

Developing a suite of tools to assess the effects of busy roads on local residents

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On behalf of the Street Mobility and Network Accessibility project team

www.ucl.ac.uk/street-mobility

[@streetmobility](#)

We thank our funders:



Street Mobility and Network Accessibility project team

Co-Investigators

- Peter Jones
- Laura Vaughan
- Muki Haklay
- Shaun Scholes
- Nora Groce

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Mapping for Change

Health and Neighbourhood Mobility Survey

Participatory mapping



Video survey



The UCL
Street Mobility
project

experience any of the following difficulties getting around?

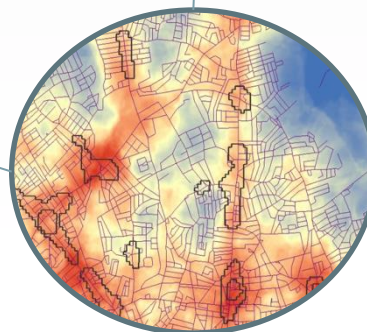
Tick all that apply

- ☐ Busy road or other barrier
- ☐ Lack of crossing points/crossings do not allow adequate time to cross
- ☐ Lack of lighting, pavements or paths
- ☐ Pollution
- ☐ Fear of crime
- ☐ Fearful of getting lost
- ☐ Takes too much effort (e.g. hilly)
- ☐ Takes a long time
- ☐ Other

Please specify:



Street audits



Spatial analysis

Traffic density: High

ACTUAL SPEED STATIONARY

In this scenario, which of the two options would you choose?

Option A	Option B
Cross at this point leaving slip off your one-way lane	Do not cross the road and pay the current fine

Option A Option B

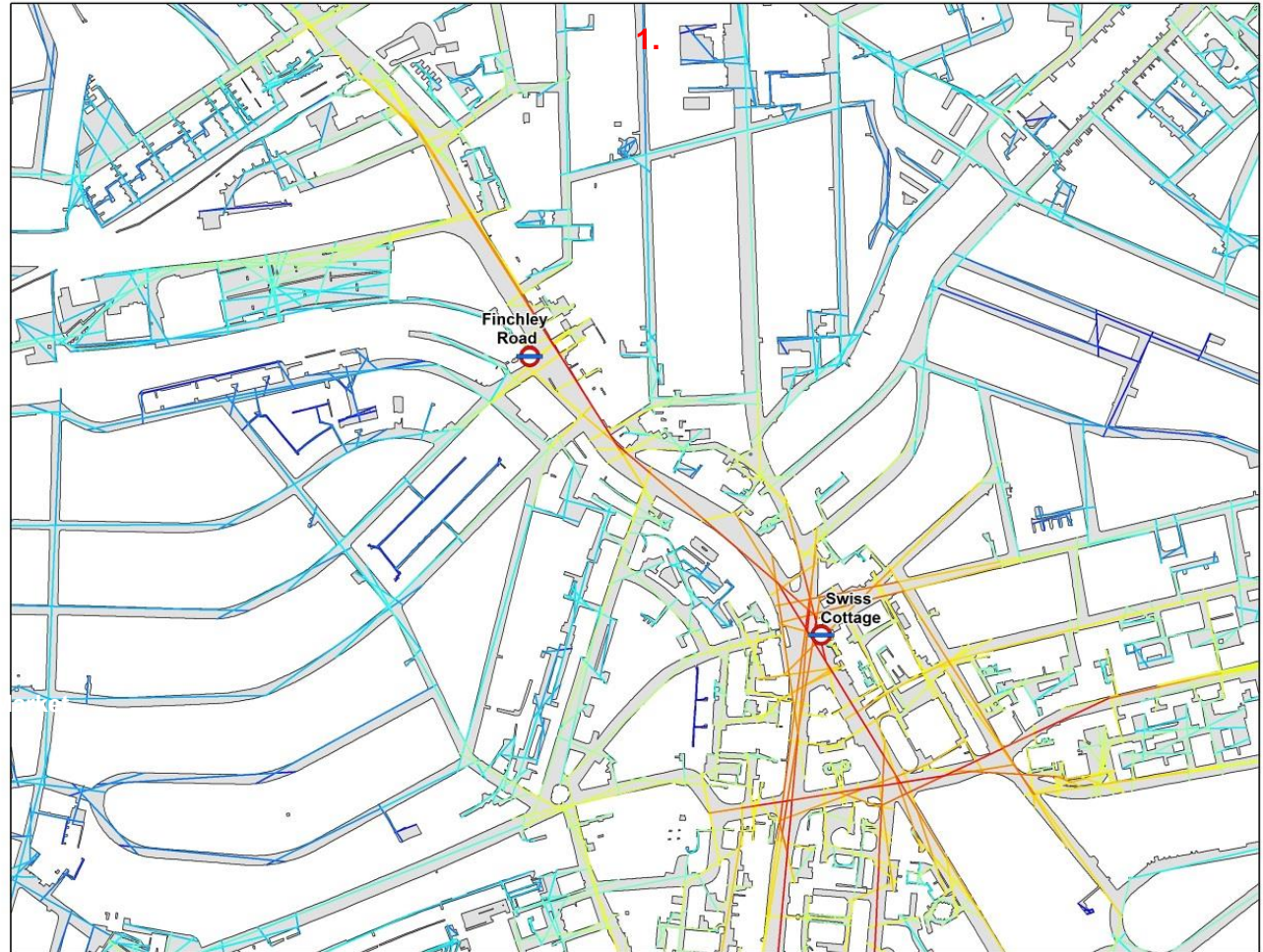
Stated Preference survey

Study results

Finchley Road



Syntax analysis (local scale)



02 Shopping
Centre

Walkability and connectivity

"Finchley Road is probably the most congested, dangerous, noisy, dirty road in the world."

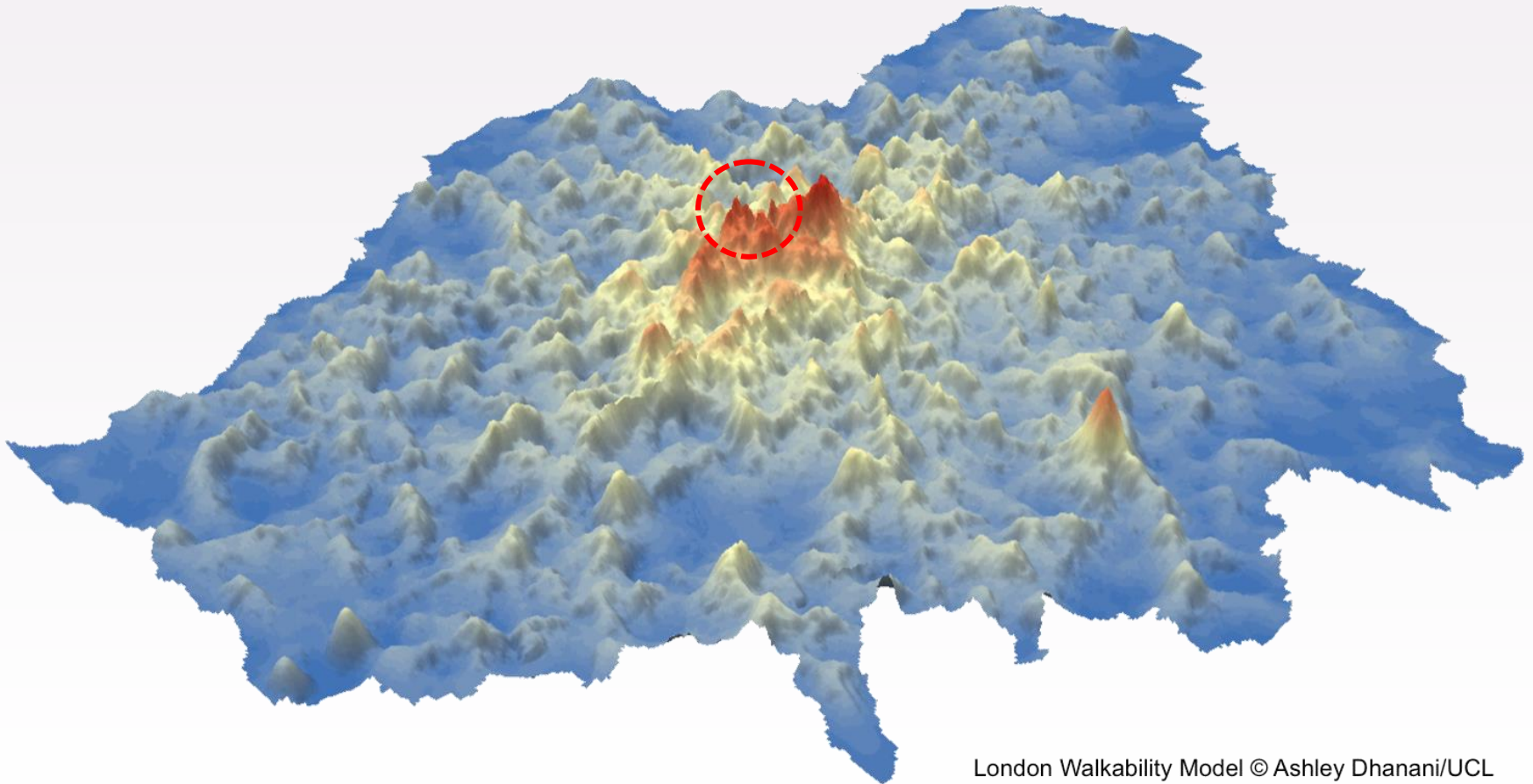
(Male, 65-74, Health and neighbourhood mobility survey)



HIDE

- Local residents asked on the street report that the road is a strategic destination with popular local amenities (Swiss Cottage Farmers' Market, Leisure Centre, O2 Shopping Centre)

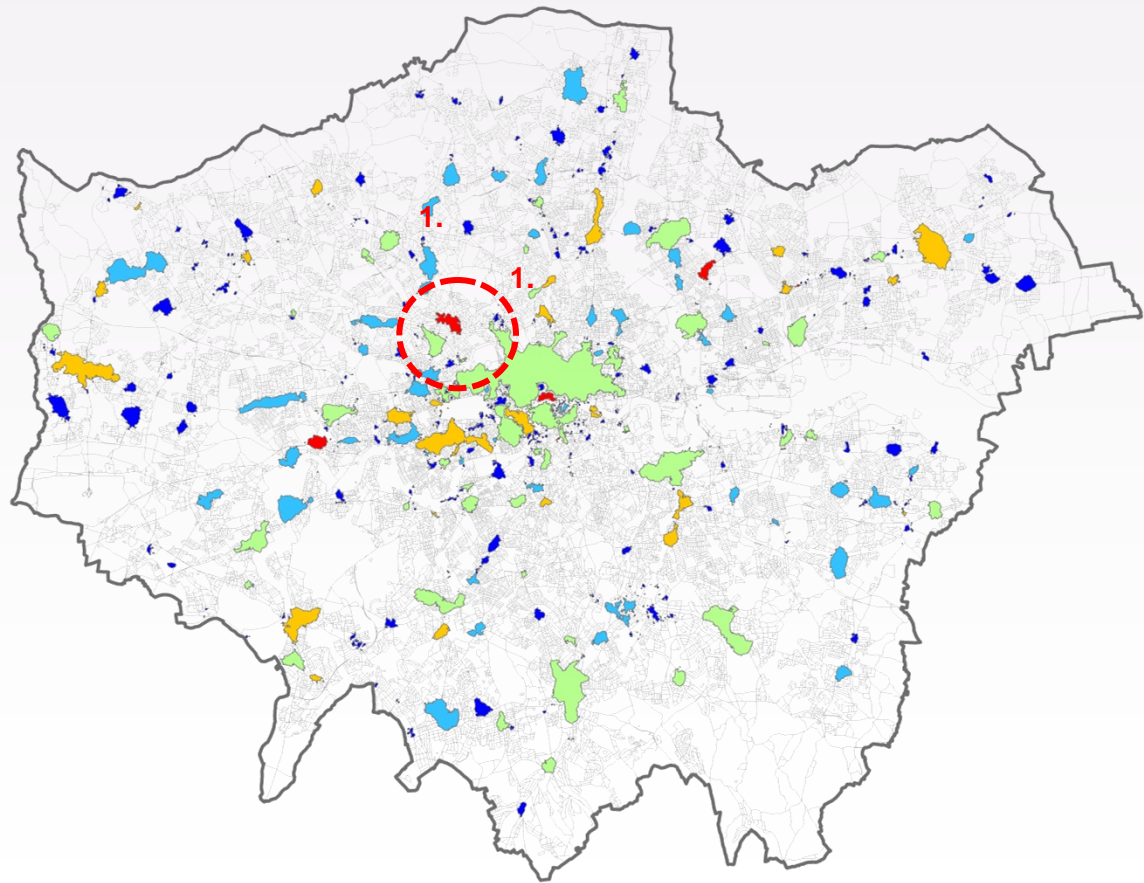
London's walkability



London Walkability Model © Ashley Dhanani/UCL

Levels of traffic within peak walkability boundaries

- 39,500-46,500 vehicles (07.00-24.00)
- High % heavy good vehicles & buses/coaches



HIDE

Survey participants reported that the ability to walk to local places often or always being affected by the speed of traffic or its volume

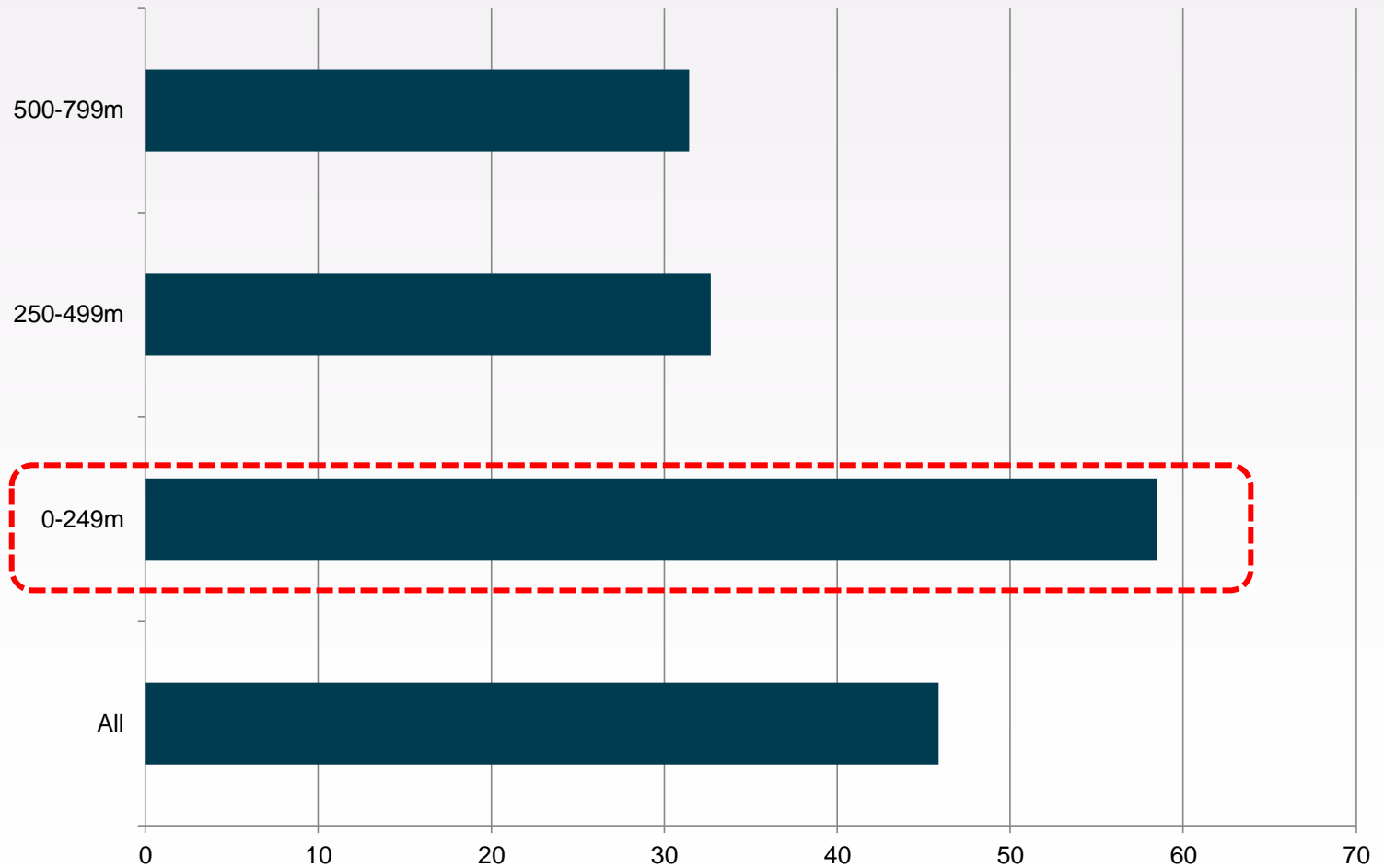
47% at least occasionally affected by the volume of traffic,
15% often or always affected

Participants' self-reported ability around their neighbourhood

Factors	Never affected (%)	Occasionally affected (%)	Often or always affected (%)
Volume of traffic, N (%)	109 (53%)	66 (32%)	30 (15%)
Speed of traffic, N (%)	111 (54%)	65 (32%)	29 (14%)
Other N (%)	160 (79%)	29 (14%)	14 (7%)

Mobility and destinations

% at least occasionally affected by volume of traffic (own road):
P=0.002



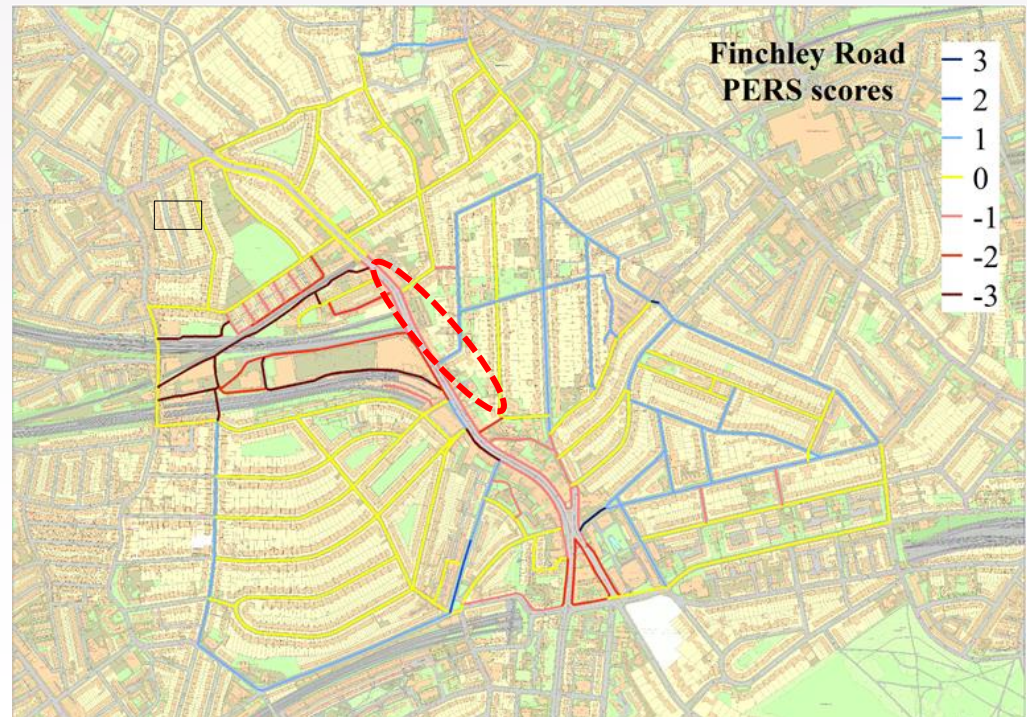
Perception
(participatory
mapping) of road
as socio-
economic border
between two
different groups,
reinforced by
findings from the
IMD

(from Oliver
O'Brien's blog of
IMD deciles)



The PERS survey results show there are barriers to walking other than road traffic, such as railways and dark alleyways (in the NW part) and slopes (in some streets leading to the Finchley road in the E part)

Mobility and destinations



[illegible]

Respondents of the SP survey prefer to use straight pelicans unless there is another type of crossing that is closer

Staggered pelican	0.3
Footbridge	1.6
Underpass	3.6

Walking times (minutes) above which people would choose those other types of crossing

Noise and air pollution

61.04 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels for October 2014 - October 2015 (EU annual limit is 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

“Exhaust fumes from huge airport buses are dreadful. Killing us.”
(S1 survey participant)

“I avoid the pollution on Finchley Road by using the bus – it’s foul crossing by the cinema (Swiss Cottage), really disgusting.”
(Street survey)

Air pollution- HIDE

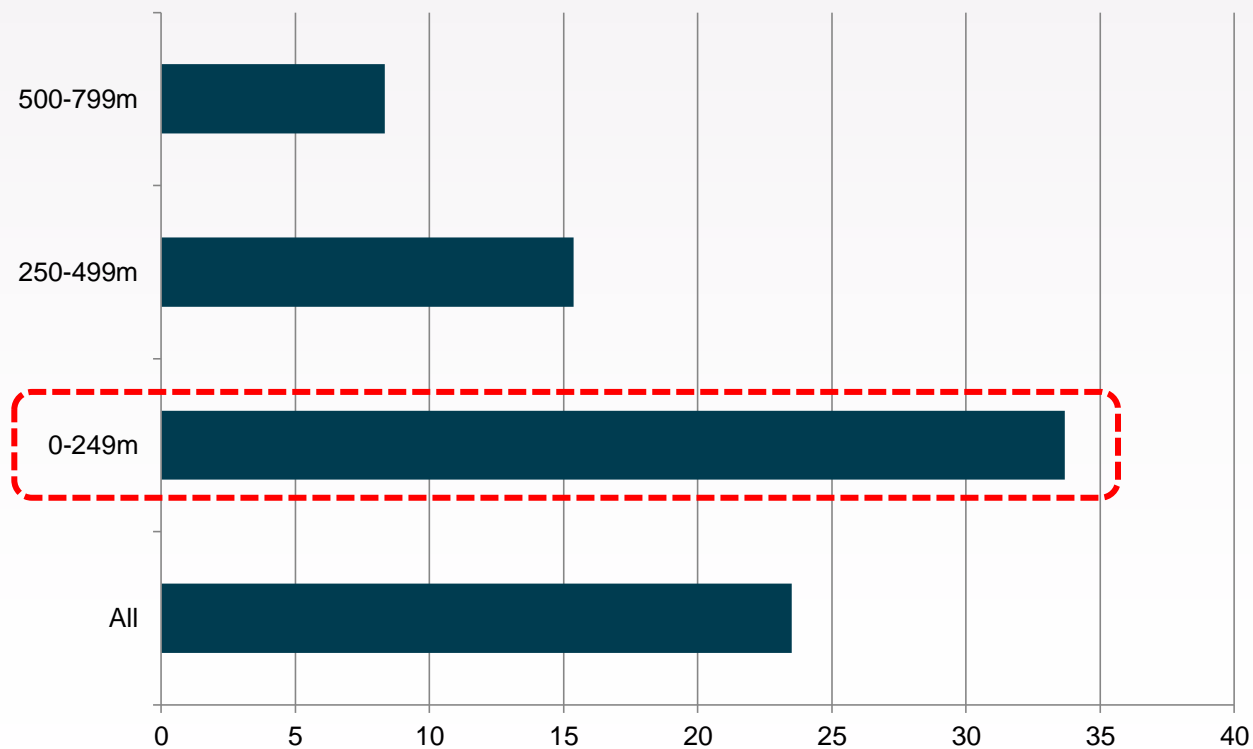
61.04 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels for
October 2014 - October 2015
(EU annual limit is 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

20% PM participants cited pollution as a negative
perception of the road

36% HNM survey participants reported air or
noise pollution presented a difficulty for them in
walking around the local area

**Noise / air pollution
(% problem on road): $P=0.002$**

1.

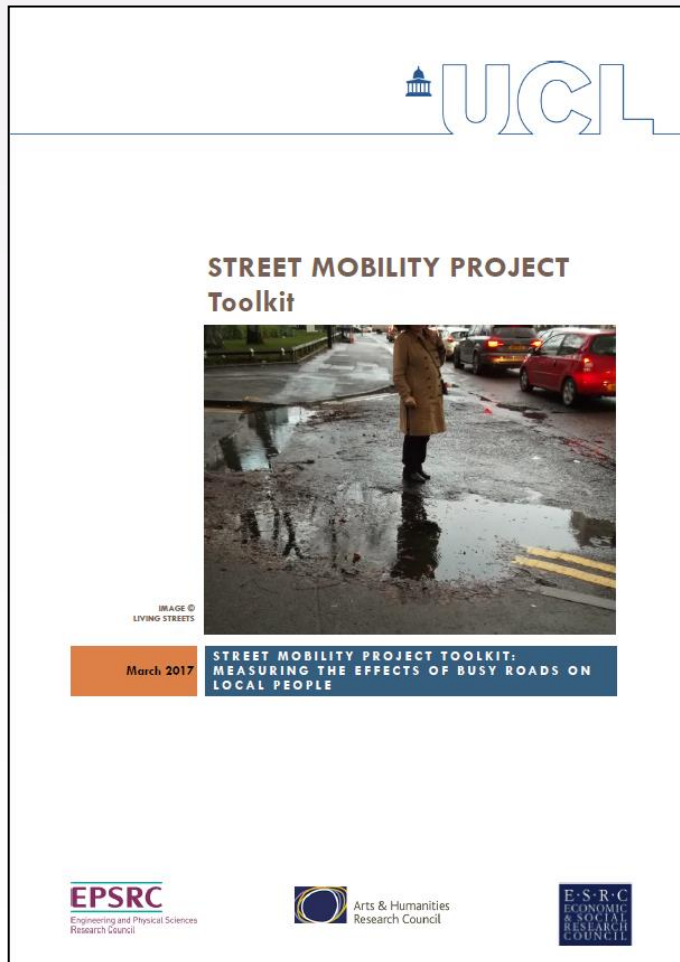


People also report that the pavement conditions are not adequate for the people with disability.

***“I have arthritis and use a walking stick. Many of the pavements are cracked and I have fallen on several occasions.”
(S1 survey participant)***

Community severance measurement toolkit

www.ucl.ac.uk/street-mobility/toolkit



The toolkit will be available in March 2017.

www.ucl.ac.uk/street-mobility

Using triangulation to assess a suite of tools to measure community severance

Mindell JS, Anciaes PR, Dhanani A, Stockton J, Jones P, Haklay M, Groce N, Scholes S, Vaughan L, on behalf of the Street Mobility and Network Accessibility team.

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