Partnership Workshop 1 Agenda

1.	**Welcome**	Alain Chiaradia
2.	**Introduction**	all
3.	**Feedback from Workshop 1**	Alan Penn
4.	**Proof of Concept phase**	Bill Hillier
	break (15 min)	
5.	**Main project**	
	5.1 Integration themes	Martin Wedderburn, Sandra Roebuck, Martin Ivatt
	5.2 Content creation	Alain Chiaradia
	5.3 Training	Alain Chiaradia
	5.4 Integration projects	Chris Church, Mandar Puranik
	5.5 Dissemination and legacy	Alain Chiaradia
6.	**Next steps**	
	6.1 Urban Buzz	David Cobb
	6.2 i-VALUL partnership	Alain Chiaradia

1.

Welcome

Alain Chiaradia

Space Syntax Limited

2.
Introduction

3.

Feedback from Workshop 1

Prof. Alan Penn

UCL Bartlett School of Graduate Studies

UrbanBuzz lead academic

Partnership Workshop 1 Agenda

1.	**Welcome**	Tom Bolton
2.	**Introduction**	all
3.	**Context**	
	3.1 UrbanBuzz programme	Alan Penn
	3.2 Urban Layout	Tim Stonor
	3.3 i-VALUL project	Alain Chiaradia
	3.4 Project partners	partners
	3.5 Questions	all
	break (11:40-12:00)	
4.	**Proof of Concept phase**	
	4.1 Elements of the phase	Christian Schwander
	4.2 Integration themes	Bill Hillier
	4.3 Integration tool	Jorge Gill
	4.4 Questions	all
5.	**Next steps**	Alain Chiaradia

Feedback points

- What exactly is it that will make a difference?
- What is the ‘need’ that iValul is fulfilling?
- What is the regional dimension?
- How will integration projects actually work?
- How will communities be involved?

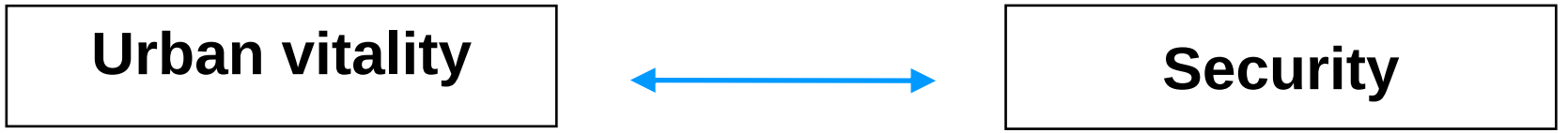
4.

Proof of Concept

Prof. Bill Hillier

UCL Bartlett School of Graduate Studies

Key Question



economic benefit

social benefit

social minus associated with urban vitality

We show how to put an economic cost on crime as step towards linking it to economic value of vitality.

What did we do in the Proof of Concept phase?

We show that a cost can be assigned to spatial factors over the life of a building or place

- **Value of property security**
- **Value of personal security**

UrbanBuzz
Building sustainable communities

Transferring existing knowledge

* https://www.ipam.ucla.edu/publications/chs2007/chs2007_6801.ppt

In time local authorities can develop their own databases

UrbanBuzz
Building sustainable communities

The data shows, that …

- there are strong relations between layout and crime
  some of them widely understood, some of them previously unknown
- the physical and spatial aspects are powerfully implicated in urban crime patterns
- we can go a long way designing out crime by making these layout intangibles pretty well tangible.

4. Proof of Concept Methodology

Residential burglary and street robbery datasets are available at several levels:

- **21 Wards (around 12000 people) that make up the borough for average residential burglary and street robbery rates. At this level, spatial data is numerically accurate, but reflects only broad spatial characteristics of areas. Social data from the 2001 Census is available, including 'deprivation index', but at this level patterns are broad and scene-setting at best.**

- **800 Output Areas (around 125 dwellings) from the 2001 Census, so social data is rich and includes full demographic, occupation, social deprivation, unemployment, population and housing densities, and ethnic mix, as well as houses types and forms of tenure. Unfortunately spatial data is fairly meaningless at this level due to the arbitrary shape of Output Areas.**

- **7102 street segments (between intersections) that make up the borough. Here we have optimal spatial data, good physical data and 'council tax band' data indicating property values which can act as a surrogate for social data**

- **65459 individual residential buildings, comprising 101849 dwellings. Here spatial values are taken from the associated segment, and again we have good physical data with Council Tax band as social surrogate. Street robbery cannot of course be assigned here.**

UrbanBuzz
Building sustainable communities

Today, we will …

use different parts of this data to show how a cost can be assigned over the lifetime of a building or place to

- **residential burglary**
- **street robbery**

Here we will use a selection of the key parameters to assign this cost and so prove the concept. Other parameters can be added in the same way.

Residential burglary and street robbery are very different kinds of crime and need to be dealt separately. Even the social context is different:

- **residential burglary** → **- can be high in poor and well-off areas**
  - diffused throughout the street network
- **street robbery** → **- biased towards socially disadvantaged areas**
  - in and around network of linked centres

In each case we identify key design factors to assign this cost.

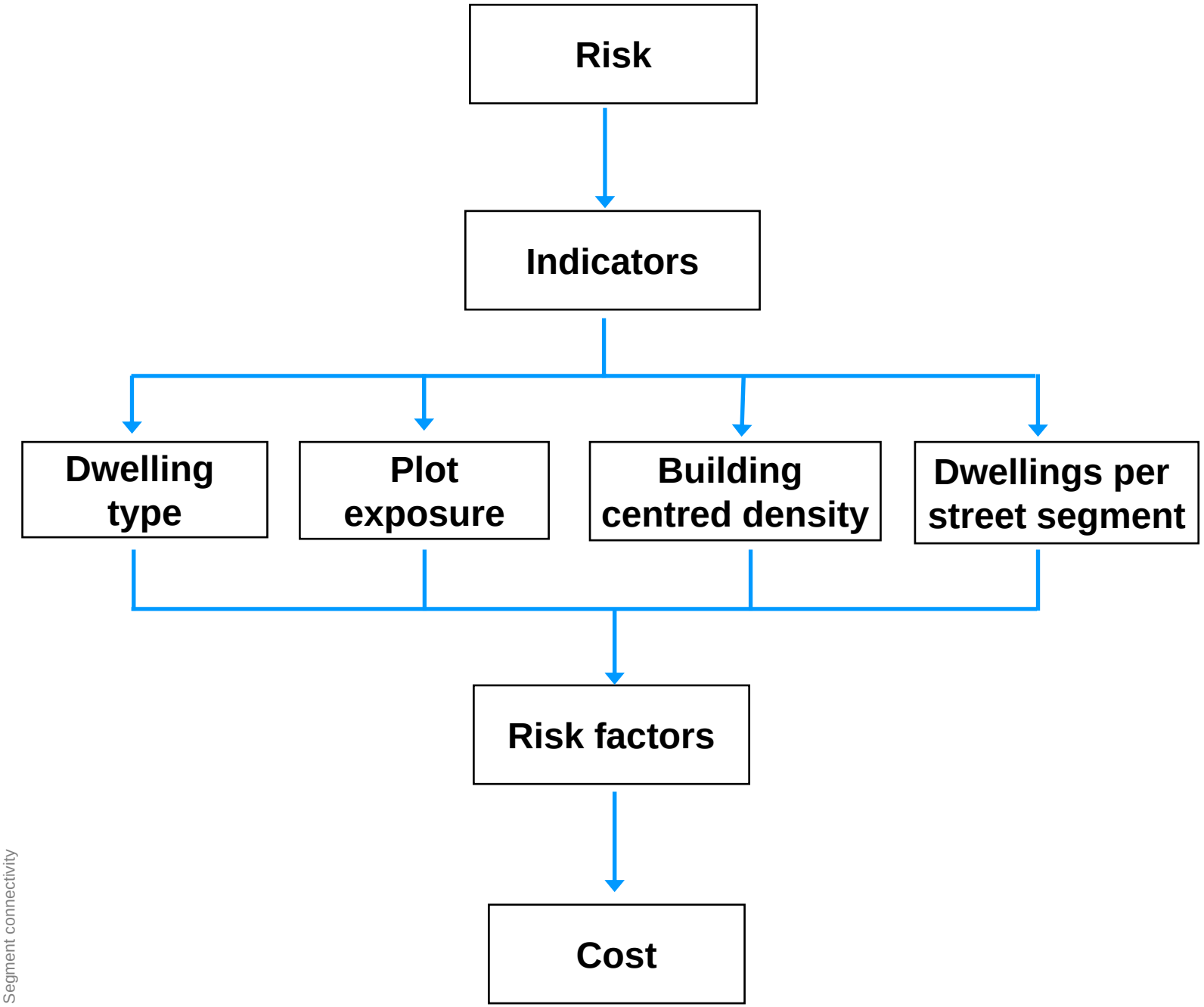
- **residential burglary**
  building as a target → **focus on physical aspects**
- **street robbery**
  happens in the street space → **focus on spatial aspects**

All data available in the public domain

https://www.ipam.ucla.edu/publications/chs2007/chs2007_6801.ppt

Part 1 – Value of property security

4.1 Value of property security Layout Valuation Tool



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±%

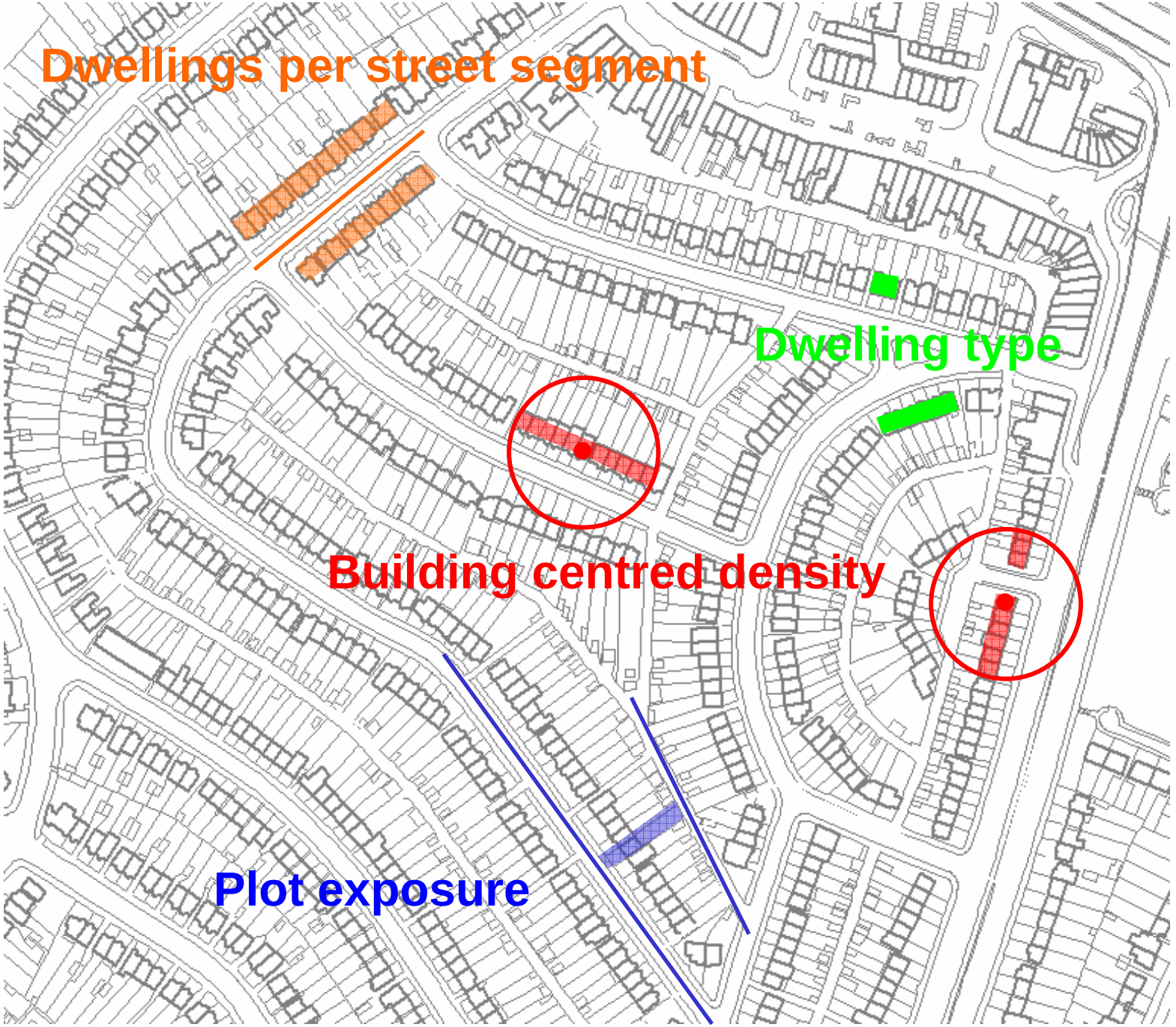
±£

intangible

tangible

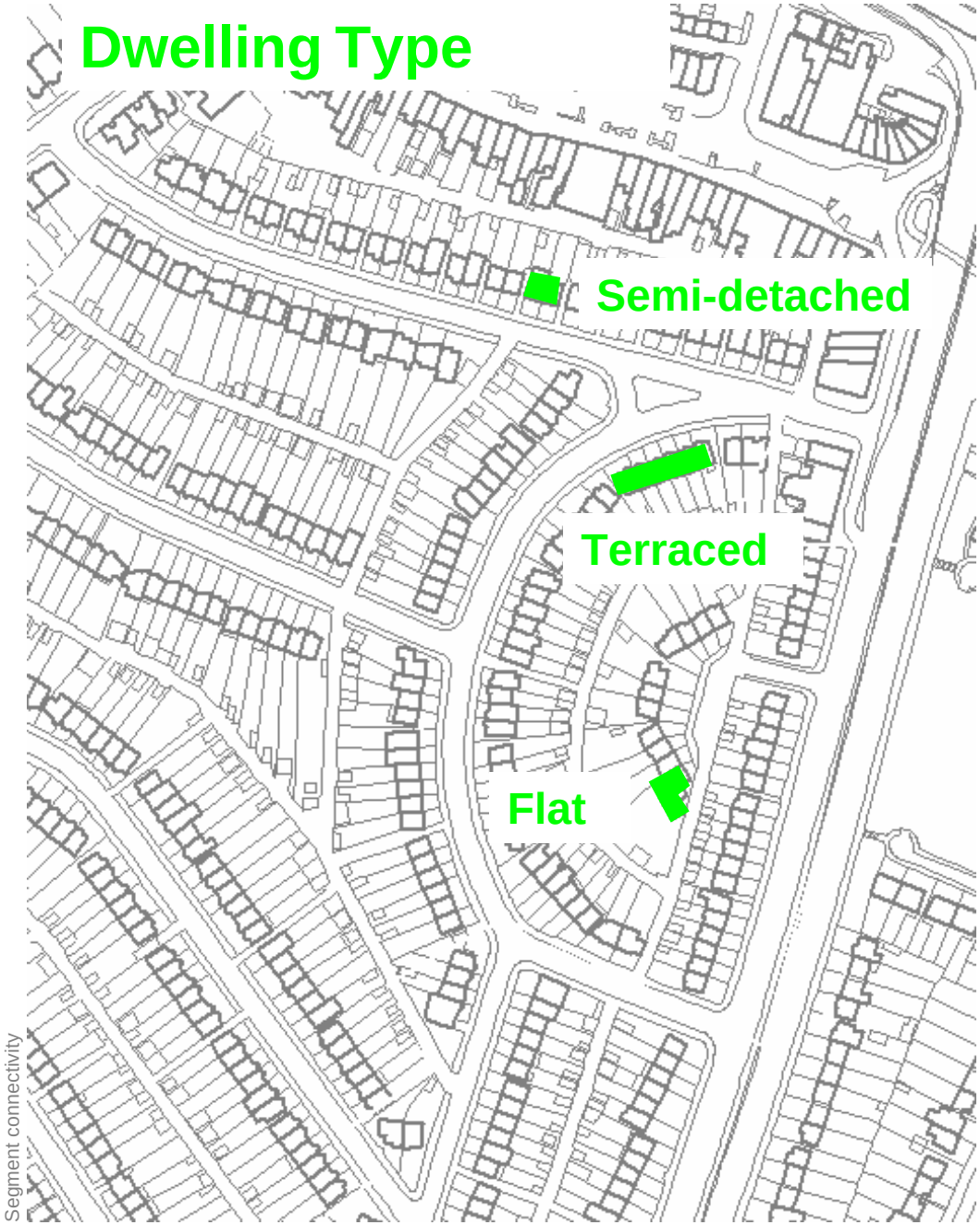
Segment connectivity

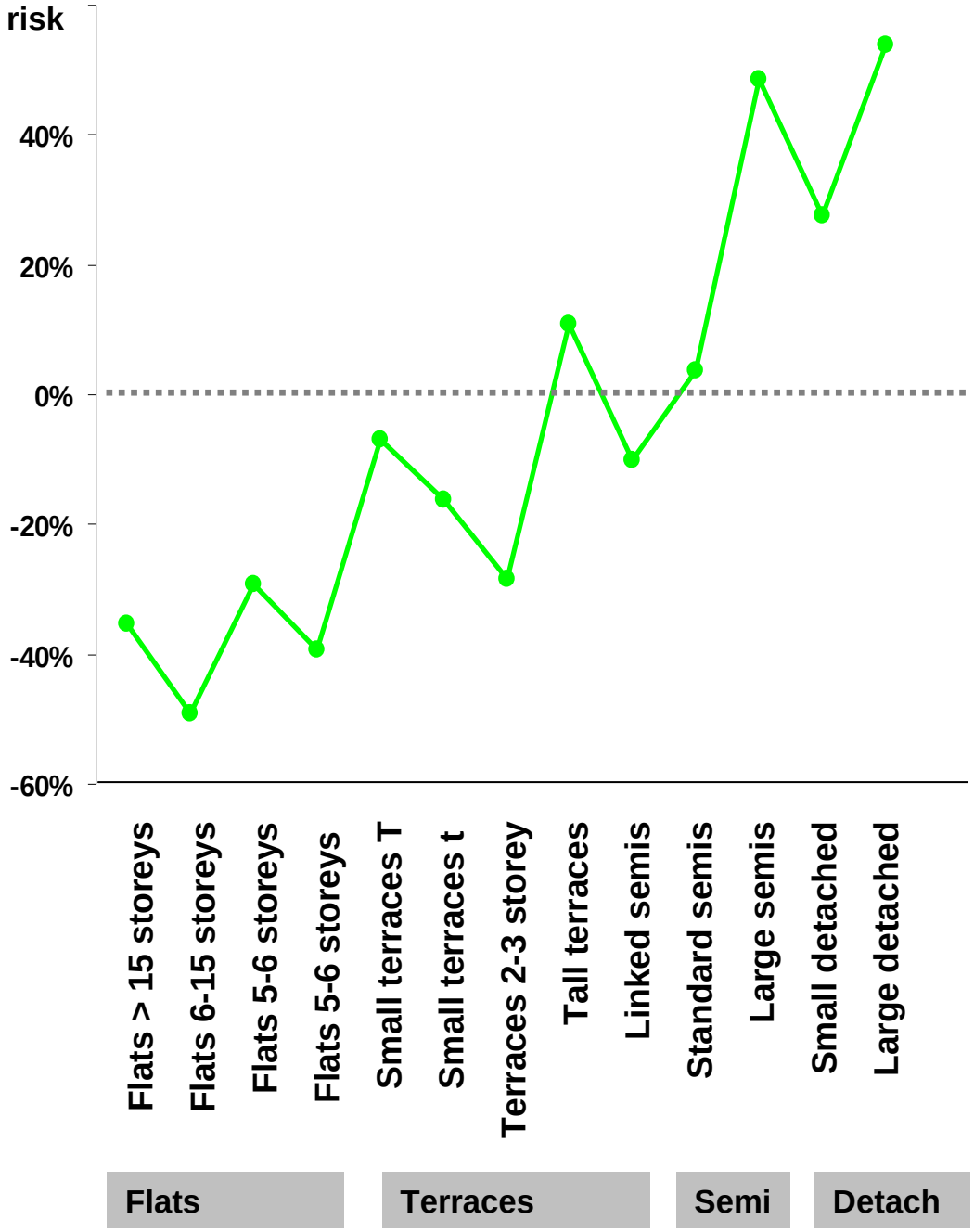
4.1 Value of property security Key layout indicators



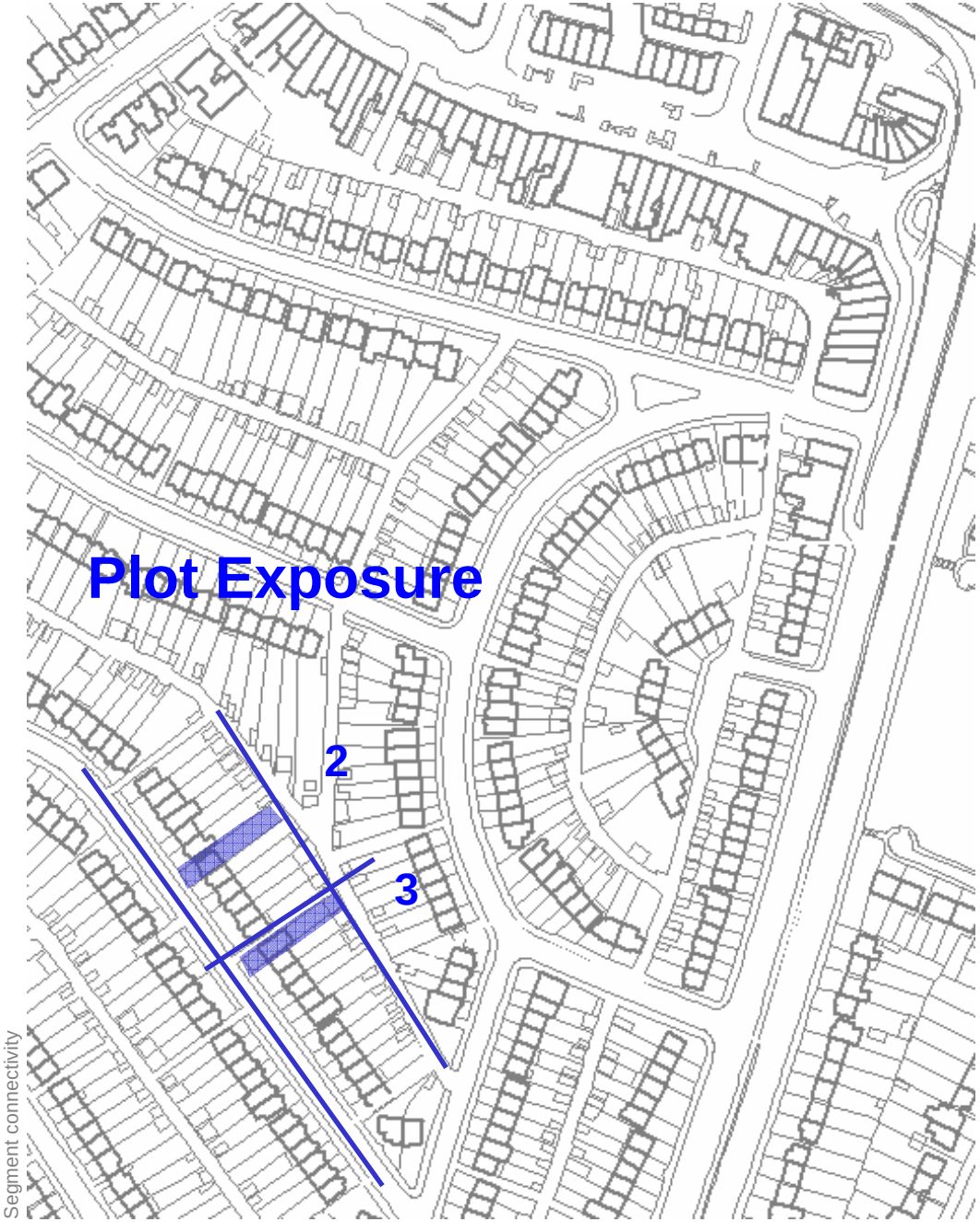
- Dwelling type
- Plot Exposure
- Building centred density
- Dwellings per street segment

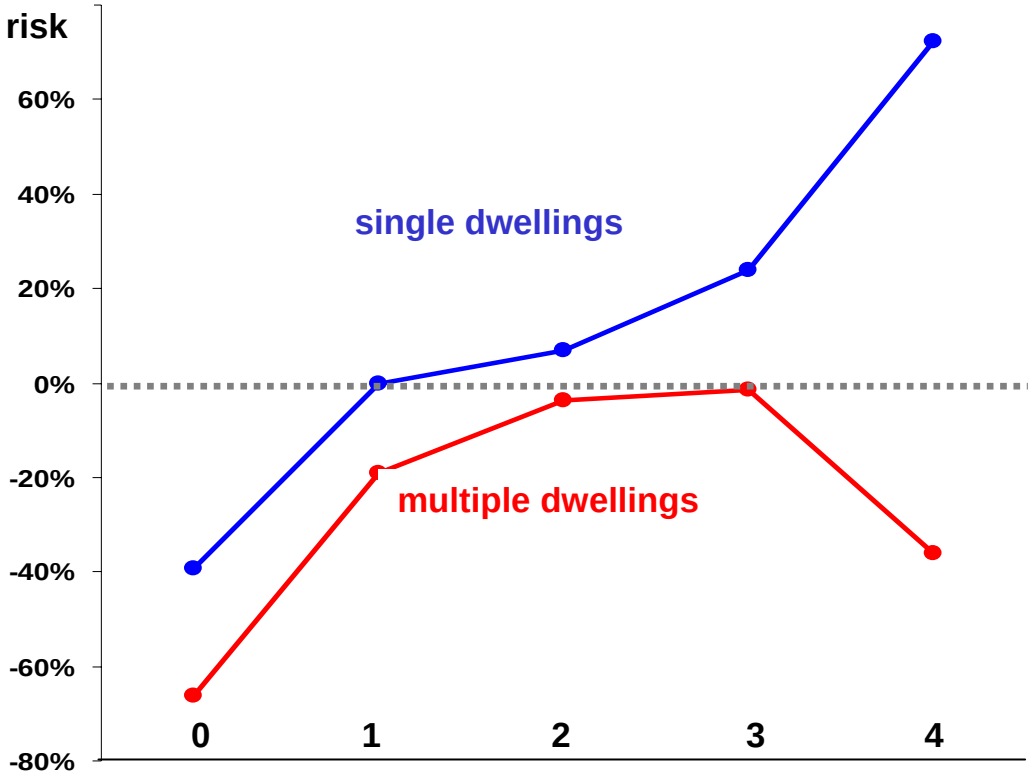
4.1 Value of property security Dwelling type



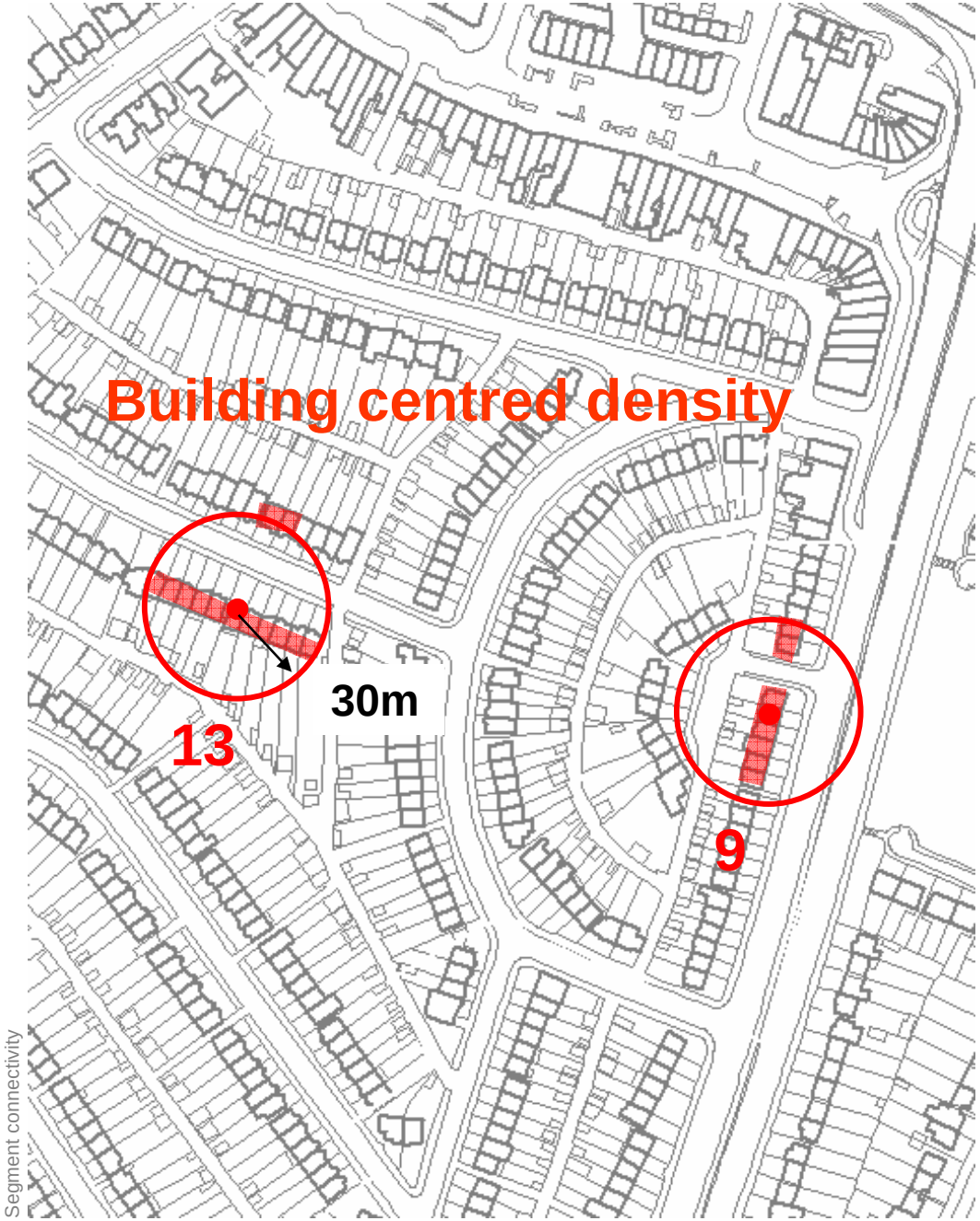


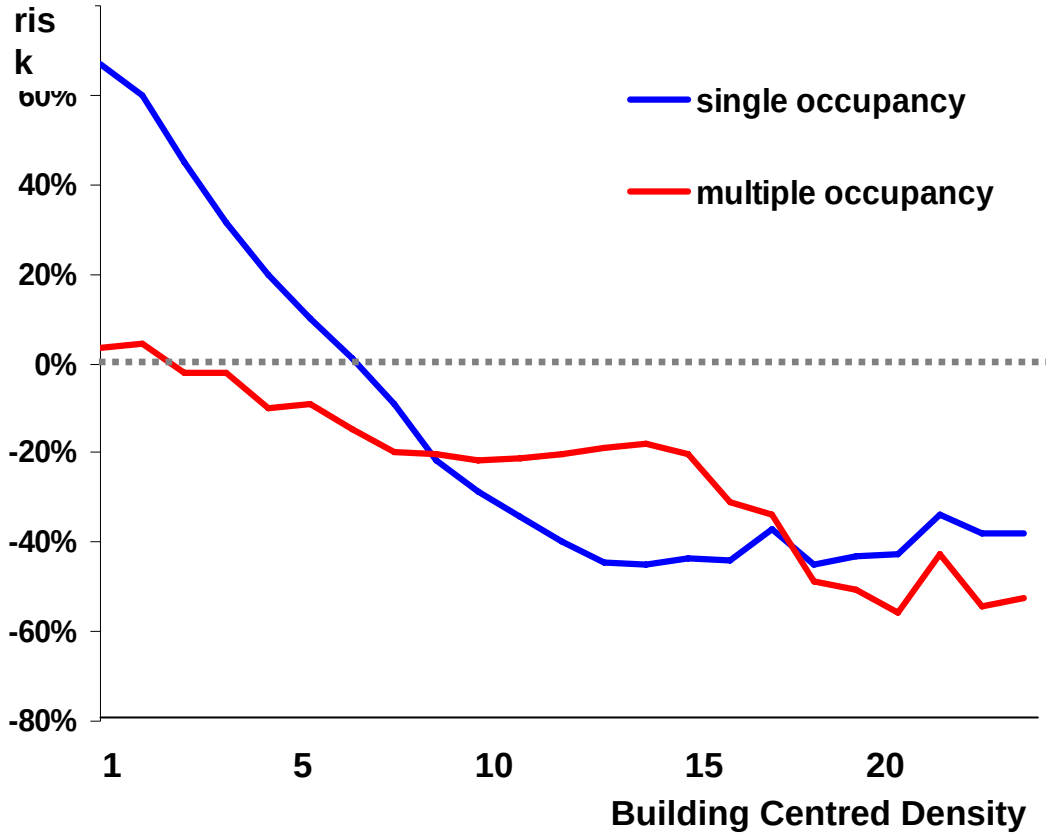
4.1 Value of property security Plot exposure



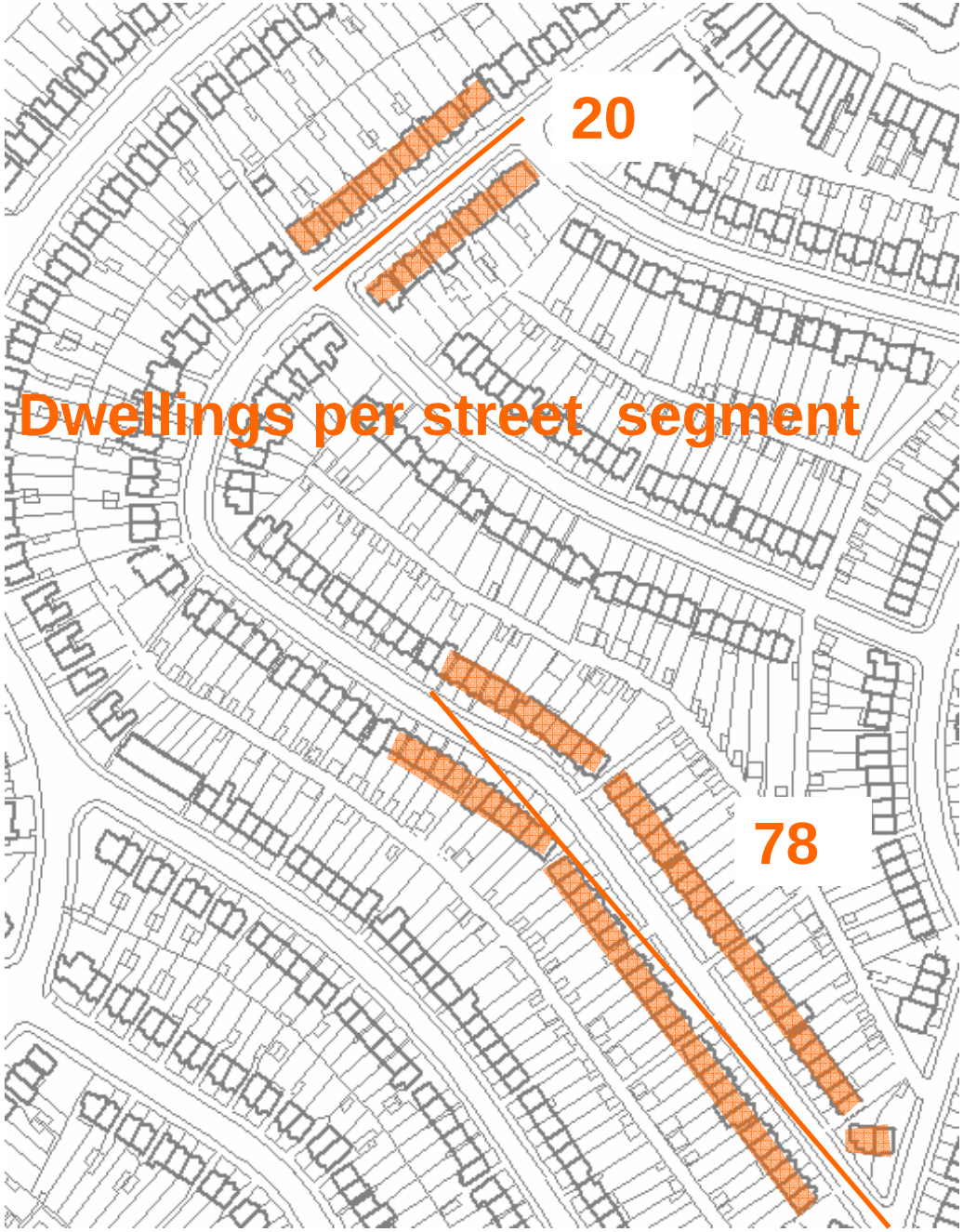


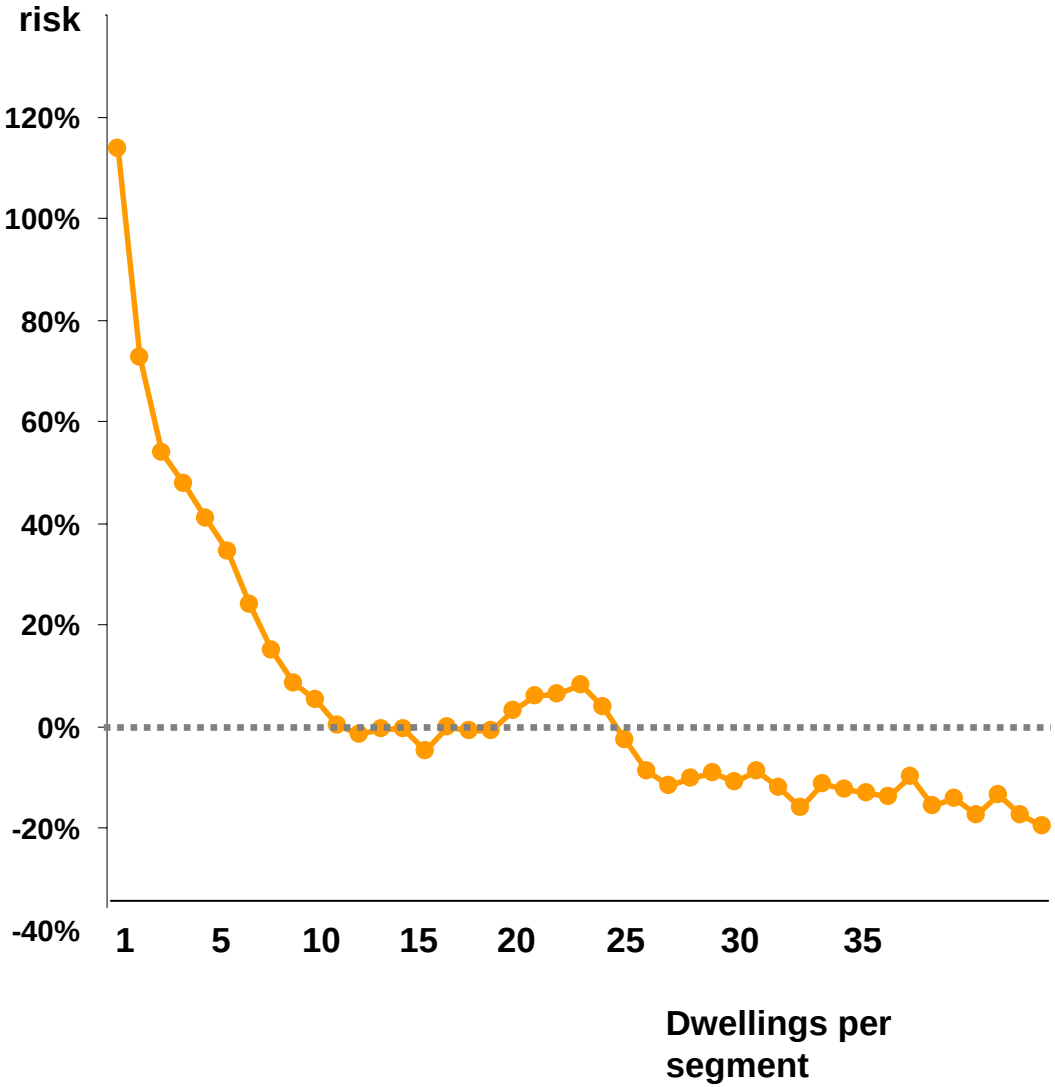
4.1 Value of property security Building centred density





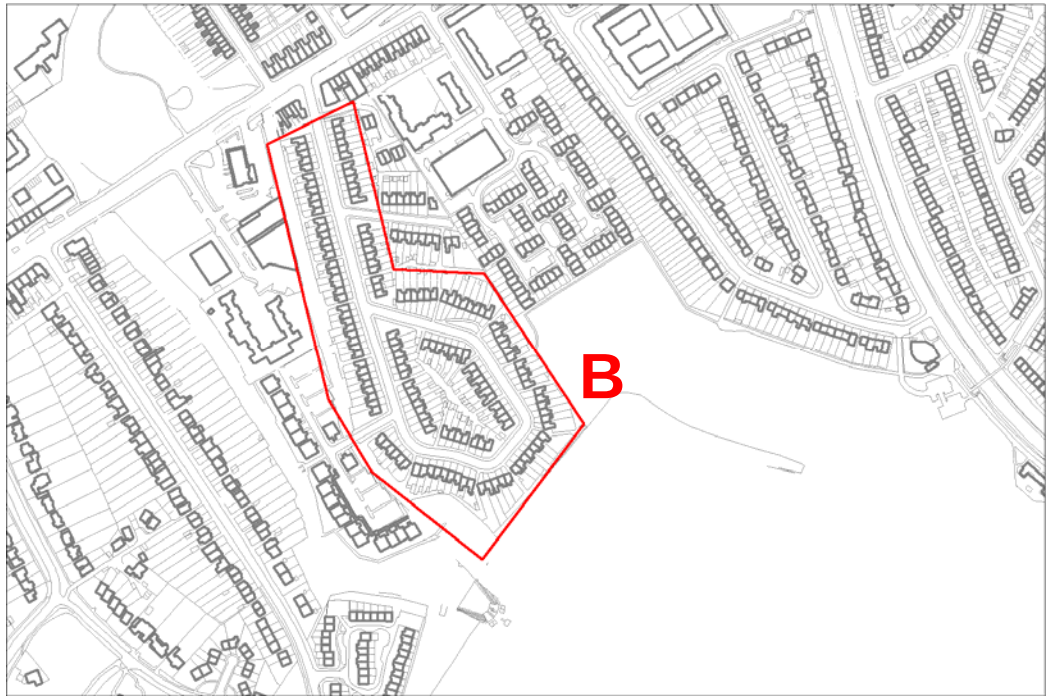
4.1 Value of property security Dwellings per street segment





Segment connectivity

4.1 Value of property security Demonstration areas



Area A

- Regular grid layout
- 482 single dwellings in small Victorian terraces

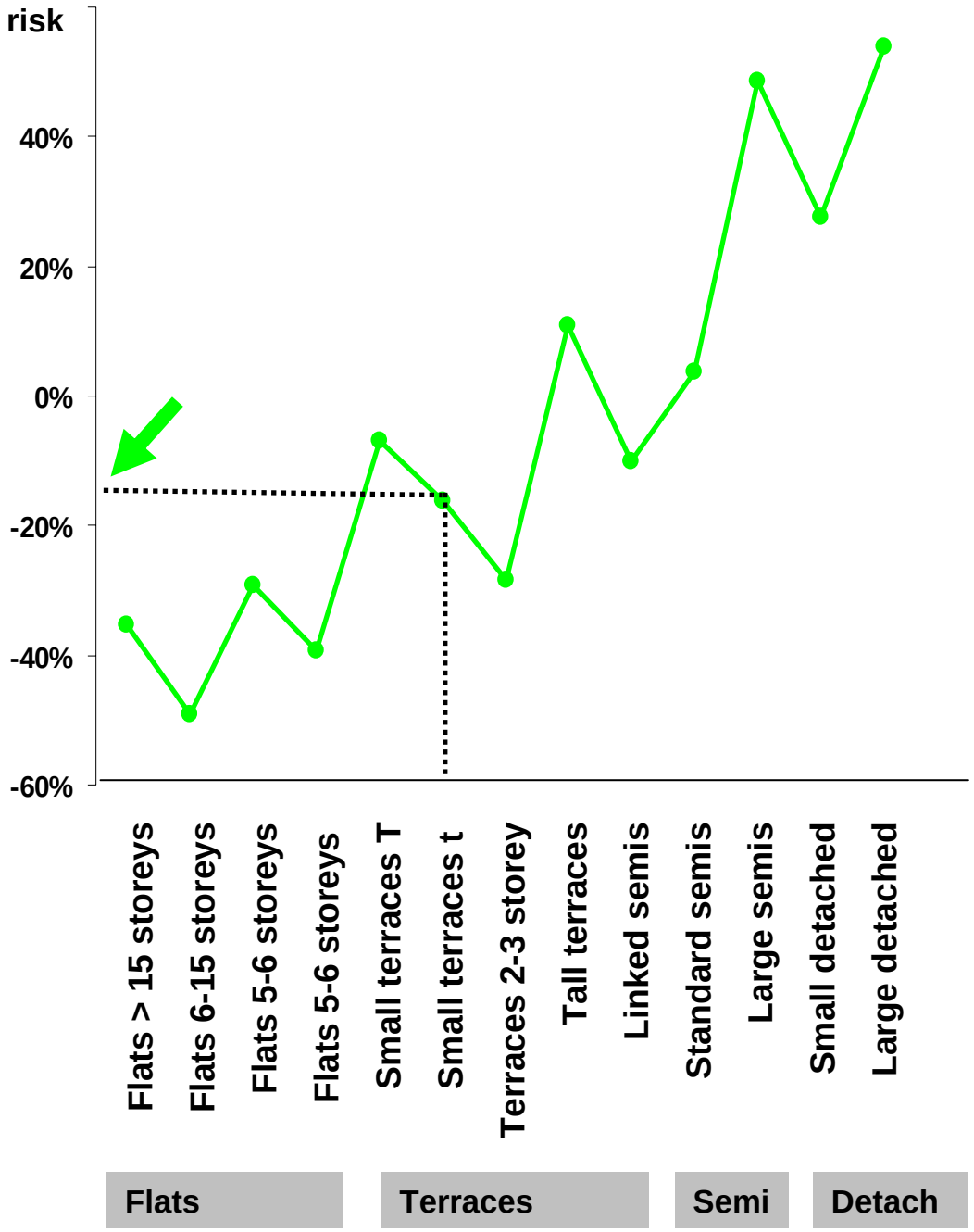
- 22 Burglaries over 5 years
  annual burglary rate 0.0091/household

Area B

- Loop structure with short cul-de-sacs
- 157 dwellings in medium sized terraces

- 38 burglaries over 5 years
  annual burglary rate 0.0484/household

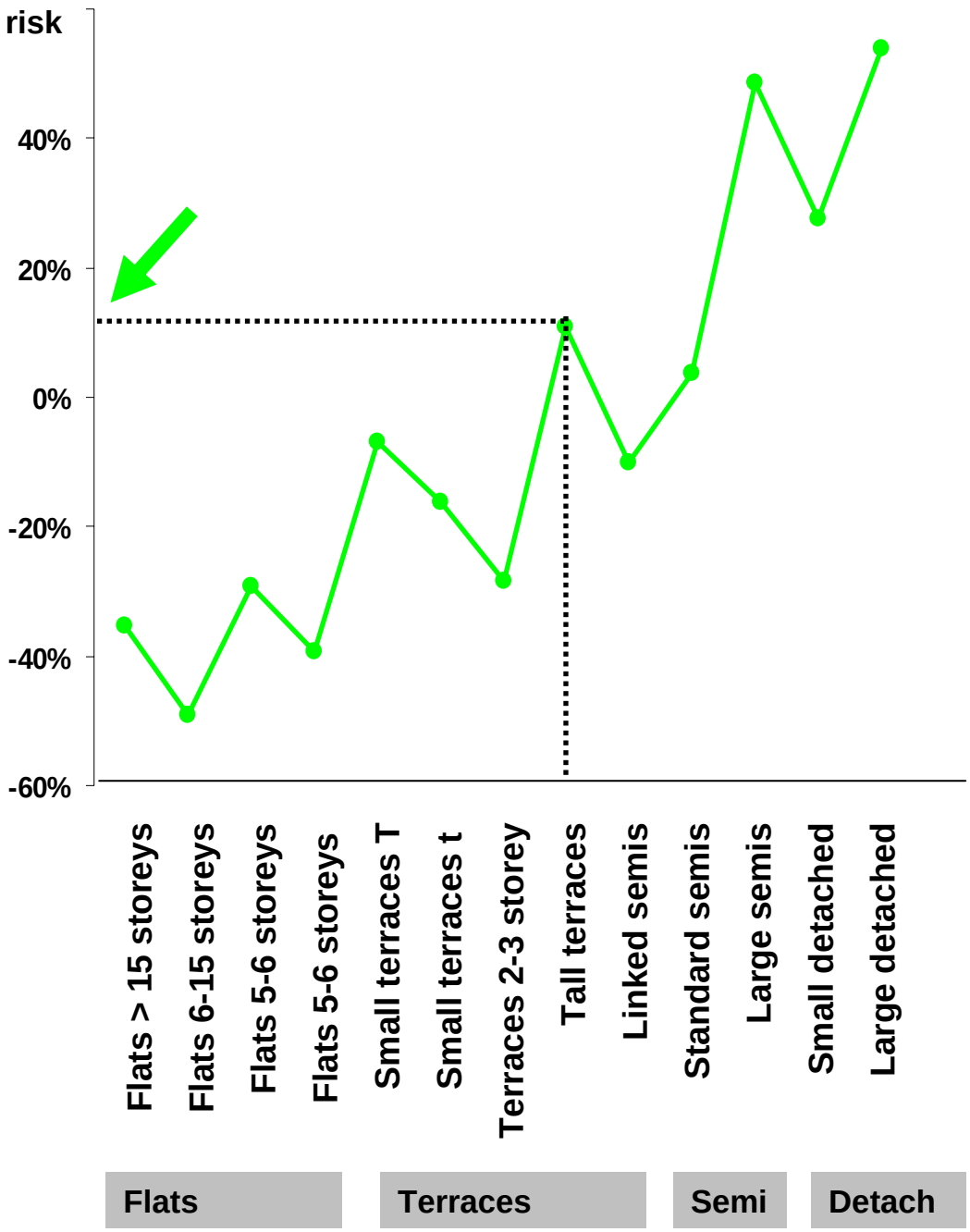
4.1 Value of property security Demonstration areas

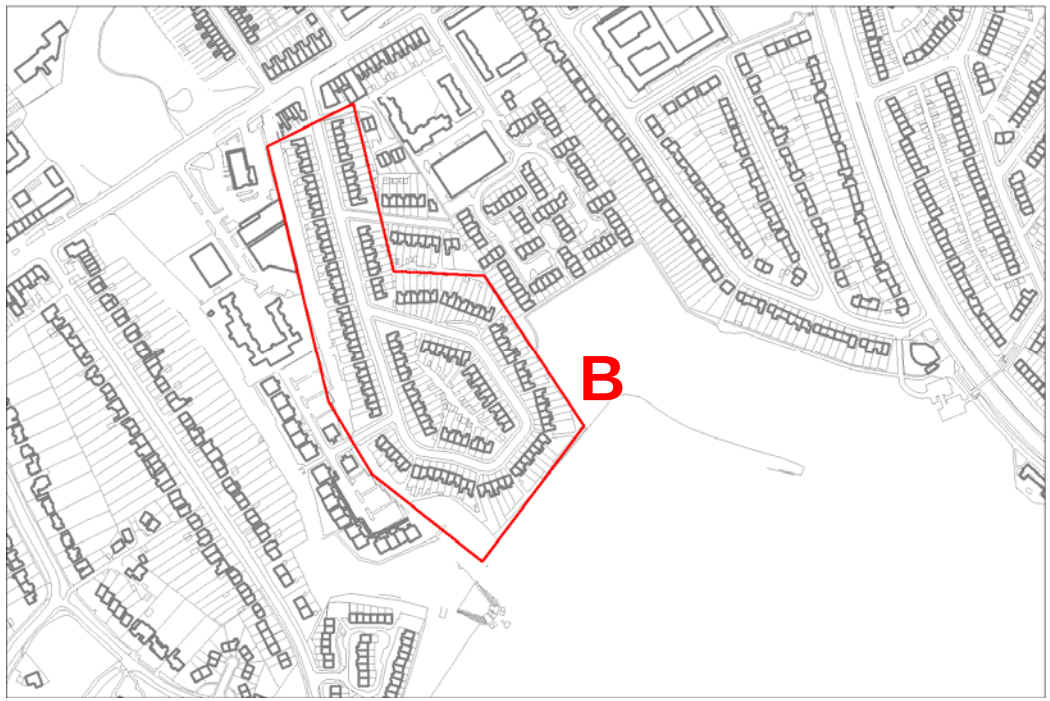


Area A

Dwelling type	**small terraces**
Risk assessment	**– 17 %**

4.1 Value of property security Demonstration areas

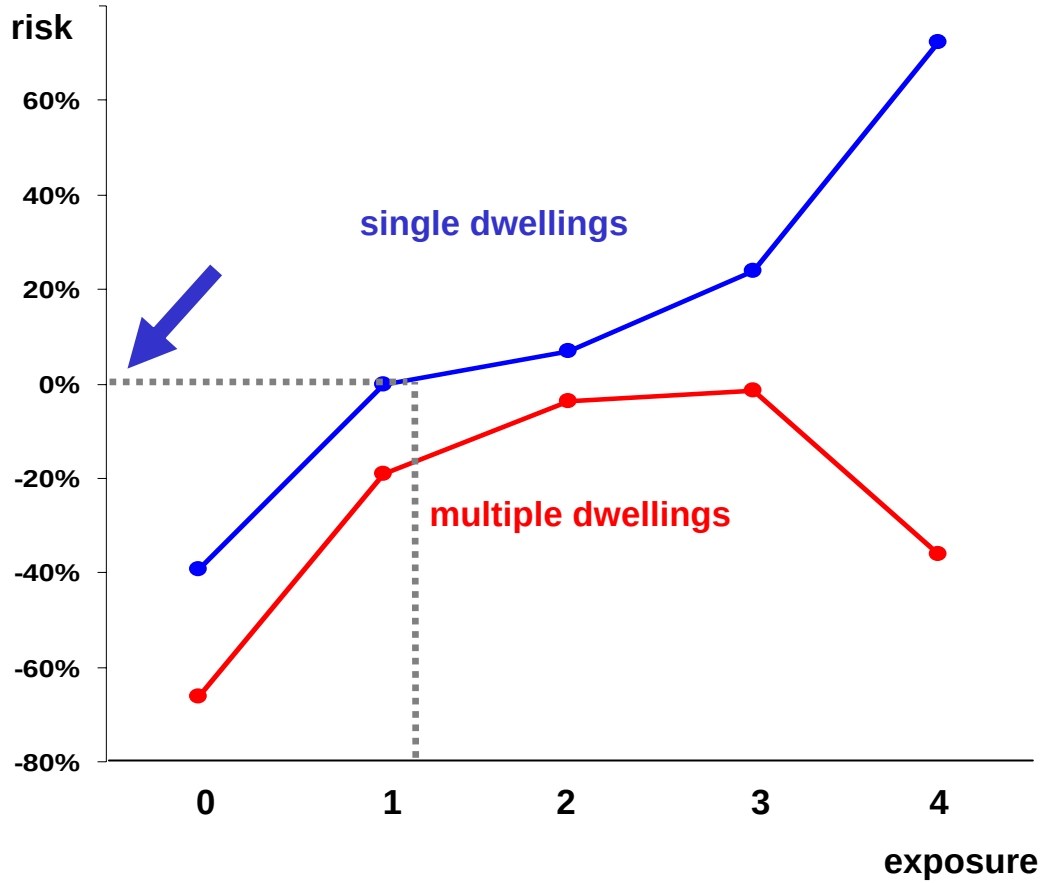




Area B

Dwelling type	**tall terraces**
Risk assessment	**+ 12 %**

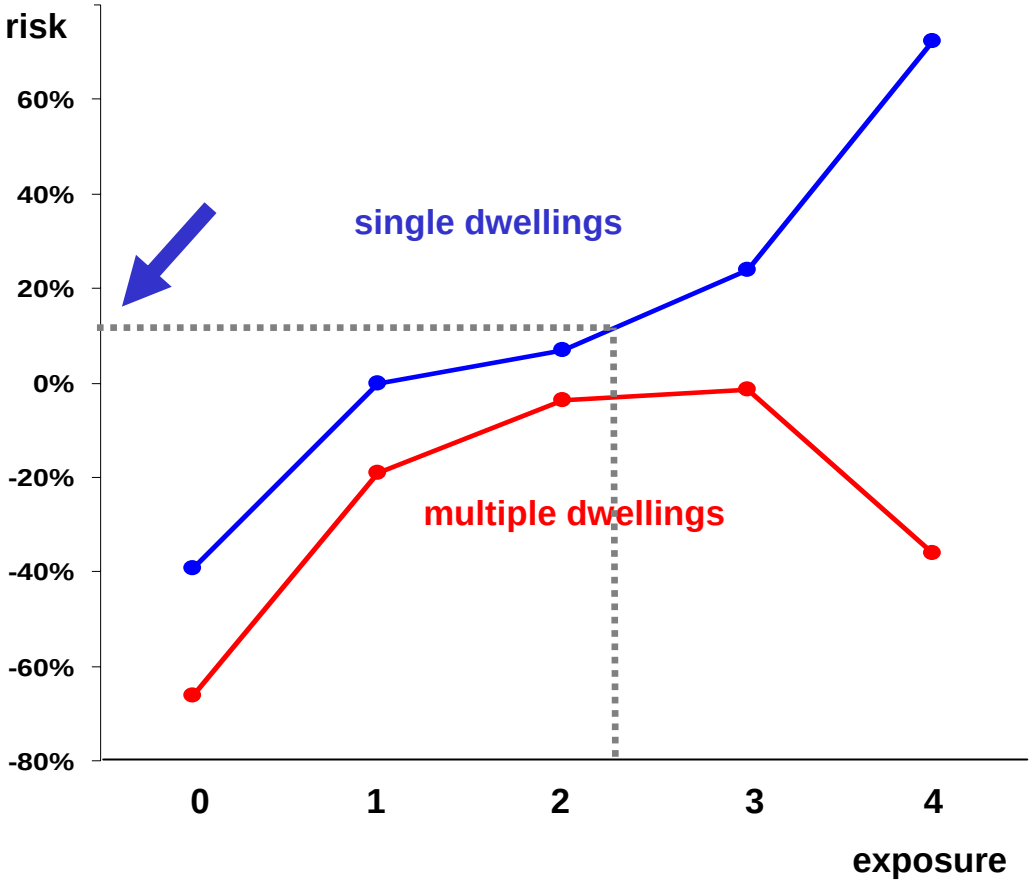
4.1 Value of property security Demonstration areas

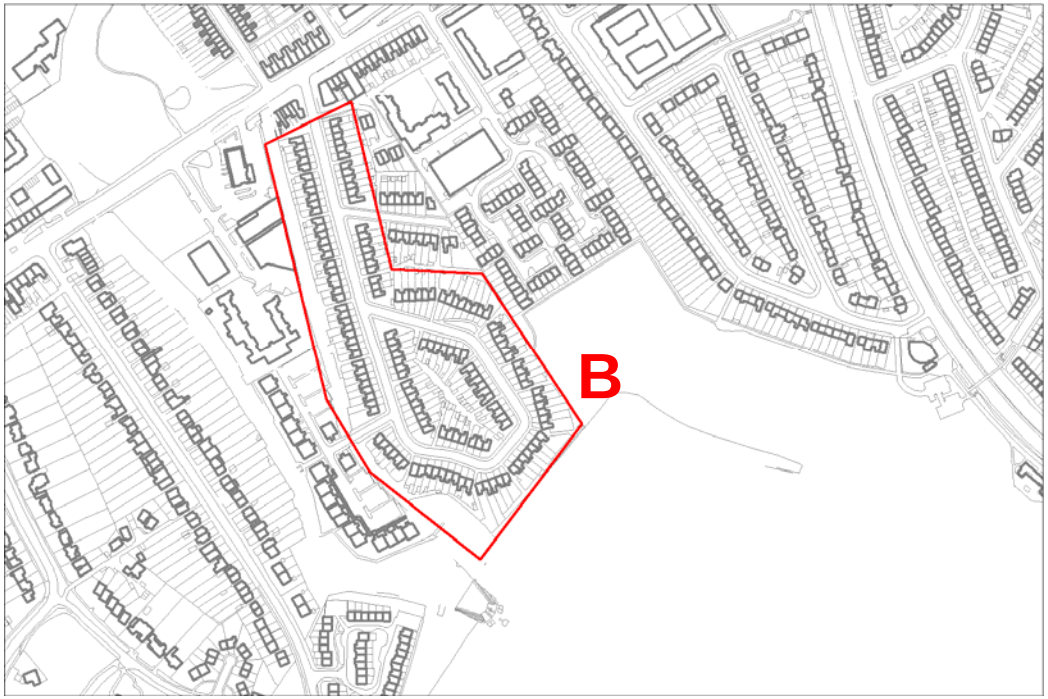


Area A

Plot exposure	**average 1.05**
Risk assessment	**+ 1 %**

4.1 Value of property security Demonstration areas

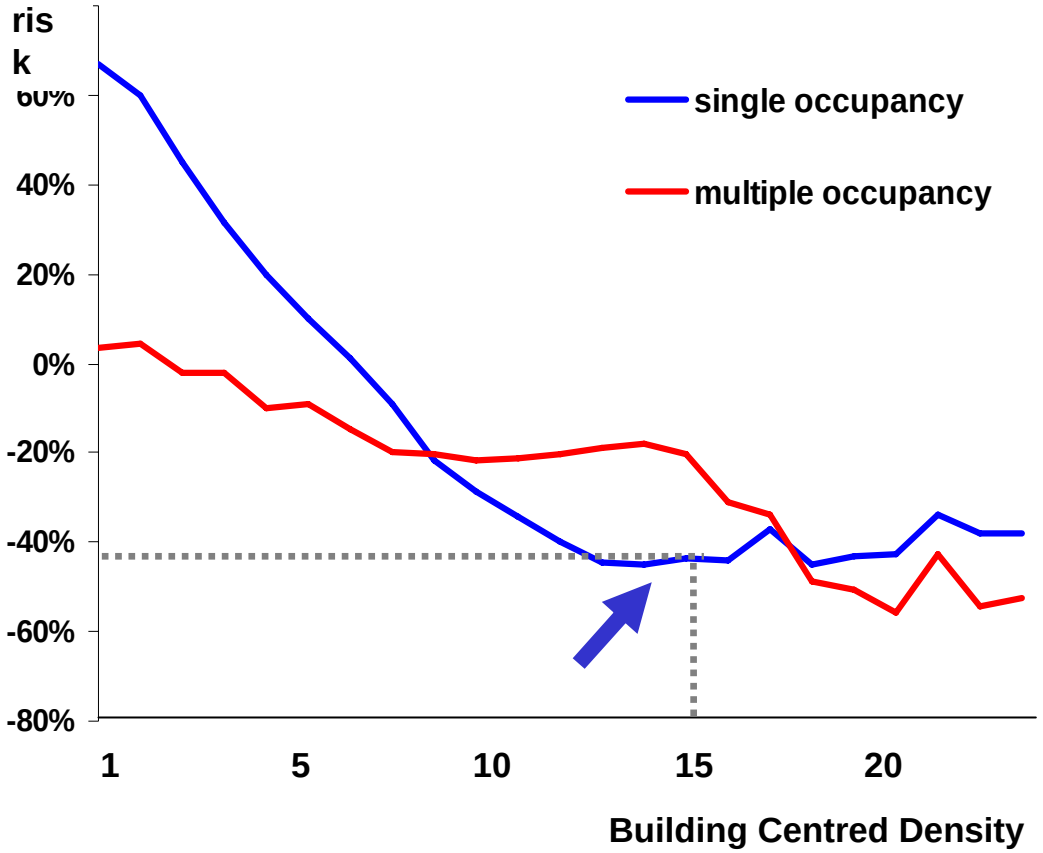




Area B

Plot exposure	**average 2.3**
Risk assessment	**+ 14%**

4.1 Value of property security Demonstration areas

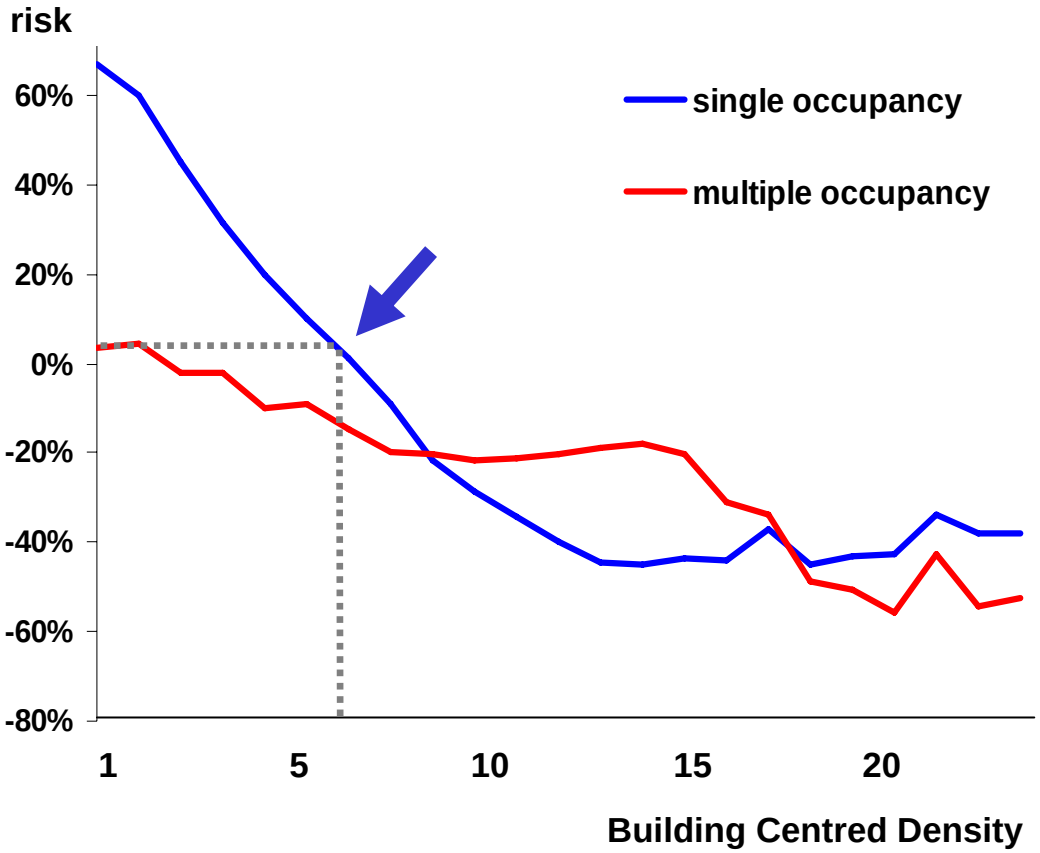


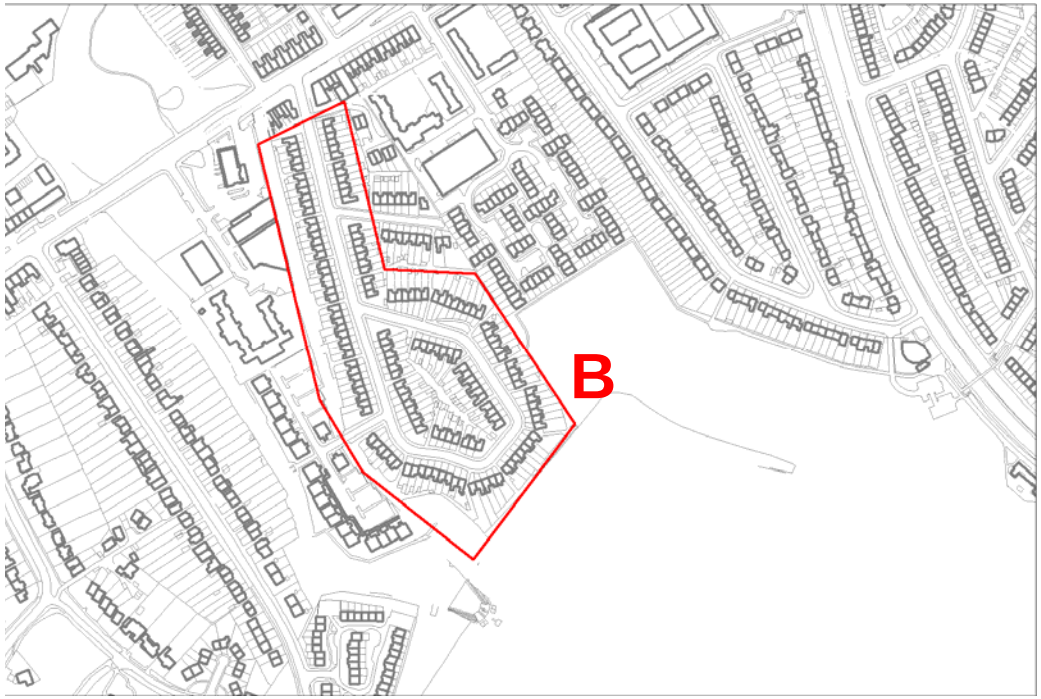
Area A

Building centred density **average 15**

Risk assessment **– 42 %**

4.1 Value of property security Demonstration areas

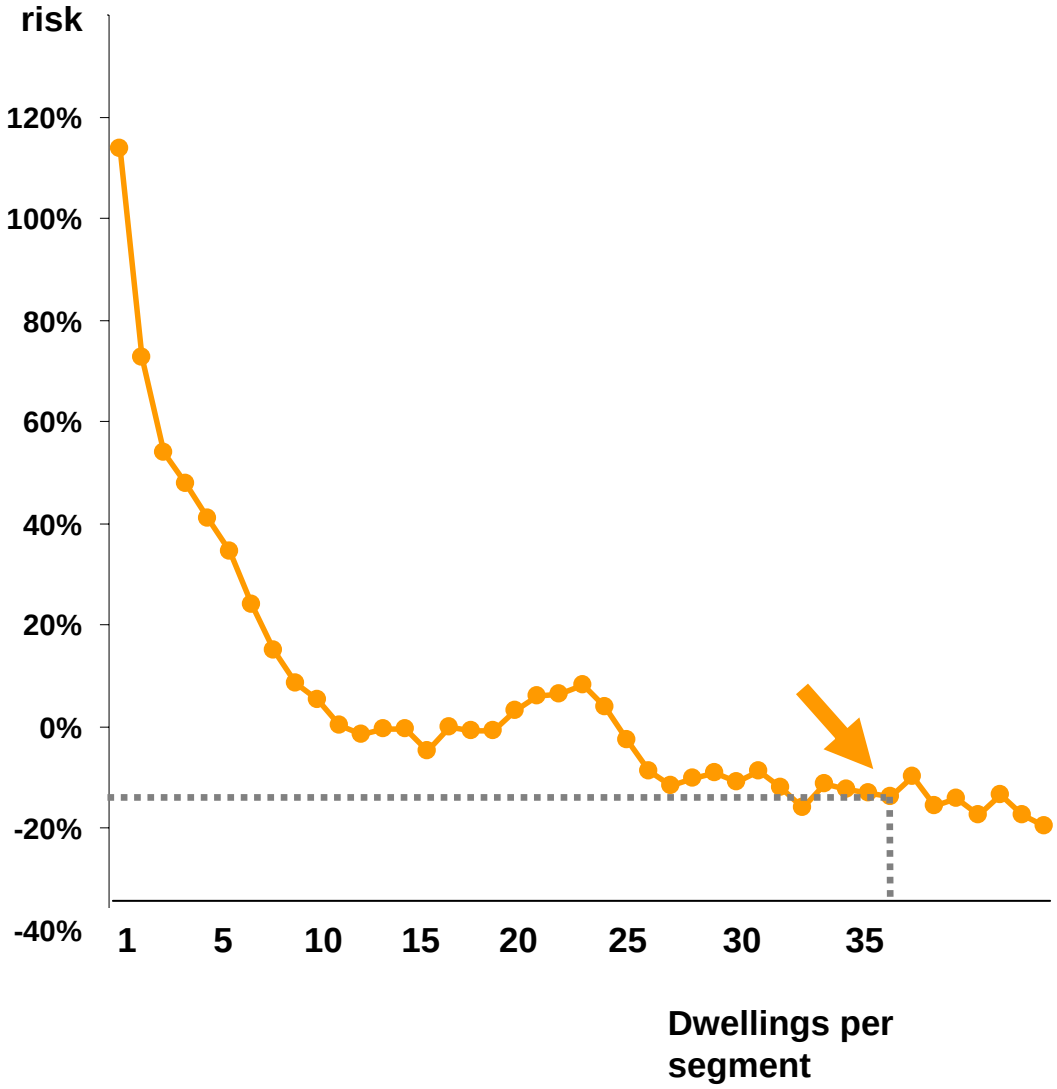




Area B

Building centred density	**average 7**
Risk assessment	**+ 4 %**

4.1 Value of property security Demonstration areas

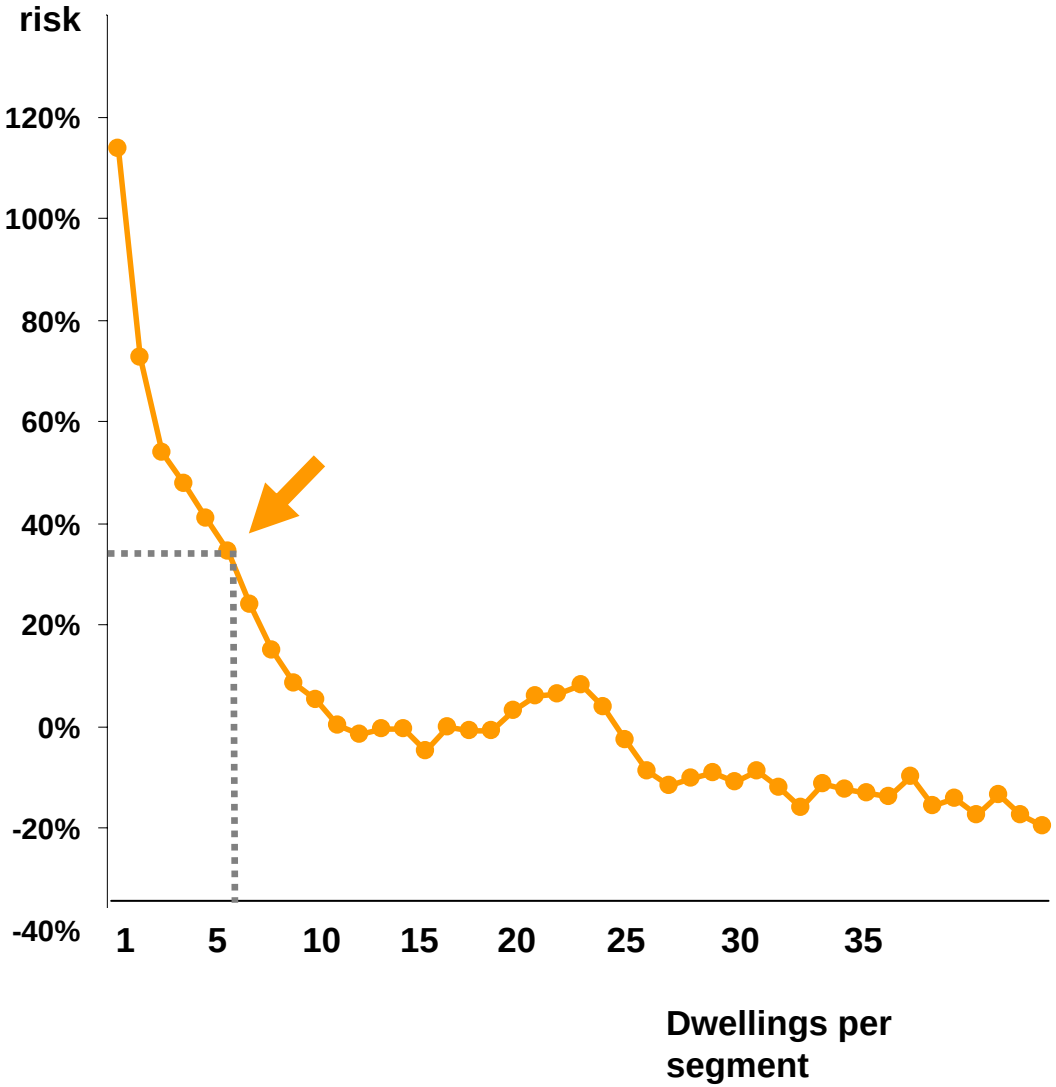


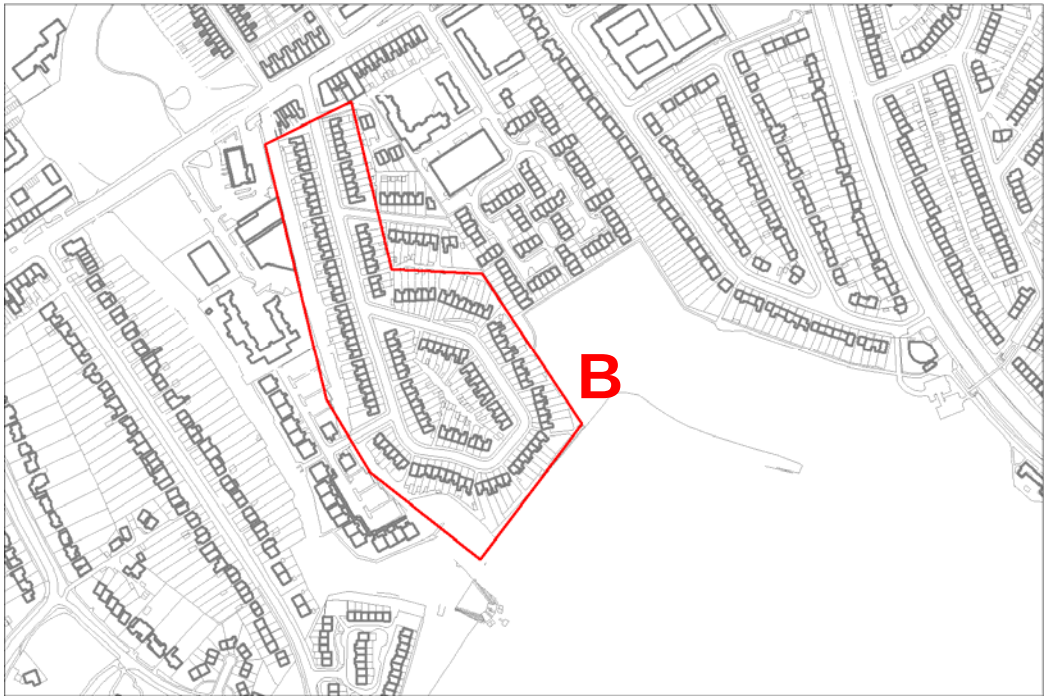
Area A

Dwellings per segment **average 37**

Risk assessment **– 17 %**

4.1 Value of property security Demonstration areas

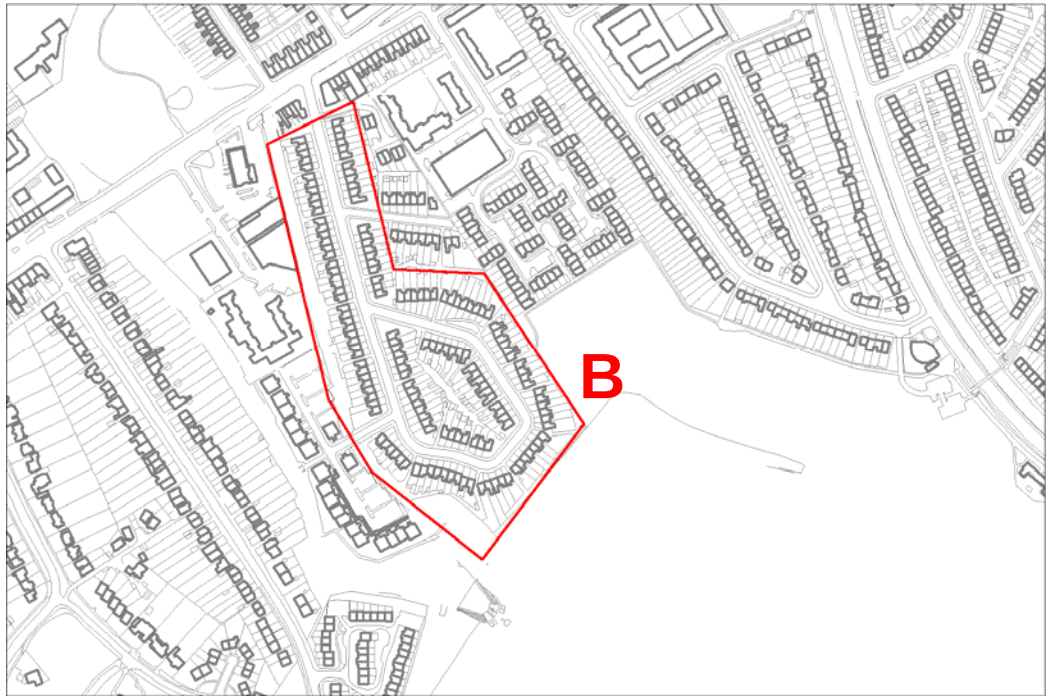




Area B

Dwellings per segment	**average 10**
Risk assessment	**+ 37%**

4.1 Value of property security Demonstration areas



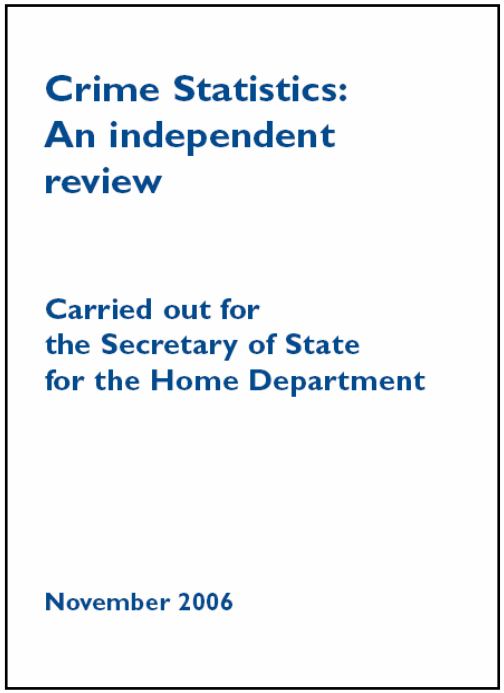
Area A	
Dwelling type	– 17 %
Plot exposure	+ 1 %
Building centred density	– 42 %
Dwellings per segment	– 17 %
total	– 75 %

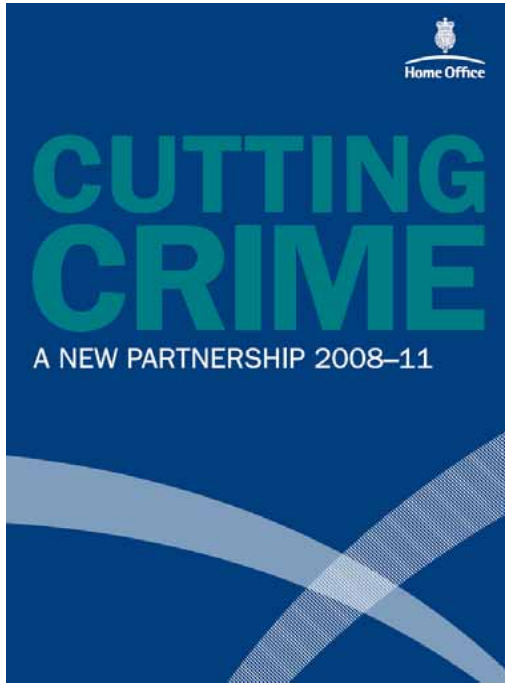
Area B	
Dwelling type	+ 12 %
Plot exposure	+ 14%
Building centred density	+ 4 %
Dwellings per segment	+ 37%
total	+ 74 %

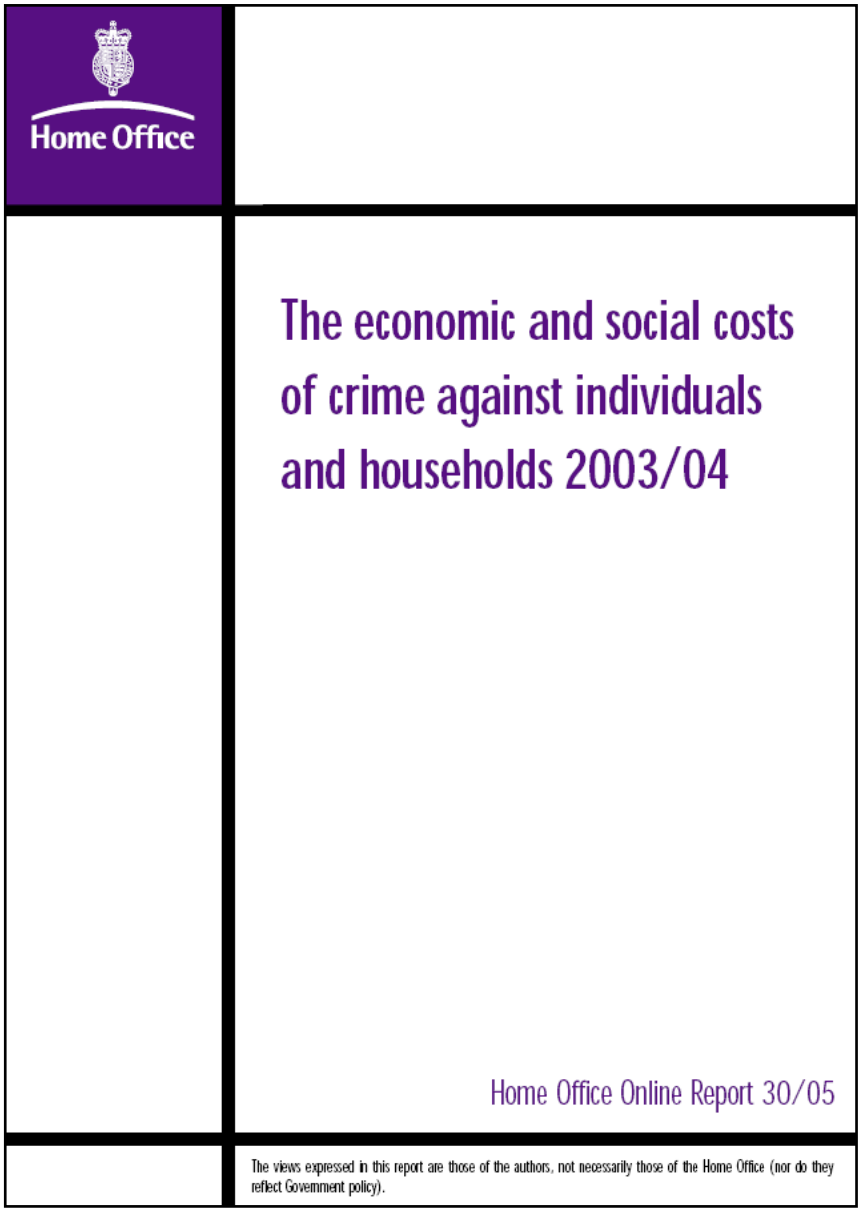
Home Office 2005:

The economic and social cost of crime.

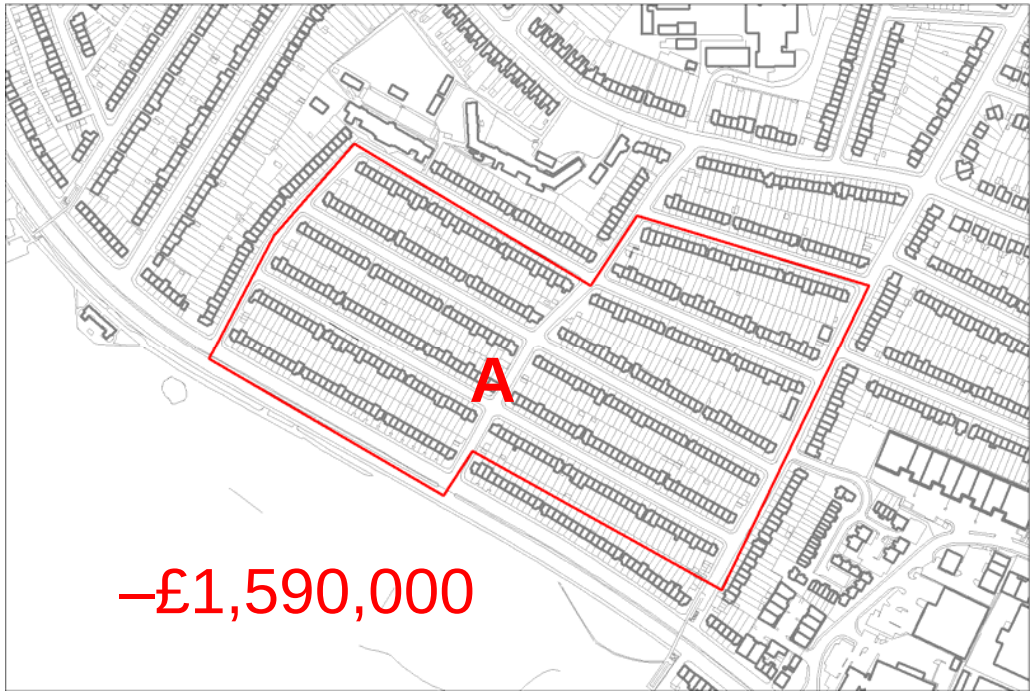
Burglary	**£3,268 average cost per occurrence**
Robbery	**£7,282 average cost per occurrence**

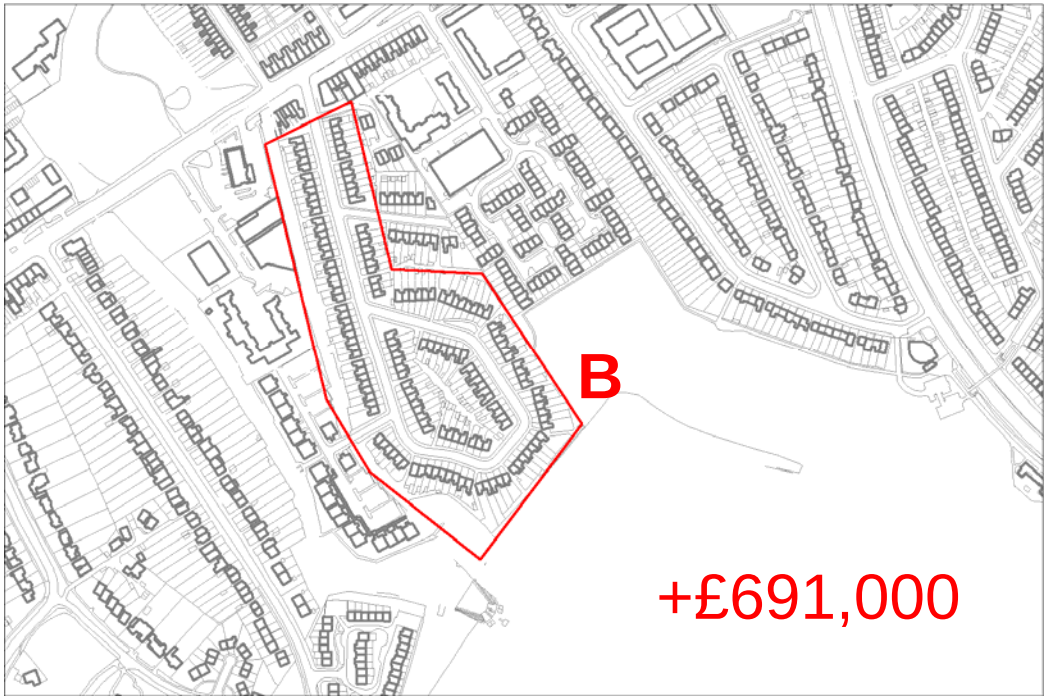






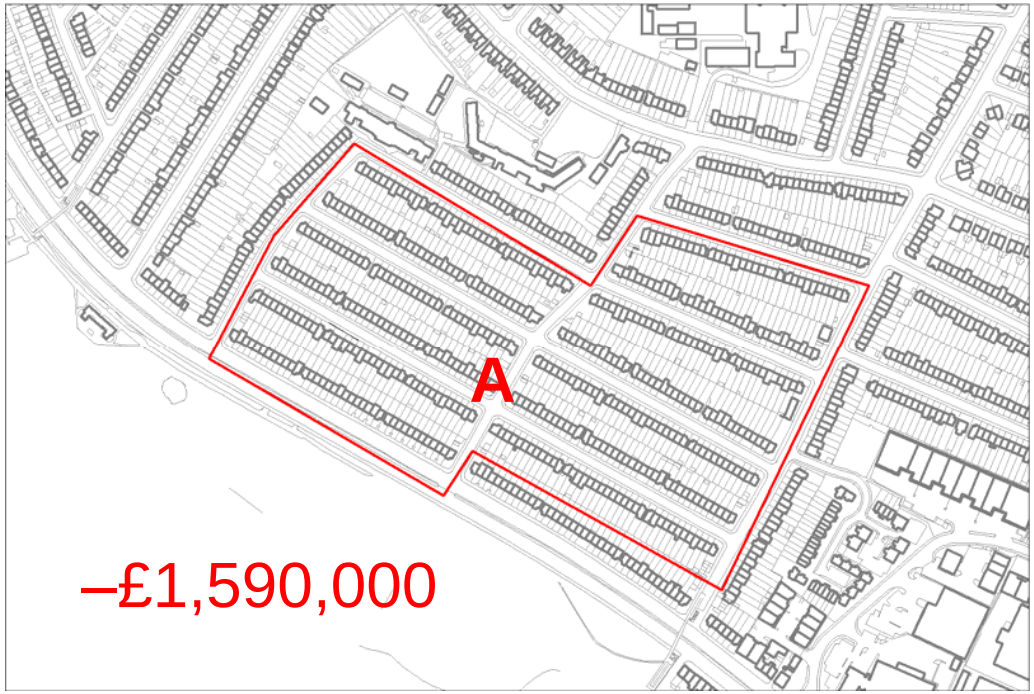
4.1 Value of property security Socio-economic costs

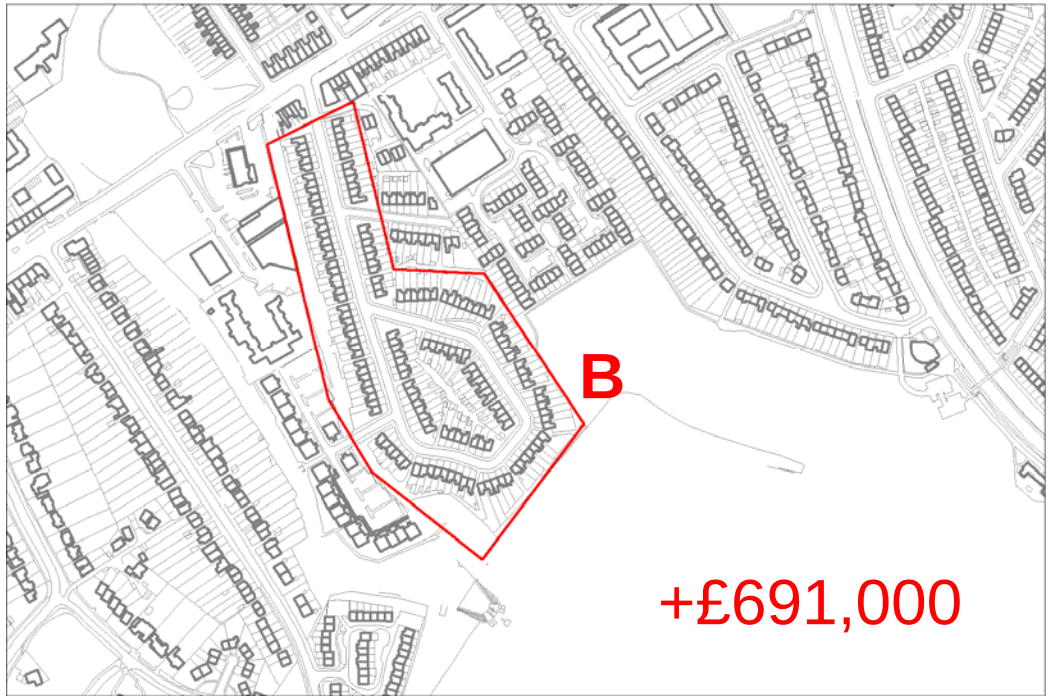


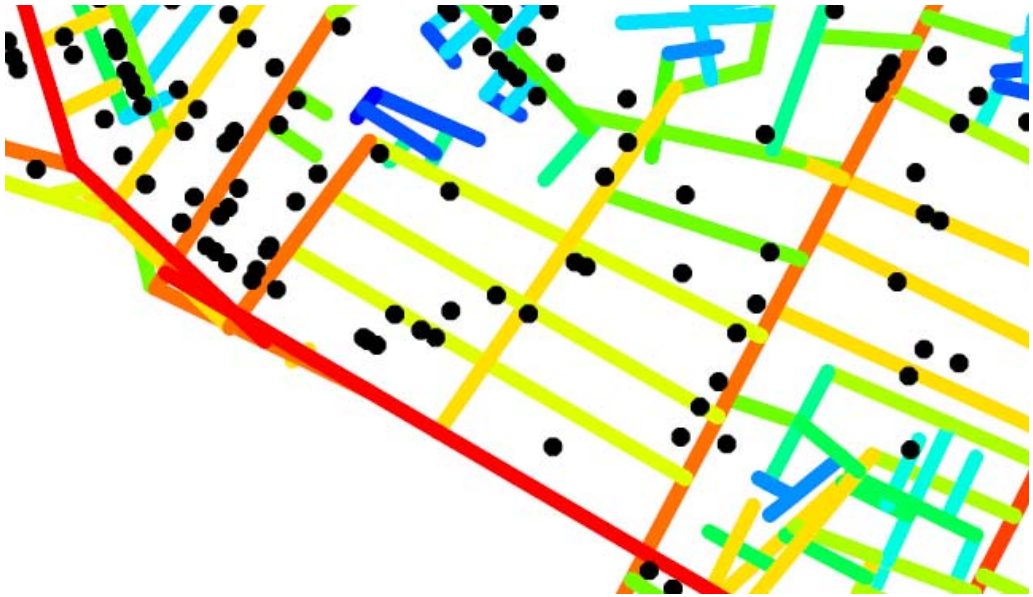


	Dwellings	Predicted Burglary number (5 years)	Predicted Cost per household (5 years)	Actual Burglaries number (5 years)	Actual cost per household (5 years)	Excess cost per household (5 years)	Excess cost per household (60 y lifetime)	Excess cost total cost whole area (60 y lifetime)
Area A	482	62	£424	22	£149	–£275	–£3,300	–£1,590,000
Area B	157	20	£424	38	£795	£376	£4,400	+£691,00

4.1 Value of property security Socio-economic costs







Part 2 – Value of personal security

Personal security – level of street robbery

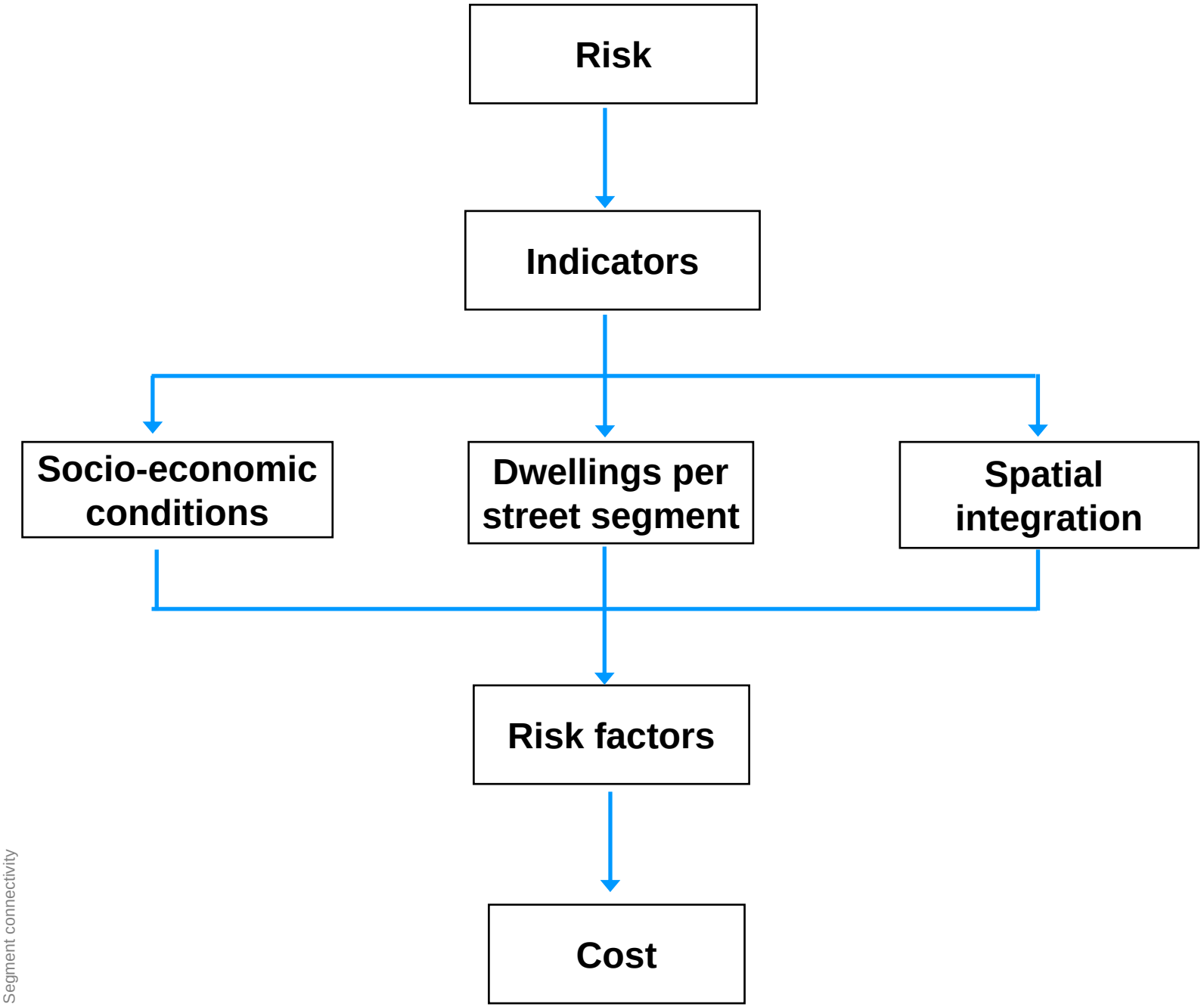
4 basic facts about street robbery

- sensitive to socio-economic conditions (poor = more)
- concentration around schools, transport interchanges, post offices in lower socio-economic scale
- spatial pattern changes throughout the day
- concentration in and around foreground network of linked centres fading into the background network of residential areas

3 Risk factors

- **Socio-economic conditions**
- **Residential culture (dwellings per street segment)**
- **Spatial integration (movement)**

4.2 Value of personal security Layout Valuation Tool



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intangible

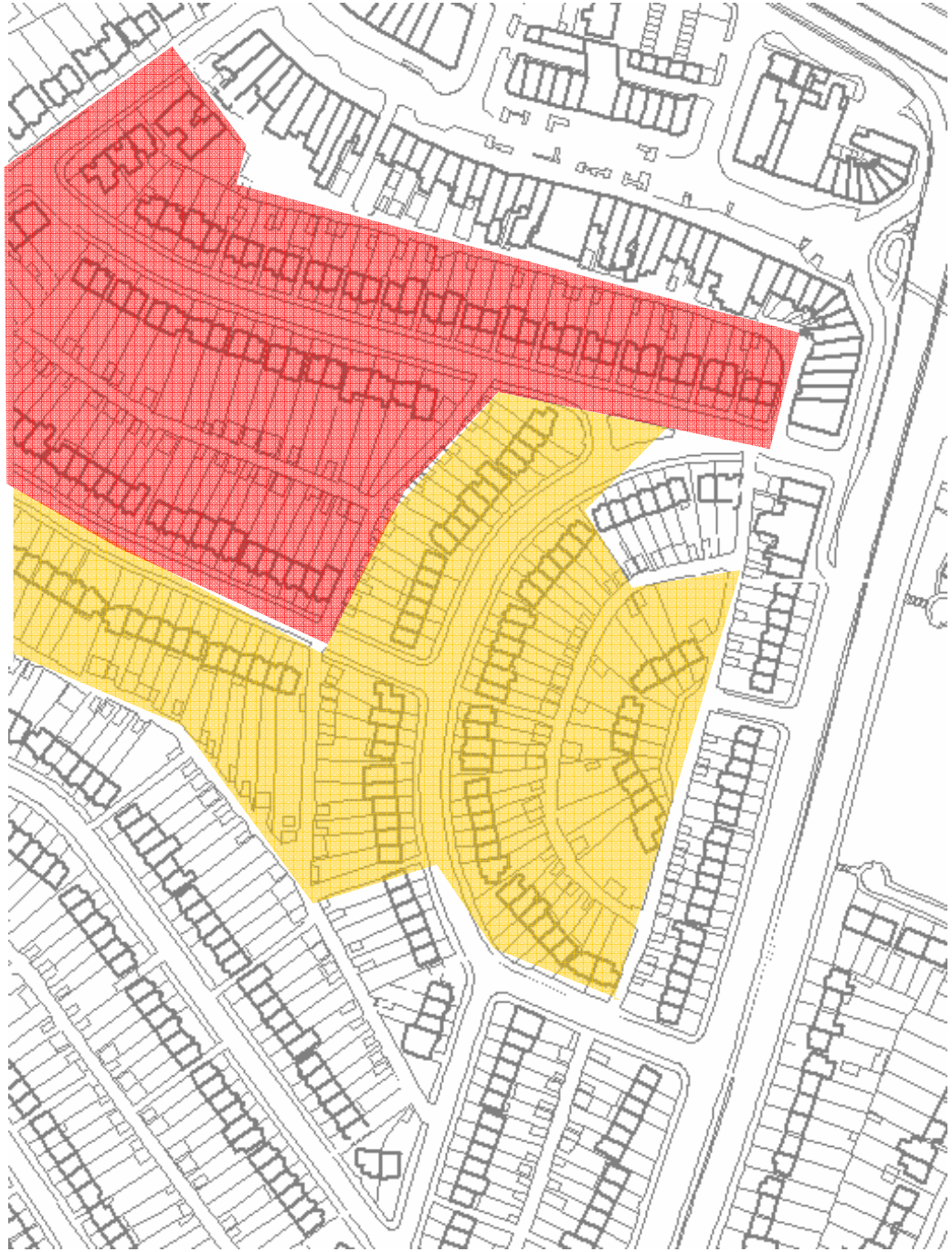
tangible

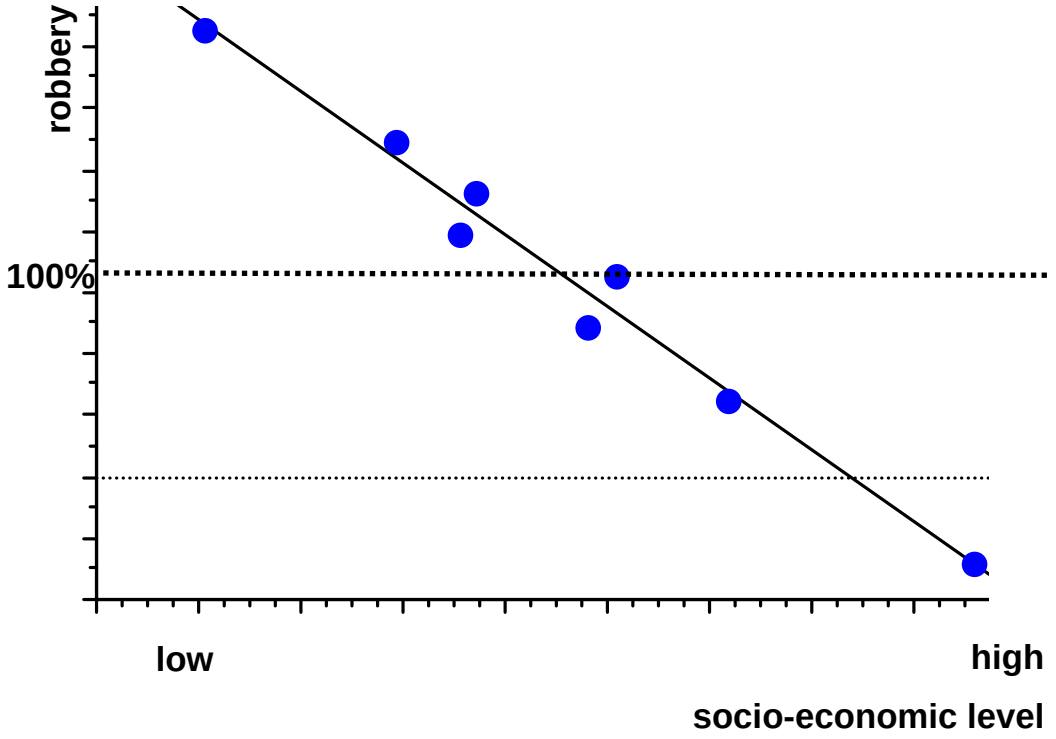
Segment connectivity

4.2 Value of personal security Key indicators

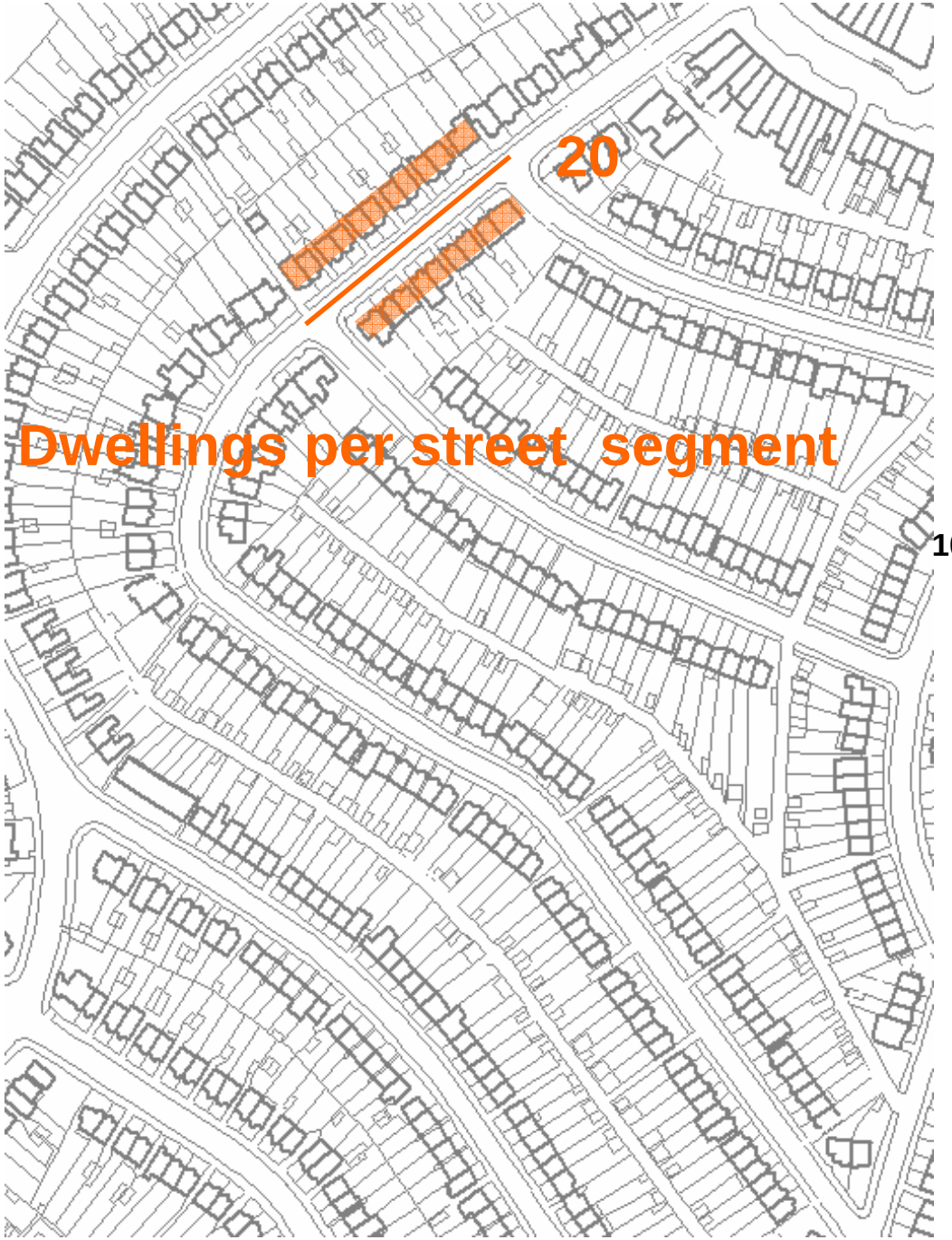
- Socio-economic class (top/bottom occupation bands)
- Residential presence (Dwellings per street segment)
- Spatial integration

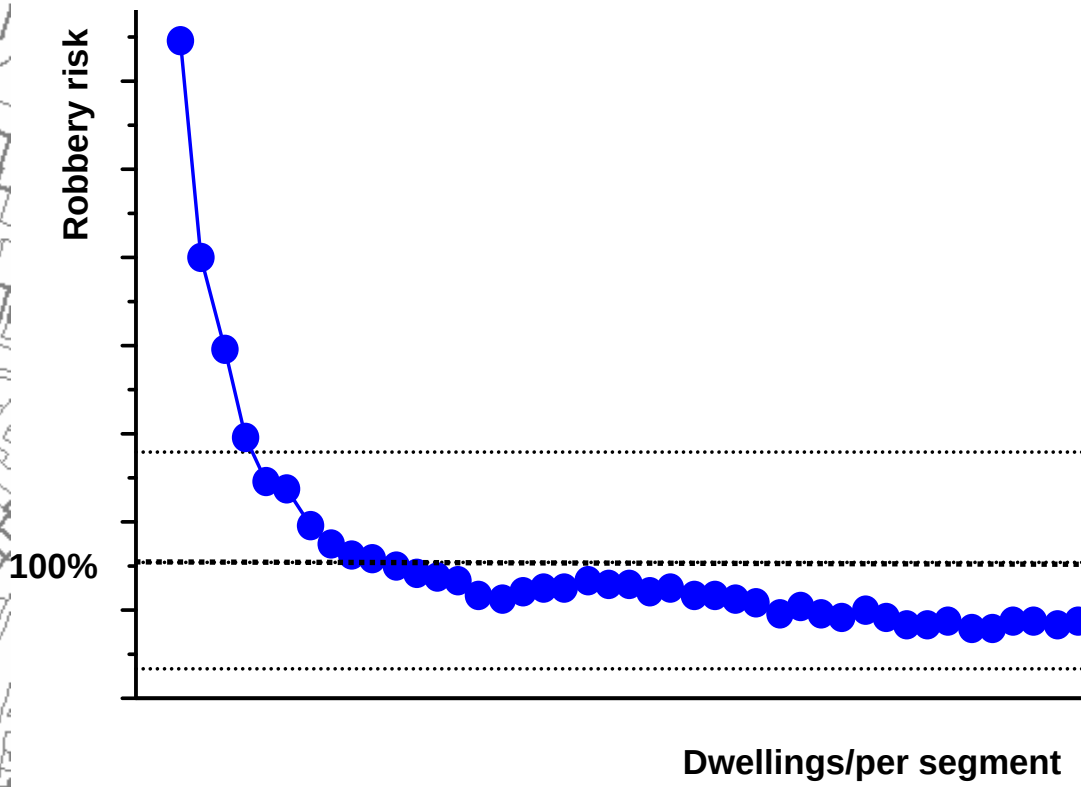
4.2 Value of personal security Socio-economic class





4.2 Value of personal security Dwellings per street segment



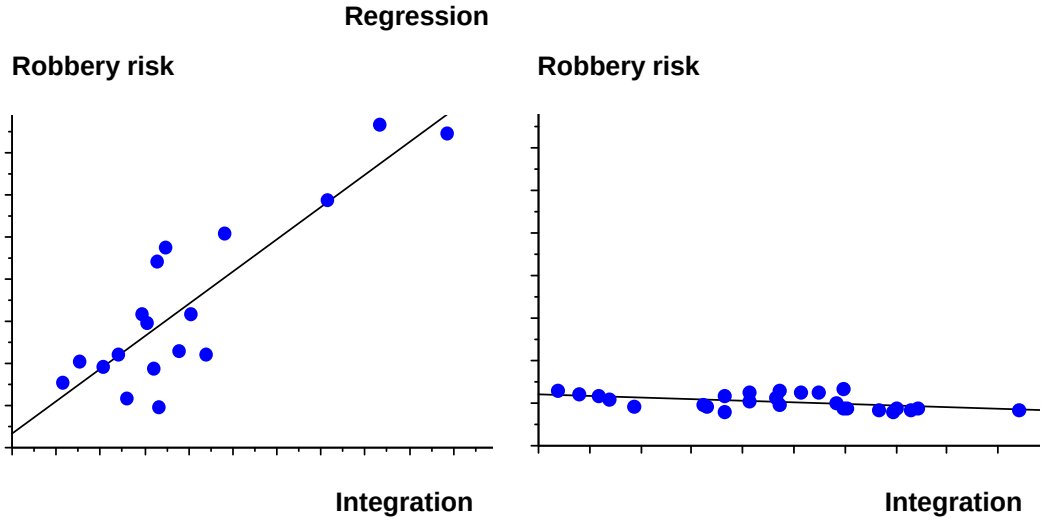


4.2 Value of personal security Spatial integration

Bifurcation of Integration

dwellings per segment

<20 detrimental **>20 slightly beneficial**



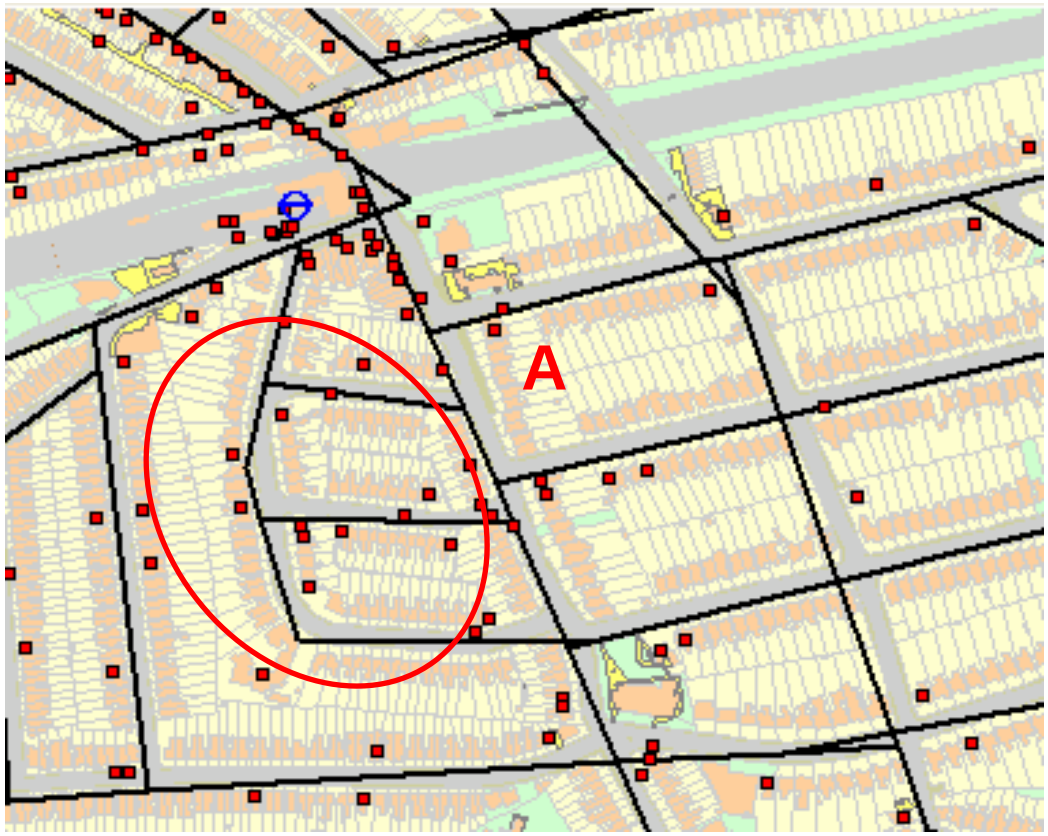
Benefit of residential culture

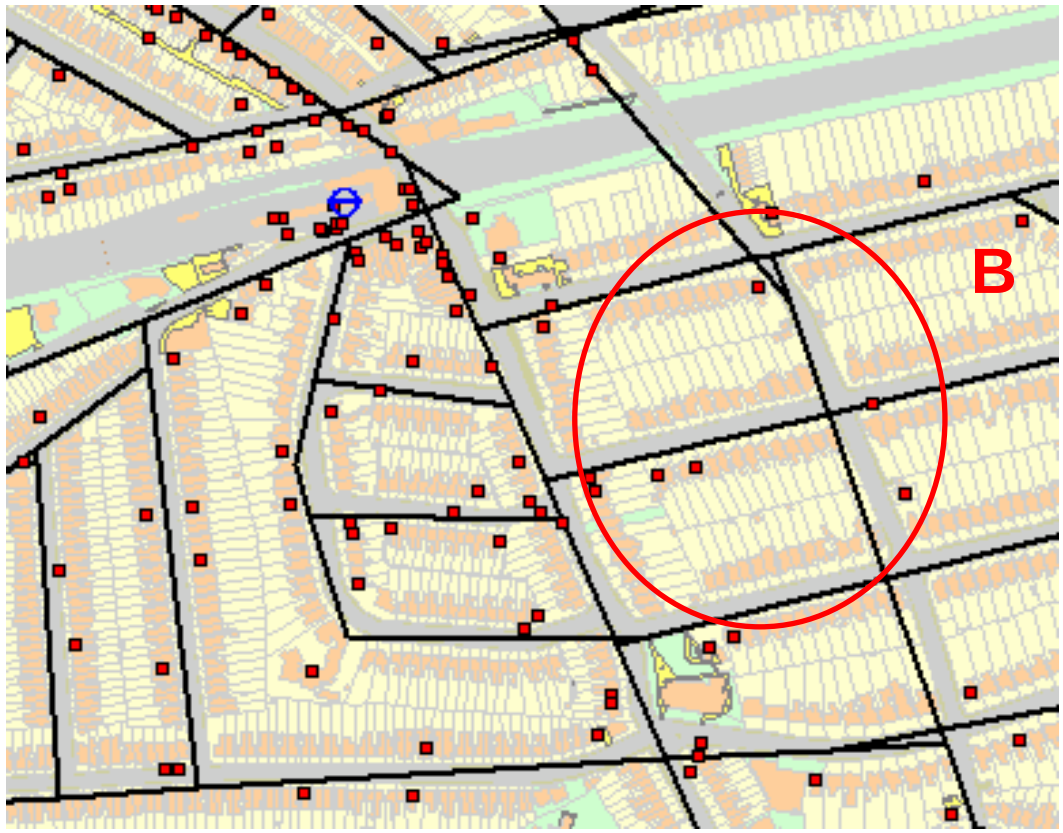
To illustrate these factors we will take pairs of contrasting examples:

A case where robbery falls off from the tube station in the areas behinds one side of the road (Area B) but does not in the area behind the other side (Area A) .

As we are dealing with residential areas, so the likelihood is that the victims live in those areas, we will take our measure of robbery as being the number of robberies in the area over the number of households.

4.2 Value of personal security Area comparison





Area A

segregated area (no through movement)
small block size.

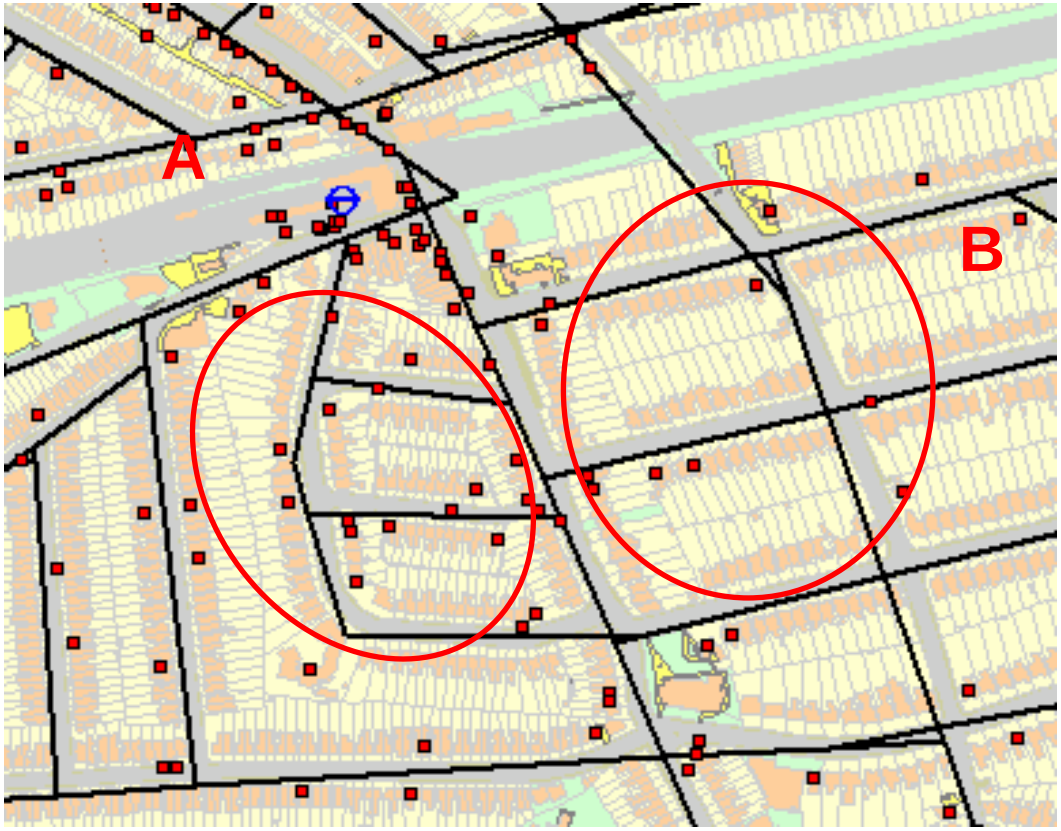
120 dwelling
17 robberies (rate of 0.142)

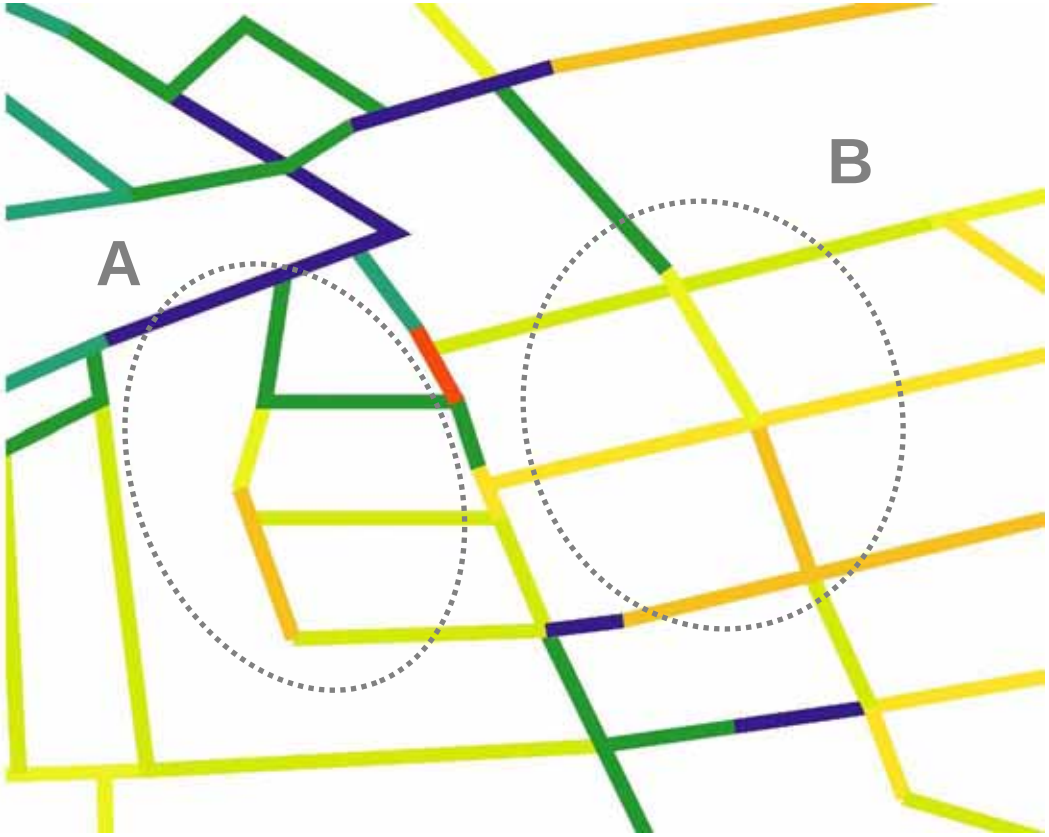
Area B

integrated (good through movement)
regular grid with large block size,

90 rather bigger dwellings,
7 robberies (rate of 0.078)

4.2 Value of personal security Area comparison



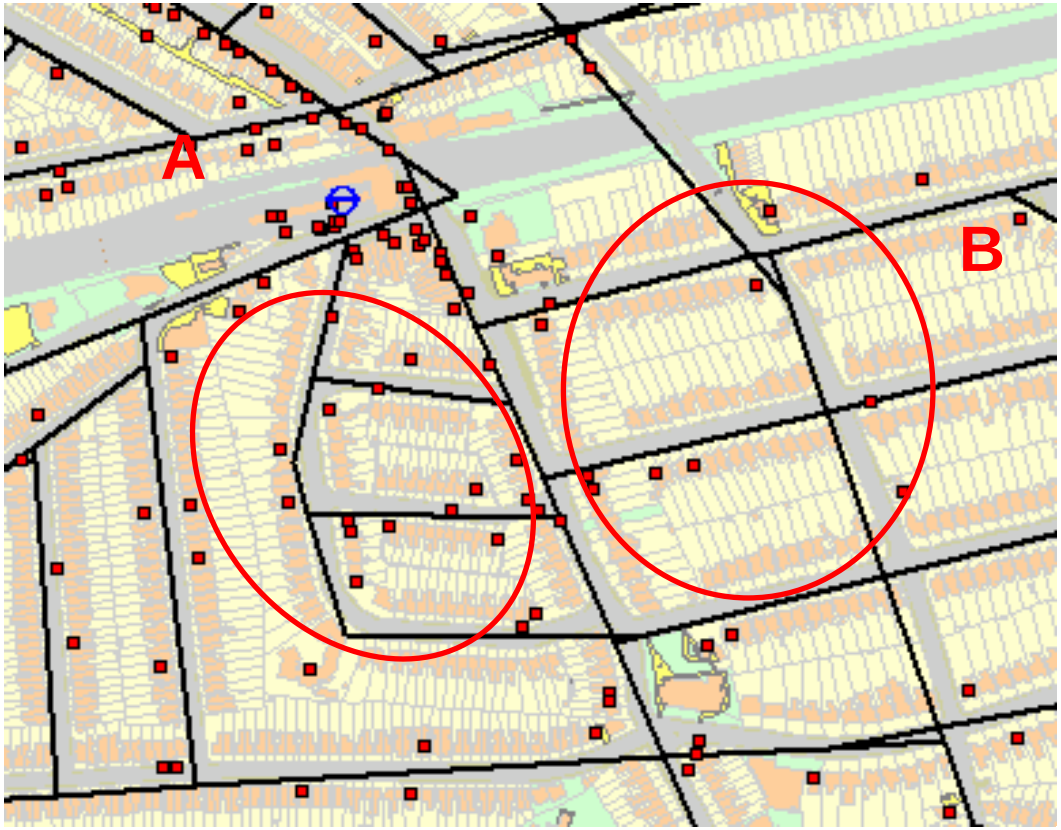


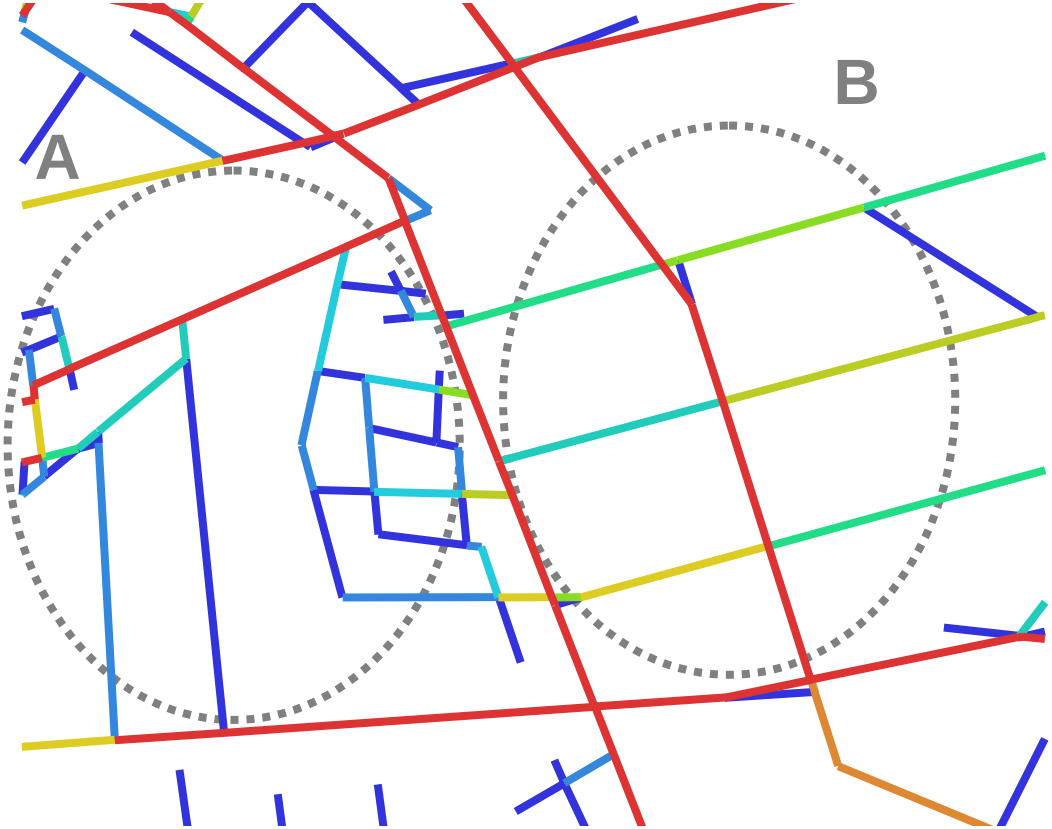
The 3 factors we have are all markedly different between the 2 areas.

Socio-economic level

Tax band level (blue = low, red = high) shows that area A is less affluent than area B.

4.2 Value of personal security Area comparison



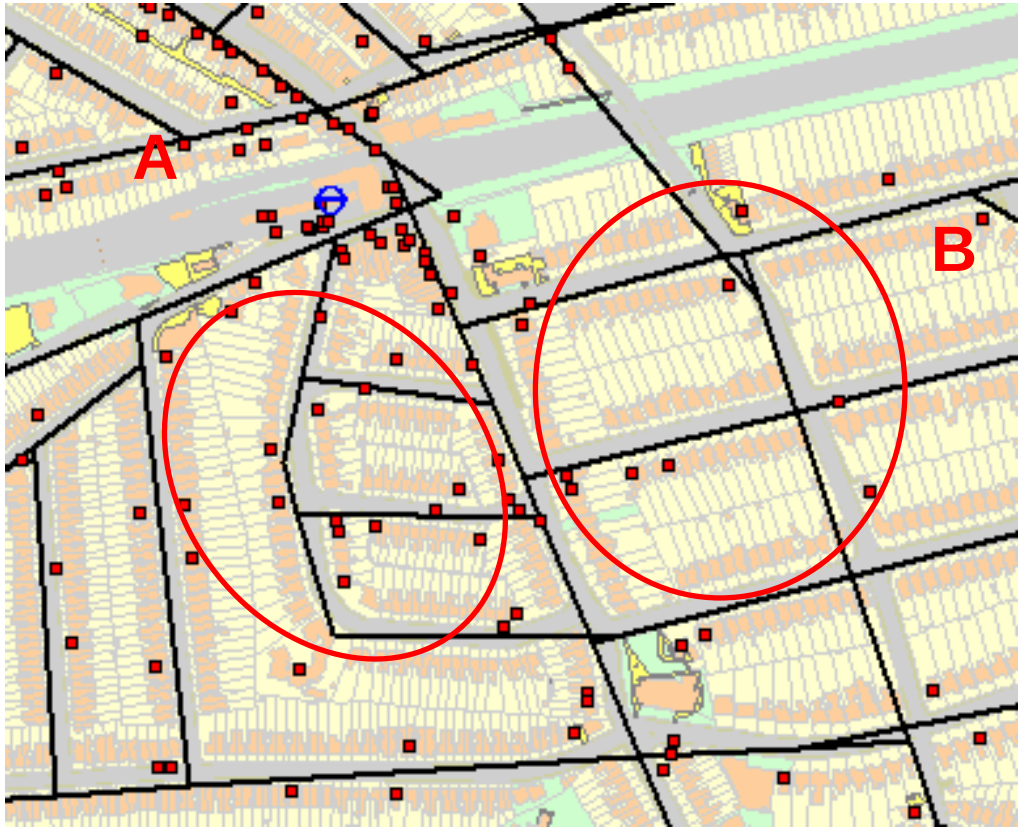


The 3 factors we have are all markedly different between the 2 areas.

Spatial integration

Area A is less integrated than area , meaning higher level of movement, including through movement.

4.2 Value of personal security Area comparison



The 3 factors we have are all markedly different between the 2 areas.

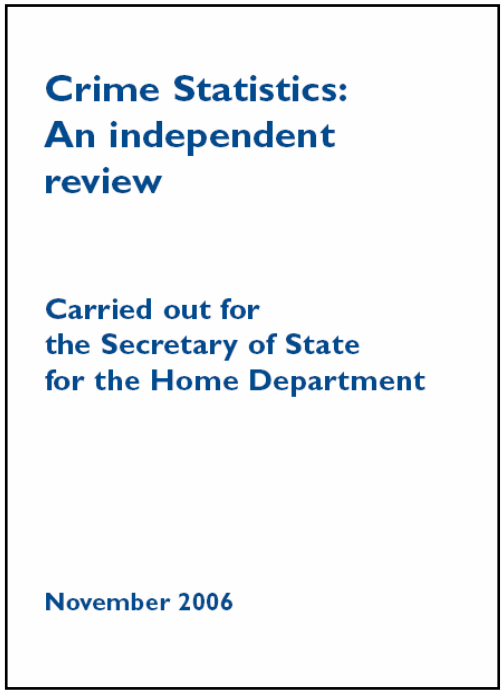
Dwellings per segment

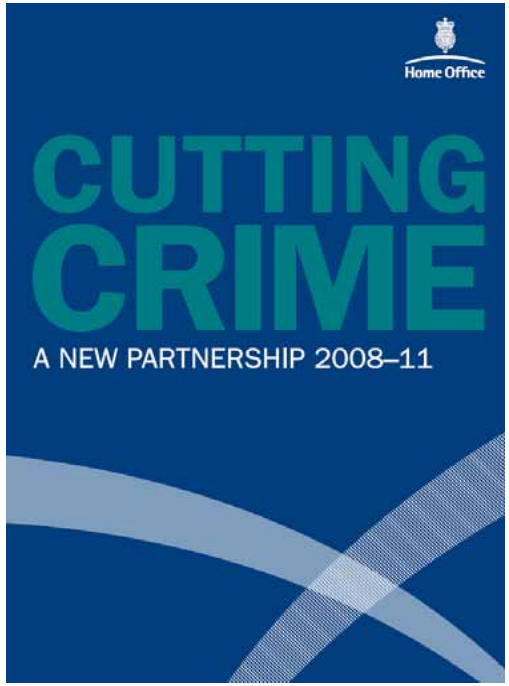
Area A has also a higher number of dwellings per street segments (30) than area B (15).

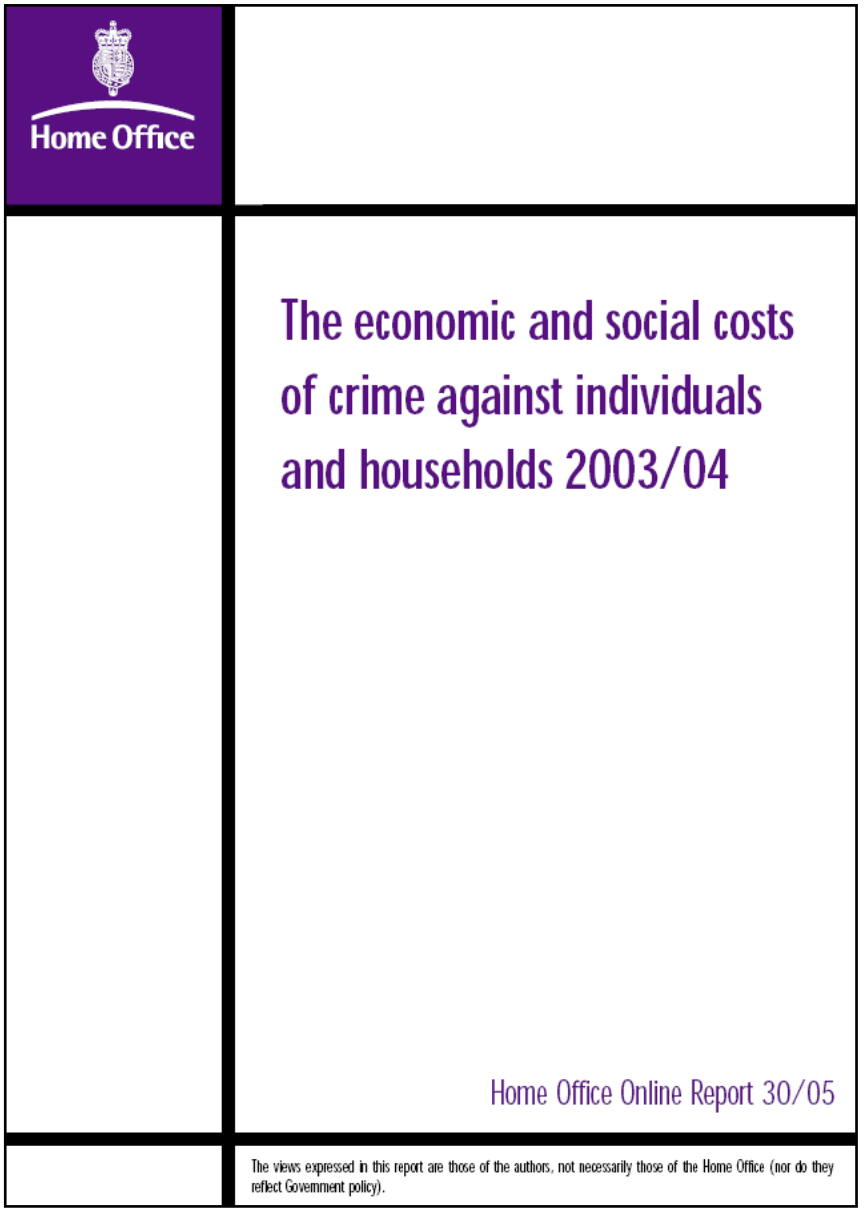
Home Office 2005:

The economic and social cost of crime.

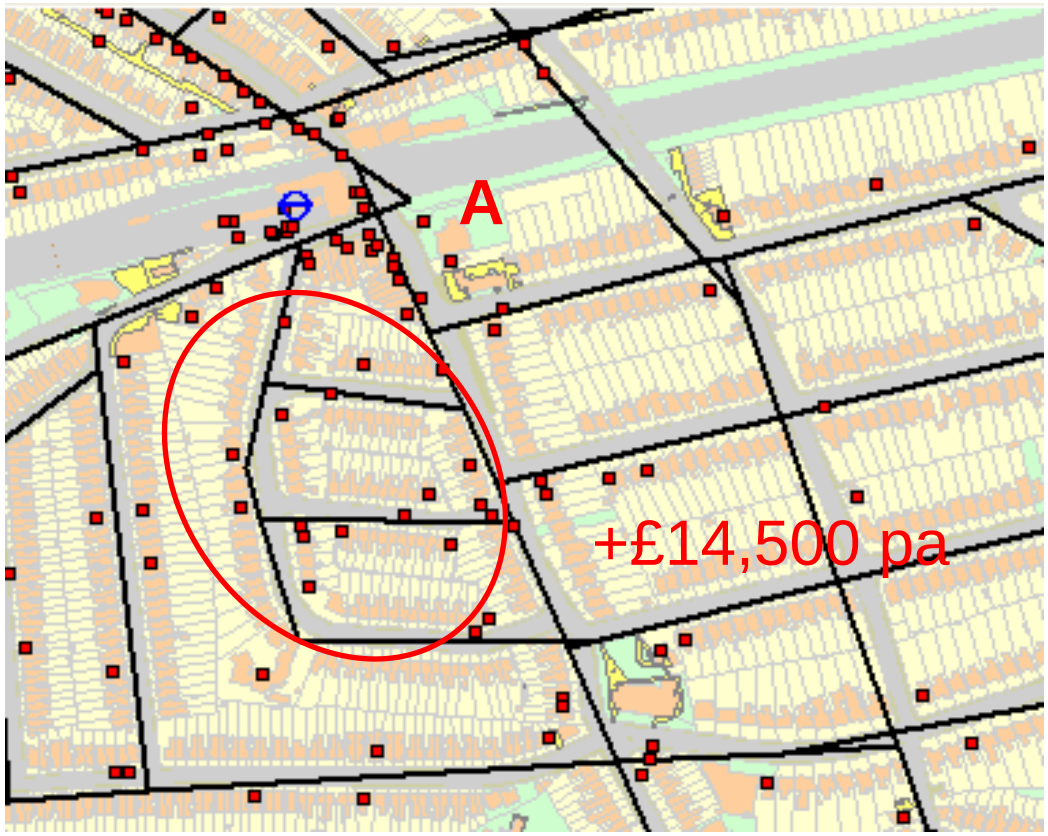
Burglary	**£3,268 average cost per occurrence**
Robbery	**£7,282 average cost per occurrence**

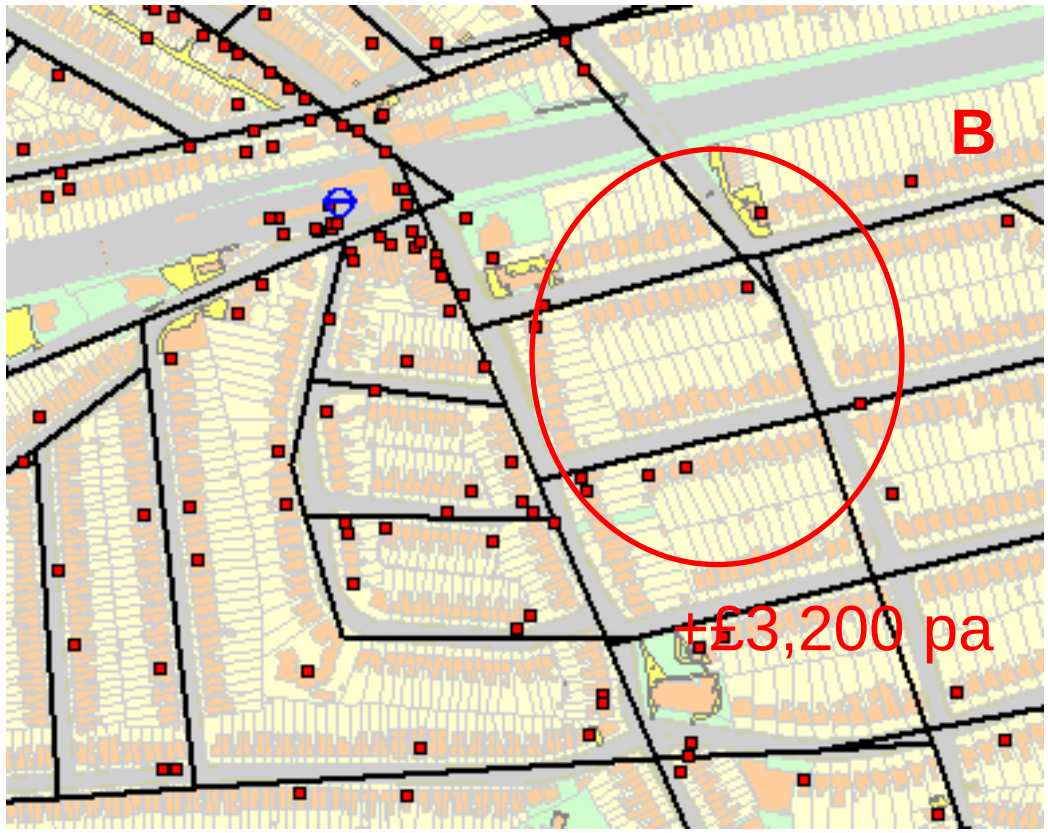






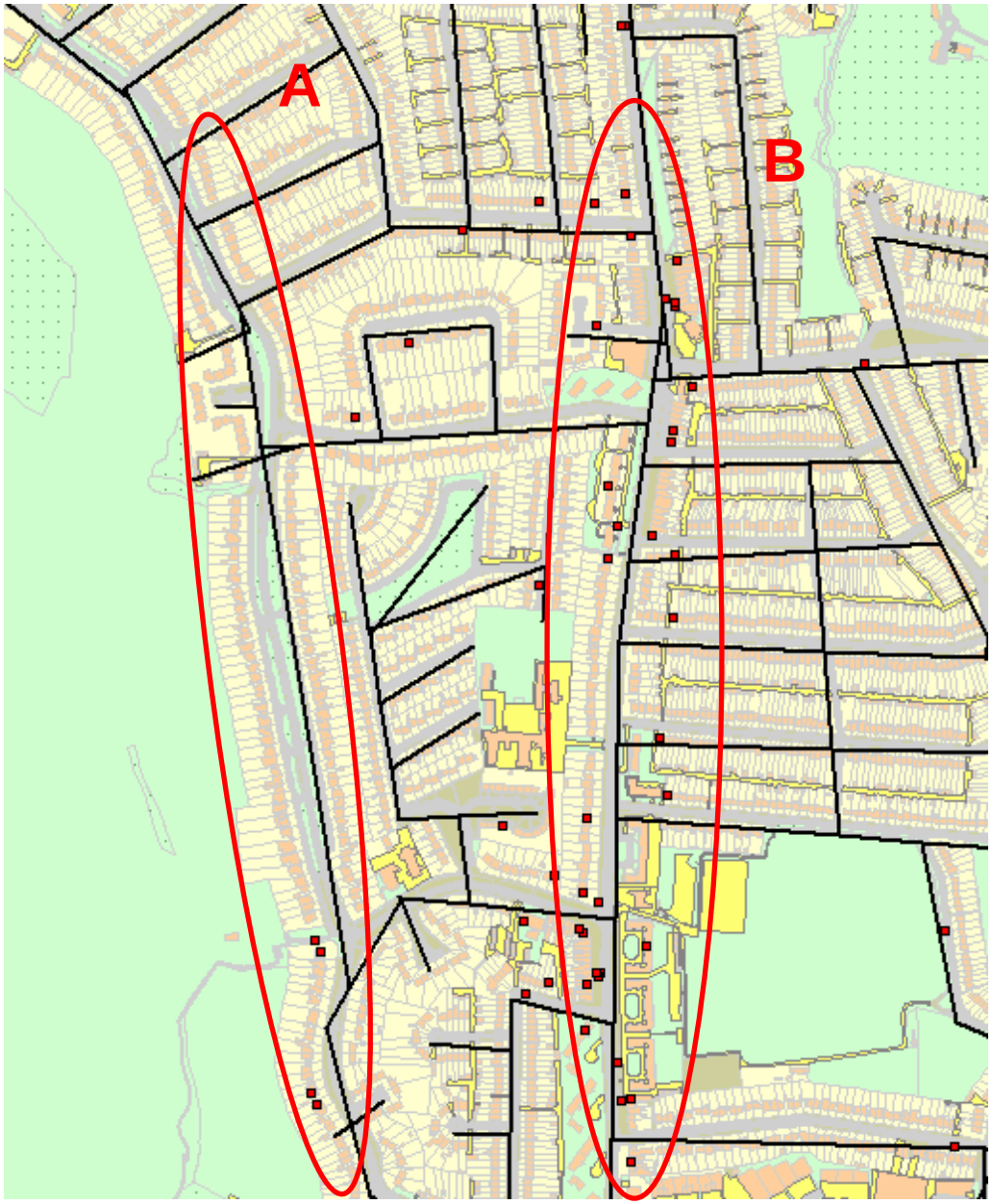
4.2 Value of personal security Assigning costs





	Dwellings	Predicted Robbery number (5 years)	Predicted Cost per household (5 years)	Actual Robbery number (5 years)	Actual cost per household (5 years)	Excess cost per household (5 years)	Excess cost per household (60 y lifetime)	Excess cost total cost whole area (per year)
Area A	120	7	£428	17	£1,031	+£603	+£7,236	+£14,500
Area B	90	5.3	£428	7	£566	+£138	+£1,656	+£3,200

4.2 Value of personal security Area comparison



Two parallel routes

Route A

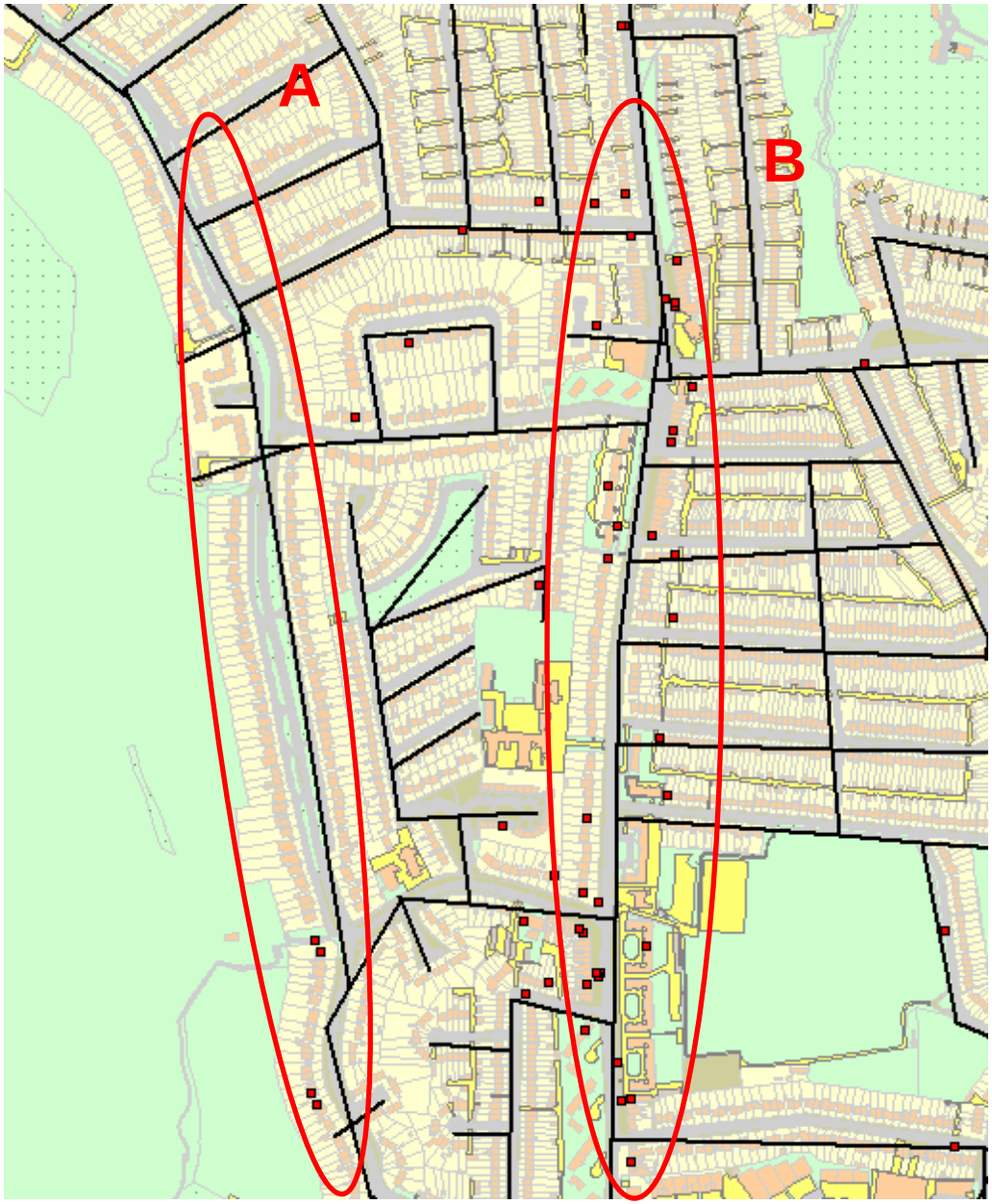
4 street robberies

Route B

linear cluster of 39 street robberies

Robbery concentrates on sections of the street where the relation to the dwellings breaks down and a local complex of alternative routes appear.

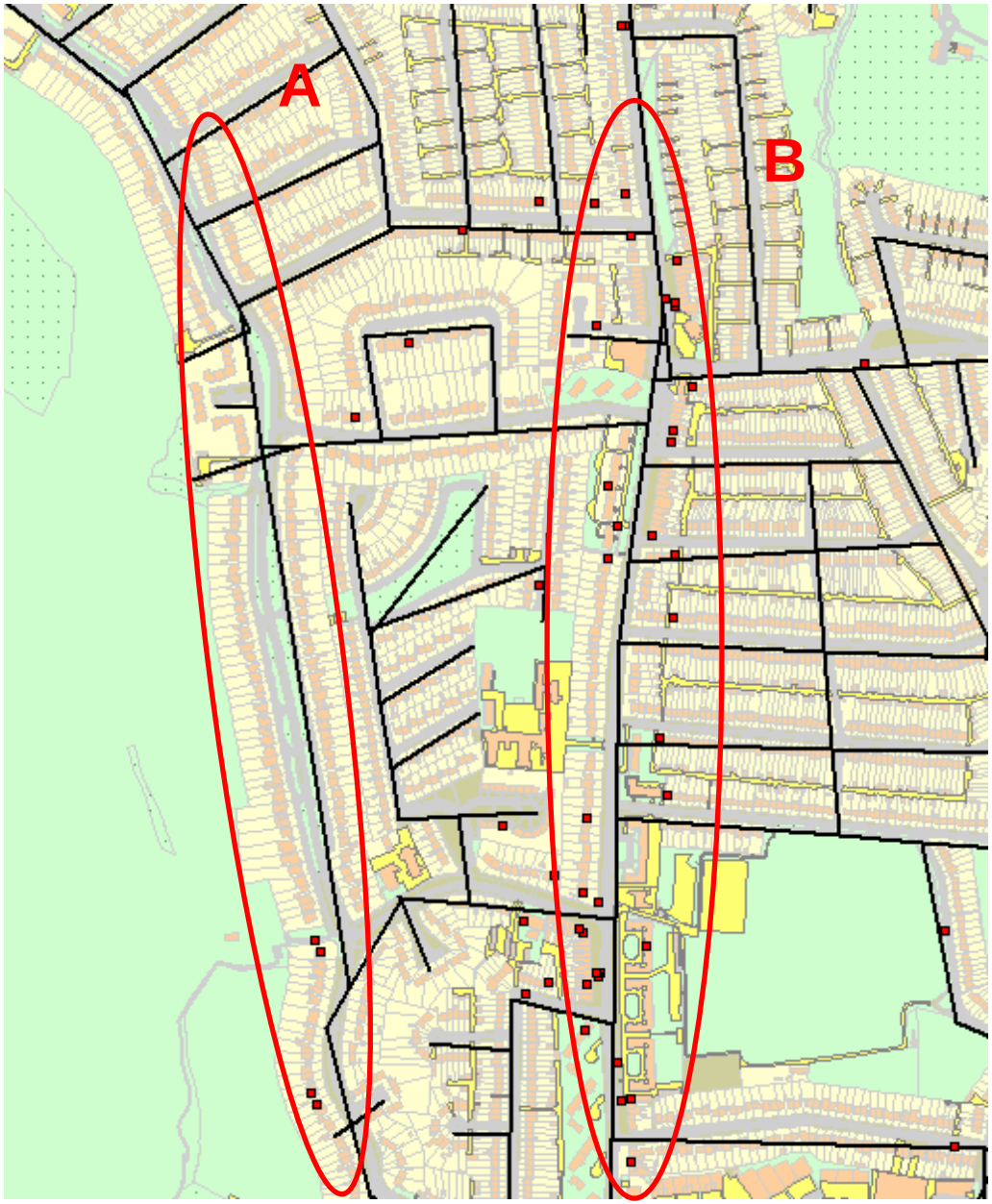
4.2 Value of personal security Area comparison



Key factors – Dwellings per segment

Route A	Route B
220 dwellings	100 dwellings
11 linear segments	12 linear segments
20 dw / segment	8 dw / segment
over threshold	under threshold
INTEGRATION	INTEGRATION
advantageous	disadvantageous

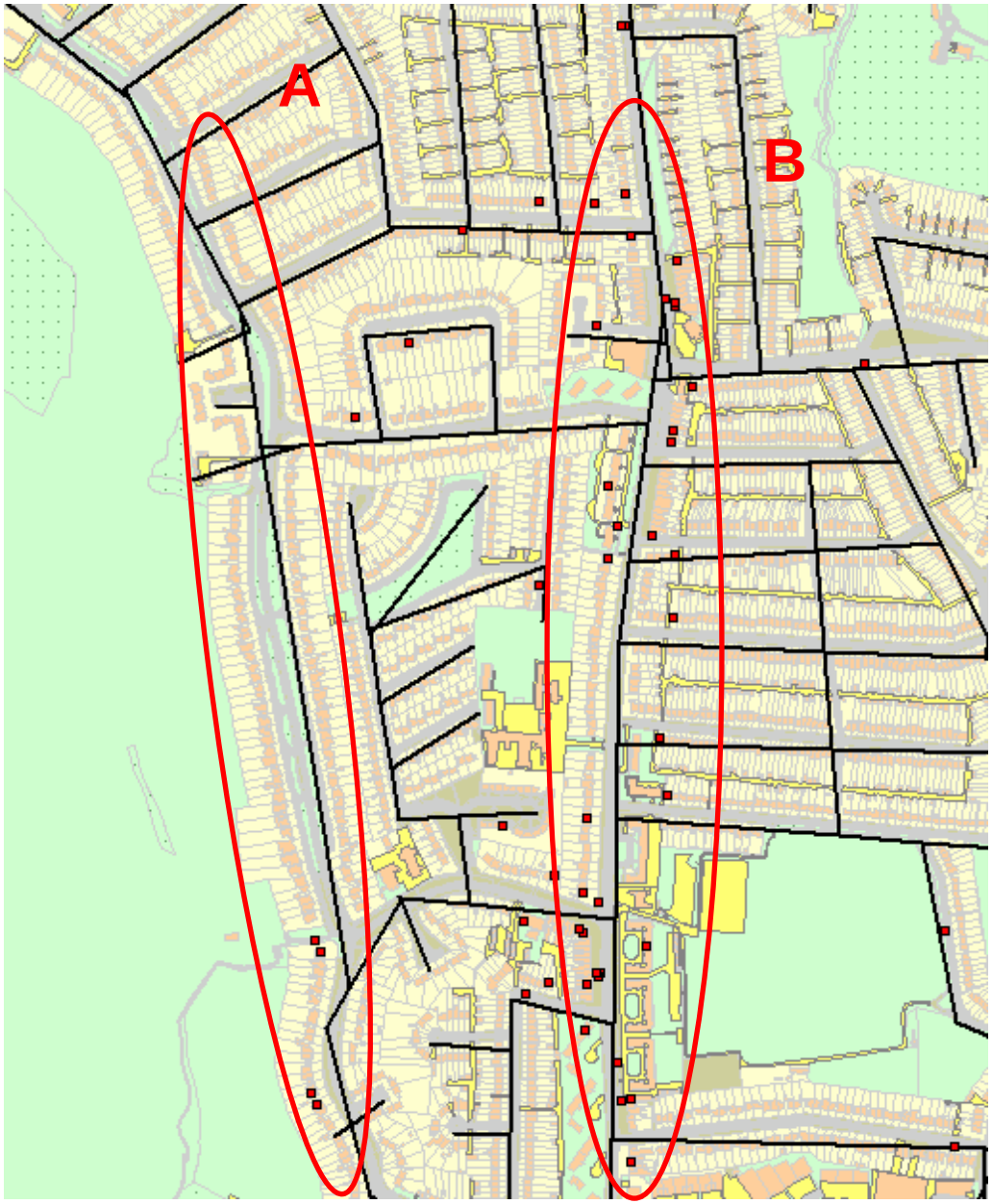
4.2 Value of personal security Area comparison



Key factors – Socio-economic level

council tax band data
(red = high, blue = low)

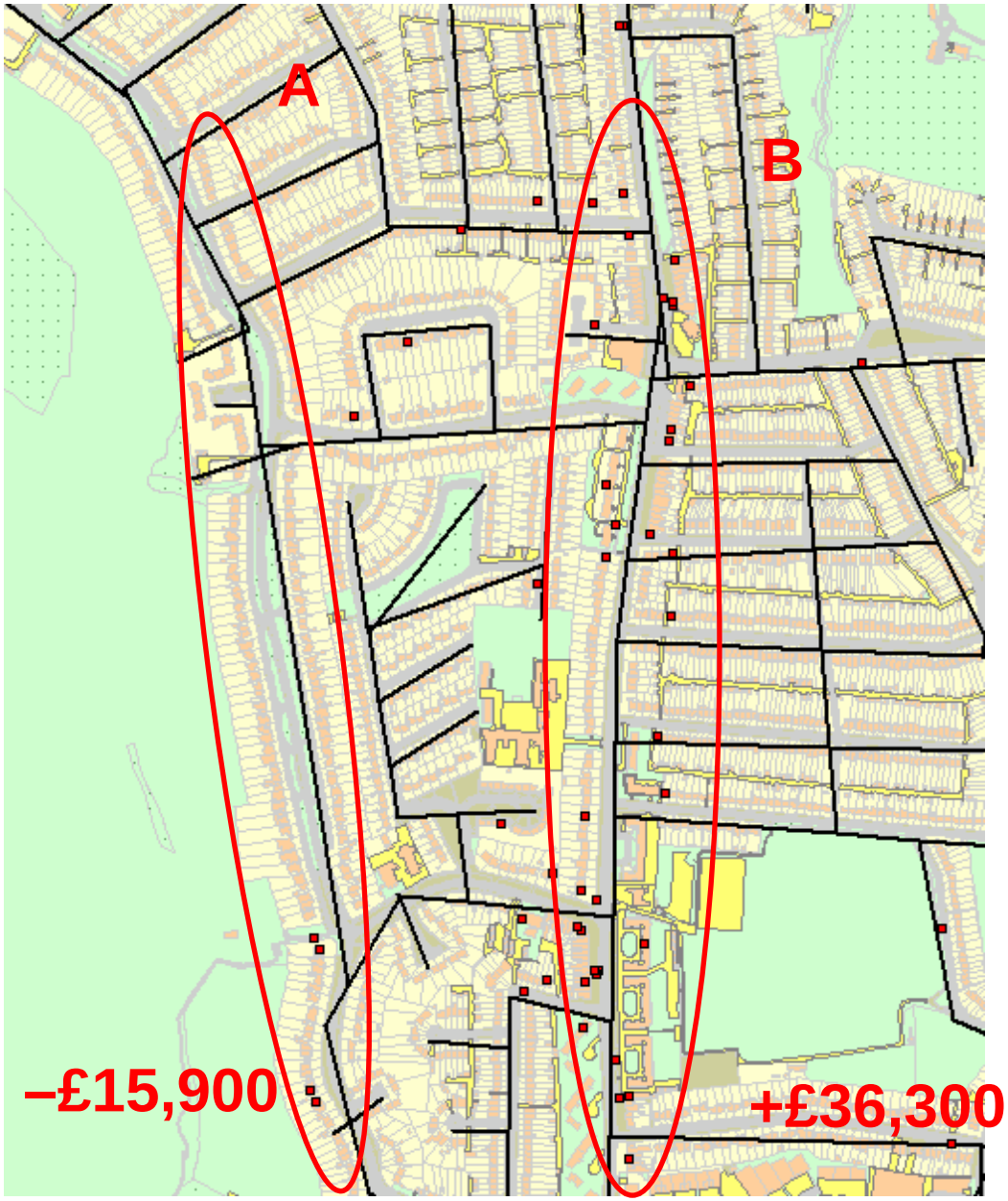
4.2 Value of personal security Area comparison



Key factors – Integration

Route B is more integrated, so the penalty of fewer dwellings per segment increases.

4.2 Value of personal security Assigning cost



Assign a cost per metre of street

Route length	1,250 m
Robbery per metre	0.01177
Predicted robbery	15

	Route A	Route B
Actual robbery	4	39
Excess robbery	– 11	+24
Excess costs (5y)	–£79,500	+£181,000
Excess cost (1y)	–£15,900	+£36,300

annual costs of robbery

Reminder

We have taken some of the parameters affecting residential burglary and street robbery and shown that they can be expressed as an economic cost, either to households or to areas.

In doing this we have shown how an economic value, positive or negative, can be assigned to layout design features of the built environment.

But this is only the first step towards a better understanding of the interlinking of urban vitality and security.

Coffee break

15 minutes

UrbanBuzz
Building sustainable communities

4.1
Questions - Break

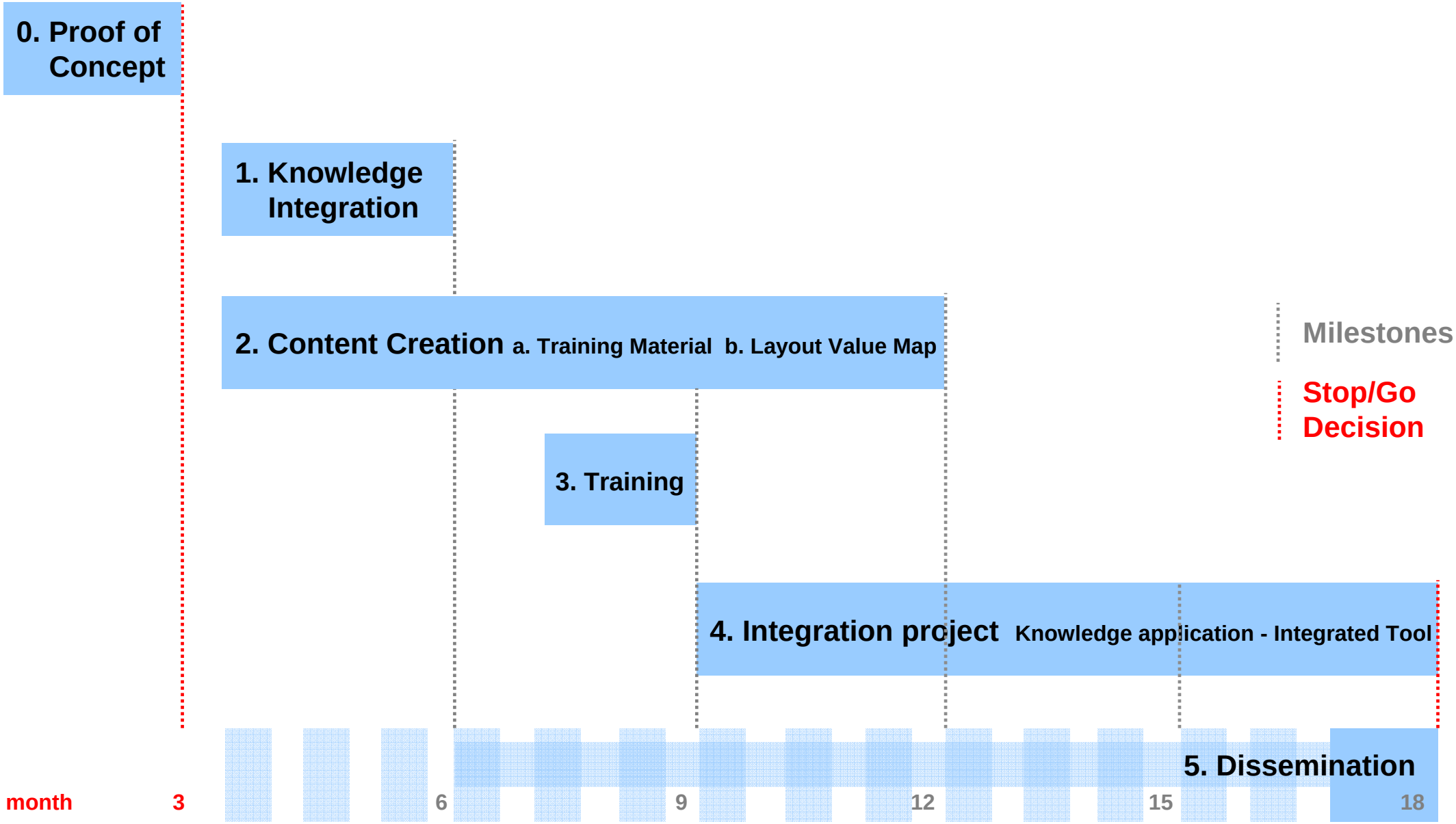
UrbanBuzz
Building sustainable communities

5.

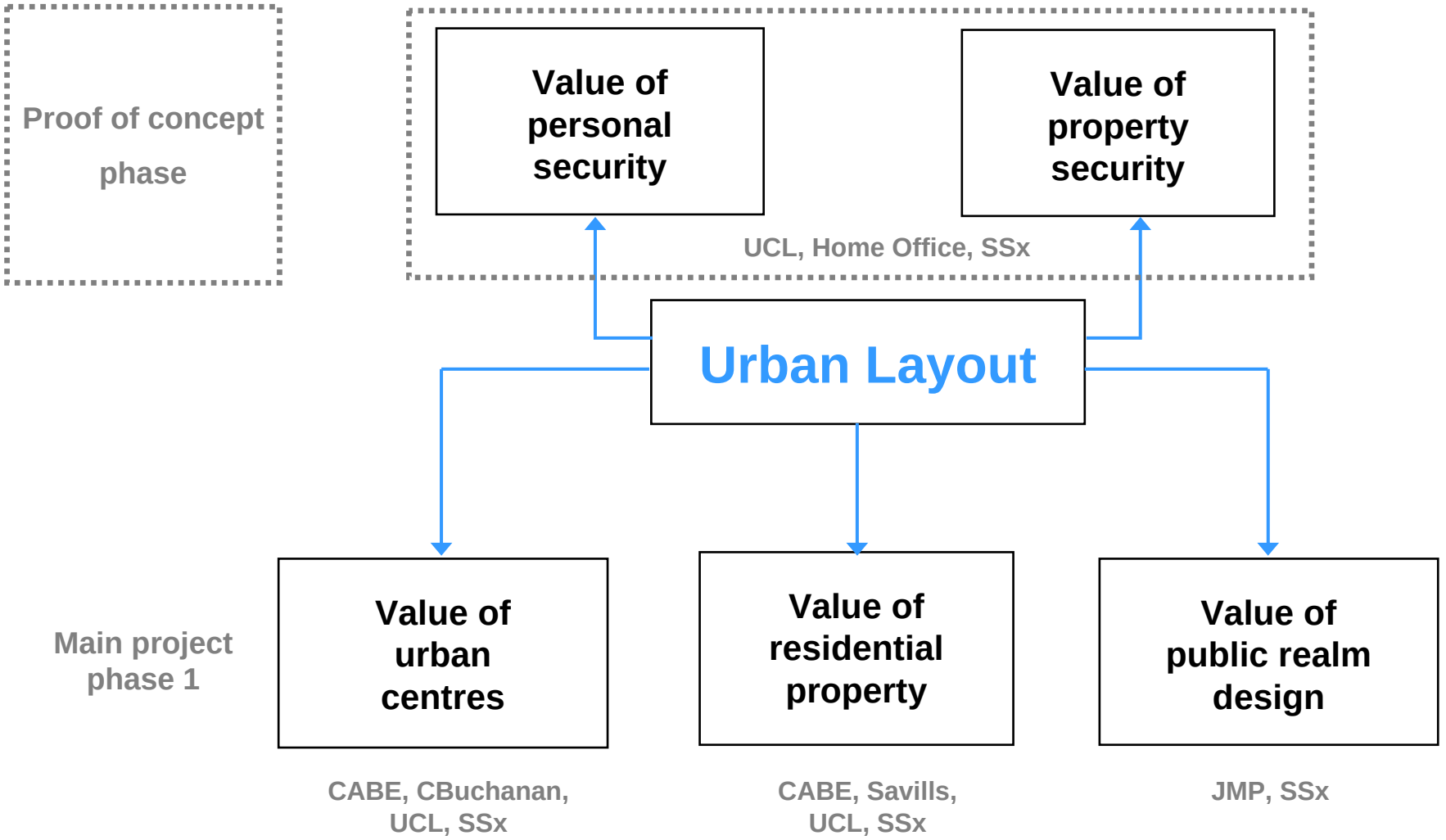
Main project

Alain Chiaradia
Space Syntax

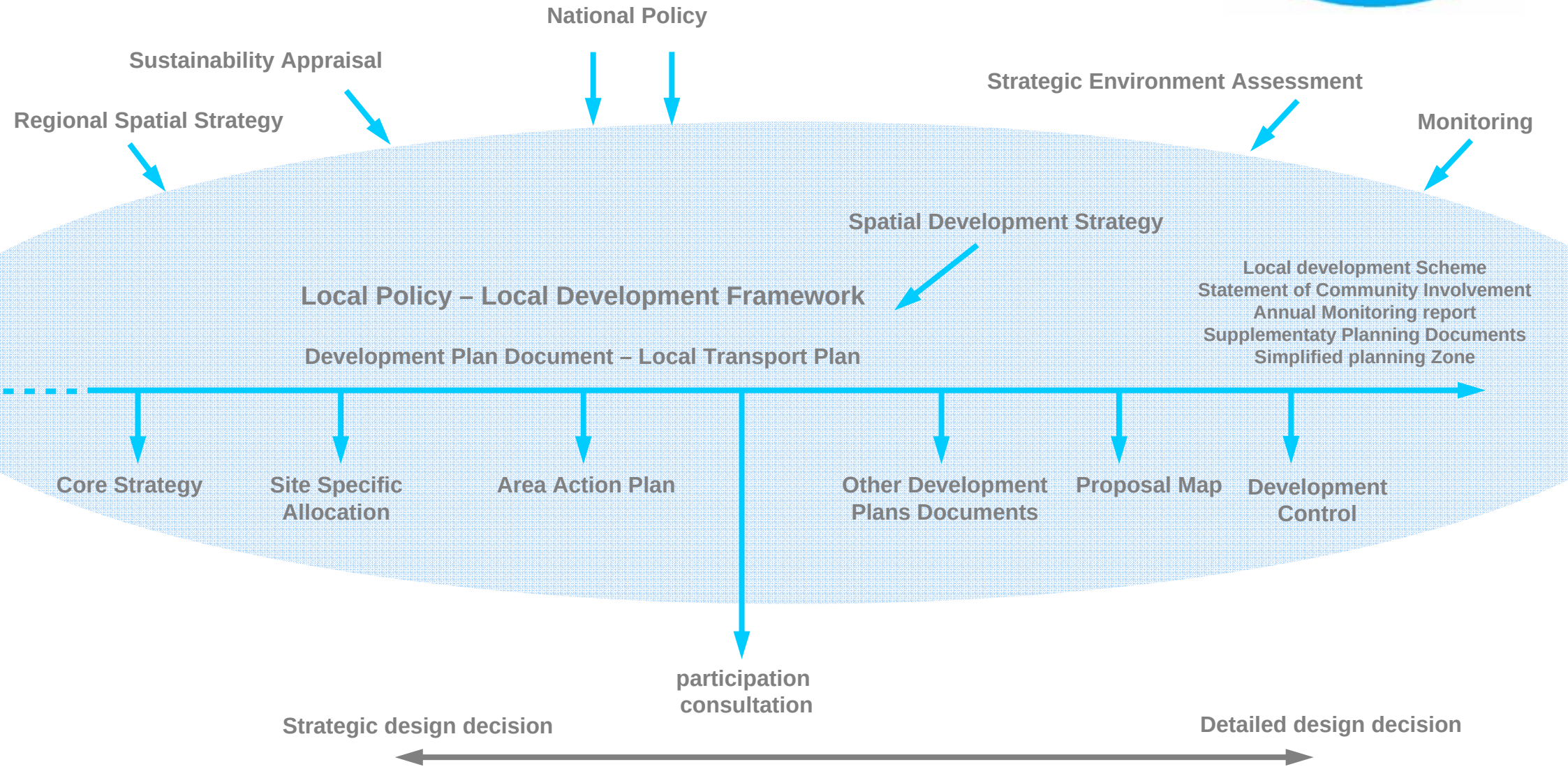
5. Main Project i-VALUL Project timeline



5. Main Project i-VALUL Integration theme – valuation tools



5. Main Project policy and planning process background



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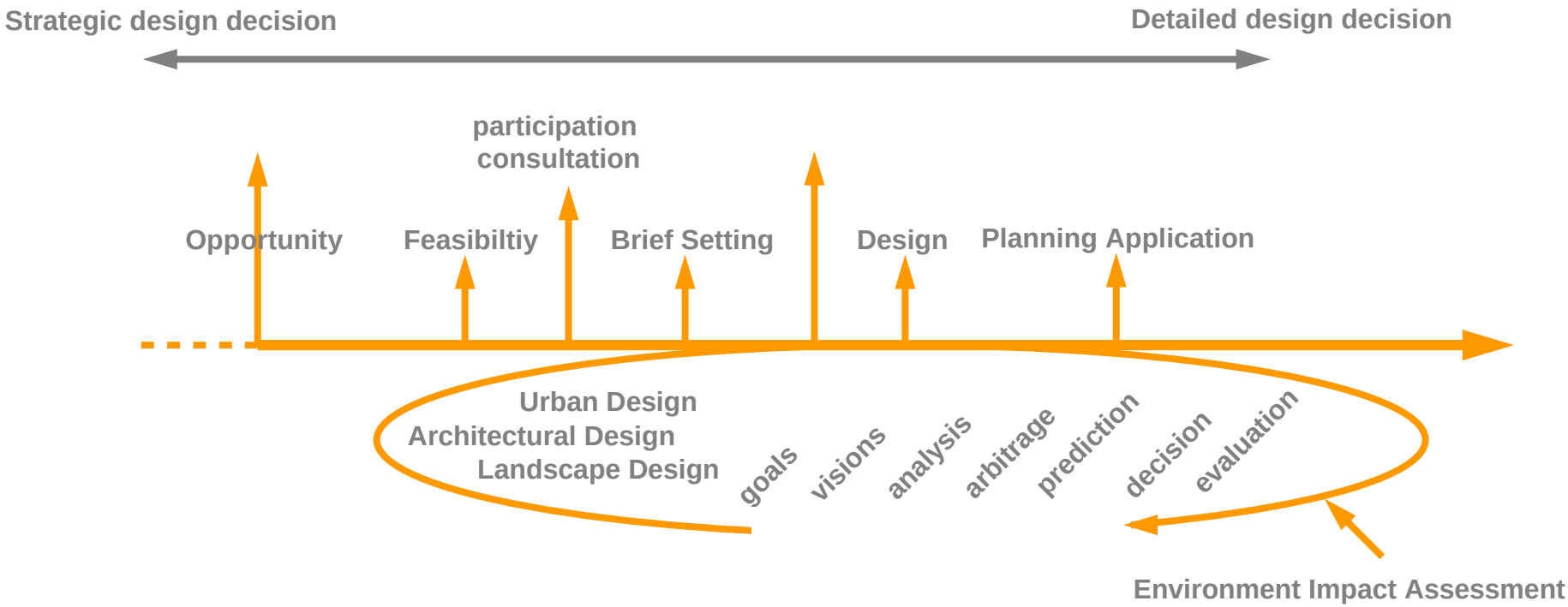

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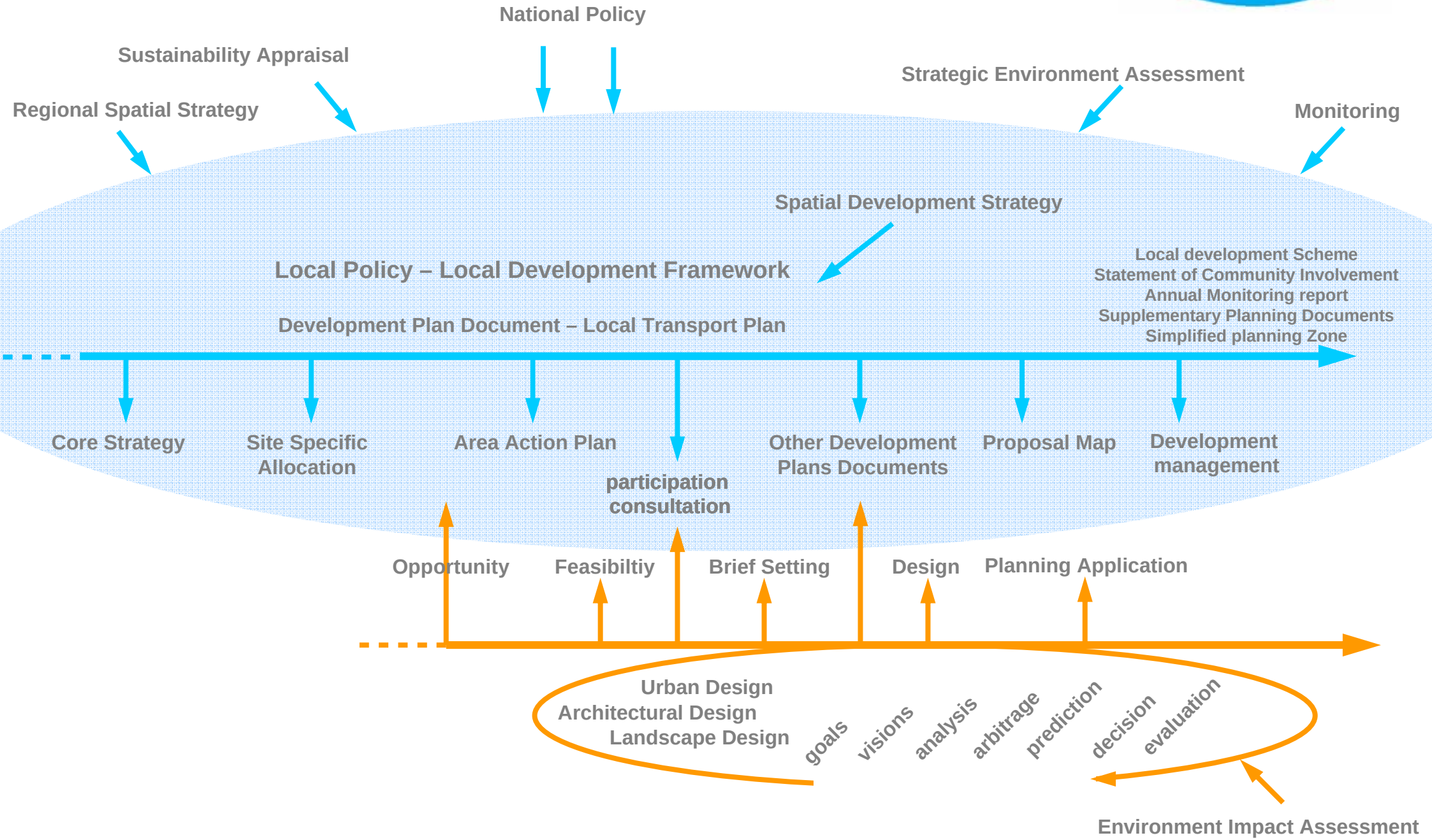
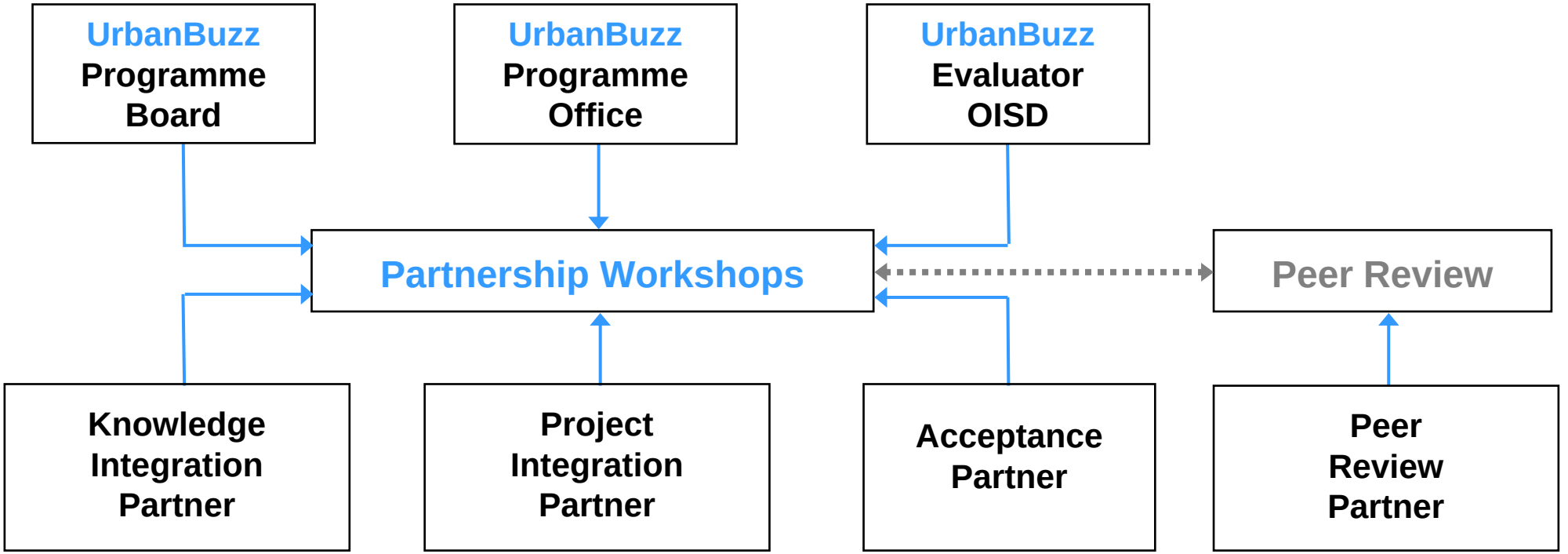


5. Main Project project partners



academic research

UCL

private research

CBuchanan

JMP

Savills

Space Syntax

public sector

Hants CC

LB Croydon

LB Tower Hamlets

private sector

EDAW

JMP

voluntary sector

BAF London21

TPF

SEEDA

EEDA

GLA

Highways Agency

TfL

D4L

CABE

CLG

Housing Corporation

London 21

EP

SKANSKA

Sust London 2012

UEL

UCL Bartlett - planning

UCL Geomatic Engineering

UCL Civil Engineering

LSE

UrbanBuzz
Building sustainable communities

5.1

Knowledge Integration Partner

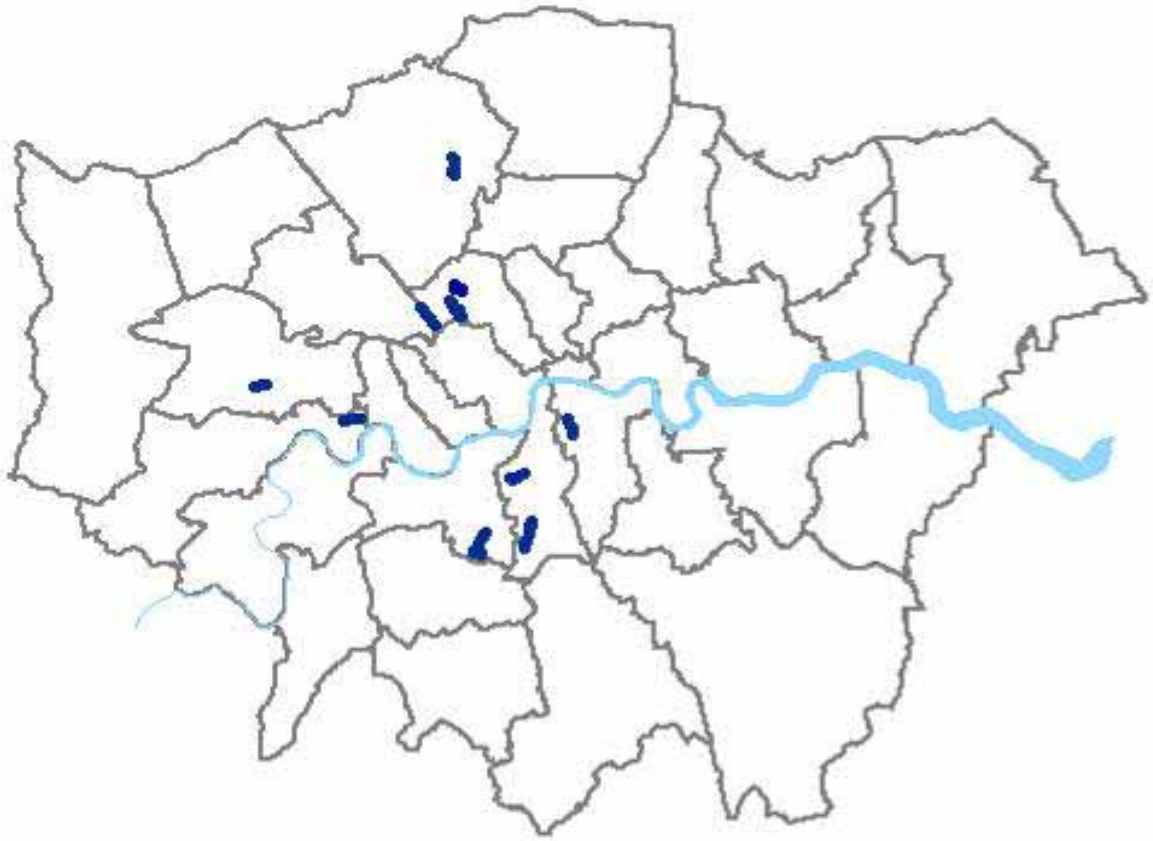
Martin Wedderburn

CBA - C Buchanan Partnership

(a) Objectives

- Determine a statistical link between street design and market prices (retail rents/ house prices)
- Explore relationship between user benefits and market values
- Describe lessons from this demonstration project

(a) Case study high streets



.Hampstead

.Kilburn

.West Ealing

.North Finchley

.Chiswick

.Walworth Road

.Streatham

.Tooting

.Clapham

.Swiss Cottage

(b) Main findings

- Positive correlation between design quality, retail rents and flat prices
- Design quality is minor explanatory variable but a positive one BUT
- Sample size of 10 means no statistical significance.
- The best-fit value attached to PERS lies within a wide range



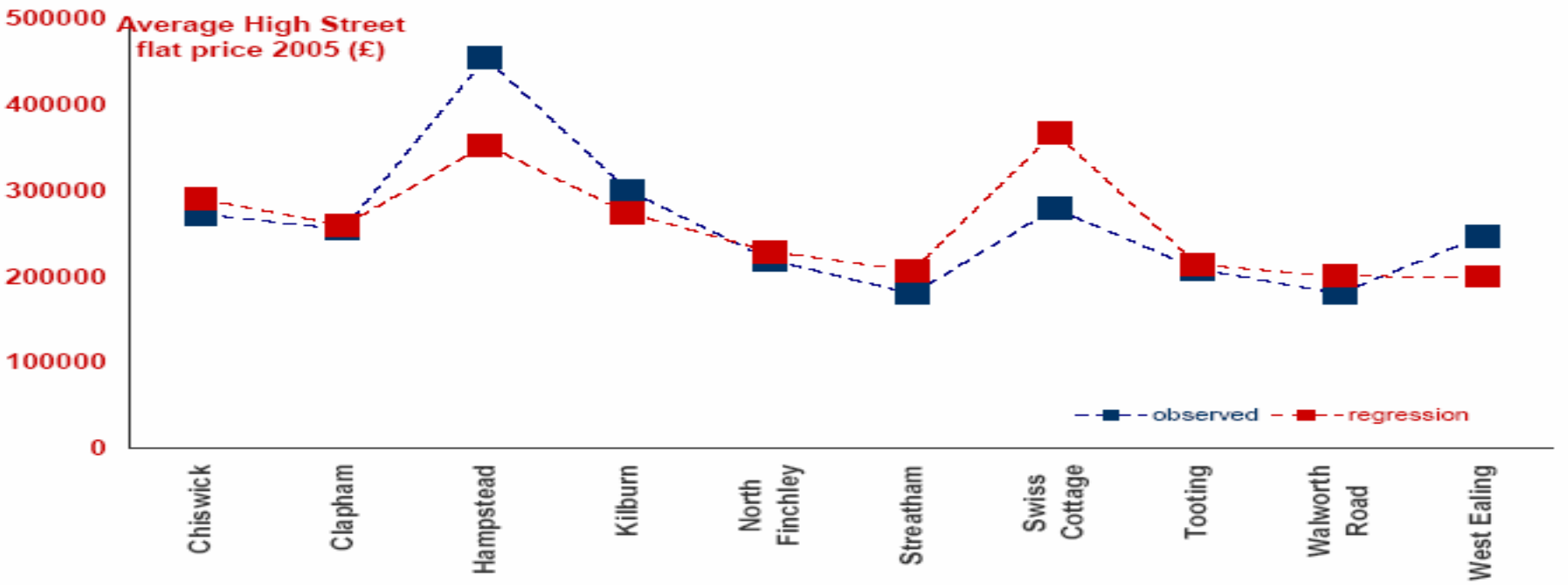






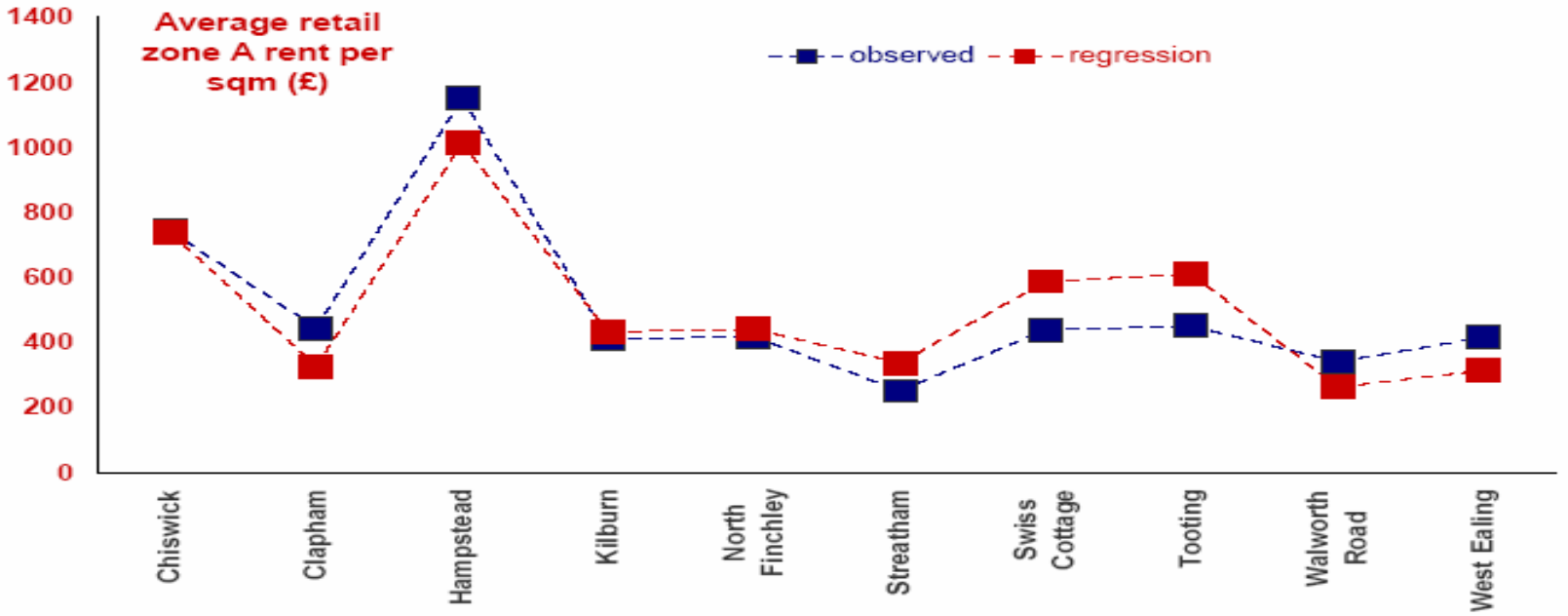
(b) Flat rents – Housing model

High street flat price in £ =
£129k + 0.28*House prices in surroundings + £13,600*street design quality score

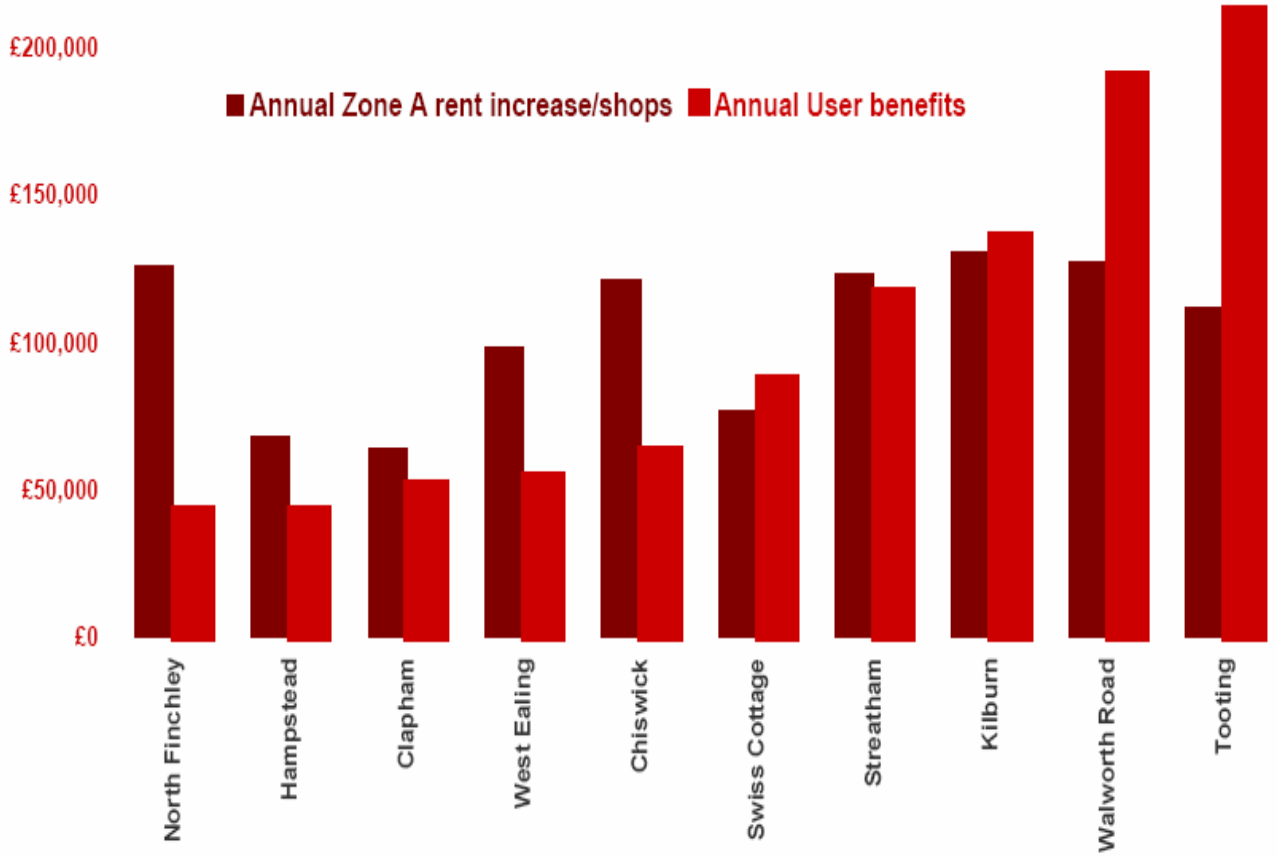


(b) Shop rents – Retail model

Zone A rent of shops in £/m2 =
£400 + (-£4600* V)+ 0.26*E + £5000*C + £25* street design quality score



(b) Example of reconciliation between CABE study and the earlier user benefits approach



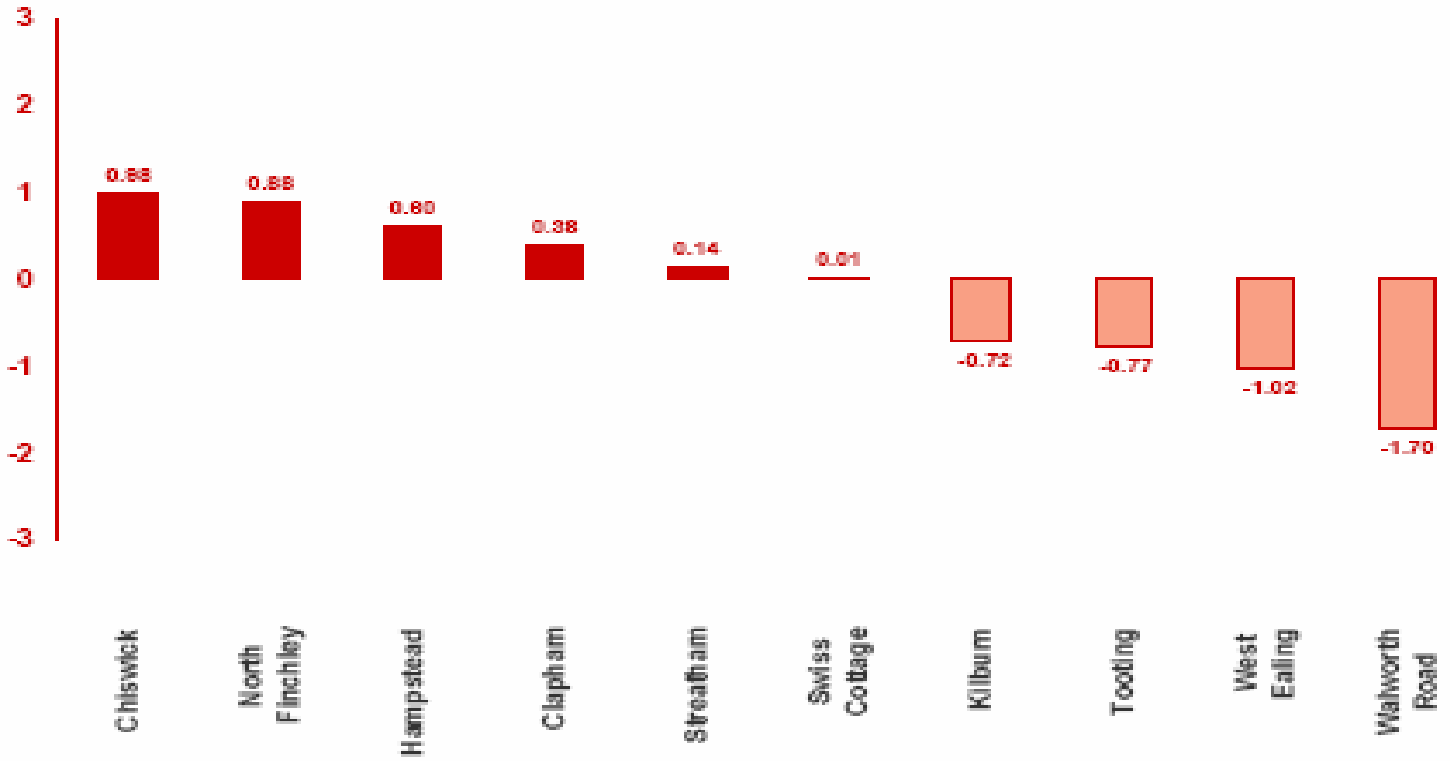
(c) Data: Street design quality - PERS

. Developed by TRL for TfL as a comprehensive audit tool
. 23 sites in London assessed by TfL Walking 2006
. London Boroughs encouraged to use PERS

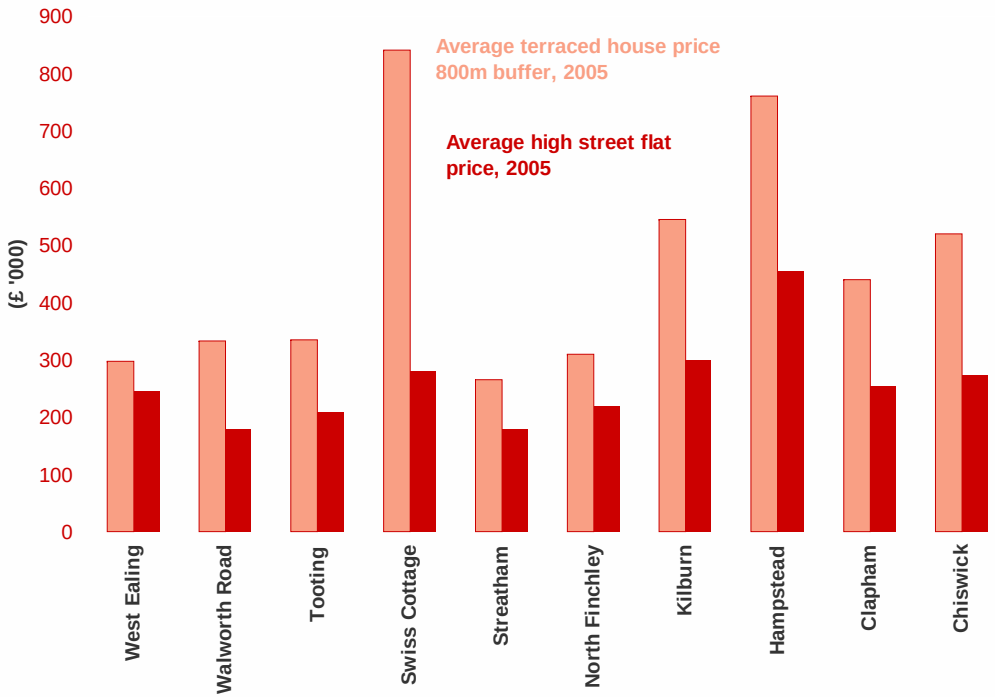
PERS – Link

. Effective width
. Dropped kerbs / gradient
. Obstructions
. Permeability
. Legibility
. Lighting
. Personal security
. Surface quality
. User Conflict
. Maintenance
. Quality of environment

(c) Data: PERS results



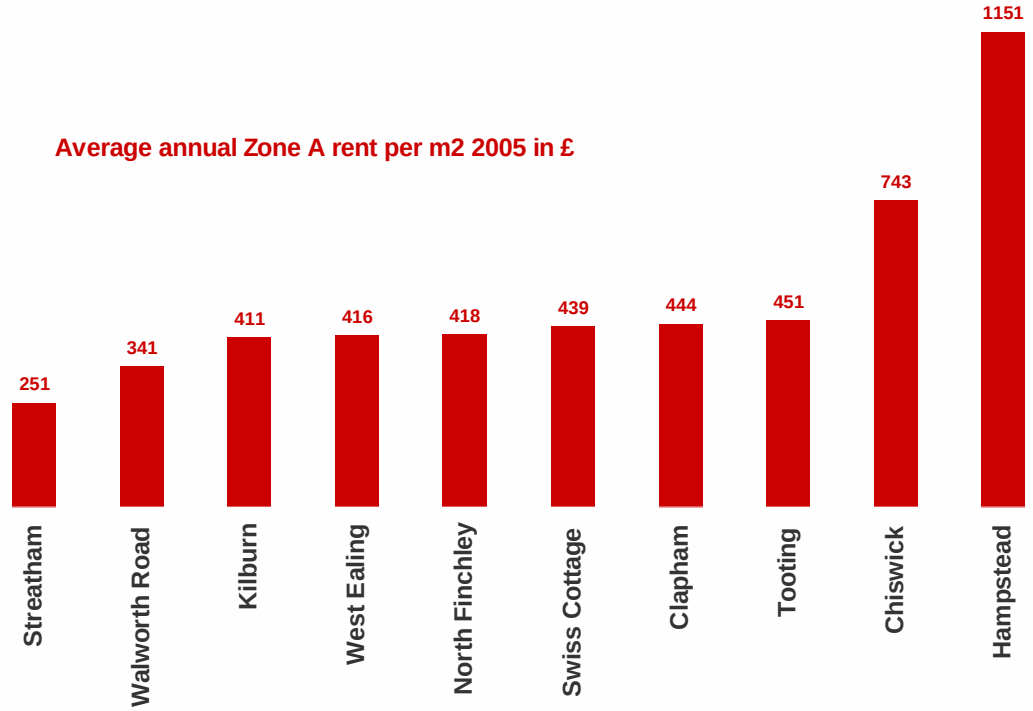
(c) Data: House price data



- UK Land Registry sales data
- High Street flat prices
- Terraced house prices in the surrounding 800m buffer

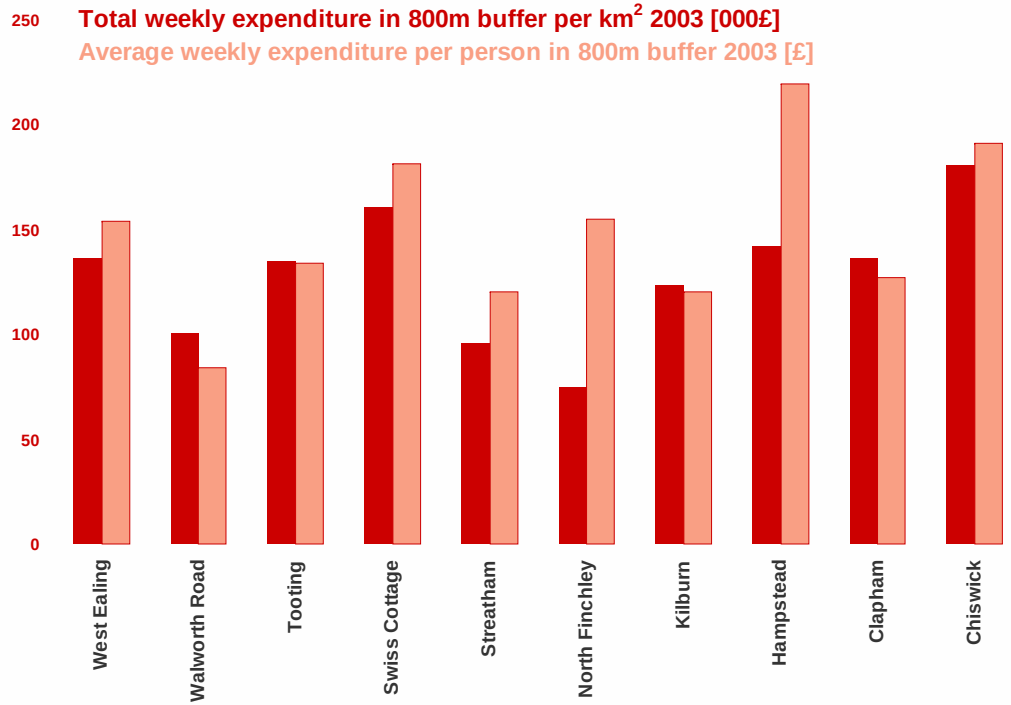
(c) Data: Retail data

- Full retail survey and frontage assessment
- Valuation Office Agency zone A rents
- CACI retail footprint

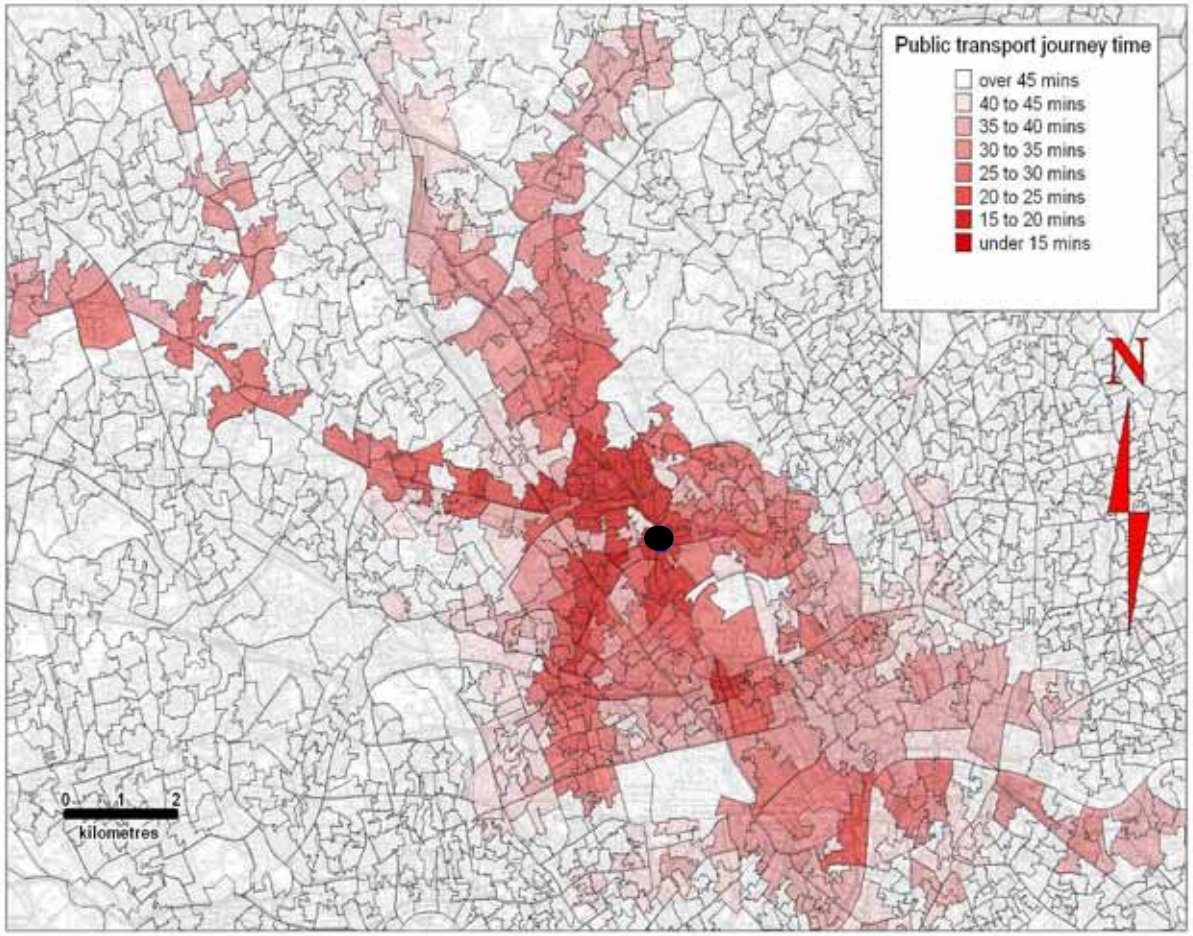


(c) Data: Socio-economic data

- Population
- Employment
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation
- Average and total weekly expenditure



(c) Data: Accessibility and competition



- Public transport
- Accessibility (ABRA)
- CACI competition
- Factor

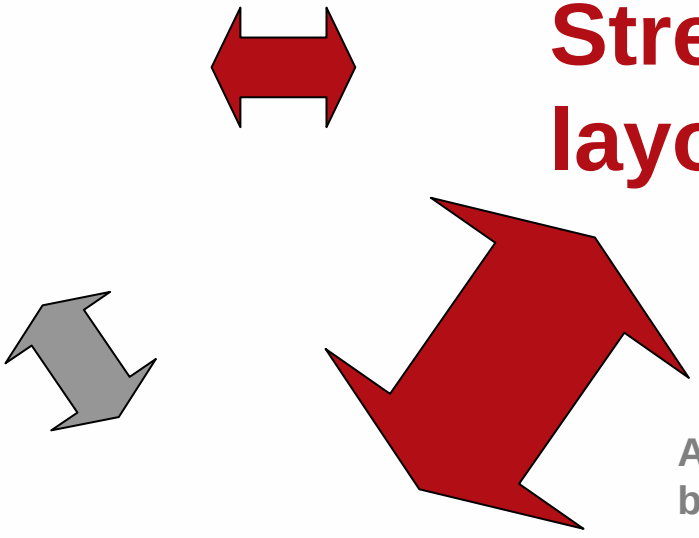
(d) Street design audits and Space Syntax: complementary approaches

e.g. Measuring legibility:

	Street design audit (e.g. PERS) - qualitative	Space Syntax – analytical & quantitative
Scale	Detailed street design	Strategic and detailed spatial relationships
Measured	Formal signage, sightlines, presence of landmarks	Permeability, legibility, sight line of the street layout of the wider context
Not measured	Strategic context	Landmark

(d) Proposed method

Street design



Street layout

Vitality ££

A strong relationship exists between spatial layout and pedestrian movement – yet until now, this relationship has not been integrated with an economic valuation model. The use of the existing model will permit this integration.

(d) Colin Buchanan

- Integrated approach to urban design and transport planning
- Hence economic evaluation of public realm:
  - to address imbalance in funding
  - incorporate design into transport appraisal
- Incorporating strategic layout considerations into evaluation is a logical and welcome step

5.1

Knowledge Integration Partner

Sandra Roebuck

EDAW

EDAW | AECOM

Urban Buzz
Building Sustainable Communities

Sandra Roebuck

Introduction

- Background to the firm
- Hypothesis : the economic and social dimension
- Trends
- Case Study analysis
- Pointers for the intangible value of urban layout
- Social Infrastructure Tool Kit

EDAW

International practice

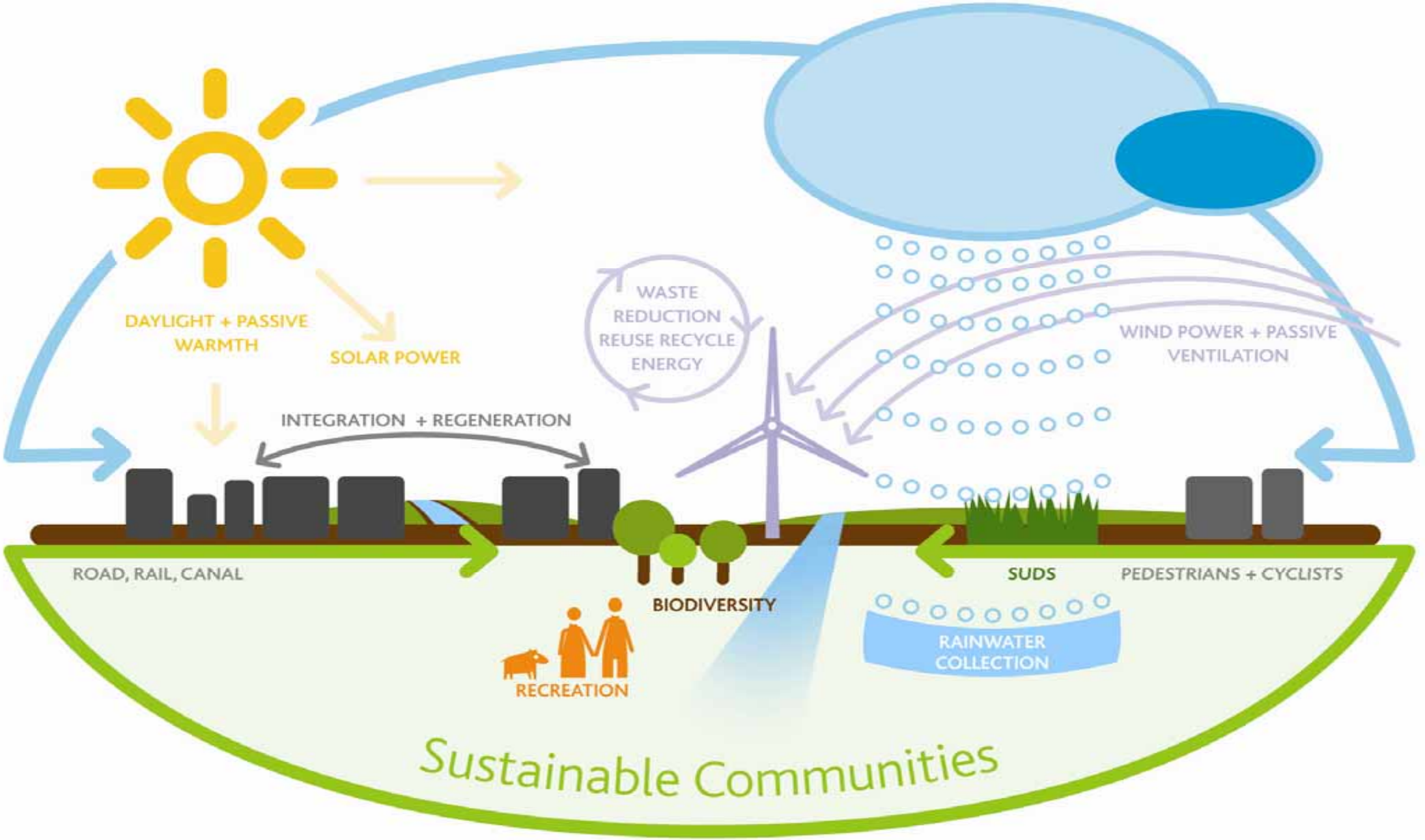
Over 20 offices

1500 people

Multi-disciplinary

UK based in London, Edinburgh and Manchester


Ft. Collins
Seattle
Denver
Truckee
Lake Tahoe
Sacramento
New York
Alexandria
San Francisco
Pasadena
Atlanta
Los Angeles
Miami Beach
Irvine
San Diego
Phoenix
San Antonio
Honolulu
Edinburgh
Belfast
Manchester
London
Beijing
Suzhou
Shanghai
Abu Dhabi
Hong Kong
Shenzhen
Singapore
Brisbane
Sydney
Melbourne


DAYLIGHT + PASSIVE WARMTH
SOLAR POWER
WASTE REDUCTION REUSE RECYCLE ENERGY
WIND POWER + PASSIVE VENTILATION
INTEGRATION + REGENERATION
ROAD, RAIL, CANAL
BIODIVERSITY
SUDS
PEDESTRIANS + CYCLISTS
RECREATION
RAINWATER COLLECTION
Sustainable Communities

Practice

- Spatial Planning
- New Communities and Housing
- Built Environment
- Architecture
- Social and Cultural Development
- Economic Development
- Leisure and Tourism
- Energy And Infrastructure

i:Value – The Intangible Value of Urban Layout

Hypothesis : the economic and social dimension

There should be a positive relationship between social and economic dimensions and urban layout. Failure to recognise this will make urban centres at best unattractive places and at worst, places of social and economic deprivation and isolation.

Trends

- Assessment of urban centres from economic and social dimension varied
- 1960s spatial interaction models, 1970s plan led, 1980s challenge of impact, 1990s v & v town centres, 21st century retail need and tests
- Feeling or perceptions about social focus of a community but little evidence about importance of social role that urban centres fulfil
- Little attention to wider role of urban centres as sustainable communities, some anecdotal surveys e.g. quality places to live
- Obsession with economic ranking particularly retail led

Case Studies

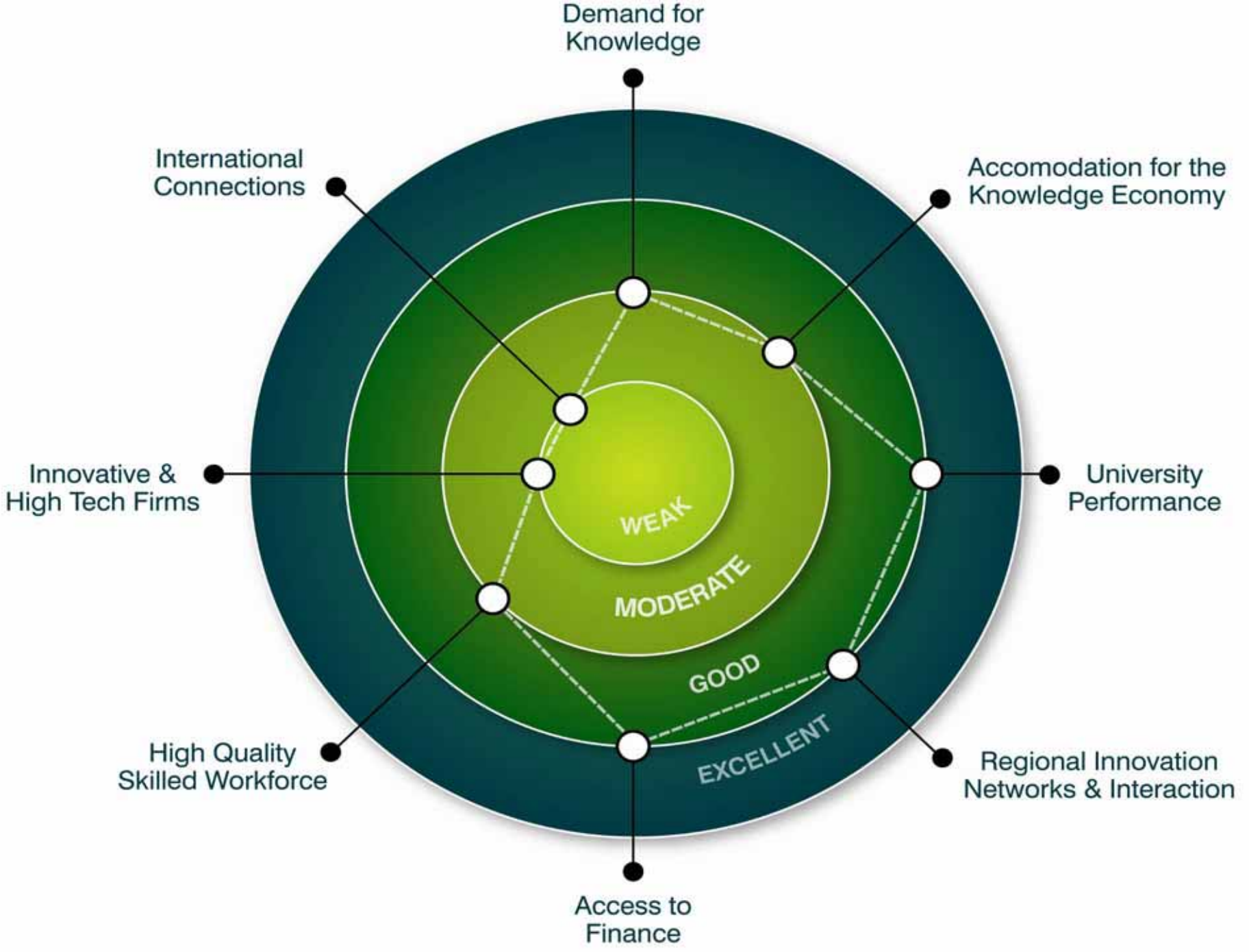
- Bracknell Town Centre
- Sheffield City Centre
- Woolwich Urban Centre
- Norwich Infrastructure

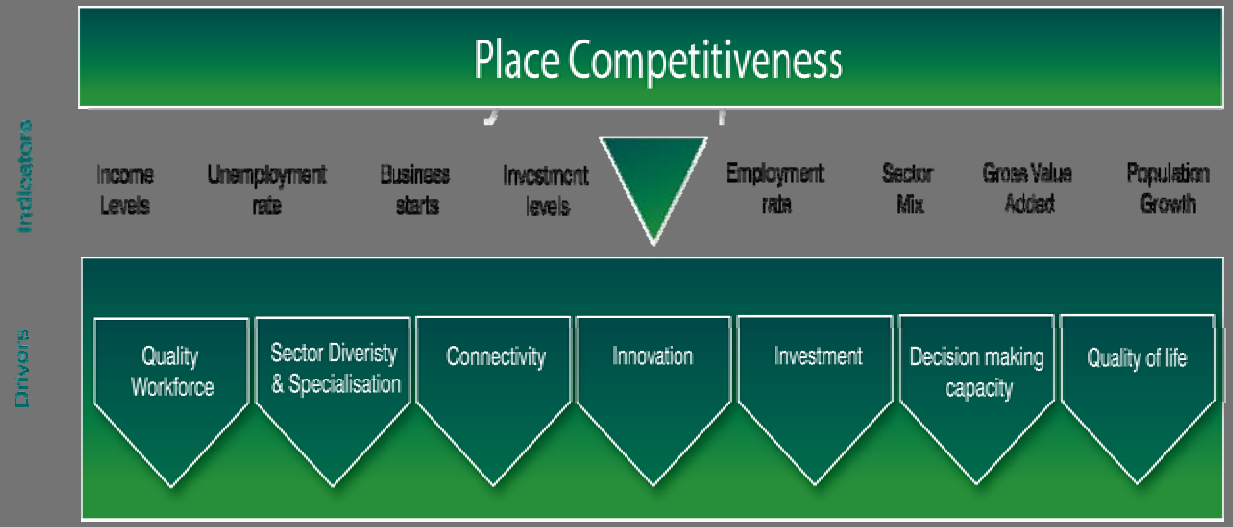
Bracknell Town Centre

- 2 competing redevelopment schemes 8 years ago rejected on regional economic impact
- EDAW Masterplan to find partnership approach
- New Development company
- Recent planning application submitted
- Masterplan relates to broader land use mix and connectivity to environs, not just retail
- New retail figures published
- Masterplan to be revisited?

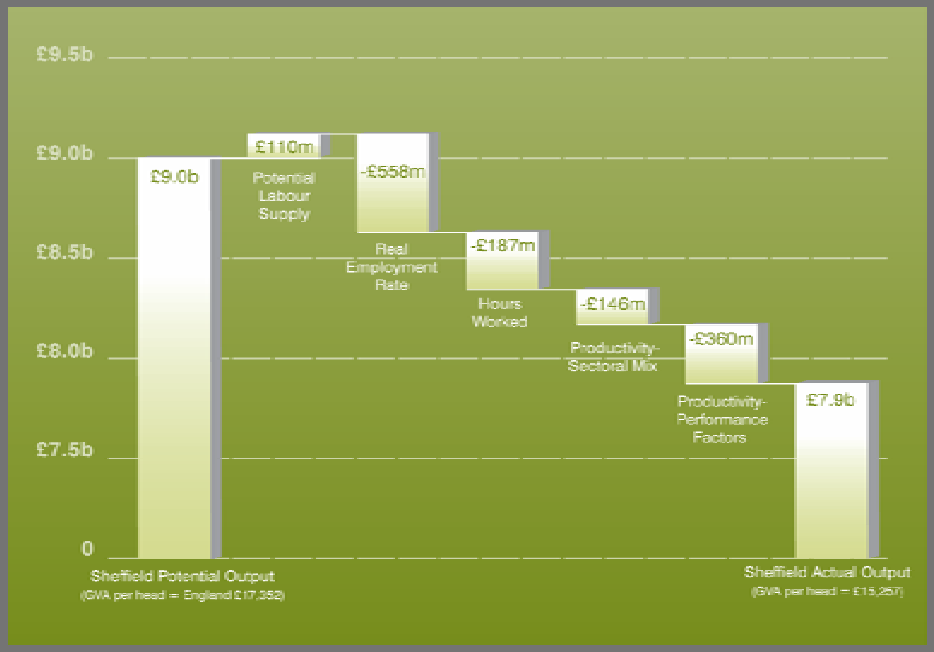
Sheffield City Centre

- “Magnificent Seven”
- Review of physical Masterplan
- Preparation of Economic Masterplan
- Physical projects now linked directly to economic transformation, rather than iconics
- Major impact on the future urban design of Sheffield

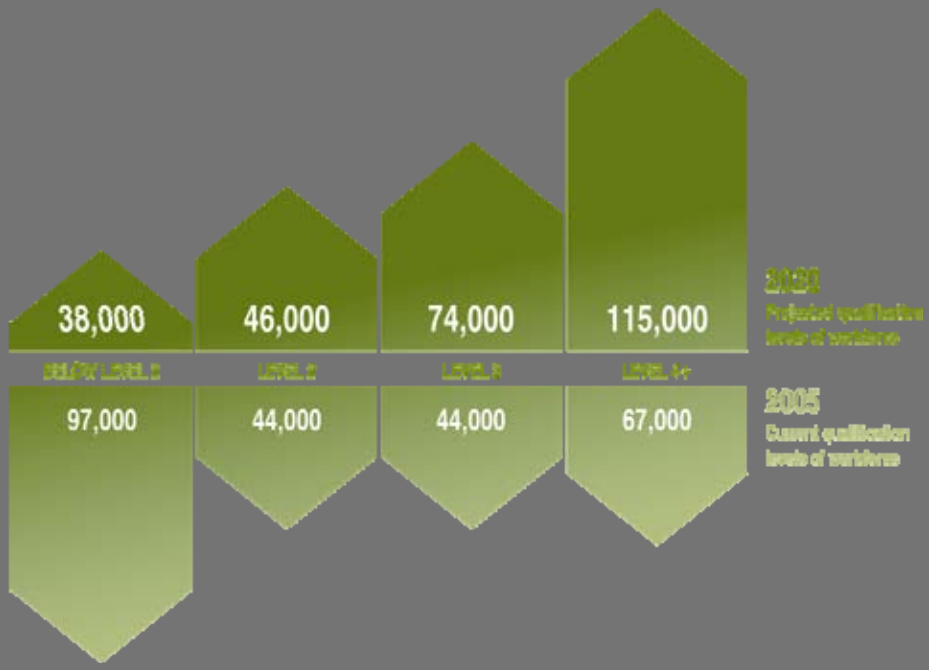

Demand for Knowledge
Accomodation for the Knowledge Economy
University Performance
Regional Innovation Networks & Interaction
Access to Finance
High Quality Skilled Workforce
Innovative & High Tech Firms
International Connections
WEAK
MODERATE
GOOD
EXCELLENT



Drivers of Place Competitiveness



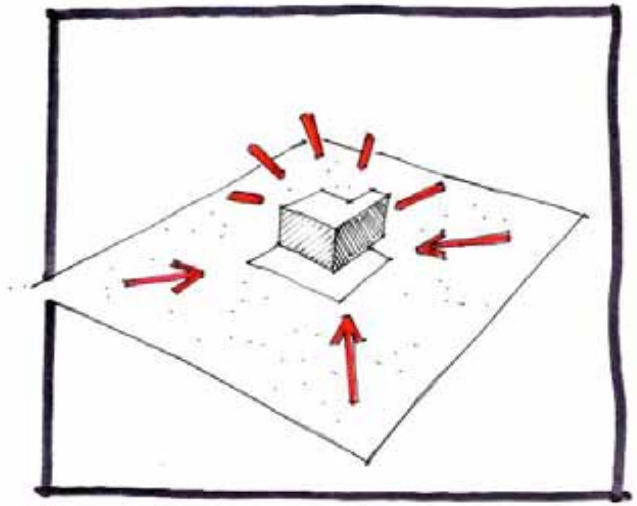
Sheffield's Productivity Gap



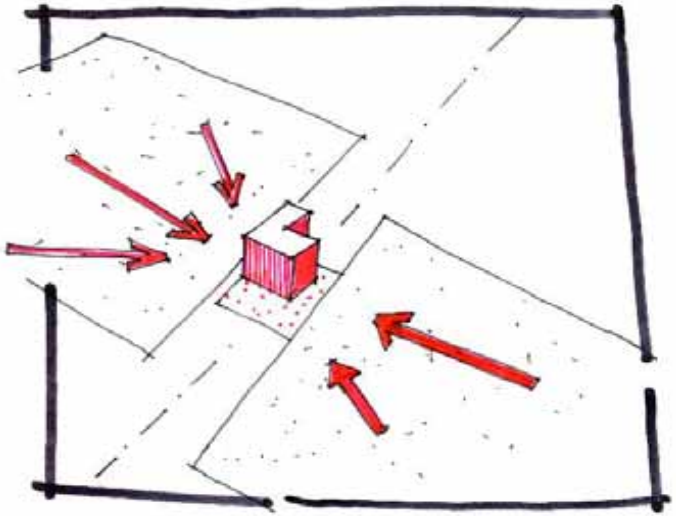
Expected Qualification Profile 2020

Woolwich Town Centre

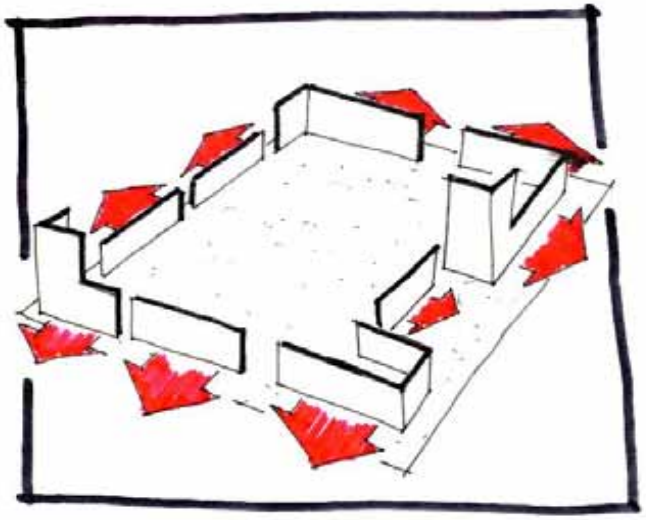
- Review of housing estates in the urban centre
- Social and economic analysis driving physical decisions
- Areas of greatest deprivation targeted for redevelopment
- New urban form emerging
- Reviewing estates that don’t work socially and economically proposing design solutions as part of the response



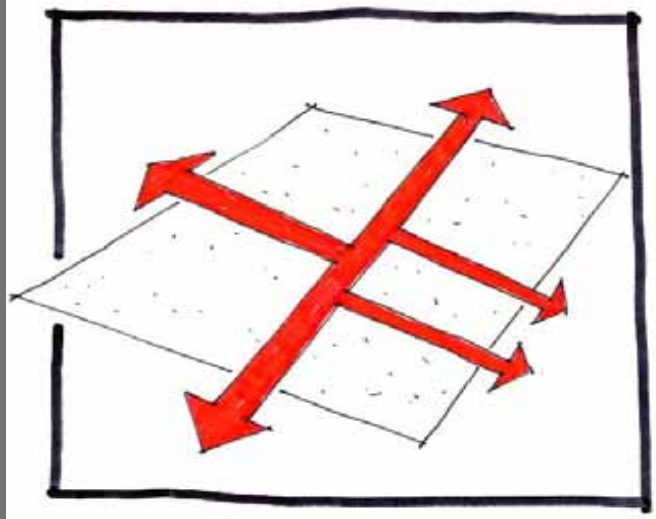
1. STRENGTHEN EXISTING FOCUS AREAS.



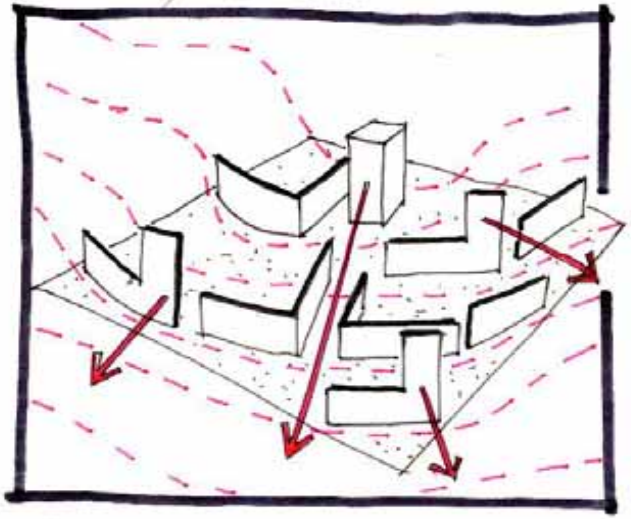
2. INTRODUCE NEW FOCUS AREAS AT KEY LOCATIONS.



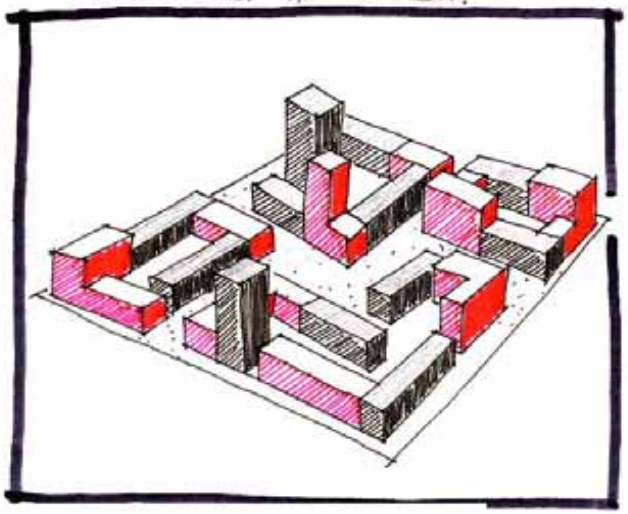
3. PROVIDE ACTIVE FRONTAGES ADDRESSING THE STREET.



4. PROVIDE SECONDARY ACCESS AND MOVEMENT STRUCTURE TO ENSURE PERMEABILITY.



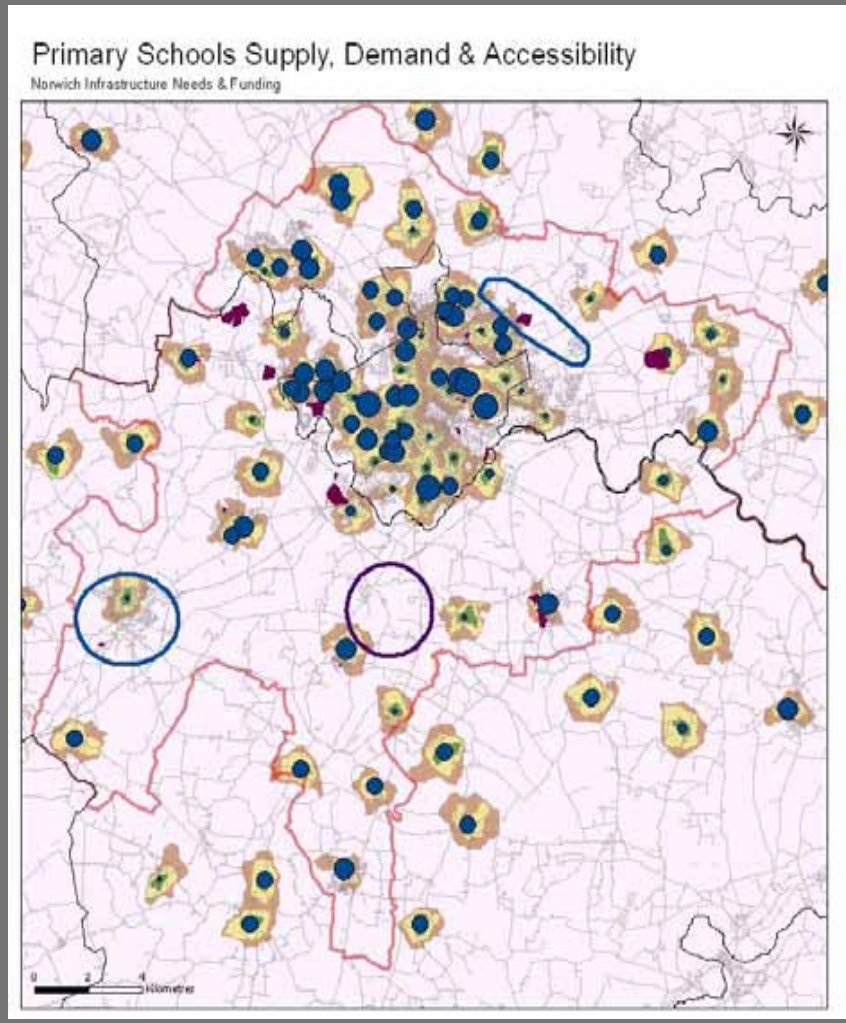
5. INTERACTION WITH TOPOGRAPHY AND LOCAL FEATURES



6. INCREASE DENSITY

Norwich Infrastructure Study

- Holistic view of potential of growth in Norwich Policy Area
- Assessed social & physical infrastructure needs in light of strategic pre-defined growth scenarios
- Identifies options for optimal delivery, managed & monitored over the plan period
- Housing trajectory model & infrastructure delivery model which the GNDP (and constituent authorities) will continue to use as part of their Plan-Monitor-Manage activity

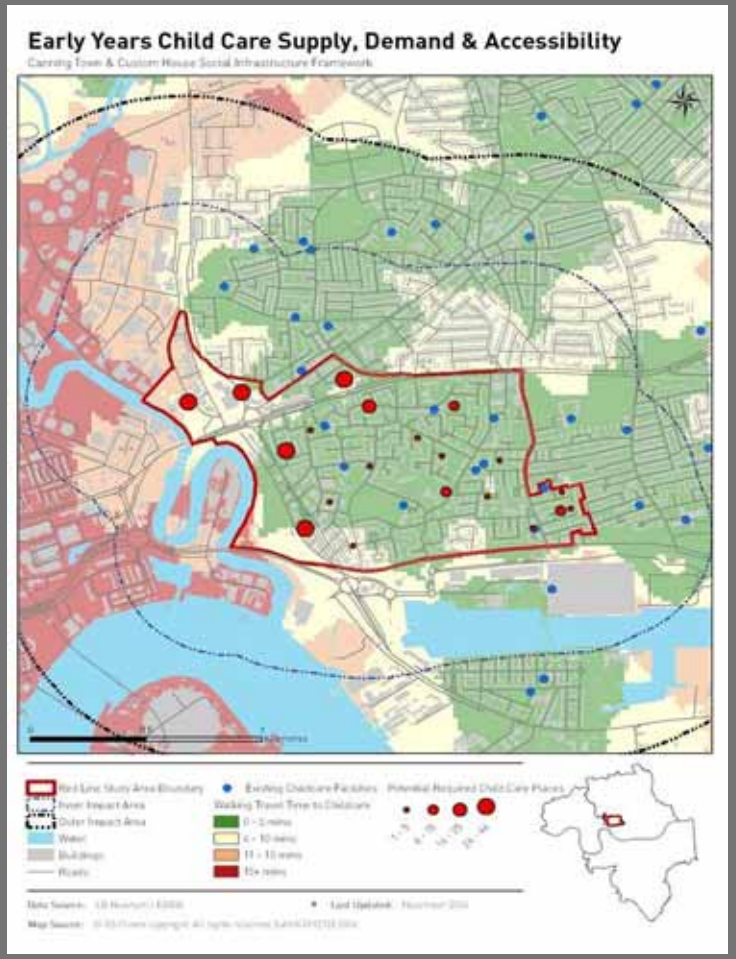


Pointers for the intangible value of urban layout

- All case studies show direct link between economic and social indicators and urban design
- Some relationships positive, some negative
- Challenge is to understand economic and social influences at the outset
- Create a tool for design that allows interpretation of influences into urban form

Social Infrastructure Planning

- Methodology for social infrastructure needs & delivery of facilities in ‘sustainable communities’
- Addresses 5 broad ‘sectors’:
    - education (early years/childcare, primary, secondary), health and social care, libraries and community services, recreation and leisure services, emergency and essential services
- Endorsed by DCLG
- Elements of the methodology tested in pilot locations in the London Thames Gateway
- Clarifies scope & scale of infrastructure on a local basis so stakeholders can make decisions on future planning and delivery
- Accessibility is a key driver of model outputs



5.1

Knowledge Integration Partner

Martin Ivatt

JMP

JMP
CONSULTING

Elephant and Castle Regeneration Early Moves

Economic and User Benefit Assessment

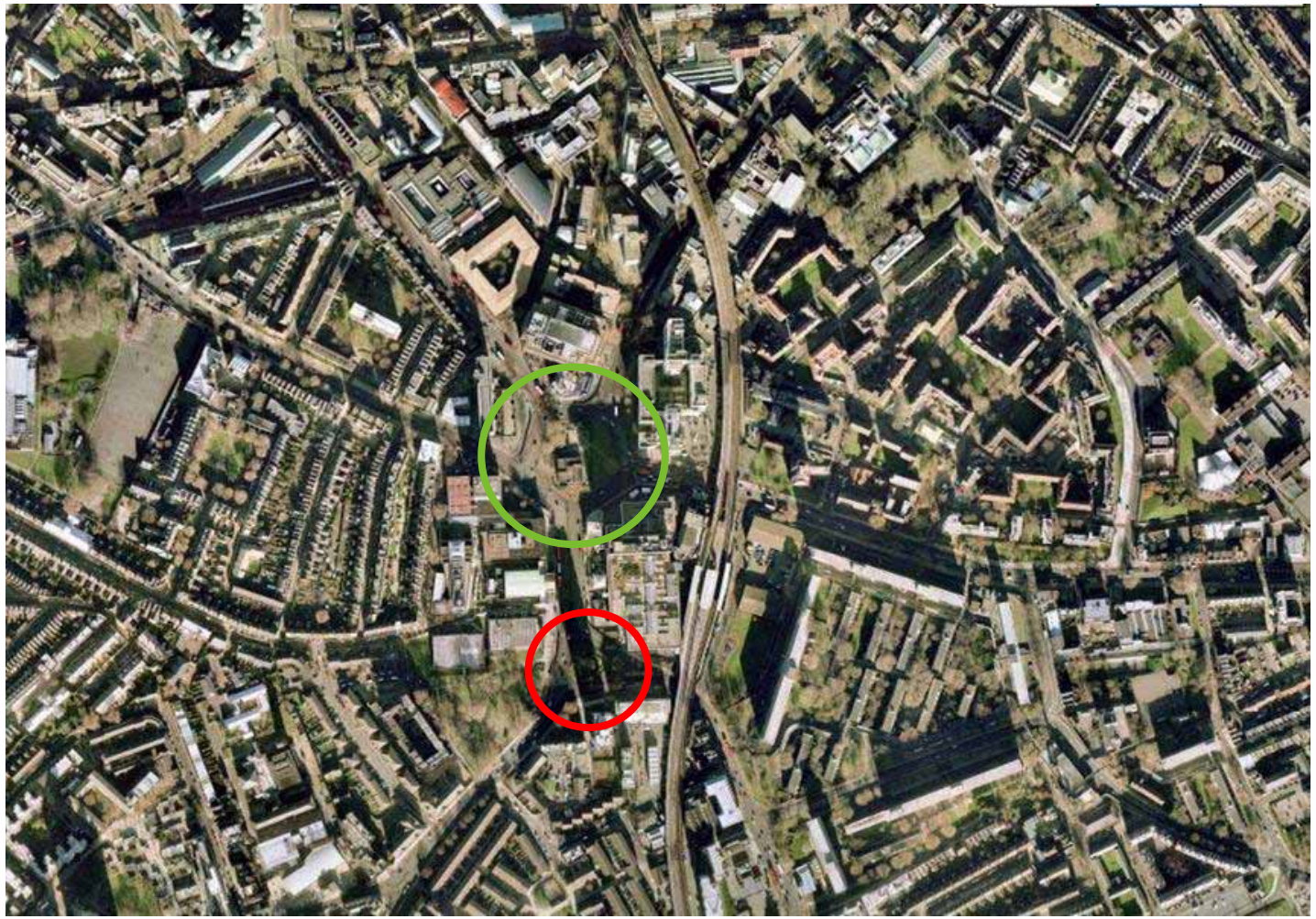
Martin Ivatt
JMP

shaping transport

JMP
CONSULTING

Elephant and Castle

Project background: existing 3 lane roundabout to be transformed into a signalised junction



JMP
CONSULTING

Elephant and Castle

Research Aim: to evaluate the user benefits derived from a new junction layout

Elephant and Castle

Areas of focus to measure user benefits:

- Travel time
- Accidents reduction
- Accessibility
- Health
- Journey ambience
- Reliability
- Environment

JMP CONSULTING

Elephant and Castle

Factor	User	Impact
Journey Time	Cyclist / pedestrian	Additional cost of £ 420k
Accidents	All	Savings between £170 and £380k
Ambience	Cyclist / pedestrian	Savings between £1,484k and £2,900k
Accessibility	All	Minor beneficial
Physical Fitness	All	Minor beneficial
Reliability	All	Minor Negative
Environment	All	Minor beneficial
Cumulative impact	**All**	**Minor beneficial**

Elephant and Castle

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5.2

Content creation

Layout valuation map

The evaluation of layout requires a large base model centred on the specific site. At the moment, a layout value map has to be produced individually for each project. This creates a high lead cost not conducive to a systematic layout evaluation. i-VALUL will produce the map necessary for layout valuation for the whole Greater South East region

5. Main Project Layout valuation map

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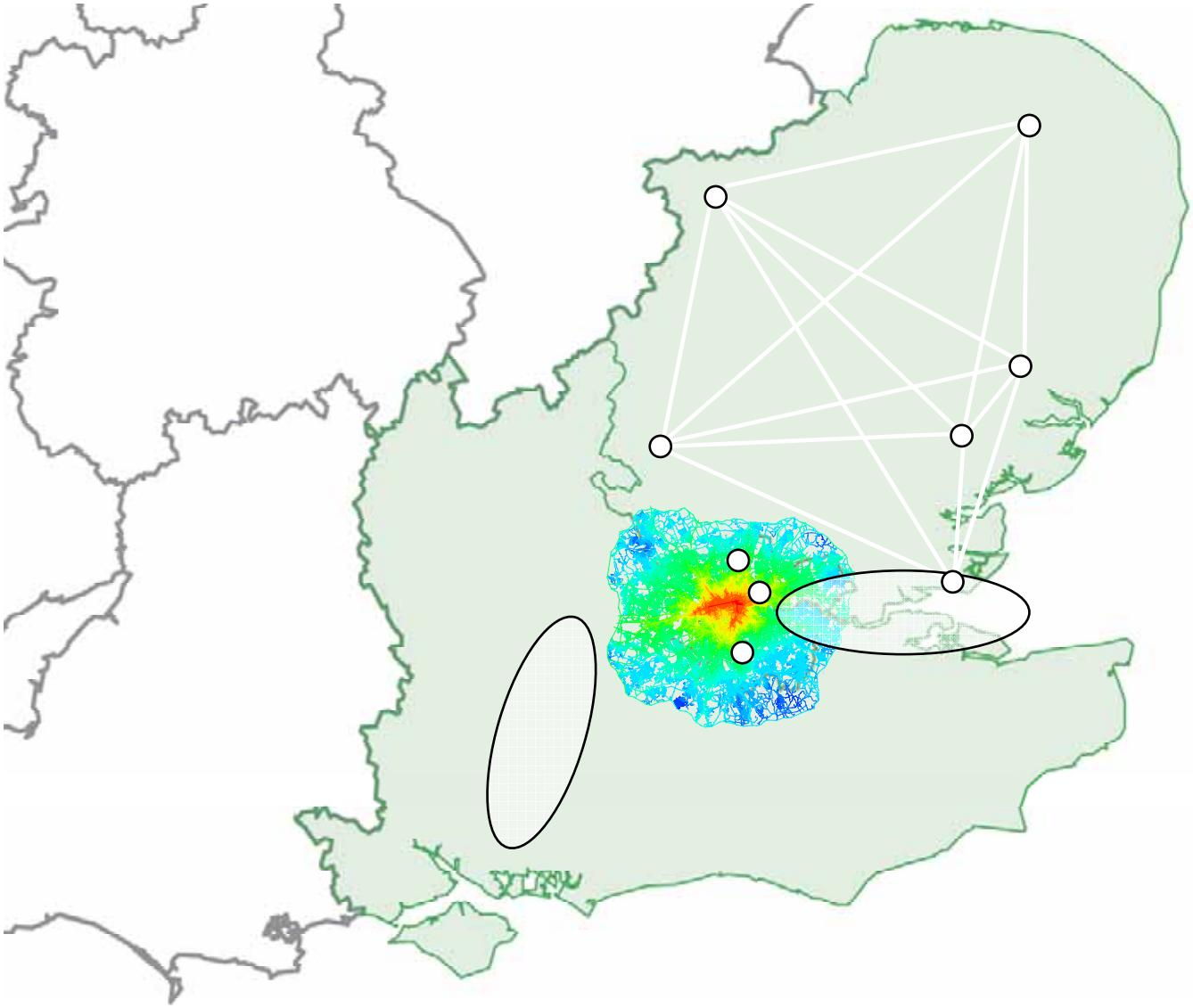
Greater South East



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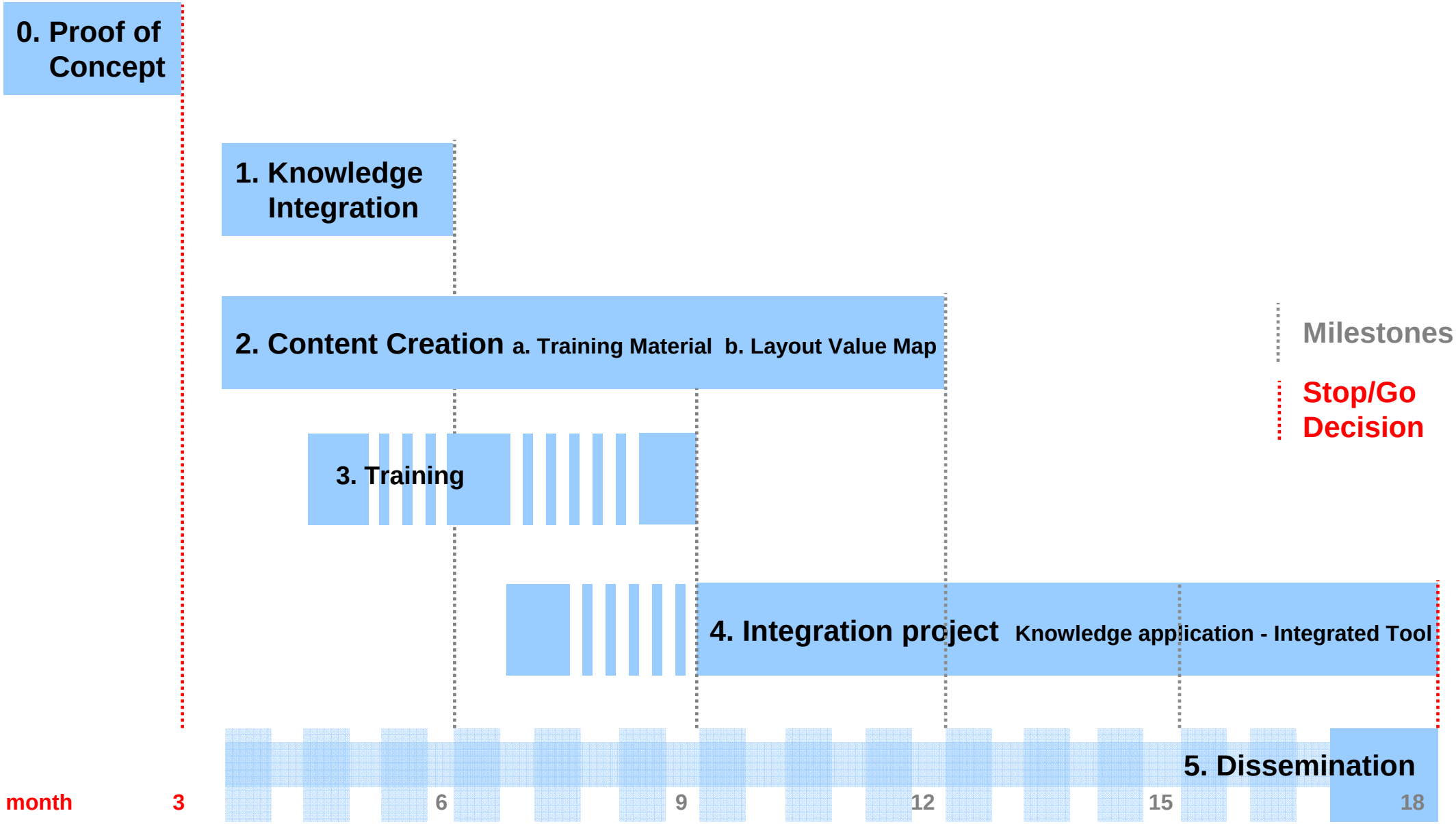
5.3

Knowledge transfer - training

training material – training

Training in layout valuation tools is currently restricted to a one year academic course, the Masters course in Advanced Architectural Studies at the Bartlett School for Graduate Studies (UCL). i-VALUL will make this knowledge accessible to end user organisations by creating a tailor-made training course, partly available on the internet and partly as regular practical training sessions.

5. Main Project i-VALUL Project timeline



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5.4

Knowledge transfer – integration projects

training – usability

Layout evaluation is not systematically used in socio-economic evaluation, because the existing methodologies and tools are not easily available for the end user organisations.
i-VALUL will carry out demonstration projects in a real situation that will show the usability of layout valuation tools in different contexts (public, private, voluntary sector at regional, local or detailed scale)

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5.4

Community Project Partner

Chris Church

London21

London 21 and the I-VALUL programme

Chris Church

Chair, London 21

Space Syntax have invited London 21 to help deliver I-VALUL

Our focus will be community engagement and training

So who are London21?

- Set up to provide a pan-London network for voluntary organisations working on sustainable development 1900 groups and people get the newsletter
- We run a range of projects

London 21 supports grassroots and disadvantaged communities in acting to create a sustainable London.

London 21 shares information and promotes good practice, raises awareness and recognises that sustainable development is a shared responsibility strengthened by collective action.“

Our projects

- The London Green Map (www.londongreenmap.org)
- Environmental Justice programme
- Engaging with Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Communities in London
- Mapping Change for Sustainable Communities (UB)
- London Sustainability Weeks Festival

We have developed a unique expertise in community engagement with GIS systems for local sustainability

Our Environmental Justice programme

- Working with six neighbourhoods to develop local maps and action plans around environmental inequalities
- Exploring how far the way in which the poorest neighbourhoods tend to have the worst environments affects communities.
- Archway is one of our pilot areas.

Work with I-VALUL

- Identify and train six people to work with the Space Syntax approach
- Training ‘on the job’ and delivered within the community project work.
- Trainees would act as support staff for the community projects, and would then be available to other projects in the future as trained advisors.

The project:

The work that we would need to do includes:

- identify the six trainees
- get ourselves skilled up in use of this software
- ‘demystify’ this process for communities
- write training and briefing materials
- deliver / support training with Space Syntax
- work with relevant communities and the trainees on producing the maps and information
- reporting and evaluation

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5.4

Local Authority Partner

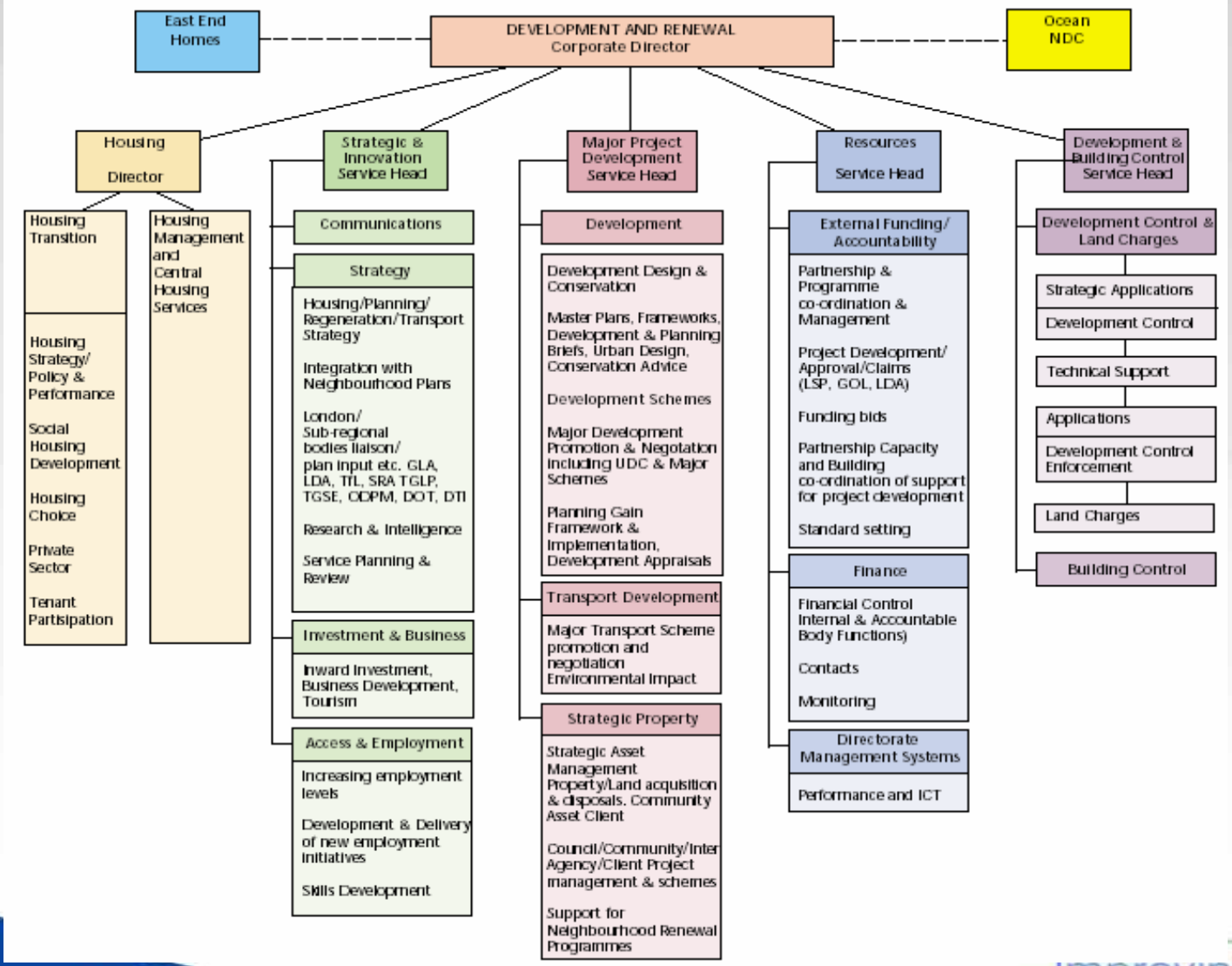
Mandar Puranik

London Borough of Tower Hamlets

i-VALUL project

Draft proposal for integration project

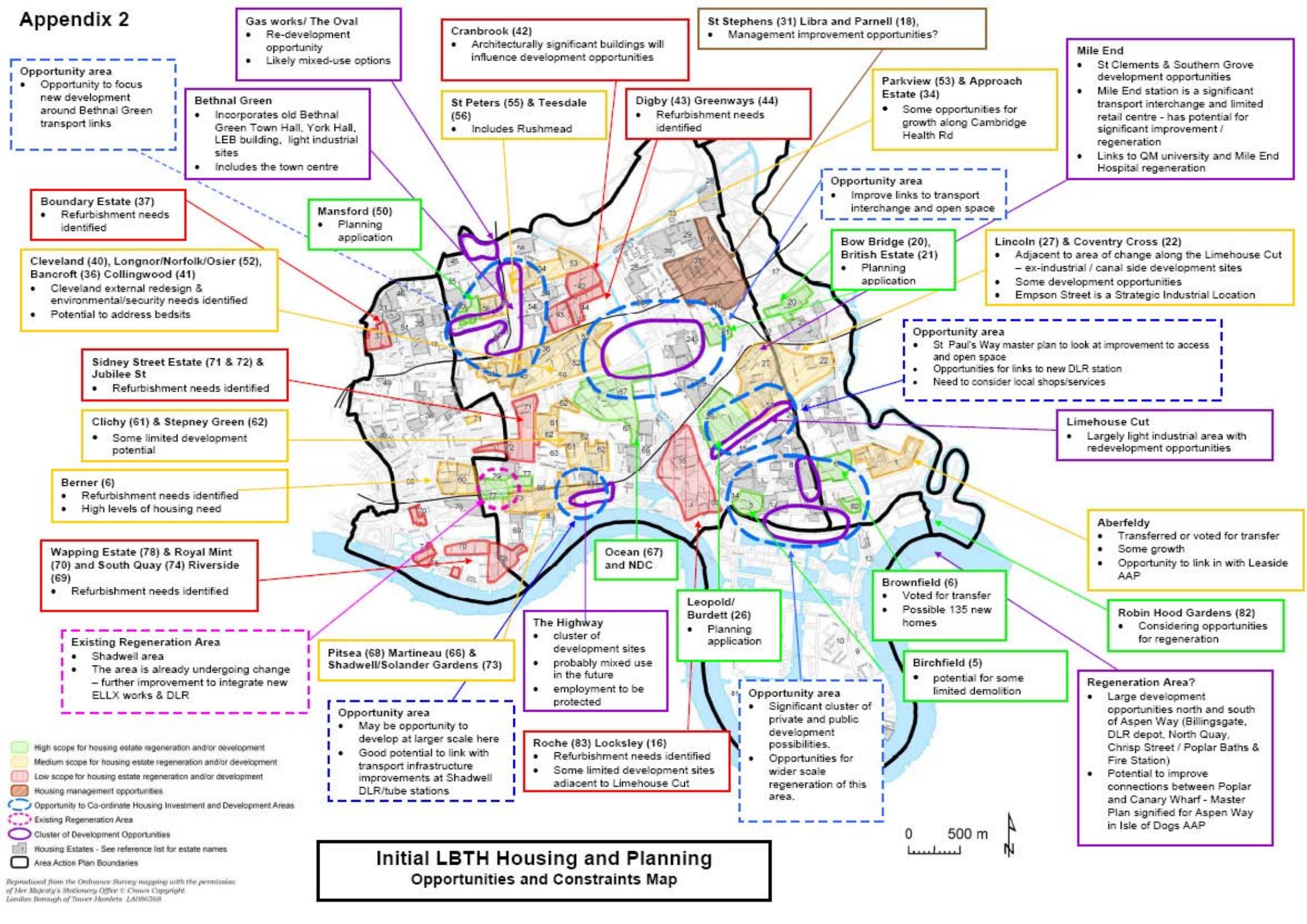
London Borough of Tower Hamlets


East End Homes
DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWAL
Corporate Director
Ocean NDC
Housing Director
Strategic & Innovation Service Head
Major Project Development Service Head
Resources Service Head
Development & Building Control Service Head
Housing Transition
Housing Strategy/ Policy & Performance
Social Housing Development
Housing Choice
Private Sector
Tenant Partisipation
Housing Management and Central Housing Services
Communications
Strategy
Housing/Planning/ Regeneration/Transport Strategy
Integration with Neighbourhood Plans
London/ Sub-regional bodies liaison/ plan input etc. GLA, LDA, TfL, SRA TGLP, TGSE, ODPM, DOT, DTI
Research & Intelligence
Service Planning & Review
Investment & Business
Inward Investment, Business Development, Tourism
Access & Employment
Increasing employment levels
Development & Delivery of new employment initiatives
Skills Development
Development
Development Design & Conservation
Master Plans, Frameworks, Development & Planning Briefs, Urban Design, Conservation Advice
Development Schemes
Major Development Promotion & Negotation including UDC & Major Schemes
Planning Gain Framework & Implementation, Development Appraisals
Transport Development
Major Transport Scheme promotion and negotiation Environmental Impact
Strategic Property
Strategic Asset Management Property/Land acquisition & disposals. Community Asset Client
Council/Community/Inter Agency/Client Project management & schemes
Support for Neighbourhood Renewal Programmes
External Funding/ Accountability
Partnership & Programme co-ordination & Management
Project Development/ Approval/Claims (LSP, GOL, LDA)
Funding bids
Partnership Capacity and Building co-ordination of support for project development
Standard setting
Finance
Financial Control Internal & Accountable Body Functions)
Contacts
Monitoring
Directorate Management Systems
Performance and ICT
Development Control & Land Charges
Strategic Applications
Development Control
Technical Support
Applications
Development Control Enforcement
Land Charges
Building Control

Housing regeneration projects –

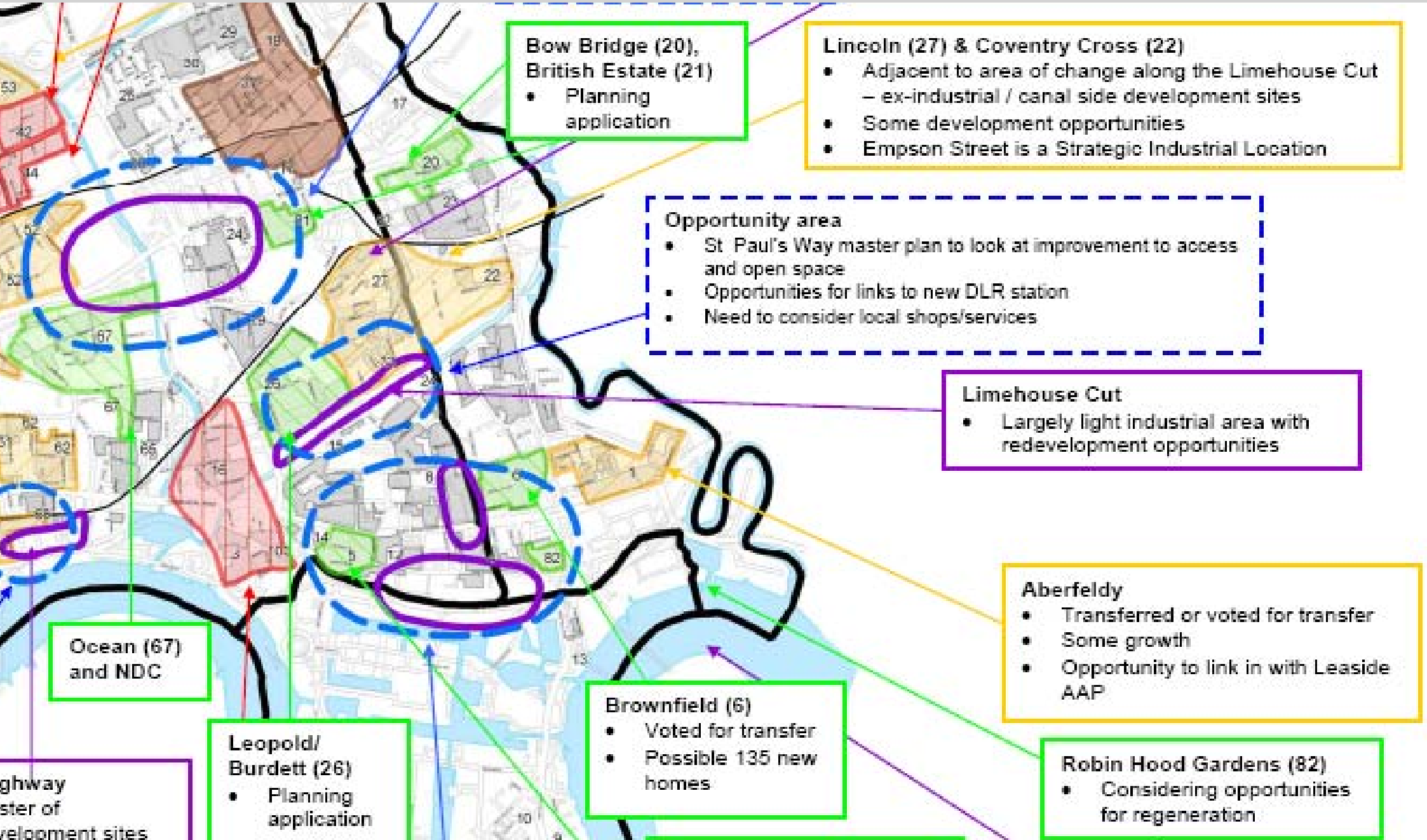
- shift in urban layout principles.
- Increase in residential densities
- opportunity to create sustainable communities
- deliver economic, health, social benefits beyond regeneration area

Appendix 2



Initial LBTH Housing and Planning
Opportunities and Constraints Map

Eastern zone-between Mile End Park and Lower Lea Valley



TOWER HAMLETS

Draft Study Area Opportunities-

New Langdon park DLR station

Building School for Futures project.

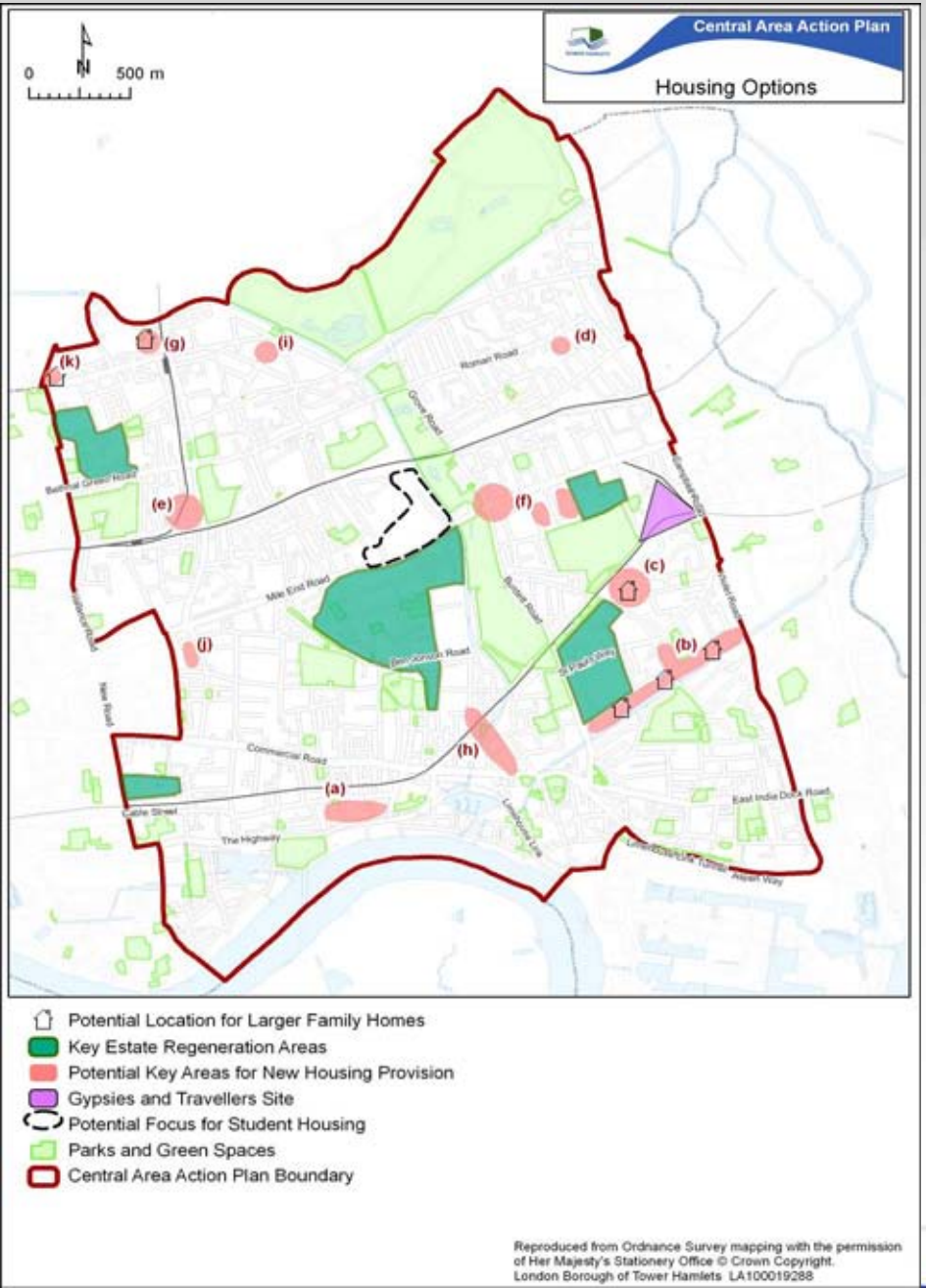
St Paul's Way public realm strategy.

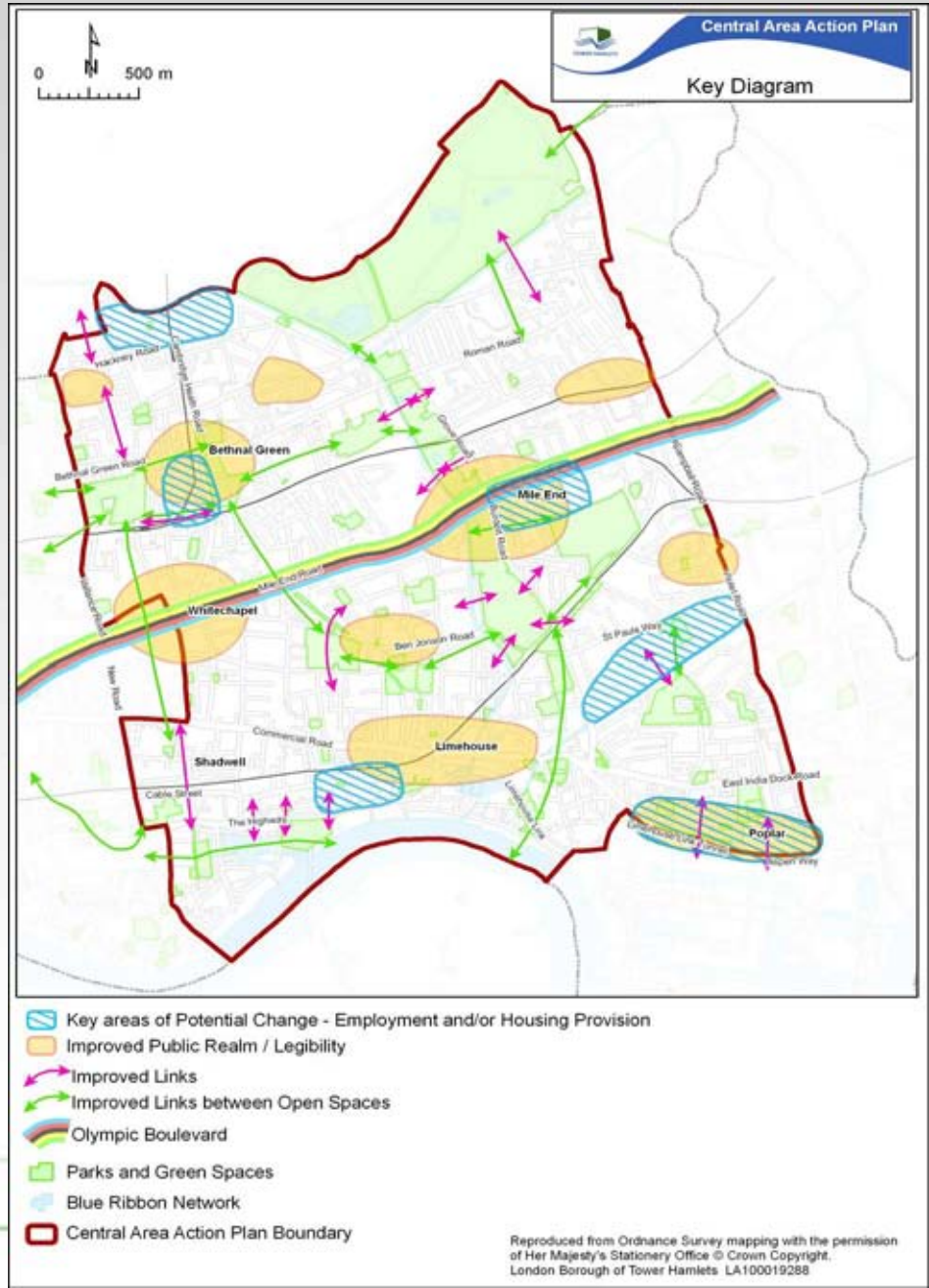
New Health centre.

brownfield sites along Limehouse cut.

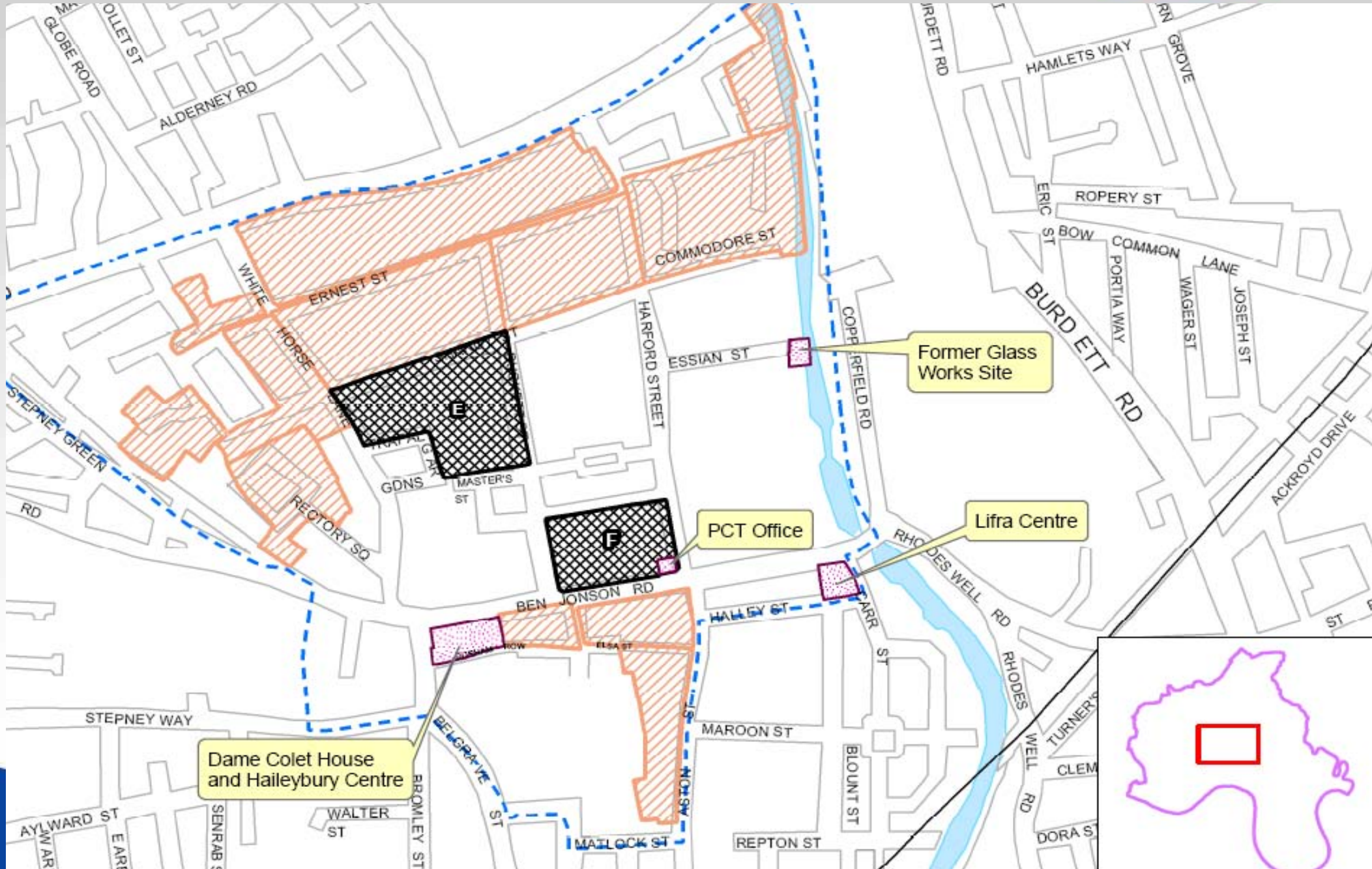
Estate transfer to RSL, refurbishing exsiting stock, part demolition and new build housing units.

Planning framework
central area action plan- issues and options stage





ocean estate

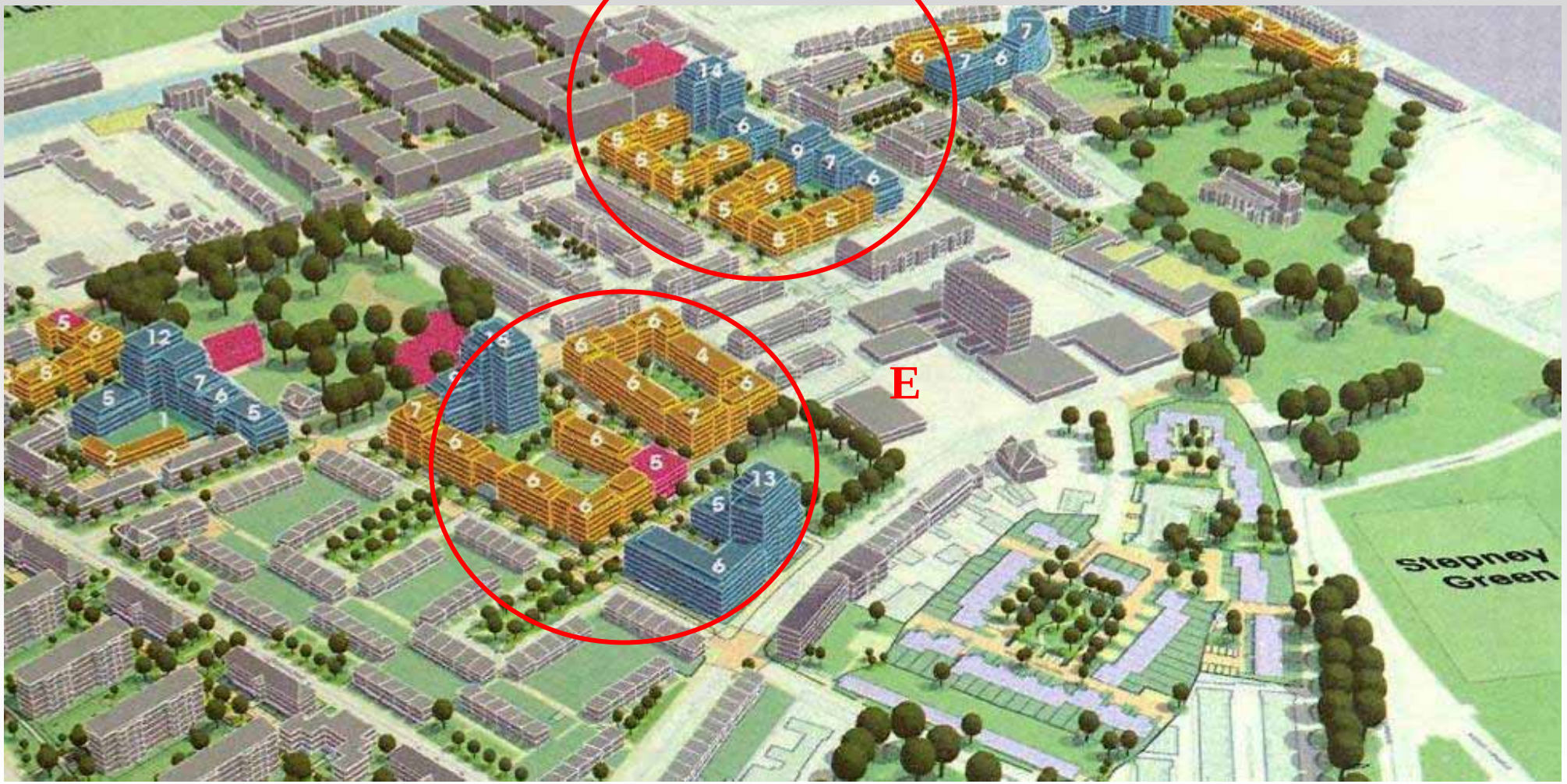


TOWER HAMLETS

ocean estate
site E

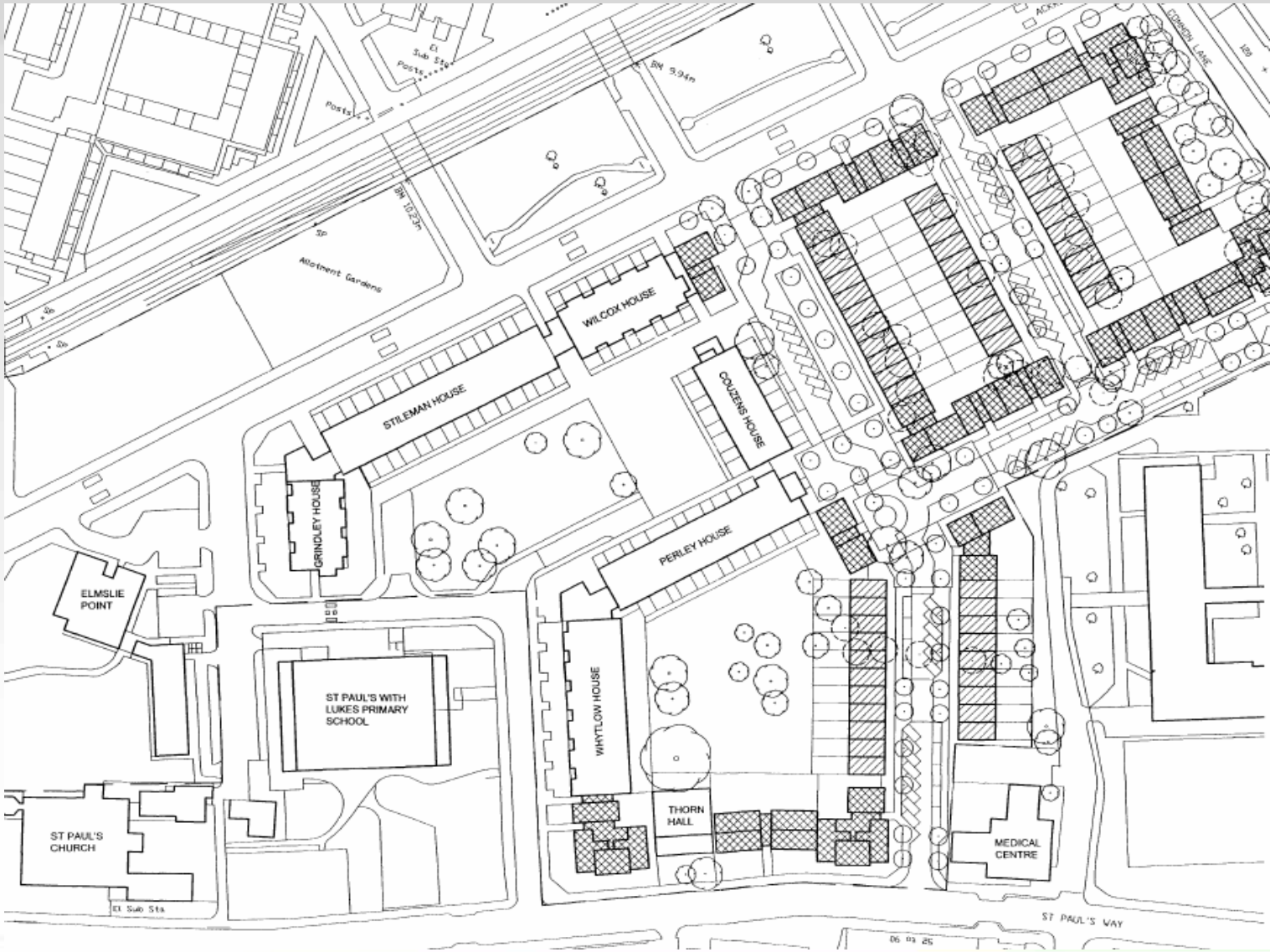
TOWER HAMLETS

ocean estate
site F


F
E
Stepney Green

leopald estate

Demolition of 166 existing dwellings and redevelopment with 340 new homes, designed to link with existing dwelling and create a sustainable area.



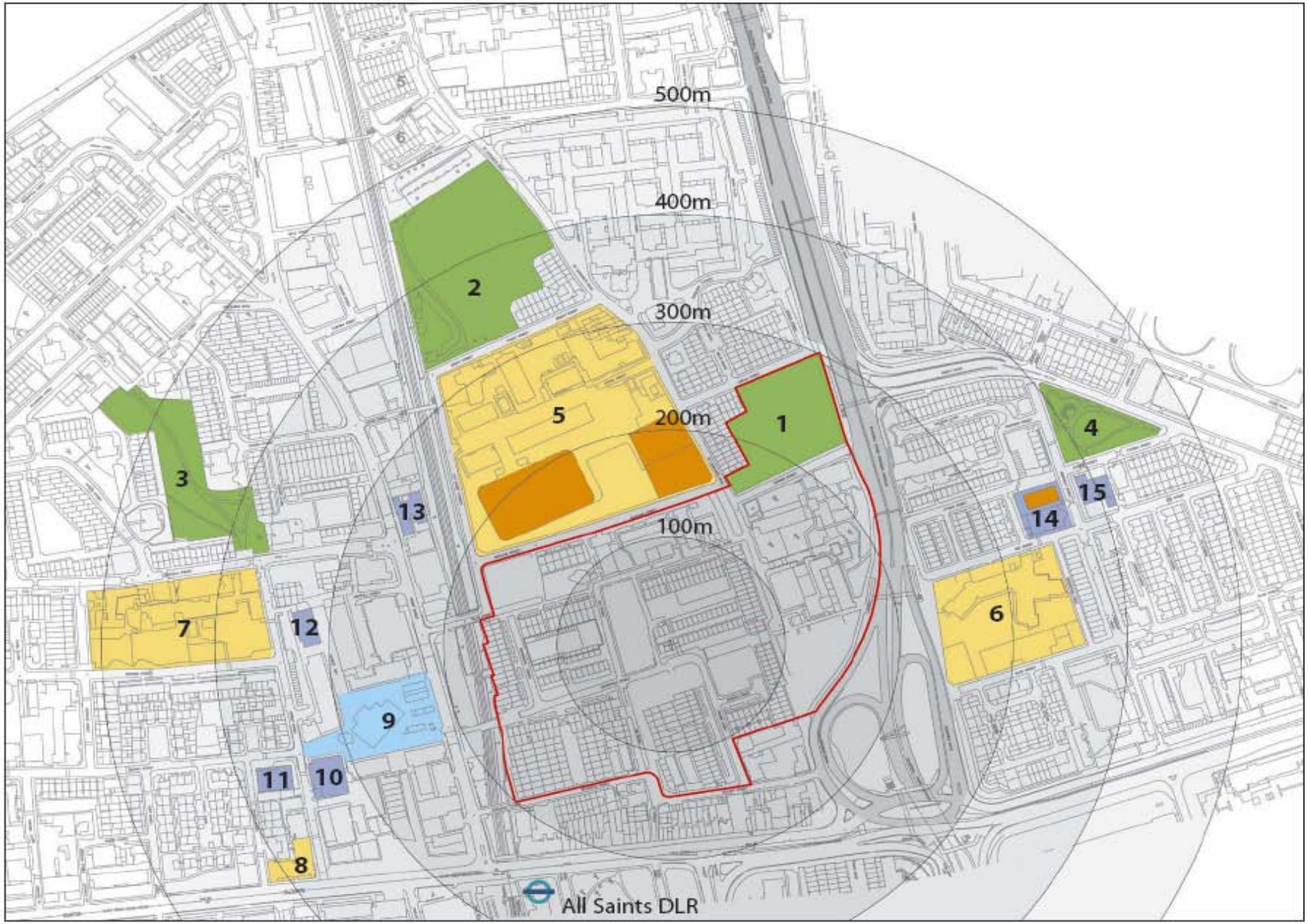
TOWER HAMLETS

crossways estate- present

TOWER HAMLETS

crossways estate- futures

brownfield estate



PARKS / GREEN OPEN SPACE
1 Jolly's Green
2 Langdon Park (incl. childrens play area)
3 Green open space
4 Aberfeldy Millennium Green

SCHOOLS
5 Langdon Park School
6 Culloden Primary School
7 Susan Lawrence Primary School / Elizabeth Lansbury Nursery School
8 George Green's School

9 MARKET SQUARE

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
10 Post Office
11 Trussler Hall
12 Library
13 Health Centre
14 Church
15 Surgery

BALL COURTS / PLAYING FIELDS

brownfield estate

TOWER HAMLETS

brownfield estate

Improving today, shaping tomorrow

Key Issues-

Ensuring legacy use in future.

Sharing knowledge or experience with other local authorities.

Staffing issues over training and one month full time project involvement. Support facilities, long term commitment of employee, software license.

Accessibility and copyrights of the project findings.

Aiming for positive outcomes and project finding should not be seen as “the Council’s view or strategy”.

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5.5
Legacy - disemination

Proposed licensing agreement

Layout valuation freely available to the public sector (maintenance fee) and their consultants and for a licence fee to the private sector. Similar licensing condition will apply to the layout valuation tools

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Building sustainable communities

6.1
Next Steps

6.1

UrbanBuzz

David Cobb

UrbanBuzz Programme Director

UrbanBuzz
Building sustainable communities

6.2

i-VALUL partnership

Alain Chiaradia

Space Syntax

6. Next steps – Proof of Concept

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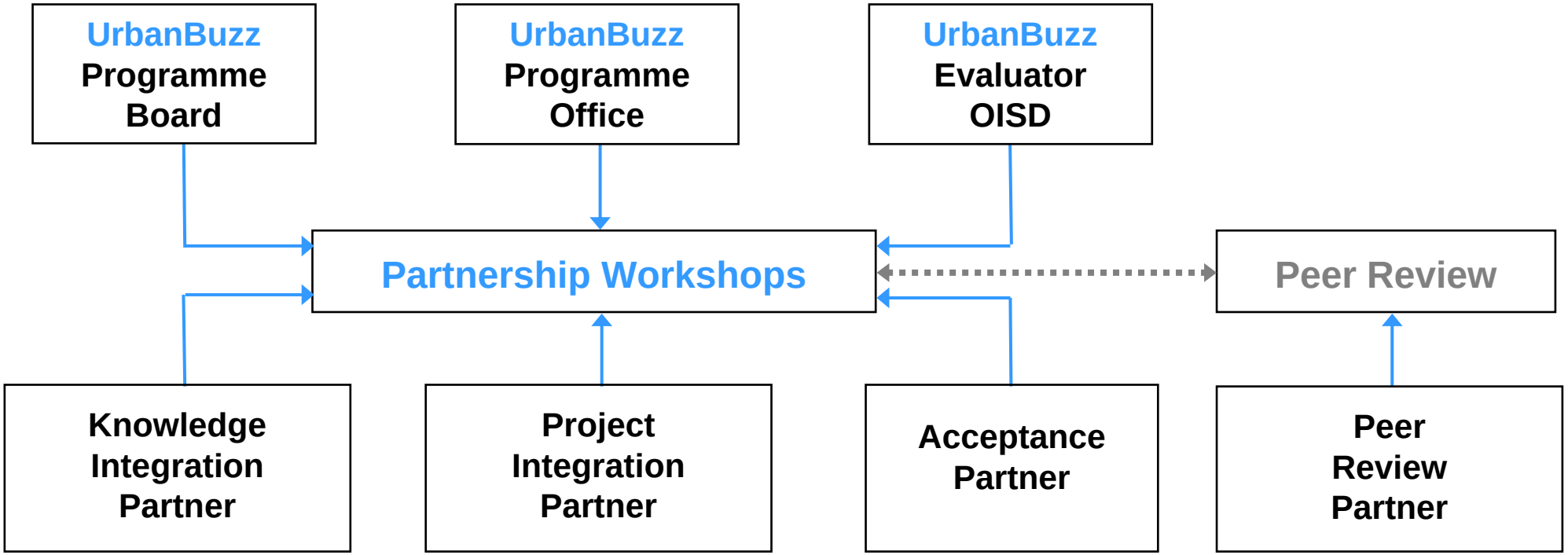
Availability of information	Process of Activities	Commitment of partners
Information that measures quantitatively and qualitatively economic, social and environmental values	**Two thematic areas**	**Partnership Workshops**
Required data exists and is accessible to the partnership	Demonstrate integration of layout and economic values	- Knowledge integration partner - Integration project partner - acceptance partner
Information is relevant for the knowledge integration phase	03 October 2007	07 September 2007
Information is accepted by the partners		Present Proof of Concept
		Receive feedback and role commitment and confirmation

6. Next steps - Project Partners Commitment



academic research

UCL

private research

CBuchanan
JMP
Savills
Space Syntax

public sector

Hants CC
LB Croydon
LB Tower Hamlets

private sector

EDAW
JMP

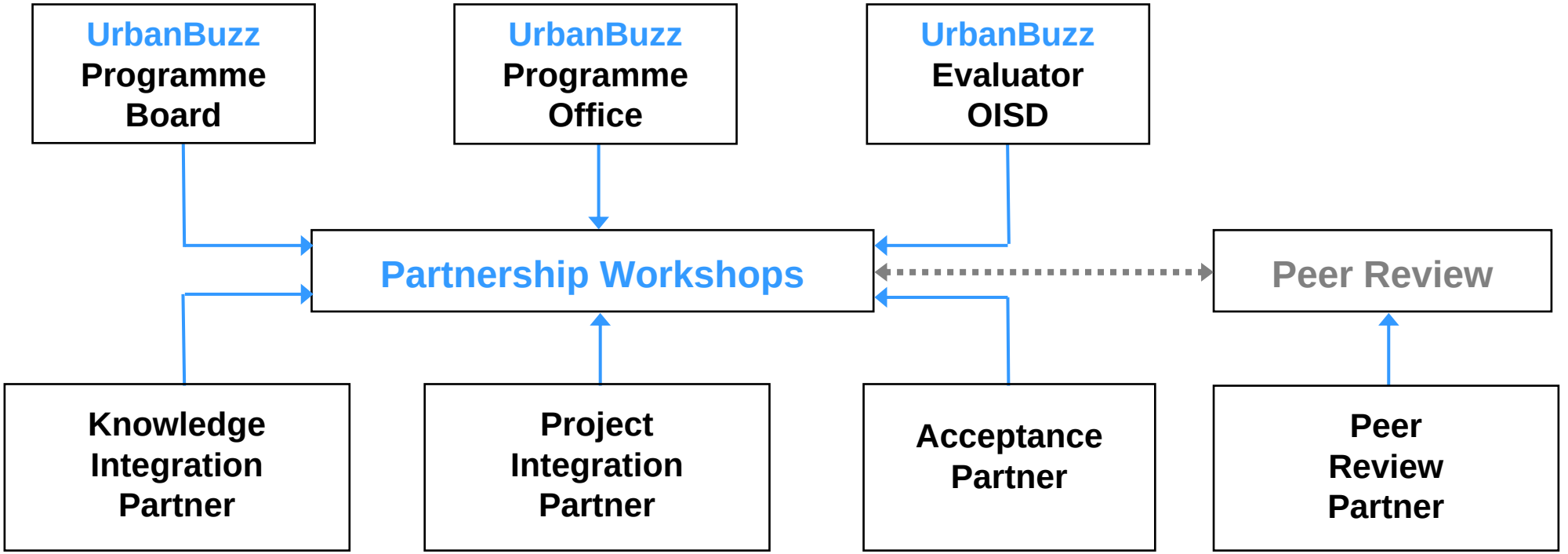
Voluntary sector

BAF
London21
TPF

SEEDA
EEDA
GLA
Highways Agency
TfL
D4L
CABE
CLG
Housing Corporation
London 21
EP
SKANSKA
Sust London 2012

UEL
UCL Bartlett - planning
UCL Geomatic Engineering
UCL Civil Engineering
LSE

6. Next steps - Project Partners Commitment – role definition/availability of data



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UCL Bartlett - planning
UCL Geomatic Engineering
UCL Civil Engineering
LSE

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Questions