

The effects of busy roads on community severance

Paulo Rui Anciaes

**Centre for Transport Studies
University College London**

**Link up streets, routes and neighbourhoods
Urban Design London
01/03/2017**

Community severance (a.k.a. the barrier effect of roads)



Community severance and wellbeing

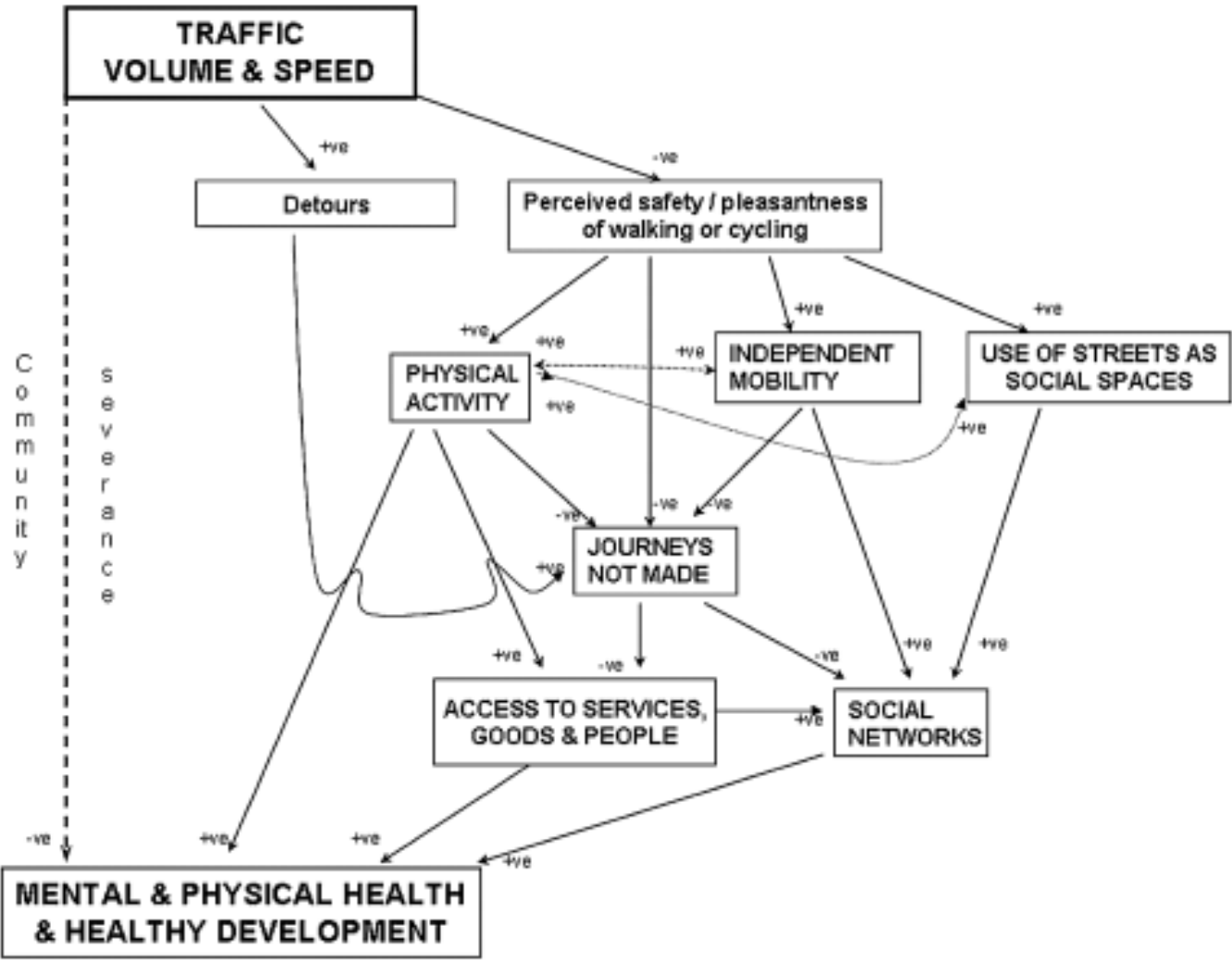


Figure legend

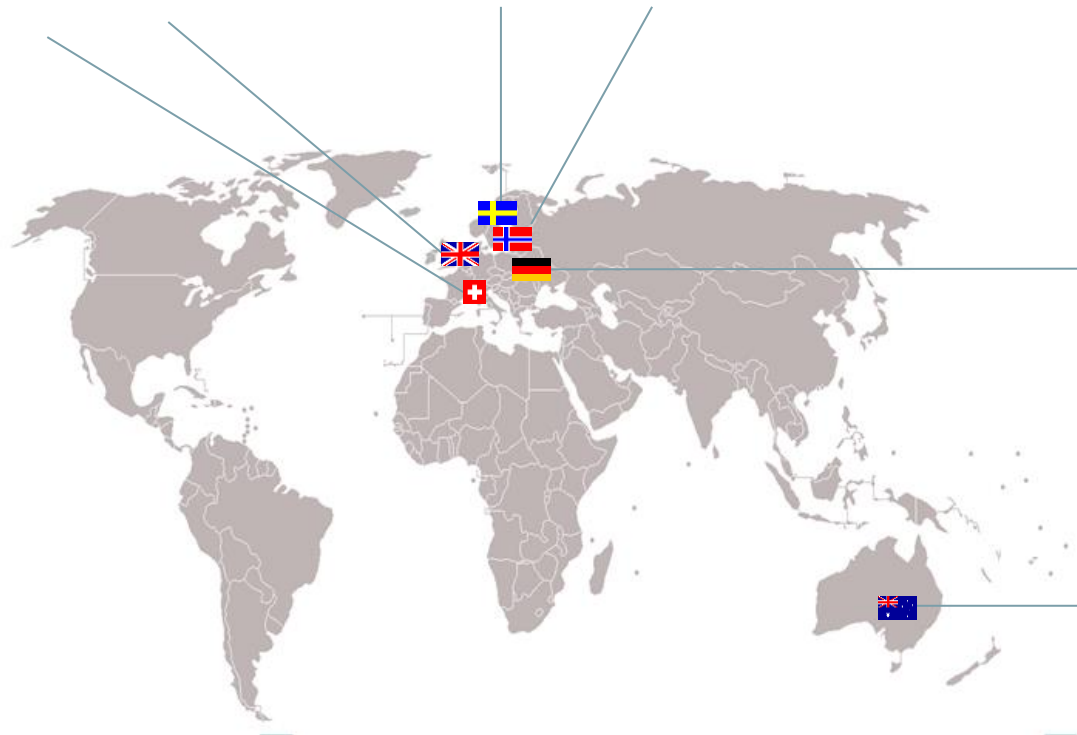
- Denotes association supported by good evidence
- ←———— Denotes bi-directional association supported by good evidence
- - - - - Denotes postulated effect
- +ve positive
- ve negative

Mindell and Karlsen (2012)
J.Urban Health 89 (2)

How is community severance measured?

Subjective classification of many variables into levels of severance

Detailed formulas were rarely used and have been abandoned

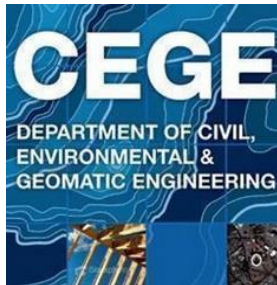


Severance costs=time losses for personal walking trips

Simple formulas, to be applied on a project-by-project basis

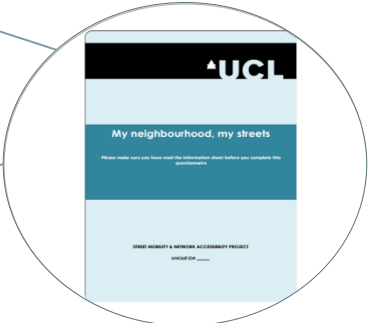
UCL STREET MOBILITY PROJECT

Developing tools to
measure and value community severance

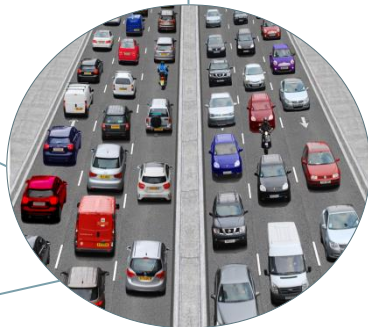




Participatory mapping



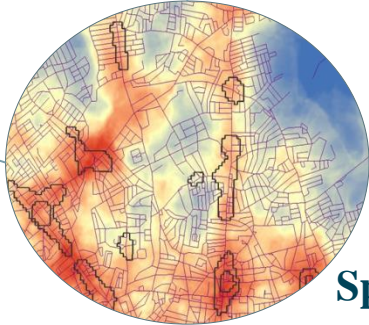
Household survey



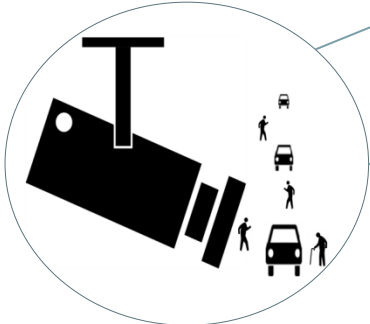
Stated preference survey



**UCL
Street Mobility
project**



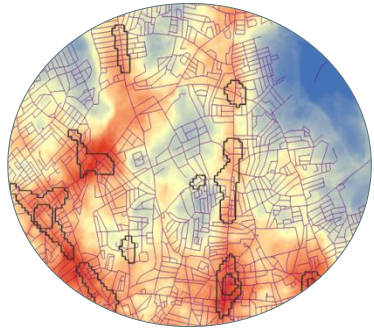
Spatial analysis



Video surveys



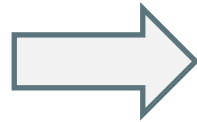
Street audits



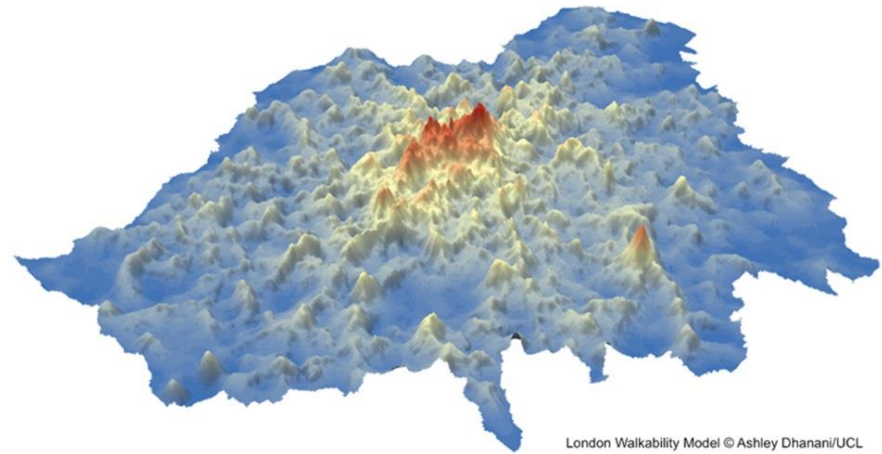
METHOD 1

Spatial analysis

- Density
- Land use mix
- Street connectivity



Walkability model



London Walkability Model © Ashley Dhanani/UCL

High traffic volumes explain cases where measured walking flows are lower than those predicted from the walkability model



Case study selection

Case studies

Seven Sisters Road (London)



Finchley Road (London)



Queensway (Southend-on-Sea)



Stratford Road (Birmingham)





METHOD 2

Participatory mapping



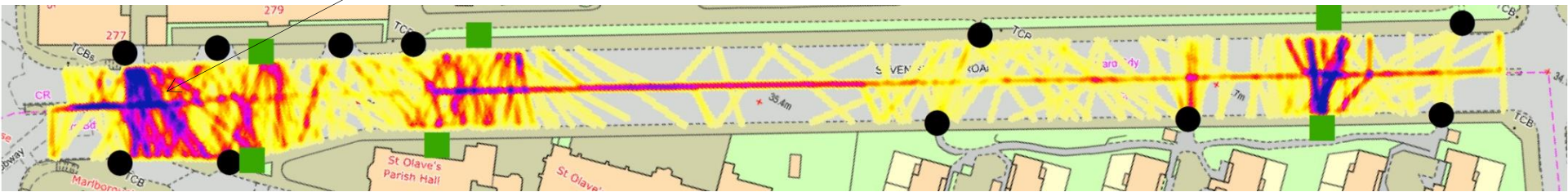
Perceived barriers:
Busy road, especially
junctions

Routes: Avoid busy
road by choosing
alternative (longer)
routes or taking bus



METHOD 3

Video surveys



- Entrances to residential areas
- Bus stops



METHOD 4

Street audits

Pavements



Crossing facilities





METHOD 5

Household survey

Measured traffic volumes

Heavy



Perceived traffic volumes

Heavy	72%
Average	25%
Light	4%

Traffic affects walking

Yes	39%
No	33%

Avoids busy road

Yes	12%
No	27%





METHOD 6

Stated preference survey

Traffic density: **Low**

Central reservation with no guard railing



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

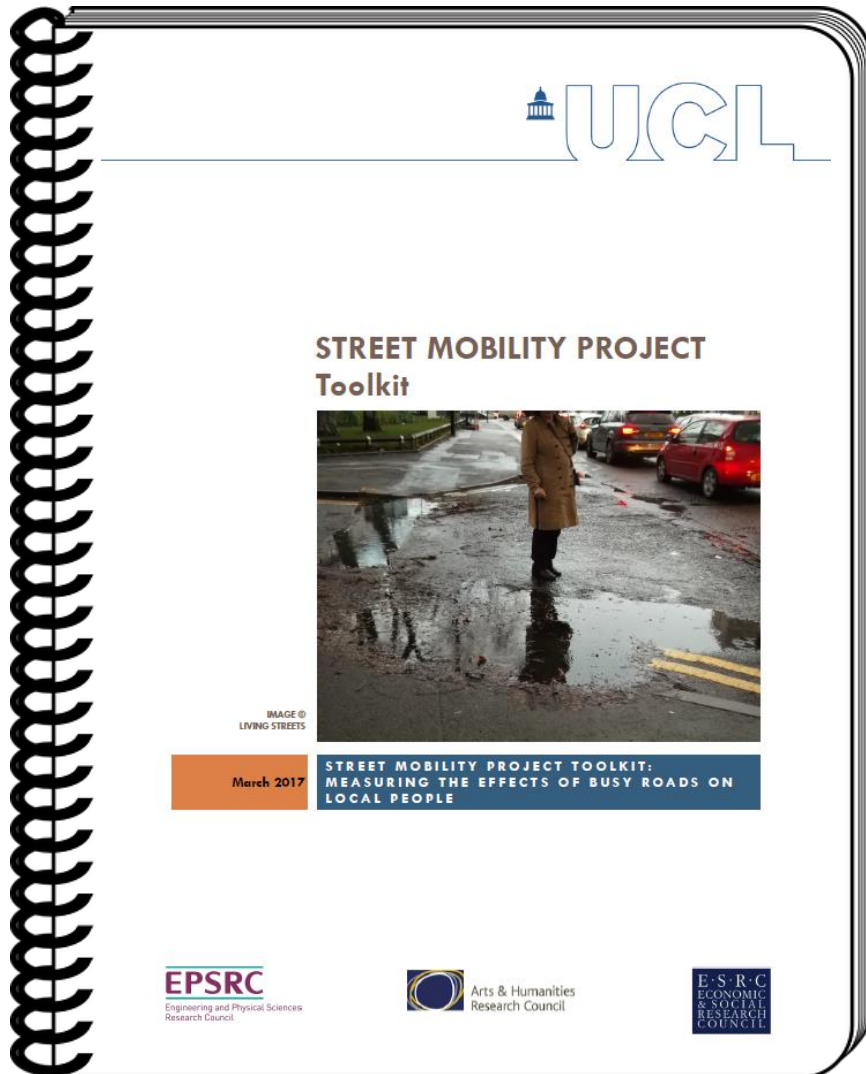
Option A	Option B
Cross at this point Saving 80p off your one-way ticket cost	Do not cross the road and pay the higher ticket cost

Option A

Option B

Potential intervention	Implicit value
6 → 4 lanes	£1.39
4 → 2 lanes	£1.11
Add central reservation	£1.12
High → medium traffic density	£0.94
Medium → low traffic volume	£0.83
Speed below 30mph	£0.49

Street Mobility Toolkit



Available from

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/street-mobility/toolkit>

Project final conference

Wednesday 8th March, 12:30-17:30

Henry Wellcome Auditorium,
Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road

<https://the-effects-of-busy-roads-on-local-people.eventbrite.com>



Thank you for your attention!

p.anciaes@ucl.ac.uk



Epidemiology and Public Health: Jenny Mindell, Shaun Scholes, Nora Groce, Jemima Stockton

Centre for Transport Studies: Peter Jones, Paulo Anciaes

Bartlett School of Architecture: Laura Vaughan, Ashley Dhanani

Mapping for Change: Muki Haklay, Louise Francis