



Healthy Streets for London – Tulse Hill Gyration

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This presentation:

- **Understanding the issues**
- **Addressing the issues**
- **Assessing the costs and benefits**
- **Funding**
- **Next steps**



Mayor's Vision for Healthy Streets



“My vision to create ‘**Healthy Streets**’ – which aims to reduce traffic, pollution and noise, create more attractive, accessible and people-friendly streets where everybody can enjoy spending time and being physically active, and ultimately to **improve people’s health**.”

A City for All Londoners (October 2016)



Source: Lucy Saunders



Healthy Streets for London

- Mayor is committing £2.1 Billion
- Making streets healthier and safer for walking by installing safer crossings, more greenery, and reducing vehicle speeds
- Represents a shift away from motorists
- Walking and Cycling Commissioner Will Norman appointed to deliver this policy



Healthy Streets for London

Prioritising walking, cycling and public transport
to create a healthy city

MAYOR OF LONDON



Difficulty of pedestrian movements



Inactive frontages

Norwood Road

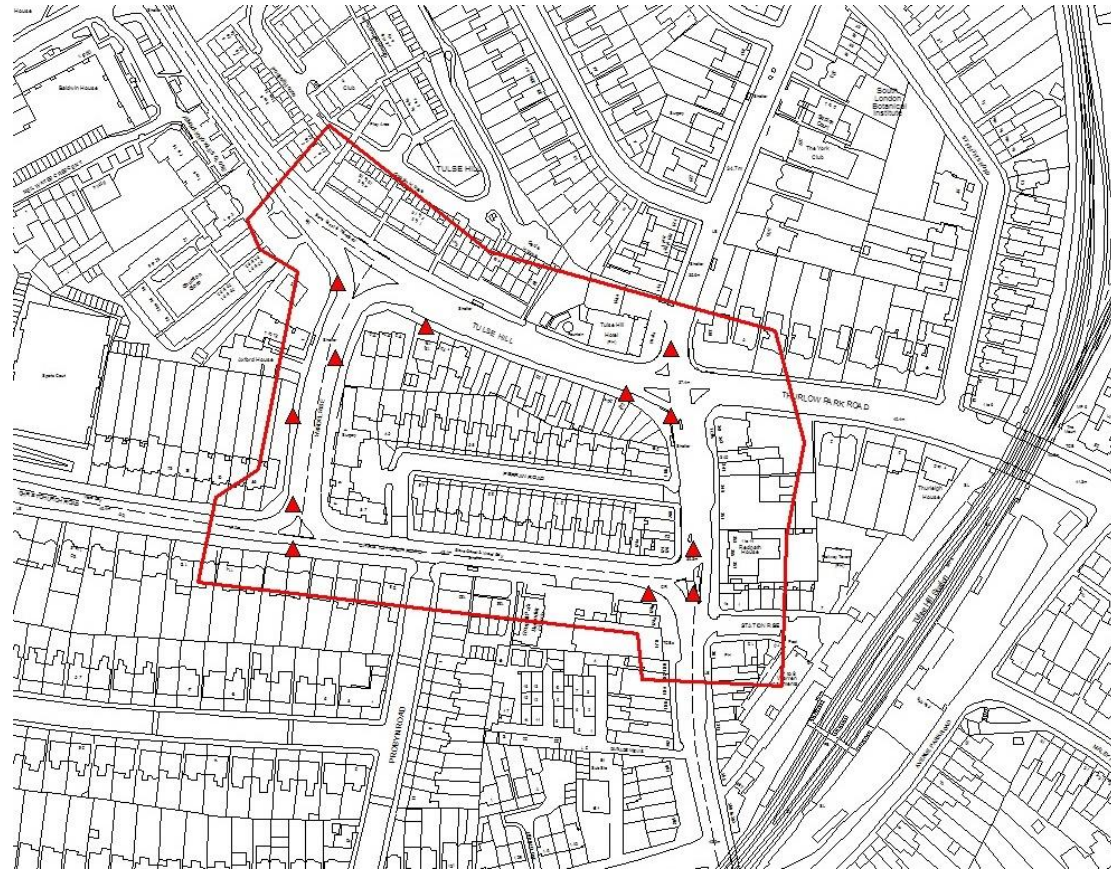


Christchurch Road



Understanding collisions

e.g.
14 collisions
involved
pedestrians
2013-2015



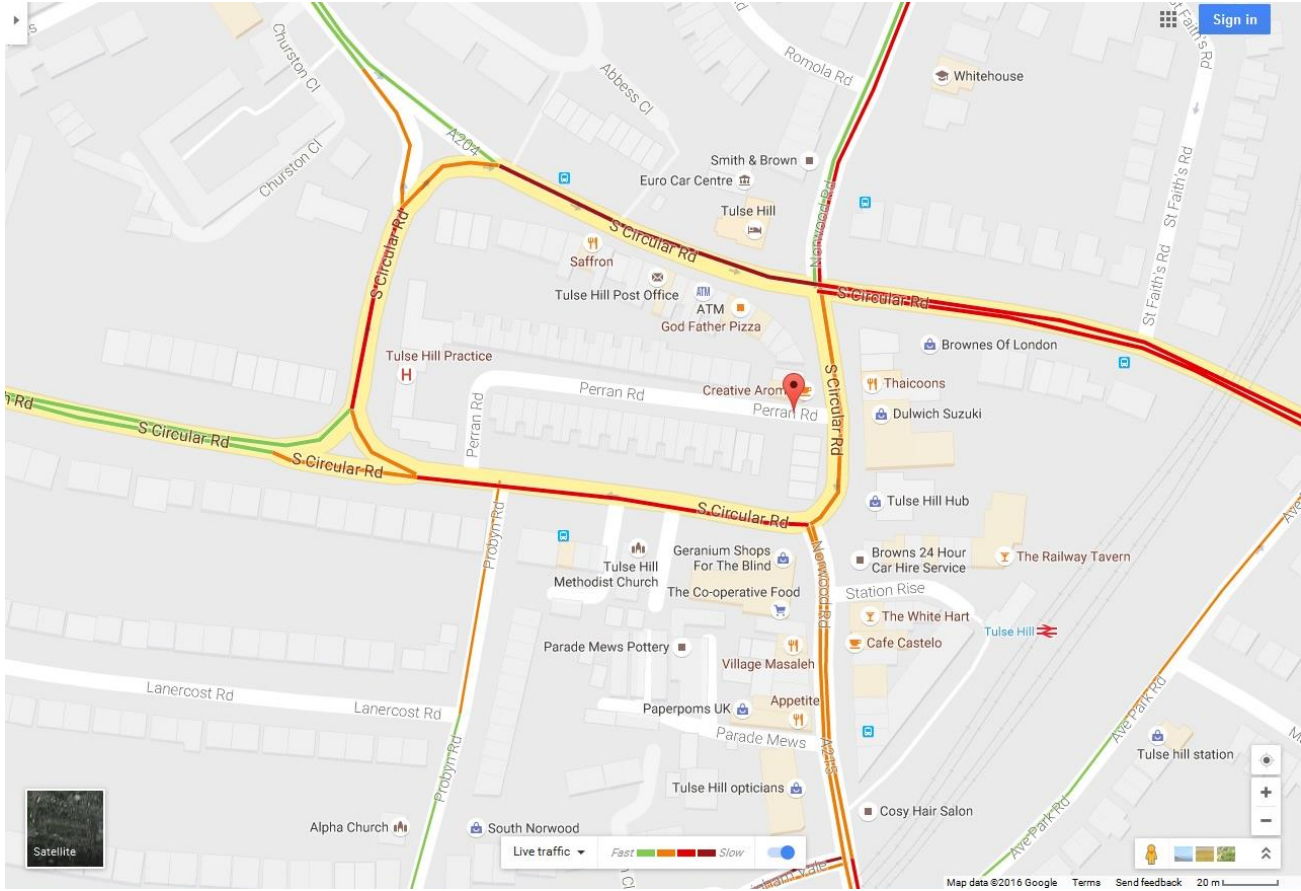
Out of control car, July 2013



Overturned HGV, March 2016



Traffic



Traffic flow

Example:

- **Morning peak hours, Avg of 1,646 PCUs (Passenger Car Units) per hour on Norwood Road southbound**
- **Hardel Rise, currently carrying 1,099 PCUs /hour**



Competing demands for space:

- **'Pedestrianised' space – who has priority?**
- **Buses**
- **Cyclists**
- **Access**
- **Parking**
- **Loading**

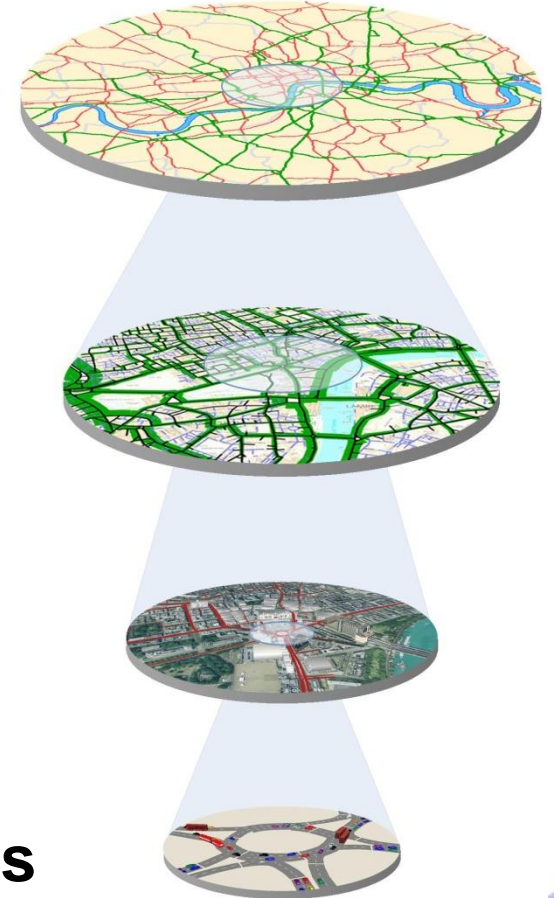


Perran Road – access, exit, servicing



What is a traffic model?

- **A simplified representation of a part of the real world**
- **emulate the movement of goods vehicles, taxis, buses, cyclists, cars and pedestrians through the network**
- **we replicate real-life conditions in our models to test future scenarios and predict outcomes**

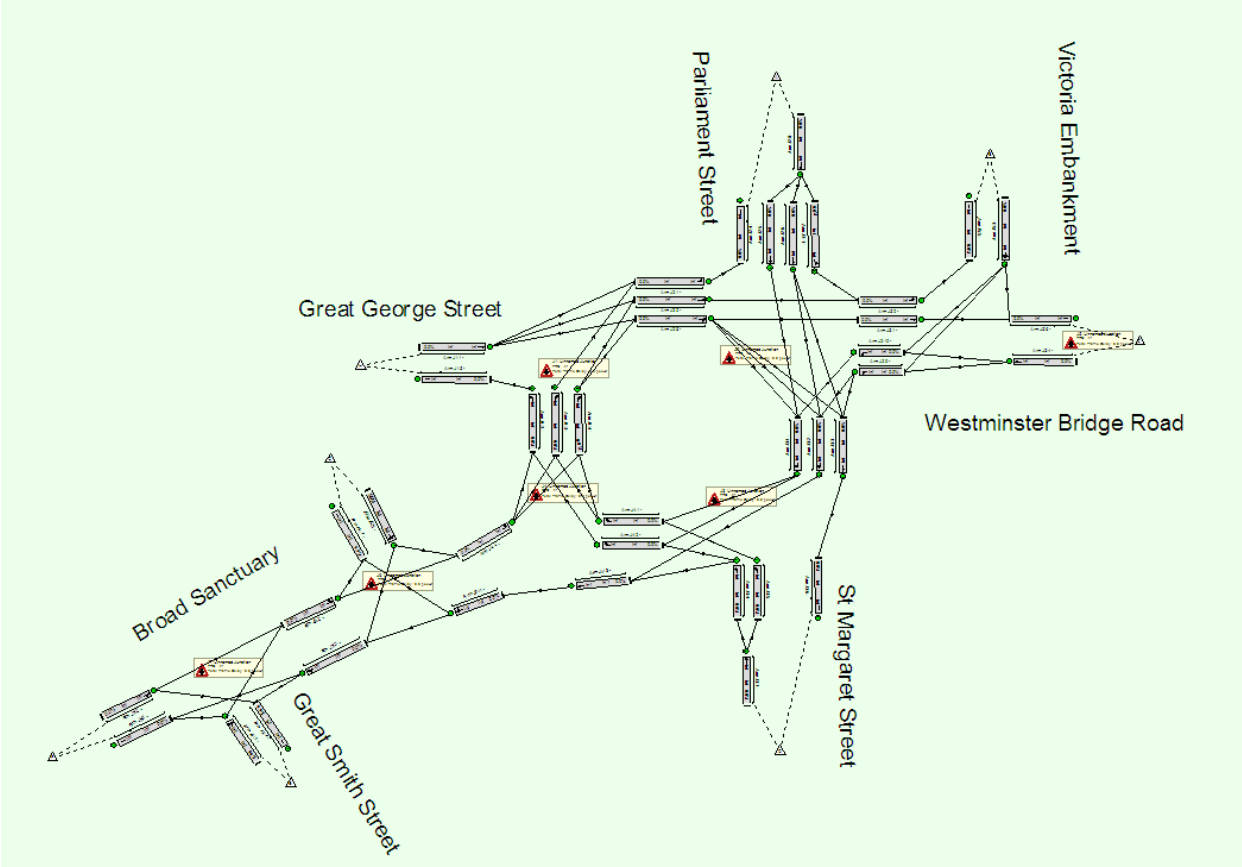


Why do we need models?

- **Balance the needs of all road users**
- **Predict future impacts**
- **Perform analysis**
- **Maximise the benefits of a scheme**
- **Clearly communicate results**



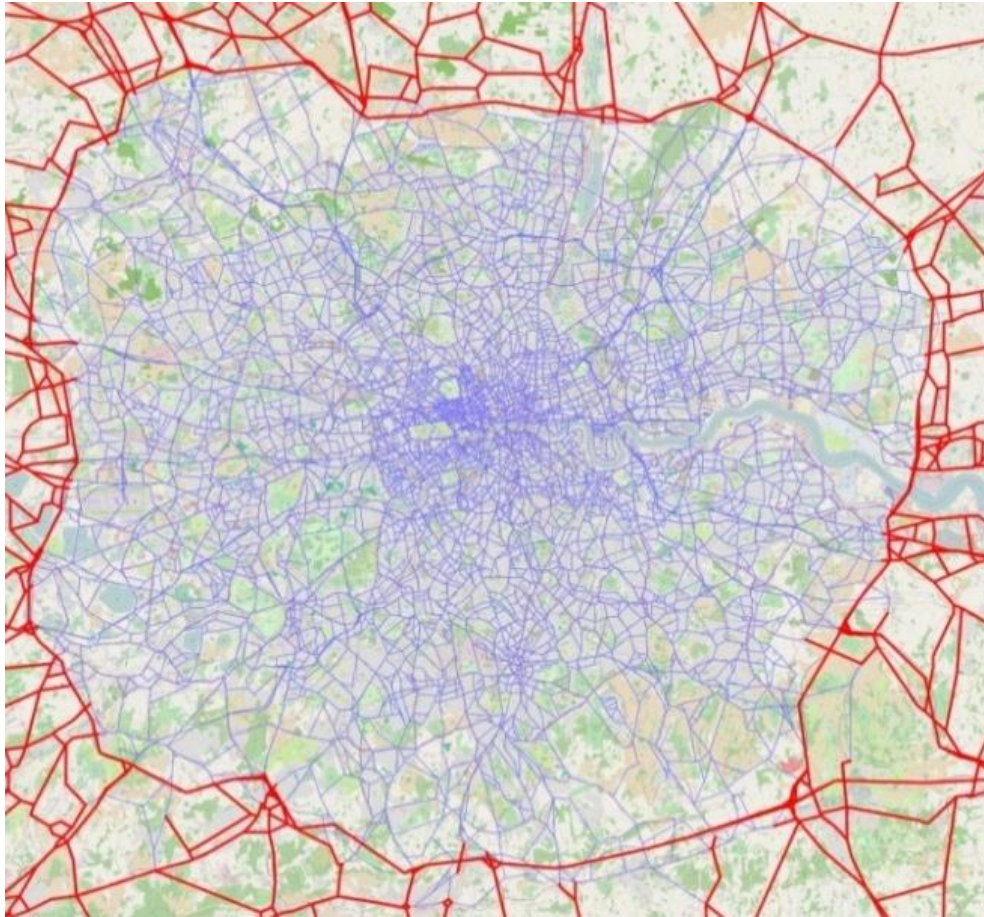
What we use – Local models



What we use – Micro simulation models



What we use – tactical models



Journey of developing the
Business Case

Using the
business case

Proving value for
money

Making a good case
for TfL investment

Where to
Start?



Business Case development

What do we add up? (monetised as £'s)

- **Journey Time Savings (pedestrians, bus passengers, cyclists, car users, other)**
- **Casualty savings**
- **Health benefits**
- **Air quality**
- **Ambience benefits - how 'nice' is the road/ area?**
- **Savings & additional costs of maintenance**



Ambience benefits:

- **Ease of pedestrian crossing use**
- **Greenery**
- **Public art**
- **Bus stop/ shelter condition**
- **Footway condition**
- **Direction finding**
- **Places to sit**
- **Cycle parking**
- **Better lighting**



Good ambience and bad



Funding

- **“feasibility funding” to pay for surveys and Feasibility Work including high-level traffic modelling**
- **Financial Authority required to continue through Detailed Design**
- **Estimated Final Cost in the region of £5m**



Next steps

- **Devising a scheme likely to work.**
- **Road Safety Audit Stage 1**
- **Traffic modelling:**
 - LINSIG (for initial testing)**
 - and Vissim (micro-simulation)**
- **Developing a Business Case**



...more steps

- **Detailed design**
- **Equality, Crime, Environmental and Health impact Assessments**
- **Engagement – residents, businesses, buses**
- **Road Safety Audit Stage 2**
- **Devise and agree traffic management plan for construction**
- **Build it**



Timescale.

Currently we have programmed:

- **Feasibility (Now) to Nov-17**
- **Concept Design to Dec-18**
- **Detailed Design to Mar-2020**
- **Construction Apr-2020 to Mar-2021**





Every Journey Matters

