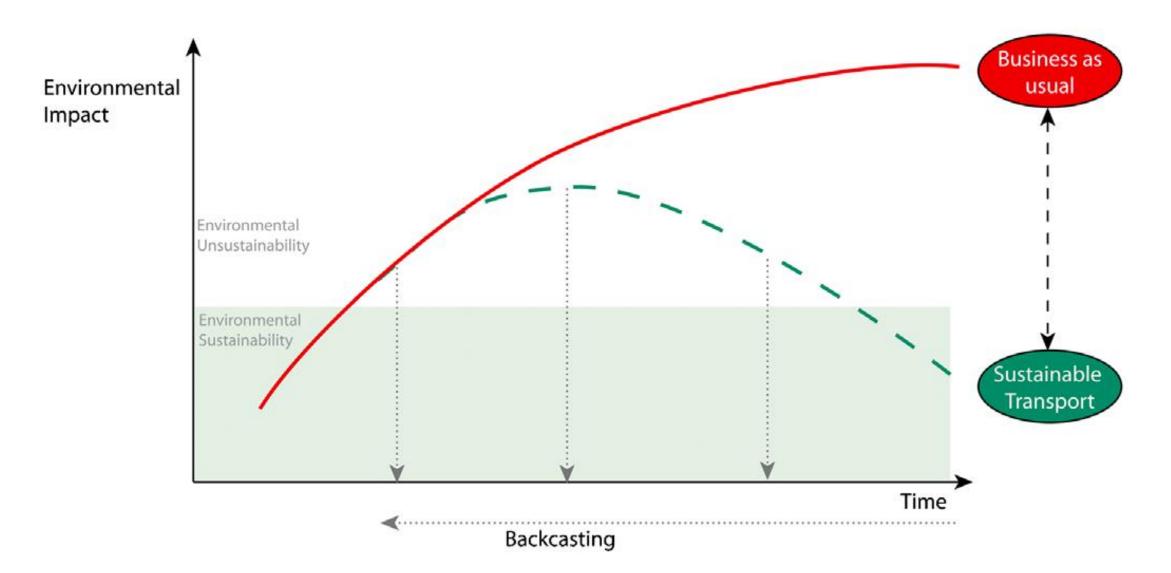




But what do we mean by Vision

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







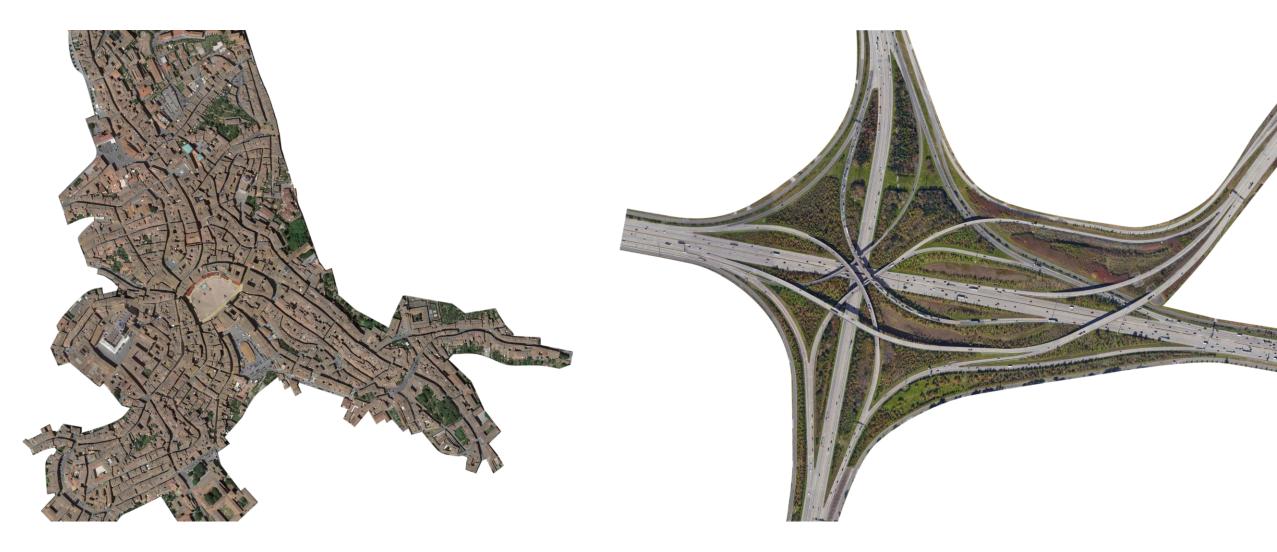
Shops and businesses mixed with homes

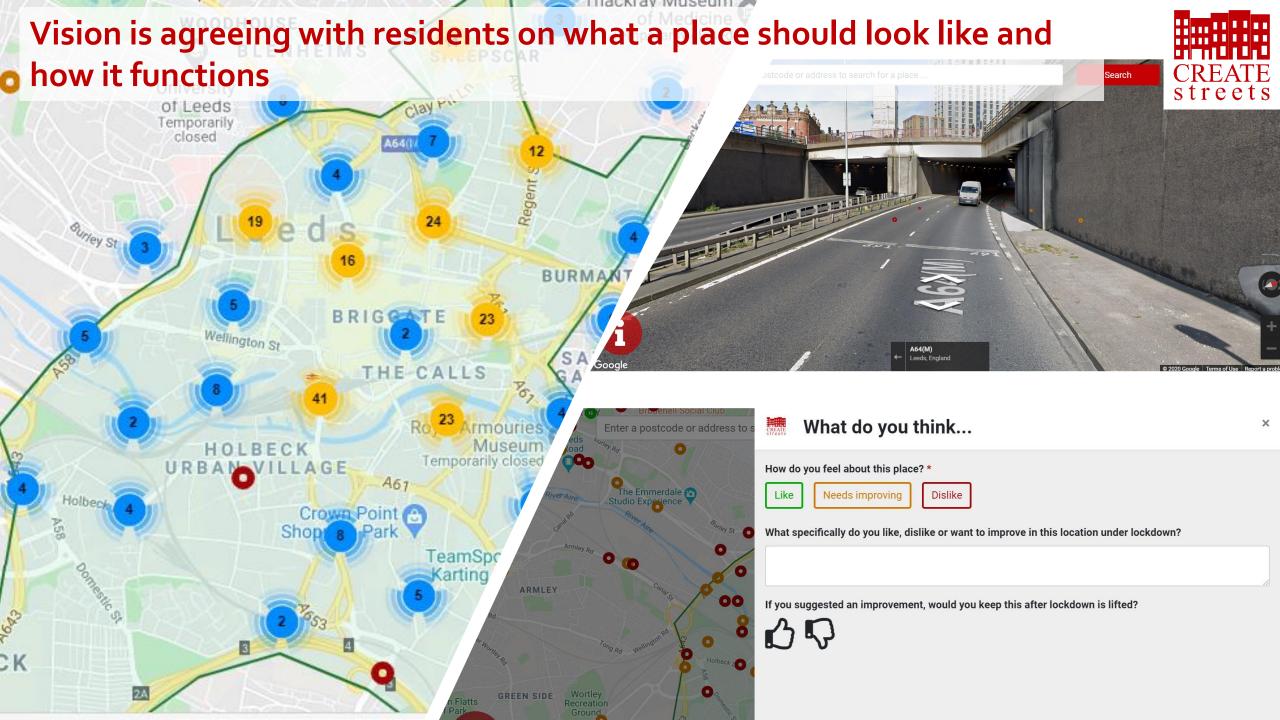




The centre of Siena and a highway interchange in Houston are of similar size. The first is a home to 30,000 people; the second is a home to no one.







Doing this can help us go from this



...to this. But it wont be easy





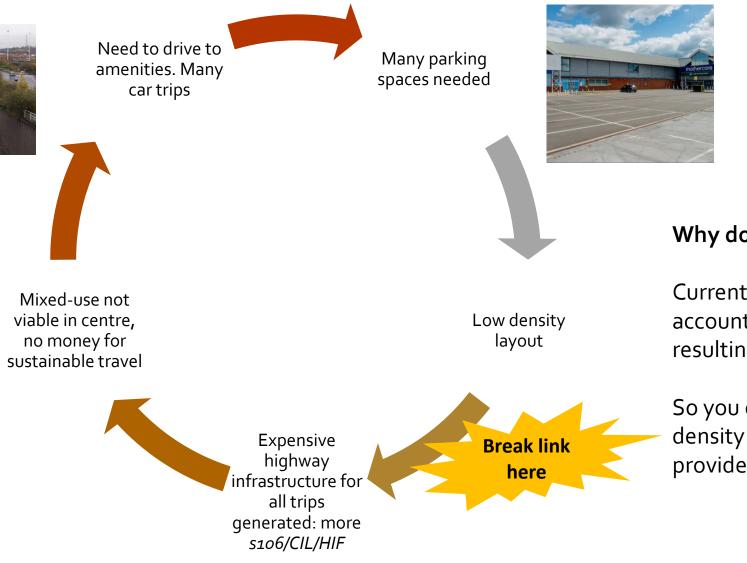
Why streets not roads?

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





No Pedestria



Why do we need to break this?

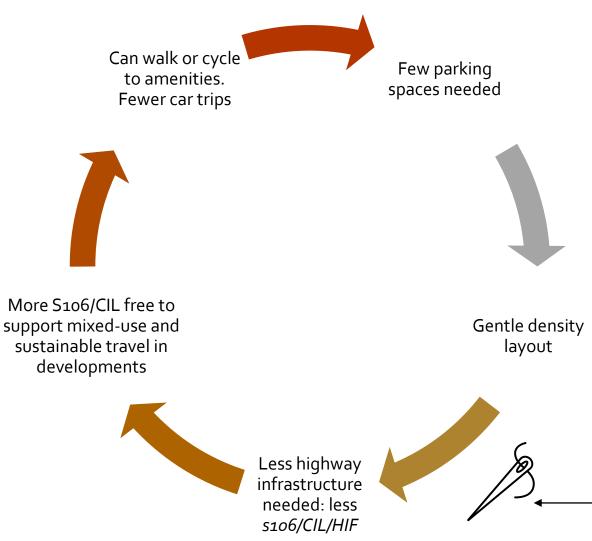
Current transport models don't account for a change in the layout resulting in fewer journeys.

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

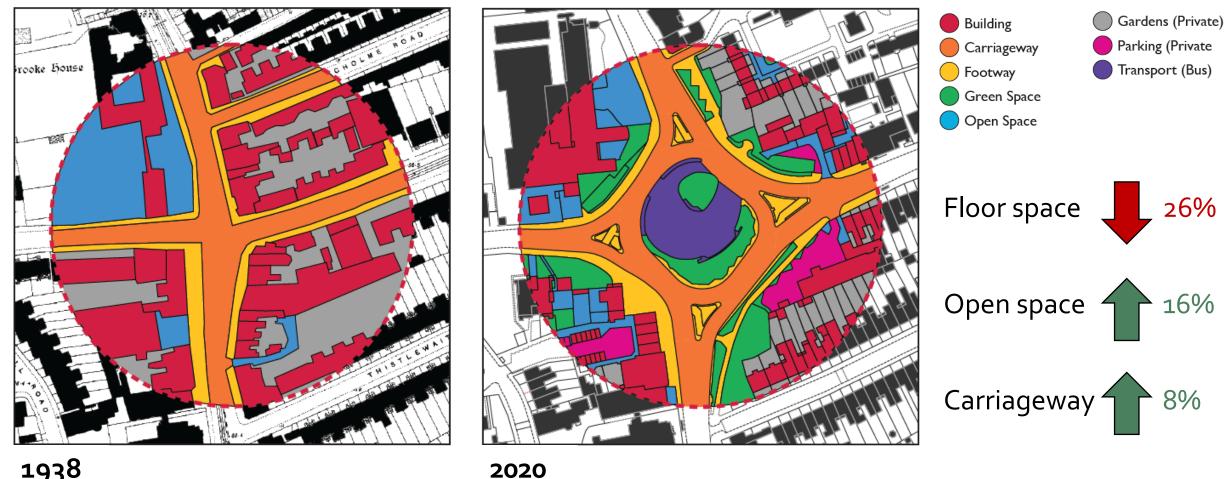
£226m Nottingham tram extension, is estimated to have generated £169m for the local economy and £217m in the supply chain alone

9.8% employment increase within 400m of a tram stop

Increased development along the tram corridor

The damage done



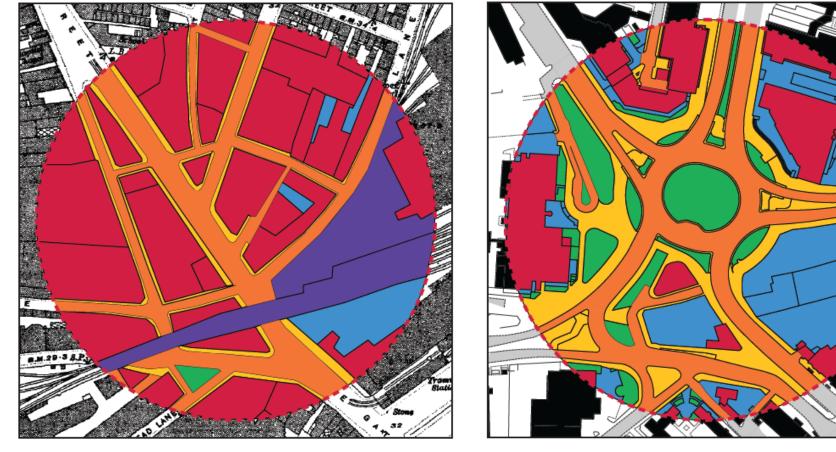


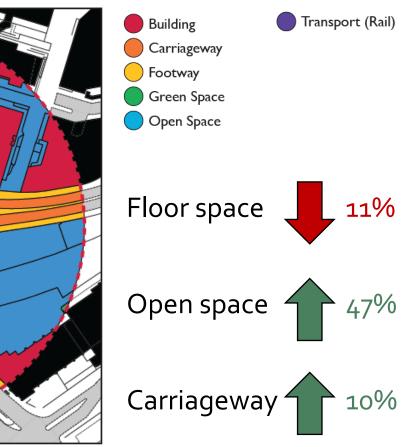
1938

Land Use - Lea Bridge, Hackney, London

The damage done







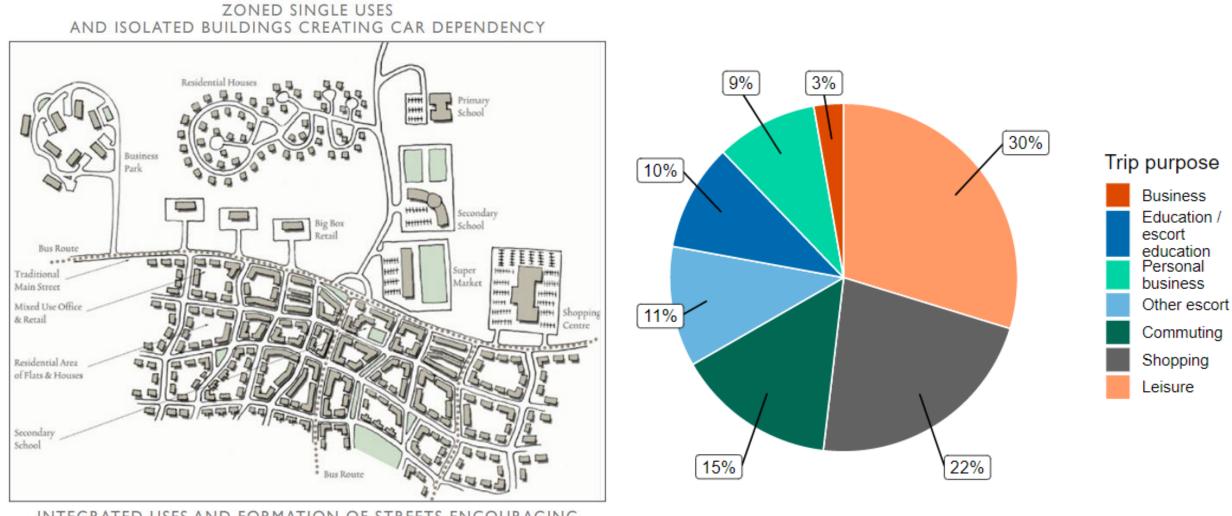
1918

2020

Land Use – Temple Circus, Bristol

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



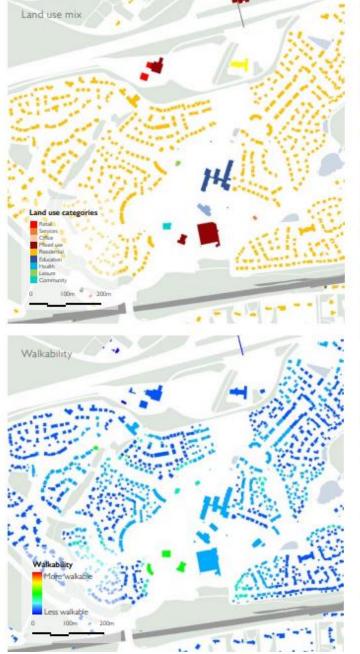


INTEGRATED USES AND FORMATION OF STREETS ENCOURAGING WALKABLE COMMUNITIES

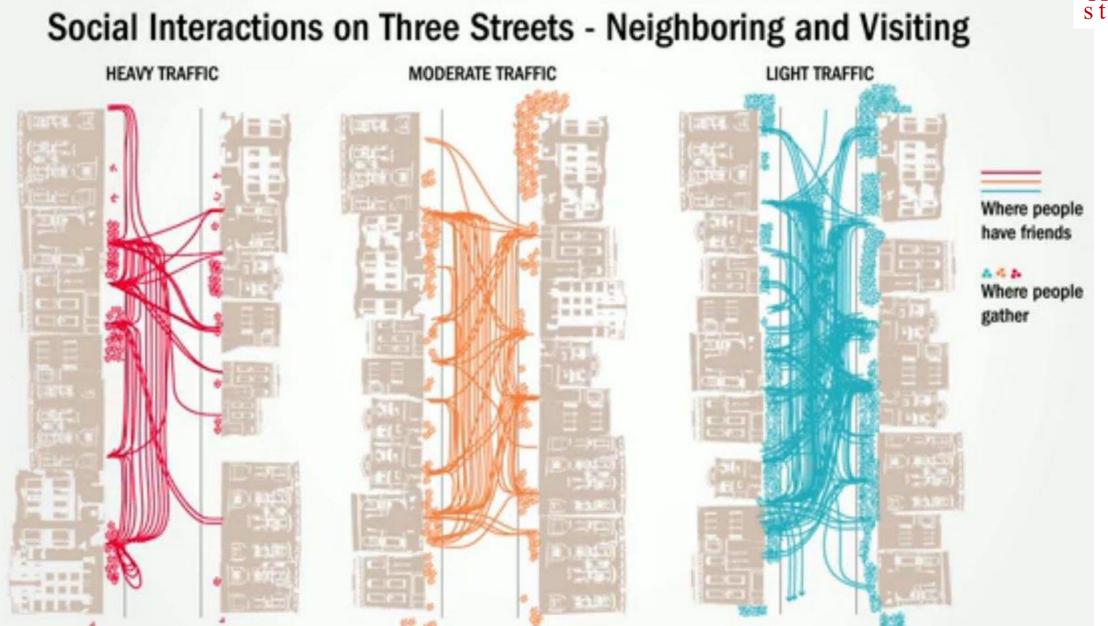
The most common trip purpose is leisure and shopping. So lets mix this with where people live

- 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

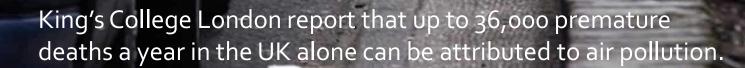




And these new visions can make us happier







CREATE streets

Healthier

VAUNABLE

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

And wealthier





San Francisco

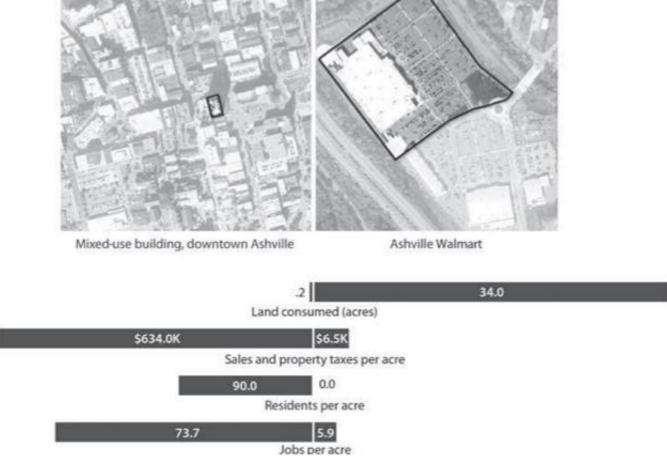
- The Embarcadero and Central freeway was replaced with a boulevard following the 1989 earthquake.
- The increase in adjacent property was significant, with a **price increase of £118,000 and £116,000** respectively.

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

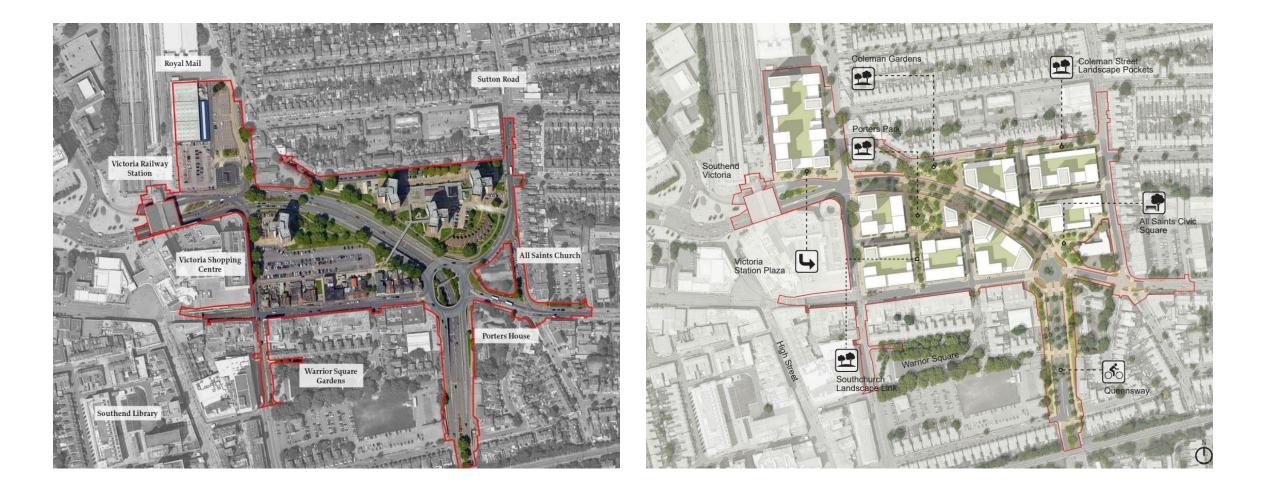


Tuusulan Boulevard Corridor Project, Helsinki, Finland



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

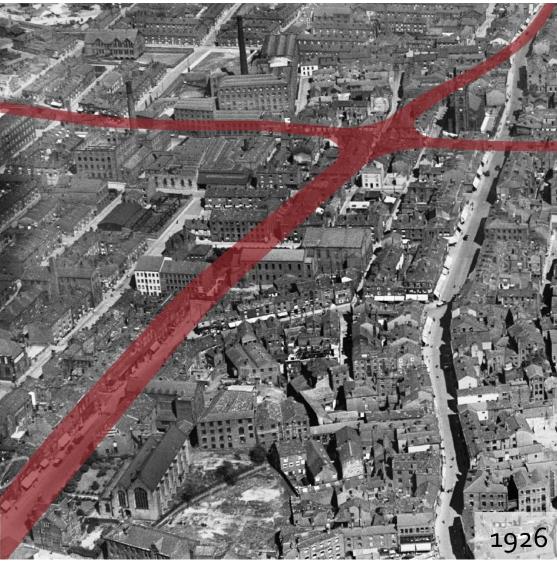




Time to repair Rochdale's fabric?





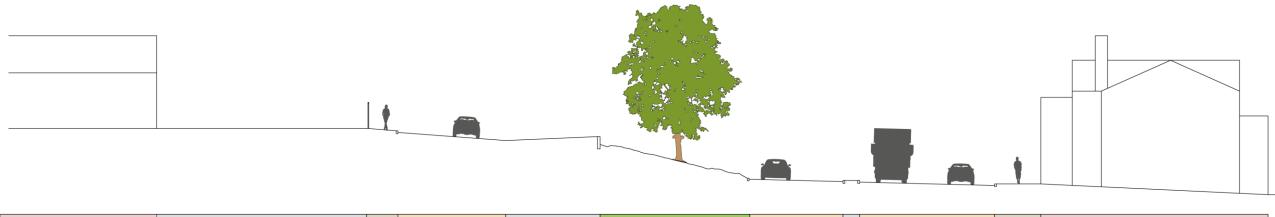


Existing cross section



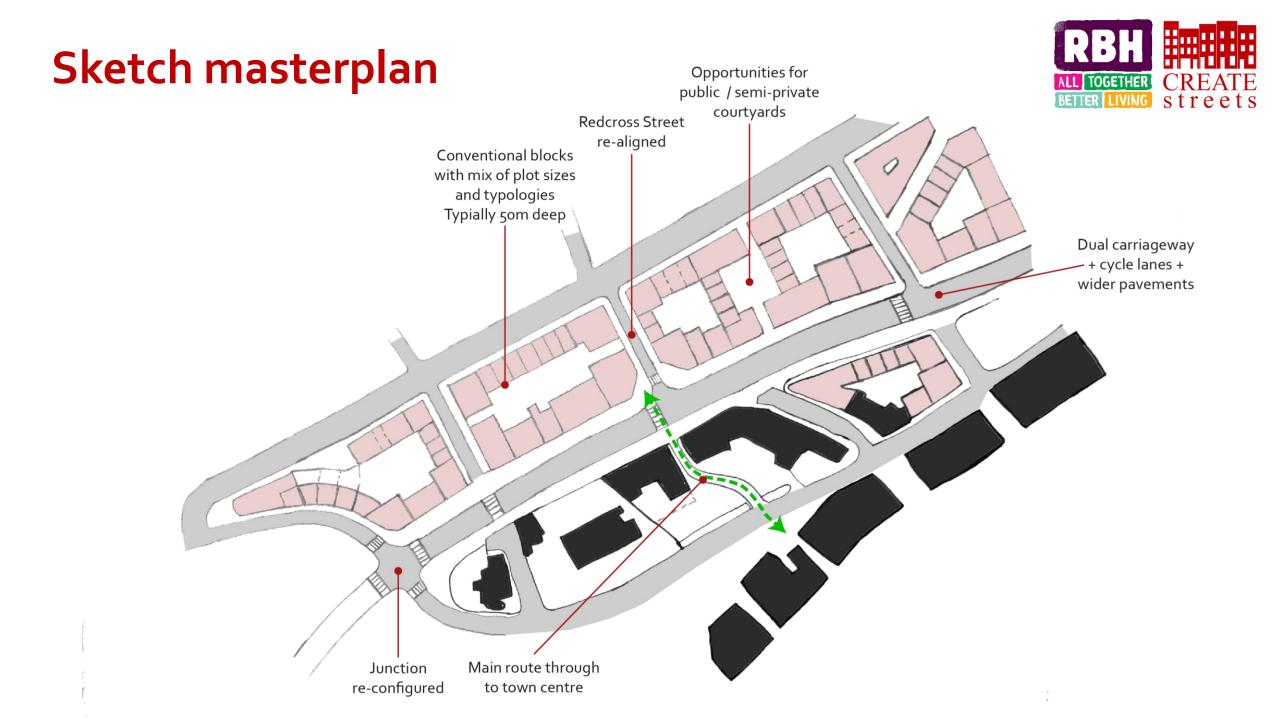
60m to 150m

Space between buildings created by St Mary's Gate



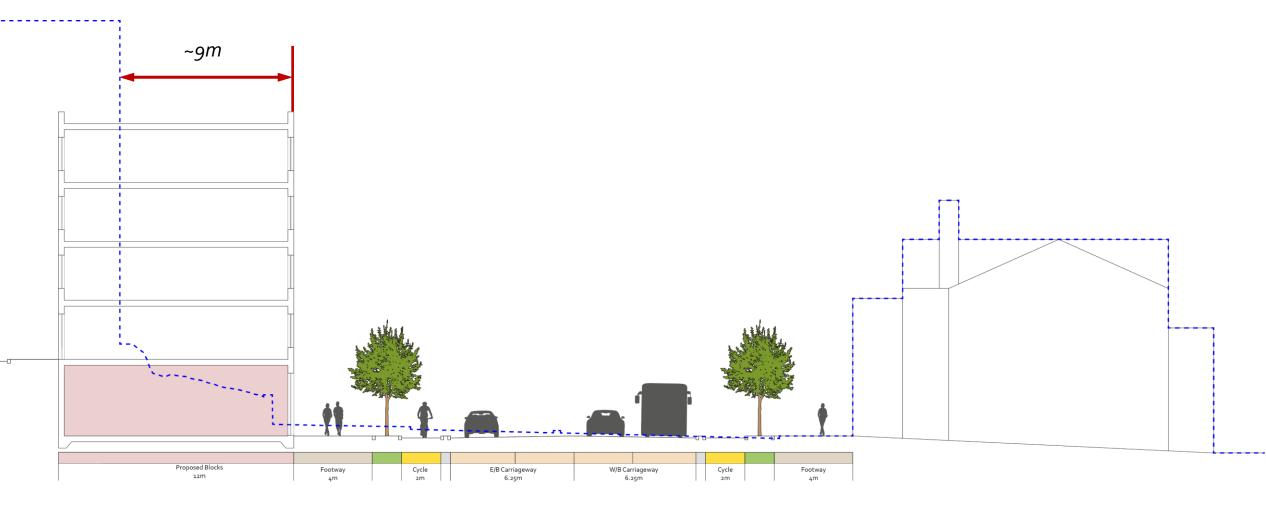
Buildlings	Parking	2.5m	5	Parking	Verge	E/B Carriageway	W/B Carriageway	Footway	The Old Parsonage
	17m		8.7m	7.6m	12m	7.5m	~11M	3.8 m	

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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