

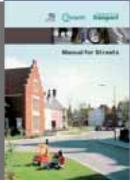
Building from Buchanan & Manual for Streets



Evolving StreetPlanning and Design



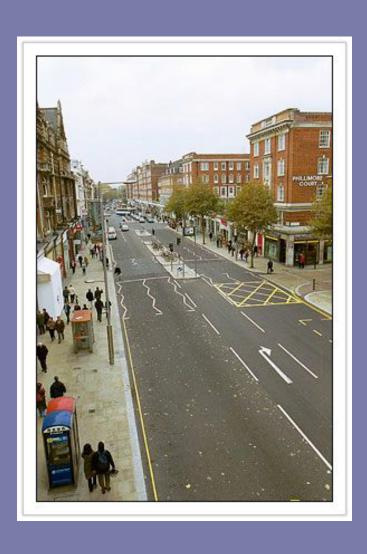
CNU Transportation Summit Prince's Foundation, London 13th November 2007



STEPHEN MARSHALL

Bartlett School of Planning University College London

The new approaches



 Building on current good practice – possibly including 'unauthorised' innovations

The new approaches



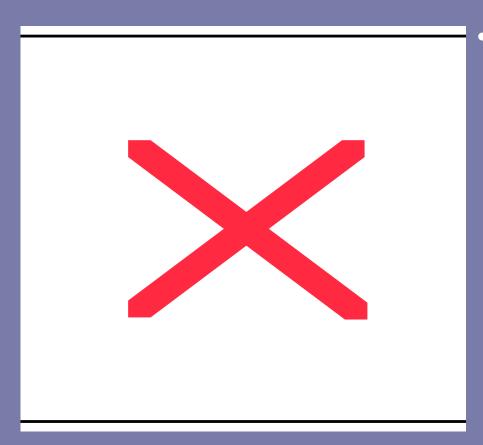
- Building on current good practice – possibly including 'unauthorised' innovations
- Building from previous theory, but updated for today's needs

The new approaches



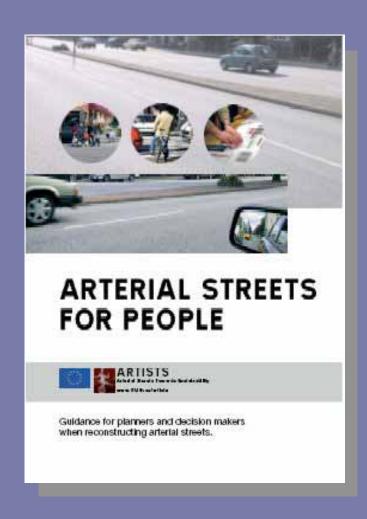
- Building on current good practice – possibly including 'unauthorised' innovations
- Building from previous theory, but updated for today's needs
- Retrofitting theory to support current good practice

Background



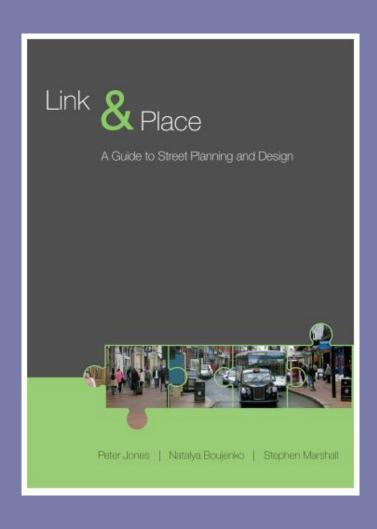
Research into street type, road hierarchy and network structure

Background



- Research into street type, road hierarchy and network structure
- Research into arterial streets, street function and classification (ARTISTS project)

Background



- Research into street type, road hierarchy and network structure
- Research into arterial streets, street function and classification
- Further development for application to UK practice (with Peter Jones and Natalya Boujenko)



How to resolve conflicts?



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- How to allocate space to different users?



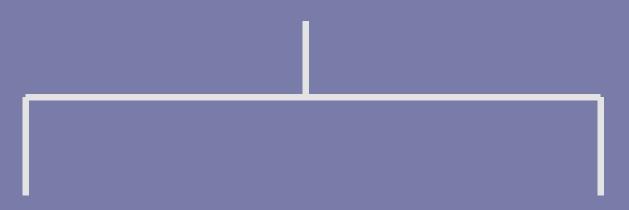
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- How to resolve conflicts?
- How to allocate space to different users?
- How to decide the function of a street?
- How to decide which design criteria to use?...
- Which manual to use?

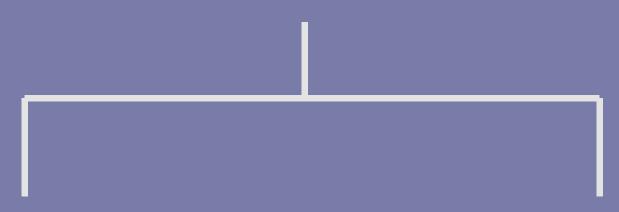


Guidance for 'highways' / strategic roads

(Design Manual for Roads and Bridges)

Guidance for local residential streets

(Manual for Streets)



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(1) Design according to different principles?

Guidance for local residential streets

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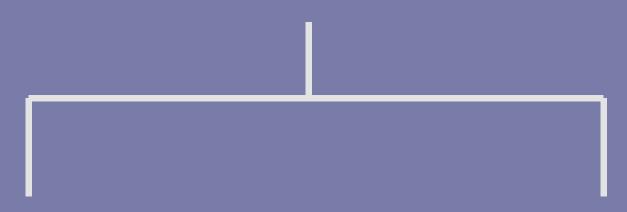
(Design Manual for Roads and Bridges)

(1) Design according to different principles?

(2) Where to decide the dividing line, and on what basis?

Guidance for local residential streets

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(1) Design according to different principles?

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Guidance for local residential streets

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(3) No guidance for strategic urban streets e.g. high streets

- Primary Distributor
- District Distributor
- Local Distributor
- Access Road

BUT:

Where do these come from?

Who decides?

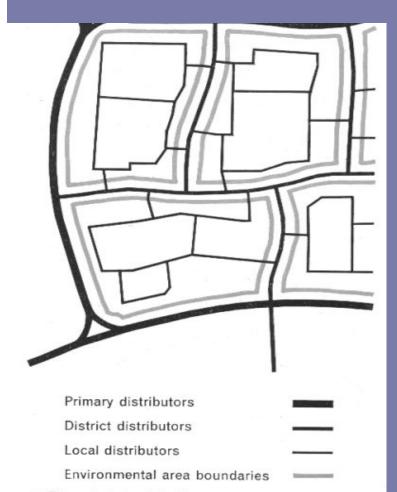
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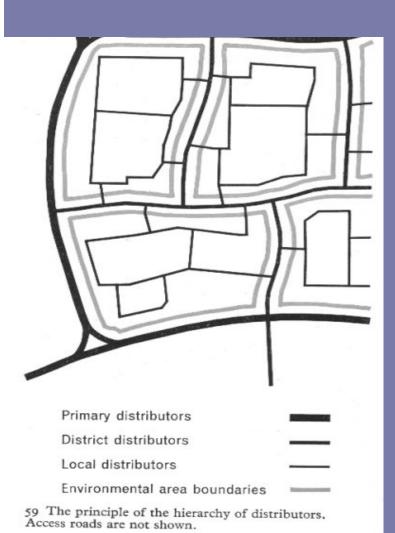
- Who decides?
- The engineer

- Where does it come from?
- We don't know...
- Inherited from the past...
- The Buchanan Report



 Buchanan envisaged pedestrian-friendly streets and precincts within 'Environmental Areas'

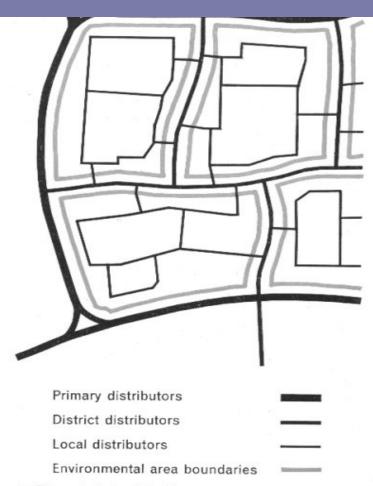
59 The principle of the hierarchy of distributors. Access roads are not shown.



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BUT

 Some arterial streets to be 'upgraded' to expressways



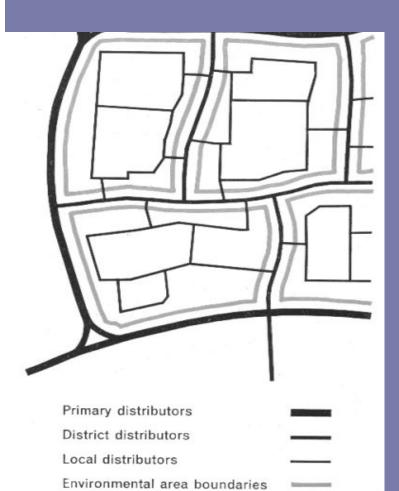
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BUT

 Some arterial streets to be 'upgraded' to expressways

HENCE question remains

 How to decide which streets become which?



NOT based directly on

- Traffic capacity
- Traffic volume
- Traffic speed
- Traffic composition (mode)
- Trip length
- Road standard

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Primary distributors

District distributors

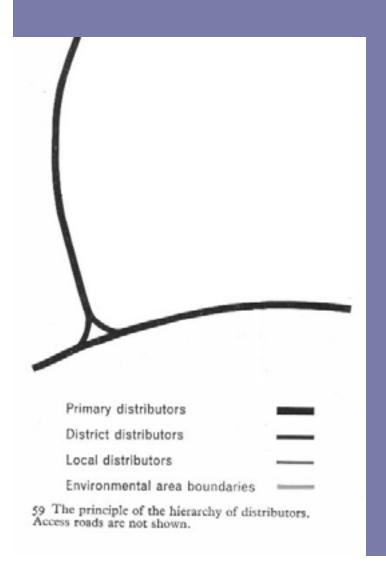
Local distributors

Environmental area boundaries

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IS based on

Structural role in network....



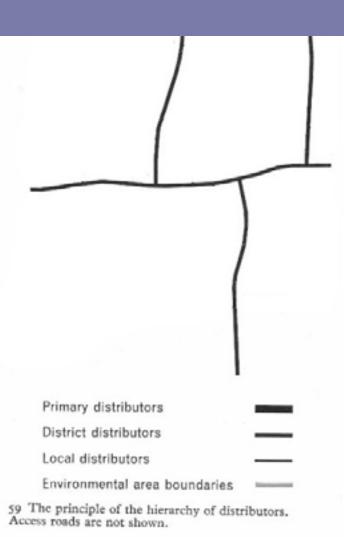
IS based on

- Structural role in network…
- Geographical scale of significance...

Strategic

V

Local



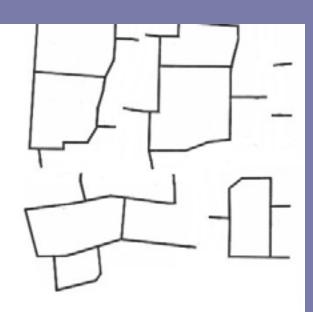
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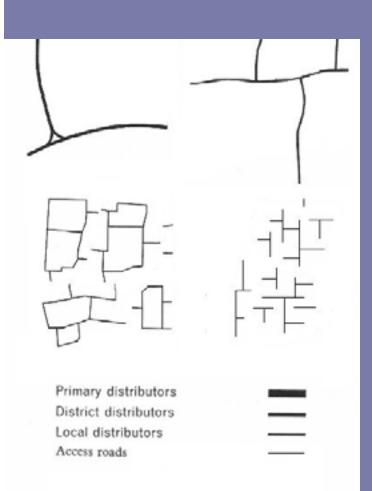
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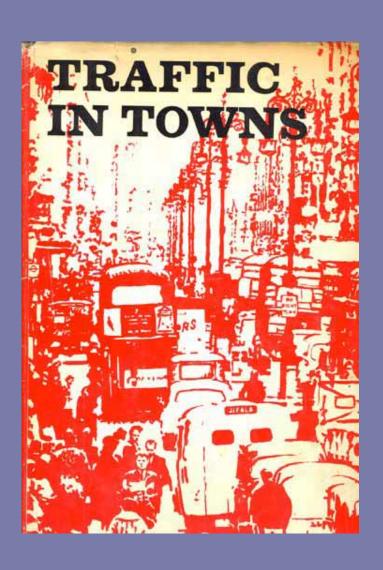
Local



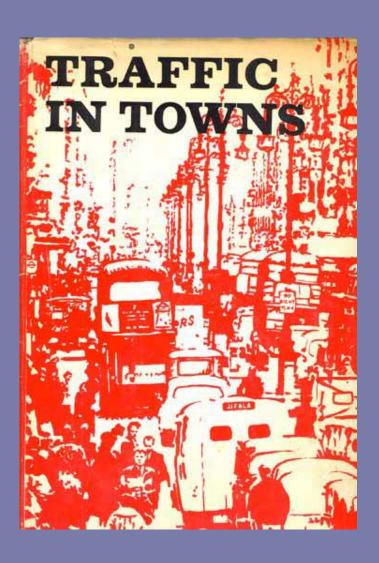
IS based on

- Structural role in network...
- Geographical scale of significance (strategic > local)...
- Topological property of 'arteriality' – all top tier roads connect up contiguously

(Streets & Patterns)



- Clear, coherent and concise
- Robust and flexible in practice
- Served needs of its day



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- Robust and flexible in practice
- Served needs of its day

But

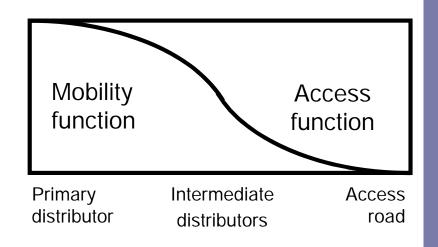
 Now perceived as too transport oriented

Conventional practice



• Geared to movement of private motor traffic

Conventional practice



- Geared to movement of private motor traffic
- 'Access function' assumed to be inversely related to the 'movement function'

Conventional practice



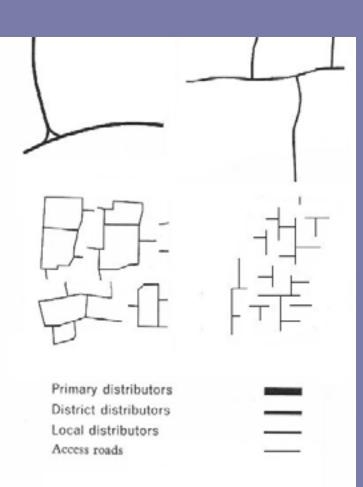
- Geared to movement of private motor traffic
- 'Access function' assumed to be inversely related to the 'movement function'
- Street function primarily determined by transport planners/engineers...

The need for reform

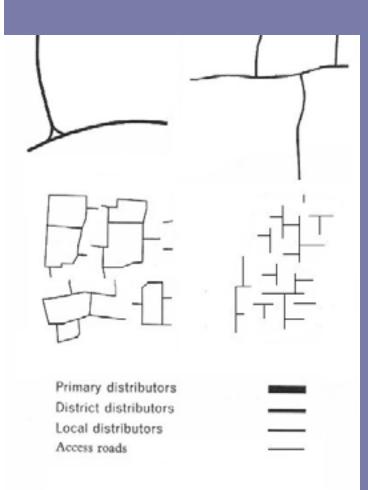
- To address streets as well as 'roads in urban areas'
- To explicitly recognise the 'place' role of streets
- To recognise a wider range of actual street types, including strategic urban streets

The challenge

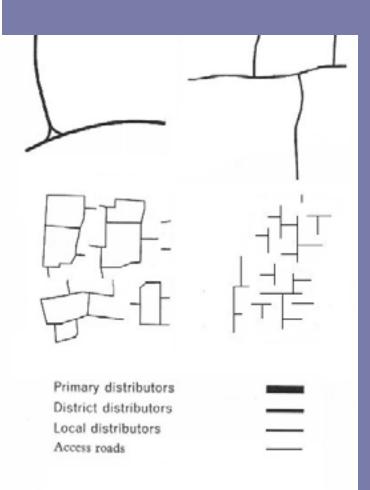
- Should address the 'reform' agenda
- Should be robust and flexible in practice (like the Buchanan approach)
- Should be accepted by transport professionals and urban professionals



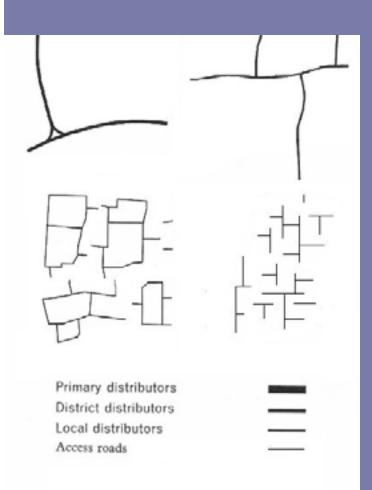
 Street 'function' is not based on 'unassailable' traffic engineering criteria



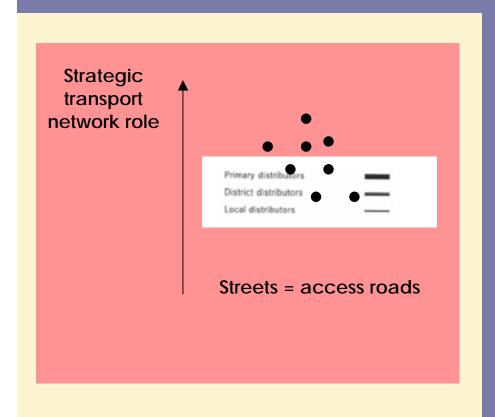
- Street 'function' is not based on 'unassailable' traffic engineering criteria
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- It can be related to urban planning criteria for geographical status

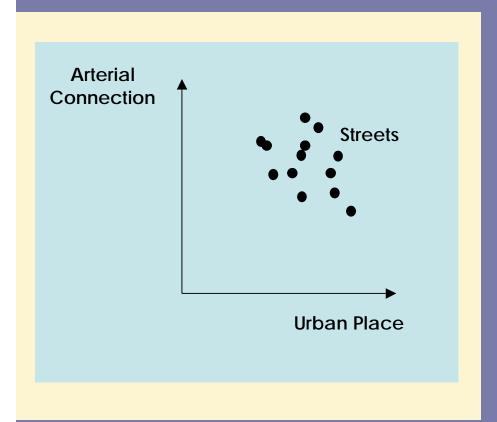


- Street 'function' is not based on 'unassailable' traffic engineering criteria
- It is geographical / topological
- It can be related to urban planning criteria for geographical status
- It is no more or less subjective or 'political' than urban planning criteria



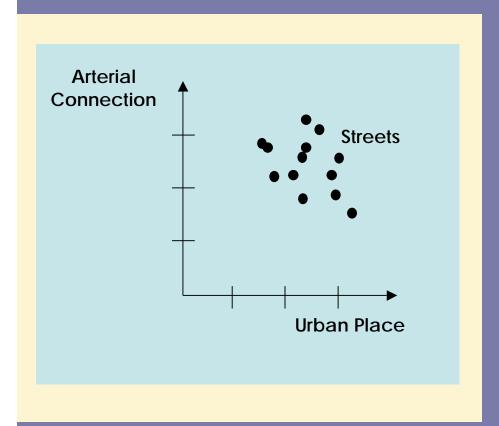
Traffic in Towns

- Explicitly roads-oriented (transport professionals)
- Ranking based on geography / topology
- Urban function inverse o traffic function (streets = access roads)



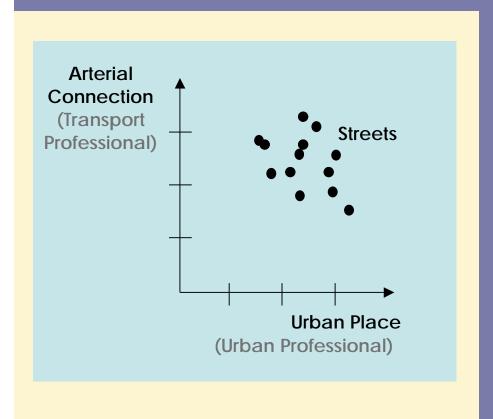
Streets & Patterns

- Transport and urban roles are **independent**
 - not inversely related



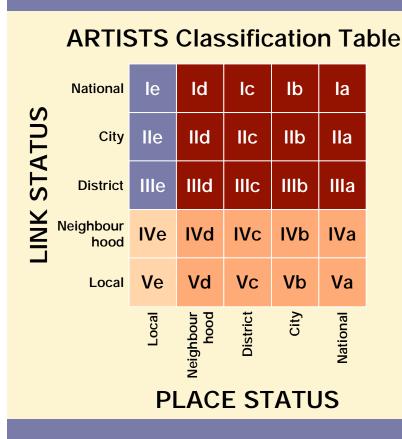
Streets & Patterns

- Transport and urban
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- Same units ranked from strategic to local



Streets & Patterns

- Transport and urban roles are independent not inversely related
- Same units ranked from strategic to local
- Transport Professionals+ Urban Professionals



Arterial Streets for People

- Discrete Categories
- Simpler Labelling
- More explicit treatment of
 - Status categorisation
 - Classification process
 - Professional roles
 - Link to streetspace allocation / design







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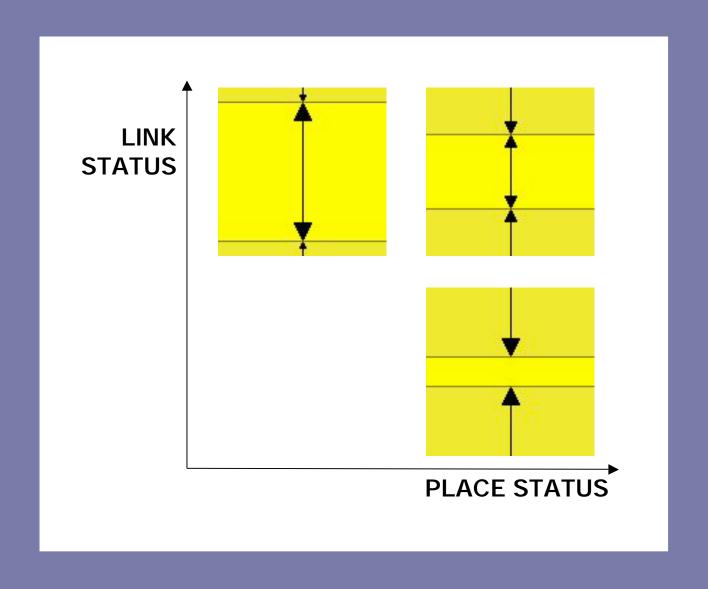






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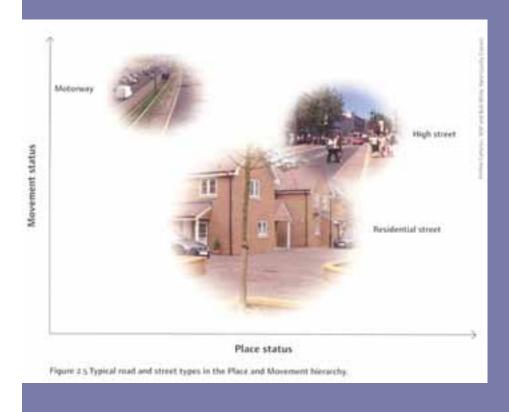
Trade-off of street-space



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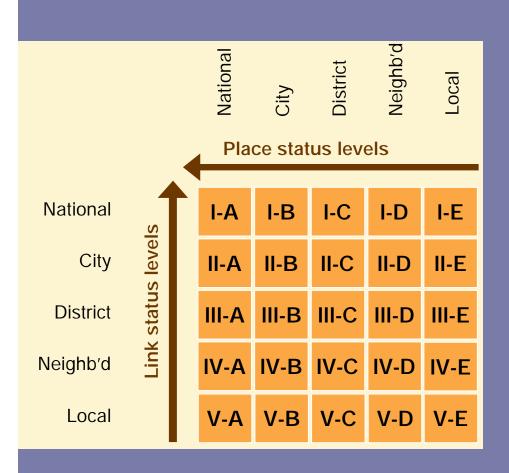






Manual for Streets

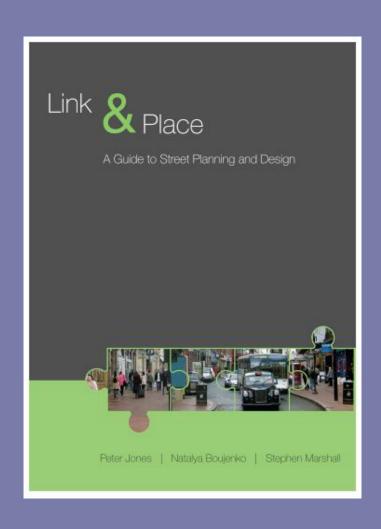
- Movement v Place
- To assist setting objectives
- Relation to 'street character types'



Link & Place

- Core of integrated system of street planning and design
- Further more explicit handling of streetspace allocation / design
- Relation to network assessment / design appraisal

Link & Place



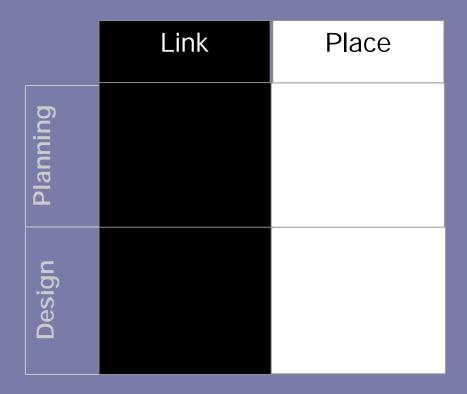
Street Planning

- Link / Place Street Classification
- Street Plan
- Strategic Network Assessment

Street Design

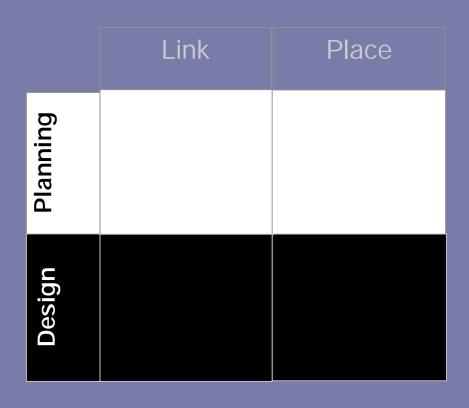
- Design Brief
- Area Assessment Techniques
- Design Development
- Link / Place Design Techniques
- Design Appraisal

Three dimensions of integration



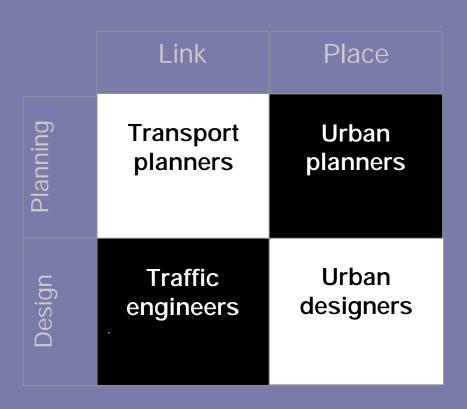
Link role & Place role

Three dimensions of integration



- Link role & Place role
- Network planning ->
 individual street design

Three dimensions of integration



- Link role & Place role
- Network planning ->
 individual street design
- Transport and urban professions

Implications

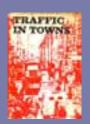
- New 'hierarchy' based on Link and Place
- Guide decisions on allocation of space to different uses/ users
- Link status by transport professionals
- Place status by urban planners/designers
- Allocation of status is not merely a technical decision but a 'political' decision
- Role for input from the public / stakeholders

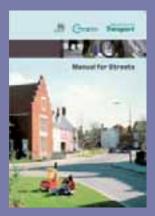
"Beyond Manual for Streets"?

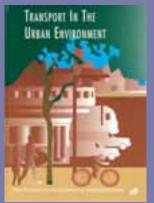


- Arterial streets (DfT)
- A basis for treatment of all streets and roads (MfS and/or DMRB)
- Integration with principles of 'Link and Place'
 - Link status (network role)
 - Explicit treatment of place status
 - Explicit role for urban planners / designers in deciding street function
- Public transport

New integrated guidance?









- Learning from latest evidence & best practice (UK and beyond)
- United by a coherent set of theories & concepts
- Inter-professional / multi-disciplinary scope